



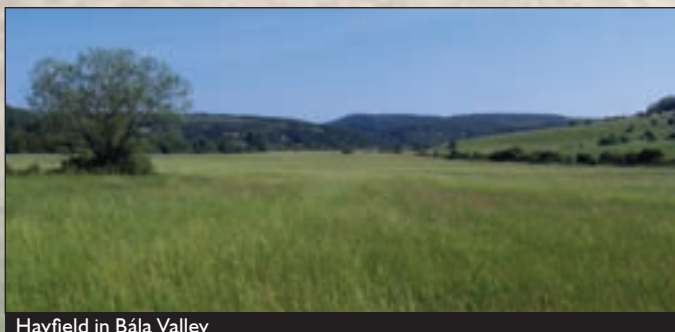
The country house museum



A cellar in Sándor Valley

loess oak woodland fragments) as well as the habitats of protected and strictly protected elements of the flora and fauna. On the area, managed by the Bükk National Park Directorate, the pasture-lands are used for extensive grazing of traditional sheep breeds, while the natural condition of the grassy marshlands of the valley floors are conserved by regular mowing. The extensive fruit orchards of Pokol Hillside are the special habitats of several precious species.

The beautiful, 17th century relic holder of the Roman Catholic Church (title: Saints Peter and Paul, the Apostles) is also worth mentioning. In the **lines of cellars** on the hillsides surrounding the village visitors can taste high quality local wine specialities.



Hayfield in Bála Valley

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

bukkalja.info.hu

Mayor's Office of Tard, Rózsa F. str. 1.
Phone: 49/432-903 • www.tard.hu



Informational sketch map

Photo: Baráz Csaba, Kleszó András, Klein Dávid

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www.kaptarko.hu



Tard





The catholic church of Tard

The village of Tard is situated 22km east of Eger, in the Bükkalja region. The first written record of the village is from 1220 under the name Thord in the so-called Váradi Regestrum, but we can suppose that the area had been inhabited from earlier times on basis of archeological finds in **Tatár Hill** which belong to Hatvani culture from early Bronze Age. In the 15th century Tard belonged to Diósgyőr and later to Cserép Castle and in both

cases it was owned by the Queen. In the 16th century it was shared by several aristocrats until it became the property of the Báthory family. In the 17th century it was owned by the Homonnai, Eszterházy and Révai families, but actually it was under Turkish rule. During the 1552 siege of Eger the Turkish burnt the village up, and when it was reinhabited, its people were forced to pay taxes to the Turkish. At the end of the Turkish rule the village was populated by purely Hungarian feudal serfs. In the 18th century this village was also owned by Ferenc L'Huillier, castellan of Eger, until it became a property of Prince Szász-Coburg Gothai through inheritance. The estate of about 7000 acres remained in one until the end of World War II., and people of the village worked on it as agricultural workers.

The village is one of the three typical "matyó" settlements (Mezőkövesd, Szentistván, Tard), although it is different from the other



Old houses of the serfs from the 18th century



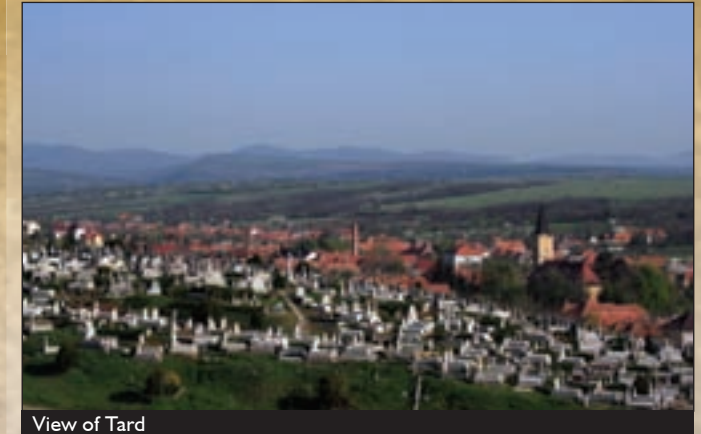
The Pasture-land of Tard Nature Conservation Area

two ones in several features and it has many unique cultural characteristics. It has famous embroidery and cultural and architectural traditions. Memories of the serfs' past life are kept in the thatched-roofed **country house museums**, preserved and furnished in their original style. In their neighbour we can find a traditionalist event centre. The houses, which are protected monuments, are at **55. and 57. Béke street**. They present local traditions of architecture, life and tools of people as well as "matyó" traditional dresses from the 18th century.

The name of Tard became well-known all over Hungary in the 1930s, when **Zoltán Szabó** published his revealing book titled "**The Situation at Tard**". This sociography presented the inhabitants' appallingly bad life circumstances. The village still keeps the memory of the writer: his bronze statue can be seen in the garden of the **country house museum** since 1999.



Traditional embroidered clothes from Tard



View of Tard

The other famous son of the village was **György Telepi** actor, theatrical painter and writer. He was a member of the Hungarian National Theatre from its opening in 1837 to his retirement in 1855. He spent his last years in Tard, together with his family. His memorial plaque was placed on the building of the local government, previously the house of the Telepy family, in 2001. His new tombstone was consecrated on 28. April, 2001 in the presence of the descendants of his family.

The grasslands north of Tard (Bála Valley, Meggyes Hillside) became the protected area called **The Pasture-land of Tard Nature Conservation Area** in 2007 on about 280 hectares. The area is directly connected to the strictly protected area of Kő Valley. The aim of protection in this area is to maintain the natural vegetation of grassy marshlands and loess areas (loess grasslands, shrublands,



A part of the line of cellars on Pelyhe Hill