Welcome to our museum! Please allow us to guide you through the permanent exhibitions of the castle with a brief introduction. We wish you a pleasant time!

Tata Castle: Tata Castle was built around the 1400s by King Sigismund of Hungary, later Holy Roman Emperor. The 15th-century state of the royal castle, protected by waters, can be seen in the ground floor models. During the Turkish wars, Tata Castle became a frontier fortress guarding the border of Turkish vassalage, witnessing a total of 15 sieges. The former, regularly beautiful castle was destroyed during this time, with only one wing and one tower remaining after the Turkish wars. Since 1954, the castle has housed the town's museum. The museum bears the name of Kuny Domokos, who was the leader of a local ceramic factory and a maker of beautiful faience dishes in the 18th century.

Roman Stone Collection (Lapidarium, ground floor): From the 1st century AD, the area of present-day Tata in the Transdanubian region became part of the Roman Empire as the province of Pannonia. Along the Danube, as part of the "limes" border line, a military camp was established in nearby Brigetio (today's Szőny), surrounded by a civilian town. Most of the stone artifacts in our collection come from this area. Some of the carved/inscribed stones are tombstones, while others are altar stones. The standing, carved stone (stelae) placed over the deceased bears a Latin inscription at the bottom, mentioning the deceased's occupation, age, the person who erected the tombstone, and the name of the ruling Caesar. The upper part depicts a relief portrait of the deceased and their family. Altar stones were votive gifts dedicated to various gods out of gratitude, believing they protected them from harm or fulfilled their wishes.

Medieval Stone Collection (Lapidarium, ground floor): On the inner wall of the stone collection, carvings unearthed during excavations of Tata Castle are displayed, belonging to the former splendid royal castle, such as battlement fragments and twisted window jamb pillars. On a red marble tombstone found in Tata, the names of Master Márton and his wife Margit, along with the year 1492.

Everydays in the Middle Ages (Ground floor): During excavations on the Old Blacksmith Hill near the neighboring village of Baj, an Árpádian-era circular church (rotunda) and its surrounding cemetery were unearthed. The lord's manor house, as part of the village, was also uncovered. The exhibited artifacts illustrate medieval village life.

Beside a model depicting the uncovered church and manor house, a 16th-century tile stove (reconstruction) is displayed in the corner. This stove originates from the servants' house of the lord, a wattle-and-daub building. Stoves were rare during this period, and the rich collection of stove tiles, made of pottery fragments, is particularly significant. Interestingly, fragments of pots were identified to contain millet porridge and meat soup.

Knight's Hall (1st floor): The vaulted hall on the castle's upper floor served as a corridor facing the inner courtyard of the castle in the 15th century. Rooms once opened inward from the corridor. The present carved, Gothic-style windows were created only in the late 19th century. The hall's main feature is the green-glazed decorative stove, reconstructed based on fragments found during the castle's excavation. The stove is a Gothic masterpiece, with each tile adorned with intricate relief designs. The lower tiles depict griffins, while the upper tiles feature a knight on horseback holding a lance. The hall and the stove are named after this: the knight-shaped stove and the Knight's Hall.

The room hosts original Renaissance pieces from the museum's collection. Italian Renaissance chests, tables, and cupboards furnish the room. Among the ornate dowry chests, a notable piece is the inlaid chest displaying a cityscape covered with various colored veneers. These chests were used to store the bride's dowry, showcasing the family's status and wealth through their decoration.

Roman Room (Fresco Ensemble from Brigetio, 1st floor): The frescoes decorating this room come from the officer's residence in Brigetio along the Danube. Originally painted in the 2nd century AD, they adorned a larger residential building that was destroyed during barbarian invasions. After archaeological excavation in 1961, decades of reconstruction and restoration efforts have allowed the complete presentation of the room. The painted room imitates architectural elements throughout its surface, while figurative scenes from Greek-Roman mythology adorn the fields of the room's side walls. The frescoes represent high artistic quality and undoubtedly speak of the cultured owner who demanded Roman culture even in the province.

A Town Is Born (Permanent Local History Exhibition on the 2nd floor): From 1727, Tata was owned by the Esterházy noble family. The city's development took place in the 18th century, thanks in part to Joseph Esterházy, who acquired the estate. The exhibition narrates the city's history through the individuals who, as landowners, engineers, artists, or politicians, made a lasting contribution, earned reputation, and shaped the city's current identity.

The exhibition concludes in a coffeehouse interior showcasing a film made in 1939, portraying the town’s special natural beauty and rich heritage of monuments.