

SUMMARY

The cities played in the history of the territory of present Slovakia very important role. Their history started in 13th century, when many of them received a lot of various privileges. The first moment was the creation of a local market as the centre for the trade and the migration of the people to concrete place. The important condition for the autonomy of a town was the possibility for its inhabitants to elect their own judge and jurors from them. The organization of a free market and fair represented the possibility of profit from the selling and buying of the products of artisans to the budget of a concrete town.

The territory of the Region of Bratislava, Nitra and Tekov in the former Hungarian Kingdom played very significant role during the top of the Middle Age. This aim of presented book is the showing of importance of the small towns called „oppidum“ in the economical and political development of above mentioned three regions in the western part of the present Slovakia. This type of a town belonged to a landlord, which was the owner and authority in the legal and economical affairs.

The territory of the Bratislava Region belonged during the time from 1526 to 1720 to the property of Noble Family Pálffy. The greatest part of their domains were located in the Transmontanus County of Bratislava Region (nowadays Záhorie). The domain of Plavec/Malacky received Count Pavol Pálffy in the year 1634. The domain of Pajštún/Stupava gained the family as the heritage after their founder Count Mikuláš Pálffy in the year 1603. The centres of those patrimonial units were the privileged towns Malacky and Stupava. Stupava got its concession for the organizing of the several annual markets and one hebdomadal market in the years 1610 and 1649. The articles of various handicraft guild, which received the rules for their behaviour and work like millers issued in 1660, bricklayers issued in the same year and potters issued

in 1667. The town of Malacky represented the central settlement in the property of Plavec/Malacky with the noble mansion and the Franciscan Monastery established in 1653 by the Palatine Pavol Pálffy. The handicraft guild of coopers got its rules of behavior in the year 1669. The furriers received their rules in 1669, blacksmiths and locksmiths in the same year and tailors in 1713.

Count Mikuláš Pálffy donated to the merchants' guild of Šamorín the articles in 1715. This privileged town belonged as property to the domain of the Bratislava Castle. The similar guild were established in Bratislava in 1699, in Trnava in 1574 and 1604 and in Banská Štiavnica in 1706.

The noble family of Kollonič possessed the town Veľké Leváre. There acted the artisans like knobbers, which received their articles in 1675. The landlords from the Kollonič family acquired this town in the years 1604 and 1670.

The privileged town of Nitra obtained its privileges in 1248, but its status of the royal town was changed in the year 1288. Nitra became the property of local bishop and its inhabitants had a lot of conflict with their landlord. The privilege from the year 1632 and 1637 improved the relation between bishop and burghers of Nitra. They could possess houses and another real estates and were allowed to elect their own mayor and jurors.

The Pálffys bought the domain of Bojnice in 1637. The local economical and administration domiciles were the town Bojnice, Prievidza and Nitrianske Pravno. Prievidza got the confirmation of its privileges from the year 1415 in 1651. Bojnice accomodated the officials of domain. Nitrianske Pravno possessed the right for organizing of hebdomadal market and annual fairs from the year 1681. Also Prievidza received the concession for free election of its municipal council and mayor.

The town of Zlaté Moravce was the centre of Tekov Region. It was the part of the domain of Gýmeš, which was owned by the noble family of Forgáč. They possessed this municipality to the year 1709. The next family, which got Zlaté Moravce as the donation, was the Paluškas. The privilege for the organizing of fairs and markets received in 1720.

The seat of the local authorities of the Tekov Region as nobiliary autonomous territory became Moravce in 1735.

Topoľčianky were the possession of the noble family de Kystapolchan from the first half of 14th to the beginning of 17th centuries. The seat of vicegovernor and nobiliary judges of the Tekov nobiliary region became this municipality during the 16th and 17th centuries, because there was the permanent threat of the attack of Ottoman Turks. The privilege for organizing of free markets and hebdomadal fairs got Topoľčianky in the year 1724.

The firm position of privileged municipalities Šamorín, Veľké Leváre, Malacky, Stupava, Nitra, Prievidza, Bojnice, Nitrianske Pravno, Zlaté Moravce a Topoľčianky in the nobiliary autonomous regions of Bratislava, Nitra and Tekov meant their significant role as the local centres of political and economical development in the period of time between years 1526 and 1720.