

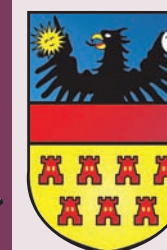
- Rehabilitation History of Hunedoara Castle  
The article may be found on pages 10-18.

- Istoria reabilitării Castelului de la Hunedoara  
Articolul se poate citi în paginile 10-18.

- A vajdahunyadi vár helyreállításának története  
A cikk a 10–18. oldalon olvasható.

*built heritage*  
YEAR V • 19<sup>TH</sup> ISSUE

*patrimoniu construit*  
ANUL V • NUMĂRUL 19



*épített örökség*  
V. ÉVFOLYAM • 19. SZÁM

*Transsylvania*

*Nostra*



40 lei, 10 euro

3  
2011



## Content – Cuprins – Tartalom

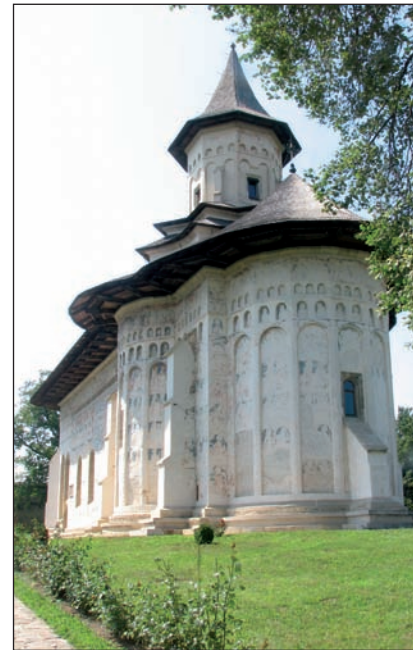


- 1** ■ SZABÓ Bálint  
Greetings \*\*\* Preambul \*\*\* Köszöntő
- 2** ■ Josef KOVACS - Margareta MIHĂILESCU  
Inițierea procedurii de clasare de urgență a „Cetății București”  
*Sistemul de fortificații al capitalei – sfârșitul secolului al XIX-lea*  
The Initiation of Emergency Listing Procedures for the “Bucharest Fortress”  
*The Capital’s Fortification System – the End of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century*
- 10** ■ LUPESCU Radu  
A vajdahunyadi vár helyreállításának története  
Rehabilitation History of Hunedoara Castle
- 19** ■ Liliana ROȘIU  
Cetatea Aradului  
*Relația cu evoluția și perspectivele de regenerare ale zonei istorice*  
Arad Fortress  
*The Relationship with the Historical Area’s Evolution and Regeneration Prospects*
- 26** ■ EKE Zsuzsanna  
Az erdői Károlyi-kastély története a közelmúltban végzett kutatások tükrében  
The History of the Károlyi Manor House in Ardud, in the Light of Recent Researches
- 33** ■ Daniela MARCU ISTRATE  
Contribuții arheologice la cunoașterea cetății din Ardud  
Archaeological Contributions to the Study of the Ardud Manor House
- 38** ■ BUDA Zsuzsanna  
Beavatkozások az erdői Károlyi-kastélynál  
Interventions on the Károlyi Manor House in Ardud
- 44** ■ MEZŐS Tamás  
Római kori rommaradványok konzerválása és bemutatása  
Conservation and Presentation of Roman Ruin Fragments

Transsylvania  Nostra  
*built heritage • patrimoniu construit • épített örökség*

■ Editor in chief / Redactor șef / Főszerkesztő: **SZABÓ Bálint** ■ Subeditor in chief / Redactor șef adjunct / Főszerkesztő-helyettes: **Vasile MITREA**  
■ Editorial Committee / Colegiul de redacție / Szerkesztőbizottság: **BENCZÉDI Sándor** (RO), **Șerban CANTACUZINO** (GB), **Mircea CRIȘAN** (RO), **Rodica CRIȘAN** (RO), **Miloš DRDÁČKÝ** (CZ), **Octavian GHEORGHU** (RO), **FEJÉRDY Tamás** (HU), **KIRIZSÁN Imola** (RO), **KOVÁCS András** (RO), **Christoph MACHAT** (DE), **Daniela MARCU ISTRATE** (RO), **MIHÁLY Ferenc** (RO), **Paul NIEDERMAIER** (RO), **Virgil POP** (RO), **Liliana ROȘIU** (RO), **Gennaro TAMPONE** (IT) ■ Collaborators / Colaboratori / Közreműködők: **BALÁSSY Csaba**, **Ana COȘOVEANU**, **EKE Zsuzsanna**, **JAKAB Márta**, **M-GYÖNGYÖSI Edith**, **SÁNDOR Boglárka**, **VINCZE Orsolya** ■ Layout Design / Concepția grafică / Grafikai szerkesztés: **IDEA PLUS** ■ Layout editor / Tehnoredactare / Tördelés: **TIPOTÉKA** ■ Editorial general secretary: **TAKÁCS Enikő** ■ Contact: editorial@transylvanianostra.eu ■ Publisher / Editura / Kiadó: **SC. Utilitas SRL**, Str. Breaza nr. 14, Cluj-Napoca, 400253 RO, Tel/Fax: 40-264-435489, e-mail: office@utilitas.ro ■ Publishing-house / Tipografia / Nyomda: **Europrint**, Oradea ■ The articles do not reflect in all cases the standpoint of the Transsylvania Nostra Journal. The articles' content and the quality of the images fall under the authors' responsibility. ■ Articolele autorilor nu reflectă în fiecare caz punctul de vedere al revistei Transsylvania Nostra. Responsabilitatea pentru conținutul articolelor și calitatea imaginilor revine autorilor. ■ A szerzők cikkei nem minden esetben tükrözik a Transsylvania Nostra folyóirat álláspontját. A cikkek tartalmáért és az illusztrációk minőségéért a szerző felel. ■ All rights reserved. The Journal may not be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the prior permission of the publishers. 2011 © Fundația Transsylvania Nostra ■ ISSN 1842-5631 ■ Printed in September 2011 / Tipărit în septembrie 2011 / Nyomtatva: 2011. szeptember.

## Will follow – Vor urma – Beharangozó



■ “In the long run, the reactivation of craft schools, financed by the state, but also the development of an educational programme by the *National Association of Historic Building Conservationists*, the *Transylvanian Historic Building Conservationists Society*, the *Union of Architects in Romania* professional structures would contribute to the emergence of a trained and efficient personnel. But the most important contribution to the preservation of our localities’ heritage and identity, through the enforcement of the European Landscape Convention to which Romania has also acceded, would be the inclusion in Romania’s *Constitution* of clear provisions regarding the protection by the state of historic buildings and not allusive ones, as the current fundamental law formulates.” (Călin HOINĂRESCU)

■ „Pe termen lung, reactivarea școlilor de meserii cu specific, finanțate de către stat, dar și organizarea unui program pedagogic de către structurile profesionale *Uniunea Națională a Restauratorilor de Monumente Istorice*, *Asociația Restauratorilor de Monumente Istorice din Transilvania*, *Uniunea Arhitecților din România*, ar contribui la apariția unui personal instruit și eficient. Dar cea mai importantă contribuție la păstrarea patrimoniului istoric și a identității localităților din țara noastră, prin aplicarea *Convenției Europene a Peisajului* la care a aderat și România, ar fi reprezentată de includerea în *Constituția României* a unor prevederi clare privind protejarea de către stat a monumentelor istorice și nu aluzive, așa cum sunt formulate în actuala lege fundamentală a țării.” (Călin HOINĂRESCU)

■ „A sajátos mesterségek államilag támogatott oktatásának újraindítása vagy egy pedagógiai program indítása olyan szakmai szervezetek által mint a *Műemlék-restaurátorok Országos Egyesülete*, az *Erdélyi Műemlék-restaurátorok Egyesülete* vagy a *Romániai Építész Kamara*, képzett és hatékony szakemberek megjelenését eredményezné hosszú távon. De a legfontosabb hozzájárulást az országunk történeti örökségének és a települések identitásának megőrzéséhez – az *Európai Tájvédelmi Egyezmény* alkalmazása során, amelyhez Románia is csatlakozott – az jelentené, ha egyértelmű, a műemlékek állami védelmét biztosító jogszabályokat vezetnének be *Románia Alkotmányába*, a jelenlegi alaptörvénybe foglalt célzások helyett.” (Călin HOINĂRESCU)

## Reviewers – Recenzori – Lektorok

**EMÖDI Tamás**, architect, RESTITUTOR Ltd., Romania ■ **Teodor Octavian GHEORGHU, PhD**, architect, professor at the “Politehnica” University of Timișoara, Romania ■ **KOVÁCS András, PhD**, art historian, professor at the Babeș-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, Romania ■ **KOVÁCS Zsolt**, art historian, assistant lecturer at the Babeș-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, Romania ■ **MÁTÉ Zsolt, PhD CSC**, private architect, Hungary ■ **Vasile MITREA, PhD**, architect, consultant professor at the Technical University of Cluj-Napoca, Romania ■ **SZABÓ Bálint, PhD**, engineer, consultant professor at the Technical University of Cluj-Napoca, Romania

■ Front cover photo: Hunedoara Castle – courtyard elevation, detail © UTILITAS Ltd. ■ Fotografie coperta I: Castelul de la Hunedoara – fațadă curte interioară, detaliu © UTILITAS Srl. ■ Első fedél képe: Vajdahunyadi vár – belső udvari homlokzat, részlet © UTILITAS Kft. ■ Back cover photo: Hunedoara Castle – door frame © UTILITAS Ltd. ■ Fotografie coperta IV: Castelul de la Hunedoara – încadrament de ușă © UTILITAS Srl. ■ Hátsó fedél képe: Vajdahunyadi vár – ajtókeret © UTILITAS Kft.





■ After a pause of more than forty years, a great number of interventions in the field of fortifications have been scheduled lately in Transylvania. These interventions, in the research and design stage or in course of implementation, require solid knowledge from many specialists with a vast experience in the field – it is enough to mention the fortifications in Deva, Oradea, Timișoara, Șimleu Silvaniei or Ardud, where the total value of the projects is one of millions of Euros.

The topic of the 15<sup>th</sup> Conference Series on Theoretical and Practical Issues of Built Heritage Conservation – TUSNAD, held in May 2011, was not randomly chosen to be Fortresses once Again in use: the organisers would have liked to hear lectures especially about functional, aesthetic or technical interventions on fortifications, particularly on those in a state of ruin. We were hoping for the presence of architects or engineers with great experience in the field, authors of many interventions, some of which were implemented in the past so as to better appreciate their durability. Unfortunately, we had no such luck. There were many lectures on fortification research, some of them of exceptional quality: archaeological research that modified, sometimes radically, our knowledge about certain locations (such as the castles in Șimleu Silvaniei or Ardud), art history studies, with many references to the new discoveries in the national archives or abroad (the castles in Deva or Șimleu Silvaniei), technical studies (on building biology, physics or mechanics, soil mechanics or building services engineering), but scarcely any lectures about interventions which have already been implemented or which are in course of implementation. The issues raised by functional, aesthetic or technical interventions, such as functional, material or technological compatibility, have been treated in a very small measure. We now have the possibility to render a part of the symposium's quality articles that reached our editorial office in a written form after the event, thus completing the series published in the journal's previous issue and in the volume that appeared before the symposium. In the following years, the intervention results from important fortification conservation sites will be brought to your attention, as we are aware that the series of communications in this field will not end with the current issue of the journal.

**Bálint SZABÓ**  
editor-in-chief

■ După o pauză de peste patruzeci de ani, în ultimul timp în Transilvania sunt programate deosebit de multe intervenții în domeniul fortificațiilor. Aceste lucrări, în fază de cercetare-proiectare sau în curs de execuție, pretind cunoștințe solide din partea multor specialiști cu o vastă experiență în domeniu – este suficient să amintim cetățile Deva, Oradea, Timișoara, Șimleu Silvaniei sau Ardud, unde valoarea însumată a proiectelor este de ordinul zecilor de milioane euro.

Nu întâmplător a fost aleasă pentru ediția a 15-a a seriei Simpozioanelor Internaționale Științifice de Teoria și Practica Reabilitării Patrimoniului Construit – TUSNAD, din mai 2011, tematica Fortificațiile din nou în folosință: organizatorii ar fi dorit să audă mai cu seamă prelegeri privind intervenții funcționale, estetice sau tehnice asupra fortificațiilor, în special asupra celor aflate în stare de ruină. Speram să apară arhitecți sau ingineri cu o bogată experiență în domeniu, autori ai mai multor intervenții, unele executate în trecut pentru a permite aprecierea durabilității acestora.

Din nefericire nu am avut noroc. S-au prezentat multe prelegeri privind cercetarea fortificațiilor, unele de o calitate excepțională: cercetări arheologice care au modificat, uneori radical, cunoștințele despre unele locații (cetățile din Șimleu Silvaniei sau Ardud), studii de istoria artei cu bogate referiri la noile descoperiri din arhivele naționale sau de peste hotare (cetățile din Deva sau Șimleu Silvaniei), studii tehnice (de biologia, fizica sau mecanica construcției, de mecanica solului sau de instalații în construcții), dar prea puține prelegeri referitoare la lucrări executate sau în curs de execuție. S-au tratat astfel în prea mică măsură problematicile intervențiilor funcționale, estetice sau tehnice: compatibilitatea funcțională, materială sau tehnologică a acestora. Avem acum posibilitatea de a reda acea parte a prelegerilor de calitate din cadrul simpozionului a căror variantă scrisă a ajuns la redacția noastră după eveniment, completând astfel seria articolelor prezentate în numărul precedent al revistei și în volumul apărut anterior conferinței.

Vom reveni în anii următori cu rezultatele intervențiilor de pe marile șantiere de restaurare a fortificațiilor, conștienți fiind că seria comunicărilor în domeniu nu se încheie cu prezentul număr al revistei.

**Bálint SZABÓ**  
redactor șef

■ Erdélyben pillanatnyilag – több mint 40 éves szünet után – nagyon sok munkát terveztek be a várak és erődítések vonatkozásában. Ezek a beavatkozások, a kutatás, tervezés, illetve a kivitelezés szakaszában széleskörű, megalapozott tudást igényelnek több szakember részéről – gondoljunk csak a dévai, nagyváradi, temesvári, szilágyssomlyói vagy erdői várakra, ahol a beruházások összértéke több tízmillió euró nagyságrendű.

Nem volt tehát véletlenszerű a Várak, erődítések újra használatban tematika a 2011 májusában megtartott Épített örökség felújításának elméleti és gyakorlati kérdései nemzetközi konferencia-sorozat – TUSNAD 15. ülészakán: a szervezők olyan előadásokra voltak kíváncsiak, amelyek a várak funkcionális, esztétikai és műszaki beavatkozásaira vonatkozzanak, főleg a romok esetében. Szerettünk volna tapasztalattal rendelkező építészek vagy mérnökök előadásait hallgatni, akik számos, régebben elvégzett beavatkozás szerzői, így megengedve ezek időállóságának értékelését is.

Nem volt szerencsénk. Számos – kiváló minőségű – előadás elhangzott az erődítések kutatásáról: régészeti ásatások, amelyek alapján ábrák az egyes helyszínekről alkotott képet (lásd a szilágyssomlyói vagy erdői várat), művészettörténeti tanulmányok számos hazai és külföldi levéltárakban végzett felfedezések alapján (lásd a dévai vagy szilágyssomlyói várak esetét), épületbiológiai-, épületfizikai-, épületmechanikai-, talajmechanikai- vagy épületgépészeti műszaki szakvélemények, illetve nagyon kevés kivitelezés szakaszában levő helyreállítás. Megengedhetetlenül kevés előadás vonatkozott a várak funkcionális, esztétikai és műszaki beavatkozásaira; ezek funkcionális, anyagtani vagy technológiai kompatibilitási kérdéseire.

Közzétesszük a konferencián bemutatott színvonalas előadások azon részét, amelyeknek írott formája az esemény után érkezett a szerkesztőségünkbe, kiegészítve ezáltal azoknak a bemutatóknak a sorát, amelyeket az elmúlt lapszámban, illetve a konferencia előkötetében jelentettünk meg.

Minden bizonnyal a következő években még szót ejtünk majd a nagy várhelyreállító építőtelepeken zajló beavatkozásokról, hiszen a témát bemutató anyagok sora nem ér véget a jelen lapszámmal.

**SZABÓ Bálint**  
főszerkesztő

■ Josef KOVACS - Margareta MIHĂILESCU<sup>1</sup>

# Inițierea procedurii de clasare de urgență a „Cetății București”

## SISTEMUL DE FORTIFICAȚII AL CAPITALEI – SFÂRȘITUL SECOLULUI AL XIX-LEA

■ **Rezumat:** La aproximativ 10 km de centru, Bucureștiul este înconjurat de centura de fortificații edificate în ultimele două decenii ale secolului al XIX-lea, componenta principală a sistemului defensiv al țării, inițiat și susținut de Domnitorul Carol I de HOHENZOLLERN.

Ansamblul fortificațiilor Bucureștiului, concepute de generalul belgian Henri Alexis BRIALMONT, se desfășoară pe o lungime de 72 km, cu 18 forturi și 18 baterii intermediare, un traseu inelar și cuprinde, la cca. 100 m în spatele liniei forturilor, linia de cale ferată dublată de un drum, actuala șosea de centură.

Analiza multicriterială a ansamblului fortificațiilor, având la bază doar informații primare, demonstrează fără îndoială calitățile deosebite artistice, arhitecturale, urbanistice, memorial-simbolice și de unicitate a inelului de fortificații al Bucureștiului. Acesta este argumentul principal invocat de Institutul Național al Patrimoniului în vederea declanșării procedurii de clasare ca monument istoric a acestui ansamblu.

■ **Cuvinte cheie:** Carol I, BRIALMONT, fortificație, fort, baterie, București, Chitila, Mogoșoaia, Otopeni, Tunari, Ștefănești, Afumați, Pantelimon, Cernica, Cățelu, Leordeni, Popești, Berceni, Jilava, Broscărie, Măgurele, Bragadiru, Domnești, Chiajna

## Preambul

■ La aproximativ 10 km de centru, capitala României este înconjurată de centura de fortificații edificate în ultimele două decenii ale secolului al XIX-lea, Cetatea București, componentă principală a sistemului defensiv al țării, inițiat și susținut de Domnitorul Carol I de HOHENZOLLERN.

Ansamblul fortificațiilor Cetății București se desfășoară pe o lungime de 72 km, cu un traseu inelar, și cuprinde la cca. 100 m în spatele liniei forturilor, linia de cale ferată dublată de șoseaua de centură, aflate în curs de modernizare.

## The Initiation of Emergency Listing Procedures for the “Bucharest Fortress”

### THE CAPITAL'S FORTIFICATION SYSTEM – THE END OF THE 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY

■ **Abstract:** At approximately 10 km from the city centre, Bucharest is surrounded by the fortification ring built in the last two decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> century as a main component of the country's defensive system, initiated and supported by Prince Carol I of HOHENZOLLERN.

The Bucharest fortifications, designed by the Belgian general Henri Alexis BRIALMONT, have a length of 72 km, 18 forts and 18 intermediary batteries, a circular path and encompass, at approx. 100 m behind the fortified line, a railway doubled by a road, the city's current ring road.

The multi-criteria analysis on the fortified ensemble, based only on primary data, unequivocally demonstrates the exceptional artistic, architectural, urban, memorial-symbolic and uniqueness qualities of Bucharest's fortification ring. This is the main reason cited by the National Office of Historical Monuments for starting the procedures for the listing of this ensemble as a historic building.

■ **Keywords:** Prince Carol I, BRIALMONT, fortification, fort, battery, Bucharest, Chitila, Mogoșoaia, Otopeni, Tunari, Ștefănești, Afumați, Pantelimon, Cernica, Cățelu, Leordeni, Popești, Berceni, Jilava, Broscărie, Măgurele, Bragadiru, Domnești, Chiajna

## Preamble

■ At approximately 10 km from the city centre, Romania's capital is encircled by the fortification ring built in the last two decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> century – the Bucharest Fortress, a main component of the country's defensive system, initiated and supported by Prince Carol I of HOHENZOLLERN.

The ensemble of Bucharest Fortress has a length of 72 km, a circular path and encompasses, at approx. 100 m behind the fortified line, the railway doubled by the city's ring road, currently undergoing modernisation.

<sup>1</sup> Arhitecți la Institutul Național al Patrimoniului, București, România  
Architects at the National Office of Historical Monuments, Bucharest, Romania

■ LUPESCU Radu<sup>1</sup>

# A vajdahunyadi vár helyreállításának története

■ **Kivonat:** A vajdahunyadi vár a középkori erdélyi várépítéssel egyik remekműve. Az együttes 1854-ben leégett, és egy elhúzódó helyreállítási folyamat vette kezdetét. A helyreállítás már 1868-ban, a magyar műemlékvédelem hajnalán elkezdődött. A munkálatok először SCHULCZ Ferenc és STEINDL Imre felügyelete alatt zajlottak, akik mindketten a híres bécsi professzor, Friedrich SCHMIDT tanítványai voltak, és purista szellemben dolgoztak. A várat nem pusztán helyreállítani kívánták, hanem a magyar királyok vadászkastélyának is alkalmas, neogótikus épületté akarták alakítani. Ám a HABSBURG uralkodók soha nem szándékoztak meglátogatni a kastélyt, ezért a tervet feladták, a helyreállítás pedig félbeszakadt. Kiseb beavatkozások után a munkálatokat a XX. század elején MÖLLER István folytatta. Ő elsősorban elődeinek nem megfelelő beavatkozásaira összpontosított. Munkáját az első világháború kitörése miatt nem fejezhette be. A háború után a román hatóságok csak az épület állagmegóvását támogatták, átfogó restaurálásra csak az 1950-es és 60-as években került sor. A kastély mai megjelenése ezeknek az átfogó munkálatoknak az eredménye. 1997-ben egy újabb, máig tartó helyreállítási folyamat indult el, melynek egyes elemei erőteljesen megkérdőjelezhetők.

■ **Kulcsszavak:** Vajdahunyad vára, helyreállítás, műemlékvédelem

■ A vajdahunyadi vár azt követően lett főszereplője a műemlékvédelem hőskorának, hogy 1854. április 13-án leégett (2. kép). A körülményeket, hogy miként került sor az eseményre, nem sikerült tisztázni, azonban olyan vélemény is elhangzott, hogy a vár szándékos gyújtogatásnak esett áldozatul. A tűzvész következtében a várban minden korábbi hivatali tevékenység megszűnt.

A XIX. század 50-es éveiben nem volt egyetlen olyan magyar intézmény vagy szervezet sem, amely szakszerűen képes lett volna felkarolni a vár ügyét. Hogy mégsem merült feledésbe, az annak volt köszönhető, hogy a nemzeti értékeket egyre jobban becsülő magyar közösség figyelemmel kísérte e történelmi jelentőségű műemlék sorsát. Az egyetlen illetékes intézmény, az 1853-ban megalakult bécsi *Central-Comission zur Erforschung und Erhaltung der Baudenkmale* volt. Amit a Central-Comission a vár ügyében tett, jól tükrözte nemcsak azt a tényt, hogy frissen megalakult intézményről volt szó, hanem azt is, hogy igen szerény anyagi háttérrel rendelkezett. Kezdeményezésére egyedül a Kereskedelmi Minisztérium volt hajlandó a

## Rehabilitation History of Hunedoara Castle

■ **Abstract:** Hunedoara Castle is one of the masterpieces of the European mediaeval castle architecture. It was burnt down in 1854, and after that it entered a long-lasting process of rehabilitation. This process started as early as 1868 in a period when the Hungarian historic building conservation was at its very beginning. At the beginning Ferenc SCHULCZ and Imre STEINDL were in charge of the conservation of the castle, both pupils of the famous Viennese professor Friedrich SCHMIDT. They worked in the spirit of the purist style, trying not only to conserve the castle, but to transform it into a Neo-Gothic building suitable for a hunting residence for the kings of Hungary. Since the HABSBURG rulers never intended to visit the castle this plan was given up, and the reconstruction was not completed. After some minor interventions it was continued by István MÖLLER at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. He dealt especially with the wrong reconstructions of his predecessors, and because of the First World War he could not accomplish his work. After the war the Romanian authorities sustained merely the maintenance of the building, and only in the 1950s and 1960s carried out an intensive rehabilitation. The castle's present-day aspect is basically the result of this major work. A rehabilitation process started in 1997, which is still continuing in the present days, some of its aspects being highly questionable.

■ **Keywords:** Hunedoara Castle, conservation, historic building conservation

■ Hunedoara Castle came to play a central role in the early age of Hungarian historic building conservation after it burnt down on April 13, 1854 (Photo 2). The circumstances and causes of the event have not been elucidated, although it has been suggested, among other explanations, that it became a victim of arson. After the fire, all previous office activities hosted by the castle ceased.

In the fifties of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, there was practically no Hungarian institution or organisation capable of professionally supporting the cause of the castle. It was not forgotten, though, because its historic importance held the attention of the Hungarian

1 Történész, művészettörténész, a Sapientia Erdélyi Magyar Tudományegyetem tanára, Kolozsvár, Románia  
Historian, art historian, professor at the Sapientia Hungarian University of Transylvania, Cluj-Napoca, Romania



■ Liliana ROȘIU<sup>1</sup>

## Arad Fortress

THE RELATIONSHIP WITH THE  
HISTORICAL AREA'S EVOLUTION  
AND REGENERATION PROSPECTS

■ **Abstract:** *Of the multiple categories of fortifications, the bastioned fortresses represent for the contemporary city offers with multiple possibilities, but accompanied by complex issues.*

*The evolution of town-fortress relationships headed either towards the inclusion of the former in the modern city, through the demolition of inconvenient walls and the preservation of some of its vestiges, or towards the isolation of the fortification preserved outside the city centre and the diminution of their functional relationship.*

*This is also the case of the Arad Fortress, which at the moment poses specific problems, both of functional solutions and of urban integration. After the recent decision to abandon its military function, the fortress, preserved in its entirety, offers the contemporary city the chance of its revitalisation as a polarising landmark, in a relationship with the historical area.*

■ **Keywords:** bastioned fortification, urban evolution, historical area, decommissioning, rehabilitation, refunctionalisation

## The town-fortress relationship

■ The existence of a fortification represents, for the contemporary city, a heritage of great interest due to its historical and cultural value, its potential for urban development and its capacity to personalise the settlement. Fortifications have conditioned the genesis and influenced the structure of several Romanian cities throughout the stages of their urban evolution. Of the multiple categories of fortifications, preserved as archaeological ruins or in their entirety, as historic buildings, the bastioned fortresses represent a chance for urban customisation, but also a real challenge.

As opposed to other fortification types, they are characterised by large areas and complex structures, which comprise both an elaborate defensive system and buildings with varied functions, protected inside the fortified enclosures. From this viewpoint, the bastioned fortresses must

## Cetatea Aradului

RELAȚIA CU EVOLUȚIA ȘI PERSPECTIVELE  
DE REGENERARE ALE ZONEI ISTORICE

■ **Rezumat:** *Dintre diferitele categorii de cetăți, cele de tip bastionar reprezintă pentru orașul contemporan oferte cu posibilități multiple, dar însoțite de probleme complexe.*

*Evoluția raporturilor oraș-cetate s-a îndreptat fie către includerea cetății în orașul modern, cu demolarea zidurilor incomode și menținerea unor vestigii din aceste fortificații, fie spre izolarea cetății păstrate excentric față de oraș și diminuarea relațiilor funcționale dintre ele.*

*Acesta este și cazul cetății Aradului, pentru care în momentul de față se pun probleme specifice, atât ca rezolvare funcțională, cât și ca integrare urbanistică. După decizia recentă de renunțare la funcțiunea militară, cetatea păstrată în întregul său oferă orașului contemporan șansa revitalizării ca punct polarizant, în relație cu zona istorică.*

■ **Cuvinte cheie:** fortificație bastionară, evoluție urbană, zonă istorică, dezafectare, reabilitare, refuncționalizare

## Relația oraș-cetate

■ Existența unei cetăți semnifică pentru orașul contemporan o moștenire de mare interes datorită valorii sale istorice și culturale, datorită potențialului său pentru dezvoltarea urbanistică și capacității sale de a personaliza așezarea urbană în cauză. Unora dintre orașele din România, cetatea le-a condiționat geneza și le-a influențat forma și structura de-a lungul diferitelor perioade ale evoluției urbane. Dintre diferitele tipuri de fortificații, păstrate ca ruine arheologice sau în integralitate, ca monumente de arhitectură, cetățile de tip bastionar reprezintă o șansă de particularizare urbană, dar și o reală provocare.

Față de alte categorii de cetăți, ele se caracterizează prin arii vaste și structuri complexe, care cuprind atât un elaborat sistem defensiv, cât și construcții cu diferite funcțiuni, protejate în interiorul incintelor fortificate. Din această perspectivă, cetățile bastionare trebuie înțelese și abordate ca ansambluri istorice. În consecință, problemele pe care le ridică viabilitatea lor și integrarea în orașul contemporan presupun o apreciere pe diferite paliere de analiză, de la cel urbanistic general, până la nivelul detaliului de arhitectură.

Perspectivile de protejare și integrare a unor cetăți sau părți de fortificație în viața activă a orașului depind atât de evoluția relației oraș-cetate, cât și de deciziile luate în perioada în care importanța funcțională și rolul lor strategic au dispărut, iar interesul pentru valențele lor urbanistice a scăzut considerabil.

<sup>1</sup> Arhitect, conferențiar la Universitatea „Politehnica” Timișoara, Romania

Architect, associate professor at the “Politehnica” University from Timișoara, Romania

■ EKE Zsuzsanna<sup>1</sup>

## Az erdődi Károlyi-kastély története a közelmúltban végzett kutatások tükrében

■ **Kivonat:** Jelen tanulmány a Szatmár megyében található erdődi Károlyi-kastélyrom kutatásának eddigi eredményeit mutatja be. A műemléken – az eddigi kutatások értelmében – három jelentősebb építkezési szakasz rögzíthető: a DRÁGFFY család által a XV–XVI. században indított építkezés, a gróf KÁROLYI Sándor felügyelete alatt végzett kastélyvá való átalakítás (XVIII. század), valamint egy XIX. századi, a kor szellemének megfelelő részleges restaurálás, amelyet a hozzá kapcsolódó Petőfi-kultusznak köszönhetett az épület. A közel egy évszázad elteltével újra romos állapotba került kastély megfelelő konzerválása és bemutatása érdekében 2010-ben a szakemberek különböző jellegű kutatásokat végeztek, amelyek dokumentálták a műemléken végzett beavatkozások jellegét.

■ **Kulcsszavak:** várkastély, kastély, DRÁGFFY család, KÁROLYI család, építéstörténet, levéltári kutatás, művészettörténeti kutatás, régészeti kutatás

■ A Szatmártól néhány kilométerre található erdődi várkastély ismert ugyan a művészettörténeti szakirodalomban, mégis a kevésbé kutatott műemlékek közé sorolható, hírnevét és részleges fennmaradását leginkább a hozzá kapcsolódó Petőfi-kultusznak köszönheti. Ennek ellenére a közelmúltban még elhanyagolt állapotú kastélyrom a régió egyik kiemelkedő jelentőségű műemléke, amelyhez két fontos nemesi család neve is kapcsolódik: a DRÁGFFYAKÉ és a KÁROLYIAKÉ.

A restaurálási folyamat egyik fontos eleme a művészettörténeti kutatás, amelynek első lépését a különböző források összegyűjtése<sup>2</sup> és a könyvészet áttekintése képezte. Az ily módon nyert információknak a régészeti ásatások eredményeivel való összevetése során tisztázódott az épület fejlődési folyamata, valamint alaprajzi és tömegbeli metamorfózisa.

### Kutatástörténet, források

■ Az erdődi műemlék vonatkozásában nem áll rendelkezésünkre számottevő szakirodalom. Rövid ismertetőket már a XIX. század második felében publikáltak az épületről,<sup>3</sup> és bár ezek általában romantikus hangvétellű, kevésbé tudományos jellegű ismertetők, mégis hasznosak a kutatók számára,

## The History of the Károlyi Manor House in Ardud, in the Light of Recent Researches

■ **Abstract:** The article presents the results obtained so far through the researches on the Károlyi Manor House ruins in Ardud, Satu Mare County (Romania). The historical building – according to the researches conducted so far – had three major construction phases: its construction, initiated by the DRÁGFFY family in the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries; its transformation into a manor house under the supervision of Count Sándor KÁROLYI (18<sup>th</sup> century), and a 19<sup>th</sup> century partial conservation, implemented according to the spirit of the time, due to the connected cult of the Hungarian poet Sándor PETŐFI. For a proper conservation and enhancement of the manor house, once again in ruins after almost a century, the specialists conducted several types of researches during the year 2010, which have documented the character of the interventions suffered by the building.

■ **Keywords:** castle, manor house, DRÁGFFY family, KÁROLYI family, building history, archival research, art history research, archaeological research

■ Although the castle in Ardud, a few kilometres away from Satu Mare, is known in the scholarly literature, it can be counted among the less researched historic buildings, its fame and partial survival being owed to the connected cult of the 19<sup>th</sup> century poet Sándor PETŐFI. In spite of this, the manor house ruin that was until recently in a neglected state is one of the most significant historic buildings, having been connected to the names of two noble families: that of the DRÁGFFY and the KÁROLYI families.

The art history research is an important element of the conservation process; its first step is collecting the different sources<sup>2</sup> and perusing the available bibliography. By adding the results of the archaeological excavations to the information thus obtained, the building's construction phases, respectively its metamorphosis in terms of layout and volume were clarified.

1 Művészettörténész az UTILITAS – Épített örökségvédelmi kutató-tervező központnál, Kolozsvár, Románia  
Art historian at the UTILITAS – Built Heritage Research and Design Centre, Cluj-Napoca, Romania

2 Ami az írott forrásokat illeti, a kutatás során sajnos csak a már publikált okiratokat és inventáriumokat állt módunkban áttekinteni. Az épületre vonatkozó képi forrásokon felméréseket, tervrajzokat, ábrázolásokat és archív fényképeket értünk, amelyeket a Magyar Országos Levéltár, valamint a Kulturális Örökségvédelmi Hivatal Terv- és Fotótárában őriznek.

3 NAGY Iván: Erdőd vára. *Vasárnapi Ujság*, 1869. 16 sz. 6–7. o. SZATHMÁRY Károly: A Tisza bölcsője. *Vasárnapi Ujság*, 1864. 11. sz. 138–139. o., BOROVSKY Samu szerk.: *Szatmár megye*, Budapest, (é.n.).

2 For what concerns the written sources, unfortunately we were able to review only the published documents and inventories. Our visual sources in connection to the building are surveys, designs, illustrations and archival photographs, which are kept in the Hungarian National Archives, respectively in the Design and Photography Archives of the National Office of Cultural Heritage.

■ Daniela MARCU ISTRATE<sup>1</sup>

## Archaeological Contributions to the Study of the Ardud Manor House

■ **Abstract:** The archaeological study of the historic building in Ardud began in the context of a conservation plan, at the initiative of the general designer, with a focus on the southern ruins, the towers and the buildings between them. Overall, 14 research units were established, 11 sections and 3 surfaces, through which 108 built structures, 32 compounds and a large quantity of archaeological materials were identified. Because research has not been completed in certain areas, its extension was requested in order to better explain the succession of built structures and, implicitly, the rooms that functioned here at a given time.

■ **Keywords:** Ardud, archaeological research, main research units, sections, surfaces, archaeological complexes, stratigraphy, archaeological material, dating

### Short history

■ The first documentary reference to Ardud Castle was made in 1456 when Miklós and Mihály DRÁGFFY, the sons of Sandrinus, obtained the right to build on the site a timber or stone castle with walls, towers and ditches. According to a source from 1545, the castle's construction began only in 1487, under the supervision of Bertalan DRÁGFFY. From 1711, Count Sándor KÁROLYI became the sole owner of Ardud, where he began building a Baroque residence on the mediaeval ruins. In the 1890s, the south-western tower was completely rebuilt in Neo-Gothic style. The building functioned until the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, when it was abandoned, deteriorating gradually until it reached the current state of partially buried ruin.

The archaeological research<sup>2</sup> of Ardud Manor House began in the context of a con-

# Contribuții arheologice la cunoașterea cetății din Ardud

■ **Rezumat:** Cercetarea arheologică a monumentului istoric de la Ardud a fost demarată în contextul unui proiect de restaurare, din inițiativa proiectantului general, accentul fiind pus pe ruinele sudice, turnurile și clădirile dintre ele. În total au fost realizate 14 unități de cercetare, 11 secțiuni și 3 suprafețe, în care au fost identificate 108 structuri zidite, 32 de complexe și o mare cantitate de materiale arheologice. Datorită faptului că cercetările nu au fost finalizate în anumite zone, s-a solicitat extinderea lor pentru o mai bună explicare a succesiunii structurilor zidite și implicit a încăperilor care au funcționat la un moment dat aici.

■ **Cuvinte cheie:** Ardud, cercetare arheologică, unități de cercetare magistrale, secțiuni, suprafețe, complexe arheologice, stratigrafie, material arheologic, datare

## Scurt istoric

■ Prima mențiune documentară a cetății de la Ardud a fost făcută în 1456 când Miklós și Mihály DRÁGFFY, fiii lui Sandrinus, au obținut dreptul de a ridica în acest loc o cetate din lemn sau din piatră, cu ziduri, turnuri și șanțuri. Conform unei însemnări din anul 1545, construcția cetății a început abia în 1487, sub coordonarea lui Bertalan DRÁGFFY. Din 1711, contele Sándor KÁROLYI devine unic proprietar al Ardudului, unde va începe să-și construiască o reședință în stil baroc peste ruinele medievale. În anii 1890 turnul de sud-vest a fost refăcut în totalitate în stil neo-gotic. Clădirea a funcționat până în a doua jumătate a secolului al XIX-lea, când a fost abandonată, deteriorându-se treptat până la starea de ruină parțial îngropată în care se găsește astăzi.

Cercetarea arheologică<sup>2</sup> a cetății de la Ardud a fost demarată în contextul unui proiect de restaurare a celor două turnuri de pe latura sudică, din inițiativa proiectantului general, SC Utilitas SRL din Cluj Napoca, accentul fiind pus pe ruinele sudice, turnurile și clădirile dintre ele. Pentru stabilirea unei matrice stratigrafice și delimitarea edificiilor din jurul curții interioare, au fost trasate două unități de cercetare magistrale, pe axele principale ale ansamblului, cu scopul de a stabili perimetrul cetății

<sup>2</sup> The archaeological research was conducted between March 23, 2010 and September 20, 2010, the research team consisting of archaeologists Gabriel IZDRĂILĂ (DAMASUS Ltd.), Péter Levente SZÓCS (Satu Mare County Museum), Dan CULIC and Zsolt CSÓK (Zalău County Museum of History and Art), scientific manager Daniela MARCU ISTRATE, PhD. The archaeological material is in the custody of the Satu Mare County Museum.

<sup>1</sup> Arheolog la DAMASUS Srl., Brașov, România

Archaeologist at the DAMASUS Ltd., Brașov, România

<sup>2</sup> Cercetarea arheologică a fost realizată în perioada 23.03.2010-20.07.2010, colectivul de cercetare fiind alcătuit din arheologii Gabriel IZDRĂILĂ (SC DAMASUS SRL), Péter Levente SZÓCS (Muzeul Județean Satu Mare), Dan CULIC și Zsolt CSÓK (Muzeul județean de istorie și artă Zalău), responsabil științific dr. Daniela MARCU ISTRATE. Materialul arheologic se află în custodia Muzeului județean Satu Mare.



■ BUDA Zsuzsanna<sup>1</sup>

# Beavatkozások az erdődi Károlyi-kastélynál

## Interventions on the Károlyi Manor House in Ardud

■ **Kivonat:** Az erdődi (Románia) Károlyi-kastély az Észak-erdélyi középkori mezővárosok körútja (Circuitul târgurilor medievale din Transilvania de Nord) uniós pályázatot nyert projekt egyik helyszíne. A cikk a kastély közelmúltban végzett kutatási eredményeinek függvényében átalakult helyreállítási és hasznosítási tervét mutatja be.

A pályázati kiírásra készült tervek sajnos nélkülözték a szükséges kutatásokat, mivel az épületek nagy részéhez nem lehetett hozzáférni. Az épület kutatására és a régészeti ásatásokra a kivitelezéssel párhuzamosan került sor, de a levéltári kutatás is folytatódott. Az eredmények birtokában az eredeti terv három adaptációja készült el: az első a kastély elméleti rekonstrukciójára épült; a másodikban a kiásott romok kerültek előtérbe; a harmadik pedig kompromiszsumként jött létre a tervező javaslata és a tulajdonos igénye között.

■ **Kulcsszavak:** kastély, romok, kutatás, tervezés, elméleti rekonstrukció, kivitelezés, védőtető

■ Az Észak-erdélyi középkori mezővárosok körútja című projekt 2008 júliusában kezdődött el. A kulturális örökség helyreállítása és tartós értékesítése, valamint a kapcsolódó infrastruktúra fejlesztése/korszerűsítése

■ **Abstract:** The Károlyi Manor House in Ardud (Romania) is one of the sites that benefit from the EU Project called Tour of Mediaeval Market-towns in North Transylvania (Circuitul târgurilor medievale din Transilvania de Nord). The article presents the conservation plan of the manor house, which underwent certain changes as a result of the researches carried out recently.

Unfortunately, the plans prepared for the tender were missing the necessary researches as most of the constructions were inaccessible. The researches on the building and the archaeological excavations were carried out simultaneously with the implementation, and at the same time the archival research also went on. In the light of the obtained results, three adaptations of the original plan were made: the first one was based on the manor house's theoretical reconstruction; in the second one the excavated ruins came into the limelight, while the third one was a result of compromise between the architect's proposal and the owner's demands.

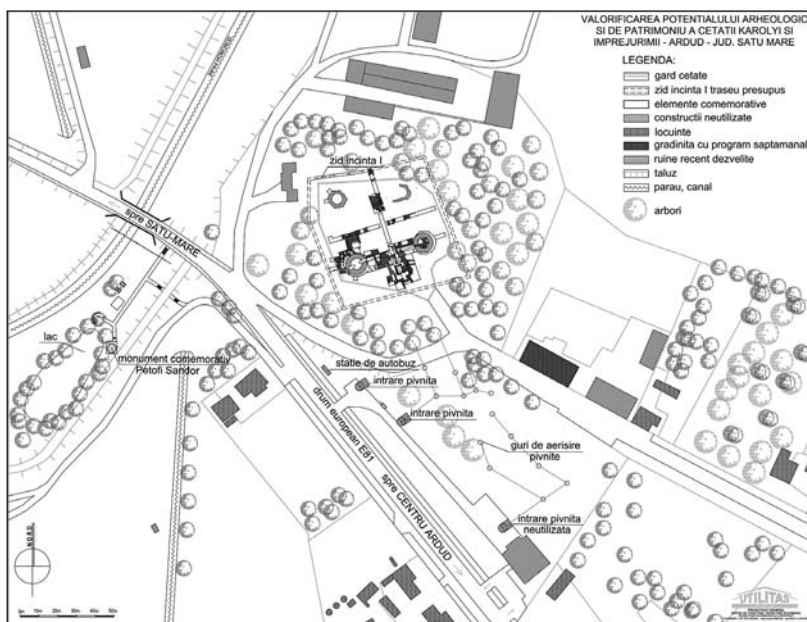
■ **Keywords:** manor house, ruins, research, plan, theoretical reconstruction, implementation, protective roof

■ The project called "Tour of Mediaeval Market-towns in North Transylvania" was launched in June 2008. It was successfully submitted for the Regional Operational Programme (priority axis 5.1.), aiming at the conservation and sustainable valorisation of the cultural heritage and creation/modernisation of related infrastructure. The project refers to two towns in Satu Mare County: Ardud and Carei, more specifically the manor houses, which once belonged to the KÁROLYI family. It goes beyond simple conservation as its objective is the sustainability of the two important historical buildings of national significance and their use for tourism purposes. In the following we are going to present the evolution of the manor house's conservation plan, which was greatly encumbered by the ruinous state of the remaining buildings.

### The manor house surroundings

■ Ardud (Erdeed in German, Erdőd in Hungarian) lies 18 kilometres south of Satu Mare. Its varied terrain, a transition between lowlands and hills, is characterized by sun-

1 Építész az UTILITAS – Épített örökségvédelmi kutató-tervező központnál, Kolozsvár, Románia  
Architect at the UTILITAS – Built Heritage Research and Design Centre, Cluj-Napoca, Romania



■ 1. ábra: Helyszínrajz © Utilitas  
■ Figure 1. General layout © Utilitas

■ MEZŐS Tamás<sup>1</sup>

## Római kori rommaradványok konzerválása és bemutatása

■ **Kivonat:** Régészeti eszközökkel a felszínre hozott vagy a környezetben évszázadokon keresztül jelen lévő romemlékek hiteles bemutatása a műemlékvédelem legösszetettebb és talán legbonyolultabb feladatai közé tartozik. A romok, bármilyen formában kerültek az érdeklődés középpontjába, nagy valószínűséggel több építési periódus lenyomatát őrzik, és ezeket a látszólag összefüggés nélküli faltöredékeket úgy kell bemutatni, hogy a laikus látogató számára is érthető és értelmezhető látványt nyújtsanak. A XX. század közepén indult rom-helyreállítási munkák tervezői úgy vélték, hogy a nagyközönség számára intellektuális élményt ad elképzelni az alaprajzi formájában kirajzolódó épületet teljes tömegében. A múlt század végére megdőlt ez a hipotézis. Ma már azok a régészeti parkok népszerűek a nagyközönség körében, amelyek komplex élményt képesek nyújtani az eltűnt kultúra életterének bemutatásával.

■ **Kulcsszavak:** római kor, romok műemléki védelme, értelmező bemutatás

■ A romok bemutatásának alapvetően két csoportját különböztetem meg. Az első csoportba tartoznak azok az emlékek, amelyek a történelem folyamán mindig jelen voltak a környezetünkben és folyamatosan pusztulva veszítették el eredeti tömegüket, formájukat, mígnem amorf, felismerhetetlen falazathalmazzá nem váltak. Ilyen emlék a római korból a híres carnuntumi Heidendor (1. kép), egy monumentális *quadriporticus*, amelynek két pillére épen vészelt át az évszázadokat. A második csoportba sorolom azokat az emlékeket, amelyeket régészeti eszközökkel lehet láthatóvá tenni (2. kép). Ezek az épületek esetleg több évszázada, a római kor esetében akár 1600–1800 esztendeje, a föld alatt rejtőzhetnek. Építőanyagaikat széthordták, még a legpompásabb épületekből is legfeljebb az alapfalak és szerencsés esetben a felmenő falazatok néhány deciméter magasságban maradhattak épen. Természetesen az antikvitás építészetének emlékei közül szép számmal találunk olyanokat, amelyeket folyamatosan használtak, karbantartottak, és ezért többé-kevésbé eredeti állapotukban maradtak fenn. Ilyen például a Fortuna Virilis templom Rómában, mely lakóépületként és keresztény templomként is használatban volt az idők folyamán (3. kép). Ezeket a XIX. századi purista szemléletű műemlékvédelem „visszaalakította” vélt eredeti állapotukra.

A régészeti kutatások hőskorában, a XVIII. század második felétől az épületmaradványokat tárta fel elsőnek a kutató, majd megtalálásuk után, a falak mentén igyekezett tisztázni az épület alaprajzát. A romantika korában nem csak a középkorból származó romokat használták fel a táj szentimentális érzelmeket kiváltó alakítására. Szép számmal ismerünk a római korból származó, díszletként felhasznált romemléket a romantika kastélyparkjaiban.

1 Építőmérnök, egyetemi tanár, Budapesti Műszaki és Gazdaságtudományi Egyetem, Magyarország  
Engineer, professor at the Budapest University of Technology and Economics, Hungary

## Conservation and Presentation of Roman Ruin Fragments

■ **Abstract:** One of the most complex and possibly most complicated tasks of historic building conservation is presenting in an authentic manner ruins that either were revealed by archaeological methods or have been present in their environment for centuries. Regardless of the manner they came into focus, ruins are likely to preserve the marks of several construction periods. These seemingly unconnected wall fragments need to be presented in such a way as to offer a view that amateur visitors can understand and interpret. Designers of ruin conservations that started in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century thought that the larger public would find it intellectually compelling to imagine the whole mass of the building outlined in its layout. By the end of the century, this hypothesis proved untenable. The large public favours archaeological parks that can offer a complex experience by presenting the living space of the past culture.

■ **Keywords:** Roman Period, protection of historic ruins, interpretive presentation

■ When discussing presentations of ruins, I shall distinguish two types. The first group contains buildings that continued to exist in our environment throughout history and lost their original mass and form during a continuous ruin process, until they became amorphous, unrecognisable masses of masonry. A famous Roman example is the Heidendor of Carnuntum (Photo 1), a monumental *quadriporticus* with two pillars surviving the centuries undamaged. The second group contains building remains that can be revealed by archaeological methods (Photo 2). These may have rested underground for many centuries, in the case of Roman ones for 1600–1800 years. Their building material has been carried off; even of the most majestic buildings only the foundation walls or, in happier cases, a few decimetres of elevations have been preserved. Of course, there are numerous examples of antique buildings that were continuously used and maintained, and thus have been preserved in more or less their original state. An example is the Roman Fortuna Virilis Temple in Rome, which has also been in use as a dwelling and a Christian church during its history (Photo 3). 19<sup>th</sup> century purist historic building conservation transformed these “back” to their supposedly original state.

From the second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, in the early age of archaeology, researchers