Bal's Palace

Schloss der Familie Bal

Schlagwörter: Landschloss
Fachsicht(en): Kulturlandschaftspflege, Denkmalpflege, Architekturgeschichte
Gemeinde(n):
Bundesland:



Bal's Palace (2020)
Fotograf/Urheber: Mykola Kremsa



Bal's Palace in the village of Tulygolove in the Lviv Oblast was built in 1898-1899 according to the project of Lviv architect Vladyslav Galytskyi (1850-1939) in the French neo-Renaissance style. In some sources, the Austrian Ferdinand Fellner (1847-1916) and the German Hermann Helmer (1849-1919), the architects of the project of the House of Scientists (formerly known as Noble Casino) in Lviv and the Hessian State Theater in Wiesbaden, are considered the architects of the palace.
The two-story, brick-built building is almost square in plan (approx. 25x25 meters). The author of the sculptural decoration, which is considered the richest of all the palace residences of the Lviv Oblast, was Lviv sculptor Peter Gerasymovych.

Historical background

At the beginning of the 19th century, the estates in Tulygolove were owned by the Ossolinski, a Polish nobility family, from which the village passed to the Bal's family of the Gozdawa coat of arms. „The father of Polish history" Jan Dlugosz (1415-1480) believed that Bal is a Polish genus with the coat of arms of white lilies on a red field. However, perhaps this coat of arms comes from Hungary, from where the family moved in the XIV century. Some historians claim that the origin of Bal's family is Ruthenian (Ukrainian). Having bought the estate in Ossolinski, Stanislav Bal and his wife Maria from Brunitski built a new large palace at the end of the 19th century. Maria Brunicka (1879-1955) was born to baron Seweryn Brunicki (1846–1902), a Polish land-owner, and his wife Jadwiga Maria Kryspina Zagórska (1852–1882), at their country estate in Zaleszczyki (now Zalishchyky, Ternopil Oblast, Ukraine). She was a Polish baroness and a lifelong muse of Jacek Malczewski (1854-1929), considered Poland's national painter, whose works were kept at the palace. At the beginning of the Sovjet rule, the palace was nationalized, and the owners went abroad, where they spent the last years of their lives. The palace was used as a tuberculosis dispensary, which was closed in 2017.
Today, there are remains of Bal's family chapel next to the palace.

Today's uncertain state

It is possible to enter the palace from the courtyard through a glazed veranda, next to a semicircular annex with high windows. The balconies have iron railings. The massive wooden stairs (similar to those in the House of Scientists in Lviv), the carved coat of arms of the Bal's family, ovens, stucco moldings on the ceilings are comparatively well preserved. On the territory of the estate, there are also two outbuildings, former stables and utility rooms. A large park is located near the palace.

Since 2017, the palace has been empty. In 2019, during a storm, the roof of the building was damaged by a broken tree and now it is slowly collapsing. The estate is the property of the Lviv Regional Council, but it still does not have the official status of an architectural monument of Ukraine. The palace and objects around are neglected and their future is uncertain.

(Maryana Senkiv, ukrainer.net & Lviv Polytechnic National University, 2021)

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Schlagwörter: Landschloss
Straße / Hausnummer: Vulytsya Teatralna
Ort: 81572 Tulyholove
Fachsicht(en): Kulturlandschaftspflege, Denkmalpflege, Architekturgeschichte
Gesetzlich geschütztes Kulturdenkmal: Kein
Erfassungsmaßstab: i.d.R. 1:5.000 (größer als 1:20.000)
Erfassungsmethoden: Auswertung historischer Fotos, Literaturauswertung, Geländebegehung/-kartierung
Historischer Zeitraum: Beginn 1898 bis 1899
Koordinate WGS84: 49° 35 46,23 N: 23° 37 34,06 O / 49,59617°N: 23,62613°O
Koordinate UTM: 34.689.768,15 m: 5.497.045,86 m
Koordinate Gauss/Krüger: 8.473.201,60 m: 5.495.536,87 m

Empfohlene Zitierweise

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