

CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY OF VIRGIN MARY

In the medieval church, built in the Gothic style and re-built to the Baroque style in the 18th century, a gothic bell in the steeple has been preserved up. The church interior has a Gothic pastophorium, a late Renaissance aristocratic epitaph, a Baroque altar, a commemorative plaque dating back to 1749, a Rococo pulpit, as well as the 19th century donor's pew.



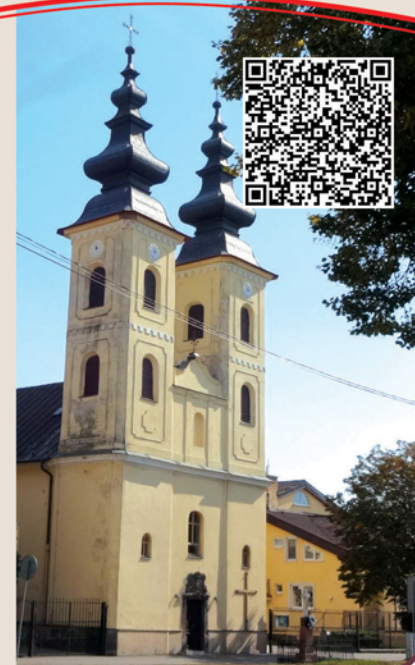
SAINT ANTHONY OF PADUA CHAPEL

The hilltop of Hrádok is crowned with a Neo-Gothic chapel - a Sztáray family tomb, considered a free copy of the St. Michael the Archangel Chapel in Košice. It was consecrated in 1898. The chapel steeple houses a bell from 1894. The tym-panum over the entrance displays the Coat of Arms of the House of Sztáray dating back to 1893.



CHURCH OF MOTHER OF GOD

The construction of the Baroque-Classical Greek Catholic church was fully completed according to the drawings of the Theresian Construction Chamber probably in 1787. The main entrance is decorated by a Rococo cartouche bearing a double-headed eagle with the Imperial Crown and a ribbon with a Cyrillic inscription.



srdec zemplina
MICHALOVCE

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Tento spravodca vznikol v rámci projektu SK-INFO-UA Inovatívne informačné produkty cezhraničnej spolupráce, ktorý je financovaný z grantu Nórskeho kráľovstva prostredníctvom Nórskeho finančného mechanizmu a spolufinancovaný zo štátneho rozpočtu Slovenskej republiky.

Nórske granty
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Autori fotografi:
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Exploring Michalovce you can feel its history breathing on you from every historical building and heritage site in the town centre, as well as from the remains of a stone rotunda near the manor house - once the residence of the Sztáray family. The former glory of the town is still preserved by the Golden Bull building, as well as the Town Hall which is a long-standing landmark of the town centre that houses a clock tower. The sacral buildings with long and more recent history, as well as a chapel on Hrádok Hill, provide an insight into the unique town on the banks of the Laborec river. Castle ruins rise proudly above the nearby hills as the mighty symbols of the past glory.

FARMER'S HOUSE

This multi-storey building was completed in the second half of the 1920s (with contributions of farmers). As a result, several agriculture-related institutions moved in. The building gained its fame for Teodor Jozef Mousson (1887 - 1946) - the painter of the people and the Sun of Zemplín region - whose atelier was situated in the attic.



MOUSSON'S RESIDENCE

Jozef Teodor Mousson - the painter of the people and the Sun of Zemplín region - lived and worked in Michalovce since 1911 - 1944. In 1931 he settled down with his family in a villa on Hrádok Hill (rented to him by Count Alexander Sztáray). The painter added an atelier to the villa. Later, the building was converted to serve as an observatory.



VINNÉ CASTLE

Michalovce surroundings offer several historical, cultural and natural curiosities. One of them is Vinné Castle. It was probably built in the second half of the 13th century in order to protect a road leading to Poland. At the beginning of 18th century the castle was demolished and remains a ruin to the present day.



ROTUNDA

The oldest sacral building on the territory of Michalovce - the remains of a stone rotunda with a circular nave and a horseshoe shaped apse was discovered and examined in the 1970s with its origin estimated back to somewhere between the 9th - 12th century BC. A stone plaque was found with an inscription which is still yet to be deciphered.



MANOR HOUSE

The baroque-classicist manor house with ground level side wings, former residence of nobility has been the seat of the Zemplín Museum since 1957. Its grounds are expanded by the 19th century stables, as well as a late Renaissance building of a so-called old manor house situated in the nearby park.



GROSZ PALACE

The object of Grosz palace, built around 1905 in a style of local art nouveau of Hungarian provenance, is typical by its corner square tower, completed by hammers. In the wing towards the street was originally situated the hotel. There used to be banks, a goldsmith's shop, watchmaker's shop, restaurant, flats and offices.



BASILIKA MINOR

Church of the Descent of the Holy Spirit (since 2012 a Basilika Minor) was built in 1934 - 1935 in the Neo-Byzantine style. The Basilika interior houses beautiful wall and ceiling frescoes, as well as the relics of Blessed Dominik Trčka. Next to the church a bell tower was built.



OLD COURT

The Salt Office had its seat in this building, in the second half of 18th century with warehouses, about a century later local administrative offices known as "servants' offices" were located here. In minds of people the object remained as a seat of judicial power with its own prison. This is a reason why it is still called an "Old court".



GOLDEN BULL BUILDING

The construction of the storeyed Golden Bull Hotel was commissioned in 1905 - 1906 by one of the most prominent Michalovce citizens at that time - Gabriel Strömpl. There was a pub, a confectionery and coffee-shop, a restaurant, as well as multipurpose hall, a lodging section, a terrace, garages, and an automobile repair shop, as well as a petrol station.



TOWN HALL

The new building of the Michalovce Municipality was constructed in 1927 - 1928 according to a design by Ľudovít Oelschläger on the grounds of a former private house. On the former watch tower, serving the local fire brigade, a clock was installed later. A small park was originally planted in front of the Town Hall.



BANK BUILDING

The building rebuilt significantly to the Hungarian Art Nouveau style around 1912 was originally the seat of a bank as evidenced by the architectural elements on the facade - a beehive, as well as the figures of a blacksmith and a reaper. The building was a seat of various banks and there used to be a library.



BANK PALACE

The building was built in a classicist style with minor pseudo-rococo scenes on the facade. In the court, there can be found a small atrium. On the ground floor of the object were located various banking institutions in the past. The plastic art objects of bees and craftsmen of the facade were to symbolize industry and the beehives saving behaviour.

