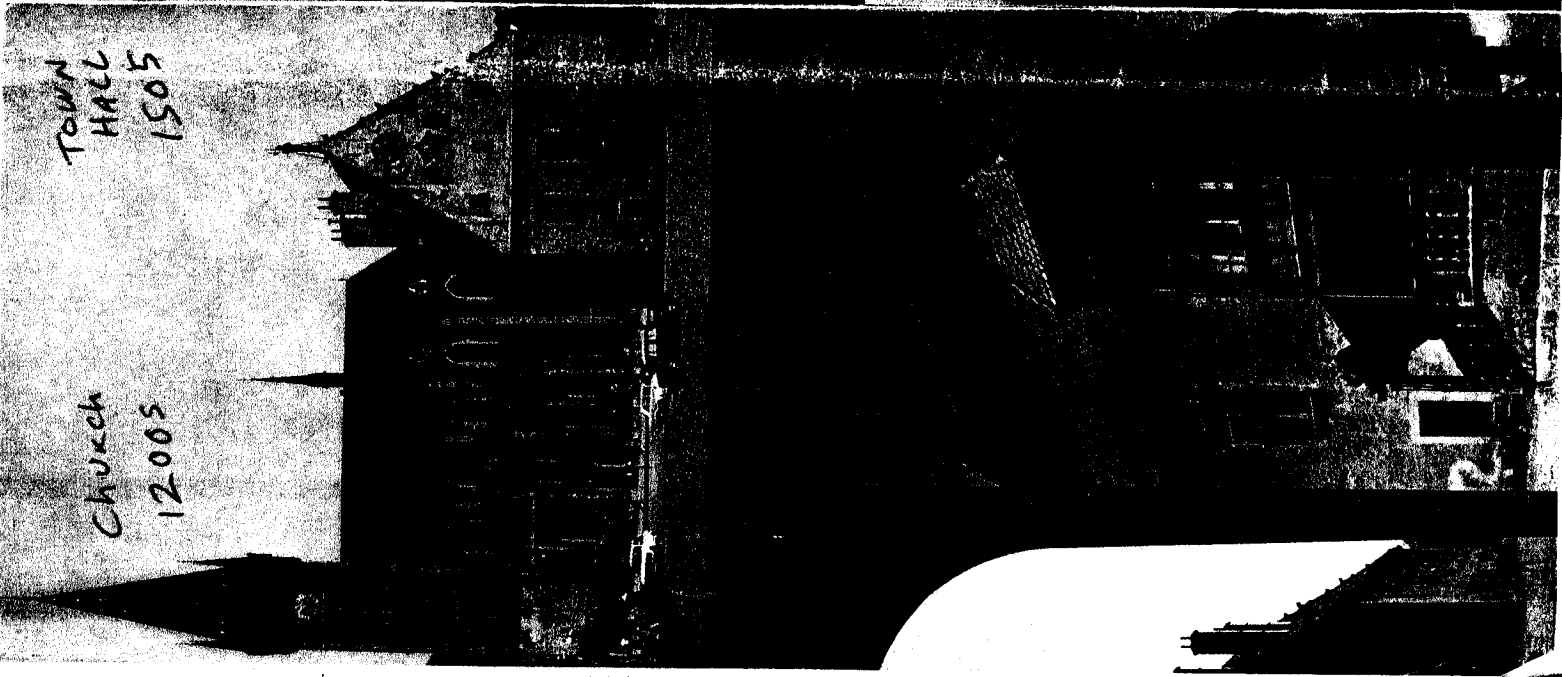
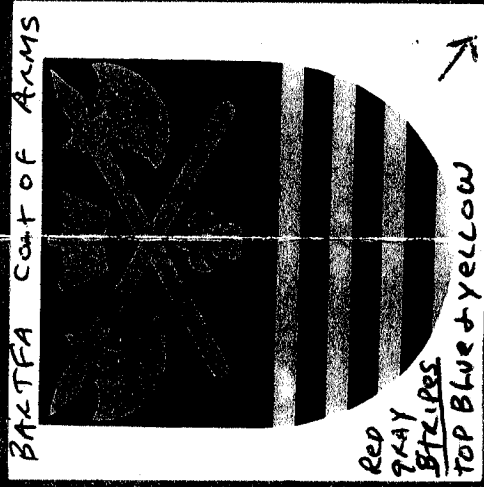
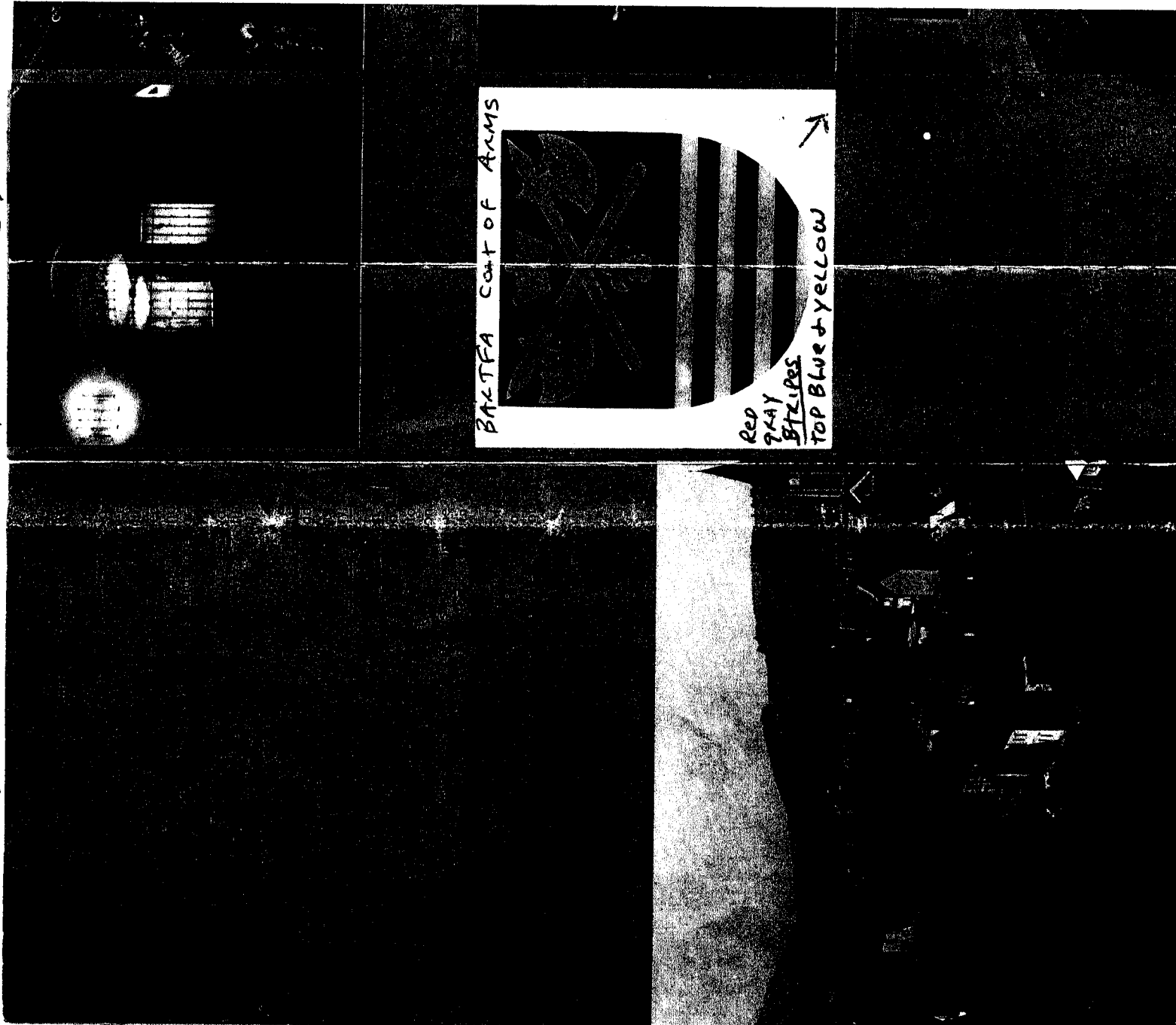


BARTFA (H) = BARDEJON (S) = BARTFELD (G)



TOWN  
HALL  
1505

Church  
12005



BARTFA COAT OF ARMS

Red  
Gray  
Blue  
TOP Blue + Yellow



Recvd  
3/97  
FROM  
SLOVAK  
EMBASSY  
in D.C.

BARTFA (896-1920)



BARDEJOV

City Monument Reservation  
Slovak Institute for Monument Care  
City Edition for Monument Reservation  
City Monument Reservations in Slovakia  
Coat of Arms

- p. 1 Bardejov obtained its town symbol from the king Ladislav in 1453. The coat of arms of Bardejov has an escutcheon divided in two halves. In the blue upper part are two crossed golden halberds. In the upper part is free floating a golden crown, in the lower one a golden lily. The lower half of the escutcheon is filled with a seven time divided red-silver field, which is identical with the state coat of arms from the Arpad era. The carrier of the heraldic figure is an angel with spread wings.

The coat of arms of Bardejov is a typical picture of the creation of the 15. century, where the crossed halberds reflexed the symbol of a border town.

"The life of the city is a steady happening which manifests itself during the centuries in concrete works - ground planes or constructions, giving them its individual character and which gradually become the expression of its soul. These are witnesses of the past on which is also henceforward viewed with respect, once for their historical and emotional price, at some other time, because in some of them is a creative value incarnating the human genius on its highest stage. They belong to the heritage of the human race and these who possess or take care for them, have the responsibility and duty to do all what they can do to hand over this noble heritage for the next centuries undamaged.

Charta of Athens  
thesis 65

Congress on International Modern Architecture  
in Athens 1933

- p. 2 The dens net of the present settled localities in Slovakia has its origin in the medieval age, when the basic for our colonization was formed.

In accordance with this we can speak almost about each of our cities as a historical one and with the full claim for its protection.

The most important among them where already in the year 1950 declared as city monument reservations. Among them with regard to the compact preserved historical urban structure, the extend of the preserved city fortification and the reach art-historical and architectural culture memorials belongs also the historical core of the city Bardejov.

fig. Perspective view of the historical care before the reconstruction

### p. 3 HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE TOWN

In the north-west part of Slovakia on the plain of the right river side of the Topfa-river lies beneath the mountains Lower Beskyds in 227 m altitude above sea level the town Bardejov - center of the region Upper Šariš. The formation of settlement in the wider region was determined by the geographic location on the far reaching trade roads between north and south (Baltic-Black Sea connection). The first traces of the human being sojourn reach to the early paleolithicum (about 20 000 years B.C.). A more continuous settlement of the East-Slovak highlands in the primeval age however was found for the end of the stone age - the Eneolithic (1 900 - 1 800 B.C.). It is represented by a culture group of people from the East-Slovakian barrows with shepherd - agricultural character, what was in connection with the expansion of tribes from Upper Dneestr to the south. The modest source material of prevaillingly material character from the other primeval age eras and early historic era render only a frame picture about the settlement structure of this mountainous area of Eastern-Slovakia. The beginning of the residential agglomeration of the town is perhaps connected with the name of The Slovak Street - Windisch plathea. quoted in the tax lists from the years 1426-1428. According to the analogy of a number of East-Slovakian towns we consider that the street situated north-east from the later fortified town - in the spur between the mouth of Lukavica creek into the Topla river, was identical with the position of the older settlement, which was the core of a prior settlement of this area. The region "terra Bardfa" with a huge territory is quoted the first time in written sources in 1247 in connection with german settlers from Prešov. The settlers occupied the property of the Cistercian Order, which possessed here a monastery and a church with the patronius of St. Egidius.

At the turning of the 13. and 14. century near the older settlement situated on the main communication road, i. e. the origin center of settlement of Bardejov, german guests have settled - the colonists from Silesia. In the year 1320 King Charles Robert granted them large privileges.

In this time the inhabitants of Bardejov were occupied with agriculture, trade and handicraft. In the year 1352 the king granted to Bardejov the right to perform the annual fair on the occasion of the St. Egidius holiday (September 1<sup>st</sup>). In the charter is quoted the new construction of the town Bardejov and the king ordered to fortify it. The year 1355 is in connection with the staetment about the "one thirties-tax" station in Bardejov, but the existence of which we may consider for a much earlier period.

The King Louis I. granted to the town of Bardejov the statute of a royal town with privileges like Budín and Košice. In the charter is already written of a town fortified with walls and towers, and its fundamental ground-plane was formed by a huge rectangular marked place.

The place was concluded in the north by a parochial church of St. Egidius, the erection of which is dated

on the beginning of the 14<sup>th</sup> century. In the second half of the 14. century, but mainly in the 15. century, continued and spreaded also the construction of civic houses even beyond the square.

In the year 1402 granted the King, Siegismund Habsburg the right to store goods imported by Russian and Polish merchants. To the merchants of Bardejov were granted a free movement in the whole territory till Dalmatia and they were freed to pay royal toll.

From the buildings from that era it is necessary to quote the discovery of older architecture on the place of the present town hall. The rectangular building with the dimension of 22 × 22,4 meter, orientated in the direction north-south and dated latest on the beginning of the 15. century, can be with the greatest probability regarded as a functional object of the market.

- p. 4 The 15. century ment for the town the greatest growth for the handicraft but before all for the trading activity, mainly the manufacture of linen and its trading. Already in that time Bardejov was outstriped on the number of handicrafts and guild associations only by Bratislava, Košice and Levoča.

In the town itself arised further dominant buildings. First the monastir and then also the church of the Augustine order. In the neighborhood of the monastir and the town bath was the slaughterhouse, over which the town council from the year 1428 was been gathering until the town hall was erected.

Also the suburbs located on the trade communications were spread. Behind the city walls on the "High Row" was the St. Spirit Hospital and the poorhouse. The find of a potter oven from the beginning of the 15. century on the present Šiancova Street, south east of the historical center, proved the localization of the Potter Street. Bardejov whose economic and bussines prosperity arising from trading and marketing was successively growing, increased during the husitic disturbances the defence ability by completing the fortification system.

In the first half of the 15. century begun the rebuilding of the St. Egidius Church to a three nave church. By this was located a fenced cemetary. Besides the representative buildings the medieval town had a series of purpose objects: mills, wine-taverns, saw-mills, brickyards, whiting arrangement, mangle arrangement, linen stores, town balance, brewery, slaughter-house, prison, etc.

The prevailing civic buildings in the square have its material substance just from 15. century, the era of the greatest economic growth of Bardejov. Characteristic for this era and for this territory was the conclusion of the houses by high gable roofs, from the scuttle of these stucked out into the communication areas wooden discharging arrangements. In the first half of the 15. century was in the city about 500 houses with 3000 inhabitants.

For the agriculture was extraordinary important the year 1455, in which the king certificated the exclusive right for whitening and trading of linen, but to the end of the 15. century the town lost this monopoly and the trade with the linen successively declined.

The economic stagnation did not markedly limit the

building activity in the following 16. century, in which the most brilliant construction was the town hall, erected in the years 1505-1509. The construction activity continued also on the Parochial and Augustine Church. Simultaneously attention was also drawn to the arrangement of the fortification system. On the beginning of the 16. century the city has built also a latin city school, at which worked during the reformation (from 1539) a pupil and supoter of Martin Luther a well known humanist Leonard Stöckel, called also the Teacher of Hungary - praecptor Hungariae. Succesively he reconstructed the school to a significant educational center of north-east Hungary.

The reformation and the humanism has not only raised the national and cultural feeling of the german speaking population, but the Slovak protestants, too. In this spirit Gutgesell's printing plant printed in the year 158: the first book in the "bible" czech language - Luther's catechism.

The antireformation actions of the emperor's army against the Kurucs in the 17. century have deeply hit the happenings of the town.

Fig. Model of the medieval city by the author Milly

- p. 5 The changing victories connected with a steady material and financial support for the individual parties, the plundering of the town and surrounding, as well as the payment of contributions have led finally the former reach town on the margin of misery. The complicated situation was magnified in the year 1710 by the cholera epidemy.

In the year 1711 the St. Egidius Church was definitively returned to the catholics, the Augustine Church with the monastir has taken over the Franciscan Order. The town decimated by war and epidemies was supplemented from the country, by what the Slovak population in Bardejov was strengthened. The town has successively regenerated. In the composition of the population begun to appear also jewish merchants. Their presence was also reflected in the building activity, that is in the construction of an independent urbanistic whole with a synagogue (1773) and ritual bath (19 century).

From the end of the 18. and in the beginning of the 19 century the fortification system of the town was successively liquidated. Before all it was the fortification ditch, the individual allotments of which were selled to private persons for orchards. On the northern side of the city walls it was made a promenade and the city construction begun to expand to the river Topľa. The most important realization in that time was the building of the Lutheran Church (1808). In the years 1821-1822 the original wooden bridges at the Down and West Gate were substituted by bridges from stone. From the beginning of the 19. century the Decoration Society took care for the appearance of the town. The general picture of the town was completed in the years 1863-1869 by the Calvary Areal situated on the hill east of the Lukavica Creek. In the year 1878 seized the town a detrimental fire. In the following construction activity the damaged Parochial Church was renewed in the gothic style. A new roof and an interior equipment