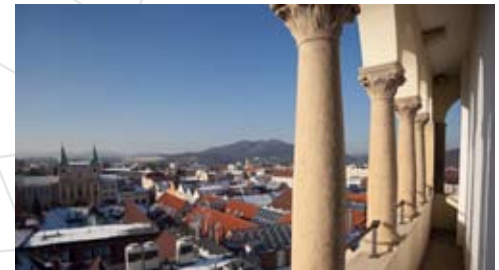




(SK)
(ENG)



BURIANOVA VEŽA

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Nachádza sa na ulici Horný Val, tesne vedľa veže farského kostola. Jej osud je spojený s menom majiteľa hradu Strečno v rokoch 1526-1529 Buriana Svetlovského z Vlčnova, ktorý vtedy bol aj dedičným richtárom Žiliny. Od r. 1529 sa majiteľmi hradu Strečno stali už bratia Kostkovci – Peter a Mikuláš. Burian Svetlovský sa začal súdiť o svoj majetok. Vybudovanie Burianovej veže teda spadá do obdobia asi troch rokov. Nemožno však vylúčiť, že ju dostavali až bratia Podmanickí - Ján a Rafael, ktorí v rokoch 1540 a 1548 dvakrát obsadili farský kostol a prebudovali ho na pevnosť (castellum). Vedľa veže sa našiel múr o dĺžke 18,3 m, ktorý smeroval k farským schodom a bol 80 cm hrubý a iba 70 cm zahĺbený. Tvar aj smer múru boli nepravidelné, akoby ho stavali veľmi narychlo. Svedčí o tom aj nález veľkej kamennej gule pri vonkajšej stene oporného piliera staršieho kostola objaveného v r. 2000-2001 južne od svätyně gotického Kostola Najsvätejšej Trojice. Burianova veža slúžila ako zvonica a bola zároveň aj pozorovateľňou, ako ochrana pred požiarmi a príchodom nepriateľov. Jej osud je spojený s osudom kostola a preto viaceré požiare kostola postihli aj samotnú vežu. Často sa menili najmä strechy veží: v rokoch 1762 až 1848 mali barokový- cibulovitý tvar; v rokoch 1869-1886 jednoduchý tvar ihlanu, podobne ako aj veža Budatínskeho hradu. Po poslednom požiari dostali tzv. helmovú podobu. Pôvodne sa volala Nová veža a od konca 19.stor. Burianova, asi podľa veľkého, 2336 kg ťažkého zvonu. V r. 1917 ho spolu s ďalšími dvoma zvonmi použili na vojenské účely. V r. 1923 ich nahradili šiestimi novými zvonmi. Poslednou prestavbou v r. 1941 dostala veža vyhliadkovú terasu.

BURIAN'S TOWER

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The tower stands on Horný Val street, next to the parish church. Its history is linked to the name of Strečno castle's owner from 1526 to 1529, Burian Svetlovský of Vlčnov, who was the hereditary mayor of Žilina at the time. From 1529, the Kostka brothers – Peter and Mikuláš – were the owners of Strečno castle. Burian Svetlovský went to court to have his property returned. The construction of Burian's tower, therefore, covers a period of around three years. However, we cannot exclude the possibility that its construction was completed by the Podmanický brothers, Ján and Rafael, who occupied the parish church on two occasions, in 1540 and 1548, and converted it into a fort (castellum). An 18.3-metre long wall was found next to the tower leading to the steps going up to the parish church, 80 cm thick and set only 70 cm into the ground. The shape and direction of the wall were irregular, as if it had been built in a great hurry. The discovery of a large stone ball by the outer wall of the supporting pillar of an older church, discovered in 2000-2001 to the south of the shrine of the Gothic Church of the Holy Trinity, also testifies to this. Burian's tower was both a bell-tower and an observation point, providing protection against fires and approaching enemies. Its fate and that of the church are linked together, and thus several fires in the church also affected the tower itself. The roof of the tower changed several times: from 1762 to 1848, it had a Baroque, onion shape, from 1869 to 1886, a simple pyramid shape similar to the tower of Budatín castle. After the last fire, it was given a so-called helmet space. It was originally called New Tower and was named Burian's tower from the end of the nineteenth century, perhaps after the large bell, weighing 2,336 kg. In 1917, it was used for military purposes along with another two bells. In 1923, they were replaced with six new bells. Its last reconstruction in 1941 added a panoramic viewing deck to the tower.

ZVONY NA BURIANOVEJ VEŽI

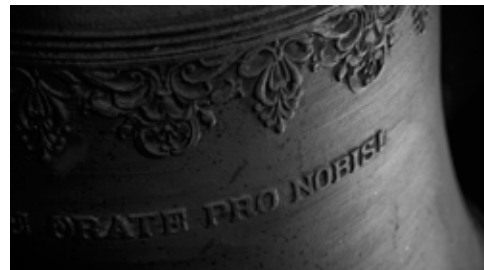
Pôvodné zvony na Burianovej veži boli v dôsledku požiaru v roku 1848 nahradené v roku 1852 tromi zvonmi. Najväčší „Burian“ vážil 2 336 kilogramov a boli na ňom dva obrazy – sv. Kríža a sv. Juraja. Zvon daroval mestu Juraj Tvrдый so sestrou Alžbetou. Stredný zvon „Median“ o váhe 655 kg mal obraz sv. Štefana a bol na ňom nápis „Odvráť Bože mor, hlad, vojnu a požiar od rodákov! Tvrдый Juraj 1852.“ Tretí najmenší zvon s obrazom Blahoslavenej Panny Márie daroval Juraj Kemka s manželkou Máriou, rodenou Tvrđou v roku 1852, vážil len 25 kg a slúžil pri zvonení pri pohreboch, preto ho nazývali „Umieračik“ alebo „Kemkovec“ podľa mena darcu. Všetky zvony boli zobrať vojskom – „zrekvírované“ a následne použité pre výrobu zbraní a munície. Zvony, ktoré sa vyrábali z tzv. zvonárskeho bronzu sa skladali približne zo 78 % medi a 22 % cínu a tým boli vhodné i na materiál pre vojenské účely.

Preto po vojne už v roku 1921 začali veriaci rímsko-katolíckej cirkvi zbierku na nové zvony na veži. Samotná zbierka bola povolená 1. novembra 1922 a trvala celé tri roky. Celkovo stáli zvony 350 000 Kč. Vyrobila ich firma Richarda Herolda v Chomutove (Česká republika). Tá odliala 6 zvonov. Zvony priviezli do Žiliny na železničnú stanicu 15. augusta 1923. Už tu čakal veľký zástup ľudí na ich príchod. Viezli ich na vozoch ťahaných štvorzáprahom volov. Na ceste od stanice bolo viacero vyzdobených slávobrán, prvá bola na dnešnom Hlinkovom námestí, ďalšia medzi františkánskym kláštrom a Slovenskou bankou (Bacherova vila), potom sa zvony viezli cez Sládkovičovu ulicu, kde bola ďalšia slávobrána na námestie, na ktorom stála tribúna. Tu sa konala posviacka zvonov nitrianskym biskupom Karolom Kmeťkom a ružomerským farárom Andrejom Hlinkom. Potom prešiel sprievod cez Štúrovu ulicu so slávobránou na Horný val, kde bola pri Babúškovskom (Makovického) dome posledná slávobrána a napokon prešli priamo k Burianovej veži, kde zvony po jednom vytiahli a inštalovali na vopred pripravené miesta a trámy. Počas celej inštalácie trvala svätá omša.

BELLS AT BURIAN TOWER

The original bells at the Burian Tower were damaged by fire in 1848 and replaced in 1852 by three bells. The biggest “Burian” bell with two images of the Holy Cross and St. George weighed 2,336 kilograms. Juraj Tvrдый and his sister Alžbeta gifted the bell to the town. The middle “Median” bell with an image of St. Stephan and an inscription “Odvráť Bože mor, hlad, vojnu a požiar od rodákov! Tvrдый Juraj 1852” (Lord, avert plague, famine, war and fire from the natives! Tvrдый Juraj 1852) weighed 655 kg. The third one, the smallest bell with an image of Blessed Virgin Mary was gifted by Juraj Kemka and his wife Mária, born as Tvrđá, in 1852. It only weighed 25 kg and was used to ring during funerals. Therefore it was called the “Passing bell” or “Kemkovec” after the name of the donor. All the bells were taken – commandeered by soldiery and then used for the production of weapons and ammunition. The bells were produced from so-called bell-foundry bronze consisting of 78% of copper and 22 % of tin and so they were suitable as material for military purposes as well.

Therefore, after the war, in 1921, Roman-Catholic believers started raising funds for new tower bells. The fund-raising collection was approved on 1 November 1922 and lasted for three years. The bells cost CZK 350,000. Six bells were cast by the firm of Richard Herold in Chomutov (Czech Republic). The bells were transported to Žilina railway station on 15 August 1923. A crowd of people was awaiting the arrival. The bells were transported on four-ox wagons. Several decorated arches were placed on the way from the railway station. The first one was on today Hlinka square, another one between the Franciscan Cloister and Slovak bank (Bacher’s villa). Then the bells were transported through Sládkovičova street and another decorated arch leading to the square with a platform. There the bells were consecrated by Karol Kmeťko, the Bishop of Nitra, and Andrej Hlinka, a parish priest from Ružomberok. Then the parade went through Štúrova street and through a decorated arch to Horný val (Upper bulwark). The last decorated arch was at Babúškovský (Makovický) house and the bells passed directly to Burian Tower. The bells were installed one after another to the places and beams prepared in advance. A mass was held during the whole installation.



PREHLIADKA BURIANOVEJ VEŽE

V prípade záujmu o prehliadku Burianovej veže je potrebné vopred sa prihlásiť v Turistickej informačnej kancelárii mesta Žilina na Námestí A. Hlinku 9, Kontakt: 0907 845 567
E-mail: info@tikzilina.eu.

TOUR OF THE BURIAN'S TOWER

To visit the Burian's Tower it is necessary to make a reservation in the Tourist Information Office Žilina, Andrej Hlinka Square No. 9, GSM: +421 (0)907 845 567
E-mail: info@tikzilina.eu.