

STATE OF CONSERVATION AND USE IN TOURISM OF CASTLES AND PALACES IN THE TRANSCARPATHIAN REGION

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Abstract

Particularly important on the path to becoming a European nation with a developed culture - is the preservation of castles, palaces and park complexes, churches as spiritual primordial Ukrainian society.

Sure, can say that castles and palaces are the calling card of Transcarpathian region. On the territory Transcarpathian region are twelve buildings and ruins of medieval castles (Uzhgorod, Mukachevo, Seredne, Chynadiyovo, Hust, Vinogradov etc.). They lost their original functionality, but most of them it ruins.

Attractions tourist facilities are also palaces that are preserved in Transcarpathian region more than ten (Mukachevo, Dovhe, Uzhgorod, Beregovo etc.).

An integrated approach of managing the development of castle tourism can provide the necessary protection, preservation and use of historical and cultural environments, promote the transformation of the tourist complex in one of the priorities of local and regional development. The castle tourism should give economic benefits, especially for local communities.

Keywords: Transcarpathian region, conservation, cultural heratage

Introduction

Modern tourism is becoming a global factor in the development of civilization, one of the components of the economy, the social sphere of culture. New understanding of culture in social development and awareness of the need to preserve cultural diversity in the world extend the

prospects of cultural tourism as a resource for regional development, and the impact on the social and cultural sphere, environment, foreign economic activity and international relations. This is due to the fact that in today's world of tourism mainly economic phenomenon becomes a social and cultural phenomenon. Considering the colorful regionality of Ukraine, urgent is the study of the impact of cultural tourism on the development of individual regions.

An important tourist resource is historical and cultural sites, including castles and palaces. Zakarpattia region, which has unique samples castle and palace building, is not the exception. To the research of the history of these objects is devoted a number of works of scholars such as S.Varga, O. Ivanov, O. Lesyk, O. Macuk, D. Pop.

But the analysis of scientific publications showed not highlighting of some regional development of historical and cultural tourism, the ambiguity of approaches to the study of tourist attraction castles and palaces in the region, a strategy of development of tourism complexes.

The purpose of the article is to investigate the use of tourism castle and palace complexes in Zakarpattia region.

Main material

The castles in Zakarpattia region are built in different times by different rulers, different people. Spread out over time, but united by a common geography and purpose to be strongholds, able to stand on the protection of life, property and interests of its owner and his subjects, mountainous protect possessions from enemy invasion from the west or the east, separated by the Carpathian mountain range [3].

One of the many castles' purpose was to guard the famous Salt Path and royal castles (Uzhhorod and Palanok Castle), knight castles (Kvasy and Bronka castles).

There are twelve buildings and ruins of medieval castles in Zakarpattia region:

1. Uzhhorod (Uzhgorod) - XI century., Now a museum.
2. Mukachevo (Mukachevo) - XI century., Now a museum.
3. Nevitsky (v.Nevytske Uzhgorod district) - ruins, XIII-XVII century.
4. Serednye (v.Serednye Uzhgorod district) - ruins, XII-XVIII centuries.
5. Chynadiyevskyy (urban village Chynadiyevo Mukachevo district) - park building, XV century.

6. Bronezka (v.Bronka Irshava district) - remains, XIII-XIV centuries.
7. Kvasy (v.Kvasovo Beregovo district) - ruins, XII-XVI centuries.
8. Borzhavsky (v.Vary Beregovo district) - remains, XI XVII century.
9. Royal (urban village Korolevo Vynohradiv district) - ruins, XII-XVII centuries.
10. Vynohradiv (t.Vynohradiv) - ruins, XI-XVI centuries.
11. Khust (Khust) - ruins, XI-XVIII centuries.
12. Vyshkivs'kyi (Vyshkovo village Khust district) - remains, XIII-XIV centuries.

All castles have lost its original functionality, and most of them are ruins. One of the most beautiful and oldest castle in Zakarpattia region is located in the town over river Latorica - Mukachevo and it is called "**Palanok**" (fig. 1).

The first information about the stone castle appeared in the XIth century, When the king of Hungary Laszlo I the Holy (He was the King of Hungary from 1077) gave the instructions to strengthen fortress stone walls from nomad raids.

A separate page was inscribed by Charles Robert (he was the King of Hungary from 1301), which invited artists from Italy to build the castle. Since 1329 this King gave the status of royal city to Sevliush, contributing to its economic development. With the castle in the XIth century the history of the city is directly connected with it, especially since the XIV century, when significant changes in the political life of Hungary began [1].

The Castle Charles gave to his colleagues – the representatives of new magnate families, including immigrants from France and Italy - Druhets, Dozham, Debrecen. In 1312, after the Italian brothers Drugets helped King Charles Robert crush the rebellion of the village elder

Peter Peteni, he gave the brothers Uzhhorod castle and lands. They owned it for 350 years.

In 1396 the right to own the castle Palanok came to a relative of King Zyhmund I - Prince of Podil Fedor Koryatovych.

During the XV - XVI centuries the next rulers were improving castle fortifications, expand fortification opportunities. At this time the castle had 14 towers, and on top of it - a large palace. Later by the order of Laszlo II castle passed to the Hungarian crown. During the Liberation War of the Hungarian people in 1703-1711 fortress was taken by the troops of Ferenc II Rakoczy and was in the uprising of his residence [8].

The gateway to the Lower Castle, where is the watchman, is "guarded" by two powerful globular bastions. Central castle has 4 bastions, large courtyard, surrounded by two- and three-storey buildings, which housed barracks for the garrison, arsenal, knights hall, kitchen and pantry.

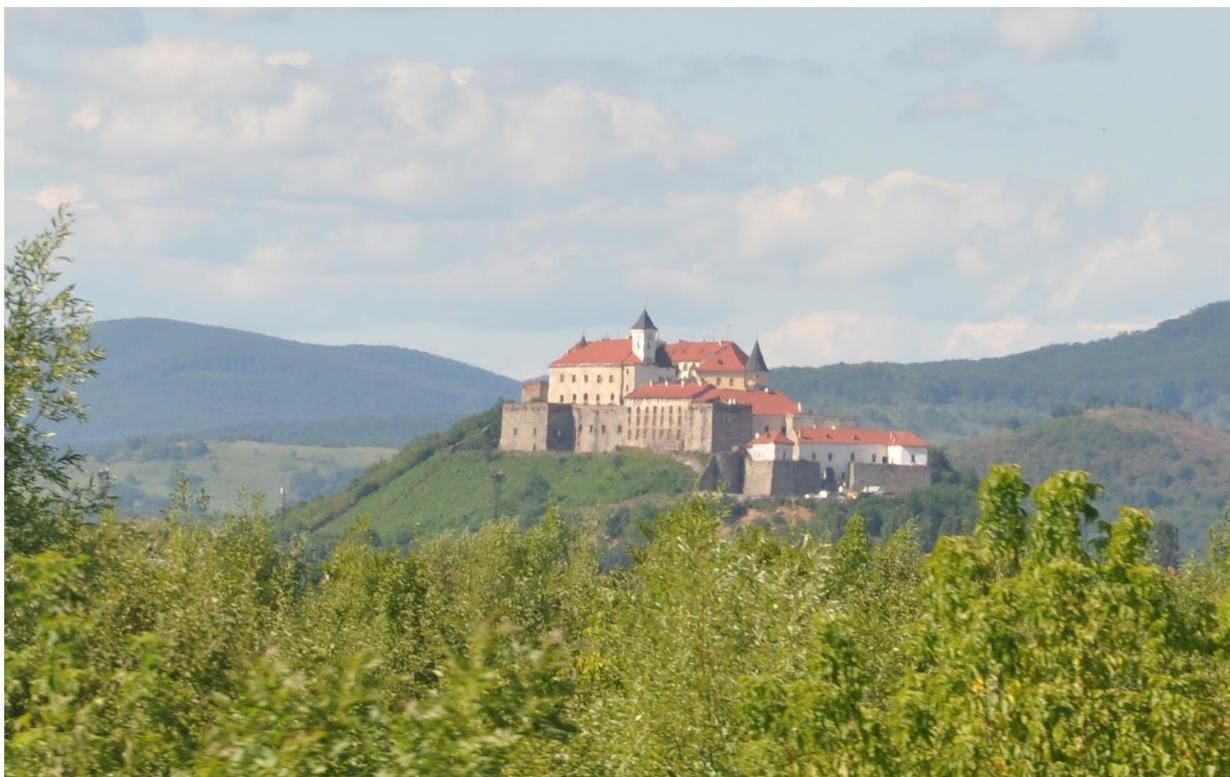


Fig. 1. The Castle "Palanok". Fot. Autor.

On the north side of the court there was commandant house until the second half of the twentieth century the followed by stone walls of Upper Castle of XIV century, where you can get to the stairs left and right. To the left there is square staircase tower of the XVIII century, And to the right there is so-called "progress trap", carved in south-eastern tower at the end of the XVII century.

The Upper Castle - the former residence of its rulers, has the yard closed on all sides, two- and three-storey buildings, luxurious former princely House of XVI-XVII centuries, three round towers of XIV century (Completed in the XVII century.), the castle chapel of XVII century. On the north side of the Upper Castle is protected by two bastions [1].

After decades of destruction of Palanok Czech authorities rebuilt it and turned back to the barracks in the 1922-26. In 1950-70's, there was a school of mechanics, then courses for heads of farms, then - vocational schools. Restoration of the castle started in 1971 by the Lviv specialists, but not too well. In 1980 Palanok opened in a small local history exhibition. In 1991 the museum acquired

the status of a separate entity. In 1993 the monument moved to the balance of Executive Committee, which began new restoration. Now it is a museum of local history [5].

Khust Castle. Archival sources claim that Khust castle was built to protect the eastern part of the Hungarian state and to curb losers Rusyns, and the construction began in 1090 and was completed by King Bailey III in 1191.

The royal garrison, led by the commandant of the fortress was located later in Khust castle. Serfs, artisans, small traders, who were depending on the administration fortress had to hold the castle in good condition, to supply it with food and artifacts. In 1577 Khust castle was fortified well, some fortifications were built. At the entrance to the outer castle were large and heavy gates. They were in the southeast, where serpentine road led. Gates were defended by the mighty rectangular tower that rises to the right. On the left - the remains of the second tower, that protected the gate and the south side of the fortress wall. These structures were connected by the narrow corridor, which served as a kind of trap - in the case of penetration of the enemy it can be subjected to intense shelling [2].

On the walls of the inner castle areas for heavy guns were equipped. There was the biggest gun, the shot from which reported the arrival of a new day in the morning. Near the tower in the rock there was the well dug. It provided water to garrison during the siege.

The inner castle could defend itself and after taking external castle by enemy. From the east side the inner castle ended by two powerful bastions and high tower like a keel [8].

The castle was destroyed by lightning strike during a storm - one of them in 1766 got into powder formulations. The administration tried to keep the castle and began repairs, but it was hopeless. In 1773 Empress Maria Theresa sent her son Joseph to examine the castle. He ordered the transfer the garrison to Mukachevo. In 1798 storm damaged the last tower of the castle. The government has given permission to the local community to disassemble the castle on the building stones. In 1799 the eastern wall of the castle was pulled down for the construction of the Catholic Church and various official buildings in Khust [6].

Today, tourists are able to inspect only some fragments of the once invincible stronghold.

Serednye castle. Castle, or more precisely castle tower in Serednye, was built in the thirteenth century. It was a tower height of 20 meters, an area of 18.6 m to 16.5 m, with thick walls over 2 meters. The building has followed the Roman watchtowers on the Rhine and Danube. In addition, in fact, the tower, there is also a double circular defensive system of ramparts and ditches with

water, and it is surrounded by a stone wall with cylindrical towers. No doubt, this stretch of the defense complex and can be called the castle, although the classical sense is still another thing. The tower was designed both to watch by the way, and for a brief defense. Inside the building was separated by wooden partitions into three tiers - from ladders, stairs and strong medieval "woodwork" (fig. 2) [6].



Fig. 2. The Serednye Castle. Fot. Autor.

This building of castle was protected by four defensive lines. Numerous finds that archaeologists have unearthed in the castle are belonging to the XV-XVI-th century. This is ceramics, glass, jewelry and weapons, tips of arrows for arbalest, muskets and mortars core. There is what to dig and explore for a few decades. Serednye castle only began to discover its secrets.

Uzhhorod Castle. Uzhhorod Castle is ancient and the most solemn structure of modern Uzhhorod, the pride and the beauty not only of the city but also of the entire Zakarpattia. The fortress was located in the eastern part of the city on a volcanic hill at the intersection of mountains and lowlands.

The castle dates back to VII - IX centuries, when on the territory of the fortress was erected fortified settlement of White Croats. The first written mention of the castle accounted for 903,

when according to records, the residence of Prince Laborets was destroyed by nomadic Ugrians [2].



Fig. 3. The Uzhhorod Castle. Fot. Autor.

In 1241, during the Mongol invasion, the fortress was completely destroyed by the Mongols. But in 1254, the Hungarian king Bale IV invited foreign colonists to devastated land. At the beginning of the second century castle was fundamentally reconstructed and became an administrative center and an important strategic and defense construction. By that time the castle was possession of Uzhhorod Hungarian king, but in 1322, King Charles Robert gave it to magnate Drugets as a present. The Drugets family owned the castle until 1691. In this period a new stone fortress in the form of an irregular quadrangle was built.

At the end of XVI-century a complete reconstruction of the castle has been made, so that the castle acquired modern form. There was a trench dug 15-20 meters wide and 5.10 meters deep, which surrounded the fortress on three sides. On the fourth side of the fortress was so steep climb that the enemy never dared to attack from that side. Here there was no wall to protect, the bastions were used. In the castle, designed by Italian engineers, were held some works to strengthen the defense of the castle - a stronger and higher walls were built, new massive bastions at the corners were built. guns that kept firing at the approaches to the castle were placed on these towers [4].

From 1946 until today is Zakarpattia local history museum in this castle, which collected a rich collection that tells about all the episodes from the history of the castle and its inhabitants.

Nevitsky castle. It is located in a narrow valley of river Uzh. There is no certain historical information about the origin of the castle. Time of construction of the castle Nevitskij is the second half of the XIII century. He was mentioned for the first time in a document from the XIV century. as the basis of a popular uprising against the Hungarian crown.

In 1317 Nevitsky castle goes into possession to aristocratic family the Drugets who rebuilt it in stone. Nevitsky castle took important strategic position. One could control the output of Uzh Valley from its walls, which held a trade route from Hungary [2].

Outside the castle is surrounded by deep earthen ditch. Except the wall that goes down to the river. Next comes the wall with two round towers and a second, inner moat that separates it from the main buildings of the fortress. On the south side of them somewhat apart there is a two-storied round tower. There is a small courtyard of irregular shape in the middle of it. The castle is in ruins [5].

Chynadiyevo castle. It was built in the XV century. The castle was well fortified in the strategic sense, it was surrounded by earth walls and ditches, and the south side was protected by river Latorica. In 1657 the castle was considerably damaged by Polish troops of Prince Lubomirski.



Fig. 4. The Chynadiyevo castle. Fot. Autor.

Over the time, the castle lost its strategic importance, but during the war against the Habsburgs in 1703-1711, after the defeat of insurgents retreated to the castle Rebel leader Ferenc Rakoczy II. Later the castle was used as a prison [3].

In 2001 the castle was given in concession to artist Joseph Bartosz. He and his wife Tatiana and associates actually saved the castle from destruction. Now the interior of the first floor of the building is restored. The international and local art events are often held in the castle.

Kvasy castle is located on the bank of the river Borzhava in the village Kvasove. From the plains castle was covered by the hill, "beauty mound" as it is called by local residents. This allowed the owner of the castle suddenly attack the merchants who were going by "salt means" in the valley of the river Tysa. At the same time he controlled exit from the valley Borzhava.

The castle did not play any strategic role. It was the usual castle of feudal and knight. In the 1557-1563 the castle was owned by Paul Motuznayi, who installed around his "laws": he was robbing neighboring lords with Hajduks [2].

The ruins of the **castle Vynohradiv "Kankiv"** are seen at the Black Mountain. For the first time the castle is mentioned in the Hungarian Chronicle which says that in the IX century on the site of the castle was a Slavic settlement.

In the XI century there was a castle built there. It was frontier reference point. However, by order of King Charles Robert the castle was destroyed. At about the same place in the XV century the castle-monastery for monks of the Order of Franciscans was built. Locals called it "Kankiv" as the title of wool garments of monks. In 1558 castle was destroyed as a result of civil strife feudal [8].

Korolevo Castle. The ruins of the castle are on a steep cliff on the southern outskirts of the village Korolevo. The diploma in 1272 shows that it was a royal castle, where the lords of Hungary stopped when came to hunt bisonzs.

In literacy in 1378 it is said that the king Zihmond gave the castle to Maramorosy lord - Wallachian warlord Draghi, but at the end of the XIV century took it and possession of the governor back and handed to baron Pereni. In 1514 rebels from the village Korolevo and surrounding villages attacked and burned locking utility rooms.

In XVI-XVII centuries between the Pereni and the Austrian authorities arose the dispute. After anti-Habsburhs conspiracy in 1672, the Emperor Leopold ordered to destroy the castle, but the

participation of castle owners in the conspiracy was not proved. After this the castle was not restored any more [4].

The palaces of Zakarpattia are monumental ceremonial buildings, unique family nests known not only in the land of noble dynasties. These are the residence of Crown entities, nobles, lords, dukes, earls, barons ... [7].

Pereni Palace is former palace and park of Baron Pereni. It is located in the southeastern part of the city Vinogradov (Zakarpattia region) [2].

It is one of the oldest buildings of this type in Zakarpattia. The building is quite large, massive, rectangular, two-storied. Cornerstone square towers has rather architectural and decorative purpose than defensive.

Numerous restoration and reorganization provided baroque palace appearance, so now no one can say how it looked at the beginning. On the side of the facade is a stylish portal above it, high pediment - the emblem of barons Pereni. The roof lifted, Baroque, covered with shingles. The walls of the palace are thick, heavy, relatively low room, vaulted ceiling. Under the structure of space vaulted cellars. The palace is located among the old park where are many beautiful and rare trees. There are one-story wings on the way to the palace [7].



Fig. 5. The Pereni Palace. Fot. Autor.

The White Palace of Princes Rakoczy in Mukachevo (16-17centuries). This monument of palace architecture is associated with the names of Zakarpattia princes of Rakoczy dynasty. Therefore, the facade was placed a plaque with bas-relief Ferenc II Rakoczy. Now the palace is a children's art school that is named after Michael Munkachi [7].

Episcopal residence. Residence of the Greek-Catholic bishops in Uzhhorod, built in the style of a grand palace is one of the brightest visiting card of ancient city. Architectural monument of XVII century is a real gem of the regional center [4].

Palace of local administration. The former house of local administration was built in the center of Uzhhorod in 1809 in late Baroque style. There were administrative services of Uzh comitat (zhupy). On the pediment contained comitat emblem - a man with three ears in one hand and three acorns in another. The emblem symbolizes fertility and Uzh forested valley. The room was used not only for administrative functions, but also for luxury receptions, balls, meetings. In 1878 there was first demonstration of working telephone, and in 1919 there was a meeting of the Central Russian People's Council, which decided to join on a voluntary basis Zakarpattia to the Czechoslovak Republic. Then the palace became the residence of the governor of Carpathian Rus. In 1979, the funds of Zakarpattia Regional Art Museum were moved here. It was opened in 1945 and was situated in the Uzhhorod castle. Here you can find the best collection of domestic and foreign fine arts [7].

The Ploteni Palace. The Palace of composer Nandora (Ferdinand) Ploteni is located in the village Velyki Lazy near Uzhhorod. It is also called The Noble Palace. It was built in the classical style. Now there is a building of children's creativity in the palace [3].

Schönborn Palace. Schönborn Palace is known in many countries today because of its unique beauty. Its background started after the anti-Habsburg War in 1703 – 1711, when Chynadiyevo were owned by the Austrian Empire. And in 1726 the Emperor Charles VI gave all the territory to archbishop Lothar Schoenborn. The name of the representatives of this kind related with further development of surrounding areas. As an example of architecture of the Palace palace-castle was in the middle of the nineteenth century. In recent decades, it is more known as a resort and therapeutic sanatorium "Carpathians" [7].

Conclusion.

Zakarpattia region has a large number of castles and palaces. However, not all are in satisfactory condition. Most of the castles are in the form of ruins, Uzhhorod and Mukachevo castles are only suitable for tourists. The rest are remains that must be primarily preserve, because visiting most of them are dangerous for tourists. Travel agencies of western region offer for the tourists just visiting castles such as Mukachevo, Uzhgorod and Nevitsky. The rest are almost not involved in tourism activities. A similar situation is with palaces.

An integrated approach of managing the development of castle tourism can provide the necessary protection, preservation and use of historical and cultural environments, promote the transformation of the tourist complex in one of the priorities of local and regional development. The castle tourism should give economic benefits, especially for local communities. It's able to maintain the historical and cultural heritage in the event that is based on the uniqueness of the object and its unique authenticity. In this regard, one of the tasks of local government should be the creation and regulation of infrastructure, communications, transport, combining the interests of the tourism industry for the protection and promotion of historical and cultural heritage.

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