

VLKOLÍNEC

folk architecture monument reservation





Vlkolínec is a mountain settlement, a local part of the district town of Ružomberok in the Žilina Region. It is a monument reserve of folk architecture and as a remarkably preserved settlement, consisting of typical log buildings of a characteristic Central European type, has been inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List since 1993.

The settlement is a type of village medieval settlement with wooden architecture of mountain and foothill areas, with undisturbed construction of log houses in the middle of the landscape formed by narrow strips of fields and pastures, protected from the north by the Sidorov massif (1,099 m above sea level). Vlkolínec is a mountain settlement, a local part of the district town of Ružomberok in the Žilina Region. It is a monument reserve of folk architecture and as a remarkably preserved settlement, consisting of typical log buildings of a characteristic Central European type, has been inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List since 1993.

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TOPOGRAPHY

The settlement is located on the southern slope of one of the outcrops of the Liptov part of the main ridge of the Great Fatra at an altitude of 718 meters. In addition to Sidor's village, Stráňa hills surround the village on the east side, Laz and Díel hills from the west and Ravný díel from the south. It is accessible after turning from the main road connecting Ružomberok and Banská Bystrica.



HISTORY

According to available records, the establishment of Vlkolínec, originally a settlement of lumberjacks and coal miners, is expected between the second half of the 14th and the first half of the 15th century. As a settlement belonging to the area of the town of Ružomberok, it was part of the castle estate of Likavský Castle. This condition lasted until the middle of the 20th century.

The settlement was represented in the city government by two elected representatives called elders, later divine and senators.

After the Second World War, it was planned to relocate the locals to Ružomberok in the 1950s. The reason was the demands of the inhabitants to ensure adequate living conditions, comparable to other local parts of the city. However, this project did not take place, so to this day visitors to Vlkolínec can admire the vibrant rural organism in the middle of the preserved traditional log architecture



MONUMENTS

A set of folk houses, these are single-storey, most often three- or four-storey log buildings on the floor plan of a rectangle with a gabled shingled roof with a gable from the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries. [1] The shield is sometimes terminated by a hood. The gable gables of the house have small openings, smokers, used to remove smoke. The walls of wooden houses, due to the leveling of the steep slope built on high stone masonry, are made of partially or completely carved beams. The joints between the beams are filled with wooden prisms of triangular cross-section and clay. The colors are dominated by houses painted white lime. The central part of the house consists of an entrance pit with a kitchen in its rear part. From there you enter the room in one part and the chamber in the other part of the house. Farm buildings (huts, barns and barns) stand on the land either separately or are added to the house. Village bell tower, log building on the floor plan of a rectangle from 1770. [2] The facade of the bell tower is covered with shingles.

Roman Catholic Church of the Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, a single-nave late-classical building with a polygonal ending of the presbytery and a tower forming part of its mass from 1875. [3] It underwent modifications in 1923 and 1941. The church has smooth facades with semicircular windows. The tower is divided by cordon cornices and terminated by a baroque helmet with a lantern.



ARCHITECTURE

Vlkolínec is a typical village of a concentrated sloping wooden settlement with long courtyards. Today, its development consists of forty-five farmsteads, wooden residential houses and farm buildings built on a steep slope. A stream flowing under the slopes of Sidorov flows through the center of the village. In the middle of the traditional development in the center of the village there is a bell tower, a well, a brick church and a school. The well and the bell tower are built with traditional technology and covered with shingles like all the original roofs of houses and farm buildings. It has retained its uniqueness due to its isolation, which has led to a sharp building boom in the 19th and 20th centuries. Until the middle of the 20th century, only field roads led to the settlement and there was no electricity. Vlkolínec was evaluated within the Carpathian region as the best preserved representative of its kind, which completes the surrounding scenery of the Great Fatra.

