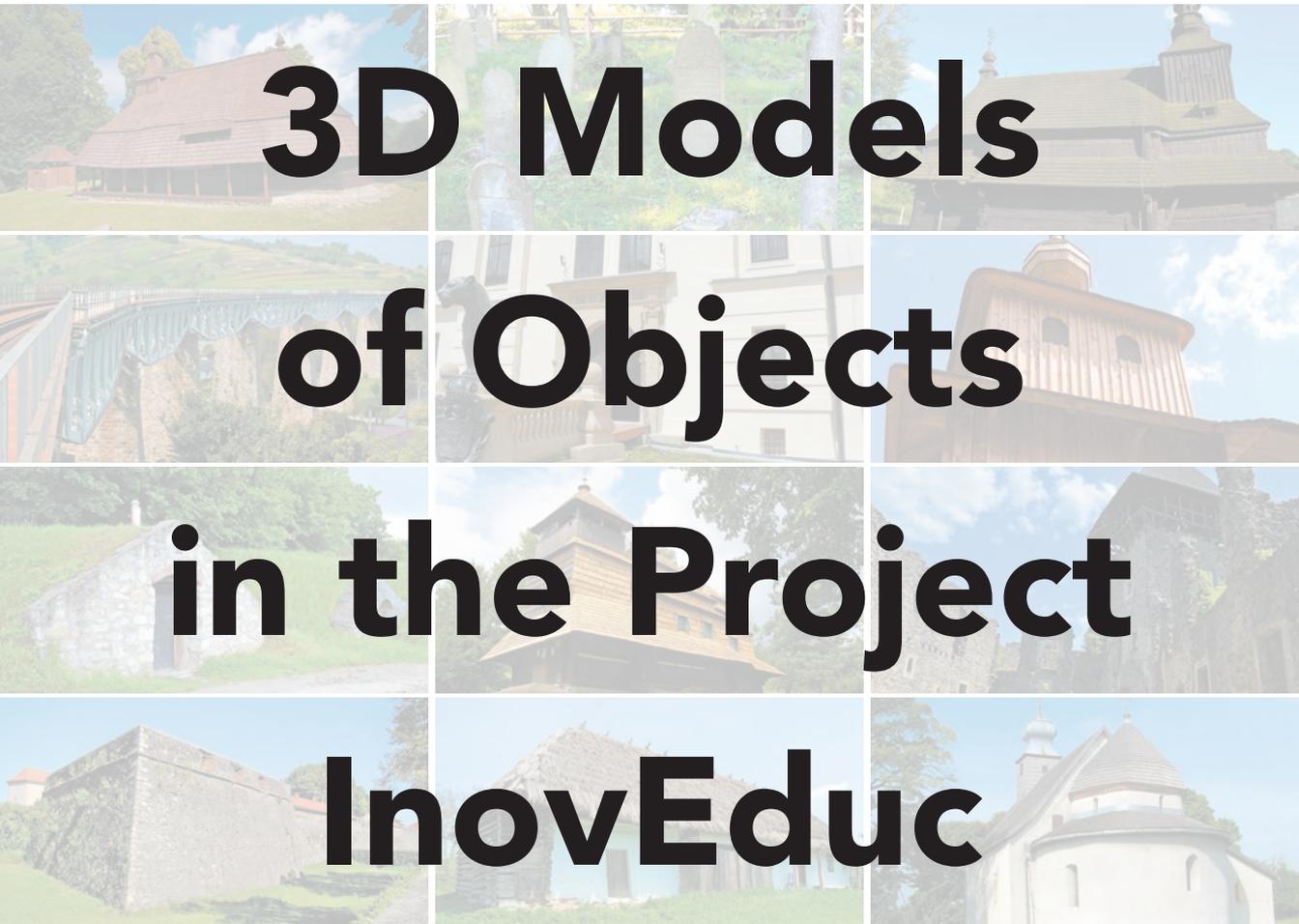




slovakia - ukraine project
InovEduc

3D Models of Objects in the Project InovEduc



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Identification of the Project

Project title: Innovative Methods in Education for Supporting Partnerships – “InovEduc”

Beneficiary: The Pan-European University

Fund: Norway grants

Program area: SK08 Cross-border cooperation

The project number: CBC01008

The total eligible expenditure

of the project: 639,430 EUR

Project grant: 575,486 EUR

(90 % - each part of the project is made up of the corresponding contribution financial mechanism and the contribution of the state budget of the Slovak Republic in the ratio 85 % / 15 %)

Co-financing of the project: 63,944 EUR (10 % own resources)

“Slovakia – Ukraine: Cooperation across the border”

“Grants EEA and Norway – Cooperation with common values”

Project partners

- Centre for European Policy – *Slovakia*
- Carpathia Uzhhorod – *Ukraine*
- Consulate General of the Slovak Republic in Uzhhorod – *Slovakia*
- Transcarpathian Institute of Postgraduate Education – *Ukraine*
- Uzhhorod National University – *Ukraine*
- Associated Lutheran School in Prešov – *Slovakia*
- Uzhhorod linguistic gymnasium named after T. H. Shevchenko – *Ukraine*
- The Institute for In-Service Teachers’ Education and Training, Bratislava – *Slovakia*
- Institute of Ethnology SAS, Bratislava – *Slovakia*
- Imsa Knowledge Company AS – *Norway*



Preface

The project Innovative Methods in Education for Supporting Partnerships – “InovEduc” combines modern education with information and communications technology. Its aim is to improve the ways of teaching on both sides of the Slovak-Ukrainian border. The latest methods of mediation of 3D content, using virtual and augmented reality, and innovative Methodological worksheets for teachers offer a unique range of tools for education. In the project, 3D models of 24 cultural, technical and natural landmarks were created (14 from Slovakia and 10 from Ukraine). Unique software products were also created, which display the 3D models together with the supplementary text and audio information to pupils and teachers in particular, but also to interested persons in the field of tourism, etc. These interactive software tools serve to assist learning and teaching, and refer to topics of instruction such as civil society, the common history of the region of Eastern Slovakia and Transcarpathian Ukraine, regional education, traditional culture, geography, or the common frontier and religion. In the framework of the project, teachers and methodology specialists have been trained. They participated in the preparation of Methodological worksheets and are currently acting as ambassadors for modern education in Slovak and Ukrainian schools.

The selected objects have been processed as interactive 3D models representing significant landmarks in terms of their geographical configuration and a common history. On both sides of the border, pairs of objects of a similar type or with a similar function were chosen. In the framework of the project, we have been trying to en-

courage users to visit depicted monuments. Various applications enable them to work with sites in an interactive way, e.g. through the possibility of dismantling the object in a virtual space (Church in Šmigovec), the display of features of the object (the mill in the Exposition of folk architecture and housing Vihorlat Museum in Humenné), the display of historical events (the destruction of the railway viaduct in Hanušovce nad Topľou), or the demonstration of the historical development of the construction of buildings (Zborov Castle, Church in Veľká Trňa).

Through the “InovEduc” project, we strive to remove barriers between people living in the border areas of Slovakia and Ukraine through the recognition of a common history, traditions, and development in society.

Project Innovative Methods in Education for Supporting Partnerships – “InovEduc” was realised thanks to the support of the Norway grants in the framework of the program SK08 Cross-border cooperation. The beneficiary in the project (CBC01008) is the Pan-European University in Bratislava, together with their financial partners: Centre for European Policy and the organisation Carpathia Uzhhorod. Nonfinancial project partners are: Consulate General of the Slovak Republic in Uzhhorod, Transcarpathian Institute of Postgraduate Education, Uzhhorod National University, Associated Lutheran School in Prešov, Uzhhorod Linguistic Gymnasium named after T. H. Shevchenko, Institute for In-Service Teachers’ Education and Training (MPC) Bratislava, Institute of Ethnology of the Slovak Academy of Science, Bratislava and Imsa Knowledge Company AS, Norway.

“Slovakia – Ukraine: Cooperation across the border”

“Grants EEA and Norway – Cooperation with common values”

The Wooden Greek-Catholic Church of St. Michael the Archangel in Topoľa

The village lies within the area of Poloniny National Park, together with Ruský Potok and Uličské Krivé situated on one of the tourist routes. It was formed during the colonization under Wallachian law, and it was first mentioned in writing in the year 1600. In the middle of the 18th century, 130 Greek-Catholics lived there, and according to the Josephine census the population of the municipality village had 430 Catholics and 9 Jews. These days less than 150 inhabitants live in Topoľa.

The church dedicated to the St. Michael the Archangel, was built round about 1700. Since the time of its creation, a rare icon of the Last judgement has been preserved there, which was probably painted by a local iconographer who untraditionally used linen instead of wood as a material. In the 1960s, the icon was transferred to the collection of the museum of Ukrainian culture in Svidnik upon which the village repeatedly requested its return.

During the First World War a military cemetery was established on land belonging to the village, of which 240 Russian and Austro-Hungarian military personnel were interred. The best preserved Jewish cemetery is to be found in Topoľa in the confines of the Poloniny district, as well. Every year a folk festival is held there. The village is interesting for tourists, because thanks to the low density of population, and the minimal light pollution it forms a part of the Poloniny Dark-Sky Park.



St. Nicholas Church in Danylovo



In the middle of the village of Danylovo (Khust's region) stands the youngest regional Gothic church, the Church of St. Nicholas Wondermaker. It was built from oak barks. The stone foundations and the timbered part of the building were joined with a solution from 5 000 hen and geese eggs. The cathedral has graceful proportions and a distinctive dynamic silhouette. The composition of the construction emphasises the steep gradient of the spire with a very high apex reminiscent of a peak. The construction consists of two cribs built of oak barks. The cribwork nave along with the "babinec" (the rear of the nave) has a covered gallery and high gable roof. The much smaller altar cribwork has a steep roof. The nave windows are square grated with forged «Gothic» poles with reversed ends.

Above the porch is an open gallery. The interior of the nave and the east cribwork has an arched ceiling, above the "babinec", the ceiling is rectilinear. In the west wall of the nave is an integral choir. The space between the "babinec" and the nave has a pointed arch design. In front of the cathedral stands a high bell tower built in the shape of a frame design with the apex in the shape of a tent, in which there are three bells.

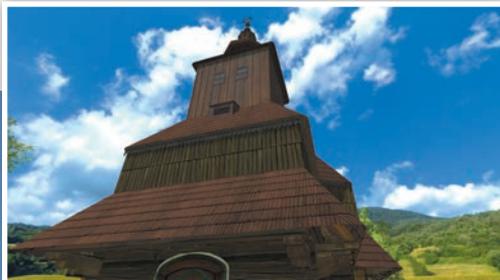
The cathedral was built in 1779. The paintings of the artist I. Kornmajer from 1828, are well preserved. In 1965 the old roof was replaced with a new one, and in 1984 the wall mounting of the cross was repaired.



The Wooden Orthodox Church of St. Michael the Archangel in Ruský Potok

On the eastern slope above the village, the Church of St. Michael the Archangel is located, which, since the year 2000, has served as the only church in Slovakia that meets the needs of the Orthodox Church. The first written evidence of its existence is from 1746. The three bells which were originally situated in the belfry of the church were in 1956 transferred to the wooden belfry. Three naves covered by a hipped thatched roof of the church are above the shrine and women's area ("babinec"), topped with two turrets. In the years 1968-1973 the entire church was reconstructed and declared a national monument, thereafter.

On the basis of sanitation regulations issued by Joseph II, the area around the church was fenced off by a stone wall, separating the sacred space and the adjacent cemetery from the outside environment. During the 18th century, the village had grown from 160 to 361 inhabitants composed of Greek Catholics and 7 Jews by 1842. Before the outbreak of World War 428 people inhabited the village. Currently the village has 130 permanent residents.

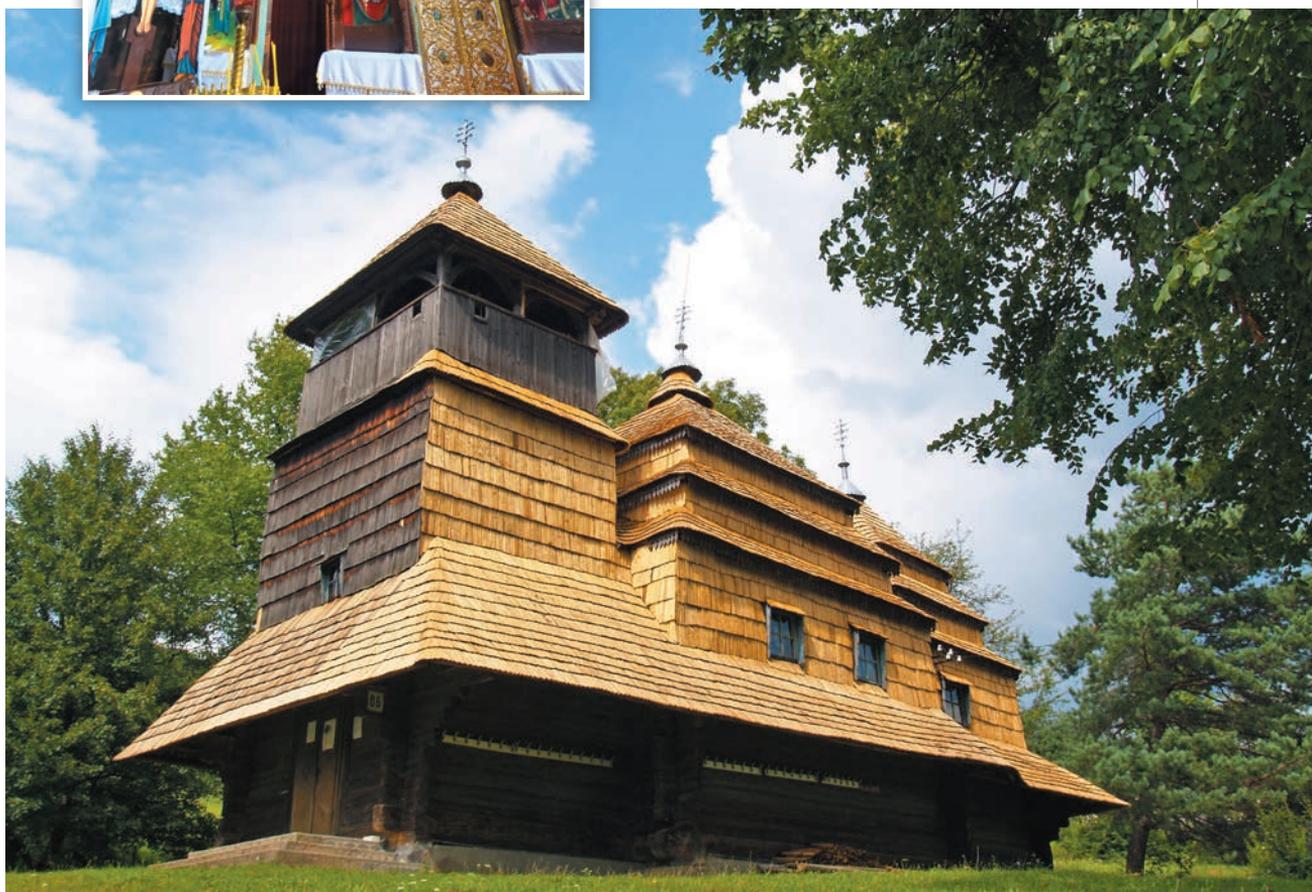


The Church of Virgin Mary in Kostryna



The church was built without the use of nails, and current advances in technology. As a result of the superstructure of the tower - the bell tower, the erection of the framed construct, brought into the church some dynamism related to the growth effects from East to West, making it as far as possible approximate to the church of the Lemko style. The church has a length of 15 m, and a width of 7 m, and the height of the tower from the ground up is 14 m. Folk legend claims that villagers in the selection of the location for the church wavered long, and re-laid raw wood materials from the locality of Košarky to Dorošavyca, and vice versa. Finally, the church was built in the locality of Dorošavyca.

The church was built in the village of Sjanke in 1645, as a classic Bojko style three-framed, and built with a dominant central peak. It was transferred to the village of Kostryna in 1703. In the record of the Episcopal visit of 1751 it was mentioned that it was a good wooden church, equipped with all paintings, ecclesiastic books, and two bells. In 1761 the temple underwent renovation and partial reconstruction. Then the tower was built above the "babinec" (the back third part of the nave of the church), which exceeded the central cribwork of the church. In 1976, the walls of the interior were lined with a grain cardboard.



The Romanesque-Gothic Church in Velká Třňa

Velká Třňa belongs to the seven Slovak villages of the Tokaj region. The Romanesque church was built in the second quarter of the 13th century. It had a single aisle configuration completed in the south apse.

The expansion of the church occurred in the 15th century when the apse was demolished and in its place a walled late Gothic chancel was installed, longer than the original nave. During the Reformation, the church passed into the hands of the Reformed Church. Another large-scale reconstruction of the church was carried out in 1936. During work the supporting pillars of the nave were stripped out, the presbytery was torn down, and the same floor plan was newly-constructed. A rare Romanesque decorative feature was uncovered on the facade of the church dentil-cornice, composed of friezes and frescos.

In the 17th and 18th century as a result of the renewal of the Catholic faith, migratory movements in the village led to a varied denominational structure in the confession box. On a visit, which was carried out by the bishop of Eger in 1749, we know that there were in the village 27 Roman Catholics, 45 Greek Catholics and 69 reformed Catholics. Roughly a century later (1842), the population had quintupled, there were now 233 Roman Catholics, 368 Greek Catholics, 279 reformed Catholics and 50 Jews. Even today there are three churches to be found in the village, in addition to the reformed Roman Catholic, there are Roman Catholic and Greek-Catholic churches as well.

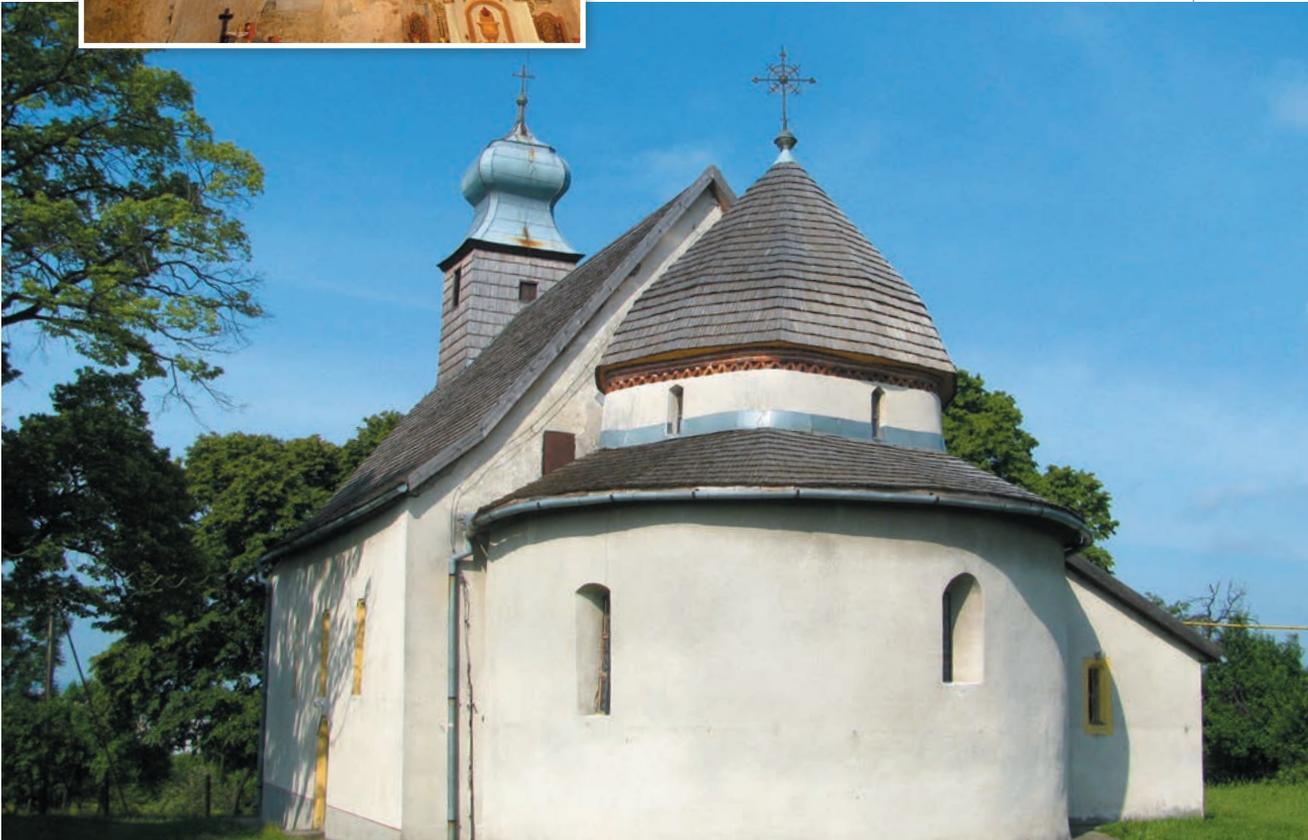


Horjany Rotunda in Uzhhorod



In Horjany (Uzhhorod) is one of the oldest monuments of architecture in the Ukraine with a pan-European significance. The Church of St. Anne, otherwise known as the Horjany rotunda (from Italian for building a circular ground plan), comes from the 12th century. Its architectural significance and age can be compared only with the Kiev church of St. Sophia (1011). Its walls are six semi-circular niches with three windows. On the upper part was mounted a lightweight platform with six windows. At that time, the foundations were reinforced, the frescoes were cleaned, cracks were repaired, the roof was constructed in the shape of a historic military helmet. The inner walls are decorated with frescoes of the 13th century created in the style of the Giotto Italian school of the early Renaissance, which were the first to begin creating three-dimensional effect using light and shadow. Mural paintings to this day astonish us of the great mastery of the creators, and the vividness of human figures is also very compelling.

The church opened in 1879, when colorful frescoes were also discovered. The analysis showed that they were painted between the 14th and 15th centuries. After the reconstruction of the church in the year 1911, the scientists agreed that the Horjany church comes from the 10th to 11th centuries. In the 18th and 19th centuries a high tower was built, and in 1912 a Western-fronted wooden bell tower roof. The church has once again continued to serve its purpose since 1991.



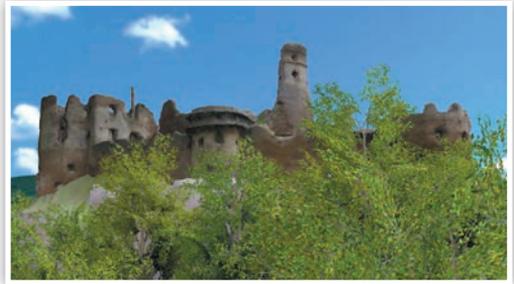
Zborov Castle

It is believed that the cornerstone of the castle of Zborov, (once known as the "Makovica"), was set in the first half of the 13th century. Under the castle, the town of Zborov had been living a brisk live trade in grain, canvas, honey and the fur trade. The castle belonged to the royal system of border strongholds "guarding" the route from Hungary to Poland.

In the second half of the 14th century, the border fort gradually became a large feudal mansion. In the second half of the 16th century the castle was converted to a modern renaissance fortress with a triple fortification system, to ensure the de facto impregnability of the Castle.

The Rakoczi family took ownership of the mansion in the 17th century. From this period came the legend about the sale of the castle to George I. Rákoczi. The last owner of the castle was Imrich Tököli, who rebelled against the Habsburgs and his subsequent defeat led to the destruction of the Castle by General Schultz in the year 1684.

During the fights between Austro-Hungarian and Russian troops in the First World War the castle was left completely ruined. The Castle Hill was eventually declared a protected area in 1926 and its protection was extended in the 1950s, when it was declared a State nature reserve, which ranks it as one of the oldest protected areas in Slovakia.



Nevicky Castle



Nevicky Castle (near Uzhhorod) was built from the 13th to the 17th century on a steep escarpment overlooking the river Uzh. It controlled the valley crossing of the Uzh, which passed through the valley trade route from Hungary via the Uzh pass to Galicia, Poland, Lithuania and Muscovite Russia. From the castle watch towers one could see the panorama of the Danube lowlands. The defense system of the castle consisted of walls, moats and wooden palisades (later stone fortifications). The castle is now partly in ruins. It is known for a major residential tower.

The first written mention of the castle dates from the beginning of the 14th century, as a feudal ancestral inheritance. After the death of the last King of the Arpád dynasty in 1301, the Hungarian King Charles Robert of Anjou took the throne. The castle was the centre of one of the popular uprisings and was the seat of its leader, Uzh district administrator P. Petenko. After the suppression of the rebellion in the year 1322, the Drugeth dynasty obtained the Castle and rebuilt it in classic European stone, with the use of traditional Italian fortifications. It was most probably destroyed in 1644, when it was besieged by troops of the Transylvanian – Prince George II. Rákóczi. From then on, the castle became neglected and fell into ruins.



Château in Humenné

Humenné was from the first third of the 14th century the ancestral seat of the important Hungarian magnate family, the Drugeths. They also chose their predicate (aristocratic name) according to Humenné – Drugeth de Homonna. After the burning of the old water castle and the adjacent town during the Gabriel Bethlén uprising, Gabriel Drugeth built an extensive renaissance château of a square floor plan with four corner towers. The Drugeth family died out in 1684 with the death of Sigismund Drugeth and the ownership of his extensive estate over time came into the possession of the families of Althan, Zichy, Vandernath and Csáky. In the second half of the 18th century, when the manor was owned by Csáky, it was rebuilt in the Baroque style. The last reconstruction is associated with the prominent Hungarian family of Andrassy. Charles Andrassy obtained the castle after marrying Etel Szápary in 1812. The manor house and its surroundings in the mid-19th century became pseudo-baroque in appearance. Alexander Andrassy, before entering the prestigious French manor park, established the outer margins of the park around the fish pond in the English style. When the war front swept through during the Second World War the house was damaged, however, greater damage was inflicted during the fire of the roof in 1946. The building underwent extensive renovations, both exterior and interior, from 1964 to 1972. Since then, it has served as the seat of the Vihorlat Museum.



Castle in Uzhhorod (Period of the Drugeth Dynasty)



Uzhhorod Castle, built from the 13th to 18th century, is the oldest fortress of Transcarpathia. It has the shape of an irregular quadrangle, with massive towers at the corners, monolithic masonry, cornices and columns of the Romanesque and Gothic style carved in stone. On three sides the castle is surrounded by a dry moat, which is carved into the rock. On the southeastern side is a steep escarpment. Around the castle is an age-old park with an area of 6 ha, which was founded by the count Drugeth lineage.



Wooden fortifications already existed in the early middle ages (from the 7th century) and were destroyed by the Avars and Hungarian nomads. At the end of the 9th century, according to legend, the fort became the seat of the Croatian Prince Laborec, who fought with the Hungarian tribes. In the 11th-12th century, the stone castle was developed. In 1322, it became the property of the Italian count Philip Drugeth and was rebuilt in accordance with the Italian Knights Canon. The Drugeth family ruled the castle during the years 1322-1691. In 1691 Uzhhorod castle became the property of the Hungarian feudal Baron Miklós Bercsényi, who completed it and gave it its present form. After the suppression of the uprising between 1703-1711 the castle was damaged and converted into a church school. At present, it houses the T. Lehocky Transcarpathian Regional History Museum.



Residential House with Water Mill from Vyšná Jablonka

The residential house with a water mill from Vyšná Jablonka dates from the first third of the 20th century. Like most of the mills in Slovakia, it consists of two parts, the residential room with hallway, and the farm homestead mills. Compared to conventional houses in the region the mill house does not adhere to traditional three-room classifications: the room, the entrance room, and the chamber.

The Construction with the dimensions 9.8 x 4.85 m (without cloister) and a height of 5 m consists of a cribwork structure of beech beams mounted on a stone retaining wall. The cribwork is clay-oiled on both sides only in a part of the living room, and the hallway, the grinding room is only grouted. The roof is (hipped), with a total area of about 100 m². Wood-shingle is used as the roofing material. Finally, a brick chimney protrudes from the roofline.



The Lemko Settlement in Zarychevo



It retains the features of the way of life that is associated with the Lemkov folk culture. The original house was built of beech balks. The building complex includes several parts – the residence (the room, entrance room and the chamber) and agriculture (a barn, a cattle-shed and a pig-sty) which are located in one place under one roof. The chimney leads to the pitvor (entrance room), from which it enters the attic space as well. Everything in the entrance room, the chamber and the room were hand-crafted by a master carpenter. The house roof is hipped and has a step covered board. In the courtyard are located other small architectural forms. There is a garden around the house with flowers in front of it. This also includes the original fencing. All exhibits of the Lemko homestead are original, the founders of the museum collected them from residents of Zarychevo and surrounding villages.

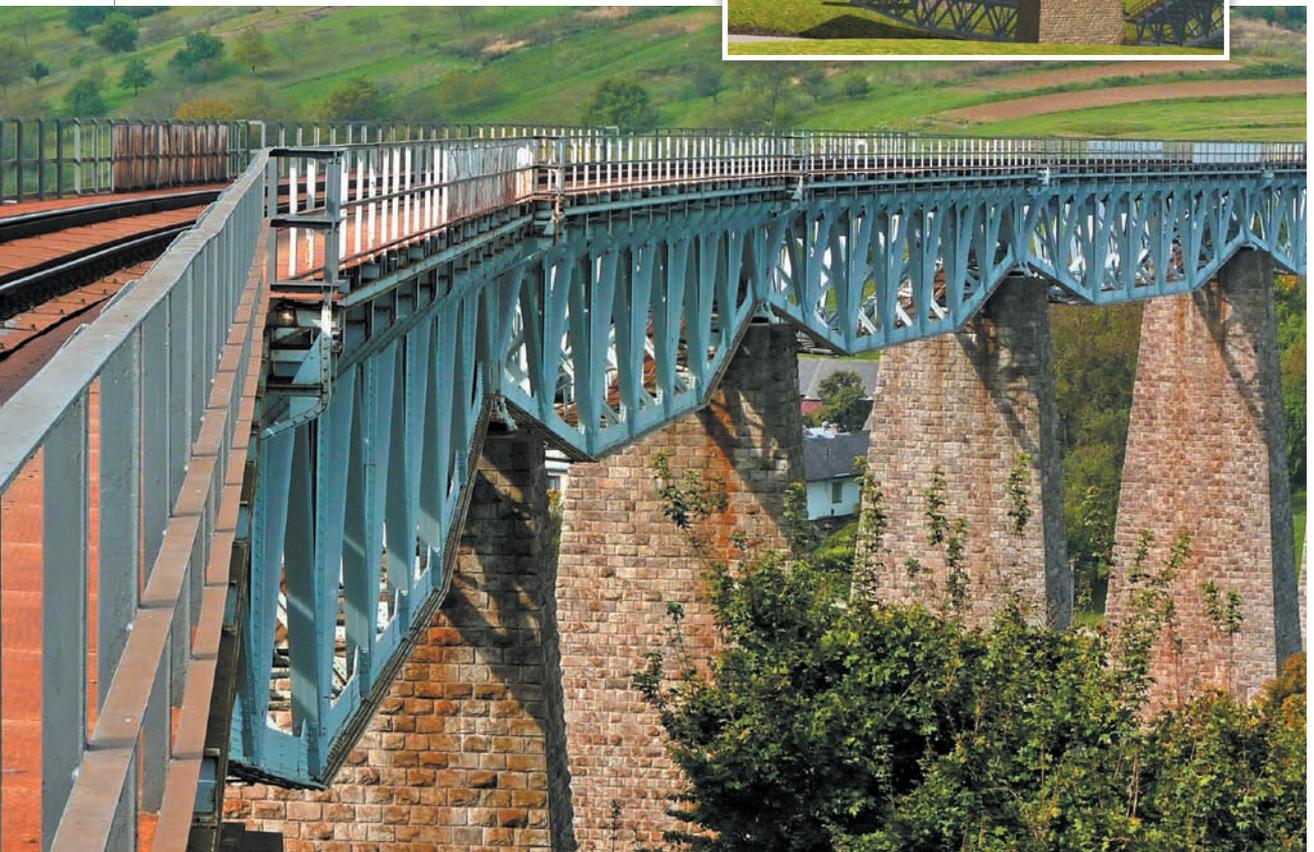
The Museum was founded in 1985, in the original building dating back to 1902. The interior of a typical Lemko home was recreated, as early as the the 20th century. The number of officially registered exhibits is more than 350. In 1988 the Museum was awarded the title of National Museum.



The Railway Viaduct in Hanušovce nad Topľou

The Hanušovce nad Topľou viaduct is part of a system of four viaducts en route from Strážske to Kapušany near Prešov, where construction began on the basis of a political decision by the Slovak Government in 1939. As a result of the Vienna arbitration, the state suspended the only Bratislava rail link with the eastern part of Slovakia, whereas Košice and the current rail link from Košice to Chop was devolved to Hungary.

The nearly 390 meter long Hanušovský viaduct was built by the company of Ing. Lozovský and Štefanec. Its 27 meter high tower at that time was the highest in Central Europe, and the rails at their highest point are forty meters above the ground. Construction lasted from September to August, 1942. The excavation of the founding work required around 260 000 hours to be completed, and as for the fitting and casting works, that took about 330 000 hours. Solemnly it was opened by the then president of the Slovak Republic, Jozef Tiso. However, the viaduct did not last long, because at the end of the war it was destroyed by retreating German troops. The construction was torn down from the pillars and they lay twisted down in the valley. After the war ended, it was repaired. The viaduct is a rare technical monument, because it is the longest railway bridge built in an arc; not only is it rare in Slovakia, but also in Central Europe.



Blacksmith in the Forge in Lysychovo



The forge in Lysychovo is the only functional water forge in Europe. The building is built on stone foundations. The walls of the west, north and south facades are lined with stones, and they are not plastered. The eastern wall of the facade is a wooden frame structure, and is plastered. The wall that divides the interior space into two parts, is lined using bricks. The roof is gabled with two gradients, currently lined with asbestos. A wooden manger is paced along the east wall.

The exact date of formation is not known. In the 1760s, there was a factory for the production of paper, belonging to the Earl Teleky. At that time, for the first time using the power of water, 8 shafts were set into motion. In the 1850s the forge came into being. The master blacksmiths were Slovaks, who had their small community here. Therefore, the design of the forge was the same as for similar facilities in Germany and Slovakia. At the beginning of the 20th century water spun 5 water wheels (currently 2), each of which achieved a remarkable performance – 8 horsepower. 15 blacksmiths worked in the forge in three shifts, and the same number of helpers. In addition to these, were the engineer, manager, controller, and storekeeper. The forge manufactured products, not only for the region but also for other regions of Hungary, Romania and Yugoslavia. The smithery worked at full power up to 90 years of the last century. The original variant of the drive is preserved.

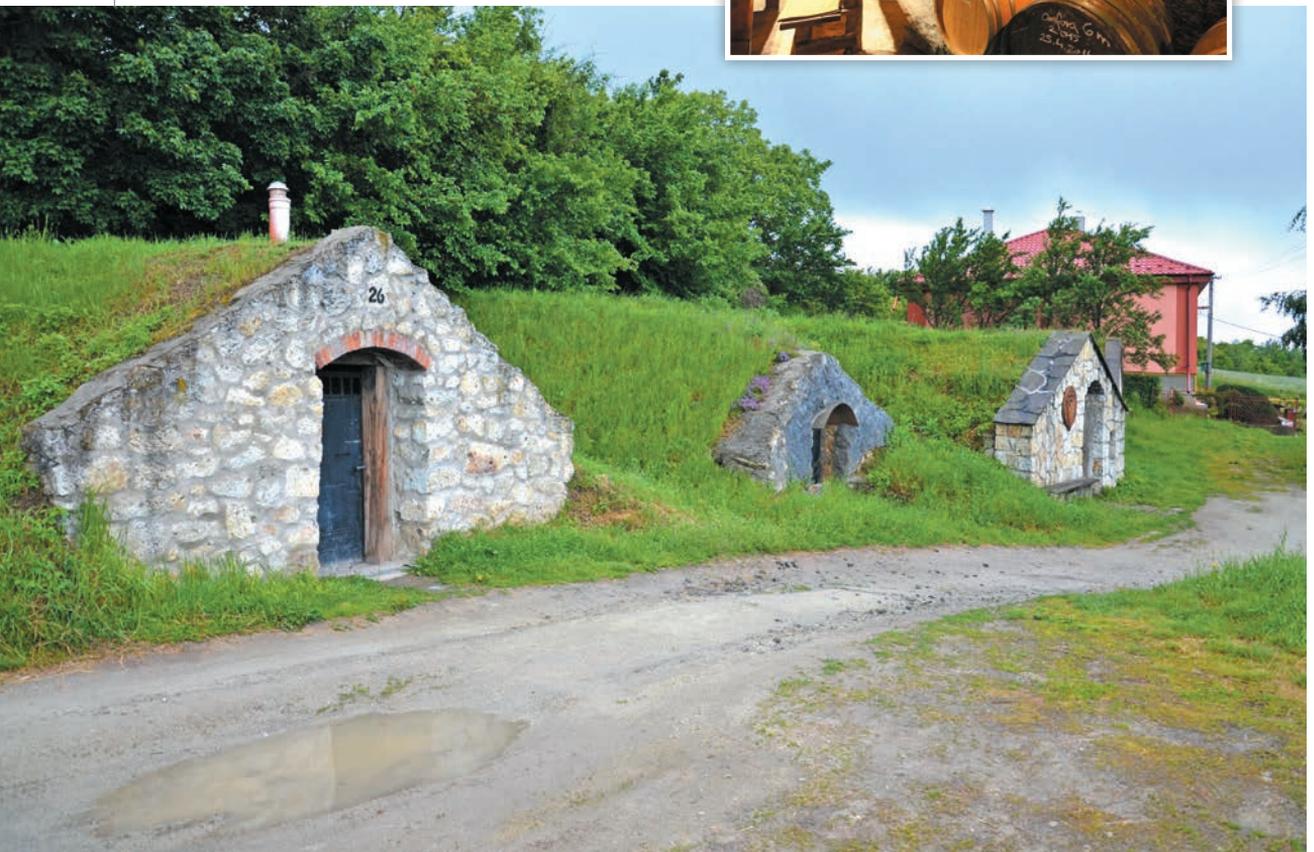


Tokaj Cellars in Velká Třňa

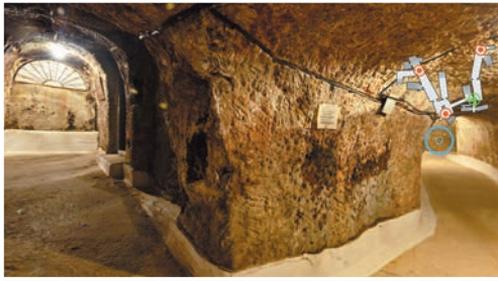
Tokaj is a region situated in the territories of north-eastern Hungary, and south-eastern Slovakia. It is a tiny territory which starts in Hungary upon a hill above the confluence of two rivers, the Tisza and the Bodrog, and the historic wine town of Tokaj, and ends on the southern slopes of the Zemplin hills in Slovakia. Tokaj is renowned for its unique wine, which is produced there, but at the same time the region is dominated by its rich history affirmably linked with Tokaj wine.

The history of Tokaj: The vine has probably been grown in this region since the time of the Roman Empire. Varietal compositions were modified and once upon a time, more than 100 varieties of grapes were grown there. An important event was the Tartar incursions. After this period, in the years 1241-1242, the process of deepening cellars began for fear of the return of Tatars. Very quickly however, people began to excavate their cellars mainly for the purpose of the storage of food and wine.

The first Tokaj selection was produced in the year 1650 by Lacko Mate Szepsi. Since then the process of production has basically not changed. Although the wooden back bucket ("putňa" – puttony) is not used anymore, the measure remained the same as in the past: A wooden back bucket (putňa) 20-25 kg; a gonska barrel 136-150 l. The period of ripening is shorter now in Tokaj wine cellars. Today, wines reach maturity sooner, by at least three years.



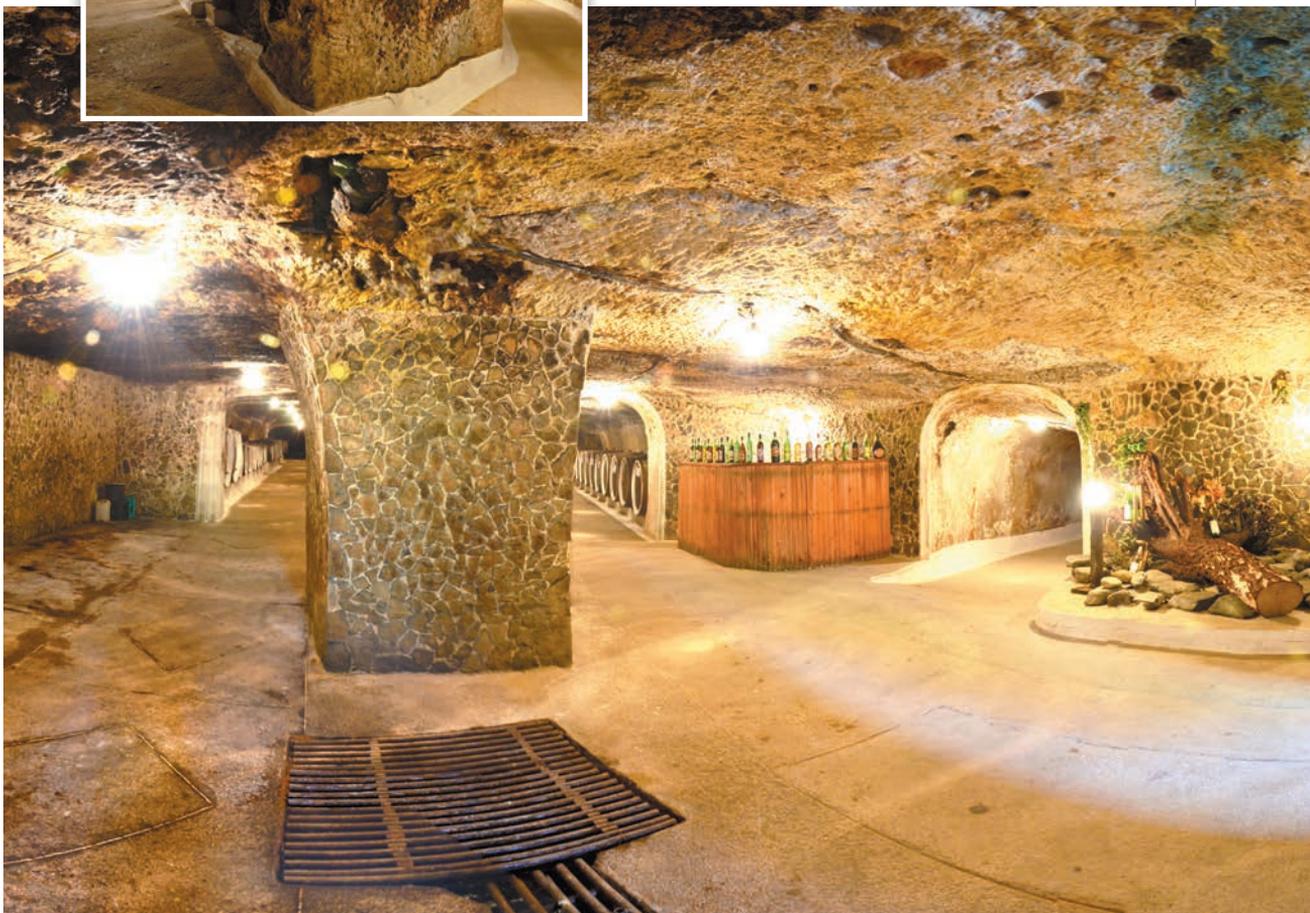
Wine Cellars of Sereďnie



Wine cellars in Sereďnie have the structure of a small town with underground streets. In massive casks the wine is stored. In the early days the cellars served as shelters for people from the County Court during enemy attacks.

When the enemy managed to break into the underground, people were led through the labyrinths to safe places, and through the single passageways water was let out into the cellar. The European and Muscovite Monarchies knew of the Sereďnie wines. During the Soviet times they were nationalized as the business "Sereďňanskyj", which produced well known brands of wines – Sereďnyanskie, Pearl of the Carpathians and Rose of the Carpathians.

Wine cellars in Sereďnie are the oldest and largest producer of wine in the Transcarpathia. The construction of the cellars began at the beginning of 1557. Their formation is associated with the names F. Stefan and D. Dobo. The territory belonged to the Kingdom of Hungary, which was then at war with Turkey. The Turks were captured and then transported to Sereďnie, where they were involved in the Castle reconstruction and the construction of cellars. The wine cellars have since been maintained by changing owners of the Castle.

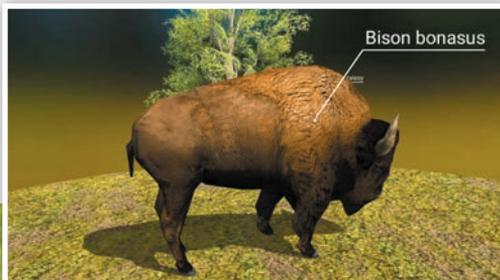


European Bison

The European bison once dwelt extensively in Europe and in Central Asia. Also today, it is to be found in particularly deciduous forests with spacious rides and glades. Its food is mainly herbs and grasses, it also enjoys trees and lichen. In summer, the adult bulls devour up to 32 kg of food per day. They also need a lot of salt.

Herds in the past consisted of 6-20 individuals, which were led by an experienced female bison. In the spring and autumn they migrated a few kilometres away. During the rutting season (from August until September) the old males which to this time lived separately, joined the herd of females. To mark its territory, it rubs the bark of trees.

Over time, the bison retreated from man into the deeper forest. In Western Europe, they were wiped out in the 6th century and in the steppe area of Eastern Europe in the 16th to 17th centuries. In 1923 there were just 56 heads of bison left in the world. In the same year the International Union for the Protection of Bison was founded, whose efforts and other endeavours were rewarded; there are now 3400 heads of bison living in Europe. The Poloniny bison were re-released in 2004, as a result of an international project. Preserving the population of bison and their reintroduction into the wild, according to some scientists, was the most significant European success for the protection of critically endangered animals.



The Valley of Daffodils in Khust



The Valley of Daffodils is a unique botanical site with the highest incidence of the protected narrow-leaved daffodil (*Narcissus angustifolius*) in Central Europe. Alpine plant species are widespread in the Alps, the Balkans and in the Carpathian Mountains at a height of 1100-2060 m. The Carpathians pass through its north-eastern most point along the border. The Valley is situated at a height of 180-200 m above sea level in the western part of Khust-Solotyn valley in the area of Kires (4 km from Khust). The daffodil favors open meadows and plains. Its flowering dates are dependent on weather conditions: during the warm spring weather, plants bloom quickly, however, in the case of a low daily temperature average flowering slows down. The flowering period usually falls in April to May and the flowering lasts for up to two weeks. The population of daffodils here is from the postglacial period and is endemic in character.

The name of the Valley of daffodils has been a household name from the end of the 1970s. Until the 20th century the territory was protected by foresters. When Carpathian Ruthenia became part of Czechoslovakia, part of the land was sold to residents of Khust. Since 1992, the area has been protected as part of the Carpathian biosphere reserve, which is part of the biosphere reserve of international importance under the auspices of UNESCO.



Jewish Cemetery in Topoľá

It is the second largest in the region Snina, buried there are a number of rabbis and their family members (Rabbi Alexander – son of Rabbi Izraela, Rabbi Dov Baar, and Rabbi Chaim – son of Rabbi Moshe Ahrona).

The oldest reference about cemeteries hails from the years 1865 and 1866, when it was plotted on a cadastral map of a village. It was declared a national cultural monument in the year 2000. The cemetery is situated in the uplands. In previous years it had been enclosed by a stone wall. 59 tomb-stones are located there half of which are almost entirely intact, the rest are damaged.

The cemetery was for many years in a dilapidated state. During the period from March to November 2015 there was a comprehensive site recovery. The main topic of the restoration was to remove the air raid shelters, dead trees and root-balls, the restoration of the original stone walls, and the eradication of the mosses and lichens from the tomb-stones.

In April 2016, the first phase of the construction work was conducted which was focussed on saving the most damaged, but most artistically, and historically valuable tombstones in the Jewish cemetery in Topoľá. From a total number of 59 tombstones, 25 were petrified of which 7 were reset.



Jewish Cemetery in Uzhhorod



The Jewish cemetery in Uzhhorod is the largest Jewish cemetery in Carpatho-Ukraine. It is where Rabbi Shlomo Ganzfried is buried, the author of the famous anthology of Jewish laws of Shulchan Aruch Kitzur. At the entrance to the cemetery is a commemorative tablet of victims of the holocaust, which was funded by an American expatriate, a native of Uzhhorod, Lacie Reisman. „Remember and never forget. From Uzhhorod, previously called the Ungvar, and its surrounding areas, 14 000 Jews were deported to Auschwitz. This Memorial – the memory of our dear people,“ reads the epitaph on the plaque. The rows at the cemetery were divided into male and female. Most of the inscriptions are Jewish, some are duplicated into Hungarian. The oldest grave slabs are made of hard stone. In 2005, comprehensive renovation of the cemetery began. Water mains and an electricity grid were installed, a technical room was constructed, and a stone path was re-laid. Work to save the cemetery took place on a voluntary and charitable basis. In recent years the old Uzhhorod cemetery religious community of progressive Judaism Khesed Schpira, has cared for it.

The cemetery is more than 300 years old. In some places the oldest graves have been preserved. Most new gravestones appeared in the 1870s when the construction of the synagogue began.

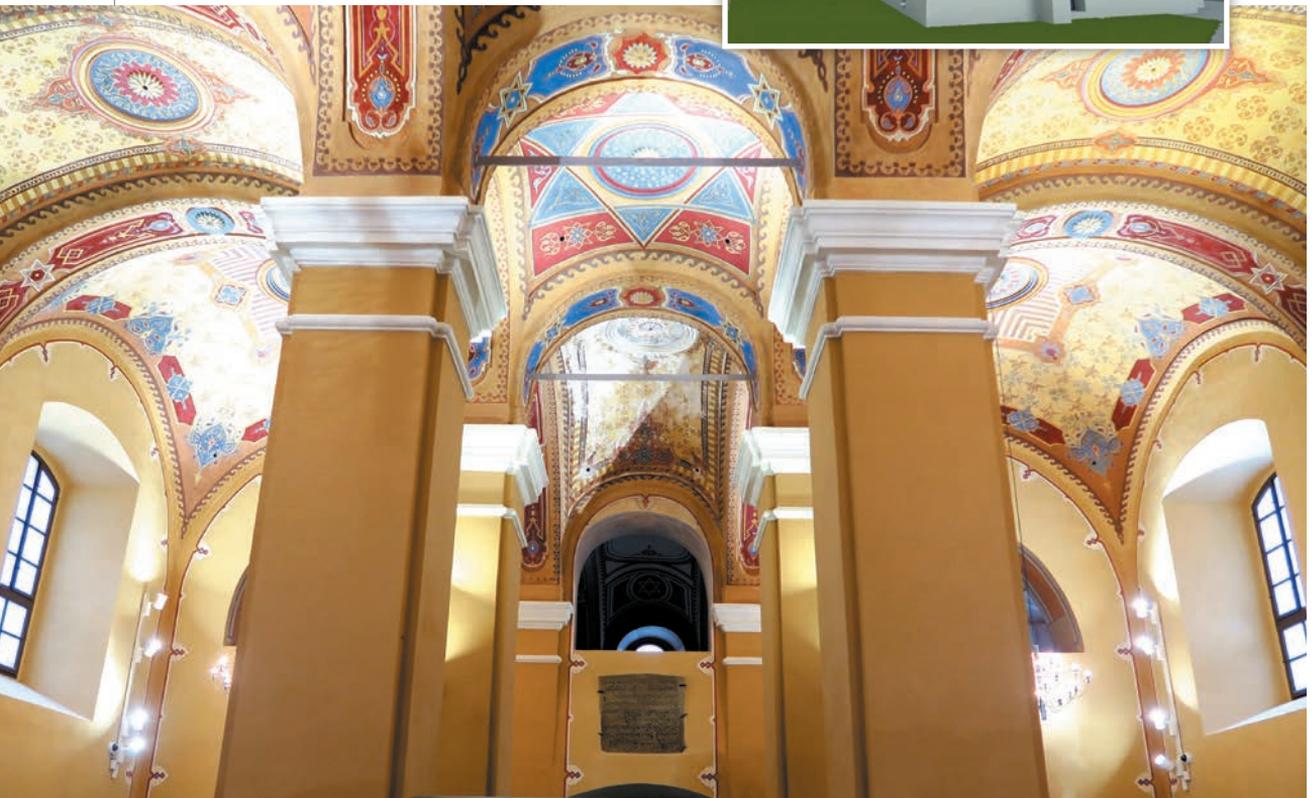


Synagogue in Bardejov

The Old Synagogue in Bardejov, consisting of a unique nine-bay synagogue structure, is one of the most valuable examples of synagogue architecture in Slovakia. Constructed prior to Jewish emancipation, and completed in 1836, it is discreetly hidden at the rear of the compound's lot. The access to its interior consisted – in the past – of a monumental neo-Classical portico with a staircase.

The interior consists of a vestibule, a small study room, a main prayer hall and a women's gallery. The prayer hall is vaulted by nine bays which are covered with ornamental decoration in Moorish style. On the eastern wall, Hebrew inscriptions from the Old Testament are preserved. The most interesting artifact is a dedication plaque above the entrance to the hall. Its Hebrew text provides information about the synagogue's donor and its date of construction.

The organized Jewish community only came into being in the first third of the 19th century, when within the city's fortification an extensive complex of buildings referred to as the Jewish quarter appeared. This area included the old Synagogue, school building (bet midrash) and ritual baths (mikveh). The community was strictly orthodox and many people belonged as members to the Hasidic movement. For them, it was typically joyous to partake in singing, dancing and rhythmic swinging. Each of these activities was the faithful expression of the desire for union of the soul with God.



The Wooden Greek-Catholic Church of St. Basil the Great in Hrabová Roztoka

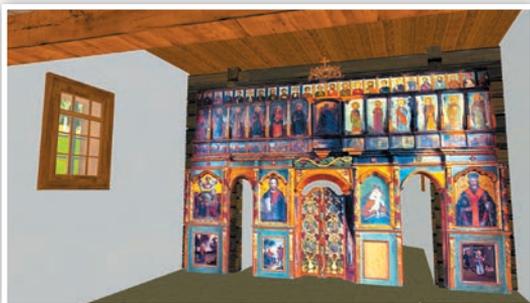


The first mention of the village comes from the year 1568, and it was established within the framework of the so called Wallachian colonisation. The baroque wooden church was built in the 1730s. The three-room layout and the cribwork construction were both exterior and interior with panelled boards. After the change of regime in 1989, the Orthodox Church was returned to its use as a Greek-Catholic Church. The orthodox congregation, with the support of the state built a new brick Church of St. Vladimir. At the time of the construction of a wooden church Hrabová Roztoka had only 30 Greek-Catholic residents in 1773 and, as a result of immigration from Galicia their number surged in strength to 289. In 1842, 235 Greek Catholics and 10 Jews lived there. Today the village has around 40 residents and they all share the same last name - Jaško/Jašková, which is indeed a rarity.



The Wooden Greek-Catholic Church of the Ascension of Our Lord in Šmigovec

The village is first mentioned in historical documents in the year 1569; the first mention of the Greek-Catholic Church of the Ascension of Our Lord is from the year 1755. The three-nave rustic church from the inside is rendered, and its dimensions are among the smallest of the wooden churches in the Carpathian area. Improper repair work in the 1930s and 50s incurred that only recently it has been included in the list of national cultural monuments. By the end of the last century, the church was in a dilapidated state. Therefore, the inner circles of the Greek-Catholic church hierarchy considered moving it to the pilgrim village Lutina. The plans for dismantling and moving the temple, however, were opposed by inhabitants of the village and professionals from the Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic. In 2016, a comprehensive reconstruction of the temple was completed as well as an interior restoration. Currently, the village has 87 inhabitants. The church today has no religious purposes. There is an exposition of photos of the rarest icons from the territory of Zemplín.



The Wooden Greek-Catholic Church of St. Michael the Archangel in Inovce



The wooden church of Byzantine-Slavonic rite is documented in the year 1732, but probably existed in the village also before this date. A current wooden church stood originally in the nearby village of Baškovce. The Greek-Catholic community in the 18th century grew significantly, so the congregation built a new brick church. The old wooden church was dismantled and donated in 1836 to the Greek-Catholics of Inovce. It was a fairly widespread practice especially after the reign of Joseph II. He ordered that new churches were built only of a solid material, such as brick or stone. The poorer parishes often did not have the means to build new churches. Wooden churches that became redundant after the construction of the brick church, were usually given away by the communities or congregations or sold them to another parish. According to oral tradition, the church in Inovce was originally built over a cemetery, in the most visible location above the village. However, due to difficult access in winter they dismantled it again in the spring and located it to the spot where it stands now. The village now has about 200 inhabitants.



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3D models of objects in the project InovEduc (www.inoveduc.eu)

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