

Monuments

Sukoró Calvinist Church – Fő street 66

Located in the center of the village the classicist church was built in 1832. On the 28th of September 1848 the night before the Battle of Pákozd a war council was held that was led by the young general Móga.

During a heated argument the general slammed his sword down onto the table crafted in 1805. At his same table Prime minister Lajos Batthyány gave a speech that inspired officers loyal to the Habsburgs to join the side of the revolution. During the summer organ concerts are held in the church and art exhibitions in the community center.



Sukoró Ethnography House- Szilvássor 7.

The date 1863 that is carved into the wall in the first room indicates the age of the building. An open corridor connects the garden and the kitchen. From the kitchen we can enter two rooms, the one at the front and the one at the back. The furniture in these rooms belonged to the last owner. Later Ferenc Pesovár ethnography researcher added items collected from Sukoró.



Heritage buildings in Sukoró

Sukoró kept the traditional building methods as there are many thatched houses being built even today. This shows that the locals find the preservation of old village houses important. There are nearly 20 heritage buildings in Sukoró. These are: Borbás str. 11., Fő str. 6., Fő str. 12., Fő str. 18., Fő str. 48., Fő str. 66., Fő str. 67/a, Kereszt str. 16., Kereszt str. 19., Kereszt str. 33., Öreg str. 3., Öreg str. 13., Szilvás row 1., Szilvás row 7., Szilvás row 8., Zalka str. 2.



Saint Ignatius Roman Catholic Church in Sukoró - Öreg str. 15-19

The second catholic church today was built between 1767-68 by the leader of the Komárom Jesuit order. The church was built at the edge of the village by the lake on a promontory. This location protected the church from the fire but was exposed to storm. In 1867 architect Károly Schmied expanded the church as seen today.



Cellar row

The cellars can be found close to the village in Borjúvölgy, Cellar row, and Géci. Every farmer owned one. The cellars were carved into a loess wall and were filled with hay and corn stalks and the were set on fire.

The fire hardened the inside creating a stable vault. The cellars in Cellar row, Csalitos street and Óbor street are still in good condition thanks to their owners.



Carved “Kopjafa” Memorial – Main Square

The kopjafa found in the park commemorated the victorious Battle of Pákozd that occurred on the 29th of September 1848. The Calvinist church is only a few steps away from where the war council was held before the battle.



Natural assets

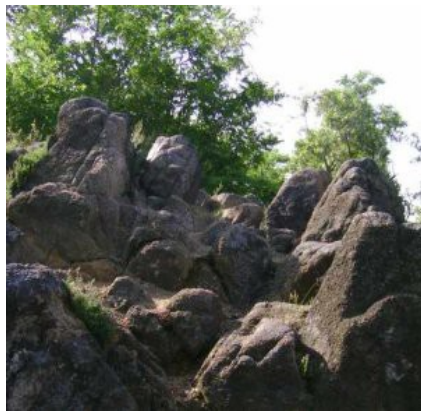
Gyapjásák (movable stone) – Periphery – Meleg hills

Movable stone: A unique type of rock weathering. It is a group of stones on top of each other that seem movable. It most frequently occurs in deep rectangular magmatic rocks where the edges have been weathered (source: Gönczy Sándor - Szalai Katalin: Geomorfológiai fogalomgyűjtemény). These stones hardened along with lava deep under the surface. Later owing to the weather they rose to the surface. The Gyapjásák is such a formation.



Italian granite quarry- Periphery – Meleg hills

A small path from the Gyapjásák leads to the forest where after a few hundred steps we come across the granite quarry. We recommend this short walk for those who only want to look around the village.



Rock with a hole - Periphery – Meleg hills

This slightly rock is found in the woods above Sukoró. Multiple rock formations make this a unique natural formation. It can be approached from multiple directions from the village.



Angelika-spring - Periphery – Meleg hills

The spring may be approached by going along Erdész street and taking a left turn where the signpost is. It is a very atmospheric spot and those who come here can pass the Éva spring too.



Éva spring - Periphery - Meleg-hills

Only a couple of hundred meters from the edge of the forest it is a worthwhile destination because of the crisp air.

