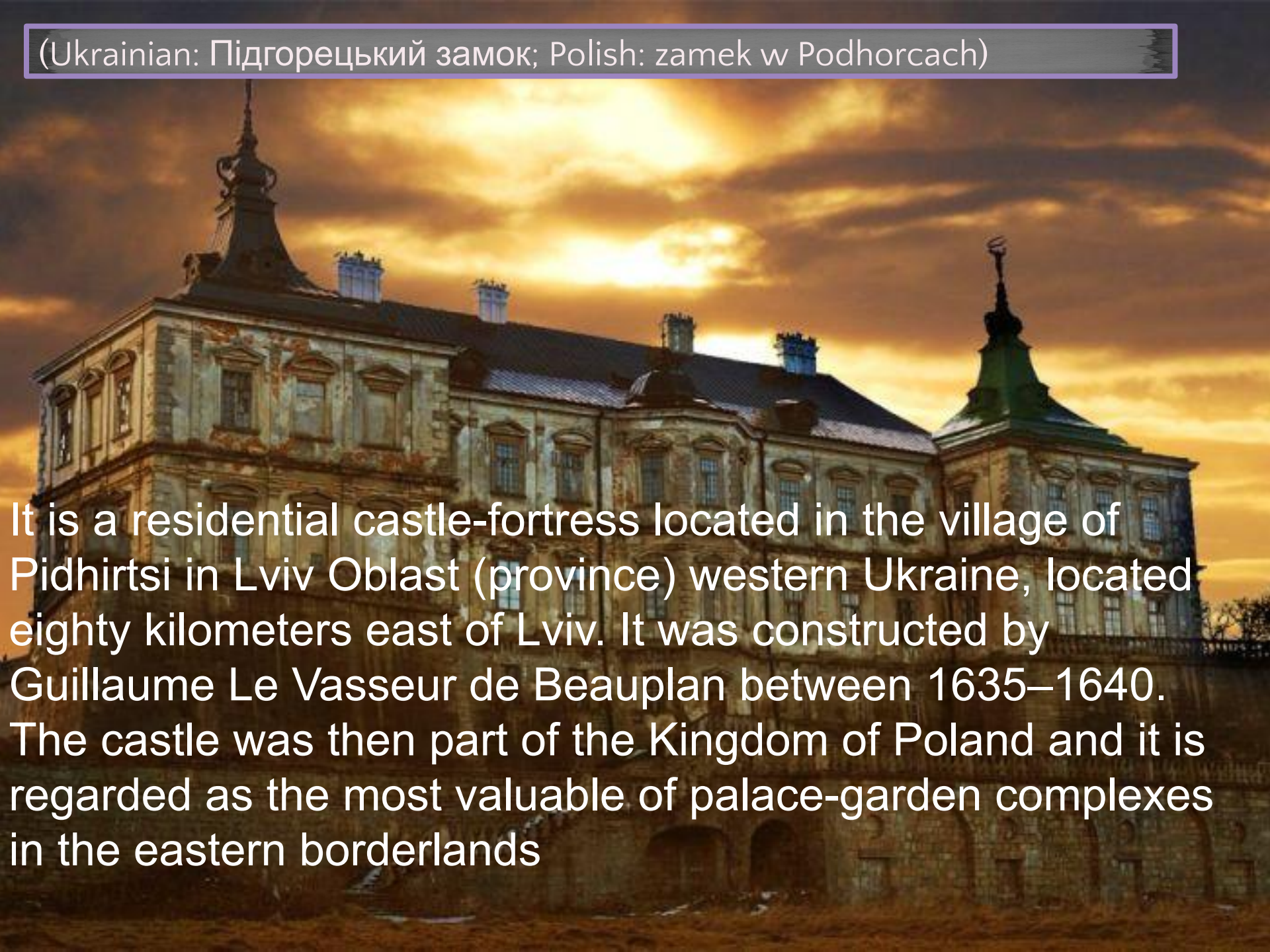


Pidhirtsi Castle

The image shows the exterior of Pidhirtsi Castle, a large, multi-story stone building with numerous windows and a prominent stone wall in the foreground. The sky is a dramatic mix of purple and pink, suggesting a sunset or sunrise. A horizontal line with a small orange dot in the center is positioned across the middle of the image.

Alina Nazarenko 31ФП13

(Ukrainian: Підгорецький замок; Polish: zamek w Podhorcach)



It is a residential castle-fortress located in the village of Pidhirtsi in Lviv Oblast (province) western Ukraine, located eighty kilometers east of Lviv. It was constructed by Guillaume Le Vasseur de Beauplan between 1635–1640. The castle was then part of the Kingdom of Poland and it is regarded as the most valuable of palace-garden complexes in the eastern borderlands



Guarded by a moat and drawbridge, fortified walls with bastions and a set of iron cannons (some of which have been preserved to this day). The castle takes the form of an open square nearly 100 meters on a side, with three floors.



Its western part served as an official residency for guests; the eastern range was private, reserved for the owner and servants. Above the entrance gate, a marble plaque to this day bears a Latin inscription: "A crown of military labours is victory, victory is a triumph, triumph is rest." [1] There also was a grange, a private zoo, vineyards, an apiary, a trout pond and a mill.

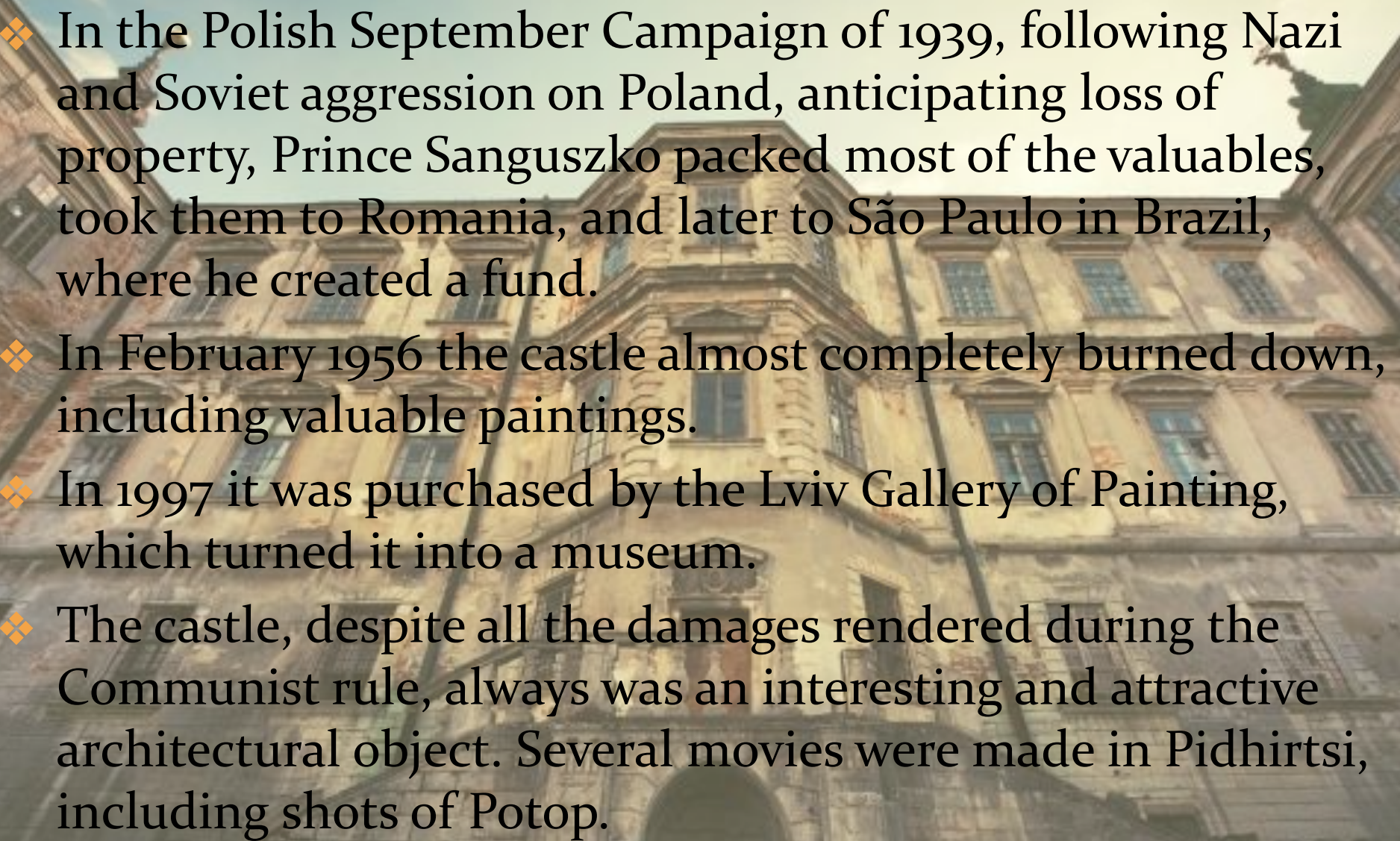
Interior

In its heyday under Jakub Ludwik Sobieski, the castle was richly furnished, with several halls and a library, and with gardens and parks around it. Next to the entrance was the Guardroom, then there was the knights' room, filled with hussar equipment and numerous kinds of weaponry. There followed the suite of the Crimson Room, a Chinese Room, the Mirror Room, Yellow Room, Green Room (in which 106 paintings of the 18th century painter Szymon Czechowicz were kept) and a chapel. These rooms collected the names from the color of a trim or from what was kept in them. Walls of all rooms were covered with paintings, portraits (around 200 of them), wallpapers; floors were made of marble tiles. Each room also had a marble fireplace.



History

- ❖ In 1648 it was attacked by Ukrainian Cossacks during Khmelnytskyi
- ❖ In 1682, Stanisław Koniecpolski, grandson of the original builder and owner, decided to devise the castle with surrounding estates to Jakub Ludwik Sobieski
- ❖ Five years later, Jakub Sobieski coming back from the campaign against the Ottoman Turks at Kamieniec Podolski hosted his parents, King Jan III Sobieski and his French wife Marie Casimire Louise, in the castle.
- ❖ In 1725 Konstanty Sobieski, younger brother of Jakub, sold the castle to the Great Crown Hetman Stanislaw Rzewuski.
- ❖ After hetman Rzewuski's death, the complex was inherited by his son, Wacław, who also was the owner of the nearby Olesko Castle.
- ❖ During World War I, the castle was captured by the Russians, who did not destroy it, but looted most of the precious items from it.

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- ❖ In the Polish September Campaign of 1939, following Nazi and Soviet aggression on Poland, anticipating loss of property, Prince Sanguszko packed most of the valuables, took them to Romania, and later to São Paulo in Brazil, where he created a fund.
 - ❖ In February 1956 the castle almost completely burned down, including valuable paintings.
 - ❖ In 1997 it was purchased by the Lviv Gallery of Painting, which turned it into a museum.
 - ❖ The castle, despite all the damages rendered during the Communist rule, always was an interesting and attractive architectural object. Several movies were made in Pidhirtsi, including shots of Potop.





Ты дома

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