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Abstract	One of the largest Baroque palaces in Hungary, the Godolló Royal Palace represents an outstanding national treasure from both historical and architectural perspectives. In the time of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, the palace was one of the favorite retreats of Queen Elisabeth (Sissi). The palace has fantastic rooms from both barok Grassalkovich era and nineteenth century when it was used as royal summer residence for king and queen. It is one of the most inviting and exciting institutions and tourist destinations in Hungary today.
Keywords	Dual Monarchy, Historical Perspectives, Architectural Aspect
Citation	
Issue Date	2016

## **Godolo Royal Palace** **Moe Moe Oo \***

### **Abstract**

One of the largest Baroque palaces in Hungary, the Gödöll Royal Palace represents an outstanding national treasure from both historical and architectural perspectives. In the time of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, the palace was one of the favorite retreats of Queen Elisabeth (Sissi). The palace has fantastic rooms from both barok Grassalkovich era and nineteenth century when it was used as royal summer residence for king and queen. It is one of the most inviting and exciting institutions and tourist destinations in Hungary today.

Key Words: Dual Monarchy, Historical Perspectives, Architectural Aspect

### **Introduction**

A beautiful palace to visit that is loaded with history. They encamped around the Royal Palace in the Royal Forest of Gödöll , about 11 miles from the capital of Budapest.<sup>1</sup> The Royal Palace of Gödöll is an imperial and royal Hungarian palace<sup>2</sup> located in the municipality of Gödöll in Pest side, Central Hungary.<sup>3</sup> It is famous for being a favorite place of Queen Elisabeth of Hungary.<sup>4</sup> Over 2000 nights were spent here by Queen Sissi and there is a reason she spent almost 7 years there versus in Vienna during the Hapsburg reign. The Castle setting is divine and manageable.<sup>5</sup> This was historic complex embracing an intimate inner court housed aristocratic, later royal and Governor's suits. The unique architecture of the Palace served as an exemplary model for other Hungarian palaces of the Baroque period. Our tour guide was

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<sup>1</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/4th\\_World\\_Scout\\_Jamboree](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/4th_World_Scout_Jamboree)

<sup>2</sup> Boston, 2014, 26

<sup>3</sup> See Map-I

<sup>4</sup> Boston, 2014, 1

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.bu.edu/bhr/tag/touring>

fantastic and gave a very interesting, informative and even humorous history lesson.

### **The Data and Methods Used**

We visited the Royal Palace of Gödöllő in mid October while staying three months in Budapest. (Visiting Research Fellowship, History Department, Central European University, Budapest, Hungary, 12 September 2015 - 9 December 2015). Primary Data is field survey for observation and interview with tour guide. Based on the field trip sources and Internet Web sites are presented. The descriptive interference method and exploratory method are used in this research paper.

### **Findings**

Sit back and relax on this leisurely 4-hour half-day trip to the stately mansion of Godollo Castle, the world's second largest Baroque castle and the former summer residence of Empress Elisabeth of Austria and Queen of Hungary. Dual monarchy occurs when two separate kingdoms are ruled by the same monarch, follow the same foreign policy, exist in a customs union with each other and have a combined military but are otherwise self-governing. The term is typically used to refer to Austria–Hungary, a dual monarchy that existed from 1867 to 1918.

### **Discussion**

Historical traditions, a variety of cultural events and its wonderfully restored, uniquely impressive complex and surroundings make the Palace one of the most attractive and exciting buildings and institutions in Hungary.

### **Background History of the Palace**

The history of the palace and the people who lived there is very interesting. Step back in time to the height of the Austro-

Hungarian Dual Monarchy.<sup>6</sup> The building even coined an architectural name: Gödöllő Baroque. The palace was originally built by a leading member of the Austro-Hungarian nobility, Count Grassalkovich I (1694–1771), one of the most notable aristocrats of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, began construction of the largest Baroque palace in Hungary in around 1735.<sup>7</sup> After his family died out it had several owners before being bought by the Hungarian government in 1867. Following a quick reconstruction the Palace and the park were placed at the disposal of Francis Joseph and Elisabeth as a coronation gift. Elisabeth first came to Gödöllő in 1866, at that time for reasons of protocol. She visited the military hospital in the riding hall of the Palace,<sup>8</sup> where soldiers wounded in the Battle of Königgrätz were being cared for.<sup>9</sup> (Her decision to find refuge in Hungary with her children, Rudolph and Gisela, during the Austro-Prussian war drew much attention.) She found the villa rented for her in Buda to be too small, while Buda Castle<sup>10</sup> was too hot in the summer. She longed for a Palace in the countryside and her choice fell on Gödöllő.<sup>11</sup> The Emperor did not wish to buy a Palace, however, appealing to the difficult financial situation because of the war.

*'You can visit the wounded soldiers in Gödöllő if you wish, but do not look at it as if we wanted to buy it, because I do not have any money now. In these hard times we must economize. The Prussians have caused terrible damage to our family estates, too. It will take years to recover. (...) Almost half of the horses must be sold and we will be forced to live very modestly.'*

He wrote to his wife in the August of 1866. Elisabeth wishes, however, were in line with the intentions of the new Hungarian government. Francis Joseph I was obliged by his coronation oath, taken in 1867, to spend regular periods of time in Hungary. To this end, the Hungarian government wished to please the royal couple

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<sup>6</sup> See Appendix (A), Gulyas, *Hungary History*, 2004, 1; See Map-II

<sup>7</sup> Fig.1, [https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antal\\_Grassalkovich\\_I](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antal_Grassalkovich_I)

<sup>8</sup> Fig.2, Room-12, See Map-III

<sup>9</sup> Fig.3, <http://www.hultonarchive.nl/detail/foto/hungary-19th-century-elisabeth-of-bavaria-empress-of-tockfotos/84518127>

<sup>10</sup> Fig.4, <https://www.google.com.mm/search?q=Buda+castel+photos> 1470524

<sup>11</sup> Fig.5, <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gödöllő>

by placing at their disposal not only the Castle in Buda as political headquarters, but also residences in the countryside suitable for relaxation. Of these, however, only the plan for Gödöllő came to fruition.

The second golden age of the building began in 1867. Bought and reconstructed by the Hungarian state, the Palace was presented as a coronation<sup>12</sup> gift to Emperor Francis Joseph I (1830–1916),<sup>13</sup> and Queen Elizabeth (1837–1898) for use as a residence.<sup>14</sup> The royal family<sup>15</sup> would spend the spring and autumn hunting<sup>16</sup> seasons here. The Palace standing in the middle of the huge park and hunting area met all criteria of the pageantry focused Baroque aristocratic life, and later that of the Royal Court. From then on the era of a teeming court life began: besides the family celebrations great events, hunts and horse-riding contests took place here. The Hungarian equestrian elite,<sup>17</sup> the King did not spend much time on fun or relaxation. Queen Elisabeth often spent weeks and months in Godollo.<sup>18</sup>

The Queen spent a total of 2663 days (7.3 years!) in Hungary, of which 2000 were spent in Buda and Gödöllő. Her last visit was from the 2<sup>nd</sup> till the 24<sup>th</sup> of October 1897. Following her death in 1898, the king visited Gödöllő much less frequently. To commemorate their beloved Queen, Hungarians have erected more than 40 monuments and established 100 memorial gardens and groves in the country. The first of these parks was the one in Gödöllő, dedicated in 1901 with a full-length statue of the queen.<sup>19</sup> The town is still the number one centre of the cult of Queen Elisabeth.<sup>20</sup>

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<sup>12</sup> Fig.6, Coronation Ceremony, [http:// www.kiralyikastely.hu exhibitions/](http://www.kiralyikastely.hu/exhibitions/)

<sup>13</sup> Fig.7, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Franz\\_Joseph\\_I\\_of\\_Austria#/media/File:Franz\\_Joseph\\_1865.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Franz_Joseph_I_of_Austria#/media/File:Franz_Joseph_1865.jpg)

<sup>14</sup> See Map-II, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Godolo\\_Palace](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Godolo_Palace)

<sup>15</sup> Fig.9, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Godolo\\_Palace](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Godolo_Palace)

<sup>16</sup> Fig.10, [www.combermere-restoration.com](http://www.combermere-restoration.com)

<sup>17</sup> Fig.11, [http://www.kiralyikastely.hu/ content.116.equestrian culture](http://www.kiralyikastely.hu/content.116.equestrian_culture)

<sup>18</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gödöllő\\_Palace](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gödöllő_Palace)

<sup>19</sup> Fig.12, <http://www.kiralyikastely.hu/exhibitions/>

<sup>20</sup> [http:// www.kiralyikastely.hu/page.58.elisabeth\\_and\\_godollo](http://www.kiralyikastely.hu/page.58.elisabeth_and_godollo)

This state lasted until 1918, thus Francis Joseph (1867–1916) and later Charles IV and the royal family spent several months in Gödöll every year. Throughout these decades the cream of the Hungarian and European aristocracy had appeared in the Palace.

From 1920 onwards the Palace served as a summer retreat for Governor Miklós Horthy.<sup>21</sup> This period ended with the outbreak of World War II. Although the building itself was left undamaged, most of the furnishings were carried away or destroyed by the German and Russian troops invading in 1944.

From 1945 onwards Soviet troops were stationed in the outbuildings, while the main building, classified as a historic monument, became a home for the elderly. These abuses led to a gradual decay of the Palace over the following decades.

### Palace Structure

The double U-shaped,<sup>22</sup> 8-winged building<sup>23</sup> was flanked by a church,<sup>24</sup> orangery and bath house to the north,<sup>25</sup> and stables<sup>26</sup> and a riding hall to the south.<sup>27</sup>

The Palace had 136 rooms altogether, of which 103 were living rooms, 67 of these being for the staff. Royal suites were established in the main building,<sup>28</sup> to the north and south of the ceremonial hall. Comfort rather than grandeur was the main aim.

This Palace looks amazing has lovely grounds but the interior and rooms inside the Palace are wonderful. Visitors can admire the typical royal room and furniture styles<sup>29</sup> from the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, Joseph Ferdinand's sleeping room; work room and many more. The walls of the king's apartment

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<sup>21</sup> [http://www.kiralykastely.hu/exhibitions/Horthy% 20Banker/](http://www.kiralykastely.hu/exhibitions/Horthy%20Banker/)

<sup>22</sup> Map-III, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Godolo\\_Palace](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Godolo_Palace)

<sup>23</sup> Map-IV, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Godolo\\_Palace](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Godolo_Palace)

<sup>24</sup> <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gödöll>

<sup>25</sup> Room-9, Map-III

<sup>26</sup> Room-13,14, See Map-III

<sup>27</sup> Room-12, See Map-III

<sup>28</sup> (a) Fig.13, Author Collection

(b) Fig.14, Author Collection

<sup>29</sup> <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Godolo>

were covered with yellow paneling and grey silk wallpaper. The queen's suite was characterized by her favorite color, violet. Both were later changed to white, red and gold. Elisabeth's suite consisted of a salon and writing, bed, dressing, and reading rooms. A spiral stair case led from the upper floor to the three-room suite on the ground floor. Next to Elisabeth's rooms<sup>30</sup> was the suite of her reader Ida Ferenczy, followed by the rooms of the royal children.<sup>31</sup>

In the writing room we can get to know Elisabeth's Hungarian language and history teachers, while the dressing room gives us a picture of her favourite pastimes: travelling and horse riding. In the bedroom hangs a full-length painting of Maria Theresa, just as it was in the time of Antal Grassalkovich I, who had the Palace built.

The next rooms in the suite, the reading room and the quarters of Ida Ferenczy, the Queen's Hungarian reader, house the Queen Elisabeth Memorial Exhibition with relics connected to the cult surrounding her person. The secret spiral staircase between the bedroom and the reading room led to the three-room suite on the ground floor, decorated with stucco.

The Baroque theatre fell victim to alterations made in the royal period.<sup>32</sup> It was replaced by 15 rooms. A building for the major-domo was erected in the south section and the coach-house was extended by further stables. The front garden is accessible through the wooden veranda.

This castle has a long history and said past couple of decades when it was only being an attraction without any renovation after the war. Today most parts of are completely renewed and looks as good as you would expect.

## **Renovation Work**

The protection of the palace as a historical monument started in 1981, when the National Board for Monuments launched

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<sup>30</sup> Rooms- 4, See Map-III

<sup>31</sup> Rooms-7, 8, See Map-III

<sup>32</sup> Fig.15, [http://www.kiralyikastely.hu/content.104.more\\_things\\_to\\_see](http://www.kiralyikastely.hu/content.104.more_things_to_see)

its palace project.<sup>33</sup> According to the record showed that the renovation works are as follows:

**Table- I Renovation Works**

<b>Renovation</b>	<b>Completed Date</b>	<b>Remark</b>
Elisabeth's Room	1996	
Baroque Theater	2003	
Pavilion	2004	
Gisela Wings	2010	EU Support
Rudolph Wings	2010	EU Support
Park	2010	
Riding Hall	2010	
Baroque Stable	2010	
Elisabeth's Porch	2010	
Church		Restore

Source: [http://www.kiralyikastely.hu/page.36.the history of the palace](http://www.kiralyikastely.hu/page.36.the%20history%20of%20the%20palace)

The room of the violet suite were reconstructed in 1996 based on authentic sources. Beautiful portraits of the Queen can be seen on the walls, together with portraits of the most outstanding politicians of the age who Elisabeth had been in contact with in preparation for the Compromise of 1867.

In the recent past, the Royal Palace has been enhanced by the addition of a host of new attractions (the palace gardens have been renewed, the Elisabeth Veranda)<sup>34</sup> has been rebuilt, the Horthy Bunker<sup>35</sup> can be visited, construction of the riding hall and stables has been completed, 3D projections can be enjoyed and there is also a new permanent exhibition: Budapest–Central Danube Region 22 up the suites of the royal couple have been faithfully reconstructed, and there is a Queen Elizabeth exhibition and another presenting the history of the Grassalkovich family that commissioned the palace's construction. A performance in the perfectly renovated Baroque theatre offers a unique experience.

<sup>33</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Godolo\\_Palace](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Godolo_Palace)

<sup>34</sup> Fig.16, [http://www.Kiralyikastely.hu/page.57.queen\\_elisabeth8217s\\_rooms\\_garden\\_and\\_veranda](http://www.Kiralyikastely.hu/page.57.queen_elisabeth8217s_rooms_garden_and_veranda)

<sup>35</sup> Fig.17, <https://www.google.com.mm/search?q=horthy+bunker>

Elisabeth's porch was rebuilt in 2010 in accordance with the original designs.<sup>36</sup>

Renewal for the building commenced at the beginning of the 1990s and since 1996 the palace has been opened to receive visitors from all around the world. The various periods of the palace's history are presented by a permanent exhibition<sup>37</sup> in the museum. Exhibitions attracting 200-250 thousand visitors annually (our permanent exhibition has been visited by 2.5 million people since 1996)<sup>38</sup>

As a result of this, the first permanent exhibition was opened<sup>39</sup> in 1996: the ceremonial hall and the royal suites. Several new halls have been added to the exhibition since then. Renovation of the Baroque Theatre was completed in 2003 and the Pavilion in 2004.<sup>40</sup>

2010 saw the Gisela<sup>41</sup> and Rudolph wings<sup>42</sup> named after the royal children) restored to their former splendor with EU support, a section of the Park was renovated and reconstruction of the riding hall and the Baroque stables was completed.<sup>43</sup>

It is known almost all over the world (it is a destination for the Sissi route, the 4<sup>th</sup> most beautiful thematic route in the world, a member of the Association of European Royal Residences, the main venue for the Hungarian EU presidency), it is struggling with the same problems as most cultural institutions. And this is a lack of resources.<sup>44</sup>

## Reconstructed Quarters

The utilization of the main front wings of the palace was designed as a clear and well-developed architectural project. The

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<sup>36</sup> [http://www.Kiralyikastely.hu/page.57.queen\\_elisabeth8217s\\_rooms\\_garden\\_and\\_veranda](http://www.Kiralyikastely.hu/page.57.queen_elisabeth8217s_rooms_garden_and_veranda)

<sup>37</sup> Fig. 18, [http://www.kiralyikastely.hu/page.37.permanent\\_exhibition](http://www.kiralyikastely.hu/page.37.permanent_exhibition)

<sup>38</sup> <http://www.Kiralyikastely.hu/content.92.sponsorship>

<sup>39</sup> See Appendix (B), <http://gotohungary.com/more-budapest/-/netaview/41703>

<sup>40</sup> Fig.19, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gödöllő\\_Palace](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gödöllő_Palace)

<sup>41</sup> Room-7, See Map-III

<sup>42</sup> Room-8, See Map-III

<sup>43</sup> [http://www.kiralyikastely.hu/page.36.the\\_history\\_of\\_the\\_palace](http://www.kiralyikastely.hu/page.36.the_history_of_the_palace)

<sup>44</sup> Fig.23, <http://www.Kiralyikastely.hu/content.92.sponsorship>

first floor's 23 rooms (nearly 1000 sq. m.) accommodate the interior exhibition.<sup>45</sup> The emphasis was laid on the revival of the atmosphere of the royal period and the introduction of the time of the Grassalkovich family.

Still in the 18<sup>th</sup> century the complex went through several extensions and reconstruction works, and gained its current shape at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century only. Architectural structures and different structures are as follows:

### Table-II Reconstructed Quarters

Place	Different Structures
Ground Floor:	cloak-room, ticket office, tourist information centre, toilets (also for the disabled), payphone, programmed organization, gastronomic activity
Northern Side:	souvenir centre, photo studio
Southern Side:	coffee shop, several function rooms
Northern Front Garden:	Main façade (Italian bastion, walking ways), Garden
First Floor:	Elisabeth Exhibition, Grand Hall
Inner Court:	Resting Place

The castle is not merely a museum – it is also a venue for elegant receptions, historical fashion shows and other events. Visitors may enjoy the café,<sup>46</sup> visit the souvenir shop<sup>47</sup> and it hosts weddings, gala dinners, company events (more than 3000 events so far). Although the Palace is a prominent attraction in the Central-Hungarian Region, its concerts, events and riding competitions<sup>48</sup>

The original furnishings were destroyed or removed from this 18th century palace. If you only interested in beautiful and rich interiors you may be disappointed. It was the grandest when built and we were told the unique architecture served as a model for other Hungarian palaces of the Baroque period.

<sup>45</sup> Fig.20, [https://www.tripadvisor.com/Attraction\\_Review-g754049-d1767605](https://www.tripadvisor.com/Attraction_Review-g754049-d1767605)

<sup>46</sup> Fig.21, [http://www.kiralykastely.hu/content.140.our\\_offer](http://www.kiralykastely.hu/content.140.our_offer)

<sup>47</sup> Fig.22, Author Collection

<sup>48</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gödöll\\_Palace](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gödöll_Palace)

Do not expect to find a palace as grand and imposing as the imperial palaces in Austria or France, or filled with spectacular artwork and furniture and interiors as you might find in a large English country house like Chatsworth or Castle Howard.<sup>49</sup>

### **Public Transport**

The trip from Budapest to Gödöllő took 45 minutes by train. Take the Red Line Metro to Ors Vezer Ter.<sup>50</sup> Walk under the road and up the other side to the HEV Suburban railway. We will need a ticket which can be bought on board for 370 forint. All EU citizens over 65 years old can travel for free in public traffic, also in trains to Gödöllő. Get out at Godollo Szabadsag Ter. Exit the train to the Right. Go to the crosswalk and cross the road. The Palace is situated very near the station by name Gödöll Szabadság tér. The train from Budapest stops directly across the street from the palace and there are more stores & shopping in the area is a nice half day trip.

### **Conclusion**

Gödöllő is a nice place for people that are at an early stage of castles visits. The interior visit in the beautifully renovated Palace will bring you closer to the times of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and the royal couple's everyday life. This beautiful little palace, small in comparison to the larger grand palaces of Europe is a charming view into the life of a noble Hungarian. The Palace is small. There is not much original stuff, but you can see changes of the Palace across the time. If you are interested in Hungarian and Austrian history you can find there something for you. But this castle brings a fantastic experience of Hungarian history.

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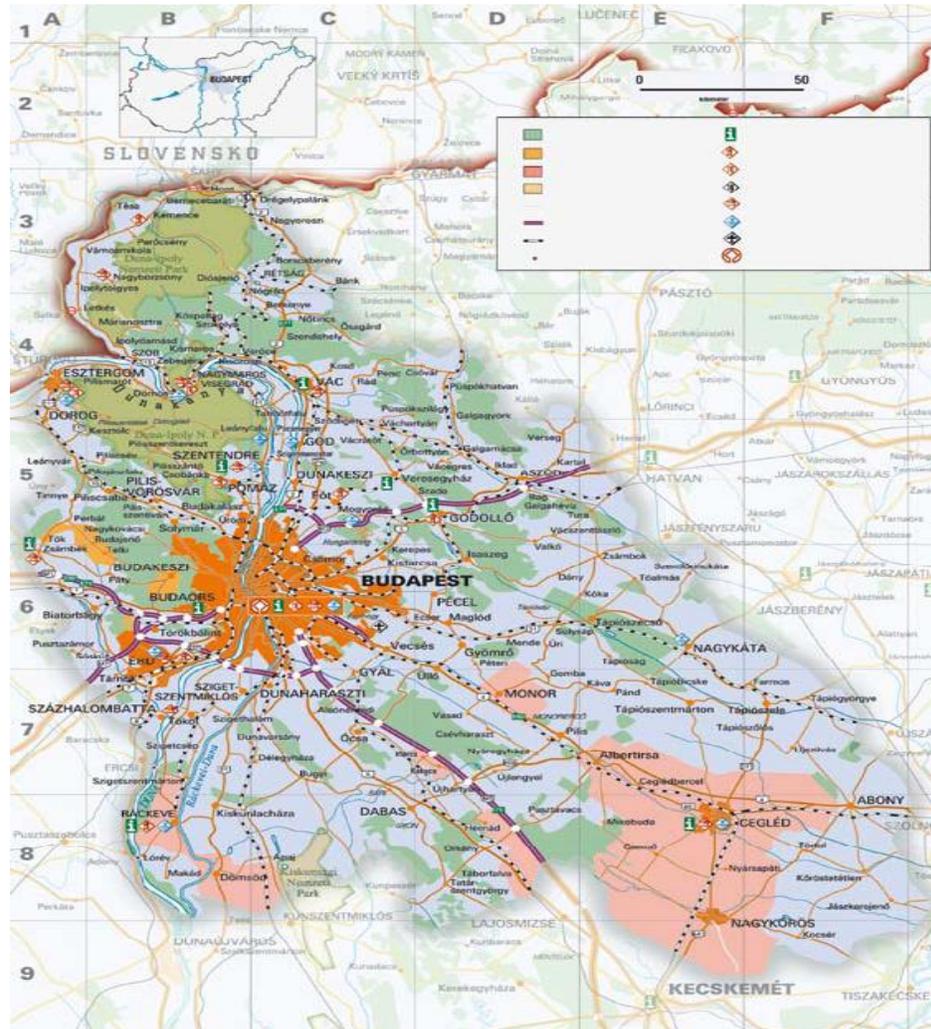
<sup>49</sup> [www.jorvik.co.uk](http://www.jorvik.co.uk)

<sup>50</sup> Fig.24, <https://www.google.com.mm/search?q=Train+Terminal+godolo+Map+photos>

### **Acknowledgement**

I would like to record my thanks to George Soros (Sponsor, Open Society Foundation). I owe a great debt of gratitude to my Rector, Dr. Tin Maung Hla, Mandalay University of Distance Education, who always motivates me to do research. I am also indebted to Dr. Khin Maung San, Professor, Head of History Department and Professor Dr. Naw Shee Phaw for their encouragement. I am also grateful to Dr Susan Zimmermann (University Professor, Head of the Doctoral School of Historical Studies, Central European University) for giving invaluable advice for my research programme. Thanks are due to Oleksandr Shtokvych (Sasha), (Senior Program Manger, Higher Education Support Program, Open Society Foundation), Maja Skala (Program Coordinator, Visiting Research Fellowship Program, The Office of the Provost/Pro-Rector) and Ilona Ilmailyes (Program Coordinator, Visiting Research Fellowship Program, Yehuda Elkana Center for Higher Education Policy) for their encouragement and help in various ways. I also thank my parents, siblings and friends for their moral and kind support.

## Map-I Godolo Map



Tourist Area of the Budapest and Central Danube Region, Talent for Entertaining, Hungary, Published by: Hungarian National Tourist Office – Budapest and surroundings Marketing Division 2006 [www.hungarytourism.hu](http://www.hungarytourism.hu), [www.hungary.com](http://www.hungary.com)

## Map-II Austro - Hungarian Empire



This map shows the boundaries and major cities of the Austro-Hungarian Empire at the time it entered the First World War in August 1914.

<http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/media/photo/map-austro-hungarian-empire-1914>

### Map-III Double U-Shape



Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Godolo\\_Palace](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Godolo_Palace)

**Map-IV**  
**8-winged Building**



Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Godollo\\_Palace](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Godollo_Palace)

## **Appendix (A)** **The Austro-Hungarian Dual Monarchy**

### **Chronology**

- 1867 : Austro-Hungarian Engagement
- 1879 : Alliance of Austria-Hungary and the German Empire
- 1882 : Italy joins the alliance
- 1907 : Comes into force the universal suffrage for every man older than 24
- 1907 : First elections in Austria. New engagement between Austria and Hungary
- 1908 : Annexion of Bosnia-Herzegovina
- 1912 : Serbia and Bulgaria make an alliance against the Austro-Hungarian Empire
- 1914 : The archduke Franz Ferdinand is murdered in Sarajevo. The war declaration of Austria-Hungary to Serbia causes pile-up war declarations initiating the First World War.
- 1915 : The Austro-Hungarian Empire declares to be determined to give in the region of Trieste.  
The treaty of London is signed, secret in the United Kingdom, France, Russia and Italy. Italy change sides obtaining Trieste as incentive.
- 1916 : In the middle of the war the Emperor dies after 69 years of reign.
- 1918 : Charles sends to William II of Germany a telegram announcing the end of the alliance
- October 28th, the Czechoslovakian Republic is proclaimed.
  - November 1st, Secession of Hungary.
  - November 3rd, Armistice between the Austro-Hungarian empire and his allies.
  - November 16th, the Republic of Hungary is proclaimed.
- 1919 : The Austro-Hungarian Empire gets absolutely dissolved after the signing of Peace Treaties in Trianon.

Source: Gulyas, Hungary History, 2004, 1

## **Appendix (B) Rate Information**

Open from: January 01  
Open till: December 31  
Opening hours: 01/04-26/10: Mon-Sun: 10:00-18:00  
27/10-31/12: Mo-Fr: 10.00-16.00, Sat-Sun: 10:00-17:00  
27/12-04/01:10.00-17.00

Admission: Adults: 2.500 HUF  
Students: 1.250 HUF  
Family ticket: 5.200 HUF  
Disabled accessible: partially  
Function: cultural institution  
Professional guidance: Can be asked in English, German, French, Italian  
Payment facilities: Erzsebet-card, Szechenyi Card

Phone number: +3628420331  
Services: souvenir shop, café, buffet, toilet/WC, cloak-room  
Architectural style: Baroque Type: memorial place, historic memorial, fortress, castle, palace, mansion  
Attend ability: during opening hours, by booking, optional guiding

**Address: 2100 Gödöllő, Grassalkovich Kastély**

**View on map Latitude and longitude:** N 47° 35' 46", E 19° 20' 52"

**Phone number:** +3628410124

**Email:** [informacio@kiralyikastely.hu](mailto:informacio@kiralyikastely.hu)

**Web:** [http://www.kiralyikastely.hu/main\\_page](http://www.kiralyikastely.hu/main_page)

[http://gotohungary.com/more-budapest/-/netaview/41703;jsessionid=CBC78377\\_A622BC2C280F30BB5F004EC1](http://gotohungary.com/more-budapest/-/netaview/41703;jsessionid=CBC78377_A622BC2C280F30BB5F004EC1)

### Photos



Fig.1, Antal Grassalkovich I



Fig.2, Riding Hall



Fig.3 Care for Wounded Soldiers



Fig.4, Buda Castel



Fig.5, Old Godolo Structure



Fig.6, Coronation Ceremony



Fig.7, Francis Joseph



Fig.8, Queen Elisabeth



Fig.9, Royal Family



Fig.10, Side-saddle on a hunter



Fig.11, Equestrian Culture



Fig.12, Queen Statue



Fig.13, Main Entrance(Outside)



Fig.14, Main Entrance (Inside)



Fig.15, Baroque Theatre



Fig.16, Elisabeth Veranda

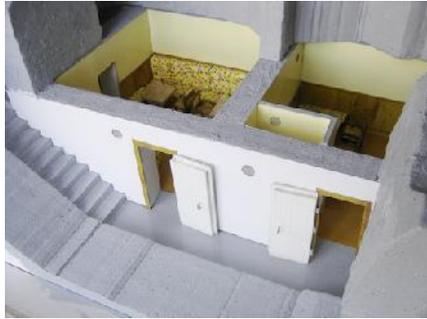


Fig.17, Horthy Bunker



Fig.18, Permanent Exhibition



Fig.19, Pavilion



Fig.20, Interior Exhibition



Fig.21, Café



Fig.22, Souvenir Shop



Fig.23, lack of resources



Fig.24, Red Line Metro to Ors Vezér Ter

## References

### Primary

#### Author Collection

Fig.13, Main Entrance (Outside) Author Collection  
Fig.14, Main Entrance (Inside), Author Collection  
Fig.9, Royal Family, Author Collection  
Fig.12, Queen Statue, Author Collection  
Fig.21, Café, Author Collection  
Fig.22, Souvenir Shop, Author Collection  
Fig.23, Lack of Resources

### Secondary

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