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**UNESCO Region:** EUROPE AND THE NORTH AMERICA

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**SITE NAME:** **Bardejov Town Conservation Reserve**

**DATE OF INSCRIPTION:** 2<sup>nd</sup> December 2000

**STATE PARTY:** SLOVAKIA

**CRITERIA:** C (iii)(iv)

**DECISION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE:**

Criterion (iii):The fortified town of Bardejov provides exceptionally well preserved evidence of the economic and social structure of trading towns in medieval Central Europe.

Criterion (iv):The plan, buildings, and fortifications of Bardejov illustrate the urban complex that developed in Central Europe in the Middle Ages at major points along the great trade routes of the period.

**BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS**

Bardejov is a small but exceptionally complete and well preserved example of a fortified medieval town, which typifies the urbanization of this region. Among other remarkable features, it also contains a small Jewish quarter around a fine 18th-century synagogue.

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**1.b State, Province or Region:** Prešov Region

**1.d Exact location:** 49° 17' N, 21° 16' E

NOMINATION PROJECT TO INCLUDE  
**THE TOWN OF BARDEJOV**  
IN THE UNESCO WORLD CULTURAL  
HERITAGE LIST

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**Bardejov municipality**

**Represented by:**

**Dr. Boris Hanuščák**  
mayor

## DOCUMENTATION LIST

1. Nomination of the Bardejov town conservation reserve for the UNESCO World Cultural and Natural Heritage list: - text part - points 1 - 8  
appendix - maps and plans - point 1, drawings 1 - 8  
photographies - figs. 1 - 62
2. Conclusions of an expert panel on comparative study
3. Slides - figs. 1 - 24
4. Film - Bardejov town conservation reserve (*videocassette*)
5. Film - Exhibits of Šariš Museum (*videocassette*)
6. Law 27/1987 on State Conservation of Monuments
7. Slovak Culture Ministry's regulation no. 21/1987 which executes some provisions of Law 27/1987
8. Rules for managing and handling the town's property (*in Slovak language*)
9. A review of Bardejov's cultural monuments included on the Central list of cultural monuments (*in Slovak language*)
10. Example: Copy of property sheet (*in Slovak language*)
11. Power of attorney to make copies
12. Publication: Slovakia's cultural heritage
13. Publication: Bardejov and surroundings
14. Publication: St. Egidius temple in Bardejov
15. Publication: Icons of Šariš Museum
16. Propagation booklet on Bardejov - 4 pieces

## 1 IDENTIFICATION OF PROPERTY

*1a Country* SLOVAK REPUBLIC  
*1b State, Province, Region* PREŠOV REGION  
*1c Name of Property* BARDEJOV  
TOWN CONSERVATION RESERVE

*1d Exact location on map and indication of geographical coordinates to the nearest second*  
STATE NIVELATION ON THE BUILDING OF A HUMANISTIC GRAMMAR SCHOOL  
IN RADNIČNÉ NÁMESTIE No. 49 49° 17' 36" northern latitude  
21° 16' 45" eastern longitude

*1e Maps and/or plans showing boundary of area proposed for inscription and of any buffer zone*  
*In appendix:*

1. map of Europe showing sites included in the World Cultural Heritage List - Bardejov's nomination for the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage
2. Map of Slovakia showing location of Bardejov town conservation reserve at a scale of 1:1.1 million
3. A 1938 historic map of Bardejov at a scale of 1:2,280
4. Map of Bardejov town conservation reserve - technical-economic map (diminished) at a scale of 1:1,000
5. Conservation plan - Guidelines of monument conservation - broader relationships, Institute of Monument Conservation, Bratislava, 1990 at a scale of 1:5,000
7. Conservation plan - Guidelines of monument conservation showing sites included in the Central list of cultural monuments - Monument Conservation Office in Bratislava, 1990 (diminished) at a scale of 1:1,000
- Territorial plan of Bardejov central town zone, ARKA, Košice, 1992 (diminished) at a scale of 1:1,000
8. Proposal of square restoration (diminished) at a scale of 1:1,250

*1f Area of site proposed for inscription (ha) and proposed buffer zone (ha) if any*

TOTAL AREA OF THE TOWN CONSERVATION RESERVE:	23.6 ha
BUFFER ZONE:	12.83 ha
Total	36.43 ha



## 2 RATIONALE OF NOMINATION

### 2a *Statement of significance*

Slovakia is a country with a dense network of small and medium-sized settlements (2,871 settlements). Their specific origins are roughly between the 13th - 14th centuries AD, a time when the network of settlements on our territory were becoming stabilised. Towns with a clear urban scheme were developed side by side with their layout predetermined by natural conditions. With its large central square, a checkerboard system of streets and an ingenious system of surrounding fortifications the historic core of Bardejov is representative of this urban group. The town's prosperity and its privileged location on a known trade route is reflected in its urban and architectural character, as well as in its many valuable historic and cultural sites from the 15th and 16th centuries. It is this period above all that formed the character, which has been preserved almost intact to the present day.

This preservation of the authentic medieval character of the town was a result of the stagnation of the whole territory that started in the 17th century. This decreased economic activity resulted in an excellent level of preservation of this historical town, as well as its historic urban structure.

Therefore, the level of preservation of historical buildings in an original urban structure ranks Bardejov first in an evaluation of historic settlements in Slovakia on the basis of their preservation and completeness. This town has an unrivalled and unique atmosphere and 'genius loci'. Each house radiates the atmosphere of traditional life. The burglar-proof houses were and still are multifunctional buildings, bringing together housing, trade and manufacturing functions. Each and every house is not only a textbook of architecture with its particular stylistic features, but also a source of knowledge about the life of its inhabitants.

Based on the preservation of sites, Bardejov was amongst the first ten towns in Slovakia to be designated as Town Sanctuaries in 1950.

As one of four sanctuaries with the greatest historic and cultural potential, it was protected by special regulations and supervised by a government representative in the eighties. The renewal and revitalisation were methodically co-ordinated by an expert organisation – the Office for the Preservation of Monuments in Bratislava. The emphasis was on the utmost authenticity and originality.

The basic methodical approach for the renewal of monuments was renewal through reconstruction of the style using traditional materials and uncovering architectural features clearly defining values from an era. This meant numerous medieval and renaissance portals, window linings, vaulting, beam ceilings, wall and exterior paintings and graffiti.

The conceptual aim for restoring the town's spatial structure became the basic approach to regenerating the historic urban structure. The historic roofing was renewed with high roofs crests perpendicular to the house fronts. These had been replaced by utilitarian low roofs of opposite orientation following fires in 1878 and 1902.

The renewal of the historic centre included almost all the buildings of the historic townhouses structure. Simultaneously, the most important buildings of the complex were also reconstructed - monuments that were part of the national cultural heritage – the gothic and early renaissance town hall and St. Egidius Church, both treasure houses of medieval art. Great attention was paid to renewal of the fortifications, which represent the best-preserved defence system in Slovakia.

The Bardejov Town Sanctuary – a historic set of monuments was preserved at a maximum level of historical substance without altering the medieval urban concept. Even at the time of its own regeneration, based on the resolute and dedicated work of local conservationists and under the supervision of the Office for Preservation in Bratislava, it became a model solution for the protection of authenticity and genius loci in other towns.







This approach was appreciated by the award of the European Gold Medal from the UNESCO's Schiller Foundation ICOMOS, the only awarded site in the whole former Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

The historic town of Bardejov is extremely important from the perspective of Slovakia's integration into the central European context. This is the town urbanism - its scheme and stone house architecture with stylistic features of western Latin culture. This culminates in the religious architecture of St. Egidius. Two great European Christian cultures meet here - western and eastern, materialised in architectural and graphic expression.

## **2b Comparative analysis**

This analysis is aimed at comparing the town of Bardejov with other sites already included in the UNESCO list in Central Europe or in Slovakia's neighbours in order to substantiate Bardejov's nomination.

### **Designation of the character of inscription**

-  ANTIQUITY
-  CASTLES, FORTIFICATIONS
-  PALACES, CHATEAUX
-  HISTORIC SETTLEMENTS
-  SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY MONUMENTS
-  HISTORIC MONUMENTS
-  SACRAL ARCHITECTURE
-  CULTURAL LANDSCAPE
-  NATURAL ATTRACTIONS
-  NATURAL MONUMENTS AND PHENOMENA
-  RESERVES
-  HISTORIC GARDENS, GREEN SPACES





GERMANY 272 Hanseatic city of Lübeck, 187 Church at Hildesheim, 623 Mines of Rammelsberg and historic town of Goslar, 535 Old town of Quedlinburg, 532 Palaces and parks of Potsdam and Berlin, 783 Luther memorials in Eisleben and Wittenberg, 729 Bauhaus and its sites in Weimar and Dessau, 3 Aachen cathedral, 292 Cologne cathedral, 288 Castles of Augustusburg and Falkenlust at Brühl, 267 Roman monuments, cathedral and Liebenfrauen-churrch in Trier, 687 Völklingen ironworks, 720 Messel pit fossil site, 169 Würzburg residence, 624 Town of Bamberg, 515 Abbey and Altenmünster of Lorsch, 168 Speyer cathedral, 546 Maulbronn monastery complex, 271 Pilgrimage church of Wies.

CZECH REPUBLIC 616 Historic centre of Prague, 732 Kutná Hora: historic town centre, 690 Žďár nad Sázavou: pilgrimage church of St. John of Nepomuk at Zelená Hora, 617 Historic centre of Český Krumlov, 621 Historic centre of Telč, 763 Lednice-Valtice cultural landscape.

POLAND 30 Historic centre of Warsaw, 31 Auschwitz concentration camp, 564 Old city of Zamosc, 29 Cracow's historic centre, 32 Wieliczka salt mine.

HUNGARY 725 Caves of Aggtelek karst, 401 Hollokö, 758 Millenary Benedictine monastery of Pannonhalma, 400 Budapest: banks of the Danube and Buda castle quarter.

ROMANIA 596 Biertan and its fortified church, 598 Churches of Moldavia, 597 Monastery of Horezu, 588 Danube delta.

SLOVENIA 340 Skocjan caves.

CROATIA 98 Plitvice Lakes national park, 95 Old city of Dubrovnik, 97 Historic complex of Split.

YUGOSLAVIA 389 Studenica monastery, 100 Durmitor national park, 96 Stari Rus, 125 Kotor

BULGARIA 219 Srebarna nature reserve, 45 Rock-hewn churches of Ivanovo, 359 Thracian tomb of Shvestari, 43 Madara rider, 42 Boyana church, 44 Thracian tomb of Kazanlak, 217 Ancient city of Nessebar, 216 Rila monastery, 225 Pirin national park.

MACEDONIA 99 Ohrid region

BELARUS 627/33 Beloveža forest

UKRAINE 527 Kiev: Saint Sophia Cathedral and related monastic buildings.

RUSSIA 545 Kremlin and Red Square, Moscow, 657 Architectural ensemble of the Trinity Segius Lavra in Sergeiev Posad, 634 Church of the Ascension, Kolomenskoye, 644/633 White monuments of Vladimir, Suzdal and Kideksha, 754 Lake Baikal, 765 Volcanoes of Kamchatka.

SWITZERLAND 268 Convent of St. Gall, 267 Old city of Berne, 269 Benedictine Convent of St. John at Müstair.

AUSTRIA 784 Historic centre of Salzburg, 786 Palace and gardens of Schönbrunn.

SLOVAKIA 622 Vlkolinec, 620 Spiš castle, 618 Banská Štiavnica.

## NOMINEE - BARDEJOV TOWN CONSERVATION RESERVE

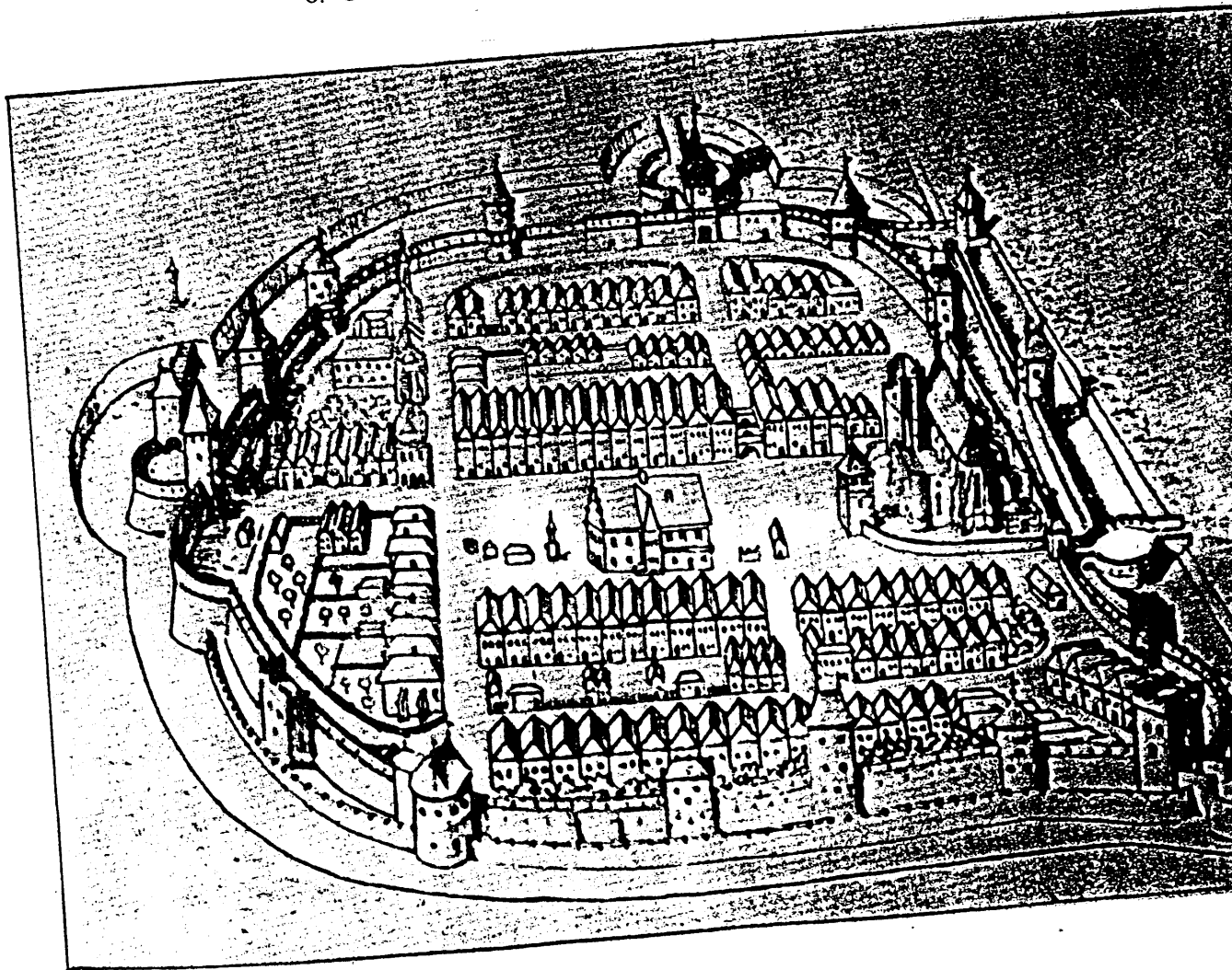
The review of listed sites shows that Bardejov should be compared with those of category 4 (Historic settlements).

*The comparison employs the following criteria:*

1. Foundation of the settlement, first historic references, major changes in town planning,
2. Natural conditions,
3. Historic legal status,
4. Size category of the settlement,
5. Historic business activities
6. Town planning,
7. Major building-styles
8. Ideological importance of the settlement.

*These criteria for the Bardejov town conservation reserve are as follows:*

1. 13th-14th centuries,
2. Lowland at the foot of the Ondava Upland, terrace of the Topľa River, continental climate,
3. Free royal town,
4. Category of 20 - 50,000 residents - medium-sized town, medium-sized historic centre
5. Trade, handicraft, markets, major trade route,
6. Founded - rectangular street pattern, a large square, typized burgher houses,
7. Gothic and Renaissance styles,
8. Génius loci - Gothic town.



Comparison: X - comparable with Bardejov  
 O - incomparable with Bardejov

Country	Registration	Site	Criteria - Characteristics	Comparison
GERMANY	272	Lübeck	1. In 1143 - Middle Ages	X
			2. North German Lowland - seaside temperate climate - Baltic Sea, River Elbe - Lübeck canal	O
			3. Free royal town (Reichsstadt) status in 1226	X
			4. Cat. 500,000-1,000,000 inhabitants - big	O
			5. Commercial - hanseatic - seaport	O
			6. Medieval urbanistic structure, multistorey high-roofed houses, preserved town gate (1474), town symbol	X
			7. Gothic style	X
			8. Queen of hanseatic cities	O
	623	Goslar	1. Founded in 10th C. - Romanesque	O
			2. Lowland, low hills, inland	X
			3. Free royal town (Reichsstadt), regional centre	X
			4. 25,000-50,000 inh. (800 structures in historic centre) - big	O
			5. Silver mining - Rammelsberg, religious centre	O
			6. Medieval town plan, royal	O
			7. Romanesque and Gothic styles	O
535	Quedlinburg	8. Development of science, technology and mining. Ore mining from the Roman times to 1988. Mining museum	O	
		1. In 922 - Middle Ages	O	
		2. Flat, mildly undulating country, approx. 200 m above sea level - River Bode, temperate climate	X	
		3. Royal residence	O	
		4. 20,000-50,000 inh., big historic centre	X	
		5. Administrative, commerce, guilds	X	
		6. Unplanned building of town, walled town, association with a hill castle - Alt Stadt (10th C.) and Neustadt (12th C.) - rectangular street pattern	X	

### **Results of comparison**

The tables suggest that Bardejov is not comparable with any other listed site. Each of these sites is unique, evolving under different time, natural, economic and social conditions. This uniqueness is proved also by the following comparative analysis with another Slovakia's listed site - the town conservation reserve of Banská Štiavnica.



*2b Comparative analysis (including the conservation state of similar properties)*  
**COMPARISON WITH A SIMILAR LOCATION IN SLOVAKIA**

For nomination of the historical centre of Bardejov - **Town Sanctuary** - for entry into the UNESCO list of World Cultural Heritage, a comparison with a previously registered site in Slovakia seems unavoidable. The **Banská Štiavnica Town Sanctuary and surrounding technical monuments** have been registered since 1993.

This comparison is not aimed at proving the greater registration importance of any one of these locations. On the contrary, it tries to emphasise the heterogeneous nature of urban structures and the need for their protection. It gives evidence of cultural maturity and the development of our territory. Each of these locations is specific and unique. The level of integration and preservation of the original material substance is most convincing. Both locations are historically and ideologically important.

## **BANSKÁ ŠTIAVNICA**

The rise and development of Banská Štiavnica was clearly determined by the extremely favourable geological conditions. Not only in Europe but also throughout the world, there have been only a few areas that could surpass this location in terms of the quantity of useful minerals found here in the past.

For this reason there are traces of more than two millenniums of human existence here - from the Kvads, through Slavs and Saxon colonists to Hungarians and other nations. Apart from their share in the encroachment of the surrounding nature resulting from the predominant economic activity of the area, each one of them have left a part of their personality enhanced by the cultural influences that people either formed here or brought from their native countries.

This symbiosis of spiritual heritage from several nations with the material culture and immediate natural exploration from within as well as on the surface gave this area an extremely strong man-made genius loci, a so-called cultural country on a grand scale.

Historical Banská Štiavnica together with the surrounding areas represents a very valuable compact environment of traditional land use.

In typological terms, it represents a town with an extremely steep terrain. The development of the settlement, directly in the centre of mining, created a unique urban area with many architectural and graphic monuments. There were many centuries of continual evolution. Furthermore, Banská Štiavnica has made a globally important contribution to the evolution of science and technology.

## **BARDEJOV**

The favourable natural conditions found in the picturesque Ondava Highlands attracted settlers to the territory of present-day Bardejov. Already by primeval times, people of the east Slovak mounds - Neolithic shepherds and farmers, were crossing the area. A few centuries later there were large trade caravans. In the 9th century, the area belonged to the vast central European Empire of Great Moravia.

Its eastern geographic and strategic location conditioned the formation of a medieval royal town, an important economic, cultural, social and administrative centre of upper Spiš. Following an invitation, German colonists from Silesia settled here at the turn of the 13th and 14th centuries, close to an older Slav settlement. These guests founded their town on a terrace above the River Topľa, on almost flat ground with a generous urban plan. The town was fortified in the second half of the 14th century. Stone fortifications enclosed the area of the historic town, preserved to the present day. The town planning, with its medieval stone architecture, can equal any developed west European towns.

The compactness of the preserved urban structure as well as the number of significant architectural and artistic values and the documentary value of the lifestyle of its

inhabitants require a form of the highest protection and preservation of authenticity of this environment. The purpose of the following analysis is to demonstrate why this location should be included in the UNESCO world heritage list.

## **HISTORICAL CULTURAL VALUES OF THE LOCATIONS**

### **A) NON-MATERIAL VALUES**

#### **BANSKÁ ŠTIAVNICA**

##### *Evolutionary significance*

Banská Štiavnica and its wider surroundings are very rich in the material traces of this area's cultural evolution. These document the continuity of settlement in this territory from pre-historic to the present day. Mineral deposits and mining under difficult terrain conditions gave rise to the growth of a prosperous town with unique architectural and graphic works. The wealth and endeavour for better mining techniques made Banská Štiavnica a worldwide leader in this sphere (science, technology, schools).

#### **BARDEJOV**

##### *Evolutionary significance*

Bardejov and its surroundings are rich in traces of continual settlement from pre-historic to the present day. Unlike Banská Štiavnica, the trigger was the natural conditions favourable for farming, as well as a good transit position. This resulted in the growth of a rich town, which later on stagnated as a result of historic events. However, in material terms, this preserved many monuments from evolution as a result of prosperity and therefore the town maintained its medieval atmosphere to present times.

#### **BANSKÁ ŠTIAVNICA**

##### *Ideological significance*

Despite a decline in the 19th century, the importance of the town is encoded and materialised in its historical cultural monuments. Banská Štiavnica is a treasure house for architectural, scientific and technical monuments. This thriving town was one of the most prominent ones in Europe.

The contribution of local schools and teachers has had worldwide significance. This heritage continues to be the source of inspiration for the preservation of local cultural values and the further development of the town.

#### **BARDEJOV**

##### *Ideological significance*

In ideological terms, the conservation of the authentic and unblemished historic town centre of Bardejov is important as a document of the existence of a highly developed society on our territory in the early Middle Ages. Furthermore, it documents the extent of central European culture and this includes even the most easterly territory in its context. The idea of a positive intersection between two giant European cultures - western and eastern is also significant. It can therefore be considered as having pan-European significance.

#### **BANSKÁ ŠTIAVNICA**

##### *Cultural tradition*

Cultural traditions go hand in hand with cultural growth, determined by economic prosperity. Banská Štiavnica is famous for its ancient educational tradition. By the 13th century there was already a parish school, in the 16th century a town school and Evangelic and Catholic grammar schools.

The foundation of the Mining and Forestry Academy in 1762 was of pan-European significance. Its progressive teaching methods became a model for the Paris School of Technology.

Banská Štiavnica is also very important in terms of the history of Slovak national culture. In the 19th century it was a centre for literary life and the Slovak renaissance. Today, the architectural monuments represent the most important testimony to cultural traditions and links with the surrounding world.

## **BARDEJOV**

### *Cultural tradition*

Economic prosperity in the 16th century enabled cultural development, mainly focused on schools. The existing parish school (archive document from 1434) was under the patronage of the town council. The school achieved an excellent reputation and was sought out by both local and foreign students. Its teacher, Leonard Stockel, received the title "Communis Hungariae Praeceptor" - Teacher of the whole of Hungary. School laws - Leges Scholae Bartphensis (1539 - 1540), as well as Greek lessons meant a historic primacy in Hungary. This confirms its prominent position in spreading humanistic learning.

The initiative to present school theatrical plays was also historically significant. Furthermore, Bardejov was an important musical centre. A printing shop was opened here in 1577, where the first Hungarian translations of Plato's Axioch and Virgil's Aeneid were printed. The large parish library was the first public library in Hungary.

Bardejov played a special role in religious history. The establishment of Confessio Pentapolitana became an example for other Protestant religions. Educational and cultural development ranked Bardejov as amongst the most prominent cultural locations in Hungary.

Similarly as in Banská Štiavnica, the cultural traditions are anchored in the architectural and graphic monuments.

## **BANSKÁ ŠTIAVNICA**

### *Administrative tradition*

Banská Štiavnica was granted royal free town rights. Its significance was enhanced at the end of the 14th century, when it joined the newly established Association of Central Slovak Mining Towns. This offered mining towns considerable political independence. Banská Štiavnica was ruled by its own mining and town laws from the time of Béla IV. It housed the seat of the highest public mining courts and institutions. At the end of the 16th century it became the main seat of the regional council. Between 1892 - 1922 Banská Štiavnica was a municipal district town. The downturn in mining at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries resulted in economic and cultural stagnation for the whole town.

## **BARDEJOV**

### *Administrative tradition*

During the 14th century this royal settlement evolved into a royal town with many freedoms. The town was exempt from taxes and duties; there was a market and the right to organise a fair on the day of St. Egidius. In 1365, the king included capital punishment in the court's rights of the town mayor. The town was equal to the most important and wealthiest towns in Hungary. It could be compared with Budín or Košice. The town kept this position for several centuries.

Following the golden age, decline and stagnation settled in. This was primarily caused through class uprisings at the end of the 17th and beginning of the 18th centuries. A change to the major trade routes dealt another blow to Bardejov. From then on it became just a provincial town.



## **BANSKÁ ŠTIAVNICA**

### *Function - historic-social activities*

Banská Štiavnica is the oldest mining town in Slovakia. The mining activities continued traditions from pre-historic times. Mineral wealth and mining have determined all the town's activities throughout its history. The town's prosperity from high profits brought large-scale construction activities. Striving for still larger profits and the improvement of mining determined the development of science, schools and other cultural areas. All the town's functions and occupations were connected with these basic activities.

## **BARDEJOV**

### *Function - historic-social activities*

From its founding on a trade route connecting the Baltic area with the Black Sea, the town became a centre for trade and crafts. Important town freedoms were the market, storage rights and the free movement of merchants throughout the country. In the 15th century Bardejov was one of the most important Hungarian towns in terms of the number of craft and guild associations. Natural conditions were also favourable for the development of agriculture and related production. The right to bleach and sell cloth was also significant. Hand in hand with the growing wealth of merchants went the need for representative townhouses and other buildings of a social character. This necessitated improvements in construction and technical skills.

The wealthy town did not only concentrate on economic prosperity but also on its cultural base. The importance of the town's schools reached far beyond the region's borders. All historic and social activities were connected with these basic functions.

## **BANSKÁ ŠTIAVNICA**

### *Local topographic terminology*

There are many original topographic names in the territory of Banská Štiavnica, clarifying the development and character of land use and providing a link to landowners. These are proof of the multinational character of the population in this territory.

The names can be clearly read on old maps found in the town archive (especially a collection of maps from the mining area of Banská Štiavnica dating from the 18th century and a cadastral map of the 19th century). Furthermore, they are used and preserved in the oral traditions of the inhabitants (Glanzenberg, Paradajz, Kammerhof, Piargaska gate, Silver street, House of Rubigall, House of Žember, etc.).

## **BARDEJOV**

### *Local topographic terminology*

Many historic topographic names were preserved in Bardejov Sanctuary and its surroundings. These represent proof of the multinational character of population. However, they also clearly define the historic functions and character of the area. Historic denotations are documented in the town archives (Regional Archive in Bardejov) as well as in a cadastral map from the 19th century (River Topľa, Lukavica, Lower Gate, School Bastion, Monastery Bastion, Upper Gate, Barbakan, Executioner's House, Old Blich, Jewish Suburbium, Gantzughof, Weinhaus). Many names are linked with personalities from Bardejov.

## **BANSKÁ ŠTIAVNICA**

### *Historical social structure*

Despite the important economic position of the town as a whole, its inhabitants did not share the same privileges. Except for a few rich mine owners led by the count there were thousands of miners and workers. The ethnic structure consisted of the original Slovak inhabitants and German colonists. The Hungarians extended the ethnic structure in the 17th century. This was due to the influx of the Hungarian aristocracy after the Lower Land was taken by the Turks.

## **BARDEJOV**

### *Historical social structure*

A typical sign of German founded towns on our territory such as Bardejov was the division of the land into identical lots to create equal economic opportunities for every settler. This meant that there were initially no social differences between the colonists.

Social differentiation started during the 15th and 16th centuries. The town mayor and a 12-member town council led the town. There was a leading class of guild masters, merchants and finance guild. The new class consisted of small craftsmen, farmers and waged workers. This situation persisted until the end of feudalism, and even into our century. The ethnic structure is represented by native Slovak inhabitants, German guests who founded the town and Ruthenians from the close surroundings.

## **BANSKÁ ŠTIAVNICA**

### *Genius loci can especially be seen:*

- in the landscape and the characteristic, unique morphology of the terrain,
- in the quality of historic vegetation structures,
- in the symbiosis of the landscape and historical development, which creates a specific and unique environment,
- in the urban, historical ground plan and architectural character of the development,
- in the existence of unique specifics of art and small architecture,
- in the presence of unique technologies, which are an integral part of the historic town - environment and its surroundings,
- in the symbiosis of production and settlement,
- in the unique spiritual values of the town.

## **BARDEJOV**

### *Genius loci can especially be seen:*

- in the landscape and the characteristic picturesque morphology of the terrain,
- in the quality of historical vegetation structures,
- in the symbiosis of landscape and the historical development,
- in the urban, historical ground plan and architectural character of the development,
- in the existence of unique specifics of art and small architecture,
- in the authenticity of the environment and its stable development in the spirit of a - medieval town,
- in the unique spiritual values of the town,
- in the symbiosis of artistic and spiritual values of two cultures, eastern and western.

## **B MATERIAL VALUES**

### *B1 LANDSCAPE*

The living and inanimate nature, terrain relief, linear structures and roads create the landscape framework of an urban structure. Its characteristics are the structure and composition of the natural environment. The most valuable environments are found in protected areas.

## **BANSKÁ ŠTIAVNICA**

Banská Štiavnica is located on an extremely uneven place, both in terms of spatial structure and altitude differences within a relatively small area. This creates a varied terrain relief in the town.

The mounds of the Štiavnické Hills literally enclose the town placed between them, and thus create the structure of the natural environment.

The terrain relief creates a very impressive environment. The structure of the natural environment offers picturesque views of the town from any access point and vice versa. The town forms a beautiful panorama and this co-creates an unrepeatabe atmosphere.

The cultural environment, long ago changed by human hands and minds, creates the framework of the landscape.

The historic cultural values are specific within the natural environment, as parts of them are fixed in the vegetative structures.

Abiotic and biotic land features influenced by man represent noteworthy documents of the historical cultural evolution of the area.

Banská Štiavnica is part of the Štiavnické Hills protected area.

The landscape has been affected by intense mining activity.

Cultural landscape values in terms of the landscape framework are foremost in these aspects:

- in the remarkable terrain morphology, co-created by man (waste piles and their later alteration),
- in the adequate number and maintenance of grassy areas with scrub and woody vegetation,
- in the adequate number of fruit trees (gardens and orchards),
- in the renewal of the forests,
- in a well organised water system both in terms of technology and the environment (lakes and channels for water distribution).

## **BARDEJOV**

There are rare biological factors in terms of the landscape in the district of Bardejov. The Čergov Mountains are a unique mountainous country with Minčol (1157 m) being their highest point. Protected areas include: castle Zborov, Magura, Becherov, Regetov peatbog, Minčol, Livovská Jelašava, which represent an unique phytosociological and floral example of natural and nature community of higher country.

Furthermore, Bardejov is surrounded by an area of copious springs. Together with the woods, this creates the favourable microclimate of Bardejov Spa.

The town of Bardejov was located on a terrace above the confluence of the River Topľa and its tributary - the River Lukavica. It has a very favourable valley location. It is enclosed by gentle grassy and forested hillsides from all the sides. They have been successfully used for farming and pastures since long ago, the forested part for wood exploitation and hunting. The landscape framework is formed through the cultural environment with a traditional form of use.

Abiotic and biotic land features influenced by man represent here the natural evolution based on technology and farming system changes. The later moved from extensive to intensive land use during socialisation. This also partly changed the character of the landscape.

The cultural environment values in the immediate surroundings of Bardejov survive in the following aspects:

- picturesque terrain morphology with relatively few traces of human activity,
- many grassy areas with scrub and compact wood vegetation,
- plenty of orchards on the neighbouring hillsides (Mihal'ov),
- the location of communications in the original corridors with natural development, respecting the terrain morphology.

## **B2 EXTERNAL VIEW OF THE SETTLEMENT**

Evolution of the external view of a settlement focuses on the natural and building features, panoramic views, settlement structure and composition, its dominant parts.

### **B3 INNER TOWN IMAGE**

**Construction and natural features  
on, above and beneath the surface**

**Settlement ground plan**

**Allotment**

**Structure and composition of  
settlement**

**Linear structures and historical  
roads**

**Landmarks**

**Fortification system**

**Public areas, square, streets**

**Settlement development**

**- typological styles**

**Roof landscape**

**Facade of buildings - styles**

**Building interiors**

**Building courtyards**

**Need for communications**

**Small architecture and graphic art**

**Under the settlement, cultural  
layers**

**and underground findings,**

**underground**

**corridors and cellars**

**Natural features - living and  
inanimate**

**natural objects,**

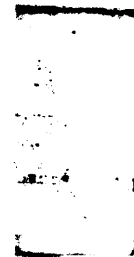
**terrain relief, structure,**

**composition**

**of nature features, orchards,**

**gardens,**

**water bodies**



## **BANSKÁ ŠTIAVNICA**

The settlement's character is adjusted to the landscape as a result of the prominent configuration of the terrain.

The historic centre creates valley conditions for complete dense development. On the other hand, the surrounding hills break up the development, so that in the outskirts it changes to solitary development surrounded by greenery.

Dominant buildings are the Old Castle above Trinity Square and the New Castle on the opposite hillside. This was also used as a watchtower.

The prominent position of these castles and the steepness of the church towers together with the dramatic terrain create an unrepeatable atmosphere and dynamic panoramic views.

Historical roads follow terrain conditions. These are lined by the fine houses of the miners and the palaces belonging to the Mining Academy.

The parish church tower, preserved fortifications and balanced town development are visible from all access routes. The baroque Kalvária has kept its dominant position above the town.

This means that despite the growth of the town, its historical external view can be judged very positively.

For the future, it will be necessary to continue evaluating all construction projects in the light of preservation of view corridors without any impairment. This was the reason for the establishment of a protection zone, which specifies protected view corridors.

The newer school buildings, located in the large parks of the Botanic Garden, also have a special position in terms of the outer view on the city.

The baroque Kalvária together with its decorative greenery offer an imposing view.

The town's external view is enhanced by a natural framework consisting of the Paradajz and Glanzenberg hillsides.

## **BARDEJOV**

The external view of the settlement has changed over the course of the centuries. In the past it was presented as a town enclosed by strong fortifications with many bastions, towers and gates, with low townhouses development (1 - 2 floors) and the high tower of the parish-church.

The fortifications and the low townhouses development have been completely preserved in their original state. New housing and manufacturing units were built in the surrounding area.



## BANSKÁ ŠTIAVNICA

Many preserved miners' houses, the Academy and religious buildings. Houses interconnected with the underground mines

Irregular, following the terrain morphology and historical roads

Irregular, houses oriented broadside to the communication

Picturesque irregular structure of rich architecture placed in the terrain, with dominant castles and churches

The development borders the historic roads and creates an irregular network of streets following the contours of the terrain

Old Castle, New Castle, St. Mary's Church, St. Katherine's Church, the Church of St. Mary the Snowy (closed at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries)

Torso - Piarqská Gate

Undeveloped due to the terrain, apart from Trinity Square there is no larger public area. Even this one is located in a narrow corridor on a hillside

Typological variety of grand patrician buildings

Consists of traditional gable with double-sloping roofs and hip-ends.

The ridges form a continuous line

A wide range of styles, from medieval details to facade changes from the 19th century

Integral spatial structure with many style details and decorations

Buildings were mostly constructed with or without small courtyards and set into the hillsides

Paved with natural stone from local sources

The most dominant feature is Trinity Column in the square. The statues on Kalvária are also important. A lot of graphics are in the interiors of buildings

There is a very interesting underground part of the Town Sanctuary.

The houses were built directly at the entrances to the mines. Especially known is the Kloaka Maxima mine under Trinity Square

The dynamics of the country relief is also characteristic for the town.

Mineral deposits and mining were located directly in the town. The

houses were built at the mine entrances. The surrounding greenery pushes right through the town. There is a loose development of miners' houses on the hillsides. Furthermore, there are plenty of fruit trees and the Botanic Gardens which belong to the Academy are also important

## BARDEJOV

Basic unit – "mashaus" or interconnecting type of townhouse. Important public buildings – town hall and religious buildings

Regular - checkerboard-like with right-angled street network and a large market square

Regular, long and narrow lots, preserved medieval allotment

Fortified town with high-rise development and dominant religious buildings

Town established as a tangent to a trade route. The town network does not follow it but has its own plan

Church of St. Egidius and fortification bastions

Preserved almost intact. Many bastions renewed and opened after conservation work

Dominant position, it has a large original market square lined by houses of important burgesses

Typologically almost identical tri-axial, two-storey townhouses on a gothic allotment, with high roofs, right-angled ridge and facade wall

The houses were given original roofs with right-angled ridge and facade wall after reconstruction

Facade changes from the 18th and 19th centuries with older presentations of gothic and renaissance details. Style reconstruction after conservation work

Integral spatial structure with many style details and decorations preserved

Townhouses on long, narrow lots usually have a longitudinal sequencing consisting of a service area and a long service courtyard

The square is paved with natural stone - cobblestones. Side streets are gradually being renewed

The statue of Roland Knight is important. The statue of St. Florian and a historical well are also in the square. The townhouses are decorated with sgraffito plaster and frescos. Graphic art concentrates mostly in interiors of buildings

There are preserved medieval cellars in many buildings, characterised through their direct connection with the square

A medieval fortified town set directly in nature - it did not require any greenery. More significant changes date back to the 19th and the beginning of 20th centuries, when four lime trees were planted on the square and a row of trees along the development line. Striking flora can be found in the former water moat - used as a relaxation and recreation zone.

## **ASSESSMENT OF PRESERVED PHENOMENA AND VALUES**

Incorporation in a broader context

Preference of value hierarchy

Preserved monumental values

Authenticity and originality phenomenon

Extent of disturbance, building-technical state

Preservation of original functions

Requirements for further use

Availability of data for an exact restoration

- drawings
- photographs
- archive data

Economic possibilities of society

## **BANSKÁ ŠTIAVNICA**

Protection of town conservation reserve and surrounding landscape

Protection of the whole site with a hierarchy of values of major cultural monuments and technical works

Intact urbanism, multitude of monuments and works of fine arts

Preserved

A number of disturbed structures currently under reconstruction

Changes in use, a small proportion of apartment houses:

Uses by the whole society. Tourism opportunities. Reinvigoration by local population is necessary

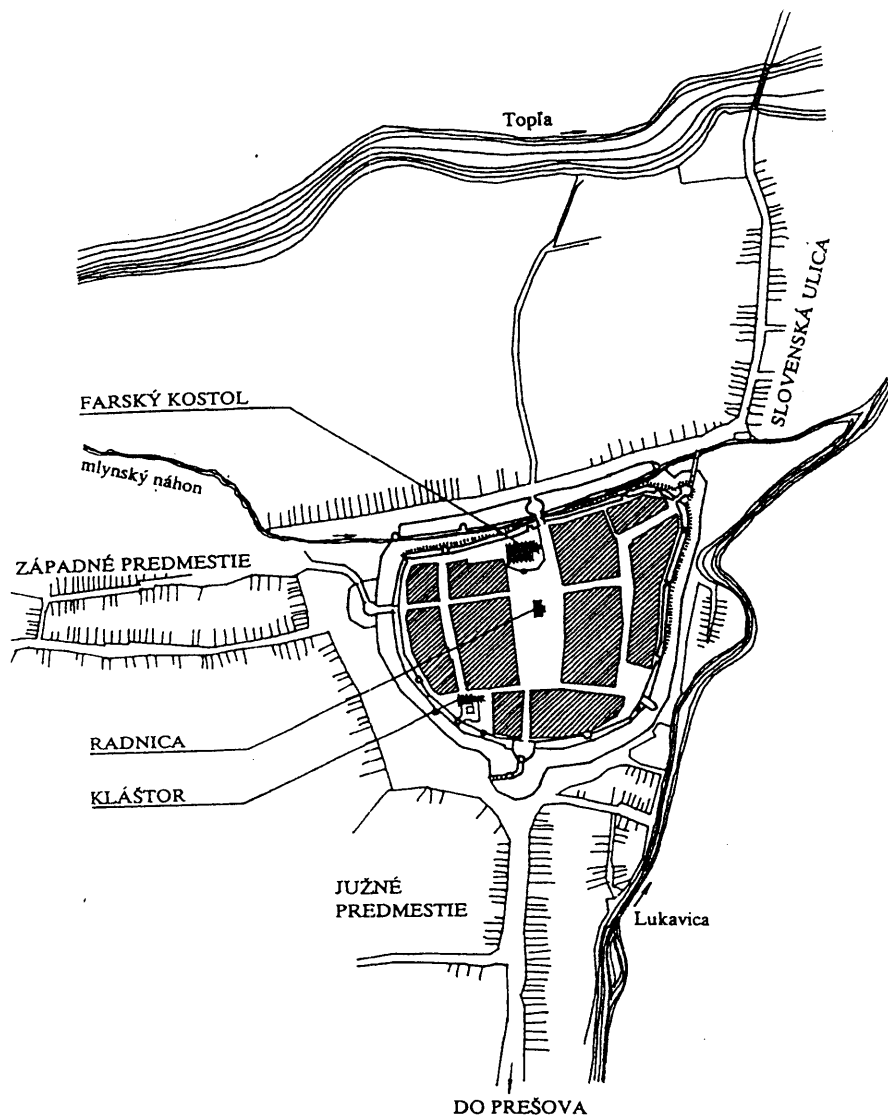
Sufficient data.

Geodetic surveys, researches, restoration proposals

Rich documentation since the mid-19th century

Mining archives

Limited, activation of private sector



## BARDEJOV

Protection of the town conservation reserve and its buffer zone.

Protection of the urbanistic structure as a whole with regard to the value of respective architectural styles

Intact urbanism, a multitude of monuments and works of fine arts

Preserved

The building-technical state of structures is mostly good after restoration

Preservation of original functions, houses are converted to apartment buildings again

Use by the whole society, tourism services and restoration of apartment buildings

Sufficient data

Geodetic survey, researches, restoration proposals

Rich documents since the mid-19th century

District archives in Bardejov

Limited, activation of private sector



## **MOST SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN COMPARED LOCATIONS**

### **BANSKÁ ŠTIAVNICA**

#### ***Settlement ground plan***

It is a town with an irregular ground plan. The development follows the route of historical roads and adjusts to the morphology of the terrain.

The buildings are widely arranged on the routes of the roads. They are mostly placed on hillsides, close to the mine entrances. The only large area of historical development is Trinity Square, also situated on a hillside. The town fully respects terrain conditions.

In the valley part it represents a street network lined by terraced houses. On the hillsides it changes to a loose development.

The town is full of greenery; it is loose and dynamic. It was never firmly enclosed by fortifications and these have not been preserved to present-day times. The town gradually expanded into the valley area, as well as in the direction of Kalvária.

### **BARDEJOV**

#### ***Settlement ground plan***

The historical centre of Bardejov has kept its clear medieval urban scheme and structure on levelled ground.

Right-angled block development on long, narrow lots dictated the basic typology of houses. Tri-axial two-storey townhouses end in a high roof with right-angled ridge and facade wall. The proportions of the developments and their level created a homogeneous structure of standard houses. These surround the original large market square. In its centre there is an important early renaissance cultural monument – the town hall.

The town hall is a block building with significant features of late gothic and early renaissance.

The church of St. Egidius with its dominant tower closes the square.

The side street development is a more modest decoration for the square development. The historic centre is enclosed by an ingenious fortification system preserved to the present day. The former water moat has been converted to a garden.

### **BANSKÁ ŠTIAVNICA**

#### ***Public areas***

There are rather few public areas. The main and biggest one is Trinity Square; another is the area around the town hall. The terrain conditions make even this space quite confined. Most streets have the form of wider sidewalks, except for main access roads, which follow the natural terrain configuration.

### **BARDEJOV**

#### ***Public areas***

Since its establishment, the town has had a generous, longitudinal square, originally the market square, lined by the houses of the most important burgesses and a centrally located town hall. The north side of the square is closed by the dominant building of St. Egidius Church. The square used to be intersected by a main traffic route connecting the lower and upper gates. All the important streets of the historical centre are oriented towards the square. Even today it has kept its central social role, not only in terms of the historical town section, but also of the whole of Bardejov and its integrated villages.

### **BANSKÁ ŠTIAVNICA**

#### ***Roof landscape***

It is mostly formed by double-sloping roofs with gables. In terrace development, the ridges form an unbroken line running parallel with the facades. These roofs are used in continuous areas of the central town. On the hillsides, in the so-called mining settlements, they are used in isolated locations and placed amongst trees.

## **BARDEJOV**

### *Roof landscape*

They display the typical sign of towns with lasting gothic allotment. This is the roofing of long and narrow buildings by high roofs with right-angled ridge and facade wall. This style of roofing was gradually being eradicated in most towns during the course of the end of the last and the beginning of this century. There were many fires and the roofs were the most vulnerable. This situation resulted in a Slovak law requiring a change in roof orientation and the building of special protective walls. The result was flat roofs with utilitarian sheet metal covering. Towns lost the dynamics of their roof landscape and the steepness of separate buildings. The systematic reconstruction of roofs started after the acceptance of the renewal plan for Bardejov in its original spatial relationship. 95% of the square and side streets roofing has already been reconstructed according to original spatial values. This was carried out through archive materials.

## **BANSKÁ ŠTIAVNICA**

### *Fortification system*

The fortification system no longer exists, it was pulled down in the late 19th century. The system is known from historic documents, 17th-18th-century paintings of the town and from partial archeological research. The last spatial remnant of the fortification system is the Piarg Gate. However, the town has never been protected by complete walls, as it relied on rugged terrain instead.

## **BARDEJOV**

### *Fortification system*

The beginning of the construction of the town fortifications is related to Bardejov's urbanistic development in the first half of the 14th century. As a result of its development, the town located near the Hungarian-Polish border become more and more economically and strategically important. Its importance was reflected by improvements in its fortification system. A 1376 letter of privileges by Louis I refers to Bardejov as a fully fortified town.

In the early 15th century under king Sigismund the town had a perfect defence system with a moat. The last stage in the walls improvements was a reconstruction including addition of Renaissance fortification elements. In the 16th century, barbicans were built to protect gateways to the town. Following stabilization of the political situation in the 18th century, the importance of town walls declined. Yet, the almost complete town fortification system has been preserved till the present day.

Systematic conservation of the town fortifications started after World War II when Bardejov was declared a conservation reserve.

## 2c *UTHENTICITY/INTEGRITY*

The Bardejov town conservation reserve nominated for the inclusion in the UNESCO Cultural Heritage List meets the authenticity and integrity criteria thanks to its pristine medieval urbanistic concept in both areal and spatial dimensions. The town's preserved features comprise its streets, a central square, walls, houses erected on historic building lots as well as material, construction and stylistic expressions of respective architectures.

The integrity of its urbanistic structure can be demonstrated not only through the preserved characteristic features but also by comparing historic documents with the current state (see historic maps and town model in appendix).

The originality of the historic structures has been proven by numerous monument researches performed by SURPMO Prague, PUK Bratislava and the Monument Conservation Institute as well as by a number of original architectural elements and decorations preserved in individual architectural styles, notably medieval and Renaissance ones.

Most buildings still have authentic interiors represented by mashouse and/or corridor groundfloors with living quarters on the first floor.

The usage of the buildings has remained essentially unchanged, too. The burghers' houses have retained their business and service functions. Having been used inappropriately for administrative and service purposes after the World War II, the higher floors have by now gradually regained their residential character as the houses have been privatized or denationalized (returned to the original owners). A traditional town way of life is thus coming back to Bardejov.

The town's monuments were restored under the expert supervision of the Monument Conservation Institute using complete and detailed documentation (monument restoration research, pre-design and design documentation). The restoration was based on the following principles:

- the monuments were not relocated,
- the authenticity of spaces, building styles and elements remained unchanged,
- original functions were preserved or restored.

Missing elements and structures were restored by indication reconstruction using a copy, exact knowledge, original materials and technologies.

The unique wall system - town fortifications are being gradually restored or protected by conservation techniques.

## 2d *Nomination criteria*

According to the inclusion guidelines in the category **iii** the Bardejov town conservation reserve falls among "historic centres" which cover exactly the same area of the ancient town which was confined within the walls, i.e. all its area is historic.

The conservation reserve area occupies the historic inner town within the confines of the walls including the area of former moats. To protect this area, a buffer zone has been declared to cover further continual growth of the town (see map).

The conservation reserve comprises a large number of historic structures which, owing to their historic, architectural and artistic values, have been inscribed on the Central list of cultural monuments (CLCM).

Total number of structures in the reserve	178 = 100 %
Of which: included in CLCM	128 = 72 %
nominated for CLCM	3 = 1.6 %

Monument protection according to valid legislation, i.e. the Monument Conservation Act no. 27/87 applies to the whole area of the town conservation reserve and its buffer zone including objects which are not inscribed on CLCM.

To direct all activities in the reserve, the Monument Conservation Institute has issued Principles of monument conservation aimed at maintaining the authenticity and integrity of the set of monuments.

Despite the growth of the town in the past decades, the conservation reserve has retained its links to the surrounding country - a landscape of rolling woods accentuated by the connection of the town conservation reserve with the Calvary. Preserved are also long-distance sights of the town's historic pattern and skyline dominated by the national cultural monument St Egidius Church, notably from the access road from the regional capital of Prešov.

#### ***NOMINATION CRITERIA (according to point 24)***

**a) iii** The urbanistic complex of historic Bardejov is unique from the point of view of integrity and authenticity. It testifies to the existence of an advanced and elaborated medieval town. Its preservation till the present day, utility and extraordinarily impressive environment stress the need to protect the legacy of our forefathers and to preserve it for further generations. The need is even more urgent as many similar sites have been destroyed in wars, or by modern construction and reconstruction of historic towns.

**a) iv** Bardejov's meaningful and generous urbanistic plan since its foundation in the 13th - 14th century attests to an important stage of the European civilization. At that time, the influx of foreign settlers, mainly Germans, gave rise to a large number of towns founded near pre-existing settlements of the original Slovak population. The majority of these towns have retained the original layout of their historic quarters, but none of them can match Bardejov in this respect.

At the same time, Bardejov is a melting pot where western and eastern cultures intermingled. Its urbanistic layout and architectural styles clearly indicate that it lies in the Central European area.

**a) v** The historic town of Bardejov is also an example of the traditional use of the country, i.e. natural conditions of living and nonliving nature. The purposeful urbanistic complex encircled by walls (founded town) was founded near a pre-existing village in favourable morphologic and climatic conditions, at the confluence of the River Topľa and the brook Lukavica near a primaveal trade route from the Black to the Baltic Sea.

Each of the buildings surrounding its grandiose square (trading and market functions) still is an example of a traditional urban-type multipurpose human dwelling. They represent an advanced burghers' culture as well as the people of the numerous nations that lived here and who jointly built and expanded flourishing towns with an advanced urbanistic architecture and fine-art culture as well as with a spiritual legacy to our and next generations.

**b) i** The historic town of Bardejov meets the authenticity criterion also thanks to the workmanship and building materials used in the construction of its buildings.

The complex of buildings has retained its original constructions and details from medieval to Renaissance and to later restorations, mainly those of house fronts in the 19th century.

Building materials used are largely historic with a wealth of unequivocally datable architectural elements (Gothic and Renaissance stone portals and gates, Renaissance vaults and wooden log ceilings, stonemason guild's and master's marks).

Strangely enough, it was just the economic downturn in the region that enabled to preserve undisturbed these unique priceless urbanistic, architectural and fine-art expressions.

Monument restoration and extensive building activity which started in Bardejov in the 1960s were directed by monument-protection authorities in accordance with the Venice

charter in order to preserve the integrity and authenticity of this complex. All changes were based on a complex and detailed documentation of the original structure.

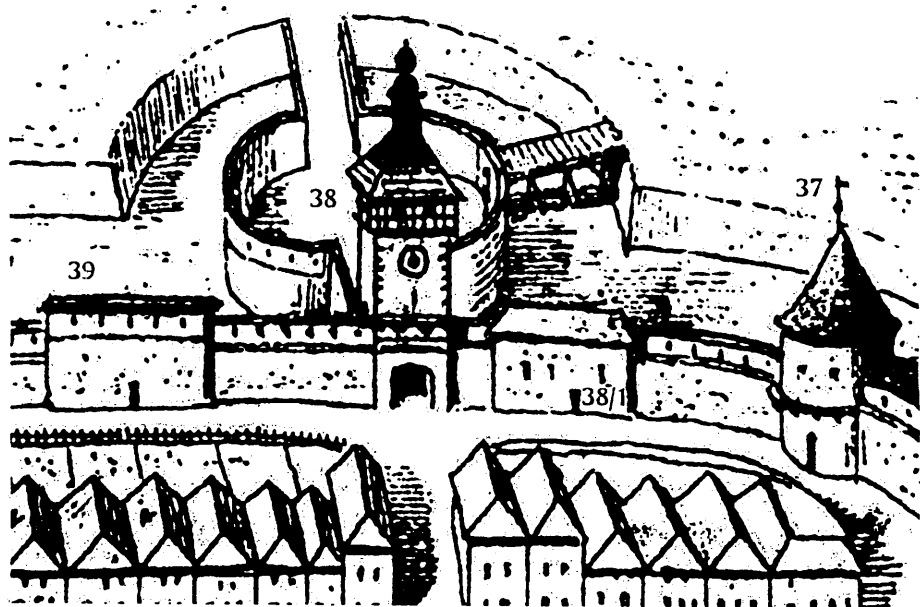
b) ii Bardejov's historic quarter was declared a town conservation reserve in 1950 thereby receiving adequate legal protection of the Law no. 7/1958 and since 1987 of the Law no. 27/1987 on State Monument Protection and related executive regulation no. 21/1987 of the Culture Ministry which executes some provisions of the law.

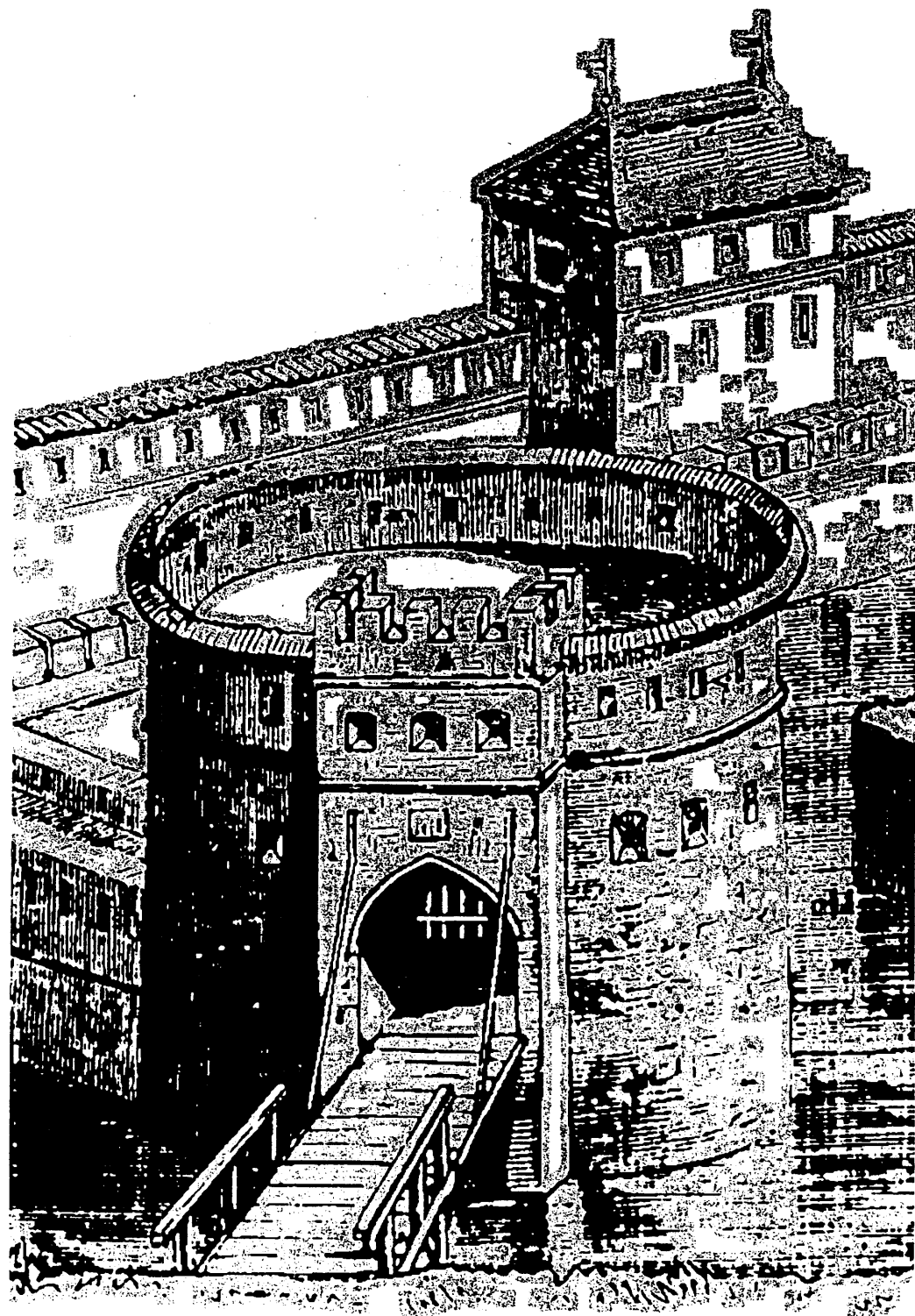
At the same time, Principles of monument conservation in town conservation reserve were drawn up which apply to all activities in the area of the reserve. According to these principles, all preparation and restoration are carried out in accordance with the results of scientific research in order to preserve the authenticity and integrity of the entire area.

As for overall characterization of the site according to the point 27, Bardejov falls in the category **ii - historic towns** which are still occupied and which have naturally evolved and will continue to evolve under the influence of socio-economic and cultural changes.

On the other hand, the unrivalled preservation of Bardejov's historic quarter with its cultural-historic values, i.e. the original town confined within the fortifications, can be maintained on condition that the town's development is properly directed, conservation continues and buildings are used for suitable functions as a natural cultural centre as it was in the past.

Administrative measures aimed at property management are summarized in the Statute of the town of Bardejov issued by the Bardejov municipality according to § 24 section 1 letter c of the Local Government Law no. 369/1990.





### 3 DESCRIPTION - BARDEJOV

#### 3a Description of the property

The proposed area covers the complete area of the historical reservation, as defined by the border of the historical core of the medieval town enclosed by the fortification.

The draft of the reservation declaration defined the border of the Municipal Historical Reservation (MHR) in 1950. It follows the line of the municipal fortification and moats by streets: on the south Šiancova Street going up to the south barbican and its stone bridge and part of Jiráskova Street passing along the whole western border of MHR. In the north it continues with Dlhý rad and in the eastern part within the whole length of the previous moats - Krátky rad.

This defined area, within the urban and architectonic preservation protection setting, has a defined protection area with aimed activities connected with the completion of areas that create continual development to the transfer zone between MHR and the new built-up areas of the town.

The historical core of the town of Bardejov, which today preserves a unique medieval urban composition, is the proposed location for registration in the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage List. The qualities and significance of the specific architectures and their fittings make them one of the most important protected locations in Slovakia.

#### URBANISM AND ARCHITECTURE

Both the internal and external urban picture of Bardejov are the result of long term continuous development. They reflect the historical political and economic situation as well as the development of architectural styles of the town, with stress on the most important periods such as the medieval Gothic structure peaking in symbiosis with the Renaissance outcomes of humanism.

Bardejov was based on an irregular chessboard layout. The basic layout of the town consists of housing blocks divided into a regular street network and continuing with the square. The network is based on three parallel roads, the lightly elongated rectangular square, Kláštorňá Street on the west and Stocklova Street on the east. These streets are significantly larger than the four side streets intersecting them perpendicularly and were originally important for the delivery of supplies. The streets were supplemented: a small street emerging from the inner side around the fortification and a round street on the outer side of the town's fortification system.

The centre of the town consists of an oblong square with an area of 260 x 80 metres, closed on three sides by 46 storey town bourgeois houses built on typical narrow medieval lots and perpendicular to the square. Unusually for this region, only the fourth northern part contains a town landmark - the Gothic parish church of St. Egidius, connected by a shared wall with the historical Renaissance building of the town school. Their compositional counterparts are the gems on the square - the late Gothic - early Renaissance town hall.

The layout of the town of Bardejov as drawn on Gašpar's plan of the town from 1768 remains unchanged to today.

The silhouette of the medieval town has also been preserved - its present shape is characteristic, particularly from the south, north-east and east. The view is the dominant tower of the parish church, preserved until today, the typical gradation in materials from the town's fortification up to the dominant landmark with no significant increase in the height of the neighbouring parts of the core. The pedestrian entrance to the municipal historical reservation through the indicated reconstruction of the north-east barbican is very attractive. The fortification wall on this side, with its many preserved towers, compactly borders the historical urban entity. The best-preserved part of the town is the southern part, which from the access road from Prešov through Rhodyho Street offers an almost untouched view of the panorama of the municipal historical reservation.

## **FORTIFICATION SYSTEM**

The walls of Bardejov's municipal fortification, the best-preserved fortification system in Slovakia, have significantly influenced the urbanity of the historical core.

Construction of the fortification system started in the second half of the 14th century. However, the period of the first decades of the 15th century are significant for its development when great modernisation was carried out and it changed the municipal fortification to the shape that it is preserved in today. The fortification wall was increased and equipped with a walkway gallery with a system of gunports, a paling wall was added and the moat was widened to 24 m and 10 m depth. The security of the entries was increased by the construction of the rectangular pre-gate parts with a drawbridge. New bridges were built, later towers and bastions, in the first half of the 16th century also multiple storey bastions of round, lenticular or horse-shoe shaped layout and earth mounds. At that time the round pre-gates - barbicans were built, representing the pinnacle of the medieval tradition of defensive architecture and at the same time the application of modern trends in the construction of European fortifications.

A study of the fortification system, including archaeological research, has been given more attention since Bardejov was declared a protected MHR in 1950.

The most compact part of the town's fortification is the fortification line on the eastern side - the five-storey Thick bastion built in the 15th century as a paling bastion for cannons and modified in the 16th and 17th centuries. Among others, the Thick bastion was the most efficient and most progressive element in the defensive system of the town. The line consists of the five-storey Great bastion in the north with a semicircular layout and the three-storey Red bastion strengthening the defences at the Lower Gate. Leonard Glatz, the then mayor, ordered the painting of an Old Hungarian crest on the outer wall of this gate in 1597.

The Lower Gate at the north-eastern break in the fortification, originally a tower gate from the 14th century, was supplemented in the third decade of the 15th century by a rectangular pre-gate with drawbridge, and again in the 16th century with a barbican.

The fortification line is defined by the ground contours and the medieval Rectangular Bastion open to town, which together with the Renaissance Bastion (originally also a Gothic bastion) protects the access to the Lower Gate. It was given its name from the Renaissance attica and sgraffito decoration realised in 1582 by the Pele brothers of Lugano. The row is concluded by the three-storey Archive Bastion with its semicircular layout situated in the front line of the fortification wall on the location of the former mill race and the rest of a polygonal bastion built on the location of a former rectangular Gothic bastion.

On the western side of the fortification line stands the Salt House, built from the fortification walls at the beginning of the 16th century. Beyond the area where the Wallova gate was located, the line continues with the so-called School Bastion, featuring four stories and a lenticular layout.

The southern line of the fortification towards the Upper Gate completes the three-storey late Gothic Cloister Bastion with circular layout. This was modified in 1541 in a Renaissance style at the same time as the reconstruction of the Augustine monastery, where a smaller squared bastion was also built. The last in this line is the four-storey Dust bastion with a saddle formed late gothic portal, originally leading to the gallery of the fortification wall. Its purpose was to strengthen the Upper Gate, built on the site of the castle that protected the medieval station for paying the thirtieth part. The Upper Gate had a barbican and wooden bridge, which was replaced by a five-arched stone bridge in 1770.



## **ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES**

The cadastre of the town and the nearby surroundings contain no archaeological places or findings registered in the Central List of cultural monument. This shows the present situation in archaeological research in this region. The possibilities for more detailed research are confirmed by several registered archaeological finds and sites, discovered in the area of MHR during restoration work (town hall, fortification system, area of the parish Church of St. Egidius).

Prior archaeological findings from earlier periods do not add to our knowledge about the pre-urban settlement. Evidently, the Cistercian monastery is not located on the site of the present St. Egidius Church. The existence of a pre-location settlement and its identification in the area of Slovak Street (Windisch plathea) north of the fortified town is also not archeologically confirmed, though it is mentioned in written records from the beginning of the 15th century. From this point of view, the area of St. Egidius Church is very important. The latest archaeological research there discovered stone objects from the 14th century, buried objects dating probably from the end of the 13th century and evidence showing new views on the formation of the town as well as the specific urban development of the square. Research work in the area of archaeology continues with the aim of learning about urban development in the early period.

## **RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS**

### **The Roman-Catholic parish Church of St. Egidius, National cultural monument**

Originally a three-aisled basilica with polygonal sanctuary, sacristy and inserted tower, established in the second half of the 14th century on the site of an older cathedral (indirectly referenced in a document from 1247), completed in the 15th and 16th century by domestic and foreign constructors - from Bardejov, Prešov, Bavarian Anspach, and modified in the Renaissance style by the masters from Swiss Lugano. After an earthquake in 1878 it was restored in 1879 - 1896 according to a project by the architect I. Steindl together with the renewal of the Cathedral of St. Elisabeth in Košice.

The interior of St. Egidius Church and its fittings, mainly the collection of 11 wooden winged altars from the 15 and 16th centuries, is among the most precious Gothic interiors in central Europe. The oldest preserved sculpture in the church dates from the second half of the 14th century (sculptures from the so-called Small Altar of the Virgin Mary).

The most unique of these works is the Nativity altar from 1480 - 1490 and a set of wooden sculptures on the wing altar of St. Barbara showing the Holy Blessing Seat, which represented Slovak Gothic art in the 1957 Paris exhibition.

From stone works it is necessary to mention the pastoforium monument of 1465 by the famous Košice Master Štefan and the limestone Pieta created in 1430 - 1440 in the spirit of the Czech "beautiful style" (krásny sloh), later inserted in a division in the wooden winged altar of the Seven Pains Virgin Mary from the end of the 15th century. The original fitting of the church from the 14th century is represented by a stone Baptist place decorated with a figural relief, which in 1937 represented Slovakia together with medieval sculpture of St. Egidius from the original main altar of 1466 at the Prague Exhibition of Historic Art in Slovakia.

The interiors of the churches contain many exceptionally precious, carved Gothic and Renaissance stallums and pews, as well as many stone memorial tablets of important Bardejov citizens, mainly from the 17th century, who donated many gifts to preserve and increase the precious interior of the church.

### **Monastery Church of St. John the Baptist and Franciscan monastery**

The church was built by the Augustines around 1380. The monastery buildings were built in several periods along with the rebuilding of the church. Part of the present monastery was built in 1427 - 1428 and around 1430 the street around the monastery was

named Kláštorňá Street. The monastery originally contained a wheat house and administrative buildings. The area was completed in 1481 - 1490. Fire destroyed the monastery complex in 1534 and the Augustines were expelled from the town. In 1548 - 1686 the monastery was used as the municipal granary. In the second half of the 17th century during the Reformation the monastery was repaired and enlarged and only in 1686 was it used again - by Protestants. As part of the Catholic revival process the church and monastery were taken by the Franciscans who, in 1759, again vaulted the church aisle damaged by an earthquake in 1725. The monastery complex was also repaired in the 19th and 20th centuries.

#### **Protestant church**

Classical, tolerant, built in 1798 - 1808 after the removal of the municipal walls in the northern part of the town.

#### **Orthodox Church**

Eclectic, built in the western area beyond the town walls in the area of previous moat.

### ***FUNCTIONAL BUILDINGS:***

#### **Town hall**

The town hall was built in 1505 - 1509 as the first building in Slovakia with Renaissance stone moulding. The change in style during construction in 1508 is probably connected with the Italian stone maker Alexius, who on the order of the town council made the so-called Italian windows, bow window and stone portals for the new town hall. The town hall was completed in a late Gothic style by Prešov Master Ján in 1509. The author of the decorative painting was Bardejov Master Theofil Stancel. The town hall was later reconstructed several times (1641, end of the 18th century, 19th century). This extraordinary monument was reconstructed after a fire in 1902 according to plans by the architect Otto Sztchl (1904 - 1905) and the Museum of the Šariš region was established in its premises. The object also took this function after the final renewal and restoration of the precious moulding in the eighties and nineties. In addition it serves for the presentation of the most valuable art works from the collections of the Šariš Museum.

The museum houses an exhibition entitled the Free Royal Town, offering the history of the town from the 13th to 19th century. The architecture of the town hall represents the most important exhibit. Fragments of the original decoration and fittings are an organic part of the exhibition.

The rich collections and funds of the museum contain documents on the administration of the town, Gothic altars, sculptures and table paintings, memorials, and the precious heritage of book culture of Bardejov.

From the original decoration of the town hall there is, in particular, the original stone sculpture of knight Roland dating from the beginning of the 16th century, made by Master Ján from Prešov, and remaining until today in torso. There is also another original of Roland in the exhibition - a wooden copper-covered statue, made by Jonáš Elzer in 1641.

The exhibition in the town hall presents an important set of sculpture and table paintings from the Gothic and early Renaissance period. Some of these exhibits have been shown in various places in Slovakia and abroad (Prague, Sofia, Brussels, Paris, Nice, Karlsruhe).

A unique piece of art in the exhibition is a chamber work by Master Paul from Levoča - Malá Kalvária (1520) which was originally part of the interior decoration of St. Egidius Church.

There are a set of 13 wooden multicoloured memorials from the 17th century - typical features are the late gothic elements in the paintings and mannerism in the architecture, the combining of names in German and Latin languages and in particular the use of the so-called Saxon type of memorial with the donator(s) portrait outside the main picture. Above

all, Bardejov's memorials are a precious historical document on social and religious life in the town during the 17th century.

The main part of the exhibition is the session room with its wooden cassette ceiling, dating from the time of construction of the room. On its north part are the remains of a beautiful restored wall painting, The Last Judgement (Posledný súd) by a Bardejov painter, Theofil Stanzel. There is also an original sealing stick from 1453 and precious Venetian glasses from the beginning of the 16th century.

The town hall is an extraordinary work of national importance, presenting the direct spiritual and art relations of the most progressive European thinking of those times in a region where Christian culture from the east and west came together on an ethnical basis.

Exhibition - Icons of Eastern Slovakia

The **Šariš museum** has established an independent collection of icons from Slovakia in premises no. 27 of the square. Among the most precious items are icons from the 16th century, a rich collection of folklore icons from the 17th century, and an excellent Baroque wall of icons from the 18th century.

#### **Humanistic grammar school**

An indivisible part of the historical civic facilities of Bardejov. It is a late gothic building from 1508, standing on the site of a medieval town school mentioned with the name of a teacher in 1435, and modified in the Renaissance style in 1612. The building was modified in the classical style in 1841, reconstructed at the end of the 19th century. In 1950 - 1958 it underwent a style reconstruction as part of the historical restoration, with renewal of the frontage of the original Renaissance sgraffito and picture of the Virgin Mary from the end of the 18th century.

#### **Building of the Roman Catholic rectory**

A classical rectory was built in 1837 on an original medieval lot and respecting the building line of other houses on the square using a medieval building style. A completely separate Renaissance building called the Old Rectory dating from the 17th century stands in the courtyard of the rectory.

#### **Municipal wine house (the so-called Weinhaus)**

The wine house had already been purposely built by the first third of the 15th century. It underwent substantial reconstruction and another construction in the eighth decade of the 15th century and Renaissance changes at the beginning of the second half of the 16th century, when it was given a richly profiled Renaissance stone decoration like the windows of the town hall - probably in the workshop of Master Alexius. In the core it preserved until today the medieval disposal base. Originally, it was used for the storage and sale of wine from the town's vineyards and the Tokai wine region.

### ***BOURGEOIS ARCHITECTURE***

Despite several fires that influenced the radical renewal of the buildings, mainly in the 16 and 17th centuries, the town retained its original medieval urban structure and the main part of the medieval housing - mainly in the square but also in Stocklova and Kláštorňa Streets. Previous research on this architecture unambiguously showed the compact preservation of mainly "mashaus" type houses from the 14th century with dominant craftsmen - tradesmen activities. The houses were changed to two part houses with a passage, mainly in the second half of the 15th century. After fires in the 16th century they were again changed, with minimal construction modifications and without changes to the original layout of the floors.

Renaissance amendments to the buildings consisted mainly of replacing the burnt roofs with vaults. In addition, the objects were enriched at that time with stone mouldings or

colour modifications to their facades and the completion or enlargement of the administrative courtyard areas.

Recent, mainly in the 18 - 20th centuries, constructional changes were connected with increasing the house's residential function and decreasing its economic function. The facades were also changed but the older painted images are still hidden under the newer layers.

The last more radical change in the town occurred after a fire in 1878 when the roofs were radically changed and replaced by saddle roofs with hip ends or provisory gable roofing. These were removed and replaced by the original roofing in the post war period during restoration of the square. The present shapes of the roofs are not romantic memories from the medieval town but their harmonisation with preserved disposition and historical frontage.

Bardejov is a vivid historical town with the change in styles demonstrating its prosperity and decay without eradicating the previous period. Each subsequent period of bourgeois architecture has respected the values of the previous period. This is also why so many stone architectonic elements on the frontages and interiors have been found. Many of them, mainly those produced in the 16th century, document some continuity in the creation of north Italian renaissance stonemasons continuing the works of Master Alexius, which is also seen in perfect stone works in our country - an unusual type of a decoration.

Regarding the influence of the ethnic groups that lived and have lived close to each other for some centuries, the developments in the shapes of bourgeois houses can be valued from different viewpoints. The Bardejov bourgeois house within the city walls was based on a model brought by German - Silesian colonists at the beginning of the 13th century. Later, as a result of direct contact with the spiritual and cultural heritage of western Europe, it adopted all that was positive brought by the modern period of those times. The latest but insufficient results of archaeological research show the influence of the surrounding Slovak and later Ruthenian population in the Bardejov wooden folklore house. This is mainly seen in larger construction bindings, carpentry joints, and roof proportions. Many traditional construction techniques dating from the time of the construction of the three-space wooden house of the 13th century remained in traditional building until the 20th century. These types of houses were frequently found in large numbers in the walls of neighbouring streets, but more often in the large suburbs, and in the seventies and eighties in Dlhý rad, Krátky rad, Slovak Street. They were gradually removed or replaced by stone houses, often keeping the horizontal division of the previous wooden houses. They can be seen between the fortification walls and the suburbs in Prešovská Street and Hrnčiarska Street. Bourgeois multi-storey houses were built in Bardejov using timber techniques, as witnessed by written documents from the 15th century. The tradition of constructing three-space lodge houses is connected with the family lodges of the aristocracy in Slovak settlements, which some time after the 13th century became part of the folklore and then part of town housing architecture.

The common type of house in Slovakia is derived from this, with a working kitchen situated in the central part of the building, later with stairs to the floors and the storage rooms converted to habitable rooms by rebuilding. This type of a house was typical in Bardejov, mainly in the neighbouring streets - Stocklova, Rhodyho and Kláštorňá Streets. After the fire in 1878 and in connection with changes to the roofs, these rooms were not reconstructed but remained part of the attic.

### *JEWISH SUBURBS*

The influence of the ethnic Jewish group is not seen in the housing architecture of Bardejov because the development of the houses in the square and suburbs had already been completed after their return at the end of the 18th century.

Only the Jewish suburb has characteristic features, which have rarely remained as a complex of buildings in our territory. It consists of a set of spas, praying places, with a

central Large Synagogue dating from 1725 - 1747, actually 100 years earlier than the so-called Jewish emancipation started in the Austro-Hungarian Empire. The complex also includes ritual spas (mikve), an expansion tower, a boiler, a kosher slaughterhouse, and a meeting building - Beth Hamidrash serving as a new school.

The Jewish spas and praying places in Bardejov are one of the last preserved units in Slovakia. Its importance is witnessed also by the size of the area and its connection to the surrounding ground floor houses - in the past probably shops which altogether created the Bardejov suburb (similarly to analogies in 1/4vov and Halič, probably in Malopo3/4sko), built according to Talmud rules in the centre of the housing and commercial buildings. There are many tombstones from the Renaissance, Baroque and Classical period preserved in the previous Jewish cemetery.

Only a few of our towns have preserved the same amount of authenticity as Bardejov. This is possibly due to the humanistic traditions and the principle of equality for citizens surviving from medieval times in the method of ownership of building lots.

Of no less importance is preserving the integrity of the historical urban complex and the many precious historical documents in the collections of the museums.

The town of Bardejov is situated in beautiful natural scenery with a large number of small country estates with a traditional culture. The wooden religious buildings, declared as National Cultural Monuments, are exceptional. There is also the well-known Bardejov Spa with mineral springs documented in annals dating from 1247. These were one of the best-equipped spas in Austro-Hungary. This is shown by the frequent visits of the royal court of Habsburg family and their guests.

### 3b HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT

Bardejov is situated on a floodplain terrace of the River Topľa, in the north-eastern part of Slovakia, lying between the hills of the Nízke Beskydy. The centre of the town lies at a height of 277 m above sea level.

The historic centre of the town of Bardejov started to develop on the right non-flooding bank of the River Topľa, surrounded by the Šibská voda stream on its eastern flank. The oldest remnants of human presence were found on higher levels, close to the town centre a stone chipping industry from the Gravettian culture around the last period of the ice age and the end of Würm Glacial Age (approx. 20,000 BC). These findings from the south part of the town show that the Carpathian passes were used for the transfers of particular hunting groups from Malopoľsko to northeastern Slovakia at the end of Paleolithic Age.

Inhabitation during the Eneolithic period is documented in the form of both old and new findings from burial mounds dating from the second half of the 3rd millennium BC. These were part of a shepherd-epishnur cultural complex intervening apart from north-east Slovakia also in the south-eastern part of Malopoľsko and the adjoining part of western Ukraine. These findings come from the western area of the present town and from various parts of the district.

The most recent information on the inhabitation of Bardejov and its surroundings in the late and middle Bronze Ages were provided by finds directly in the area of the walled town - in the park next to St. Egidius Church, at the north fortification (the so-called 'little fort'), and at the cuboid fortification close to the north-eastern barbican in levels damaged by medieval activities. These findings represent the first documents on the earliest inhabitation of the terrace, which by the end of 12th century had become the seat of a medieval town. Small settlements from the early Bronze Age were also found in the close surroundings of Bardejov.

Inhabitation of the town in Hallstatt and La Tene times has not yet been documented. However, as a result of finds in the area of the central part of the River Topľa as well as research on a documented fortified settlement of the Gava culture above the town of Nižný Tvarožec, a similar settlement in Bardejov cannot be excluded.

The fairly intense inhabitation of the area of Bardejov during Roman times was confirmed by the find of a silver Denar of Roman Caesar Antonio Pio (138 - 161) in Kalvária and the finding of open settlements on the left bank of the River Topľa, west and north-east of the town.

There are no finds from the period of the migration of nations and the early Slav period in the area of the town. There is no direct proof of early medieval inhabitation of the town. However, there are preliminary findings in the eastern part of the surroundings of Bardejov.

An agricultural settlement on the territory of the present town in the foothills of the eastern Carpathians beyond the Old Hungarian barriers in the border area probably started to develop in the 12th century. Geographical factors probably played a substantive role in its location in the valley of the River Topľa. In particular, the Ondava hills together with the western part of the Laborec hills created excellent conditions for crossing the Carpathians, and from the 13th century they significantly influenced the route of commercial travel from the Tisa valley to the Baltic region. One of the main routes of the 'Tisa road' is mentioned as a royal road in a defining document by the Bardejov Cistercians from 1247.

Bardejov emerged from the darkness of the past in 1241, when the oldest direct written document currently preserved was written regarding events in the Old Hungarian kingdom of that time. The prince, Daniel of Halicz, asked King Bella IV. to marry the king's daughter to his son to strengthen his position in the Halicz region and his connection to Old Hungary. This was not successful because in the spring of 1241 the Tartars invaded Old Hungary. Prince Daniel decided to return home. His journey to Old Hungary and his

return through Bardejov was recorded by an unknown chronicler, the author of the Ipatijev annals. The content of this message proves that Bardejov existed a long time before 1241, since it was an important village on the road from north-eastern Old Hungary to Poland and the Halicz region.

In the Ipatijev annals the name of the town of Bardejov is written in a modified Russian form of the original Slovak name, Bardujev. The name Bardejov was used in Poland - confirmed by several documents of Polish origin published from the 14th century. The basis for the name, which was undoubtedly of Slovak origin, was the name Bardej, Bardij, or a shortened form of the name Bartolomej. In Old Hungarian documents, the town of Bardejov is mentioned from the 13th century regularly in Hungarian forms of the original Slovak name Barthfa, Bardfa, occasionally Bardolua, or in a German form, Bardfeld.

The geographical location of Bardejov close to a national road, its old name, and settlement development in the first half of 13th century show that this settlement existed before the 13th century, or even before the 11<sup>th</sup> century. It was the oldest seat in the area and was one of the oldest in the upper part of the Topľa valley. It was undoubtedly situated in the area of the later Bardejov suburb, a street which is mentioned in Bardejov documents from the 15th century named Wyndisch plathea - today called Slovak Street, situated north-east of the later fortified town on the edge of the confluence of the Rivers Lukavica and Topľa.

From the 11th century till the beginning of the 13th century Bardejov belonged to the kings of Old Hungary. Possibly King Ondrej II or Bella IV gave the town as a gift to the Cistercian monks, who arrived at the beginning of the 13th century from the Polish town of Koprzywnica. They owned Bardejov in 1247. Shortly before Germans from Prešov had settled in Bardejov and the close surroundings. The monks protested to the king about the German's attempts to seize this property and King Bella IV acknowledged them in 1247 with their right to the ownership of Bardejov and also the property in the valley of the Rivers Sekčov and Delňa. However, the presence of the Cistercians did not last very long and they left for unknown reasons. A document from 1247 states that there was a Cistercian monastery in Bardejov at that time and St. Egidius Church was there even earlier. The priests Ján and Henrich were active in the church during the third decade of the 14th century.

One of main routes of the Tisa road went through Bardejov from Prešov and the valley of the River Sekčov to the north through Bardejov to Poland and back. It met another important route of the - Tisa road - in Bardejov, going through the Topľa valley. Close to the Kurovské sedlo col, at the village of Frička, it passed through the Old Hungarian - Polish border, the Beskydský priesmyk pass, and continued to the Polish town of Gribów with its customs post and through Czchów to Krakow. This connection with Gribów was very important for the people of Bardejov and in the 15th century it positively influenced the intensity of commercial contacts with Polish border towns. Bardejov became the oldest town in the Šariš region, allowing contacts within the border area between Old Hungary, Poland and Russia. It was the place on the 'Tisa road' for collecting customs duties and replenishing supplies for travellers. The inhabitants of Bardejov offered traders information on the situation on the roads, transportation means, guides, and if necessary also armed protection for crossing the Carpathian range.

The Zásek (barrier) - a gate constructed on the initiative of an Old Hungarian king was named the Bardejov gate in the 13th century, even though it was situated 20 km south of Bardejov. This indirectly but truly declares that Bardejov was the most important and most famous village on the route of the national road to the north from the gate. It gained this position mainly in connection with the location of the local market, which gave the significant economic basis for the further economic and social development of Bardejov as a medieval town.

In the 13th or the 14th century at the latest, the king of Old Hungary ordered the construction of a customs office next to Bardejov, where duty for transported goods was collected. The inhabitants of Bardejov were freed from this duty and, according to tradition, King Karol Róbert also awarded this right to future settlers in Bardejov. The customs office was a stone, fortified construction. This influenced the royal office, because in documents from the first half of the 14th century it characterised the unfortified Bardejov as a 'civitas'.

It is assumed that possibly in the 13th century, undoubtedly before 1355, a thirtieth part (custom duty on goods imported to Old Hungary) was also later collected here on goods exported to Poland. Customs duties collected for the king were documented before 1355. At the beginning of 15th century King Zigmund ordered fortification of the customs office and built a tower, which was without doubt situated at the latter Upper Gate. It acquired the appearance of the castle mentioned in 1407 in connection with the people of Mark of Nuremberg, who controlled and influenced the powers of the town regarding the collection of the thirtieth part, which the people of Bardejov considered as their loss. That was why the king returned the customs office to the town in 1412.

With an eye on political and power goals in Poland, Karol Robert initiated development of the settlements and social development of the border town of Bardejov. In 1320 at his own initiative he offered the inhabitants and future settlers the advantage of freedom from paying taxes for the next 10 years.

Vavrínek, son of Vavrínek, who became the first local viscount, brought new settlers to Bardejov. His function gave him ownership of the lands and he had the exclusive right to build and own mills and judge the citizens for criminal actions such as robbery, arson, and murder. The viscount's function was hereditary with no financial liabilities towards the ruler. Already before this, but mainly after 1320, some tens of new households had settled in Bardejov and the number of inhabitants and number of houses and land lots in the seat increased. They were occupied with agriculture, crafts, and trade.

Previous knowledge from archaeological and mainly architectonic and historical art research show that the long narrow land lots, vertical to a regular longitudinal square, concentrated mainly as stone terraced houses constructed with repeated atriums and double tracts passing through the townhouse. The core of the majority of the houses situated on the square and parallel to Stockel Street on the east side of the town date from the 14th and 15th centuries. This type of townhouse does not differ from the architecture of German settlers of that time in eastern Slovakia.

In 1352 Karol Robert, at the request of the citizens of Bardejov, granted the town the right to arrange an annual market every year on the occasion of the festival of St. Egidius - 1 September. This enlarged the market and trading in Bardejov, and supported and strengthened the economic, administrative as well as legislative and urban development of the town.

The town was also supported by King Ludovít I. Specifically, he bought all the rights and real estates from the last viscount and donated them to the town in 1376. The town's inhabitants were allowed to use the rights of the town of Košice or Buda, which dealt mainly or exclusively with the election of the town's administration bodies. From 1376 Bardejov's citizens regularly elected their councillor, council and board of elders. Bardejov became a royal town with full powers. The councillor with judicial power was the supreme representative of the municipal self-administration, the board consisted of twelve men and the elected body consisted of some tens of men.

Urban development of the town of Bardejov in the first half of the 14th century is closely connected with construction of the town's fortifications. By 1352 King Ludovít I had ordered the citizens of Bardejov to strengthen the town and fortify it with a wall and towers. The document of privileges from 1376 mentions a fortified town. We do not exclude the possibility that some fortification elements may have already existed before 1352, most probably in the area of the present Upper Gate. This is where historians place the frequently mentioned town castle, built in the 15th century to protect the office for



collecting the thirtieth part. Its original design and area is unknown. It disappeared in the second half of the 15th century during construction of the Upper Gate and its facilities, and was later used in the municipal fortification. Its remains today are thought to be part of the Dust Tower (Prašná veža).

In the first construction period before 1376 or towards the end of the 14th century, the town wall was certainly constructed around the whole periphery of the town and three municipal gates were constructed on the main communication routes, most probably with towers. The upper gate led to the road continuing to Prešov in the south, the lower north-eastern gate went to Zborov and then on to the north to Poland. Similarly, the western Vallo gate led to the road proceeding down the valley of the River Topľa and Beskydský priesmyk col, also to Poland. Particular towers were at the corners or breaks in the town wall, which allowed control between the gates. These were: the Large Bastion in the eastern part, a predecessor of the present Thick Bastion; in the west of the School Bastion, on the north-western corner of the fortification, which does not exist today; and the tower close to the later constructed humanistic grammar school, where the so-called Small Gate was built at the beginning of the 15th century.

Much more information was preserved in data from the municipal accounts concerning the second period of the construction of the municipal fortification between 1420 and 1474, continuing the previous period. This period concentrated on completing the walls and new fortification elements (walkways, towers, paling line, external fortification of the northern part, etc.) so Bardejov was given a modern and efficient fortification system.

The robust reconstruction of Bardejov's fortification was a result of the foreign policy of King Zigmund with respect to Poland and the Husite Czech countries at the beginning of the 15th century. It was also a reaction to improvements in military techniques and the implementation of firearms. In 1428 the king himself supported the town financially in renewing the fortification of Bardejov. This bears witness to the strategic position of the town in the Polish - Old Hungarian border region.

During the first phase of construction (1420 - 1440) the crown of the town wall was fortified with a gallery and strengthened with a gunport, the moat was completed and filled with water and in the 1430s the paling line with escarp on the inner and counter escarp on the outer part of the channel were built. Completion of the moat required change to the town gates with wooden access bridges; only the Upper Gate had a stone bridge.

According to documents from 1440 and 1467, five more bastions were built altogether in the second phase of construction of the walls, and in 1474 the fortifications in the western part of the town. The results of archaeological research show that one of the towers was undoubtedly a tower called 'little fort', originally with a semicircular layout respecting a paling line. Only during reconstruction at the end of the 16th century was it built in the preserved polygonal layout, which remains today. The other remains deal with the construction of a northern outpost fortification beyond the race, of which only the Archive Tower remains today. The fortification was completed with towers at the corners and the interior was accessible through small gates. Only one has been identified on the north-western corner at 'little fort'. Another gate was situated at the Augustine monastery and was connected with the municipal water supply.

The second phase of construction of the municipal walls basically defined the urban development of the town 'intra muros', on the layout that has remained until today. Within the walls and close to the Upper Gate there was also an Augustine church, mentioned in a document of Pope Boniface IX from the end of 1400. The Augustines settled in Bardejov around 1380, similarly as in the metropolitan town of Šariš - Prešov. Their arrival was undoubtedly welcomed and supported. They built the complete monastery complex during the 15th century and in 1430 Old Street was renamed Monastery Street. Close to the monastery, the town built butchers' shops with rooms upstairs in 1427, where the town council held its meetings.

In the same year, close to the monastery and Lower Gate, the town spas are mentioned in the present Wind Street (Veterná) (Butelgasse) and the prison with its torture chamber, town wine cellar and surely a school, as in 1435 a teacher is mentioned. From 1418 the town had the hospital of St. Ghost, with a poor house situated outside the town walls at the previous Hrnčiarska Street, today Vysoký rad.

We learn about the priest of St. Egidius Church from written records in 1448 in connection with its renewal. Indirect data confirm that the first reconstruction of an older church to a three-axis basilica had already been completed by the 14th century. The church kept its original consecration to Egidius, an abbot who is remembered on 1 September, the day that became the day of the annual eight-day market in 1352.

At the first construction renewal of the church in 1448 - 1497 a new chancel was built, the south chapel and a chapel above the vestry, vaults above the new premises and the height of the church tower was increased. Besides domestic master masons - Mikuláš, Urban and Štefan from Košice, we also meet the master Frankin Stemasek from Bavarian Anspach in 1486 - 1487, who was author of the completion and design of the part of the church tower which was in the 18th century destroyed by earthquake and fire.

The first third of the 15th century witnessed some unique technical equipment in Bardejov. The production of cut and chipped slabs is mentioned in 1419, though the oldest written evidence of water saws in Slovakia comes from 1428. A unique work tool is the facility to drill a wooden water pipe. It was created on the command of King Zigmund in 1423 concerning town fortifications. In the same year work started on the town aqueduct for strategic reasons. This was used until total reconstruction of the water pipe in May 1963 - a total of 540 years. It was the last gravity-fed aqueduct with wooden pipes in Europe.

Water pipes were constructed from straight pinewood, 300 mm thick and 4 m long, connected with double-edged sharpened metal rings. They were placed in the earth with their bark, where they last in a humid environment for 20 - 30 years. According to preserved documents, the first installation of the water pipe used 1,250 trees of 30-year-old pinewood. For annual exchange in winter, it was necessary to drill 100 to 150 pipes for the last time in 1952. The equipment for drilling pine trees is today exhibited in the Museum of folklore architecture in Bardejovské Kúpele.

King Ladislav gave the town of Bardejov a heraldic sign on 3 July 1453, and the heraldic document is today preserved in the town archive. The heraldry shows an escutcheon, where the upper blue half is filled with two crossed halberds. Above them, in the upper part, there is a freely located golden open crown and in the bottom part there is a golden Lilly. The bottom part of the escutcheon is filled with a seven-times-divided red-silver field. The town of Bardejov still uses this heraldry as its heraldic symbol.

Bardejov citizens were almost exclusively active in craft production and trade in 14 - 17th century. A dominant craft was linen production, with covered weaving and the bleaching of various sorts of linen and fustian. The linen guild was known in 1423, three years after the award of its privileges, but the first equipment for bleaching linen was mentioned in 1407. The town received the monopoly for the sale of linen with the production. The ruler confirmed the exclusive right to this activity for Bardejov in 1455. The largest development of present linen production was in the second half of the 15th century.

Other craftsmen processed wood, metal and leather within their guilds. Some of the craftsmen shared the production of construction materials and also well production, potter(s) wheel, etc. During the 15 - 17th centuries there were more than fifty guilds in Bardejov, whilst more guilds were only in Košice and Bratislava. A major part of the trading activities of the citizens of Bardejov was the lucrative wine business, which was mainly transported to Poland. Thanks to incomes from subordinated villages, in 1485 - 1487 the town gradually bought part of large vineyards in the Tokai region as documented in the accounting book from that period. Some of the wine production was offered to the citizens in the municipal wine cellar - Vini domus.

Bardejov's latin school entered our cultural history with the initiative of introducing so-called school dramas in Latin and German, which were an important cultural event for the whole town and surroundings.

Music had an important role in the program of the school. The rector himself taught music, also in practical lessons, and Bardejov therefore became an important regional musical centre during the 16th century.

Bardejov also played a special role in religious history. It developed activities towards the unification of Old Hungarian Protestants. The main result of these efforts was the creation of a religion - Confesio Pentapolitana in 1549, which was prepared by Leonard Stockel according to the model of Confesio Augustana in co-operation with Bardejov priest Michal Radašin as a common document of five east Slovak towns (Bardejov, Prešov, Košice, Levoča and Sabinov). Pentapolitana was published in Košice in 1613. On the approval of the commissioner of Emperor Ferdinand I. it became a model for the then Protestant religions: the religion of the mining towns of central Slovakia (1559) and the Fraternity of 24 Spiš towns (1569).

The decision to construct a new townhall in the middle of the market square at the beginning of the 16th century was in accordance with Bardejov's cultural context. In 1505 the town concluded an agreement with master Alexander, who built the ground floor defined for commercial purposes. In 1508 master Alexius continued his work with another floor using renaissance vaults, windows and bow windows. The building was completed by master Ján from Prešov, who constructed the decorative crown weather-moulding and the gables with sculptured decorations. Teofil Stancel, a Bardejov master, painted the completed work.

At the same time as the completion of the townhall, a new school was built - the so-called humanistic school close to the parish church. The completion of the church was realised by master Wolfgang ab Hoff. In the first half of the 16th century he completed the highest floor of the tower with a gallery and from 1569 modifications to the south face with renaissance attica under the lead of stone masters Bernard and Ludovit Pelo from Lugano. In 1582 they participated in the modification of the so-called Renaissance Tower. The Pelo family undoubtedly shared in the renewal of the renaissance townhouses which, mainly after fires, acquired a new look to the front wall according to the then requirements. At that time Bardejov had a paved square of so-called lapides collecti with stones from the River Topľa.

The first half of the 16th century saw the third and final construction period of the municipal fortification, which applied the experience of the medieval fortification architecture with bastion-like stone buildings surrounded by a water moat and connected with gates and the foreground with a drawbridge in 1546 - 1547. The ability of the town to protect itself was also increased by the construction and modernisation of the bastions close to the gates. Archaeological research has defined the location of one of them - the Rectangular Bastion at the Lower Gate.

The renewal of the castle system was also connected with the construction of an important historical sight, the so-called Salt-house. This was the building for the storage of exchequer salt. It was established close to the western Wall Gate and part of the town wall from the 14th century was used for its construction and a paling wall from 15th century which in a shorter track were closed and roofed. The salt-house was generally repaired in 1750 and the state exchequers paid it more attention in the 19th century. It has remained until today, but with a different use.

In the first half of the 17th century a recession started, particularly in the craft and trade activities of the citizens of Bardejov. The reasons were mainly uprisings by the Old Hungarian aristocracy against the Habsburg kings and later military campaigns of the Old Hungarian kings resulting in an increase in the taxation of the bourgeois as a result of military tax.

Despite this bad situation, master Martin Krauss constructed the renaissance belfry in the square in front of the south face of the parish church. The town school was also

modified in a renaissance style with a wall and the town also maintained the buildings he administered. In 1641 during renewal of the roof, the statue of knight Roland was erected in the scutcheon of the townhall. In 1643 the builder Sebastian headed the renewal of the monastery church with a new patronus St. Michael and some bastions of the town fortification were also renewed.

Natural catastrophes and epidemics caused a deterioration in the economic situation in Bardejov during the 16th and 17th centuries. The town was blighted by fires. After 1528 the monastery church burnt down for the first time, and in 1534 the town burnt so much that the king suspended the obligation of the town to pay taxes for two years and the town treasury provided Bardejov citizens with subsidies. In 1680 Bardejov burnt once again after a siege in 1680 by the emperor's army and again in 1686 a fire destroyed almost the whole town - except for the townhall in the middle of the square. The situation in the town in 1681 helped to introduce illumination of the square by lamps.

During the period of the anti Habsburg uprisings and as a consequence of the frequent wars, the town was affected by several plague epidemics. In 1600 and later in 1612 a larger number of people died of plague. In 1645 a total of 2,400 people died of cholera, almost half the population. A large plague epidemic brought to the town by the uprising armies of Frantisek Rakoczi II affected the citizens of Bardejov in 1711. Within two months the plague had claimed 2,000 victims. Many houses remained with no people and the streets were empty and uncared for. According to historical sources, there was great social and moral decay in the town and it was therefore necessary to introduce strict administrative measures to secure order after the plague had gone. The disasters in the first half of the 18th century were completed in January 1725 when the tower of the parish church of St. Egidius was destroyed by a huge storm and an earthquake. A record of the fire of the centre in May 1774 remained under the tower, which was the last in the 18th century.

The national composition of the population was previously influenced by socio-political relations, mainly from the time of the battle of Mohacs with the Turks in 1526. The German bourgeois in Bardejov supported the Habsburgs and in 1530 they were awarded the future right to restrict the further settlement of Slovaks and Poles in the town and the Jewish population also had to leave.

From the first quarter of the 18th century the situation started to change. The destroyed town gradually increased its population from the countryside, so the Slovak and also the Jewish population increased in Bardejov. The Jews came from the Halicz region and belonged to the Chasids, an orthodox group. Within a ghetto in the north-western suburb they gradually created an independent urban unit consisting of a synagogue built in 1771 - 1773, rabbi house, slaughter house and ritual baths. Economic relations in the town gradually normalised and so by the end of the 18th century Bardejov had reached the same number of houses and inhabitants as before the decay.

The bourgeois houses were modified during this time. Frequently they replaced the roof with a vaulted roof and in some cases, mainly after fires, they were more or less radically rebuilt. In particular, the frontage was renewed or modernised and the medieval and renaissance stone decoration of the windows remained under the new cover. Parts of the facades were decorated with compositions, filling the areas around the smaller windows. Older late gothic and renaissance portals remained and they are still in function today.

In 1770 the stone bridge at the Upper Gate was built and it remains until today. In 1785 the cemeteries, situated in front of both sides of the walls, were abolished. From 1798 a new road was constructed on the western part of Hrnčiariska Street up to Dlhý rad Street, on the south-eastern part the aquaduct was filled in and part of the walls were removed as the area of the water channel was sold to citizens for fruit gardens. In the north water channel area a Protestant stone church was built in 1808. The surroundings of the River Mlynský potok were converted into a promenade. From that time the town spread further into the area beyond Dlhý rad to the River Topľa. At the Lower and Western

Gates, stone bridges were built in 1821 - 1822 for road communications. The Church of St. Anna was built in 1822 on the northern cemetery and later one of largest bleaching plants in Hungary was built on the left bank of the River Lauka, owned by Samuel Mičko - this area is called Mičkove Blichy (from the German „die Bleiche“). As seen in historic vistas of Viktor Miškovský the facades of the townhall were also rebuilt at that time in a classicist style and in 1838 - 1842 the Catholic parish house was radically rebuilt. In 1843 the Upper Gate was removed and the Baroque stone bridge was put out of operation and Hrnčiarska Street was connected directly to the inner town. In 1863 - 1869 Bardejov was given a new landmark - Kalvaria, built on a hill east of Lukavica.

Natural disasters were repeated in the 19th century. In particular a fire in 1878 spread to the whole inner town but miraculously did not touch the townhall or the mobilliary of St. Egidius Church. The square as well as nearby streets were reconstructed as part of the post-fire renewal of Bardejov. In 1879 - 1896 fire damaged the parish Church of St. Egidius and it was renewed according to a design by Professor Imrich Steindl, an architect from Budapest University. The church tower was already constructed from its third floor in 1856 within the first attempts to renew the church. This reconstruction was financed by state subsidy and was carried out in parallel with the reconstruction of the Cathedral of St. Elisabeth in Košice under the joint supervision of Wilhelm Frode, an experienced constructor. The reconstruction of the grammar school was also completed in 1894, almost 30 years after it had closed.

In 1876 Bardejov as well as other towns in Old Hungary were deprived of their position and subordinated to regional administration. Major investments after the removal of the damage helped industrialise the region - modernisation and construction of lumber mills, brick production in 1895 and the renewal of the municipal water supply network for two town fountains - in the square and on Kláštorňá Street. On the western part of the town, in the line of the castle channel, a new school building was built in 1896 at its outer range, close to south barbican a hospital where a medieval lamp column from the cemetery in front of the Upper Gate was repositioned, and in 1902 a Greek Orthodox church. In the same year the town was again destroyed by fire which affected not only housing but also the townhall. After renewal paid for by the state their functions also changed. In 1905 a museum was established in the townhall.

The 20th century has brought some new-age advantages, for instance electricity and telephone were introduced in 1906. The construction of a sewerage system started in 1930 and a park around St. Egidius parish church was founded in 1928. After the establishment of the 1st Czechoslovak Republic, Bardejov suffered from economic downturn. At that time there lived 7,731 inhabitants in 965 houses in both the historic centre and suburbs. The town grew chaotically as there were no planning regulations.

In the following decades the Bardejov area was a backward farming region. During the Great depression many inhabitants immigrated abroad.

World War II further worsened the economic and social situation of the inhabitants. Property confiscations and deportations of Jews into concentration camps had tragic consequences. A large number of important structures in the town were destroyed or damaged in the war. These included a mill, a sawmill, a reinforced-concrete bridge to Bardejovské Kúpele, hotel Republika, etc.

The town comprises also Bardejovské Kúpele (Bardejov spa) which ranks among Slovakia's most popular spa resorts. The charming nature outside Bardejov, in the Čergov and Ondavské vrchy Mountains offers ample recreation and sports opportunities in both winter and summer.

In 1950, Bardejov's historic quarter with fortifications was declared a town conservation reserve. It was a strong incentive for its conservation and complete restoration. The reinvigorated historic quarter has regained its medieval historic appearance.

### *3c Form and date of current property records*

Records about property in the complete area of the town are constantly kept and updated. The cadastre (its documentation) of real estate property comes under the competence of the state administration – the regional authority in Bardejov. The town hall has access to property documentation; moreover, it has its own detailed information about its own property (town property) in the form of written records and maps, including digital maps.

Cultural monument documentation is maintained according to Law no. 27/1987 Coll. of the Slovak National Council concerning State Care for Historical Monuments. It is kept in the Central Registry of Cultural Monuments within the Historic Monument Institute in Bratislava as well as in appropriate regional centres in Prešov and the regional centre – branch office in Bardejov. These are kept in the form of document cards and a computer database. Any changes are immediately updated.

*Enclosure: Sample*

### *3d Current state of preservation*

There are a total of 178 buildings in the historical centre of Bardejov, of which 128 are real estate cultural monuments and two national cultural monuments are included in the list of the Central Registry of Cultural Monuments. There are a further 297 non-fixed cultural monuments situated inside these buildings.

Systematic restoration of the cultural monuments started in 1953, following the declaration of the monument reservation in 1950.

The detailed territorial plan for urban renewal and reconstruction of the historical centre was approved in 1967. It was drawn up by SURPMO Prague. Restoration and renewal work has been carried out on the basis of in-depth cultural research and detailed pre-project and project documentation.

84 buildings have been reconstructed since 1990, as well as the complete maintenance and repair of 31 buildings. Changes to the roofing has been completed on 75 buildings. A total length of 320 m of the town fortification was renewed including the reconstruction, access and function of the town bastions. The square was completely paved with cobbles, using the pattern of the historical pavement. The most significant reconstruction in the Town Monument Reservation (TMR) was the reconstruction of the historical town hall and the exterior of the St Egidius Church.

Thanks to the specialist approach of local monument restorers, employees of the Historical Monument Institute and the responsible approach of the producer – Regional Building Company Bardejov, beneficial co-operation with the town management and, above all, the support of all Bardejov's citizens the town received an award for restoration – the UNESCO Gold medal, a European Prize for the restoration of cultural monuments, awarded on 27 November 1986.

Despite the changed political and economic conditions, the monument restoration effort has been intensive. Eighty-one percent of the buildings have been renewed since 1990, 12 percent of new buildings have been constructed on the site of previous structures or, if appropriate, as a replacement for unworthy beneficial buildings.

#### *27 buildings have been restored since 1990:*

Radničné Square numbers: 4, 5, 10, 20, 22, 28, 33, 34, 36, 41; Stocklova Street numbers: 3, 4, 5, 8, 26, 38; Veterná Street numbers: 2, 10; Rhodyho Street: 1; Kláštorská Street: 23, 12; Hviezdoslavova Street: 3, 4, 11, 12; South Barbican, bridge: 1; North-east Barbican: 1; Rectangular Bastion: 1.

#### *7 buildings have been partially restored since 1990:*

**Roman Catholic Church of St Egidius:**

realisation of technical stone and statue copies of all architectonic and painting elements on the western scutcheon of the church, artistic and craft work on the east and north frontage and tower, replacement of tower roof cover, reconstruction of tower clock, replacement of the most damaged parts of stone petrification, replacement of bells.

**Church of St John the Baptist:**

renewal of building's west facade, where a gothic window is situated. This was found during field research.

**Greek Orthodox Church of the St Peter and Paul:** new windows, widened chancel, painted interior and exterior.

**Town hall:** comprehensive restoration work, window bay, wall painting – Last judgement.

**Kláštorská Street:** no. 8, 13: repair of front facade.

Radničné Square: no. 40: structural stabilisation of building; no. 1, 3, 30: interior and floor repair; no. 16: renewal of roof, attic, cladding; no. 20, 21, 22, 40, 42: restoration work, renewal of entrance gateway.

**Stocklova Street:** no. 14, 16, 19: repair of front facade; no. 17: structural stabilisation.

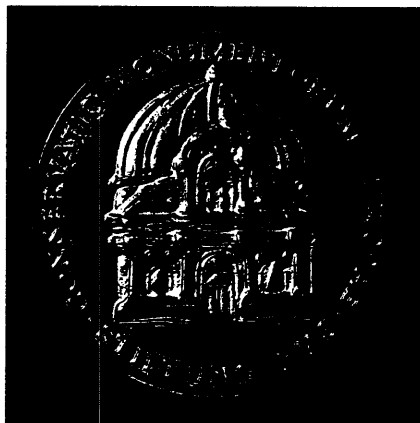
Comprehensive renewal of the fortification system is currently underway.

Engineering and technical status of cultural monuments in the TMR and its surroundings, up to May 1999:

1. good	62 buildings
2. satisfactory	53 buildings
3. faulty	23 buildings
4. uninhabitable	1 building
5. under reconstruction	23 buildings

The renewal and protection of all the monuments is permanently supervised by the specialist branch of the Historical Monument Institute – Regional centre, branch office in Bardejov, Radničné Square no. 14, 085 01 Bardejov.

The overall status of preservation of TMR Bardejov can be evaluated as satisfactory. More demanding reconstruction and conceptual solutions have been carried out during the years 1970 – 1990. The most significant question that currently remains is the lack of financial resources.



### *3e Politics and programmes of property presentation and propagation*

In the past years, the Bardejov municipality, Šariš Museum, Roman Catholic rectory and private publishers have issued several propagation brochures and booklets as well as major publications on Bardejov.

#### **Publications:**

- Lovacký M.: OKRES BARDEJOV (Bardejov District), Východoslov. vydavateľstvo, n.p. Košice, 1988
- Lalková J., Šukajlová M. and staff of the Institute of Monument Conservation: MESTSKÁ PAMIATKOVA REZERVÁCIA BARDEJOV (Bardejov town conservation reserve), Slovenský ústav pamiatkovej starostlivosti Bratislava, Bratislava 1991
- Grešlik VI.: IKONY ŠARIŠSKÉHO MÚZEA (Icons of Šariš Museum), Publishers ARS MONUMENT, Bratislava 1994
- Urbanová N., Šukajlová M. a kol.: KULTÚRNE DEDIČSTVO SLOVENSKA (Slovakia's cultural heritage), Publishers ARS MONUMENT, Bratislava 1995
- Lalková J.Šukajlová M. a kol.: BARDEJOV A OKOLIE (Bardejov and its environs), Publishers ARS MONUMENT, Bardejov 1997
- Drobniak G, Jiroušek A.: CHRÁM SV. EGÍDIA V BARDEJOVE (St. Egidius Temple in Bardejov), Agency.SAŠA Košice 1998
- Vico R.: BARDEJOV, BARDEJOVSKÉ KÚPELE, Prešov 1996
- Lovacký M.: BARDEJOV A RETROSPEKTÍVA (Bardejov and retrospection), Publishers Deta, Bardejov 1999

The town of Bardejov has established partnership relations with several European towns aimed at exchanging experience and helping each other. An immovable-property development strategy is currently being drawn up as part of the ECOS Ouverture Projects with the French counterpart city of Calais.

Further partnership towns comprise Kastela in Croatia, Mikulov and Přerov in the Czech Republic, Krynica in Poland, Calais in France, Kampfberg in Austria and Bomarzo in Italy. Every year Bardejov is the venue of very successful events for locals as well as for spa and foreign visitors: Knight Roland's town games, International art festival, International painting exhibition, organ concerts in St. Egidius Church, various exhibitions and sports events, folklore festivals and the Bardejov folk-handicraft markets of 800-year-long tradition.

In 1991, Bardejov played host to an international East-West summit attended also by the US vice-president Dan Quayle.

The town of Bardejov takes part in various tourist exhibitions and fairs, such as World Travel Market (London), Ferien Reisen (Vienna), GO (Brno) and those in Bratislava and Žilina. It participates also in the rotating exhibition Slovakia's historic towns organized in association with embassies in capitals of some European nations - in Prague, Warsaw, Budapest and Bucharest (in the future also in New York). A Bardejov television company shoots its own propagation films about the town and cooperates with the Slovak Television in shooting propagation films, such as the National cultural monuments series featuring St. Egidius church, town hall and Bardejov town conservation reserve. In association with private studios the Bardejov TV company has shot a film on Bardejov's cultural heritage.



Until 1999 the town of Bardejov organized seven annual expert seminars Bardcontact aimed at monument restoration techniques as well as traditional materials and technologies used in monument reconstruction and restoration. The seminar is well-known in both Slovakia and abroad (it is attended by experts from Poland, Austria, Germany, Czech Republic, Ukraine and elsewhere). It is accompanied by an exhibition of the latest advances and materials used in monument reconstruction and restoration.

Bardejov is a gateway monuments in its neighbourhood: wooden churches (national cultural monuments), a graveyard of soldiers fallen in World War I designed by the Slovak architect Dušan Jurkovič (25 km away), Zborov Castle (10 km) as well as Bardejovské Kúpele (Bardejov spa, 6 km).

Last but not least Bardejov's nomination for the inscription on the World Cultural Heritage List is justified by the interests of the broad public and municipality that are well aware of the unmatched values of their town.



## 4 ADMINISTRATION

### 4a Ownership

#### *Property owners:*

**Bardejov town**, Radničné Square no. 16, 085 01 Bardejov  
**Roman Catholic Church**, Radničné Square no. 3, 085 01 Bardejov  
**Protestant Church**, Dlhý rad 19, 085 01 Bardejov  
**Greek Orthodox Church**, Jiráskova 21, 085 01 Bardejov  
**Brotherhood Church**, Stocklova 12, 085 01 Bardejov  
**Private individuals**  
**The State**

#### *Ownership of cultural monuments according to entry in the Central Registry of Cultural Monuments:*

State – 23 buildings; town – 52 buildings; legal entities – 29 buildings; physical entities – 37 buildings; church– 23 buildings.

The town of Bardejov is the original owner of the majority of the majority of TMR real estate registered in addition no. 15. After 1991, on the basis of the Law concerning the Property of Towns and Villages, the town renewed its ownership of deed no. 6279 according to the original entry in addition no. 15, whereby the property of the state was transferred to the town. Ownership of the property in the deeds is registered to: Town of Bardejov – identification number: 321842.

Management of the property is the exclusive responsibility of the town representation. The rules for financing and managing the town's property are approved by the town representation with a three-fifths majority. The town mayor, MUDr. Boris Hanuščák, represents the town as a statutory body in respect of property.

*Enclosure:* Principles of managing town property

#### **A review of cultural monumets in Bardejov included in a central list of cultura' monuments as of May 1999**

<b>Ownership</b>	<b>Number of monuments</b>	<b>VF register</b>	<b>STS register</b>
<b>government</b>	23	1 - government	1 - good
<b>municipality</b>	52	4 - municipality	2 - satisfactory
<b>organizations</b>	29	5 - organizations	3 - damaged
<b>citizens</b>	37	SV - citizens	4 - poor
<b>church</b>	23	CV - church	5 - under reconstruction



#### **4b Legal status**

##### ***Selected chapters from the Statute of the Town:***

**The town representation in Bardejov, according to § 24, par. 1, letter c) of law no. 369/1990 Coll. concerning the public establishment further to valid regulations, publishes this**

### **STATUTE OF THE TOWN OF BARDEJOV**

#### **Opening provisions**

1. In accordance with obligatory legal regulations, the statute of the town of Bardejov considers in particular: the status and competence of the town, the rights and obligations of its citizens, the town representatives, the basic rules for economics and financing, the management of the property of the town, the status and competence of the town representation, mayor and other self-governing bodies. It resolves the wider relations of the town, its symbols, and the awarding of honourable town citizenship, town prizes and awards, as well as the status and authority of constituent town boards.
2. The statute of the town of Bardejov is a standard, legal and organisational by-law of the town.

#### **The town's status**

1. Bardejov is an independent self-governing territorial entity of the Slovak Republic, associating the citizens with permanent residence at its location.
2. The town and bodies of the state administration debate the strategy for economic and social development, and strategic proposals for the economic and social development of these bodies considering the interests and needs of the town.
3. The town is a legal entity, making decisions independently and carrying out all acts connected with administration of the town, managing the town's property with the town's financial resources and state property which was entrusted to it according to conditions given by law.
4. The town finances its requirements from its own income and state subsidies. The law states which taxes and charges and the town's income. The town can only claim state subsidies within the law.
5. The town has its own town symbols and uses them when carrying out the self-governing acts of the town.
6. The town has the right to associate with other towns and villages in order to provide for areas of joint interest and reach joint benefits for permanent or temporary republic, regional and interest association and for the exchange of experience, and meet at the regional conferences.
7. The town can only be given obligations and restrictions in accordance with the law. The state settles the expenses for precise accomplishment of the given tasks of the local state government.  
The town is subject to state supervision in the range stated by special laws. The execution of state administration transferred to the town by law is managed and controlled by the government. Details are stated in a special law.

#### **Self-government of the town of Bardejov**

1. Self-government is carried out by the citizens of the town:
  - a) by town bodies,
  - b) by a ballot of the town's citizens,
  - c) by public assembly of the town's citizens.
2. When executing self-governing functions, the town in particular:

- a) carries out acts connected with the proper management of movable and real estate town property and with state property left to the town for temporary management,
- b) compiles and approves the town budget and final accounts, and organises a public discussion of it,
- c) carries out the administration of local taxes and charges,
- d) manages economic activity in the town, in particular it publishes obligatory opinions on the investment build-up in the town, the use of local resources, for the start of the entrepreneurial activities of physical and legal entities and it takes view-points towards the intentions of their activities if these also consider the interests of citizens and the town,
- e) carries out the construction, maintenance and administration of local communications, public areas, town cemetery, cultural, sport and other town facilities, local historic landmarks and buildings,
- f) provides publicly beneficial services (disposal of communal waste and town cleaning, administration and maintenance of public greenery and public lighting, water supply, disposal of sewerage, etc) and public transportation,
- g) creates and protects healthy conditions and healthy practices for the life and work of the citizens of the town, it protects the environment, as well as creating conditions for education, culture, interest artistic activities, physical culture and sport,
- h) creates the conditions for properly supplying the town and supervises them (it permits the sale and work time, it administers the markets),
- ch) provides and approves planning documentation for residential systems and zones, conceptions of development for particular spheres of life in the town,
- i) carries out its own investment and business activities in order to provide for the needs of the citizens of the town and the town's development,
- j) establishes, founds, abolishes and controls its budgetary and contributory organisations, facilities and other legal entities according to special regulations, it organises ballots for the town's citizens concerning important questions about the life and development of the town, it calls public meetings of the citizens of the town,
- k) it organises ballots of the town's citizens concerning important questions about the life and development of the town, it calls public meetings of the citizens,
- l) it determines the structure of its bodies and employs employees,
- m) it provides for public order in the town,
- n) it records the town chronicle in the Slovak language,
- o) it provides for the protection of cultural landmarks as defined by special regulations and cares for the preservation of the environment.

3. Self-government or, if stated by law, the town generally publishes obligatory regulations for the fulfilment of tasks. These regulations cannot contravene the Constitution or Law of the Slovak Republic.

In tasks where the town fulfils the tasks of the state administration, it can only publish regulations on the basis of legal accreditation in its scope. Such regulations cannot contravene any other generally obligatory legal regulation.

#### **Town bodies**

1. The town bodies are:
  - a) town representation,
  - b) town mayor
2. The town representation establishes its bodies. These are:
  - a) town council,
  - b) committees,
  - c) town hall,
  - d) town police,
  - e) volunteer fire brigade.

### **Town hall**

1. The town hall is the executive body of the town representation and town mayor. It is composed of town employees and it provides for the administrative and organisational tasks of the town representation and mayor, as well as other established bodies of the town representation. The town hall has no legal subjectivity.
2. The work of the town hall is led and organised by the town hall principal, who is named into the function by the town representation for an undefined period of time on the basis of the mayor's proposal. The town hall principal participates in the meeting of the town representation and town council with an advisory vote.
3. The town hall principal carries out the following tasks in particular:
  - organises the work of the town hall,
  - provides for the economic and administrative function of the town hall,
  - provides the composition of town hall budget proposal and its fulfilment,
  - other tasks given by the town representation, mayor and which emerge from law of the Slovak National Council no. 369/1990 Coll. concerning the public establishment in the valid amendments.
  - signs the agenda from the meeting of the town representation.
4. The town representation determines the organisation of the town hall, the level of salaries and the range of technical means necessary for its function.
5. The legal name and seat of the town hall is:

**Mestský úrad Bardejov, Radničné námestie 16, 085 01 Bardejov**

### **Town property**

1. Town property is composed of all movable and real estate properties under the ownership of the town and all the claims and other town property rights and rights of other entities established by the town.

The property of the town also includes items and real estate which came into the ownership of the town from the ownership of the Slovak Republic according to special laws.

The town can give its property into the administration of other entities. Granting the town's real estate property is not permissible.

2. The property of the town is mainly used for public purposes, business activities and the functioning of the town self-government.

3. The property of the town used for public purposes (mainly local communications, public areas etc.) is publicly accessible and can be used in the usual way unless the town has restricted its use.

4. The property of the town intended for business activities is used as a property deposit of the town for business entities established by the town or for other possible forms of business activities in accordance with the Trade Law Code.

5. The property of the town intended for the functioning of self-government can be used to settle obligations, satisfy the town's needs or the activities of the self-governing bodies.

6. The town acts in its own name in property relations and it has a property responsibility emerging from these relations, unless special regulations state otherwise.

7. The town mayor is the statutory body in property and legal matters.

8. The town hall administers documentation concerning the property status and circulation.

9. In order to reproduce, improve or maintain town property, charges can be taken, a collection can be organised, a lottery or similar game can be allowed in accordance with generally obligatory legal regulations.

10. Details about managing and handling the property of the town are described in "**Rules for the management and handling of the property of the town of Bardejov**", which are published and approved by the town representation.

The rules amend and closely restrict in particular:

- the town's property and its administration,
- obtaining and transfers of the town property ownership,
- the process of relinquishing town property to be used by physical and legal entities,
- management and handling of account receivables, obligations and town property rights,
- handling securities and the auction sale of objects,
- control of keeping the management rules for the town property.

### **Financing and the town budget**

1. The town primarily finances its needs from its own income.
2. The town may also finance its tasks from means associated with other towns, villages or if appropriate with other physical and legal entities.
3. The town can be provided with subsidies from the state budget.

### **Budget**

1. The basis of the town's financial management is the budget of the town, plan for creation and use of external budget sources which is composed according to a unified division of income and expenses (budget classification) for a period of one calendar year and is approved by the town representation.

2. Before approval, the town's budget must be published for at least 15 days in the town in the usual manner so that the citizens can express their opinions on it (9 par. 3 of Slovak National Council law no. 369/1990 Coll. concerning public establishment further to valid regulations). The same applies to the final accounts of the town, as well as the proposal for establishing a public charge, for announcing a voluntary collection and for accepting a loan.

3. The budget of the town expresses the economic independence of the town and contains income and expenses. Financial relationships toward legal and physical entities acting in the administered area, as well as to the citizens living in this area are expressed. These relationships emerge for the town from the generally obligatory legal regulations, generally obligatory town regulations or from concluded contractual relations. It also includes financial relations to the state budget.

4. The income and expenses of the town budget are regulated by special laws (e.g. Law of the National Council of the Slovak Republic no. 303/1995 Coll. concerning budget rules).

5. The town can determine the establishment of a public charge (contribution, charge, physical kind), an announcement of a voluntary collection or acceptance of a loan or issue of obligations in order to cover special expenses of public concern.

6. The citizens of the town decide about the establishment or abolishment of the public charge by voting. The town representation decides about the announcement of a voluntary collection, acceptance of a loan or issue of obligations on the basis of the mayor's proposal.

7. The town budget can be used for providing subsidies and returnable financial help to legal and physical entities having their seat or permanent residence in the administered area (other) for concrete does or for areas of needs set out in advance under conditions assigned in the generally obligatory town regulation.

8. The results of town management, including the results of management for the financial funds are included in the final account of the town approved by the town representation.

Any surplus in the town's budget management after the end of the year is not removed; on the contrary, it is a resource for the creation of external budget financial funds of the town. The use of surplus budget management or the method of payment for a possible difference from the reserve fund, from the ordinary year's budget or if appropriate from other external budget sources is resolved by the town representation.

9. The town representation can determine that some internal organisational units (facilities) manage individually only with the given advanced money, whilst their income and expense have to be accounted at the latest up to the end of the budget year.

10. Economic tools (taxes, charges etc.) can be used as efficient regulations for the protection of the environment.

11. The town hall administers the town accounting in accordance with the valid legal regulations.

This statute of the town of Bardejov was approved by the town representation in Bardejov at its meeting on 7 May 1996.  
It comes into effect on the day of its approval.

#### **4c. Conservation measures and means of implementation**

Bardejov's historic centre was declared a **town conservation reserve** in 1950. Monument conservation is required by the Law No. 27/1987 on State Monument Conservation and related regulation No. 21/1987 of Slovak Culture Ministry dated December 17, 1987 which specifies in more detail some provisions of the Law No. 27/1987.

The law clearly stipulates the obligation to protect cultural monuments and determines how they can be used and restored. It also determines authorities and organizations responsible for the protection of monuments. Measures to be taken, if the obligation to protect monuments is not fulfilled, or if a monument has been damaged, are also determined by this law.

Executive authority in the territory of Bardejov town conservation reserve:

**District office, Culture Department**

Dlhý rad 16, 085 01 Bardejov

Methodical Institute: **Institute of Monument Conservation (Pamiatkový ústav) - Bardejov branch office**

Radničné námestie 14, 085 01 Bardejov

**Institute of Monument Conservation - regional centre Prešov**

Hlavná 115, 008 01 Prešov

Authority to appeal - central organization:

**Institute of Monument Conservation**

Cesta pod Červený most 6, 814 06 Bratislava

To solve disputes, the **Slovak Culture Ministry** has established Monument Conservation Inspection authority.

The main document to guide all activities in the Bardejov town conservation reserve are

**Rules of monument conservation in the Bardejov town conservation reserve** published by the State Institute of Monument Conservation in Bardejov in October 1990.

*Appendix:* Law No. 27/1987 of the Coll. on State Monument Conservation and regulation No. 21/1987 of Slovak Culture Ministry which executes some provisions of the Law No.27/1987.

- the town's property and its administration,
- obtaining and transfers of the town property ownership,
- the process of relinquishing town property to be used by physical and legal entities,
- management and handling of account receivables, obligations and town property rights,
- handling securities and the auction sale of objects,
- control of keeping the management rules for the town property.

### **Financing and the town budget**

1. The town primarily finances its needs from its own income.
2. The town may also finance its tasks from means associated with other towns, villages or if appropriate with other physical and legal entities.
3. The town can be provided with subsidies from the state budget.

### **Budget**

1. The basis of the town's financial management is the budget of the town, plan for creation and use of external budget sources which is composed according to a unified division of income and expenses (budget classification) for a period of one calendar year and is approved by the town representation.

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4. The income and expenses of the town budget are regulated by special laws (e.g. Law of the National Council of the Slovak Republic no. 303/1995 Coll. concerning budget rules).

5. The town can determine the establishment of a public charge (contribution, charge, physical kind), an announcement of a voluntary collection or acceptance of a loan or issue of obligations in order to cover special expenses of public concern.

6. The citizens of the town decide about the establishment or abolishment of the public charge by voting. The town representation decides about the announcement of a voluntary collection, acceptance of a loan or issue of obligations on the basis of the mayor's proposal.

7. The town budget can be used for providing subsidies and returnable financial help to legal and physical entities having their seat or permanent residence in the administered area (other) for concrete does or for areas of needs set out in advance under conditions assigned in the generally obligatory town regulation.

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9. The town representation can determine that some internal organisational units (facilities) manage individually only with the given advanced money, whilst their income and expense have to be accounted at the latest up to the end of the budget year.

10. Economic tools (taxes, charges etc.) can be used as efficient regulations for the protection of the environment.

11. The town hall administers the town accounting in accordance with the valid legal regulations.

This statute of the town of Bardejov was approved by the town representation in Bardejov at its meeting on 7 May 1996.

It comes into effect on the day of its approval.

#### **4c. Conservation measures and means of implementation**

Bardejov's historic centre was declared a **town conservation reserve** in 1950. Monument conservation is required by the Law No. 27/1987 on State Monument Conservation and related regulation No. 21/1987 of Slovak Culture Ministry dated December 17, 1987 which specifies in more detail some provisions of the Law No. 27/1987.

The law clearly stipulates the obligation to protect cultural monuments and determines how they can be used and restored. It also determines authorities and organizations responsible for the protection of monuments. Measures to be taken, if the obligation to protect monuments is not fulfilled, or if a monument has been damaged, are also determined by this law.

Executive authority in the territory of Bardejov town conservation reserve:

**District office, Culture Department**

Dlhý rad 16, 085 01 Bardejov

Methodical Institute: **Institute of Monument Conservation (Pamiatkový ústav) - Bardejov branch office**

Radničné námestie 14, 085 01 Bardejov

**Institute of Monument Conservation - regional centre Prešov**

Hlavná 115, 008 01 Prešov

Authority to appeal - central organization:

**Institute of Monument Conservation**

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To solve disputes, the **Slovak Culture Ministry** has established Monument Conservation Inspection authority.

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**Appendix:** Law No. 27/1987 of the Coll. on State Monument Conservation and regulation No. 21/1987 of Slovak Culture Ministry which executes some provisions of the Law No.27/1987.

#### *4d Administrative authorities*

**Bardejov municipality,  
District Office  
Monument Conservation Office**

Radničné námestie 16, 085 01 Bardejov  
Dlhý rad 16, 085 01 Bardejov  
branch office, Radničné námestie 14, 085 01 Bardejov

#### *4e Administration level*

The town of **Bardejov** is the owner of the property, Radničné Square no. 16, 085 01 Bardejov; the statutory body is the town mayor, MUDr. Boris Hanuščák.

Real estate administration was delegated under an agency agreement to **Správbyť, s.r.o.**, Moyzesova 7, 085 01 Bardejov, statutory body – director Anna Margicinová.

All direct owners of the property stated in point 4a are responsible for the complete property, further to Law no. 27/1987 concerning State Care for Historical Monuments.

Owner obligations are related to real estate that is not directly registered as a cultural monument but is situated in the area of the historical reservation and its protective zone. National cultural monuments are the responsibility of the **Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic**.

The **Historic Monument Institute**, regional centre – branch office, Radničné Square 14, 085 01 Bardejov – Ing. Dorota Malínska – is appointed for the specialist and methodical protection of the area registered as a historical reservation.

#### *4f Approved plans concerning the property*

##### **Territorial plan for a large territorial area – Prešov district**

Produced by: APS, s.r.o., Duchnovičovo Square no. 1, Prešov – October 1997

Territorial plan documentation approved by the government of the Slovak Republic, decree no. 165/1998 from 4 March 1998, the obligatory part was given by an instruction from the government of the Slovak Republic no. 216/1998 Coll. from 7 April 1998.

Chapter 1.2.11.3 – Protection of cultural heritage. This chapter deals with a wider view of the protection of cultural monuments in the Prešov region according to their significance.

##### **Territorial plan of the urban conurbation of BARDEJOV**

Produced by: the former Stavoprojekt US Košice company, (Ing. arch. A. Bendičáková), 1990

Approved by instruction no. 10/1991 of the town representation from 5 September 1991.

Chapter 1.5 – Protection of cultural monuments and a brief history of town. This chapter deals with the protection of cultural monuments located directly in the town, as well as a wider view outside the territory of urban agglomeration with reference to the updated State Registry of Cultural Monuments.

##### **Territorial plan for the central town zone of BARDEJOV**

Produced by: ARKA Košice, s.r.o. (Ing. arch. J. Žiaran), 1992

Approved by instruction no. 29/1993 of the town representation from 30 April 1993

Chapter 2.6 – Cultural and artistic values in the area

3.4 – Protection and use of cultural values

4 – Principles, rules and requirements of the regulation

The territorial plan of the central town zone deals with an urban solution to the area of the TMR in connection with the area of the central town zone and its interconnection with the developing town. The obligatory and directive regulations for the mentioned area including determination of the regulated area are stated in the documentation.

Individual tasks on the level of urban and architectonic studies for particular streets in the TMR are processed in accordance with the territorial plan of the central town zone – Stocklova Street, Kláštorská and Veterná streets focused on street interiors, mass and spatial solutions, and facade solutions.

**Amendment of rules for the cultural protection of the Town Monument Reservation of Bardejov**

Produced by: The State Institute for Monument Preservation, Bratislava, October 1990 (Ing. arch. J. Lalková, Ing. arch. S. Mrázová).

The rules for monument preservation for the TMR deal in detail with the protection of the cultural structure values in the defined area of the TMR and its protective zone.

**BARDEJOV – Town Monument Reservation, Radničné Square – regeneration and completing the square, 1994**

Produced by: Ing. arch. E. Spurná et al. – Project office, Bratislava

This documentation deals with regeneration of the square, proposal for completing the attics and front facades, improvement of the parterre, completing the square in detail (with small architectural components).

**Legislative standards for the protection of monuments:**

Law of the Slovak National Council no. 27/1987 Coll. concerning State Monument Preservation Law no. 50/1976 Coll. concerning Urban Planning and Building Regulations (the Building law) further to later instructions (changes and additions effectuated by law no. 103/1990 Coll., 262/1992 Coll., 136/1995 Coll., 199/1995 Coll., 286/1996 Coll. and 229/1997 Coll.)

The following documentation is approved:

*In enclosure:* Territorial plan for the central town zone of BARDEJOV

TMR – Radničné Square – regeneration and completion of the square, 1994

Rules for monument preservation – broader views



#### **4g Sources and levels of finance**

##### **City Council of Bardejov**

Based on the Statute of Bardejov the activities of the City of Bardejov have to be done in accordance with the Budget of Bardejov which is yearly negotiated and finally approved by the City Council of Bardejov. (See attachment.) The budget includes the Fund for Saving and Renovation of Monuments which finances the renovation of historical monuments owned by the town, individuals as well as legal entities. in the Town Historic Reserve. The Budget of Bardejov every year provides a contribution to this Fund. Yearly, the Report on Technical Condition of Real Property and the Report on Technical Condition of Protected Buildings in Town Historic Reserve are presented to the City Council of Bardejov. The reports are prepared by its specialised commissions in cooperation with a state expert institution - Pamiatkový ústav (Institute for Protection of Monuments).

##### **District Office - Department of Education and Culture**

It manages the Fund for Monument Care. The contributions are eligible for all owners of protected real property. The decisions are done by a specialised commission.

##### **Pro Slovakia - State Cultural Fund**

It provides the contribution for renovation of historic monuments in accordance with Law No. 562/1992 as amended. Decisions on redistribution of sources are done yearly. The state reserves every year 0,5% of its budget to this Fund. Ministry of Culture is administrator of Pro Slovakia and highly professional commissions are responsible for decision making process on distribution of financial contributions to applicant.

##### **Private investment and sponsoring**

##### **Egidius Foundation**

This foundation was set up by the City of Bardejov and Roman-Catholic Church Párochial Office in Bardejov to collect financial sources for the renovation mainly the Church of St. Egidius as one of the most important historical monument in Bardejov.

#### **4h Sources of expertise and training in conservation and management techniques**

The following universities are preparing experts in the field of research, methodology of administration and projecting in the area of monument protection :

##### **Slovak Technical University, Faculty of Architecture**

**Nám. Slobody 19, 811 03 Bratislava**

Department of Renovation of Monuments and Creation in Historical Environment

- 2nd-level specialised studies - Architect for Monument Renovation;

- postgraduate PhD studies;

- lifelong studies for professionals in the field of monument's protection in cooperation with Comenius University's Faculty of Philosophy (the study is due to start in academic year 2000-01) - architects, art scientists, historians, ethnographers, archeologists, lawyers

##### **Comenius University, Faculty of Philosophy**

**Gondova 2, 818 01 Bratislava**

Department of Archaeology , Department of Art History , Department of History, Department of Ethnography and Folk Sciences, Department of Museum Sciences, Department of Archive Sciences;

**University of Beaux Arts**

**Hviezdoslavovo nám. 18, 811 03 Bratislava**

Department of Restoration: wood, metal, glass, wall paintings, textile, stone.

**University of Prešov, Faculty of Human and Natural Sciences**

**Ul. 17. Novembra 1, 080 01 Prešov**

Department of History and Archive Sciences, Department of Beaux Arts - art scientists and sculpture experts

**Faculty of Religious Teaching**

History, art science, monument conservation

**University of Trnava**

**Paulínska 16, 917 01 Trnava**

Department of Art History, Protection of Historic Monuments, Archaeology, History, Archive Sciences

**Faculty of Architecture, Czech University of Technology (ČVUT)**

**Pod Juliskou 4, 160 00 Prague 6**

Department of Monument Protection, Postgraduate Studies of Monument's Protection

**Faculty of Architecture ČVUT, Institute of Architecture History**

**Thákurova 7, 166 34 Prague 6**

**Faculty of Architecture, University of Technology**

**Poříčí 5, 662 83 Brno**

**Faculty of Architecture, Budapest**

**Architecture History, Monument Protection**

**Műszaki, Egyetem, Építészettörténet és műemlekl tanszék**

**1521 Budapest, Művészeti r.h.p.3**

**Academia Istropolitana Nova, 900 21 Svätý Jur**

Advanced studies on Monument Protection, lectures in English given by foreign experts.

Specialists in art handicrafts are trained in secondary schools of arts and handicraft specialists are trained in secondary professional schools located in nearly all regional and district capitals.

**Schools of arts in Bardejov and its close environs:**

**School of useful sculpture, Jakobyho 15, Košice**

Restoration and conservation, stone sculpture, art manufacture of pottery and china

**Secondary apprentice school of services, Hviezdoslavova 14, 085 01 Bardejov**

Art stone and wood handicrafts - carpentry

**Secondary apprentice school, Pod Vinbargom 3, 080 01 Prešov**

Art leather handcrafting

**Secondary apprentice school, Vodárenská 13, 080 01 Prešov**

Art blacksmith and locksmith, woodcarver, carpenter, plasterer, art embroiderer,

**Secondary electrotechnical apprentice school , Podjavorinskej 22, 080 05 Prešov**  
Art hand metalworking - blacksmith and locksmith

**Secondary apprentice school of agriculture, Kušníerska 2, 060 01 Kežmarok**  
Art blacksmith and locksmith, art woodcarver, art carpenter, art tailor, art embroiderer

**Secondary apprentice school of building, Ostrovského 1, 040 02 Košice**  
Art hand metalworking - blacksmith and locksmith, carpenter

**Secondary apprentice school of textiles, Textilná 1, 040 02 Košice**  
Art hand-crafting of textiles - weaver, tapestry-maker, hand-made embroidery, scenic art handicrafts - historic costumes

**Secondary apprentice school of building, Kukučínova 23, 040 00 Košice**  
Art hand metalworking - blacksmith and locksmith

Adequate quantity and quality of the professional schools ensure high standard of monument protection and restoration. From 1990 onwards, foreign experience in monument protection has spread into Slovakia as Slovak specialists received additional training abroad. Experts in monument conservation expect that, after the inclusion of the Bardejov town conservation reserve in the World Heritage List, university graduates, notably young ones, will have the opportunity to receive further training from ICOMOS or that foreign experts will give lectures and organize workshops in Bardejov.

*Appendix:* Overview of secondary schools and secondary apprentice schools under the Slovak Education Ministry

#### *4i Facilities for visitors and statistics*

The Tourist Information Centre located on the main square is an institution providing wide range of services and information to the visitors of Bardejov. Its professional staff is ready to speak English, German, Russian, Polish, Czech and arrange the accommodation, sightseeing tour and trips to surroundings. A lot of printing materials, books, databases on hotels, restaurants, cultural and sport facilities are available as well as souvenirs, art products, videomovies, etc.

**Address:** Tourist Information Centre  
Radničné nám. 19  
085 01 Bardejov  
Phone: 421 935

#### **Statistics on the number of tourist: overnights stays**

Month	Domestic	Foreigners	Total
January	75	28	103
February	348	37	385
March	397	46	443
April	672	251	923
May	821	400	1221
June	1167	973	2140
July	1695	1759	3054
August	2142	1578	4020
September	1294	1026	2320
October	2193	542	2735

Real number of visitors is much higher due to the fact that majority of visitors are coming to Bardejov from bigger centres in the groups or individually for half a day or one day trip without staying in the hotels.

**The most interesting and the most visited sites of Bardejov are:**

**A) Museums:**

- |   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| 1 | Šariš Museum, Town Hall, Radničné nám. | Exposition of History                          |
| 2 | Šariš Museum, Radičné nám. 27          | Exposition of Icons of North East Slovakia     |
| 3 | Šariš Museum, Radničné nám. 13         | Building of Directoriat, Temporary expositions |
| 4 | Šariš Museum, Rhodyho 4                | Exposition of Natural Sciences                 |
| 5 | Šariš Museum, Bardejov Spa             | Etnographic Exposition                         |
| 6 | Šariš Museum, Bardejov Spa             | Museum of Folk Architecture                    |

**B) Churches:**

- 1 Roman-Catholic Church of St. Egidius, Radničné nám.
- 2 Evangelic Church, Radničné nám.
- 3 Greek-Catholic Church, Jiráskova ul.

**C) Jewish Suburbium, Mlynská ul.**

**D) Calvarie**

**E) Historical cemeteries:**

- 1 Calvarie Hill
- 2 Jewish Cemeterie, Tehelná ul.

**Interesting sites in the near surrounding:**

**Wooden Churches in:** Hervartov (7 km), Krivé (15 km), Lukov (25 km), Frička (20 km), Jedlinka (15 km), Kožany (20 km), Tročany (15 km)

Zborov Castle, 10 km from Bardejov

**Cemetery** of the Victims of World War I (Author: Dušan Jurkovič) , 25 km from Bardejov

**Ski Centers:** Regetovka (15 km), Stebnická Huta (15 km), Križe (20 km)

### **Accommodation facilities:**

**Town Historic Reserve:** Hotel Republika, Radničné nám. 50,  
Pension Roland, Radničné nám. 24  
**Other:** Hotel Bellevue, Mihaľov  
Hotel Topľa, Fučíkova ul. 25  
Šport Hotel, Kutuzovova ul.  
Hotel Minerál, Bardejov Spa  
Hotel Mier, Bardejov Spa

### **Restaurants, Café, Fast Food Restaurants:**

27 facilities are located at the Town Historic Reserve and 5 of them are restaurants:

Restaurant Na bráne, Hviezdoslavova I  
Restaurant Zlatá Koruna, Radničné nám.  
Roland Club, Radničné nám.  
Republika, Radničné nám.  
U Kata, Veterná ul.

### **Transport:**

International airport: Košice (80 km)  
Train connection: Bratislava - Kysak - Prešov - Bardejov or Prague- Kysak -  
Prešov - Bardejov  
Bus connection: Bratislava - Bardejov Express or Prague - Bardejov Express

There is 343 parking places for cars and 8 parking places for buses inside or near to Historic Town Reserve.

### **Shopping:**

Medium size Shopping Center is located very close to the Town Historic Reserve and 75 different kind of small shops inside of it.

## **4j Property management**

The town's property is re-assessed annually with regard to the current state of respective structures and the result subsequently serves as a basis for drawing up the town's budget. The budget is based on the requirements of respective managers of the town's property.

### **Managers of the town's property:**

**Správbyť Ltd.** Moyzesova 7, 085 01 Bardejov

It manages the majority of Bardejov's property, largely apartment blocks and other buildings - burgher houses in the square and in adjacent Stocklova, Kláštorská and Hviezdoslavova Streets. It secures all activities related to the running and maintenance of monument buildings including their restoration and refurbishing in accordance with the needs of the town.

**BAPOS municipal company**, Dlhý rad 1, 085 01 Bardejov

It manages green spaces, lamps, car parks, parks, moats, turrets, public areas, town streets and pavements and partly also town walls.

**Town cultural centre**, Radničné námestie 21, 085 01 Bardejov

It manages immovable property used for cultural and social purposes.



**Bardejov municipality**, Radničné námestie 16, 085 01 Bardejov

- department of property management,
- department of social affairs,
- building department (in case of reconstructions),
- department of internal affairs.

The town council has approved the Principles of managing and handling municipal property. The town's immovable-property development strategy is presently being drawn up as part of the ECOS Ouverture Project with the French city of Calais.

**Utility managers in the town conservation reserve are:**

**Eastern Slovak Sewerage** (are being transferred to the town's ownership),

**Slovak Gas Company, Košice,**

**Eastern Slovak Energy Company, Prešov**

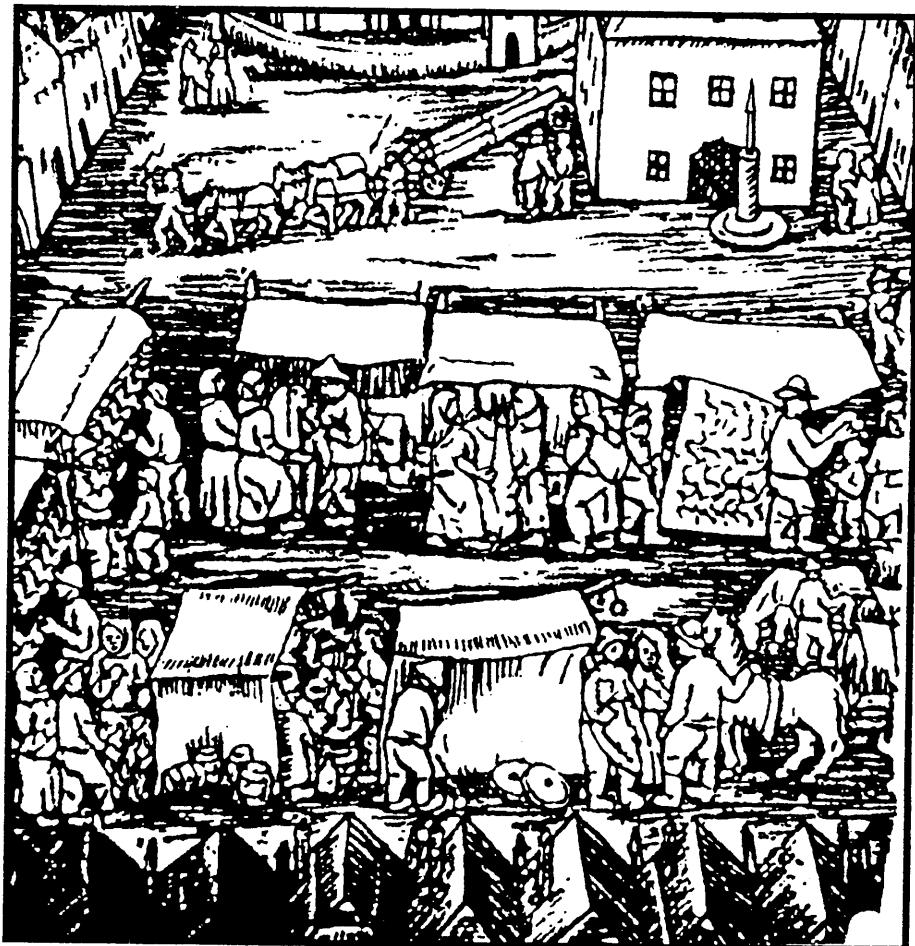
**Slovak Telecom, state company, Bardejov,**

**Cable plus, Eastern Slovakia, Inc. Košice.**

**Appendix: Principles of managing and handling municipal property**

#### **4k Personnel**

Property management is the responsibility of the municipality's Property-legal department. It has six university-graduated employees of adequate specialization including a lawyer, a geodesist and a forester. They deal with legal aspects of the handing over of immovable property to the pre-determined managers: Bapos, Town cultural centre, municipality departments and Spravbyť Ltd. through mandate contracts. The respective managers have adequately-skilled staff that carries out building reconstructions and technological modifications, secures operations of buildings and technologies and so that the building can be used for a determined purpose.



### *5a Development Pressures*

In the case of Bardejov, the development of activities has not a negative impact on town historical core and town central zone. Urban areas around the town historical core are stabilised, the industry is located at the north-east border part of agglomeration, the agriculture does not influence the urban areas and no exploitation is realised at the surroundings of the town.

### *5b Environmental Pressures*

Based on the results of environment evaluation process which has been done on the territory of whole Slovakia Bardejov urban agglomeration belongs to the category of satisfactory area. Bardejov Spa and Massif of Magura belongs to the category of high level of environmental quality. Local production of pollution was eliminated in 80s by gasification of heating appliances.

In accordance with the position of the District Office, Department of Environment, Bardejov District as a whole represents the area with lowest level of air pollution. Producers of air pollution (industry) are in recession and after the revival of production they will be obliged to reduce the production of emissions due to a new legislation.

State road No. II/545 as the source of vibration and emission with direct influence on the fortification system of the town is another source of menace. It will be eliminated by the construction of alternate routes Prešov - Stará Ľubovňa and Stará Ľubovňa - Svidník.

During the winters the snow and ice on the roads were eliminated by chemical materials from time to time for traffic reasons what has the direct negative influence on material substance of historical buildings. The City Council will solve this problem in a near future.

### *5c Natural disasters and preparedness*

From the point of view of potential natural disasters Bardejov urban agglomeration is located out of risk territories. During this century, as well as before, no big floods, no local wide range forest fires and no earthquakes were registered in the town and its surroundings. Climate is mild stable with convenient weather changes. The territory belongs to the middle warm and middle humid zone with cold winter. Settled parts in the valley are surrounded by the hills (400-600 m up to the sea-level).

Average temperature in January:	-4 to -5°C
Average temperature in July:	17 to 18°C
Average year total rainfall:	700 mm
Snow covering:	120 days

Defined part of the town is located out of the areas of flood danger and out of tectonic active areas. Last earth move was recognised in 1725 based on the written records in archives. The town was influenced very often by big fires in the past. Last one in 1902. Using of fiery roof materials explains why they were so high-speed skipping and destructive. Since last big fire only fireproof roof materials like ceramic materials are used in the construction what highly decrease the risk of high-speed skipping of fire.

### *5d Visitor/tourism pressures*

Till now, the negative impact of visitors on material or other substance of Historic Town Reserve was not recognised. The number of visitors has never been so high to account the tourism as a limiting factor of development. Historic Town Reserve with the surface of 23,6 ha is able to swallow much more visitors than current statistics are

showing. Our conviction is based on the experience with organisation of traditional fair once a year at the end of August when population of the whole region is concentrated in the historical core of Bardejov. This event shows very clearly the capacity of Historic Town Reserve. Large central square, sufficient number of facilities for the visitors as well as the possibility to spread the group of tourists into the region including Bardejov Spa represent a free potential for increasing of tourism without negative impact. The visits of very concrete buildings and expositions (museums, churches, etc.) has to be managed by the corresponding regime of timing.

### *5e Number of inhabitants within property*

Bardejov urban agglomeration belongs to the group of medium size towns.

Population from 1900 - 1995

1900	1910	1921	1930	1940	1948	1961	1970	1980	1991	1995
6102	6578	9192	7730	8508	6572	9192	15225	23741	31168	33067

In the Old Town - Town Historic Reserve lives 322 inhabitants now. This number is much lower than its former occupancy. In 1437, 517 houses with 2600 - 3100 inhabitants was located on the territory of Bardejov and 207 of them inside of walls. In 1815, the City Council has recorded 630 houses with about 3800 inhabitants. Till 1948 about 60% of population lived in the Old Town

Current tendency is to revitalise the buildings and give them back their original housing function. For the future the mild demographic dynamic and stabilisation of population on the level of 40 000 inhabitants are expected.

## 6. MONITORING

### 6a *Key indicators for measuring the status of preservation*

Within 1 year of the inclusion of the historical core of the town in UNESCO's World Cultural Heritage list, the town hall, in co-operation with affected bodies and institutions, will process a complete program for protecting the defined territory. This program will be the basic framework for activities directed towards preserving and improving the monuments which signified the inclusion of Bardejov into the World Heritage list. This complex program will consist of two parts:

- a valuation of the status of the defined territory and its individual buildings at the time of Bardejov's inclusion in the World Heritage list,
- a long-term view of work required in the defined area, focused on the maintenance, renovation and use of individual building areas and zones with their financial, organisational and supply provision needs. In addition, it will include an assumed schedule for possible activities that will be processed in this part.

This material will contain monitoring of the status of conservation in the defined territory. The output of the annual monitoring will contain:

a) The building and technical status of:

- individual culturally protected sites and their area including the most valuable facilities written in the central list of cultural sites (altars, organs, window panes, etc).
- buildings, or if appropriate remaining areas, which are situated in the defined area but are not culturally protected
- engineering network throughout the whole area, including both main distributions and connections,
- surface communications and public places,
- small architecture and artistic items in publicly accessible areas,
- greenery, or if appropriate the most important and significant solitaires in the defined area.

b) Maintaining the authenticity of culturally protected buildings and their facilities, as well as their spatial historic character in the defined area in connection with:

- the current status of preserving the material basis of historical architectonic and artistic values,
- the quality of work realised for their maintenance and restoration with respect to activity preparation and supply facilitation,
- suitability of use before and after maintenance or, if appropriate, after restoration.

c) Changes in ownership in the defined area under the basic division of town, state, church, or private property.

d) Financial provision for work in the defined area during the monitored time in a schedule of three categories: financial expenses of owners, the state and donators, including self-government. It is further divided according to the type of work emerging from point a) (building and technical status).

The stated indicators will be presented as statistical data, named lists of activities in progress, lists of ownership changes, graphic enclosures and photographic documentation focused on monitoring the building and technical status, the status of the conservation, the process of work and the results of individually finished activities.

The proposal for measures for the following year in connection with a long-term complex program of care will emerge from the annual temporary report. The proposed measures will contain the requirements for the scheduled work during preparation and realisation of specific activities and their financial provision. Following acceptance of the proposal of measures by the town hall co-ordinating committee, this will be obligatory for all participating sites (see point 6).

Further to the agreement concerning protection of World Cultural Heritage and on the basis of contemporary annual reports once every six years, a summary report fulfilling UNESCO's requirements about the status of the defined area will be processed. This will

also include proposed measures for a medium-term plan of work in the defined protected area within the framework of the complete long-term plan for care of World Heritage in the town of Bardejov.

**6b** *Administrative measures for monitoring the property*

The determining co-ordinator for the complete work, including monitoring the defined area, will be the town hall in Bardejov. This will create a co-ordinating committee for directing the work in the area recorded in the world heritage. The chairman will be the town mayor and its members will consist of delegated representatives from the:

- central state administration – Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic,
- regional state administration – District office in Prešov and Regional office in Bardejov,
- specialist organisation – Historic Monument Institute in Bratislava and
- Centre for the preservation of world heritage of the Slovak agency for the Environment in Banská Štiavnica.

The co-ordinating committee's task is to accept the basic material – Complex program for the preservation of the registered area and, afterwards, adjudicate the annual reports concerning the status of preservation and approve the annual proposal of measures emerging thereof. This will be submitted to the government of the Slovak Republic via the Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic. Once every six years, the co-ordinating committee will prepare, discuss and approve the summary report concerning the status of the registered area and, following its acceptance by the government of the Slovak Republic, will submit the report according to the agreement to UNESCO in Paris.

The co-ordinating committee will generally meet regularly twice a year, but exceptionally more often on the basis of a decision by the chairman – the town mayor. In addition to approval of the status of the registered territory and monitoring the fulfilment of the proposed measures for particular years including medium-term plans, the committee will transfer approved tasks to institutions and bodies via the delegated representatives.

The specific provision of data for monitoring the registered territory will be primarily provided by employees of the Historical Monument Institute, branch office and town hall in Bardejov, who will also provide revision of the final material.

**6c** *Results of previous activities connected with the submission of reports*

In accordance with law no. 27/1987 Coll. concerning State Monument Preservation, the Historic Monument Institute in co-operation with the regional office under the framework of the Central List of Cultural Monuments processed the final evaluation of the status of monuments on the territory of the current TMR Bardejov in March 1999. The data consider ownership, building and technical status, or if appropriate the progress of preservation of particular historic monuments. This table is shown in point 3.d – Current status of preservation.

Further material and its output will be included in the annual reports of the status of the territory, the Summary report every six years, and property evaluation in the report of the town hall in Bardejov (see no. 4j – property administration).

## 7 DOCUMENTATION

### 7a List - slides

- Northeastern aerial view of the Town conservation reserve
- Western aerial view of the Town conservation reserve
- Distant view of the historic town
- Outer view of the town walls (Big and Red towers)
- Southeastern view of Thick and Small towers
- Part of preserved Renaissance fortifications in the north with St. Egidius church in the background
- Townhall Square
- Renaissance town-hall with St. Egidius church in the background
- Close-up view of renaissance portal in the town hall
- Museum exhibits in the town hall with a statue of knight Roland in the foreground
- National cultural monument St. Egidius church - exterior
- Interior of St. Egidius church
- A 1538 evangelical humanistic school with facades restored in classicist style
- A portal to St. Egidius church with a baroque statue of St. Florian in the foreground
- View of Townhall Square seen from below arcades of Rhody's house
- A gothic-renaissance burgher house no. 26 on the southern side of the square with a xx rokajova wall painting
- A richly adorned Renaissance portal on the townhall's first floor
- Close-up view of medieval portal on the house no. 19 in Townhall Square
- Close-up view of a renaissance portal on the house no. 13 in Townhall Square (Šariš Museum)
- Interior of the house no. 27 with an exhibition of icons
- Close-up view of Renaissance lunette vaults on the groundfloor of passages in burgher houses
- A Calvary - Church of St. Cross complex with chapels along a crucifixion road
- Restored historic mood of Townhall Square
- A Jewish suburb

### 7b Copies of property management plans and parts of other plans.

Note: In appendix 1a (See documentation)



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## 7d Institutions which store lists, records and archives

**Bardejov municipality**, Radničné nám. 16, 085 01 Bardejov

The latest property records are processed by the town information system which consists of a digital-technical map, a digital orthophotomap and a vector cadaster map.

**District Archives in Bardejov**, Miškovského 1, 085 01 Bardejov

The archives store:

- written documents - historic documents from 1319 to 1990 and a fund of Bardejov's town council from 1319 to 1922.
- documents of the free royal town
- correspondence with secular and religious institutions and towns in Hungary as well as with Polish, German, Czech and Austrian noblemen
- municipal books: tax books from 1418 to 1845
  - accounting books from 1420 to the mid-19th century
  - on the manufacture and sales of cloth and sales of wine from the Tokaj region
  - books of a town builder
  - books of town councils from 1595 to 1918
- heritage books
- documents of state authorities
- school documents
- Franciscan order in Bardejov from the mid-17th century to 1950

**District office - real property register (cadaster)**, Dlhý rad 16, 085 01 Bardejov

In ownership sheet, protected monuments are marked as cultural monuments.

**Monument Conservation Office - head office in Bratislava**, Cesta pod Červená most 6, 814 06 Bratislava

Central list of cultural monuments and a documentation centre

**Monument Conservation Office - branch office in Bardejov**, Radničné nám. 14, 085 01 Bardejov

The office stores records on immovable and movable monuments, drawings and photographic documentation

**Monument Conservation Office - branch office in Prešov**, Hlavná 115, 080 01 Prešov

Central list of cultural monuments and a documentation centre

**Slovak National Archives**, Drotárska cesta 42, 817 01 Bratislava

Slovak nationwide archives

**Institute of Cartography and Geodesy**, Chlumeckého 4, 827 45 Bratislava

The institute stores old maps of Bardejov and its environs

**Regional Administration of the Statistical Office, branch office Bardejov**, Hviezdoslavova ul., 085 01 Bardejov

It stores statistical data.

**Šariš Museum**, Radničné námestie, 085 01 Bardejov

It stores exhibits.

**Roman Catholic rectory**, Radničné námestie 3, 085 01 Bardejov

The rectory archives documents of the Roman Catholic parish in Bardejov

**Evangelical rectory**, Dlhý rad 19, 085 01 Bardejov

The rectory archives documents of the Ausburg denomination of Evangelical church in Bardejov parish

**Greco-Catholic rectory**, Jiráskova 21, 085 01 Bardejov

It keeps documents of the Greco-Catholic church in Bardejov.

NOMINATION  
OF BARDEJOV TOWN CONSERVATION RESERVE FOR THE  
INCLUSION IN THE UNESCO WORLD CULTURAL HERITAGE  
LIST

ON BEHALF OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC

which is a state party to the convention according to a 1991 ratification

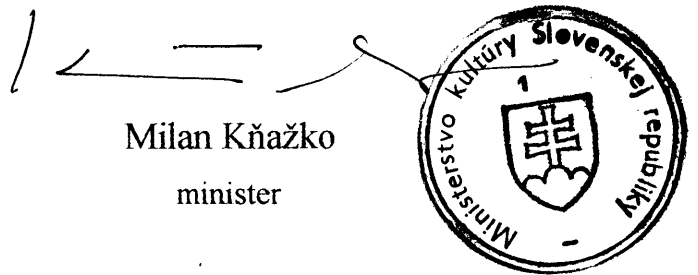
Submitted by

THE CULTURE MINISTRY OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC

Represented by

Milan Kňažko  
minister

in Bratislava



## CONCLUSIONS OF A MEETING

held in Bardejov on May 4 - 5, 1999  
to prepare Bardejov's nomination for the inclusion in the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage List

Having reviewed the submitted proposal, verified the facts in the field and discussed the nomination, the participants in the meeting agreed on the following conclusions:

From the point of view of **authenticity** and **integrity**, Bardejov's nomination complies with criteria for the inclusion of a town conservation reserve in the category **iii**. It is a historic quarter spatially identical with the ancient town within the confines of the walls and consequently all its area is historic.

The whole area and its buffer zone are entitled to monument protection according to valid legislation - Monument Conservation Law no. 27/1987. All activities in this area must comply with monument protection legislation and are directed accordingly by a specialized agency - the Monument Conservation Institute.

The degree of preservation of the town's urbanistic pattern as well as material and intellectual values concentrated in the area can be proposed according to the following criteria:

**a)ii** The urbanistic complex of historic Bardejov is unique from the point of view of integrity and authenticity. It testifies to the existence of an advanced and elaborated medieval town. Its preservation till the present day, utility and extraordinarily impressive environment stress the need to protect the legacy of our forefathers and to preserve it for further generations. The need is even more urgent as many similar sites have been destroyed in wars, or by modern construction and reconstruction of historic towns.

**a) iv** Bardejov's meaningful and generous urbanistic plan since its foundation in the 13th - 14th century attests to an important stage of the European civilization. At that time, the influx of foreign settlers, mainly Germans, gave rise to a large number of towns founded near pre-existing settlements of the original Slovak population. The majority of these towns have retained the original layout of their historic quarters, but none of them can match Bardejov in this respect.

At the same time, Bardejov is a melting pot where western and eastern cultures intermingled. Its urbanistic layout and architectural styles clearly indicate that it lies in the Central European area.

**a) v** The historic town of Bardejov is also an example of the traditional use of the country, i.e. natural conditions of living and nonliving nature. The purposeful urbanistic complex encircled by walls (founded town) was founded near a pre-existing village in favourable morphologic and climatic conditions, at the confluence of the River Topľa and the brook Lukavica near a primaveal trade route from the Black to the Baltic Sea. Each of the buildings surrounding its grandiose square (trading and market functions) still is an example of a traditional urban-type multipurpose human dwelling. They represent an advanced burghers' culture as well as the people of the numerous nations that lived here and who jointly built and expanded flourishing towns with an advanced urbanistic architecture and fine-art culture as well as with a spiritual legacy to our and next generations.

**b) i** The historic town of Bardejov meets the authenticity criterion also thanks to the workmanship and building materials used in the construction of its buildings. The complex of buildings has retained its original constructions and details from medieval

Building materials used are largely historic with a wealth of unequivocally datable architectural elements (Gothic and Renaissance stone portals and gates, Renaissance vaults and wooden log ceilings, stonemason guild's and master's marks).

Strangely enough, it was just the economic downturn in the region that enabled to preserve undisturbed these unique priceless urbanistic, architectural and fine-art expressions.

Monument restoration and extensive building activity which started in Bardejov in the 1960s were directed by monument-protection authorities in accordance with the Venice charter in order to preserve the integrity and authenticity of this complex. All changes were based on a complex and detailed documentation of the original structure.

**b) ii** Bardejov's historic quarter was declared a town conservation reserve in 1950 thereby receiving adequate legal protection of the Law no. 7/1958 and since 1987 of the Law no. 27/1987 on State Monument Protection and related executive regulation no. 21/1987 of the Culture Ministry which executes some provisions of the law.

At the same time, Principles of monument conservation in town conservation reserve were drawn up which apply to all activities in the area of the reserve. According to these principles, all preparation and restoration are carried out in accordance with the results of scientific research in order to preserve the authenticity and integrity of the entire area.

As for overall characterization of the site according to the point 27, Bardejov falls in the category **ii - historic towns** which are still occupied and which have naturally evolved and will continue to evolve under the influence of socio-economic and cultural changes.

On the other hand, the unrivalled preservation of Bardejov's historic quarter with its cultural-historic values, i.e. the original town confined within the fortifications, can be maintained on condition that the town's development is properly directed, conservation continues and buildings are used for suitable functions as a natural cultural centre as it was in the past.

Administrative measures aimed at property management are summarized in the Statute of the town of Bardejov issued by the Bardejov municipality according to § 24 section 1 letter c of the Local Government Law no. 369/1990.

**Having reviewed the submitted proposal, the meeting participants have made the following conclusions:**

A/ The documents have been drawn up with due care, both text and graphic documents are of a very high standard, and, thanks to their contents and expert elaboration, comply with UNESCO's requirements.

B/ To complete the nomination proposal, these recommendations have been made:

1. The main arguments to include Bardejov in the World Cultural and Natural Heritage List should highlight:

- the town's location in a region of great cultural, landscape and historic importance with a multitude of other valuable settlements, structures and natural landforms,
- town composition and layout preserved to an unrivalled degree with an urbanistic disposition and complete structural components,
- dominant structures, such as St. Egidius Temple with its architecture and a unique late-Gothic furnishings, a late-Gothic town-hall with an early-Renaissance bay and preserved original rooflines, mostly existing fortifications with turrets unmatched across Europe,
- a set of burgher's houses with preserved dispositions including their typological and stylistic characteristics as well as architectural and fine-art elements,
- a wealth of documents attesting to the town's and region's cultural history which are on display in buildings in the historic town centre,
- the interaction of various influences forming the town, notably medieval European urbanism, local folk architecture, Jewish settlement, etc.

2. Bardejov should be compared with selected towns in central Europe, for instance in the Czech Republic, Poland and Hungary, inscribed on the World Cultural Heritage List. This comparison should highlight Bardejov's distinctive features which make it unlike any other town and owing to which it can enrich the complex of monuments of the world cultural heritage.

3. The main findings and arguments of the nomination proposal should be summarized in the introductory part of the document and described in more detail in the following parts. This applies primarily to salient data, such as areal extent of the historic quarter and its main components (square), degree of preservation of the town's structures including the fortification system, number and percentage of protected structures, etc.

Participants in the meeting: see the enclosed list of participants

M E S T O   B A R D E J O V

Z Á S A D Y

O   H O S P O D Á R E N Í   A   N A K L A D A N Í

S   M A J E T K O M   M E S T A

**Článok 2**  
**Majetok mesta**

Majetkom mesta sú:

- 1/ hnutelné a nehnuteľné veci a majetkové práva:
  - a/ Mesta Bardejov,
  - b/ organizácií a podnikov zriadených, alebo založených mestom, ktoré spravujú majetok mesta<sup>5/</sup>,
  - c/ organizácií spravujúcich majetok mesta na základe nájomných, mandátnych, príkazných, alebo iných zmlúv /ďalej len mesto, právnické a fyzické osoby/,
  - d/ podnikateľských subjektov so 100 % majetkovou účasťou mesta,
- 2/ finančné prostriedky na príslušných účtoch, finančná hotovosť a cenné papiere, prípadne obligácie mesta,
- 3/ výnosy hospodárenia právnických a fyzických osôb s majetkovou účasťou mesta do výšky obchodného podielu.

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<sup>5/</sup> Zák. č. 518/1990 Zb.

**Článok 3**  
**Hospodárenie s majetkom mesta**

1. Majetok mesta sa má zveľaďovať a zhodnocovať a vo svojej celkovej hodnote zásadne nezmenšený zachovať.
2. Pri hospodárení s majetkom mesta sa musia dodržiavať tieto zásady, pritom právnické a fyzické osoby sú povinné najmä:
  - a/ majetok mesta užívať, rozmnožovať a udržiavať,
  - b/ chrániť majetok mesta pred poškodením, zničením, stratou, alebo zneužívaním,
  - c/ používať všetky právne prostriedky na ochranu majetku mesta vrátane uplatňovania svojich práv alebo oprávnených záujmov pred príslušnými orgánmi,
  - d/ viesť majetok mesta v predpísanej evidencii podľa príslušných platných právnych predpisov<sup>6/</sup>.
- 3/ Majetok mesta možno združovať s majetkom iných právnických a fyzických osôb, alebo používať na podnikateľskú činnosť za účelom jeho zveľaďovania a zhodnotenia pri dodržaní zásady efektívnosti hospodárenia.

- ďalšou podnikateľskou činnosťou:
  - a/ majetkovou účasťou pri podnikaní iných právnických, a fyzických osôb,
  - b/ vložením peňažných, alebo majetkových vkladov do obchodných spoločností, združení, spoločných zahraničných podnikov, alebo iných subjektov, nákupom cenných papierov a ďalšími zákonnými spôsobmi.
- 2/ Nadobúdanie nehnuteľného majetku podlieha vždy schváleniu mestského zastupiteľstva.
- 3/ Odplatné nadobúdanie hnutel'ného majetku sa riadi podľa schváleného rozpočtu na príslušný kalendárny rok.
- 4/ Odplatné nadobúdanie hnutel'ného majetku z príjmov nad rámec schváleného rozpočtu po vykonaní rozpočtového opatrenia<sup>8/</sup> podlieha schváleniu:
  - a/ V hodnote do 500 tis. Sk štatutárnemu zástupcovi mesta, právnickej a fyzickej osoby<sup>7/</sup>,
  - b/ V hodnote do 1.000 tis. Sk primátorovi mesta, o čom informuje mestskú radu.
  - c/ V hodnote nad 1.000 tis. Sk mestskému zastupiteľstvu.
- 5/ Zmeny rozpočtu schvaľuje mestské zastupiteľstvo.

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<sup>8/</sup> zák. č. 303/1995 Z.z. v znení neskorších predpisov

## Článok 6

### Nájom hnutel'ného a nehnuteľného majetku mesta

1/ Nehnutel'ný majetok mesta, právnických a fyzických osôb<sup>7/</sup> môže byť prenechaný na užívanie za odplatu iným právnickým a fyzickým osobám na základe zmluvy o nájme<sup>3/</sup>.

Zmluva o nájme musí byť v písomnej forme a musí obsahovať:

- presnú špecifikáciu predmetu nájmu,
- spôsob a dobu užívania predmetu nájmu,
- výšku odplaty za užívanie,
- podmienky užívania a odstúpenia od zmluvy.

2/ Nájom nehnuteľného majetku schvaľuje:

- a/ na dobu do 2 rokov primátor mesta,
- b/ na dobu viac ako 2 roky mestské zastupiteľstvo.



6. Mesto, právnická a fyzická osoba<sup>7/</sup> môže prenajať od inej právnickej a fyzickej osoby nebytové priestory, ak ich potrebuje pre zabezpečenie svojich úloh po predchádzajúcom písomnom súhlase primátora mesta.

Zmluvu o nájme podpisuje štatutárny zástupca<sup>7/</sup>.

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<sup>9/</sup> Zák. č. 116/1990 Zb. a zák. č. 500/1991 Zb.

## Článok 8

### Predaj hnuteľného a nehnuteľného majetku

1. Predaj hnuteľného majetku mesta, ktorého nadobúdacia hodnota, alebo cena určená znaleckým posudkom prevyšuje 50 tis. Sk, mesto zabezpečí v prípade viacerých záujemcov dražbou. O predaji je povinné mesto, právnické a fyzické osoby<sup>7/</sup> vopred informovať verejnosť spôsobom v meste obvyklým. V prípade neúspešnej dražby o znížení ceny a spôsobe predaja záujemcovi s najvyššou ponukou rozhodne primátor mesta o čom informuje mestskú radu.

2. O spôsobe predaja hnuteľného majetku do 50 tis. Sk rozhoduje štatutárny zástupca<sup>7/</sup>.

3. Predaj nehnuteľného majetku schvaľuje vždy mestské zastupiteľstvo. Hodnota nehnuteľného majetku, ak ju nemožno určiť podľa cenových predpisov<sup>4/</sup> sa určí na základe znaleckého posudku.

O predaji nehnuteľného majetku je povinné mesto, právnické a fyzické osoby<sup>7/</sup> vopred informovať verejnosť spôsobom v meste obvyklým.

V prípade viacerých záujemcov o nehnuteľný majetok sa predaj uskutoční s ohľadom na jeho užívanie a využitie určené v Územnom pláne Sídelskej aglomerácie mesta Bardejov /ÚP SA/ výberovým konaním, alebo dražbou v zmysle platných zásad.

Dražbu a výberové konanie vyhlasuje primátor mesta najmenej 15 dní pred dátumom ich konania. Výberové konanie a dražbu zabezpečuje komisia menovaná primátorom mesta.

Pred vyhlásením výberového konania podmienky určí primátor mesta, o čom informuje mestskú radu.

Zmluvy o predaji podpisuje štatutárny zástupca mesta. Návrh na vklad do katastra nehnuteľností<sup>10/</sup> predkladá štatutárny zástupca mesta po úhrade kúpnej ceny, ak mestské zastupiteľstvo nerozhodne inak.

3. Mestské zastupiteľstvo schvaľuje:

- a/ poskytnutie pôžičky inej fyzickej a právnickej osobe v hodnote nad 500 tis.Sk,
- b/ úver a pôžičku, ktorú banka, alebo iná právnická a fyzická osoba poskytuje mestu,
- c/ prevzatie dlhu za iné právnické a fyzické osoby,
- d/ odpustenie pohľadávky v hodnote nad 50 000,-Sk  
/nevzťahuje sa na pohľadávky, ktoré vznikli z uplatňovania správy daní a poplatkov/,
- e/ plnenie z premlčaného majetkového práva,
- f/ dohodu o splátkach s lehotou splatnosti dlhšou ako 1 rok  
/nevzťahuje sa na dohody pri uplatňovaní dane a poplatkov/.

4. Primátor mesta schvaľuje dispozície s majetkovými právami a záväzkami, ktoré nie sú vo výhradnej pôsobnosti mestského zastupiteľstva, určené týmito zásadami, alebo všeobecne záväznými právnymi predpismi, o čom informuje mestskú radu.

5. Dohody o započítaní vzájomných pohľadávok medzi mestom a inou právnickou a fyzickou osobou vyhotovujú a zabezpečujú príslušné oddelenia mestského úradu a schvaľuje štatutárny zástupca mesta.

6. Štatutárny zástupca<sup>11/</sup>schvaľuje dispozície s majetkovými právami, alebo záväzkami, ktoré nie sú vo výhradnej pôsobnosti mestského zastupiteľstva a primátora, určené týmito zásadami a v rozsahu určenom štatútom.

7. Mesto, právnická a fyzická<sup>7/</sup> osoba môže dočasne odložiť vymáhanie pohľadávky, alebo môže trvale upustiť od jej vymáhania v prípade ak:

- a/ dlžník pohľadávky dobrovoľne neuhradil a nie je podklad pre to, aby súd, alebo iný orgán zaviazal dlžníka na jej uhradenie preto, lebo nie je zrejmé, že pohľadávka trvá, alebo nie je možné preukázať jej výšku, alebo z iných dôvodov,
- b/ dlžník zomrel a pohľadávka nemôže byť uspokojená jej vymáhaním od dedičov dlžníka<sup>12/</sup>,
- c/ pohľadávka zanikla preklúziou,
- d/ pohľadávka je premlčaná, alebo je zrejmé, že vymáhanie by bolo neúspešné,
- e/ náklady na vymoženie by prekročili výšku pohľadávky.

O odložení, alebo trvalom upustení od vymáhania pohľadávky na základe písomného návrhu a zdôvodnenia rozhodujú orgány

4. Protokol o odovzdaní a prevzatí nehnuteľného majetku mesta podpisujú štatutárni zástupcovia<sup>7/</sup>.

5. Podmienky a dôvody odňatia majetku mesta v správe právnickej a fyzickej osoby<sup>11/</sup> určuje mestské zastupiteľstvo takto:

- a/ z dôvodu efektívnejšieho využitia v inom subjekte,
- b/ ak mestské zastupiteľstvo rozhodlo o vložení majetku mesta v správe právnickej a fyzickej osoby<sup>11/</sup> do obchodnej spoločnosti, združenia, subjektu so zahraničnou účasťou, alebo iného spôsobu spoluvlastníctva, ktorým bude majetok mesta lepšie zhodnotený, alebo využitý,
- c/ pri zmene predmetu činnosti prípadne pôsobnosti právnickej a fyzickej osoby<sup>11/</sup> jej zrušenia, alebo pri jej zániku likvidáciou,
- d/ pri porušovaní povinností stanovených v týchto zásadách, alebo ak mestské zastupiteľstvo posúdilo, že majetok je pre právnickú a fyzickú osobu<sup>11/</sup> prebytočný, alebo sa stal neupotrebitelný.

#### Článok 14

##### Prebytočný a neupotrebitelný majetok mesta

1. Prebytočný majetok je majetok, ktorý mesto, právnická a fyzická osoba<sup>7/</sup> trvale nepotrebuje na plnenie svojich úloh.

2/ Neupotrebitelný majetok je majetok, ktorý pre svoje úplné opotrebovanie, alebo poškodenie, zastaranosť alebo nehospodárnosť v prevádzke, nemôže už slúžiť svojmu účelu.

3/ Pri nakladaní s prebytočným a neupotrebitelným majetkom mesta sa postupuje primerane podľa čl. 8 a 9 týchto zásad. V rozhodnutí o prebytočnosti alebo neupotrebitelnosti majetku sa musí uviesť, akým spôsobom sa má s majetkom ďalej naložiť<sup>14/</sup>. Ak nie je možné tento majetok využiť iným vhodným spôsobom, napr. predajom, môže príslušný orgán mesta rozhodnúť o jeho likvidácii. Doklad o tom, ako sa s majetkom naložilo, sa následne doloží k rozhodnutiu.

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<sup>14/</sup> Vnútoraná smernica MsÚ

4/ Tieto zásady hospodárenia s majetkom Mesta Bardejov schválilo mestské zastupiteľstvo na svojom zasadnutí dňa 4. 9. 1997 a účinnosť nadobúdajú dňom schválenia. Súčasne sa rušia Zásady hospodárenia a nakladania s majetkom mesta schválené mestským zastupiteľstvom dňa 31. 10. 1991 vrátane zmien a doplnkov.

Zmeny a doplnky Zásad hospodárenia s majetkom mesta Bardejov podliehajú schváleniu 3/5 väčšinou prítomných poslancov mestského zastupiteľstva.

Ing. Ľubomír S K A L O Š  
primátor mesta

## 21

## VYHLÁŠKA

Ministerstva kultúry Slovenskej socialistickej republiky

zo 17. decembra 1987,

ktorou sa vykonávajú niektoré ustanovenia zákona Slovenskej národnej rady č. 27/1987 Zb.  
o štátnej pamiatkovej starostlivosti

Ministerstvo kultúry Slovenskej socialistickej republiky podľa § 45 zákona Slovenskej národnej rady č. 27/1987 Zb. o štátnej pamiatkovej starostlivosti (ďalej len „zákon“) po dohode s Ministerstvom financií Slovenskej socialistickej republiky so Slovenskou komisiou pre vedeckotechnický a investičný rozvoj ustanovuje:

**Vyhlasovanie vecí za kultúrne pamiatky**  
(k § 3 zákona)

## § 1

Za kultúrne pamiatky vyhlasuje Ministerstvo kultúry Slovenskej socialistickej republiky (ďalej len „ministerstvo kultúry“) nehnuteľné a hnuteľné veci, prípadne ich súbory (ďalej len „veci“) na návrh alebo z vlastného podnetu. Podklad na vyhlásenie vecí za kultúrnu pamiatku obsahuje tieto údaje:

- druh a názov veci,
- identifikačné znaky, opis veci, prípadne fotodokumentáciu,
- miesto, kde sa vec nachádza,
- odôvodnenie.

## § 2

(1) Vlastník vecí oznamuje ministerstvu kultúry alebo krajskému národnému výboru na ich písomné vyzvanie najmä tieto údaje:

- druh, názov a opis veci vrátane rozmerov,
- súčasný stav vecí (napr. údaje o technickom stave a reštaurovaní),
- miesto, kde sa vec nachádza a spôsob jej užívania,
- oprávnenie nakladať s vecou.

(2) Vlastník vecí môže požiadať orgán, od

ktorého vyzvanie dostal, aby údaje uvedené v odseku 1 boli zistené za pomoci príslušnej organizácie štátnej pamiatkovej starostlivosti.

## § 3

**Pamiatkové zóny**  
(k § 6 zákona)

(1) Návrh na vyhlásenie pamiatkovej zóny vypracúva krajská organizácia štátnej pamiatkovej starostlivosti (ďalej len „krajská organizácia“) v spolupráci s ústrednou organizáciou štátnej pamiatkovej starostlivosti (ďalej len „ústredná organizácia“).

(2) Návrh na vyhlásenie pamiatkovej zóny obsahuje najmä:

- odôvodnenie,
- vymedzenie a opis hranice,
- určenie podmienok starostlivosti a ochrany,
- určenie podmienok riadenia stavebnej a inej činnosti,
- určenie podmienok na zachovanie a využitie jej kultúrnych hodnôt.

Ak sa vyhlásenie pamiatkovej zóny dotýka záujmov chránených osobitnými predpismi,<sup>1)</sup> obsahuje návrh aj úpravu vzájomných vzťahov.

(3) Pamiatková zóna, prípadne jej ochranné pásmo a podmienky ochrany sa vyznačia v územnoplánovacích podkladoch a v územnoplánovacej dokumentácii v súlade s osobitnými predpismi.<sup>2)</sup> Ak pre územie pamiatkovej zóny nebola spracovaná územnoplánovacia dokumentácia podľa podmienok na jej ochranu, dá príslušný orgán štátnej pamiatkovej starostlivosti podnet príslušnému orgánu územného plánovania na spracovanie územnoplánovacej dokumentácie alebo na jej aktualizáciu.

<sup>1)</sup> Napr. zákon č. 20/1968 Zb. o starostlivosti o zdravie ľudu, zákon č. 41/1957 Zb. o využití nerastného bohatstva (banský zákon) v znení neskorších predpisov, zákon SNR č. 1/1955 Zb. SNR o štátnej ochrane prírody v znení zákona SNR č. 100/1977 Zb. o hospodárení v lesoch a štátnej správe lesného hospodárstva a v znení zákona SNR č. 72/1986 Zb.

<sup>2)</sup> Zákon č. 50/1978 Zb. o územnom plánovaní a stavebnom poriadku (stavebný zákon).

Vyhlasujúca Federálneho ministerstva pre technický a investičný rozvoj č. 84/1976 Zb. o územnoplánovacích podkladoch a územnoplánovacej dokumentácii.

(4) Krajský národný výbor oznámi vyhlásenie pamiatkovej zóny:

- a) ústrednej organizácii na vyznačenie v Ústrednom zozname kultúrnych pamiatok Slovenskej socialistickej republiky (ďalej len „ústredný zoznam“),
- b) orgánu geodézie a kartografie na vyznačenie v meračských a písomných operátoch evidencie nehnuteľností,<sup>3)</sup>
- c) orgánu územného plánovania krajského národného výboru a okresného národného výboru za účelom zabezpečenia spracovania územnoplánovacej dokumentácie pamiatkovej zóny.

**Evidencia kultúrnych pamiatok**  
(k § 7 zákona)

§ 4

(1) Do ústredného zoznamu zapíše ústredná organizácia nehnuteľné a hnuteľné kultúrne pamiatky evidované v štátnych zoznamoch podľa skorších právnych predpisov<sup>4)</sup> a veci vyhlásené za kultúrne pamiatky.

(2) V ústrednom zozname sa vyznačí vyhlásenie kultúrnej pamiatky za národnú kultúrnu pamiatku a vymedzenie ochranného pásma kultúrnej pamiatky; rovnako sa vyznačí, že kultúrna pamiatka sa nachádza na území vyhlásenom za pamiatkovú rezerváciu alebo za pamiatkovú zónu, alebo v ich ochrannom pásme.

(3) Ústredný zoznam obsahuje register zápisov, kópie rozhodnutí o vyhlásení veci za kultúrnu pamiatku, evidenčné listy, identifikačné fotografie a prípadnú ďalšiu dokumentáciu.

(4) V ústrednom zozname sa zaznamenávajú zmeny vlastníctva (správy, užívania) kultúrnych pamiatok a ich premiestnenie; pri nehnuteľných kultúrnych pamiatkach sa zaznamenávajú aj zmeny ich využitia.

(5) Pri zrušení vyhlásenia veci za kultúrnu pamiatku, pri trvalom prevode kultúrnej pamiatky do zbierok múzea alebo galérie alebo po jej trvalom premiestnení mimo územia Slovenskej socialistickej republiky sa kultúrna pamiatka vyradí z evidencie v ústrednom zozname.

§ 5

Do ústredného zoznamu sa zapisujú aj kultúrne pamiatky zapísané do Ústredného zoznamu kultúrnych pamiatok Českej socialistickej republiky,<sup>5)</sup> ak boli natrvalo premiestnené na územie

Slovenskej socialistickej republiky. Ich zápis sa vykoná na základe oznámenia ústrednej organizácie štátnej pamiatkovej starostlivosti Českej socialistickej republiky.

§ 6

Ústredná organizácia zasiela krajskému národnému výboru a okresnému národnému výboru výpisy zo zápisov kultúrnych pamiatok v ústrednom zozname z ich územných obvodov; pre vedenie zoznamu kultúrnych pamiatok územných obvodov národných výborov primerane platia ustanovenia o vedení ústredného zoznamu.

§ 7

**Ochrana a užívanie kultúrnych pamiatok**  
(k § 9 a 10 zákona)

(1) Vlastník kultúrnej pamiatky je povinný postarať sa o včasnú prípravu a riadne vykonanie všetkých prác a iných opatrení na zabezpečenie starostlivosti o kultúrnu pamiatku, najmä na zabezpečenie:

- a) dobrého technického stavu a estetického vzhľadu kultúrnej pamiatky,
- b) neporušeného zachovania a prípadne aj účinnějšíeho uplatnenia umeleckých a kultúrno-historických hodnôt kultúrnej pamiatky,
- c) vhodného a primeraného užívania kultúrnej pamiatky,
- d) zodpovedajúceho umiestnenia kultúrnej pamiatky, prípadne jej premiestnenie na iné vhodné miesto,
- e) potrebného technického alebo iného vybavenia kultúrnej pamiatky, ktoré podmieňuje jej neporušené zachovanie alebo užívanie,
- f) priaznivého prostredia kultúrnej pamiatky.

(2) Na ochranu kultúrnej pamiatky musí vlastník včas urobiť všetky nevyhnutné opatrenia, ktoré obmedzia na najmenšiu mieru pôsobenie vonkajších škodlivých vplyvov, a zabezpečiť ju proti vzniku a šíreniu požiaru, proti nepriaznivým dôsledkom jej užívania, proti svojvoľnému poškodzovaniu, ničeniu, odcudzeniu alebo odcudzeniu jej odstrániteľných častí alebo príslušenstva.

**Obnova kultúrnych pamiatok**  
(k § 14 zákona)

§ 8

(1) Obnova kultúrnej pamiatky alebo jej prostredia (ďalej len „obnova pamiatky“) je súhrn činností vykonávaných pre zachovanie alebo na-

<sup>3)</sup> Zákon č. 22/1964 Zb. o evidencii nehnuteľností v znení zákona SNR č. 150/1983 Zb. Vyhláška Ústrednej správy geodézie a kartografie č. 23/1964 Zb., ktorou sa vykonáva zákon č. 22/1964 Zb. o evidencii nehnuteľností v znení vyhlášky Ústrednej správy geodézie a kartografie č. 133/1965 Zb. a vyhlášky Slovenského úradu geodézie a kartografie č. 26/1984 Zb.

<sup>4)</sup> Zákon SNR č. 7/1958 Zb. SNR o kultúrnych pamiatkach. Vyhláška Povereníctva školstva a kultúry č. 250/1959 Ú. v. o evidencii kultúrnych pamiatok.

<sup>5)</sup> Zákon Českej národnej rady č. 20/1987 Zb. o štátnej pamiatkovej starostlivosti.

vrátenie pamiatkových, umeleckých, technických a funkčných hodnôt kultúrnej pamiatky a vytvorenie podmienok na jej vhodné spoločenské využitie.

(2) Obnova pamiatky sa podľa povahy a stavu kultúrnej pamiatky vykonáva údržbou, opravou, rekonštrukciou, modernizáciou,<sup>6)</sup> reštaurovaním, prípadne inou vhodnou úpravou.

## § 9

(1) K žiadosti o vydanie záväzného stanoviska k obnove pamiatky vlastník kultúrnej pamiatky pripojí podklady, ktoré obsahujú:

- a) názov kultúrnej pamiatky, jej umiestnenie a číslo v ústrednom zozname,
- b) názov a sídlo stavebníka,
- c) údaje o majetkovo-právnych a užívateľských vzťahoch,
  - i) opis kultúrnej pamiatky a účelu, na ktorý slúži,
- e) údaje o stavebno-technickom stave,
- f) súhrn zamýšľaných opatrení a rozsah predpokladaných prác,
- g) predpokladaný prínos obnovy pamiatky z hľadiska ďalšieho zhodnotenia a využitia kultúrnej pamiatky,
- h) celkové predpokladané náklady,
- i) predpokladané termíny prípravy a realizácie obnovy pamiatky.

(2) Podklady uvedené v odseku 1 pripojí k žiadosti aj vlastník (správca, užívateľ) nehnuteľnosti, ktorý žiada o vydanie záväzného stanoviska podľa § 14 ods. 2 zákona.

(3) Príslušný národný výbor v záväznom stanovisku určí základné podmienky na prípravu a realizáciu obnovy pamiatky z hľadiska štátnej pamiatkovej starostlivosti, a to najmä:

- a) požiadavky na ďalšie zachovanie kultúrnej pamiatky,
- b) vhodné využitie kultúrnej pamiatky,
- c) vykonanie nevyhnutných prieskumných a výskumných prác,
- d) požiadavky na obsah a rozsah prípravnej a projektovej dokumentácie v súlade s osobitnými predpismi,<sup>7)</sup>
- e) prípadné vykonanie reštaurátorských prác,

<sup>6)</sup> § 6 a 7 vyhlášky Federálneho ministerstva financií a predsedu Štátnej banky československej č. 162/1980 Zb. o financovaní reprodukcie základných prostriedkov v znení vyhlášky Federálneho ministerstva financií a predsedu Štátnej banky československej č. 180/1982 Zb. a vyhlášky Federálneho ministerstva financií, Ministerstva financií Českej socialistickej republiky, Ministerstva financií Slovenskej socialistickej republiky a predsedu Štátnej banky Československej č. 108/1985 Zb.

<sup>7)</sup> Vyhláška Štátnej komisie pre vedeckotechnický a investičný rozvoj č. 5/1987 Zb. o dokumentácii stavieb. Vyhláška Federálneho ministerstva pre technický a investičný rozvoj č. 85/1976 Zb. o podrobnejšej úprave územného konania a stavebnom poriadku v znení vyhlášky Federálneho ministerstva pre technický a investičný rozvoj č. 155/1980 Zb.

<sup>8)</sup> § 139 ods. 3 stavebného zákona. Vyhláška č. 5/1987 Zb.

f) efektívnosť a kvalitu prípravných a vykonávacích prác.

(4) Podklady podľa odseku 1 a záväzné stanovisko príslušného národného výboru sú východiskovými dokumentmi na spracovanie prípravnej a projektovej dokumentácie obnovy pamiatky a na jej zabezpečenie v pláne obnovy kultúrnych pamiatok.

## § 10

(1) Ak vyžaduje vykonanie obnovy pamiatky zmeny od schválenej dokumentácie, je stavebník<sup>8)</sup> povinný tieto prerokovať s príslušným národným výborom.

(2) Dodávateľ je povinný vykonávať svoju činnosť tak, aby neporušil stav a prostredie tých kultúrnych pamiatok, resp. ich častí, ktorých sa obnova pamiatky nedotýka. V priebehu vykonávania obnovy pamiatky je dodávateľ povinný oznámiť stavebníkovi všetky skutočnosti, ktoré nepriaznivo ovplyvňujú obnovovacie práce, a neodkladne ho upovedomiť o všetkých nálezoch pamiatkového charakteru (historické konštrukcie, prvky, detaily, umelecká výzdoba, archeologické nálezy a pod.).

(3) Účastníci obnovy pamiatky sú povinní umožniť osobám povereným plnením úloh štátnej pamiatkovej starostlivosti vykonávať potrebné prieskumné a výskumné práce, dokumentovať ich výsledky a sledovať postup prípravy a vykonávania obnovy pamiatky.

(4) Najneskôr do termínu kolaudácie obnovy zisťuje príslušný národný výbor, ako boli z hľadiska štátnej pamiatkovej starostlivosti dodržané podmienky záväzného stanoviska; ak zistí nedostatky, prerokuje so stavebníkom ich odstránenie.

(5) Dokumentáciu o skutočnom vykonaní obnovy pamiatky odovzdá stavebník príslušnej organizácii štátnej pamiatkovej starostlivosti.

## § 11

(1) Obnova kultúrnej pamiatky alebo jej časti, ktorá je dielom výtvarného umenia alebo prácou umeleckých remesiel (ďalej len „reštaurovanie“), je súhrnom špecifických výtvarných, umelecko-remeselných a technických prác rešpektujúcich technickú a výtvarnú štruktúru originálu. Za reštaurovanie sa nepovažujú stavebné a montážne práce;

v pochybnostiach je rozhodujúce stanovisko príslušnej organizácie štátnej pamiatkovej starostlivosti.

(2) Pri reštaurovaní sa vždy spracúva dokumentácia v týchto stupňoch:

- a) zámer na reštaurovanie,
- b) návrh na reštaurovanie,
- c) dokumentácia o vykonaných reštaurátorských prácach.

(3) Zámer na reštaurovanie je základným dokumentom prípravy reštaurovania; poskytuje informácie o umiestnení kultúrnej pamiatky, o jej stave a predpokladanom kultúrno-spoločenskom prínose reštaurovania. Vypracúva ho odberateľ reštaurátorských prác, prípadne si jeho spracovanie zabezpečí v príslušnej odbornej organizácii štátnej pamiatkovej starostlivosti.

(4) Súčasťou zámeru na reštaurovanie sú zásady reštaurovania, ktoré vypracúva príslušná odborná organizácia štátnej pamiatkovej starostlivosti. Zásady reštaurovania obsahujú najmä:

- a) podrobný opis súčasného stavu kultúrnej pamiatky, rozsahu a pravdepodobných príčin porúch,
- b) údaje o hodnotách kultúrnej pamiatky a špecifikáciu podmienok na ich ochranu, zachovanie, obnovu a uplatnenie,
- c) odôvodnenie naliehavosti reštaurátorského zásahu,
- d) požiadavky na reštaurovanie z hľadiska ďalšej funkcie kultúrnej pamiatky.

(5) Návrh na reštaurovanie spracúva dodávateľ ako záväzný podklad na realizáciu reštaurovania. Návrh na reštaurovanie obsahuje:

- a) podrobné vyhodnotenie výsledkov prieskumu,
- b) charakter a rozsah prác,
- c) postup a technológiu reštaurátorských prác,
- d) časový harmonogram prác,
- e) ponukový rozpočet,
- f) záznam o jeho posúdení v odbornej reštaurátorskej komisii.

(6) Dokumentácia vykonaných reštaurátorských prác je dokladom o priebehu všetkých skutočne vykonaných prác pri reštaurovaní; dokumentácia vykonaných reštaurátorských prác obsahuje najmä tieto doklady:

- a) denník reštaurátorských prác,
- b) záverečnú správu o vykonaní reštaurátorských prác s ich podrobnou grafickou a fotografickou dokumentáciou vrátane podmienok a požiadaviek na ďalšiu starostlivosť o zreštaurovanú kultúrnu pamiatku,
- c) ekonomické vyhodnotenie vykonaných reštaurátorských prác.

Jedno vyhotovenie dokumentácie vykonaných reš-

taurátorských prác odovzdá odberateľ príslušnej organizácii štátnej pamiatkovej starostlivosti.

(7) Ukončené reštaurátorské práce odovzdá dodávateľ odberateľovi na preberacom konaní. Protokol o odovzdaní a prebratí reštaurátorských prác obsahuje najmä:

- a) vyjadrenia účastníkov preberacieho konania,
- b) súpis zistených nedostatkov a termíny ich odstránenia,
- c) dohodu o záručnej lehote na zrealizované reštaurátorské práce.

#### Príspevok na zachovanie a obnovu kultúrnej pamiatky

(k § 16 zákona)

##### § 12

(1) Žiadosť o príspevok na zachovanie a obnovu pamiatky (ďalej len „príspevok“) podáva vlastník na okresnom národnom výbore, v ktorého obvode je nehnuteľná kultúrna pamiatka; ak o hnutelnú kultúrnu pamiatku, na okresnom národnom výbore, v obvode ktorého má žiadateľ o príspevok pobyt (sídlo).

(2) K žiadosti o príspevok žiadateľ pripojí najmä:

- a) podklady podľa § 9 ods. 4, resp. zámer na reštaurovanie,
- b) doklady o ročnom výnose nehnuteľnej kultúrnej pamiatky za posledné tri roky, prípadne o bremenách na nej viaznúcich,
- c) doklady o tom, že nemôže uhradiť náklady pre nedostatok vlastných prostriedkov.

##### § 13

Pri rozhodovaní o poskytnutí príspevku a o jeho výške okresný národný výbor prihliada na to, aký prospech prinesie žiadateľovi vykonanie obnovy pamiatky, a na majetkové pomery a príjmy žiadateľa.

##### § 14

Okresný národný výbor poskytne príspevok až do výšky deviatich desiatín nákladov. V spoločensky odôvodnených prípadoch, najmä pri reštaurovaní výtvarných diel a pri obnove národných kultúrnych pamiatok môže okresný národný výbor týmto príspevkom uhradiť celkové náklady.

##### § 15

(1) Z príspevku poskytnutého občanovi uhrádza okresný národný výbor faktúry organizácii, ktorá vykonáva práce na obnove pamiatky.

(2) Ak kultúrnu pamiatku odkúpi štát, zníži sa jej cena o primeranú časť poskytnutého príspevku. Pri inom prevode vlastníctva kultúrnej pamiatky môže okresný národný výbor požadovať vrátenie príspevku alebo jeho časti; môže si tiež vyhradiť, že kultúrna pamiatka bude poistená.



## § 16

**Ochranné pásmo**  
(k § 17 zákona)

(1) Vyjadrenie príslušnej organizácie štátnej pamiatkovej starostlivosti k vymedzeniu ochranného pásma obsahuje najmä:

- a) odôvodnenie účelu a cieľa vymedzenia ochranného pásma,
- b) vymedzenie územia ochranného pásma,
- c) špecifikáciu kvalít územia ochranného pásma a jeho charakteristiku,
- d) návrh na určenie podmienok činnosti v ochrannom pásme,
- e) návrh na nevyhnutné úpravy stavieb, pozemkov alebo iných zariadení, prípadne na odstránenie existujúcich stavieb alebo vykonanie iných opatrení a úprav,
- f) návrh na úpravu vzťahov k iným ochranným pásmam, prípadne ďalším chráneným územiám zriadeným podľa osobitných predpisov.<sup>9)</sup>

(2) Návrh na vymedzenie ochranného pásma prerokuje okresný národný výbor s príslušným stavebným úradom, a ak ide o nehnuteľné archeologické nálezy, aj s Archeologickým ústavom Slovenskej akadémie vied.

(3) Okresný národný výbor oznámi vymedzenie ochranného pásma:

- a) krajskej organizácii a ústrednej organizácii na vyznačenie v ústrednom zozname; ak ide o nehnuteľné archeologické nálezy, tiež Archeologickému ústavu Slovenskej akadémie vied,
- b) orgánu geodézie a kartografie na vyznačenie v meračských a písomných operátoch evidencie nehnuteľností,<sup>9)</sup>
- c) orgánu územného plánovania za účelom zabezpečenia spracovania alebo aktualizácie územno-plánovacej dokumentácie územia ochranného pásma.

## § 17

**Kultúrne pamiatky vo vzťahu k zahraničiu**  
(k § 20 zákona)

(1) Žiadosť o súhlas na vývoz kultúrnej pamiatky musí obsahovať všetky identifikačné znaky kultúrnej pamiatky vylučujúce jej zámenu, najmä podrobný opis s fotografiou, druh a názov, rozmery, súčasný stav, údaje o vykonaných úpravách alebo reštaurovaní, účel na ktorý sa žiada o súhlas s vývozom, doba, na ktorú sa má kultúrna pamiatka vyviezť, spôsob jej zabezpečenia počas dopravy a jej užívania v zahraničí. K žiadosti musí byť pripojený písomný súhlas vlastníka kultúrnej pamiatky s vývozom.

<sup>9)</sup> Napr. § 6 a 11 zákona SNR č. 1/1955 Zb. SNR, § 48 zákona č. 20/1966 Zb., § 19 zákona č. 138/1973 Zb. o vodách (vodný zákon).

(2) Žiadosť sa podáva na predpísanom tlačive, ktorého vzor je v prílohe vyhlášky, a to v štyroch vyhotoveniach, z ktorých jedno zostáva na colnici, druhé sprevádza kultúrnu pamiatku do cudziny, ďalšie zostávajú na ministerstve kultúry a u žiadateľa.

(3) Ministerstvo kultúry môže v udelenom súhlase na vývoz kultúrnej pamiatky určiť podmienky na jej ochranu.

(4) Po navrátení kultúrnej pamiatky zo zahraničia preverí ústredná organizácia na požiadanie ministerstva kultúry identitu a stav kultúrnej pamiatky a podá o tom ministerstvu kultúry správu.

**Okresný konzervátor štátnej pamiatkovej starostlivosti a spravodajcovia štátnej pamiatkovej starostlivosti**

(k § 31 zákona)

## § 18

Okresný konzervátor štátnej pamiatkovej starostlivosti plní najmä tieto úlohy:

- a) sleduje stav kultúrnych pamiatok, starostlivosť o ne a o ich využitie a najmenej raz ročne podáva okresnému národnému výboru a krajskej organizácii správu o stave kultúrnych pamiatok v okrese,
- b) overuje, či sa obnova kultúrnych pamiatok a zmeny ich využitia vykonávajú v súlade so zákonom a touto vyhláškou,
- c) propaguje kultúrne pamiatky medzi občanmi a najmä medzi mládežou,
- d) z poverenia okresného národného výboru sa zúčastňuje na rokovaníach, na ktorých sa riešia otázky z odboru štátnej pamiatkovej starostlivosti, a o ich výsledku podáva správu okresnému národnému výboru.

## § 19

Spravodajca štátnej pamiatkovej starostlivosti plní najmä tieto úlohy:

- a) sleduje stav kultúrnych pamiatok vo vymedzenom obvode, starostlivosť o ne a o ich využitie a spracúva písomné podklady pre okresného konzervátora štátnej pamiatkovej starostlivosti o stave kultúrnych pamiatok a zmenách prostredia, v ktorom sa nachádzajú,
- b) podáva okresnému konzervátorovi štátnej pamiatkovej starostlivosti správu o zistených nedostatkoch.

**Spoločné a záverečné ustanovenia**

## § 20

Na účely tejto vyhlášky príslušným orgánom štátnej pamiatkovej starostlivosti je pre kultúrne

pamiatky okresný národný výbor, pre národné kultúrne pamiatky krajský národný výbor; príslušnou organizáciou štátnej pamiatkovej starostlivosti je pre kultúrne pamiatky krajská organizácia, pre národné kultúrne pamiatky ústredná organizácia.

#### § 21

(1) Dňom účinnosti tejto vyhlášky sa nepoužijú ustanovenia vyhlášky Predsedníctva Slovenskej národnej rady č. 11/1964 Zb. o vývoze kultúrnych pamiatok a predmetov muzeálnej hodnoty, pokiaľ sa vzťahujú na kultúrne pamiatky.

(2) Zrušujú sa:

1. úprava Ministerstva kultúry Slovenskej socia-

listickej republiky zo 6. 5. 1975 č. MK 868/1975-ek. pre plánovanie a financovanie obnovy nehnuteľných kultúrnych pamiatok v Slovenskej socialistickej republike (reg. v čiastke 22/1975 Zb.),

2. úprava Ministerstva kultúry Slovenskej socialistickej republiky z 28. 12. 1975 č. MK 3503/1975-OP o dokumentácii obnovy nehnuteľných kultúrnych pamiatok (reg. v čiastke 19/1976 Zb.).

#### § 22

Táto vyhláška nadobúda účinnosť 1. marcom 1988.

Minister:

Válek v. r.

## Žiadosť o súhlas na vývoz kultúrnej pamiatky

1. Žiadateľ (meno osoby alebo názov organizácie):  Adresa:  Číslo OP (len u osôb):		2. Prijemca (meno osoby alebo názov organizácie):  Adresa:	
3. Dôvod vývozu (pri zapožičaní doba, na ktorú sa kultúrna pamiatka vyváža)		4. Doprava a spôsob zabezpečenia počas dopravy	
Fotografia kultúrnej pamiatky	5. Názov a opis kultúrnej pamiatky	6. Značky, čísla, rozmery	7. Súčasný stav a údaje o vykonaných úpravách a reštaurovaní
		Množstvo	
		Cena	
Čestné vyhlásenie Vyhlasujem, že údaje uvedené v rubrikách 1 až 6 sú správne. Žiadam o povolenie vývozu kultúrnej pamiatky.   <div style="text-align: center;">_____</div> podpis		8. Osvedčenie o povolení vývozu kultúrnej pamiatky	

9. Potvrdenie colných orgánov pri:			
výstupe	výstupe	výstupe	vstupe do štátu, určenia
vstupe	vstupe	vstupe	

# BARDEJOV



AN ADDITION TO THE PROJECT  
NOMINATION TO REGISTER  
THE TOWN OF BARDEJOV  
IN THE LIST OF THE  
WORLD CULTURAL HERITAGE OF  
UNESCO

## JEWISH SUBURBIA



# **JEWISH SUBURBIA**

**An addition to the project**

**Nomination to register the town of Bardejov**

**in the list of the World Cultural Heritage of UNESCO**

**Produced by: Institute for the Care of Monuments Bratislava  
and City Authorities in Bardejov**

**Bratislava, August 2000**

**INTRODUCTION**  
**ADDITION - "JEWISH SUBURBIA" TO THE NOMINATION OF THE**  
**TOWN OF BARDEJOV - HISTORICAL TOWN RESERVE**

At the 24th sitting of the Board of Directors of the World Cultural and Natural heritage Committee of UNESCO, hold in Paris from June 26th to July 1st, 2000, the nominating project Bardejov - Historical Town Reserve was discussed.

Nomination was assigned as the matter WHC - C 973 and the town was recommended to be listed pursuant to the criteria III and IV. There was one condition added: in accordance with the recommendation of an expert of ICOMOS, the project should be enlarged so that an urban structure of the, so called, Jewish suburbia was included. Therefore, hereby enclosed addition is a part of the nominating project. It refers to those parts which specify the Jewish suburbia, its identification, description, reasons for to be registered, law protection, management and further usage.

The addition enlarges just the chapters 2b), 2c), 2e), 3d), 3e), 4a), 4b), 4f), 4g), 4j), 4k), while the others are without any changes.

## 2b) DESCRIPTION OF THE OBJECTS (STRUCTURES)

### Big Synagogue

According to the land map from 1877, Big Synagogue occupied all the plot number 970 approximately between the houses near Mlynska street and the brook which is canalized nowadays. It is a large architectural cube on the rectangular groundplan with decentrically attached staircase outbuilding (risalita) in the southern facade. The structure has two super-elevated floors in the western part. The southern facade is considered to be the front one. Double-flight stairs, which lead to the women's gallery in the western part of the southern facade, is attached to it. Regular zoning with respect to axes is not kept: the eastern part of the facade is zoned by two windows on the level of the first floor, both ended with segments of the false platband on the top.

The western facade is just ruins which allow us to assume that there was a semiarched entrance to the anteroom on the groundfloor of the outbuilding (risalita) and two double-flight stairs attached from both sides with small square landings above the entrance. They both led to the main landing of the outbuilding (risalita), opened towards the yard by an arch and towards the space of the women's gallery by a square door opening. It is possible that the handrail was the full parapet which is pulled down nowadays. Both flights of the staircase were covered by the roofs. Their shape can only be reconstructed according to existing analogies, although, in the eastern staircase lies a great amount of the wooden pieces which could have been part of the roof. Above the entrance to the prayer-room, in the middle of the parapet of the women's gallery's central arcade, there is a stone plate - chronology dating construction until 1725-1747.

Decoration of the first floor rises up from the smooth walls in the middle of not finished parapet. Pairs of pilasters edging archivolt of the outbuildings (risalita) sit on the narrow cornice which probably determined its height. Bottoms of the pilasters are decorated by carved mirrors with convexly curved corners. Canopies are smooth, without any decoration. The outbuilding has its own triangle shaped tympanum edged by the cornice profile. In the middle of it, there is a round window edged by the plastic platband. The roof is high and cut underneath, the outbuilding (risalita) is covered by the roof of its own with a top.

The southern facade from the outbuilding towards the south-west corner section has the marks of the ruined staircase roof. On the groundfloor, there is a fan-shaped wall hardening for the anteroom vault.

The western facade has in its eastern part two segmentally ended cut windows; in the western part, the inner disposition is presented by a lowered window opening on the first floor.

The eastern facade is smooth, built with respect to the axes and has two segmentally ended window openings on the level of the first floor.

The Big Synagogue room itself is a square centre with 9 flat vaulted ceilings situated on 4 smooth headed pillars. Its interior follows Talmudic doctrines kept mostly in Halič region. The room has semicircular vaulting. Segmental recesses with parapet to sit on are in the eastern and western walls. The vault is decorated ornamentally with Maori decor in violet blurred colours. Bima is in the shape of risen masonry block between columns in the middle of the room. Nothing has remained from a mobilier.



## **Ritual Baths – mikve**

From 1880 up to 1900 the Jewish community was modernizing the suburbia. At that time, mikve, expansive tower, boiler house, purpose-built slaughter-house and Assembly House were built of quarry stone on the remains of the foundation walls.

The baths building has two wings, two parts and a central hall.

Front facade is of 11 axes with a central door opening. Above the cornice strip of the main cornice there is a flat moulding. It is supported by a strip of false plaster brackets. Window openings preserved, besides the outbuilding (risalita) area, metal frames and inside ornamental zoning which served to glaze them with small plates.

The western facade has two windows in the north part which fit (lie close) to the expansive tower. The facade is smooth, without any decoration, two outbuildings (risalita) in the corner sections face the yard not symmetrically.

The structure has a roofing in romantic style made by two side saddle roofs and a middle sheet shell roof.

The interior is symmetrical with respect to the central hall which served as a changeroom. Superlevation in the hall is made as follows: one spiral cast solid staircase with a simple forged lattice leads up from each corner of the southern wall.

Eastern part of the baths served for women, the western one for men. In the men's part, there is also, besides the pool, a larger room which might have been a sauna with a stove and benches.

The rooms have flat ceilings.

## **Assembly House – Beth Hamidrash**

Both Big Synagogue and Assembly House are situated inside the yard. Assembly House served as a new prayer-room. It has regular quadrangle rectangular groundplan. Because of ritual reasons, it is divided into two connected rooms: men's and women's. The men's part of the interior was presented by the central corridor, in the middle of the eastern wall there was a recess Aron Hakodesh, on the left and on the right of it there were 13 rectangular recesses.

New-built ceiling of thick boards on prismatic supports in the men's part separates groundfloor and the first floor. The groundfloor had probably strip floorings. These floorings are followed by an older one on the women's balcony on the first floor. It was originally separated by 5 segmental latticed archs with parapets. Double-flight stairs lead up to the gallery. The ceilings are flat everywhere, made of concrete lamellas with thick lime plaster.

The building has two outbuildings (risalita) connected together by a balcony on the western facade. All the building is decorated by a massive false bossage in the treadle, its upper plastic circle creates a moulding below the windows separated by Corint pilasters of different thickness.

The eastern facade is the only one which has the real character of a ground superelevated structure. It has seven window axes. Eclectic decorating elements are found here.

The northern facade in the western part has two steel doors on the groundfloor. Two windows with false lining are on the first floor.

Both outbuildings (risalita) of the western facade are on the level of the first floor connected together by the balcony on a low concrete plate.

The southern facade is not decorated and it has legible marks of a habitable one-storeyed house.

The structure has a saddle roof with its oblique part towards the south. The roof truss lies on transversal wall. The structure has the only chimney cube built in the supporting wall of the women's gallery. The structure foundation dates back to the 70s of the 19th century.

## **Expansive Tower**

It is a two-storeyed structure. Its western facade directly follows the western facade of mikve. The southern facade is smooth, the eastern facade is of one axis. There are two window openings in the attic of the northern facade.

At the treadle of the tower in the north part of exterior there are three concrete steps. The remains of a drain for rain water can be found in the middle of an original platform which is now pulled down.

On the groundfloor of the tower there is a small bath, built probably after the original one had been annulled, i.e. in the second half of the 50s of the 20th century. The mentioned above drain supplied it with water. Cast-iron reservoirs were installed in the attic and water, by gravitation, dropped down into the boilers or baths. After 1945, the room on the groundfloor was adapted into a small ritual bath, which is neither kept nor used nowadays. The structure has a sheet saddle roof.

## **Boiler House**

The western part of Expansive Tower is connected with a southern wall of another structure, which projects into a small street. It was used as a boiler house in the past. The structure has a square groundplan. It was a purpose-built structure and so is its character - no architectural details.

On a massive wall treadle in the interior, there stands a huge cylindrical boiler surrounded by a damaged metal net and a pipe. Two transversal flumes can be seen under the wooden floor.

## **Purpose-built Structure - Slaughter House**

A subsidiary one-storeyed rectangular structure for a shafter, situated to the north from the boiler house, is a separate one-storeyed building oriented north-south. Both western and southern facades are smooth. There is one window in the northern facade. The eastern facade is of 5 axes with segmental brick fans which support the wall above the window and the door. Next to the western wall in the interior there is a chimney cube. The remains of the interior zoning cannot be seen because of the state of the building. Just some parts of the plaster are remained.

The original wooden strip floorings are damaged in all the building. The roof construction as well as the material are side-slipped and damaged.

## 2c) AUTHENTICITY / INTEGRITY

An artistic-historical research of the Jewish suburbia was made in 1978-1980 (PhDr. Sefcakova, E: Bardejov, Historical Town Reserve. Colletion of the former Jewish baths and prayer-rooms, artistic-historical and architectural research, Bratislava - SUPSOP 1978-1980). Similarly to the Historical Town Reserve Bardejov, the Jewish suburbia fulfils criteria of authenticity and integrity because of an almost non-touched urban concept - as it is shown in the archives of photographs, documents and historical maps. The Jewish suburbia forms one of not many intactly preserved architectural-urban structures. Since the suburbia was founded (approx. in the 1st half of the 18th century.), its basic urban features as street and road nets, land coverage of the plots, inner and outer spatial zoning of the objects, their material, constructional methods and architectural elements have not been changed and so they are preserved. The preserved complex is a remainder of the planned suburbial centre built-up upon Talmudic doctrine in the middle of residential and land coverage of the plots.

Urban complex is formed by baths - mikve, expansive tower to get water up, the structure of the former boiler - house, purpose-built structure traditionally used as a slaughter-house, Assembly House - Beth Hamidrash (one of the two storeyed dominances used also as a new school), Big Synagogue (the oldest object, the second spatial dominance). To make authenticity better, it is important to add that besides suburbial centre, there were also other urban elements as one-storeyed residential houses component parts of which were small shops as well as purpose-built structures. Pursuant to the researches in the 70s, existence of the cellar rooms under the residential structures and existence of the wells can be assumed.

Some small adjustments and changes of the inner or outer parts or of the surroundigs were done approx. in the 40s-50s of the 20th century. Since the 50s of the 20th century., the suburbia objects have been used for administrative or service purposes (warehouses, packing material stores, offices).

The preserved complex is an important particularity in the whole Slovakia territory. The height zoning emphasized by romantic roofing completes the historical silhouette of the Old Town and makes the view at the western part of the land coverage, tightly connected with Historical Town Reserve, nicer. It represents priceless values; it is one of the two existing Jewish suburbias in the territory of Slovakia. This urban stucture is a better preserved and unique witness of the disappeared Jewish community lifestyle in conditions which were created by the society at the time of its existence.

## 2e) SOCIAL STRATIFICATION OF BARDEJOV INHABITANTS SPECIFYING EXISTENCE AND POSITION OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY FROM THE END OF THE 16th CENTURY TO THE BEGINNING OF THE 20th CENTURY

Existence of the Jewish communities anywhere, not only in Slovakia, is done by social-economical and historic - political circumstances and also by specific situation in a certain territory. It was various social prejudices, unfamiliarity and lack of education, ethnic surroundings and, on the other hand, financial and trade dependance on Jewish inhabitants and their abilities, which determined Jewish inhabitants' lifestyle.

These criteria are also valid when analysing social setting of the town of Bardejov, which was very varied, and its Jewish suburbia. In accordance to the documents from 1720, we can say that there lived 22 Hungarian, 142 German, 50 Slovak and 4 Italian families, but only 2 citizens of Jewish origin. German inhabitants were moving here in the 13th-15th centuries, during so called German colonization connected with raw material mining in the region of Spiš. The Italians were coming mostly after having been invited by the aristocracy to work as master-builders. The Hungarians were representatives of the middle and upper class aristocracy. Later, during the period of hungarization, the number of the Hungarians increased, as they were sent here for purpose - especially to take the best office positions. The trade and cultural communication with Halič region (region in Russia) and Malopoľsko region (region in Poland) should be mentioned, too, as it proves the presence of Ruthenian and Polish ethnic group.

The very first mention about the presence of Jewish ethnic group in the town and its surroundings dates back to the end of the 16th century. It exists in the list of taxes from 1599 and says about two Jewish persons living in the town. One of them was a goldsmith and tradesman, the other was a poor renter who, probably, was a waggoner.

After the Battle at Moháč in 1526, the Jewish inhabitants in all the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy were expelled to live out of the town. That is why the community of this place started to be formed to the west from the town. They gradually built, besides their one-storeyed houses and little shops, prayer-rooms, synagogue, Assembly House, baths, boiler-house, expansive tower and kosher slaughter-house. The suburbia was formed inwardly Talmudic doctrines and it existed up to 1944. Its inhabitants did not farm a lot (as the Jews were not allowed to own the land), but they were engaged in trade and crafts. The IV Lateran Concil settled, in general, the Jews to work in more inferior crafts (tannery, antiquity, bone processing and some metal processing). They were also allowed to sell their products. But the most typical for the Jews was the trade with money - usury. During the 15th and the 16th centuries, social-economical differences between inhabitants in the country appeared which reflected in the attitude towards the Jews. Anyone, who was found to have any contact with them, was strictly punished. One senator was even excluded from the community because of trading with the Jews. The situation became better after Rakoczi uprising (in 1703). The Jewish tradesmen could be more active. But the truth is that they were not allowed to trade as it is usual, they could just take part in the town fairs. During the 18th century, the Jews, one after the other, started to settle inside the town too, although they were charged by various fees and taxes. Anyway, most of them found their lives safer within the suburbia. There lived 30 Jews in the town itself in 1781, 67 in 1784. Migration of the Jews from Malopoľsko and Halič, who were fleeing to Bardejov and its surroundings before bloody attacks and local wars, participated in increasing number of the Jewish inhabitants of the town (this migration lasted up to the end of the 1st World War). In the period of Hungarian pressure, the Jewish community was not a good propagator of antislovak ideas. The Jews presented one third of all the population of Bardejov in the second half of the 19th century.

As to the religious orientation of the community, it tended to Chasidic, i.e. eastern teaching. Chasidism, as a movement, was motivated by a deep social inequality, expressive social differences between people, which were particular in the region of Spiš (Bardejov was part of it). A nearby town of Sandek (in Poland), which had a school of Chasidic orientation, guaranteed continuity of such a teaching, which used to be defined as a religious sect against the intellectual Rabbinical teaching. All the time, the Jewish religious community acknowledged orthodox beliefs, which it also declared at the Pan-Jewish Congress in Budín in 1869. The community perished in 1944 when 3,000 people were transported, the community property was robbed and devastated, and the rest has been marked by the time.

### **3d) THE PRESENT STATE OF PRESERVATION**

After a long time of exploitation, the area requires a deep revitalization and, especially, its usage should be changed. More or less, all the objects within the suburbia, and their surroundings need to be re-established. Their unsuitable usage for administrative or service purposes, as well as ignorance of the user signed damages to them (especially facades, plasters, roofs, floorings). The damages are not so large to threaten monumental and historical values of the objects and so to devalue their quality. Just the most inevitable maintenance is being made at present. It is done by an organization of experts (Monumental Institute).

Further solution of the partial or complete renovation of the objects will be done in accordance with the project on how to use these objects and it will be done under an expert supervision of the institutions responsible for the state care of the monuments, pursuant to the Law No 27/1987 of the Law Digest, as it is suggested in the part 3/e of this additional material.

### **3e) POLICY AND PROGRAMMES CONCERNING PRESENTATION AND PROPAGANDA OF THE PROPERTY**

The Jewish suburbia is a cultural monument listed under the number 1789/1, 2, 3 in the Central Register of the Cultural Monuments of the Slovak Republic. Concerning its historical, architectural and urban values, it is one of the two monumental complexes of the Jewish culture preserved in our territory. The complex was built up according to Talmudic doctrines into an suburban centre at the end of the 18th century. It has not been functioning, as originally, for more than five decades.

The town of Bardejov has tried to rereturn the honour and cultural message of the Jewish suburbia during the recent years. The town has made several studies and projects to renovate it and it has had an ambition to create a cultural-information centre of the historical town of Bardejov on the area of the Jewish suburbia. The complex of historical buildings could be used to revitalize the cultural-historical traditions and to present its architectural-urban values in the way of its importance and value.

Its purpose is wider, as it covers more than the town itself; the aim is to use the Jewish suburbia for the cultural-social, information and propaganda aims in over-regional, Slovak and international level. Various international events will be organized here: the summer school for architects, painters, musicians (trumpeters); theatre performances and concerts with internationally mixed or just foreign interpreters; expositions of fine arts as well as inter-

national sessions. The existing cultural international tradition in the town is going to be followed. (E.g.: The international seminar on methodology of monuments' renovation, on traditional materials and technologies used in reconstructing and restoring work connected with an exhibition - 'Bardkontakt' has had eight year old tradition in Bardejov). The aims of revitalization are being done in cooperation with the owner of the objects - The Central Union of the Jewish Religious Communities in Slovakia.

### **Ideas of how to use the Jewish suburbia objects**

**The building of Big Synagogue** - the most significant structure of the suburbia will, after years of neglectfulness, serve as a permanent art exposition hall as well as the hall for classical music concerts. An exposition of historical objects and documents concerning history, lifestyle and traditions of Bardejov Jewish community, the holocaust and the perished ethnic group of the regional Jewish inhabitants will be created on the gallery.

**Assembly House** - a polyfunctional building should be the place of various cultural-social events. In the multi-purpose hall, there will be balls, concerts, theatre performances, occasional exhibitions, and a small cafe, on the groundfloor. An audio-visual hall to provide special seminars, expert presentations and meetings will be created on the first floor. The attic of the building will serve as an additional accomodation for visitors, alternatively, there will be 2-3 dwelling studios for artists, painters and writers.

**Structure of Ritual Baths - mikve** will be the main entrance into the complex. There will be an information and propaganda centre of the town of Bardejov comprising a small shop with propaganda materials, books and souvenirs, a travel agency oriented to offer the tourists various events happening in the town during their stay in Bardejov, an exchange office and a Gallery-Cafe, selling pieces of fine arts and connected with exterior of the area.

The information centre will provide the visitors with the basic information about history, presence and future of the town of Bardejov and its surroundings, about accomodation and cater services, as well as about opportunities for culture and sports. The visitors will be provided with the latest news through internet.

**Technical buildings** will be of the same purpose as they are now.

#### **4a) PROPERTY**

Rightful owner: The Central Union of the Jewish Religious Communities in Slovakia; headquarters - Bratislava, Kožia ulica 4 (restitution pursuant to the Law No 91/1992 from the Law Digest [further on as LD])

#### **4b) LEGAL STATUS**

Objects presenting complex of the so called Jewish suburbia are recorded in the Central Register of the Cultural Monuments of the Slovak Republic under No 1789/1,2,3. The protected zone of Bardejov Historical Reserve has been enlarged so that it could include the mentioned above Jewish zone. Legal decision on an enlargement of the protected zone was issued by the particular body of the State Authorities on August 17th, 2000.

All the objects have the status of the cultural monument and the following legislative rules on the monument protection refer to them:

- the Slovak Parliament Law No27/1987 from Slovak Parliament Law Code [further on as SP LC], concerning state care of historical monuments,
- the Slovak Parliament Law No 50/1976 from SP LC, concerning territorial planning and building rules (Construction Law), completed by the later regulations (changes and additions pursuant to the Laws No103/1900 from LD; No262/1992 from LD; No136/1995 from LC, No199/1995 from LC; No286/1996 from LC and No229/1997 from LC).

#### **4f) APPROVED PLANS CONCERNING THE PROPERTY**

The Jewish suburbia as the complex of structures can be only used for cultural purposes with opportunities for the inhabitants.

All the plans, having been worked out and approved, concerning the property of the town of Bardejov, have also concerned the territory of the Jewish suburbia and its protected zone.

##### **Territorial plan for a large territorial area – Prešov district**

Produced by APS, Ltd; 1 Duchnovitch Square, Prešov, October 1997

Territorial plan documentation was approved by the Government of the Slovak Republic, decree No165/1998, dated March 4,1998; the entangling part of it was declared by the Slovak Republic Government Regulation No216/1998 from LC, dated April 7, 1998

- Chapter 1.2.11.3 - Protection of the Cultural Heritage

The chapter deals widely with the protection of the cultural monuments of the region – Prešov region, pursuant to the importance.

##### **Territorial plan for an urban agglomeration of BARDEJOV**

Produced by the former 'Stavoprojekt US Košice' (Ing. arch. A.Bendičáková), 1990

Approved by the City Representatives regulation No10/1991, dated Sept. 5, 1991

Chapter 1.5 - Protection of the monuments and a brief history of the town.

- This chapter deals with the protection of the monuments in the town itself, as well as the monuments out of the urban agglomeration, with reference to the updated Central Register of the real cultural monuments.

### **Territorial plan for the central zone of the town of BARDEJOV**

Produced by ARKA Košice, Ltd (Ing. arch. J. Žiaran), 1992 Approved by the City Representatives regulation No29/1993, dated April 30, 1993

- Chapter 2.6 - Cultural and artistic values of the territory
- -3.4 - protection and usage of the cultural values
- 4 - Principles, rules and requirements of the regulation

The territorial plan of the Central Town Zone deals with the urban solution of the Historical Town Reserve territory in connection with the area of the Central Town Zone and its connection with the developing town. Obligatory and directive regulations to the mentioned above territories, including determination of the zone for regulation, are stated in the documentation.

Pursuant to the territorial plan of the Central Town Reserve, particular tasks, focused on street interiors, material and spatial solution and facade solution for the urban-architectural studies of the certain streets in the Historical Town Reserve have been made - Stockel St., Kláštorská St. and Veterná St.

### **Amendment of the rules for the care of historical monuments of the Historical Town Reserve of BARDEJOV**

Produced by the State Institute for the Care of Historical Monuments Bratislava, October 1990 (Ing. arch. J. Lalková, Ing. arch. S. Mrázová).

The rules of the care of historical monuments for historical town reserves deal in details with the protection of the structure values within the defined area of HTR and its protected zone.

### **Legislative standards for the protection of monuments**

The Slovak Parliament Law No27/1987 from SP LC concerning the State care of historical monuments, Law No50/1976 from SP LC concerning territorial planning and building rules (Construction Law), completed by the later regulations (changes and additions pursuant to the Laws No103/1990 from LD, No262/1992 from LD, No136/1995 from LD, No199/1995 from LD, No286/1996 from LD and No229/1997 from LD).

Following the approved documentation is legislatively guaranteed.

## **4g) SOURCES AND LEVELS OF THE FINANCING**

Realization of the town of Bardejov intention will be processed in several phases and stages financed by various sources:

- 1st phase - to provide preliminary documentation - an architectural study on how the complex of the Jewish suburbia will be used - financial source: the town of Bardejov
- 2nd phase - to solve contractually the occupier relations, concerning usage of the real historical monuments for the purposes of cultural-social activities, between the town of Bardejov and the Central Union of the Jewish Religious Communities in Slovakia
- 3rd phase - to create a project of multi-source financing of the town's investment intention and to found an investment company as a guarantor of the realization of the project: the Jewish suburbia renovation

Potential financial sources:

- loan/bank credit or grants
- Fund for protection and renovation of the historical monuments of the town of



Bardejov

- Fund for the care of historical monuments of the District Authorities in Bardejov
- the State Fund for Culture Pro Slovakia
- own sources and donation sources

4th phase - to provide operation of the centre by creating non-profit organization pursuant to the Slovak Republic Parliament Law No213/1997 from LD concerning non profit organizations providing generally beneficial services in order to develop and protect spiritual and cultural values.

Realization of the Jewish suburbia renovation will depend on the amount of finances, that is why the project consists of several phases of renovation.

#### **4j) PLAN FOR THE PROPERTY MANAGEMENT AND AIMS**

As the owner of the real cultural monument, the Jewish suburbia, is the Central Union of the Jewish Religious Communities in Slovakia, the management of the cultural monument and its operation will be the matter of the contract between the owner of the property and the renter - the town of Bardejov. Proprietary lease will guarantee the demanding level of management and operation of the real property adequately to its value and importance.

#### **4k) PERSONNEL**

Present administration of assets of the town of Bardejov – a potential renter of the complex of the Jewish suburbia.

The administration of assets is the responsibility of the City Authorities Property - Legal Department. It has six university graduates of adequate specialization including a lawyer, a geodesist and a forester. They deal with legal aspects of real property operation, which is protocolarily handled through mandate contracts by in advance nominated administrators or custodians: BAPOS, Cultural Centre, City Authorities departments and Spravbyt, Ltd. Certain custodians have skilled experts, who, in accordance with the property character, guarantee its administration and operation, including inevitable reconstructions of both fixed and nonfixed assets so that the real property could function.

Stage renovation of the Jewish suburbia will need a new staff of experts whose specializations will depend on the specific requirements and circumstances to guarantee successful investment activities, operation and handling of the property.

# **JEWISH SUBURBIA**

**An addition to the proposal of a nominating project  
of the Historical Town Reserve Bardejov  
to be registered in the list of the World Cultural Heritage  
of UNESCO**

**Representing the Slovak Republic,  
which is the party of the Convention pursuant to  
ratification in 1991**

**Submitted by:  
Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republik**

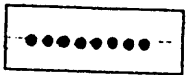
**In Bratislava**  
*7 September 2000*

  
**Milan Kňažko**  
minister

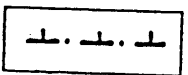
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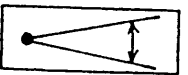
limit of town conservation reserve.



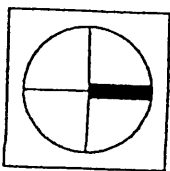
limit of protection zone of cultural monument The Jewish Suburbia.



limit of protection zone of town conservation reserve.



protected view and view cones.



PAMIATKOVÝ ÚSTAV BRATISLAVA

## CONSERVATION RESERVE OF BARDEJOV

lay out of protection zone

Dátum spracovania : 07 / 2000	Spracovala : Ing. arch. L. Simonyiová	3 A 4	1
	Technické práce : D. Harmincová	m 1: 5000	
Mapové podklady : kladové listy 3-7 a 3-8, vytlačené v r. 1995			

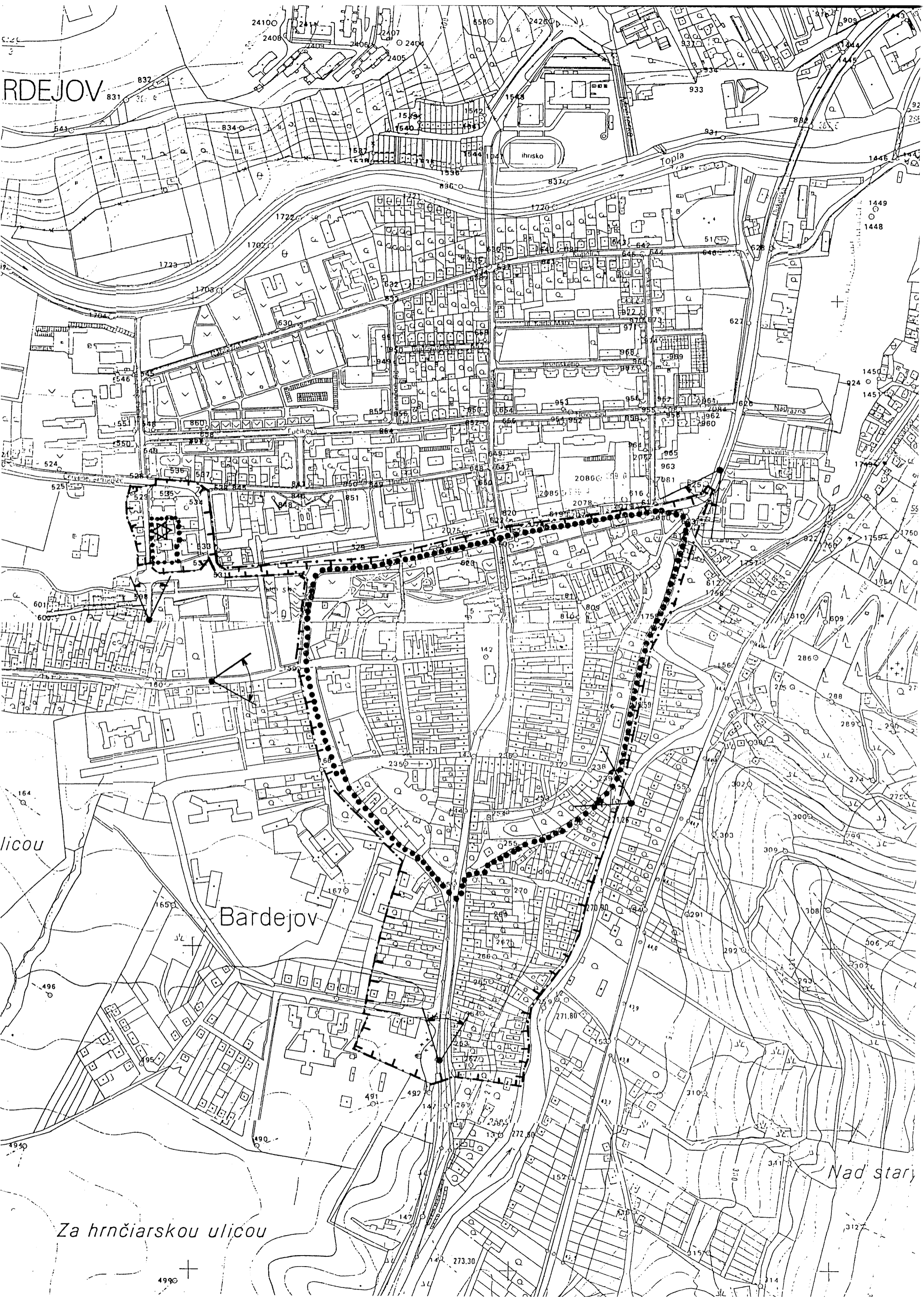
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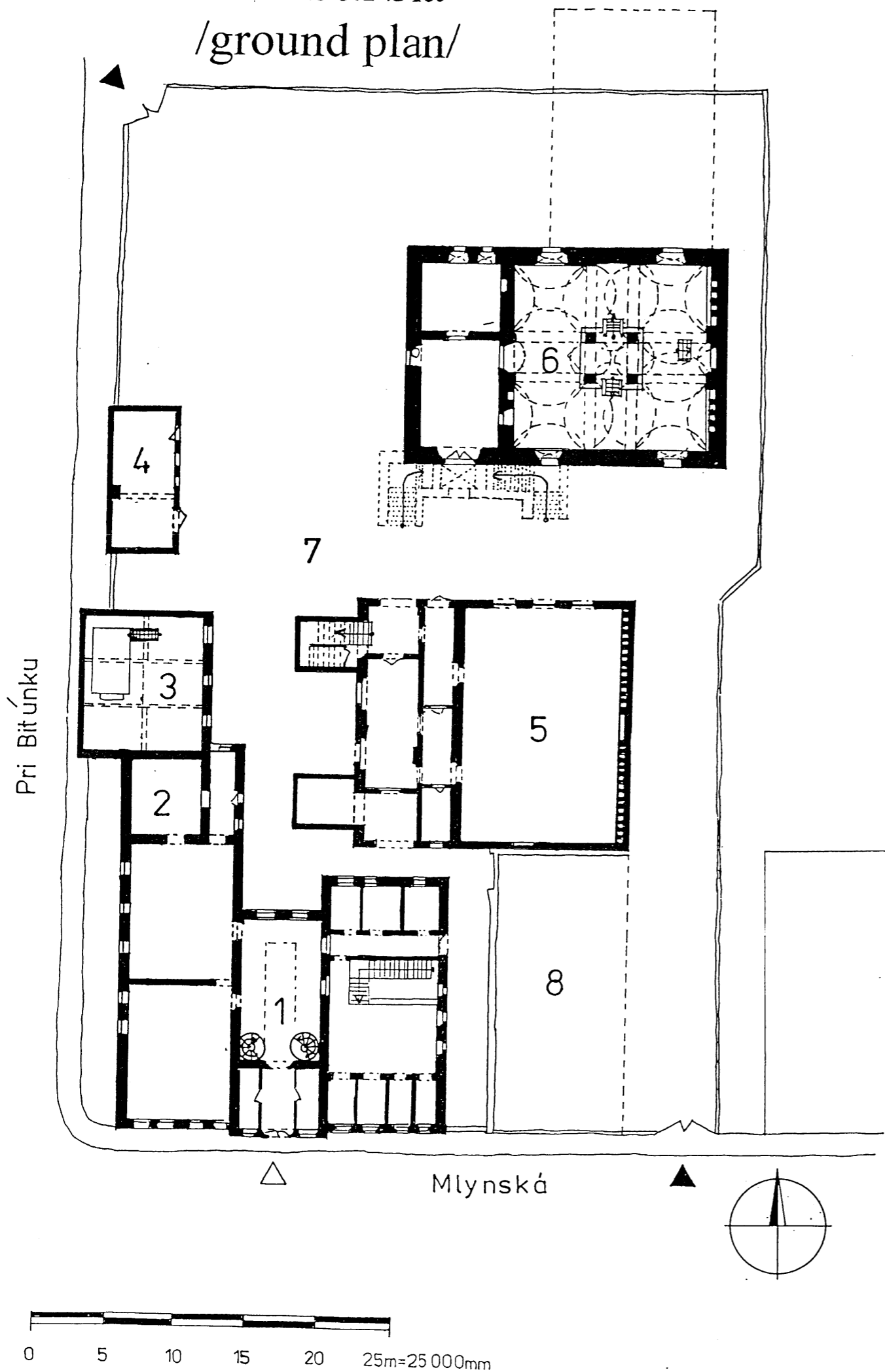
Za hrnčiarskou ulicou

Nad starý



# The Jewish Suburbia

/ground plan/

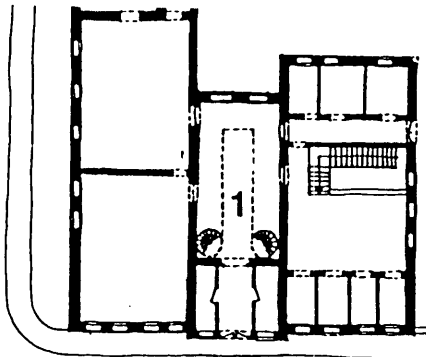


# The Jewish Suburbia

/near surround/



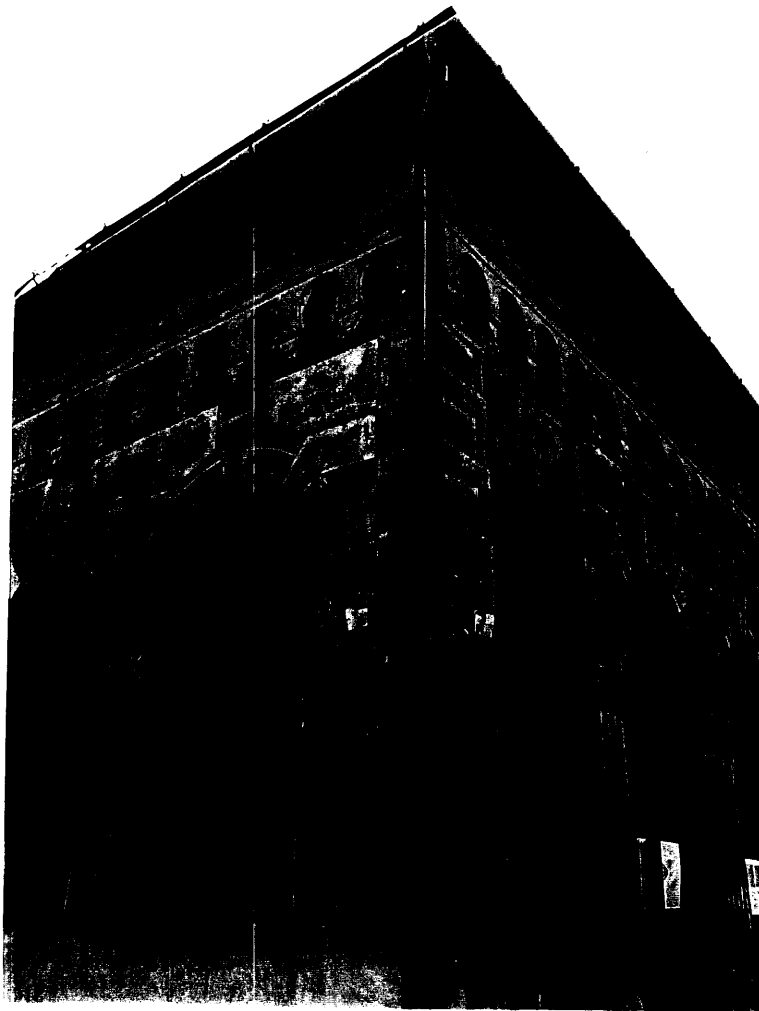
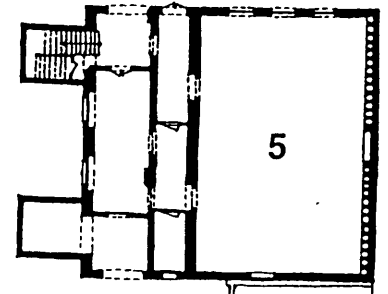
- Key:**
- 1. The bath building / Mikve /
  - 2. Expansion tower
  - 3. Boiler room
  - 4. Ancillary premises
  - 5. Assembly Hall / Beth hamidrash /
  - 6. The Big Synagogue
  - 7. Courtyard
  - 8. Remnants of an older building



**Structure of Ritual Baths - mikve,** will be the main entrance into the cultural centre.

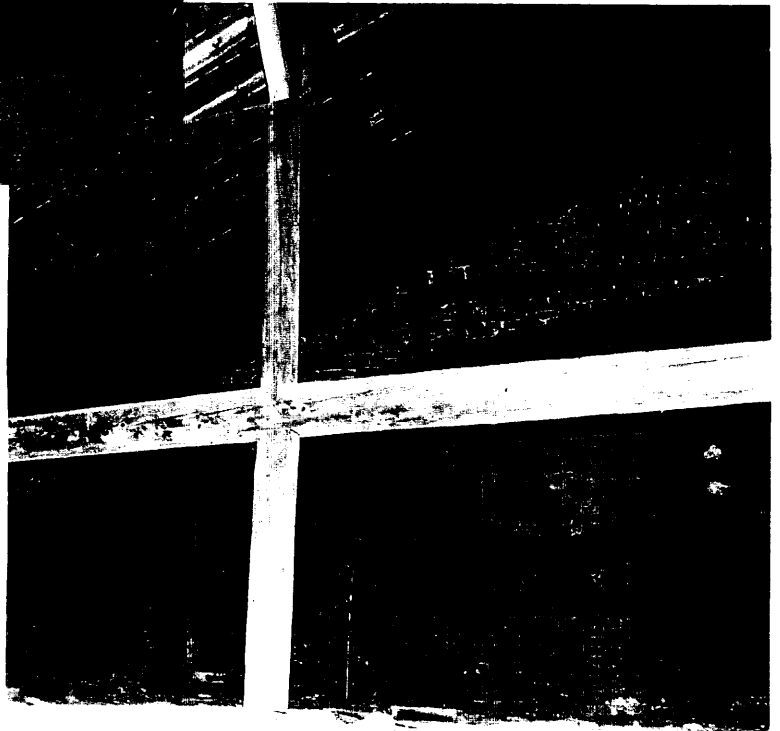
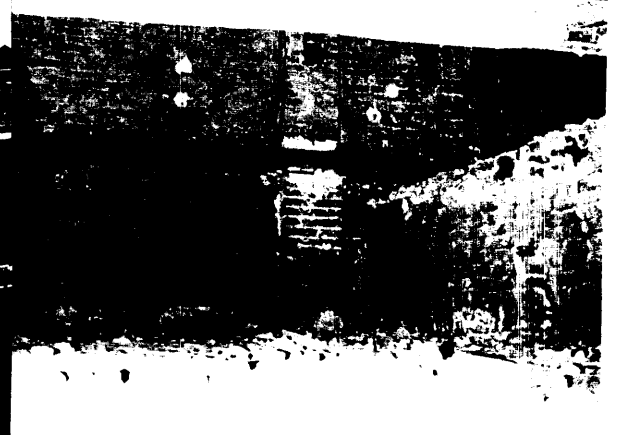
An object to the left: There will be situated a multimedia internet information and propaganda centre comprising a shop selling book-guides, books and souvenirs; a travel agency and an exchange office. An object to the right: A gallery-cafe, connected with the exterior of the area.



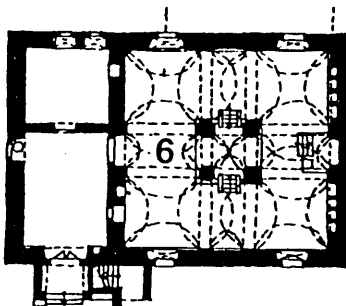


**Assembly House -**  
- a polyfunctional building.  
After removing  
the provisional ceiling,  
a two floor banquet  
room will be created for  
cultural and social events;  
a small cafe, on the  
groundfloor, conference  
room in the mezzanine,  
additional accomodation  
for visitors or 2-3 painting  
studios in the attic.

The attic of the structure

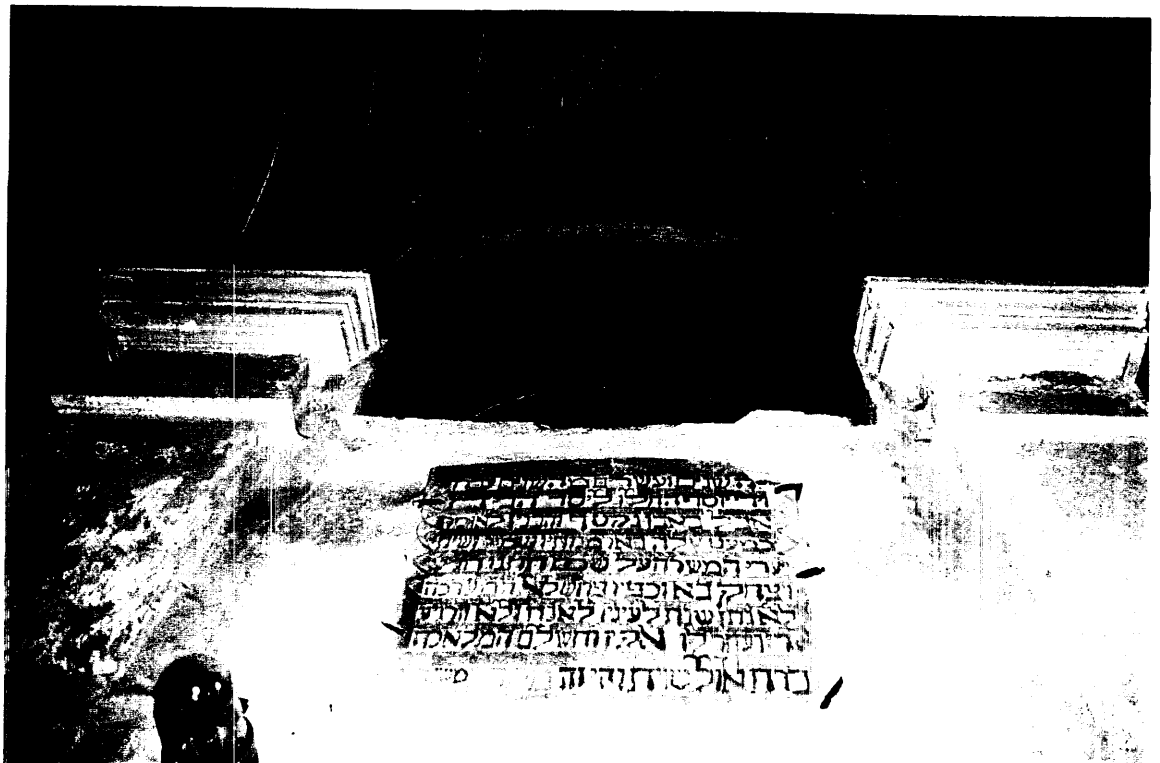






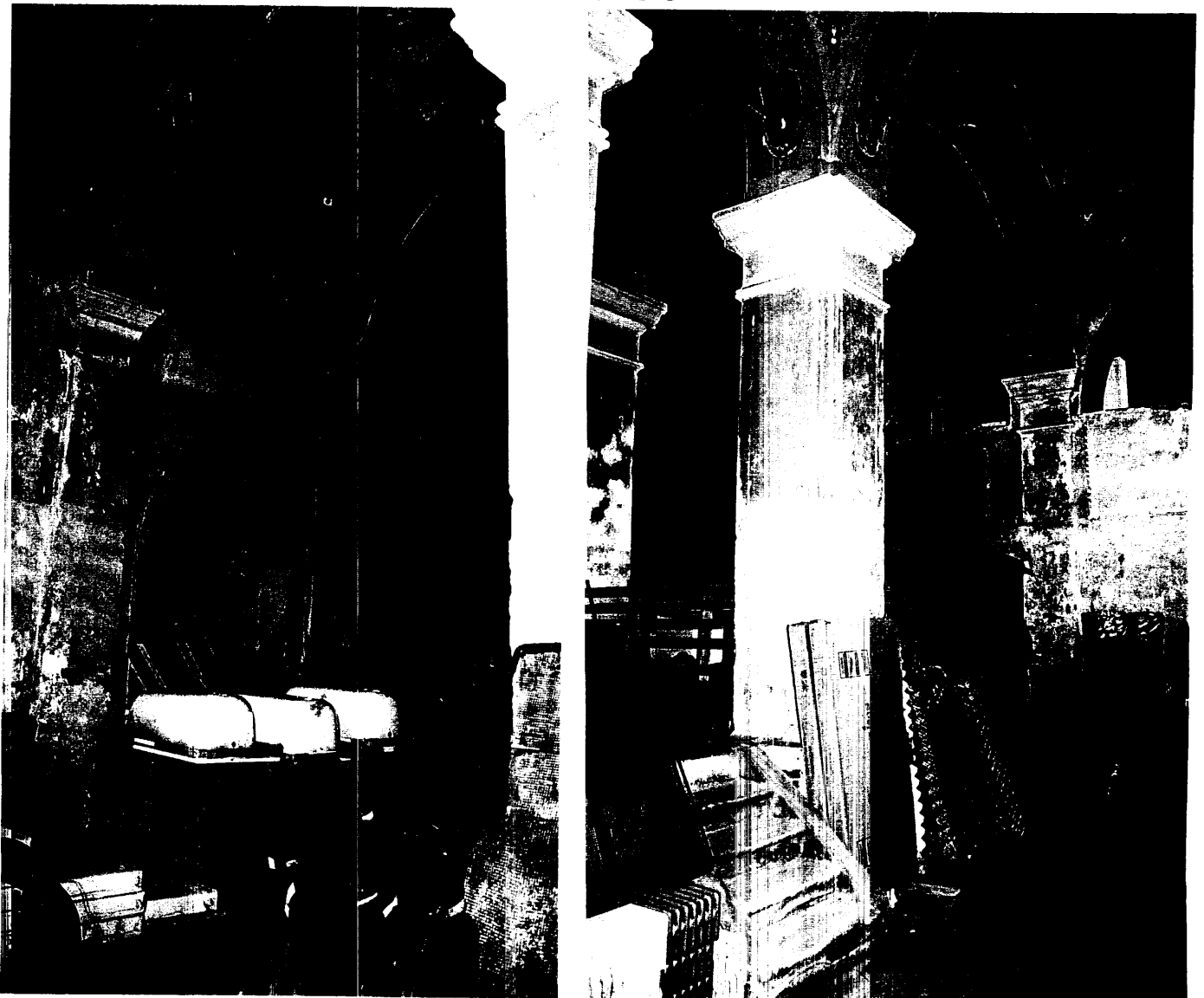
**Big Synagogue** - the most significant structure of the Jewish suburbia will serve as a Gallery for a permanent exposition of fine arts and classical music concerts, in the mezzanine on the place of women's balcony, Museum of Jewish culture will be created.

A stone plate with the Hebrew chronology at the parapet of women's balcony in the interior of the synagogue dates back its construction.



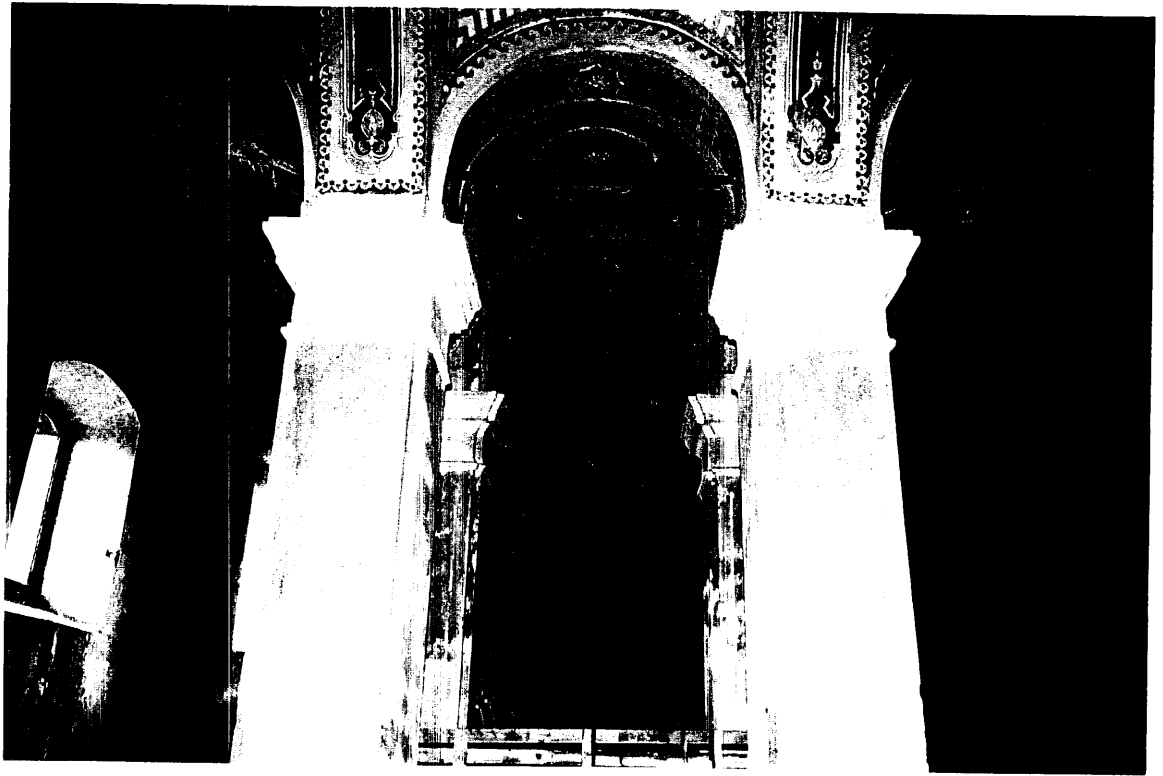


A former tribune (bima) situated at the risen platform between the columns in the centre of the synagogue.

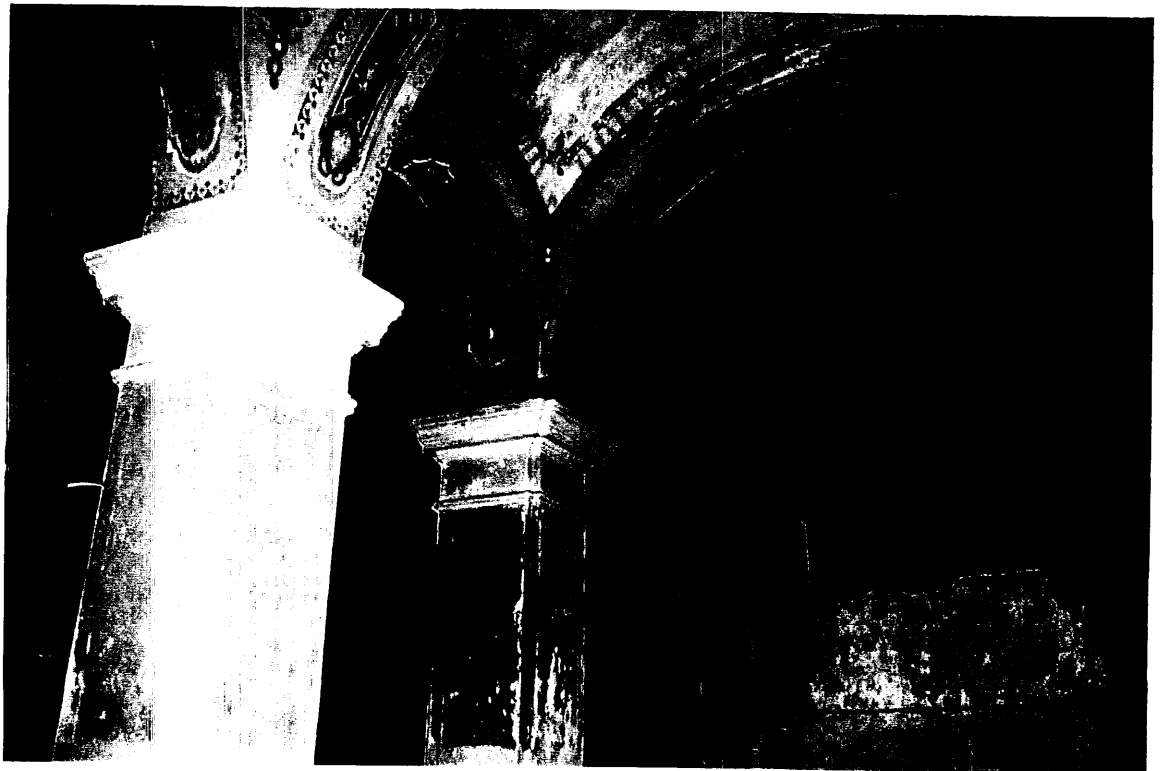


On the eastern wall, above the recess after removed Beth Hakodeš and the pulpit, there are some traces of taken down tables of the Testament.

The upper room of the women's balcony - the future Museum of Jewish Culture.



Interior of the Synagogue, typical by its uniqueness of Genius Loci; both its wall paintings and architecture as well as its accustics will make impression deeper. The central space is made by ten flat vaulted ceilings decorated with later secess decor with Maori elements.



# OKRESNÝ ÚRAD BARDEJOV

- odbor regionálneho rozvoja a iných odvetvových vzťahov -  
Dlhý rad 16, 085 01 Bardejov

Číslo : 1/2000/01388

Bardejov 17.8.2000

## Rozhodnutie

### o vymedzení ochranného pásma pre pamiatkovú rezerváciu Bardejov

Navrhovateľ : Pamiatkový ústav Bratislava  
Adresa : Cesta na červený most č. 6, 814 06 Bratislava  
Požiadal dňa : 9.8.2000 o vymedzenie ochranného pásma pre pamiatkovú rezerváciu  
Bardejov

Okresný úrad Bardejov, odbor regionálneho rozvoja a iných odvetvových vzťahov na základe ustanovení § 3 ods. 1 písm. p) Zákona NR SR č. 222/19996 Z.z. o organizácii miestnej štátnej správy a o zmene a doplnení niektorých zákonov v znení neskorších predpisov, § 17 ods. 3 Zákona SNR č. 27/1987 Zb. o štátnej pamiatkovej starostlivosti a § 16 Vyhlášky Ministerstva kultúry SSR č. 21/1988 Zb., ktorou sa vykonávajú niektoré ustanovenia zákona SNR č. 27/1987 Zb. o štátnej pamiatkovej starostlivosti

#### v y d á v a

po prejednaní s Krajským úradom v Prešove, odborom kultúry a Okresným úradom v Bardejove, odborom životného prostredia

## roz h o d n u t i e

### o vymedzení ochranného pásma pamiatkovej rezervácie Bardejov :

Územie ochranného pásma sa vymedzuje hranicou, ktorá sa začína na východnej strane ulice Dlhý rad bodom styku parciel čísla 609/2, 574/1 a 4267. Odtiaľ pokračuje po oblúku rozhrania parciel 4267 a 609/2 smerom na severovýchod, kde sa lomí v bode kolmice na Slovenskú ulicu prechádzajúc nivelačným bodom 525 na východný okraj parcely č. 4267. Tu sa lomí smerom na juhovýchod a vedie po východnom okraji parcely č. 4267 pozdĺž ulice Krátky rad. V tom istom smere nadväzuje na ulicu Starý Blich (parcely č. 4267) a pokračuje až po bod, v ktorom sa lomí na západ kolmo na ulicu napájajúc sa na južný okraj parcely č. 2325. Pokračuje západným smerom pozdĺž južných okrajov parciel č. 2144 a 2143, kolmo pretína ul. kpt. Nálepku (parcely č. 4267), napája sa na južný okraj parcely č. 2123 - cintorín sv. Jakuba, v juhozápadnom rohu parcely sa stáča na sever a pokračuje pozdĺž západného okraja parcely. V styku s parcelami č. 2115 a 2040 sa lomí na západ, prechádza severným okrajom parcely č. 2115 po bod, v ktorom sa stáča na sever, kolmo križujúc ulicu sv. Jakuba (parcely č. 2040), aby sa v tom istom smere napojila na západný okraj parcely č. 1132. Hranica ochranného pásma pokračuje smerom na sever pozdĺž západných hraníc parciel 1123,

1122, 1116, 1115, 1109, 1108. V severozápadnom rohu parcely č. 1108 sa hranica stáča na východ a napája sa na západný okraj parcely č. 1105. Ďalej pokračuje smerom na sever pozdĺž západných okrajov parciel č. 1103/2, 1103/3, 1090 a kolmo pretínajúc parcelu č. 1087/2 sa napája ulicu kpt. Nálepku- západný okraj parcely č. 4267, pozdĺž ktorého sa tiahne smerom na severozápad pokračujúc po Jiráskovej ulici (parcela č. 4267) až po križovatku s ulicou Dlhý rad. Tu sa zatáča smerom na západ, prechádza po južnom okraji parcely č. 4261. V styku s parcelou č. 40/2 sa napája na južný okraj a ohraničuje areál Židovského Suburbia - z juhu Mlynskou ulicou t.j. južným okrajom parcely č. 1002/2 a parcely č. 1004, pokračuje južným okrajom parcely č. 1294 po západný bod na tejto priamke (rozhranie parcely č. 1293/1 a 1292), kde sa lomí na sever a pretínajúc parcelu č. 1293/1 (areál súkromnej firmy HERSTEK) sa napája na juhozápadný roh parcely č. 1295. Potom prechádza jej západným a severným okrajom a ďalej pokračuje severným okrajom parcely č. 1004. V mieste styku parcely č. 1004 so Štefánikovou ulicou (parcela č. 4261) prechádza kolmo na jej severný okraj a po tomto okraji pokračuje postupne smerom na východ, potom na juh a naväzuje opäť na ulicu Dlhý rad - severný okraj parcely č. 4261 a 4267, pozdĺž ktorého sa tiahne smerom na východ až po východiskový bod na rozhraní parciel č. 609/2, 574/1 a 4267.

Hranica ochranného pásma pamiatkovej rezervácie Bardejov je vyznačená na mapovom podklade v mierke 1:5000, kladové listy č. 3-7 a 3-8, ktorý tvorí prílohu rozhodnutia. Hranica prebieha po vonkajšej línii ulice resp. iného identifikačného objektu, ktorý sleduje. Vonkajšie línie sa vždy vzťahujú k pozícii voči pamiatkovej rezervácii. Popis hranice bol spracovaný Pamiatkovým ústavom Bratislava podľa mapových listov č. 3-7/34, 3-7/43, 3-8/12, 3-8/21, 3-8/23 základnej mapy mierky 1:1000 vydanéj Úradom geodézie, kartografie a katastra Slovenskej republiky so stavom polohopisu k 31.12.1995 a 31.12.1975.

*Na území ochranného pásma pamiatkovej rezervácie Bardejov sa určujú následovné podmienky činnosti :*

1. Všetky činnosti súvisiace s výstavbou, dostavbami a prestavbami, na ktoré sa vzťahuje stavebný zákon a jeho nadväzujúce právne úpravy, podliehajú vyjadreniu a odsúhlaseniu odbornej organizácii pamiatkovej starostlivosti, a to i v prípade drobných stavieb, na ktoré platí ohlasovacia povinnosť.
2. Vopred vylúčiť akúkoľvek činnosť, ktorá by svojim charakterom trvale znehodnotila historické mestské prostredie pamiatkovej rezervácie.
3. Pamiatkové objekty, objekty vhodne dotvárajúce prostredie zachovať priebežnou údržbou v dobrom a v čo najväčšej miere autentickým stave. Zároveň zabezpečiť ich primerané využitie v súlade s platnou územnoplánovacou dokumentáciou.
4. Zachovať charakteristické diaľkové pohľady na rezerváciu, predovšetkým v exponovaných pohľadových kuželoch :
  - a) pohľady z hlavných prístupových ciest, najmä jediný nenarušený diaľkový pohľad pri vstupe do ochranného pásma pamiatkovej rezervácie z juhu od Prešova, a tiež prístup od severovýchodu (stanice SAD a ŽSR) cez náznakovo rekonštruovanú dolnú bránu s barbakanom,
  - b) pohľady na kalváriu a z kalvárie,

c) pohľady z rezervácie na okolitú krajinu a dominanty.

5. Pre územie "A" (južná časť ochranného pásma - zástavba vidieckych domov) :

- a) pri stavebnej činnosti je potrebné rešpektovať pôvodnú zástavbu, uličné čiary a hmotovú skladbu existujúcich objektov,
- b) novú zástavbu prispôbiť charakteru jestvujúcej zástavby s ustálením výškovej hladiny na úrovni 1, najviac 2 podlaží s použitím sedlových striech.

6. Pre územie "B" (ochranné pásmo Židovského Suburbia) :

- a) vhodnú existujúcu zástavbu revitalizovať z hľadiska stavebno - technického a funkčného,
- b) objekty výrobného a technologického charakteru odporúčame na dožitie, vymiestnenie a postupnú dostavbu novými objektmi tak, aby boli v súlade s územnoplánovacou dokumentáciou a prispôbovali sa charakteru jestvujúcej zástavby,
- c) novú zástavbu a dostavbu prispôbiť jestvujúcej zástavbe v areáli formou solitérnych objektov prevažne obytnej funkcie,
- d) novú zástavbu, ako aj všetky dostavby a prestavby realizovať s maximálnou výškovou hladinou na úrovni 2 podlaží nad terénom, vrátane strešného podlažia s použitím sedlových alebo valbových striech,
- e) pre územie susediace s areálom Židovského Suburbia zo západu, vymedzené ochranným pásmom (pozemky súkromnej spoločnosti Herstek) je potrebné spracovať urbanisticko-architektonickú štúdiu, ktorá bude riešiť funkčnú náplň a hmotovo-priestorové vzťahy v nadväznosti na kultúrnu pamiatku, ktorá bude posúdená odbornou organizáciou pamiatkovej starostlivosti.

Akakoľvek činnosť na území ochranného pásma musí smerovať k ochrane existujúcich hodnôt a kvalít vymedzeného územia, k zvýrazneniu hodnôt pamiatkovej rezervácie a doplneniu kultúrno-historických hodnôt prostredia viažuceho sa na pamiatkovú rezerváciu.

### Odôvodnenie :

Pamiatkový ústav Bratislava požiadal o vymedzenie ochranného pásma pamiatkovej rezervácie Bardejov za účelom revízie hraníc ochranného pásma pamiatkovej rezervácie vymedzeného Vyhláškou č. 2 zo dňa 30.4.1992 vydanéj Okresným úradom v Bardejove a **rozšírenia hranice ochranného pásma pamiatkovej rezervácie o areál synagógy - Židovské Suburbium.** Cieľom rozšírenia ochranného pásma je zohľadnenie podmienok návrhu pre zápis mesta Bardejov do Zoznamu svetového kultúrneho a prírodného dedičstva (UNESCO) a integrovanie ochrany národných kultúrnych pamiatok - Kostola sv. Egídia a Radnice s najvýznamnejšími kultúrnymi pamiatkami v rámci historického jadra mesta.

Rozšírenie ochranného pásma pamiatkovej rezervácie o ochranné pásmo Židovského suburbia je dôležité pre zachovanie autenticity kultúrnej pamiatky a k nej patriacich objektov, zabezpečenie ich ochrany a integrity uvedeného územia s cieľom zachovať architektonické

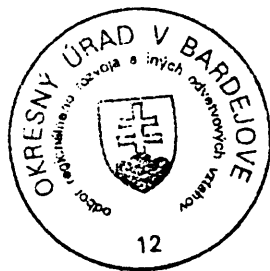
hodnoty, hmotovú dominantnosť a urbanistické väzby medzi objektmi a ich najbližším okolím.


Súbor stavieb Židovského Suburbia je výnimočný v rámci Slovenskej republiky, keďže sa zachoval ako ucelený areál viažuci sa k dnes už neexistujúcej židovskej komunite. Reprezentuje náboženský, spoločenský a hospodársky život židovskej obce, ktorá od konca 18. storočia až po II. svetovú vojnu tvorila významnú súčasť hospodársko-spoločenského života mesta Bardejov. Zachovaný súbor stavieb, ktorého dominantou je veľká synagóga, je pozostatkom plánovite a podľa talmudistických predpisov vybudovaného suburbiálneho centra z konca 18. storočia a svojou objektovou skladbou je dnes urbanistickou kuriozitou celej východoslovenskej oblasti.

Z vyššie uvedených dôvodov bolo žiadosti o rozšírenie ochranného pásma mestskej pamiatkovej rezervácie Bardejov o ochranné pásmo Židovského suburbia vyhovené a rozhodnuté tak, ako je to uvedené vo výrokovej časti rozhodnutia.

### Poučenie :

Proti tomuto rozhodnutiu sa podľa § 55 ods. 2 Zákona č. 71/1967 Zb. o správnom konaní nemožno odvolať. Ochrana kultúrnych pamiatok, ktoré sú významnými dokladmi historického vývoja, životného spôsobu a prostredia spoločnosti od najstarších dôb po súčasnosť pre ich historické, umelecké, vedecké a technické hodnoty si vyžaduje naliehavý všeobecný záujem a preto je okamžitý výkon rozhodnutia nevyhnutný.



  
Ing. Tomáš Lipták  
vedúci odboru

Príloha : Mapový podklad hranice ochranného pásma pamiatkovej rezervácie Bardejov  
v mierke 1:5000

Rozhodnutie sa doručuje :

1. Pamiatkový ústav Bratislava, Cesta na červený most č. 6
2. Pamiatkový ústav Bratislava, Regionálne stredisko Prešov, Hlavná 115
3. Pamiatkový ústav Bratislava, Regionálne stredisko Prešov, Vysunuté pracovisko Bardejov, Radničné námestie 14
4. Úrad geodézie, kartografie a katastra SR Bratislava, Stromová 1
5. Krajský úrad Prešov, odbor kultúry, Námestie mieru 3
5. Mestský úrad Bardejov, Radničné námestie 16 *u*
6. Okresný úrad Bardejov, odbor životného prostredia, Dlhý rad 16

Being a verified English language translator and interpreter nominated by the Regional court in Košice on March 24th, 1992, registration number 1077/92, registered in the interpreters' list of Regional Court in Prešov, I certify that this is a true translation of the original copy.

Signature and stamp of the translator:

*Mgr Anna Švecová*



Ako tlmočník jazyka anglického menovaný rozhodnutím Krajského súdu v Košiciach zo dňa 24.3.1992 č.j. 1077/92, zapísaný v zozname tlmočníkov Krajského súdu v Prešove, potvrdzujem, že preklad súhlasí s textom pripojenej listiny. V preklade som vykonal tieto opravy *v preklade nie je* ...  
*uvádzané komu sa rozhodnutie doručuje* .....

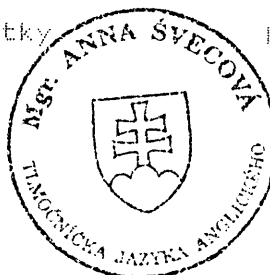
Tlmočnický úkon je zapísaný pod por. čís. *13/2000* ... denníka.

Odmena účtovaná podľa vyhlášky č.263/1996 § 26 zákona č.36/1967 Zb.

Nahrada hotových výloh účtovaná podľa dokladov číslo ..  
.....

Odtlačok okrúhlej pečiatky

Podpis tlmočníka



*Mgr Anna Švecová*



DISTRICT AUTHORITIES BARDEJOV  
department of the regional development and other relations  
Dlhý rad 16, 085 01 Bardejov

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Number: 1/2000/01386

In Bardejov on August 17, 2000

RESOLUTION  
on defining the protected zone of the  
Conservation Area of Bardejov

Proponent: Institute for Care of Historical Monuments  
Bratislava

Address: Cesta na červený most č. 6, 814 06 Bratislava

Required on August 9, 2000 to define the protected zone of  
the conservation area of Bardejov

Pursuant to the regulations of § 3 clause 1 letter p) of the Law of the Slovak Republic Parliament No 222/19996 from the Law Digest concerning organization of the local state authorities and concerning changes and additions of some laws pursuant to further regulations, § 17 clause 3 of the Slovak Parliament Law No 27/1987 from the Law Digest concerning state care of the historical monuments, and § 16 of Slovak Socialist Republic Ministry of Culture regulation No 21/1988 from the Law Digest in accordance with which some regulations of the Slovak Parliament Law No 27/1987 from the Law Digest concerning state care for historical monuments are executed, the District Authorities in Bardejov hereby

**issues,**

after an agreement between Regional Authorities in Prešov, cultural department, and District Authorities in Bardejov, environmental department,

**resolution**  
on defining protected zone of  
the conservation area of Bardejov.

The protected zone is defined by the line which starts on the eastern part of Dlhý rad street at the joint of the plots No 609/2, 574/1 and 4267. It follows curvily boundaries of the plots No 4267 and 609/2 to the north-east, where it turns at the point of perpendicular towards Slovenská street and passes the levelling point 525 to the eastern boundary of the plot No 4267. Here, it turns to the south-east and follows the eastern boundary of the plot No 4267 along Krátky rad street. In the same direction, it follows Starý Blich street (plot No 267) to the point at which it turns to the north perpendicular to the street and joins the southern boundary of the plot No 2325. It follows northly along the southern boundaries of the plots No 2144 and 2143, it crosses perpendiculary cpt. Nálepka street (plot No 4267), joins the southern boundary of the plot No 2123 - St. Jakub cemetery. On the south-west corner of the plot, it turns to the north and follows the western boundary of the plot. At the joint with the plots No 2115 and 2040, it turns to the west, follows the northern boundary of the plot No 2115 to the point at which it turns to the north crossing perpendiculary St. Jakub street (plot No 2040) to join. In the same direction, the western boundary of the plot No 1132. The line of the protected area continues to the north along the western boundaries of the plots No 1123, 1122, 1116, 1115, 1109, 1108. On the north-west corner of the plot No 1108, the line turns to the east and joins the western boundary of the plot No 1105. It continues to the north along the western boundaries of the plot No 1103/2, 1103/3, 1090 and perpendiculary crossing the plot No 1087/2, it joins cpt. Nálepka street - the western boundary of the plot No 4267. It follows this boundary along Jirásek street (plot No 4267) up to its crossing with Dlhý rad street. Here, it turns to the west and follows the boundary of the plot No 4261. At the joint with the plot No 40/2, it joins the southern boundary and lines the area of the Jewish suburbia - Mlynská street in the south, i.e. the southern boundary of the plots No 1002/2 and 1004. It continues along the southern boundary of the plot No 1294 up to the western point of this line (the joint of the plots No 1293/1 and 1292), at which it turns to the north and

crossing the plot No 1293/1 (the private area of the firm HERSTEK) it joins the south-west corner of the plot No 1293. Then, it follows its western and northern boundary and continues along the northern boundary of the plot No 1004. At the joint of the plot No 1004 with Štefanik street, (plot No 4261), it turns perpendicularly to its northern boundary and follows it to the east, then to the south and joins again Dlhy rad street - the northern boundary of the plots No 4261 and 4267. It follows this street to the east up to the starting point at the joint of the plots No 609/2 and 4267.

The boundary of the protected zone of the conservation area of Bardejov is marked on the map, the scale 1:5000; map documents No 3-7 and 3-8 are enclosed to this resolution. The boundary follows the external line of a street or other identifying object. The external lines always refer to the conservation area. The description of the boundary was made by the Institute for Care of Historical Monuments Bratislava in accordance with the map documents No 3-7/34, 3-7/43, 3-8/12, 3-8/21, 3-8/23 of the main map in the scale 1:1000 issued by the Institute of geodesy, cartography and cadastre of the Slovak Republic considering the state up to December 31, 1995 and December 31, 1975.

The following requirements are defined as to the activities within the protected zone of conservation area of Bardejov

1. Respective the Construction Law and its further legal regulations, any activities connected with construction, additional construction or reconstruction, require to be assigned and approved by a special organization for care of historical monuments, including small reconstructions or repairs.
2. Any activity which could devalue historical town environment of the conservation area must be excluded.
3. Historical objects and the objects that support environment should be kept in good, and, as much as

possible, in authentic condition by regular maintenance. Their usage should be in accordance with the valid documentation of territorial planning.

4. To keep characteristic distance views at the reserve, especially in the exposed view cones:

- a) the views from the basic roads, especially the only undisturbed view at the entrance to the protected zone on the southern main road from Prešov, as well as the entrance through renovated Low Gate with barbican in the north-east (the bus and railway stations),
- b) the views at the Calvary and from the Calvary,
- c) the views from the reserve at the surroundings and the dominances.

5. As to the territory "A" (southern part of the protected zone - construction of family houses):

- a) any building activities should respect the principles of the original construction, street lines and material structure of the existing objects.
- b) new construction should follow the character of the existing one as to height level - one, or not more than two-storeyed buildings with saddle roofs.

6. As to the territory "B" (protected zone of the Jewish suburbia):

- a) to revitalize the available existing structures from the construction-technical and functional point of view,
- b) we recommend to let the objects of production and technical character extinct and to build new objects with respect to territorially planned documentation and with respect to the character of existing buildings,
- c) to adapt new construction and reconstruction within the area to the existing structures in the way of habitable structures,

- d) to realize any new construction and reconstruction with respect to the maximum height level of two floors including the attic floor, and saddle or hip roofs,
- e) as to the western territory near the Jewish suburbia limited by the protected zone (the property of the private firm Herstek), it is important to carry out an urban-architectural study on solving the functional and material-spatial relations in coordination with the cultural monument; the study should be judged and approved by a special institute for the care of monuments.

Any activities on the territory of the protected zone must tend to protect the existing values and qualities of the limited territory, to emphasize the values of the conservation area and to complete the cultural-historical surroundings connected with the conservation area.

**Reasons:**

The Institute for the Care of Historical Monuments in Bratislava required to limit the protected zone of the conservation area of Bardejov so that the boundaries of the protected zone could be set in accordance with the Regulation No 2 dated April 30, 1992 issued by the district Authorities in Bardejov, and so that the boundaries of the protected zone of the conservation area could include the area of Synagogue - the Jewish suburbia. The aim to enlarge the protected zone is to meet the conditions needed to register the town of Bardejov in the List of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage of UNESCO and to integrate the protection of the national cultural monuments - the St. Egidius Church and the Town Hall with the most important cultural monuments within the historical area of the town. Including the protected zone of the Jewish suburbia into the protected zone of the conservation is important for keeping authenticity of the cultural monument and its objects, protecting integrity of the mentioned territory with the aim to keep architectural values, dominancy and urban relations

between the objects and its closest surroundings.

Complex of the Jewish suburbia is a unique one in the Slovak Republic, as it has been preserved as an integrated complex of, at present, not existing Jewish community. It presents religious, social and economical life of the Jewish community which was an important part of economical and social life of the town of Bardejov from the end of the 16th century up to the World War II. The preserved complex of structures, dominancy of which is Big Synagogue, is the memory of the suburbial centre, planned and built in accordance with Talmudic doctrines at the end of the 16th century. Its object complex is an urban curiosity of the whole East-Slovakia territory.

Because of the mentioned above reasons, the requirement to include the Jewish suburbia into the protected zone of the Historical Town Reserve of Bardejov was satisfied. The resolution is as it is stated above.

**Instructions:**

Appeal from a decision, pursuant to § 35 clause 2 of the Law No 71/1967 from the law Digest, cannot be done. Protection of the cultural monuments needs urgent and general interest because they are the proof of historical development, lifestyle and social situation of the society from the past to the present time; because they are of historical, artistic, scientific and technical values. Immediate execution of the resolution is inevitable.

Ing. Tomáš Lipták, manager of the departement, sign manual

Round stamp with the state emblem and the following text:  
District Authorities in Bardejov, department of the regional development and other relations.

Enclosures: The map of the boundaries of the protected zone of the conservation area of Bardejov, scale - 1:5000

ACT  
of the Slovak National Council

No. 27  
of March 30, 1987,

CONCERNING STATE  
CARE OF MONUMENTS

National Council has passed the following Act:

**PART ONE  
FUNDAMENTAL PROVISIONS**

**Section 1**

**Purpose of the Act**

(1) The State shall protect cultural monuments as an integral part of the cultural heritage of the people, as an important component of human environment, and as the irreplaceable treasure of the socialist state. The purpose of the present Act is to create all-round conditions for the continued deepening of the political-organizational, cultural and educational role of the state in taking care of cultural monuments, their preservation, and their appropriate utilization, so that they may play a role in the development of culture, the arts, science and education, in the formation of socialist traditions and socialist patriotism and in the aesthetic education of the people, and thereby contribute to the further advance of socialist society.

(2) The care of the State for cultural monuments (hereinafter referred to only as „state care of monuments“) shall include acts, measures and decisions whereby the agencies and organizations of the state care of monuments (Sections 25 to 33), acting in accordance with the needs of society, make provisions for the preservation, protection and appropriate social use of cultural monuments. Other agencies of state administration and socialist and other organizations shall cooperate within the sphere of their competence with the agencies and organizations of state care of monuments and shall assist them in the realization of their tasks.

**Section 2**

**Cultural monuments**

(1) The Ministry of Culture of the Czech Socialist Republic (hereinafter referred to only as „the Ministry of Culture“) shall designate as cultural monuments under the present Act immovable and movable objects, and/or their sets, which

(a) are important documents of the historical development, way of life and environment of society from the oldest time to the present as manifestations of man's creative ability and work in different areas of human activity, because of their revolutionary, historical, artistic, scientific and technical value,

(b) directly relate to important personalities and historical events.

(2) Sets of objects under paragraph 1 shall be designated as cultural monuments even if some of these objects are not cultural monuments in themselves.

**Section 3**

**Designation of objects as cultural monuments**

(1) Before designating an object as a cultural monument, the Ministry of Culture shall request the opinion of the respective regional and district national committees, unless it has already received such opinion from them. The Ministry of Culture shall designate archaeological finds (Section 23) as cultural monuments on the proposal of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences.

(2) The Ministry of Culture shall notify the owner of the object in writing that a proposal has been made to designate the object a cultural memorial or that it intends to designate the object a cultural monument on its own initiative, and shall enable the owner to express himself on such a proposal or initiative.

(3) The owner of the object shall be duty bound to protect the object against damage, destruction or loss after he has received the notification specified in paragraph 2 and until the Ministry of Culture has made its decision, and to report to the Ministry of Culture any intended or realized change in the possession, administration or use of the object.

(4) The Ministry of Culture shall notify in writing the owner of the object, the competent regional national committee, and the central agency of state care of monuments (Section 32) that the object was designated a cultural monument, and in the case of archaeological finds shall also notify the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. It shall notify the aforesaid persons and institutions also if it has found no reasons for designating an object as a cultural monument.

(5) Owners of objects which due to their exceptional artistic or historical value could be designated as cultural monuments in keeping with public interest shall provide the Ministry of Culture or the respective regional national committee, if so requested in writing, with the requested information on these objects and on any intended changes to be carried out on them, and shall permit these agencies or organizations of state care of monuments authorized by them to inspect the objects and, if necessary, prepare scientific documentation of them.

(6) Detailed provisions governing the designation of objects as cultural monuments and the manner of the duty of notification and reporting under paragraph 5 shall be set in a generally binding legal regulation.

**Section 4**

**National cultural monuments**

(1) Cultural monuments which constitute the most important part of the nation's cultural wealth shall be designated as national cultural monuments in a decree issued by the Government of the Czech Socialist Republic, which shall also determine the conditions of their protection.

(2) The Government of the Czech Socialist Republic shall set by decree the general conditions for securing state care of national cultural monuments.

**Section 5**

**Monument reservations**

(1) An area the character and environment of which are determined by a complex of immovable cultural monuments and/or archaeological finds may be designated by the Government of the Czech Socialist Republic

in the form of a decree in its entirety as a monument reservation, and conditions may be set for securing its protection. Such conditions may also apply to the necessary extent to immovables located on the territory of the monument reservation, which are not cultural monuments.

(2) The Government of the Czech Socialist Republic shall set by decree the general conditions for securing state care of monument reservations.

**Section 6**

**Monument zones**

(1) The area of a settlement or of its part, which contains a lesser share of cultural monuments, a historical environment or a part of a landscape entity, which have important cultural values, may be designated by the respective regional committee, acting after previous consultation with the Ministry of Culture, as a monument zone; the regional national committee may also set the conditions for its protection.

(2) Detailed provisions governing the procedure of proclaiming monument zones shall be set in a generally binding legal regulation.

**Section 7**

**Keeping records of cultural monuments**

(1) Cultural monuments shall be registered in a Central List of Cultural Monuments of the Czech Socialist Republic (hereinafter referred to only as „Central List“). The Central List shall be kept by the Central Agency of State care of Monuments.

(2) Regional and district national committees shall keep lists of cultural monuments in their territories. They shall make entries in such lists according to extracts from the Central List.

(3) The Central Agency of State Care of Monuments shall notify the owner of the respective cultural monument, the regional national committee and the district national committees concerned that the cultural monument was entered in the Central List or that an object is no longer to be considered as a cultural monument (Section 8). In the case of an immovable cultural monument, it shall also notify the competent building agency.<sup>1</sup> In addition, in the case of an archaeological find designated as a cultural monument, it shall notify the Archaeological Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences.

(4) The Central Agency of State Care of Monuments shall report to the respective geodesy and cartography agency every designation of an immovable as a cultural monument as well as every abolition of such designation, provided that such immovable is subject to registration of immovable property.<sup>2</sup>

(5) The owner of a cultural monument shall report to the Central

<sup>1</sup> Sections 117, 120 and 121 of the Act No. 50/1976, Concerning Zoning and the Building Rules (the Building Act).

<sup>2</sup> Act No. 22/1964, Concerning Registration of Immovable Property, as amended by the Act of the Czech National Council No. 157/1983, Notice No. 23/1984, implementing the Act No. 22/1964, Concerning Registration of Immovable Property, as amended by Notice No. 133/1965 and Notice No. 19/1984.

Act No. 46/1971, Concerning Geodesy and Cartography.  
Act of the Czech National Council No. 36/1973, Concerning Geodesy and Cartography Agencies.



Agency of State Care of Monuments any change in ownership (administration, use) of the cultural monument or its transfer. The owner of the cultural monument must so report not later than within thirty days of such change.

(6) Detailed provisions governing the keeping of records of cultural monuments shall be set in a generally binding legal regulation.

#### Section 8

##### Abolishing the designation of an object as cultural monument

(1) Unless a national cultural monument is involved, the Ministry of Culture may for exceptionally serious reasons abolish the designation of an object as a cultural monument on the petition of the owner of such cultural monument or an organization which proves a legal interest in the abolishment of the designation of the respective object as a cultural monument (hereinafter referred to only as „abolishment of the designation“), or on its own initiative.

(2) Prior to the abolishment of the designation, the Ministry of Culture shall request the opinion of the regional and district national committees concerned and, if an archaeological find designated as a cultural monument, the opinion of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, unless the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences has itself requested the abolishment of the designation. In cases where the owner of the cultural monument is not the petitioner for abolishment of the designation, it shall be made possible for him to participate in the examination of the object and to express himself on the abolishment of the designation.

(3) The Ministry of Culture may tie the abolishment of the designation to the prior fulfillment of conditions it has specified. The costs of fulfillment of such conditions shall be borne by the petitioner and in cases where the proceedings on abolishing the designation are initiated by the Ministry of Culture itself, the costs shall be borne by the person or institution in whose interest the abolishment of the designation was made.

(4) The provisions of Section 3, par. 4, shall apply mutatis mutandis to the abolishment of the designation.

(5) Detailed provisions governing the abolishment of the designation of an object as a cultural monument shall be set by a generally binding legal regulation.

#### PART TWO

#### CARE FOR CULTURAL MONUMENTS

##### Protection and use of cultural monuments

#### Section 9

(1) The owner of a cultural monument shall attend at his own cost to its preservation, maintain it in good condition, and protect it against danger, damage, disfigurement or theft. He shall use the cultural monument only in a manner corresponding to its cultural and political importance, historical value and technical condition. If the cultural monument is in public socialist ownership, the organization administering, using or owning it, and the superior agency, shall create all the necessary conditions for the realization of the aforesaid obligations.

(2) The obligation to attend to the preservation of a cultural monument, to maintain the cultural monument in good condition, and to protect it

against danger, damage, disfigurement or theft shall also apply to whoever uses or possesses the cultural monument; however, he shall be obliged to bear the cost of such care for the cultural monument only if such obligation ensues from the legal relationship between him and the owner of such monument.

(3) Organizations and individuals, even if they are not the owners of cultural monuments, shall act in such a manner as not to cause negative changes in the condition of cultural monuments or their environment and not endanger the preservation and appropriate social use of cultural monuments.

(4) The owner of a cultural monument who transfers it to another person or organization for temporary use or who submits it for purposes of reconstruction (Section 14) or for another purpose shall inform the person to whom the object is transferred or submitted or let, that the object is a cultural monument.

#### Section 10

(1) If the owner of a cultural monument does not fulfill the obligations listed in Section 9, the district national committee shall issue after it has received the opinion of the regional organization of state care of monuments (Section 33) a decision specifying the measures the owner of the cultural monument must take, and at the same time shall set the term within which the owner of the cultural monument must carry out such measures. In the case of a national cultural monument such decision shall be issued by the regional national committee after it has received the opinion of the central agency of state care of monuments in keeping with the conditions set by the Government of the Czech Socialist Republic for ensuring protection of national cultural monuments.

(2) The decision on the measures which the owner of a cultural monument must take shall be issued by the respective district national committee, and in the case of national cultural monuments by the respective regional national committee, also at the request of the owner of the monument.

(3) Detailed provisions governing the duties of owners of cultural monuments regarding the protection and use of such monuments shall be set by a generally binding legal regulation.

#### Section 11

##### Duties of state administration agencies, organizations and individuals

(1) State administration agencies which are competent to issue decision on the manner of use of buildings which are cultural monuments, or to allocate flats, other dwelling rooms and non-dwelling rooms located in such buildings, shall issue their decisions after prior agreement with the competent agency of state care of monuments. When deciding on the manner of and changes in use of cultural monuments, they shall make provisions for the appropriate utilization of such monuments, corresponding to their value and technical condition.

(2) If an organization or individual cause or could cause by their activity negative changes in the condition of a cultural monument or its environment, or endanger the preservation or social utilization of the cultural monument, the district national committee, and in the case of national cultural monuments the regional national committee, shall set

the conditions for the continued performance of such activity, or shall prohibit the activity.

(3) State administration agencies shall issue their decisions in accordance with special regulations which may affect the interests of state care of monuments in the preservation of cultural monuments or their appropriate utilization only in agreement with the competent district national committee and in the case of national cultural monuments only in agreement with the competent regional national committee.

#### Section 12

##### Notification duty of owners of cultural monuments

(1) The owner of a cultural monument shall report without unnecessary delay every danger threatening the cultural monument or its damage to the respective district national committee and request its decision on how to eliminate the defect. In the case of an immovable cultural monument which is a building, the owner shall also notify the competent building agency.<sup>3</sup>

(2) The owner of a cultural monument shall notify the respective district national committee in advance of any intended change in its use, and in the case of an immovable cultural monument also the intention to vacate it.

#### Section 13

##### Option of the State to buy cultural monuments

(1) If the owner of a cultural monument intends to sell it (transfer the ownership title thereto for pay), he shall offer it in advance and in writing for sale (acquisition into state socialist ownership against payment) to the district national committee competent according to the residence of the owner (the seat of the organization owning the cultural monument involved); in the case of an immovable cultural monument offer shall be addressed to the district national committee competent according to the place where the monument is located.

(2) On the basis of the offer made by the owner of the cultural monument, the district national committee may assert for exceptionally important reasons of cultural policy the option of the State for a preferential purchase (acquisition into state socialist ownership against payment) of the cultural monument either directly or through the competent state organizations<sup>4</sup> for a price set according to the existing price regulations,<sup>5</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Section 100, subpar. (b), of the Building Act.

<sup>4</sup> Act No. 54/1959, Concerning Museums and Galleries.

<sup>5</sup> Notice No. 122/1984, concerning reimbursement for the expropriation of structures, land, growths, and rights appertaining thereto.

Decree of the Federal Price Control Bureau, the Czech Price Control Bureau and the Slovak Price Control Bureau of November 29, 1985, No. V-1/86, concerning agreed-on prices, published in the Price Bulletin No. 52/1985 of December 11, 1985, registered in issue No. 32/1985 of the Collection of Laws. Notice No. 149/1981, concerning the purchase, commissioning and sale of works of art and some other measures in the sphere of fine arts, as amended by Notice No. 39/1986.

Notice No. 128/1984, concerning prices of structures, land, and growths, compensation for the establishment of the right of personal use of land, and compensation for temporary use of land.

and if such price cannot be fixed in this manner, for a price corresponding to the character of the object. In doing so, the district national committee shall ask from the owner of the cultural monument a document or as the case may be, a statement concerning the ownership of a movable cultural monument.

(3) The district national committee which received an offer shall notify the owner of the cultural monument within three months in the case of movable cultural monuments and six months in the case of immovable cultural monuments, counted as of the day of delivery of the offer, that it accepts the offer of sale (acquisition into state socialist ownership against payment) of the cultural monument, or else the right of the State to priority purchase of the cultural monument from its owner who made the offer shall cease.

(4) If the owner of a cultural monument fails to fulfil his duty specified in paragraph 1, the legal act whereby he transferred the ownership title to the cultural monument to another person shall be null and void, provided that such nullity is claimed by the district national committee competent to assert the right of the State to the priority purchase of the cultural monument. The district national committee may assert this right within three years of the day the aforesaid legal act was made.

(5) The provision of paragraph 1 shall not affect the regulations governing free transfer of property into state socialist ownership.<sup>6</sup>

#### Section 14

##### Restoration of cultural monuments

(1) If the owner of a cultural monument intends to carry out maintenance, repair, reconstruction, restoration or other modification of the monument or of its environment (hereinafter referred to only as „restoration“), he shall request in advance the binding opinion of the competent district national committee and in the case of a national cultural monument the binding opinion of the competent regional national committee.

(2) The owner (manager, user) of immovable property which is not a cultural monument but is located in a monument reservation, a monument zone or a protective zone of an immovable national cultural monument, monument reservation or monument zone (Section 17) shall obtain in advance the binding opinion of the competent district national committee on any intended construction work, reconstruction or maintenance work on such property.

(3) The binding opinion specified in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall state whether the work listed therein is admissible from the viewpoint of state care of monuments, and shall define the basic conditions under which such work may be prepared and carried out. Such basic conditions must proceed from the existing knowledge of the cultural and historical values which must be preserved when the intended objective is being realized.

(4) In zoning proceedings<sup>7</sup> and in licensing construction, changes of structures and maintenance work,<sup>8</sup> carried out in connection with the

<sup>6</sup> Sections 4 and 5 of Notice No. 90/1984, concerning administration of national property.

<sup>7</sup> Sections 32 to 42 of the Building Act.

<sup>8</sup> Sections 54 to 70 of the Building Act.

landscaping of territory in which state care of monuments asserts its interest,<sup>9</sup> or in connection with the restoration of an immovable cultural monument, or with construction, structural changes or maintenance of immovable property under paragraph 2, the zoning agency, or the building agency, shall make its decisions in accordance with the binding opinion of the competent district national committee or, in the case of immovable national cultural monuments, with the binding opinion of the competent regional national committee.

(5) If the intended reconstruction of an immovable cultural monument under paragraph 1 or, as the case may be, minor construction, structural modification or maintenance work on an immovable object under paragraph 2 can be carried out on the basis of notification, the building agency may license such work only in accordance with the binding opinion issued by the competent district national committee or, in the case of an immovable national cultural monument, by the competent regional national committee.<sup>10</sup>

(6) The district national committee shall issue its binding opinion under paragraphs 1, 2, 4 and 5 after it has received the written opinion of the regional organization of state care of monuments. In the case of national cultural monuments, the binding opinion under paragraphs 1, 4 and 5 shall be issued by the regional national committee after it has received the written opinion of the central agency of state care of monuments.

(7) The preparatory and project-design documentation relating to the reconstruction of an immovable cultural monument, or to construction, structural change or maintenance work on an immovable object under paragraph 2, shall be reviewed by the owner of the cultural monument or the project designer<sup>11</sup> in the course of the drafting of such documentation with the competent organization of state care of monuments as regards fulfilment of the conditions that may have been set in the binding opinion issued under paragraphs 1 and 2. In the course of the review, the organizations of state care of monuments shall provide the necessary documents, information and professional assistance. At every completed stage of the documentation work, the competent organization of state care of monuments shall draw up a written opinion as the background for the binding opinion of the respective district national committee and in the case of national cultural monuments as the background for the binding opinion of the respective regional national committee.

(8) Reconstruction of cultural monuments of their parts, which are works of art or artistic handicraft may be carried out only by specialized socialist organizations established for this purpose by the Minister of Culture of the Czech Socialist Republic. Other socialist organizations can do so only under a license granted to them by the Ministry of Culture. Such license may be revoked if they do not meet the conditions under which it was granted to them or if they carry out the reconstruction

<sup>9</sup> Monument reservation, monument zone, protective zone of an immovable cultural monument, immovable national cultural monuments, reservations and monument zones.

<sup>10</sup> Section 57 of the Building Act.

<sup>11</sup> Section 20, par. 1 (c), Section 24, par. 4, Sections 36 to 39, and Section 43 of Notice No. 5/1987, concerning documentation of structures.

of cultural monuments or their parts in a manner which negatively affects the value of these monuments or their parts.

(9) The owner of the cultural monument shall supply to the central agency of state care of monuments or to the respective regional organization of state care of monuments one copy of the documentation at their request.

(10) Detailed provisions regarding the conditions for drawing up reconstruction documentation and for the reconstruction of cultural monuments shall be set by a generally binding legal regulation.

#### Section 15

##### Measures to ensure care of cultural monuments

(1) If the owner of a cultural monument fails to realize the measures specified in Section 10, par. 1, within the set term, the district national committee and, in the case of national cultural monuments, the regional national committee may decide that the measures necessary to secure the cultural monument will be carried out at the cost of its owner. If such measures have not been carried out by the administrator or user of a cultural monument which is national property, the body superior to the organization administering the cultural monument, or the body superior to the organization which has the cultural monument in permanent use, shall provide for the necessary steps to correct the situation on instructions from the competent district national committee and, in the case of a national cultural monument, on instructions from the competent regional national committee.

(2) If an important public interest so requires, in the case of a movable cultural monument the district national committee and in the case of a movable national cultural monument the regional national committee may order its owner to handle the monument in a particular manner and, as the case may be, to order him to entrust it without pay and for the essential period of time for safekeeping to a specialized organization which the national committee shall at the same time specify.

(3) If the owner of an immovable cultural monument which is not national property continuously neglects his duties and thereby endangers the preservation of such a monument, or if he uses the cultural monument in a manner which is contrary to its cultural and political significance, its value as a monument, or its technical condition, such monument may be exceptionally expropriated by the competent building agency on the proposal of the respective district national committee, provided that such expropriation is in the public interest and no agreement has been reached with the owner on the sale of the monument to the State. If the expropriation involves a national cultural monument, the expropriation proceedings shall be initiated by the building agency on the proposal of the competent regional national committee. Otherwise, the expropriation shall be governed by the general regulations.<sup>12</sup>

(4) If a cultural monument is acutely endangered, the respective local national committee shall carry out the necessary measures with the prior consent of the competent district national committee in order to save it. In the case of an immovable cultural monument which is a structure, the local national committee, unless it is itself the competent building agency,

<sup>12</sup> Sections 109 ff. of the Building Act.

shall instruct the building agency concerned to order maintenance work or the essential work to secure the structure under special regulations,<sup>13</sup> and shall so notify the district national committee and in the case of a national cultural monument also the respective regional national committee. If the cultural monument is in socialist public ownership, it shall also notify the body superior to the organization which administers or owns the cultural monument.

#### Section 16

##### Financial contribution for the maintenance and reconstruction of cultural monuments

(1) The district national committee may grant to the owner of a cultural monument at his request in especially warranted cases a financial contribution for governing increased costs involved in the maintenance or reconstruction of the cultural monument for the purpose of its more effective public utilization. Such contribution may also be granted if the owner of the cultural monument is unable to cover from his own means the costs of maintaining or reconstruction of the cultural monument.

(2) In cases of exceptional public interest in the preservation of a cultural monument which is national property and is to be utilized for public cultural needs, the financial contribution for the reconstruction of the cultural monument may be exceptionally granted by the Ministry of Culture in agreement with the Ministry of Finance of the Czech Socialist Republic.

(3) Detailed provisions governing the provision of financial contributions for the maintenance and reconstruction of cultural monuments shall be set by a generally binding legal regulation.

#### Section 17

##### Protective zones

(1) If the protection of an immovable cultural monument or of its environment so requires, the competent district national committee shall demarcate, after it has received the opinion of the regional organization of state care of monuments, a protective zone.<sup>14</sup> In agreement with the affected agencies of state administration, the district national committee may restrict or prohibit certain activities or take other appropriate measures within the protective zone.

(2) If it is essential to acquire certain land or structures, or to demolish such structures, for the purpose of creating a protective zone and no agreement thereon is achieved with their owner, the land and structures may be expropriated.<sup>15</sup> Essential modifications of a structure, another facility, or land may also be ordered.

(3) If an immovable national cultural monument, monument reservation

or monument zone, or their environment, are to be protected, the district national committee shall demarcate in like manner the protective zone on the proposal of the competent regional national committee after the central agency of state care of monuments has issued its opinion.

(4) If the owner or user of land which is not national property suffers material detriment in consequence of measures taken in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, he shall be entitled to appropriate compensation which shall be provided by the district national committee.

(5) Detailed provisions governing demarcation of a protective zone shall be set by a generally binding legal regulation.

#### Section 18

##### Moving a cultural monument

(1) A national cultural monument and an immovable cultural monument, or their parts (appurtenances), may be moved to a different location only with the prior consent of the Ministry of Culture.

(2) A movable cultural monument may be permanently relocated from a publicly accessible place only with the prior consent of the competent district national committee after the respective regional organization of state care of monuments has issued its opinion.

(3) The agency which approved the relocation of a cultural monument under the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 shall report this to the central agency of state care of monuments.

#### Section 19

##### Use of cultural monuments for scientific research or for exhibition purposes

(1) The owner of a cultural monument shall enable persons so authorized by agencies of state care of monuments to carry out scientific research of the cultural monument or its documentation. In the case of important public interest, the owner of a movable cultural monument shall submit it primarily to a specialized socialist organization for temporary use for the purpose of scientific research or for exhibition purposes at the cost of the person or organization which is to use it.

(2) The conditions under which a cultural monument is let for temporary use shall be determined by the competent district national committee after it has received the opinion of the respective regional organization of state care of monuments and in the case of national cultural monuments by the competent regional national committee after it has received the opinion of the central agency of state care of monuments.

#### Section 20

##### Cultural monuments in relationship to other countries

(1) A cultural monument may be exhibited, lent to or taken to another country for other purposes only with the prior consent of the Ministry of Culture and in the case of national cultural monuments with the prior consent of the Government of the Czech Socialist Republic.

(2) An object which has the features of a cultural monument as specified in Section 2, par. 1, may be permanently taken from another country to the Czech Socialist Republic only with the prior consent of the com-

petent agency of the state from which it is to be brought, provided that reciprocity in this respect is guaranteed.<sup>16</sup>

(3) The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not affect the regulations governing economic relations with other countries.<sup>17</sup>

(4) Detailed provisions governing approval of export of cultural monuments to other countries shall be set by a generally binding legal regulation.

### PART THREE

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND FINDS

#### Section 21

##### Authorization to conduct archaeological research

(1) Archaeological research may be carried out by the Archaeological Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences (hereinafter referred to only as „Archaeological Institute“).

(2) In warranted cases, the Ministry of Culture may, in agreement with the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, permit institutions of higher learning to carry out archaeological research, if they do so for the realization of their scientific or educational tasks, and museums or other organizations which have the necessary prerequisites for a professional conduct of archaeological research (hereinafter referred to only as „authorized organization“). The authorized organization shall conclude with the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences an agreement on the scope and conditions of the archaeological research it is to carry out.

(3) The authorized organization shall notify the Archaeological Institute that it has begun archaeological research and shall submit thereto a report on the results of such research. If the archaeological research is to be carried out in an area designated as cultural monument, a national cultural monument, a monument reservation, or a monument zone, the Archaeological Institute and the authorized organizations shall report the beginning of archaeological research to the central agency of state care of monuments, to which they shall also submit a report on the results of such research.

(4) Acting in agreement with the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, the Ministry of Culture may cancel the permit to carry out archaeological research, if the authorized organization fails to respect the conditions under which the permit had been issued to it.

#### Section 22

##### Conduct of archaeological research

(1) Before they begin archaeological research, the Archaeological Institute and authorized organizations shall conclude with the owner (ma-

<sup>16</sup> 1970 UNESCO Convention on measures banning and preventing unauthorized import, export and transfer of ownership of cultural goods (Notice No. 15/1980).

<sup>17</sup> Act No. 142/1970, Concerning Foreign-Exchange Management. The Customs Act No. 44/1974.

Act No. 42/1980, Concerning Economic Relations With Other Countries.

<sup>13</sup> Sections 86, 87 and 94 of the Building Act.

<sup>14</sup> Sections 32, letter (c), and 33, par. 2, of the Building Act.

Section 11 of Notice No. 85/1976, governing in detail zoning procedure and the Building Rules.

<sup>15</sup> Section 108, par. 2 (e), of the Building Act.

nager, user) of the real property where the archaeological research is to be carried out an agreement on the conditions under which the research is to be carried out on such property. If no such agreement is reached, the competent district national committee shall decide on the obligations of the owner (manager, user) of the real property concerned to permit the archaeological research and on the conditions under which the research may be carried out.

(2) If construction work is to be done in an area containing archaeological finds, the builders shall report their intentions to build already at the preparatory stage of construction to the Archaeological Institute and permit it or an authorized organization to carry out in the affected area protective archaeological research. If the builder is a socialist organization, it shall cover the cost of the protective archaeological research. In other cases the cost shall be borne by the organization carrying out the research. The same procedure shall be applied to cases where other activity is to be carried out in such area, which could endanger the conduct of archaeological research.

#### Section 23

##### Archaeological finds

(1) An archaeological find is an object (set of objects) which is a document or remnant of man's life and activity from the beginning of his development to the present age and has been preserved usually underground.

(2) An archaeological find not made during archaeological research shall be reported to the Archaeological Institute or the nearest museum either directly or through a local national committee. The report of an archaeological find shall be made by the finder or by the person responsible for the conduct of the work during which the archaeological find was made not later than on the second day after the find or after such person learned of the find.

(3) An archaeological find and the place of the find shall be left intact until they have been examined by the Archaeological Institute or a museum, but for no shorter period of time than five work days following the report of the find. The Archaeological Institute or the authorized organization shall take all steps in the place of the find, necessary for the immediate protection of the archaeological find, in particular against damage, destruction or loss.

(4) If an archaeological find specified in paragraph 2 is involved, the finder shall be entitled to a reward which shall be made to him by the competent district national committee in a sum that may equal the value of the material of the find, if the archaeological find is made of precious metals or other valuable materials, and in other case in a sum up to ten per cent of the cultural and historical value of the find, determined on the basis of an expert opinion. The finder shall be entitled to compensation of the essential expenditures incurred by him in connection with the archaeological find. The decision regarding the compensation shall be made and the compensation shall be paid by the district national committee. The detailed provisions governing the provision of reward and compensation to the finder shall be set by a generally binding legal regulation.

(5) In the case of immovable archaeological finds which have been

designated as cultural monuments, the district national committee shall designate the organization which will take care of these monuments. If such archaeological finds are located on land which is national property, it shall designate such organization in agreement with the body superior to the organization managing or using the land. If an immovable find designated as a cultural monument is located in an area which is under the jurisdiction of several district national committees, the organization which is to take care of the cultural monument shall be designated by such district national committees in mutual agreement.

(6) All movable archaeological finds shall be national property and as a rule shall be deposited in museums.

(7) Archaeological finds made in connection with the preparation or realization of a construction project shall be governed by special regulations.<sup>18</sup>

#### Section 24

##### Compensation for property loss

(1) When conducting archaeological research, the Archaeological Institute and authorized organizations shall respect interests protected under special regulations, collaborate with the agencies charged with the protection of these interests, and protect to the utmost the rights and warranted interests of the owners (managers, users) of immovable or other property.

(2) If the owner (manager, user) of an immovable or other property is substantively limited by the archaeological research or by measures taken to protect an archaeological find in the normal use of such property, he shall be entitled to receive from the Archaeological Institute or the authorized organization appropriate lump-sum compensation. After the work has been completed, the Archaeological Institute or the authorized organization shall restore the immovable or other property concerned to its previous condition. If this is not possible or economically effective, the owner (manager, user) of the immovable or other property shall be entitled to cash compensation.

(3) The claim to compensation for property loss under paragraph 2 shall be asserted with the Archaeological Institute or the authorized organization within six months of the day on which the archaeological research or the measures to protect an archaeological find have been completed, or else the claim shall become null and void. If no agreement is reached on the compensation and its amount, these shall be determined by the competent district national committee.

### PART FOUR

#### AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS OF STATE CARE OF MONUMENTS

##### Section 25

##### Organizational system of state care of monuments

(1) State care of monuments shall be exercised by agencies of state care of monuments which shall be the Ministry of Culture and national committees.

<sup>18</sup> Section 127 of the Building Act.

(2) The Ministry of Culture shall be the superior of the central agency of state care of monuments, and regional national committees shall be the superiors of regional organizations of state care of monuments.

(3) The agencies of state care of monuments, acting in cooperation with other agencies of state administration and with the professional assistance of organizations of state care of monuments, and scientific, artistic and other professional organizations and institutes, shall ensure that state care of monuments is exercised in a planned manner, comprehensively and in a differentiated manner, and in keeping with a long-term concept of its development.

#### Section 26

##### The Ministry of Culture

(1) The Ministry of Culture shall be the central agency of state administration for cultural monuments in the Czech Socialist Republic.

- (2) The Ministry of Culture shall
- draw up prognoses, concepts and proposals of long-range prospects of development of state care of monuments,
  - coordinate the drafting of a uniform programme of comprehensive care of cultural monuments and shall create all-round conditions for such care, and consider drafts of long-term, medium-term and implementing plans of restoration of cultural monuments,
  - control the cultural and educational utilization of national cultural monuments, and provide guidance for the cultural and educational utilization of other cultural monuments in conformity with the interests of the State's cultural policy,
  - coordinate scientific research in the area of state care of monuments,
  - establish as its expert consultative body a scientific council for state care of monuments,
  - cooperate with the Ministry of Education of the Czech Socialist Republic in the training of personnel for state care of monuments, and shall attend to the continued education of this personnel,
  - ensure international cooperation in the area of state care of monuments,
  - issue the statutes of the central agency of state care of monuments,
  - issue model organizational rules for regional organizations of state care of monuments,
  - fulfill other tasks assigned to it under the present Act.

#### Section 27

##### Monument inspection agency

(1) The Ministry of Culture shall establish a monument inspection agency as its specialized inspection body in the area of state care of monuments. The main purpose of the monument inspection agency shall be the exercise of central inspection of the observance of the provisions of the present Act and of regulations issued for their implementation.

(2) The monument inspection agency shall carry out in particular the following tasks:

- oversee the realization of comprehensive care for cultural monuments,
- oversee the observance of decisions made by the agencies and bodies of state care of monuments in order to secure care of cultural mo-

numents, and the realization of the obligations borne by the owners (managers, users) of cultural monuments,  
(c) on the basis of findings made in the course of inspection analyze the situation of the state care of monuments and propose measures to be taken for its improvement.

(3) In performing its duties, the monument inspection agency shall cooperate with national committees, with public control agencies, with other state agencies, and with organizations of state care of monuments, and shall rely on their assistance.

(4) If the monument inspection agency finds shortcomings in care for cultural monuments, it shall propose to the competent body of state care of monuments the measures to be taken for the elimination of the ascertained shortcomings and, if necessary, the imposition of a reprimand or a fine, and shall attend to the proper implementation of the ordered measures.

(5) Detailed provisions governing the duties and the authority of the monument inspection agency shall be set by a generally binding legal regulation.

#### Section 28

##### Regional national committees

(1) Regional national committees shall control and organize state care of monuments in their respective regions.

(2) Regional national committees shall

- (a) approve the regional concept of development of state care of monuments in accordance with the prognosis, concept and long-range prospect of development of state care of monuments in the Czech Socialist Republic, and shall determine the basic tasks of state care of monuments in the region,
- (b) approve drafts of long- and medium-term and implementing plans of restoration of cultural monuments,
- (c) direct the work on uniform programmes of comprehensive care of cultural monuments and provide the prerequisites for their realization,
- (d) carry out the tasks of the agency of state care of monuments for national cultural monuments, unless such tasks are in the competence of the Ministry of Culture,
- (e) direct the cultural and educational utilization of cultural monuments in the region,
- (f) issue the organizational rules of the regional organization of state care of monuments in keeping with the model organizational rules issued by the Ministry of Culture,
- (g) oversee within the scope of their competence the observance of the provisions of the present Act and of the regulations issued for its implementation,
- (h) fulfill other tasks assigned to them under the present Act.

#### Section 29

##### District national committees

(1) District national committees shall control and organize state care of monuments in their respective districts in accordance with the regional concept of development of state care of monuments.

- (2) District national committees shall
- (a) participate in the drafting of regional concepts of development of state care of monuments and in the drafting of medium-term and implementing plans of restoration of cultural monuments,
  - (b) create prerequisites for comprehensive care of cultural monuments,
  - (c) direct care of cultural monuments realized within the competence of local and municipal committees,
  - (d) exercise state administration in the sphere of state care of monuments unless another body of state care of monuments is competent to do so under the present Act,
  - (e) establish, if needed, an organization or facility for the restoration of immovable cultural monuments,<sup>19</sup>
  - (f) exercise state building inspection in the restoration of cultural monuments from the viewpoint of state care of monuments,<sup>20</sup>
  - (g) attend within the scope of their competence to the observance of the provisions of the present Act and of regulations issued for its implementation,
  - (h) fulfill other tasks assigned to them under the present Act.
- (3) In fulfilling their tasks, district national committees shall rely on the professional assistance of the respective regional organization of state care of monuments.

#### Section 30

##### Local and municipal national committees

- (1) Local national committees shall take care of cultural monuments in their respective community and shall control how owners of cultural monuments fulfill their duties under the present Act. In doing so, local national committees shall proceed from the professional opinion of the respective regional organization of state care of monuments.
- (2) Depending on the local conditions and after consultation with the competent district national committee, a municipal national committee may establish an organization or facility for the restoration of cultural monuments.

#### Section 31

##### Commissions for state care of monuments, district conservators of state care of monuments, and reporters of state care of monuments

- (1) If needed, national committees shall establish commissions for state care of monuments as working commissions for the purpose of an all-round consideration and coordination of the tasks of state care of monuments.<sup>21</sup>
- (2) District national committees shall appoint a district conservator of state care of monuments (hereinafter referred to only as „district conservator“) from among the citizens of the respective district and in consultation with the respective regional organization of state care

<sup>19</sup> Section 21 of the Act No. 69/1987, Concerning National Committees, as amended by subsequent regulations (complete wording published under No. 31/1983 in the Collection of Laws).

<sup>20</sup> Section 99, subpar. (b), and Section 102, par. 5, of the Building Act.

<sup>21</sup> Section 65 of the National Committees Act.

of monuments to serve as a volunteer worker. The district conservator shall be a member of the district commission for state care of monuments, if such a commission has been established.

(3) The duties the district conservator shall be to observe systematically the condition of cultural monuments in the district, report to the district national committee on their condition, on the care devoted to them and on their utilization, to propose to the district national committee the needed measures, and to help publicize cultural monuments and state care of monuments in the public and particularly among young people.

(4) Acting on a proposal by the district conservator, the district national committee may entrust voluntary workers to serve in a specifically designated area as reporters of state care of monuments (hereinafter referred to only as „reporters“), who shall cooperate with the district conservator in the performance of his duties.

(5) The work of the district conservators and of reporters shall be controlled by the district national committee. It shall receive in this respect professional assistance from the regional organization of state care of monuments.

(6) Detailed provisions governing the duties of district conservators and reporters shall be set by a generally binding legal regulation.

#### Section 32

##### The central agency of state care of monuments

- (1) The central agency of state care of monuments is an agency for the exercise and coordination of all professional work in the sphere of state care of monuments for the purpose of ensuring the uniformity of cultural and political intents and of ideological, methodological, economic and technical aspects as well as the future development of state care of monuments.
- (2) The central agency of state care of monuments shall
- (a) elaborate analyses of the condition and development of state care of monuments and background materials for prognoses, concepts and long-range prospects of development of state care of monuments,
  - (b) organize, coordinate and carry out research tasks of state care of monuments and elaborate the theory and methodology of state care of monuments and the methodology of the public use of cultural monuments,
  - (c) carry out the duties of the central professional, methodological, documentation and information body in the area of state care of monuments,
  - (d) keep a central list of cultural monuments,
  - (e) draw up expert opinions for the Ministry of Culture, in particular for the purpose of designating cultural monuments,
  - (f) provide methodological guidance to regional organizations of state care of monuments,
  - (g) ensure expert supervision of comprehensive care of cultural monuments and of their systematic utilization,
  - (h) ensure project-design, reconstruction and restoration work for the restoration of selected cultural monuments,
  - (i) provide for the continued education of personnel for state care of monuments,

- (j) fulfill other tasks assigned to it by the Ministry of Culture in the area of state care of monuments.

#### Section 33

##### Regional organizations of state care of monuments

(1) A regional organization of state care of monuments is an organization for the performance and coordination of expert activity in the area of state care of monuments in a region.

(2) The regional organization of state care of monuments shall

- (a) elaborate expert opinion for the regional national committee and under its instructions for district national committees as well,
- (b) elaborate expert opinion for prognoses, concepts and long-range prospects of development of state care of monuments,
- (c) draw up uniform programmes of comprehensive care of cultural monuments,
- (d) participate in the realization of the research tasks of state care of monuments,
- (e) carry out the duties of the professional methodological, documentation and information body in the respective region for state care of monuments,
- (f) keep a list of cultural monuments in the region,
- (g) provide expert assistance to owners of cultural monuments in the process of ensuring care of cultural monuments and elaborate expert opinions on the restoration of cultural monuments and on substantive changes in their utilization and of their environment,
- (h) carry out expert supervision of comprehensive care of cultural monuments and propose to the agencies of state care of monuments elimination of ascertained defects,
- (i) provide for the survey, research and documentation of cultural monuments,
- (j) follow how cultural monuments are being educationally and culturally utilized and how they are publicized, and shall ensure comprehensive care for the cultural and educational utilization and accessibility of cultural monuments under its administration,
- (k) provide expert assistance to national committees in the exercise of state care of monuments and, in addition, to district national committees in the methodological guidance of district conservators and reporters,
- (l) perform the duties of the investor in the restoration of selected cultural monuments in the region,
- (m) ensure the project-design, reconstruction and restoration work in the restoration of cultural monuments,
- (n) fulfill other tasks assigned to it by the regional national committee in the area of state care of monuments.

#### Section 34

##### Authority of the agencies and organizations of state care of monuments

(1) The competent agency or organization of state care of monuments shall issue to persons entrusted with the implementation of the tasks of state care of monuments a certificate under which they are authorized to:

- (a) enter enterprises, factories, facilities, objects and other immovable property,
- (b) perform there the necessary expert work for the protection of cultural monuments or for scientific purposes, in particular documentation and conservation purposes, as well as expert supervision,
- (c) demand for this purpose provision of necessary information and explanations,
- (d) inspect the pertinent documents.

(2) When engaged in the activities specified in paragraph 1, persons authorized to exercise the duties of state care of monuments may be acquainted with state economic and official secrets only if they are so appointed under special regulations.<sup>22</sup> If they are so acquainted, they shall respect the interests of national defence and shall maintain state, economic and official secrets. They shall perform their tasks in such a manner that organizations or individuals are restricted in the performance of their activities and exercise of their rights only to the essential extent.

(3) Entry into the premises and facilities of the armed forces and armed corps shall be governed by special regulations.<sup>23</sup>

#### PART FIVE

##### MEASURES AGAINST BREACHES OF OBLIGATIONS

##### Fining of organizations

#### Section 35

(1) The district national committee shall order the payment of a fine of up to 100 000 crowns by an organization which

- (a) has failed to protect an object against damage, destruction or theft from the time it was notified that a proposal had been made to designate the object as a cultural monument, or that the Ministry of Culture intends to designate the object as a cultural monument on its own initiative, until the Ministry of Culture has made the decision,
- (b) has failed to perform its duty to report, set in Section 3, par. 5, Section 12, Section 21, par. 3, and Section 22, par. 2, of the present Act,
- (c) has failed to attend to the preservation of a cultural monument, does not maintain it in good condition, uses it in a manner at variance with its cultural and political importance, value as a monu-

<sup>22</sup> Sections 9 and 17 to 19 of the Act No. 102/1971, Concerning Protection of State Secrets.

Section 3 of the Decree of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic No. 148/1971, Concerning Protection of Economic and Official Secrets.

<sup>23</sup> E. g. Section 5 of the Act No. 169/1949, Concerning Military Areas. Section 22 of the Act No. 40/1961, Concerning Protection of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Act No. 40/1974, Concerning the Corps of National Security. Act No. 59/1965, Concerning the Execution of Prison Penalties, as amended by subsequent regulations.

- (d) has failed to respect the conditions set in the decision demarcating the protective zone of an immovable cultural monument, an immovable national cultural monument, a monument reservation or a monument zone,
  - (e) restores a cultural monument without having requested the binding opinion of the competent district national committee or has failed to respect the conditions specified in such binding opinion,
  - (f) has moved an immovable cultural monument without the prior consent of the Ministry of Culture or has moved a movable cultural monument from a publicly accessible place without the prior consent of the competent district national committee,
  - (g) has been conducting archaeological research without the permission specified in Section 21, par. 2,
  - (h) has been reconstructing a cultural monument without the permission specified in Section 14, par. 8,
  - (i) has been doing construction work, structural changes or maintenance work on immovable property which is not a cultural monument but is located in a monument reservation, a monument zone, or the protective zone of an immovable cultural monument, an immovable national cultural monument, monument reservation or monument zone, without having requested a binding opinion of the competent district national committee under Section 14, par. 2, or has failed to respect the conditions set in such binding opinion.
- (2) The district national committee shall order the payment of a fine of up to 500 000 crowns by an organization which
- (a) does not attend to the preservation of a national cultural monument, does not maintain it in good condition, uses it in a manner which does not correspond to its cultural and political importance, value as a monument or technical condition, does not protect it against danger, damage or devaluation, or has caused the loss of its value or destroyed it,
  - (b) is reconstructing a national cultural monument without having requested the binding opinion of the competent regional national committee or has failed to respect the conditions set in such binding opinion,
  - (c) is reconstructing a national cultural monument without the permission specified in Section 14, par. 8,
  - (d) has moved a national cultural monument without the prior consent of the Ministry of Culture,
  - (e) has lent abroad or has attempted to take or has taken abroad a cultural monument without the prior consent of the Ministry of Culture, or has lent abroad or has attempted to take or has taken abroad a national cultural monument without the prior consent of the Government of the Czech Socialist Republic.

#### Section 36

When fixing the amount of the fine, consideration shall be taken in particular of the seriousness and the duration of the unlawful action, the cultural and political importance of the cultural monument concerned, and the extent of the potential or caused damage.

#### Section 37

(1) The fine shall be paid within thirty days of the day when the decision imposing it became final.

(2) A fine may be imposed only within one year of the day when the district national committee learned of the breach of obligation, but not later than within three years of the day such breach occurred.

(3) The fine shall constitute a receipt of the national committee which ordered its payment.

#### Section 38

The imposition of a fine on an organization shall not relieve the organization or its workers, as the case may be, of their responsibility under special regulations.

#### Transgressions

##### Section 39

(1) The district national committee may discipline an individual who has committed a transgression in the sphere of state care of monuments with

- (a) reprimand,
- (b) a fine in amounts specified in paragraphs 2 or 3.

(2) A reprimand or a fine amounting up to 1000 crowns may be imposed on an individual who committed a transgression by

- (a) his failure to protect an object against damage, destruction or theft from the time he was notified that a proposal had been made to designate the object as a cultural monument, or that the Ministry of Culture intends to designate the object as a cultural monument on its own initiative, until the Ministry of Culture has made the decision,
- (b) having failed to perform his duty to report, set in Section 3, par. 5, Section 12, Section 22, par. 2, and Section 23, par. 2, of the present Act,
- (c) having failed to attend to the preservation of a cultural monument, does not maintain it in good condition and does not protect it against danger, damage, loss of value or theft, or is using a cultural monument in a manner at variance with its cultural and political importance, value as a monument, or technical condition,
- (d) having failed to respect the conditions set in the decision demarcating the protective zone of an immovable cultural monument, an immovable national cultural monument, a monument reservation or a monument zone,
- (e) restoring a cultural monument without having requested the binding opinion of the competent district national committee or has failed to respect the conditions set in such binding opinion,
- (f) carrying out unauthorized digging in an area with archaeological finds,
- (g) doing construction work, structural changes or maintenance work on immovable property which is not a cultural monument but is located in a monument reservation, a monument zone, or the protective zone of an immovable cultural monument, an immovable national cultural monument, monument reservation or monument zone, without having requested a binding opinion of the competent district

national committee under Section 14, par. 2, or has failed to respect the conditions set in such binding opinion,

(h) having violated other obligations set by the present Act.

(3) A fine of up to 5000 crowns may be imposed on an individual who has committed a transgression by

- (a) not attending to the preservation of a national cultural monument, not maintaining it in good condition and not protecting it against danger, damage, loss of value or theft, or by using a national cultural monument in a manner at variance with its cultural and political importance, value as a monument, or technical condition,
- (b) reconstructing a national cultural monument without having requested the binding opinion of the competent regional national committee, or by having failed to respect the conditions set in such binding opinion,
- (c) having moved an immovable cultural monument without the prior consent of the Ministry of Culture, or by having moved a movable cultural monument from a publicly accessible place without the prior consent of the competent district national committee,
- (d) having moved a national cultural monument without the prior consent of the Ministry of Culture,
- (e) having lent abroad or by having attempted to take or taken abroad a cultural monument without the prior consent of the Ministry of Culture, or by having lent abroad or having attempted to take or taken abroad a national cultural monument without the prior consent of the Government of the Czech Socialist Republic.

##### Section 40

Unless the present Act provides otherwise, transgressions and their consideration shall be governed by general regulations.<sup>24</sup>

##### Section 41

The fine shall constitute a receipt of the national committee which imposed it.

#### PART SIX

#### JOINT AND FINAL PROVISIONS

##### Section 42

(1) Cultural monuments entered in state lists of cultural monuments under previous legal regulations shall be considered to be cultural monuments under the present Act.

(2) National cultural monuments designated as such under previous legal regulations shall be considered to be national cultural monuments under the present Act. Monument reservations designated as such under previous legal regulations shall be considered to be monument reservations under the present Act. Protective zones established under previous legal regulations shall be considered to be protective zones under the present Act.

<sup>24</sup> Act No. 60/1961, Concerning the Duties of National Committees in Securing Socialist Order, as subsequently amended. Act No. 71/1967, Concerning Administrative Procedure (Code of Administrative Procedure).

(3) Permits to conduct archaeological research, issued under previous legal regulations shall be considered to be permits issued under the present Act.

(4) Movable cultural monuments and national cultural monuments designated as such under the Act of the Slovak National Council Concerning State Care of Monuments shall be considered to be cultural monuments and national cultural monuments under the present Act, if they are located on the territory of the Czech Socialist Republic.

(5) Archive materials recognized as cultural monuments or designated as national cultural monuments under special regulations<sup>25</sup> shall not be considered to be cultural monuments and national cultural monuments under the present Act.

(6) The provisions of the present Act shall not apply to cultural monuments deposited in or transferred to museums and art galleries.

##### Section 43

(1) The rights and obligations the present Act assigns to owners of cultural monuments shall be possessed

- (a) if the cultural monument is national property, by the state socialist organization which administers the cultural monument<sup>26</sup> or by another than state socialist organization to which the cultural monument was assigned for permanent use,<sup>27</sup>
- (b) if the cultural monuments is in cooperative or substitute use, or is used under the right of use for ensuring production, by the socialist organization to which such right appertains under special regulations,<sup>28</sup>
- (c) the individual who has the right of personal use of land which is a cultural monument under special regulations,<sup>29</sup>
- (d) the person who disposes of a cultural monument as of his own and in view of all circumstances believes bona fide that the cultural monument belongs to him.<sup>30</sup>

(2) The rights and obligations of the owner an object that could be designated a cultural monument under Section 3 shall also appertain to the manager and user of such an object, as well as to the person who disposes of its as of his own and in view of all circumstances believes bona fide that the object belongs to him.<sup>30</sup>

<sup>25</sup> Act of the Czech National Council No. 97/1974, Concerning Archives. Notice No. 101/1974 on the recognition of archive materials as cultural monuments and on increased protection of archive materials as cultural and national cultural monuments.

<sup>26</sup> Section 64 of the Economic Code.

<sup>27</sup> Section 70 of the Economic Code.

<sup>28</sup> Sections 37 ff. of the Act No. 122/1975, Concerning Agricultural Cooperatives.

Sections 1 ff. of the Act No. 123/1975, Concerning the Use of Land and Other Agricultural Property for Ensuring Production.

Section 9 of Government Decree No. 47/1955, Concerning Measures in the Sphere of Economic and Technical Adjustments of Land.

Section 12 of the Act No. 61/1977, Concerning Forests.

<sup>29</sup> Sections 198 ff. of the Civil Code.

<sup>30</sup> Section 132a of the Civil Code.

Section 44

The general regulations governing administrative procedure<sup>31</sup> shall not apply to proceedings under Sections 3, 6, 8, and 21, pars. 2 and 4.

Section 45

(1) The Ministry of Culture shall issue generally binding legal regulations for the implementation of the provisions of Section 3, par. 6, Section 7, par. 6, Section 8, par. 5, Section 10, par. 3, Section 20, par. 4, and Section 31, par. 6.

(2) The Ministry of Culture shall issue generally binding legal regulations

- (a) in agreement with the Czech Commission for Scientific Technical and Investment Development for the implementation of the provision of Section 6, par. 2, Section 14, par. 10, and Section 17, par. 5,
- (b) in agreement with the Ministry of Finance of the Czech Socialist Republic for the implementation of the provisions of Section 16, par. 3, and Section 23, par. 4,
- (c) in agreement with the Czech Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance of the Czech Socialist Republic for the implementation of the provision of Section 27, par. 5.

Final provisions

Section 46

The following are hereby repealed:

1. Act No. 22/1958, Concerning Cultural Monuments, as amended by the Act of the Czech National Council No. 146/1971,
2. Notice No. 98/1959, concerning district conservators and reporters of state care of monuments,
3. Notice No. 99/1959, specifying the activity and organization of regional, district and local commissions of state care of monuments,
4. Notice No. 116/1959, concerning registration of cultural monuments,
5. Notice No. 118/1959, concerning monument protection zones,
6. Notice No. 56/1960, concerning payment of costs of maintenance and restoration of cultural monuments,
7. Section 11, subpar. (b), of the Act No. 60/1961, Concerning the Tasks of National Committees in Securing Socialist Order, wherever it applies to cultural monuments.

Section 47

The present Act shall enter into effect on January 1, 1988.

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<sup>31</sup> The Rules of Administrative Procedure.





The World Heritage



**SLOVAK REPUBLIC  
BARDEJOV'S NOMINATION**

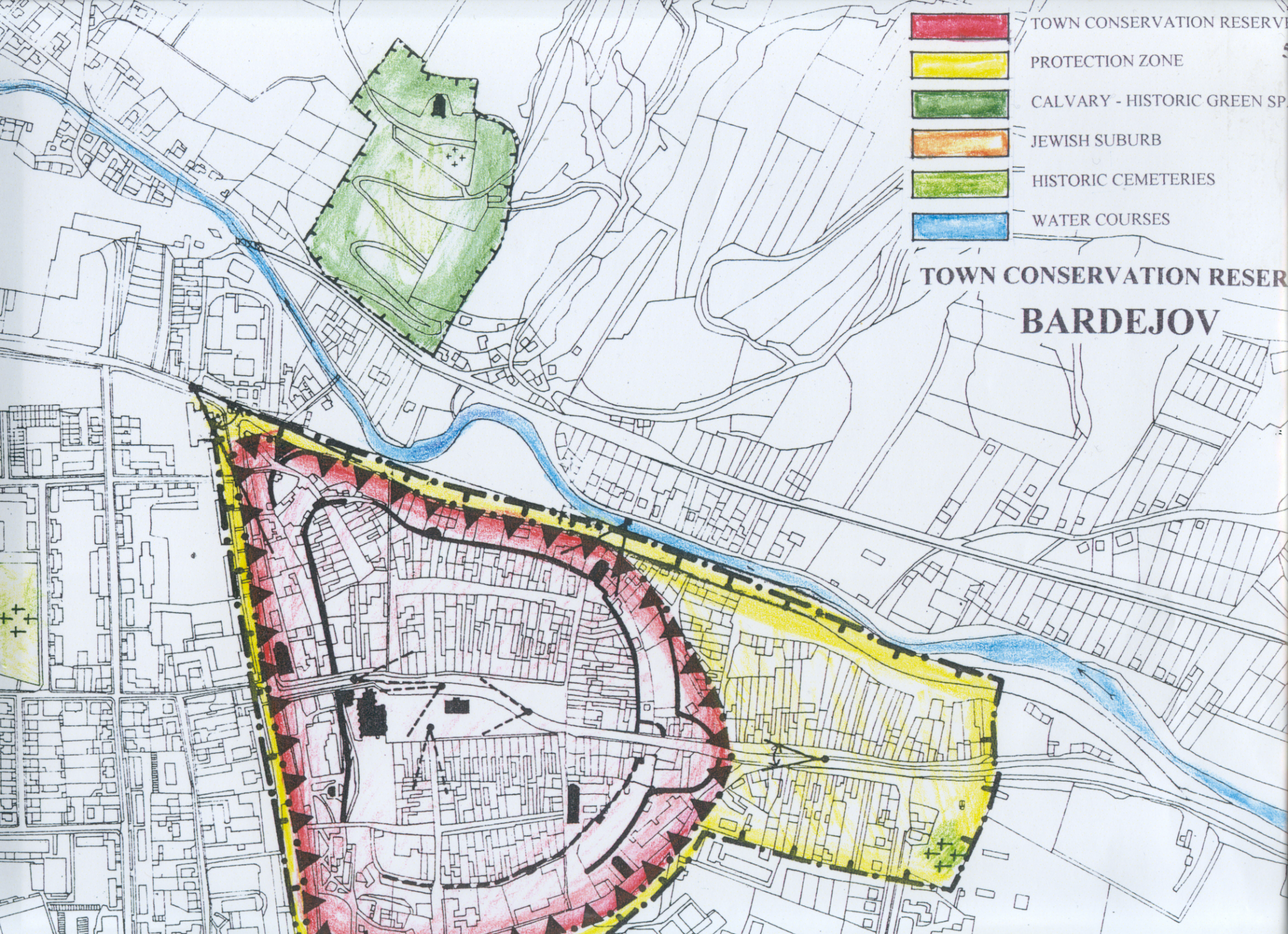
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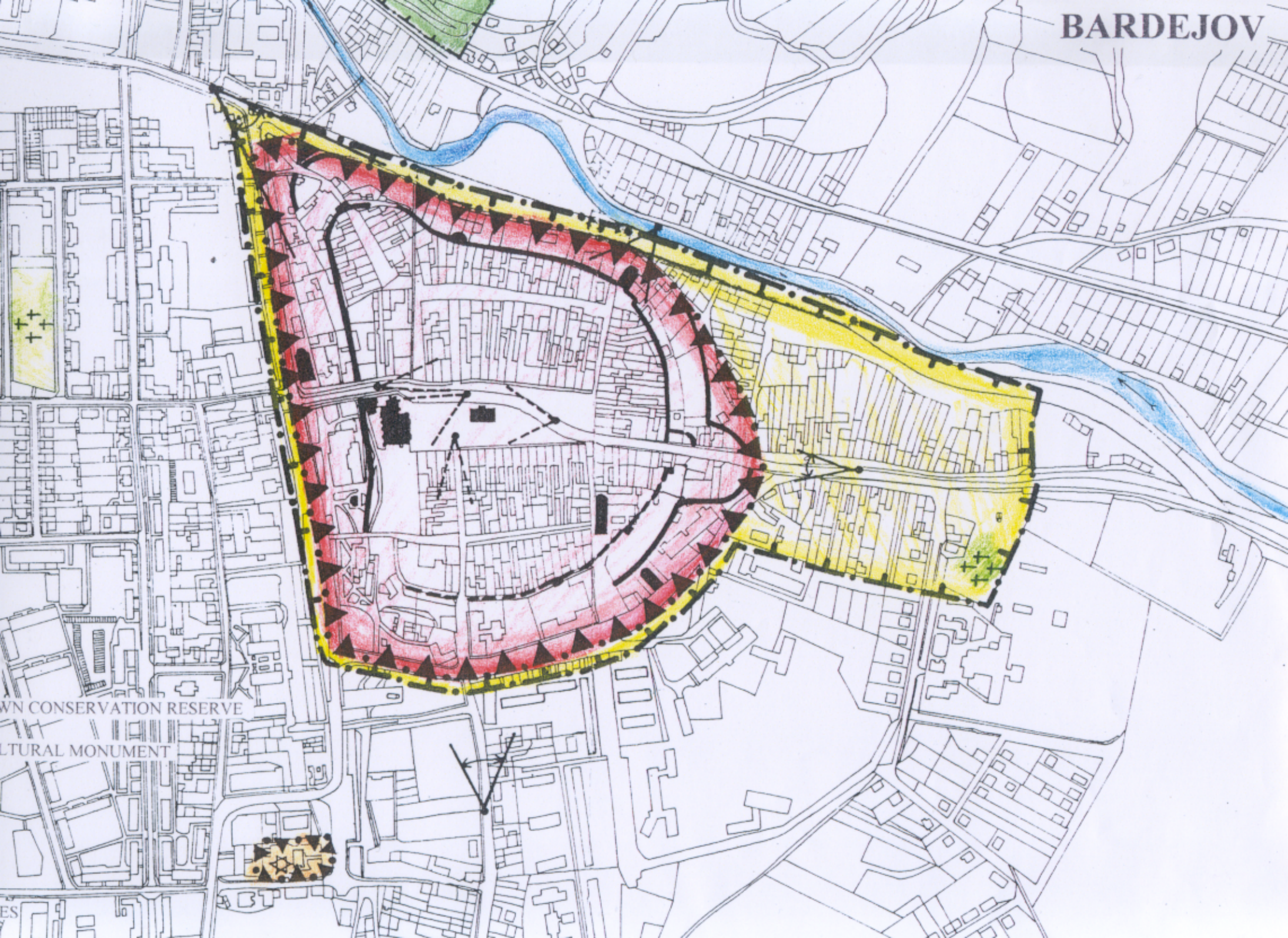
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- PROTECTION ZONE
- CALVARY - HISTORIC GREEN SPACE
- JEWISH SUBURB
- HISTORIC CEMETERIES
- WATER COURSES

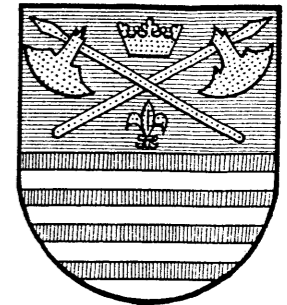
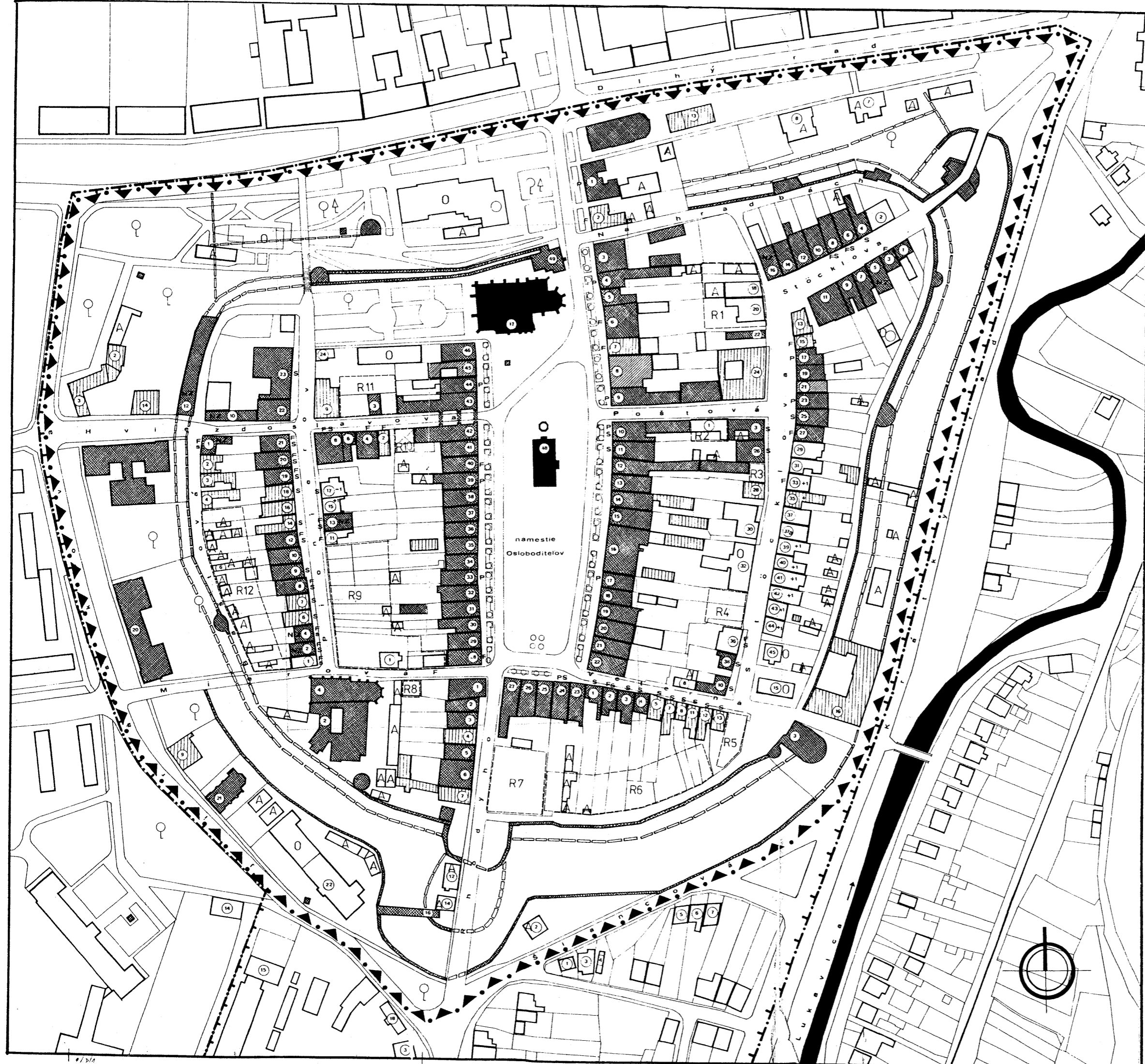
TOWN CONSERVATION RESERVE  
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OWN CONSERVATION RESERVE

CULTURAL MONUMENT

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# MPR BARDEJOV

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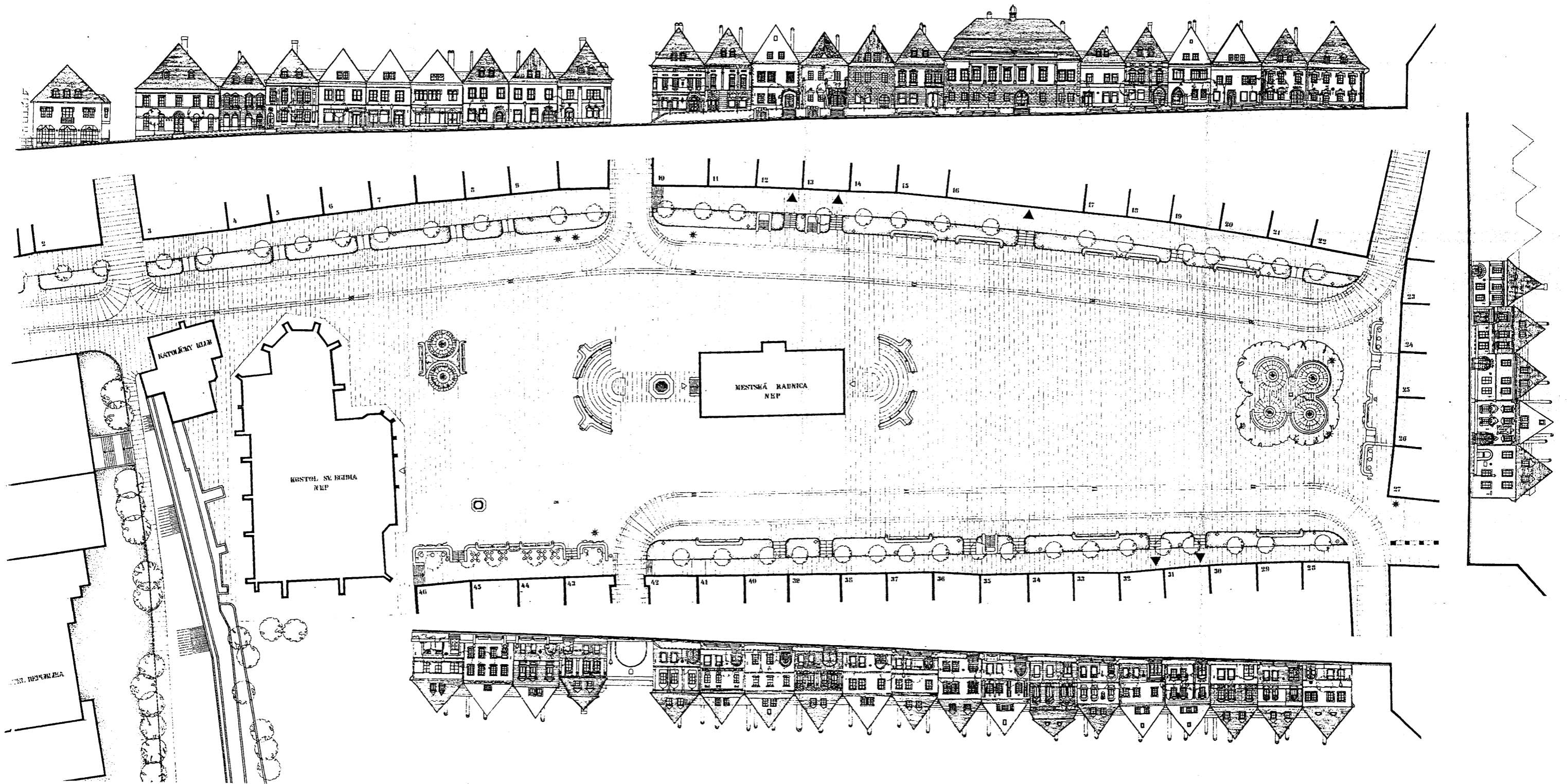
### LEGENDA

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- HRANICA OCHRANNÉHO PÁSMA
- NÁRODNÁ KULTURNÁ PAMIATKA
- OBJEKTY ZAPISANE V ÚZKP
- OBJEKTY NAVRHNUTÉ NA ZAPIS DO ÚZKP
- OBJEKTY DOTVARAJÚCE PROSTREDIE
- OBJEKTY RUŠIVÉ - NUTNÉ UPRAVIŤ
- OBJEKTY NAVRHNUTÉ NA ASANÁCIU
- NÁVRH ÚPRAVY PARTERU / FASÁDY / STRECHY
- NÁVRH ZMENY PODLAŽNOSTI
- REZERVNÉ PLOCHY
- PLOCHY LISTNATEJ A IHLIČNATEJ ZELENÉ
- NÁVRH NA ZRUŠENIE PAMIATKOVEJ OCHRANY

### ŠTÁTNY ÚSTAV PAMIATKOVEJ STAROSTLIVOSTI V BRATISLAVE

RIADITEĽ ÚSTAVU	ING.ARCH.IVAN GOJDIČ	STUPEN	ZPS
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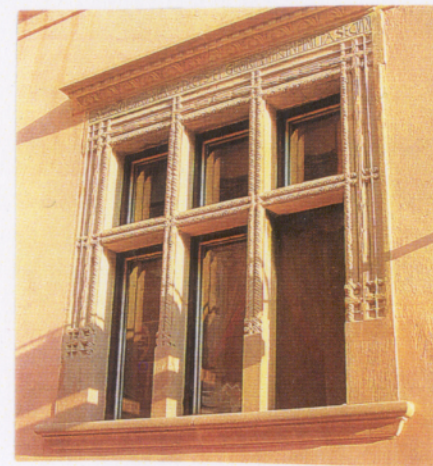
Proposed square restoration











## Bardejov (Slovakia)

No 973

### Identification

<i>Nomination</i>	Bardejov Town Conservation Reserve
<i>Location</i>	Prešov Region
<i>State Party</i>	Slovak Republic
<i>Date</i>	28 June 1999

### Justification by State Party

The urban complex of historic Bardejov is unique from the point of view of integrity and authenticity. It testifies to the existence of an advanced and highly developed medieval town.

#### Criterion iii

The significant and generous urban plan of Bardejov since it was founded in the 13th-14th centuries represents an important stage in European civilization. At the time the influx of foreign settlers, mainly from Germany, resulted in the foundation of a number of towns close to existing Slovak settlements. The original street plans of most of these have survived, but none can match Bardejov in this respect. At the same time, Bardejov was a melting pot where western and eastern cultures intermingled. Its urban layout and architectural styles clearly indicate that it is located in the Central European area.

#### Criterion iv

The historic town of Bardejov is an example of the traditional use of the land, ie the natural conditions of living and non-living nature. The planned walled town was created near an existing village at a favourable site in topographical and climatic terms, at the confluence of the Topľa river and the Lukavica stream near the ancient trade route between the Black Sea and the Baltic.

Each of the buildings surrounding its grandiose square, the primary function of which was trade, is an example of a traditional urban multipurpose residence. They represent a developed burgher culture, and also the people of many nationalities who lived there and who collaborated in the foundation and expansion of prosperous towns with well developed architectural and artistic styles, leaving a spiritual legacy for succeeding generations.

#### Criterion v

### Category of property

In terms of the categories of cultural property set out in Article 1 of the 1972 World Heritage Convention, this is a *group of buildings*.

### History and Description

#### History

There is evidence of human settlement at the site of Bardejov as early as the Palaeolithic period, and Bronze Age materials have been found in the centre of the present town. There was certainly Iron Age settlement in the area, in contact with the Roman Empire, and information is emerging of early medieval occupation, to be expected in view of the location of Bardejov on a major trade route across the Carpathians.

The first documentary reference to Bardejov, in an account of a journey on the main route from Old Hungary to Poland, dates from 1241, by which time the settlement appears to have been in existence for some time. Thereafter references to the town, in various forms of its name, become frequent. It is known to have belonged to the kings of Old Hungary from the 11th century to the beginning of the 12th century, when it was donated to a Polish Cistercian monastic community. Around this time Germans from Prešov settled in Bardejov, as a result of which the Cistercians in due course left the town and it reverted to the Hungarian state.

The importance of Bardejov's position on the main trade route into Poland from Hungary led to its being made the site of a customs office, to levy tolls on materials being exported. The Hungarian king Karol Róbert encouraged the development of the town, with an eye to acquisition of Polish lands, granting it the right to hold an annual market on 1 September, the feast day of St Egidius, patron saint of the town.

In the mid 14th century Ludovit I ordered the citizens to fortify the town. The entire defensive circuit was completed, with three gates on the main routes and bastions at strategic points. There was a second phase of fortification between 1420 and 1474, when more towers were added, along with other features that incorporated contemporary military architectural principles.

Within the walls, there were many improvements. The church of St Egidius was reconstructed and expanded progressively, a system for water distribution was installed, and large houses were built by the increasingly prosperous merchants. There was a growth of significant crafts, most importantly that of linen production, for which monopoly rights were granted in 1455. The early 16th century saw more development: the town hall was rebuilt and a school was built alongside the church. The final phase of fortification took place in the early 16th century, with the modernization of the bastions and digging of a water-filled moat.

Unrest within the Old Hungarian kingdom during the first half of the 16th century saw Bardejov entering into a period of recession, especially in its craft industries. This was to continue into the 18th century, when a number of fires took place, that of 1686 being particularly disastrous. Plague and cholera epidemics further ravaged the town during this period.

From the first quarter of the 18th century the situation began to improve. In 1530 the large German element had secured the right to restrict settlement by Slovaks and Poles, and the Jewish inhabitants were expelled. This policy came to an end and Slovaks and Hassidic Jews came into Bardejov in large numbers. By the end of the century the population of the town had regained the level of the 16th century. The

burghers' houses were rebuilt or modified in keeping with current architectural fashion, a Jewish quarter with a synagogue, slaughterhouse, and ritual baths developed in the north-western suburbs, and new churches and bridges were built.

Despite further fires in the last quarter of the 19th century, the town continued to thrive, thanks to major industrialization projects in the region. However, it declined again following the establishment of the first Czechoslovak Republic and became a backward farming region. World War II saw a worsening in the economic situation, though little damage from bombardment. However, since that time it has benefited from its designation as a town conservation reserve in 1950, and from the recreational facilities offered by neighbouring Bardejovské Kúpele (Bardejov Spa) and the Čergov and Ondavské vrchy Mountains.

#### *Description*

Bardejov is situated on a floodplain terrace of the Topľa river, in north-eastern Slovakia in the hills of the Nízke Beskydy. The nominated area covers the complete area of the historic reservation, that is to say, the core of the medieval town enclosed by the fortifications.

The layout of the town is an irregular checkerboard, based on three parallel streets, intersected by four narrower ones; there are also roads encircling the defences on the interior and exterior. In the centre is the rectangular main square (260m by 80m), closed on three sides by 46 burgher houses with typical narrow frontages. On the fourth side is the parish church of St Egidius, together with the town school; the tower of the church dominates the townscape. In the centre is the town hall.

The *fortifications* owe their present appearance to the early 15th century. The best preserved section is on the eastern side, from the massive five-storey Thick bastion (15th century, modified in the 16th and 17th centuries), the five-storey Great Bastion further north, and the three-storey Red Bastion. At the north-eastern corner is the Lower Gate and then comes the medieval Rectangular Bastion, the inner side of which is open to the town. This and the Renaissance Bastion cover access to the Lower Gate.

On the western side is the Moat Gate, one of the three entrances through the fortifications, which was demolished in 1906. The stretch of walls between here and the Upper Gate has three strong medieval forts, the four-storey School Bastion, the three-storey Monastery Bastion, and the four-storey Powder Bastion. The Upper Gate itself was built on the site of the fortified medieval customs station. Like the Lower Gate, it formerly had a barbican; its wooden bridge was replaced by the present stone structure in 1770.

Among the *churches* pride of place goes to the parish church of St Egidius. This was originally a Gothic three-aisled basilica with a polygonal sanctuary, sacristy, and tower. Work began in the late 14th century, to be completed in the 15th and 16th centuries and modified by Swiss master builders from Lugano in Renaissance style. It was restored after an earthquake in 1878 by Alois Steindl, who was responsible for the reconstruction of the Cathedral of St Elizabeth in Košice. Its fine Gothic interior contains some splendid wooden altarpieces from the 15th and 16th centuries, together with important wooden and stone carvings and sculptures.

The monastery Church of St John the Baptist was built by the Augustinians around 1380, and the monastery buildings around it date from various periods from the early 15th century onwards. The Augustinians were expelled in 1534 and the church was used as the municipal granary until 1696, when the monastery was reoccupied and the church taken over by Protestants. As part of the Counter-Reformation it was reclaimed by the Franciscans. Bardejov also contains a protestant church in Classical style, built when part of the walls in the northern part of the town were removed, and an Orthodox church in Eclectic style outside the line of the fortifications.

The *Town Hall* was built in 1505-09, the first building in Slovakia with Renaissance stone moulding. It is the work of Italian and Slovak master builders. It underwent reconstruction on several occasions after destruction by fire: the present appearance dates from the most recent reconstruction in 1902. It currently houses the town's historical museum.

Other public buildings include the Late Gothic Humanistic Grammar School, built in 1508 on the site of a medieval school. Its appearance was modified in Renaissance style in 1612 and again in Classical style in 1841. The municipal winehouse is known to have been in existence in the early 15th century: its function was that of a storehouse for wines from the vicinity of the town and from the Tokai region. The present richly decorated Renaissance decoration was added at the same time as the Town Hall was built.

The *burghers' houses* on their deep narrow plots have undergone many modifications over the centuries, as the result of repeated fires. This type of building was introduced by German traders from Silesia in the early 13th century. The Renaissance saw the addition of ornate facades to the two-storey merchants' houses, which served for both commercial activities and residence, converting them into luxurious houses

The most significant Jewish element surviving in Bardejov is the *Great Synagogue*, built in 1725-47. The complex also contains ritual baths (*mikve*), a kosher slaughterhouse, and a meeting building (Beth Hamidrash), now serving as a school.

### **Management and Protection**

#### *Legal status*

Bardejov has been protected since the early 1950s when Czechoslovakia declared it an urban reserve. This protected it from any development within the historic centre, although the prevailing economic and political situation did not encourage any activity at all.

Nowadays, Bardejov is well protected under the 1987 Slovak Act Concerning Care of State Monuments (as a protected cultural heritage) and by town by-laws. An important additional protection is provided by a Master Plan and specifications to be followed for any activity on the buildings in the designated historic area.

#### *Management*

All plans have to be approved at the city level, where special personnel examine them to establish whether they conform with the relevant laws, conservation policy, and regulations. Copies of requests are also submitted to the

regional office of the National Institute of Monument Conservation (an agency of the Ministry of Culture) in Prešov.

Every individual house in the historic centre is documented and registered and no activity is allowed without a rigorous review of the plans and the details. The town has dedicated and well trained professional staff to handle special conservation and building permits, and they are in close contact with experts at national level.

## **Conservation and Authenticity**

### *Conservation history*

As an urban complex, the historic centre of Bardejov has retained its original building lot divisions (parcels), all streets, most of its open spaces, public buildings, and fortifications, and its townscape. The centre was not damaged during the World Wars, unlike many comparable cities in the region, including Poland and the Ukraine.

The buildings, their original materials, their openings, often their decorations, and sometimes their fittings, are well preserved. Most of the backyards have not had any additions (although they are potential spaces for development). The buildings have also in most cases retained their original use, with the upper floor residential and the lower commercial.

In the central square all the infrastructure is underground, including electricity and communication. Large parts of the fortifications have been demolished or, in the case of the moat, filled in. However, more than half is still intact and well maintained, and some of the towers are still in use.

### *Authenticity*

The historic centre has preserved an extremely high level of authenticity, mainly through no changes to urban patterns, no demolition of houses, and no additions.

The only parts that might be questionable are the roofs destroyed by fire in the 19th century. The new roofs were rebuilt, following existing documentation and studies. They were made to restore the shape and skyline, while allowing better use of space.

## **Evaluation**

### *Action by ICOMOS*

An ICOMOS expert mission visited Bardejov in February 2000. ICOMOS also consulted its International Scientific Committee on Historic Towns and Villages.

### *Qualities*

Bardejov's urban, architectural, historic, aesthetic, and human qualities and values are of the highest level. It has an especially high value because of its present-day vitality and contemporary activities which do not compromise the other values.

### *Comparative analysis*

The nomination dossier includes a comparative study of Bardejov, showing the difference between this town and others on the World Heritage list. The study is thorough

and convincing, although towns not already on the List were not compared. In discussions between the ICOMOS expert mission and local experts, the names of possible parallels in Slovakia, Poland, Ukraine, and Hungary were discussed. It seems that the closest parallels were heavily damaged as a result of World War II.

### *ICOMOS recommendations for future action*

The small but important Jewish quarter, around the Great Synagogue, was not included in the original nominated area (although it is within the buffer zone). ICOMOS considered that, because of its cultural and historical significance, this quarter should be included in the nominated property. This proposal has been accepted by the State Party.

## **Brief description**

Bardejov is a small but exceptionally complete and well preserved example of a fortified medieval town, which typifies the urbanization of this region. It also contains a small Jewish quarter around a fine 18th century synagogue.

## **Recommendation**

That this property be inscribed on the World Heritage List on the basis of *criteria iii and iv*:

**Criterion iii** The fortified town of Bardejov provides exceptionally well preserved evidence of the economic and social structure of trading towns in medieval Central Europe.

**Criterion iv** The plan, buildings, and fortifications of Bardejov illustrate the urban complex that developed in Central Europe in the Middle Ages at major points along the great trade routes of the period

ICOMOS, September 2000

## Bardejov (Slovaquie)

No 973

### Identification

<i>Bien proposé</i>	Réserve de conservation de la ville de Bardejov
<i>Lieu</i>	Région de Prešov
<i>État partie</i>	République de Slovaquie
<i>Date</i>	28 juin 1999

### Justification émanant de l'État partie

Le complexe urbain historique de Bardejov est unique, tant du point de vue de l'intégrité que de l'authenticité. Il atteste de l'existence d'une ville médiévale extrêmement en avance et développée.

#### Critère iii

Le plan urbain important de Bardejov, depuis sa fondation aux XIII<sup>e</sup>-XIV<sup>e</sup> siècles, représente une étape fondamentale dans l'évolution de la civilisation européenne. À l'époque, l'afflux de colons étrangers, principalement venus d'Allemagne, aboutit à la fondation de plusieurs villes, proches des peuplements slovaques préexistants. Dans la plupart de celles-ci, le tracé original des rues survit, mais aucune ne peut rivaliser, de ce point de vue, avec Bardejov. Parallèlement, Bardejov est un *melting pot* où se mélangent la culture occidentale et orientale. Son schéma urbain et ses styles architecturaux sont typiques de l'Europe centrale.

#### Critère iv

La ville historique de Bardejov illustre l'occupation traditionnelle des sols, c'est-à-dire les conditions naturelles d'une nature vivante et non vivante. La ville fortifiée est créée près d'un village existant, sur un site favorable du point de vue topographique comme climatique, au confluent de la Topla et de la Lukavica, près de l'ancienne route marchande entre la Mer Noire et la Baltique.

Chacun des bâtiments entourant sa place grandiose, dont la fonction était essentiellement marchande, est exemplaire d'une résidence urbaine traditionnelle multifonctionnelle. Ils illustrent une culture bourgeoise développée, de même que les origines diverses de ses habitants, qui collaborèrent à la fondation et à l'essor de villes prospères, aux styles architecturaux et artistiques affirmés, laissant ainsi un héritage spirituel aux générations qui les ont suivis.

#### Critère v

### Catégorie de bien

En termes de catégories de biens culturels, telles qu'elles sont définies à l'article premier de la Convention du Patrimoine mondial de 1972, il s'agit d'un *ensemble*.

### Histoire et description

#### Histoire

On trouve sur le site de Bardejov des traces de peuplement humain remontant au Paléolithique, et des vestiges de l'âge du bronze ont été découverts au cœur même de la ville actuelle. À l'âge du fer, il y eut très certainement dans la région un peuplement en contact avec l'Empire romain, et des informations semblent indiquer une occupation au Haut Moyen Âge, comme l'on est en droit de l'attendre au vu de l'emplacement de Bardejov, située sur une importante route marchande traversant les Carpates.

La première référence documentaire à Bardejov, dans un carnet de voyage sur la grand route menant de l'ancienne Hongrie à la Pologne, date de 1241. Il semble qu'à cette date, le peuplement existait déjà depuis un certain temps. Par la suite, les références à la ville et à son nom, sous ses différentes formes, se font fréquentes. On sait qu'elle a appartenu aux rois de l'ancienne Hongrie du XI<sup>e</sup> au XII<sup>e</sup> siècle, époque à laquelle elle est offerte à une communauté monastique cistercienne polonaise. C'est à peu près à cette époque que les Allemands de Prešov s'installent à Bardejov ; à la suite de quoi les Cisterciens quittent la ville, qui revient à l'État hongrois.

L'importance de la situation de Bardejov, sur la plus grande route commerciale entre la Pologne et la Hongrie, motive l'installation d'un poste de douane, où des taxes sont prélevées sur les marchandises exportées. Le roi hongrois Karol Róbert, visant l'acquisition de terres polonaises, encourage l'expansion de la ville, lui accordant le droit de tenir un marché annuel le 1<sup>er</sup> septembre, jour de la Saint-Égide, saint patron de la ville.

Au milieu du XIV<sup>e</sup> siècle, Ludovit Ier ordonne aux citoyens de fortifier la ville. Le circuit défensif tout entier est achevé, avec trois portes sur les voies principales et des bastions aux points stratégiques. Une seconde phase de fortification se déroule entre 1420 et 1474 : d'autres tours sont ajoutées, ainsi que des caractéristiques incorporant les principes architecturaux militaires de l'époque.

Dans l'enceinte, les améliorations furent nombreuses. L'église Saint-Égide est progressivement reconstruite et agrandie, parallèlement à l'installation d'un système de distribution d'eau, tandis que les marchands, de plus en plus prospères, se construisent de grandes demeures. L'artisanat gagne en importance et en qualité, le plus important étant la production du lin, pour laquelle des droits de monopole sont accordés en 1455. Le début du XVI<sup>e</sup> siècle est le théâtre de nouveaux développements : l'hôtel de ville est reconstruit, une école bâtie le long de l'église. La dernière phase de construction des fortifications intervient au début du XVI<sup>e</sup> siècle, avec la modernisation des bastions et le creusement de douves remplies d'eau.

Dans la première moitié du XVI<sup>e</sup> siècle, l'ancien royaume hongrois entre dans une période trouble ; pour Bardejov, c'est le début de la récession, particulièrement pour l'artisanat. Cette crise se poursuivra jusqu'au XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle. Plusieurs incendies ravagent la ville, celui de 1686 s'avérant particulièrement destructeur. La peste et le choléra s'abattent également sur la ville à cette époque.

À partir du premier quart du XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle, la situation s'améliore. En 1530, l'importante composante allemande avait obtenu le droit de restreindre l'installation des Slovaques et des Polonais, tandis que les Juifs étaient expulsés. Cette politique prend fin ; les Slovaques et les Juifs hassidiques viennent s'installer en grand nombre à Bardejov. Dès la fin du siècle, le nombre d'habitants est redevenu l'égal de celui du XVI<sup>e</sup> siècle. Les demeures des bourgeois sont reconstruites ou modifiées dans l'esprit de la mode du moment ; un quartier juif doté d'une synagogue, d'un abattoir et de bains rituels se développe dans la banlieue nord-ouest ; de nouvelles églises s'élèvent, des ponts sont bâtis.

En dépit d'autres incendies dans le dernier quart du XIX<sup>e</sup> siècle, la ville continue de prospérer, grâce à des projets d'industrialisation de grande envergure dans la région. Cependant, elle connaît une nouvelle période de déclin après la proclamation de la première République tchécoslovaque, et devient une région paysanne rétrograde. Avec la Seconde Guerre mondiale, quoique relativement épargnée par les bombardements, la région voit sa situation économique empirer encore. Cependant, elle bénéficie depuis cette époque d'un statut de réserve de conservation urbaine, décrété en 1950, et des centres de loisirs qu'offrent le Bardejovské Kúpele (station thermale de Bardejov) et les monts Ľergov et Ondavské vrchy.

### Description

Bardejov s'élève sur un terrain d'alluvions en terrasse de la Topla, au nord-est de la Slovaquie, dans les collines du Nizke Beskydy. La zone proposée pour inscription englobe toute la réserve historique, c'est-à-dire le cœur de la ville médiévale enclose dans les fortifications.

La ville présente un plan en damier irrégulier, reposant sur trois rues parallèles que croisent quatre autres plus étroites ; des routes font également le tour des fortifications, à l'intérieur et à l'extérieur. Au centre, la grande place rectangulaire (260 m sur 80 m) est fermée sur trois côtés par 46 maisons bourgeoises, aux façades étroites typiques. Sur le quatrième côté, on trouve l'église paroissiale Saint-Égide, ainsi que l'école de la ville ; la tour de l'église domine le paysage urbain. Au centre se dresse l'hôtel de ville.

Les fortifications, dans leur aspect actuel, remontent au XV<sup>e</sup> siècle. La section la mieux préservée se trouve du côté est, à partir du Bastion Massif de cinq étages (XV<sup>e</sup> siècle, modifié aux XVI<sup>e</sup> et XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècles) le Grand Bastion de cinq étages également plus au nord, et le Bastion Rouge, de trois étages. Au coin nord-est se trouve la porte Basse, puis le Bastion Rectangulaire, médiéval, qui s'ouvre, à l'intérieur, sur la ville. Le Bastion de la Renaissance et celui-ci donnent accès à la Porte Basse.

Du côté ouest se trouve la porte des Douves, l'une des trois entrées des fortifications, démolie en 1906. Le tronçon de

murailles entre cet endroit et la porte Haute compte trois forts médiévaux robustes, le Bastion de l'École de quatre étages, le Bastion du Monastère de trois étages, et le Bastion de la Poudre de quatre étages. La porte Haute elle-même a été construite sur le site de l'ancien poste de douane médiéval fortifié. À l'instar de la porte Basse, elle possédait jadis une barbacane ; son pont de bois a été remplacé par l'actuelle structure de pierre en 1770.

Le fleuron des églises de la ville est l'église paroissiale Saint-Égide. C'était à l'origine une basilique gothique à trois nefs, dotée d'un sanctuaire polygonal, d'une sacristie et d'une tour. Les travaux commencent au XIV<sup>e</sup> siècle pour s'achever aux XV<sup>e</sup> et XVI<sup>e</sup> siècles, modifiés dans le style de la Renaissance par des maîtres d'œuvre suisses venus de Lugano. En 1878, elle est restaurée après un tremblement de terre par Alois Steindl, à qui l'on doit également la reconstruction de la cathédrale Sainte-Élizabeth à Košice. Son bel intérieur gothique abrite quelques splendides retables de bois datant des XV<sup>e</sup> et XVI<sup>e</sup> siècles, ainsi que de remarquables sculptures de bois et de pierre.

L'église monastique Saint-Jean-Baptiste fut construite par les Augustins aux environs de 1380, et les édifices du monastère qui l'entourent datent de diverses périodes, à partir du début du XV<sup>e</sup> siècle. Mais les Augustins sont expulsés en 1534, et l'église fait office de grenier municipal jusqu'en 1696 ; le monastère est alors à nouveau occupé, l'église reprise par les Protestants. Mais, dans le cadre de la Contre-Réforme, elle revient aux Franciscains. Bardejov compte également une église protestante de style classique, construite au moment de la démolition d'une partie des murs dans le quartier nord de la ville, et une église orthodoxe de style éclectique en dehors de la ligne des fortifications.

L'hôtel de ville est construit en 1505-1509 ; c'est le premier édifice de Slovaquie à présenter des moulures de pierre Renaissance. Œuvre de maîtres italiens et slovaques, il est reconstruit à plusieurs occasions, après des incendies : il doit son aspect actuel à la reconstruction la plus récente, en 1902. Il abrite actuellement le musée historique de la ville.

Parmi les autres édifices publics, on compte le Lycée humaniste, de style gothique tardif, construit en 1508 à la place d'une école médiévale. Il est modifié en style Renaissance en 1612, puis en style classique en 1841. Quant à la cave municipale, on sait qu'elle existait déjà au début du XV<sup>e</sup> siècle : elle sert d'entrepôt pour les vins des alentours et de la région de Tokai. La riche décoration Renaissance actuelle a été ajoutée au moment de la construction de l'hôtel de ville.

Les maisons bourgeoises, construites sur des parcelles étroites et tout en longueur, ont subi moult modifications au fil des siècles, suite aux incendies répétés. On doit ce type d'édifice aux marchands allemands venus de Silésie au début du XIII<sup>e</sup> siècle. À la Renaissance, des façades élaborées sont ajoutées aux maisons à deux étages des marchands, lesquelles servaient à la fois d'échoppe et de résidence, et on les transforme en luxueuses demeures.

L'élément juif le plus significatif subsistant à Bardejov, est la Grande Synagogue, construite en 1725-1747. Le complexe comporte également des bains rituels (*mikve*), un abattoir cacher et une salle de réunion (*Beth Hamidrash*), aujourd'hui convertie en école.

## Gestion et protection

### *Statut juridique*

Bardejov est protégée depuis le début des années 50, époque à laquelle la Tchécoslovaquie la déclare réserve urbaine. Le centre historique est ainsi mis à l'abri des éventuels développements, bien que la situation économique et politique en vigueur n'ait de toute façon encouragé aucune activité.

Aujourd'hui, Bardejov bénéficie d'une protection efficace, assurée par la loi slovaque de 1987 sur la protection des monuments d'États (en tant que patrimoine culturel protégé) et des décrets municipaux. Le plan directeur et les spécifications qui régissent toute activité concernant les édifices situés dans la zone historique classée fournissent une protection supplémentaire importante.

### *Gestion*

Tous les plans doivent être approuvés au niveau municipal ; un personnel spécialisé les examine pour déterminer s'ils sont oui ou non conformes au droit applicable, à la politique de conservation et aux règlements en vigueur. Des copies des requêtes sont également soumises à l'office régional de l'institut national de la conservation des monuments (émanation du ministère de la Culture) à Prešov.

Chaque maison du centre historique est documentée et inventoriée ; aucune activité n'est autorisée sans une étude rigoureuse des plans et des détails. La ville possède un personnel professionnel, spécialisé et compétent, chargé de gérer la conservation spéciale et les permis de construire, et travaillant en étroite collaboration avec les experts nationaux.

## Conservation et authenticité

### *Historique de la conservation*

En tant que complexe urbain, le centre historique de Bardejov conserve son morcellement initial (parcelles), toutes ses rues, la majorité de ses espaces ouverts, ses édifices publics, ses fortifications et son paysage urbain. Les deux guerres mondiales n'ont pas endommagé le centre comme elles l'ont fait pour beaucoup d'autres villes comparables de la région, notamment en Pologne et en Ukraine.

Les bâtiments, les matériaux d'origine, les ouvertures, souvent leurs décorations et parfois même leur mobilier fixe sont bien préservés. La plupart des arrière-cours n'ont subi aucun ajout (bien qu'elles constituent potentiellement des espaces de développement). Dans la plupart des cas, les bâtiments conservent également leurs fonctions d'origine, le premier étage étant résidentiel et le rez-de-chaussée commercial.

Sur la place centrale, toute l'infrastructure, les installations d'électricité et de communication, est souterraine. Les fortifications ont en grande partie été démolies ou, dans le cas des douves, comblées ; cependant, plus de la moitié demeure intacte et bien entretenue, certaines des tours étant même toujours utilisées.

### *Authenticité*

Le centre historique a préservé son authenticité à un degré extrêmement élevé, principalement grâce à l'absence totale de changement des schémas urbains, de démolition de maisons et d'ajouts.

Les seuls éléments pouvant éventuellement être remis en doute sont les toits détruits par le feu au XIXe siècle. Cependant, les nouveaux toits ont été reconstruits d'après la documentation et les études disponibles. Ils ont de plus été construits de façon à restituer la forme et la ligne d'horizon d'origine, tout en optimisant l'utilisation de l'espace.

## Évaluation

### *Action de l'ICOMOS*

Une mission d'expertise de l'ICOMOS a visité Bardejov en février 2000. L'ICOMOS a également consulté son Comité scientifique international sur les villes et villages historiques.

### *Caractéristiques*

Les qualités et la valeur de Bardejov, du point de vue urbain, architectural, historique, esthétique et humain, sont du plus haut niveau. La ville est particulièrement exceptionnelle en ce qu'elle jouit toujours d'une grande vitalité et d'activités contemporaines qui ne mettent pas en danger les autres valeurs.

### *Analyse comparative*

Le dossier de proposition d'inscription inclut une étude comparative de Bardejov qui fait ressortir la différence entre cette ville et d'autres qui figurent sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial. L'étude est exhaustive et convaincante, mais on aurait pu souhaiter que la comparaison porte également sur des villes qui n'y sont pas inscrites. À l'occasion de discussions entre l'expert de l'ICOMOS et les experts locaux, le nom de parallèle possible avec la Slovaquie, la Pologne, l'Ukraine et la Hongrie ont été évoqués. Il semble que les exemples les plus proches aient été gravement endommagés par la Seconde Guerre mondiale.

### *Recommandations de l'ICOMOS pour des actions futures*

Le quartier juif autour de la Grande Synagogue, petit mais important, n'était pas inclus dans la zone proposée pour inscription d'origine (bien qu'il soit compris dans les limites de la zone tampon). L'ICOMOS a considéré que, à la lumière de sa valeur culturelle et historique, ce quartier devrait faire partie du bien proposé pour inscription. L'Etat partie a accepté cette proposition.

### **Brève description**

Bardejov est un exemple petit mais exceptionnellement complet et bien préservé de ville médiévale fortifiée, illustrant magnifiquement l'urbanisation de cette région. Elle comporte également un petit quartier juif, construit autour d'une superbe synagogue du XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle.

### **Recommandation**

Que ce bien soit inscrit sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial sur la base des *critères iii et iv* :

*Critère iii* La ville fortifiée de Bardejov est un témoignage exceptionnellement bien préservé de la structure économique et sociale des villes marchandes de l'Europe centrale du Moyen Âge.

*Critère iv* Le plan, les édifices et les fortifications de Bardejov illustrent le type de complexe urbain qui s'est développé au Moyen Âge en Europe centrale le long des grandes routes commerciales de l'époque.

ICOMOS, septembre 2000