



Anyone travelling by train or by car on the highway through the middle part of the river Váh valley certainly cannot miss a massive complex of buildings of the former Castle on the left bank of the Váh river and a monastery - which is now a prison. High walls are hiding fates of thousands of people who spent there some time either voluntarily or they were forced to... Already for 300 years the towers of the Baroque temple have been a part of this striking silhouette.

The single-nave Baroque church of a hall type with a crypt, with two corner towers is completed by a sanctuary with a straight closure with a two-storey vestry. The second floor of the vestry served as an oratory for the monks.

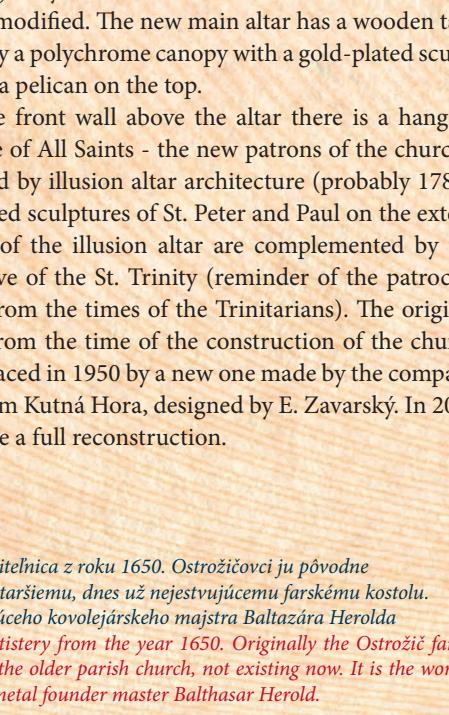
The nave is topped by two fields of cross vaults on the bands resting on mighty rugged pillars with massive cornices and one cross-vault over the sanctuary. There are two side chapels on both sides of the nave. The windows are only on the south-west wall of the church, the north-east wall is unbroken by windows and the building of the former monastery leans on it.

Originally there was also a door in the vestry leading to the monastery hallway.

Trinitarians dedicated the church to St. Trinity the picture of which was also on the main altar. From the time of its construction, the original Baroque pews, wooden polychrome pulpit, were preserved, as well as a part of the mobility in the vestry and the original rectangular entry portal, with a straight cornice with a bell profile.

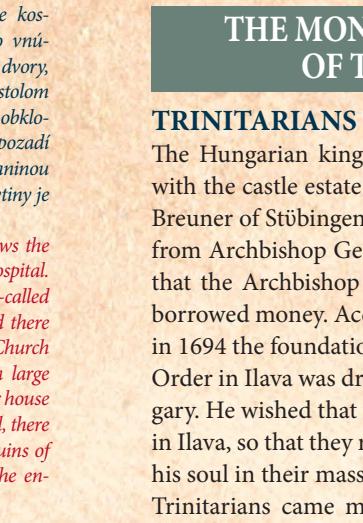
Side altars (1766) have wooden pillar architecture made by a lay brother Hypolit of the Ilava monastery. They are decorated with artistically valuable works of the carving master Anton Millner from Lednica.

On the altar with the image of St. Anne there is also a sculpture of St. Anne and St. Joachim (the parents of the Virgin Mary). On the altar with a replica of the valuable icon of Brno Virgin Mary there are statues of the Trinitarian saints, the founders of the order. The church was consecrated by the Nitra canon, archdeacon and parish priest of Trenčín Adam Györi.



Bronzová krstiteľnica z roku 1650. Ostrožičcovia ju pôvodne darovali ešte staršiemu, dnes už neexistujúcomu farskému kostolu.
Dieľo vynikajúceho kovolejárskeho majstra Baltazára Herolda

A bronze baptismal font from the year 1650. Originally the Ostrožič family donated it to the older parish church, not existing now. It is the work of the excellent metal founder master Balthasar Herold.



Baroková rytina (1739) zobrazuje kostol s kláštorom a nemocnicou. Vo vnútorných nádvoriach sú tzv. rajské dvory, v popredí záhrada a rybník. Za kostolom a kláštorom vidno veľké nádvorie obklopené kaštielom Königseggovcov. V pozadí naznačené Biele Karpaty so zrúcaninou Vŕšatského hradu. V hornej časti rytiny je mariánsky obraz.

The Baroque engraving (1739) shows the church with the monastery and hospital. In the inner patios there are the so-called "Paradise Yards", in the foreground there is a garden and a pond. Behind the Church and the monastery, you can see a large courtyard surrounded by the manor house of the Königseggs. In the background, there are White Carpathians, with the ruins of the Vršatec Castle. At the top of the engraving there is a Marian image.

THE MONASTERY OF THE ORDER OF THE HOLY TRINITY

TRINITARIANS

The Hungarian king Leopold I sold the Ilava Castle together with the castle estate for 80 000 golden coins to count Siegfried Breuner of Stübingen. He borrowed the money for the purchase from Archbishop George Széchényi and some sources mention that the Archbishop got these possessions as a pledge for the borrowed money. According to the last will of George Széchényi in 1694 the foundation deed of the Monastery of the Trinitarian Order in Ilava was drafted, the first one in the Kingdom of Hungary. He wished that the monks - Trinitarians settle in the estate in Ilava, so that they remember him and pray for the salvation of his soul in their masses...

Trinitarians came mostly from Spain and Austria; they were buying Christians from Turkish captivity and helped also as male nurses.

They settled in the Upper Castle. They repaired it and began with the construction of the Baroque church with two towers (1701-1718), the towers (1718-1722), and later added the building of the monastery and the hospital (1753). The monks had a large garden and in the inner patios the so-called "Paradise Yards". The first representative of the Ilava monastery was the father Joseph a Sacramento. In the monastery they also brought up monastic novices and already in 1695 a philosophy course was established there, later a college of philosophy.

In 1783 the monastery was abolished by the sovereign Joseph II. After the departure of Trinitarians, the monastery church served as a parish church.

- 1533 - Nicholas Ostrožič, later other members of the family
- 1685 - Siegfried Christoph Breuner of Stübingen (general, vice-chairman of the Empire's Court Chamber)
- 1694 - Foundation deed of the monastery of the order of St. Trinity

- 1695 - Arrival of Trinitarians to Ilava
Lower Castle - mansion - count Breuner
Upper Castle - order of Trinitarians

- 1701-1718 - Construction of the Baroque church - without towers

- 1718-1722 - The Church complete with towers and facade

- 1718 - After the death of count Breuner the estate was inherited by his sister Maria A. Königsegger, née Breuner, later further descendants

- 1753 - Trinitarians finished the building of the monastery and hospital

- 1783 - Abolition of the monastery after the reforms of the sovereign Joseph II. The buildings of the monastery were bought from The Royal Chamber by the Königsegger family

- 1787 - Joseph II allowed using the former Trinitarian Church as a parish church as it is to this day

- 1855 - Count Gustav Königsegger sold the entire complex of buildings of the Ilava Castle to the Kingdom of Hungary

- 1856 - The state established a provincial prison in Ilava for prisoners with a sentence of more than 10 years. Since then, the Castle serves as a prison

- 1856-1918 - Provincial penitentiary for prisoners with a sentence of more than 10 years

- 1918-1939 - Penitentiary for criminals (male, female)

- 1919 - About 200 civilians and soldiers were imprisoned for their political activity

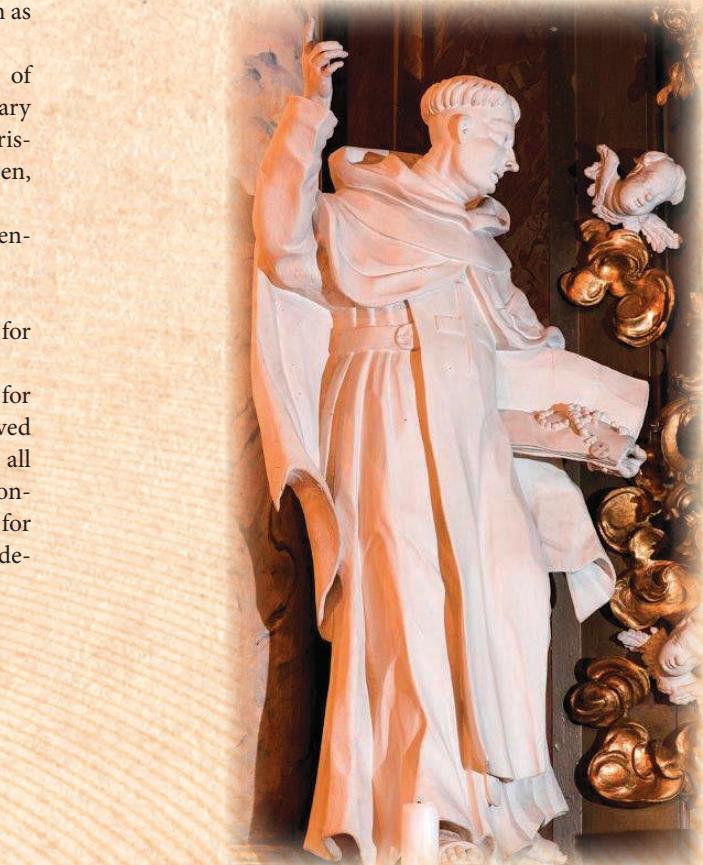
- 1938- 1945 - Comenius Institute – a house of correction for juvenile delinquents in a part of the prison, dissolved in 1944. Detention camp for political prisoners -for all persons causing serious worries, that they will be inconvenient for the Slovak State. Also a temporary centre for different groups of prisoners (Jews, communists) and detention camp for prisoners of war.

RÍMSKOKATOLÍCKY KOSTOL VŠETKÝCH SVÄTÝCH V ILAVE - kostol trinitárov

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS IN ILAVA

- Church of the Trinitarian Order

1718 - 2018



ILAVA CASTLE AND MONASTERY

- 1446 - The first reliable report on Ilava Castle. It mentions its captain Mikulás of Klobušice - the servant of Pongrác of Svätý Mikuláš, then the holder of Ilava

- 1454 - John Hunyadi

- 1460 - Juraj Hatnásky (George of Hatné)

- 1470 - Blaise Magyar - he got the castle with the castle estate from the king Matthias Corvinus

- 1473 - Ilava had two landlords. Blaise Magyar adopted his son in law Paul Kinizsi and gave him half of his possessions

- 1495 - Palatine Stephen Zápolya, later his son John Zápolya

- 1527 - Vladislav Macedonian

