

Szentendre

Szentendre (in Serbian: Sentandreja/Сентандреја) is a riverside town in Pest county, Hungary, near the capital city of Budapest. **Szentendre is known for its museums** (most notably the Open-Air Ethnographical Museum), **galleries, and artists**. Due to its picturesque appearance and easy rail and river access, it has become a popular destination for tourists staying in Budapest and there are many **shops and restaurants** catering for these visitors.

Populated for well over a millennium, **under the Romans it was called Ulcisia Castra**, meaning Wolf Castle. Since the 1500s it was considered the **centre of the Hungarian Serb community**. It is the see of the Buda Eparchy of the Serb Orthodox Church.

In the 1700s, **after liberation from the Turks**, Szentendre enjoyed a rebirth with Mediterranean leanings, as **Serbian, Dalmatian, Slovakian, German and Greek newcomers** moved in and lived alongside the Magyar inhabitants. According to the 1720 data, 88% of the population of the town were South Slavs (mostly Serbs, but also some South Slavic Catholics). The town to this day is characterised by a south European atmosphere with much baroque architecture, churches of various faiths, narrow streets, and cobble-stone roads.

The Arts

Szentendre is home to the **Margit Kovács Museum**, named after renowned ceramicist Margit Kovács (1902–1977) whose ceramic statues enjoy great popularity even today and are on permanent exhibition at the museum.

Ethnocultural Diversity

Today there are **active Croat, German, Polish, and Serbian** municipal minority self-governments in Szentendre.

SOURCE: Wikipedia, <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Szentendre>