

Petržalské hájovne / Gamekeepers' lodges in Petržalka

Existencia hájovní na území hlavného mesta SR Bratislavu môže byť pre mnohých prekvapením. Pravdou však je, že sa práve nachádzate pred jednou z takýchto stavieb, ktoré sa v Petržalke zachovali. Pôvodne boli sídlami hájnikov strážiacich lesy a zver, neskôr sídla horárov, ktorí mali oveľa širšie spektrum povinností.



Jagdhaus - poľovný dom
Jagdhaus - hunting house



Park v Petržalke v medzivojnovom období
The park in Petržalka in the interwar period



Letopočet na fasáde horárne
The date on a facade of the gamekeepers' lodge

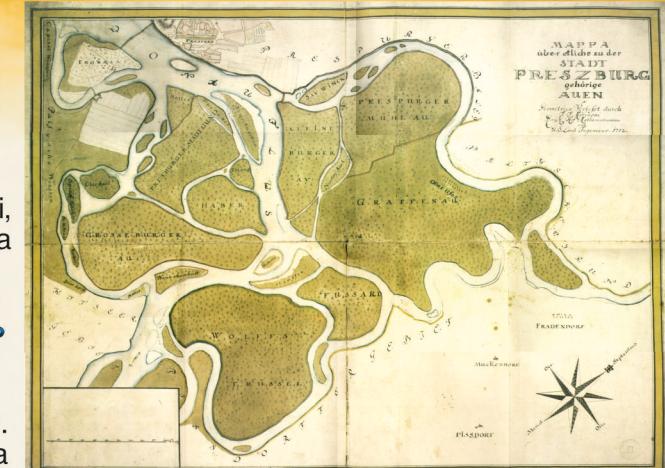
Hájovňu na znak úcty k historii a na pamäť budúcim generáciám vyhlásil štátny podnik LESY Slovenskej republiky v roku 2020 za VÝZNAMNÉ LESNICKÉ MIESTO. Garantom vyhľadávania, evidovania, obnovy a popularizácie významných lesníckych miest je Lesnické a drevárske múzeum vo Zvolene.

The existence of Gamekeepers' lodges in the area of Bratislava, the capital city of Slovakia, could be a surprise for many people. In fact, you stay in front of one of these objects, preserved in Petržalka until nowadays. These buildings were seats of the forest wardens who protected both the forest and wild animals, later they were occupied by the gamekeepers with more responsibility. In the past the area of Petržalka was covered by floodplain forests with many branches of the River Danube. These forests were property of Pálffy family. For this family, forests were more than just a hunting ground. In 1858 – 1863 here worked William Rowland, one of the most important European foresters. He established four tree seedlings nurseries and he planted more than 1.9 million of seedlings, mostly pine. The Pálffy family entrusted the care of the hunting ground to the gamekeepers. This gamekeepers' lodge on Starhradskej Street was the workplace of Gejza Draždák, the member of the old gamekeepers' family. Names of nearby lakes and this Petržalka's part were derived from name „Draždiak“. The building was rebuilt. Its age is proved by date on its facade: C:I:S:P: Ao:1779. This gamekeepers' lodge with its wooden part „jagdhaus“ belongs to Bratislava, the capital city of Slovakia. Nowadays it is used by municipal forest enterprise – so the building's purpose has been the same for more than 200 years.

This gamekeepers' lodge, was declared as the Special forestry site by State enterprise Forests of the Slovak Republic in 2020 as a token of respect for history as well as for the memory for future generations. The Museum of Forestry and Wood Technology in Zvolen is the guarantor of searching, recording, restoration and popularization of special forestry sites.

Pamätnka je zaradená v Zozname pamätnyhodností mesta Bratislavu pod evidenčnym číslom BA – IX.-A.6 a súčasne sa nachádza na území regionálneho biocentra RBC 39 - Draždiak. This historical landmark is included in the List of Historical Landmarks of the City of Bratislava, registration number BA - IX.-A.6 and is also located in the regional biocentre RBC 39 - Draždiak.

Zdroje: LESY Slovenskej republiky, štátny podnik, LDM, Archiv mesta Bratislavu, Múzeum mesta Bratislavu, SNM-HM Bratislava, Eduard Genserek, Luboš Kačírek, Jozef Schwarz, wikipédia.org.



Ramená Dunaja a lužné lesy na území Petržalky na mape z 18. storočia
The branches of the River Danube and the floodplain forests in the area of Petržalka in the 18th century.



Panoramatické zobrazenie Petržalky a parku v polovici 19. storočia, na ktorom sú vyznačené horáre a označená je aj horáreň na dnešnej Starhradskej ulici.
A panoramic view of Petržalka and park in the 19th century with the marking of the gamekeepers' lodges. You can see mark of the gamekeepers' lodge in Starhradska Street. ○



Po ústupe lužných lesov a postupnom zanikani ramien Dunaja boli v Petržalke vybudované ďalšie parky a sady. Mapa petržalského parku z r. 1832, dnes Sad Janka Kráľa.
After the floodplain forests deforestation and the gradual disappearance of the branches of the River Danube in Petržalka were beautiful parks and gardens established. The map of the park in Petržalka in 1832, now called „Sad Janka Kráľa“.

