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## The Historical Pécs city in Hungary

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### Abstract

The author made a trip to Hungary (to the city of Pécs) in April 1997. It was a study trip when the Author (with the client of the project) visited the city of Pécs in Hungary, as part of the development of a project for a gas station in Bosnia and Herzegovina. As it was the time immediately after the war (1992 – 1995), both the Author and his client had the intention of learning about the latest solutions of gasoline pumps, and the city of Pécs in Hungary was the closest place in the environment where new solutions could be learned. From the Croatian-Hungarian border crossing, the road to Pécs led through a colorful landscape (the image of which was made even more rich by the white spring bloom of rich orchards) and smaller towns - Drávaszabolcs, Harkány, Túrnyó and Szalaánta. In preparation for this trip, the Author planned to visit the Kasim Pasha Mosque from the Ottoman period (1543-1546), as he was convinced in advance that it was a special architectural attraction, rarely preserved monuments from the Ottoman Empire era on Hungarian soil. As the Kasim Pasha Mosque is located on Szechenyi Square (Hungarian: Széchenyi tér, English: Széchenyi Square), the main square in the city, the author had the opportunity to see the most important architectural objects (architectural cultural and historical heritage) of the city of Pécs: City Hall, Parish Church, Hotel Nádor, Zsolnay Bay, Fatebenefratelli Church, Trinity Statue and bronze sculpture of János Hunyadi on a horse.

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### 1. Introduction

The goal of the study trips was to get to know cities on the spot and through their analysis (through 'cabinet work') to contribute to the author's theory of „Architecturally defined space“ [1,2,3,4,5, 6, 7,8,9,10,11,12,13, 14,15,16,17,18,19].

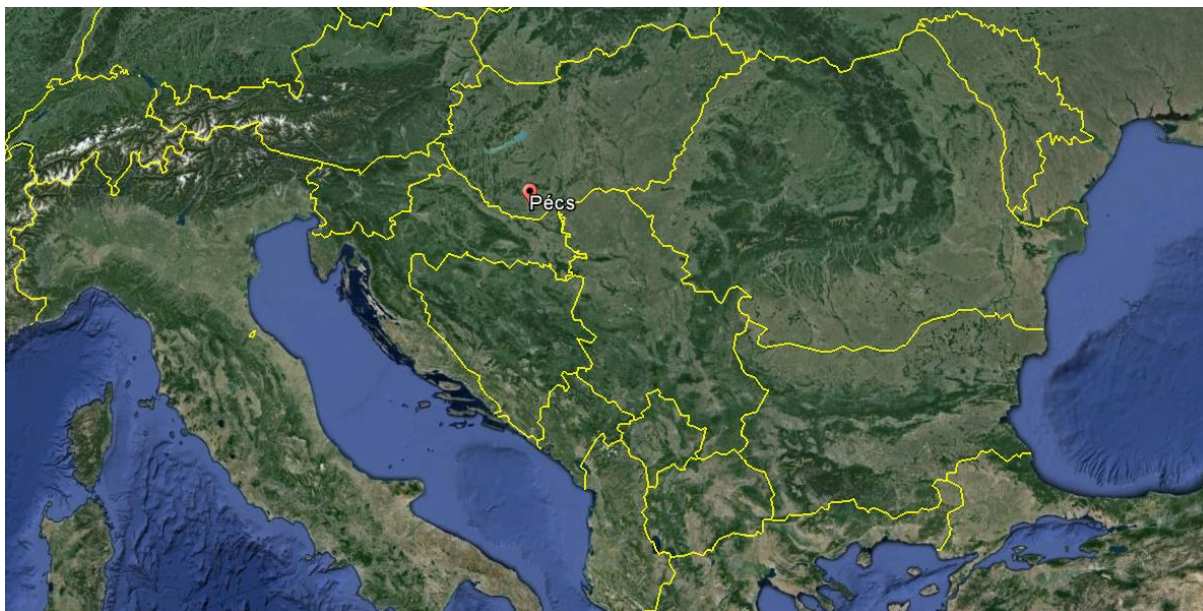
Pécs is a city (with 141,031 inhabitants, 2023) [20] located in the south-west of Hungary, at the foot of the Mecsek valley, about 170 km from Budapest as the crow flies (Figure 1). It is the fifth largest city in Hungary and the seat of the Baranya province. Archaeological artifacts found confirm that the area of the city of Pécs was inhabited by people of Celtic origin, around 6000 BC. The city of Pécs, under the name Sopianae, was founded by the ancient Romans in the 2nd century, on an area inhabited by Celts and Pannonians. The name of the town (Sopianae) was derived from the Celtic word „sop“ meaning „swamp“. The settlement was part of the then Roman province of Pannonia. From this period, the remains of the Roman aqueduct still stand today. In the 4th century, the city became the center of the Valeria province (one of the four provinces of the Pannonian province), as an important early Christian center, where there is a necropolis from this period, which (2000) was included in the UNESCO list of world cultural heritage [21]. The ancient Romans retreated from this area under the constant attacks of the barbaric Avar peoples (Avar Khaganate, 567) and Huns (4th-6th century). The Frankish king Charles the Great (English: Charles the Great, German: Karl der Große, 742 – 814) defeated the Avars (871) and occupied the area of today's city of Pécs and included it in the Frankish Kingdom. In the early Middle Ages, the city was mentioned for the first time (871) under the name Quinque Basilica („Five Basilicas“), according to the fact that at that time there were five chapels in this city.

Later, the city was mentioned under the (Latin) name *Quinque Ecclesiae* („Five Churches“), i.e. *Fünfkirchen* (German) and *Päťkostolie* (Slovak). The diocese of Pécs was founded (1009) by Stephen I (King Saint Stephen, Hungarian: *Szent István király*, Latin: *Sanctus Stephanus*, 975 – 1038). The Benedictine Christian order came to Pécs at this time (1076), which (1181) built the first hospital in the city, and a little later (1238) its own monastery. Under its current name, Pécs was first mentioned in 1235 as *Pechyut* (*pécsi út*) with the meaning „road to/from Pécs“. The University of Pécs was founded (1367) by Luj I (Hungarian: *Nagy Lajos*, English: *Louis I the Great*, 1326-1382), where about 34,000 students studied. It is the oldest university in Hungary. In addition to theology, science and art were studied at the university (which was modeled after the University of Vienna). The famous poet *Janus Pannonius* (1434-1472) became (1459) the bishop of Pécs and made a great contribution to the general cultural progress of the city. After the Battle of Mohács (1526) where the Ottoman army led by Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent (1494 – 1566) defeated the army of the king of Hungary, Croatia and Bohemia, Louis II (Hungarian: *Lajos II*, Croatian: *Vladislav*, 1506-1526), Pécs entered the part of the Ottoman Empire, as a *sandjak* within the *Budim ejalet*, later as part of the *Peçuy ejalet*. After conquering Pécs, the Ottomans arranged the city according to the patterns of the Oriental-Ottoman city. Churches were converted into mosques, and a large number of typical Ottoman buildings were built: *hammams*, *khans*, schools for the study of the *Qur'an*, new mosques (*Džamija Jakováli Hasszán-pasha*, *bezistans*...

During the next hundred years, the city lived and developed in peace. The Croatian-Hungarian nobleman Miklós Zrínyi (Croatian: *Nikola Subić Zrinjski*, 1508-1566) had briefly (1664) conquered the city of Pécs, and since he could not keep it, he looted and burned it. Many medieval buildings (which were preserved under Ottoman rule) were destroyed on that occasion, and were never rebuilt. To this day, parts of the medieval city walls have been preserved (such as the *Barbakán* bastion, for example) with a network of underground tunnels and catacombs. An army led by Louis of Baden (German: *Ludwig Wilhelm von Baden-Baden*, 1655-1707) besieged the city (and cut off the water supply) which forced the Ottoman forces to surrender (1686) the city. After this event, Pécs was governed by military commander Karl von Thüngen (*Johann (Hans) Karl von Thüngen*, 1648-1709), and the city had a strategic-military significance since the Ottomans still ruled some areas of Hungary, including the city of *Szigetvár*. A large German population moved to the city of Pécs (1688), so that its ethnic image changed considerably. Only a quarter of the city's population was Hungarians, while the majority were Germans and Slavs. After recovering from the ravages of war, Pécs suffered (1690) an epidemic of plague when a large number of its population perished. As the Hungarian population was a minority, the city of Pécs did not support the uprising of the Hungarians against the rule of the Habsburgs, so (1704) it was attacked and looted by the

Hungarian army led by *Franjo II Rákóczi* (Hungarian: *Rákóczi Ferenc II*, 1676-1735). A more peaceful period for the city begins after 1710. Early industrial production is starting to revive in the city, and trade and viticulture are experiencing great progress. The town hall was also built at this time when the town was freed from church administration. The Academy of Győr was moved (1785) to Pécs, which eventually developed into a law school for which a new building was founded (1839). In 1787, 8,853 inhabitants lived in the city, of which 133 were priests and 117 noblemen. During the second half of the 19th century, industry developed in Pécs (iron processing, paper production, sugar production...) which (1848) employed 1739 workers. The exploitation of coal was significant, since at that time coal was the most important source of driving energy. Already in 1849, the number of inhabitants of Pécs had grown to 14,616. During the revolution (1848-1849), Pécs was briefly occupied by the Croatian army, when the city was once again returned to the administration of the Habsburgs. The city was (1867) connected by railway with the city of *Barcs*, and not long after (1882) with *Budapest*. Tram urban transport in the city of Pécs was introduced in 1913 (and was in use until 1960). At the end of the First World War (1914-1918), the province of *Baranya* was occupied by the Serbian army, but it was soon returned to Hungary. Due to the shifting of state borders after the First World War (when Hungary lost *Pressburg*, according to the Treaty of Trianon, 1920), the University of *Pressburg* (today's *Bratislava* in Slovakia) was moved to Pécs. During World War II, Pécs was occupied (1944) by Soviet troops, during the *Budapest Offensive*, in their advance towards *Austria* and *Germany*. Despite heavy tank battles, the city did not suffer significant destruction. After the war, Pécs developed rapidly and already in 1980 it had 180,000 inhabitants. After the Dayton Agreement (1995), Pécs was the center of the Nordic Support Group (NSG), as part of IFOR (later SFOR), which consisted of military units from Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland and Poland, which supervised peacekeeping in area of the former Yugoslavia. Throughout its history, Pécs has always been a multi-ethnic and multicultural city, which contributed to its cultural-historical wealth and especially to the creative freedom of all its citizens <sup>[22]</sup>. Pécs (2010), along with *Essen* and *Istanbul*, was declared the European city of culture, when under the motto "City without borders" it was largely renovated and when many new city facilities were built (cultural center, concert hall, library and settlement cultures).

Pécs is connected to *Budapest* by the M6 highway (which opened in 2010, where the car ride takes half an hour). Secondary roads are: Route 57 (Pécs – *Mohács*), Route 58 (Pécs – *Drávaszabolcs*), Route 66 (Pécs – *Kaposvár*). The city of Pécs is connected by railway (via *Pusztaszabolcs*) to *Budapest*, *Mohács* and *Nagykanizs*. Several clubs of different sports operate in the city of Pécs: football, water polo and rugby.



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: July 16, 2024.

Fig 1: Pécs. Location

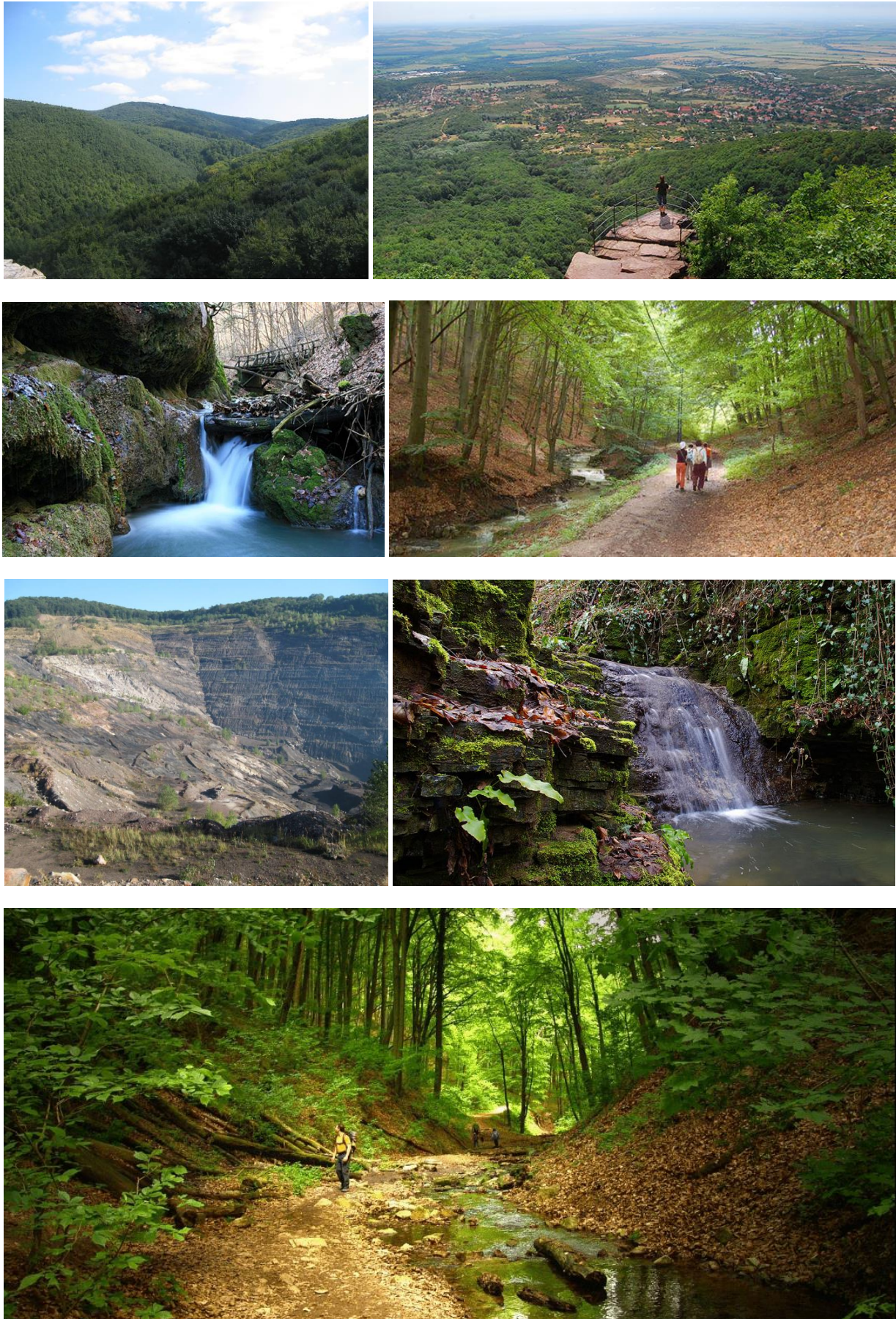
## 2. Natural resources and sights

The Pécs city is located at the foot of the Mecsek mountain (in the north, with an altitude of 400-600 m) on the edge of the vast Baranya plain (with an altitude of 120-130 m). Most of the city (town districts of Pécsbánya, Szabolcsfalva, Vasas and Somogy) was developed at an altitude of 200-250 m above sea level. The plain was suitable for agriculture, while the Mecsek mountain generated water, forest and various mineral resources. The city has a favorable climate, where the influence of the Mecsek mountain is significant, especially in the summer, when it generates refreshing air currents. The highest summer temperature is 26.3 °C (July), and the lowest is 13.6 °C (June), while the highest winter temperature is 4.8 °C (February), and the lowest is -4 °C (January). The most precipitation falls in June (84 mm/m<sup>2</sup>), and the least in February (32 mm/m<sup>2</sup>). July has the most hours of sunshine in one day (9.5), and December the least (1.9) <sup>[23]</sup>. Pécs is famous for the production of porcelain products (Zsolnay), whose tradition dates back to 1884. The roofs of a large number of buildings in Pécs are covered with porcelain coverings and this is one of the specifics of its architectural heritage. Until recently, coal and uranium mines were active in Pécs. Today, only the quartz sand mine (managed by the company Kvartz) is active <sup>[24]</sup>. The Pécsi Sörfőzde brewery is one of the four (the other three are Dreher, Borsodska and Heineken Hungária) most famous breweries in Hungary. Among the more famous companies in Pécs are: Rovitex Hungária (textile production), the American crane manufacturer Terex, the

Hungarian crane manufacturer Pécsi Mérlegstúdió, Megyeri Bútor (furniture production), FORSZ (tool production), HB-Switchóskrebygyártó (part of Bader Grupa, machine plant production), Alcufer and Biokom (recycling), HIDROT (production of agricultural equipment), production of catering equipment, Pécs Tobacco Factory, Matro and Strauss Metal (production of spare parts), SOMAPAK (production of packaging machines), Termoplast (production of plastics), Bocz printing house, Karsai Pécs (production of plastic products), Riner Metal (metal industry)... Recently, high-tech industry has been developing in Pécs (Finnish company Elcoteq, Z Elektronika, TG Netcom...). The city of Pécs meets its energy needs from local power plants (Pannonpower) that run on biomass (wood and residues from agricultural crops). A solar power plant with an installed capacity of 10 MW is in operation in the city, managed by the company MVM Hungarowind (part of the MVM Group). Expo Center Pécs organizes international and domestic exhibitions and conferences.

The Mecsek mountain is located north of the city of Pécs, in the southern part of Hungary (Figure 2). The mountain covers an area of 500 km<sup>2</sup>, with the highest peak (Zengő, 682 meters above sea level). The mountain is rich in various ores (including uranium ores) and many karst phenomena. The climate of the mountain has elements of a Mediterranean and continental climate. The great wealth of the mountain is its flora and fauna, where there are 20-30 thousand plant species that cannot be found in other parts of the Carpathian basin.





*Source:* <https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mecsek>, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

*Source:* <http://komlomeia.hu/11-komlo/4926-szenbanya-nyilik-a-mecsekben>, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

*Source:* <http://www.turistamagazin.hu/kilatok-ahova-megeri-felmenni-ii-resz.html>, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

*Source:* <https://www.pecsma.hu/abszolot-pecs/mas-lesz-a-mecsek-a-feketefenyok-nelkul/>, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

**Fig 2:** Mount Mecsek near the Pécs city



The Baranya plain is located in the province of the same name in the south of Hungary (Figure 3). The southern border of this province is made by the river Drava, and the eastern border by the river Danube. Ravnica got its name from the Slavic word „bara“ (swamp). Even today, there are large parts of this plain with the character of a swamp, such as Kopački rit in the southeast of the plain. Ravnica covers an area of 1710 km<sup>2</sup> (which is 4.76% of Hungary's

area). The highest point in the Baranya plain is Mount Mecsek (682 meters above sea level). The climate of the plain is Mediterranean, with the highest amount of precipitation in Hungary. Besides being a huge area for farming, Baranya is the richest coal area in Hungary (98% of all coal reserves in Hungary), and an area with many sources of mineral and thermal water.



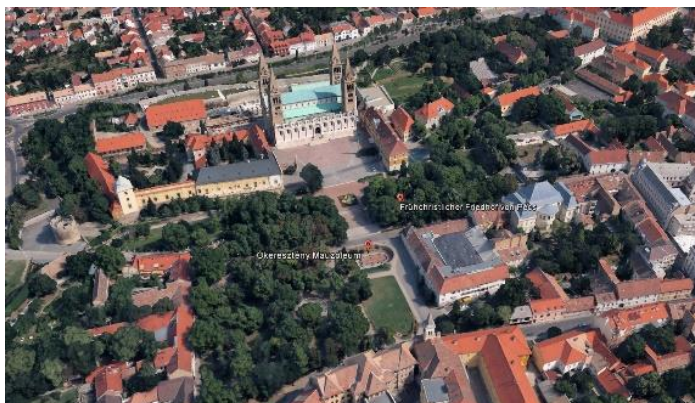
Source: <https://pixabay.com/en/baranya-pecs-mecsek-csarn%C3%B3ta-gar%C3%A9-1926358/>, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

**Fig 3:** Baranya plain

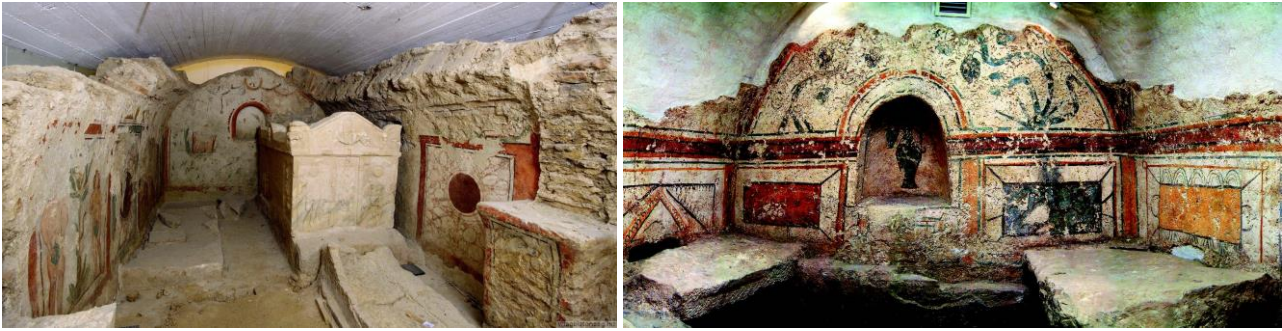
### 3. Architectural cultural and historical heritage

The early Christian necropolis in Pécs/Sopianae (Hungarian: Pécs/Sopianae korai krisztien nekropolisz, geographical coordinates: 46°04'38.59" N, 18°13'25.52" E) dates back to the 4th century, during the reign of ancient

Rome. The archaeological site includes underground cells and above-ground burial chambers. The tombs are decorated with extremely valuable and well-preserved frescoes depicting Christian themes (Figure 4).







Source: Google Earth, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

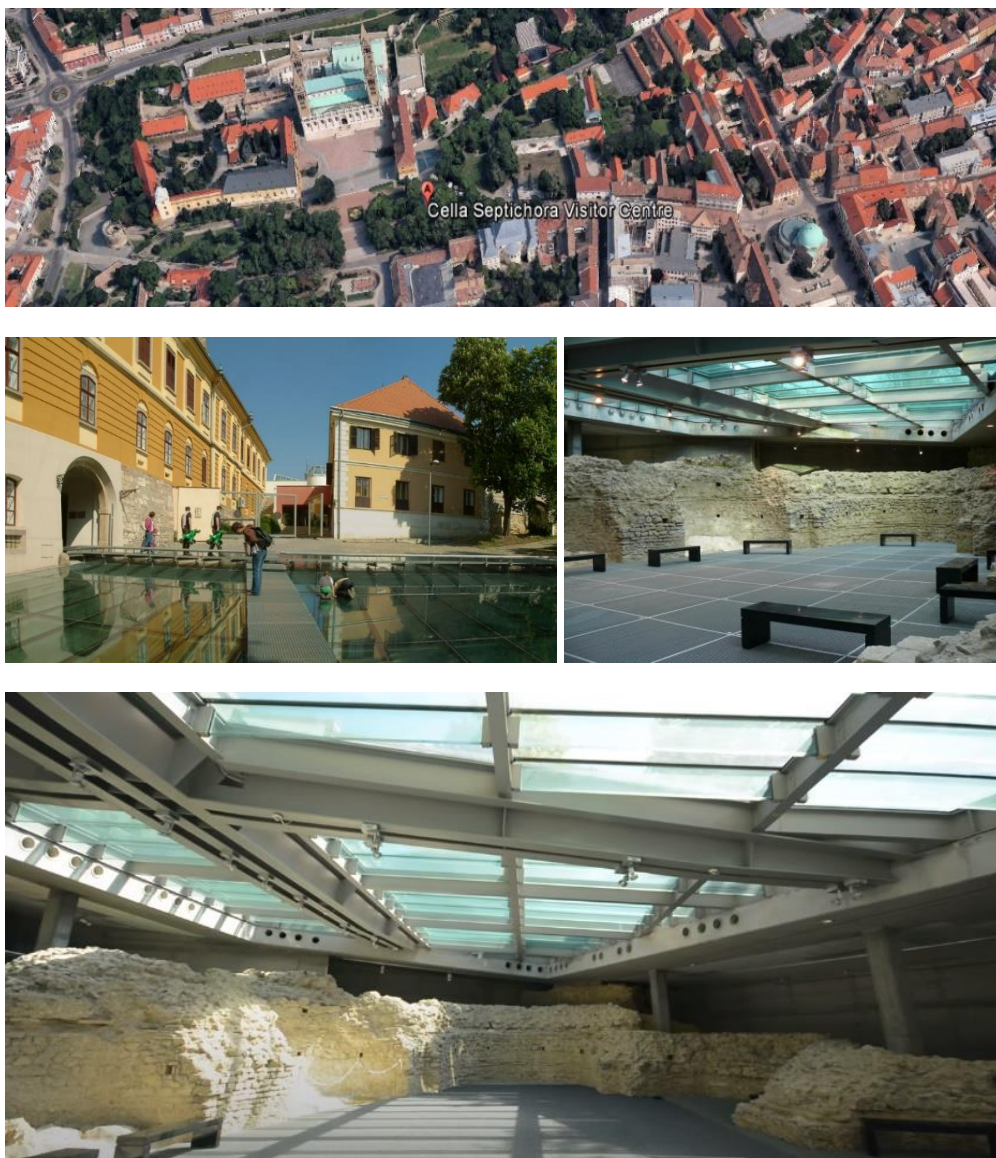
Source: <http://hotelcabernet.hu/en/program/sightseeing-in-pecs-hungary/>, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

Source: <https://hungarytoday.hu/the-early-christian-necropolis-of-pecs/>, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

**Fig 4:** Early Christian necropolis in Pécs/Sopianae (Pécs/Sopianae korai keresztény nekropolisz)

Cella Septichora (geographic coordinates: 46°04'32.95" N, 18°13'52.00" E) is a burial building-mausoleum built in the second half of the 4th century (Figure 5). The underground building with seven apses is unique in the Danube region. It is the burial place of a former rich man and members of his family. The building is unfinished, probably because

of the barbarian attack<sup>[25]</sup>. The construction was discovered in 1975. The burial chamber with three monumental sarcophagi has been preserved <sup>[26]</sup>. The frescoes depict biblical scenes, Daniel in the lion's den and Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden<sup>[27]</sup>.



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

Source: <http://egykor.hu/pecs/cella-septichora/1961>, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BV6yja663AA>, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

**Fig 5:** Cella Septichora



The Zsolnay Museum (Hungarian: Zsolnay Múzeum, geographical coordinates: 46°04'44.11" N, 18°13'36.75" E) is arranged in a Gothic building built in 1324, the oldest preserved building in Pécs (Figure 6). In the museum, exhibits are displayed in chronological order showing the

origin and development of the Zsolnay porcelain factory. Ceramics used in architecture, glass and various ceramic objects collected by Mr. Miklos Zsolnay in Persia and Egypt <sup>[28]</sup> can be seen there.



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: July 25, 2024.

Source: <http://www.arrivalguides.com/de/Travelguide/PECS/doandsee/zsolnay-museum-91919>, Accessed: July 25, 2024.

Source: <https://www.utazazitthon.hu/latnivalo/pecs/zsolnay-muzeum-1147>, Accessed: July 25, 2024.

**Fig 6:** Zsolnay Museum

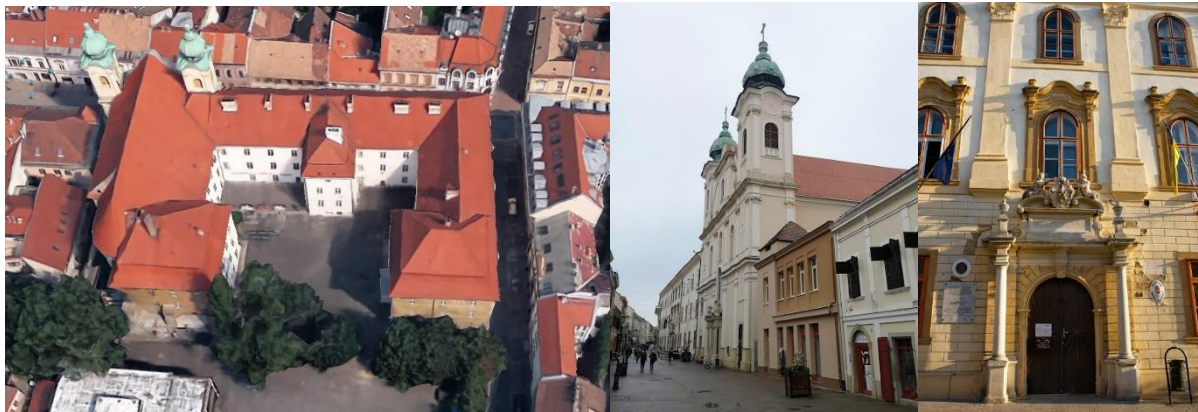
The Church of the Lyceum in Király Street (Hungarian: Liceu templom a Király utcában, geographical coordinates: 46°04'36.43" N, 18°14'01.95" E) is located in

the main city square of Pécs (Figure 7). Originally, the current church was built as a mosque, during the Ottoman administration. The mosque was demolished by the monks



of the Pauline Christian order (led by Máté Vépi) and from its material they built (1741-1756) a church in the late baroque style. After the ban on the work of the Pauline Order (1786), the building was inactive for some time, and later (for the services of Bishop Ignáci Szepessy) it was converted into a school (known as the Lyceum). Later

(1923) it was converted into the Elizabeth University church when it was moved from Bratislava to Pécs. The interior of the church was painted (1930) with works by Ernő Gebauer (1882-1962). The Pauline Church Order again (2012) became the owner of the building, after restitution<sup>[29]</sup>.



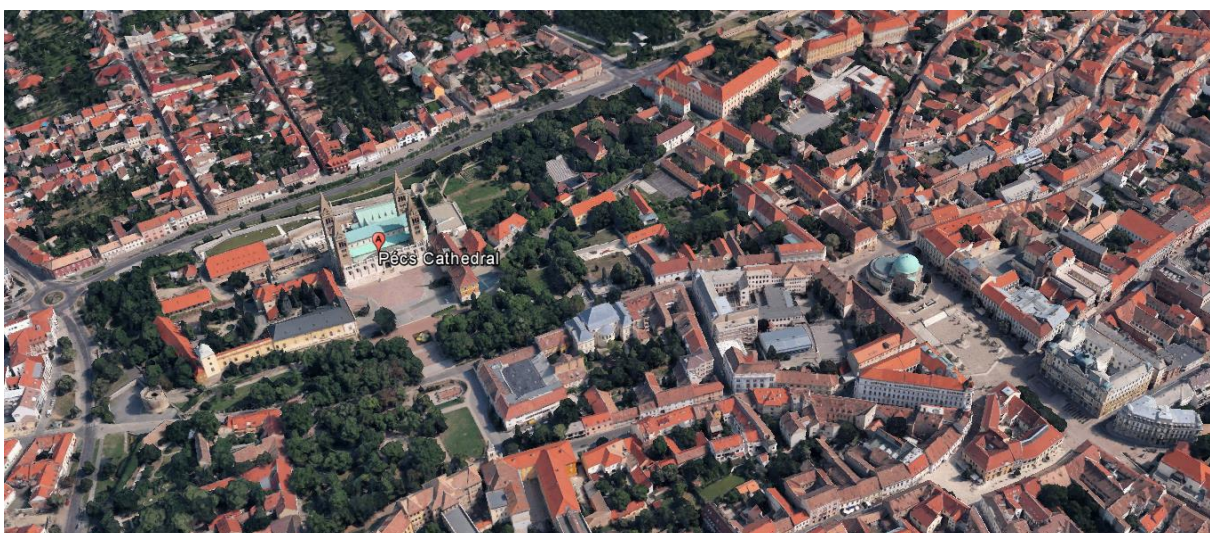
Source: Google Earth, Accessed: July 25, 2024.

Source: [https://readtiger.com/img/wkp/en/Lyceum\\_templom\\_P%C3%A9cs.JPG](https://readtiger.com/img/wkp/en/Lyceum_templom_P%C3%A9cs.JPG), Accessed: July 25, 2024.

**Fig 7:** Lyceum Church in Király Street (Liceu templom a Király utcában)

Cathedral Basilica of St. Peter and Paul in Pécs (Hungarian: Szent Péter és Szent Pál székesegyház, geographic coordinates: 46°04'43" N, 18°13'25" E) was built in the 8th and 9th centuries on the foundations of an early Christian basilica from the ancient period Rome (4th century). The building was destroyed in a fire (1064) when a Romanesque basilica was built in its place, according to

the project of Italian architects. The church got its present appearance (1882-1891) after extensive reconstruction, according to the project of the Viennese architect Friedrich von Schmidt (1825-1891). The dimensions of the base of the church are 70 m x 22 m, and the height of its four towers is 60 m each (Figure 8).







**Source:** Google Earth, Accessed: July 25, 2024.

**Source:** <https://www.iha.com/short-term-rentals-pecs/8da/>, Accessed: July 25, 2024.

**Source:** [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sts.\\_Peter\\_and\\_Paul\\_Cathedral,\\_P%C3%A9cs#/media/File:P%C3%A9cs\\_Cathedral\\_-\\_Hungary.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sts._Peter_and_Paul_Cathedral,_P%C3%A9cs#/media/File:P%C3%A9cs_Cathedral_-_Hungary.jpg), Accessed: July 25, 2024.

**Source:** <https://www.iranypecs.hu/en/info/attractions/cathedralandbishopsric/cathedral.html>, Accessed: July 25, 2024.

**Fig 8:** Cathedral Basilica of St. Peter and Paul in Pécs (Szent Péter és Szent Pál székesegyház)

The Hungarian Bishop's Palace (Hungarian: Magyar Püspöki Palota, geographic coordinates: 46°04'41.09" N, 18°13'22.71" E) was built in the 12th century (Figure 9). During the 15th and 16th centuries, the palace was rebuilt

in the Renaissance style. Later (1751-1770), Bishop Klimó György (1710-1777) rebuilt and expanded the palace again, in the Baroque style. In the period (1838-1852) the palace was remodeled in the Neo-Renaissance style <sup>[30]</sup>.





Source: Google Earth, Accessed: July 25, 2024.

Source: <http://greenpinetours.com/galleries/pecs-hungary/attachment/downtown-bishops-palace-pecs-baranya/>, Accessed: July 25, 2024.

Source: <https://www.routeperfect.com/hungary/baranya/pecs/bishops-palace>, Accessed: July 25, 2024.

Source: <https://www.danubetourism.eu/pishops-palace-pecs/>, Accessed: July 25, 2024.

**Fig 9:** Hungarian Bishop's Palace (Magyar Püspöki Palota)

The Renaissance Museum (Hungarian: Reneszánsz múzeum, geographic coordinates: 46°04'43.92" N, 18°14'11.78" E) is arranged in an open space (lapidarium) next to the oldest building in the city of Pécs (Máržár). Máržár was first mentioned in written documents in 1316 (Figure 10). At the beginning of the 16th century, the building was reconstructed in the Renaissance style. In this

museum, extremely valuable exhibits are exhibited: the coat of arms that for some time decorated the tower of the bishop's palace, several stone sculptures from Tettya, the summer residence of Bishop Szatmár, the stone remains of Márévar. The exhibition of exhibits is arranged in the renovated parts of the building <sup>[31]</sup>.







Source: Google Earth, Accessed: July 25, 2024.

Source: <https://www.iranypecs.hu/en/info/attractions/museums-art-galleries/renaissance-lapidary.html>, Accessed: July 25, 2024.

Source: [http://www.pecsinapilap.hu/cikk/Hogyan\\_alakul\\_at\\_a\\_Nagy\\_Kiallitoter\\_terulete\\_kepgaleria\\_/56214](http://www.pecsinapilap.hu/cikk/Hogyan_alakul_at_a_Nagy_Kiallitoter_terulete_kepgaleria_/56214), Accessed: July 25, 2024.

Source: <http://zoldkalauz.hu/pecs-kaptalan-utca-muzeumok-kertjei>, Accessed: July 25, 2024.

**Fig 10: The Renaissance Museum (Reneszánsz múzeum)**

The University of Pécs (Hungarian: Pécsi Tudományegyetem, geographic coordinates: 46°04'35.66" N, 18°12'24.30" E) was built in 1367. Today, the Faculty

of Philosophy is located in this building. There is a botanical garden next to the building (Figure 11).



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: July 25, 2024.

Source: <https://www.medical-studies-advisory.com/university-of-pecs-excellent-place-of-study/>, Accessed: July 25, 2024.

**Fig 11: The University of Pécs (Pécsi Tudományegyetem)**

Barbikán Tower (Hungarian: Barbikan torony, geographic coordinates: 46°04'40" N, 18°13'17" E) was built in the 15th century (Figure 12). The tower has a circular base. It was part of the defensive walls of the bishop's palace built during the time of Bishop György Szatmári (1457-1524), before the Ottoman attack on this city. The tower was surrounded by a trench, as a buffer zone, over which a

drawbridge was built to access the tower (the remains of which still stand today). In the garden, in the back of the tower, there is a bronze statue of the bishop and poet Janus Pannonius (1434-1472), which was erected on the 500th anniversary of his death, according to the design of the sculptor Miklós Borsos (1906-1990) <sup>[32]</sup>.



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: July 25, 2024.

Source: <http://pecs.varosom.hu/latnivalok/varak-kastelyok/Barbikan.html>, Accessed: July 25, 2024.

Source: [https://taj-kert.blog.hu/2011/12/18/barbikan\\_bastyasatany\\_elkerulo\\_ut\\_a\\_pecsi\\_varosfal\\_menten\\_pecsi\\_posztsorozat\\_iv](https://taj-kert.blog.hu/2011/12/18/barbikan_bastyasatany_elkerulo_ut_a_pecsi_varosfal_menten_pecsi_posztsorozat_iv), Accessed: July 25, 2024.

**Fig 12: Barbikán Tower (Barbikan torony)**



The ruins at Tettye (Hungarian: Tettye-i romok, geographic coordinates: 46°05'13.97" N, 18°14'08.31" E) are an archaeological site at the foot of the Mecsek mountain near Pécs. The remains date from the time of ancient Rome where, later (at the beginning of the 16th century), there was also the palace of Bishop György Szathmáry (1457-1524). During the Ottoman era, there was a tekija here. Today, this area is arranged as a park where there is also an amphitheater in the open area where

various cultural events are held. To the south of the ruins is the geological formation, Tettye Lime Tuff Cave, with an extraordinary labyrinth of cave tunnels enriched with streams and waterfalls. The Hell's Gate cave formation behind the "Terrible Dragon" in one of the cave tunnels stands out for its attractiveness. The cave complex was opened to the public in 2008. Occasional lectures on the topic of caves are organized there <sup>[33]</sup> (Figure 13).



*Source:* Google Earth, Accessed: July 25, 2024.

*Source:* <http://www.apartman-pecs.com/kirandulasok.html>, Accessed: July 25, 2024.

*Source:* <http://hevesiz53.blogspot.com/2014/03/>, Accessed: July 25, 2024.

**Fig 13:** The ruins at Tettye (Tettye-i romok)

Szechenyi Square (Hungarian: Széchenyi tér, geographic coordinates: 46°04'34" N, 18°13'42" E) is the main square in the old part of Pécs (Figure 14). In the Middle Ages, the square served as a market place, on which the town hall and the parish church adjoined. Twelve city streets point to the square, making it the center of gravity of the city. The square received its current name in 1864, until which it had various names: Fórum, Városi piacz and Fötér. Today, the main attractions of this square are: Qasim

Pasha Mosque (1543-1546), City Hall, Parish Church, Nádor Hotel, Zsolnay Bay, Fatebenefratelli Church, Trinity Statue and the bronze sculpture of János Hunyadi on a horse. The square was thoroughly renovated in 2010, when Pécs was declared the European Capital of Culture. Today, various events and artistic performances are held on this square: Festival of Wine and Grapes, Christmas Celebration <sup>[34]</sup>...





*Source:* Google Earth, Accessed: July 25, 2024.

*Source:* [https://www.flickr.com/photos/i\\_csuhai/1239588436](https://www.flickr.com/photos/i_csuhai/1239588436), Accessed: July 26, 2024.

**Fig 14:** Szechenyi Square (Széchenyi tér)

Kasim Pasha's Mosque (Hungarian: Kasim-pasa mecsetje, geographic coordinates: 46°04'37" N, 18°13'40" E) is originally a Greek Church of St. Bertalana (built in the

13th century) which (1543-1546) was converted into a mosque, and after the departure of the Ottomans into a Catholic church, which remains to this day (Figure 15).





**Source:** Google Earth, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

**Source:** <https://europebetweeneastandwest.wordpress.com/2017/02/16/a-miracle-of-history-fusion-of-faith-the-mosque-of-pasha-gazi-kasim-in-pecs-ottoman-hungary-2/>, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

**Source:** <https://europebetweeneastandwest.files.wordpress.com/2017/02/interior-of-the-mosque-of-pasha-gazi-kasim-downtown-candlemas-church-of-the-blessed-virgin-mary.jpg>, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

**Fig 15:** Kasim Pasha's Mosque (Kasim-pasa mecsetje)

The Jakovali Hassan Mosque (Hungarian: Jakovali Hassan mecset, geographical coordinates: 46°04'26" N, 18°13'15" E) was built (1543-1686), and its vakif was Yakovali Hassan Pasha (Figure 16). This is the only mosque in Hungary that has been completely preserved in its original state. The mosque is a typical Ottoman

building, with a square base on which an eight-sided tambour with a dome above the main prayer area was built. The mimber and kjsurs of the mosque are made of rosewood. Inside the mosque, there is a separate area where women pray. The mosque still has its basic purpose<sup>[35]</sup>.



**Source:** Google Earth, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

**Source:** <https://europebetweeneastandwest.wordpress.com/2017/02/19/an-age-that-lives-forever-the-jakovali-hassan-pasha-mosque-in-pecs-ottoman-hungary-3/>, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

**Source:** <https://europebetweeneastandwest.files.wordpress.com/2017/02/prayer-hall-of-jakovali-hassan-pasha-mosque-credit-zairon.jpg>  
Accessed: July 26, 2024.

**Fig 16:** The Jakovali Hassan Mosque (Jakovali Hassan mecset)



The City Hall (Hungarian: Városháza, geographic coordinates: 46°04'34" N 18°13'42" E) is located on Széchenyi Square, as the most striking building on the square (Figure 17). The neo-baroque construction of the City Hall was built (1907). On the site of today's building stood a building that, since its first extension (1695), survived several reconstructions and adaptations, the first in 1834, in the style of neoclassicism, according to the

project of architect József Piatsek. The current building was built in 1895 and redesigned in 1907. In front of the town hall building, the architect Marcell Breuer (1902-1981), a famous Hungarian-American architect, designed an access garden in the Bauhaus style. Today, on the sidewalk in front of the town hall, there is a bronze model of the lawn of the garden, as a memory of the Bauer project.



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

Source: <https://dailynewshungary.com/jewel-south-10-places-visit-pecs/>, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

Source: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/100954775@N03/41549461710>, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

**Fig 17: The City Hall (Városháza)**

The Klimó Library (Hungarian: Könyvtár Klimó, geographical coordinates: 46.078048°N, 18.227158°E) was built (1774) by the efforts of Bishop György Klimó

(1710-1777). Presentations of the library's rich book fund<sup>[36]</sup> are held every year in the library (Figure 18).







*Source:* Google Earth, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

*Source:* [https://taj-kert.blog.hu/2012/01/31/belvarosi\\_utcaikon\\_tereken\\_pecsi\\_posztsorozat\\_viii\\_resz](https://taj-kert.blog.hu/2012/01/31/belvarosi_utcaikon_tereken_pecsi_posztsorozat_viii_resz), Accessed: July 26, 2024.

*Source:* [https://hu.wikipedia.org/wiki/F%C3%A1jl:Egyetemi\\_K%C3%B6nyvt%C3%A1r4.JPG](https://hu.wikipedia.org/wiki/F%C3%A1jl:Egyetemi_K%C3%B6nyvt%C3%A1r4.JPG), Accessed: July 26, 2024.

*Source:* <https://my.lib.pte.hu/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/8-1-ok-hogy-nyaron-se-szakadj-el-a-konyvtartol-01.jpg>

Accessed: July 26, 2024.

**Fig 18:** The Klimó Library (Könyvtár Klimó)

Downtown Pécs (Hungarian: Pécs Pécs indorátóban, geographical coordinates: 46°04'37"N, 18°13'52" E) is the old part of the city with houses built in the Middle Ages,

and in the Baroque, Classicism and Rococo periods. A large number of restaurants, cafes and bars are arranged in this part of the city (Figure 19).



*Source:* Google Earth, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

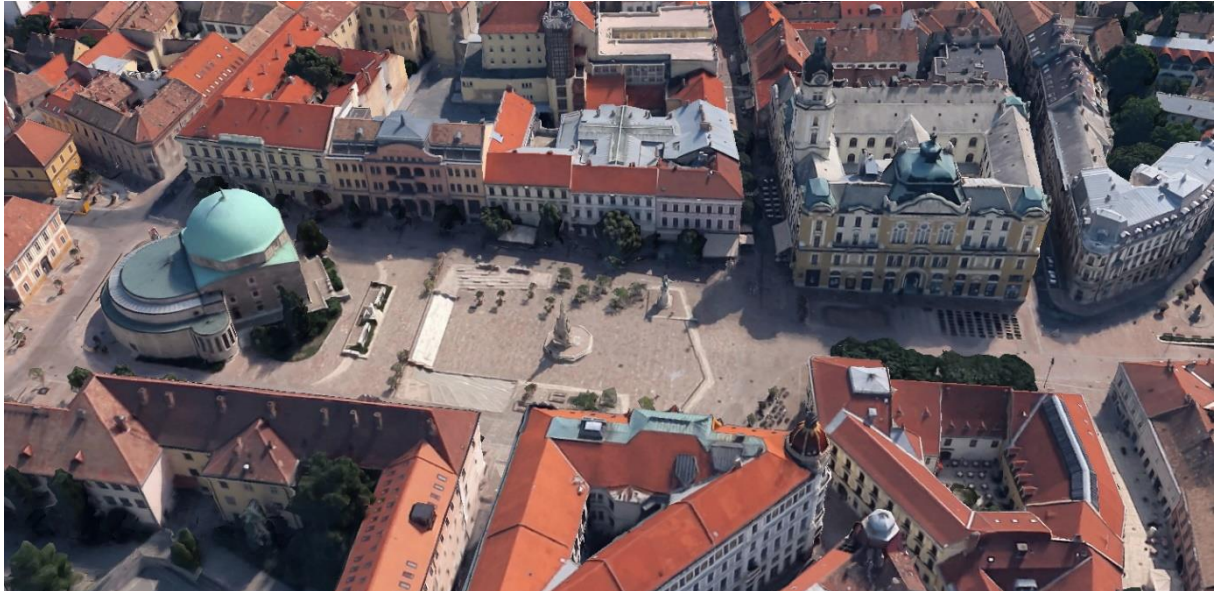
*Source:* <https://www.interregeurope.eu/tania/events/event/758/2nd-tania-exchange-event-in-pecs-hungary/>, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

**Fig 19:** Downtown Pécs (Pécs belvárosában)



Hotel Nádor (Hungarian: Nádor Szálló, geographical coordinates: 46°04'34"N, 18°13'42"E) was built (1846) by the merchant family Schönherr on Széchenyi Square in Pécs (Figure 20). The hotel had thirty rooms and a cafe. During the reconstruction of the hotel, according to the project of architect Imra Schlauch (1840-1904), a new three-story wing of the hotel was built (1902) in Art Nouveau style. The dome of the restaurant was arranged

in such a way that it could be moved (opened), which was a special aesthetic sight. After World War II, the hotel became the property of the state. The most recent reconstruction of the hotel took place in 1989, which returned the hotel to its original splendor and importance, which have places of special value and local memory, genius loci <sup>[37]</sup>.



*Source:* Google Earth, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

*Source:* [https://hu.wikipedia.org/wiki/N%C3%A1dor\\_sz%C3%A1ll%C3%B3](https://hu.wikipedia.org/wiki/N%C3%A1dor_sz%C3%A1ll%C3%B3), Accessed: July 26, 2024.

**Fig 20:** Hotel Nádor (Nádor Szálló)



Synagogue in Pécs (Hungarian: Zsinagóga, geographical coordinates: 46°04'27"N, 18°13'52"E) was built (1869) according to the project of the architects Frigyes Feszli (1821-1884), Károlya Gerster (1819 - 1867) and Lipót Kauser (1818-1877). The structural columns of the synagogue building are made of cast and forged iron with

gilding in the part of the capital. The benches in the prayer area of the synagogue are made of dark Slavonian oak. In the early 90s of the 20th century, a synagogue restoration project began in which the Hungarian Ministry of National Cultural Heritage and the Fund for World Cultural Monuments were involved (Figure 21).



**Source:** Google Earth, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

**Source:** [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:P%C3%A9cs\\_-\\_Synagogue\\_01.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:P%C3%A9cs_-_Synagogue_01.jpg), Accessed: July 26, 2024.

**Source:** [https://www.tripadvisor.com/LocationPhotoDirectLink-g274905-d282752-i183041061-Pecs\\_Synagogue-Pecs\\_Baranya\\_County\\_Southern\\_Transdanubia.html](https://www.tripadvisor.com/LocationPhotoDirectLink-g274905-d282752-i183041061-Pecs_Synagogue-Pecs_Baranya_County_Southern_Transdanubia.html), Accessed: July 26, 2024.

**Source:** <https://www.slideshare.net/Toking/synagogue-of-pcs-city-hungary>, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

**Fig 21:** Synagogue in Pécs (Zsinagóga)

The building of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (Hungarian: A Magyar Tudományos Akadémia épülete, geographical coordinates: 46°05'00.27"N, 18°12'36.94"E) was built (1884). It was originally a villa built for his own needs by one of the richest merchants in Pécs, György Vasváry, which is also visible on the family's coat of arms on the facade of the building (Figure 22). The house was built in the Italian Renaissance style (which, at that time and for the built environment of the villa, was a deviation from the Alpine style of construction characteristic of most rich houses on the slopes of the Mecsek mountain).

The facades of the building are decorated with ceramic tiles made in the famous Zsolnay ceramics factory in Pécs. The house was owned by the Vasváry family until 1952, when, according to the Confiscation Act, it became the property of the state. After confiscation, the villa building began to deteriorate, until 1969 when it was taken over by the Academic Board of Pécs. In the period from 1970 to 1980, the building was renovated and expanded, whereby many elements of interior furniture and ceramics produced in the Zsolnay factory were preserved <sup>[38]</sup>.





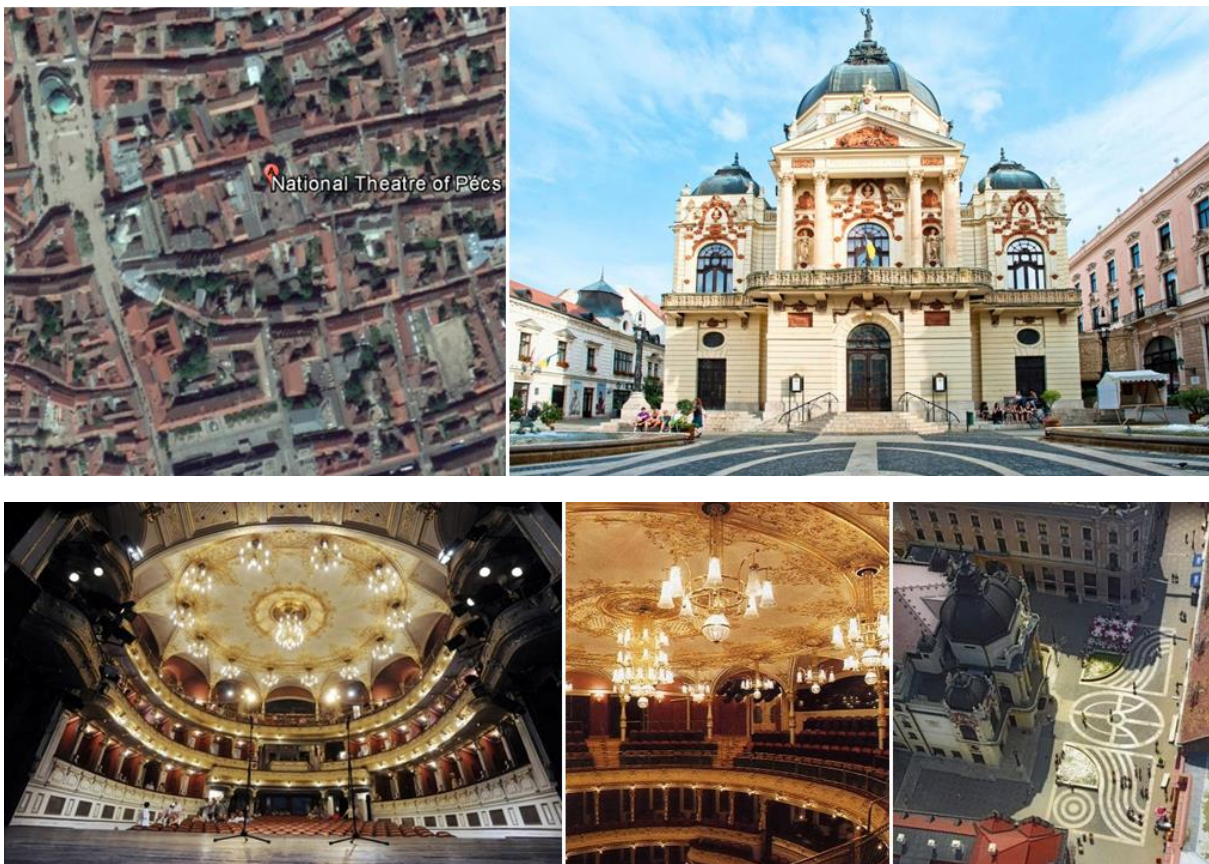
Source: Google Earth, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

Source: <https://in.pinterest.com/pin/693132198874397499/>, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

**Fig 22:** The building of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (A Magyar Tudományos Akadémia épülete)

The National Theater in Pécs (Hungarian: Pécsi Nemzeti Színház, geographic coordinates: 46°4'34"N, 18°13'50.5"E) was built (1890-1895) by the efforts of the then mayor of Pécs, Mr. János Aidinger (1846-1906). The theater building was designed by the architects Adolf Lang and Adolf Steinhardt, after they won (1890) an

architectural competition. The theater became (1949) the National Theater, and then the Chamber Theater and the Children's Theater, and (1989) after a serious renovation, it again received the epithet of the National Theater <sup>[39]</sup> (Figure 23).



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

Source: <https://travelguide.michelin.com/europe/hungary/pecs/pecs/pecs-national-theatre>, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

Source: [https://www.geocaching.com/geocache/GC2FW5X\\_national-theater-of-pecs?guid=e40997a6-de86-45c0-8ad6-e9ecd3c736b3](https://www.geocaching.com/geocache/GC2FW5X_national-theater-of-pecs?guid=e40997a6-de86-45c0-8ad6-e9ecd3c736b3) Accessed: July 26, 2024.

**Fig 23:** The National Theater in Pécs (Pécsi Nemzeti Színház)

The Szerecsen Museum (Hungarian: Szerecseni Múzeum, geographical coordinates: 46°04'32.85"N, 18°13'39.15"E) is arranged in the space of the former pharmacy founded

(1897) by its owner Istvan Sipocz. Above the entrance to the apothecary-museum, in a wall niche, is a figure of a Saracen, and in the center of the apothecary is a fountain.



The walls of the pharmacy-museum are lined with ceramic plates from the famous Zsolnay factory. The pharmacy with its exhibits is a representative example of a well-

equipped and organized pharmacy in the Baranya area at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century<sup>[40]</sup> (Figure 24).



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

Source: [https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/3/3b/Hungary\\_pecs\\_-\\_szerecsen\\_patika.jpg](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/3/3b/Hungary_pecs_-_szerecsen_patika.jpg), Accessed: July 26, 2024.

**Fig 24:** The Szerecsen Museum (Szerecseni Múzeum)

The main railway station in Pécs (Hungarian: A pécsi Főpályaudvar, geographical coordinates: 46°03'59.63"N, 18°13'30.89"E) was built (1900) according to the project of Austro-Hungarian architect Ferenc Pfaff (1851-1913). The building was built in the Neo-Renaissance style with

reliefs designed by Klein Ármin (1828-1900). The reliefs depict James Watt and George Stephenson, and were made at the Zsolnay porcelain factory. The building was renovated in 2012 (Figure 25).



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

Source: <https://europebetweeneastandwest.files.wordpress.com/2016/07/a-vision-of-elegance-the-train-station-in-pecs-hungary.jpg>, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

Source: [http://keptar.oszk.hu/016800/016814/Hungary\\_pecs\\_allomas1\\_nagykep.jpg](http://keptar.oszk.hu/016800/016814/Hungary_pecs_allomas1_nagykep.jpg), Accessed: July 26, 2024.

**Fig 25:** The main railway station in Pécs (A pécsi Főpályaudvar)

The Postal Palace (Hungarian: Posta (Post) Palota, geographic coordinates: 46°04'24.29"N, 18°13'35.91"E) is one of the most beautiful buildings in Pécs (Figure 26). The palace was built (1904) according to the project of architect Ernő Balázs after he won (1901) an architectural

competition. The architecture of the palace is basically eclectic, with decorative sculptures on the facade in the style of the French Renaissance and windows designed in the art nouveau style<sup>[41]</sup>.





Source: Google Earth, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

Source: <https://mandadb.hu/tart/mcitem/352840>, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

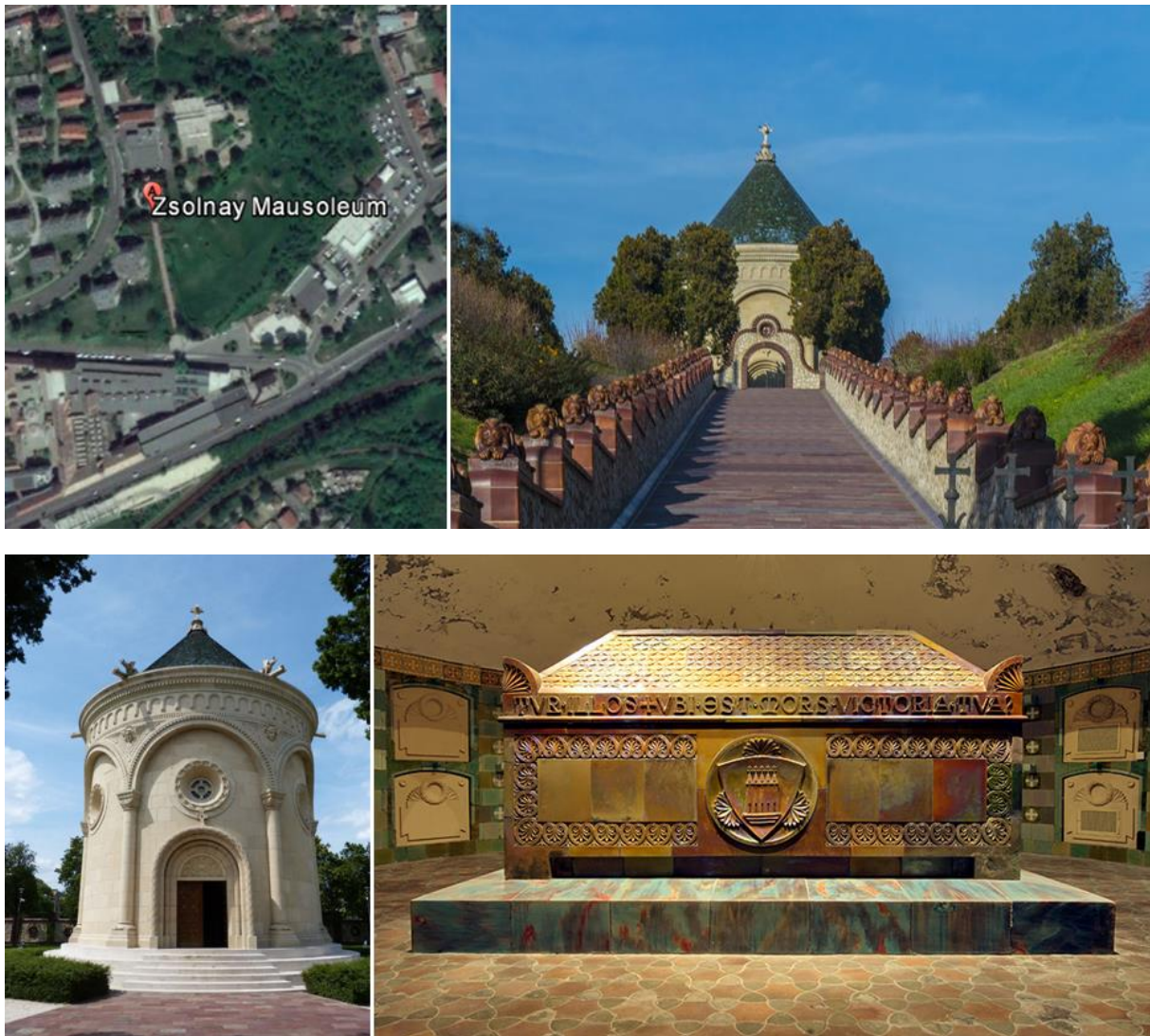
Source: <https://www.pinterest.com/pin/408209153705771652/>, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

**Fig 26:** The Postal Palace (Posta (Post) Palota)

The Zsolnay mausoleum (Hungarian: Zsolnay mauzóleum, geographic coordinates: 46°04'48.87" N, 18°15'02.96" E) is one of a series of architectural buildings associated with the famous Zsolnay family in the city of Pécs (Figure 27). The mausoleum is the burial place of Vilmos Zsolnay (1828-1900), the progenitor of the family, located in the family cemetery, on the hill above the

Zsolnay factory. The mausoleum was built in 1906, according to the project of architect Tádé Sikorski (1852-1940). The building has a circular base and a roof in the form of a compartment. The garden in which the mausoleum is located is surrounded by a stone wall that is covered with a ceramic cover and figures made in the Zsolnay factory <sup>[42]</sup>.





*Source:* Google Earth, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

*Source:* <https://www.pinterest.com/pin/490892428122920783/>, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

*Source:* <https://www.danubetourism.eu/the-zsolnay-mausoleum/>, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

**Fig 27:** The Zsolnay mausoleum (Zsolnay mauzóleum)

The Zsolnay Fountain (Hungarian: Zsolnay szökőkút, geographic coordinates:) 46°04'30.54"N, 18°13'43.20"E is a sculptural installation made (1930) in front of the Hospitaller Church in Pécs in Art Nouveau style, according to the project of Andor Pilch (1877-1936). the

fountain was built by Miklós Zsolnay, the son of Vilmos Zsolnay (1828-1900), the founder of the Zsolnay ceramic products factory. This fountain is one of the symbols of the city of Pécs <sup>[43]</sup> (Figure 28).







*Source:* Google Earth, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

*Source:* <http://www.panadea.com/en/travel-guide-guidebook/europe/hungary/southern-transdanubia/mecsek-mountains/pecs/photo-gallery/gal-001>, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

**Fig 28:** The Zsolnay Fountain (Zsolnay szökőkút)

The Janus Pannonius Museum (Hungarian: Janus Pannonius Múzeum, geographical coordinates: 46°04'46" N, 18°13'47" E) is arranged in a building built in the 18th century, which was later extended in the style of contemporary architecture (Figure 29) . This museum

houses the second largest collection of works (after the National Gallery) of contemporary art in Hungary. The museum was founded (1951) by the merger of the Imre Majorossy city museum in Pécs and the collection of the Baranya Museum.



*Source:* Google Earth, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

*Source:* [https://lh5.googleusercontent.com/p/AF1QipMiVtdrqH\\_7rxSE1\\_8tsIHAPMcBWVDvg\\_Ab-Ob9=h1440](https://lh5.googleusercontent.com/p/AF1QipMiVtdrqH_7rxSE1_8tsIHAPMcBWVDvg_Ab-Ob9=h1440), Accessed: July 26, 2024.

*Source:* <https://pecsimuzeumok.hu/index.php?langid=en>, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

**Fig 29:** The Janus Pannonius Museum (Janus Pannonius Múzeum)



The Zoo and Aquarium in Pécs (Hungarian: Pécsi Zoologis i Akvárium-Terrárium, geographic coordinates: 46°5'37.68"N 18°13'36.84"E) was founded in 1960 and is arranged on an area of 3.5 hectares on Mount Mecsek, with

a view of the city (Figure 30). The Zoo and Aquarium in Pécs was originally known as the Mecsek Cultural Park. The aquarium was opened in 1985.







**Source:** Google Earth, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

**Source:** [https://en.mandadb.hu/cikk/992008/Zoo\\_tales](https://en.mandadb.hu/cikk/992008/Zoo_tales), Accessed: July 26, 2024.

**Source:** [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/P%C3%A9cs\\_Zoo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/P%C3%A9cs_Zoo), Accessed: July 26, 2024.

**Source:** <https://pecs.utisugo.hu/latnivalok/allatkert-es-akvarium-terrarium-pecs-45597.html>, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

**Source:** <https://dailynewshungary.com/the-pecs-zoo-has-finally-opened/>, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

**Source:** [https://www.tripadvisor.com/LocationPhotoDirectLink-g274905-d10006593-i317358697-Pecs\\_Zoo\\_Aquarium\\_Terrarium-Pecs\\_Baranya\\_County\\_Southern\\_Transdanubia.html](https://www.tripadvisor.com/LocationPhotoDirectLink-g274905-d10006593-i317358697-Pecs_Zoo_Aquarium_Terrarium-Pecs_Baranya_County_Southern_Transdanubia.html), Accessed: July 26, 2024.

**Source:** <https://www.elmenyterkep.hu/xantus-janos-allatkert-gyor.html>, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

**Fig 30:** The Zoo and Aquarium in Pécs (Pécsi Zoologis i Akvárium-Terrárium)

Bóbita (Hungarian: Bóbita Bábszínház, geographical coordinates: 46°04'43.13"N 18°14'48.97"E) is a puppet theater in the city of Pécs, founded in 1965, and has been in the Zsolnay cultural settlement since 2011 (Figure 31). In addition to the traditional program for children, based on fairy tales, the theater also gives performances for

adults. Performances in the theater are accompanied by the famous International Festival of Puppet Theaters, which takes place in Pécs every third year. In the theater building, there is a museum of dolls and workshops for making dolls<sup>[44]</sup>.







*Source:* Google Earth, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

*Source:* [https://www.tripadvisor.co.hu/LocationPhotoDirectLink-g274905-d4740691-i231777936-Zsolnay\\_Cultural\\_Quarter-Pecs\\_Baranya\\_County\\_Southern\\_Transdanubia.html](https://www.tripadvisor.co.hu/LocationPhotoDirectLink-g274905-d4740691-i231777936-Zsolnay_Cultural_Quarter-Pecs_Baranya_County_Southern_Transdanubia.html), Accessed: July 26, 2024.

*Source:* <http://wikimapia.org/25874741/hu/B%C3%B3bita-szabadt%C3%A9ri-sz%C3%ADnpad>, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

*Source:* <https://baranyavar.hu/kultura/2018/10/ket-nemzetkozi-fesztivalon-harom-dijat-nyert-a-pecsi-bobita-babszinhaz>, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

*Source:* [http://www.bobita.hu/kinalatunk/rendezvenyek\\_szervezoinek](http://www.bobita.hu/kinalatunk/rendezvenyek_szervezoinek), Accessed: July 26, 2024.

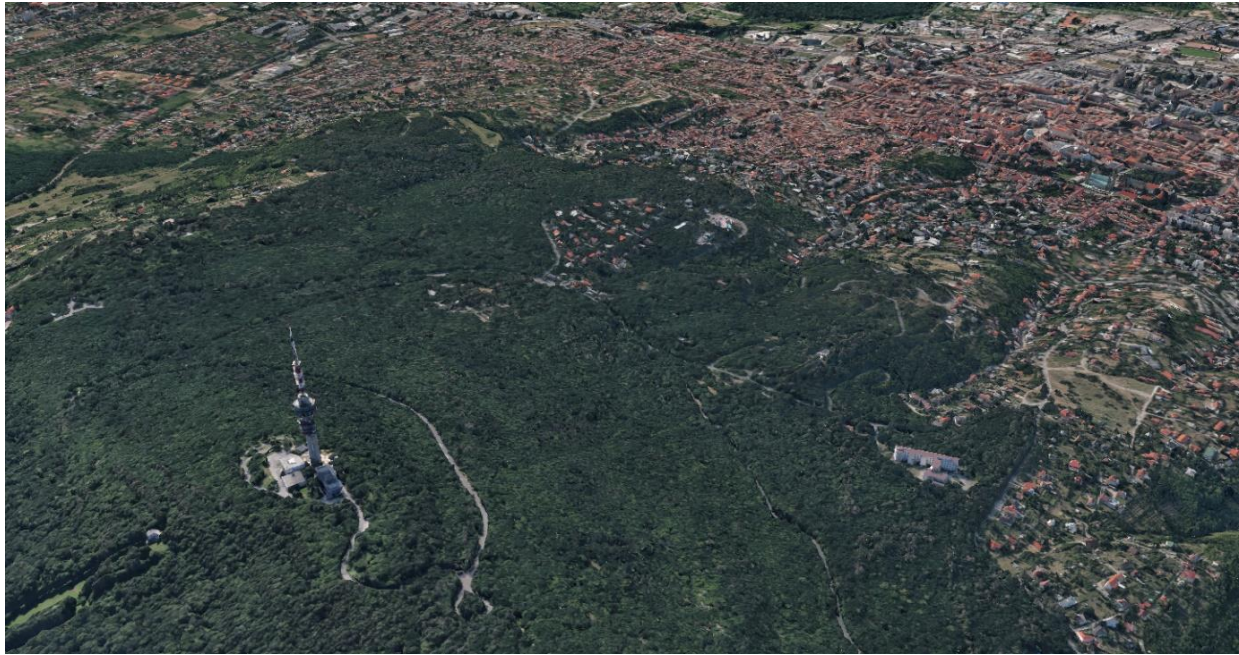
**Fig 31:** Bóbita (Bóbita Bábszínház)

The TV tower on Mount Mecek (Hungarian: Pécsi tévétorony, geographical coordinates: 46°05'56.8" N, 18°13'12.5" E) was built (1968-1973). The height of the tower is 197 meters (Figure 32). At a height of 72 meters there is a restaurant, and up to a height of 75 meters there

are decks from which visitors can view the surroundings in a wide field of view. On the deck where the restaurant is located, there is an exhibition of dinosaurs whose skeletons were found in the vicinity of the city of Pécs.







Source: Google Earth, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

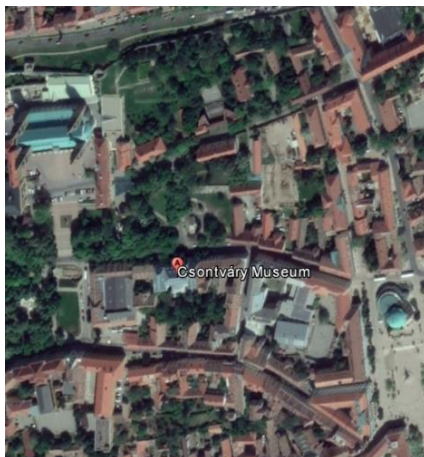
Source: <http://www.xavinhotelharkany.hu/eng/sights-and-leisure/>, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

Source: <https://www.pinterest.com/pin/577445983446444885/>, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

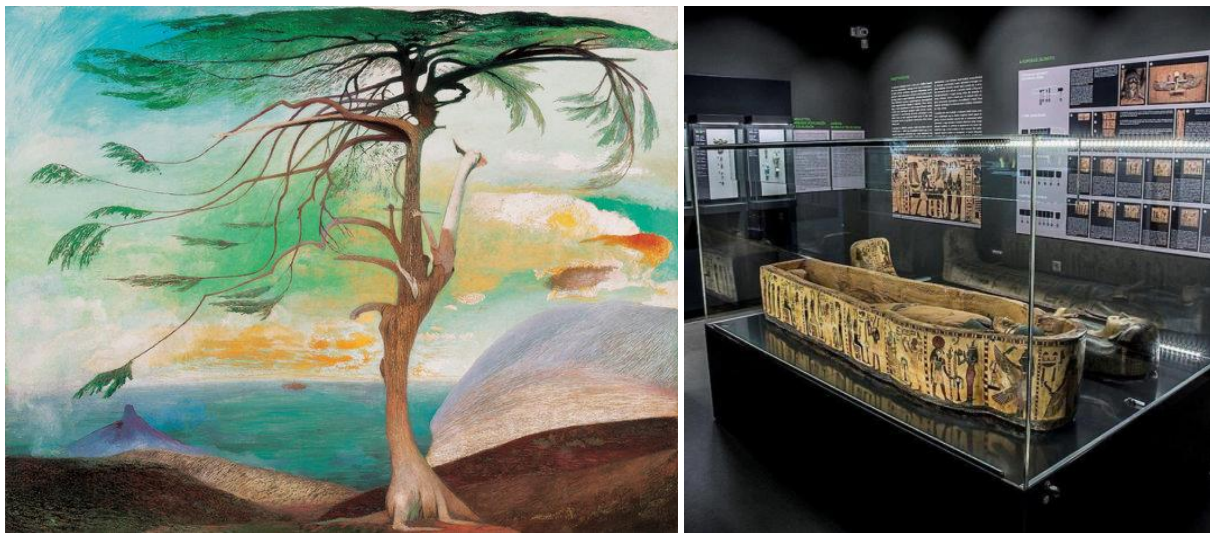
**Fig 32:** The TV tower on Mount Mecek (Pécsi tévétorony)

The Csontváry Museum (Hungarian: Csontváry Múzeum, geographic coordinates: 46°04'38.78" N, 18°13'30.6" E) is a museum that exhibits the works of one of the most famous Hungarian painters, Tivadar Kosztko Csontváry (1853-1919). These paintings were transferred from the painting studio of Tivadar Kosztko Csontvári in Budapest, and architect Gedeon Gerlőczy (1895-1975) owes a lot of credit to their preservation and subsequent display in this museum. The paintings were first exhibited at the Faculty

of Arts, where the architect Gerlőczy taught, and then in galleries in Paris, Brussels and the National Gallery in Budapest. Finally, in 1973, the Csontváry Museum was founded in Pécs, where the previously known and preserved works of the painter Csontváry were exhibited, and the collection was supplemented over time by the purchase of the artist's works. One of the most famous paintings is *Lonely Cedar* (from 1907), which is a personification of the artist himself<sup>[45]</sup> (Figure 33).







Source: Google Earth, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

Source: <https://imgcop.com/img/Mumia-Kiallitas-Pecs-82949434/>, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

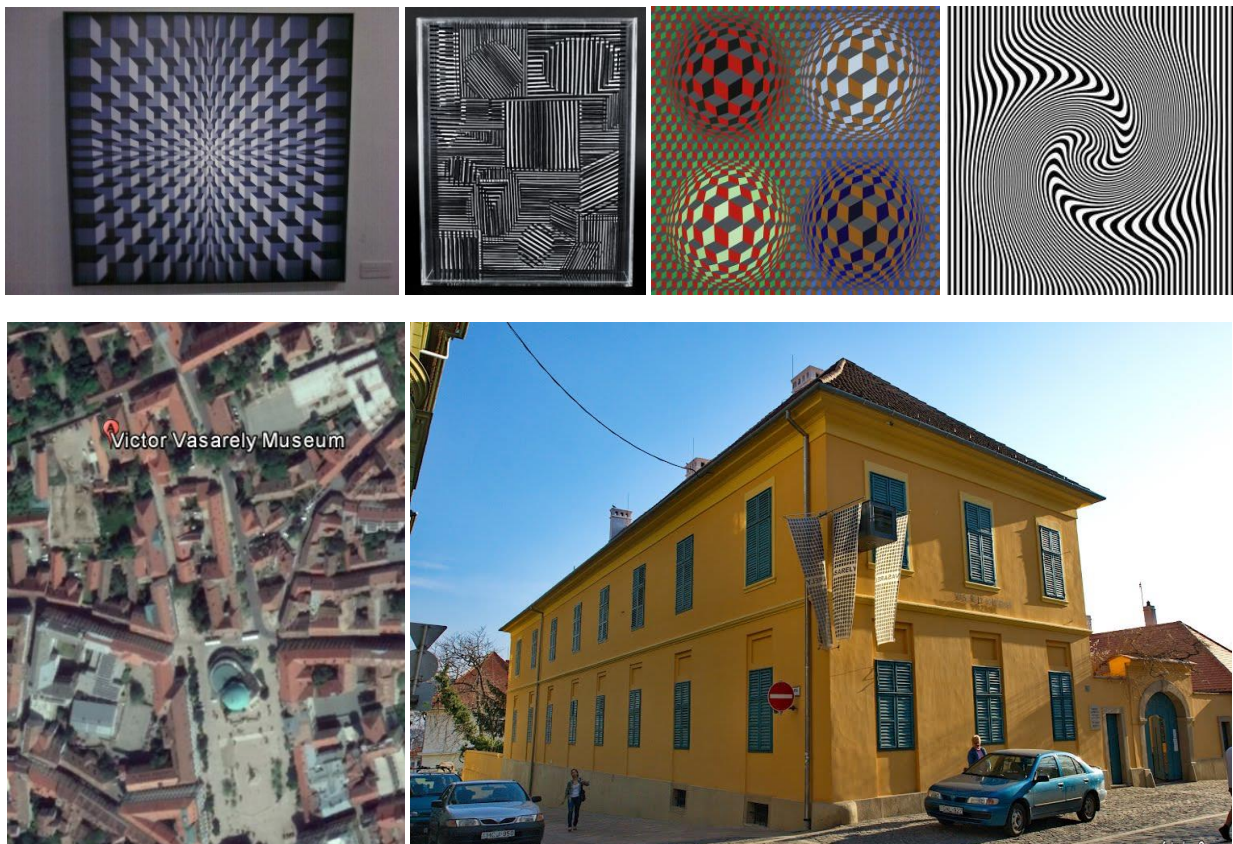
Source: <https://www.nytimes.com/2015/12/03/arts/international/hungary-honors-a-self-proclaimed-genius.html>, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

Source: <https://imgcop.com/img/Mumia-Kiallitas-Pecs-82949428/>, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

**Fig 33:** The Csontváry Museum (Csontváry Múzeum)

The Victor Vasarely Museum (Hungarian: Victor Vasarely Múzeum, geographical coordinates: 46°04'43" N, 18°13'37" E) was founded (1976) as a place to exhibit the works of the Hungarian painter (born in Pécs), Victor Vasarely (1906-1997), and artworks by other artists who

directed in the 20th century. It is a collection of works of art in a wide spectrum of artistic expression (screen printing, tapestries, sculptures, serigraphy, Op-Art...) <sup>[46]</sup> (Figure 34).







Source: Google Earth, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

Source: <http://ttnotes.com/victor-vasarely-museum.html>, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

**Fig 34:** The Victor Vasarely Museum (Victor Vasarely Múzeum)

Magasház (Hungarian: Pécsi Magasház, geographical coordinates: 46°04'24"N, 18°12'47"E) is a high-rise residential building (25 floors, height 84 meters) built (1974-1976) in Pécs (Figure 35). At the time of moving into the building, 800 tenants lived in it. The facility was built according to the technology of the (then) Yugoslav IMS. Problematic places in the constructive system of the building were the assembly joints of the elements where

the reinforcement was failing, so the building was evacuated due to the danger of collapse (1989). The building was bought (in 2003) (for 360 million Hungarian forints) by the Austrian company *Porc Hungária Kft* in order to convert it into a student dormitory after constructive renovation. This company (2007) abandoned the agreement. Later (2013) it was decided to demolish the building, which was done in 2016.



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

Source: <https://24.hu/belfold/2015/12/02/nekiesnek-a-pecsi-magashaznak/>, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

**Fig 35:** Magasház (Pécsi Magasház)

The Gallery in Pécs (Hungarian: Galéria Pécs, geographic coordinates: 46°04'35.45"N, 18°13'39.24"E) preserves works of art that were created in the Hungarian province of Baranya in the 60s and 70s of the 20th century. The works are, in fact, student works created in high school art classes (Figure 36). The museum was founded

in 1979 in a building on Szechenyi Square in Pécs. In terms of its importance, the gallery goes beyond the framework of the city of Pécs, Baranya and Hungary and takes on international importance by organizing appropriate exhibitions, lectures and seminars<sup>[47]</sup>.





**Source:** Google Earth, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

**Source:** <https://lh5.googleusercontent.com/p/AF1QipMoMI5tXWwF-zF2iNdJ86hWxPiOziKLP8PuWXXa=h1440>, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

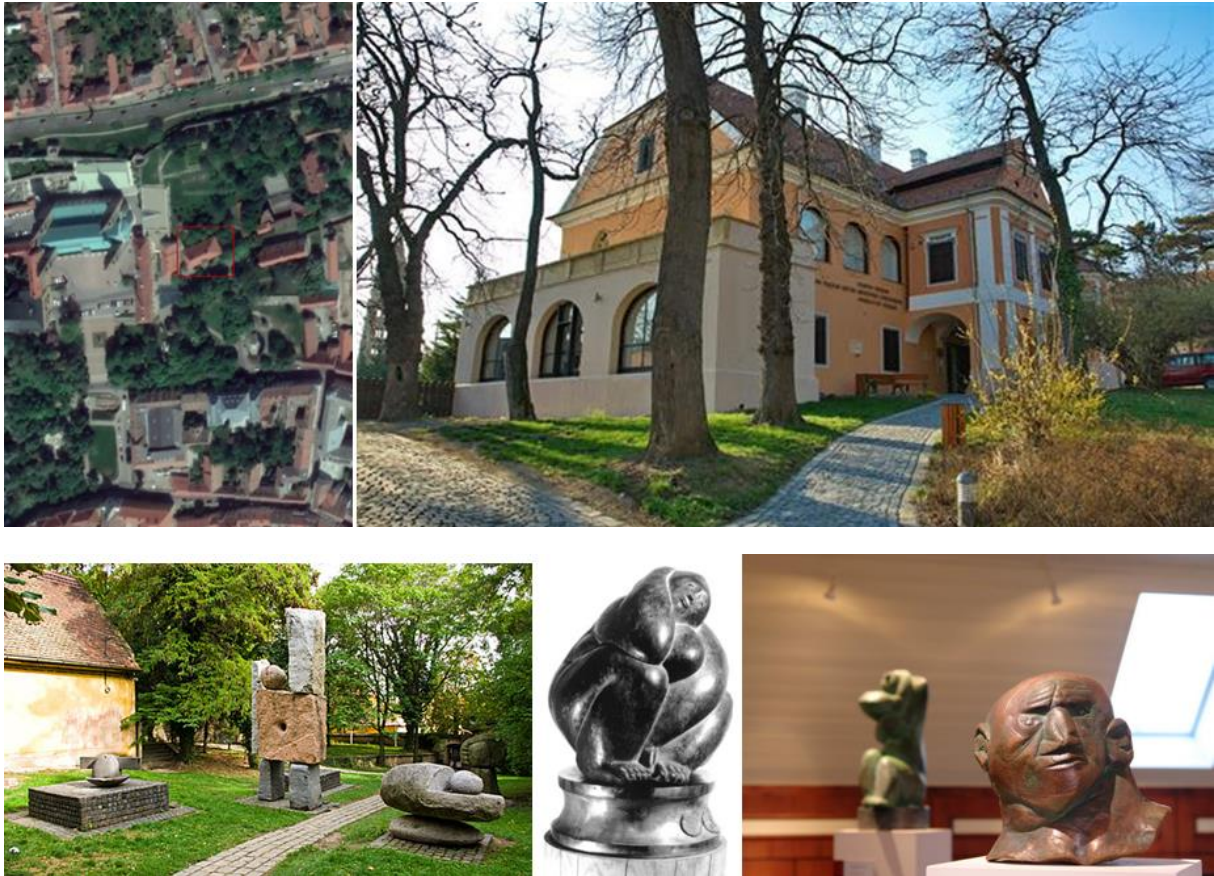
**Source:** <https://www.pinterest.com/pin/252975704043850883/>, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

**Fig 36:** The Gallery in Pécs (Gáléria Pécssett)

The Amerigo Tot Museum (Hungarian: Amerigo Tot Múzeum, geographic coordinates: 46°04'43" N, 18°13'30" E) was originally founded (1984) within the Zsolnay Museum and later (2011) was arranged in a private building (Figure 37). The museum exhibits works by the sculptor Amerigo Toth (Imre Tóth, 1909-1984). The

works of this sculptor cover a wide range of artistic expression, from the Renaissance to modern constructivism, surrealism and pop art. One of the most expressive works of this sculptor is the relief Baptism inspired by the Italian Renaissance and the works Pebble Women, Mother Goddess <sup>[48]</sup>...





Source: Google Earth, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

Source: [https://www.antilogvacations.com/activity\\_Detail?Id=IHPA230516012113739\\_1](https://www.antilogvacations.com/activity_Detail?Id=IHPA230516012113739_1), Accessed: July 26, 2024.

Source: <https://pecs.utisugo.hu/latnivalok/amerigo-tot-muzeum-pecs-45605.html>, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

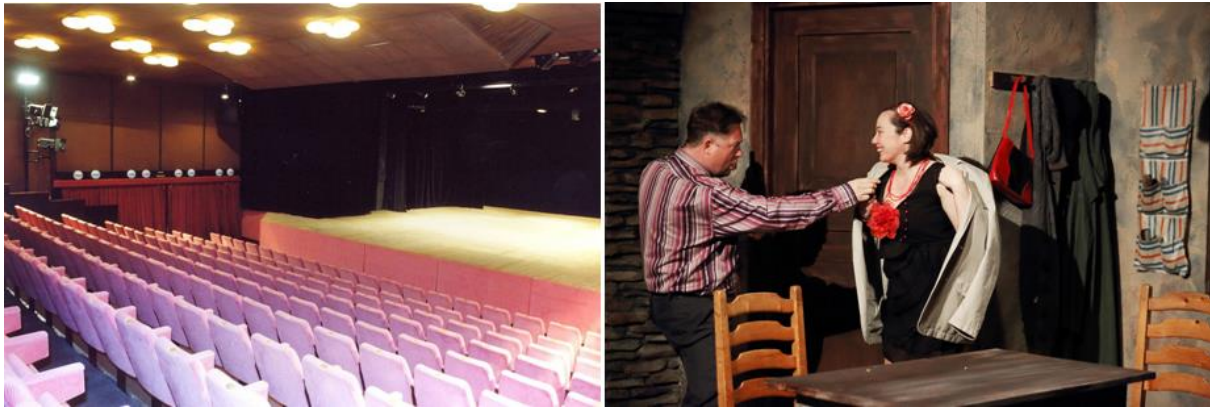
**Fig 37: The Amerigo Tot Museum (Amerigo Tot Múzeum)**

The Third Theater (Hungarian: Harmadik Színház, geographic coordinates: 46°03'51.29" N, 18°11'25.67" E) was founded in 1986 as a cultural institution of former uranium mine miners (Figure 38). Since 1995, this theater

has had its own building where professional and amateur troupes hold their performances. The theater building is located on the outskirts of the city of Pécs, and its appearance is reminiscent of an industrial building.







**Source:** Google Earth, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

**Source:** <https://www.theatre-architecture.eu/en/db/?theatreId=455>, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

**Source:** <https://broadway.jegy.hu/program/piszkavas-a-pecsi-harmadik-szinhaz-vendegeloadasa-89846>, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

**Fig 38:** The Third Theater (Harmadik Színház)

The Ethnographic Museum in Pécs (Hungarian: Néprajzi Múzeum Pécs, geographic coordinates: 46°04'22" N, 18°13'27" E) was founded in 1996 (Figure 39). The museum displays exhibits that show the ethnographic

wealth of the Hungarian population in the Baranya region: folk costumes, household ceramics, furniture, hand-made textiles, folk embroidery, household tools, pottery from local craft workshops <sup>[49]</sup>...







**Source:** Google Earth, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

**Source:** <https://www.iranypecs.hu/en/info/attractions/museums-art-galleries/museum-of-ethnography.html>, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

**Source:** <https://www.programturizmus.hu/partner-neprajzi-muzeum-pecs-kiallitas.html>, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

**Source:** [http://www.kanizsaidorottymuzeum.hu/?attachment\\_id=155](http://www.kanizsaidorottymuzeum.hu/?attachment_id=155), Accessed: July 26, 2024.

**Fig 39:** The Ethnographic Museum in Pécs (Néprajzi Múzeum Pécssett)

The Museum of Natural History in Pécs (Hungarian: Pécsi Természettudományi Múzeum, geographical coordinates: 46°04'20.41" N, 18°13'26.40" E) preserves exhibits that show the rich flora and fauna of the Hungarian province of Baranya, especially that of the sites of Mount Mecsek and in the area of Villány and the banks of the river Drava.

Among other things, the third largest collection of waterfowl in Hungary is exhibited here, the remains of a dinosaur skeleton that lived in the area of the former Pannonian Sea, and the skeleton of the "Pécs mammoth" (Pécs mammoth) <sup>[50]</sup> (Figure 40).



**Source:** Google Earth, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

**Source:** <http://kultbolt.hu/esemenynaptar/helyszin/147>, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

**Source:** <https://www.iranypecs.hu/en/info/attractions/family-fun/natural-history-museum.html>, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

**Source:** <http://www.hotelberemendrose.hu/irany-a-pecsi-termeszettudomanyi-muzeum.html>, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

**Fig 40:** The Museum of Natural History in Pécs (Pécsi Természettudományi Múzeum)

Pécs International Airport (Hungarian: Pécs-Pogány szálló, geographic coordinates: 45°59'27"N, 18°14'27"E) is a new airport, opened in 2006. This is one of the five

international airports in Hungary, located about 5 km southeast of Pécs. The airport services flights of smaller planes (Figure 41).





Source: Google Earth, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

Source: <https://www.tripmondo.com/hungary/airports/pev-pecs-pogany-airport/>, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

Source: <https://www.tripmondo.com/hungary/airports/pev-pecs-pogany-airport/#images-18>, Accessed: July 26, 2024.

**Fig 41:** Pécs International Airport (Pécs-Pogany repülőtér)

#### 4. Conclusion

The Pécs city is located in the southwest of Hungary, at the foot of the Mecsek mountain range, about 170 km from Budapest as the crow flies. It is the fifth largest city in Hungary and the seat of the Baranya province. Archaeological artifacts found confirm that the area of the city of Pécs was inhabited by people of Celtic origin, around 6000 BC. The city of Pécs, under the name Sopianae, was founded by the ancient Romans in the 2nd century, on an area inhabited by Celts and Pannonians. The name of the town (Sopianae) was derived from the Celtic word „sop“ meaning „swamp“. The settlement was part of the then Roman province of Pannonia. From this period, the remains of the Roman aqueduct still stand today. Throughout its history, Pécs has always been a multi-ethnic and multicultural city, which contributed to its cultural-historical richness and especially to the creative freedom of all its citizens. Pécs (2010), along with Essen and Istanbul, was declared the European city of culture, when under the motto „City without borders“ it was largely renovated and when many new city facilities were built (cultural center, concert hall, library and settlement cultures). Visiting cities and towns in different natural environments around the planet enriched the author's 'file' of global architectural studies through the topic „Defining Architectural Space (ADS)“.

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