**European Heritage Awards / Europa Nostra Awards (2026)**
1775-Conservation and Adaptive Reuse 1. Conservation & Adaptive Reuse

DvRaXpev

# RESTORATION OF THE HISTORICAL MONUMENT ENSEMBLE BÁNFFY CASTLE, RĂSCRUCI VILLAGE, BONȚIDA COMMUNE, CLUJ COUNTY

## Entry details

## General information

Main country of application: Romania

In case there are other official partners involved in the project, please list the country(ies) they come from

> No.

Name of the building, site or work of art: RESTORATION OF THE HISTORICAL MONUMENT ENSEMBLE BÁNFFY CASTLE, RĂSCRUCI VILLAGE, BONȚIDA COMMUNE, CLUJ COUNTY

Address of the building, site or work of art

> Romania, North-West Region, Cluj County, Bonțida Commune, Răscruci Village, No. 512, Postal Code 407107

Type (select one type only, as applicable): ✓ Building

Brief description of the project

> The castle building has a basement, ground floor and first floor. The castle's volumetry is typical of the currents of eclecticism, Neo-Renaissance and Neo-Baroque.It is one of the outstanding examples of Transylvanian castle architecture in terms of the fact that the castle interiors have survived in their original form, having withstood the destruction of the communist era.We have inherited this situation, and our project is aimed at the restoration and conversion of the castle, transforming it into a cultural centre.

| | |
|---|---|
| Start date of the project | 2018-01-01 |
| Completion date of the project | 2023-12-24 |
| Facebook page of the project, if any | https://www.facebook.com/castelbanffyrascruci/?locale=ro_RO |
| Does the site or heritage in question have national/regional/ local cultural heritage designation or protection status in its country? | Yes |

If yes, please specify:

> The Bánffy Castle in Răscruci  is listed on the current List of Historical Monuments under number CJ-II-a-A-07742 (the castle building has been assigned sub-code CJ-II-a-A-07742.01, and the park CJ-II-s-B-07742.02). The plot on which the castle stands is located in the central area of the vilage.

Is the site or heritage in question included on the UNESCO World Heritage List, either as a single World Heritage Site or as part of one larger site? If so, please specify which one.

> No.

Is the site or heritage in question designated as a European Heritage Label? If so, please specify which one.

> No.

| | |
|---|---|
| If relevant, is the site/heritage accessible to the public? | Yes |

What steps have been taken to ensure that the site / project is inclusive and accessible to as wide an audience as possible?

> The cultural center and its ad joining garden are open to the general public, including individuals, organized groups, tourists, school classes, etc.

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## Contact details

| | |
|---|---|
| Name of the entrant | Tulogdy László |
| Entrant's position | Architect |
| Organisation of the entrant | Ektra Studio Srl. |
| Address of the entrant | Cluj-Napoca, strada Rebublicii nr.12, ap.6 |
| Email address of the entrant | tulogdy@ektra.ro |
| Please confirm entrant's email | tulogdy@ektra.ro |

Additional email addresses

> info@ektra.ro

| | |
|---|---|
| Telephone of the entrant (fixed line) | +40722396306 |
| Telephone of the entrant (mobile number) | +40722396306 |
| Name of the owner | Cluj County – Cluj County Council, Alin Tișe President of Cluj County Council |
| Owner's position | Funder |
| Organisation of the owner | Cluj County Council |
| Email address of the owner | infopublic@cjcluj.ro |
| Name of the project leader | Diana Coman |
| Project leader's position | Director |
| Organisation of the project leader | Cluj County Council |
| Email of the project leader | Diana.Coman@cjcluj.ro |
| Telephone of the project leader | +40742118944 |

Other relevant participants

> **Owner:**
> **Cluj County** through **Cluj County Council, Alin Tise President of Cluj County Council**
> Cluj County, Cluj-Napoca Municipality, Calea Dorobanților no. 106
> Project Manager: Diana Coman
> Technical Managers: Alexandru Botezan, Aurelia Bogdan
>
> **Project Authors:**
> General Designer – Architecture: **EKTRA STUDIO SRL**
> Project Chief: Architect László György Tulogdy
> Collaborators: Architects Katalin Tánczos, Cristian Molovan, Radu Crișan, Cristina Alb, Marius Ciupe, Ioana Cecălășan, Emese Guttmann, Andrei Dunca
> Complex Project architect: Architect Szabolcs Guttmann
>
> **Technical Experts:**
> Certified Technical Expert MCC, MLPAT: Dr. Eng. Augustin Cîmpean
> Technical Expert: **UCTRA EXPERT SRL**, Dr. Eng. Petru Rus
>
> **Specialized Designers:**
> Structural Designer: **TOP PROIECT SRL**, Eng. Mihai Oltean
> Mechanical/Electrical Designer: **GRADINSTAL SRL**, Eng. Dipl. Paul Biriș, Eng. Aurelian Marian
> Road Designer: **NV Construct SRL**, Eng. Ioan Apostol, Eng. Dan Sima, Eng. Mircea Bobar
> Landscape Designer: **AENTE GRADINI & PEISAJE SRL**, Dr. Eng. Hort. Dan S. Valentin, Landscape Engineer Alexandru Cotoz
>
> **Art and Conservation Studies:**
> Art History Study: Art Historian Attila Weisz
> Art Components Studies: **REST ARH SRL-D**, Tiberiu Kolozsi, Erik Kolozsi, Tibór Kolozsi
> Wood Art Components Study: Restorer Elena Necula

Façade Research and Stratigraphic Study: **IMAGO PICTA SRL**, Restorer Loránd Kiss
Archaeology: **SEGESTUS SRL**, Dr. Felix Marcu, Dr. George Cristian Cupcea, Dr. Zsolt Csók
Topographic Documentation: **TOPO CLASS SRL**, Eng. Claudiu Bondor
Geological-Hydrogeological Study: **CAPE GEOTEHNICA SRL**, Eng. Cristian Viorel Șamșudean
Biological Study: Biologists Livia Bucșa, Anna Szabó
Photography: Photographer Andreea Marchiș

**Execution / Construction:**
Main Contractor: **TOMOROGA CONSTRUCT SRL**, Eng. Bogdan Tomoroga, Eng. Constantin Roman
Site Supervision: **STRUCTURALL CONSULTING NAPOCA SRL**, Eng. Dana Mureșan, Eng. Mihai Petricea

**Restoration Specialists:**
Wood Restoration: Csaba Balla, Árpád Rostás
Stone and Metal Restoration: Tiberiu Kolozsi, Erik Kolozsi, Tibór Kolozsi
Mural Paintings Restoration: Zsolt Mednyánszki
Glass Restoration: István Egri
Landscape Works: **TRIUM DESIGN VERDE SRL**, Ioana Giurkho, Szilárd Martin Takács
Parquet & Historic Flooring: **WOODCORE SRL**, Ionuț Dobra
Stone Flooring: Robert Orbán
Woodworking Restoration: **ARTNOUA ATELIER SRL**, Mihaela Magdas, Ovidiu Pintea
Woodworking: **TRAHIT SRL**, Octavian Vălean
Lighting: **LUXLINE SRL**, Cosmin Cozma

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## Concise summary

Concise summary


The castle had been unusable since 2005; the lack of maintenance and heating led to significant deterioration of the interior decorations.

The castle survived the world wars and the communist period.Being the only noble castle in Transylvania with its interior ambiance preserved in its original form, it represents an invaluable asset to both the local and European cultural landscape.

The general objective of the project is the valorization of cultural heritage—specifically, the Bánffy Castle Historical Monument Ensemble in the village of Răscruci, Bonțida commune—in order to improve the local socio-cultural environment. This is fully in line with the investment priority objective, which also aims, through the conservation, protection, and promotion of cultural heritage and cultural identity, to stimulate local development.

**Project Financing**

- Call Number: POR/2016/5/5.1/1
- Type of Grant: European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)
- Operational Program: Regional Operational Program 2014–2020
- Priority Axis 5: Improving the urban environment and sustainable conservation, protection, and promotion of cultural heritage
- Investment Priority 5.1: Conservation, protection, promotion, and development of natural and cultural heritage
- Specific Objective: Promote local development by conserving, protecting, and valorizing cultural heritage and cultural identity
- General Objective: Valorization of the cultural heritage – Bánffy Castle Historical Monument Ensemble in Răscruci, Bonțida Commune – to improve the local socio-cultural environment. This aligns with Investment Priority 5.1.

**Restoration Proposals**

The main restoration concept was to return the castle to the appearance of a noble residence designed by Ádám Bánffy, the last Bánffy family member to contribute both spiritually and through his workshop to the building's interior and exterior ambiance.

During the initial phase, the necessary studies were carried out: historical study, façade study, analysis of artistic components and archaeological investigation, biological study, dendrological study.

Total cost.

57.000.000lei

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## Historical background

Historical background with dates

The first members of the Bánffy family known to have definitely lived in Răscruci were György Bánffy I (1739–1805), Count of Cluj, and his wife, Zsuzsanna Wesselényi (1743–1800). It is believed that they were the ones who initiated, in the 1760s, the construction of a manor in Răscruci, or transformed a simpler building into a more representative one. Records indicate that the Cluj County meetings between 1792 and 1803, during the tenure of Count György Bánffy I, were held in the upper-floor hall of his "house" in Răscruci, and there is also information regarding the design of the park.Albert Bánffy I's son, Ádám Bánffy (1847–1887), carried out the most significant transformations of the castle, giving it its present volume and appearance. Ádám Bánffy's wife was Mária Wessélenyi, and their coat of arms can be seen on the park-facing pediment of the castle.

Value and significance in its local/regional/national context

The interior design and furnishings of the castle, as well as the surrounding park and the main building itself—including the gate, etc.—represent an invaluable heritage, unique in Transylvania due to its complexity and artistic value, comparable to the interior design and decoration of the Royal Castle of Peleș.

Former and new use of the building/site, if applicable

The castle building, along with its plots and associated properties, was nationalized in 1948. During the communist period, from 1967 until the early 2000s, the castle was used as a supplementary school for children. The last restoration of the building and the park took place in the late 1960s, prior to the establishment of the institution.

Its current function is as a cultural center, and it is open to the general public.

State of conservation of the building/site/work of art before the project commenced

The current appearance of the castle was achieved between 1875 and 1885 under the commission of Baron Ádám Bánffy; however, the name of the architect is unknown. Historical sources mention only the collaboration of a local craftsman (possibly an architect) from Cluj, Lajos Horváth.The "restoration" of the castle in the late 1960s primarily aimed to transform its interior into a supplementary school. The modifications made in the 1960s were mentioned in the monument's description. Since that , no major changes in the castle building are known.

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## Conservation work undertaken

Aims and objectives of the project.

**Restoration Proposals**

The main restoration concept was to return the castle to the appearance of a noble residence designed by Ádám Bánffy, the last Bánffy family member to contribute both spiritually and through his workshop to the building's interior and exterior ambiance.

The study conclusions revealed that:

- The interior arrangement, furniture, and castle park, along with the gate and main building, represented an invaluable, unique heritage in Transylvania, comparable to Peleș Royal Castle.
- Rehabilitation was conceived as a comprehensive restoration project, during which specialists restored the atlantes statues in the entrance hall, stucco reliefs, the fireplace, the terracotta stove with reliefs in the dining room, period furniture, paneling, original plaster, the park-facing coats of arms, and all artistic components.
- The park, water canal, and lake were rehabilitated; historical buildings on the plot (castle and staff building), the fence, and the wrought iron gate were preserved and valorized.
- Volume, façades, and ornamental details with historical and artistic value were maintained.
- Carpentry, paneling, wood finishes, historical furniture, fireplace, terracotta stoves, stained glass, statues, reliefs, floors, inscriptions, and other preserved artistic elements were restored.
- Exterior plaster decoration (belts, cornices, pediments, coats of arms, window frames) and stone elements (balcony balusters, late Baroque basement entrance frame on the north façade) were rehabilitated.
- Construction materials were compatible with historical ones: classic-sized bricks, lime-based mortar and plaster (without cement), paints allowing wall breathability (non-washable indoors and outdoors).
- Original windows and doors were not replaced; where new carpentry was needed, it was wooden, maintaining a unified appearance.
- The non-original masonry street fence was dismantled and replaced with an appropriate one.

Historical and technical research undertaken for the project.

During the initial phase, the necessary studies were carried out: historical study, façade study, analysis of artistic components and archaeological investigation, biological study, dendrological study.

Art History Study: Art historian: Dr. Attila Weisz

Artistic Component Studies: REST ARH SRL – Restorers: Tiberiu Kolozsi, Erik Kolozsi, Tibór Kolozsi

Artistic Wood Component Studies: Restorer: Elena Necula

Plaster Research and Stratigraphic Study: IMAGO PICTA SRL, Restorer: Loránd Kiss

Archaeology: SEGESTUS SRL – Dr. Felix Marcu, Dr. George Cristian Cupcea, Dr. Zsolt Csók

Topographic Documentation: TOPO CLASS S.R.L., Engineer: Claudiu Bondor

Geological and Hydrogeological Study: CAPE GEOTEHNICA S.R.L., Engineer: Cristian Viorel Șamșudean

Biological Study: Biologists: Livia Bucșa, Anna Szabó

Stages of implementation of the project.

The castle and park ensemble was opened to the public, tourists, and specialists according to a set program. In past decades, specialist access had been restricted, resulting in a limited and contradictory bibliography of the monument.

The park was reconstructed in the English style, or at least in identifiable elements from archival images and site observations: water basin with fountain, lake-canal, alleys, etc. Subterranean channels supplying the lake and basin were rebuilt. The park was cleared of plants foreign to the original design. Identified urns were restored, and four new urns were created based on the original models. The floating Japanese-style dovecote in the middle of the lake was reconstructed.

> In conclusion, restoration proposals from specific projects were implemented to generate an original interior and exterior space, with the proposed function being a cultural center.

Description of the design and conservation work undertaken, including the rationale behind key decisions made during the process.

> The main concept of the restoration was to return the castle to the appearance of a noble residence as envisioned by Ádám Bánffy, the last member of the Bánffy family to contribute both creatively and through his workshop to the building's interior and exterior ambiance, and to restore the garden in a landscaped style.

Problems encountered and justification for the decisions taken to overcome these problems, both before and during the project.

> Throughout the execution, no major issues were encountered. The project implementation proceeded smoothly. During the course of the work, new artistic components were discovered and were restored in situ.
>
> In three rooms on the upper floor were discovered ceilings adorned with decorative paintings, as well as two Baroque-style stone frames on the ground floor.

Description of the building and conservation techniques and principles applied, materials employed and any traditional crafts and skills used.

> **Restoration of Artistic Components**
>
> **Wooden Artistic Components:**
> The eclectic style of the castle is also reflected in its interior decorative elements. The combination of styles—Neoclassicism, Neo-Baroque, and Neo-Mannerism—is evident in the carved wooden forms that adorn both the ground floor and the upper floor. The most richly decorated rooms on the ground floor are the entrance hall, which extends up to the first floor, and the ceremonial hall, although all rooms feature woodwork (doors, windows) created by Baron Ádám Bánffy himself between 1875–1885. Through his artistic and craft activities, the Baron pursued the ideal of the era: that of a magnate seeking to introduce the industrial and technical achievements of Western Europe into Central Europe.
>
> The wood decoration in the hall and ceremonial hall, the castle's carpentry, and ceramic elements (stoves and reliefs) were all designed and executed by Baron Ádám Bánffy between 1875–1885. He worked alongside Ioan Câmpean, a young caretaker from the nearby village of Dragu, who, with Bánffy's support, became a renowned master carpenter, and the potter István Lakatos. Interestingly, Ioan Câmpean, who was illiterate, carved much of the inscriptions in the hall and ceremonial hall.
>
> Many carved wooden elements and woodwork in the Bánffy Castle in Răscruci have been preserved almost in their original late-19th-century form, without major interventions that altered their appearance.
>
> **Proposed Methodology for Treatment of Wooden Artistic Components:**
>
> - Disassembly/reassembly of subassemblies
> - Consolidation of fragile supports through regluing
> - Impregnation of friable supports
> - Preventive biocidal treatment
> - Filling of missing areas in the support (gaps, cracks, fissures)
> - Volumetric reconstruction of missing parts
> - Removal of foreign elements from the original structure
> - Cleaning of adhered deposits and lacquer films
> - Cleaning of greasy substances
> - Stripping of oil paint layers
> - Cleaning of painted components
> - Final aesthetic presentation
> - General varnishing and isolation with specific materials

By respecting the original execution techniques, color integrations will be isolated while protecting the entire ensemble. The artistic components of the building will remain in constant contact with humans, which necessitates their protection. Both for the final aesthetic presentation and surface protection, the original execution technique will be respected. Pieces showing the natural color of the wood will be isolated with two layers of wood-specific varnishes. The proposed method involves applying a layer of transparent water-based primer, followed by two successive layers of shellac . The drying time between layers will be 24 hours to ensure complete solvent evaporation and full drying.

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## European significance

European significance of the project/initiative/nominee.

Looking back at the history of this castle, we can now say that it stands as a successful example both in terms of the restoration process and in the commitment of the county administration to preserving a historic monument. Bánffy Castle has regained its original splendor, with interiors that are unique in Transylvania, while also welcoming a new occupant: culture-loving European public.

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## Results and impact

Summary of the main results achieved and knowledge that has been gained. List the ways that the project/initiative contributes to the preservation and/or enhancement of the historical, cultural, environmental, educational and/or social values of the heritage in question. Mention the project's impact on conservation policy and practice, if any.

The general objective of the project was the valorization of cultural heritage—specifically, the Bánffy Castle Historical Monument Ensemble in the village of Răscruci, Bonțida commune—in order to improve the local socio-cultural environment. This objective was fully aligned with the investment priority goal, which also aimed, through the conservation, protection, and promotion of cultural heritage and cultural identity, to stimulate local development.

Thus, the restoration and conservation of the Bánffy Castle Historical Monument Ensemble in Răscruci was a proposed investment under this project, as it was a monument of national cultural heritage, listed in the Romanian Official Journal, Part I, No. 113bis / 15.02.2016, with the code CJ-II-a-A-07742.

Aspects of the project that can be considered innovative within its area or field.

After the project was implemented, a 3D digitization of the castle was carried out, and the documentation is available to the public on the Cluj County Council website.

https://mpembed.com/show/?m=YjYgxUAHKyu&mpu=1703

Steps taken to reach people who have not previously interacted with the site/project. This might include youth, local communities, non-traditional audiences, people with disabilities, etc.

Regarding non-discrimination and accessibility for persons with disabilities, the project provides the following:

- **Proposed parking spaces:** 16 (including 1 space for persons with mobility impairments)
- **Interior horizontal and vertical circulation and accessibility for persons with disabilities:**

Vertical circulation within the building is provided via two staircases: an existing main staircase near the proposed main entrance, which will be restored, and a new staircase proposed in the southern risalit, built with reinforced concrete. This new staircase also serves as an interior evacuation route in case of fire.

In the area of the secondary entrance, a passenger elevator will be installed within the staircase, designed to allow access for persons with disabilities.

Project's interaction with the surrounding community and landscape.

> For the garden perimeter, a transparent fence was chosen to allow visual continuity between the public and private areas. Pedestrian access points have been created at the intersections of the adjacent streets to provide local residents with the easiest possible access to the castle garden.

Environmental, social, and economic sustainability of the project (e.g. contribution to climate action and environmental protection; measures to ensure long-term financial sustainability or future viability; benefits for people and communities, where relevant).

> The objective restored through this project is part of the public domain of Cluj County and will remain the property of Cluj County, which will ensure the maintenance and operation of the site after the cessation of non-reimbursable funding, using its own resources, at least until the year 2030.

Measures adopted to ensure the longer term maintenance of the site.

> Ensuring the financial sustainability of the project represents a long-term objective. After the completion of the project, the expenses related to the maintenance of the site and the salaries of the staff will be covered by the Cluj County budget.
>
> Through the restoration of the Bánffy Castle Historical Monument Ensemble, it is estimated that the number of tourists will increase by approximately 10% in the first year following completion and by 6% annually over the subsequent nine years. The number of cultural events hosted at the site is expected to reach 3 events per year, with an average duration of 4 days each.
>
> For a period of 5 years after project completion, the Cluj County Administrative Unit will fully provide the financial and material resources necessary for the maintenance and operation of the site.Starting from the sixth year after project completion, revenues will consist of ticket sales, service fees (guided tours, photography/video fees, etc.), based on market rates (50 RON per group), rental of castle spaces and part of the park area, and budget allocations to ensure the site's continued operation.

Dissemination of the project's results and knowledge gained and any outreach or educational activities.

> During the execution of the project and after its completion, we conducted multiple presentations for students, restoration specialists, and construction professionals about the restoration methodology and the experience gained on-site.
>
> The list of events held at the ensemble is available on the castle's Facebook page.

Transferability of the initiative to other contexts and its scalability potential.

> Given that this is a complex restoration project with numerous artistic and technical components, the knowledge gained during the works, the project implementation approach, and the needs identified during its use can also be applied to future projects carried out both by the County Council and the project design team.

Any related work that still needs to be completed, if applicable.

> No related work.

Interim or Final Evaluation Report

| | |
|---|---|
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## Costs of the project/initiative

Costs of the project (in euro), financial and management arrangements, funding partners and/or the type of funding.

> **Project Financing**
>
> - Call Number: POR/2016/5/5.1/1
> - Type of Grant: European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)
> - Operational Program: Regional Operational Program 2014–2020
> - Priority Axis 5: Improving the urban environment and sustainable conservation, protection, and promotion of cultural heritage
> - Investment Priority 5.1: Conservation, protection, promotion, and development of natural and cultural heritage
> - Specific Objective: Promote local development by conserving, protecting, and valorizing cultural heritage and cultural identity
> - General Objective: Valorization of the cultural heritage – Bánffy Castle Historical Monument Ensemble in Răscruci, Bonțida Commune – to improve the local socio-cultural environment. This aligns with Investment Priority 5.1.
>
> **Total Eligible Amount:** 19,526,036.84 RON, VAT included **3,905,207 euro VAT included**
> **Total Non-Reimbursable Amount:** 19,135,516.10 RON, VAT included **3,827,103 euro VAT included**
> **Total Own Contribution:** 390,520.74 RON, VAT included **78,104 euro VAT included**
> **Total Non-Eligible Amount:** 38,046,244.96 RON, VAT included **7,609,248 VAT included**

Funding provided by the European Union or the EEA/Norway Grants (including programme, year and amount of the Grant), if any.

> **Project Financing**
>
> - Call Number: POR/2016/5/5.1/1
> - Type of Grant: European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)
> - Operational Program: Regional Operational Program 2014–2020
> - Priority Axis 5: Improving the urban environment and sustainable conservation, protection, and promotion of cultural heritage
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> - General Objective: Valorization of the cultural heritage – Bánffy Castle Historical Monument Ensemble in Răscruci, Bonțida Commune – to improve the local socio-cultural environment. This aligns with Investment Priority 5.1.

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## Additional information

How would winning the European Heritage Award / Europa Nostra Award benefit you, your project and/or your organisation?

> Winning the award will represent the culmination of the effort invested in saving the castle, a project that began 20 years ago with the initial measurements.

In case this submission is the winner of the Grand Prix, what will the monetary award be used for?

> The prize money will be used for continuous learning.

In case this submission is the winner of the Grand Prix, who will be the recipient of the monetary award?

> Arh.Tulogdy Laszlo

| | |
|---|---|
| How did you find out about the European Heritage Awards / Europa Nostra Awards? | Europa Nostra website |
| Is this the first time that this entry has been submitted to the European Heritage Awards / Europa Nostra Awards? | No |
| If it is a resubmission, write the registration number and title of the previous submission here: | No. |
| On a scale of 1-10, how satisfied are you with this online submission form? | ✓ 8 |

Do you have any comments on the application form or suggestions that you would like to share with us?

> I think the registration is too complex. I would simplify the procedure.

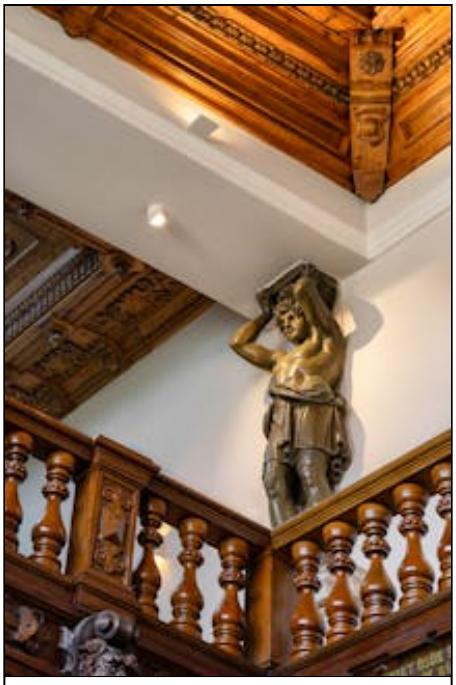
| | |
|---|---|
| By submitting your data, photographs and other material to the European Heritage Awards / Europa Nostra Awards you agree to the processing and sharing of your data in accordance with Europa Nostra's Privacy Policy. Please check the box to indicate you agree with the Privacy Policy. | ✓ |

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Log in to european-heritage.awardsplatform.com to see complete entry attachments.



Wooden ceiling.... 9.4 MiB



Atlas detail.jpg 5.9 MiB



Atrium from th... 7.1 MiB



Atrium from th... 8.2 MiB



Basement.jpg 7.6 MiB



Before restorati... 9.4 MiB



Castle Lake.jpg 9.8 MiB



East elevation n... 10.0 MiB



East elevation.j... 9.2 MiB



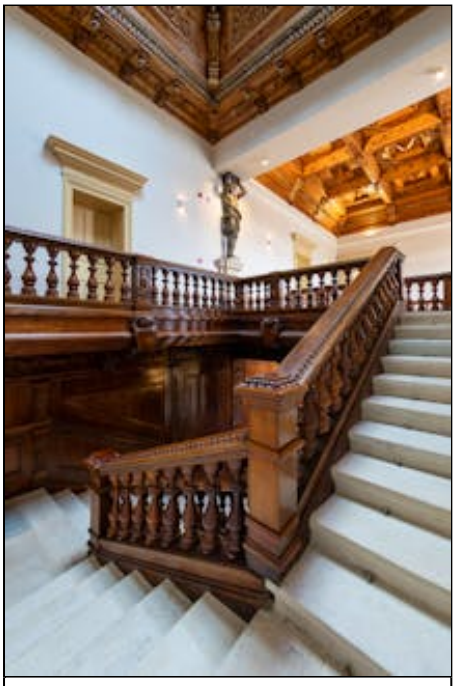
Fireplace 2.jpg 9.3 MiB



Fireplace.jpg 9.4 MiB



Grand hall.jpg 9.4 MiB



Main staircase ... 8.9 MiB



Main staircase.j... 9.2 MiB



Main stove.jpg 9.0 MiB



restored ceiling ...8.4 MiB



Restored ceiling...7.0 MiB



Restored doors....5.7 MiB



Restored origin... 10.0 MiB



Restored origin... 9.7 MiB



Restored origin... 9.1 MiB



Restored room ... 5.8 MiB



Terrace lake vie... 8.5 MiB



Tiled stove.jpg 9.5 MiB



View from the g... 8.6 MiB



View from the g... 9.7 MiB



View from the g... 8.6 MiB



View from the s... 8.0 MiB



West elevation ... 8.9 MiB



West elevation.j... 8.2 MiB



Wooden ceiling ... 8.8 MiB



in site wood res... 3.1 MiB



time capsul 187... 2.0 MiB



wood restaurati... 178 KiB



North side befo... 2.3 MiB



fireplace before... 3.2 MiB



grand hall befor... 2.9 MiB



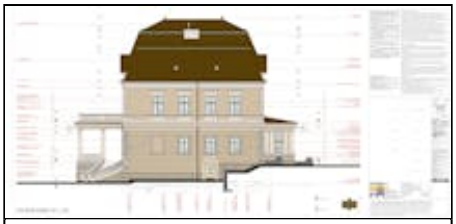
grand hol in res... 2.8 MiB



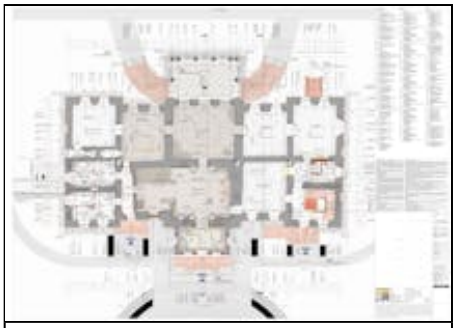
02. Site plan Pr... 4.4 MiB



01.Location pla... 1.2 MiB



14. North Elevat...5.1 MiB



04.Ground floor...23.0 MiB



05.First floor pl... 15.8 MiB



07.Roof Plan Pr... 5.5 MiB



08.A-A Section ... 10.6 MiB



09.B-B Section ... 8.6 MiB



10.C-C Section ... 7.0 MiB



11. Vest Elevati... 6.2 MiB



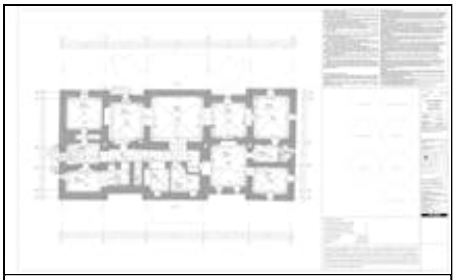
12.Est Elevation... 7.4 MiB



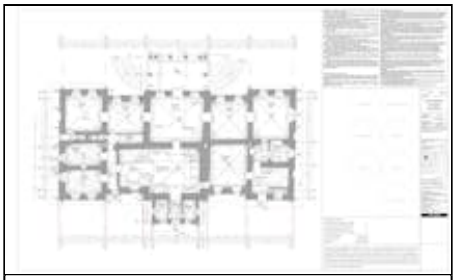
13 South Elevati...4.9 MiB



C1.A03 First flo... 2.8 MiB



C1.A01 Baseme... 2.7 MiB



C1.A02 Ground ... 3.1 MiB

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