

Intro: Research on the heritage of the Károlyi

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During the first Domus scholarship in home country, the one before the pandemic, the following publications were written by the editor on the heritage of the Károlyi:

Romanian journal articles (all open access, the first two indexed ERIH+):

- Bostenaru-Dan, Maria: Southern German baroque and immigration to Sathmar (Romania), Journal of Urban and Landscape Planning 4: 1 pp. 43-53. , 11 p. (2019)
- Bostenaru-Dan, Maria: Vernacular architecture of Sathmar Swabians, Argument 11: 1 pp. 165-180. Paper: - , 13 p. (2019)
- Bostenaru Dan, Maria: Mapping Swabian migration in the 18th century to NW Romania (Sathmar county), GeoPatterns 3 : 2 pp. 26-34. , 1 p. (2018)

Reviews in Romanian journals (open access):

- Bostenaru Dan, Maria: Jürgen Kniep (2014) Houses. People. Stories [in German], Oberschwäbisches Museumsdorf Kürnbach, Bad

Schussenried-Kürnbach, 64 pp., ISBN 978-3-9815212-1-4, Urbanism Arhitectura Constructii 11: 1 pp. 75-78. , 4 p. (2020)

Romanian international conference volume articles:

- Bostenaru Dan, Maria: Sváb bevándorlás a 18k században Szatmár megyében - változat és kihívások templomi meg faluépítészetben. In: XXIII. Nemzetközi építéstudományi konferencia: ÉPKO 2019, Kolozsvár, Románia: Erdélyi Magyar Műszaki Tudományos Társaság (EMT), (2019) pp. 21-24. , 4 p.
- Bostenaru Dan, Maria: Baroque Interiors in Swabian Architecture. In: Diaconescu, Oana Architecture and Design - Design and Architecture / Interfaces: 15FAI International Scientific Session Proceedings, Bukarest, România : Editura Universitara "Ion Mincu", (2019) pp. 60-63. , 4 p.
- Bostenaru Dan, Maria: Baroque churches of counterreformation at the Sathmar Swabians. In: Dabija Ana-Maria; Sfintes Anda-Ioana; Sfintes Radu: Forgotten Spaces, Lost Spaces, Reclaimed Spaces, Bucharest, România 2019.03.16. (CSAU UAUIM), Bucharest: Ion Mincu Publishing House, pp 148-168 (2020)

Abstracts of conferences (the first two open access, the first and last in Vienna, the other in Romania)

- Bostenaru-Dan, Maria: The 1834 Ermellek earthquake effects and the architecture of migration after war in Baroque times. In: Geophysical Research Abstracts, Copernicus Gesellschaft mbH, (2020) Paper: 6825 – session organiser

- Bostenaru Dan, Maria: South-German baroque examples in Karlsruhe and Oberschwaben regions. In: URBAN, INCERC Conferință de cercetare în construcții, economia construcțiilor, urbanism și amenajarea teritoriului. Rezumate ale lucrărilor, Bukarest, România: URBAN-INCERC, (2019) p. 14
- Bostenaru Dan, Maria: Church and rural architecture of Sathmar Swabians. In: Marie Curie Alumni Association Book of abstracts (2019) p. 7

Other presentations included:

- a presentation at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences Circle in Bucharest 2019-10-04 on German church architecture in Romania
- Bostenaru Dan, Maria: Aus Oberschwaben ins Sathmar: Architektur der Kirchen und der Bauernhäuser, presentation at the Schiller house, 2020-03-27, the house of the German minority in Bucharest, with photo exhibition: <http://www.casaschiller.ro/din-suabia-superioara-la-satu-mare-arhitectura-bisericilor-si-arhitectura-vernaculara/>.
- Bostenaru Dan, Maria: „Über Identitäten in Nordsiebenbürgen” (About identities in Northern Transylvania), presentation at DAAD-Sommerseminar (summer training school) 2019 „Die alte und die neue Seidenstraße” (The old and the new silk road) 2019.07.08 – 2019.07.12.07, University of Passau, Germany, 2. panel „Regionen, Identitäten und Konflikte entlang der Seidenstraße in Vergangenheit und Gegenwart“ (Regions, Identities and Conflicts along the Silk Road in the past and now).

Numerous monthly news were written on the Le Notre portal (10 Jahre Mühlenstraße Oberschwaben, 24. Mar. 2019, Memorial of the deported, 5. Febr. 2019, Danube in Ulm, 4. Jan. 2019, Romanian landscape in film, 17. Dec. 2018, Botanical walks in the garden of the Károlyi palace in Fehérvárcsurgó, 14. Nov. 2018), which will be part of a future publication, since the portal was redesigned since.

Stories were written for the Europeana portal on migration

<https://www.europeana.eu/portal/de/collections/migration>

- Residing for studies in the country of the ancestors
- Sathmar Swabians
- Across Europe and beyond

From the Domus home country scholarship on the gardens and parks of the Károlyi (the one during the pandemic) the following publications came out:

Romanian journal article (open access, indexed ERIH+):

- Bostenaru Dan, Maria: The english gardens of the Károlyi counts palaces – first results, Journal of Urban and Landscape Planning (2501-5591): 5 1 pp 12-21 (2020)

International conference volume article (open access):

- Bostenaru Dan, Maria; Fekete, Albert: The gardens of the Károlyi palaces: cross border landscape heritage. In: XXIV. Nemzetközi Épitéstudományi Online Konferencia – ÉPKO, Online, international

conference, Miercurea Ciuc, Romania, 2020.06.13. - 2020.06.13: pp 26-31 (2020)

Abstracts at Romanian conferences (open access):

- Bostenaru Dan, Maria: The Gardens of the Károlyi Palaces. In: 14th LUMEN International Scientific Conference RSACVP2020 | Rethinking Social Action. Core Values in Practice | Working papers. Online 2020.05.22. - 2020.05.23. Editura Lumen, pp 30-31 (2020)
- Bostenaru Dan, Maria: The Károlyi palace gardens in the context of garden restoration across Europe. In: Urbanism, arhitectură și construcții în perioadă de criză. Perspective de relansare. Online 2020.08.28. Bucharest: URBAN-INCERC, pp 16-18 (2020) (Conferința de cercetare în construcții, economia construcțiilor, urbanism și amenajarea teritoriului. Rezumate ale lucrărilor 2343-7537 ; 16-17, 40-41)
- Bostenaru Dan, Maria: Cross country landscape of Danube Swabians. In: Chitea Florina; Ioane Dumitru; Stanciu Irina: Geoscience, Online 2020.11.20. - 2020.11.21. (Romanian Society of Applied Geophysics), Bucharest: Editura Academiei Române, p. 97. (2020) – in the organization committee

Presentation at intergovernmental organization:

- Bostenaru Dan, Maria: Érmellék earthquake effect on church and vernacular buildings, 2020-07-05, 17th International Brick and Block Masonry Conference framework for the ICOMOS ISCARSAH annual meeting

- Bostenaru Dan, Maria: The view from my window: connection with landscape during quarantine, 2020.10.21-22, ICOMOS ISCARS AH webinar

Poster at international conference:

- The gardens of the Károlyi palaces, 9th LE:NOTRE Landscape Forum, online, 2020.04.22

Stories were written in a book of the Democratic Forum of Germans in Romania

- Bostenaru Dan, Maria: Wurzeln / Rădăcini. In: Koch Marianne; Cosmatu Christiane Getrud: Unser Weg ins Altreich / Drumul nostru în vechiul regat, Sibiu: Honterus, pp 40-44 (2021)

and in online essays:

- Example on how to held an online presentation
<https://blogs.egu.eu/geolog/2020/04/22/shareegu20-comments-on-your-display-presentation/>
- In between natural hazards and heritage Interview to Maria Bostenaru
<https://blogs.egu.eu/divisions/nh/2020/07/20/in-between-natural-hazards-and-heritage-interview-to-maria-bostenaru/> example to these book interviews
- Bostenaru Dan, Maria: Socially distanced – cooking and photography, <https://writingurbanplaces.eu/wup-news/socially-distanced-cooking-and-photography/>

- Bostenaru Dan, Maria: Socially distanced – windows looking (and listening) to nature where I resided, <https://writingurbanplaces.eu/wup-news/socially-distanced-windows-looking-and-listening-to-nature-where-i-resided/>

The geoheritage which is part of the landscape research presents geoproducs, which were part of the research: extensive research was done on the Swabian-Hungarian kitchen of the Sathmar Swabians. In this context a connection was built to Dr. Rudi Holzberger, who runs the European project “Sathmarer Spuren” (Sathmar traces) on the agriculture heritage of Sathmar Swabians. This connects to the Domus Hungary scholarship, which regarded also this dimension of agriculture.

During the Domus Hungary scholarship research was extended to the Károlyi gardens in Budapest, not only the park, but also gardens of residences, research in the archives:

- The garden of Gyula Károlyi (politician, 1871–1947), from Carei. His wife, to whom the villa with the garden belonged, was from the family. The villa is situated between Monda and Varázs streets, close to the Moholy Nagy university. The count had a palace in Romania, in Macea, the garden of which is now a botanical garden.
- The garden of Viktor Károlyi is on the Tündérlaki deep street, behind the Gellért hill. It was done 1940.
- The garden of György Károlyi (diplomate) is on the Váralja street in the castle (Buda).

The publication is forthcoming. Apart of this, they were put in the context of the contemporary trends in landscape architecture (for example the Károlyi park has now a different style from few years ago, but the same style as the Mőcsényi Mihály botanical garden at Városliget, which is undergoing transformation and the campus of the University for Veterinary Medicine). This last visit was useful for completing the previous report for Europeana Migration (see link) with the story of my grandfather who studied there.

In the Footsteps of the Károlyi through their Gardens and Parks in today's Slovakia

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Many Hungarian important noble families established their residences and summer estates in **Upper Hungary** (in Hungarian *Felvidék*, today's Slovakia), e.g. the **Csáky** (*Bijacovce, Budatín, Hodkovce, Iliašovce, Moravany nad Váhom, Spišský Hrhov, Veľká Ida, Veľký Biel*), the **Eszterházy** (*Bernolákovo, Bratislava, Galanta, Senec, Tomášikovo, Veľké Zálužie, Železovce*), the **Pálffy** (*Bratislava, Budmerice, Červený Kameň, Kráľová pri Senci, Malacky, Nový Život, Stupava*), the **Grassalkovich** (*Bratislava – the today's presidential palace, Ivanka pri Dunaji, Komjatice, Mojnírovce*), the **Károlyi** (*Bátorovce Kosihy, Stupava, Palárikovo*), the **Thurzo** (*Betlanovce, Bytča, Moravany nad Váhom*), the **Habsburg-Lorraine** (*Bratislava – the castle, Holíč*), the **Apponyi** (*Oponice, Senec*), the **Andrássy** (*Betliar, Krásna Hôrka, Trebišov*) and others (Fatsar, 2008, pp. 75-223; Steinhübel, 1990, pp. 13-27; Tomaško, 2004, pp. 10-34; The Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic, 2020).

The main reason that these old noble families established estates in Upper Hungary was that they had economic interests in the region, such as agriculture, forestry, or industrial manufactures. For instance, **Count Sándor**

Károlyi (1669, Olcsvaapáti – 1743, Erdőd) owned and run textile manufactures in Bátorkeszi (est. 1722) and in Nagy-Surány (est. 1735), while **Count Lajos Károlyi** (1799 – 1863, Vienna) was an important shareholder in the sugar factory in Surány (est. 1852). Some noble families originally lived in Upper Hungary, for instance the Pálffy. Furthermore, Pressburg/Pozsony (today's Bratislava) was the capital city of Hungary from 1536 to 1783 and the area of Upper Hungary was occupied by the Ottoman Turks only in the southern parts. Most of the estates were used also for leisure in the ornamental gardens and parks and for recreational purposes, such as hunting in adjacent forests and pheasantries. The landscape garden in Tóth-Megyer (Palárikovo) bordered on one of the largest **pheasantries** in the region from 1752, used by the Károlyi family for recreational hunting. The landscape of Upper Hungary was more diverse and attractive compared to the one of central Hungary and this might have caused that many noble families chose this region for establishing their holiday estates, e.g. for hunting (Tóth, 2014; Tóth – Feriancová, 2016).

In the **Middle Ages**, there were mainly monastery gardens (e.g. in Červený Kláštor, Bratislava and Jasov) castle gardens (e.g. in Červený Kameň, Zvolen and Trenčín). The first larger ornamental gardens were established in the **Italian Renaissance** style in the 17th century, e.g. at the Esterházy manor in Galanta and at several city palaces in Bratislava and in Kežmarok. One of the most famous gardens from this period was the **Posonikert** (Bratislava Garden) at a renaissance palace established by the Esztergom Archbishop György Lippay (1600, Pozsony/Bratislava – 1666, Nagyszombat/Trnava), known also as **Lippay Garden** (rebuilt between 1642 and 1666). The most important development of garden art however was