



Landscape around Bükkzsérc

The Roman Catholic Church (Title: Mournful Mother) of the village was built in Louis Seize style by Károly Eszterházy, bishop of Eger. The works were probably carried out between 1776 and 1780 by József Franz, an architect from Eger. Now it is a protected monument. The altarpiece is the work of János Lukács Kracker from 1779.

The Reformed Church of the village was built in 1828. Its prayer house was constructed between 1825–28 and the tower is from 1884. The floor of the church was renovated in 1997 with the monetary help of the Dutch Church.



The facades of old wine-press houses ...



... at Baglyos

Bükkalja Rock-way Information Point Eger, in the yard of the Fellner block

bukkalja.info.hu

Mayor's Office of Bükkzsérc, Petőfi road 4.
Phone: 49/523-011 • www.bukkszerc.hu



Map: Cartographia Kft.

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|--------------------------|---|
| 1. Patkó rocks | 4. Village Memorial House –
Petőfi S. road 39. |
| 2. Roman Catholic Church | |
| 3. Reformed Church | 5. Wine cellars |

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Bükkzsérc





The Patkó rocks over Bükkzsérc

The village of Bükkzsérc is situated 25km from Eger at the southern boundaries of Bükk National Park. It lies in a 2km long valley on the banks of Cseresznyés stream and on the nearby hillsides. The first written record of the village is from 1248 in a royal charter under the name Serch. These days the village was owned by the episcopate of Eger. During the husit raids it was used as a base for the movements in the surrounding areas and in the Turkish times it was under Turkish rule. The first data concerning the population of the village is from a register in 1695, after the reconquest of the area. 20, mostly demolished houses were registered this time, which could accommodate about 100-120 people. In 1786, during the first official census, 631 inhabitants were recorded in the



The Roman Catholic...



and the Reformed Church



A Baglyas line of cellars

village. This number was continuously increasing, and at the time of the next census in 1941 the population counted 1743 people. In the history of the village this has been the highest number of inhabitants so far. However, World War II. and the following years brought about a radical change in this tendency. The number of population started to decrease, and it is still shrinking nowadays.

Local people traditionally lived from the forest: probably the most important trade connected to the woods was lime-burning and the transport of the lime. They once wandered all the villages of the Great Hungarian Plain with their carts. On the southern slopes of the surrounding hills they grew grapes and made wine – this trade has luckily started to flourish again making the village even more attractive to tourists, together with its beautiful natural surroundings.



The Pelyhe cellar ...



The country house museum of the village

On the peak of Hódos Hill, above the village, some unusual natural formations, the **Patkó Rocks** ("Horseshoe Rocks"), catch our eyes. According to local legends the rocky formations, in the shape of circle of about 100 meters in diameter, keep the trace of the horseshoe of King St. Ladislaus's horse.

1,5-2 kilometers south of the village there are two lines of **wine cellars** carved into the rhyolite tuff: the Alsóhegyi and Baglyosi lines. The **Pelyhe Cellar** in the Alsóhegyi line (also known as "upper cellars") is an outstanding one with carvings of Sándor Soltész master stone carver.

In the village there are about 30 stone-built traditional houses from the first half of the XX. Century, which are under local protection. One of these is the **Village Memorial House** at 39. Petőfi street with an exhibition of old photographs and personal articles.



... and its reliefs carved into rock



The Pelyhe cellar museum