Dublin Castle is one of the most important buildings in Irish history.

From 1204. until 1922. it was the seat of English, and later British rule in Ireland. During that time, it served principally as a residence for the British monarch’s Irish representative, the Viceroy of Ireland, and as a ceremonial and administrative centre. The Castle was originally developed as a medieval fortress under the orders of King John of England. It had four corner towers linked by high curtain walls and was built around a large central enclosure. Constructed on elevated ground once occupied by an earlier Viking settlement, the old Castle stood approximately on the site of the present Upper Castle Yard. It remained largely intact until April 1684, when a major fire caused severe damage to much of the building. Despite the extent of the fire, parts of the medieval and Viking structures survived and can still be explored by visitors today.

Following the fire, a campaign of rebuilding in the late-seventeenth and eighteenth centuries saw the Castle transformed from a medieval bastion into a Georgian palace. The new building included a suite of grand reception rooms known as the State Apartments. These palatial spaces accommodated the Viceroy and were the focus of great state occasions. During the early months of each year, the Viceroy, and occasionally the visiting British monarch, played host to a series of entertainments in the State Apartments. Known as the ‘season’, these festivities included state balls, banquets and regal ceremonies for members of the aristocracy. In the early nineteenth century the Castle was enhanced by the addition of the Chapel Royal in the Lower Castle Yard. This magnificent Gothic Revival structure, bristling with pinnacles on the outside and rich with ornamental features within, provided a place of worship for the viceregal household. It remains one of the architectural highlights of Georgian Dublin today.

Dablinski zamak je jedna od najvažnijih građevina u irskoj istoriji.

Od 1204. do 1922. godine bio je sedište engleske, a kasnije britanske vlasti u Irskoj. Za to vreme služio je uglavnom kao rezidencija irskog predstavnika britanskog monarha, vicekralja Irske, i kao ceremonijalni i administrativni centar. Zamak je prvobitno razvijen kao srednjovekovna tvrđava po naređenju engleskog kralja Džona. Imao je četiri ugaone kule povezane visokim zidovima i bio je izgrađen oko velikog centralnog ograđenog prostora. Izgrađen na uzvišenju koju je nekada zauzimalo ranije vikinško naselje, stari zamak je stajao otprilike na mestu današnjeg Gornjeg dvorišta. Ostao je uglavnom netaknut sve do aprila 1684. godine, kada je veliki požar naneo ozbiljnu štetu velikom delu zgrade. Uprkos obimu požara, delovi srednjovekovnih i vikinških građevina su preživeli i posetioci ih i danas mogu istražiti.

Nakon požara, kampanja obnove kasnog sedamnaestog i osamnaestog veka dovela je do toga da je zamak pretvoren iz srednjovekovnog bastiona u gruzijsku palatu. Nova zgrada je uključivala skup velikih prijemnih soba poznatih kao Državni stanovi. Ovi raskošni prostori su smestili vicekralja i bili su fokus velikih državnih prilika. Tokom prvih meseci svake godine, vicekralj, a povremeno i britanski monarh koji je bio u poseti, bio je domaćin nizu zabava u Državnim apartmanima. Poznate kao 'sezona', ove svečanosti su uključivale državne balove, bankete i kraljevske ceremonije za pripadnike aristokratije. Početkom devetnaestog veka zamak je poboljšan dodavanjem Kraljevske kapele u dvorištu Donjeg zamka. Ova veličanstvena građevina gotičkog preporoda, spolja puna vrhova i bogata ukrasnim elementima iznutra, predstavljala je mesto obožavanja vicekraljevskog domaćinstva. To je i danas jedan od arhitektonskih vrhunaca gruzijskog Dablina.

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