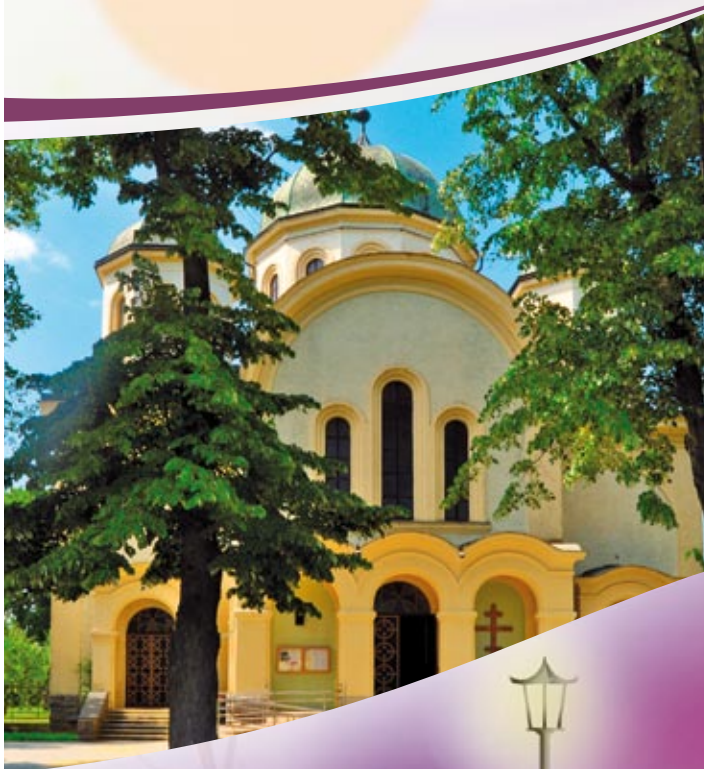


HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF MICHALOVCE

Michalovce -
Tourist Gateway to Zemplín



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MICHALOVCE
srdce zemplína

The Sztáray Mansion – the Seat of The Zemplín Museum

The Baroque-Classical manor house, a former seat of the noble family of Sztárays, undoubtedly belongs to the most precious historical monuments in Michalovce. It houses the Zemplín Museum nowadays. The manor house was built upon the former medieval castle site which had been rebuilt to a more comfortable dwelling and representative rooms of mansion type. It was renewed again in Baroque style in the 18th century – additional first floor, towers and new entry stairs were built. In the 19th century, the manor house underwent the last major reconstruction, i.e. the Classical one. Annex of ground floor lateral wings were added, thus creating the so-called courtyard of honour (cour d'honneur). The Sztárays owned the manor house unceasingly until the year 1944. The manor house is emblazoned with various legends, e.g. with the legend about mysterious underground corridor or the Legend of the White Lady.



Rotunda Basement

- Rotunda basement was discovered in the area of the Zemplín Museum and its origin dates back to the 9th-12th century. Stretching back over three centuries is caused by the fact that the professionals themselves are not sure of the exact date of origin of this building. This spot belongs to mysteries of Slovak archaeology. According to its discoverer Jaroslav Vizdal, the rotunda with a circular nave and horse-shoe shaped apse was embedded in Great Moravian era because in its vicinity, there are supported proofs of settlement already from the 9th century. Other archaeologists are convinced that it originated in the 11th century and that a Hungarian king who owned all lands in the country had the rotunda built. The rotunda apparently served as a common parochial church for the residents from adjacent villages. It was most probably dedicated to St. Michael the Archangel. A stone plate, the script of which has not been decoded so far, was discovered during the investigation in rotunda basement's interior.



Chapel of St. Anton Paduánsky

- Chapel located at Hôrka (Hrádok) is dedicated to St. Anton Paduánsky and was built to serve as a tomb of the noble family of Sztáray. Anton Count Sztáray had the chapel built. However, the count passed away a short time before the construction start date and didn't experience it. The chapel was finished and sanctified in 1898. Members of the Sztáray lineage and their relatives were buried in the chapel and its immediate surroundings.



Town Hall – the Seat of Municipal Office

- Town Hall was specifically built for local government in 1928. Monitoring tower was placed on the roof that used to make the job of local firefighters easier. Later, the town clock was installed on the tower. Fire damaged the roof and attic in the late 20th century. A park was situated in front of the Town Hall in the past, where a bronze bust of Adolf Dobriansky, a politician and pioneer of the Ukrainian national revival, was erected in 1939 to symbolize the common struggle of Slovaks, Rusynes – Ukrainians and Czechs in creating of the Czechoslovak Republic.



Bank Palace

- The Palace of Michalovce Commerce and Credit Bank a.s., which is perceived as an architectural jewel of Michalovce nowadays, was built at one of the squares in Michalovce in 1911. The Palace is built in Classicist style and its facade is decorated with pseudo-Rococo scenes – sculptures of bees, craftsmen, farmers and sailors. Besides the bank, the palace was the seat of shops and small operations offering various kinds of services and upstairs was used for ambulances, offices and flats. Currently, the palace houses the Zemplín Enlightenment Centre but seats of other organizations, restaurant or regional news redaction can also be found there.



Bank Building

- You will be fascinated by interesting architectural features such as bee house or reliefs of smith and peasant with scythe on the facade of other famous building in the town. The original building that stood at that place was built in the 19th century but one of the richest and most powerful residents of Michalovce – a banker and pharmacist Bartolomej Czibur decided its reconstruction in the style of Hungary recession. Complete original appearance was thus changed and became an embellishment of the “Main Street”. It was a seat of various banks, later library, while whole premises are in health service today.



Building of the Grosz Palace

- Name of the building is derived from the original family name of one of the architects of this palace which was built in local Art Nouveau style round 1905. The typical feature of the building is a square corner tower topped with hammers – symbol of metallurgy. Originally, there was a hotel located in one part of the building and the remaining parts served for accommodation. This palace was for a long time the estate of the Durschlag family.



The Old Court Building

- Residents in Michalovce know this building as “The Old Court” because there was a court with its own prison, which was located behind the premises. Jail cells were also situated under the building. In the second half of the 18th century, the building was a seat of the Salt office to which stores in the premises also belonged. The building turned into the seat of “služnovský úrad” hundred years later.



The Farmer House

- Three-storey building with saddleback roof and cupola was built to serve as a seat of the Farmers' Mutual Treasury building (Roľnícka vzájomná pokladnica) and the Co-operative farm (Roľnícke družstvo) in 1929. One of the oldest farm organizations – the Co-operative farm in Michalovce, which decided to build this bank house in 1920, unified farmers from districts of Michalovce, Sobrance, Veľké Kapušany, Snina, Humenné and Medzilaborce. Very strategic place was chosen for construction of their own bank – the corner of Dolná Street and Market at the Sztáray Square, hotel and tavern were also nearby.





HISTORICAL MONUMENTS

**Sacred Heart of Jesus
Roman Catholic Church**

**Roman Catholic
Parish Church
of Virgin Mary's Birth**

**The Zemplin
Museum**

**Rotunda
basement**

The Farmer House

**The Christian Reformed
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Bank Building

Zlatý byk

Bank Palace

**The Fountain
of Love**

**Saints Cyril and Methodius
Orthodox Cathedral Church**

**The Old Cour
Building**

Observatory

**Chapel
of St. Anton Paduánsky**

**Basilica of the Bringing
Down of Holy Spirit**

Golden Bull (Zlatý býk)

- The historical building Golden Bull belongs to prominent landmarks of Michalovce and is one of the oldest buildings in the town. One of the richest residents in Michalovce, Gabriel Strömpl, had the new multi-storey hotel Zlatý býk built at the site of his demolished house in years 1905–1906. The Strömpl family owned several butcher shops and therefore it is not surprising that the building's facade is decorated with the golden bull's head. Building and its extensive premises have witnessed various meetings of political parties or alliances, representative balls, parties, amateur theatre performances, training, but experienced the era of "one hour hotel" too. The building gained its current exterior appearance after substantial reconstruction in 2001.



Observatory

- A benefit organization was founded in Michalovce in 1981 under the name District People's Observatory, the main purpose of which was to propagate astronomy and relative natural sciences not only among pupils and students, but also make it more attractive to the general public. In 1896, the observatory moved to the building of the Mousson House, in which it still has its seat.



Roman Catholic Parish Church of Virgin Mary's Birth

- The noblemen of Michalovce Nagymihály family had this Roman Catholic Church built at the end of the 13th century. It changed its owners several times in period between the 16th – 18th centuries when it belonged alternately to Protestants and Roman Catholics. It was burnt and renovated on the initiative of Imrich Count Sztáray and thus originally Gothic church gained Baroque appearance. Artefacts in the church interior such as Gothic pastoforion, late Renaissance epitaph by unknown peer, Baroque altar from 1721 with the younger altar picture of Virgin Mary's Birth, Rococo pulpit or patronal bench from the 19th century, also attract attention.



Basilica of the Bringing Down of Holy Spirit

- The Temple of the Bringing down of Holy Spirit was built in Neo-Byzantine style next to the Redemptorist monastery in years 1934 -1935. Apart from older paintings and icons, which were moved to the former monastery chapel, you can find new icons by Jozef Bokšay, an Uzhhorod painter and iconostasis, baldachin over the main table, pulpit and auxiliary table, which are the works of Vladimír Sičinský. The temple was established as a cathedral of East Orthodox Church by the decision of the former state authority in 1950.

The temple is again managed by Redemptorists and remains of blessed Metod Dominik Trčka were solemnly put into the lateral altar in temple a few years ago.



Greek Catholic Parish Church of Nativity of the Blessed Mother

- The church is built in Baroque-Classical style and its origin dates back to the second half of the 18th century. Facts relating to the construction of the church remain unclear and there exist several versions regarding construction. One version says that a wooden church of the Church of the East, so-called "cerkev", stood at the site of the current temple a long time before. According to the second version, it is the Empress Maria Theresa, to whom the believers might be grateful for the construction of the church. When she visited Michalovce on her way to Mukachevo and saw a temple halfway done with a straw roof, it prompted her to send 28 workmen to finish the construction.



Saints Cyril and Methodius Orthodox Cathedral Church

- Orthodox archiepiscopal cathedral church was built in the 90s of the 20th century.



Sacred Heart of Jesus Roman Catholic Church

- Roman Catholics have an entirely new church in the town that is dedicated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. One of the most impressive parts of the church is a larger-than-life statue of Pope John Paul II installed on the stone pedestal in front of the main entrance to the church.



The Evangelical Church of the Augsburg Confession

- Church of evangelical believers is also new and is built in modern style and according to Swedish design. Clubhouse, the Bible study room, library and kitchen are located there. The construction of the church was successfully completed after eleven years with the assistance of financial donation of local believers and the contributions of the Bavarian Church.



The Christian Reformed Church in Slovakia

- The Christian Reformed church in Slovakia is likewise a newly built building and with its architecture comes across as a dignified sacral place. The whole complex was built in stages. The church was completed and consecrated in the year 1996, afterwards a chorus room was built and finally a clergyman's house was built in 2001.



Saint Mary of the Rosary Roman Catholic Church

- Renovated chapel of Saint Mary of the Rosary is located in the Park of Peace and the reconstructed chapel was consecrated by assistant bishop in 2006.



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