

WELCOME TO THE OFFICIAL WEBSITE OF THE MUNICIPALITY DUBNÍK

BASIC INFORMATION

Population: 1684

» adults: 1398

» children: 286

» men: 688

» women: 710

Territory: Nitra

District: Nové Zámky

METHOD OF ESTABLISHMENT, COMPETENCES, AND DESCRIPTION OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Municipality of Dubník is a autonomous local self-governing and administrative unit of the Slovak Republic, it gathers persons who have a habitancy in the area of Dubník.

Municipality is a corporate body that autonomously manages its own finances, property and profit.

Conditions for creation of municipality, its status, authorities, competences and responsibilities are mentioned in the basic forms of the statute: Act No. 369/1990 Coll. on Municipal Establishment.

Municipality elected authorities:

•Municipal Mayor

•Municipal Council

Municipal Mayor represents the highest executive body of the Municipality. The Mayor is elected by the citizens through a direct vote for 4 years.

Deputy Mayor is voted by Municipal Mayor for 4 years and represents the Municipal Mayor during the latter's absence or incapacity to execute his office.

Municipal Council is composed of 7 members, means a group of village representatives elected through direct public vote for 4 years. The Municipal Council established and dissolve, based on need, permanent or temporary executive, control, and consulting authorities, mainly:

a. Deputy Mayor,

b.Commissions of Municipal Council, as a advisory bodies

c.Chief Municipal auditor.

■**Municipal Mayor:** Jozef Ostrodický, Ing.

■**Deputy Mayor:** Peter Krencsan, Ing.

■**Members of Municipal Council:**

Kamila Trévaiová

Tomáš Lojkó

Attila Trnovský

Iveta Pilczová

Daniela Trnková, PhDr.

Rudolf Kocsis, Ing.

•**Chief Municipal auditor:** Edita Takácsová / since 2nd June 2008/

COMMISSIONS OF MUNICIPAL COUNCIL:

Financial Commission and social assistance:

Head of the commission:

Kamila Trévaiová

Members:

Ing. Peter Krencsan

Iveta Pilczová

Erika Hégerová

Mgr. Eva Kováčová

Mária Drgoňová

Mgr. Nora Michňová

Commission for the protection of environment and protection of nature:

Head of the commission:

Tomáš Lojko

Members:

Ladislav Krencsan

Katarína Fazekašová

Magdaléna Read

Commission for the construction and development of the village:

Head of the commission:

Peter Krencsan, Ing.

Členovia:

Rudolf Kocsis, Ing.

Iveta Pilczová

Katarína Fazekašová

Commission for education, culture and sport:

Head of the commission:

Daniela Gyuríková, PaedDr.

Members:

Tímea Mesterová

Irena Mitalová

Silvia Mesterová

Imrich Szekeres

Judita Lévardyová

PhDr. Daniela Trnková

Public policy commission:

Head of the commission:

Attila Trnovszký

Members:

Alexander Hercog

Gabriel Dikác

Ondrej Jakab ,jr.

Tomáš Lojko

Commission for investigate complaints:

Head of the commision:

Edita Takácsová

Members:

Attila Trnovszky

Tomáš Lojkó

Henrieta Nyárióvá

Katarína Fazekasová

Deputy:

Iveta Pilczová

Commission to protect public interest:

Head of the commision:

Tomáš Lojko

Members:

Attila Trnovszky

Iveta Pilczová

MUNICIPAL OFFICE

Municipal office represents executive body of Municipal Council and the Municipal Mayor, and comprises village officers.

Municipal Office carries out professional, administrative, and organizational works relating to fulfillment of municipal responsibilities, especially:

- keeps written agenda of all local government bodies, and serve as receiving and processing centre of municipal written documents,
- prepares technical documentation and other written documents for submission to Municipal Council meetings and Municipal Council committees,
- prepares decision issued in administrative proceedings, in tax and fee proceedings,
- executes municipal orders, Municipal Council resolutions, and Mayor's decisions,
- coordinates activities of public utilities on the own territory, subjects created and established by the Municipality, as well as other subjects with direct legal relations to the Municipality,

-ensures organizational and technical implementation of state administration responsibilities transferred to the Municipality

Municipal Mayor manages and organizes the work of the Municipal Office.

Internal organization of Municipal Office, especially its organizational structure, competencies of individual departments, their mutual relations, and responsibilities of municipal officers, are included in the Municipal Office Organization Manual approved by the Municipal Council.

Municipal Office does not have legal autonomy.

CONTACT:

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OFFICIAL HOURS

DAY	TIME FOR CLIENTS	
MONDAY	08.00 – 12.00	12.30 - 16.00
TUESDAY	08.00 – 12.00	/12.30 - 16.00 -unofficial hours/
WEDNESDAY	08.00 – 12.00	12.30 - 18.00
THURSTDAY	08.00 – 12.00	12.30 - 16.00
FRIDAY	08.00 – 12.00	/ 12.30 -14.00-unofficial hours/

HISTORY

Village Dubník was populated already in the ancient. There were some archaeological finds. The oldest ones are from the Neolithic period. From a later period there was a housing estate with Eneolit ceramics, further housing estates of the Bronze age, the findings from the Laten period, and the Roman-barbaric housing estate.

Today's municipality was first mentioned in 1236 under the name Cush. Originally, the Royal property that got in 1247 Alexander from the genus Semere, called Chúzy. Even members of the genus, in 1339 was owned by Semere, in 1394 appears under the name Chuz. In 1416 the owner was Michal Csúzy. Already at this time the local members of the genus Semere have taken over from the village last name (the original name of the village was Csúz, i.e. Čúz).

Since 1537 the village has already owned a number of nobles. According to a report from 1561, the local church is mentioned as desolate. Even at 17th century, the main nobles are from Csúzy family.

In 1576 the village was destroyed by the Turks. In 1631, plague was broken out, and most of the inhabitants died. In 1699 Čúz was mentioned as loneliness, uninhabited village. In 1718 the village was colonized by Slovak people from Považie and Liptov. This year, as one of the local nobles is mentioned Adam Csúzy. In 1755 the nobles were Zmeškala's and Sembery's heirs, in 1756 Ocskay family.

In 1786, the village is mentioned under the name Cshus, and later in the hungarian form Csúz. At that time, and until 1848, the largest nobles was the family of Csúzy. In 1876 in the village cholera was broken out and in 1914 black pox. At the end of 19th century the owner of the village was canonry of Esztergom. In 1869 in the village lived about 1807 inhabitants, in 1892 there lived about 1892 inhabitants, in 1942 the members of inhabitants increased to 2458. The most inhabitants had Dubník in 1961, there lived about 2528 people. In 1948 the name of the village was changed to Dubník.

Important personalities of the village

Cúzy famiy- Their first known ancestor was Alexander (1247). In 1540 they had gained some dotation for property. They were the nobles in Dubník until 1848.

Ján Valašík {Valliašík, Vallasik, Walassyk}, a translator and catholic priest. Since 1736 to 1742 he studied philosophy and theology at the University of Trnava. In 1742 he studied theology in Buda. In 1743 he was ordained as a roman catholic priest. Since 1744 to 1747, he served as a parson in Dubník. His first translation „Hierology“ appeared in 1768. He translated from Hungarian to Slovak.

Jozef Karácsonyi. He studied theology in Bratislava. He served in Dubník since 1808. He was also the ecclesiastical judge and episcopal mentor.

Ján Morvay (from Držkovice). He was the judge of Komárno's district and a roman catholic priest. He studied theology in Trnava. He served as a priest in Dubník since 1840. He died at the age of 47.

František Palacký, the fundator of modern Czech historiography, a publicist, a politician and an ideologist of the Czech national revival and the Czech-Slovak relations. He was called „The father of the nation“ in Czech Republik.

Alojz Miklósovics. He studied philosophy in Komárno, and theology in Trnava. He was the priest in Dubník since 1849 and at the same time the archdeacon of Komárno's archdeanship.

Michal Zoványi Jánoska. He studied philosophy in Trnava, and theology in Esztergom. He was ordained in 1861. He had begun his activity as a priest in Holice in 1862. He was the priest in Dubník since 1874. He left Dubník in 1876.

František Komlossy. He studied philosophy and theology in Trnava. He got a diploma and the doctorate. He was the priest in Dubník since 1886. He became the episcopal's chaplain and the inspector for elementary schools too.

Rudolf Kálmán, Jr., He studied the law in Budapest. First, he had been the notary, then he became the general notary in Komárno. He came to his family estate in Dubník in 1893. He became the district administrator of Komárno in 1906.

Cultural Relics

At the 18th century, Matej Bel, in The Description of Komárno's county, mentioned the **curia** of Imrich Csúzy. At the 20th century Alexius Fenyés mentioned a **castle** of Zsigmund Csúzy and a very nice English park with many exotic plants, which was the decoration of a wide surrounding area. This castle stands today at the top end of the village. It is the average of the Classicist building of the L-shaped ground plan.

At the 19th century the **castle** of Pavol Csúzy was bought by a Jewish tenant Ödön Hönig. This castle belonged to his family to 1945. The building served on the school's purposes / caretaker's flat/ later. Today, this castle is renovated and it belongs to the private property of Publisher KT, s.r.o., Komárno.

After 1848, in the extensive park of Csúzy's family were built many manor - houses. The park, which had got many beautiful statues, was bought by Juraj Steiger, who lived in Rúbaň at the 19th century. Then he sold it to a Jewish tenant Markstein. He cut the nice amenity trees and sold them as the firing and he particularized the plane. He had got a great profit from this economic action.

South of the mentioned castle was the other castle, which was built at the 19th century. This **castle** was built by the family of Hunyadi. After 1945 the building was used for school's purposes. In 1970s the building was demolished for building up of the school playground.

South of the unbuilt castle, in the territory of Csúzy's Park, still stands Art Nouveau **curia** of Dionysus Paál which was built at the 20th century.

In front of the each of these three castles was a terrace protected with wrought railings.

On the other side of the road stands a small, simple **curia** with L-shaped area. This curia was built at the 19th century by the family of Szilley and at the end of 19th century it gained Jozef Hönig. The building was converted into apartments and trade after 1948. Today, it is an hotel trade.

South of the previous curia was the other **curia** which was built on the area of the Csúzy's Park. After 1849, there was built up the District Court. Then the unwanted building was sold by Pavol Csúzy to Dionýz Paál, who rebuilt this building to the curia. Since 1931 to 1945 there lived a doctor Karol Szegedy. After the year 1945 there were apartments. In 1992 this curia was broken down.

In the western part of the village, not far from the new ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, stands the most monumental **curia**. It was built by the family of Szombathelyi, and later it was

inherited by the family of Balogh. At the 20th century the building was purchased by the Catholic Church and it had established St. Elizabeth's School for girls. After 1945 the curia was served as a kindergarten, after 1975, just as its kitchen and dining room. In the meantime, the building was demolished.

Opposite stands an Art Nouveau **curia**, which was built by the family of Ölvecký in 1926. It is a building with L-shaped ground plan. To this curia belongs a cornloft.

The **Curia**, which was built at the beginning of the 19th century, became the property of Baron Hammerstein. In 1939 this building was served for different practical aims, e.g. as Rover Boys' home. In 1948 there were built up a cinema and a courthouse but after 1980 this building was demolished. Later in this place was built hardware shop.

Opposite the Calvinist Church is situated the **curia** of the Petrovich family, which was built at the end of 19th century. After 1945 there were built up teachers' flats, today it is the house no 256. This curia is partly modernized.

The **Castle** which is located south-east of Calvinist church was built at the 19th century by the family of Bathó. After 1945 there was the courthouse and in 1970 the building was destroyed. Nowadays there are family houses.

The **curia**, the original residence of Bathó family was built at 19th century in southern part of the village. After 1945 in the curia were the stock houses of agricultural cooperative / JRD/. In 1990 the building was demolished.

By the roadside leading to the Roman Catholic Church, was the other **curia**. It was built at the 19th century by the family of Steiner as a part of their farmyard. This absolutely ruined building was demolished.

The curia in the part of land area Vaskapu was built by Ladislav Fehérváry at the 19th century. Around 1970 this building was demolished.

The curia in the farmstead Káptalan was built by Esztergom canonry as the summerhouse and the residence of administrators. This building is served as mansion house today.