EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

of the Nomination of Property for Inscription on the World Heritage List
(the set of the wooden religious buildings)

“WOODEN CHURCHES OF THE SLOVAK PART OF CARPATHIAN MOUNTAIN AREA”
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE PARTY</th>
<th>SLOVAK REPUBLIC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| STATE, PROVINCE OR REGION | Presov Region  
Zilina Region  
Kosice Region  
Banska Bystrica Region |
| NAME OF PROPERTY  | WOODEN CHURCHES OF THE SLOVAK PART OF CARPATHIAN MOUNTAIN AREA |
| GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES (to the nearest second) |  |
| HERVARTOV         | N 49°14´50´´ E 21°12´15´´ |
| TvrDOSIN          | N 49°20´10´´ E 19°33´30´´ |
| KEZMAROK          | N 49°08´35´´ E 20°25´50´´ |
| LESTINY           | N 49°11´25´´ E 19°20´97´´ |
| HRONSEK (church)  | N 48°38´56´´ E 19°09´17´´ |
| HRONSEK (belfry)  | N 48°38´56´´ E 19°09´19´´ |
| BODRUZAL          | N 49°21´09´´ E 21°42´28´´ |
| LADOMIROVA        | N 49°19´42´´ E 21°37´35´´ |
| RUSKA BYSTRA      | N 48°51´25´´ E 22°17´47´´ |
| TEXTUAL DESCRIPTION OF THE BOUNDARY(IES) OF THE NOMINATED PROPERTY |  |
| HERVARTOV         | The Church of St. Francis of Assisi is situated on the ground-plot No. 1; the boundary of the nominated property goes on border of the plot mentioned above. |
| TVRDSIN           | The Church of All Saints is situated on the ground-plot No. 793, but the boundary of the nominated property goes on border of the plot No. 794. |
| KEZMAROK          | The Church of Articles is situated on the ground-plot No. 1098; the boundary of the nominated property is the same as the edge of the plot mentioned above, that is identical with the church ground-plan. |
| LESTINY           | The Church of Articles is situated on the ground-plot No. 1; the boundary of the nominated property goes on borders No. 1 and 2. |
| HRONSEK (church)  | The Church of Articles is situated on the ground-plot No. 121, but the boundary of the nominated property goes on border of the plot mentioned above. |
| HRONSEK (belfry)  | The Belfry is situated on the ground-plot No. 114; the boundary of the nominated property goes on border of the plot mentioned above. |
| BODRUZAL          | St. Nicholas Church is situated on the ground-plot No. 126; the boundary of the nominated property goes on border of the plot mentioned above. |
| LADOMIROVA        | St. Michael Archangel Church is situated on the ground-plot No. 442; the boundary of the nominated property goes on border of the plot mentioned above. |
| RUSKA BYSTRA      | St. Nicholas Church is situated on the ground-plot No. 1 (208); the boundary of the nominated property goes on border of the plot mentioned above. |
### A4 (or letter) SIZE MAP OF THE NOMINATED PROPERTY, SHOWING BOUNDARIES AND BUFFER ZONE (if present)

| see Executive summary attachment |

### JUSTIFICATION STATEMENT OF OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE

In narrow and deep valleys of Carpathian mountainous areas has intensively encountered spirit of both – western (Latin) and eastern (Orthodox) conception of Christianity. Since the end of Middle Ages, at this territory co-existed worshippers of several ethnic groups and of different Christian confessions. Thus, in the Central Europe had been gradually formed a unique phenomena of the multi-confessional and multi-ethnical culture background that was reflected, inter alia, also in its special and peculiar expression of religious architecture. As its most characteristic and the most representative component can be doubtless considered small objects of the wooden churches.

These structures with its architectonic form, as well as internal contents (internal equipment and course of the liturgical worships) are possibly best reflecting creative ideas of the simple man, that were deeply impacted by his religious conviction. Architectonic and building-constructional solution of these buildings, together with their decorative conception was coming out from the older local traditions. Craftsmanship, skills and wisdom of their builders have been gradually developing and improved in successive steps. And this know-how was passing from generation-to-generation for long centuries. In many cases unschooled rustic handwriting and empirical knowledge of their master builders had been impacted by the great historical style architecture. However, they always stayed as they were, fully conforming to wooden material and its neighbouring natural environment. There was no rivalry, just in opposite, they were complementing these styles in an appropriate and sensitive manner.

Doubtless, the wooden churches make serious picture of contemporary perception of the religious life and concrete practise of religious faith through simple people during certain historical period. In their architectonic and creative expression does not dominate any dummy demonstrativeness and pompous showiness, just in opposite, objective function, simplicity and veracity. These are the constructions that represent directly intangible spiritual culture of the folk man utilizing his natural feeling for material and long-term attainments, experiences and skills.
| CRITERIA UNDER WHICH PROPERTY IS NOMINATED (itemize criteria) | Criterion (iii) | The set of nominated wooden churches is undoubtedly bringing an outstanding testimony of the traditional religious architecture in the region of North-western part of Carpathian mountain range. These, at first sight perhaps humble and simple structures but full of spiritual and artistic richness, can be truly considered for real phenomena of the multi-confessional and multi-ethnic character of this relatively small territory where the Latin and Byzantine cultures had met and overlapped each other. More of that, nominated Lutheran churches serve as an exceptional example of the religious tolerance on the territory of Upper Hungary during the period of bloody anti-Habsburg rebellions and uprisings within the whole 17th century.  
Criterion (iv): | The nominated wooden churches are exceptionally well preserved and represent one of the best examples of European wooden religious architecture forming since the late Middle Ages to the end of the 18th century. Their characteristic appearance, construction and more-less naive decoration are coming out from the older local traditions partially influenced by professional architectural conception of Gothic, Renaissance and Baroque style. The western – Latin and eastern - Orthodox building concept has been reflecting in these wooden structures creating specific ecclesiastical architecture with diversified design, technical solutions and unique decorative expressions. |
| NAME AND CONTACT INFORMATION OF OFFICIAL LOCAL INSTITUTION / AGENCY | Organization: The Monument Board of the Slovak Republic  
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Done by: Mgr. Šiková Pavla
Date: 09/1985
Attach: 1.10.b

NOMINATED WOODEN CHURCHES OF SLOVAKIA

BUFFER ZONE AROUND THE ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH IN BODRUŽAL
 BUFFER ZONE AROUND THE ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH IN RUSKÁ BYSTRÁ

THE MONUMENTS BOARD OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC
Česta na Červený most 6, 814 09 Bratislava
Dose by: Mgr. Silvia Paulusová
Date: 06/1995
Attachment: 12b

NOMINATED WOODEN CHURCHES OF SLOVAKIA
THE NOMINATION OF PROPERTY FOR INSCRIPTION ON THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

SERIAL NATION PROPERTY NOMINATION
(THE SET OF THE WOODEN RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS)

WOODEN CHURCHES OF THE SLOVAK PART OF CARPATHIAN MOUNTAIN AREA

THE MONUMENTS BOARD of the Slovak Republic
Cesta na Cervený most No.6, 814 06 Bratislava, Slovak Republic

2006
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1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE PROPERTY
1.a COUNTRY

Slovak Republic

1.b REGION

Touched regions of the Slovak Republic (according to its political division): Presov, Zilina, Kosice and Banska Bystrica region

1.c NAME OF THE PROPERTY

serial nomination – set of wooden religious buildings

WOODEN CHURCHES OF THE SLOVAK PART OF CARPATHIAN MOUNTAIN AREA

1.d GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES

Nominated wooden churches are situated in the settlements of following geographical coordinates and with following number of inhabitants:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the settlement</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Geographical coordinates</th>
<th>Number of inhabitants (to 01.01.2005)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hervartov</td>
<td>Presov</td>
<td>49°15’ 21°12’30”</td>
<td>516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tvrdosin</td>
<td>Zilina</td>
<td>49°20’10”’ 19°33’30”</td>
<td>9.544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kezmarok</td>
<td>Presov</td>
<td>49°08’35” 20°25’50”</td>
<td>17.500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lestiny</td>
<td>Zilina</td>
<td>49°11’25” 19°21”</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hronsek</td>
<td>Banska Bystrica</td>
<td>48°38’ 19°09”</td>
<td>609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bodruzel</td>
<td>Presov</td>
<td>49°21’ 21°42’30”</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ladomirova</td>
<td>Presov</td>
<td>49°20’ 21°37”</td>
<td>879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruska Bystra</td>
<td>Kosice</td>
<td>48°51’35” 22°18”</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.e MAPS AND PLANS SHOWING THE BOUNDARIES OF THE NOMINATED PROPERTY AND BUFFER ZONE

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1.11.b) Buffer zone around the Church of Archangel Michael in Ladomirova
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1.12.b) Buffer zone around the Church of St. Nicholas in Ruska Bystra
Boundary of the Buffer Zone
Nominated Object
2. DESCRIPTION
2.1. ROMAN-CATHOLIC CHURCHES
(so called GOTHIC WOODEN CHURCHES)

2.1.1. HERVATOV – St. Francis's church

2.1.1.a Description of Property

Small village Hervartov, where throughout its history population never exceeded the present state (514), is being situated in east Slovakia, distanced about 9 km in south-west direction from the city Bardejov, centre of historical region Saris, close to Polish state border and in the former times, an important trade route from South to North Europe. Village was settled and populated in the first half of the 14th century by German colonists coming from Silesia. This reveals, inter alia, also its original name - Eberharthuagasa and Eberhard. Until the end of the 17th century, as a serfdom community was belonging to free royal city Bardejov, wherewith shared the common history. When rebellion against Habsburgs led by Francis II Rakoczy early in the 18th century have risen up, the city, together with its surrounding villages including Hervartov, suffered heavy losses and started gradually to come down. Catastrophic epidemic plague in the years 1710-11 considerably decimated citizens not only of the city Bardejov, but also in its broader surroundings.

Moderately undulated land of the village situated at the height above sea level from 400 to 920 m was covered with deep broad-leaved and coniferous forest with prevailing fir and beech trees. Wealthy presence of the standing timber in the surrounding of Hervartov simply predetermined employment of its inhabitants. These were mostly engaged with farming, beef-raising and sheep breeding, but in particular were earning living by timber harvesting and wood processing. In the broad neighbourhood were known as carpenters and joiners and manufacturers of different wooden wares for households, as well as manual chipping of shingles. In the village with brook and row housing dominated by the middle of the 19th century the log residential houses with characteristic wooden granaries. Since the end of 17th century until the year 1912, in the area of the village existed and was operating the glass-works.
Wooden church is situated in the centre of the village on the raised plot lined with stone defensive wall. It is creek-bound restricted area bordered with local road. Together with surrounding greenery, area of built-up residential-houses and granaries creates a picturesque historical-urban unit. Basic material for the robust rustic construction was yew-tree of a good quality, less a larch, that was used for building the churches very seldom and was gradually replaced by the pine-wood. Floor disposition of the construction of two parts is consisted of nave of a rectangular shape, of polygonal presbytery and of a small sacristy directly accessible also from the exterior. Later was built out to the church in its western wall of the nave a dominant conical tower in a form of the self contained columnar-framed structure. Exact date of its construction is not known so far, it is possible to assume that it has happened sometimes at the turn of the 16th and 17th century. Tower is covered all around with the wooden shingle and the ground-floor has got the later made slab shuttering. Characteristic component parts of the church that provide the church with an un-paralleled expression of the Gothic architecture made of wood are, the slim rectangular windows and a steep high saddle roof covered with wooden shingle and, continuous traverse from the nave onto presbytery. Here grows out a small turret, so called „szantusnik“. Also part of painting decorations in the church, together with overall internal fragmenting of the construction corresponds quite exactly to the time of its origination and reflects ideas of the Gothic period-style architecture in the wood. Ground floor of the rustic object protects all around the pent roof and an upper part covers vertical lining.

Interior of the nave covers a flat beam ceiling that was initially found also in presbytery. This was adapted due to embedding of a new altar at the end of the 19th century just to sign a wooden cusped arch with a rib vault. Gallery with organ from the later years, coming from the turn of the 19th and 20th century, is overhanging to the under-tower spaces and its forwarded part is supported with two columns that are reminding stone columns with column foot and capping. Its parapet is decorated with blank arcades with marbling. An integral part of the triumphal arch makes carved wooden beam with text written in Latin and painted Calvary (Christ on the Cross, Virgin Mary and St. John the Evangelist). From the end of the 16th century comes the late Gothic painting decoration of the church with acanthus styled decor made in a form of a regular stencils. Artistically more impressive is the decorative painting of the southern wall of the nave from the year 1665. Figural motives (Adam and Eva, Fight of St. George killing the dragon, Similitude of wise and foolish maidens) are supplemented with quotations from Bible in Latin and sacred Czech language and, of a later date painting of figures of St. John the Baptist and St. Paul. Historically very interesting element of this wall is folk dedicatory inscription in Slovak language, text of which is, inter alia, evidence of ethnic composition of population of dwellers of the community in the second half of 17th century.

From original altar, probably from the Gothic side altar, remained only some its parts. Central painting of St. Catherine, The Virgin Mary and St. Barbara and four gable triangle extensions, which illustrate kings and prophets from The Old Testament (Solomon, David Elias and Jeronym). Side boards being taken to Budapest were substituted by shaped copies. Late Gothic painting of St. Francis of Assisi, St. Christopher and St. Catherine approximately from the turn of 15th and 16th century could make a part of the vanished great altar. The rare monuments from the period of reformation are the polychrome wooden baptistery from the year 1614 or 1674, a simple patronal pew and a panel-painting of the Last Supper from the year 1653.

2.1.1.b History and Development

Oldest historical proof of existence of the village Hervartov comes from the year 1340, 1406, or 1408 and 1410, respectively. Exact date when the wooden church has been built is
not known. According to saved parts of remains from the original Gothic altar, that was
probably standing here already in the 2nd half of the 15th century (altar of St. Catherine, of
Virgin Mary and of St. Barbara is coming from the years 1460-480). This assumption is partly
supported by the fact that architecture and overall conception of interior of Hervartov's
wooden church, in particular its stencilled geometric painting of the presbytery, may be
associated to a certain extent with several churches on the Polish side of the Carpathian
Mountains (e.g. Blizne, Debno, Haczow).

At the end of the 16th century (1594-6), most probably it was Jonas Molitoris who
realized the stencilled painting of presbytery of the church and maybe at the same time also
scene of Calvary, which has been placed on the beam between the nave and presbytery
(renewed in the year 1650). At that time, formerly Roman Catholic's church that was
sacrificed to St Francis of Assisi passed to Protestants hands which left the church definitely
only after the year 1711, when Francis II Rakoczy's army went away. Architecture, as well as
appearance of the church itself did not change significantly and its structural development
was, in reum natura, brought to an end. However, during reformation came to considerable
and to an extended arrangement in internal decorations of the church. Some parts of an
older decoration had been trimmed away by the Lutheran' worshippers, who have replaced
them with a new one in a spirit of Protestantism. Concurrently, the church was given new
valuable component parts of the moveables. Painting of the presbytery renewed artist Andrew
Haffcik from Bardejov. The same artist is author of the rich figural decoration on the southern
wall of the church's nave, which was realized in 1665. Significant evidence of counter-
reformation in Hervartov is saved graphic sheets from the years 1740 and 1741 that are
hanging on the wall under the choir loft. In like manner is it with Rococo tabernacle and oil-
painting of St. Francis of Assisi from the end of the 18th century. Evolution of the interior also
partially impacted the late Baroque decorative painting made by Jan Mirejovsky from the
years 1803-5 and Neo-Gothic alterations at the end of 19th century. In particular, Neo-Gothic
altar from the year 1891 with central scene created by Calvary. For the purpose of its
embedding it was necessary to change the previous wooden ceiling of the presbytery into the
vaulting. In order to increase capacity of the church, the previously opened space under the
tower was closed by means of the timber casing. Its internal decorative painting has got
dating 1930.

Altar wings from the original Gothic altar, cabinet presbytery and a small portable altar
were taken away to Budapest before establishing the first Czechoslovak Republic (before the
year 1918). Today, they are to be seen among collections of the Hungarian National Gallery,
or in the National Museum, respectively. Original St. Nicholas's side altar has been
transported to Bardejov short before the end of 19th century (St. Egidius's church) and in the
year 1931 became an integral part of the collection fund of the Saris’s Museum. Still before
the end of the 19th century, scholar of fine art and eminent votary of the systematic
preservation of monuments in Hungary, native of Bardejov, Viktor Miskovsky, described and
highly positively appreciated architecture, internal painting and well-preserved moveables
of the wooden church in Hervartov. Possibly also due to this, shortly before the downfall of the
Austria-Hungarian monarchy were from the church taken to Budapest some rare artefacts of
its original moveables.

Wooden St. Francis of Assisi's church serves its purposes. Notwithstanding that
recently has been built in the village a new brick Roman-Catholic church, local residents
prefer to go for the Mass to the old wooden church rather then to the latter one.
2.1.2. TRVDOSIN - All Saints church

![Image of All Saints church]

II./01. Tvrdosin, south-east view of church

2.1.2.a Description of Property

Small town Tvrdosin is situated in northern Slovakia at the foot of mountain range Oravska vrchovina (Orava Highlands), in close touch with water course of river Orava, distanced about 10 km from the Slovak-Polish border. Geographical position, as well as height above the sea level of this locality (from 566 to 1076 m) determine rather cold, and on rainfall very rich climatic conditions. Foothill terrain with extensive forest stand in the vicinity predetermined utilisation of the wood as a basic material for building constructions. In former times we have had here prevailingly forests with pine, larch, fir, and yew wood, but since roughly estimated 17th till 18th century dominates here more whitewood and beech-wood.

Territory on which is ranged today's Tvrdosin has been settled since time immemorial. Arguments proving this are mass finds in the localities Medvedzie and Krasna Horka coming from the Bronze Age. In the Middle Ages was standing here, in this frontier and strategically very important place, customs station checking movement of goods on one branch of the commercial routes form Balkans to the Baltic Sea (in particular, salt-trade, fur-trade, drapery-trade, later on also copper-trade). In 14th century, Hungarian King Louis I conferred many rights and privileges which were later on acknowledged by following Hungarian monarchs. However, Tvrdosin stayed always subordinated to lordship of the nearby standing Orava Castle. Importance of the small town during 16th century descended, namely due to competitors fight with bigger commercial centres in the East Slovakia. Movement of troops during the anti-Habsburgs uprisings caused to people of the town a lot of suffering and material damages. The total catastrophe was devastation and burnout of the town through the army of the Polish King Jan Sobiesky during his campaign connected with combat intervention held in Vienna. From these events, the people of the town recovered themselves hardly and reviving took a long time. As late as in the 2nd half of the 18th century the town slowly retrieved its weight significance and authority. Revival of its economic life came into being, in particular due to trade with lumber and drapery. After World War I. came to change in the public administration and major part of the Tvrdosin urban area has fallen to the neighbouring Poland.
Roman-Catholic All Saint's church in Tvrdosin, in its shape, architecture and structural design represents exceptional wooden sacral object of the Gothic character. Material, the larch wood, master-builders have allegedly got by felling the trees directly on the building ground dedicated to the church building. Rustic construction with respectful dimensions of single beams (diameter of the struck tree trunk about 50 cm) has got the simple floor disposition. The nave of a rectangle shape is interlocked with squared presbytery having a small side sacristy in the northern wall. Entrance into the sacristy is formed by a simple wooden portal with outline of the period-style profile. Impact of the Gothic architecture was manifested more expressively in a shape and in a form of the western and southern entrance portal. Characteristic feature of the church is making a high saddle roof covered with wooden shingle and a small octagonal tower with pavilion roof which, however, carpenters made already as late as in the 19th century. At the time, when the church was belonging to Protestants came to its considerable constructional alteration of the building (middle of the 17th century). New archivolt portal transferred the architectonic dominancy from the western to longitudinal southern side of the church. Initially small window openings were widened and the altar space started to be enlightened by in a relatively large-scale designed twin window with archivolt. Around the entire object is passing an opened wooden walkway that protects the lower part of the rustic work and creates the natural space to gather the churchgoers. Its pent roof on younger walled stone columns creates additional, lower level of the church's roof and gives to the church typical external shape.

From the middle of the 17th century comes also the contemporary church decorative painting. In the presbytery, on the annular slab vault, is being found painting of the illusive sky above with stars, without moon and sun, which passes to figural and floral composition of four Evangelists. Side glyptic walls are decorated with figures of twelve apostles, Christ and St. Paul. In the nave, painting of St. George makes a component part of the triumphal arch. In this space, however, dominates a floral Renaissance ornament. On the side walls and two-sided gallery in a form of geometric patterns and bines culminated with portray of two lions. On a flat panelled ceiling are in 42 illusionary painted compartments changing always different shaped rosettes of a meadow flowers.

Act of completion of the re-catholicization processes in the city and in the church demonstrated exchange of the original Gothic great winged altar for a new one, monumental, late Baroque, a lime-wood altar from the beginning of 18th century. Into the wooden church was relocated sometimes after the year 1768, when was carried out alteration of the walled church in the square of the town. The central picture shows All Saints with praying figure of Ignatius of Loyla to the fore and with quotation from Psalm No.149. An integral part of the altar architecture is created by statues almost in life size (St. John, St.Barbara, St.Justina, St. Margaret, St.Mathew and St.Matthias). In a relatively small space of presbytery, however, to a certain extent fades the altar's monumentality and its grandiosity. Statues of angels and saints in its upper superstructure from coronation of The Virgin Mary are almost fading-out. From the original Gothic altar remained only parts of the altar's wing with illustration of St.Peter and St.John the Baptist, which make today a component part of collection of the Orava Gallery in Dolny Kubin, and a rare Gothic panel-painting lamenting for Christ from the years 1450-60 are being found in the Szepmuveszeti Museum in Budapest. Richly carved, ornamented and gilded pulpit with statues of four Evangelists (remained are only three of them) was made by unknown author in 1654 in the like manner as in one year later was made the Renaissance stallum. Component part of the church's interior decoration makes a burgher's tombstone, if appropriate a Protestant priest Gaspar Koda from the year 1555.

2.1.2.b History and Development

Settlement Tvrdosin (Twrdossin) has had a church and a rectory already in 1395, however, the first written mention about existence of the independent rectory comes from the
period of two years later. This, however, does not certify existence of the contemporary wooden church. The church was built most probably as late as in the 2nd half of the 15th century either by alteration of the older object, or as a brand-new sacred building. Just from this period comes quite well-preserved part of the original Gothic altar, which most likely was made already for the new church. Besides, nothing of this kind can be excluded that this part was making a component part of the altar from the older object. In the year 1559 had been mentioned partial subordination to the nearby situated manor-Orava Castle, as well as ordinary church building with priests serving rites in both ways. Reformation has had in Tvrdosin favourable conditions and wooden church passed for some little time to Protestants.

Shortly before the year 1611 was built a new church in the centre of the public square (of The Holy Trinity) made of timber and stone. Its tower of stone have outlasted several damaging fires and became base for construction of the contemporary church within the years 1766-70. Existing older wooden church at the cemetery remained throughout the entire 17th century as the parish church. Within the years 1650-54 came to its structural alteration and was re-decorated interior of the church, as well. On the nave's southern side the master-builder embedded a new entrance portal, widened the window openings and the nave's timber facing had been decorated with the late Renaissance painting. Presbytery had been decorated some years later what, inter alia, proves an inscription at the beam of the triumphal arch from the inside „HOC TOTVM OPVS PICTVM ERECTVM EST ANNO DOMINI 1653 ET 54“. In the year 1654 was made a new pulpit with statues of four Evangelists, and a year later was richly ornamented the choir's pew (stallum). At the same time was built an enclosure wall around the church and the adjacent churchyard. An integral part of the churchyard became two brick charnel houses of the spherical foot print that have been renewed after epidemic plague in 1739.

Gradual re-catholicization of the Orava region during entire fist half of the 18th century impacted in an expressive way also existing wooden church. Original Gothic altar was replaced by monumental late Baroque one having All Saints in the central picture. At this time came also to change in patrocinium (patronage) of the church to nowadays – The All Saints. Wooden church has been gradually losing its first-rate importance within the town. Centre of the spiritual life is becoming church of The Holy Trinity in the public square. At the end of 19th century, in the church, with the financial contribution of the Orava's composesororate have been carried out the first restoration works that in the year 1927 achieved greater extension and were appertaining, in particular to the nave's painted wooden ceiling and vault of the presbytery. The church served its purposes only sporadically, occasionally, during big ecclesiastic feast days. In the late 20th century, the Parish gave the church to the State. The church has been foremost administrated by the Orava Gallery in Dolny Kubin, and consequently was held in possession of the town Tvrdosin, that provided for its complex renewal within the '80s and '90s of the 20th century.

Basic conservation works and repairs on the subject have begun already in the late 19th century. In the year 1899 and consequently in 1927 were partially restored some art elements of the interior. In order to make list of the most valuable artistic relics, Kornel David, in charge of the Hungarian countries superintendence over all museums and libraries (1906 and 1912) visited the church twice.

The All Saint's church in Tvrdosin is being visited all over the year with great number of national, as well as foreign tourists. Divine worships, apart from the different cultural-social events, are being held in its spaces only occasionally. In the year 1994, the complex restoration of the church was awarded with the prize – Diploma EUROPA NOSTRA 1994 “For conservation and excellent restorations of this notable relic of the wooden architecture and its internal outfit with traditional handiwork and material".
2.2. PROTESTANT CHURCHES OF THE AUGSBURG'S CONFESSION (so called ARTICLED CHURCHES)

2.2.1. KEZMAROK – The Articled Church

2.2.1.a Description of Property

The fundamental prerequisite for establishment and continual development of the city Kezmarok was its amenity, as from the natural-geographic, as well as from political and commercial point of view. The city is located in the north-east part of the Poprad hollow basin with picturesque view of eastern part of High Tatras. Location in close touch with northern border of Hungary, situated on the important commercial route from Balkans to Baltic predetermined its important position already in the middle ages.

Life history of the city itself stretches back to the middle of the 13th century, to the period of reign of Hungarian King Bela IV., however, settlement of this part of territory is continuously documented since the Neolithic time. After Tartar's incursion, the monarch invites new inhabitants from the area of German lands in order to settle the new, till then vacant territories or older war-worn settlements, annihilated by hostilities and looting the cities. Into the older, already existing settlements came new German colonists, who attended in particular to handicrafts and trade. Kezmarok, almost immediately has got many royal liberties and privileges (right to hold an annual fair, to apply jus gladii, enjoy a toll-free status, have a right to stock, etc.). In 1380 was granted a Statute of free royal city that was after its title retention re-enforced in 1655. Suit for control over the article of commerce directed to Poland and to Balkans led to long-lasting discrepancies and fights between the city Kezmarok and other significant city of the Spis region - nearby situated city Levoca, and this struggle lasted till the middle of 16th century. Throughout the 17th century and at the beginning of 18th century, the anti-Habsburgs uprisings impacted history of the city and the citizens life, as well. Particularly these last two uprisings led by Emericus Thokoly and Francis II Rakoczy. Nevertheless, in the city has been furthermore flourishing business and trade, later on also manufactured production. Of high account and the most extended were the following articles of commerce: salt, wine, beer, linen and woollen-stuff, many craftsmen were engaged in leather processing, textile production, but also carpentry, pottery, dyeing,
blueprints, etc. In the year 1828, in Kezmarok town had been working as many as 51 handicraft sectors. Until the end of the World War II, the city characterized multinational constitution of people of the town, where except Slovaks were living large German and Hungarian minority, as well as large Jewish community.

The wooden Articled church in Kezmarok was built outside its historical centre, behind the city walls, as it was ordered by conclusion of the assembly held in Sopron. As a pattern for its construction served most probably nowadays already not existing older church in the nearby situated Levoca, which was taken down in the year 1837. Masters carpenters, during the building works on the Kezmarok church used the wide-spread rustic construction, as well as many shapes and detail used for many generations in the traditional people's building construction. First of all, saddle roof, slab gavels ending with semicircle and plug, sub-gable and shingle roof covering. The rustic object, almost in a regular cross top view, smeared from outside by calcareous-clayey plaster evoking the splendid stone architecture. Later on, such plastered facades have been partly decorated. At the place of a band cornice with a simple sgraffito geometric ornament and around the window openings with white passe-partout in a form of illusionary vault-building bricks.

Internal space is covered with cribbing and ceiling in a form of a slab annular vault. Its stability at the point of crossing is provided with four thin wooden twisted columns with acanthine capping. Seating space for more than 1500 churchgoers can be found except the ground floor also in galleries, one of which, the west one, is two storied. Original dirt and slab floor was replaced by latter the stone floor, to which imbedded before altar grave epitaphs from 17th to 19th century. From visual art point of view, attention draws a peculiar slab vault with dominant illusive painting of the sky, with figures of twelve Apostles, four Evangelists, and at an altar part, with motive of The Holy Trinity. In like manner, in a rich painting exceed parapets of the single choir lofts with scenes from The Old Testament, with figures of angels and musicians. Kernel of the whole decoration makes the baroque altar with plastic scene of Crucifixion, figures of Moses and Aron, and in superstructure with sculptural group of the Holy Trinity from the studio of a noted woodcarver Jan Lerch of Levoca. Centrally oriented and richly ornamented pulpit with sculptures of Christ, Evangelists and prophets from The Old Testament shows evidence of significance, which the Protestant Church attributed to the spoken word and to sermon by itself. Original organ with 12 registers was ten years later extended and supplemented with 6 additional registers (so called smaller organ) and thus was originated a new instrument, amazing sound of which, this very day, benefits from the incomparable room acoustics of the entire internal space of the church. Besides, similarly as it is in the case of patronal bench with baldachin, also here participated Master Jan Lerch in carving this rich decoration. In all likelihood, rare stone font was making an integral part of an older sacral object, but its top ornamental lattice iron-work is younger.

2.2.1.b History and Development

Spis's city Kezmarok, similarly as many other towns in the vicinity, became centre of reformation in the Upper Hungary already from 1st half of the 16th century. The people of the city have had a special liking for reformation teachings also thanks to numerous German's commonalty having many contacts in their mother land. It was just Emericus Thokoly, native of Kezmarok, who was heading the anti-Habsburgs uprising, which speeded-up convocation of the Soprony's assembly in 1681 and permitted construction of a new houses of God for the Protestants Church of the Ausburg's confessions and reformed the (so called Helvetic) church. The first Articled church, maybe it was just a small house of worship that was built through protestant churchgoers from Kezmarok in 1687-88, but what was it like, nobody knows. Forasmuch as with its space was insufficient as for German, as well as for Slovak community and was obviously built only as a temporary building, delegated burghers were
travelling to the north of Europe and through collection were raising money for its re-
construction. Only after Rakoczy's uprising and a partial easement of the anti-reformation
tension in April 1717, existing object has been disassembled and was built a new one, much
bigger church. Works were the responsibility of carpentry foreman George Müttermann. After
a very short time, even in the same year, new wooden church that was made by rustic
techniques, by using a high-quality yew and pine-wood, has been already standing. As one
of the few, the church was plastered from the outside. The church was adjoined to an older
walled object of a pub that started to serve as a sacristy.

Master Jan Lerch made altar in the years 1718-27 in like manner as the pulpit that
served its purpose already in the year 1718. From the older church has been taken into the
new one only the stone pulpit dated 1690. Valuable organ was made in the years 1719-20 by
organ-builder Lawrence Cajkovsky and in the year 1727 organ extended Master Martin
Korabinsky from Spisska Nova Ves. Rich interior painting decorations is work of art most
probably of master Gottlib Krammer of Levoca and his son Jan (Jonas).

Original tower, as an integral part of the roofing over the cruciform plan of the church
was in 1798 due to the static reasons replaced by a new one. This existed until 1893, when
was definitely broken down and the church remained until now without tower. Even in the late
19th century, the church and its back lands were surrounded by the walled fence. Because
this was in a desolate state, in 1900 had to be broken down.

At the first glance, perhaps unpretentious construction of the church in Kezmarok will
take somebody by surprise because of - for Protestants Church - quite exceptional rich and
imposing internal decoration. Also by reason of this it can be reckoned, without saying
exaggeratedly, for a real jewel of the wooden sacral art in Slovakia. The church is still
functional, in its premises are regularly taking place services and for its incomparable room
acoustics also numerous concerts of classic music, in particular the church music.
2.2.2. LESTINY – The articled church

IV./01. Lestiny, south-east view of church

2.2.2.a Description of Property

Small village Lestiny with population of approximately 250 people is located in the northern Slovakia between Choc's mountains and Orava highlands, in the lower part of the historical region Orava, about 7 km distanced from the city Dolny Kubin. Mountainous area of a height from 560 to 1086 metres above the sea level, with very high annual mean rainfalls, created favourable conditions for prevalent well-timbered, mixed fir-beech woods. These were later on, due to intensive human being activities, turned to spruce fir and this was in extended form utilized as source of basic building material. In the 18th and 19th century was in this area made with wood a good stroke of business.

Area of the village Lestiny itself was settled relatively not a long time ago, however, not far from here, in localities like Osadka, Tupa and, Ostra skala, during the archeological research have been discovered an important finds from the older and younger Iron Age (so called Lusatian, as well as Puchov's culture). Settlement named „Lescyna“ has been for the first time mentioned in the year 1361 and was belonging to lands of the Orava manor. King Luis I, by allowing exemption from serfdom, facilitated new settlers to come into till then vacant and covered with closed forests areas and thus colonize this relatively un-hospitable place, as well. In the year 1548, the Emperor Ferdinand I. of Habsburg endowed a notable aristocratic Polish family Zmeskals, formerly coming from Silesia, with the village. Early in the 17th century came for village to intensive fight between the families Zmeskal and Kubini, noblemen from the neighbouring city Vysny Kubin. Village in these unstable times considerably declined and population of the settlement drastically decreased. As late as in the 18th century came to Lestiny new settlers and, in the year 1828, in 59 houses were living altogether 518 people. However, the living conditions were very hard, village suffered in consequence of frequent military incursions, epidemic plague, fires, floods and a considerable lack of the fertile arable land. Major part of population earned their living by means of the dry soil farming and the forest operations. During the World War II in the surrounding deep forests operated great number of guerrilla bands.
From the architectonic and building-structural point of view, it is just the church in Lestiny that complies best with the original models of the Articled churches coming from the end of 17th century. Unknown Masters Carpenters have built the church on the steep slope above the road leading along the entire village and defines its character as a road row houses village. Concurrently with the building works carried out on the church construction, the ecclesiastical community established in its immediate vicinity churchyard and built up a rectory. Master-builders have used the opportunity of sufficiency of the larch trees in all around and a heavy gradient of the terrain have adjusted by means of a high stone base wall, into which situated the burial crypts. Object has got characteristic longitudinal orientation facing in direction east-west and the top view forms just an indication of the equal-armed cross. The rustic construction stayed for several decades without any further trimming, until when was additionally overlapped from the outside with the vertical slab facing. A big and dominant hipped roof with shingle roof covering forms significantly a simple shape of the object that with its peculiar form approaches rather to secular than to typical sacral architecture. This impression is even more squared by means of characteristic wooden entrance portal with archivolt. An integral part of the church makes a small rustic annex building of the charnel-house being found in its close vicinity, behind the altar's part.

Almost amazingly decorated interior excels in its richness of shapes, heterogeneousness of motives and manifoldness of the coloured tones. Single decors alternate themselves at a surface of the slab facing of the internal enclosure wall, timbered ceiling, but also at a single parapets, for the Protestants churches characteristic triangular and altar-gallery. Stylized floral meadow motives, as well as garden flowers, vases and of generic yeomen's heraldry complement scenes from the life of Christ and figures of Evangelists. The older ornamental nave mural painting from the 17th century creates a floral ornament of the acanthus with a stripe, and at the timbered ceiling – marbling. In the altar part dominates motive of an illusive columns with columns foot and capping with prevailing white and greyish blue colouring.

Originally early-Baroque altar, made in intentions of the contemporary Protestant altars of the late 17th century ends at the top a sculptural group of the Holy Trinity. In its centre point was a picture of Descent of Holy Spirit, which together with two plastic arts of prophets from the Old Testament – Moses and Aron, unfortunately haven't been preserved. In the second half of 20th century has been replaced by a new one of the identical biblical motif. Precisely, with wood carved decorated pulpit with rich gold plating of the acanthus motif and with polychrome fills up sculpture of the trumpeting angel. It is possible to get to the pulpit through a small sacristy with a slab covering, at which is being found painted scene of the Announcement. Oldest element of the movables make painted wooden font coming from the period when the church has been built. Integral part of the internal equipment of the church makes also copy of George Zmeskal funeral standard coming from the year 1665 that was made in 1840. In the painted patronal pews from the beginning of 18th century were sitting many members of the aristocratic families – Zmeskal, Orszagh and Medzhiradsky.

Church at its beginning has had neither any tower, nor the bell-house. Only about less than 100 years after its building, the churchgoers have built the tower in 1777 in its close vicinity and consequently the tower was interconnected with the church via opened roofed staircase. Its partly walled and partly rustic construction shelters two bells. Older and bigger one bears in its top part the following inscription: „ANNO 1764 FUSA PER ME SAMUELEM PREIS NEOSOLII „and in its lower part: „HANC CAMPANAM CURAVIT ECLESIAS EVANGELICAE ARTICULARIS LESTINIENSIS“. The smaller, whose bell has been cast in 1924, is the younger one.
2.2.2.b History and Development

It was Zmeskals family who in sense of principle „Cuis regio eius religio“ have had merit in the fact that people of the village Lestin became sympathisers of the Protestantism. At the time when Thurzos, the aristocratic family were owners of the Orava castle, almost all Orava was belonging to votaries of reformation. In terms of the Sopron’s articles were originally for the articled communities determined the following towns - Istebne and Vysny Kubin. Later on, when the Roman-Catholic church-goers strictly protested against intention to build the Lutheran church in close touch with their already existing church, have arisen a problem to find a new site for its building. Selected was a small foothill village Srnacie, however, on the strength of personal intervening of Job Zmeskal, the donator and patron of the Protestants community became Lestiny at last the second articled community in the Orava region. Just the land with steep slope belonging to Zmeskals became the site to establish a graveyard and consequently to build new church with rectory.

The church was built through local carpenters in the years 1688-89 as a simple wooden rustic construction without tower and without bells. The church was reconstructed in 70s of the 18th century, when the rustic construction has been covered from the outside with slab shuttering. In 1775, the church-goers changed the damaged slabs of internal shuttering and unknown artist supplemented an older ornamental nave painting from the end of 17th century with a new decorative motive.

In 1977, the church-goers have built a detached bell-house nearby the entrance of the western part of the church. Later on the bell-house was interconnected with the church by means of covered staircase. The last, an important restoration and alteration of the object was made in 1853. Realization of this restoration is documented with inscription at the external wooden slab facing. „TECT: et RENOV: Ano 1853, Mense Septem. Octobr.“ At that time were widened and added the window openings and were modified external arcade built-on galleries. For the construction reasons, in the year 1869 had to be shored up the timbered ceiling showing the static error. Two years later was this internal wooden construction painted up. Thenceforward, there was realized only basic maintenance and minor repairs (replace of damaged shingle roof covering).

Church is constantly functional, on Sundays are taking place services in its premises for church-goers from Lestiny, as well as for other adjacent Orava villages. Contemporaneous number of church-goers, as far as the Lestiny ecclesiastical community regards makes around 650, including three hamlets (Pokryvac, Osadka and Vysny Kubin).
2.2.3.  HRONSEK – The articled Church

2.2.3.a  Description of Property

Small village Hronsek is situated in the Middle Slovakia, on the left bank of the river Hron in the Zvolen hollow basin, approximately in a halfway from Banska Bystrica to Zvolen. Village centre is situated 310 metres above the sea level, shallow curvature of the entire area determine prevalingly sediments and terraces of the close by river. It is quite natural that in such environment in the former times was getting on well, in particular to flood-plain forest and to ironwood, less to birch and pine trees, which finally were not so much suitable for building construction of the wooden objects (in the year 1910, from 42 single-family houses were only 6 of them of wooden construction). Hronsek was so called curial village, that means activities and livelihood of all inhabitants were governed by landlord. That is why the resident population dealt exclusively with agricultural labour and agricultural production for any manor-house, less with handcraft and with livestock breeding. However, special social status was enjoying the Hronsek aristocracy, members of which have held positions at key county authorities, as well as high positions at the imperial dom (families Geczy, Soos, Roth and Teleky). Many of these aristocratic families have already in early avowed themselves to Protestantism.

With territory, whereon is located contemporary village Hronsek, is the first written notice about granting the crown's property (Donation Deed) connected with the middle of 13th century. However, Hronsek as an independent settlement is being mentioned well after, only at the turn of the 15th and 16th century. The village came to being as settlement with unevenly situated residential and outbuildings around the manor house – of the Gothic castle, that was during Turkish danger fortified and reconstructed in Renaissance style. Further dominant of the village was since 1775 the Baroque manor-house, in the 19th century was reconstructed in Classicistic style. At the end of 18th century was Hronsek still a settlement with small number of citizens (less than 200 people), however, in 1819 is mentioned existing self-government, reeve and older Protestant school. During the entire 19th century, Hronsek manorial lands have several times changed their landlords and the land is getting to local residents for hire. These have finally bought the land as a whole by agreement in 1921. During the world economic depression, a great number of men from the
village left the country seeking new labour opportunities in America, Canada and Argentina. The others engaged themselves in rafting the timber down the river Hron to river Danube.

With its construction exceptional wooden sacral object is standing on site of river island „Mala Sihot“, at periphery of the village. To build this construction, an unknown masters-carpenters have not used a log-house, however, at this territory scarcely used portico-framed (so called framed) construction. Basic carrying elements of the structure (columns, struts, collar-beams, horizontal and diagonal beams and door-frame sills) were made of oak hardwood and soft whitewood. Filling of the external walls that were made of vertically rammed and interleaved slabs embedded just partially so that the load bearing structure would be very good perceivable from the exterior. All over the church traverses in several height levels the pent-roof, similar to under tilted-slab roof of the traditional rustic house, that shields the external cladding from rain and to the object itself impresses a strong horizontal look. High saddled roof with a hipped and shingled roof are being ended in its top by Christian symbols formed by cross and a cock. Not far from the church is standing a single object of a bell-house of the framework construction similar to the church and together with a latter built brick building of the rectory creates entire area of the church, where silence and peace is squared by means of several grown out linden-trees planted out during ceremonial consecration of the church.

Interior has got a central plan view of the elongated equal-armed cross. Impresses simply, almost prudish and fully respects tectonics of the stud construction and existing wooden material. Annular slab vaults in individual arms of the construction and a flat slab ceiling at the point of crossing will impress much with its engineering solution. Vaults and galleries being found in each part of the object is supported by system of the wooden columns, which emphasize the central character of the entire internal space. This disposition served the Protestant's Church needs best – the type of so called evangelistic churches. In order to facilitate the church-goers to watch and hear the sermon undisturbed, all pews in the galleries were stepped. Thus capacity of the church achieved as many as 1100 of sitting places.

From the art design point of view, entire decor of the building construction has been concentrated on a small detail and in a spirit of Protestantism has been conformed fully to the structural functional needs. Just on columns of the single galleries can be found perhaps signs of the carved caps in imitation of the Ionic motive, and the bottom edge of the parapet is decorated with knurled cutting in a form of a linden-tree leaves. Otherwise the whole surface of the slab walls, of the flat ceiling, as well as annular vaults remained blank, in a natural colour of the wood. Movables of the church are typical Baroque. Interesting is scarcely seen altar having interchangeable altar paintings. Author Samuel Mialovic, Croatian, who made six oil-paintings on canvas (Announcement, Nativity of Christ Child, Crucifixion, The Risen Christ, Ascension Day and Descent of Holy Spirit), that are being changed during the year according to concrete ecclesiastical feast days. Pulpit is bearing as artistic and crafted 'handwriting' as the altar has got. Historic interior of the church completes the six-leg gold-plated wooden chandelier from the year 1865, gift given by reeve from the village situated not far from here to local ecclesiastical community.

2.2.3.b  History and Development

Reformation in the central Slovakia has had already in the middle of 16th century many sympathisers and devotees. In particular, influence of the neighbouring mining towns, as well as frequent contacts of German traders and craftsmen with local resident population, helped them to disseminate and to accept new reformation ideas. That's why it is not amazing that already during that time Hronsek's aristocracy, and in consequence their liege people as
well, have professed the Protestant’s religion. Though the Sopron assembly permitted construction of the new church in Hronsek already in 1681, still a long time the church-goers were meeting for worship only at the Renaissance Rothov’s manor-house. When the number of church-goers increased and an ecclesiastical community was better off, was on 23 October 1725 laid down the foundation-stone for a new church. Worshippers have built this church almost within one year and one day, and already on 31 October 1726 was church solemnly consecrated. Object of fairly exceptional wood-frame construction in Slovakia shows evidence of the foreign architectural influence. Masters builders stayed nameless and most probably they were called-up to come to Hronsek by eminent aristocratic people from the community. It is quite possible, that they were coming from Germany where the wood-frame construction technique was widely dispersed and generally used.

Original altar, that the church-goers used to employ at the manor-house premises yet before building of their own church, had not been preserved. Contemporary late Baroque church of the simple column architecture is the younger one, dated 1771. At its line of division is found chronogram indicating just this era (“CrlstVs Wldán gest hr(Ch)nasse a Wstal z hrobV pro ospra Wedlnenl nesse: toto qest neljlsteyssl grVnt oltárV nassiCh eWangeLICkICh”). From the same period comes also pulpit. Exceptionally embedded organ (at gallery behind the altar) was made within the years 1763-64 by organ-builder Martin Podkonicky from Banská Bystrica. Original organ from the year 1725 has been sold through ecclesiastical community and earned money has used to buy a new one. Valuable tin font having decorative cap with motive of Christ and of John the Baptist is coming from the times when the church was constructed and makes an integral part of collections of the Central-Slovakian Museum’s fund located in Banská Bystrica. The font that the ecclesiastical community uses nowadays was manufactured at Arts and Crafts School in Budapest in 1911. Bells that were officially confiscated during World War I. were substituted till in 1948, i.e. afterwards, when the church-goers bought the bells back for the raised money from collections.

Articled church in Hronsek is still functional religious object being held in possession of the local Protestant Church of the Augsburgs confessions. In addition, the church became a notable place of destination, a sight which is visited by many local, as well as foreign tourists.
2.3. GREEK-CATHOLIC CHURCHES (THE CHURCHES OF THE EASTERN RITE (so called “TSERKWI”))

2.3.1. BODRUZAL – St. Nicholas church

2.3.1.a Description of Property

Small village Bodruzal is situated in the northern part of the Low Beskydy distanced about 12 km north-east from the town Svidnik, in the lateral floodplain of the river Ondava, not far from the Polish border. Its moderately rugged town residential area reaches elevation above the sea level from 340 to 580 metres and in former times was covered prevalingly with beech groves. Natural and geographical conditions of the village and its surroundings determined essentially modus vivendi of the local residents, in particular of Ruthenian nationals. These were engaged, in particular in farming, carrying trade, pastoral, forest operations as wood-cutters and as the shingle manufacturers. In the second half of the 19th century many people moved out to foreign countries and population of the village decreased up to less than 150. Village on the stream banks with row houses of scattered housing construction was established in the years 1573-98 on so called Walachian, “emphytheusis” right, just as a new manor's settlement Makovica (Castle Zborov), which held in possession until abolishment of serfdom (in Hungary in 1848). In the year 1600 is mentioned its name as „Bedruuczoua”, 1618 „Bodrudsa”, 1786 „Bodrussal”, and since 1808 contemporary - Bodruzal.

At the raised plot, above the road coming via the western border of the village, is standing since the middle of 17th century a wooden church (tserkwa) consecrated to St. Nicholas (St. Neekolay) – the most extended and most popular patron of the East-Christian Churches. Special architecture of this sacral object, its neighbourhood fencing with entrance gateway, detached bell house and adjacent churchyard, creates natural dominant of the whole village and an unparalleled urban unit. From the typological and constructional point of view, the church (tserkwa) belongs to larger group of the Lemkov's Eastern Carpathian wooden churches, however, with peculiar regional shape and constructional solution. To the resembling churches can be assigned also the wooden churches in not far from here distanced Korejovce, Prikra, Mirola, and Krajne Cierne.
Three-space rustic construction primarily made of fir wood is built on a small stone base-wall and from the exterior is protected by vertical slab shielding with moulding overlaid joints of the single slabs. Its ground area is divided into presbytery with orthogonal close in the East, almost square nave in the middle and rectangular “under the tower space” so called “babinec” (“beldams” standing) in the west. Space of the nave and of the “under the tower” space determines one timbered building in so far that both have got the same width, however, operationally are clearly distinguished by different ceiling. To the “under the tower” in the west side fits tightly a smaller, additionally built room – narrow vestibule. Presbytery and of the nave is roofing for this kind of the cultish objects made characteristic false wooden vaulting in the form of truncated cone, in “babinec” is being found a flat slab ceiling. Two cross beams in the nave statically reinforce entire rustic construction of the object. Interior is trans-illuminating twinned double window situated in the south wall of the nave and two smaller simple windows on the south and east wall of the presbytery. When the additional smaller vestibule had been built, former entrance has moved inside the object and its rectangular portal is bearing an engraved dating together with a simple plastic decor.

Tower in the western side made Masters Carpenters by using an individual portico-framed construction and partially was embedded inside the timbered building of the “under the tower” space. Its construction is narrowing towards the top and in its top creates the space to fit the bell in place – so called “izbica” (chamber). Behind the slab facing is hidden the bell coming from the year 1759. At this place, the lower part of an external facing is dressing the decorative ending in a form of so called tooth ornament and a curly carved frieze. Slightly eastwards descending stepped three-level tent roofs of the church with shingle roof covering are ending typical turrets in a form of a bulb with tapered caret and richly decoratively shaped forged crosses.

Internal surface of the northern wall in the nave (without window opening) decorates Baroque wall painting with figural scenes of the Final Judgment and Calvary (Mourning at Christ). Composition of both scenes and their realization corresponds more to Western-Christian perception of painting and of an interior decoration and indicates, inter alia, a significant impacts of Latin culture at the territory, where earlier dominated the eastern – Byzantine conception of Christianity.

Liturgical equipment of the church is Baroque, if appropriate, late Baroque with using polychrome on the wood and with rich gold plating and silvering at the architectonic articulation. Iconostasis and “prestol” (main altar) are coming from one studio (from year 1794), however, so called “zsertwenik” (small side-altar to prepare Eucharist [Sacrament]) is almost 100 years older (from year 1706). Some icons were making an integral part of yet older iconostasis, most probably coming from the period time of construction works at the church and here were used secondarily. In their rear side have been preserved a torso remains of the figural paintings, primarily creating the front part of the iconostasis (e.g. icon with two Apostles and icon Christ Panthocrator). At the altar is found the main icon Crucifixion and at “zsertwenik” is icon Christ in manacles.

Entire immediate complex of the church is bounded with the wooden paling made of horizontally laid logs with overlapped shingle saddle roof. It is accessible from the northern side through a small entrance gateway simply made from four wooden columns that are overlapped with tapered shingle caret. An older churchyard is situated inside the closure, the younger one is found also outside.
**2.3.1.b History and Development**

The wooden St. Nicholas’s “tserkwa” (church) was built by worshippers already in 1658 and in spite of the fact that in the former times had been several times repaired, belongs to oldest and the best preserved churches of the eastern rite in Slovakia.

About first alteration, or the most significant repair that was carried out on this object is informing engraved dating “1692” placed at the entrance portal, though it is not clear, for what reason was this activity done. Forasmuch as simple movables coming from the times when the church was built and its painting decorations already have not satisfied requirements of contemporary worshippers liking, these have decided at the end of 18th century for its complex exchange and for making a brand-new painting. At this time was made the present-day iconostasis and altar (so called “prestol”) and at the same time on the northern wall of the nave were painted scenes of the Final Judgement and Calvary. On the strength of results coming from the art-historical research can be determined the date of making of the wall paintings with certainty which is falling to the period of years 1793-97. Zsertwenik is older and is coming already from the year 1706. However, into brand new altar architecture had been placed also some parts of older icons, but their new “writing” (painting) has been realized on the seamy side (icons constituting order Deesis and icon of St. Nicholas from the original iconostasis coming from the half of 17th century).

Standing alone bell house was built near the church later, already during 19th century. Later this century was church in bad building-technical condition that is why its restoration carried out in the year 1902 has touched also its rustic construction. At that time was from the interior of the object removed the small choir on the west wall that most probably created integral part of the original rustic construction of the object. At the same time was carrying out re-painting of all architectonic parts and all ornamentation of the iconostasis, as well. There was used a white oil-paint coating and bronzing in spirit of the Beidemayer style. Due to restoration works done in the ’90s of the 20th century has been restored the original richness of colours of the iconostasis.

Throughout its existence the St. Nicholas's tserka (church) was the parish church of the Bodruzal Greek-Catholic vestry, however, due to political decision in the '50s and in the '60s of the 20th century, as many other Greek-Catholic churches alike, were transferred titles to the Orthodox Church. Greek-Catholics, as well as Orthodox worshippers shared this church from 1968 to 1989. Since March 2004 became the branch church of the Greek-Catholic parish in not so far distanced Hunkovce. The church is still fulfilling its original cultish function, regularly are being held here liturgical ceremonies.
2.3.2.  LADOMIROVA – St. Michael Archangel church

Village Ladomirova is situated in the northern area of the Low Beskydy mountain distanced 4 km north-east from the town Svidnik in the valley with stream tributary to river Ondava, at about 265 m above the sea level. The village is situated on the international road with heavy traffic heading to Poland (through Dukla mountain pass) via the border checkpoint in Vysny Komarnik. Entire downland is split by shallow valleys with smaller water courses. Only its north-eastern area is covered with broadleaved species, where predominate in particular beech, horn-beam and birch trees. Just forest work, cow-feeding, small-scale farming and partially carrying trade were making an essential part of subsistence of the local residents. Village was established on ground of so called emphyteutic right and may be dated at the turn of 14th and 15th century. At that time Ladomirova was belonging to manorial seat (Castle Zborov) of the nobleman Simon Cudar. The first written mention comes from the year 1414. It is written there about depositing the village to Jan Bubek. In this deed is the village written in Hungarian with a name „Ladomerwagasa“. For the first time we have met the Slovak name “Ladmurowa” in a deed coming from the year 1468. In addition, here has been found a house of reeve, flour-mill, sacral building (existed before contemporary wooden church), rectory and smaller manor-house.

Population at the end of the 18th century was 720 local residents with 102 houses (prevailingly of the Ruthenian origin), village achieved the greatest figure in 1828, almost one thousand. As a subsidiary source of subsistence used yet at the beginning of the 20th century was the cloth weaving, basket-making, and less bobbin-lace work. After World War I, Russian emigrants who have settled here in the village have built a new Orthodox church and set up a printing-works. During World War II the village was almost entirely destroyed.

St. Michael Archangel's church in Ladomirova has been with its architecture and internal furnishings one of the most representative wooden sacral objects of the Eastern Christian rite in Slovakia. Rustic construction is situated at the eastern periphery of the village, close to bank of the river Ladomirka, in a relatively flat terrain and stands on a low base wall. Three-part layout of the rooms in the East-West axis line consists of squared nave, of almost squared presbytery and in the entrance part – of so called „babinec“ (beldames standing), that is surrounded from three sides by free space of vestibule. Basic
rustic part of the church complements tower of the stand-alone portico-timbered construction that encircles from outside timbered building of entrance part of the church.

Technically noteworthy and creatively interesting is solution of ground substance of the nave, where on lower cubic part abuts superior octogonal. In interior encourages attention a wooden vaulting. In the nave of a rare form made of an octogonal truncated cone and in the presbytery in a form of squared truncated cone. Only in the entrance part is being found a plane timbered ceiling, other rooms have got no ceiling at all. Sufficient quantity of the light is getting into the interior through two twinned windows in the northern and southern wall of the nave and through three simple little windows in presbytery. From the external side they are framed with decoratively carved architrave with painted coat in red – terracotta colour shade and are sectionalized with a forged steal. The entire rustic work is protected against adverse climatic conditions by means of wooden shingle and vertical facing with moulding overlapping the interfacial gaps. Three-spatial shape of the church is emphasized with the graded pavilion roofs covered with wooden shingle. All three of them have got in their top typical Baroque small towers with bulbs, tambour and forged decorative crosses. Dynamics of their shape is gradually rising from east to west and is definitely dominating at the tower. In obvious Baroque shape with single small towers is markedly manifested impact of the western architectonic style.

Internal equipment of the church is prevalingly Baroque coming from the middle of the 18th century. In addition to this it is complemented with some single older and younger icons, which are freely hanging inside the nave of presbytery. From the art-handicraft point of view are valuable and noteworthy four Rococo candleholders carved out of one piece of a round wood. Artistic valuable is also polychrome, gold plated and richly engraved architecture of the iconostasis, altar and „zsertwenik“ (small side altar), where are predominant motives of bines of grape-vines and leaves of acanthus. In presbytery, on the prestol (altar) is being found icon Protection of the Mother of Good, and on „zsertwenik“ is found icon showing the picture of Pieta. Core topics of this icon clearly document a strong impact of the western art in the sacral object of the Eastern-Christian rite. During World War II several icons have been destroyed and some of them make a component part of the collections fund of the regional Saris Museum in Bardejov (icons from the 17th century – St. Michael Archangel and St. Paraskiew).

Besides its religious construction, area of the church is consisted of partially preserved churchyard with interesting crosses made of wood and metal, as well as stand-alone younger bell house of portico-framed structure with slab shielding. Even today its three bells are regularly ringing the sound is accomplished by means of manual heaving at rope. Rustic wooden paling with shingle saddle roof remained only in the front part of the premises. In the front part with entrance into the church is situated an entrance gateway of the portico-framed structure with pavilion roof and a small bulb.

2.3.2.b History and Development

St. Michael's tserkwa (church) belongs to the so called Lemkov's group of the eastern Carpathian wooden churches of the eastern rite (Greek-Catholic and Orthodox Church). By horizontal segmentation of the spacious nave, within substance of which is possible to see conjunction of different spatial geometric formations of the roof levels, substance height zoning, and Baroque form of a multistage roofing over a single rooms is confirming the thesis that Lemkov's group had not created fully independent formation of the east-Carpathian wooden churches, but that it is just a certain particular variant of the Boykowsky's church with considerable impacts of western sacral building state. Western – the Latin building
construction culture in Ladomirova has been manifested most expressively in stoutness and dominancy of the western tower and in Baroque ending of individual roofs.

Already in the year 1600 is being mentioned that in parish Ladomirova exist church and rectory. About this, maybe also a wooden sacral object have not been preserved any more detailed records. In the year 1742 has been replaced by contemporary sacred to St Michael Archangel with standing alone younger bell house, rustic paling with architecturally designed entrance gateway. At its entrance portal is preserved engraved dating „Anno Domini 1742 Die 17 Mai“. From 18th century comes also internal cultic equipment. With respect to geographic position, ethnic origin of its inhabitants, as well as political-religious circumstances, local worshippers avowed themselves to eastern conception of Christianity, to Greek-Catholic, as well as to Orthodox Church.

Since its beginning until today was the church exclusively Parish of the Greek-Catholic Church. Exceptional was only period in the years 1950-1968 when this, as well as other sacral objects at the territory of at that time Czechoslovakia were held in possession of the Greek-Catholic Church, the State violently transferred property to Orthodox Church. At that time became an affiliated church of the local Orthodox community.

The church is still fulfilling its original cultish function, regularly are being held here liturgical ceremonies. Concern over the object increased among the group of experts and in particular, in the laic public assuredly then, when secular patrons of the church (so called Ktitors) became in the year 1999 at that time Polish Ambassador in Slovakia His Excellency John Komornicky and Mrs. Daniela Obsasnikova.
2.3.2. **RUSKA BYSTRA – St. Nicholas church**

VIII./01. Ruska Bystra, north-western view of church

2.3.2.a **Description of Property**

Township Ruska Bystra is situated alongside the narrow stream valley in Eastern Slovakia, at the south-eastern side of the Vihorlat Mountains, in the middle of broadleaved forests. Ruska Bystra is situated on the road line Sobrance - Ubla – Velykyj Bereznyj (Ukraine) distanced about 23 km from Sobrance, about 6 km crow-fly distance east of the Slovak-Ukrainian border. Height above sea level 456 m, isolated location in the valley opened to the eastern side and a rushing stream running-down from the eastern slopes of the Vihorlat Mountains, are determining a relatively high asperity of climate in environment, where winter season begins in early November and ends in the late March. On a forested and an under-peopled territory dominate extensive pasture lands and mixed broadleaved species, prevalingly beech, hornbeam, elm, birch, aspen and ash-trees. These natural conditions predetermined modus vivendi of the local residents, in particular aimed at pastoral works and timber felling.

Mountainous and forested land of north-eastern Slovakia and adjacent territories of Ruthenia (Carpatho-Ukraine) were since former times under-peopled. In the middle of the 16th century, members of the landlord’s family Druget have litigated for property shares of estate in Humenne. In connection with breaking this case had been preserved the oldest written documents relating to community coming from years 1548-1551 (Latin name „Bistra”). It is assumed that community had been established by „soltys“ (founder and reeve) and settlers according to so called Walachian freedom in the first half of the 16th century on the property of Druget family in Humenne. The number of single family houses in the former times never exceeded figure 20 and population growth never exceeded figure 410. With respect to their ethnic origin (particularly Ruthenians), these were quite naturally practising orthodoxy of eastern Orthodox rite, and later a Greek-Catholic liturgical ceremony. In the years 1939-44 was community connected to Hungary.

Single-nave rustic church is located at the top of a northern slope of a glen, in which is situated the township alongside the stream banks with freely built-up area consisted of a frame houses, nowadays already more or less ceased. Approach road passes through the terrain cut between the church and churchyard on the northern side. Typologically, the church can be categorized into the group of so called Lemkov’s type with marked regional
alternation, in particular in building material, as well as in its roofing. It has got typical three-
spatial structuring with the entrance hall, traditionally reserved for women, with the nave and
presbytery. External shape of the construction graduates from the small gable tower above
the presbytery (so called "zsankusnick") through projecting dominating substance of the
tower above entrance hall. This typical structuring is having its local modifications and just
this church in Ruska Bystra is a pattern example.

St. Michael's tserkwa (church) has been built on a low stone base wall equilibrating
inclination of a lightly leant slope. At first sight of three-parts rustic construction of the church
fades down under consolidating massive hipped roof with shingle roof covering. In the west
side, straight from the roof outgrows an expressive, as if would be un-proportional mass of
the prismatic tower with vertical slab facing and bulbous ending. Analogous resemblance,
however, with far smaller dimensions has got a small turret tower at the opposite side at the
roof above presbytery. This peculiar wooden architecture of the church of eastern rite is
typical for relatively small area of the Eastern Slovakia, of broader surroundings between the
towns Snina and Sobrance. Tserkwas (churches) of suchlike character can be found yet in
the townships Hrabova Roztoka, Inovce, Kalna Roztoka, Topola, Ulicske Krive and Rusky
Potok. Entrance into the object covers a wide overhang of the roof plane that is forming as
from the northern, as form the southern side of the hall a sign of the opened walkway.
Wooden posts, that at this place support the roof structure, decorate throughout at all surface
engraved linear decor. Hidden, however structurally clearly defined three dimensional
segmentation of the church creates rectangular entrance hall, almost square nave and
polygon ended presbytery. The nave is separated from the entrance hall with an unusual
construction of the wooden thin wall with richly carved posts. Narrow gallery accessible from
the entrance hall most probably served the manipulation purposes with wooden arm, on
which in the former times hung a chandelier. In the entire internal space is laid a timber slab
floor and has got a plane panelled ceiling. Scantily is trans-illuminated through small square
windows with simple trellis situated in the southern wall of the nave and in three sides of
presbytery.

Baroque iconostasis made most probably an unknown artist for any other church and
for some reason was placed just in this one. As a matter of fact, its overall dimensions and
proportions do not comply with spatial solution of the nave and presbytery of St. Nicholas's
church in Ruska Bystra. Wooden carved architecture of iconostasis is polychrome, and has
been decorated with posts having plastic motives of the voluble vine. Side main icons, due
to small width of the nave are placed on the side walls. Calvary, together with a row of
prophets due to insufficiency of clearance height has been already situated slantwise under
the ceiling. In the middle of presbytery is standing richly carved polychrome „prestol“ (altar)
with central motive of Crucifixion. Aside from this is being found „zsertwenik“ (small side
altar) with icon of Pieta. At the czarist doors that are coming already from 17th century are
imaged four Evangelists and scene of Annunciation. At the front side of the gallery has been
additionally hung an older icon from undefined object.

2.3.2.b History and Development

Wooden church in Ruska Bystra built worshipers by themselves in the first half of 18th
century, roughly estimated in the years 1720-1730. With regard to the fact that it is
concerned the object of folk sacral civil engineering, there is not known neither an exact date
of its origination, nor the name of the Master-Builder or the Master Carpenter, eventually.
During canonical visitation of Bishop Michael Emanuel Olsavsky from Mukacevo that has
taken place on 25 June 1750, the church has been mentioned as “in a good condition".
Iconostasis, altar and “zsertwenik” were made by unknown master in the middle of 18th century in a folk Rococo style. Their characteristic creative-artistic handwriting is legible also in connection with other subjects, that are making an integral part of surrounding wooden churches (Kalna Roztoka, Hraboňa Roztoka, Ulicske Krive, Topola, Rusky Potok and Nova Sedlica – currently relocated to the open-air museum of the folk architecture in Humenne) and it is quite possible, that are coming from the same art room. How they have got into the contemporaneous object, nobody knows. It is possible that iconostasis was made-to-measure for bigger sacral space, however, immediately after its making was relocated and embedded with all necessary modifications at the present-day location. Eventually, at the time of finishing the building works on the church has had been realized just any temporary iconostasis, composed of several older components and icons coming from different objects. This assumption could be supported by the fact that inside are being found also some older icons (icon the Mother of Good – Hodegetria, St. Nicholas).

The church is still fulfilling its original religious function, regularly are being held here liturgical ceremonies.
3. JUSTIFICATION FOR INSCRIPTION
3.a CRITERIA UNDER WHICH INSCRIPTION IS PROPOSED (SELECTION CRITERIA)

Set of wooden churches (National Cultural Monuments of the Slovak Republic) have been filed as a *set of wooden religious structures of the sustainable universal value* within the nomination project to be placed on the List of the World Cultural Heritage UNESCO.

To assess objectively the most valuable historical wooden churches being found in situ, or transferred to expositions of an open-air museums (in Slovakia altogether about 50 objects) there had been determined internal selection criteria for their nomination. Based on these internal criteria, as well as on strength of the Evaluation Committee scoring and evaluation came to selection of the individual objects (see Table 1a, 1b and 1c).

**Internal selection criteria:**

A. Authenticity of the basic historical structure
   - completely preserved,
   - preserved after restoration,
   - partially disturbed,
   - disturbed.

B. Authenticity of the artistic-handicraft and creative decoration (element and detail as an integral part of architecture, wall-painting)
   - preserved and presented,
   - preserved after restoration,
   - partially disturbed,
   - deteriorated.

C. Authenticity of original internal equipment (movables: altar, iconostasis, pulpit, baptistery, organ, pews, etc.).
   - preserved and presented,
   - mostly preserved,
   - partially preserved (about 50%),
   - unpreserved.

D. Authenticity of neighbourhood (graveyard, paling, fencing, entrance gateway, bell house, landscape and lawn trimming, further building)
   - undisturbed,
   - partially disturbed,
   - too much disturbed,
   - brand-new surroundings (e.g. open-air-museum).

E. Present constructional-technical condition
   - very good,
   - good,
   - satisfactory,
   - disturbed.

F. Object utilization
   - used for liturgical and socio-cultural events,
   - used for liturgical services,
   - used irregularly for liturgical services,
   - not used / museum piece.
### Table 1a – Evaluation and comparison of selection criteria of the most valuable historical wooden churches in Slovakia (Roman-Catholic and Protestant Churches)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Church</th>
<th>Township</th>
<th>Consecrated to</th>
<th>Construction period</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Selection criteria</th>
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<td>A. Authenticity of historical construction</td>
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<td>E. Constructional technical condition</td>
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<td>Hervartov</td>
<td>St Francis of Assisi</td>
<td>15th century</td>
<td>in situ</td>
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<td>Rudno</td>
<td>St Stephen the King</td>
<td>18th century</td>
<td>open-air museum</td>
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<td>Trnove</td>
<td>St George</td>
<td>16/17th century</td>
<td>in situ</td>
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<td>All Saints</td>
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<td>17th century</td>
<td>in situ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paludza-Svaty Kriz</td>
<td>18th century</td>
<td>relocated</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1a – Evaluation and comparison of selection criteria of the most valuable historical wooden churches in Slovakia (Roman-Catholic and Protestant Churches)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Church</th>
<th>Township</th>
<th>Consecrated to</th>
<th>Construction period</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>A. Authenticity of historical construction</th>
<th>B. Authenticity of artistic-handicraft and creative decoration</th>
<th>C. Authenticity of internal equipment</th>
<th>D. Authenticity of neighbourhood</th>
<th>E. Constructional technical condition</th>
<th>F. Contemporary utilization of the object</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bodruzal</td>
<td>St Nicholas</td>
<td>17th century</td>
<td>in situ</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brezany *</td>
<td>St Lucas</td>
<td>18th century</td>
<td>in situ</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dobroslava</td>
<td>St Paraskiewa</td>
<td>18th century</td>
<td>in situ</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fricka</td>
<td>St Michael Archangel</td>
<td>18th century</td>
<td>in situ</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hrabova Roztoka</td>
<td>St Bazil the Great</td>
<td>18th century</td>
<td>in situ</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hranicne **</td>
<td>Immaculate concept. of V.M.</td>
<td>18th century</td>
<td>moved</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunkovce</td>
<td>Guard. of the Mother of Good</td>
<td>18th century</td>
<td>in situ</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inovce</td>
<td>St Michael Archangel</td>
<td>19th century</td>
<td>in situ</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jalova</td>
<td>St George high martyr</td>
<td>18th century</td>
<td>copy</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jedlinka</td>
<td>Def. of the Mother of Good</td>
<td>18th century</td>
<td>in situ</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalna Roztoka</td>
<td>St John the Baptist</td>
<td>18th century</td>
<td>in situ</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korejovce</td>
<td>Guard. of the Mother of Good</td>
<td>18th century</td>
<td>in situ</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kozany</td>
<td>App. of The Lord &amp; Simeon</td>
<td>18th century</td>
<td>in situ</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kozuchovce</td>
<td>St Nicholas</td>
<td>18th century</td>
<td>museum area</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krajne Cierno</td>
<td>St Bazil the Great</td>
<td>18th century</td>
<td>In situ</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krive</td>
<td>St Lucas Evangelist</td>
<td>19th century</td>
<td>in situ</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ladomirova</td>
<td>St Michael Archangel</td>
<td>18th century</td>
<td>in situ</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1b — Evaluation and comparison of selection criteria of the most valuable historical wooden churches in Slovakia (Greek-Catholic Church)

Note
* Brezany – object possesses Greek-Catholic Church, however, at the present time is used by Roman-Catholic Church
** Hranicne – object is shared by both Greek-Catholic and Roman-Catholic Church
### Table 1c – Evaluation and comparison of selection criteria of the most valuable historical wooden churches in Slovakia (Greek-Catholic Church)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Church</th>
<th>Townships</th>
<th>Consecrated to</th>
<th>Construction period</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>A. Authenticity of historical construction</th>
<th>B. Authenticity of artistic-handicraft and creative decoration</th>
<th>C. Authenticity of internal equipment</th>
<th>D. Authenticity of neighbourhood condition</th>
<th>E. Constructional technical condition</th>
<th>F. Contemporary utilization of the object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lukov-Venecia</td>
<td>St Cosma &amp; Damiano</td>
<td>18th century</td>
<td>In situ</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matysova</td>
<td>St Michael Archangel</td>
<td>19th century</td>
<td>Open-air museum</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mikulasova</td>
<td>Guarding the Mother of Good</td>
<td>18th century</td>
<td>Open-air museum</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
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<td>•</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mirola</td>
<td>Guarding the Mother of Good</td>
<td>18th century</td>
<td>In situ</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nizny Komarnik</td>
<td>Guarding the Mother of Good</td>
<td>20th century</td>
<td>In situ</td>
<td>•</td>
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<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
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<td>•</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nova Polianka</td>
<td>St Paraskiewa</td>
<td>18th century</td>
<td>Open-air museum</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
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<td>•</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nova Sedlica</td>
<td>St Michael Archangel</td>
<td>18th century</td>
<td>Open-air museum</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
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<td>•</td>
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<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potoky</td>
<td>St Paraskiewa</td>
<td>18th century</td>
<td>In situ</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prikra</td>
<td>St Michael Archangel</td>
<td>18th century</td>
<td>In situ</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semetkovce</td>
<td>St Michael Archangel</td>
<td>18th century</td>
<td>In situ</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruska Bystra</td>
<td>St Nicholas</td>
<td>18th century</td>
<td>In situ</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rusky Potok</td>
<td>St Michael Archangel</td>
<td>18th century</td>
<td>In situ</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
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<td>•</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topola</td>
<td>St Michael Archangel</td>
<td>18th century/18th cent. in situ</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
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<td>•</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trocaný</td>
<td>St Lucas Evangelist</td>
<td>18th century</td>
<td>In situ</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulíčské Kríve</td>
<td>St Michael Archangel</td>
<td>18th century</td>
<td>In situ</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zboj</td>
<td>St Nicholas</td>
<td>18th century</td>
<td>Open-air museum</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1c – Evaluation and comparison of selection criteria of the most valuable historical wooden churches in Slovakia (Greek-Catholic Church)
Having finished evaluation procedure of the above determined selection criteria, in terms of Evaluation Tables 1a, 1b and 1c have been filed eight wooden churches of three Christian religions (Roman-Catholic, Protestant (Lutheran) and Greek-Catholic Churches) into the submitted nomination of set of buildings to be enrolled into the List of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage UNESCO. Selected objects are the best and the most typical examples of diversity of the wooden sacral architecture in Slovak part of the Carpathian mountainous area.

In the nomination are exclusively represented objects „in situ“ that still serve the local Christian community liturgical purpose and that there exists assumption of their further broader cultural-social utilization and presentation. Individual objects are typologically differing to each other and make an individual sample of traditional sacral architecture of the given Christian Church within specific historical period and in the concrete region.

Based on the evaluation results, nominated were the following wooden churches:

- **Hervartov and Tvrdoesin** (Roman-Catholic Churches)
- **Kezmarok, Lestiny a Hronsek** (Protestant Articulated Churches)
- **Bodruzal, Ladomirova and Ruska Bystra** (Greek-Catholic Churches)

For more detailed information relating to topography, historical development and architecture of the individually nominated wooden churches see Chapter 2. Description.

Set of eight wooden churches from Slovak Carpathian mountainous area had been selected on the basis of criteria iii and iv of the Operational Guidelines to implement Convention of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage UNESCO (Paragraph 77), i.e. includes requirement on building constructions of sustainable universal value. Nominated objects are documenting unique and still living architecture, as well as building tradition of existing wooden sacral architecture in environment of wider West-Carpathian mountainous zone, particularly in connection with multiethnic and multi-religious character of this territory. Submitted set of the nominated objects complements and extends already filed wooden churches in the List of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage UNESCO. At the same time points out at a great variability of the characteristic phenomena, for which the wooden sacral architecture in its traditional Carpathian architecture can be considered to. Notwithstanding that contents of this phenomena defined since the top of Middle Ages, in particular the common Christian base being enriched with many confessional specifics, its form has never immured into itself, into singular uniformity of form and mass, just in opposite, openly was absorbing new ideas, inventions and procedures. Thus, at first sight these modest and unobtrusive wooden cultic constructions, as if they were forgotten in deep forests of the Carpathian mountains, have been gradually developing themselves into immense manifoldness and richness of its external, as well as internal architectonic and artistic expression.
3.b  PROPOSED STATEMENT OF OUTSTANDING
UNIVERSAL VALUE

Natural conditions in Slovakia (in former times part of territory of the Hungarian Upper
land) with deep forests in Western Carpathian since time immemorial determined utilization
of wood as the basic and the most extended building material. It is quite natural that the
resident population was not building only a simple residential housing and farming premises,
but in like manner also imposing constructions of the sacral character. Just in the mountain,
and oftentimes in an inaccessible regions with deep forests, where strong Christian faith was
continuously mixing with awe and reverence for natural powers and mysterious heathenish
heritage of the past, have arisen a peculiar wooden architecture of the cultish objects. Just
this one changed in an unparalleled way a rigid stuff of the wood into living and mysterious
spacing, where a human being, for centuries has been seeking and was meeting peace and
quietude, vivacity, faith and hope.

In this relatively small part of the Middle Europe had been on the move, settled down,
and has been moving again a variegated ethnics and people, who were mixing and were
mutually impacting different cultures, sometime on higher, some other time on the lower
level, the big and small events of the political, as well as spiritual character have left behind
a deep trace in material, as well as in spiritual sphere. The process of evangelisation and
gradual domestication of Christendom in Hungary was not easy and did not come from one
side. In a large extent was determined by contest for power and political fights, as well as
rivalry between the western – Roman (Latin) and eastern – Byzantine spiritual ideology. Just
in narrow and deep valleys, in western Carpathian foothill and mountainous areas has
intensively encountered spirit of both - western and eastern conception of Christianity, and in
the long has been forming to its own and particular existence. Since the end of Middle Ages,
at this territory co-existed worshippers of several ethnic groups and of different Christian
confessions. In addition to worshippers of Roman-Catholic whether Orthodox confessions,
since 16th century also Protestants (Protestants of Ausgburg's confessions, as well as of
Helvetian confession, so called Lutherans and Calvins) and a bit later also so called Uniat –
Greek-Catholics. Special religious and ethnic group created a large Jewish community of so
called Aschkenhazy Jews occupying, in particular north-eastern part of at that time Hungary.
Thus, in the Central Europe had been gradually formed and scarcely seen phenomena of the
multi-confessional and multi-ethnical worshippers that was reflected, inter alia, also in their
special and peculiar architectonic and creative shape. As its most characteristic and the most
representative component part can be doubtless considered objects of the wooden churches
(tserkwa), and until the end of World War II also wooden synagogues. Just these with its
architectonic form, as well as internal contents (internal equipment and course of the
liturgical worships) are possibly best reflecting creative ideas of the ordinary simple man, that
were deeply impacted by its religious conviction. Architectonic and building-constructional
solution of these structures, together with their creative-decorative conception was coming
out from the older local traditions. Craftsmanship, skills and wisdom of their builders has
been gradually developing, in successive steps were improved and for several generations
were passing know-how from generation- to - generation. In many cases unschooled rustic
handwriting and empirical knowledge of their master builders impacted the „big“ period-style
historical architecture. Having more detailed cognizance of far distanced parts of Europe they
brought into these constructions new scarcely known means of expression and new technical
solutions. However, they always stayed as they were, fully conforming to wooden material
and its neighbouring natural environment. There was no rivalry, just in opposite, they were
complementing these styles in an appropriate and sensitive manner. In like manner, this
territory with characteristic wooden cultish building constructions has for many centuries
preserved its authentic and non-recurring genius loci.
An extraordinary importance of the wooden churches for contemporary and future generations does not rest only in their tactile existence in the given natural environment but in particular, in presentation of their original building-constructional and creative-decorative solutions, where in the wood, as living and constantly inspiring natural building material had been materialized in a large extent the Christian ideology and a religious rite. Doubtless, the wooden churches make serious picture of contemporary perception of the religious life and concrete practising of religious faith through simple, ordinary people, during given historical period. In their architectonic and creative expression does not dominate any dummy demonstrativeness and pompous showiness, just in opposite, objective function, simplicity and veracity. These are the constructions that represent directly intangible spiritual culture of the folk maker utilizing his natural feeling for material and long-term attainments, experiences and skills. Finally, by these means do not abet to do homage only to highest divine authority, to which these had been in principle intended to, however, at the same time were intended also to creative work and immense endeavour of our common ancestors. Besides, also for these reasons the wooden churches are becoming direct means of respect, submission and in a positive sense of the word, pride on its own history and traditions. Because these serve its purpose continuously, regularly there are taking place the churchgoers meetings and there is being held liturgical service, here are co-executed and strengthened close relations of our daily life with complicated, however, so much more various, rich and more interesting history of entire Central Europe.

For these reasons many churches had been protected as significant cultural monuments already at the time of establishing the first institutionalized protection of historical monuments in Austrian-Hungarian Monarchy at the turn of 19th and 20th century, but also after year 1918, i.e. during existence of the first Czechoslovak Republic (1918-1939). Moreover, also nowadays these make the most valuable and the most attractive component parts of the entire Slovak Republic Monuments Fund.
With two basic archetypal constructions (half-timbered and rustic) and their mutual combinations have been for centuries built in the entire European continent practically all wooden Christian cultish structures.

Application of any specific engineering techniques was closely associated with geographical and climatic conditions in the given specific area. There, where in the historical context had been developing Anglo-Saxon civilisation and where dominated mainly the broadleaved trees (partially German territory, Switzerland, France, England, Wales, etc.) has been developed special portico-framed (so called half-timbered) wooden building construction. At the territory, where lived various Slavic tribes since roughly estimated 5th till 7th century and where prevailed rather coniferous species (Middle and South-Eastern Europe – Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia and Romania, wider areas of the European part of Russia, Ukraine and border zone of Finland) has been applied, in particular a rustic construction. Special area were creating Scandinavian countries (in particular Norway and Sweden), where co-existed both constructional techniques and where from ancient Viking traditions was developed peculiar and unique wooden pole (stave) architecture of the religious building constructions.

Substantially rich and of different architectural form wooden Christian churches in the Middle and East Europe in the former times were complementing more modest Jewish wooden houses of worship and synagogues. Those last, however, extinct in the years close after the World War II. Their means of expression, except principles arising directly from theory of Judaism were affecting local domestic architectural traditions, building patterns and models taken over from secular architecture and to a certain extent also secular regulations and restrictions.

The common constructional tradition of the wooden half-timbered churches has been developing in the Western Europe more than millennium, although the Anglo-Saxon world, already since inception of Christianity rather preferred building construction of simple stone cultish objects. For construction of the basic load bearing supporting structure was used mainly oak-wood, only exceptionally poplar-tree, further hornbeam, chestnut, etc. in dependence on specific region. As a filling have been most commonly used wicker smudged with clay, natural stone and later on also air-dried, whether burnt brick. The architecture of these objects has been bearing feature of typical western – Latin building engineering culture of sacral constructions having characteristic longitudinal ground plan (small rectangular nave and presbytery with sacristy, later on also from the western side with before the nave built tower. The oldest are coming from the 15th and 16th century. Reformation brought not only changes of the ideologically-religious nature, but also innovation in solutions of the internal spaces. In their dispositional form is already manifested so called pulpitarian type of the church, i.e. central form of the ground plan in a shape of equally-armed cross. The count of these churches considerably increased and their prevalence achieved the maximum number between 17th and 19th century. Nowadays can be found in individual lands of Federal Republic of Germany (Hessian, Saxon, Mecklenburg and Vorpommern), less in British islands and in France (area Champagne and Normandie). In the Middle European area, from objects built in their original place by means of this construction techniques were preserved just few of them (Poland, Hungary, Slovakia). Two of them (so called peace Protestant churches in former Silesia, today at Polish territory) are standing in the cities of Jawor and Swidnica and from the year 2001 are on the List of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage UNESCO.

The largest European mountains – Carpathian mountains cover several Central European countries (Slovakia, Poland, Ukraine and Romania, marginally also Czech
Republic, Hungary and Austria) and from all mountains at the continent, the most forested area with mixed beech-fir wood were going well, and later on also to one-species cultures as spruce, yew and larch. No wonder that entire Carpathian region, as well as other broad acres of Ukraine and European part of Russia characterize wood as basic building material.

Here have been built a simple log cabins yet a long time before Christian religion reached this environment. Sequential superimposing of the horizontal beams and cross connection of corners of the structure became the building strengthened and variable in wood joints structural design. For as much as the central part of Carpathian Mountains was imaginary border line between different political and religious influences of Western Roman (Latin) and Eastern Roman (Byzantine) culture with different conception of liturgy, this territory became an area of medley and mixed occurrence of rustic cultish constructions. Content and formal differences in perceiving the Christianity have been reflected also in architectural shape of these objects. In particular, when in this region were living heterogeneous ethnics having specific and peculiar religious and cultural-social approach. In the course of 16th and 17th century arrived also into this Central European space the reformation movement and to its ideas have been gradually adapted layout drawings of the new-built sacrail objects. On the list of World Cultural and Natural Heritage UNESCO have been registered several rustic wooden churches, so far. Orthodox branch of the Christianity represents since 1990 the church Kizhi Pogost in Russia, and so called 'Uniat' (Greek-Catholic) with strong influence of the Latin architectural tradition of building the wooden church in area Maramures in Rumania. Representative of Protestantism has been since 1994 the Old church in Petäjäves in Finland. As one of the last wooden churches being placed in 2003 on the Polish file of the wooden churches are those standing in the area of Malopolsko.

With its constructional design, as well as external shape quite exceptionally sound the Northern stave churches. Their architecture reflects not only Christian spiritual substance and a long pagans-Vikings tradition, but also unconventional northern nature and roughness of the Scandinavian climate. Worshippers were building these structures particularly during the top Middle Age time-in the years 1050-1350, when in a relatively small area their count achieved figure almost eight hundreds. Supporting structure of these objects is consisted of 4,8,12, eventually even more vertical columns anchored into the door-frame sill, so called grid foundation made of massive horizontal timber. Vertical columns determine the central area of the nave that usually enlaces the framed structure of the lower spaces. A strong means of expression of the stave churches became fine crow-step gables ended with pagan's symbol of dragon's heads and covered with shingle roof resembling pattern of fish-scales or dragon's fur. Until now, there had been preserved scarcely thirty constructions with original wooden stave churches, major part of which the church-goers have already re-built and altered and a part of them was replaced to the exposition grounds of the open-air museums. To the most known churches belong these in Borgund, Heddal, Kaupanger, Holtälen, Lom, Uvdal and Gol. The stave church in Urmes was as the first from among all wooden churches placed on the List of World Cultural and Natural Heritage UNESCO.

**Summary of the wooden religious architecture in the Slovak part of the Carpathian mountainous area**

Slovak Republic with its area of 49.030 km² is situated in the centre of Middle Europe, between the western and central part of Carpathian's arch and river Danube. From geographical and climatic point of view, it is possible to divide the Slovak rustic architecture into two fixed areas - mountainous and lowland. Within this general division is being excluded any further, so called foothill area that comprises characters of both principal areas and makes certain transition between those two. With their symbols characterizing individual
areas, Slovak rustic architecture is being included into a broader European developing context. With wood as a basic building material – into area of wooden Carpathian architecture, with adobe buildings and with stone constructions more to Central European (the Danube region) lowland areas, if appropriate into a stone Mediterranean architecture.

Oldest preserved wooden churches in Slovakia are coming from the second half of the 15th century and are typical representatives of sacral constructions of the western Latin building constructions provenance (objects of the Roman-Catholic Church). During the 14th until 16th century, in western Carpathians area, particularly in Silesia, Malopolsko (Small Poland), eastern part of Galicia and northern regions of the Upper Hungary, have been built churches of a wooden rustic construction. Building constructions that the local people have known a long time and have used already since early Middle Ages, i.e. in the time before Christianity had come to this area. Shape and look of these objects defines direct linkage with stone style, in particular the Gothic architecture. Their master builders were unknown foremen carpenters applying a long term experiences and skills at work with wood.

These wooden churches also called churches of the Gothic style were standing most commonly on a raised plot. In their vicinity was found a churchyard that was surrounded by the stone wall, or wooden fencing, in former times also had a defensive function. Besides the churchyard and the wall also other objects were making integral part of the church premises, e.g. entrance gateways, charnel houses, ossuary and housing for clergy. The churches themselves are characteristic with steep saddle roof, dominant tower at the western side, longitudinal disposition with clearly separated nave from presbytery by means of triumphal arch, cusped portals, flat board or arched vaulting and very rich internal decoration of narrative character, where were with favour used biblical figural motives, scenes with portraits of sins committed by human being, his abjection, but also his retrieval and salvation.

In Slovakia, at the present time, in its northern part have been preserved only 5 wooden churches of this architectonically unique feature (Zabrez, Hervartov, Tvrdosin, Trnove and Rudno). The church in Brezany, eastern Slovakia, holds in possession the Greek-Catholic Church, however, from architectonic point of view it is possible to place this church on file of the Gothic wooden churches, as well.

Individual, and in Europe unique type of the wooden churches represent Protestant churches from the late 17th and early 18th century. Complicated military, political and religious situation in Habsburg's monarchy (continued Turkish menace, anti-Habsburg uprisings and religious revolts) lead monarch Leopold I. in the year 1681 to convene assembly to Sopron city, at the meeting of which have been in Clauses XXV and XXVI, so called "Articles" declared partial admissions to Non-Catholic Christian Churches in Upper Hungary – to Protestants of Augsburg's confession (so called Lutherans) and to Helvetic confession (so called Calvins). The monarch allowed them, inter alia, to build new churches. This permission, however, had to observe a certain secular provisions and restrictions. In every territorial-administrative unit (shire) there could stand only two new churches and only one in the free royal cities, mining cities and border cities, but always outside the city-centre, extramural. Further restrictions on building constructions laid down the royal commissions responsible for concrete selection of the site, construction time and the mode of church construction itself. On the strength of these conditions and period of their making are these wooden churches called "Articled churches".

In architecture of these objects prevailed simple and austere shape and their internal space has been clearly conforming to the most important part of the Protestant's liturgy – to spoken word and to sermon. Thus, the older longitudinal disposition of the first articulated churches was replaced by even-armed cross ground plan with typical galleries around and with pulpit in the middle, in order to use maximally the given space and to provide churchgoers with as good as possible hearing and perception of the God's words. It was not exceptional at all that capacity of such churches achieved the number of several thousand worshippers. Internal decoration, in contradistinction to older Roman-Catholic churches
looses its narrative function and into foreground is getting visible imaging of biblical figure from the Old Testament (especially Moses and Aron), scenes from New Testament and different quotations from the Bible. A special Renaissance impact has been shown on the interior walls acanthus painting decorations. From total number of about 38 Articled churches that have been built at the end of 17th century and during the 18th century are currently standing only 5 of them (Lestiny, Istebne, Kezmarok, Hronsek and Paludza – Svaty Kriz).

As a specific anti-pole to the western perception of Christianity, in Central and Eastern part of the Carpathian mountains area (in area with strong political and religious impacts of the Byzantine Empire, later Russian) have been built sporadically the wooden constructions – „tserkwas” (churches), that are specific examples of sacral objects of the eastern Christian confessions. Notwithstanding that at this territory lived several Slavonic ethnics, in the area of wooden sacral architecture they have built two basic groups of building constructions: „Hutsul” and „Boykowsky”, differing from each other particularly in consequence of place of their appearance, architectonic shape and the basic dispositional-spatial design.

Eastern and Western Carpathians boundary-line is characteristic with direct contact of two essential European religious-political cultures, Western Roman and Byzantine. Here in this interfacial area that was prevalingly settled by ethnic group Lemkov, these two cultures faded-over one into another and most probably were influencing each other most intensively. Just penetration factor of the Roman flow of catholicism and its ecclesiastical administration deeply into the East-Byzantine environment since beginning of the 17th century (so called „Uniat’s”, later on Greek-Catholic Church) gave rise to specific type of the Boykowska sacral architecture – wooden churches („tserkwas”) of so called „Lemkov's form”. These wooden constructions were arising in the 17th, however, in particular in the 18th century at territory of eastern part of the western and particularly middle part of Carpathian Mountains, particularly in territory of today's Slovakia, south-eastern Poland and western Ukraine. The churches are characteristic with their rustic construction and with their three-partial external and internal division emphasized on eastwards trinity, to presbytery inclining tower. The dominant western tower above the entrance hall, its specific portico-framed construction, as well as typical Baroque ending are these, the most evident expression of the Latin building constructional traditions. Stepped tent roofs, cupolas and turrets of the bulbous shape with richly decorated forged crosses are giving to this objects specific and non-repeatable resemblance. In their interiors excels iconostasis, the wall dividing the nave and presbytery consisting of many painted icons placed exactly in accordance with liturgically prescribed canon. Behind iconostasis, in presbytery is situated an altar (so called “Prestol”) and beside this a smaller side altar serving to preparation of “Eucharistia” (so called „zsertwenik”). Until today, in the north-eastern Slovakia have been preserved roughly estimated 35 wooden churches “tserkwas” in situ, or in an open-air museums, coming from 17th to 19th century.
Comparison of nominated and placed on the List of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage UNESCO, as well as not listed European wooden churches

Table 2 - European wooden churches already being on the List of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage UNESCO (WHL)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Property Name</th>
<th>church/locality</th>
<th>WHL Number</th>
<th>Listed in year</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>Stave church</td>
<td>Urnes</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>C (i),(ii),(iii)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>Church Kizhi Pogost</td>
<td>Kizhi Pogost</td>
<td>544</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>C (i),(iv),(v)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>Old church Petäjävesi</td>
<td>Petäjävesi</td>
<td>584</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>C (iv)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>Wooden churches from Maramures</td>
<td>Bârsana</td>
<td>904</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>C (iv)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Desesti</td>
<td>Ieud Deal</td>
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<td>Poienile Izei</td>
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<td>Rogoz</td>
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<td>Sweden</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>Churches Jawor and Swidnica</td>
<td>Jawor</td>
<td>1054</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>C (iii),(iv),(vi)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Swidnica</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>Wooden churches in Malopolsko</td>
<td>Binarowa</td>
<td>1053</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>C (iii),(iv)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Blizne</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Dębno</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Haczow</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Lipnica Murowana</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sekowa</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Into the comparative study have been integrated the following wooden churches filed on the List of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage UNESCO (WHL).

Urnes    Norway
Kizhi Pogost    Russia
Petäjävesi    Finland
Desesti    Romania
Swidnica    Poland
Blizne    Poland
Dębno    Poland
Haczow    Poland

For better and more illustrative comparison are hereinafter shown also other considerable wooden churches, however, not being filed on the List of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage UNESCO (WHL), so far:

Broumov    Czech Republic
Velke Karlovice    Czech Republic
Borgund    Norway
Lom    Norway
Owczary    Poland
Kwiaton    Poland
Grâmesti    Romania
Mălaia    Romania
**Basic comparative criteria**

In order to compare individual objects have been chosen the following comparative criteria:

a) period and background  
b) Christian confession  
c) natural and geographical conditions  
d) architectonic shape  
e) building construction  
f) ground plan  
g) decoration  
h) purpose and importance from religious, political and cultural-social point of view

Nominated objects (Hervartov, Tvrdosin, Kezmarok, Lestiny, Hronsek, Bodruzal, Ladomirova and Ruska Bystra) will be compared with European wooden churches being already placed on the List of World Cultural and Natural Heritage UNESCO WHL (WHL – World Heritage List) (Table 2). Following the same criteria, in order to achieve more reference samples of the objects will be further compared with other European wooden churches not being placed on WHL file, so far but being characteristic for the region in question. Mutual comparison is to be seen in Tables 3a-3d and Tables 4a-4d.

Having evaluated the comparative criteria (Table 5), notwithstanding that to a certain extent simplified, it is possible to carry out mutual comparison of individual objects and to set an approximate objective measure of their uniqueness and non-repetitiveness in context of European wooden religious architecture. Moreover, partially determine analogy of existence of these objects within the wider range of the Carpathian mountainous zone, as well as with Central European region itself.
Table 3a – Comparison of selected wooden churches with those already listed wooden churches in Urnes (Norway) and Petäjävesi (Finland)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object being on file of the World Cultural Heritage UNESCO (WHL)</th>
<th>HERVARTOV</th>
<th>TVRDOSIN</th>
<th>KEZMAROK</th>
<th>LESTINY</th>
<th>HRONSEK</th>
<th>BODRÚZAL</th>
<th>LADOMIROVA</th>
<th>RUSKA BYSTRA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single criterion comparison measure:</td>
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<tr>
<td>■ comparable criterion</td>
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<td>□ partially comparable criterion</td>
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<tr>
<td>X incomparable criterion</td>
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<tr>
<td>period and key factors: middle of the 12th century, on-site</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
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<tr>
<td>of older church from which were preserved some components</td>
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<tr>
<td>Christian confession: Protestant</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>■</td>
<td>■</td>
<td>■</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>natural and geographical conditions: object has been</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
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<td>situated out of the settlement in a valley on a monticule</td>
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<td>of northern waterside of fjord Sognefjord</td>
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<tr>
<td>architectonic shape: considerably affected by heathenish</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
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<tr>
<td>Viking building tradition and partially by Romanesque</td>
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<tr>
<td>architecture</td>
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<tr>
<td>building construction: staved (columned) with upright slab</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
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<td>filling</td>
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<tr>
<td>ground plan: longitudinal disposition, rectangular shape of</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
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<tr>
<td>the nave and presbytery</td>
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<tr>
<td>decoration pattern: carving decoration, emphasized on</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
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<tr>
<td>structural element, portal from the northern external wall –</td>
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<tr>
<td>excellent example of wood carving</td>
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<tr>
<td>purpose and importance: the oldest existing wooden church</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
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<tr>
<td>in the world, evidence of the Viking's influence on the</td>
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<tr>
<td>Christian building tradition in the northern Europe</td>
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<tr>
<td>period and key factors: between the years 1763-1764</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
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<tr>
<td>Christian confession: Protestant (Lutheran)</td>
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<tr>
<td>natural and geographical conditions: object situated on</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>■</td>
<td>■</td>
<td>■</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
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<tr>
<td>lake coast of peninsula outside the settlement, graveyard</td>
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<td>surrounded with stone wall</td>
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<tr>
<td>architectonic shape: folk, traditional farming environment</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
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<td>of the eastern Scandinavia, impacted with Renaissance</td>
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<td>architecture</td>
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<tr>
<td>building construction: rustic with built out younger tower</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>x</td>
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<tr>
<td>ground plan: central disposition of the equal-armed cross,</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
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<td>towards western arm built out tower</td>
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<tr>
<td>decoration pattern: rich carving decoration of the movables</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
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<tr>
<td>(in particular: pulpit, pews, balustrades of the galleries</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>and chandeliers)</td>
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<tr>
<td>purpose and importance: occasionally serves the liturgical</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
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<tr>
<td>purposes (summer season), significant tourist destination</td>
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<tr>
<td>Object</td>
<td>being on file of the World Cultural Heritage UNESCO (WHL)</td>
<td>HERVARTOV</td>
<td>TVRDOSIN</td>
<td>KEZMAROK</td>
<td>LESTINY</td>
<td>HRONSEK</td>
<td>BODRUZAL</td>
<td>LADOMIROVA</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>KIZHI POGOST (Russia)</strong></td>
<td>period and key factors: middle of the 18th century, on the site of older objects destroyed by fire in 1693</td>
<td>X x □ x x □ x □</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Christian confession: Orthodox</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>natural and geographical conditions: two churches (so called summer and winter) and tower situated on island Kizhi in Onezskoe lake</td>
<td>X x □ □ □ □ x □ □</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>architectonic shape: folk with typical expression of the Byzantine-Russian building tradition</td>
<td>X x □ □ □ □ □ □ □</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>building construction: rustic in combination with frames and columns creating number of turrets and cupolas</td>
<td>□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ground plan: around the tower two churches of equal-arms cross ground plan with chapels of polygonal ending</td>
<td>X x □ □ □ □ □ □ □</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>decoration pattern: richly gold plated iconostasis with wood-carving and 102 icons from 17th and 18th century, altar, liturgical subjects</td>
<td>X x □ □ □ □ □ □ □</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>purpose and importance: group of constructions within settlement of the northern Russia (Karelia) serving the liturgical, as well as social community purposes, museum</td>
<td>□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DESESTI St. Paraskieva church (Romania)</strong></td>
<td>period and key factors: in the year 1770</td>
<td>X x □ □ □ □ □ □ □</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Christian confession: Orthodox</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>natural and geographical conditions: mountainous area Maramures, northern Transylvania</td>
<td>□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>architectonic shape: folk, impacted by Gothic architecture and reformation teaching</td>
<td>□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>building construction: rustic in combination with portico-framed tower</td>
<td>□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ground plan: longitudinal three-spatial</td>
<td>□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>decoration pattern: plastic decoration of the constructional elements, wood-carving, painted internal walls (post-Byzantine tradition)</td>
<td>X x □ □ □ □ □ □ □</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>purpose and importance: unique example of sacral architecture reflecting various impacts of the post-Byzantine, Gothic and reformation arts, liturgical purpose</td>
<td>□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3c – Comparison of selected wooden churches with those already listed wooden churches in Swidnica and Blizne (Poland)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object being on file of the World Cultural Heritage UNESCO (WHL)</th>
<th>HÉRVAARTOV</th>
<th>TVRDOŠIN</th>
<th>KEZMÁROK</th>
<th>LESTÍNY</th>
<th>HRONŠEK</th>
<th>BODRUŽAL</th>
<th>LADOMÍROVA</th>
<th>RUSKA BÝSTRA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Single criterion comparison measure:</strong></td>
<td>■ comparable criterion</td>
<td>□ partially comparable criterion</td>
<td>X incomparable criterion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HERVARTOV</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>period and key factors:</strong> middle of the 17th century, permission to build 3 Protestant churches in Silesia was granted by Monarch (1651-52)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Christian confession:</strong> Protestant (Lutheran)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>natural and geographical conditions:</strong> standing almost in the centre of the settlement, behind the walls, surrounded by the wall</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>architectonic shape:</strong> trained and known master-builder Albrecht von Sabisch (1610-1688)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>building construction:</strong> frame-half timbered with vertical wooden-clay filling</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ground plan:</strong> ground plan disposition in a form of Greek cross, younger additional buildings</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>decoration pattern:</strong> polychrome decor at interior walls inspired with sacred scenes</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>purpose and importance:</strong> substantive evidence of the partially conferred freedom of belief in Silesia, the biggest wooden half-timbered church serving the liturgical needs</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>BLIZNE – All Saints church (Poland)</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>period and key factors:</strong> built in the second half of the 15th century</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Christian confession:</strong> Roman-Catholic</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>natural and geographical conditions:</strong> object is standing on the flat terrain in the centre of the township in the northern foothill of the western Carpathians</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>architectonic shape:</strong> folk, substantially impacted by Gothic architecture</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>building construction:</strong> rustic with outer shingle and slab dressing + portico-framed structure of the additionally built tower</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ground plan:</strong> longitudinal disposition, square ground plan of the nave and tower, presbytery in rectangular shape with polygonal ending and additionally built sacristy</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>decoration pattern:</strong> monumental of Middle Ages figural decoration of the internal walls + decorative ornament of acanthus</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>purpose and importance:</strong> dominant location in the important township, together with surrounding wooden objects makes significant compositional unit, liturgical purpose</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
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<td>□</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3d – Comparison of selected wooden churches with those already listed wooden churches in Debno and Haczow (Poland)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object being on file of the World Cultural Heritage UNESCO (WHL)</th>
<th>HERVARTOV</th>
<th>TVRDOSIN</th>
<th>KEZMAROK</th>
<th>LESTINY</th>
<th>HRONESK</th>
<th>BODRUZAL</th>
<th>LADOMIROVA</th>
<th>RUSKA BYSTRA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single criterion comparison measure:</td>
<td>■</td>
<td>■</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ comparable criterion</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ partially comparable criterion</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X incomparable criterion</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>period and key factors: end of the 15\th century, on the site of the older church</td>
<td>■</td>
<td>■</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian confession: Roman-Catholic</td>
<td>■</td>
<td>■</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>natural and geographical conditions: situated in the centre of the settlement at the bottom of the river bed near confluence of two rivers, northern foothill of High Tatras</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>architectonic shape: folk, substantially impacted by Gothic architecture</td>
<td>■</td>
<td>■</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>building construction: rustic with outer shingle facing (nave, presbytery) + portico-framed (additionally built tower)</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ground plan: longitudinal disposition, almost square ground plan of the nave and presbytery, rectangular, makes a closed space under the tower</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>decoration pattern: medieval stencilled internal walls, geometric ornament and figural motives</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>purpose and importance: parish church since 1400, dominant position as well as defensive function, performs the liturgical functions</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>period and key factors: built in 2\nd half of the 15\th century, most probably on site of an older church</td>
<td>■</td>
<td>■</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian confession: Roman-Catholic</td>
<td>■</td>
<td>■</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>natural and geographical conditions: situated in valley with river in gentle slope close to historical centre of the settlement, northern hill-side of the Western Carpathians</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
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<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>architectonic shape: folk, substantially impacted by Gothic architecture</td>
<td>■</td>
<td>■</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>building construction: rustic with outer shingle facing (nave, presbytery) + portico-framed (additionally built younger tower)</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
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<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ground plan: evidently longitudinal disposition, square ground plan of tower and nave, presbytery polygonal ended</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
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<tr>
<td>decoration pattern: medieval figural decoration + illusive Baroque decor, carving detail of the constructional elements</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>purpose and importance: dominant position in the important township, in former times had also defensive function (wooden fortification), liturgical purpose</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Table 4a - Comparison of selected wooden churches with unlisted wooden stave churches in Borgund and Lom (Norway)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period and key factors: about in the year 1150</th>
<th>HERVARTOV</th>
<th>TVRDOSIN</th>
<th>KEZMAROK</th>
<th>LESTINY</th>
<th>HRONSEK</th>
<th>BODRUZAL</th>
<th>LADOMIROVA</th>
<th>RUSKA BYSTRA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Christian confession: Protestant</td>
<td>X X X X X X X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural and geographical conditions: object situated apart from the settlement under the mountain massive of the glacial character, in the river valley</td>
<td>X X X X X X X</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architectonic shape: folk, considerably impacted by heathen Viking’s building tradition</td>
<td>X X X X X X X</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building construction: stave church with vertical slab filling</td>
<td>X X X X X X X</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ground plan: combination of the longitudinal and central disposition, semicircular closing of the altar space</td>
<td>X X □ X □ X X X</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decoration pattern: wood carving and carving decoration of the constructional details</td>
<td>X X X X □ X X X</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purpose and importance: belongs to most complex preserved so called stave churches having typical Viking’s decoration, regularly serves the liturgical purposes</td>
<td>X X □ □ □ □ □ □ □</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period and key factors: basic object had been built in about 1150-1170, modified in the 17th and 18th century</th>
<th>HERVARTOV</th>
<th>TVRDOSIN</th>
<th>KEZMAROK</th>
<th>LESTINY</th>
<th>HRONSEK</th>
<th>BODRUZAL</th>
<th>LADOMIROVA</th>
<th>RUSKA BYSTRA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Christian confession: Protestant</td>
<td>X X □ X □ X X X</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural and geographical conditions: object situated in environment of glacier massive and mountain river</td>
<td>X X X X X X X</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architectonic shape: folk, impacted by Viking’s building tradition, as well as latter Protestant’s ideas of the sermonic church</td>
<td>X X □ □ □ □ □ X X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building construction: stave church with slab vertical filling in combination with latter rustic</td>
<td>X X X X X X X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ground plan: partially longitudinal combined with centrally cross</td>
<td>X X □ □ □ □ □ X X</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decoration pattern: rich carving decoration of the constructional elements and of details, portal in the northern wall</td>
<td>X X X X X X X X</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Purpose and importance: occasionally serves the liturgical purposes, significant tourist destination</td>
<td>□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 4b - Comparison of selected wooden churches with unlisted wooden churches in Broumov and Velka Lhota (Czech Republic)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objects selected for comparison, unlisted in WHL</th>
<th>HERVARTOV</th>
<th>TVRDOŠIN</th>
<th>KEZMAROK</th>
<th>LESTINÝ</th>
<th>HRONEŠK</th>
<th>BODRUZAL</th>
<th>LADOMIROVA</th>
<th>RUSKA BYSTRA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single criterion comparison measure:</td>
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<tr>
<td>■ comparable criterion</td>
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<tr>
<td>□ partially comparable criterion</td>
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<tr>
<td>X incomparable criterion</td>
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<tr>
<td>period and key factors: approximately at the end of 14th, or the middle of 15th century, respectively</td>
<td>□ □ X X X X X</td>
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<tr>
<td>Christian confession: Roman-Catholic</td>
<td>■ ■ X X X X X</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>natural and geographical conditions: the church is situated in the built-up area of the township on a raised plot with rich greenery all around</td>
<td>□ X X □ □ □ □</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>architectonic shape: folk, with strong influence of the German building traditions and partially impacted with style-Gothic architecture</td>
<td>□ □ X X □ □ X X</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>building construction: portico-framed with slab filling</td>
<td>X X X X □ □ □ □</td>
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<tr>
<td>ground plan: lengthwise, longitudinal ground-plan of the nave and triangular closing of presbytery</td>
<td>□ □ □ □ X □ □</td>
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<tr>
<td>decoration pattern: medieval stencilled polychrome decoration of the flat ceiling of the nave, latter Baroque and Rococo moveable</td>
<td>□ □ X X X X □ □</td>
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<tr>
<td>purpose and importance: the oldest wooden church in Czech Republic permanently serving the liturgical purposes</td>
<td>X X □ □ □ □ □ □</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| BROUMOV – The Virgin Mary church (Czech Republic) | | | | | | | | |
| Period and key factors: year 1783 | X X □ □ □ □ | | | | | | | |
| Christian confession: Protestant (Czech-brothers Church) | X X □ □ □ □ | | | | | | | |
| natural and geographical conditions: object situated in mountainous terrain, in slope over the settlement | X X □ □ □ □ □ | | | | | | | |
| architectonic shape: simple folk coming from traditional local civil engineering | X X □ □ □ □ □ | | | | | | | |
| building construction: rustic | □ □ □ □ □ □ | | | | | | | |
| ground plan: simple rectangular with latter additional building | □ □ □ □ □ □ □ | | | | | | | |
| decoration pattern: interior without decoration, except painted “wrozenie” (church restoration date) on the flat slab ceiling | □ □ □ □ □ □ □ | | | | | | | |
| purpose and importance: object regularly serves the liturgical purposes, exhibition of so called tolerance wooden churches | X X □ □ □ □ □ □ | | | | | | | |

| VELKA LHOTA (Czech Republic) | | | | | | | | |
| Period and key factors: | | | | | | | | |
| Christian confession: | | | | | | | | |
| natural and geographical conditions: | | | | | | | | |
| architectonic shape: | | | | | | | | |
| building construction: | | | | | | | | |
| ground plan: | | | | | | | | |
| decoration pattern: | | | | | | | | |
| purpose and importance: | | | | | | | | |
Table 4c - Comparison of selected wooden churches with unlisted wooden churches in Owzary and Kwiaton (Poland)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objects selected for comparison, unlisted in WHL</th>
<th>HERVARTOV</th>
<th>TVRDOSIN</th>
<th>KEZMAROK</th>
<th>LESTINY</th>
<th>HRONSEK</th>
<th>BODRUZAL</th>
<th>LADOMIROVA</th>
<th>RUSKA BYSTRA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>period and key factors:</strong> built in 1653</td>
<td>X X X □ X X X X</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Christian confession:</strong> primarily Greek-Catholic (nowadays Roman-Catholic liturgy)</td>
<td>□ □ X X X □ □ □</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>natural and geographical conditions:</strong> object situated on small uphill bounded with stone wall</td>
<td>□ □ X X X □ X □</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>architectonic shape:</strong> folk coming out from traditional local civil engineering, Baroque influence (finishing tower)</td>
<td>X X X X X □ □ □</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>building construction:</strong> rustic covered with wooden shingle and slab facing</td>
<td>□ □ X □ X □ □ □</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ground plan:</strong> longitudinal three-spatial</td>
<td>□ □ X □ X □ □ □</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>decoration pattern:</strong> by gold plating and richly polychrome decorated iconostasis</td>
<td>X X X X X □ □ □</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>purpose and importance:</strong> object regularly serving the liturgical purposes, extraordinary showcase of the so called Lemkov's wooden sacral architecture</td>
<td>X X □ □ □ □ □ □</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OWZARY – The Blessed Guardian Virgin Mary church (Poland)</th>
<th>period and key factors: at the turn of 17th and 18th century</th>
<th>X X X □ X □ X X</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Christian confession:</strong> originally Greek-Catholic, nowadays exploited by Roman-Catholic Church</td>
<td>□ □ X X X □ □ □</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>natural and geographical conditions:</strong> object situated on moderate uphill bounded with wooden rustic paling</td>
<td>□ □ X X X □ □ □</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>architectonic shape:</strong> folk coming out from traditional local civil engineering, Baroque influence (finishing tower)</td>
<td>X X X X X □ □ □</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>building construction:</strong> rustic covered with wooden shingle and slab facing</td>
<td>□ □ □ □ X □ □ □</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ground plan:</strong> longitudinal three-spatial</td>
<td>□ □ X □ X □ □ □</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>decoration pattern:</strong> in the interior polychrome from the 18th century and latter iconostasis (from 1904)</td>
<td>X X X X X □ □ □</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>purpose and importance:</strong> object regularly serving the liturgical purposes, one of the best preserved wooden churches of the Lemkov's type</td>
<td>X X □ □ □ □ □ □</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 4d - Comparison of selected wooden churches with unlisted wooden churches in Gramesti and Malaia (Romania)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objects selected for comparison, unlisted in WHL</th>
<th>HERVARTOV</th>
<th>TVRDOSIN</th>
<th>KEZMAROK</th>
<th>LESTINY</th>
<th>HRONSEK</th>
<th>BODRUZAL</th>
<th>LADOMIROVA</th>
<th>RUSKA BYSTRA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Single criterion comparison measure:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>■ comparable criterion</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ partially comparable criterion</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>X incomparable criterion</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Gramesti (Romania)**                          |            |          |          |         |         |          |            |             |
| **Period and key factors:**                     | x          | x        | x        | □       | x       | □        | x          | x           |
| **Christian confession:**                       |            |          |          |         |         |          |            |             |
| **Orthodox**                                    | x          | x        | x        | x       | □       | □        | □          | □           |
| **Natural and geographical conditions:**        | x          | x        | x        | x       | □       | □        | □          | □           |
| **Object situated in the slope above the settlement, near conifer forest** | x          | x        | x        | x       | □       | □        | □          | □           |
| **Architectonic shape:**                        |            |          |          |         |         |          |            |             |
| **Folk coming out from traditional local civil engineering of the Walachian area in Romania and partially impacted with the Byzantine culture** | □          | □        | x        | x       | □       | □        | □          | □           |
| **Building construction:**                       |            |          |          |         |         |          |            |             |
| **Rustic made of hardwood on a high stone base wall, entrance hall – portico-framed construction** | □          | □        | □        | □       | □        | □        | □          | □           |
| **Ground plan:**                                 |            |          |          |         |         |          |            |             |
| **Three-spatial with polygonal ending of presbytery and with space opened arcade entrance hall** | □          | □        | □        | x       | □        | □        | □          | □           |
| **Decoration pattern:**                          |            |          |          |         |         |          |            |             |
| **In interior and exterior several engraved inscriptions in Cyrillic alphabet, decorative parts of plastic art of exterior and richly decorated portal** | □          | □        | x        | □       | □        | □        | □          | □           |
| **Purpose and importance:**                      |            |          |          |         |         |          |            |             |
| **Original purpose, one of the best preserved and one of the oldest samples of the wooden churches in entire Walachian region** | □          | □        | □        | □       | □        | □        | □          | □           |

| **Mălaia (Romania)**                             |            |          |          |         |         |          |            |             |
| **Period and key factors:**                      | x          | x        | x        | x       | □       | □        | □          | □           |
| **Christian confession:**                        |            |          |          |         |         |          |            |             |
| **Orthodox**                                    | x          | x        | x        | x       | □       | □        | □          | □           |
| **Natural and geographical conditions:**         | x          | x        | x        | x       | □       | □        | □          | □           |
| **Situated on the river side in a steep land, all around is graveyard** | □          | □        | □        | □       | □        | □        | □          | □           |
| **Architectonic shape:**                         |            |          |          |         |         |          |            |             |
| **Folk coming out from traditional local civil engineering of the Walachian area in Romania and partially impacted with the Byzantine culture** | □          | □        | □        | x       | □       | □        | □          | □           |
| **Building construction:**                        |            |          |          |         |         |          |            |             |
| **Rustic of a hardwood on a stone base wall and plastered with clay smudge, entrance hall – portico-framed construction** | □          | □        | □        | □       | □        | □        | □          | □           |
| **Ground plan:**                                 |            |          |          |         |         |          |            |             |
| **Three-spatial with polygonal ending of presbytery and with latter additionally built opened entrance hall** | □          | □        | □        | □       | □        | □        | □          | □           |
| **Decoration pattern:**                          |            |          |          |         |         |          |            |             |
| **In interior and exterior is rich, however, latter painting decoration (floral ornament, St. George), wood-carving, quotations from Bible** | □          | □        | □        | □       | □        | □        | □          | □           |
| **Purpose and importance:**                      |            |          |          |         |         |          |            |             |
| **Liturgical purpose, the most significant example of the folk sacral building from the turning point of 18th and 19th century in the Walachian area** | □          | □        | □        | □       | □        | □        | □          | □           |
Nominated Roman-Catholic churches in Hervartov and in Tvrdosin are comparable with filed Polish wooden churches of Malopolsko (WHL No.1053). Western part of the Carpathian Mountains, where distance of the envisaged regions is relatively small, characterize wooden churches of the so called Gothic make, to which both nominated objects can be categorized to. The churches were built from the 14th to 16th century, when Christianity became domesticated already in a wider range in entire territory of the Carpathian mountain-chain. These constructions, to a certain extent of identical architectonic models, have not been built here randomly. Churches of such type have been built in the environment with permanent sufficiency of the coniferous trees and/or hardwood species, and wood was the basic building material, in particular in the more poor regions that are lacking suitable stone for the building constructions. Availability of the wooden material, capability of its processing and constructional utilization were quite naturally determining occurrence of the wooden sacral structures. At a time when the life of simple people was closely associated with faith and Christianity, contemporary Latin Gothic architecture, notwithstanding that delayed in time in comparison with other regions in Europe, could not avoid even the sacral constructions made of wood. Traces that the Gothic style left at the

Table 5 - Final comparison of selected and unlisted wooden churches with nominated churches
(▲ - comparable object, ∆ - object partially comparable, X - incomparable object)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>town/locality</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Hervartov</th>
<th>Tvrdosin</th>
<th>Lestiny</th>
<th>Kezmarok</th>
<th>Hronsek</th>
<th>Bodruzal</th>
<th>Ladomirova</th>
<th>Ruska Bystra</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urnes</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td>Russia</td>
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<td>Owczary</td>
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<tr>
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<td>X</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
wooden architecture accordingly are neither surprising, nor accidental. Every, even the wooden church fulfilled, except the fundamental religious, also essential cultural-social function in the life of the local Christian community. In the church were held devotions, contemplations, this was place for repose and common meetings but also object of pride and of worshipers self-esteem. For as much as wood was regarded in general as inferior and only “ordinary” building material, naturally, masters builders have tried to a certain extent to imitate existing stone-works of sacral, as well as of secular character. Just from these structures has masters carpenters adopted many patterns and motives that have been in a simple form transformed into the wooden construction and matched them to local older popular building architecture.

Thus, at the western Carpathian territory, in area of eastern Slovakia, southern Poland (i.e. also in the area “Malopolsko”), as well as in northern Czech country has been developed group of the wooden churches of the characteristic appearance, technical solution and of artistic conception. Architecture of these churches at this territory is bearing common features of the Gothic structural form, but also many specialties and particularities of means of expression of traditional popular (untrained) building culture, so typical for this region. Object of the similar shape can be seen also today in the Silesian part of Poland (St. Maria Magdalena's church in the community Belk, or St. Barbara's church in the city of Bialsko Biala – Mikuszowice) and in the Czech Republic (Corpus Christi's church in Guty and recently destroyed by fire and consequently renewed St. Catherine's church in Hrabova). However, it is just nominated Roman-Catholic St. Francis of Assisi's church in Hervartov and the All Saints church in Tvrdosin, that almost in a model form and exemplary represent all above mentioned attributes and quality. Thus, in an appropriate manner will extend and enrich this type of European wooden sacral architecture already being on file of the Listed World Cultural and Natural Heritage UNESCO (set of so called Malopolsky's Roman-Catholic churches).

Political backgrounds of their origination and construction of several wooden Protestant churches at territory of the Habsburg's Monarchy during 17th century are to a certain extent connecting links between nominated Articled churches in Kezmarok, Lestiny and Hronsek, and already listed Polish Protestant, so called Peace churches (WHL No. 1054). However, their architectonic and constructional design arises out from totally different conditions and developing patterns. Half-timbered (portico-framed) constructions used by filed Polish churches in the townships Jawor and Swidnica were at territory of the Upper Hungary (today's Slovakia) almost unknown and were used just exceptionally. Here, also in religious wooden objects was dominating, in particular the rustic construction. In addition to, particular difference has been shown in their dispositional design. Besides, internal decoration and movables of the nominated Slovak Protestant churches can be classed to other creative context, which constantly, though delayed, influenced late Renaissance and early Christian artistic utterance. Into the rural and mountainous environment has been expanding relatively late from the bigger municipal centres (particularly from free royal cities of the Upper Hungary) and was instinctually complemented with folk naive making. This can be discerned most markedly in case of the nominated Articled church in Lestiny, where rustic construction and simple conception of the structure impacted particularly the local building traditions of the secular regional vernacular architecture of the distinctive region Orava. However, in surprisingly richly decorated interior have been applied many late Renaissance floral ornaments combined with naive figural scenes and variegated marbling having already tone of early Baroque creative forms. On the other hand, church in Kezmarok represents different – sermonic type of the church in environment of the civic ethnic with quite a different – painting decoration on a higher level carrying signs of trained art and professional studio. In the case of Articled church in Hronsek, there is almost completely missing decor and plastic art decoration. Here, the architectural form is conformed to, in Slovakia almost unknown,
half-timbered building construction and contents of the Protestant's liturgy clearly defines pattern of the internal space.

All three nominated Articled churches are documenting richness of forms of the Carpathian wooden architecture and they make unique example of the Protestant's religious building art within the entire Central European area.

The Greek-Catholic churches ("tserkwas") in Bodruzel, Ladomirova and Ruska Bystra can be assigned, from the architectonic point of view, to Boykowsky's wooden sacral objects of the so called Lemkov's type, which have not been placed on the List of World Cultural and Natural Heritage UNESCO. Their occurrence is limited on a relatively small territory that defines the division line of the western and central Carpathians, and the life itself, that was impacted by Lemkovs ethnic group. These cultish constructions do not reflect only sacral-cultural ideas of the constructional traditions of the Eastern European Christianity, but partially also architecture of the Western-Latin provenance. They set unique examples of influence that has left western building culture with emotionally strong Baroque feature at wooden architecture of the east. This has been most markedly manifested on the mass solution, where originally central and symmetric model of the Byzantine churches has been partially shifted towards the longitudinal disposition of the Latin churches having the dominant tower situated over the entrance, in west oriented space. Thus, characteristic three-towers structure and central architecture of the Boykowsky's wooden churches has partially approached to models of the Roman-Catholic cultish constructions, where accent of the architecture gradually advances from east to west (from presbytery through nave up to tower). Impact of the western period-style historical architecture has been reflected also in usage of the typical Baroque ending at stepped tent roofs of the individual spaces. St. Michael's "tserkwa" (church) in Ladomirova and St. Michael's church in Bodruzel are practically the best specimen thereof. Strong impact of the Latin's Christian art at this territory in the late 18th century has been manifested also in creative figuration of interior, as well as movables of churches of the eastern rites. Artistic processing of the religious themes and symbols on the wall paintings, single icons and details of an internal equipment of the churches partially draws stimuli also from the Western European artistic environs. The unknown authors have already tried to create indication of a real portrait and individual saints have been presented also with corresponding regalia of the office in such a way that they could up to ceremonial and majestic pathos. Just these features and details can be apparently observed at architecture itself, and at some icons of the nominated churches (e.g. icons Pieta in Bodruzel and in Ladomirova, icon Christ dressed in bishop's clothes in Bodruzel, icon St. Nicholas with richly artistically shaped habit in Ladomirova). Not even these subjects make compact specimen of the uniform Lemkov's wooden sacral architecture, but they set an examples of the group of subjects partially differing from each other in their external contour, structural detail and artistic-decorative shape. They act as a witness of unusually variegated and abundant building activities developing on the basis of local regional handicraft and artistic traditions. Object like this is St. Nicholas Bishop's church in Ruska Bystra, architecture of which is at first sight beside the traditional models of the eastern-Christian wooden churches, however, this just makes an example of the regional diversification of these structures.

Couple of similar examples of Lemkov's wooden religious architecture exist in the foothills areas of the north-eastern slopes of the western Carpathians - on the Polish and Ukrainian side of the region Ruthenia (e.g. Owczary – the church of the Blessed Protector The Virgin Mary, Kwiaton – St. Paraskev's church, Powroznik – St. Jacob's church and Kotan – St. Dimitrij's church, etc.).
In conclusion, it is necessary to emphasize once again that heterogeneous conditions, on what the local residents have been accepting Christianity and their, until then heathenish conception of the world were affecting to a great degree future forms of the religious architecture. Citizens of every wider geographical area or region, in particular in inaccessible mountainous and with deep forests covered places were creating specific and special conditions for wood processing, using specific building constructions, structural methods and at the same time were using specific, and only for themselves, proper creative and artistic approach. For all that, every Carpathian object of the wooden religious architecture reflects specific historical period of time and individual quality of human's wisdom, skills, local traditions and aesthetic feeling. Just occurrence of several valuable and various, however, on one common base of existing cultish Christian constructions (wood as the basic building material and means of expression of the material, as well as spiritual culture of human being) defines best manifoldness and at the same time fragility of this rare phenomena of the entire territory of the Central Europe and in particular, the wider Carpathian region.
In the course of entire 19th and early in the 20th century, in particular after World War I, came to considerable decrease in number of the wooden sacral constructions in all lands of the Carpathian mountains arch, and thus in all of nowadays Slovakia (former Upper Hungary). Great many churches were destroyed by natural forces, in particular fire, many of them simply devoured “mother nature” and adverse climatic conditions when worshippers abandoned them as they have built a new brick constructions. This, at first sight maybe sorrowful, however, natural evolution in using the wood as basic building material led to the fact that, by coincidence, have been so far tactlessly preserved just few of them. In particular, in remote and hardly accessible mountainous regions and there, where still existed smaller and economically poor Christian communities and where complicated mountainous geographic and climatic conditions were enclosing societies of people into a relatively small and isolated communities.

Actual number of wooden churches in Slovakia attained more or less 50 objects and creates just a small fraction of the total number of wooden religious churches, which existed here in former times and their expansion culminated mainly in the 16th and 17th century. Unfortunately, other fate met the Jewish wooden houses of worship and synagogues. This tangible evidence of the thousand-year-old tradition of Jewish religious communities in Central Europe has already irretrievably swallowed up the time of an old day's history and none of these objects had been really preserved.

After World War II, during socialistic establishment in at that time Czechoslovakia, when officially had been recognized and through government has been supported materialistic theory and thus came into conflict with idealistic world of religion, it came to many cases when religiousness was forced out, at the edge of society, at periphery of concern. Though the state declared care of the worshipper life, as well as existing sacral objects, however, the fact is that reality was different from proclaimed. Sincere faith was getting consistently only in their home-places and their exclusive private life, what caused, that into a lot of churches were going less and less worshippers. Atheistic education at schools impacted world view and more and more churches were staying vacant and idle, in particular there, where have been built from “temporary” material, for what people, in general, considered the wood to be. Besides, through the state controlled the Church, clergy did not indicate sufficient interest in these wooden churches. They have got rid of them very easily and gave back their administration on State and/or to local self-government. A few of objects ceased to perform its primary cultish function and have been changed to empty museum and a dead-alive exhibit, in better case as part of exposition of several open-air museums. Notwithstanding the foregoing and hard conditions they have fallen to, despite the fact that ideology of the governance within post-war Czechoslovakia was in every possible way suppressing freedom of belief, many worshippers retained their sincere faith and strong sympathy to Christianity. They were protecting sacral monuments with their voluntary courtesy, dedication and self-sacrificing, and were taking care of them with humility and esteem and within limits were using them in spirit and traditions of their common ancestors. Thanks to this, oftentimes anonymous and at first sight unpretentious and gratuitous help from modest worshippers, many wooden churches have been maintained in a quite good condition, served continuously the divine worship purposes and thus were preserved for future generations. Their endeavour was supported also by effort of many operatives from special institutions being concerned with protection of this monuments fund, who were providing not only for archive documentation of the individual objects, but also scientific-methodical assistance in the course of their knowledge, retrieval and necessary restoration. Activities rendered through experts and professionals culminated in 1968, when set of 27
most distinguished and most valuable wooden churches being found in north-eastern Slovakia were declared as National Cultural Monuments. Thus, there was created legislative framework for enhanced care and protection of this integral part of our national cultural heritage.

After 1989, some wooden religious structures were returned back to possession of the Church and thus started repeatedly to serve their primary religious purpose, occasionally extended also to serving the cultural-social purposes (classical music concerts, musical organ recites, exposition sites, etc.).

Set of nominated wooden churches characterize the fact that almost all of them serve fully their previous purpose. Just the Roman-Catholic All Saints church in Tvrdosin is only partially and occasionally serving the cultish purposes. Its possessor (local authority) presents the church as significant sacral construction in which are taking place, upon worshippers request, some sacral activities (Sacrifice of the Mass, marriages, baptizing and funerals) and City cultural activities (concerts). St. Francis's church in Hervartov, when the new walled church has been build, is serving the worshippers purposes in like manner. All other objects regularly satisfy their primary - religious function. Moreover, some of them perform the cultural-social function, as well. The Protestant Articled churches in Kezmarok and Lestiny, as well as objects, where are regularly being held classic music concerts. In addition, all of them became much-sought-for and attractive places of peace and devotions not only for the local church-goers, but also for many foreign tourists.

Nominated objects and their neighbourhood in former times have undergone their unique historical development. All of them have been individually impacted by obedience contemporary requirements, their liking and aesthetic feeling, at the same time to a certain extent also religious liturgical changes resulting from new perception of the sacral space. All these eight churches met basic criteria laid down for authenticity and integrity of the architectonic cultural monuments. In particular, due to their structural-architectural design, as well as art-decorative approach. All interventions that have been aimed at renewal and restoration of their valuable artistic-historical elements and details have been realized on the base of elaborated dossier of preparatory and project documentation, including special restoration documentation, substantially in intentions of contemporary preservation of monuments. It was relating in particular, to basic and current maintenance aimed only to changing of damaged roof weatherproofing (wooden shingle) and local exchange of the slab wall facing at the outer walls of the rustic construction (Lestiny, Ruska Bystra, Bodruzal). Intervention actions of the greater extent were carried out just exceptionally. In reduced size was done replacement of the degraded basic logs of the rustic works being attacked mostly by soil moisture, less by insect attack (Tvrdosin, Kezmarok, Hronsek, Ladomirova). Restoration works have been realized with analogical methods and technology commonly known and used in former times. If it was necessary, there were used also shaped and mass copies of any, the most damaged wooden bearing members. Internal disposition of the given construction remained authentic. Restoration works of art, with regard to condition and individual range in every object, was pertaining in particular, to painted decorations of the internal wooden wall facing (Hervartov, Tvrdosin, Bodruzal) and movables, mainly applied to altars, pulpits and iconostases (Kezmarok, Ladomirova, Ruska Bystra and Bodruzal).
Restoration works carried out recently at the nominated objects and selected preparation and project documentation for their renewal including professional-methodical papers relating to restoration practices

HERVATOV – St. Francis’s church

Extended restoration works at the church have been carried out in the years 1968-1971 when the entire rustic construction has been conserved and newly covered with wooden shingle. At the same time have been restored the wall paintings, as well. Just in 1970 came to opening and presentation of the oldest church paintings - fragments of geometric decor of the presbytery. In 1976, individual, the worthiest Gothic artefacts coming from the original medieval altars were expertly re-installed in presbytery and in the nave of the church. This installation has been supplemented and renewed early in 1990's of the 20th century. Part of movables from the church was restored in the 80th of the last century. Local church-goers take care of church excellently, as well as provide the premises of the church with regular maintenance.

- Mencl, V.: Primary research in church, 1930. Archive MB SR Bratislava (Z-3599)
- Topographic and planimetric survey of the object. Archive of the RMB Presov (A2087)
- Project documentation on restoration – photographic focusing. Archive of the RMB Presov (A2088)
- Marianyova: Restoration of the wall paintings, 1970. Archive MB SR Bratislava (R-584)
- Rodova: Restoration of the wall paintings, 1971. Archive MB SR Bratislava (R-587)

Tvrdosin – All Saints church

By reason of disturbed structural-technical state of wooden structure of the object, in 1971 had been disassembled its decorative art objects and have begun with its restoration works. Gradually, during next over 20 years has been restored compartment ceiling of the church, vertical facing of its internal walls, slab ceiling of presbytery and movables including late Baroque great altar. Restoration works had been terminated in 1993. At the turn of 80th and in the 90th of the 20th century had to be substituted part of the lower beams of the timbered structure and part of roof framework, as well (wood affected with wet and dry rot). Damaged shingle roof covering has been changed several times, again for the shingle one. Within the complex renewal works carried out at the church have been accomplished also repairing works on the whole electrical installation and came to necessary trimming of the graves neighbouring directly with foundations of the structure.

- Mencl, V.: Primary research in church, 1930. Archive MB SR Bratislava (Z-3511)
KEZMAROK – The Articled church

Early in the 90th of the 20th century came to complex reconstruction of the timbered structure of the church and its clay facade rendering, as well as to partial restoration of interior painting and of some component parts of the movables (altar, pulpit, bapistry, patronal pew). Repaired was damaged timber of a roof, and substituted was also wooden shingle roof covering. The most damaged beams in the external walls having wood affected with rot have been exchanged for a new one, being realized as shaped and material copies. By using the contemporary technology there has been newly restored the external clay plaster, as well as original painted decoration. It was necessary to accomplish restoration works on altar, pulpit, bapistry, and partially on organ and patronal pew. The restoration works have been financed from the state budget, from resources of the Christian community and a mint of money was donated through ex-patriots who were living here before - in Kezmarok and Spis region, nowadays citizens, in particular of Germany, Austria and USA. In the church was installed new electrical system with power distribution and necessary alarm system.

- Composite authors: Basic research, 1964. Archive MB SR Bratislava (Z-3348)
- PUK Bratislava : Project documentation on restoration, one-stage project, 1989. Archive RMB Presov, place of work Poprad – Spisska Sobota (A-660)
- Electric fire signalling, one-stage project. Project Institute for Culture Bratislava, 1990. Archive RMB Presov, place of work Poprad – Spisska Sobota (A-646)
- PUK Bratislava : Building-technical design of paved areas, parking posts and rain water drainage, 1990. Archive RMB Presov, place of work Poprad – Spisska Sobota (A-548)
- Kuc : Restoration survey (interior), 1963. Archive MB SR Bratislava (R-917)
- SRA Levoca : Survey and restoration, 1992. Archive MB SR Bratislava (R-1222)
- Matak, J. et al.: Documentation from completed restoration works (altar), 1996. Archive MB SR Bratislava (R-3386)

LESTINY – The Articled church

As late as in the 90th of the 20th century, local church-goers in cooperation with students from Slovak Technical University Bratislava (Faculty of Architecture) made around the church and graveyard new fencing with entrance gateway. During maintenance works had been several times exchanged wooden shingle roof covering (on church completely in the years 1961-65 and 1988-89, and on bell tower in 1972) and electrical system was repaired to the extent that it would comply with requirements on electrical parameters and standards (year 1967 and 2004). In the year 1974, in the neighbourhood of the church have been completed works on dewatering of the raining water out of the timbered building. On the northern wall, which is being attacked most intensely due to adverse climatic factors (wind, rain and snow) have been replaced vertical panel boards. In the year 1991 have been stolen from the church an original altar-piece together with sculptures of Moses and Aron. Painted interior decorations in the church (nave and altar part) are original without whatsoever interference or intervention.

Mencl, V.: Basic research, 1930. Archive MB SR Bratislava (Z-3509)
- Chronicle of Protestant Church of the local Christian community in Lestiny

HRONSEK – The Articled church

The church was partially damaged at the end of the World War II. In the years 1948-49 was repaired the shingle roof covering and were replaced some, with rot affected wooden component parts, what has been for a very long time the last bigger restoration intervention.

At the end of 20th century its structural-technical condition was getting worse, in particular due to weather attack and adverse effects of high tail water level. In the year 1955 at the object have begun complete restoration works. Having finished thorough visual inspection to determine condition of the wooden material in the load-bearing structure, as well as slab coating, and at the same time having accomplished analysis of samples from the microscopic incision was found presence of the rot and wood-destroying fungus. The most disturbed parts of the structural elements have had to be removed and replaced by means of prosthesis methods, accordingly. Provided that range of a fungal attack on the structural element was too large, then the attacked component part had to be exchanged for a new one, made as its shape and mass copy. Furthermore, on the object was replaced already partially non-functional shingle roof covering and was laid down new floor boarding. In the church were replaced all electrical distribution networks and finally was installed necessary alarm system. Building works finished in 1998 and have been financed from the raised money given by worshippers, the financial means received from the state budget, as well as thanks to generous support that provided international Getty grant. On the present, there is under way restoration of the altar with organ. Currently are being carried out repairs and restoration works on the valuable historical organ.

Faulhammer : Surveying of the existing condition (view, ground-plan, section), 1922. Archive MB SR Bratislava (A-1288, A-1164)

**BODRUZAL – St. Nicholas's church**

Recent substantial reconstruction works at the church have been carried out at the turn of the 60th and 70th of the 20th century. Because climatic conditions in this part of the country are very hard, it is necessary renew the wooden shingle roofing and slab coating of the timbered building relatively many a time. The last renewal was realized in the years 2003-04. Thus, at the end of 20th century had been successively restored entire interior and its movables. Moreover, in the years 1990-92 have been restored wall paintings, and in the years 1991-95 iconostasis, altar and small side-altar (“zsertwenik”).

MSP Poprad : main electric supply, electrical installation and lightning conductor, 1975, Archive RMB Presov
SUPSOP Presov : Restoration intent to conserve and restore icons The Tortured Christ, 1976.
SUPSOP Presov : Restoration intent to conserve and restore the icons Christ Mentor, 1976. Archive RMB Presov (R-57)
SUPSOP Presov : Restoration intent- restoration of the iconostasis, 1976. Archive RMB Presov (R-58)
Zalezakova: Intent and principles to restore movables, 1989 and 1990. Archive MB SR Bratislava (R-857, R-869) and Archive RMB Presov (R-55)
LADOMIROVA – St. Michael Archangel's church

The church, during its existence has been repaired several times and, when necessary, reconditioned in accordance with requirements set out by the church-goers (e.g. embedding of the church pews), however, the historical sources are lacking this kind of information. When the front passed through, at the turn of 1944-1945, part of the church was seriously damaged by the shell. Couple of years thereon, the church-goers have reconditioned the church and tower and repeatedly consecrated the church. In the year 1957, it was raining fast and the falling tree almost wrecked the tower, however, a year later was carried out its necessary repairing. However, since that time structure of the church became partially deflected from its vertical axis. Extensive reconstruction works on slab coating, substructure wall repair and diversion of the raining and surface waters out of the object have been carried out in the years 1984 and 1992. In the years 1999-2003, with support of the Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic was restored entire iconostasis.

PUK Presov: One-stage project, static provision, 1990. Archive RMB Presov (BJ A-342)
PUK Presov : One-stage project, fencing, landscape trimming, supply mains, 1992. Archive RMB Presov (BJ A-344)

RUSKA BYSTRA – St. Nicholas Bishop's church

The church, after World War II when was partially damaged stayed without any considerable intervention of the constructional character. As late as in early 90th of the 20th century, on the object had been executed only the basic maintenance and small repairs (mainly local exchange of the damaged roof covering). General repairing works on the church started in 1991 when the proprietary rights among the parties concerned had been settled up and after removal of the damaged shingle covering, where was used again the traditional wooden shingle roof covering. This reconstruction has been completed in the years 2001-02. Within the scope of the restoration works have been conserved all wooden constructional parts, partially replaced, eventually supplemented foundation logs made of ash-tree (substitution of affected parts by so called „prosthesis“ after making a special chemical-technological material test). Furthermore, inappropriate concrete gutter footway around the object was replaced by natural products, i.e. local flat stones. Later on have been installed new power distribution networks and interior lighting. In the years 1985-89, the State owned restoration studios Bratislava carried out restoration works on iconostasis, altar and on „zsertwenik“ (small side altar). Into the nave were placed new pews.

Entire restoration process had been carried out under the supervision of experts from the specialized company dealing with preservation of monuments fund – the Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic (MB SR) and its subordinated branch offices – Regional Monuments Board (RMB) Presov, Zilina, Banska Bystrica and Kosice (including their legal predecessor) in the sense of valid legislation. Restoration works themselves had been carried out on the base of complete and detailed documentation (scientific researches, special technical expertise, focusing on existing conditions, architectonic studies, project documentations, intentions and proposals to restore interior and movables of the church, etc.) after processing and issuing an expert's opinions and permits respecting the principle to protect and present original to maximum extent.

Authenticity of historical constructions and their details, including their internal decorations and movables, are generally documented in many in-depth chemical-technological, architectural-historical and art-historical research works carried out through professional institutions, as well as through restorer itself – the Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic (MB SR), State owned restoration ateliers (SRA) in Bratislava and Levoca, Technical University Zvolen, Slovak Technical University Bratislava, Slovak National Museum Bratislava – Museum of Ethnography Martin, regional museums, etc. Authenticity and integrity of individual churches, including their neighbourhood can be proved not only by means of the well-preserved architectonic, constructional, art-handicrafts and creative features, but also due to possibility to compare them directly with historical archived documents e.g. historical photography, drawings and maps.
4. STATE OF CONSERVATION AND FACTORS AFFECTING THE PROPERTY
4.a **PRESENT STATE OF CONSERVATION**

The present building-technical condition of all nominated churches is very good and good. One of six internal selection criteria, based on which were individual churches placed on proposal to be filed on the List of World Cultural Heritage UNESCO, was just their building-technical condition, the internal selection criterion E (see also Chapter 3a Criteria...). All preserved historical wooden churches had to undergo an assessment in terms of six internal selection criteria (A-F) and the building-technical condition itself was evaluated, as follows: very good, good, satisfactory or disturbed.

From the nominated churches was assigned very good building-technical condition to the All Saints church in Tvrdosin and to articled churches in Kezmarok and in Hronsek. Building-technical condition of the church in Hervartov, articled church in Lestiny and churches in Bodruzal, Ladomirova and Ruska Bystra were evaluated as a good.

From the building-technical point of view, the most sensitive part of all wooden religious construction makes the shingle roof covering, the bottom part of the rustic wall slabs facing, and the lower, the so called the base beams of the log (load-bearing) structure. Right here are in most cases manifested adverse effects of water and dampness, as well as complexity of climatic condition in the mountains and foothills regions, where these buildings are prevailingly situated. In case of nominated wooden churches, the shingle roof cladding is regularly checked and, as need may be, also continuously locally replaced. Condition of the wood, in particular threat of wet rot and wood-borer is being monitored in like manner and repairing, or replacement of the damaged parts are carried out only in well-founded cases. As for concrete interventions into the frame of the nominated objects and more detailed information regarding their interior decoration, please see also Chapter 3d „Integrity and Authenticity“ – part 'Restoration of the nominated objects' that had been realized recently, as well as chosen preparation and project documentation for reconstruction, including the basic technical-methodical papers regarding the restoration works. All interventions with regard to the nominated objects, as well as their movables had been carried out on the base of elaborated preparation and project documentation, including professional restoration documentation, with respect to authenticity and integrity of the historical monument values.

**HERVATOV – St. Francis of Assisi's church**

The present condition of protection of the church with regard to its authenticity and integrity is very good. Recent extensive renewal of the church had been carried out within the years 2000-2003, when was replaced entirely the wooden shingle, slabs facing of the church, as well as were repaired the sustaining wall and damaged beams in the northern part of the object. The church is in a sound structural-technical condition. In the near future, it is necessary to renew a part of the sustaining wall of the church (on the southern side) and partially renew the slabs facing with the main entrance gateway. Earnest attention will have to be paid to the interior wall paintings.

The church is situated in the rural environment that is keeping with its authenticity that is to be protected and presented as unique entity (walled enclosure, greenery, granaries nearby). Protection of the church, as well as its neighbourhood has to be ensured, inter-alia, also by suggested protective buffer zone. Its area includes raised plot with several regularly trimmed grown-up trees, road junction with water course and built-up area with outbuildings and residential accommodations. Unfortunately, the power transmission line situated nearby partially makes a disturbing moment as far as the visual perception of the church and aesthetic quality of its environment regards. On that account, there is planned realization of its subterranean line. Current bridge over the stream has not got the highest aesthetic quality that is why it will be necessary to tackle the architectonic problem.
Tvrdošin – All Saints church

The church is currently in a much good structural-technical condition. Recently, in the 90th of the 20th century, have been changed the lower beams at its rustic log construction that were wet for a long time and that were attacked with wet rot and affected by wood-rotting fungus. Naturally, this condition has had to be necessarily maintained on a regular base, to monitor and in case of need, to take measures of its remedy.

The church is situated in the area of an active graveyard that is bounded with original church wall (south-west and south-east boundary) and in the younger part (spare area for future graves) with up-to-date fencing. Sight of the solitary architecture of the church supports large-scale territory of the graveyard spreading, in particular at its northern and north-western side, where does not exist any built-up area, only free planes with greenery. Territory of the protective buffer zone includes except national cultural monument itself also adjacent graveyard and garden belonging to built-up area of the nearby standing family houses. Forasmuch as houses are situated at the base of a relatively steep slope, from which is rising above the graveyard, from the place of the graveyard itself are these scarcely perceivable. South-west part of the protective buffer zone is bounded with well-treated premises of the Charnel House with pave and grass plots, eked out with groups of coniferous trees and petty stone plastic art. With respect to activity of the church, it is desired that in the close neighbourhood will not compete him any massive built-up area. All possible risks are composed into the conditions of protection of the church within the frame of its protective buffer zone.

Kezmarok – The Articled church

Object of the church is currently in a much good structural-technical condition. In former times the church has undergone a complex reconstruction, where it was necessary to remove affected wooden parts of the load bearing structure for a new one, produced as material, shape and dimensional copies of original component parts. The rustic construction of the object was newly smeared with plaster made according to original. Naturally, this condition has to be necessarily maintained on a regular base, to monitor and in case of need, to take measures of its remedy.

Articled church in question is being found in the urban environment, however, in the past was standing behind the walls, outside of the urban area of the free royal city Kezmarok, accordingly. Due to progressive development of the urban-planning and due to broadening of the city it happened that object became an integral part of its internal city structure. The church makes nowadays an integral part of the listed historical territory – of the Historical Town Reserve Kezmarok, that from the legislative point of view ensures its adequate territorial protection. Together with historical object of the lyceum /college/, adjacent park, younger brick protestant church (turning point of the 19th and 20th century), as well as currently finishing lately erected building of the Greek-Catholic church co-produces significant set of sacral buildings.

LESTINY – Articled church

The church is currently in a much good structural-technical condition and has never got into touch with any construction works of a larger scale. Naturally, this condition has to be necessarily maintained on a regular base, to be monitored and in case of need, there has to be taken measures of its remedy. In the near future, it will be necessary to ensure protection of its rustic log construction against surface raining waters from the northern part, from downgrade of the churchyard. An actual issue is becoming also repairing of the gutter ways, as well as solution of the effective de-watering of the rain water (from the roof), and surface waters to be drained out of the object. Special attention is to be paid to the wall paintings inside the church. In the year 2006 is scheduled removing of the partially disturbed shingle roof covering.
The church is being found in the natural environment of the churchyard that has been retained in a high degree of its previous character and which is to be necessarily preserved and presented as an integral entity. Situating of a building at the steep slope having northern orientation highly above the approach road and local water-course provides the church with zest of peculiar rural character. Altogether with surrounding built-up area of the lower situated dwelling-houses, building of an old rectory and with old, as well as new churchyard creates small historical-architectural complex. Its unthinkable integral part since beginning of the 20th century became the greenery, in particular group of linden-trees in the vicinity, from which seven of them are specially protected by the state body for conservation of nature of the Slovak Republic as a group of protected trees.

**Hronsek – The Articled church**

The church has been currently found in much good structural-technical condition. Its framework (half-timbered) construction that is exceptional also in Slovakia, including detached bell-tower, has undergone a large scale reconstruction in the former times, where it was necessary to replace the wooden parts that were the most affected by wet rot for a new one, manufactured as material, shape and dimensional copies of those original one. Naturally, this condition has to be necessarily maintained on a regular base, monitored and in case of need, measures are to be taken for its remedy. On the present, in the church there are undergoing restoration works on organ and has been elaborated special documentation aimed at restoration of the altar and its valuable altar- pieces.

The wooden church with detached bell-tower is being found not far from the river Hron in the south-eastern part of the township, at the edge of the township residential area that is enclosed with gardens and orchards. However, the latter built brick residential houses, including the parish building with wire braid partially affect adversely its neighbourhood, as well as perception of its aesthetic quality. Entire territory has got a housing function and orchard-gardenesque character. Near by the church are grown linden-trees having special statute of the protected trees with scientific-research, cultural-educational, aesthetic and professional-historical value.

**Bodruzal - St. Nicholas's church**

Object of the church is in a much good structural-technical condition. Within the years 2003-2004 there had been completely replaced its shingle roof covering and outer slabs facing of the rustic log construction that were affected by wet-rot in the lower part. It took several years to restore movables of the church. Near by the object, close to the churchyard are being found graves of about 400 soldiers from the World War II. It is necessary to focus attention also on their repairing, maintenance, and overall presentation. In the near future it will be necessary to repair the access stone stairways into the church premises and its wooden enclosure with entrance gateway.

Architectonically is object situated into the environment that has preserved its original natural character that is necessary to be thoroughly protected. The power transmission line that from the aesthetic point of view affects adversely will be necessarily replaced by the cable subterranean power distribution. Even a parking area that is close to the church has not been satisfactorily resolved, so far. An unthinkable integral part of surroundings of the church make greenery, to which is tending a special care, so as not to endanger the object itself and that this would create together with the object a compact and unified entity.

**Ladomirova - St. Michael Archangel's church**

The church is currently in a much good structural-technical condition, the church-goers together with sponsors and donors take care of the church conscientiously, nevertheless in the near future will be necessary to remove the shingle roof cladding, partially repair
framework of the construction and locally replace the slabs facing of the rustic log construction. Within the years 1999-2003 there was renewed iconostasis, also due to substantial subsidy from the state.

Broader surrounding areas of the church were partially impaired in the former times by means of building as a family houses, as well as farm out-buildings. Wooden enclosure with entrance gateway had been preserved just partially, that is why it will be necessary to replace the latter-day wire braid with a new one, analogically manufactured in accordance with the preserved part. It is necessary to be particular in trimming of the new grave places at the churchyard in close touch with the church and to maintain in good standing also detached belfry. Greenery that is directly adjoined with the object has got its natural, as well as aesthetic attributes, that is why requires sustained care and regular maintenance.

Ruska Bystra – St. Nicholas’s church

Object of the church is currently in a good structural-technical condition. The church-goers take care of church thoroughly and with voluntary courtesy. Thus, though current maintenance prevents from its deterioration and the need to carry out a large-scale reconstruction works on the object. After the World War II, in the interior of the church there were partially restored movable parts – were embedded new pews and was made new slab barrier railing at the gallery.

The church is situated in the township residential area on the moderately raised plot. Contemporary wire braid, from the aesthetic point of view, does not seem to be perfect, however, may be relatively simply replaced by the wooden enclosure realized in accordance with sample of other wooden enclosures of the czerkwas (churches) from the closest vicinity. An approach road to the object is not treated well and thus saves appearances of its original naturalistic character, just parking space requires a certain construction works. The greenery nearby is complemented by the utility trees in a form of small parish garden and the entire area acquires, in particular in the spring and during fall an unrepeatable glamour. That is why it is necessary to increase care of greenery and treat for it regularly.
4.b FACTORS AFFECTING THE PROPERTY

All nominated objects of the wooden churches lie beyond in backcountry and hardly accessible mountain and foothill regions, as well as there, where exist less numerous and economically poorer Christian communities. There are being found in the areas, where is not assumed greater developing pressure, or more significant changes. Almost all of them serve, to full extent, to its original purpose. The All Saints Church in Tvrdosin has served the liturgically purposes only partially and occasionally, but his proprietor presents the church as significant sacral construction, in which are based upon application of the church-goers realized some sacral and cultural activities of the town. St. Francis church in Hervartov, when the new brick-building of the church has been built, is serving the purposes in like manner. All other objects regularly satisfy their top-priority - the religious function. Moreover, some of them have also the function of the cultural-social character (e.g. concerts and recitals of the classical music). Any change of function and usage of the monuments from the proprietor's side is unthinkable.

Any kind of the structural or restoration activity affecting shape-substantive or creative-decorative subject-matter of the nominated churches and all objects situated in the respective protective buffer zone is subject to statement of the Regional Monuments Boards by course of the Act 49/2002 Coll. on the Protection of the Monuments and Historic Sites (the so called Monuments Act), whereby is professionally and legislatively ensured their preservation. Unthinkable part of the neighbouring environs of all nominated object makes greenery, to which is in the case of the churches in Hervartov, Lestiny and Hronsek paid special attention also in terms of the Act on Conservation of Nature and Landscape.

All difficulties connected with care and utilization of the nominated objects have to be tackled immediately in the sense of tools of valid national legislation (Chapter 5 “Protection and Management”).

I. DEVELOPMENT PRESSURES (encroachment, adaptation, agriculture)

HERVATOV – St. Francis of Assisi's church

At the moment, there is not known any risk factor endangering the church. There is neither threat of rebuilding, nor stress on new town development in its neighbourhood, except endangered granaries found in the protective zone, that are tipped to be designated national cultural monuments. One of the objectives is to prevent them from their rebuilding or their total liquidation. Mayor of the township has initialized several projects for their concrete preservation and for development of the tourist trade and for surroundings of the church (Development of the agro-tourism, cycle-way from the church to neighbouring township Siba, nature trail to Zobrak, the object for services of the tourist traffic). Protective buffer zone secures sufficient protection of the object, as well as in close touch with the object there has not been found any encroachment factor.

Robberies: object is opened only during liturgy and occasionally at the time of its making opened for public, where is always present responsible member of the Christian community, besides the church is secured by burglar alarm system with acoustic warning device.

TVRDOSIN – All Saints church

Conditions of protection of the church set in the proposal of the protective buffer zone sufficiently prevent its threats. Prevent the town development in the area of the churchyard and keep dominance of the church. Home building at the un-built areas in the protective buffer zone will be is allowed on condition of exclusion of the building of a large volume substances and a new rival dominants. A new urban planning will be reviewed in light of the
architectonic value of a new formation, as well as in terms of their symbiosis with primary surroundings. At this moment there is neither known any encroachment factor affecting property, nor territory of the protective buffer zone.

Robberies: object is secured by means of the masonry enclosure that is being opened only during the day, by means of audible alarm and the windows are ensured by means of the metal gratings.

**KEZMAROK – The Articled church**

At the moment, there is not known any risk factor endangering the church. There is neither any fear of rebuilding, nor new building activities in its neighbourhood. Entire micro-urban structure in the neighbourhood of the object was not a long time ago completed by new building of the Greek-Catholic church. Protection of the church is ensured also by the fact that the church makes an integral part of the historical town reserve of Kezmarok, to which is relating special territorial protection of the urban monuments area.

Robberies: object is opened only during liturgy and regularly at time of its opening for the general public, where are always present minimally two employees, if appropriate member of the Christian community, the church is secured by acoustic warning device.

**LESTINY – Articled church**

Conditions of protection of the church set in the proposal of the protective buffer zone sufficiently prevent different pressures of its immediate encroachment. These ensure, in particular historical and urban–architectonic links and spatial relations of the church towards surrounding built-up area. In the vicinity of church it is not assumed that there will be any building activity. Notwithstanding that the church is standing on the steep slope, this do not present any movement and slumping. In the protective buffer zone is recommended trimming of the latter-day construction of the bridge situated nearby having railing in compliance with architectonic shape of the church and sensitive regulation of the water-course itself with its banks in a natural face.

Robberies: object is secured by fencing that is being opened alike the church on demand by means of responsible operative, by means of acoustic warning device and windows are secured by means of the metal gratings.

**HRONSEK – The Articled church**

Territory in the neighbourhood of the church is defined by its protective buffer zone, is being used as gardens, orchards or green area, respectively and in today's state creates natural framework and ensures sufficiently protection of the nominated object. New town development in this area has been excluded and trimming of the existing brick-buildings is subject to condition of elimination of the existing disturbing elements and details. Certain endanger and threat that the nominated object continues to face represent robust trees being found in its close vicinity. Considering their age, it is not possible to exclude also the fact that the broken branch-wood or entire tree trunk, respectively would fall down, as well. For all that is carried out regular and thoughtful monitoring of their health condition and in the years 1994 and 2005 at the trees had been carried out essential curing and conservation activities. Currently, the health condition of the protected trees has been stabilized.

Robberies: object is opened only during liturgy and occasionally at the time of its making opened for public, where is always present responsible member of the Christian community. The church is secured by burglar alarm system with acoustic warning device.

**BODRUZAL - St. Nicholas's church**

At this moment there is not known any factor affecting property of the nominated church in the community that is counting 59 resident people. Slope, on which the object stands, does not present any movement and slumping, is stabilized. In the protective buffer zone of the object do not exist neither threat of any considerable re-development, nor any further
pressures as to make a new building. Declared protective buffer zone ensures sufficiently its preservation. In the vicinity there is not found any known factor affecting property.

Robberies: object is opened only during liturgy and occasionally at the time of its making opened for public, where is always present responsible member of the Christian community. The church is secured by burglar alarm system with acoustic warning device.

LADOMIROVA - St. Michael Archangel's church

At the moment, there is not known any risk factor affecting property of the church. In the declared protective buffer zone is not threatening any additional town development and construction works at existing brick buildings are subordinated to condition of elimination of all existing disturbing elements and details. Besides, this protective buffer zone ensures sufficiently preservation of the object also because in its vicinity is being found protective buffer zone of the drinking water source with special very strict regime of protection.

Robberies: object and its premises are opened only during liturgy and occasionally at the time of its making opened for public, where is always present responsible member of the Christian community. The church is secured by alarm system with acoustic warning device; the windows are secured by means of metal gratings.

RUSKA BYSTRA – St. Nicholas Bishop's church

At the moment, there is not known any risk factor affecting property of the church. In the declared protective buffer zone are not threats of any development pressures on new building activities and protective buffer zone ensures sufficiently preservation of the nominated object. Population of community makes only 151 resident people.

Robberies: object is opened only during liturgy and occasionally at the time of its making opened for the general public, where is always present responsible member of the Christian community. The church is secured by alarm system with acoustic warning device; windows are secured by means of the metal gratings.

II. ENVIROMENTAL PRESSURES (pollution, climate change etc.)

At the moment, there are not known any environmental pressures with nominated objects.

III. NATURAL DISASTERS AND AWARENESS OF RISKS

Readiness for various types of risks and natural disasters can be never ensured sufficiently in advance. In the case of extraordinary circumstances, every nominated object will have elaborated indispensable fire safety and evacuative scheme. At the time being are processed, in close cooperation with general state administration (Municipal Offices), an evacuation schemes for immovable national cultural monuments, which are threatened by imminent danger of floods, and at which is laid stress on assurance of their worthiest movable parts. Similar evacuation schemes are undergoing preparation process and are being processed just in case of outbreak of war conflicts.

HERVATOV – St. Francis of Assisi's church

− Fire: inside the church have been installed special electric fire-fighting signalling devices and according to requirements laid down in the norms for the cultural-social facilities, also equipped with appropriate fire-extinguishers, in the interior are regularly exercised a fire-fighting controls.
− Flooding: there is no fear of flood because object is situated on the slope, beyond reaching of the local water course.
− Others (slumping, windstorms, thunderbolt): on the roof has been mounted a lightning rod, branch-wood from the broadleaved species situated in the premises of the church are
regularly pruned, what reduces the risk of damage from the snapped boughs to a minimum.

- Interoperation of bodies of the general state administration, as well as specialized bodies for preservation of the Monuments Fund of the Slovak Republic in the course of providing for precautionary measures.

**TVRDOSIN – All Saints church**

- Fire: according to requirements laid down in the norms for the cultural-social facilities, inside the church have been installed appropriate fire-extinguishers and, inside the church are regularly exercised the fire-fighting controls.
- Flooding: there is no fear of flood because object is situated on the slope, far above the local water course.
- Others (slumping, windstorms, thunderbolt): on the roof of the object has been mounted lightning rod, branch-wood from the broadleaved species situated in the churchyard are regularly pruned, what reduces the risk of damage from the snapped boughs to a minimum.
- Interoperation of bodies of the general state administration, as well as specialized bodies for preservation of the Monuments Fund of the Slovak Republic in the course of providing for precautionary measures.

**KEZMAROK – The Articled church**

- Fire: inside the church have been installed special electric fire-fighting signalling device and according to requirements laid down in the norms for the cultural-social facilities, also equipped with appropriate fire-extinguishers, in the interior are regularly exercised a fire-fighting controls.
- Flooding: there is no fear of flood because object is situated far away from whatsoever water sources.
- Others (slumping, windstorms, thunderbolt): on the roof has been mounted a lightning rod, branch-wood from the broadleaved species situated in the premises of the church are regularly pruned, what reduces the risk of damage from the snapped boughs to a minimum.
- Interoperation of bodies of the general state administration, as well as specialized bodies for preservation of the Monuments Fund of the Slovak Republic in the course of providing for precautionary measures.

**LESTINY – Articled Church**

- Fire: according to requirements laid down in the norms for the cultural-social facilities, inside the church have been installed appropriate fire-extinguishers and, inside the church are regularly exercised the fire-fighting controls.
- Flooding: there is no fear of flood because object is situated on the slope, far above the local water course.
- Others (slumping, windstorms, thunderbolt): when the restoration of a shingle roof cladding will be finished (in July-August 2006), on the roof will be mounted a lightning rod. Branch-wood from the broadleaved species situated in the premises nearby the church are regularly pruned, what reduces the risk of damage from the snapped boughs to a minimum.
- Interoperation of bodies of the general state administration, as well as specialized bodies for preservation of the Monuments Fund of the Slovak Republic in the course of providing for precautionary measures.

**HRONSEK – The Articled church**

- Fire: according to requirements laid down in the norms for the cultural-social facilities, inside the church have been installed appropriate fire-extinguishers and, inside the church are regularly exercised the fire-fighting controls. Approximately 250 m from the church is
situating municipal fire-department / volunteer fire squad in the community/, Fire–brigade and rescue Squad in Banska Bystrica, as well as in Zvolen.

- **Windstorm**: protective-precautionary measures to ensure stability and vitality of the protected trees in vicinity of the church,
- **Flooding**: the church is situated on a slightly raised plot of the previous river island, however, distanced enough from the contemporary course of river Hron and since its making in the year 1726 was never flooded. Possible threat represents overflow from the stream bed, because there have not been built artificial flood-protection dikes. But direct flooding of the church never came true, neither during the highest flood noticed so far on the river Hron in 1974. Perspective, construction of the flood-protection barrier of the entire community Hronsek has been taken into account.
- **Others (slumping, windstorms, thunderbolt)**: on the roof has been mounted a lightning rod, branch-wood from the broadleaved species situated in the premises of the church are regularly pruned, what reduces the risk of damage from the snapped boughs to a minimum.
- **Interoperation of bodies of the general state administration, as well as specialized bodies for preservation of the Monuments Fund of the Slovak Republic in the course of providing for precautionary measures.**

**BODRUZAL - St. Nicholas's church**
- **Fire**: according to requirements laid down in the norms for the cultural-social facilities, inside the church have been installed appropriate fire-extinguishers and, inside the church are regularly exercised the fire-fighting controls.
- **Flooding**: there is no fear of flood because object is situated on the slope, beyond reach of the local water course.
- **Others (slumping, windstorms, thunderbolt)**: on the roof has been mounted a lightning rod, branch-wood from the broadleaved species situated in the premises of the church are regularly pruned, what reduces the risk of damage from the snapped boughs to a minimum.
- **Interoperation of bodies of the general state administration, as well as specialized bodies for preservation of the Monuments Fund of the Slovak Republic in the course of providing for precautionary measures.**

**LADOMIROVA - St. Michael Archangel's church**
- **Fire**: according to requirements laid down in the norms for the cultural-social facilities, inside the church have been installed appropriate fire-extinguishers and, inside the church are regularly exercised the fire-fighting controls.
- **Flooding**: there is no fear because object is situated on the raised plot and the discharge of the course of river has been regulated.
- **Others (slumping, windstorms, thunderbolt)**: on the roof has been mounted a lightning rod, branch-wood from the broadleaved species situated in the premises of the church are regularly pruned, what reduces the risk of damage from the snapped boughs to a minimum.
- **Interoperation of bodies of the general state administration, as well as specialized bodies for preservation of the Monuments Fund of the Slovak Republic in the course of providing for precautionary measures.**

**RUSKA BYSTRA – St. Nicholas's church**
- **Fire**: according to requirements laid down in the norms for the cultural-social facilities, inside the church have been installed appropriate fire-extinguishers and, inside the church are regularly exercised the fire-fighting controls.
- **Flooding**: there is no fear of flood because object is situated on the slope, beyond reaching of the local water course.
− Others (slumping, windstorms, thunderbolt): on the roof has been mounted a lightning rod, branch-wood from the broadleaved species situated in the premises of the church are regularly pruned, what reduces the risk of damage from the snapped boughs to a minimum.
− Interoperation of bodies of the general state administration, as well as specialized bodies for preservation of the Monuments Fund of the Slovak Republic in the course of providing for precautionary measures.

IV. PRESSURES CAUSED BY VISITORS / TOURISM

Facilities for visitors – see also Chapter 5h Visitor facilities and statistics. With just a few exceptions (Tvrdosin and Kezmarok) so far, there were not conducted an exact statistics of visits, not even there were not monitored supposably impacts of the visit rate resulting from the tourist traffic on the nominated objects. After their placing on file of the Listed World Cultural Heritage UNESCO we suppose that the visit rate will increase and we are planning, in close cooperation with University of Zilina, to implement exact and regular monitoring of the visits in these objects (participation in common international project aimed at monitoring of visits at the cultural monuments).

HERVATOV – St. Francis of Assisi’s church

The church has been visited by approximately 3,000 visitors per year. The visit rate has not shown any negative impacts on the monument and its environs so far, but this will be monitored in the future. Not far from entrance gateway to the church premises, near approach road has been found suitable open space serving as a parking place for 2-3 coaches that seems to be satisfactory, so far. Personal motor cars may park also in the adjacent parts of the community, close to the object.

TVRDOSIN – All Saints church

In the summer season, the monthly visit rate makes approximately 2,000 people, the number of visitor corresponds to the number of sold admission tickets. We are not assuming that the visit rate in the future will increase insomuch that the nominated object would be affected, nevertheless, the object will be monitored. Beside the churchyard has been situated a small parking area approximately for 3 coaches and additional very good parking possibilities are at the main historical public square distanced about 5-10 minutes walk from the nominated object.

KEZMAROK – The Articled church

An average annual visit rate that is carefully monitored through the sold admission tickets makes up to 40,000 visitors. Nowadays there is no threat that would impact the nominated object, nevertheless, the object will be henceforward monitored. In front of the church exists a big parking place with capacity approximately for 10 buses and some tenth personal motor cars.

LESTINY – Articled church

Today, the church is visited by approximately 3,000 visitors per year. We are not assuming that the visit rate will be in the future so high that this would disturb the nominated object, nevertheless, the object will be monitored. In the community near the church is found a small parking place having parking area approximately for 2 coaches and at the Municipal Office standing nearby, another place for 1 bus. Personal motor cars may park also in the adjacent parts of the community, close to the object.
HRONSEK – The Articled church

Annual visit rate makes roughly estimated 5,000 people. We are not assuming that the directed and coordinated tourist trade development and the visit rate in the church and adjacent premises would affect or endanger the nominated object so much, nevertheless, impact of visits on the object will be monitored. In the community near the church there exist a small parking area for 2 coaches and other parking places exist aside the Municipal Office, in the centre of the community. Personal motor cars may park also in the adjacent parts of the community, close to the object.

BODRUZAL - St. Nicholas church

An annual visit rate makes about 2,000 visitors. We are not assuming that the visit rate will be in the future so high that the nominated place would be affected, nevertheless, the object will be monitored. In the community near the church is found a small parking area having parking places for 1 - 2 coaches and about for 10 personal motor cars. Personal motor cars may park also in the adjacent parts of the community.

LADOMIROVA - St. Michael Archangel church

An annual visit rate makes about 5,000 visitors, particularly in recent 3 years has got considerable increasing tendencies. For the time being, this visit rate does not disturb the monument, not even surrounding, nevertheless, the object will be monitored. In the community near the church is situated a small parking having parking places for 3 coaches and for several personal motor cars. Personal motor cars may park also in the adjacent parts of the community.

RUSKA BYSTRA – St. Nicholas's church

Annual visit rate in this far-field locality of the Eastern Slovakia makes roughly estimated 1,000 people. We are not assuming that the visit rate in the future will increase insomuch that the nominated place would be affected, nevertheless the object will be monitored. In the community near the church is situated a small provisional parking place, beside the Local Authority there have got a parking place for approximately 5 coaches. Personal motor cars may park also in the adjacent parts of the community.

V. NUMBER OF INHABITANTS WITHIN THE PROPERTY (settlement)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Settlement</th>
<th>Population of the nominated place:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HERVATOV</td>
<td>516 (status as per 01.01.2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TVRDOŠIN</td>
<td>9544 (status as per 01.01.2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KEZMAROK</td>
<td>17 500 (status as per 01.01.2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LESTINY</td>
<td>226 (status as per 01.01.2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRONSEK</td>
<td>609 (status as per 01.01.2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BODRUZAL</td>
<td>59 (status as per 01.01.2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LADOMIROVA</td>
<td>879 (status as per 01.01.2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUSKA BYSTRA</td>
<td>151 (status as per 01.01.2005)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY
5.a OWNERSHIP

HERVATOV – St. Francis's of Assisi Church
Wooden church of St. Francis of Assisi in Hervatov holds in possession the Roman-Catholic Church in Hervatov, administered by the Roman-Catholic Curacy from the nearby located parish Richvald (Letter of ownership No.58 for the cadastral territory Hervatov, consecutive No.35, ground - plot No.1).

TRVDOŠÍN - All Saints Church
Wooden All Saints Church in Tvrdosin holds in possession City Tvrdosin since 1993. Abstract of Letter of ownership No.2371 for the cadastral territory Tvrdosin, consecutive No.253, ground - plot No.793.

KEŽMAROK – Articled Church
Wooden articled church in Kezmarok, except the years 1967-1991 was held in possession of the Lutheran Church of the A.c., of the Christian community in Kezmarok. Extract from Letter of Ownership No.1716 for the cadastral unit Kezmarok, Reg. No.328, plot No.1098).

KEŽMAROK – Articled Church
Wooden articled church in Lestiny, as well as adjacent churchyard holds in possession Lutheran Church of the A.c. Lestiny. Extract from the Letter of Ownership No.153 for the cadastral unit Lestiny, Reg. No.12, plot No.1).

HRONSEK – The Articled Church
Wooden articled church in Hronsek holds in its possession the Lutheran Church of the A.c. Hronsek. Extract from the Letter of Ownership No.135 for the cadastral unit Hronsek, Reg. No.85, plot No.121).

BODRUZAL - St. Nicholas's Church
The Greek-Catholic St. holds Greek-Catholic Church in its possession, parish Bodruzal (Extract from the Letter of Ownership No.68 for the cadastral unit Bodruzal, plot No.126).

LADOMIROVA - St. Michael Archangel's church

RUSKÁ BYSTRÁ – St. Nicholas Bishop's Church
The Greek-Catholic St. Nicholas Bishop's Church holds the Greek-Catholic Church in its possession, parish in Rusky Hrabovec. Extract from the Letter of Ownership No.66 for the cadastral unit Ruska Bystra.
5.b  PROTECTIVE DESIGNATION

HERVATOV – St Francis's of Assisi Church
Wooden Roman-Catholic church of St. Francis of Assisi in Hervatov is national cultural monument being on file of Central Register of Monuments Fund of the Slovak Republic in the Register of Immovable National Cultural Monuments under the Registration No.185/1-2. On file of the Central Registry of the National Cultural Monuments was placed on the ground of proposal of the School Cultural Committee of the District People's Committee Bardejov No. 183/63 of 07.03.1963.
Part of the movables being found in the church is recorded in the registry of the National Cultural Monuments Register under the registration number: panel-painting 180/0, panel-painting 181/0, panel-painting 182/1-4, painted calvary 183/1-3, panel-painting 184/0, hanging painting 185/0, hanging painting 186/0, hanging painting 187/0, stand-alone statue 188/0, goblet 189/0, candleholders 190/1-2, candleholders-set 191/1-6, sanctuary 192/0, Baptist font 193/0, patronal bench 5057/0, bell 5346/0, hanging painting 10296/0, organ 10297/0, hanging painting 10298/0, picture of the Nativity (Bethlehem) 10299/1-6, stand-alone statue 10300/0, stand-alone statue 10301/0 and stand-alone statue 10302/0.
Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic Bratislava on the ground of elaborated basic documents of the Regional Monuments Board Presov has declared the protective buffer zone around the St. Francis of Assisi's church in Hervartov by its administration act No. PU-05/246-4/1159/Kal of 4 February 2005.

TRVDOSIN - All Saints Church
Wooden Roman Catholic All Saints church in Tvrdošin belongs to national cultural monuments filed in the Central Register of Monuments Fund of the Slovak Republic in the registry of the immovable national cultural monuments property under the registration number 253/0. Registration into the Central Register of the National Monuments Fund has been carried out on the strength of proposal of the Educational Cultural Commission of the District National Committee in Dolný Kubín No.16/63 of 23 April 1963.
Part of the movables being found in the church is recorded in the registry of the National Cultural Monuments Register under the registration number: high altar 107/1-13, pulpit 1073/1-4, two-sided panel-painting 1075/0, two-sided panel-painting 1076/0, tomb stone 1077/0 and gallery 1071/0. Part makes a component part of the museum collection of the Orava Art Gallery in Dolný Kubín.
Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic Bratislava on the ground of elaborated basic documents of the Regional Monuments Board Zilina has declared the protective buffer zone around the Church of All Saints in Tvrdošin by its administration act No. PU-06/229-4/2658/KAP of 14 March 2006.

KEZMAROK – Articled Church
Wooden Articled Church in Kezmarok belongs to national cultural monuments being on file of the Central Register of the Monuments Fund of the Slovak Republic in the registry of the immovable national cultural monuments under the registration number 2582/0. Registration into the Central Register of the National Monuments Fund has been carried out on the strength of decision of Board of the District National Committee in Poprad No.290/81 of 4 December 1981.
Part of movables belonging to the church is recorded in the registry of the Movable National Cultural Monuments under the registration number: altar 193/1-7, pulpit 1932/1-9, gallery with paintings 1933/0, Baptist font 1934/0, stallum 1935/0, seven-part organ 1936/0, three-part organ 1937/0, candleholder 1938/0, and candleholder 1939/0.
The church makes part of the protected monumental territory – of the preserved municipal historical urban area Kezmarok that was declared by the Government of the Slovak Republic in 1950 on the ground of extension of existing protected territory in terms of Ordinance of Government of the Slovak Republic No.596/2001 Coll.

LESTINY – Articled Church

Wooden articled church in Lestiny belongs to national cultural monuments filed in the Central Register of Monuments Fund of the Slovak Republic in the registry of the immovable national cultural monuments property under the registration number 228/0. Registration into the Central Register of the National Monuments Fund has been carried out on the strength of proposal of the Educational Cultural Commission of the District National Committee in Dolny Kubin No.16/63 of April 23, 1963.

Part of the movables being found in the church is recorded in the registry of the National Cultural Monuments Register under the registration number: altar 959/1-6, pulpit 960/1-3, Baptist font 961/0, patronal pew 962/0, patronal pew 963/0, patronal pew 964/0, epitaph 965/0, gallery 4379/1-9, gallery 4380/0, sacristy with painting 4382/0, patronal pew 4383/0, patronal pew 4384/0, pews – church set 4385/0 and cancelli (altar garden) 4386/0.

Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic Bratislava on the ground of elaborated basic documents of the Regional Monuments Board Zilina has declared the protective buffer zone around the Articled Church in Lestiny by its administration act No. PU-06/822-10/4973/PIN of 26 May 2006.

HRONSEK – The Articled Church

Wooden articled church in Hronsek belongs to national cultural monuments being placed on file of the Central Register of Monuments Fund of the Slovak Republic in the registry of the immovable national cultural monuments property under the registration number 51/1-2 (the church and bell-tower). Registration into the Central Register of the National Monuments Fund has been carried out on the strength of proposal of the Educational Cultural Commission of the District National Committee in Banska Bystrica No.12/63 of June 26, 1963.

Part of the movables being found in the church is recorded in the registry of the National Cultural Monuments Register under the registration number: altar 1999/1-9, altar painting (Resurrection) 2000/0, altar painting (Nativity) 2001/0, altar painting (Crucifixion) 2002/0, altar painting (Ascension Day) 2003/0, altar painting (Annunciation) 2004/0, hanging painting – Presentation of Isac 2006/0, hanging painting – Calvary 2007/0, pictures of the Evangelists (Mark, Matthew, Lucas and John) 2008/1-4, pulp 2009/1-3, patronal pew – stallum 2011/0, organ 2010/1-2, six-leg chandelier 2012/0, set of the altar candleholders 2013/1-4.

Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic Bratislava on the ground of elaborated basic documents of the Regional Monuments Board Banska Bystrica has declared the protective buffer zone around the Articled Church in Hronsek by its administration act No. PU-06/31-1/69/KOW of 3 January 2006.

BODRUZAL – St. Nicholas’s church

St. Nicholas’s church in Bodruzal is listed National Cultural Monument placed on file of the Central Register of Monuments Fund of the Slovak Republic in the register of Immovable Properties of the National Cultural Monuments under the Registration No. 1247/1-3 (church, wooden enclosure and entrance gateway). On file of the Central Registry of the National Cultural Monuments was placed on the ground of proposal of the Educational Cultural Commission of the District People’s Committee in Bardejov No.183/63 of 7 March 1963.
Part of movables in the church is recorded in the registry of the National Cultural Monuments Register under the registration number: iconostasis and main altar (prestol) 96/1-10, small side altar (zsertwenik) 97/1-2, icon Christ the teacher and Apostles 98/1-2, candleholder the Trinity 99/0 and gifts protective case (ciborium) 100/0.

Protective buffer zone was declared by Decision of the District Authorities in Svidník No. 2000/07896-004 of May 22, 2000.

LADOMIROVA - St. Michael Archangel's church

St. Michael Archangel's church is listed National Cultural Monument placed on file of the Central Register of Monuments Fund of the Slovak Republic in the register of Immovable Properties of the National Cultural Monuments under the Registration No. 213/1-4 (the church, detached belfry, wooden enclosure and entrance gateway). On file of the Central Registry of the National Cultural Monuments was placed on the ground of proposal of the Educational Cultural Commission of the District People’s Committee in Bardejov No.183/63 of 7 March 1963.

Major part of movables of the church has been placed on file of Movable National Cultural Monuments of the Central Register of the Monuments Fund under the following numbers: iconostasis and main altar (prestol) 316/1-11, “zsertwenik” (small side altar) 317/1-2, icon God's Mother with child 318/0, icon Christ Panthocrator 319/0, icon St. Nicholas 320/0, icon St. Nicholas 321/0, icon St. Peter and St. Paul 322/0, gifts saving case (ciborium) 323/0, processional cross 324/0, altar cross 5376/0, candleholder Trinity 5377/0, candleholders – set 5378/0, icon Saints Bishops 10143/0, and icon St. Michael Archangel 10144/0.

Church protective buffer zone has been declared by Decision of the District Authorities in Svidník No.99/06955 of 9 June 1999.

RUSKA BYSTRA – St. Nicholas's church

St. Nicholas Bishop's church in Ruska Bystra belongs to national cultural monuments is placed on file of the Central Register of the Historical Monuments Fund of the Slovak Republic in the registry of the immovable national cultural monuments under the registration number 86/0. Registration into the Central Register of the National Monuments Fund was carried out on the strength of proposal of the Educational Cultural Commission of the District National Committee in Michalovce, Resolution No.17/63 of March 23, 1963.

In the interior of the church are protected movable national cultural relics under the following registration numbers: iconostas and prestol (main altar) 1519/1-2, icon 1520/0, icon 1521/0, processional icon 1522/0, icon 1523/0, free-standing icon of the iconostas 1525/0, altar crosslet 1526/0, pacifical 1527/0, bell 101325/0, icon 10136/0, liturgical book 10137/0 and funeral cross 10138/0.

Neighbourhood of the church makes its protective buffer area that includes ground-plot numbers: 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 209/2, 209/4, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 217, 221, 222/1, 222/2, 344, 347, 348, 351, 352 a 572. Church protective buffer zone was declared by Decision of the District Authorities in Michalovce No.95/07464 of April 10,1996.
5.c MEANS OF IMPLEMENTING PROTECTIVE MEASURES

Forasmuch as laws in the Slovak Republic are uniform in all of Slovakia, for all nominated objects of the churches are valid the some general rules, that we present jointly, for all objects.

Nominated wooden churches are protected as the national cultural monuments by course of law of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No 49/2002 Coll. on the Protection of the Monuments and Historic Sites (hereinafter referred to as only the "Monuments Act"). The churches have imposed protective buffer zone or at the present time are undergoing a legal proceedings processes for their promulgation by which is assured protection of immediate vicinity of the object in question and its regulated development. Results of the regular monitoring, but also different actual difficulties and requirements connecting with monuments protection and development are according to actual need are being solved by appropriate Regional Monuments Board as a first stage body of protection of the monuments fund or by means of the Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic, eventually directly through Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic and its Monuments Inspection.

To perform duties of the specialized state administration body in the field of preservation of the monuments fund has been established, according to above mentioned law, the Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic in Bratislava and in eight regional Monuments Boards in Bratislava, Banska Bystrica, Kosice, Nitra, Presov, Trencin, Trnava and Zilina.

Monuments Board of the SR – legal entity domiciled at Bratislava is budgetary state owned organisation linked with its financial relations to budget of the Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic. Regional Monuments Board exercises state administration in its territorial district, which is territorial district of region and is the first-stage body in the field of preservation of the monuments fund. Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic and Regional Monuments Boards exercises state supervision of observance of provisions of the monuments act and generally binding legal regulations issued to enforce its provisions, carry out surveillance of adherence to issued lawful decisions and to the extent of its competency take decisions to relieve the shortages.

Regional Monuments Board is competent authority to realize interests in preservation of monuments fund within the frame of the territorial district of the region. In the event of breaching provisions of the monuments act may levy a financial fines that can increase, in the localities of the world cultural heritage, up to 100%.

Regional Monuments Board in the following:
– monitors condition and utilization of the monuments fund and executes state supervision in the field of provision of its protection,
– elaborates background papers connected with preparation of land use planning documentation for appropriate authorities of the state administration and cooperates with them in the course of preparation of the project and restoration documentation aimed at protection and restoration of the cultural monuments and monument territories,
– provides the general state administration and self-administration with extracts from the Central register of the monuments fund,
– directs activities of the legal entities and private persons in the course of preservation, restoration and utilization of the monuments fund, and provides them with experts and methodical assistance,
− in case of emergency provides temporary professional safe keeping of movable national cultural monuments,
− provides municipalities with methodical and professional assistance during registration of the local monuments,
− monitors monuments law-abidingness and takes measures to relieve the shortages.

**Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic** as the superior body in the given field tackles the matters at issue (appeals against decisions made by the first stage bodies) and at the same time:
− manages and inspects performance of the state administration in the field of preservation of the monuments fund carried out through Regional Monuments Boards
− tackles a tasks and coordinates special and research projects and elaborates theory and methodology of preservation of the monuments fund,
− assesses state of the monuments fund and condition of their preservation,
− ensures development of theory and methodology of restoration, builds study, development and analytical-technological places of work and laboratories,
− provides for research and restoration works as specific assistance of the state at endangered cultural monuments,
− executes and coordinates documentary, training, educational, editorial and promotion activity,
− provides Regional Monuments Boards with professional and methodical assistance
− cooperates with civil associations and foundations established to preserve, utilization and presentation of the monuments fund,
− share to international projects on preservation and restoration of the cultural monuments and monument territories and cooperates with international organisations and partners institutions abroad.

**Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic** is central body of state administration in the field of preservation of the monuments fund that elaborates basic philosophies of protection and determines principal direction and strategies. Government of the Slovak Republic submits conceptual proposals and recommendations how to solve the principal issues of protection, restoration, utilization and presentation of the monuments fund. Directs activities of the Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic, manages and inspects performance of the state administration in the entire sector of preservation of the monuments fund. Furthermore, performs powers of the central state surveillance body in the field of monuments fund protection. Considers resolutions issued by the Monuments Board in the course of administrative procedure. Afford facilities for grant and multi-sources financial system for preservation and restoration of the cultural monuments.

The ministry, pending these objectives cooperates with central bodies of the state administration that participate in accomplishment of tasks in the field of preservation of the monuments fund, with local self-government bodies, professional and scientific institutions, coordinates international cooperation and process of integration into the international structures in the field of the monuments fund. In the scope of financing, cooperates with Ministry of Finance of the Slovak Republic, in the sphere of tourist trade with Ministry of Economy of the Slovak Republic, in the field of urban planning and building order with Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic, in the area of regional development with Ministry of Building and Regional Development of the Slovak Republic, and in the sphere of education with Ministry of Education of the Slovak Republic.

**The Monuments Inspection** of the Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic performs surveillance activities within the frame of the state supervision, on how the competent authorities for preservation of the monuments fund perform abidingness of provisions of the
monuments act. Furthermore monitors how owners of the cultural monuments observe laws and how they perform duties arising out of decisions issued by respective bodies. Besides, performs supervision of national cultural monuments, as well as observance of conditions for their protection including monument territories. Places a duty on respective bodies to adopt measures to relieve the shortage ascertained in the course of exercising the surveillance activities. Verifies, whether imposed measures have been accomplished.

Pending accomplishment of an assignment, the monuments inspection cooperates with Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic, Regional Monuments Board, municipalities and other inspection bodies, bodies acting in the criminal procedures and other authorities and legal entities. Authorities and legal entities, activities of which are appertaining interests protected by this law are obliged to provide Monuments Inspection with required information and necessary collaboration.

Beside the Monuments Act, monuments protection, as well as its surroundings is assured also with tools of the urban planning, that from the long-term development of the communities and territories determine obligatory modus operandi of the territory in question, where in case of national cultural monuments, in terms of the Act 237/2000, by which is changed and amended Act 50/1976 Coll. on Urban Planning and Building Order as mended by posterior regulations (so called „Building Act“), fully respect the need to protect, including monuments environs. This Act administers directly the Building Authorities in the individual cities and towns.

In case of appearance of protected parts of the countryside, territory, trees or greenery in premises of the churches, to these subjects is also relating the Act 543/2002 Coll. on Conservation of Nature and Landscape, in the sense of which is professionally competent body for state protection of nature, which represents the Landscape Protected Area Administration.
5.d EXISTING PLANS RELATED TO MUNICIPALITY AND REGION IN WHICH THE PROPOSED PROPERTY IS LOCATED

From state-wide point of view, to preservation of the given national cultural monuments are in general relating several adopted and realized important schemes, for instance:

- **Urban Development Policy of the Slovak Republic**, adopted in December 2001, where are recognized all national cultural monuments.

- **Operational plan of permanently sustainable development of the Slovak Republic for years 2005-2010**, adopted by the Government of the Slovak Republic on March 16, 2005 where are mentioned issues relating to Revitalization of the monuments fund with particular emphasis on processes of preservation, restoration and progressive utilization of the objects in markedly underdeveloped regions and settlements.

- **National strategy of permanently sustainable development of the Slovak Republic**, adopted by Government of the Slovak Republic on October 10, 2001, where are national cultural monuments identified as one of the irreplaceable component parts of the living environment that are to be protected.

- **Strategy of development of tourist movement in the Slovak Republic until the year 2013**, where national cultural monuments make significant part of potential for development of the tourist movement in the country.

From these common documents are thereafter unwinding regional schemes and strategies that fully respect preservation by means of act protected monument territories and national cultural monuments with their immediate vicinity.

**Schemes in which is planned long-term preservation of the nominated objects:**

**HERVARTOV**
- Ground plan of great territorial unit of the Presov region.
- Programme of economic and social development of the self-governing Presov region for the years 2004-2006. Tourist trade, as well as wealth of the cultural heritage has been mentioned in this document as priority of economic policy of the region.
- Social-economic analysis of the municipality Hervartov.

**TVRDOSIN**
- Ground plan of great territorial unit of the Zilina region (being processed).
- Town planning scheme, elaborated in 1990 and endorsed by the District People's Committee in Dolny Kubin.

**KEZMAROK**
- Ground plan of great territorial unit of the Presov region.
- Programme of economic and social development of the self-governing Presov region for the years 2004-2006. Tourist trade, as well as wealth of the cultural heritage has been mentioned in this document as priority of economic policy of the region.
- Development Programme for City Kezmarok for the years 2004-2010, elaborated by City Council in Kezmarok in the year 2004, endorsed by City Council under the Regulation No. 151/2004 on August 26, 2004, effective from August 26, 2004 to the year 2010.
- General City Plan of the city Kezmarok, Kezmarok, July 2000, endorsed by City Council in Kezmarok, Resolution No 135/2002 on November 26, 2002(proposal of solution until the year 2015).
- Study of the Lyceum's /Seminary/ park (close to the nominated Articled church), March 1966.

**LESTINY**
- Ground plan of great territorial unit of the Zilina region (being processed).
- Ground plan of the community Lestiny endorsed by the Municipal Council on June 19, 2005 under the file number 3/05-III. – letter d.).

**HRONSEK**
- Ground plan of the community Hronsek, approved by Municipal Council, Resolution No. 29.02 of March 27, 2003.

**BODRUZAL**
- Ground plan of great territorial unit of the Presov region.
- Programme of the economic and social development of the self-governing region Presov for the years 2004-2006.

**LADOMIROVA**
- Ground plan of great territorial unit of the Presov region.
- Programme of the economic and social development of the self-governing region Presov for the years 2004-2006.

**RUSKA BYSTRA**
- Ground plan of great territorial unit of the Kosice region.
5.e PROPERTY MANAGEMENT PLAN OR OTHER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The main principle and rule for preservation and presentation of the nominated objects is their long-term regulated utilization in compliance with their given properties and historical and cultural-social attributes. All nominated wooden churches, partially except the Francis of Assisi's church in Hervartov and All Saints church in Tvrdošin, are being used all the year round to its original religious purposes. For the basic preservation of the national cultural monument, under which is understood summary of activities and measures taken in order to prevent them from risk, damage, destruction and/or its stealing, to permanent keeping-up in a good condition, including the surroundings and for such mode of utilization and presentation that corresponds to its monument value and technical condition, pursuant to the monuments act is liable the proprietor. At the present time, The Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic and its single Regional Monuments Boards carry out a wide revision of the entire Central Register of the monuments fund where in addition to new detailed descriptions and documentation of the objective national cultural monuments verify also their building-technical condition and threat. In case of finding such adverse matters of fact will be taken steps for their remedy. The Regional Monuments Board takes initiative and calls owner to clear a difficulty or elimination of the adverse occurrences, respectively and where appropriate, provides him/her with expert's assistance. For more detailed information see also Chapter 5f. Sources and levels of finance.

CONTROL GROUP

The special team (the so called “Control Group”) as a supervisory board for management and monitoring evaluation of the nominated wooden churches will be established within the period of 1 month in the case that the nomination will be accepted. Except first-rate management and monitoring duties it will provide other tasks that will be related to detailed inspection of the property and problems that will have to be immediately solved. The representatives of the Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic and Regional Monuments Boards, deputies of the Roman-Catholic Church, The Evangelical Church of the Augsburg Confession and the Greek-Catholic Church as well as the representatives of the county authorities - Self-governing Region of Zilina, Presov, Kosice and Banska Bystrica will participate in its activity. The Control Group will be governed by General Director of the Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic and it will meet, at least twice a year or if it is necessary.

The Control Group will be created of the representatives of following institutions and authorities:

1. Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic
2. Regional Monuments Board Zilina
3. Regional Monuments Board Presov
4. Regional Monuments Board Kosice
5. Regional Monuments Board Banska Bystrica
6. The Roman-Catholic Church - Diocese of Spis County
7. The Evangelical Church of the Augsburg Confession - Council of the West Diocese
8. The Evangelical Church of the Augsburg Confession - Council of the East Diocese
9. The Greek-Catholic Church - Bishop Council of Presov County
10. Zilina Self-governing Region
11. Presov Self-governing Region
12. Kosice Self-governing Region
13. Banska Bystrica Self-governing Region
HERVARTOV

All unforeseen and long-term planned encroachment on St Francis of Assisi's church and its neighbourhood, with regard to statute of the national cultural monument and its protective buffer zone, are subjects to prior examination and approval by Regional Monuments Board Presov (in a form of Decision or binding authorities).

Current maintenance is carrying out, after going bail for him, in a self-supporting way by selected member of the Christian community (sexton). Minor and simple repairs – again-member of the Christian community or contracting partners. Major repairs or works requiring skilled manpower are carried out through contracting partners. Maintenance of premises and green belt around the church are provisioned by self-support through members of the Christian community.

TVRDOSIN

All unforeseen, as well as long-term planned encroachments on the wooden All Saints Roman-Catholic church and its neighbourhood, with regard to statute of the national cultural monument and its protective buffer zone, are subjects to prior examination and approval by Regional Monuments Board Zilina (in a form of Decision or binding authorities).

Current maintenance is carried out through Municipality Tvrdosin by means of the company Technical Services, in like manner as with Minor and simple repairs. Major repairs or works requiring skilled manpower are carried out through contracting partners. Maintenance of premises and upkeep of the green belt around the church are provisioned by self-support through members of the Christian community.

KEZMAROK

All unforeseen, as well as long-term planned encroachments on the wooden Articled church and its neighbourhood, with regard to statute of the national cultural monument, as well as its protective buffer zone, are subjects to prior examination and approval by Regional Monuments Board Presov, place of work Poprad - Spisska Sobota (in a form of Decision or binding authorities).

Current maintenance is carrying out by responsible operative, after going bail for him, and on the self-support base through members of Christian community. Minor and simple repairs – members of the Christian community or contracting partners. Major repairs or works requiring skilled manpower are carried out through contracting partners. Maintenance of premises and upkeep of the green belt around the church are provisioned through members of the Christian community and via Local Authority of the City Kezmarok.

LESTINY

All unforeseen, as well as long-term planned encroachments on the Articled church and its neighbourhood, with regard to statute of the national cultural monument and its protective buffer zone, are subjects to prior examination and approval by Regional Monuments Board Zilina (in a form of Decision or binding authorities).

Current maintenance is carried out by “presbyterstwo” /chairmanship/ of the Christian community and after going bail for him, the choral curator (guardian). Minor repairs – are carried out through Christian community on a self-supporting base and major repairs or works requiring skilled manpower are carried out as need may be, through contracting parties. Maintenance of premises and upkeep of the green belt around the church are provisioned through members of the Christian community on a self-supporting base, where in the case of protected trees within the premises (group of 7 linden-trees near the church) in compliance with Act 543/2002 Coll. on Conservation of Nature and Landscape.
HRONSEK

All unforeseen, as well as long-term planned encroachments on the wooden Articleched church and its neighbourhood, with regard to statute of the national cultural monument and its protective buffer zone, are subjects to prior examination and approval by Regional Monuments Board Banska Bystrica.

Current maintenance is realized, after going bail for, by selected members of the Christian community on a self-supporting base. Minor and simple repairs – again member of the Christian community or contracting partners. Major repairs or works requiring skilled manpower are carried out through contracting partners. Maintenance of premises and green belt around the church are provisioned by self-support through members of the Christian community. Specially protected trees within premises of the church (historical linden-trees) treated on a regular base in accordance with Act 543/2002 Coll. on Conservation of Nature and Landscape.

BODRUZAL

All unforeseen and long-term planned encroachment on wooden church of St. Nicholas and its neighbourhood, with regard to statute of the national cultural monument and its protective buffer zone, are subjects to prior examination and approval by Regional Monuments Board Presov (in a form of Decision or binding authorities).

Current maintenance is carried out by Municipality Bodruzal and after going bail for, the selected member of the Christian community. Minor and simple repairs – members of the Christian community or contracting partners. Major repairs or works requiring skilled manpower are carried out through contracting partners. Maintenance of premises and upkeep of the green belt around the church are provisioned on a self-supporting base through members of the Christian community and by means of employees of the Local Authority.

LADOMIROVA

All unforeseen and long-term planned encroachment on wooden church of St. Michael and its neighbourhood, with regard to statute of the national cultural monument and its protective buffer zone, are subjects to prior examination and approval by Regional Monuments Board Presov (in a form of Decision or binding authorities).

Current maintenance is carried out by members of the Christian community and substantially accommodates also the Local Authority. Minor and simple repairs – members of the Christian community or contracting partners. Major repairs or works requiring skilled manpower are carried out through contracting partners. Maintenance of premises and upkeep of the green belt around the church are provisioned on a self-supporting base through members of the Christian community and the Local Authority helps out, as well.

RUSKA BYSTRA

All unforeseen and long-term planned encroachment on wooden church of St. Nicholas and its neighbourhood, with regard to statute of the national cultural monument and its protective buffer zone, are subjects to prior examination and approval by Regional Monuments Board Kosice (in a form of Decision or binding authorities).

Current maintenance is carried out through members of the Christian community. Minor and simple repairs – members of the Christian community or contracting partners. Major repairs or works requiring skilled manpower are carried out through contracting partners. Maintenance of premises and upkeep of the green belt around the church are provisioned on a self-supporting base through members of the Christian community and the Local Authority helps out, as well.
National financing

In case of need of any extensive repairing works to be carried out with the national cultural monuments, the owner may request financial assistance at the appropriate Municipal Office and, in particular the Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic, namely in connection with special grant programme „Obnovme si svoj dom” (Let’s renew your house).

The Programme represents comprehensive developing programme aimed at maintenance of the national cultural monuments. Creation of such a programme results from the Programme Manifesto of Government of the Slovak Republic, that has committed to make and subsidize such a programme at its beginning. The Programme enables a system support for restoration of the national cultural monuments at single stages of their preservation, restoration, presentation and interpretation either as solitaires or integral parts of the specially protected localities – monument territories. Furthermore enables system support of activities of the subjects interested-in the process of preservation of the monuments fund with a view to enhancement of their professional, personal and technical capacity, co-ordination and co-operation. “Gestor”/sponsor/ of the Programme is Cultural Heritage Division of the Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic.

Programme Priorities:
- restoration of the national cultural monuments implemented on the base of international contracts, agreements with partnership institutions,
- restoration of the national cultural monuments being on the file of the List of the World Cultural Heritage UNESCO and of the monuments nominated to be placed on file of this register,
- preservation and restoration of the authentic monumental values, targeted restoration, end use, making available and interpretation of the national cultural monuments and/or their parts,
- building of special, personal and technical capacity, mobility of organizations and experts,
- enhancement of accessibility of services in the field of counselling, providing information and consulting, trainings and specialized education, research and development by means of network of co-operating institutions and experts,
- improvement of readiness of the self-governments and holders of the national cultural monuments to realize the developing programmes and projects to ensure their protection,
- activity supporting development of cooperation, building of partnerships between single people and institutions and improvement of coordination of regulating and developing processes.

The state grants also the non-financial support, in accordance with the monuments law, the holder of the national cultural monument has the right to ask the appropriate Regional Monuments Board for provision of an expert assistance and methodical support for free, in the matters of preservation of the monument. Address book relating to individual Regional Monuments Boards is made public on the following web site: www.pamiatky.sk/puc/adresarpu.htm.

Foreign sources for co-financing (EU Structural Funds)

Within the frame fixing the programmes in the abridged programme period 2004-2006, for the Slovak Republic is offering the highest potential Operational Programme Basic Infrastructure and sector operational programme Industry and Services. Within the frame of
In the Operational Programme it is priority No. 3 Local Infrastructure, implementation measure No. 3.1 Building and development of the civil infrastructure, but also the measure No. 3.4 Renovation and development of townships.

Within the sectional operating scheme ‘Industry and Services’ it is relating to priority No. 1 Growth of Competition in Industry and Services with utilizing development of the domestic growth potential – measure No. 1.2. Encouragement of building and reconstruction of infrastructure and Priority No. 2 Development of the tourist trade – measure No. 2.1 Promotion of building and reconstruction of the tourist trade. Priority No.1 Promotion of economic activities and permanently sustainable development of the targeted area, measure No. 1.5 Restoration and development of the townships and preservation of the cultural heritage has been included as a target. Within the EC Interreg III initiative, in some areas of cooperation is interesting part Interred III A. Probably the most interesting is part Interreg III B CADSES with measure No. 3.1 Protection and development of the cultural heritage.

Concrete financial provision of the preservation, maintenance and presentation of the nominated objects is realized, in particular from own financial, as well as non-financial means of the church-goers (voluntary and gratuitous work), respective ecclesiastical institutions of individual Christian confessions, from domestic and foreign liberalities and from the self-government financial means. A considerable financial support aimed at restoration make contributions from foreign ecclesiastical communities and institutions. The basic support from the state is realized through Ministry of Culture and its grant system „Obnovme si svoj dom” and in the recent years also the programme “Pro Slovakia”.

For example, nearly all security systems to protect wooden churches and temples had been purchased and installed at the beginning of the 90s of the 20th century from the public financial means. General repair of the Articled church in Kezmarok lasting 5 years with total costs amounting to 13,5 million SKK was supported by Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic, European Commission Brussels, Supporting committee for German Lutherans living in Slovakia domiciled in Stuttgart, Ministry of Interior of Federal Republic of Germany, City Kezmarok and Church community ECAV in Slovakia at Kezmarok. The Christian community in Lestiny, for restoration of the roof of its church acquired financial means in an amount of 400,000,- SKK from Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic. In addition, within the years 2003-04 the Church in Bodruzel acquired for repair of its church liberal financial support not only from the Ministry of Culture, but also from Office of Government of the Slovak Republic, etc.
Faculties of the Civil Engineering and Architecture of the Slovak Technical University in Bratislava and Technical University in Zvolen provides special researches of the wooden church constructions and their elements and suggest the most effective proposal of technical and architectural solutions. From the point of view of the wood quality the Department of Technology of the Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic in Bratislava and Technical University in Zvolen realize special expertizes of the wooden church material and its substance (the sort of the wood, its quality, humidity, decay, deterioration, biotic agents, etc.). In co-operation with the colleaugues from Czech Republic the method of dendrochronology starts to be used and special comparative curves are created for especially the spruce-tree of the Slovakia region.

Restoration analyses and researches in the case of wooden churches and their inner decorations (movables, panel paintings, icons, etc.) are performed first of all by the Studios of Restoration of the Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic in Bratislava and Levoca and the Academy of Fine Arts and Design in Bratislava - Department of Restoration, particularly Studio of Restoration of Wooden Sculpture and Studio of Restoration of Paintings and Panel Painting.

Qualification and trainings for employees of the Regional Monuments Boards and the Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic are standard. Further trainings is ensured within the frame of trainings for the civil servants. Individual places of work are secured by specialized architects, civil engineers, art-historians, specialist on historic greenery and archaeologist, who are providing, as need may be, with special assistance to holders of the national cultural monuments. Eventual technical problems relating to preservation and restoration of the monuments, including their environs, are tackled, where necessary, in close cooperation with experts from the Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic in Bratislava, if appropriate in cooperation with respective universities, museums and places of work of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, including foreign institutions. In tackling the concrete problems relating to preservation and presentation these considerably cooperate with local and regional museums and galleries. Along this line, in the course of promotion of values of the Slovak cultural heritage significantly facilitated the travelling exhibition "Wooden Ecclesiastical Architecture in Central Europe" that was prepared through Monuments Board Of the Slovak Republic in cooperation with Regional Monuments Board Zilina and which could see except the Slovak also persons interested-in from Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary and France.

Training relating to Convention on Preservation of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage has been in Slovakia generally implemented by accession of the programme World Heritage Educational KIT, translated in Slovak. In particular, alternative unofficial structures (civil associations and foundations) are aiming their activities to education in the field of the world heritage (e.g. Arbor Vitae, National Trust of Slovakia, Foundation for Preservation of the Cultural Heritage etc.). Besides, some activities at Universities and the Secondary Schools are aimed at support of the localities of the world cultural and natural heritage UNESCO in Slovakia.

Education in the field of preservation of the cultural heritage and training of management is carried out, in particular at the Faculty of Architecture of the Slovak Technical University in Bratislava, substantially not only by means of education of their full-time students, but also through accredited 3rd level of the doctoral education under the name “Restoration of the Architectonic Heritage”. Lecture on Management of preservation of
monuments given at the 2nd level (engineering study), namely at Restoration of the Architectonic Heritage Department.

Specialized accredited training within the frame of a life-time education for the graduated people aimed at preservation of the cultural heritage from Slovakia and abroad (training in English) performed by Academia Istropolitana Nova, Svatý Jur. Objective of this 1 year inter-disciplinary programme is to educate experts acting in the field of maintenance, preservation, restoration and development of the historical objects, seats of the structures and of the cultural country. The Programme is setting an objective to make students acquainted with philosophic, cultural, legal, organizational, technical and economic aspects of care of monuments, as well as management of the cultural heritage and its development in the regional context. At the same time Academia Istropolitana Nova prepares specialized training course Education in the field of Management of the World Cultural Heritage.

The Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic itself organises conferences, seminars and other special and specialized undertakings aimed at tackling the specific problems of preservation of the cultural heritage. To this undertakings, according to their specialization, are invited representatives of the self-governments, holders and administrators of the national cultural monuments, if appropriate skilled workmen, who realize concrete preservation and restoration of the monuments. Special themes from the undertakings are regularly, for more than 30 years published and made opened for public in the special text-book „Monumentorum Tutela“, in occasional text-books and in Revue of the cultural heritage “Monuments and Museums“, which is published since 50s of the 20th century through the Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic in cooperation with Slovak National Museum.

The Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic and its Regional Monuments Boards cooperate closely at education in the area of preservation of the cultural heritage, in particular with colleagues from the Czech Republic – with National Monuments Institute Prague. They are jointly preparing seminars at which are presenting concrete practices and results from works of both institutions.
5.h VISITOR FACILITIES AND STATISTICS

In this part are presented possibilities to visit individual nominated objects, as well as specific facilities existing in the single localities, if appropriate established in the nearby city. It is necessary repeatedly stress that except Kezmarok and Tvrdosin, the nominated objects are being found in very small settlements and in marginal mostly mountains and foothill regions, consequently possibilities of presentation with the range and quantity of respective facilities corresponds to their greatness and localization. However, with regard to respectably dense structure of the settlement is in the vicinity of these localities always sufficiently big city having needful facilities.

HERVARTOV

Nominated church is irregularly utilized for religious purposes. Having built a new brick church in the township, major part of the public worships are being carried out within these premises. However, during high-days and on demand of the church-goers (baptism, wedding, funeral), the church-goers are meeting in the wooden historical church. For tourists and visitors is church opened occasionally and for its opening is responsible member of the local Christian community. Signboard informing about possibilities to visit the church with contact on respective responsible person is found at its circuit construction.

Accommodation for visitors directly in the community is not available, very limited are also catering and shopping facilities (1 pub, 1 bar and 2 small groceries). In the not far distanced city Bardejov and Bardejov Spa have got several hotels, boarding-houses and shops.

Close by the church is situated parking for 3 coaches and, personal cars can park at the adjacent local roads.

Sanitary facilities nearby the church are not available, so far. However, the Local Authorities are planning to build such facility in the near future. Mayor of the township has initiated the project in aid of conversion of existing not utilized object of the nursery school to object for services aimed at tourist trade that would involve Information Centre, toilets and accommodation facilities.

TVRDOSIN

Nominated church is irregularly utilized for religious purposes. The church is liturgically utilized, in particular during the great Christian feast days and, on demand of the church-goers (funeral, baptism, weddings). Besides, the church is utilized for cultural-social activities of the town (concerts of the classic music). The church is opened for tourists and visitors all year round daily from 9:00 A.M. to 3:00 P.M., except Mondays. At another time is made accessible on base of phone agreement at the Local Authorities. The signboard about the possibility to visit the church at after hours and contact on the respective responsible person is placed fast beside the main entrance. In the summer season makes the monthly visit rate about 2,000 people.

In the town exists hotel providing visitors with accommodation and also small boarding-houses of capacity about 200 beds. Catering and shopping facilities, several restaurants, pubs, shops and department stores.

Aside from the churchyard, where is found a church is situated a small parking area for approximately 3 coaches and additional very good parking possibilities are at the main historical square distanced about 5-10 minutes walk from the nominated object. Sanitary facilities for the general public are placed not far from parking in the downtown.
KEZMAROK
Nominated Articled church is regularly utilized for spiritual, as well as cultural-social purposes (frequently is used for concerts and recitals of the classic and church music). In the object has been assured regular operation, integral part of which is also its accessing to visitors and tourist. Guides are available within the months May-October from 9:00 A.M. to 12:00 A.M. and from 2:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M. and in the months November-April from 10:00 A.M. to 12:00 A.M. and from 2:00 P.M. to 4:00 P.M. The visit can be pre-ordered by phone at office of the local parish. Average annual visit rate makes about 40 thousand visitors.

Visitors are provided with accommodation facilities directly in the town, important centre of the tourist movement in the eastern part of High Tatras, provides several hotels and boarding houses, as well. Similar, of a very good quality are the local catering and shopping facilities, pedestrian zone of the town and its historical centre that is situated just few minutes from the nominated church.

In front of the church exists a big parking place with capacity approximately for 10 buses and for several tenths of personal motor cars.
Sanitary facilities of sufficient capacity for visitors of the church are situated in close neighbourhood, in historical building of the Lutherans seminary.

LESTINY
Nominated Articled church is irregularly utilized for the religious purposes. In addition to liturgy, in its premises are taking place concerts and recitals of serious music. For tourists and visitors is church opened occasionally and for its opening is responsible member of the local Christian community. Signboard informing about possibilities to visit the church with contact on respective responsible person is found at its vicinity. The visit can be pre-ordered by phone at office of the local parish.

Accommodation, catering and shopping facilities for visitors of the nominated object directly in the township are limited (variety store, pub and boarding house with 23 beds. However, in the town Dolny Kubin, distanced only about 9 km, there are available many shops, boarding houses and hotels.

In the community near the church is found a small parking having parking area of approximately for 2 coaches and in the nearby Municipal Office, another place for 1 bus.
Sanitary facilities are situated at the Local Authorities building, in the boarding house and in the pub.

HRONSEK
Nominated Articled church is irregularly utilized for the religious purposes. In addition to liturgy, in its premises are also taking place concerts and recitals of serious music). For tourists and visitors, the church is opened occasionally and for its opening is responsible member of the local Christian community living in the vicinity. Signboard informing about possibilities to visit the church with contact on respective responsible person is found near by the entrance at its circuit construction. The visit can be pre-ordered by phone at office of the local parish.

Accommodation, catering and shopping facilities for visitors of the nominated object in the township are partially limited. Directly in the township is situated a boarding house with 35 beds, two restaurants and one variety store. In the city Banska Bystrica that is distanced only 14 km from here, the place of seat of the self-governed region, there is great number of hotels, boarding houses and shopping centres, and likewise in Zvolen, the city distanced not far away from here.

In the community near the church have got a small parking area for 2 coaches and other parking exists aside the Municipal Office, in the centre of the community.
Sanitary facilities for visitors are available at the Local Authorities building, in the boarding house and in two restaurant facilities, as well as in the premises of the nominated object.

**BODRUZAL**

Nominated church is regularly utilized for the religious purposes. For tourists and visitors, the church is opened occasionally and for its opening is responsible member of the local Christian community. Signboard informing about possibilities to visit the church with contact on respective responsible person is found at its circuit construction. The visit can be pre-ordered by phone at office of the local parish.

Accommodation, catering and shopping facilities for visitors of the nominated object directly in the township are constraint. Not far from the township is situated rest house Krasna Polana (about 2 km) having accommodation capacity for 6 people and provides board for 60 people. Next possibility is Ranch Krajna Polana possessing accommodation with 40 places, likewise with catering and auxiliary sport facilities (pool, playgrounds). Farther-out possibility offers city Svidnik (approx. 13 km) with complete tourist infrastructure (several shops, boarding-house and hotel).

In the community near the church is found a small parking area having parking places for 1 - 2 coaches and about for 10 personal motor cars.
Sanitary facilities in the township have not been built.

**LADIMIROVA**

Nominated church is regularly utilized for the religious purposes. For tourists and visitors, the church is opened occasionally and for its opening is responsible member of the local Christian community living in the vicinity. Signboard informing about possibilities to visit the church with contact on respective responsible person is found at its circuit construction. The visit can be pre-ordered by phone at office of the local parish.

Accommodation, catering and shopping facilities for visitors of the nominated object directly in the township are constraint (four variety stores, one pub and not far from here, in the direction of the border checkpoint to Poland, 2 restaurants. In the town Svidnik, distanced about 7 km, there are at disposal several shops, boarding house and hotel.

In the community near the church is situated a small parking having parking places for 3 coaches and for several personal motor cars.
Sanitary facilities are available at the Local Authorities building.

**RUSKA BYSTRA**

Nominated church is regularly utilized for the religious purposes. For tourists and visitors, church is opened occasionally and for its opening is responsible member of the local Christian community. Signboard informing about possibilities to visit the church with contact on respective responsible person is found at its circuit construction.

Accommodation, catering and shopping facilities for visitors of the nominated object directly in the township are not available (one pub only) but in the town Sobrance distanced approximately 26 km far from here, there are at disposal relevant accommodation and catering facilities, and/or shopping and fast food facilities.

In the community near the church is situated a small provisional parking, beside the Local Authority has got a parking place for approximately 5 coaches.
Sanitary facilities here in the township are not built.
In the long term, laic public and experts here in Slovakia take concern in wooden churches. The state propaganda, in particular in the field of tourist movement is presenting them in propagandistic monthly papers, at specialized exhibitions and on TV. The Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic paid for making a special movie about the wooden churches, besides, there were published foreign-language publications promoting this part of the cultural heritage. In every locality is individually promoted particular church namely in a most common form of the brief information wording about the history of an architecture of the given object, that are made-up with post cards and pop-up picture book or information brochure, respectively.

In the year 2002, the Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic and Regional Monuments Board Zilina, in cooperation with partners institutions from Czech Republic, Poland and Hungary, prepared international travelling exhibition “Wooden Ecclesiastical architecture in the Central Europe”, objective of which has been promotion of the wooden churches as a valuable phenomenon of the Carpathian mountain-chain. At the exhibition have been presented all nominated wooden churches and from the exhibition have been published catalogue together with CD-ROM. Persons interested in have had opportunity to see exhibition on 15 places so far, except Slovakia also in Poland, Hungary, Czech Republic, France and Germany.


Special project „Carpathian wooden route Slovakia“ is centred on mutual tourist linkage, discovering and knowing localities with rich appearance of wooden churches and temples at the Slovak-Polish border regions. Civil association called „Preservation and restoration of wooden churches under Dukla“ in relation to the project edited in the year 2004 a special bilingual publication.

Since 1989, even more frequently are realized, together with some travel agencies, hotels and museum institutions from the area of eastern Slovakia (from Snina, Humenne and Michalovce) a thematic sight-seeing bus trips to worthiest and for tourists the most attractive wooden churches of the Eastern-Christian rite, to which belong also the selected nominated objects.

HERVARTOV

St. Francis of Assisi's church is visited all the year round with a great number of Slovak, as well as foreign tourists. In its general functional using as a cultish construction, at the same time serves the purpose of some „in situ” Museum, in which are presented rare artefacts of the medieval visual arts in the context of original wooden sacral architecture. The persons taking concern in its interior may visit the church at request, namely upon personal or phone contact with responsible person living in the vicinity of the church (Jan Ontek, Hervatov 71, Phone No.: + 421/54/4729075) or directly to Roman-Catholic parish Richvald, Phone No.: + 421/54/4793239 and + 421/54/4729071). Average annual visit rate makes about 3,000 visitors.

Local Authorities in Hervartov are trying to promote the church of theirs narrow means by means of issuing postcards, folding picture-book whether concise calendars.
**TVRDOŠIN**

The All Saints church is being visited all the year round with a great number of Slovak, as well as foreign tourists. Cultural Department of the City Council in Tvrdošin is using the church for different cultural-social events (concerts of serious music) and in cooperation with Roman-Catholic Church occasionally also for liturgical purposes (baptisms, weddings, funerals). The premises of church with churchyard and two charnel houses are accessible all the year round. The church is opened for tourists and visitors all year round daily from 9:00 A.M. to 3:00 P.M., except Mondays. In other days is accessible on base of personal or phone agreement at the City Hall at Tvrdošin, contact person Mrs Jancekova, Phone No.: +421/43/5322061, +421/43/5322100. Average annual visit rate makes about 10,000-15,000 people.

In the year 1993, City Hall in Tvrdošin published monograph about the city that, inter alia, deals also with history and architecture of the church itself and a year later a quadri-lingual folding post-card devoted to this monument. Moreover, several independent post-cards from the interior side, as well as from interior of the church.

In the year 1994, the All Saints church in Tvrdošin won a prize for complex restoration of the church – Diploma EUROPA NOSTRA 1994 “For preservation and incomparable restoration of this considerable monument of the wooden architecture and its internal furnishing with traditional craftwork and material”.

**KEZMAROK**

The wooden Articled church in Kezmarok belongs to the most frequently visited living sacral monuments in Slovakia. The church is opened for visitors all year round and the local Christian community provides in its interior for permanent information service. Special presentation is not conducted only in Slovak, but also directly in German language and in Hungarian language and indirectly by means of technical equipment also in other world languages. Because interior of the church has got a very good acoustic conditions and preserved historical organ possesses the highest musical quality, at the church are being held concerts of serious music and organ recitals all year round. In the object is regular operation, an integral part of this is also making the object available for tourists. Guides are available within the months May-October from 9:00 A.M. to 12:00 A.M. and from 2:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M. and in the months November-April from 10:00 A.M. to 12:00 A.M. and from 2:00 P.M. to 4:00 P.M. In case of need, upon phone call it is possible to agree visits of the church directly at the Lutheran Church of A.C. parish in Kezmarok, Phone No.: +421/52/4522242. Average annual visit rate makes about 40,000 people.

The Christian Community of Kezmarok realizes a great number of smaller, as well as greater projects aimed at presentation of his several historical architectural monuments. In addition to the wooden Articled Church also presentation of the new built in brick church of unique architecture of the end of 19th century and of historical building of seminary with extraordinary rare collection of old books and printed matters (fund comprising about 150,000 volumes). The Christian Community from own sources published several postcards, folding picture-book, drawing pictures and aquarelles themed on the wooden church. They have been co-operating on editing of the books and brochures about Kezmarok city and its noteworthy places of interest.

General episcopate of the Lutherans Church in Slovakia domiciled in Bratislava prepares edition of the representative post-cards devoted to Articled churches in Slovakia. Objective of the prepared multi language project is to enhance awareness of the laic public about this kind of cultural heritage in Slovakia and the better promotion in our country and abroad, as well. One of the presented objects will be also the church in Kezmarok.
LESTINY

“Living” and regularly religiously utilized church is visited in all year round by great number of national, as well as foreign tourists. In its premises are yearly carried out concerts of the serious music at occasion of international creative workshop of the public school of art in Dolny Kubin. Object has been linked into the project of below-Chocske communities „Zemianska cesta Podchocim/ Yeoman's route below the Chocske mountain“, presenting tourist's scenario for a tourists weekly staying in the historical region Orava and Liptov and at the same time is lined-up to tourists itinerary of so called "Amber route".

The church is for security reasons closed, however, in case of interest, tourists may enter into interior of the church on request, namely accompanied with responsible person who can provide them with commentary about history of the Christian Community, as well as with all about the church. Contact person is Mrs. Murinova, Phone No.: + 421/43/5895500, + 421/43/5895325 or directly through parish of the local Lutheran's Church of the A.C., Phone No.: + 421/43/5895156. Average annual visit rate makes about 3,000 visitors.

The Christian Community Lestiny has published, from its own narrow financial means, picture post-card of interior of the church. General episcopate of the Lutherans Church in Slovakia domiciled in Bratislava prepares edition of the representative post-cards devoted to Articled churches in Slovakia. Objective of the prepared multi language project is to enhance awareness of the laic public about this kind of cultural heritage in Slovakia and the better promotion in our country and abroad, as well. One of the presented objects will be also the church in Lestiny.

HRONSEK

The Articled church situated closely to Baroque manor-house serves henceforth and without break the liturgical purposes for the local church-goers and in addition also for impressive cultural-social performances. Notwithstanding the fact that church is not accessible in common to the public, responsible member of the community will open the church on request, will provide visitors with basic explication and, will enable purchase of some prospectuses (folding picture-book and picture post-cards). Phone contact on the local parish of the Lutherans Church of A.C. is, as follows: + 421/48/4188165. Average annual visit rate makes about 5,000 people.

In addition to picture post-cards and folding picture-books, the Local Authorities in Hronsek, in the year 2000 provided also for edition of publication „Hronsek-history and simultaneity“ in which is found, inter-alia, also extended chapter devoted to historical architecture in the community.

General episcopate of the Lutherans Church in Slovakia domiciled in Bratislava prepares edition of the representative post-cards devoted to Articled churches in Slovakia. Objective of the prepared multi language project is to enhance awareness of the laic public about this kind of cultural heritage in Slovakia and the better promotion in our country and abroad, as well. One of the presented objects will be also the church in Hronsek.

BODRUZAL

St. Nicholas church still serves the cultish function purpose for the community that is counting 59 resident people, in the church are regularly (twice a month) taking place liturgical ceremonies. Because the church is found nearby (about 2 km) from the international route with heavy traffic heading to Poland (through Dukla mountain-pass and border crossing Vysny Komarnik) is all year round frequently visited, in particular with great number of foreign tourists. The church is readily available, however, its interior can be visited upon phone contact with Ms Helena Zelizcakova, Bodruzal No.13, Phone No.: + 421/54/7593467 or through parish of the Greek-Catholic Church in Hunkovce + 421/54/7593652. Average annual visit rate makes about 2,000 people.
The church, analogous to the object in Ladomirova, for its rare architectonic-aesthetic quality and exceptionally photographically advantageous location, is part of many contemporary specialized publications and tourists guidebooks to region Eastern Slovakia.

LADOMIROVA
The church is still fulfilling its original cultish function, regularly are being held there liturgical ceremonies. Church belongs to wooden churches of the eastern rite that within the frame of entire Slovak territory is the most frequently visited by tourists. With sight-seeing of the object within hours from 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. provides vestry-keeper who is living in the township. Contact on responsible person Mrs. Pasnisinova, Ladomirova No. 35 is as follows: + 421/54/7520855 or directly to parish of the Greek-Catholic Church: + 421/54/7522653 a + 421/54/7525300. Average annual visit rate makes about 5,000 people.

The church figures in several specialized and popular-science publications, as well as in tourist guidebooks all over region. In Ladomirova is domiciled the civil association “Preservation and restoration of the wooden churches under Dukla” (Mr. M.Kost, Phone No.: + 421/915 942172).

RUSKA BYSTRA
St. Nicholas’ church in Ruska Bystra, as a living sacral object serves the liturgical purposes of the Greek-Catholic Church (twice a month), despite the fact that the church is relatively well known to professional public, to laic visitors has been still unknown. The object is not provided with permanent signboard, if appropriate the guide services, but within the local small community of the church-goers can be relatively simply provided access to its internal spaces. Admission fee is voluntary, in the church is possible to buy some simple prospectuses and information sheets (picture post-cards) and folding picture-books, as well as post-cards of many other wooden sacral objects in the given region, as well. Contact on respective parish of the Greek-Catholic Church in Rusky Hrabovec is the following: + 421/56/6584086. Average annual visit rate in this far-field locality of the Eastern Slovakia makes about 1,000 people.
5.j STAFFING LEVELS (PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MAINTENANCE)

Fundamental current maintenance and small repairs are usually provided by means of self-support through administrators of the individual parishes and individuals from particular Christian Communities. Appropriate Regional Monuments Board supervises over the professionalism of the craftsmen works. In case of need of any skilled activities (e.g. large scale repairs and/or restoration works), these is carried out through certified specialists in compliance with valid regulations a laws. The Regional Monuments Board provides for surveillance over this activities carried out at the monuments. For more details please see also Chapter 5.e Property management plan or other management system.

Proprietors themselves (church administration or self-government) in some cases have got at their disposal specialized units that are attending to provision of the investor's activities and concrete restoration works. These places are covered by specially trained operatives and experts in the field of architecture and civil engineering who closely cooperate with experts from the appropriate Regional Monuments Boards.

The project documentation for renovation of the nominated wooden churches - National Cultural Monuments must be drawn up by a person – specialist (architect or civil engineer) authorised for architectural and design activities in accordance with a special regulation - the Act of the Slovak National Council No.138/1992 Coll. of Laws on Authorised Architects and Authorised Civil Engineers as amended by Act No.236/2000 Coll. of Laws. The restoration may be carried out only by a person – specialist with professional qualification in accordance with a special regulation – the Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No. 200/1994 Coll. of Laws on the Chamber of Restorers and on Restoration Activities Performed by its Members.
6. MONITORING
Monitoring of the present state of set of the nominated wooden churches, as well as evaluation of changes during their monitoring will be an irretrievable tool of assessment for preservation of unique values and qualities for which were these objects placed on the list of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage UNESCO, as well as to prevent them from any threat.

Changes of building-technical condition of the wooden churches in comparison with stone architecture are being considerably faster and more intensive, clear and more evident. Periodical assessment and comparison of these changes after sufficiently long period of time will enable exactly understand individual objects „behaviour“ and at the same time will facilitate prevention of their degradation and devaluation. Intendment of continuous and periodical monitoring of these changes will be accordingly acquisition of relevant information on the present building-technical state of the set of nominated wooden churches including their internal equipment, inspection of conditions of their preservation from the side of their proprietor, as well as from the side of self-government and, notation of other factors bringing possible problems and risks inasmuch as that would be sufficiently secured their adequate protection and presentation. Evaluation of changes during their monitoring will enable us to determine concrete corrective measures having top priority aiming to prevent them from any threat. In unavoidable and substantiate cases are there made greater and single shot changes, actions and/or interventions are realized after held discussion, experts examination and upon agreement of all parties concerned – proprietors, users, administrators and experts from Regional Monuments Boards and from Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic (see also Chapter 5 Management - Control Group).

Monitoring of set of the wooden churches will be carried out in two base levels according to methodology and schedule of monitoring uniform for all listed objects, namely by means of passport cards of individual churches and passport cards of their protective buffer zones. Monitored and documented will be all evaluation criteria assigned at their filing onto List of World Cultural and Natural Heritage UNESCO. Monitored will be, in particular changes of these criteria, relating above all to preservation of authenticity and integrity of objects, changes in their utilization and usage of the building material and technologies in the course of restoration whether other intervention. Further will be separately monitored interventions to protective zone of the individual objects emphasised on preservation of panorama and silhouette of the listed churches. In the passport cards will be recorded condition of protection and preservation of locality with regard to authenticity and integrity of the given micro-urban landscaping, building-technical condition of the object (numeric evaluation) and changes during eventual maintenance or renewal. Observation will be carried out by visual inspection, by means of required professional analysis and photo-documentation in such a way that would be as precise as possible and most illustrative, as well.

Responsibility for observation and entire monitoring in the first level will be at entrusted and trained experts from the locally appropriate Regional Monuments Boards in close cooperation with proprietors of the objects, as well as with the local self-governments. Data from the passport cards, in case of ascertained shortness will serve at the same time directly as a suggestion for these authorities to act without any delay in order to achieve improvement with aim to avert a threat of their decline in value.

Passport cards of a single objects will be sent to the so called second level assessment and evaluation, namely to Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic, where these will be compared and evaluated in terms of complexity and uniformity of regulation of further protection and common solution of the topical problems. Till after, they will become a basic document for Report on State of Conservation of the set of wooden churches filed on list of World Cultural Heritage UNESCO.
Report en bloc will be submitted to the Control Group for Information (see also Chapter 5. Management) for possible commenting and then as follow up to Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic that will coordinate all activities of protection, preservation and presentation of filed set of the wooden churches. Possible threats may be immediately solved directly by means of independent inspection unit of the Ministry – Monuments Inspection and single Regional Monuments Boards in a form of imposing measures to its immediate correction. Based on Monitoring Reports, the Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic will elaborate conception of preservation of the nominated set of objects and will elaborate procedure in order to achieve objectives in cooperation with other ministries, will set concrete tasks resulting from monitoring and will propose them into the Resolution of Government of the Slovak Republic together with determined scheduling. Minister of Culture, as a master coordinator will submit the Report to session of Government of the Slovak Republic that in case of need will adopt all necessary measures to achieve improvement, and alignment. Results of this process will be submitted by the Slovak Republic through the Periodic Reports on the Application of the World Heritage Convention in Paris every 6 years. Periodic reports from this regular reporting except summarizing of the significant facts affecting condition of the protected set and given locality will determine also development directions and protections for the period of next 6-years.
6.a KEY INDICATORS FOR MEASURING STATE OF CONSERVATION

Key indicators to measure state of conservation and presentation of set of wooden churches will be recorded on the special passport cards for the single objects and on the passport cards of their respective protective buffer zones.

I. PASPORT CARDS OF WOODEN CHURCHES

Detailed passport cards of single wooden churches will comprise the following data that will be supplemented by needed Annexes.

- Basic identification data about the object (region, locality, ground-plot) including proprietary relations.

- Present state of conservation of the object with regard to authenticity and integrity:
  - very good (A)
  - good (B)
  - adequate (C)
  - uneven (D)
  - insufficient - neglected (E)

- Restoration that was carried out on the object since its placing on the record (details of interventions - date of implementation, subject of restoration and written evaluation):
  - renewal of architecture,
  - restoration of exterior and interior embellishment and decoration,
  - renewal of movables.

- General evaluation of condition of the object and its neighbourhood in light of present-date basic maintenance:
  - object and its surrounding are regularly maintained (1)
  - maintenance of the object is sporadic, surrounding is partially neglected (2)
  - object is not maintained and surrounding is extremely neglected (3)

- Evaluation of contemporary building – technical condition of historical construction, its art-structural trade elements including creative decoration and original internal equipment (assessment is based on visual appearance and from available information):

  1. good – reflects state of the object that is in good condition and is regularly maintained. At the object have not been seen any visible constructional failure, the wall do not damp wet, there are neither damaged plasters (in case of plastered churches), nor internal and external painting, if appropriate surface finish treatment of wood, filling of the openings are in a good condition, flooring alike, framework and all interior elements of the movables and technical infrastructure.

  2. satisfactory - means condition of the object that is found relatively well conditioned, but is being irregularly maintained. At the object have not been found visible destructions of constructions, facade rendering, protective paint, filling of the openings, roof and technical infrastructure. Object requires only partial and minor repair without intervention into disposition and to shell construction. Internal equipment needs only minor repair, whether cleaning or conservation.
3 disturbed – means condition of the object where the basic load-bearing structures are stable but may show presence of insect or fungal attack, some parts of bearing structure are mouldering or walls of the rustic works are partially buckled, plasters are falling apart, there are missing necessary protective paints, fillings of the openings are damaged, roof weatherproofing is partially non-functional, elements of the external plumbing works are to be repaired or exchanged. Art objects and artistic valuable elements and details are to be necessarily restored, an internal equipment is badly damaged and deteriorated and is demanding to be restored.

4 desolate – means state of the object that is in emergency conditions. The basic load bearing structures are slightly damaged, some supporting structures are rotting away, some wall are buckled and are decaying, they show serious static disturbances and have got damped, moreover are wet. Roof damaged to a great extent – wooden shingle roof covering, water leaks into the object. Plasters are falling apart, filling of the openings, roof and external plumbing work elements are considerably damaged and are to be completely repaired or exchanged. All creative and artistic valuable elements and details are to be necessarily restored. Internal equipment is only partially conserved, many component parts are missing and it is necessary to make them fully restored.

5 in restoration – means state of the object and its movables, where are currently undergoing complete renewal and restoration works (to present the year of starting with renewal activities, expected finish, name of contractor, decision of respective state body, references to special documentation, etc.).

- Monitoring of condition of wooden substance of the basic construction of the object (moistening, wood-destroying insect, dry-rot, wet-rot, others):

  (1) –without moist, wet-rot and funguses and appearance of wood-destroying insect,
  (2) –ordinary moistening from the surface raining water to the extent of approximately 50 cm above the ground or from the first beam (log) of the construction above the ground space, locally limited occurrence of wet rot and appearance of wood-borer insect (minimum and negligible occurrence),
  (3) –permanent moistening of the wooden construction and damaging by means of wet rot to a great extent (1-5 beams – logs above the terrain, appearance of wood-destroying insect almost in the entire area of the object.
  (4) –very wetted object with appearance of wet rot and funguses, heavily infested with wood-destroying insect in entire area of the object.

Visual inspection with regard to state of the wooden churches will be carried out during the spring months through a professional – foundations, walls, ceiling, flooring, interior, framework, roof – cladding, etc.). An expert will note down an actual situation and in the case of need he will suggest to adopt immediate measures in order to achieve correction, including realization of necessary sampling of the wooden stuff for further analysis.

- All other assumed changes and threats that might have impact on authenticity and integrity of the listed object in the future (specify in more details).

- Contemporaneous utilization
  - adequate,
  - inadequate,
  - useless.

- Related directive and methodical papers, in case of need also suggested improvements.
Further indicators of threats impending over the object:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threat indicators</th>
<th>Yes, No (description)</th>
<th>Adopted measures (description)</th>
<th>Responsible person and Institution</th>
<th>Deadline</th>
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<tr>
<td>Developing pressure of locality</td>
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<tr>
<td>Environmental pressure and conservation of nature (e.g. protected surrounding greenery)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Natural disasters: (fire, floods, earth slides, thunderbolt, windstorm, earthquake, others)</td>
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<td>Pressure from tourism</td>
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<td>(positive, negative, wear and tear of material, constructions, object surrounding areas, increase of temperature and humidity in the interior, etc.)</td>
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<td>Robberies and vandalism</td>
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<tr>
<td>(object security)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Others</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- Financial resources for conservation
  - sufficient,
  - underestimated,
  - insufficient.

- Management of care for object preservation and presentation.

- Human resources (names of responsible persons and their contacts).

- Promotion and presentation:
  - object identification as locality belonging to the World Cultural Heritage,
  - local information system including road signs,
  - cultural-social activities (expositions, seasonal and sudden activities and programmes),
  - advertising papers,
  - possibility to visit the object and make accessible for visitors,
  - training programmes and actions,
  - natural scientific-research activity connected with object.

- Visit rate management:
  - visit rate statistics,
  - accommodation facilities,
  - catering facilities,
  - sanitary facilities.

- Note (in case of supplementation of any other date that has not been in the form).
## II. PASSPORT CARDS OF THE PROTECTIVE BUFFER ZONE

Key indicators for measuring state of conservation in the protective buffer zone of the nominated churches in relation to protection of values, on the strength of which were churches placed on List of World Cultural Heritage:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Principal indicator and its description</th>
<th>Evaluation</th>
<th>Adopted measures</th>
<th>Responsible person</th>
<th>Deadline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preservation of the historical urban-architectonic links and space relations of built-up areas of the protective buffer zone, including configuration of terrain</td>
<td>Dominancy of the church within the surrounding built-up area</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Built-up areas of the protective buffer zone and its measure of altitude</td>
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<td>Historical ground-plan of the built-up area within the protective buffer zone and plotting</td>
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<td>Preservation of long distance view at church including its silhouette and panorama</td>
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<td>Ground shaping in touched territory</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Archaeological discoveries and finding places</td>
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<td>Reserve sites</td>
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<td>Approach roads</td>
<td>Main road and local access routes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Greenery (preservation in pristine condition)</td>
<td>In the protection buffer zone generally</td>
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<td>Water course</td>
<td>Alterations creating surroundings</td>
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<tr>
<td>Utilization of area of the protective buffer zone</td>
<td>Existing utilization (description)</td>
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<td>Regulation of utilization</td>
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<td>Changes in its utilization (lately erected buildings)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Technical infrastructure in the protective buffer zone</td>
<td>Power transmission line</td>
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<td>Gas distribution system</td>
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<td>Lighting devices</td>
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<td>Others</td>
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Monitoring of changes is carried out by:
- visual inspection of nominated objects and spaces of the protective zone,
- measurement of physical and chemical values,
- evaluation of the statistical data,
- digital documentation (alternative video or moving-picture documentation),
- survey and graphic documentation.

### Annexes to passport cards:
- map annexes,
- digital photo documentation (alt. video or film),
- graphic documentation.
Periodicity:

Passport cards of churches and passport cards of their protective buffer zones will be processed every year. Besides, individual churches – the national cultural monuments are being monitored by respective Regional Monuments Boards by course of valid monuments law permanently, particularly always at any activity carried out directly with them or on the touched protective buffer zone.

Report on State of Conservation of the set of wooden churches filled on the WHL UNESCO will be processed every year. Periodical Reports – every six years.

Passport cards storage:

Passport cards will be stored at the Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic in Bratislava and their copies will be place at the Regional Monuments Boards in Banska Bystrica, Presov, Kosice and Zilina. Final report on state of preservation and conservation of set of wooden churches will be stored at the Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic in Bratislava and at the Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic in Bratislava. Assignment and control of Resolutions of Government of the Slovak Republic at the Office of Governments of the Slovak Republic, if appropriate at its respective ministries or organisations - in dependence on realization of concrete Resolutions.

All passport cards and reports on state of preservation and conservation of set of wooden churches will make an integral part of Geographic Information System (GIS) of the Monuments Fund of the Slovak Republic that will be made public on internet with related user rights for all institutions linked in the monitoring process and by means of web site for general public.
6.b ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS FOR MONITORING PROPERTY

Essential administrative measure adopted to implement monitoring of the World Cultural Heritage is the Act 49/2002 Coll. on the Protection of the Monuments and historic sites (the so called Monuments Act) and its application in praxis. In the Act are exactly specified state institutions connected directly with conservation of the monuments fund (Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic, Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic and the Regional Monuments Boards) and indirectly (Self-governing Region, town and proprietor of the national cultural monument).

Monitoring of preservation of localities filed on the List of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage UNESCO in relation to authenticity and integrity, since the year 1996 make integral part of annual Plan of the Main Objectives of the Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic and its territorially respective Regional Monuments Boards. In connection with elaboration of the implementing regulation to Convention on preservation of the World Cultural Heritage UNESCO is systematically developed monitoring of localities that have been already placed on the List of World Cultural Heritage UNESCO, on the base of elaborated methodology and monitoring schedule.

Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic in close cooperation with Regional Monuments Boards:
- coordinates monitoring of the World Cultural Heritage,
- prepares periodical report and elaborates and evaluates monitoring of the World Cultural Heritage,
- provides other interested institutions participating in the monitoring process with methodical and practical cooperation, and coordinates their activities,
- processes ground papers from the field into the Evaluation Report,
- evaluates passport cards of the World Cultural Heritage, adopts corrective measures,
- provides Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic periodically and at request with results from monitoring of the World Cultural Heritage,
- prepares and coordinates Periodical Reports.

Addresses of appropriate bodies relating to preservation of the monuments fund:
- Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic, Cesta na Cerveny most 6, 814 06 Bratislava,
- Regional Monuments Board Zilina, Marianske nam. 19, 010 01 Zilina,
- Regional Monuments Board Banska Bystrica, Lazovna 8, 975 65 Banska Bystrica
- Regional Monuments Board Presov, Hlavna 115, 080 01 Presov,
- Regional Monuments Board Kosice, Hlavna 25, 080 01 Kosice,

Further involved subjects:
Government of the Slovak Republic
Office of Government of the Slovak Republic, Namestie slobody 1, 813 70 Bratislava

Consistently controls application of Convention on Protection of the World Cultural Heritage (Notification No. 159/1991 Coll. on Care of historical monuments and state of individual localities of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage) and within its powers prefers projects relating to science and research, as well as projects aimed at protection of this heritage. Provides for financial support to localities in question, directly but also by means of different by state supporting programmes and grants, verifies and ensures fulfilment of Convention by means of single governmental departments and provides with Periodic Reports.
Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic and its Monuments Inspection
Namestie SNP 33, 813 31 Bratislava

- resolves, provides for and coordinates cooperation of all governmental departments concerned in the course of monitoring of the World Cultural Heritage,
- provides Centre for World Cultural Heritage with Periodic Report every 6 years,
- monitors state of legal assurance of protection of values of the World Cultural Heritage,
- raises future interests in indicators under consideration,
- supports scientific-research projects relating to World Cultural Heritage,
- assures and evaluates monitoring process of the World Cultural Heritage in cooperation with institutions that are not in its direct scope of powers, authorizes directly subordinated organizations with this activity,
- provides Government of the Slovak Republic with conceptual proposals and recommendations how to solve the principal issues of protection, restoration, utilization and presentation of the monuments fund,
- exercises powers of central state supervision in the field of monuments fund through its monuments inspection,
- creates conditions of grant and multi-sources financial system for preservation and restoration of the cultural monuments,
- in the field of financing cooperates with Ministry of Finance of the Slovak Republic, in the sphere of tourist trade with Ministry of Economy of the Slovak Republic, in the field of urban planning and building order with Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic, in the area of regional development with Ministry of Building and Regional Development of the Slovak Republic, and in the sphere of education and trainings with Ministry of Education of the Slovak Republic.

Monuments inspection of the Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic:

- supervises within the frame of the central state supervision as competent authorities of the monuments fund observe provisions of the Monument Act, as well as generally binding provisions for its execution,
- monitors how proprietors of the cultural monuments, legal entities and physical persons observe the law and generally binding legal regulations issued for its execution and how they adhere to decisions of bodies responsible for preservation of the monuments fund,
- watches over state of the cultural monuments and supervises how conditions of protection of the cultural monuments and monuments territories are observed,
- imposes duty to bodies responsible for protection of the monuments fund to adopt measure to relieve the shortage ascertained in the course of discharge of the surveillance function,
- inspects performance of measures adopted in order to relieve the shortages,
- in the course of performance of its duties cooperates, in particular with Monument Board of the Slovak Republic, Regional Monuments Boards, townships and other inspection bodies, bodies active in penal actions and other bodies, whether legal persons.

Authorities and legal entities, activities of which are appertaining interests protected under this law are obliged to provide Monuments Inspection with required information and necessary collaboration. In case of appearance of protected component parts of the nature, territories and individuals, trees or greenery at premises of the churches, to these subjects is also relating the Act 543/2002 Coll. on Conservation of Nature and Landscape, in the sense of which is professionally competent body for the state protection of nature, which is the Landscape Protected Area Administration.
Self government – Municipal authorities / City Councils (in relation to World Cultural Heritage):

- cooperation in protection of the locality of the World Cultural Heritage ensuing directly from the Monuments Act,
- cooperation in the matter of proprietary relations,
- assurance of the land-use planning documentation and elaboration of the township development plan,
- assurance of regulation of the building development, of building alterations and changes in the territory under control,
- observation and support of the traditional handicraft, cultivation and breeding activities,
- information on allocated financial means,
- information on intents of utilization, on tourist traffic and other factors influencing the given locality,
- information on developing programmes, regeneration and housing support,
- cooperation with state institutions, professional organizations, civil associations, foundations, in the course of accomplishing the tasks issuing from provision of authenticity and integrity of the World Cultural Heritage.
- marking localities of the World Cultural Heritage and the Local Information System,
- cooperation with the proprietor – accessibility to objects for visitors, educational paths, special commentary, guide services, etc.,
- publication of materials about the World Cultural Heritage,
- protection of objects against natural disasters,
- cultural-social activities (concerts, expositions, advertising material, museums, etc.),
- processes ground information to passport cards and to Evaluation Report (population, constitution of society, average age, visit rate, number of cultural and social activities linked directly to World Cultural Heritage, etc.,
- provides for social, accommodation and catering capacities (communal facilities, services, infrastructure),
- working population/employment rate and labour opportunities connected with preservation and presentation of the given object of the World Cultural Heritage,
- assurance of safeness in the given localities,
- supports relation and interest of inhabitants in World Cultural Heritage (attitudes, thoughts, decision making),
Nominated wooden churches are being so far monitored in like manner as other national cultural monuments placed on file of the Central Register of the Monuments Fund of the Slovak Republic, namely through respective Regional Monuments Boards. In addition, Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic and its all Regional Monuments Boards are currently processing, within the frame of the General Plan of its activity, Revision of the Central Directory of the Monuments Fund of the Slovak Republic. Findings resulting from this Revision are recorded at the Updating Letters of the National Cultural Monuments. This long-term assignment is set-up on physical verification, identification and evaluation of all protected immovable, as well as movable monuments directly in the landscape, is being processed detailed photo-documentation and new special description. Update Sheets are inserted into the Automated Information System of the Monuments Fund and specify except description also basic valuation criteria for monuments and their subject of protection. In case of disturbance of state, or danger threatening to the monuments, relevant Regional Monuments Boards take measures in order to relieve the shortcomings in compliance with valid legislation. At the same time impel proprietor to accomplish immediate corrections, in case of need he will be provided with expert assistance, namely in close cooperation with Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic, or with Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic, eventually.
7. DOCUMENTATION
7.a IMAGE APPENDIX AND IMAGE INVENTORY
AND PHOTOGRAPH AUTHORIZATION FORM

7.a.1 IMAGE APPENDIX - The Church of St. Francis of Assisi,
HERVARTOV (Figure I. / 02 - 24)

I./02 Hervartov,
South-east view of the church, repro of the historical photo, approx. 1930s

I./03 Hervartov,
North-east view of the church, repro of the historical photo from 1904
I./04 Hervartov,
South-east view of the church and its entire area with enclosure wall

I./05 Hervartov,
North-west view of the church, enclosure wall and granary standing nearby
I./06 Hervartov, South-east view of the church with detached tower and enclosure wall

I./07 Hervartov, North-east view of the church and entrance part into its area
I./08 Hervartov,
South-east view of the church with detached tower and enclosure wall

I./09 Hervartov,
Detached tower and its join on the nave of the church from the south side
I/10 Hervartov,
Eastern view of the church (of presbytery and small sacristy)

I/11 Hervartov,
Detail of the eastern wall of presbytery with wooden slabs covering the log construction
I.12 Hervartov, View of the presbytery with Calvary situated on the beam of the Triumphal arch

I.13 Hervartov, Detail of Calvary on the beam between presbytery and the nave with well-preserved inscription
I/14 Hervartov,
View of the slab rib-vaulting and geometric stencilled decoration of presbytery walls

I/15 Hervartov,
Detail of the rib vault head of presbytery with painted stencilled decoration
I./16 Hervartov,
Central painting of an older altar (St. Catherine, The Virgin Mary, St. Barbara) and triangle extensions illustrating the kings and prophets from The Old Testament (Solomon, David, Elias and Jerome)

I./17 Hervartov,
View of organ and gallery in the west part of the nave
I./18 Hervartov, Wall painting at the south wall of the nave from the year 1665 (Resemblance between wise and fool maidens)

I./19 Hervartov, Detail of the wall painting Adam and Eva at the south wall of the nave

I./20 Hervartov, Detail of the wall painting of St. George at the south wall of the nave
I/21 Hervartov, Panel painting of The Last Supper from the year 1653 in the presbytery of the church

I/22 Hervartov, Part of the church drawings (ground plan)
I./23 a I./24 Hervartov,
Part of the church drawings, the east view (above left) and longitudinal section (under)
IMAGE APPENDIX - The Church of All Saints, TVRDOSIN (Figure II. / 02 - 25)

II./02 Tvrdosin,
General view of the enclosure wall and entrance gateway into the church area, repro of the historical photo from the year 1922

II./03 Tvrdosin,
North-east view of the church, repro of the historical photo, appr. from the year 1950
II./04 Tvrdosin,
South-east view of the church with younger roofing and adjacent graveyard, repro of the historical photo from the year 1922

II./05 Tvrdosin,
General view of the church area with the tree-lined alley leading to the entrance gateway
II./06 Tvrdosin,
South-west view of the church, in the rear on the left is standing walled object of the ossuary

II./07 Tvrdosin,
East view of the church, in the rear on the left stands object of entrance gateway, on the right object of the ossuary
II./08 Tvrdošín, North-east view of the church (sacristy is on the left)

II./09 Tvrdošín, Detail of the window's opening at the east wall of the presbytery

II./10 Tvrdošín, Younger south portal of the church from 17th century
II./11 Tvrdosin, Detail of mounting of the door’s wing at the south portal

II./12 Tvrdosin, View of the presbytery of the church with Baroque altar; the pulpit is on the left
II./13 Tvrdosin,
View of late Baroque altar that was installed after the year 1768
II./14 Tvrdosin,
Northern wall of the presbytery with figural painting (apostles theme)

II./15 Tvrdosin,
View of the pulpit and painted pew in the presbytery
II./16 Tvrdosín,
Detail of the pulpit with sculptures of four Evangelists

II./17 Tvrdosín,
Elevation on the part of the painted gallery in the nave
II./18 Tvrdosin,
Detail of the wall painting in the nave of the church (St. George at the Triumphal arch)

II./19 Tvrdosin,
Detail of the painting at the nave's inner boarding and side gallery
II./20 Tvrdosin,
Detail of the illusionary painted ceiling of the nave with flower motives

II./21 Tvrdosin,
Some of the church drawings, front elevation
II./22 a II./23 Tvrdoesín,
Part of the church drawings, above - side (south) elevation, under – ground plan
II./24 a II./25 Tvrdosin,
Part of the church drawings, above – longitudinal section, under – cross section
III./02 Kezmarok,
View of the historic veduta (picture) of the city with the Church of the Articles, from about the year 1830

III./03 Kezmarok,
The oldest picture of the church, approx. middle of the 19th century
III./04 Kezmarok,
View of the stone part of the church to which was the church annexed, historical photo from the year 1920

III./05 Kezmarok,
North view of the church and an older walled object, historical photo from the year 1920
III./06 Kezmarok,
North-east view of the church, historical photo, from about the year 1910

III./07 Kezmarok,
Contemporary south-east view of the church, in the rear - later built brick church from the end of the 19th century
III./08 Kezmarok,
View of the eastern (alter) part of the church, on the left – older walled structure of the school

III./09 Kezmarok,
Northern facade of the church with characteristic round windows
III./10 Kezmarok,
Detail of the facade in the northern part of the church

III./11 Kezmarok,
Detail of the eastern facade of the church with painted band cornice

III./12 Kezmarok,
Detail of the entrance door of the church in the northern facade
III./13 Kezmarok,
Interior of the church, view of the altar and pulpit

III./14 Kezmarok,
Late Renaissance altar from the beginning of the 18th century

III./15 Kezmarok,
Late Renaissance pulpit from the beginning of the 18th century
III./16 Kezmarok, Stone font from the end of the 17th century

III./17 Kezmarok, Patronal (donator) pew situated nearby the altar

III./18 Kezmarok, View of the organ from the years 1719-1727
III./19 Kezmarok,
Detail of the painted wood vaulting at the point of crossing of arms of the church

III./20 Kezmarok,
Detail of the painted wood vaulting with figures from the Old Testament
III./21 a III./22 Kezmarok,
Part of the church drawings, above ground plan, under cross section with view of the altar
III./23 Kezmarok,
Part of the church drawings, cross section (on the left two-storey organ gallery)
7.a.4 IMAGE APPENDIX - The Articled Church, LESTINY
(Figure IV. / 02 - 24)

IV./02 Lestiny,
Church in the historical postcard with an old rectory on the left, about the year 1910

IV./03 Lestiny,
North-west view of the church and the younger detached bell-tower, historical photo from the year 1919
IV./04 Lestiny,
West view of the belfry and the church from the position of the graveyard, historical photo from the year 1919

IV./05 Lestiny,
Contemporary general view of the church, belfry and area of the graveyard
IV./06 Lestiny, South-east view of the church with wooden mortuary on the left.

IV./07 Lestiny, North-west view of the belfry with the church behind and graveyard on the right.
IV./08 Lestiny,
North view of an entrance part into premises of the church

IV./09 Lestiny,
View of detached log belfry from the year 1777 with object of the church behind
IV./10 Lestiny, West view of the belfry, covered staircase and church from the graveyard

IV./11 Lestiny, South view of the church from the place of a new graveyard
IV./12 Lestiny,
Interior of the church, top view from the organ gallery onto altar and pulpit

IV./13 Lestiny,
Interior of the church, view of three-sided gallery and organ from the 1st half of the 20th century from the altar site
IV./14 Lestiny,
Interior of the church, view of three-sided gallery and its richly painted floral decoration

IV./15 Lestiny,
Interior of the church, detail of the pulpit and altar with new sculptures of Moses and Aron
IV./16 Lestiny, View of the altar with new altar painting

IV./17 Lestiny, Richly adorned pulpit and baptism font with part of the sacristy on the left

IV./18 Lestiny, Detail of painted ceiling of the nave in a marbling form
IV./19 Lestiny,
Detail of inner painting on the altar part of the church in a marbling form

IV./20 Lestiny,
Copy of the funeral flag of Juraj Zmeskal from the year 1655 made in the middle of the 19th century
IV./21 a IV./22 Lestiny,
Part of the church drawings, above – ground floor, under - longitudinal section
IV./23 a IV./24 Lestiny,
Part of the church drawings, above left - north-west elevation, under - north-east elevation
7.a.5 IMAGE APPENDIX - The Articled Church, HRONSEK
(Figure V. / 02 - 25)

V./02 Hronsek,
The church and the bell-tower in the historical postcard, from about the year 1905

V./03 Hronsek,
South view of the church, historical photo from the year 1926
V./04 Hronsek,
North view of the church, historical photo from the year 1957

V./05 Hronsek,
Interior of the church in the historical photo from the year 1957
V./06 Hronsek,
Contemporary view of the church from the parish garden

V./07 Hronsek,
South-west view of the church
V./08 Hronsek, North-east view of the church

V./09 Hronsek, Eastern entrance façade of the church
V./10 Hronsek,
South-west view of the church with independent detached wooden bell-tower on the right

V./11 Hronsek,
South-west view of the church at a time of culminating summer
V./12 Hronsek,
Detail of the half-timbered construction with sunk slab filling

V./13 Hronsek,
Contemporary entrance into church and detail of the church half-timbered construction
V./14 Hronsek,
Detail of the plastic ornamentation of the wooden column of the gallery

V./15 Hronsek,
Detached bell-tower situated in close touch with the church
V./16 Hronsek,
View of the altar with organ and pulpit

V./17 Hronsek,
Interior of the church, view from gallery (part of the pulpit on the right)
V./18 Hronsek,
Elevation on crossing of the slab annular vaulting of the church

V./19 Hronsek,
Altar and organ exceptionally embedded at the altar's gallery
V./20 Hronsek,
One of the six altar pictures of the church with the motive of Ascension Day

V./21 Hronsek,
One of the six altar pictures of the church with the motive of Resurrection
V./22 Hronsek,
Part of the church drawing, ground-floor plan

V./23 Hronsek,
Part of the church drawing, longitudinal section
V./24 Hronsek,
Part of the church drawing, east elevation

V./25 Hronsek,
Part of the church drawing, north elevation
7.a.6  IMAGE APPENDIX - The Church of St. Nicholas, BODRUZAL
(Figure VI. / 02 - 23)

VI./02 Bodruzal,
South-west view of the church from the approach road,
historical photo

VI./03 Bodruzal,
Southern approach road to the church premises, historical
photo from the year 1957
VI./04 Bodruzal, Northern view of the church and an entrance gateway into its premises, historical photo from the year 1924

VI./05 Bodruzal, Detail of the entrance gateway into the church, history. photo from the year 1924
VI./06 Bodruzal, Elevation on the church from the western side at the time before replacing the slab covering (in the year 2002)

VI./07 Bodruzal, South-east view of the church from the approach road after renewing of the coating (in 2004)
VI./08 Bodruzal, South view of the church after replacing outdoor boarding

VI./09 Bodruzal, West view of the church from the place of the new churchyard after removing outdoor covering (in 2004)
VI./10 Bodruzal, Detail of the roofs

VI./11 Bodruzal, Detail of the window opening in the nave

VI./12 Bodruzal, Detail of tower capping with characteristic forged cross piece
VI./13 a VI./14 Bodruzal, 
Detail of the wall painting at the northern wall of the nave with the motive of Calvary and the Last Judgement
VI./15 Bodruzal,
View of the iconostasis after complex restoration

VI./16 a VI./17 Bodruzal,
Detail of the czarist's doors after and during restoration work
VI./18 Bodruzal,
Detail of the main icon of Madonna with Child (Hodigitry)

VI./19 Bodruzal,
Detail of the zsertwenik (small side altar) with icon Christ in Manacles
VI./20 Bodruzal, North view of the church, aquarelle from the year about 1950

VI./21 Bodruzal, Part of the church drawings, ground plan
VI./22 a VI./23 Bodruzal,
Part of the church drawings, above side-south elevation under longitudinal section
7.a.7 IMAGE APPENDIX - The Church of St. Michael Archangel, LADOMIROVA (Figure VII. / 02 - 23)

VII./02 Ladomirova, South-east view of the church and the belfry, historical photo from about the year 1957

VII./03 Ladomirova, West view of the church, historical photo from the year 1924

VII./04 Ladomirova, Detail of the entrance gateway into the church, historical photo from the year 1924
VII./07 Ladomirova, Eastern elevation on the church and churchyard

VII./08 Ladomirova, South-east view of the church with gradation of roofs from east to west

VII./09 Ladomirova, Detail of the western dominating tower of the church
VII./10 Ladomirova,
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<td>04/2004</td>
<td>P.Glos</td>
<td>RMB Presov</td>
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<td>approx. 1930s</td>
<td>J.Kanka, repro M. Dudas</td>
<td>Repro of: Kol. autorov: Architektura na Slovensku do pol. XIX.storocia. SVKL, Bratislava 1958</td>
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<td>South-east view of the church and its entire area with enclosure wall</td>
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<td>P.Glos</td>
<td>RMB Presov</td>
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<tr>
<td>I./05</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>North-west view of the church, enclosure wall and granary standing nearby</td>
<td>10/2004</td>
<td>M.Dudas</td>
<td>M.Dudas, Bajzova 15, 010 01 Zilina, +421/41/7637189, <a href="mailto:mildudas@pobox.sk">mildudas@pobox.sk</a></td>
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<td>I./06</td>
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<td>South-east view of the church with detached tower and enclosure wall</td>
<td>04/2004</td>
<td>P.Glos</td>
<td>RMB Presov</td>
<td>Regional Monuments Board Presov Hlava 115, 080 01 Presov +421/51/7731740, <a href="mailto:pupo@stonline.sk">pupo@stonline.sk</a></td>
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<td>I./07</td>
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<td>North-east view of the church and entrance part into its area</td>
<td>10/2004</td>
<td>M.Dudas</td>
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<td>I./08</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>South-east view of the church with detached tower and enclosure wall</td>
<td>10/2004</td>
<td>M.Dudas</td>
<td>M.Dudas, Bajzova 15, 010 01 Zilina, +421/41/7637189, <a href="mailto:mildudas@pobox.sk">mildudas@pobox.sk</a></td>
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<td>I./09</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>Detached tower and its join on the nave of the church from the south side</td>
<td>04/2004</td>
<td>P.Glos</td>
<td>RMB Presov</td>
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<td>I./10</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>Eastern view of the church (of presbytery and small sacristy)</td>
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<td>I./11</td>
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<td>Detail of the eastern wall of presbytery with wooden slabs covering the log construction</td>
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**IMAGE INVENTORY AND PHOTOGRAPH AUTHORIZATION FORM**

**The Church of St. Francis of Assisi in Hervartov (Image I./12 – I./24)**

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<td>I./12</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>View of the presbytery with Calvary situated on the beam of the Triump.arch</td>
<td>10/2004</td>
<td>M.Dudas</td>
<td>M.Dudas, Bajzova 15, 010 01 Zilina, Slovak Republic +421/41/7637189, <a href="mailto:mildudas@pobox.sk">mildudas@pobox.sk</a></td>
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<td>I./13</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>Detail of Calvary on the beam between presbytery and the nave with well-preserved inscription</td>
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<td>digital print</td>
<td>View of the slab rib-vaulting and geom. stencilled decoration of presbytery walls</td>
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<td>I./16</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>Central painting of an older altar (St. Catherine, The Virgin Mary, St.Barbara) and triangle extensions illustrating the kings and prophets from The Old Testament (Solomon, David, Elias, Jerome)</td>
<td>04/2004</td>
<td>P.Glos</td>
<td>RMB Presov</td>
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<td>I./17</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>View of organ and gallery in the west part of the nave</td>
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<td>I./18</td>
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<td>Wall painting at the south wall of the nave from the year 1665 (Resemblance between wise and fool maidens)</td>
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<td>Detail of the wall painting Adam and Eva at the south wall of the nave</td>
<td>10/2004</td>
<td>M.Dudas</td>
<td>M.Dudas, Bajzova 15, 010 01 Zilina, Slovak Republic +421/41/7637189, <a href="mailto:mildudas@pobox.sk">mildudas@pobox.sk</a></td>
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<td>Detail of the wall painting of St.George at the south wall of the nave</td>
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<td>Panel painting of The Last Supper from the year 1653 in the presbytery</td>
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<td>digital print</td>
<td>Part of the church drawings (ground plan)</td>
<td>1957-58</td>
<td>I.Puskar, repro</td>
<td>I.Puskar, Fandlyho 3, 811 03 Bratislava, Slovak republic + 421/2/54415998</td>
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<td>digital print</td>
<td>Part of the church drawings, the east view</td>
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<td>digital print</td>
<td>South-east view of the church</td>
<td>09/2004</td>
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<td>M.Dudas Bajzova 15, 010 01 Žilina, Slovak Republic, +421/41/7637189,</td>
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<td>II./02</td>
<td>digital print (repro)</td>
<td>General view of the enclosure wall and entrance gateway into the church area, repro of the hist. photo from the year 1922</td>
<td>1922</td>
<td>B.Vavrousek repro M.Dudas</td>
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<td>II./04</td>
<td>digital print (repro)</td>
<td>South-east view of the church with younger roofing and adjacent graveyeard, repro of the historical photo from the year 1922</td>
<td>1922</td>
<td>B.Vavrousek repro M.Dudas</td>
<td>Repro of: Vavrousek, B.: Kostel na dedine a v mestecku. Nakladatele Kvasnicka a Hampl, Praha 1929</td>
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<td>II./05</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>General view of the church area with the tree-lined alley leading to the entrance gateway</td>
<td>09/2004</td>
<td>M.Dudas</td>
<td>M.Dudas Bajzova 15, 010 01 Žilina, Slovak republic +421/41/7637189, <a href="mailto:mildudas@pobox.sk">mildudas@pobox.sk</a></td>
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<td>II./06</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>South-west view of the church, in the rear on the left is standing walled object of the ossuary</td>
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<td>II./07</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>East view of the church, in the rear on the left stands object of entrance gateway, on the right object of the ossuary</td>
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<td>digital print</td>
<td>North-east view of the church (sacristy is on the left)</td>
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<td>Detail of the window's opening at the east wall of the presbytery</td>
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<td>Younger south portal of the church from 17th century</td>
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<td>Detail of mounting of the door's wing at the south portal</td>
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<td>digital print</td>
<td>View of the presbytery of the church with Baroque altar, the pulpit is on the left</td>
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<td>View of late Baroque altar that was installed after the year 1768</td>
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<td>Northern wall of the presbytery with figural painting (apostles theme)</td>
<td>09/2004</td>
<td>M.Dudas</td>
<td>M.Dudas, Bajzova 15, 010 01 Zilina, Slovak Republic +421/41/7637189, <a href="mailto:mildudas@pobox.sk">mildudas@pobox.sk</a></td>
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<td>View of the pulpit and painted pew in the presbytery</td>
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<td>Detail of the illusionary painted ceiling of the nave with flower motives</td>
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<td>10/2004</td>
<td>M.Dudas</td>
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<td>digital print (repro)</td>
<td>View of the historic veduta (picture) of the city with the Church of the Articles, from about the year 1830</td>
<td>cca 1830</td>
<td>Repro R.Poruban</td>
<td>Archive of Evangelical Parish of Kezmarok, Hviezdoslavova 18, 060 01 Kezmarok, +421/52/4522240, <a href="mailto:ecavkk@pobox.sk">ecavkk@pobox.sk</a></td>
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<td>View of the stone part of the church to which was the church annexed, historical photo from the year 1920</td>
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<td>North-east view of the church, historical photo, from about the year 1910</td>
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<td>Repro of historicia photo, about from the year 1910</td>
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<td>Contemporary south-east view of the church, in the rear - later built brick church from the end of the 19th century</td>
<td>10/2004</td>
<td>M.Dudas</td>
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<td>View of the eastern (alter) part of the church, on the left – older walled structure of the school</td>
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<td>III./09</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>Northern facade of the church with characteristic round windows</td>
<td>03/2002</td>
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<tr>
<td>III./10</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>Detail of the facade in the northern part of the church</td>
<td>10/2004</td>
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<tr>
<td>III./11</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>Detail of the eastern facade of the church with painted band cornice</td>
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<td>III./12</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>Detail of the entrance door of the church in the northern facade</td>
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<tr>
<td>III./13</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>Interior of the church, view of the altar and pulpit</td>
<td>06/2002</td>
<td>J.Palco</td>
<td>J.Palco, Dr. Alexandra 6, 060 01 Kezmarok, Slovak republic</td>
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### Image Inventory and Photograph Authorization Form

**The Articled Church in Kezmarok (Image III./14 – III./23)**

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<td>III./14</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>Late Renaissance altar from the beginning of the 18th century</td>
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<td>J.Palco</td>
<td>J.Palco, Dr. Alexandra 6, 060 01 Kezmarok, Slovak Republic</td>
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<td>Late Renaissance pulpit from the beginning of the 18th century</td>
<td>03/2002</td>
<td>M.Dudas</td>
<td>M.Dudas, Bajzova 15, 010 01 Žilina, +421/41/7637189, <a href="mailto:mildudas@pobox.sk">mildudas@pobox.sk</a></td>
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<td>III./16</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>Stone font from the end of the 17th century</td>
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<td>III./17</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>Patronal (donator) pew situated nearby the altar</td>
<td>10/2004</td>
<td>M.Dudas</td>
<td>M.Dudas, Bajzova 15, 010 01 Žilina, Slovak Republic +421/41/7637189, <a href="mailto:mildudas@pobox.sk">mildudas@pobox.sk</a></td>
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<td>III./18</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>View of the organ from the years 1719-1727</td>
<td></td>
<td>M.Dudas</td>
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<td>III./19</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>Detail of the painted wood vaulting at the point of crossing of arms of the church</td>
<td></td>
<td>M.Dudas</td>
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<td>III./20</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>Detail of the painted wood vaulting with figures from the Old Testament</td>
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<td>M.Dudas</td>
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<tr>
<td>III./21</td>
<td>digital print (repro)</td>
<td>Part of the church drawing, ground plan</td>
<td>1957-58</td>
<td>I.Puskar, repro</td>
<td>I.Puskar, Fandlyho 3, 811 03 Bratislava, Slovak Republic +421/2/54415998</td>
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<tr>
<td>III./22</td>
<td>digital print (repro)</td>
<td>Part of the church drawing, cross section with view of the altar</td>
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<td>M.Dudas</td>
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<tr>
<td>III./23</td>
<td>digital print (repro)</td>
<td>Part of the church drawings, cross section (on the left two-storey organ gallery)</td>
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<td>M.Dudas</td>
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### 7.a.4a
**IMAGE INVENTORY AND PHOTOGRAPH AUTHORIZATION FORM**
The Articled Church in Lestiny (Image IV./01 – IV./13)

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<td>IV./01</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>South-east view of the church</td>
<td>08/2005</td>
<td>M.Dudas</td>
<td>M.Dudas, Bajzova 15, 010 01 Žilina, +421/41/7637189, <a href="mailto:mildudas@pobox.sk">mildudas@pobox.sk</a></td>
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<td>IV./02</td>
<td>digital print (repro)</td>
<td>Church in the historical postcard with an old rectory on the left, about the year 1910</td>
<td>cca 1910</td>
<td>Repro</td>
<td>Repro of historical postcard</td>
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<td>IV./03</td>
<td>digital print (repro)</td>
<td>North-west view of the church and the younger detached belfry, historical photo from the year 1919</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>B.Vavrousek repro M.Dudas</td>
<td>Repro of: Vavrousek, B.: Kostel na dedine a v mestecku. Nakladatele Kvasnicka a Hampl, Praha 1929</td>
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<td>IV./04</td>
<td>digital print (repro)</td>
<td>West view of the belfry and the church from the position of the graveyard, historical photo from the year 1919</td>
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<td>IV./05</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>Contemporary general view of the church, belfry and area of the graveyard</td>
<td>10/2002</td>
<td>Droben</td>
<td>Archive of Evangelical Parish of Lestiny, +421/43/5895156</td>
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<tr>
<td>IV./06</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>South-east view of the church with wooden mortuary on the left</td>
<td>11/2004</td>
<td>A.Meri</td>
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<td>IV./07</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>North-west view of the belfry with the church behind and graveyard on the right</td>
<td>08/2005</td>
<td>M.Dudas</td>
<td>M.Dudas, Bajzova 15, 010 01 Žilina, Slovak Republic +421/41/7637189, <a href="mailto:mildudas@pobox.sk">mildudas@pobox.sk</a></td>
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<td>IV./08</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>North view of an entrance part into premises of the church</td>
<td>01/1998</td>
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<td>IV./09</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>View of detached log belfry from the year 1777 with object of the church behind</td>
<td>10/1998</td>
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<td>IV./10</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>West view of the belfry, covered staircase and church from the graveyard</td>
<td>01/2001</td>
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<td>IV./11</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>South view of the church from the lace of a new graveyard</td>
<td>10/2002</td>
<td>Droben</td>
<td>Archive of Evangelical Parish of Lestiny, +421/43/5895156</td>
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<tr>
<td>IV./12</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>Interior of the church, top view from the organ gallery onto altar and pulpit</td>
<td>01/2001</td>
<td>P.Fratric</td>
<td>MB SR Bratislava Monuments Board of Slovak Republic, Cesta na Cerveny most 6, 814 06 Bratislava, Slovak Republic +421/2/54774785,</td>
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<tr>
<td>IV./13</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>Interior of the church, view of three-sided gallery and organ from the 1st half of the 20th century from the altar site</td>
<td>01/2001</td>
<td>P.Fratric</td>
<td>MB SR Bratislava Monuments Board of Slovak Republic, Cesta na Cerveny most 6, 814 06 Bratislava, Slovak Republic +421/2/54774785,</td>
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<td>IV./14</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>Interior of the church, view of three-sided gallery and its richly painted floral decoration</td>
<td>08/2005</td>
<td>M.Dudas</td>
<td>M.Dudas, Bajzova 15, 010 01 Zilina, Slovak Republic +421/41/7637189, <a href="mailto:mildudas@pobox.sk">mildudas@pobox.sk</a></td>
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<td>IV./15</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>Interior of the church, detail of the pulpit and altar with new sculptures of Moses and Aron</td>
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<td>IV./16</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>View of the altar with new altar painting</td>
<td>05/2001</td>
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<td>IV./17</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>Richly adorned pulpit and baptist font with part of the sacristy on the left</td>
<td>08/2005</td>
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<td>IV./18</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>Detail of painted ceiling of the nave in a marbling form</td>
<td>05/2001</td>
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<td>IV./19</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>Detail of inner painting on the altar part of the church in a marbling form</td>
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<td>IV./20</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>Copy of the funeral flag of Juraj Zmeskal from the year 1655 made in the middle of the 19th century</td>
<td>1957-58</td>
<td>I.Puskar, repro M.Dudáš</td>
<td>I.Puskar, Fandlyho 3, 811 03 Bratislava, Slovak Republic + 421/2/54415998</td>
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<td>IV./21</td>
<td>digital print (repro)</td>
<td>Part of the church drawings, ground plan</td>
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<td>I.Puskar</td>
<td>Archive of Evangelical Parish of Lestiny, +421/43/5895156</td>
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<td>IV./22</td>
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<td>Part of the church drawings, longitudinal section</td>
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<td>IV./23</td>
<td>digital print (repro)</td>
<td>Part of the church drawings, north-west elevation</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>J.Hrivnak</td>
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<td>IV./24</td>
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<td>V./01</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>Nort-east view of the church</td>
<td>03/2002</td>
<td>M.Dudas</td>
<td>M.Dudas, Bajzova 15, 010 01 Žilina, +421/41/7637189, <a href="mailto:mildudas@pobox.sk">mildudas@pobox.sk</a></td>
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<td>V./02</td>
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<td>The church and the bell-tower in the hist.postcard, from about the year 1905</td>
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<td>M.Dudas</td>
<td>Repro of historical postcard from about 1905</td>
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<td>digital print (repro)</td>
<td>South view of the church, historical photo from the year 1926</td>
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<td>05/1957</td>
<td>Kedro repro M.Dudas</td>
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<td>MB SR Bratislava</td>
<td>Monuments Board of Slovak republic Cesta na Cerveny most 6, 814 06 Bratislava, +421/2/54774785,</td>
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<td>South-west view of the church</td>
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<td>RMB Banska Bystrica</td>
<td>Regional Monuments Board B.Bystrica, Lazovna 8, 975 65 Banska Bystrica, +421/48/4151782, <a href="mailto:banskabystricau@stonline.sk">banskabystricau@stonline.sk</a></td>
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<td>Eastern entrance façade of the church</td>
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<td>MB SR Bratislava</td>
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<td>V./10</td>
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<td>South-west view of the church with independent detached wooden bell-tower on the right</td>
<td>08/2005</td>
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<td>RMB Banska Bystrica</td>
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<td>V./11</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>South-west view of the church at a time of culminating summer</td>
<td>03/2002</td>
<td>M.Dudas</td>
<td>M.Dudas, Bajzova 15, 010 01 Žilina, +421/41/7637189, <a href="mailto:mildudas@pobox.sk">mildudas@pobox.sk</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>V./12</td>
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<td>Detail of the half-timbered construction with sunk slab filling</td>
<td>03/2002</td>
<td>M.Dudas</td>
<td>M.Dudas, Bajzova 15, 010 01 Žilina, +421/41/7637189, <a href="mailto:mildudas@pobox.sk">mildudas@pobox.sk</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>V./13</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>Contemporary entrance into church and detail of the half-timbered construcn</td>
<td>08/2005</td>
<td>J.Salus M.Vavrek M.Jarosova</td>
<td>RMB Banska Bystrica</td>
<td>Regional Monuments Board B.Bystrica, Lazovna 8, 975 65 Banska Bystrica, +421/48/4151782, <a href="mailto:banskabystricaupu@stonline.sk">banskabystricaupu@stonline.sk</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>V./14</td>
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<td>Detail of the plastic ornamentation of the wooden column of the gallery</td>
<td>08/2005</td>
<td>M.Dudas M.Dudas M.Dudas</td>
<td>Regional Monuments Board B.Bystrica, Lazovna 8, 975 65 Banska Bystrica, +421/48/4151782, <a href="mailto:banskabystricaupu@stonline.sk">banskabystricaupu@stonline.sk</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>V./15</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>Detached bell-tower situated in close touch with the church</td>
<td>03/2002</td>
<td>M.Dudas M.Vavrek M.Jarosova</td>
<td>RMB Banska Bystrica</td>
<td>Regional Monuments Board B.Bystrica, Lazovna 8, 975 65 Banska Bystrica, +421/48/4151782, <a href="mailto:banskabystricaupu@stonline.sk">banskabystricaupu@stonline.sk</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>V./16</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>View of the altar with organ and pulpit</td>
<td>08/2005</td>
<td>J.Salus M.Vavrek M.Jarosova</td>
<td>RMB Banska Bystrica</td>
<td>Regional Monuments Board B.Bystrica, Lazovna 8, 975 65 Banska Bystrica, +421/48/4151782, <a href="mailto:banskabystricaupu@stonline.sk">banskabystricaupu@stonline.sk</a></td>
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<td>V./17</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>Interior of the church, view from gallery (part of the pulpit on the right)</td>
<td>08/2005</td>
<td>J.Salus M.Vavrek M.Jarosova</td>
<td>RMB Banska Bystrica</td>
<td>Regional Monuments Board B.Bystrica, Lazovna 8, 975 65 Banska Bystrica, +421/48/4151782, <a href="mailto:banskabystricaupu@stonline.sk">banskabystricaupu@stonline.sk</a></td>
<td>Regional Monuments Board B.Bystrica, Lazovna 8, 975 65 Banska Bystrica, +421/48/4151782, <a href="mailto:banskabystricaupu@stonline.sk">banskabystricaupu@stonline.sk</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>V./18</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>Elevation on crossing of the slab annular vaulting of the church</td>
<td>08/2005</td>
<td>J.Salus M.Vavrek M.Jarosova</td>
<td>RMB Banska Bystrica</td>
<td>Regional Monuments Board B.Bystrica, Lazovna 8, 975 65 Banska Bystrica, +421/48/4151782, <a href="mailto:banskabystricaupu@stonline.sk">banskabystricaupu@stonline.sk</a></td>
<td>Regional Monuments Board B.Bystrica, Lazovna 8, 975 65 Banska Bystrica, +421/48/4151782, <a href="mailto:banskabystricaupu@stonline.sk">banskabystricaupu@stonline.sk</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>V./19</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>Altar and organ exceptionally embedded at the altar's gallery</td>
<td>08/2005</td>
<td>J.Salus M.Vavrek M.Jarosova</td>
<td>RMB Banska Bystrica</td>
<td>Regional Monuments Board B.Bystrica, Lazovna 8, 975 65 Banska Bystrica, +421/48/4151782, <a href="mailto:banskabystricaupu@stonline.sk">banskabystricaupu@stonline.sk</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>V./20</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>One of the six altar pictures of the church with the motive of Ascension Day</td>
<td>07/2005</td>
<td>M.Dudas</td>
<td>M.Dudas</td>
<td>M.Dudas, Bajzova 15, 010 01 Zilina, Slovak Republic +421/41/7637189, <a href="mailto:mildudas@pobox.sk">mildudas@pobox.sk</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>V./21</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>One of the six altar pictures of the church with the motive of Resurrection</td>
<td>07/2005</td>
<td>M.Dudas</td>
<td>M.Dudas</td>
<td>M.Dudas, Bajzova 15, 010 01 Zilina, Slovak Republic +421/41/7637189, <a href="mailto:mildudas@pobox.sk">mildudas@pobox.sk</a></td>
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<td>V./22</td>
<td>digital print (repro)</td>
<td>Part of the church drawing, ground-floor plan</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Repro M.Dudas</td>
<td>MB SR Bratislava</td>
<td>Monuments Board of Slovak republic Cesta na Cerveny most 6, 814 06 Bratislava, Slovak Republic +421/2/54774785,</td>
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<td>V./23</td>
<td>digital print (repro)</td>
<td>Part of the church drawing, longitudinal section</td>
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<td>Repro M.Dudas</td>
<td>MB SR Bratislava</td>
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<td>V./24</td>
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<td>Part of the church drawing, east elevation</td>
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<td>Repro M.Dudas</td>
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<td>V./25</td>
<td>digital print (repro)</td>
<td>Part of the church drawing, north elevation</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Repro M.Dudas</td>
<td>MB SR Bratislava</td>
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<td>South-east view of the church</td>
<td>09/2001</td>
<td>M.Dudas</td>
<td>M.Dudas, Bajzova 15, 010 01 Žilina, +421/41/7637189, <a href="mailto:mildudas@pobox.sk">mildudas@pobox.sk</a></td>
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<td>VI./02</td>
<td>digital print (repro)</td>
<td>South-west view of the church from the approach road, historical photo</td>
<td>before 1958</td>
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<td>VI./03</td>
<td>digital print (repro)</td>
<td>Southern approach road to the church premises, historical photo from the year 1957</td>
<td>09/1957</td>
<td>Ruttkayova MB SR Bratislava</td>
<td>Monuments Board of Slovak republic Cesta na Cerveny most 6, 814 06 Bratislava, +421/2/54774785,</td>
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<td>VI./04</td>
<td>digital print (repro)</td>
<td>Northern view of the church and an entrance gateway into its premises, historical photo from the year 1924</td>
<td>1924</td>
<td>B.Vavrousek repro M.Dudas</td>
<td>Repro of: Vavrousek, B.: Kostel na dedine a v mestecku. Nakladatele Kvasnicka a Hampl, Praha 1929</td>
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<td>VI./05</td>
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<td>Detail of the entrance gateway into the church, history. photo from the year 1924</td>
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<td>VI./06</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>Elevation on the church from the western side at the time before replacing the slab covering (in the year 2002)</td>
<td>09/2001</td>
<td>M.Dudas</td>
<td>M.Dudas, Bajzova 15, 010 01 Žilina, +421/41/7637189, <a href="mailto:mildudas@pobox.sk">mildudas@pobox.sk</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>VI./07</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>South-east view of the church from the approach road after renewing of the coating (in 2004)</td>
<td>08/2005</td>
<td>P.Voloscuk RMB Presov</td>
<td>Regional Monuments Board Presov, Hlava 115, 080 01 Presov, Slovak Republic +421/51/7731740, <a href="mailto:pupo@stonline.sk">pupo@stonline.sk</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>VI./08</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>South view of the church after replacing outdoor boarding</td>
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<td>VI./09</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>West view of the church from the place of the new churchyard after removing outdoor covering (in 2004)</td>
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<td>VI./10</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>Detail of the roofs</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>VI./11</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>Detail of the window opening in the nave</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>VI./12</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>Detail of tower capping with characteristic forged cross piece</td>
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### IMAGE INVENTORY AND PHOTOGRAPH AUTHORIZATION FORM

**The Church of St. Nicholas in Bodruzal (Image VI./13 – VI./23)**

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<th>Format (digital print)</th>
<th>Caption</th>
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<tr>
<td>VI./13</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>Detail of the wall painting at the northern wall of the nave with the motive of Calvary and the Last Judgement</td>
<td>08/2005</td>
<td>P.Voloscuk</td>
<td>RMB Presov</td>
<td>Regional Monuments Board Presov, Hlava 115, 080 01 Presov +421/51/7731740, <a href="mailto:pupo@stonline.sk">pupo@stonline.sk</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>VI./14</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>Detail of the wall painting at the northern wall of the nave with the motive of Calvary and the Last Judgement</td>
<td>09/2005</td>
<td>Muller, repro M.Dudas</td>
<td>MB SR Bratislava</td>
<td>Monuments Board of Slovak republic Cesta na Cerveny most 6, 814 06 Bratislava, +421/2/54774785,</td>
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<tr>
<td>VI./15</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>View of the iconostasis after complex restoration</td>
<td>08/2005</td>
<td>P.Voloscuk</td>
<td>RMB Presov</td>
<td>Regional Monuments Board Presov, Hlava 115, 080 01 Presov Slovak Republic +421/51/7731740, <a href="mailto:pupo@stonline.sk">pupo@stonline.sk</a></td>
<td>yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>VI./16</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>Detail of the czarist's doors after restoration</td>
<td>08/2005</td>
<td>P.Voloscuk</td>
<td>RMB Presov</td>
<td>Regional Monuments Board Presov, Hlava 115, 080 01 Presov Slovak Republic +421/51/7731740, <a href="mailto:pupo@stonline.sk">pupo@stonline.sk</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>VI./17</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>Detail of the czarist's doors during restoration work</td>
<td>09/2005</td>
<td>Muller, repro M.Dudas</td>
<td>MB SR Bratislava</td>
<td>Monuments Board of Slovak republic Cesta na Cerveny most 6, 814 06 Bratislava, Slovak Republic +421/2/54774785,</td>
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<tr>
<td>VI./18</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>Detail of the main icon of Madonna with Child (Hodigitry)</td>
<td>08/2005</td>
<td>P.Voloscuk</td>
<td>RMB Presov</td>
<td>Regional Monuments Board Presov, Hlava 115, 080 01 Presov Slovak Republic +421/51/7731740, <a href="mailto:pupo@stonline.sk">pupo@stonline.sk</a></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI./19</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>Detail of the zsertwenik (small side altar) with icon Christ in Manacles</td>
<td>08/2005</td>
<td>P.Voloscuk</td>
<td>RMB Presov</td>
<td>Regional Monuments Board Presov, Hlava 115, 080 01 Presov Slovak Republic +421/51/7731740, <a href="mailto:pupo@stonline.sk">pupo@stonline.sk</a></td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>VI./20</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>North view of the church, aquarelle from the year about 1950</td>
<td>ca 1950</td>
<td>unknown author</td>
<td>MB SR Bratislava</td>
<td>Monuments Board of Slovak republic Cesta na Cerveny most 6, 814 06 Bratislava, Slovak Republic +421/2/54415998</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI./21</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>Part of the church drawings, ground plan</td>
<td>1957-58</td>
<td>I.Puskar, repro M.Dudas</td>
<td>I.Puskar, Fandlyho 3, 811 03 Bratislava, Slovak Republic + 421/2/54415998</td>
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<tr>
<td>VI./22</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>Part of the church drawings, side-south elevation</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>VI./23</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>Part of the church drawings, longitudinal section</td>
<td></td>
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# IMAGE INVENTORY AND PHOTOGRAPH AUTHORIZATION FORM

**The Church of St. Michael Archangel in Ladomirova (Image VII./01 – VII./14)**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Id. No.</th>
<th>Format (digital print)</th>
<th>Caption</th>
<th>Date (m/y)</th>
<th>Photographer</th>
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<th>Contact details of copyright owner</th>
<th>Non exclusive cession of rights</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VII./01</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>South view of the church and the belfry</td>
<td>09/2001</td>
<td>M.Dudas</td>
<td>M.Dudas, Bajzova 15, 010 01 Žilina, +421/41/7637189, <a href="mailto:mildudas@pobox.sk">mildudas@pobox.sk</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>VII./02</td>
<td>digital print (repro)</td>
<td>South-east view of the church and the belfry, historical photo from about the year 1957</td>
<td>ca 1957</td>
<td>J.Kanka, repro M. Dudas</td>
<td>Repro of: Kol. autorov: Architektura na Slovensku do polovice XIX.storočia. SVKL, Bratislava 1958</td>
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<tr>
<td>VII./03</td>
<td>digital print (repro)</td>
<td>West view of the church, historical photo from the year 1924</td>
<td>1924</td>
<td>unknown author, repro M.Dudas</td>
<td>MB SR Bratislava</td>
<td>Monuments Board of Slovak Republic Cesta na Cerveny most 6, 814 06 Bratislava, +421/2/54774785.</td>
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<tr>
<td>VII./04</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>Detail of the entrance gateway into the church, historical photo from the year 1924</td>
<td>1924</td>
<td>B.Vavrousek repro M.Dudas</td>
<td></td>
<td>Repro of: Vavrousek, B.: Kostel na dedine a v mestecku. Nakladatele Kvasnicka a Hampl, Praha 1929</td>
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<tr>
<td>VII./05</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>South-west view of the church, entrance gateway and the belfry</td>
<td>09/2005</td>
<td>Q.Gottwald</td>
<td>RMB Presov</td>
<td>Regional Monuments Board Presov, Hlava 115, 080 01 Presov, Slovak Republic +421/51/7731740, <a href="mailto:pupo@stonline.sk">pupo@stonline.sk</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>VII./06</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>South-east view of the church, belfry and the entrance gateway</td>
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<tr>
<td>VII./07</td>
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<td>Eastern elevation on the church and churchyard</td>
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<td>VII./08</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>South-east view of the church with gradation of roofs from east to west</td>
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<tr>
<td>VII./09</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>Detail of the western dominating tower of the church</td>
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<tr>
<td>VII./10</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>Detail of the tower with typical Baroque capping and the forged cross pieces</td>
<td>09/2001</td>
<td>M.Dudas</td>
<td>M.Dudas, Bajzova 15, 010 01 Žilina, Slovak Republic +421/41/7637189, <a href="mailto:mildudas@pobox.sk">mildudas@pobox.sk</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>VII./11</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>Detail of the composite window at the southern wall of the nave</td>
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<tr>
<td>VII./12</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>View of the entrance gateway into the premises of the church</td>
<td>09/2005</td>
<td>Q.Gottwald</td>
<td>RMB Presov</td>
<td>Regional Monuments Board Presov, Hlava 115, 080 01 Presov, Slovak Republic +421/51/7731740, <a href="mailto:pupo@stonline.sk">pupo@stonline.sk</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>VII./13</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>Detached belfry situated in close touch with the church</td>
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<tr>
<td>VII./14</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>General view of the iconostasis of the church</td>
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The Church of St. Michael Archangel in Ladomirova (Image VII./15 – VII./23)

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<tr>
<td>VII./15</td>
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<td>The iconostasis, detail of the icon of the Last Supper</td>
<td>09/2005</td>
<td>Q.Gottwald</td>
<td>RMB Presov</td>
<td>Regional Monuments Board Presov, Hlavna 115, 080 01 Presov, Slovak Republic +421/51/7731740, <a href="mailto:pupo@stonline.sk">pupo@stonline.sk</a></td>
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<td>VII./16</td>
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<td>The iconostasis, detail of the icon Christ the Panthocrator</td>
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<td>The iconostasis, detail of the czarist's doors</td>
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<tr>
<td>VII./18</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>The prestol (main altar) with icon Protection of the Mother of God</td>
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<tr>
<td>VII./19</td>
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<td>View of the zsertwenik (small side altar) with icon Pieta</td>
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<td>VII./20</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>View of the nave of the church (from iconostasis) to the under-tower space</td>
<td>1957-58</td>
<td>I.Puskar, repro M.Dudas</td>
<td>I.Puskar, Fandlyho 3, 811 03 Bratislava, Slovak Republic +421/2/54415998</td>
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### IMAGE INVENTORY AND PHOTOGRAPH AUTHORIZATION FORM

**The Church of St. Nicholas in Ruska Bystra (Image VIII./01 – VIII./15)**

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<tr>
<td>VIII./01</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>North-west view of the church</td>
<td>10/2001</td>
<td>P.Fratric</td>
<td>MB SR Bratislava</td>
<td>Monuments Board of Slovak Republic Cesta na Cerveny most 6, 814 06 Bratislava, Slovak Republic +421/2/54774785,</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII./02</td>
<td>digital print (repro)</td>
<td>West view of the church, historical photo from the year 1954</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>Pison, repro M.Dudas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>VIII./03</td>
<td>digital print (repro)</td>
<td>South view of the church, historical photo from the year 1964</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>Jurik, repro M.Dudas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>VIII./04</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>Contemporary south-west view of the church</td>
<td>10/2001</td>
<td>P.Fratric</td>
<td>MB SR Bratislava</td>
<td>Monuments Board of Slovak Republic Cesta na Cerveny most 6, 814 06 Bratislava, Slovak Republic +421/2/54774785,</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII./05</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>Contemporary north-west view of the church</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MB SR Bratislava</td>
<td>Monuments Board of Slovak Republic Cesta na Cerveny most 6, 814 06 Bratislava, Slovak Republic +421/2/54774785,</td>
<td>yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>VIII./06</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>Contemporary south-west view of the church</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MB SR Bratislava</td>
<td>Monuments Board of Slovak Republic Cesta na Cerveny most 6, 814 06 Bratislava, Slovak Republic +421/2/54774785,</td>
<td>yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>VIII./07</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>Contemporary south-east view of the church</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MB SR Bratislava</td>
<td>Monuments Board of Slovak Republic Cesta na Cerveny most 6, 814 06 Bratislava, Slovak Republic +421/2/54774785,</td>
<td>yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>VIII./08</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>Contemporary south view of the church</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MB SR Bratislava</td>
<td>Monuments Board of Slovak Republic Cesta na Cerveny most 6, 814 06 Bratislava, Slovak Republic +421/2/54774785,</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII./09</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>Detail of the roof and tower of the church with typical forged cross pieces</td>
<td>8/2005</td>
<td>P.Hrin</td>
<td>RMB Kosice</td>
<td>Regional Monuments Board Kosice, Hlavna 25, 040 01 Kosice, Slovak Republic +421/55/6227190, <a href="mailto:portal@stonline.sk">portal@stonline.sk</a></td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII./10</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>General view of the iconostasis of the church</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RMB Kosice</td>
<td>Regional Monuments Board Kosice, Hlavna 25, 040 01 Kosice, Slovak Republic +421/55/6227190, <a href="mailto:portal@stonline.sk">portal@stonline.sk</a></td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII./11</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>Detail of the czarist's doors and other icons of the iconostasis (St. Michael and Christ the Master)</td>
<td>10/2001</td>
<td>M.Dudas</td>
<td>RMB Kosice</td>
<td>Regional Monuments Board Kosice, Hlavna 25, 040 01 Kosice, Slovak Republic +421/55/6227190, <a href="mailto:portal@stonline.sk">portal@stonline.sk</a></td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII./12</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>The iconostasis, detail of the icon part of the row Deesis (apostles)</td>
<td>8/2005</td>
<td>P.Hrin</td>
<td>RMB Kosice</td>
<td>Regional Monuments Board Kosice, Hlavna 25, 040 01 Kosice, Slovak Republic +421/55/6227190, <a href="mailto:portal@stonline.sk">portal@stonline.sk</a></td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII./13</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>The iconostasis, detail of the icons, centre Christ the Panthocrator and under him the Last Supper</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RMB Kosice</td>
<td>Regional Monuments Board Kosice, Hlavna 25, 040 01 Kosice, Slovak Republic +421/55/6227190, <a href="mailto:portal@stonline.sk">portal@stonline.sk</a></td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII./14</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>Detail of icon Pieta from the zsertwenik (small side altar)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RMB Kosice</td>
<td>Regional Monuments Board Kosice, Hlavna 25, 040 01 Kosice, Slovak Republic +421/55/6227190, <a href="mailto:portal@stonline.sk">portal@stonline.sk</a></td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII./15</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>View of the altar (prestol) of the church with rich carving decoration</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RMB Kosice</td>
<td>Regional Monuments Board Kosice, Hlavna 25, 040 01 Kosice, Slovak Republic +421/55/6227190, <a href="mailto:portal@stonline.sk">portal@stonline.sk</a></td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Id. No.</td>
<td>Format (digital print)</td>
<td>Caption</td>
<td>Date (m/y)</td>
<td>Photographer</td>
<td>Copyright owner (if differ. than photograph.)</td>
<td>Contact details of copyright owner</td>
<td>Non exclusive cession of rights</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII./16</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>View from the presbytery (from the iconostasis) to the space of the nave</td>
<td>8/2005</td>
<td>P.Hrin</td>
<td>RMB Kosice</td>
<td>Regional Monuments Board Kosice, Hlavna 25, 040 01 Kosice, Slovak Republic +421/55/6227190, <a href="mailto:portal@stonline.sk">portal@stonline.sk</a></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII./17</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>Detail of the engraved pillar of the wall between the entrance part of the church and its nave</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII./18</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>Detail of an older icon Madonna with Child being found at the side wall of the nave</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII./19</td>
<td>digital print</td>
<td>Older icon placed on the parapet of the gallery</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII./20</td>
<td>digital print (repro)</td>
<td>Part of the church drawings. ground plan</td>
<td>1957-58</td>
<td>I.Puskar, repro M.Dudas</td>
<td></td>
<td>I.Puskar, Fandlyho 3, 811 03 Bratislava, Slovak Republic + 421/2/54415998</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII./21</td>
<td>digital print (repro)</td>
<td>Part of the church drawings, longitudinal section</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.b  FORM AND DATE OF THE MOST RECENT RECORDS OR INVENTORY OF PROPERTY

HERVARTOV – St. Francis of Assisi's church

Wooden St. Francis of Assisi's church in Hervartov holds in possession the Roman-Catholic Church in Hervartov, is being administered by Roman-Catholic Curacy from the nearby located parish Richvald (Letter of ownership No 58, Cadastral territory Hervartov, roster number 35, ground-plot No.1). Real estate records are officially kept at the Lands Register Office in Presov – Cadastral Administration Bardejov.

The church in Hervartov is listed National Cultural Monument being on file of the Central Registry of the Monuments Fund of the Slovak Republic in the Register of Immovable National Cultural Monuments under the Registration No. 185/1-2. On file of the Central Registry of the National Cultural Monuments was placed on the ground of Proposal of the School Cultural Committee of the District People's Committee Bardejov No. 183/63 of 07.03.1963.

Part of movables of the church has been placed on file of Movable Properties of the National Cultural Monuments under the Registration No.: panel-painting 180/0, panel-painting 181/0, panel-painting 182/1-4, painted Calvary 183/1-3, panel-painting 184/0, hanging painting 185/0, hanging painting 186/0, hanging painting 187/0, stand-alone statue 188/0, goblet 189/0, candleholders 190/1-2, candleholders-set 191/1-6, tabernacle 192/0, font 193/0, patronal pew 5057/0, bell 5346/0, hanging painting 10296/0, organ 10297/0, hanging painting 10298/0, Christmas crib 10299/1-6, stand-alone statue 10300/0, stand-alone statue 10301/0 and stand-alone statue 10302/0.

Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic Bratislava on the ground of elaborated basic documents of the Regional Monuments Board Presov has declared the protective buffer zone around the St. Francis of Assisi's church in Hervartov by its administration act No. PU-05/246-4/1159/Kal of 4 February 2005.

TRVDOSIN - All Saint's church

Wooden Roman-Catholic All-Saint's church in Tvrdosin was held until 1966 in possession of the Roman-Catholic Church. This year, the Parish gave the church to the Slovak State. Since 1967 the church served to and was utilized by Orava Gallery in Dolny Kubin. From the year 1993, the church holds in possession Tvrdosin City. (Abstract from the Letter of Ownership No. 2371, Real Estate Cadastre Tvrdosin, rider No. 253, ground-plot No. 793). Real estate records are being officially kept at Land Register Office in Zilina – Cadastral Authorities Tvrdosin.

Wooden Roman-Catholic All-Saints church in Tvrdosin is being listed National Cultural Monument placed on file of the Central Register of Monuments Fund of the Slovak Republic in the register of Immovable Properties of the National Cultural Monuments under the Registration No. 253/0. On file of the Central Registry of the National Cultural Monuments was placed on the ground of Proposal of the Educational Cultural Commission of the District People's Committee in Dolny Kubin No. 16/63 of 23 April 1963.

Part of movables of the church has been placed on file of Movable Properties of the National Cultural Monuments under the Registration No.: high altar 107/1-13, pulpit 1073/1-4, two-sided panel-painting 1075/0, two-sided panel-painting 1076/0, tomb stone 1077/0 and gallery 1071/0. This makes a component part of the museum pieces at Orava Gallery in Dolny Kubin.

Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic Bratislava on the ground of elaborated basic documents of the Regional Monuments Board Zilina has declared the protective buffer zone
around the Church of All Saints in Tvrdosin by its administration act No. PU-06/229-4/2658/KAP of 14 March 2006.

KEZMAROK – The Articled church

Until 1967, the wooden articled church in Kezmarok was held in possession of the Protestants Church of the Augsburg's confessions, of the Christian community in Kezmarok. This year, the Parish gave the church to be administrated through Museum Kezmarok on condition that the Slovak State will share in its complex restoration. In the year 1991 was the church repeatedly given back to possession of the Protestants Church of the Augsburg's confessions in Kezmarok (Abstract from the Letter of ownership No. 1716, Cadastral territory Kezmarok, rider No. 328, ground-plot No. 1098). Real estate records are being officially kept at the Lands Register Office in Presov – Cadastral Authorities Kezmarok.

Wooden Articled Church in Kezmarok is listed National Cultural Monument placed on file of the Central Register of Monuments Fund of the Slovak Republic in the register of Immovable Properties of the National Cultural Monuments under the Registration No. 2582/0. On file of the Central Registry of the National Cultural Monuments was placed on the ground of proposal of the District People’s Committee in Poprad No. 290/81 of 4 December 1981.

Part of movables of the church has been placed on file of Movable Properties of the National Cultural Monuments under the Registration No.: altar 193/1-7, pulpit 1932/1-9, gallery with paintings 1933/0, font 1934/0, choir pew (“stallum”) 1935/0, seven-part organ 1936/0, three-part organ 1937/0, candleholder 1938/0, and candleholder 1939/0.

The church makes an integral part of the protected monumental territory – of the preserved municipal historical urban area Kezmarok that was declared by Government of the Slovak Republic in 1950 on the ground of extension of existing protected territory in terms of Ordinance of Government of the Slovak Republic No. 596/2001 Coll.

LESTINY – The Articled church

Wooden Articled church in Lestiny and the adjacent grave-yard were held since its building in possession of the Protestants Church of the Augsburg's confessions Lestiny (Extract from Letter of ownership No. 153 Cadastral territory Lestiny, rider No. 12, ground-plot No. 1). Real estate records are officially being kept at the Lands Register Office in Zilina – Cadastral Authorities Dolný Kubín.

Wooden Articled Church in Lestiny is listed National Cultural Monument placed on file of the Central Register of Monuments Fund of the Slovak Republic in the register of Immovable Properties of the National Cultural Monuments under the Registration No. 228/0. On file of the Central Registry of the National Cultural Monuments was placed on the ground of Proposal of the Educational Cultural Commission of the District People’s Committee in Dolny Kubin No. 16/63 of 23 April 1963.

Part of movables of the church has been placed on file of Movable Properties of the National Cultural Monuments under the Registration No.: altar 959/1-6, pulpit 960/1-3, font 961/0, patronal pew 962/0, patronal pew 963/0, patronal pew 964/0, epitaph 965/0, gallery 4379/1-9, gallery 4380/0, sacristy with painting 4382/0, patronal pew 4383/0, patronal pew 4384/0, pewes – church set 4385/0 and cancelli (altar fence) 4386/0.

Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic Bratislava on the ground of elaborated basic documents of the Regional Monuments Board Zilina has declared the protective buffer zone around the Articled Church in Lestiny by its administration act No. PU-06/822-10/4973/PIN of 26 May 2006.
HRONSEK – Articled church

Wooden Articled church in Hronsek since its building keeps in holding the Protestants Church of the Augsburg's confessions Hronsek (Extract from the Letter of ownership No. 135, Cadastral territory Hronsek, rider No. 85, ground-plot No. 121). Real estate records are officially kept in Lands Register Office in Banská Bystrica – Cadastral Administration Banská Bystrica.

Wooden Articled Church in Hronsek is listed National Cultural Monument placed on file of the Central Register of Monuments Fund of the Slovak Republic in the register of Immovable Properties of the National Cultural Monuments under the Registration No. 51/1-2 (the church and independent bell-tower). On file of the Central Registry of the National Cultural Monuments was placed on the ground of Proposal of the Educational Cultural Commission of the District People's Committee in Banská Bystrica No 12/63 of 26 June 1963.

Part of movables of the church has been placed on file of Movable Properties of the National Cultural Monuments under the Registration No.: altar 1999/1-9, altar painting (Resurrection) 2000/0, altar painting (Nativity) 2001/0, altar painting (Crucifixion) 2002/0, altar painting (Ascension Day) 2003/0, altar painting (Annunciation) 2004/0, hanging painting – Presentation of Isac 2006/0, hanging painting – Calvary 2007/00, pictures of the Evangelists (Mark, Matthew, Lucas and John) 2008/1-4, pulpit 2009/1-3, patronal pew – stallum 2011/0, organ 2010/1-2, six-leg chandelier 2012/0, set of the altar candleholders 2013/1-4.

Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic Bratislava on the ground of elaborated basic documents of the Regional Monuments Board Banská Bystrica has declared the protective buffer zone around the Articled Church in Hronseky by its administration act No. PU-06/31-1/69/KOW of 3 January 2006.

BODRUZAL – St Nicholas's church

Greek-Catholic St. Nicholas's church holds in possession Greek-Catholic Church, parish church Bodruzal (Extract from the Letter of ownership No. 68, Cadastral territory Bodruzal, ground-plot No.126). Real estate records are officially kept at the Lands Register Office in Presov – Cadastral Administration Svidnik.

St. Nicholas's church in Bodruzal is listed National Cultural Monument placed on file of the Central Register of Monuments Fund of the Slovak Republic in the register of Immovable Properties of the National Cultural Monuments under the Registration No.: 1247/1-3 (church, wooden enclosure and entrance gateway). On file of the Central Registry of the National Cultural Monuments was placed on the ground of Proposal of the Educational Cultural Commission of the District People's Committee in Bardejov No. 183/63 of 7 March 1963.

Part of movables of the church has been placed on file of Movable Properties of the National Cultural Monuments under the Registration No.: iconostasis and main altar (prestol) 96/1-10, small side altar (zsertwenik) 97/1-2, icon Christ the teacher and Apostles 98/1-2, candleholder the Trinity 99/0 and gifts protective case (ciborium) 100/0.

Church protective buffer zone with surrounding area was declared by Decision of the District Authorities in Svidnik No. 2000/07896-004 of 22 May 2000.

LADOMIROVA – St Michael Archangel's church

Greek-Catholic St. Michael Archangel's church holds in possession Greek-Catholic Church, Parish church Ladomirova and regularly serves to its liturgical purpose (Extract from the Letter of ownership No. 291, Cadastral territory Ladomirova, rider No. 195, ground-plot No. 442). Real estate records are officially kept at the Lands Register Office in Presov – Cadastral Administration Svidnik.
St. Michael Archangel's church is listed National Cultural Monument placed on file of the Central Register of Monuments Fund of the Slovak Republic in the register of Immovable Properties of the National Cultural Monuments under the Registration No.: 213/1-4 (church, free-standing bell-tower, wooden enclosure and an entrance gateway). On file of the Central Registry of the National Cultural Monuments was placed on the ground of Proposal of the Educational Cultural Commission of the District People's Committee in Bardejov No. 183/63 of 7 March 1963.

Major part of movables of the church has been placed on file of Movable Properties of the National Cultural Monuments under the Registration No.: iconostasis and main altar (prestol) 316/1-11, “zsertwenik” (small side altar) 317/1-2, icon God's Mother with child 318/0, icon Christ Panthocrator 319/0, icon St. Nicholas 320/0, icon St. Nicholas 321/0, icon St. Peter and St. Paul 322/0, gifts saving case (ciborium) 323/0, processional cross 324/0, altar cross 5376/0, candleholder Trinity 5377/0, candleholders – set 5378/0, icon Saints Bishops 10143/0, and icon St. Michael Archangel 10144/0.

Church protective buffer zone with surrounding area has been declared by Decision of the District Authorities in Svidnik No. 99/06955 of 9 June 1999.

RUSKA BYSTRA – St Nicholas Bishop's church

Wooden Greek-Catholic St. Nicholas Bishop's church served the Greek-Catholic Church sacral purposes until 1951, when the communist regime in at that time existing Czechoslovak Republic imposed a ban on the Greek-Catholic Church. Its churches had been given in general for use of the Orthodox Church. In the year 1992 were these churches given back to the Greek-Catholic Church on the strength of agreement between the State, Orthodox Church and Greek-Catholic Church. At the time being, Greek-Catholic Church holds the church in its possession, falls under the direction of exarchate of the Greek-Catholic Church in Kosice by means of the Greek-Catholic vestry in Rusky Hrabovec (Letter of ownership No. 66, Cadastral territory Ruska Bystra).

St. Nicholas Bishop's church in Ruska Bystra is listed National Cultural Monument placed on file of the Central Register of Monuments Fund of the Slovak Republic in the register of Immovable Properties of the National Cultural Monuments under the Registration No.: 86/0. On file of the Central Registry of the National Cultural Monuments was placed on the ground of Proposal of the Educational Cultural Commission of the District People's Committee in Michalovce, Resolution No. 17/63 of 23 March 1963.

Inside the church are being found the following protected movable National Cultural Monuments: iconostasis and prestol 1519/1-2, icon 1520/0, icon 1521/0, processional icon 1522/0, icon 1523/0, free-standing icon of the iconostasis 1525/0, altar crosslet 1526/0, “pacifikal” 1527/0, bell 10132/0, icon 10136/0, liturgical book 10137/0 and funeral cross 10138/0.

Neighbourhood of the church makes its protective area that includes the following ground-plot numbers: 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 209/2, 209/3, 209/4, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 217, 221, 222/1, 222/2, 344, 347, 348, 351, 352 and 572. The church protective buffer zone was declared by Decision of the District Authorities in Michalovce No. 95/07464 of 10 April 1996.
7.c  ADDRESSES WHERE INVENTORY, RECORDS AND ARCHIVES ARE HELD

HERVARTOV
Administrator of the appropriate part of the state information system in the area of protection of the listed monuments fund, including archive documentation, has been appointed Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic, Cesta na Cerveny most No. 6, 814 06 Bratislava, which is keeping records of Central Register of the Slovak National Monuments Fund. Extract from the Central Register of the Slovak National Monuments Fund, as well as archived documentation provides also the Regional Office of Monuments Presov, Hlavna 115, 080 01 Presov, Slovak Republic.

TVRDOSIN
Administrator of the appropriate part of the state information system in the area of protection of the listed monuments fund, including archive documentation, has been appointed Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic, Cesta na Cerveny most No. 6, 814 06 Bratislava, which is keeping records of Central Register of the Slovak National Monuments Fund. Extract from the Central Register of the Slovak National Monuments Fund, as well as archived documentation is providing also the Regional Office of Monuments Zilina, Marianos nam. 19, 010 01 Zilina, Slovak Republic.

KEZMAROK
Administrator of the appropriate part of the state information system in the area of protection of the listed monuments fund, including archive documentation, has been appointed Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic, Cesta na Cerveny most No. 6, 814 06 Bratislava, which is keeping records of Central Register of the Slovak National Monuments Fund. Extract from the Central Register of the Slovak National Monuments Fund, as well as archived documentation provides also the Regional Office of Monuments Presov, place of work Poprad – Spisska Sobota, Sobotske nam. 1745, 058 01 Poprad – Spisska Sobota, Slovak Republic.

LESTINY
Administrator of the appropriate part of the state information system in the area of protection of the listed monuments fund, including archive documentation, has been appointed Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic, Cesta na Cerveny most No. 6, 814 06 Bratislava, which is keeping records of Central Register of the Slovak National Monuments Fund. Extract from the Central Register of the Slovak National Monuments Fund, as well as archived documentation is providing also the Regional Office of Monuments Zilina, Marianos nam. 19, 010 01 Zilina, Slovak Republic.

HRONSEK
Administrator of the appropriate part of the state information system in the area of protection of the listed monuments fund, including archive documentation, has been appointed Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic, Cesta na Cerveny most No. 6, 814 06 Bratislava, which is keeping records of Central Register of the Slovak National Monuments Fund. Extract from the Central Register of the Monuments Fund, as well as archived documentation is providing also the Regional Office of Monuments Banska Bystrica, Lazovna 8, 975 65 Banska Bystrica, Slovak Republic.

BODRUZAL
Administrator of the appropriate part of the state information system in the area of protection of the listed monuments fund, including archive documentation, has been appointed Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic, Cesta na Cerveny most No. 6, 814 06
Bratislava, which is keeping records of Central Register of the Slovak National Monuments Fund. Extract from the Central Register of the Slovak National Monuments Fund, as well as archived documentation provides also the Regional Office of Monuments Presov, Hlavna 115, 080 01 Presov, Slovak Republic.

LADOMIROVA
Administrator of the appropriate part of the state information system in the area of protection of the listed monuments fund, including archive documentation, has been appointed Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic, Cesta na Cerveny most No. 6, 814 06 Bratislava, which is keeping records of Central Register of the Slovak National Monuments Fund. Extract from the Central Register of the Slovak National Monuments Fund, as well as archived documentation provides also the Regional Office of Monuments Presov, Hlavna 115, 080 01 Presov, Slovak Republic.

RUSKA BYSTRA
Administrator of the appropriate part of the state information system in the area of protection of the listed monuments fund, including archive documentation, has been appointed Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic, Cesta na Cerveny most No. 6, 814 06 Bratislava, which is keeping records of Central Register of the Slovak National Monuments Fund. Extract from the Central Register of the Monuments Fund, as well as archived documentation is providing also the Regional Office of Monuments Kosice, Hlavna 25, 080 01 Kosice, Slovak Republic.

Other records and archives of nominated wooden churches are possible been found in following institutions:

SLOVAK NATIONAL ARCHIVE
Drotarska Cesta 42, 817 01 Bratislava, Slovak republic

STATE REGIONAL ARCHIVE Bytca
Bytca – kastiel, 014 35 Bytca, Slovak republic

STATE REGIONAL ARCHIVE Levoca
Nam. Majstra Pavla 60, 054 01 Levoca, Slovak republic

STATE REGIONAL ARCHIVE Presov
Slanska 33, 080 06 Presov, Slovak republic

STATE REGIONAL ARCHIVE Banska Bystrica
Komenskeho 26, 974 00 Banska Bystrica, Slovak republic

STATE REGIONAL ARCHIVE Kosice
Backova 1, 041 56 Kosice, Slovak republic

SLOVAK NATIONAL MUSEUM – ETNOGRAPHICAL MUSEUM
Mala Hora 2, 036 80 Martin, Slovak republic

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS AND DESIGN – Department of Restoration
Studio of Restoration of Woden Sculpture
Studio of Restoration of Painting and Panel Painting
Hviezdoslavovo nam. 18, 814 37 Bratislava, Slovak Republic

SLOVAK TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY – Faculty of Architecture
Department of the History of Architecture
Department of Reconstruction of Architectural Heritage
Nam. Slobody 19, 812 45 Bratislava, Slovak republic

SLOVAK ACADEMY OF SCIENCE - Institute of Fine Art
Dubravská cesta 9, 841 04 Bratislava, Slovak republic

SLOVAK ACADEMY OF SCIENCE - Institute of History
Klemensova 19, 813 64 Bratislava, Slovak republic

ORAVA ART GALLERY
Hviezdoslavova nam. 11, 026 01 Dolny Kubin, Slovak Republic

MUSEUM OF THE ORAVA REGION
Hviezdoslavova nam. 1697/7, 026 01 Dolny Kubin, Slovak Republic

MUSEUM OF THE CITY OF KEZMAROK
Hradné nam. 42, 060 01 Kezmarok, Slovak Republic

MUSEUM OF CENTRAL SLOVAKIA REGION
Nam. SNP 4, 975 90 Banska Bystrica, Slovak Republic

MUSEUM OF THE SARIS REGION
Radnicne nam. 13, 085 01 Bardejov, Slovak Republic

MUSEUM OF THE UKRAINE- RUSSIAN CULTURE
Centralna 258, 089 01 Svidnik, Slovak Republic

TOWN COUNCIL OF TVRDOSIN
Trojicne nam. 185/2, 027 44 Tvrdosin, Slovak Republic

PARISH COUNCIL of Evangelical Church of the A.C. of Kezmarok
Hviezdoslavova 18, 060 01 Kezmarok, Slovak Republic

PARISH COUNCIL of Evangelical Church of the A.C. of Lestiny
No. 48, 027 01 Lestiny, Slovak Republic

PARISH COUNCIL of Evangelical Church of the A.C. of Hronsek
Krcmeryho 8, 976 31 Hronsek, Slovak Republic

The Greek-Catholic Church – BISHOP COUNCIL of Presov County
Hlava 1, P.O.Box 135, 081 35 Presov, Slovak Republic

PARISH COUNCIL of Greek-Catholic Church of Bodruzel
No.3, 090 05 Bodruzel, Slovak Republic

PARISH COUNCIL of Greek-Catholic Church of Ladomirova
090 03 Ladomirova, Slovak Republic

PARISH COUNCIL of Greek-Catholic Church in Rusky Hrabovec
072 64 Rusky Hrabovec, Slovak Republic
1. Arvamegeyi Almanach, Dolny Kubin 1912, A lestinei es isztenei ag. ev. egyhazakrol
7. COMPOSITE AUTHORS: Sacral architecture in Slovakia. KT Komarno, 1996
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8. CONTACT INFORMATION OF RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITIES
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>MONUMENTS BOARD OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>General Director: PhDr. Katarina Kosova</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Cesta na Cerveny most No.6, 814 06 Bratislava, Slovak Republic</td>
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<td>+421 2 54775844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-mail</td>
<td><a href="mailto:kosova.katarina@heritage.sk">kosova.katarina@heritage.sk</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MONUMENTS BOARD OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC
Cesta na Cerveny most No.6, 814 06 Bratislava, Slovak Republic

Regional Monuments Board Zilina
Marianske nam. No.19, 010 01 Zilina, Slovak Republic

Regional Monuments Board Presov
Hlavna Street No.115, 080 01 Presov, Slovak Republic

Regional Monuments Board Kosice
Hlavná ulica č.25, 040 01 Kosice, Slovak Republic

Regional Monuments Board Banska Bystrica
Lazovná ulica č.8, 975 65 Banska Bystrica, Slovak Republic

The Roman-Catholic Church,
Diocese of Spis County
Spisska Kapitula No.16, 053 04 Spisske Podhradie, Slovak Republic

The Village Council of Hervartov
No.84, 086 22 Hervartov, Slovak Republic

The Parish Council of Roman-Catholic Church Richvald
085 01 Richvald, Slovak republic

The Town Council of Tvrdosin
Trojicne nam. No. 185/2, 027 44 Tvrdosin, Slovak Republic

The Evangelical Church of the Augsburg Confession
Council of the West Diocese in Zvolen
Namestie SNP No.5, 960 66 Zvolen, Slovak Republic

The Evangelical Church of the Augsburg Confession
Council of the East Diocese in Presov
Hlava 137, P.O.BOX 119, 080 01 Presov, Slovak Republic

The City Council of Kezmarok
Hlavne nam. No.1, 060 01 Kezmarok, Slovak Republic

The Parish Council of Evangelical Church of the A.C. of Kezmarok
Hviezdoslavova No.18, 060 01 Kezmarok, Slovak Republic

The Village Council of Lestiny
No.22, 027 01 Lestiny, Slovak Republic

The Parish Council of Evangelical Church of the A.C. of Lestiny
No.48, 027 01 Lestiny, Slovak Republic

The Village Council of Hronsek
Zahumnie No.26, 976 31 Hronsek, Slovak Republic
The Parish Council of Evangelical Church of the A.C. of Hronsek
Krcmeryho No.8, 976 31 Hronsek, Slovak Republic

The Greek-Catholic Church
Bishop Council of Presov County
Hlavna No.1, P.O.Box 135, 081 35 Presov, Slovak Republic

The Village Council of Bodruzal
090 05 Bodruzal, Slovak Republic

The Parish Council of Greek-Catholic Church of Bodruzal
No.3, 090 05 Bodruzal, Slovak Republic

The Village Council of Ladomirova
No.33, 090 03 Ladomirova, Slovak Republic

The Parish Council of Greek-Catholic Church of Ladomirova
090 03 Ladomirova, Slovak Republic

The Village Council of Ruska Bystra
No.19, 072 64 Ruska Bystra, Slovak Republic

The Parish Council of Greek-Catholic Church in Rusky Hrabovec
072 64 Rusky Hrabovec, Slovak Republic
8.c OTHER LOCAL INSTITUTIONS

Orava Art Gallery
Hviezdoslavovo nam. No.11, 026 01 Dolny Kubin, Slovak Republic
p.: +421 43 5863212, fax: +421 43 5864395, ogaleria@nextra.sk

Museum of the Orava Region
Hviezdoslavovo nam. No. 1697/7, 026 01 Dolny Kubin, Slovak Republic
p.: +421 43 5816111, fax: +421 43 5866239, muzeum@oravamuzeum.sk

Museum of the City of Kezmarok
Hradne nam. No.42, 060 01 Kezmarok, Slovak Republic
p.: +421 52 4522618, fax: +421 52 4523526, email: lektori@stonline.sk

Museum of Central Slovakia Region
Nam. SNP No.4, 975 90 Banska Bystrica, Slovak Republic
p.: +421 48 4125895, fax: +42148 4155077, email: smbb@stonline.sk

Museum of the Saris Region
Radnicne nam.No.13, 085 01 Bardejov, Slovak Republic
p.: +421 54 4724966, fax: +421 54 4724966, email: sarmus@nextra.sk

Museum of the Ukraine-Russian Culture
Centralna No.258, 089 01 Svidnik, Slovak Republic
p.: +421 54 7882101, fax: +421 54 7882102, email: museum@muk.sk
For a while there is no official Web address of this special nominated property. The basic information on Slovakian World Cultural Heritage UNESCO has been provided of the official Web address of the Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic (www.culture.gov.sk).
9. SIGNATURE ON BEHALF OF THE STATE PARTY

THE NOMINATION OF PROPERTY FOR INSCRIPTION
ON THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

SERIAL NATION PROPERTY NOMINATION
(THE SET OF THE WOODEN RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS)

WOODEN CHURCHES OF THE SLOVAK PART OF CARPATHIAN MOUNTAIN AREA

is submitted by the Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic

Bratislava, June 21st, 2006

Rudolf CHMEL
Minister of Culture
APPENDIX

- The Regulation of the Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic of 12th November 2002 implementing the Act on the Protection of Monuments and Historic sites ("Monuments Act")

In attachment:
- The nomination project on the Cd-rom
- Booklet on Wooden Churches in Slovakia, Slovak Tourist Board Banska Bystrica, 2000
- VHS video LIGNUS HISTORIA – Drevená sakrálna architektúra na Slovensku (Wooden Religious Architecture in Slovakia), Monument Board of Slovak Republic, Bratislava, 1999
- Wooden Ecclesiastical Architecture of Central Europe – Catalogue of the Exhibition, Monument Board of Slovak Republic, Bratislava, 2002
- Wooden Ecclesiastical Architecture of Central Europe – Cd-rom of the Exhibition, Monument Board of Slovak Republic, Bratislava, 2002
Realizing the irreplaceable cultural values created by the last generations regardless the time and place of their rise,
Stating that these values are permanent endangered not only by the natural causes of wasting away and decaying, but also by the life standard changes, by the transformation of social and economic conditions, by the degeneration and extinction of traditional trades and technologies and through the application of technologies which are often not incompatible with the essence and character of these values,
Issuing from the requirements for the rescue, regeneration, adequate utilization and presentation of values of last periods,
Applying the principles of having basis in international contracts, deals, and recommendations of international organizations for the cultural heritage protection, especially documents of UNESCO and European Council,
Developing the rights and duties of everyone to protect the cultural heritage according to Article 44 of Constitution of the Slovak Republic,
Appraising the public relationship to cultural and historical values,
Reminding the citizen of a duty to protect and enhance the cultural heritage of their village, town, regions and state,
Considering that the importance of the cultural heritage is permanently increasing, is further developing and enhancing thanks to the appropriate protection and so is growing to be an authentic message for the following generations,
Realizing that also our decisions and deeds are the spring of new values and that today will be tomorrow from the view of the future,
Accepted this Declaration on the Cultural Heritage Protection.

Article 1
1. The cultural heritage of the Slovak Republic (further only "cultural heritage") is the irreplaceable richness of the state and its citizens; it is the evidence of the development of society, philosophy, religion, science, technology, art; it is a document of the educational and cultural level of the Slovak nation, other nations, national minorities, ethnic groups and individuals who live or they lived in the past on the Slovak territory.
2. Single types and parts of cultural heritage are equal and they represent the irreplaceable part of the cultural heritage of Europe and the whole mankind.

Article 2
1. The cultural heritage is material and immaterial values, movable and immovable subjects including imported works and ideas, which had found places and applications in Slovakia.
2. The immaterial value of cultural heritage is mainly the oral and literary performances spread orally or by sound carriers, dramatic, musical and dancing works of art, customs and traditions, historical facts, geographical, cadastral and local names.
3. The material value of cultural heritage is mainly the archive documents regardless the way of information record, historical library documents and funds, works of literature, set designers, cinematography, television and audiovisual performance, collections of museums and galleries, graphic or plastic, commercial and folk works of art, design works, architectonic objects, urban collections, archaeological discoveries and localities, folk construction objects, monument of production, science and technology, historical gardens, parks and cultural country.
Article 3
1. Cultural heritage protection is of public interest and it is performed on the basis of respecting of individual rights and liberties of citizens.
2. Principles and means of the cultural heritage protection should not disturb other rights of citizens without the appurtenant compensation according to relevant laws.
3. Single types of cultural heritage are the subjects of the preservation according to peculiar provisions.\(^{(20)}\)
4. The state, territorial self-government, relevant legal persons, relevant natural persons and especially the owners of property, which is the subject of the protection, create conditions for the cultural heritage protection. State and municipalities support the activities of citizens, citizen associations, foundations and non-governmental organizations by the cultural heritage protection.
5. Up to the one year after the adoption of this declaration the Government of the Slovak Republic (further only "Government") will place before the National Council of the Slovak Republic (further only "National Council") the proposal on legislative, staff and realization measures for the identification, evidence, rescue, utilization and presentation of cultural heritage. The Government will regularly, minimum once in the election period, place before the National Council the complex report on the state of cultural heritage and will set the effective system for the removal of identified failures in its activity. The government will devote the increased attention to the rescue of localities registered in the Inventory of the world heritage, so as to the rescue of archive documents registered into the Inventory of the world memory.

Article 4
1. It is possible to protect, administer and use the cultural heritage only in harmony with its physical state, historical and cultural qualities including the values of surrounding environment so that one will precede its physical alteration, damage, theft or destroying in the maximum possible extend.
2. The appurtenant acts\(^{(2)}\) for the protection of single types and parts of cultural heritage arrange conditions and the way of rescue, utilization and presentation of cultural heritage, activity and responsibility of the relevant organs.

Article 5
1. It is possible to export the subject defined as the cultural heritage only in harmony with the conditions, which determine relevant acts.\(^{(2)}\)
2. It is possible to import into the Slovak territory the subject, which shows the marks of cultural heritage, only after the preceding consensus of relevant organs of the state, from which it shall be imported.

Article 6
1. The Government will create conditions for the educational and non-educational upbringing and for the reinforcing of relationship to the cultural heritage, mainly of the young generation.
2. The relevant central organs will provide the professional preparation of employees, who share the rescue, renewal, utilization and presentation of cultural heritage, in the educational system.
3. The National Council calls on non-governmental organizations, cultural institutions and media, mainly broadcasting corporations, editorial offices of periodical and non-periodical press, to the increased propagation and presentation of cultural heritage.


Jozef Migaš

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\(^{(20)}\) For exam: (Notification of Cultural Heritage, Notification of Europe, Art. 44 para.)
49

A C T

of 19 December 2001

on the protection of monuments and historic sites

The National Council of the Slovak Republic has adopted this Act:

PART ONE

FUNDAMENTAL PROVISIONS

Article 1
Scope of this Act

(1) This Act governs conditions for the protection of cultural heritage monuments and historic sites in accordance with scientific knowledge and on the basis of international conventions in the field of European and world cultural heritage to which the Slovak Republic has acceded.¹

(2) This Act further regulates the organisation and competence of state administration authorities and territorial self-government authorities, as well as the rights and duties of owners and other legal entities and natural persons, and the imposition of fines for unlawful conduct in the field of the protection of monuments and historic sites which form an important part of cultural heritage and the conservation of which is in the public interest.²

Article 2
Basic terms

(1) The term "monuments and historic sites" shall mean a set of movable and immovable property declared according to this Act as national cultural heritage monuments (hereinafter referred to as "cultural heritage monuments"), historic reserves and historic zones. Property or objects in relation to which proceedings have been initiated for their declaration as cultural heritage monuments, historic reserves and historic zones, shall also be considered as monuments and historic sites.

(2) The term "cultural heritage value" shall mean the aggregate value of important historic, social, rural, urban, architectonic, scientific, technical, visual art, artistic and craft values for which the property or objects are subject to individual or territorial protection.

(3) Pursuant to this Act, the term "cultural heritage monument" shall mean a movable object or immovable property of cultural heritage value which has been declared a cultural heritage monument for reason of its protection. In cases of archaeological finds, a non-uncovered movable object or non-uncovered immovable property discovered using methods and technologies of archaeological research may also be considered a cultural heritage monument.

(4) The term "historic site" shall mean a residential territorial unit or rural territorial unit of concentrated historic monument values or archaeological finds and archaeological sites

¹ For example, the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (Notification No. 159/1991 Coll.), Decree of the Minister of Foreign Affairs No. 15/1980 Coll. on the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Revised - Notification No. 344/2001 Coll. of Laws) and the Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Notification No. 369/2001 Coll. of Laws).

² Art. 44 paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Constitution of the Slovak Republic.
declared as a historic reserve or historic zone for reason of their protection according to this Act.

(5) The term "archaeological find" shall mean any movable object or immovable property which provides evidence of the life of mankind and related activities from the oldest era to modern times and is usually located in the earth, on the ground or under the water.

(6) The term "archaeological site" shall mean a topographically definable unit with uncovered or non-uncovered archaeological finds in their original archaeological settings.

(7) The term "protection of monuments and historic sites" shall mean the summary of activities and measures aimed at the identification, research, documentation, conservation, renovation, restoration, regeneration, use and presentation of cultural heritage monuments and historic sites.

PART TWO

COMPETENCE OF STATE ADMINISTRATION AUTHORITIES
AND TERRITORIAL SELF-GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES
IN THE FIELD OF THE PROTECTION OF MONUMENTS AND HISTORIC SITES

Article 3

State administration authorities for the protection of monuments and historic sites

The state administration authorities for the protection of monuments and historic sites are:

a) the Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic (hereinafter referred to as "the Ministry");
b) the Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic (hereinafter referred to as "the Monuments Board");
c) Regional Monuments Boards.

Article 4

The Ministry

(1) The Ministry, as the central authority of the state administration for the protection of monuments and historic sites, shall:

a) draw up the concept for the protection of monuments and historic sites and determine the main directions and strategy for the protection of cultural heritage monuments and historic sites;

b) submit to the Government of the Slovak Republic (hereinafter referred to as the "Government") strategic proposals and recommendations for the solution of fundamental issues of the conservation, renovation, use and presentation of monuments and historic sites;

c) control the activities of the Monuments Board;

d) direct and control state administration activities in the field of protection of monuments;

e) carry out central state supervision in the field of protection of monuments through its Inspection of Monuments and Historic Sites;

f) review decisions of the Monuments Board issued under administrative proceedings;

g) set conditions for a grant-based and multi-sourced system of financing for the conservation and renovation of cultural heritage monuments.

(2) In carrying out its tasks, the Ministry shall

a) co-operate with the central authorities of the state administration that participate in fulfilling tasks in the field of the protection of monuments and historic sites, with territorial self-government authorities, and with professional and research institutions;

b) co-ordinate international co-operation and the process of integration into international structures in the field of the protection of monuments and historic sites.

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3) Act No. 575/2001 Coll. of Laws on the organisation of Government activities and on the organisation of the central state administration.
Article 5

Inspection of Monuments and Historic Sites of the Ministry

(1) The Inspection of Monuments and Historic Sites of the Ministry (hereinafter referred to as "the Inspection") shall
a) supervise under central state supervision whether competent authorities in the field of the protection of monuments and historic sites apply the provisions of this Act and the generally binding regulations adopted for its implementation;

b) supervise compliance by owners of cultural heritage monuments, legal entities and natural persons with this Act and the generally binding regulations adopted for its implementation and their adherence to decisions issued by authorities for the protection of monuments and historic sites;

c) supervise the status of cultural heritage monuments and compliance with the conditions for the protection of cultural heritage monuments and historic sites and impose duties on the authorities for the protection of monuments and historic sites to remedy deficiencies found during supervision;

d) control the fulfilment of measures taken for the remedy of deficiencies.

(2) In carrying out its tasks, the inspection of Monuments and Historic Sites shall cooperate mainly with the Monuments Board, Regional Monuments Boards, municipalities, other control authorities, authorities involved in criminal proceedings and other authorities and legal entities. All authorities and legal entities whose activities concern the interests protected by this Act shall provide the Inspection of Monuments and Historic Sites with the required information and all necessary interaction.

Article 6

Monuments Council

(1) The Monuments Council is a professional advisory and initiative body of the Ministry for fundamental issues concerning the protection of monuments and historic sites.

(2) The Monuments Council shall discuss and assess concepts and strategies for the protection of monuments and historic sites and fundamental issues of their conservation, renovation, restoration, regeneration, use and presentation.

(3) The members of the Monuments Council shall be appointed and recalled by the Minister of Culture of the Slovak Republic (hereinafter referred to as the "Minister"), who shall appoint them from among professionals engaged in the protection of monuments and historic sites who are designated by professional organisations and research institutions, in particular by universities and the research institutes of the Slovak Academy of Sciences.

(4) The term of office for members of the Monuments Council shall be three years.

(5) Membership of the Monuments Council shall be voluntary and non-transferable. Members of the Monuments Council shall be entitled to reimbursement for all expenditures related to their membership according to special regulations.

(6) Details of the activities of the Monuments Council shall be governed by its Statutes issued by the Ministry.

Article 7

Archaeological Council

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4) Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No. 10/1996 Coll. of Laws on the control of the state administration.


7) Act No. 119/1992 Coll. on the refund of travel expenditures as amended by subsequent regulations.
(1) The Archaeological Council is a professional advisory and co-ordination body of the Ministry for archaeological research, archaeological finds, and archaeological sites.
(2) The Archaeological Council shall in particular
a) consider applications from legal entities for the issue of authorisations to engage in archaeological research;
b) evaluate the conditions and the quality of the research carried out;
c) co-ordinate the performance of important archaeological research for which it shall reserve the right of assessment.
(3) Members of the Archaeological Council shall be appointed and recalled by the Minister, who shall appoint them from among professionals in the field of archaeology designated by the Archaeological Institute of the Slovak Academy of Sciences (hereinafter referred to as "the Archaeological Institute"), universities, the Monuments Board, the Slovak National Museum and/or other museums.
(4) The term of office for members of the Archaeological Council shall be three years.
(5) Membership of the Archaeological Council shall be voluntary and non-transferable. Members of the Archaeological Council shall be entitled to reimbursement of all expenditures related to their membership according to special regulations.
(6) Details of activities of the Archaeological Council shall be governed by its Statutes issued by the Ministry.

Article 8
Committee for the verification of special professional qualifications for carrying out research on monuments and historic sites

(1) The Committee for the verification of special professional qualifications for carrying out research on monuments and historic sites (hereinafter referred to as "the Committee") is an advisory body of the Ministry for verification of the special professional qualifications of natural persons authorised to carry out the research on monuments and historic sites.
(2) The Committee shall mainly
a) consider applications for obtaining special professional qualifications according to Art. 35 par. 3;
b) submit proposals to the Ministry for granting authorisations on special professional qualifications for carrying out research on monuments.
(3) Members of the Committee shall be appointed and recalled by the Minister, who shall appoint them from among professionals in the field of individual types of research on monuments and historic sites, the field of the protection of monuments and historic sites, or the field of law.
(4) Details of Committee activities shall be stipulated by a generally binding legal regulation adopted by the Ministry.

Article 9
Establishment, organisation and competence of the Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic and Regional Monuments Boards

(1) The Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic (Art. 3) and Regional Monuments Board are established for the performance of special state administration in the field of the protection of monuments and historic sites.
(2) The Monuments Board is a legal entity having its seat in Bratislava. The Monuments Board is a state budgetary organisation linked financially to the budget of the Ministry, and which under its competence shall ensure wage funds and material means for the Regional Monuments Boards and shall be the employer for the employees working in the Regional Monuments Boards.

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(3) The Monuments Board shall perform state administration with competency throughout the territory of Slovakia in issues entrusted to the Board by this Act.

(4) The Monuments Board shall be governed by a Director General responsible for its activities, and who shall be appointed and recalled by the Minister after consulting the Monuments Board.

(5) The Regional Monuments Boards shall perform state administration within their respective territorial units, which are the same as the territories of the regions.

(6) The Regional Monuments Boards shall act and take decisions on administrative legal matters independently.

(7) The Regional Monuments Boards shall be governed by directors responsible for their activities, and who shall be appointed and recalled by the Director General of the Monuments Board.

(8) The Monuments Board and Regional Monuments Boards shall exercise state supervision over compliance with the provisions of this Act and the generally binding regulations adopted for its implementation, supervision over compliance with valid decisions taken by them and, under their scope of competence, they shall take decisions for remedying deficiencies.

Article 10
Monuments Board

(1) The Monuments Board shall execute state administration as the second instance authority in the field of the protection of monuments and historic sites concerning matters decided in the first instance by Regional Monuments Boards.

(2) The Monuments Board shall

a) govern and control the performance of the state administration in the field of the protection of monuments and historic sites by Regional Monuments Boards;

b) resolve and co-ordinate professional and research tasks and develop theories and methodologies for the protection of monuments and historic sites;

c) monitor the status of monuments and historic sites and the conditions for their protection;

d) take decisions in administrative proceedings as the first instance authority on matters entrusted to the Board by this Act in the field of the protection of monuments and historic sites;

e) take decisions on appeals against decisions by Regional Monuments Boards and review their decisions outside appellate procedures;

f) act as administrator for the respective part of the state information system;

g) keep special records (an archive) in the field of the protection of monuments and historic sites;

h) ensure the development of theories and methodologies for restoration, and establish educational, development, analytical and technological working places and laboratories;

i) ensure research and restoration works as a special-purpose State aid for cultural heritage monuments in danger;

j) carry out and co-ordinate documentation, educational, editorial and promotional activities;

k) provide professional and methodological assistance to Regional Monuments Boards,

l) co-operate with civic associations and foundations established in order to protect, use and present monuments and historic sites,

m) take part in international projects for the protection and renovation of cultural heritage monuments and historic sites and co-operate with international organisations and partner institutions abroad.

Article 11
Regional Monuments Boards

9 Art. 5 par. 1 of Act No. 71/1967 Coll. on Administrative Proceedings (Code of Administrative Proceedings)

10 Act of the Slovak National Council No. 149/1975 Coll. on archives as amended by subsequent regulations.
(1) Regional Monuments Boards are the first instance competent administrative authorities to take decisions on the rights and duties of legal entities and natural persons in the field of the protection of monuments and historic sites in all cases where this Act does not stipulate otherwise.

(2) Regional Monuments Boards shall

a) monitor the status and use of monuments and execute state supervision over the protection of monuments and historic sites;

b) draw up documents connected with the preparation of urban and regional planning documentation for the competent state administration authorities, and co-operate with them on the preparations of project and restoration documentation for the conservation and renovation of monuments and historic sites;

c) provide regional and district state administration offices, on their request, as well as self-governing regions and municipalities\(^{(1)}\) with extracts from the Central Register of Monuments and Historic Sites (hereinafter referred to as "the Central Register") according to their territorial districts;

d) direct the activities of legal entities and natural persons aimed at the conservation, renovation and use of monuments and historic sites and provide them with professional and methodological assistance;

e) ensure, in necessary cases, temporary professional custody of movable cultural heritage monuments;

f) provide municipalities with methodological and professional assistance in keeping records on the local sites of these municipalities;

g) monitor compliance with this Act and take measures to remedy deficiencies in the protection of monuments and historic sites;

h) impose fines according to Arts. 42 and 43.

Article 12

Authorisations and duties of persons performing state supervision in the field of the protection of monuments and historic sites

(1) Persons who according to Articles 5, 10 and 11 fulfil tasks of the state administration in the field of the protection of monuments and historic sites, shall be entitled to

a) enter the premises of immovable cultural heritage monuments; this right is only with the consent of those who reside there\(^{(2)}\) in cases where these monuments are residential premises;

b) require the submission of a movable cultural heritage monument for research purposes or in order to prevent serious damage or the destruction of such a cultural heritage monument.

(2) When performing state supervision, the persons referred to in paragraph 1 shall

a) produce their service cards and written credentials from the Ministry, Monuments Board or Regional Monuments Board on whose instructions they are authorised to perform the supervision;

b) preserve confidentiality on matters learned when performing state supervision.

Article 13

Self-Governing Regions

Each self-governing region shall ensure suitable conditions within its territory for the protection of monuments and historic sites, deliver opinions on proposals for the declaration and repealing of the declaration of historic sites, and co-operate with state administration

\(^{(1)}\) Act No. 302/2001 Coll. of Laws on the self-government of higher territorial units (the so-called Act on Self-Governing Regions).

\(^{(2)}\) Art. 21 par. 1 of the Constitution of the Slovak Republic.
Article 14
The Municipality

(1) Each municipality shall ensure the conditions necessary for the conservation, protection, renovation and use of monuments and historic sites situated on the territory of the municipality.

(2) The municipality shall
a) ensure that owners of cultural heritage monuments act in compliance with this Act;
b) co-ordinate the construction of technical infrastructure in settlements where historic sites are situated;
c) co-operate in safeguarding the treatment of street fixtures and street furnishings, small sized architectural elements, protected historical green areas, street lighting and advertising facilities in such a way that they are in compliance with the intentions for the conservation and application of cultural heritage values of the site concerned;
d) support initiatives by citizens and civic associations aimed at the protection of monuments and historic sites,
e) keep records on monuments and historic sites situated on the territory of the municipality on the basis of extracts from the Central Register.

(3) The municipality may create resources for financial contributions to the owners for the conservation and renovation of cultural heritage monuments situated on the territory of the municipality.

(4) The municipality may decide on the establishment and professional keeping of records on local sights situated in the municipality. Besides movable objects and immovable property, records on sights can also include combined works of nature and man, historic events, street names, and geographical and cadastral names pertaining to the history and personalities of the municipality. The municipality shall submit the list of recorded sights to the respective Regional Monuments Board for professional and documentation purposes. In cases where the list contains also immovable property, it shall also be submitted to the competent building authority.

PART THREE
MONUMENTS AND HISTORIC SITES AND PROTECTIVE ZONE

Article 15
Declaration of Cultural Heritage Monuments

(1) The Ministry shall declare a movable object or immovable property of cultural heritage value as a cultural heritage monument on a proposal from the Monuments Board.

(2) The Monuments Board shall prepare a proposal for the declaration of an object or property as a cultural heritage monument on its own initiative or on the initiative of a legal entity or physical person and, in justifiable cases, in co-operation with research institutes of the Slovak Academy of Sciences and other professional and scientific institutions.

(3) The owner of the movable object or immovable property proposed for declaration as a cultural heritage monument shall be a party to the procedure. In cases where the immovable property is to be declared a cultural heritage monument, the respective building authority and municipality concerned are also parties to the procedure.

(4) The owner of the object proposed for declaration as a cultural heritage monument shall

13) Art. 7 of Act No. 302/2001 Coll. of Laws.
15) Act No. 115/1998 Coll. of Laws on museums and art galleries and on the protection of valuable objects for museums and art galleries.
a) from the moment of delivery of the notification of the initiation of the procedure, protect the object from any damage, destruction or theft, and notify the Ministry of each intended or realised change in its ownership;

b) provide, on written demand from the Monuments Board, all necessary data on the object or enable authorised persons to survey the object with the aim of drawing up professional documentation.

(5) The Ministry shall without delay send a valid decision on the declaration or rejection of the declaration of the object as a cultural heritage monument to the owner of the object, the Monuments Board and, in cases where the immovable property is declared a cultural heritage monument, also to the respective building authority and municipality concerned. The Ministry shall also send the notice on the entry into force of the decision on the declaration of immovable property as a cultural heritage monument to the Cadastral Office.\(^{16}\)

**Article 16**

**Declaration of Protected Historic Reserves**

(1) A historic reserve is a territory with a homogenous historic residential arrangement and a massive concentration of immovable cultural heritage monuments, or territory with groups of significant archaeological finds and archaeological sites which can be topographically definable.

(2) Each historic reserve shall be declared by the Government on a proposal from the Ministry in the form of a regulation which specifies it territory. The proposal for the declaration of a historic reserve shall be prepared by the Monuments Board in co-operation with competent territorial self-government authorities.

**Article 17**

**Declaration of Protected Historic Zones**

(1) A historic zone is a territory with a historical residential arrangement, a territory of cultural heritage landscape of cultural heritage values, or a territory with archaeological finds and archaeological sites which can be topographically definable.

(2) Each historic zone shall be declared by the Ministry on a proposal from the Monuments Board in the form of a decision which shall specify its territory. The parties to the procedure shall be informed of the decision through a public notice.

**Article 18**

**Declaration of Protective zones**

(1) The protective zone is the territory determined for the protection and controlled development of the area or surroundings of an immovable cultural heritage monument, historic reserve or historic zone.

(2) The protective zone shall be declared by the Monuments Board in agreement with the competent building authority in the form of a decision which specifies its territory. The parties to the procedure shall be informed of the decision by public notice.

**Article 19**

The Monuments Board shall send all necessary data to the Cadastral Office within 30 days of the entry into force of the decision on the declaration of the territory as a historic reserve, historic zone or protective zone.

**Article 20**

\(^{16}\) Art. 6 par. 1 point e) of Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No. 162/1995 Coll. of Laws on cadastr of real estates and on the incorporation of proprietary and other rights to real estates (the Cadastral Act).
Amendment or Repeal of Declarations of Cultural Heritage Monuments and Historic Sites

(1) In cases where new circumstances occur, the authority that declared a cultural heritage monument according to Art. 15 par. 1 or historic reserve according to Art. 16 par. 2 or historic zone according to Art. 17 par. 2 can change this decision on a proposal from the Monuments Board that is in the public interest, or repeal it in cases where cultural heritage values have ceased to exist.

(2) The competent authority may stipulate justifiable conditions in their decision to change or repeal the declaration according to Articles 15 and 17; the costs of fulfilment shall be born by the applicant or person in whose interest the declaration is to be changed or repealed.

(3) The Monuments Board shall draw up a proposal to change or repeal the declaration on a proposal by a legal entity, natural person or on its own initiative. In reasonable circumstances, the Monuments Board shall require the opinion of the Slovak Academy of Sciences on the proposal; if the change or repeal concerns the declaration of immovable cultural heritage monuments, historic reserve or historic zone, the opinion of the municipality shall also be required.

(4) The competent authority for the protection of monuments and historic sites shall also send the decision referred to in paragraph 1 to the authorities that were sent the decision on the declaration.

Article 21
Inclusion in the World Heritage List

(1) The Ministry can, on its own initiative or on a proposal from the Monuments Board or other legal entity or natural person, make a proposal for the inclusion of a cultural heritage monument or historic site in the World Heritage List under the conditions stipulated in the international convention.17)

(2) The Ministry shall notify inclusion in the World Heritage List in the Collection of Laws of the Slovak Republic.

Article 22
Central Register

(1) The Central Register shall be kept by the Monuments Board.

(2) The Central Register shall consist of:

a) the register of movable cultural heritage monuments;

b) the register of immovable cultural heritage monuments;

c) the register of protected historic reserves;

d) the register of protected historic zones.

(3) The Monuments Board shall enter a new record in the central register no later than 30 days following the declaration of the object as a cultural heritage monument or following the declaration of a historic site as a protected historic reserve or protected historic zone. The registration of a cultural heritage monument shall be notified to its owner without delay.

(4) The Monuments Board shall record in the respective register whether:

a) the immovable cultural heritage monument in question is situated in a protected historic reserve, in a protected historic zone or in a protective zone;

b) a protective zone has been declared for this immovable cultural heritage monument, historic reserve or historic zone;

c) this cultural heritage monument, historic reserve or historic zone has been included in the World Heritage List.

17) Convention Concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage (Notification No. 159/1991 Coll.)
(5) The data included in the Central Register and which concerns the owners of cultural heritage monuments and places where movable cultural heritage monuments and archaeological finds are located shall remain confidential in accordance with special regulations 18).

(6) If the declaration of any movable object or immovable property as a cultural heritage monument, or declaration of a site as a historic reserve or historic zone is repealed, the Monuments Boards shall delete the entry, and the original documentation shall be filed in the archives. 19)

(7) Regional Monuments Boards shall keep records on monuments and historic sites situated on their territory on the basis of extracts from the Central Register.

Article 23
Pre-emption Right of State to Purchase Cultural Heritage Monuments

(1) In cases where the owner intends to sell the cultural heritage monument, the owner must offer it in writing to the State as represented by the Ministry for purchase. The offer so made shall state all the required conditions.

(2) In cases where the State accepts the offer, the organisation appointed by the Ministry shall conclude a purchase contract with the owner of the cultural heritage monument in question within 90 days of receipt of the offer if not otherwise agreed.

(3) The state must pay the price for the cultural heritage monument offered by other parties if not otherwise agreed. If the State fails to meet the other conditions offered besides the price and the owner cannot be compensated by the appraised price, the pre-emption right shall cease. 20)

(4) If the State does not accept the offer within 30 days of its delivery, the pre-emption right shall cease.

Article 24
Relocation of Cultural Heritage Monuments

(1) A movable cultural heritage monument may only be permanently relocated on the basis of a decision taken by the competent Regional Monuments Board. The owner shall also ask for a decision from the competent Regional Monuments Board in the case of temporary relocation requiring professional dismantling of a cultural heritage monument. If such relocation concerns a monument located in a publicly available place, the Regional Monuments Board may only take a decision after consultation with the municipality.

(2) A movable cultural heritage monument can be relocated without a decision by the competent Regional Monuments Board in cases where it is in imminent danger that it would be damaged or destroyed, or if any situation referred to in Art. 28 par. 2 points g) and h) occurs. The owner or person who has relocated the cultural heritage monument shall notify this fact to the competent Regional Monuments Board without delay.

(3) An immovable cultural heritage monument or its part can only be relocated on the basis of a decision by the Monuments Board upon a previous opinion delivered by the municipality, without prejudice to the provisions of a special regulation 21).

(4) In case where the Regional Monuments Board does not allow the owner to relocate a movable cultural heritage monument, the owner shall be entitled to adequate compensation for such a restriction to her/his proprietary right; this shall be stipulated in the decision of the Regional Monuments Board referred to in paragraph 1. If the Regional Monuments Board does not allow the owner to relocate an immovable cultural heritage

18) Art. 76 par. 3 of Act No. 241/2001 Coll. of Laws on the protection of confidential materials and on amendments to certain Acts.
20) Art. 606 of the Civil Code.
21) Act No. 50/1976 Coll. on territorial planning and building code (Building Act) as amended by subsequent regulations.
monument, the owner shall be entitled to adequate compensation for such a restriction on her/his proprietary right; this shall be stipulated in the decision of the Monuments Board referred to in paragraph 3.

Article 25

Cultural Heritage Monuments in Relation to Foreign Countries

(1) A cultural heritage monument or its part may not be permanently exported from the territory of the Slovak Republic.

(2) A cultural heritage monument or its part may be temporarily exported from the territory of the Slovak Republic to the country of destination; however, this must not be for longer than a period of three years and must be based on an authorisation issued by the Ministry through a previous opinion delivered by the Monuments Board.

(3) An applicant shall submit an application for authorisation for the temporary export of a cultural heritage monument directly to the Ministry or through the Monuments Board.

(4) The application for authorisation for the temporary export of a cultural heritage monument shall contain the identification data of the applicant, identification data of the recipient of the cultural heritage monument, identification marks of the cultural heritage monument, and a statement from the Monuments Board. The application shall be submitted on the prescribed form. The model of the form shall be published in the Official Journal of the Ministry.

(5) The Ministry may designate the granting of an authorisation for the temporary export conditional on the conclusion of an insurance contract or on the deposit of a security according to the price of the cultural heritage monument concerned determined by expert opinion, or on complying with other justifiable requirements. The cost related to the authorisation for temporary export shall be born by the applicant or by the person in whose interest the authorisation is issued.

(6) The owner shall notify the Monuments Board without delay of the return of the cultural heritage monuments to the territory of the Slovak Republic. The monuments Board shall check whether the object in question is the cultural heritage monument concerned and shall review its general status within 30 days of date of notification.

(7) No object of cultural heritage value can be imported to the territory of the Slovak Republic without the written authorisation of the exporting country.

Article 26

Return Proceedings

(1) The Ministry shall bring proceedings without delay for the return of an unlawfully exported cultural heritage monument as soon as it became aware of the facts evidencing the illicit export.

(2) The Ministry shall bring proceedings without delay on the return of an object of cultural heritage value unlawfully imported to the territory of the Slovak Republic on the basis of a well-founded written request from the competent authority of the country from which the object of cultural heritage value was imported.

PART FOUR

PROTECTION OF MONUMENTS AND HISTORIC SITES


Article 27
Basic Protection of Cultural Heritage Monuments

The basic protection of a cultural heritage monument shall mean the set of activities and measures taken in order to prevent danger, damage, destruction or theft of a cultural heritage monument, and in order to permanently keep the cultural heritage monument including its surroundings in a good state and for such means of use and presentation which correspond to its cultural heritage value and to its technical status.

Article 28
Owner's Rights and Duties

(1) The owner of a cultural heritage monument shall be entitled to:
   a) ask the Regional Monuments Board for the free-of-charge provision of professional and methodological assistance in matters concerning the protection of the cultural heritage monument;
   b) ask the municipality and the Ministry for a financial contribution or the provision of State aid\(^{24}\) for the conservation of the cultural heritage value of that monument;
   c) adequate refund of any demonstrable loss caused due to application of this Act or of a decision taken according to this Act.

(2) The owner of a cultural heritage monument shall be obliged to:
   a) protect the cultural heritage monument at his/her own expense;
   b) use the cultural heritage monument in compliance with its cultural heritage values;
   c) in cases of transfer of ownership, notify the contractual party of the fact that the cultural heritage monument is protected in accordance with this Act;
   d) allow employees of a body for the protection of monuments and historic sites or other authorised person, upon presentation of their service cards, to enter the premises of an immovable cultural heritage monument provided it is not a residence, or to present a movable cultural heritage monument for documentation or research purposes or with the aim of avoiding damage or destroying the cultural heritage monument;
   e) endure marking the cultural heritage monument in cases where the Regional Monuments Board has so decided;
   f) endure making the cultural heritage monument available to the public in cases where it is not a residence for certain time periods and for payment if the Regional Monuments Board has so decided;
   g) ensure special protection of the cultural heritage monument and deposit a movable cultural heritage monument in custody at a determined location for a necessary time period in the case of an emergency event.\(^{25}\)
   h) ensure special protection of the cultural heritage monument during the armed readiness of the country,\(^{26}\) and deposit the movable cultural heritage monument in custody at a determined location for a necessary period of time and safeguard immovable cultural heritage monuments in compliance with international legal instruments.\(^{27}\)

(3) The owner of a cultural heritage property shall notify the Regional Monuments Board and the municipality of:
   a) any danger, damage, theft or destruction to the cultural heritage monument without delay;
   b) any intended change in use of the cultural heritage monument; in cases where it is an immovable cultural heritage monument, also its fixtures and fittings;

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\(^{24}\) Act No. 231/1999 Coll. of Laws on the State Aid.


\(^{26}\) Art. 5 of Act No. 40/1961 Coll. on the defence of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

c) any change in ownership of the cultural heritage monument within 30 days.  

(4) The owner of immovable property which is not a cultural heritage monument and which is situated in a historic reserve, historic zone or protective zone shall:
   a) be entitled to ask the Regional Monuments Board for free professional and methodological assistance;
   b) be obliged to treat and use the immovable property in such a way so as not to endanger the cultural heritage values of the immovable cultural heritage monument, historic reserve or historic zone.

**Article 29**

**Basic Protection of Historic sites**

(1) The basic protection of historic sites shall mean the set of activities and measures through which the state administration authorities and territorial self-governing authorities in co-operation with the owners of immovable property ensure the conservation of the cultural heritage values of these sites, their good technical, operational and aesthetic status, as well as the proper method of use of individual buildings, groups of building, areas or urban settlements and proper utilities of the historic sites.

(2) The Regional Monuments Board or person authorised according to Art. 35 par. 3 shall elaborate the principles of protection for a historic site that form the document for carrying out the basic protection according to paragraph 1. The principles shall form an integral part of the document called the territorial protection of the protection of cultural heritage values situated in the territory, which is the basis for the preparation of planning documents in compliance with a special regulation.  

(3) The principles of protection for a historic reserve or a historic zone shall contain the requirements for the appropriate functional use of the site, for the conservation and regeneration of its historic plan arrangement and subdivision, the composition of objects, the height and spatial arrangements of the objects, elements of the interior and street furnishing, typical views, sky-line and panorama, archaeological finds, or other possible cultural and natural values of the historic site.

(4) The authority empowered to approve planning documents for the territory where a historic reserve, historic zone, protective zone or archaeological find registered according to Art. 41 is situated shall ask the competent Regional Monuments Board for its opinion before approval. Where an archaeological find is concerned, the Regional Monuments Board shall deliver its opinion after consulting the Archaeological Institute.

**Article 30**

**General Conditions for the protection of monuments and historic sites**

(1) Each person shall be obliged to act in such a way so as not to endanger the basic protection of cultural heritage monuments according to Art. 27 and the basic protection of historic sites according to Art. 29 and not to cause any adverse changes in the status of monuments and historic sites and the status of archaeological finds.

(2) The provision referred to in paragraph 1 shall apply without prejudice to the liability for damage referred to in a special regulation.  

(3) No advertisement, notice or technical equipment can be fixed on an immovable cultural heritage monument or at a historic site without a permit issued by the Regional Monuments Board.

(4) The opinion of the Regional Monuments Board shall be required for all decisions taken by other state authority administration and territorial self-government authorities that could affect the interests protected by this Act.

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29) Art. 133 of the Civil Code.
29) Art. 420 of the Civil Code.
Article 31
Corrective Measures

(1) If an owner neglects the protection of a cultural heritage monument or immovable property located in a historic site, the Regional Monuments Board shall decide on the corrective measures.

(2) If a cultural heritage monument is in imminent danger, the regional Monuments Board shall submit a proposal to the competent authority for the prohibition or restriction of the unauthorised activity and any authorised activity threatening the preservation of the cultural heritage monument or which could result in its damage, destruction or theft. In the case of imminent danger to a cultural heritage monument, the Regional Monuments Board can decide immediately. An appeal against the decision referred to in the previous sentence shall not suspend the decision.

(3) If an owner of a movable cultural heritage monument fails to ensure the conditions for its conservation, protection against damage, destruction or theft, the Regional Monuments Board shall decide on its deposition with a professional institution while the reasons for its deposition exist.

PART FIVE
RENOVATION AND RESTORATION

Article 32
Renovation of Cultural Heritage Monuments

(1) According to this Act, the renovation of a cultural heritage monument (hereinafter referred to as "renovation") shall mean a set of specialised professional activities for the maintenance, conservation, repair, adaptation and reconstruction of a cultural heritage monument or its part.

(2) The owner of a cultural heritage monument shall submit an application for a decision concerning the renovation programme to the Regional Monuments Board before starting renovation.

(3) The owner shall attach to the application for a decision on the renovation programme the renovation programme containing identification data on the cultural heritage monument, data on proprietary rights to the cultural heritage monument, and a specification of the changes envisaged in the material and spatial composition of the cultural heritage monument.

(4) In its decision referred to in paragraph 2, the Regional Monuments Board shall indicate whether the envisaged works are admissible and shall specify the conditions under which these works can be prepared and carried out in a manner that does not endanger, damage or destroy the cultural heritage monument concerned, and in particular whether these works can be prepared only on the basis of research and other preparatory documentation.

(5) A decision from the Regional Monuments Board must also be obtained by the owner of immovable property which is not a cultural heritage monument but which is located in a historic site or protective zone, on the basis of an application for a decision concerning

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Footnotes:

the programme of reconstruction of the immovable property in a historic site and in a protective zone.

(6) The owner shall attach to the application for a decision concerning renovation of immovable property located in a historic site or protective zone the programme of immovable property reconstruction containing data on the immovable property, data on proprietary rights to immovable property, envisaged use of the immovable property, and a specification of the envisaged territorial and spatial changes.

(7) In its decision referred to in paragraph 5, the Regional Monuments Board shall specify the conditions for carrying out the reconstruction of the immovable property or a construction situated on the immovable property in a historic site or in a protective zone, mainly the principles of spatial zoning, height arrangement, and the architectonic design of the immovable property exterior. The Regional Monuments Board shall specify at the same time whether reconstruction of the immovable property can be carried out only on the basis of preparatory documentation and project documentation.

(8) The project documentation for renovation and project documentation for reconstruction of immovable property or construction located on immovable property in a historic site or protective zone must be drawn up by a person authorised for design activities.\(^{31}\)

(9) The owner shall consult the project documentation drawn up according to paragraph 8 and any changes to it during its preparation with the Regional Monuments Board in light of the preservation of the cultural heritage value of the monument or immovable property situated in a historic site or in a protective zone.

(10) The Regional Monuments Board shall issue a special decision on every preparatory documentation and on every project documentation for renovation and project documentation for reconstruction of immovable property or a construction located on the immovable property in a historic site and protective zone.

(11) Decisions on land use planning procedure, building permit procedure, approval procedure for construction adjustments, the procedure for retrospective approval of construction, the procedure on notification of maintenance works, or the procedure on the removal of an immovable cultural heritage monument or construction in a historic site or protective zone shall be taken by the competent building authority after prior approval by the Regional Monuments Board. The building authority shall also follow this procedure in cases where work can be done on the basis of notification.

(12) The Regional Monuments Board shall perform supervision during renovation. Where deficiencies are found which could expose the cultural heritage monument, historic site or protective zone to danger, damage or the destruction of cultural heritage values, the Regional Monuments Board shall take a decision on suspending renovation works.\(^{32}\)

(13) In cases where an unforeseen find is uncovered in the construction during renovation, the supplier of the work shall stop any work that could threaten the find or its setting until the Regional Monuments Boards takes a decision. The Regional Monuments Board shall decide on the further course of reconstruction within three working days of notification of the find.

(14) The owner shall submit, free of charge, one set of complete documentation on the actual performed renovation of the cultural heritage monument to the Regional Monuments Board not later than 15 day after finishing the work.

Article 33
Restoration of Cultural Heritage Monuments

(1) The restoration of a cultural heritage monument or its part\(^{33}\) (hereinafter referred to as "restoration") shall mean a special type of renovation.

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\(^{32}\) Art. 102 Act No. 50/1976 Coll.

\(^{33}\) Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No. 2000/1994 Coll. of Laws on the Chamber of restorers and on restoration activities performed by its members.
(2) The owner may prepare the restoration on the basis of a prior decision taken by the Regional Monuments Board on the restoration programme.

(3) The owner shall attach to the application for a decision on the restoration programme the programme of restoration containing data on the cultural heritage monument, data on its owner, and a specification and reasons for the restoration.

(4) The type of restoration documentation, the extent of restoration research, type, and extent and conditions for carrying out restoration works shall be specified by the Regional Monuments Board in its decision on the restoration programme, and in the case of an immovable cultural heritage monument not later than in its decision on preparatory documentation for renovation of the cultural heritage monument.

(5) The restoration documentation shall form part of the restoration and shall be elaborated in two stages:
   a) proposal for restoration;
   b) documentation on restoration works carried out.

(6) The Regional Monuments Board shall take a separate decision on each stage of the restoration documentation.

(7) The restoration may only be carried out only by a natural person with professional qualifications in accordance with a special regulation.\(^{34}\)

(8) The Regional Monuments Board shall carry out supervision of the restoration. If new circumstances or deficiencies are discovered that could result in a threat, damage or destruction of cultural heritage values of the cultural heritage monument, the Regional Monuments Board shall take a decision on termination of the work.

(9) If during the restoration new circumstances occur or an unforeseen find is discovered, the responsible restorer shall terminate all work until the Regional Monuments Board takes a decision. The Regional Monuments Board shall take the decision within three working days of termination of the work.

(10) After taking the decision, the Regional Monuments Board shall keep one copy of the proposal for restoration for the purpose of supervision of restoration works. After completing the restoration, the owner shall deliver, free of charge and within 60 days, one copy of documentation on the restoration works that were carried out.

(11) The details on carrying out restoration works and restoration documentation shall be specified in a generally binding legal regulation issued by the Ministry.

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**Article 34**

State and Municipality Aid for the Renovation and Restoration of Cultural Heritage Monuments

(1) In cases where an owner cannot cover, either partially or fully, the costs of renovation or restoration, he may ask the Ministry and municipality for a financial contribution. There is no legal title to this contribution.

(2) The owner shall attach the decision of the Regional Monuments Board on the renovation programme referred to in Art. 32 par. 4 or on the restoration programme referred to in Art. 33 par. 4 to the application for a financial contribution. The owner shall also attach to the application for a financial contribution from the Ministry the opinion of the municipality concerned containing the amount of the contribution provided by the municipality or reasons why the municipality had not provided any contribution.

(3) Within a period of ten years from the date when the contribution was provided, the Ministry may reserve the right to require the return of the contribution provided for renovation in cases where the cultural heritage monument or its part, which was revaluated through the work carried out, is transferred against the payment.

(4) The contribution referred to in paragraph 1 shall not be provided when payment of the necessary cost can be ensured by other legal regulations.\(^{35}\)

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\(^{34}\) Art. 5 par. 2 points a) to d) of Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No. 2000/1994 Coll. of Laws.

\(^{35}\) Art. 95 of Act No. 50/1976 Coll. as amended by Act No. 229/1997 Coll. of Laws.
(5) The State may provide the owner of a cultural heritage monument with indirect aid according to special regulations.  

PART SIX

RESEARCH AND FINDS

Article 35
Research of Monuments and Historic Sites

(1) For the purpose of this Act the term "research of monuments and historic sites" (hereinafter referred to as "research") shall mean any professional activity aimed at gaining knowledge on cultural heritage monuments, historic sites, archaeological finds and archaeological sites.

(2) Research shall be carried out for the purpose of preparation for the renovation and restoration of cultural heritage monuments, for drawing up principles of protection of historic sites, and for scientific and documentation purposes.

(3) Research must be carried out by a natural person with special professional qualifications in the respective field on the basis of an authorisation issued by the Ministry for a five-year period. The validity of the authorisation may be extended for a further five-year period.

(4) Special professional qualifications can be obtained in the following fields of research:
   a) artistic-historical;
   b) architectonic-historical;
   c) urban-historical;
   d) archaeological.

(5) A special professional qualification for the purposes of this Act can be obtained by a natural person with a university education in the respective field and through passing specialised exams that demonstrate theoretical and special professional knowledge on cultural heritage monuments and historic sites and who has at least three-year practice in the field of historic research and is irreproachable.

(6) Applications for granting an authorisation on special professional qualifications shall be accompanied by documentation on accomplished education, documentation on professional practice, an expert opinion from the Monuments Board or the Archaeological Institute confirming professional practice, and a copy of their criminal record not more than three months old.

(7) On the basis of the opinion from the Monuments Board, the Ministry shall not issue or temporarily withdraw the authorisation for carrying out research referred to in paragraph 3 from a natural person with special professional qualifications who is an employee of the Monuments Board and prepares decisions or takes decisions on the matters of the protection and restoration of monuments and historic sites.

(8) The Ministry shall publish the list of authorised persons in the Official Journal of the Ministry.

(9) The Ministry shall withdraw authorisation from any person who carries out research contrary to this Act.

(10) Details on the requirements for obtaining professional qualifications shall be specified in a generally binding legal regulation issued by the Ministry.

Article 36
Archaeological Research

(1) For the purpose of this Act the term "archaeological research" shall mean a set of professional activities aimed at searching for, identifying, documenting, and preserving...
archaeological finds and archaeological sites, as well as searching for and collecting movable archaeological finds on the ground, in the earth or under the water.

(2) Archaeological research may be carried out by the Archaeological Institute; no other legal entity may carry out this research without an authorisation issued by the Ministry.

(3) The Ministry shall issue authorisation for archaeological research to a legal entity that ensures archaeological research through natural persons with special professional qualifications obtained in accordance with Art. 35 par. 3.

(4) The Ministry shall withdraw authorisation for archaeological research from a legal entity in cases where the conditions under which the authorisation was issued ceased to exist or were infringed.

**Article 37**

**Preservation Research**

(1) Preservation research must be carried out during the preparation of buildings and other economic activities in the territory where cultural heritage values and archaeological finds are likely to be endangered.

(2) Preservation research is an advanced measure carried out to preserve archaeological and other historic finds envisaged on the ground, in the earth and under the water.

(3) The Monuments Board shall decide on the necessity to carry out preservation research on a proposal by the building authority, the Regional Monuments Board or on its own initiative. In the case of preservation archaeological research, the Monuments Board shall issue a decision after the delivery of an opinion from the Archaeological Institute. The Monuments Board shall send the decision on carrying out archaeological research to the building authority without delay.

(4) In cases where the builder or entity that shall execute the decision referred to in paragraph 2 is unable from objective reasons to appoint an authorised person, the Ministry shall appoint the person authorised to carry out the preservation research on a proposal from the Monuments Board. If this concerns preservation archaeological research, the Monuments Board shall submit a proposal to the Ministry after receiving an opinion from the Archaeological Institute.

**Article 38**

**Financing of Research**

(1) The costs of research shall be covered by the owner of the cultural heritage monument or the builder.

(2) In cases where the research is carried out during construction or for activities which are in the public interest, the central state administrative authority responsible for ensuring construction activities or construction in the public interest can decide whether these costs or their part will be covered from the state budget.

(3) Research carried out exclusively for scientific or documentation purposes shall be financed by the entity in whose interest it is carried out.

**Article 39**

**Conditions for Carrying out Research**

(1) Before beginning research, a person authorised according to Art. 35 par. 3 or Art. 36 par. 2 shall conclude a contract with the owner of the cultural heritage monument or with the owner of the immovable property specifying the conditions for carrying out the research. In cases where no agreement is reached, the Monuments Board shall decide on the owner's duty to endure the research according to Art. 36 to 38 and on the conditions under which this
research can be carried out. The decision by the Monuments Board shall apply without prejudice to the owner's right to compensation for any damage to the property.

(2) During research, the authorised persons shall take into account the interest protected by special regulations, co-operate with authorities ensuring the protection of these interests, and protect the rights and legitimate interests of the owners of immovable and other property.

(3) The type, extent, manner, intended date of the end of research, and disposal of finds shall be specified in a decision from the Regional Monuments Board. In cases of archaeological research, the Regional Monuments Board shall take the decision after obtaining an opinion from the Archaeological Institute.

(4) Research must be carried out in accordance with respective international conventions in compliance with contemporary scientific knowledge and using suitable, mainly non-destructive methods of investigation.

(5) In cases of archaeological research on a cultural heritage monument or in a historic site or protective zone, the Archaeological Institute and persons authorised according to Art. 35 par. 3 shall notify the beginning of the research to the Regional Monuments Board within 15 days from the start of work.

(6) Clandestine research and excavations in cultural heritage monuments, historic sites and sites with archaeological finds, as well as the illicit collection and relocation of movable finds or their search using detectors shall be prohibited.

(7) Any person carrying out research on the basis of the agreement referred to in paragraph 1 shall take measures to prevent damage, devaluation, destruction or theft of the find. Research may not be carried out if the protection of the finds or a remedy for the adverse effects of the research cannot be ensured after completing the research.

(8) The professional knowledge gained through research shall be processed in research and preparatory documentation, which is the basis for the preparation of the project documentation for renovation of the cultural heritage monument or the basis for the preparation of the territorial projection of the protection of a historic site. Details on research and preparatory documentation shall be specified in a generally binding regulation issued by the Ministry.

(9) The owner or person carrying out the research for research or documentation purposes shall submit one free-of-charge copy of the research documentation to the Regional Monuments Board within 60 days of the end of research, in reasonable cases not later than within a time period determined by the Regional Monuments Board. In the case of archaeo-scientific research, the Regional Monuments Board shall provide the data necessary for keeping the records referred to in Art. 41 par. 1 to the Archaeological Institute, in reasonable cases also a copy of the research documentation.

Article 40
Finds

(1) For the purpose of this Act, the term "find" shall mean an object of cultural heritage value found during research works or building works or other activities in the earth, on the ground, under the water, or in the construction material of a historic building.

(2) If the object of cultural heritage value is found outside the approved research works, the finder must notify it directly or through the municipality concerned to the Regional Monuments Board. The finder or person responsible for carrying out the works during which the find was discovered shall notify it not later than the second working day following its discovery.

(3) The find must remain unchanged until inspection by the Regional Monuments Board or by a professionally qualified person authorised by the Regional Monuments Board, however, at least three working days after the date of the notification of the find. Until inspection by the Regional Monuments Board, the finder shall take all necessary measures in order to preserve the find and, in particular, to ensure it against damage, devaluation, destruction or theft. Only an authorised person using methods of archaeological research can collect and relocate an archaeological find from its original place of finding and its settings.
(4) Special regulations\textsuperscript{37} shall apply in respect of finds discovered during construction work.  

(5) Archaeological finds are in the ownership of the Slovak Republic.  

(6) Movable finds shall be protected in accordance with special regulations.\textsuperscript{15} Immovable finds, their groups and archaeological sites can be declared cultural heritage monuments, historic reserves or historic zones on the basis of their cultural heritage values.

(7) In cases other than research carried out according to Articles 35 to 35 and non-permitted activities, the finder shall be entitled to a refund of expenses incurred relating to the notification and protection of the find referred to in paragraphs 2 or 3.

(8) The Monuments Board shall provide a reward to the finder which shall be equal to the value of material in cases where the find is made of precious metals or other valuable materials; in other cases the reward shall be equal to 20% of the value of the find. The value of the material and the value of the find shall be determined on the basis of an expert report.\textsuperscript{23}

\textbf{Article 41}  

\textbf{Records On and the Use of Archaeological Sites}  

(1) Records on archaeological sites shall be kept by the Archaeological Institute in the Central Register of Archaeological Sites of the Slovak Republic (hereinafter referred to as "the register of archaeological sites"). The Archaeological Institute shall clearly mark all archaeological finds declared according to this Act as cultural heritage monuments or historic sites in the register of finds.

(2) The Archaeological Institute shall provide up-dated records and topographic data on archaeological finds to the Monuments Board for recording and incorporation into the territorial projection of the protection of cultural heritage values of the territory concerned.

(3) The records on finds shall be kept confidential in compliance with special regulations.\textsuperscript{18}

(4) The Regional Monuments Board, in co-operation with the competent building authorities, shall make conditions for the protection of archaeological sites during the planning and building permit proceedings.

(5) The Regional Monuments Board, in co-operation with the territorial self-government authorities, shall ensure professional conservation, suitable use and presentation of immovable archaeological finds and archaeological sites in their original settings, if possible. However, making archaeological sites available to the public must not result in their damage or excessive wear.

\textbf{PART SEVEN}  

\textbf{OFFENCES AND OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE DELINQUENCIES}  

\textbf{Article 42}  

\textbf{Offences}  

(1) In the field of the protection of monuments and historic sites, any person who:

a) fails to protect a movable object or immovable property against danger, damage, devaluation, or a movable object against theft during the period from the delivery of notice on the initiation of the proceedings on the declaration of the movable object or immovable property as a cultural heritage monument to the entry into force of the decision;

b) failed to fulfil the obligation to notify stipulated in this Act;

c) failed to submit the documentation referred to in Articles 32, 33 and 39;

d) relocated a cultural heritage monument without the prior approval of the respective Monuments Board (Art. 24);

\textsuperscript{37} Art. 127 of Act No. 50/1976 Coll. as amended by Act No. 229/1997 Coll. of Laws.

\textsuperscript{15} Act of the
e) carries out construction, constructional change or maintenance work on immovable property which is not a cultural heritage monument but is located in a historic site or protective zone without asking the Regional Monuments Board for a decision, or fails to meet the requirements specifies in such a decision;

f) fails to ensure the basic protection of a cultural heritage monument, does not maintain it in good condition and uses it in a manner endangering, damaging, devaluing or destroying it, or fails to protect it against theft;

g) renovates a cultural heritage monument without asking for a decision from the Regional Monuments Board or fails to meet the requirements specified in such a decision;

h) acts in a way resulting in adverse changes to a cultural heritage monument and endangering its protection;

i) fails to meet the conditions stipulated by the Regional Monuments Board for carrying out further activities;

j) carries out, without permission, research on cultural heritage monuments, historic sites or archaeological sites, searches for movable archaeological finds and collects them;

k) devaluates, damages or destroys a cultural heritage monument;

l) despite a decision by the Regional Monuments Board, exposes a cultural heritage monument to danger, causes adverse changes to its condition;

m) lends abroad, attempts to export or exports a cultural heritage monument abroad without the prior authorisation of the Ministry;

shall be considered a person committing an offence

(2) The Regional Monuments Board may impose a fine up to SKK 100,000 for any offence referred to in paragraph 1.

(3) If not stipulated otherwise in this Act, offences and their hearing shall be covered by the general regulation on offences. 30

**Article 43**

**Other Administrative Delinquencies**

(1) The Regional Monuments Board may impose a fine on a legal entity or natural person – entrepreneur in the amount of:

a) up to SKK 100,000 in cases referred to in Art. 42 par. 1 points a) to e);

b) up to SKK 200,000 in cases referred to in Art. 42 par. 1 points f) to i);

(2) The fine is due within 30 days of the date when the decision imposing the fine enters into force.

(3) The fine may be imposed not later than one year from the date when the Regional Monuments Board learnt of the unlawful act; however, this cannot be later than three years from the date when the legal entity or natural person (referred to in paragraph 1) committed the unlawful act.

(4) The Regional Monuments Board may increase the fine referred to in paragraph 1 to double the value if the unlawful act was committed in relation to a cultural heritage monument or a historic site included in the World Heritage List (Art. 21).

(5) When determining the amount of fine, the severity and duration of the unlawful act, the importance of the cultural heritage monument or historic site concerned, and the extent of threatening or caused damage shall be taken into account.

**PART EIGHT**

**COMMON, TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS**

**Article 44**

Common Provisions

---

30 Act of the Slovak National Council No. 372/1990 Coll. on offences as amended by subsequent regulations.
(1) The owner's duties stipulated in this Act shall also apply to an administrator or other holder of a cultural heritage monument. The owner shall cover the costs relating to basic protection in cases arising from a legal relationship.

(2) Eligible persons shall exercise their right to an adequate refund and the right to compensation for the loss of property at the Monuments Board not later than six months from the date of occurrence of the event leading to the claim and in the extent according to the special regulation\(^{39}\), otherwise this right ceases.

(3) This Act shall not apply to objects with values of cultural heritage monuments according to Art. 2 par. 3 which are protected in accordance with special regulations.\(^{40}\)

(4) In cases where this Act does not stipulate otherwise, the generally binding regulations on administrative proceedings\(^{40}\) shall apply to the proceedings in matters of the protection of monuments and historic sites.

**Article 45**

**Transitional Provisions**

(1) Cultural heritage monuments and historic sites included in the Central Register of Cultural Heritage Monuments of the Slovak Republic according to the previous legal regulations shall be considered cultural heritage monuments included according to this Act.

(2) Historic reserves, historic zones and protective zones that were protected according to previous legal regulations shall be considered historic reserves, historic zones and protective zones protected according to this Act.

(3) Rights and duties arising from employment relationships of employees of the Monuments Institute shall be transferred to the Monuments Board as of 1 April 2002.

(4) Rights and duties arising from the employment relationships of employees of district offices and regional offices performing activities in relation to the state care of monuments and historic sites shall be transferred to the Monuments Board as of 1 April 2002.

(5) State property\(^{41}\) administered by the Monuments Institute shall be transferred to the Monuments Board as of 1 April 2002. Rights and duties arising from proprietary and other relationships shall be transferred to the Monuments Board.

**Article 46**

**Final Provisions**

The following legislation is hereby repealed:

1. Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No. 27/1987 Coll. on the state care of monuments and historic sites as amended by Act No. 183/2000 Coll. of Laws;

2. Points 204 to 213 of the Annex to Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No. 222/1996 Coll. of Laws on the organisation of local state administration and on amendments to certain laws as amended by subsequent regulations;

3. Regulation of the Government of the Slovak Republic No. 478/1990 Coll. declaring national cultural heritage monuments;

4. Regulation of the Government of the Slovak Republic No. 299/1991 Coll. repealing the declaration of certain national cultural heritage monuments;

5. Regulation of the Government of the Slovak Republic No. 289/1994 Coll. of Laws declaring the National Cultural Heritage Monument in Ružomberok;

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\(^{39}\) Art. 5 of Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No. 115/1998 Coll. of Laws.

\(^{40}\) Act No. 183/2000 Coll. of Laws on libraries and on amendments to Act of the Slovak National Council No. 27/1987 Coll. on the state care of monuments and historic sites and on amendments to Act No. 68/1997 Coll. of Laws on Matica slovenská as amended by subsequent regulations.

\(^{41}\) Act No. 71/1967 Coll.

Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No. 278/1993 Coll. of Laws on the administration of the State property as amended by subsequent regulations.

7. Decree of the Presidium of the Slovak National Council No. 78/1963 Coll. on historic reserves;


**Article 47**

**Entry into Force**

This Act shall enter into force on 1 April 2002, except Art. 35 par. 3 which shall enter into force on 1 January 2004.

**Rudolf Schuster,** signed in his own hand

**Jozef Migaš,** signed in his own hand

**Mikuláš Dzurinda,** signed in his own hand

Translation: **RNDr. Anna SZULÉNYIOVÁ,** English – Slovak Translator

Proofreading: **David TYLOR,** English editor

Terminology adviser: **Conrad TOFT,** English editor

Bratislava, March 2002
REGULATION

of the Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic

of 12 November 2002

implementing the Act

on the Protection of Monuments and Historic Sites

Pursuant to Art. 8, par 4; Art. 33, par. 11; Art 35, par. 10 and Art 39, par. 8 of Act No 49/2002 Coll. of Laws on the Protection of Monuments and Historic Sites (hereinafter referred to as "the Act") the Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic (hereinafter referred to as "the Ministry") has adopted the following Regulation:

Article 1

Details on activities conducted by the committee for the verification of special professional qualifications for conducting research on monuments and historic sites

(1) The committee for the verification of special professional qualifications for conducting research on monuments and historic sites shall conduct its activities on monuments and historic sites in the following fields of research:
   a) art-historical,
   b) architectonic-historical,
   c) urban-historical,
   d) archaeologica1.

(2) The committee for the verification of special professional qualifications for conducting research on monuments and historic sites shall meet at least twice a year, always following the deadlines for submitting applications for acquiring the special professional qualification, which are 31 March and 30 September of each year.

Article 2

Details on conditions for acquiring special professional qualifications

(1) Qualification in the respective field shall mean graduate level university education in the field of:
   a) visual art history,
   b) architecture,
   c) urban planning,
   d) archaeology, or
   e) any other related field completed by a final state examination.

(2) Each applicant may simultaneously submit an application for verification of special professional qualifications in a number of fields of research on monuments and historic sites.
(3) Special professional qualifications shall be verified through:
   a) assessment of compliance with the conditions stipulated in Art. 35, par. 5 of the Act,
   b) reviewing documents according to Art. 35, par. 6 of the Act, and
   c) an examination on knowledge of the legislation governing issues concerning research
      on monuments and historic sites.

Article 3

(1) The Ministry shall inform applicants in writing of the date, place and form of the
    examination no later than 30 days before the date of the examination.

(2) The examination shall consist of written and oral parts.

(3) The examination shall be classified as "pass" or "fail". The course and results of the
    examination shall be recorded in the minutes.

(4) The committee for the verification of special professional qualifications for conducting
    research on monuments and historic sites shall inform applicants orally of their examination
    results on the same day the examination is conducted. Applicants who fail shall be informed
    about the conditions for repeating the examination.

(5) Any applicant who fails the examination may only repeat it no sooner than six months
    following the date of failing the examination. The Ministry shall determine the date for the
    repeat examination.

(6) Any applicant who also fails the repeat examination may only submit a new application
    no sooner than one year after the date of the repeat examination.

Article 4

(1) The Ministry shall issue a certificate confirming special professional qualifications for
    each successful applicant within 30 days of the date the applicant passed the examination.

(2) The validity of the certificate confirming special professional qualifications can be
    renewed through an application submitted to the Ministry by any person holding special
    professional qualifications. The application must be accompanied by an extract from the Penal
    Register no more than three months old.

Article 5

Restoration documentation

(1) Each proposal for restoration of a national cultural heritage monument (hereinafter
    referred to as "cultural monument") shall be drawn up in accordance with Art. 33, par. 2 of the
    Act and a natural person holding special professional qualifications according to a special
    regulation (hereinafter referred to as "the restorer") who conducted the restoration research
    and will restore the cultural monument; this person shall be responsible for its content in
    accordance with the same Article and in compliance with the conditions included in the decision
    on the intention.

(2) Each proposal for restoration shall contain:

1) Art. 5 of Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No 200/1994 Coll. of Laws on the Chamber
   of Restorers and on restoration activities performed by its members.
(2) Art-historical research documentation and architectonic-historical research documentation shall contain:
a) basic information on the cultural monument,
b) information on the specification, methodology, performance and organisation of research on monuments and historic sites,
c) description of cultural monument, including technical conditions,
d) inventory of valuable details and elements,
e) inventory of explorations, if any, and findings accompanied by reasoning and evaluation,
f) analysis of development of cultural monument,
g) evaluation of research in written and graphical forms,
h) characteristics of heritage values of cultural monument,
i) proposal for preservation, renovation and presentation of cultural monument,
j) requirements for other possible specialised research work including extent and reasoning,
k) photographic documentation and graphic documentation of current and, if possible, historical status of cultural monument as well as documentation reflecting the course of research,
l) information on background information, sources and literature used,
m) other particulars considered important by the author of the cultural heritage research with regard to documenting the heritage values of the cultural monument, their preservation, renovation and presentation,
n) opinion of the Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic on the results obtained during research.

(3) A proposal according to paragraph 2, sub-paragraph i) shall contain:
a) summary of results from art-historical research and architectonic-historical research,
b) requirements concerning:
   1. preservation, renovation and presentation of values of cultural monument, its material substance, elements and details constituting its integral part,
   2. removal of any former inappropriate interventions and adjustments,
a) proposal for specific measures for preservation and renovation of cultural monument and its suitable functional utilisation,
b) graphical schemes of proposed means of renovating cultural monument.

(4) If specialised research work according to paragraph 2, sub-paragraph j) result in substantial new knowledge and facts, their evaluation together, where appropriate, with changes in and supplements to the proposal for the preservation, renovation and presentation of the cultural monument shall form an addendum to the documentation on cultural heritage research.

(5) Documentation from urban-historical research shall contain in particular:
a) basic information on the site,
b) information on the specification and conducting research,
c) information on urban planning documentation, background information, sources and literature used,
d) historic, urban and architectonic development of the site,
e) characteristics of cultural heritage values of the site and reasons for its preservation,
f) proposal for principles of preservation, renovation and presentation of cultural heritage values of the site,
g) specification of boundaries of the site according to current cadastral map,
h) graphic and photographic documentation of the researched site.

(6) A proposal according to paragraph 5, sub-paragraph f) shall contain mainly the following requirements for:
a) reasonable functional use of site respecting values of the site and monuments located on it,
a) basic identification and technical data on object to be restored,
b) characteristics of the restoration research and description of how it was conducted including: inventory, reasoning and evaluation of explorations (if any), detailed evaluation of restoration research and relevant type of research on historical monuments if so stated in the decision on the intention,
c) evaluation of technical conditions and characteristics of cultural monument's heritage values on the basis of results obtained from research,
d) main objective, characteristics and extent of restoration of cultural monument,
e) proposal for procedures and technology for restoring cultural monument and their reasoning,
f) photographic documentation and, if necessary, also graphical documentation on the cultural monument and its restoration research,
g) intention to restore and decision on intention taken by competent Regional Monuments Board.

Article 6

(1) Documentation on performed restoration works shall contain all work actually performed during restoration of a cultural monument or its part.

(2) The restorer who restored a cultural monument shall draw up documentation on the performed restoration work and shall be held responsible for its truthful content.

(3) Documentation on performed restoration work shall contain in particular:
   a) basic information on object being restored,
   b) detailed report on results of performed work with regard to used procedure, technology and materials,
   c) specification and reasoning, where appropriate, of any changes in the proposal for restoration,
   d) evaluation of new knowledge concerning technical, technological and art-historical characteristics of cultural monument if acquired during restoration,
   e) benefits of restoration and objective attained,
   f) specification of regime for further use of restored cultural monument or its part with regard to its protection and necessary operational and climatic conditions,
   g) photographic documentation and, if necessary, also graphical documentation on the course and results of the restoration of the cultural monument.

(4) The restoration book shall accompany the documentation on the performed restoration work if the competent Regional Monuments Board so decides. The restoration book shall contain records on the course of the restoration reflecting the sequence of individual steps taken and work conducted, as well as records on use of technological procedures and actual climatic conditions.

Article 7

Research documentation

(1) According to the type of research, research documentation shall be as follows:
   a) art-historical research documentation,
   b) architectonic-historical research documentation,
   c) urban-historical research documentation, or
   d) archaeological research documentation.
b) preservation, maintenance and restoration of historical layout in relation to monuments and values of site,
c) preservation of valuable composition of objects,
d) preservation of vertical and material-spatial arrangement of objects,
e) preservation of elements of street interior and street furnishings,
f) preservation of characteristic views and vistas,
g) preservation of outlines and panorama,
h) preservation and presentation of possible archaeological finds and their inclusion in the system of the respective settlement or site,
i) preservation, protection and recovery of historical green areas and other cultural and natural values of the site,
j) proposal for measures for the protection, renovation and suitable functional utilisation of a historic site, especially proposals for possible changes in or extension to the protection of the site,
k) graphical representation of proposal of principles on a map of scale 1:1,000 or, where appropriate, a map of wider relationships at a scale of 1:5,000.

(7) Documentation from archaeological research shall contain in particular:

a) basic information on the archaeological find,
b) information on specifications and manner of conducting archaeological research,
c) location of the archaeological find in the terrain and its location on a map segment at a scale of 1:10,000,
d) history of archaeological research conducted on the archaeological find,
e) methodology and organisation of archaeological research,
f) description of research work and reviewed immovable property in archaeological research book and archaeological sheets,
g) technical documentation from archaeological research and, in particular, photographs, drawings, schemes,
h) inventory consisting of detailed incremental catalogues for all findings,
i) documentation and evaluation of findings,
j) expert opinions,
k) proposal for preservation regime and, where appropriate, also presenting archaeological find.

Article 8

Entry into Force

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 February 2003.

Rudolf Chmel,
Minister of Culture
signed in his own hand
THE NOMINATION OF PROPERTY FOR INSCRIPTION ON THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

SERIAL NATION PROPERTY NOMINATION
(THE SET OF THE WOODEN RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS)

WOODEN CHURCHES OF THE SLOVAK PART OF CARPATHIAN MOUNTAIN AREA

Id.n. 1273

COMPLEMENT ACCORDING TO NOMINATION TECHNICAL ANALYSIS made by A. Balsamo on 04/10/2006

THE MONUMENTS BOARD of the Slovak Republic
Cesta na Cerveny most No.6, 814 06 Bratislava, Slovak Republic

2006
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V. Dvorakova: in co-operation Chapter no.5
L. Pincikova: in co-operation Chapter no.4 and 6
1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE PROPERTY

1.a COUNTRY

Slovak Republic

1.b REGION

Touched regions of the Slovak Republic (according to its political division): Presov, Zilina, Kosice and Banska Bystrica region

1.c NAME OF THE PROPERTY

serial nomination – set of wooden religious buildings

WOODEN CHURCHES OF THE SLOVAK PART OF CARPATHIAN MOUNTAIN AREA

1.d GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES TO THE NEAREST SECONDS

NOMINATION TABLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID No</th>
<th>Name of the area</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Core Zone (ha)</th>
<th>Buffer Zone (ha)</th>
<th>Coordinates</th>
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<td>Hervartov</td>
<td>Presov</td>
<td>Bardejov</td>
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<td>Kezmarok</td>
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<td>48°51´25´´ N - 22°17´47´´ E</td>
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Total 1.0804 91.8679

* Hronsek Church and Belfry have the same buffer zone
1.e MAPS AND PLANS SHOWING THE BOUNDARIES OF THE NOMINATED PROPERTY AND BUFFER ZONE

1.1 Slovak Republic of the European context
1.2 Slovak Republic of the European as well as Carpathian Mountains context
1.3 Existed historical wooden churches of Slovakia
1.4 Nominated wooden churches of Slovakia (Slovak Republic)
1.5.a) Historical map of the village of Hervartov from 1869 with nominated wooden St. Frances of Assisi Church
1.5.b) Proposed buffer zone around the Church of St. Frances of Assisi in Hervartov
1.6.a) Historical map of the town of Tvrdosin from 1871 with nominated wooden All Saints Church
1.6.b) Proposed buffer zone around the Church of All Saints in Tvrdosin
1.7.a) Historical map of the town of Kezmarok from 1870 with nominated wooden Articled Church
1.7.b) The part of the Urban preserved area of Kezmarok inside which the nominated wooden Articled Church is situated
1.8.a) Historical map of the village of Lestiny from 1873 with nominated wooden Articled Church
1.8.b) Proposed buffer zone around the Lestiny Articled Church
1.9.a) Historical map of the village of Hronsek from 1860 with nominated wooden Articled Church
1.9.b) Proposed buffer zone around the Hronsek Articled Church
1.10.a) Historical map of the village of Bodruzal from 1869 with nominated wooden Church of St. Nicholas
1.10.b) Buffer zone around the Church of St. Nicholas in Bodruzal
1.11.a) Historical map of the village of Ladomirova from 1869 with nominated wooden Church of Archangel Michael
1.11.b) Buffer zone around the Church of Archangel Michael in Ladomirova
1.12.a) Historical map of the village of Ruska Bystra from 1866 with nominated wooden Church of St. Nicholas
1.12.b) Buffer zone around the Church of St. Nicholas in Ruska Bystra

1.f AREA OF PROPERTY PROPOSED FOR INSCRIPTION (ha.) AND PROPOSED BUFFER ZONE (ha.) IF ANY

See Nomination table above (1.d)
3. JUSTIFICATION FOR INSCRIPTION

3.a CRITERIA UNDER WHICH INSCRIPTION IS PROPOSED

Nominated wooden churches:

Hervartov and Tvrdosín (Roman-Catholic Churches)
Kezmarok, Lestiny and Hronsek (Protestant Articulated Churches)
Bodruzal, Ladomirova and Ruska Bystra (Greek-Catholic Churches)

The Nomination of Property for Inscription (The Set of eight wooden churches from Slovak Carpathian mountainous area) has been proposed on the criteria iii and iv of the Operational Guidelines to implement Convention of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage UNESCO, i.e. includes requirement on building constructions of sustainable universal value.

Submitted set of the nominated objects complements and extends already filed wooden churches in the List of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage UNESCO. At the same time points out at a great variability of the unique architecture, for which wooden religious structures in Carpathian building tradition can be considered to.

Criterion (iii):

The set of nominated wooden churches is undoubtedly bringing an outstanding testimony of the traditional religious architecture in the region of North-western part of Carpathian mountain range. These, at first sight perhaps humble and simple structures but full of spiritual and artistic richness, can be truly considered for real phenomena of the multi-confessional and multi-ethnical character of this relatively small territory where the Latin and Byzantine cultures had met and overlapped each other. More of that, nominated Lutheran churches serve as an exceptional example of the religious tolerance on the territory of Upper Hungary during the period of bloody anti-Habsburg rebellions and uprisings within the whole 17th century.

Criterion (iv):

The nominated wooden churches are exceptionally well preserved and represent one of the best examples of European wooden religious architecture forming since the late Middle Ages to the end of the 18th century. Their characteristic appearance, construction and more-less naive decoration are coming out from the older local traditions partially influenced by professional architectural conception of Gothic, Renaissance and Baroque style. The western – Latin and eastern - Orthodox building concept has been reflecting in these wooden structures creating specific ecclesiastical architecture with diversified design, technical solutions and unique decorative expressions.
AUTHORIZATION

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Bratislava, 14\(^{th}\) of December, 2006

: Signed on behalf of
the State Party of Slovakia

Mrs. Katarina Kosova
General director of the Monument Board
of the Slovak Republic

.........................................................
Additional Information
According to the letter GB/2008/C 1273 from 11th December 2007

of the Nomination of Property for Inscription on the World Heritage List
(the set of the wooden religious buildings)

Id. n. 1273

WOODEN CHURCHES OF THE SLOVAK PART
OF CARPATHIAN MOUNTAIN AREA

1. Including the churchyards within the nomination area of churches – Maps of
   nominated wooden churches with delimitation of core zones and buffer zones.

2. Agreement between the relevant governmental authorities and the churches to
   ensure proper management – Declaration of Management Group of “Wooden
   Churches of the Slovak Part of Carpathian Mountain Area”.

3. Further information on the construction techniques of the nominated wooden
   churches.

4. CD disk with additional information.

PREPARED BY:

MONUMENTS BOARD OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC
Cesta na Cerveny most No.6, 814 06 Bratislava, Slovak Republic

General Director: PhDr. Katarina Kosová

Bratislava, February 25th, 2008
1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE PROPERTY

1.a COUNTRY
Slovak Republic

1.b REGION
Touched regions of the Slovak Republic (according to its political division): Presov, Zilina, Kosice and Banska Bystrica region

1.c NAME OF THE PROPERTY
WOODEN CHURCHES OF THE SLOVAK PART OF CARPATHIAN MOUNTAIN AREA
- serial nomination – set of wooden religious buildings

1.d GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES TO THE NEAREST SECONDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID No</th>
<th>Name of the area</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Core Zone (ha)</th>
<th>Buffer zone ha</th>
<th>Coordinates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1273-001</td>
<td>Hervartov</td>
<td>Prešov</td>
<td>Bardejov</td>
<td>0.0802</td>
<td>5.3587</td>
<td>N49 14 50 E21 12 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1273-002</td>
<td>Tvrdošin</td>
<td>Žilina</td>
<td>Tvrdošín</td>
<td>0.7500</td>
<td>1.7091</td>
<td>N49 20 10 E19 33 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1273-003</td>
<td>Kežmarok</td>
<td>Prešov</td>
<td>Kežmarok</td>
<td>0.5267</td>
<td>74.1719</td>
<td>N49 08 35 E20 25 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1273-004</td>
<td>Lestiny</td>
<td>Žilina</td>
<td>Dolný Kubín</td>
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<td>1.7757</td>
<td>N49 11 25 E19 20 97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1273-005</td>
<td>Hronsek (church)</td>
<td>Banská Bystrica</td>
<td>Banská Bystrica</td>
<td>0.1883</td>
<td>1.8224</td>
<td>N48 38 56 E19 09 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1273-006</td>
<td>Hronsek (belfry)</td>
<td>Banská Bystrica</td>
<td>Banská Bystrica</td>
<td>0.0114</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td>N48 38 56 E19 09 19</td>
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<tr>
<td>1273-007</td>
<td>Bodružal</td>
<td>Prešov</td>
<td>Svidník</td>
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<td>2.2720</td>
<td>N49 21 09 E21 42 28</td>
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<tr>
<td>1273-008</td>
<td>Ladomirová</td>
<td>Prešov</td>
<td>Svidník</td>
<td>0.0628</td>
<td>1.5873</td>
<td>N49 19 42 E21 37 35</td>
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<tr>
<td>1273-009</td>
<td>Ruská Bystrá</td>
<td>Košice</td>
<td>Sobrance</td>
<td>0.2785</td>
<td>1.7170</td>
<td>N48 51 25 E22 17 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.5644ha</td>
<td>90.4141ha</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the planar definitions of both core and buffer zones, respectively, there are negligible changes only, because already in the first submitted project we have attributed to the church these areas of parcel on which the nominated church was built. During re-evaluation process performed on the basis of the ICOMOS request to include the churchyards within the nomination area of churches - we have added into the core zones, in several cases, additional parcel containing the churchyard. From this reason the Table of square acreages presented in the attachment contains only small changes. This feature is clearly indicated in the maps.
THE MONUMENTS BOARD OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC
Cesta na Červený most 6, 814 06 Bratislava

PROPOSED BUFFER ZONE AROUND THE ST. FRANCIS OF ASSISI CHURCH IN HERVARTOV
THE MONUMENTS BOARD OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC
Cesta na Červený most 6, 814 06 Bratislava

NOMINATED WOODEN CHURCHES OF SLOVAKIA

PROPOSED BUFFER ZONE AROUND THE ALL SAINTS CHURCH IN TVRDOŠÍN
Buffer Zone
Nominated Object - Core Zone

THE MONUMENTS BOARD OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC
Cesta na Červený most 6, 814 06 Bratislava
NOMINATED WOODEN CHURCHES OF SLOVAKIA
PROPOSED BUFFER ZONE AROUND THE LEŠTÍNY CHURCH
OF THE ARTICLES
PROPOSED BUFFER ZONE AROUND THE CHURCH OF THE ARTICLES IN HRONSEK

THE MONUMENTS BOARD OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC
Cesta na Červený most 6, 814 06 Bratislava

Done by: Ing.arch.Ľubomír Farkaš
Mgr. Martina Jarosová
Date: 01/2008
Attach: 1.9.b

NOMINATED WOODEN CHURCHES OF SLOVAKIA
NOMINATED WOODEN CHURCHES OF SLOVAKIA

BUFFER ZONE AROUND THE ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH IN BODRUŽAL
THE MONUMENTS BOARD OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC
Cesta na Červený most 6, 814 06 Bratislava

Buffer Zone
Nominated Object - Core Zone

NOMINATED WOODEN CHURCHES OF SLOVAKIA
BUFFER ZONE AROUND THE CHURCH OF ARCHANGEL MICHAEL IN LADOMÍROVÁ
Buffer Zone

Nominated Object - Core Zone

THE MONUMENTS BOARD OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC
Cesta na Červený most 6, 814 06 Bratislava
Done by: Mgr. Silvia Paulusová Date: 01/2008 Attach: 1.12.b
NOMINATED WOODEN CHURCHES OF SLOVAKIA
BUFFER ZONE AROUND THE ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH IN RUKÁ BYSTRÁ
DECLARATION

Adopted at meeting of the Management Group of the locality „Wooden Churches of the Slovak part of Carpathian Mountain Area“ proposed for inscription in the Cultural Heritage List /UNESCO/, held on February 19th, 2008 in the spaces of the Monuments Board SR in Bratislava.

On February 19, 2008, the representatives of towns and municipalities, regional self-governments /Higher Territorial Unit/, representatives of churches, individual parishes and administrators of nominated monuments, representatives of the microregion of Sobrance, competent regional monuments board, the Monuments Board SR and the Ministry of Culture SR, which are directly engaged in the field of protection of the wooden churches of the Slovak part of Carpathian Mountain Area, met in the meeting room of the Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic in Bratislava, where they issued following declaration:

- HERVATOV – St. Francis’s Church,
- TRVDOSIN - All Saints Church,
- KEZMAROK – The Articled Church,
- LESTINY – The Articled Church,
- HRONSEK – The Articled Church and Belfry,
- BODRUZAL – St. Nicholas Church,
- LADOMIROVA – St. Michael Church,
- RUSKA BYSTRA – St. Nicholas Church.

All persons that have undersigned the attached attendance list hereby declare they will jointly participate in management and arranging for conservation of the Outstanding Universal Value, for which the „Wooden Churches of the Slovak part of Carpathian Mountain Area“ are proposed for inscription in the Cultural Heritage List /UNESCO/. They will use all available means and joint efforts for conservation, presentation, promotion and adequate usage with respect to protection of monuments values, authenticity and integrity of this unique collection of monuments, including its buffer zones.

The Management Group „Wooden Churches of the Slovak part of Carpathian Mountain Area“ headed by the General Director of the Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic, shall meet at least once a year, or as needed, for evaluation of performed management, monitoring, control of fulfilment of ordered tasks and possible new incentives and proposals for improvement of its work.

All activities resulting from this declaration shall be in accordance both with the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage and the laws of the Slovak Republic.

Members of the Management Group express their approval with the declaration by a signature of attendance list or by a written opinion that is included in the declaration.

Bratislava, February 19th, 2008

Annexes: Attendance list and written opinions
PAMIATKOVÝ ÚRAD
SLOVENSKEJ REPUBLIKY
Cesta na Červený most 6, 814 06 Bratislava

PREZENČNÁ LISTINA

ATTENDANCE LIST
from the Meeting of the Management Group of the Site nominated for inscription on the World Heritage List /UNESCO/ „Wooden Churches of the Slovak Part of Carpathian Mountain area“, held on February 19th 2008 at The Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic in Bratislava.

Pamiatkový úrad Slovenskej republiky Bratislava, Cesta na Červený most 6, 814 06 Bratislava

Men: PhDr. Jan Šoltárik Kosič
Podpis: 

Ministerstvo kultúry SR, Sekcia kultúrneho dedičstva, Námestie SNP 33, 813 31 Bratislava

Men: Pavol Kubát
Podpis: 

Krajský pamiatkový úrad Žilina, Mariánske nám. 19, 010 01 Žilina

Men: Ján Veľka
Podpis: 

Krajský pamiatkový úrad Prešov, Hlavná 115, 080 01 Prešov

Men: Róbert Vegó
Podpis: 

Krajský pamiatkový úrad Banská Bystrica, Lazovná 8, 975 65 Banská Bystrica

Men: Pavol Jíhal
Podpis: 

Krajský pamiatkový úrad Košice, Hlavná 25, 040 01 Košice

Men: 
Podpis: 01

Rimsko-katolícka cirkev, Spišská diecéza, Spišská Kapitula č. 16, 053 04 Spišské Podhradie

Men: 
Podpis: 02
Obecný úrad Hervartov č. 84, 086 22 Hervartov
Meno: MIROSLAV MACKANÍČ

Rímsko-katolícky farský úrad Richvald (pre Hervartov), 085 01 Richvald
Meno: ................................................................. Podpis: 03

Mestský úrad Tvrdošín, Trojičné nám. 185/2, 027 44 Tvrdošín
Meno: ING. IVAN ŠALUK - REČNÍK Podpis: .................................................................

Evanjelická cirkev augsburského vyznania, Biskupský úrad Východného distriktu, Prešov, Hlavná 137, P.O.BOX 119, 080 01 Prešov
Meno: ................................................................. Podpis: .................................................................

Evanjelická cirkev augsburského vyznania, Biskupský úrad Západného distriktu, Zvolen, Nám. SNP č. 5, 960 66 Zvolen
Meno: VLADIMÍR DANIŠ Podpis: .................................................................

Mestský úrad Kežmarok, Hlavné nám. č. 1, 060 01 Kežmarok
Meno: ................................................................. Podpis: .................................................................

Evanjelický a. v. Farský úrad Kežmarok, Hviezdoslavova 18, 060 01 Kežmarok
Meno: ................................................................. Podpis: .................................................................

Obecný úrad Leštiny č. 22, 027 01 Leštiny
Meno: Ján BANÁŠ STRECK Podpis: .................................................................

Evanjelický a. v. Farský úrad Leštiny č. 48, 027 01 Leštiny
Meno: ................................................................. Podpis: .................................................................

Obecný úrad Hronsek, Záhumníč 26, 976 31 Hronsek
Meno: ŽEMIRO SLANCOVÁ, IX Podpis: .................................................................

Evanjelický a. v. Farský úrad Hronsek, Krčméryho č. 8, 976 31 Hronsek
Meno: ŽEMIRO SLANCOVÁ Podpis: .................................................................

Gréckokatolícka cirkev, biskupstvo Prešov, Hlavná 1, P.O.BOX 135, 081 35 Prešov
Meno: FRIBOVÁ LENKA Podpis: .................................................................

Obecný úrad Bodružal, 090 05
Meno: ................................................................. Podpis: 06
Gréckokatolícky Farský úrad Bodružal č. 3, 090 05 Bodružal
Meno: Kostílik Martin Podpis: Kostílik
Obecný úrad Ladomírová č. 33, 090 03 Ladomírová
Meno: Ledislov Jiří Podpis: 
Gréckokatolícky Farský úrad Ladomírová, 090 03 Ladomírová
Meno: Peter Jakub Podpis: 
Obecný úrad Ruská Bystrá č. 19, 072 64 Ruská Bystrá
Meno: Ján Sárlík Podpis: Obec Ruská Bystrá
Úrad Košického samosprávneho kraja, Námestie Maratónu mieru 1, 042 66 Košice
Meno: Podpis: 08
Úrad Žilinského samosprávneho kraja, Ul. Komenského 48, 011 09 Žilina
Meno: Podpis: 09
Úrad Prešovského samosprávneho kraja, Námestie mieru 2, 080 01 Prešov
Meno: Podpis: 
Úrad Banskobystrického samosprávneho kraja, Námestie SNP 23, 974 01 Banská Bystrica
Meno: Podpis: 
Sobranecský mikroregion, Mestský úrad, Ing. Štefan Staško, Štefánikova 23, 073 01 Sobrance
Meno: Podpis: 

Další prítomní:

Meno: VIERA BUCIČKOVÁ

Meno: MUDÍKA PÍNČÍKOVÁ

Meno: PÁMÍTKOVÁ

Meno: 

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Staňovisko

k Prehlášeniu z rokovania Riadiacej skupiny lokality „Drevené chrámy v slovenskej časti Karpatského obľúka“, navrhovanej na zápis do Zoznamu svetového dedičstva /UNESCO/, koganciho dňa 19.2.2008 na pôde Pamiatkového úradu SR.

Po prečítaní textu vyššie uvedeného Prehlášenia dávané k nomu nasledujúce staňovisko:
S textom Prehlášenia plne súhlasím a tento svoj súhlas vyjadrim svojim podpisom.

Ing. arch. Pavol Hriň

poverený zamestnanec Krajského pamiatkového úradu Košice pri obnove NKP Kostol gréckokatolícky v Ruskej Bystrej
Vážená paní generálna riaditeľka,

s veľkým zadostučnením sme prijali informáciu o návrhu Drevených kostolov v slovenskej časti Karpatského oblúka na zápis do Zoznamu svetového dedičstva (UNESCO), pretože kultúrna hodnota tejto skupiny budov presahuje národné hranice a jej zachovanie je dôležité pre budúce generácie. Táto mimoriadna pamiatka nemá obdobú nielen v európskom, ale celosvetovom meradle.


Prešovský samosprávny kraj sa bude spoločne podieľať na riadení a zabezpečení zachovania jedinečnej svetovej hodnoty, pre ktorú sú Drevené chrámy v slovenskej časti Karpatského oblúka navrhované do Zoznamu svetového dedičstva. Všetkými dostupnými prostriedkami, ktoré máme k dispozícii, robíme a urobíme všetko pre ich zachovanie, prezentáciu, propagáciu, vhodné využitie vo vzťahu k ochrane pamiatkových hodnôt, authenticity a integrity tohto jedinečného pamiatkového fondu.

Prešovský samosprávny kraj aktívne podporuje návrh Drevených kostolov v slovenskej časti Karpatského oblúka na zápis do Zoznamu svetového dedičstva (UNESCO). Veríme, že vybor svetového dedičstva uzná výnimočnú univerzálnu hodnotu tejto pamiatky.

S pozdravom

Vážená paní
PhDr. Katarína Kosová
generálna riaditeľka
Pamiatkový úrad Slovenskej republiky
Cesta na Červený most 6
814 06 Bratislava
RÍMSKOKATOLÍCKA CIRKEV BISKUPSTVO SPIŠSKÉ PODHRADIE

Váž.
Pamiatkový úrad SR
Cesta na Červený most 6
814 06 Bratislava

Vec: Drevené kostoly v slovenskej časti Karpatského oblúka navrhovaných do Zoznamu svetového dedičstva /UNESCO/.

V súvislosti s návrhom Slovenskej republiky zapísať drevené kostoly v slovenskej časti Karpatského oblúka navrhovaných do Zoznamu svetového dedičstva /UNESCO/, medzi ktorými je aj kostol Všetkých svätých v Tvrdošine, vo vlastníctve a správe mesta Tvrdošín, Rímskokatolícka cirkev, Biskupstvo Spišské Podhradie aj keď nie je vlastníkom ani jednej z týchto pamiatok nemá námietok

proti zapísaniu týchto objektov do zozname UNESCO.

S pozdravom a úctou

Mons. prof. ThDr. František Tondra
diecézny biskup
Pamiatkový úrad SR, Bratislava

P.T. Pimčíková
BRATISLAVA


Pou 08/265-1/1147/PIN

Ves: Oznámenie

Z titulu mojej funkcie, ako dočasného správca tejto farnosti mám záujem byť členom riadacej skupiny k zabezpečeniu riadenia "Drevených kostolov v slovenskej časti Karpatského oblúka".

Ostatné a pozdravom

[ PODNÁZOR

Jozef Kwartík
farár
Vec: Zoznam svetového dedičstva – zápis.

Dňa 4. 2. 2008 sme obdržali pozvánku na pracovné stretnutie k zabezpečeniu riadenia Drevených kostolov v slovenskej časti Karpatského obléka navrhovaných do Zoznamu svetového dedičstva.


Vzhľadom k tomu, že artikulárne kostoly v Kežmarku a Leštinách nachádzajú sa na území nášho Východného dištrika, vyjadrujeme súhlas so zámerom zapísania týchto kostolov do Zoznamu svetového dedičstva /UNESCO/. Ďakujeme za Váš záujem o zachovanie týchto jedinečných pamiatkových kostolov.

S úctou

Mgr. Peter Ferenčík
riaditeľ BÚ VD
Splnomocnenie


V Hronseku 14.2.2008

Mgr. Pavol Zemek
Starosta obce Hronsek
The wooden church of Lestiny – ensuring the preservation of the wooden churches

In response to the meeting concerning preservation of the wooden churches in the slovak part of the Carpathian Mountains that are submitted on the Tentative List taking place on February, 19 at Pamiatkowy urad SR in Bratislava. Being the owner of national cultural heritage, wooden church no UZPF 228/0, identification number 1273-004, this is our statement:

The Church of ECAV Lestiny in addition to its spiritual responsibilities takes care for its material properties. Because we treasure the heritage of our ancestors we have spent considerable amount of money for its reconstruction, maintenance and improvement in last 300 years. In addition to its own financial means the Church is searching for alternative sources. The projects we have developed within the program „Obnovme si svoj dom“ were successful. We gained financial support for repair of the roof, for example last year whole area of the roof was impregnated and so on. Members of presbytery founded the association „Artikulárny kostol Leštiny“ registered at Ministry of interior December, 21 2007 numbered VVS/1-900/90-31434. Its aim is supporting the preservation of the exceptional church and ensure its promotion.

The Church of ECAV Lestiny regards it as its duty to continue preserving and reconstructing the church in order to keep it a vivid heritage for future generations. The Church of ECAV Lestiny welcomes the cooperation of anyone concerned with preserving the wooden churches.

Best regards

Mgr. Zuzana Beranová
Vicepresident of the Church of ECAV Lestiny

Leštiny 17.02.2008
Cirkevný zbor evanjelickej cirkvi a. v. na Slovensku
Leštiny
Leštiny č. 67, p. 026 01 Dolný Kubín

Ing. arch. Lubica Pinčíková
Pamiatkový úrad SR
Cesta na Červený most č. 6
Bratislava

Leštiny 17.02.2008

Vec:
Leštiny – drevený kostol – zabezpečenie riadenia drevených kostolov

Na základe Vašej pozvánky zo dňa 31.01.2008 vo veci pracovného stretnutia k zabezpečeniu riadenia drevených kostolov v slovenskej časti Karpatského oblúka navrhovaných do Zoznamu svetového kultúrneho dedičstva (UNESCO) zvolaného na deň 19. február 2008 na Pamiatkový úrad SR do Bratislavy Vám zasielame, ako vlastník národného kultúrneho pamiatky – dreveného kostola č. ÚZPF 228/0, identifikačné číslo 1273-004, toto písomné stanovisko:


Cirkevný zbor v Leštinách si klade za povinnosť aj v nasledujúcich rokoch pokračovať v obnove dreveného kostola, zachovávať ho v dobrom stavebnno-technickom stave, aby slúžil ako živý objekt aj ďalším generáciám. Cirkevný zbor ECAV Leštiny súhlasí so spoluprácou všetkých zainteresovaných, ktorí budú deklarovať záujem na zabezpečení zachovania drevených kostolov.

S pozdravom

Cirkevný zbor Evanjelickej cirkvi a.v. na Slovensku Leštiny
027 01 p. Vyšný Kubín
ICO 31202600, Tl. 043/5805185

Mgr. Zuzana Beranová
podozorkyňa cirkevného zboru
OBECNÝ ÚRAD RUSKÁ BYSTRÁ

RUSKÁ BYSTRÁ 19   PODHOROŤ 072 64
č.t. 056 658 40 77 mobil 0918 476 274

Ruská Bystrá 18.02.2008
Vaše číslo Pu: 08/2651/1147/ Pin

Pamiatkový úrad Slovenskej republiky
Cesta na červený most 6
814 06
Bratislava

Vec: Súhlas so spoluprácou.


S pozdravom

Jan Sakulič
starosta

Obec Ruská Bystrá
okr. Sobrance
Gréckokatolícka církev farnosť Ruský Hrabovce.

Č.: 11/2008

Pamiatkový úrad Slovenskej republiky
Česť na Červený most 6
814 06
Bratislava

Vec: Súťaž so spoluprácou


S pozdravom,

Mgr. Jozef Havril
adminis farnosti.
odbor kultúry

Titl.
Pamiatkový úrad SR
Česta na Červený most 6
814 06 Bratislava

Vaše číslo/zo dňa  
PÚ-08/265-1/1147/PIN  
1606/2008–RU 18/3988  

Naše číslo  

Vybavuje/inktu  
PhDr. M. Čiderová/270  
22. 2. 2008

Košice

Vec
Stanovisko k Prehľáseniu z rokovania k návrhu na zápis do Zoznamu svetového dedičstva

Na základe Vašej e-mailovej žiadosť zo dňa 22.2.2008 vo veci stanoviska k Prehľáseniu z rokovania Riadiacej skupiny lokality „Drevené chrámy v slovenskej časti Karpatského oblúka“ uskutočneného dňa 19. 2. 2008 Vám oznamujem nasledovné:

súhlasím

so zapisaním dreveného chrámu sv. Mikuláša v Ruskej Bystrej, ktorý sa nachádza v územnej pôsobnosti Košického samosprávneho kraja do Zoznamu svetového dedičstva /UNESCO/. Košický samosprávny kraj sa bude podieľať na zachovaní jeho výnimočnej kultúro-historickej hodnoty.

S pozdravom

PhDr. Jana Kováčsová
vedúca odboru
Titul
Pamätkový úrad SR
Cesta na Červený most 6
814 06 Bratislava

Vaše číslo/zo dňa 1606/2008–RU 18/3988 Košice
PhDr. M. Číderová/270 22. 2. 2008

Vec
Stanovisko k Prehľadávaniu z rokovania k návrhu na zápis do Zoznamu svetového dedičstva

Na základe Vašej e-mailovej žiadosti zo dňa 22.2.2008 vo veci stanoviska k Prehľadávaniu z rokovania Riadiacej skupiny lokality „Drevené chrámy v slovenskej časti Karpatského oblúka“ uskutočneného dňa 19. 2. 2008 Vám oznámym nasledovné:

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S pozdravom

PhDr. Jana Kováčová
vedúca odboru
Na základe snahy o zabezpečenie riadenia lokality Drevených kostolov v slovenskej časti Karpatského obľúka, navrhovanej na zápis do Zožíman svetového dedičstva /UNESCO/, vyhlasujeme, že sa budeme snažiť urobiť všetko pre jej zachovanie, prezentáciu, propagáciu a vhodné využitie vo vzťahu k ochrane pamiatkových hodnôt. Uvedomujeme si jedinečnosť tohto pamiatkového fondu, s čím svoisť potreba podporiť jeho zachovanie a ochranu.

S pozdravom

Mgr. Vladimír Moravčík
zástupca riaditeľa odboru
**Members of the Management Group**

"**Wooden Churches of the Slovak Part of Carpathian Mountain Area**"

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<td>The Greek-Catholic Church, Bishop Council of Prešov County</td>
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<td>Obecný úrad Bodružal</td>
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<td>Obecný úrad Ruská Bystrá</td>
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<td>Gréckokatolický farský úrad Ruský Hrabovec (pre Ruskú Bystrú)</td>
<td>The Parish Council of Greek-Catholic Church of Ruský Hrabovec (for Rus. Bystrá)</td>
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Diagram of the Management Group „Wooden Churches of the Slovak Part of Carpathian Mountain Area“

Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic — Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic

Ministry of Environment of SR, Ministry of Construction and Regional Development of SR and other departments

Regional self-government
Office of the Žilina self-governing region
Office of the Košice self-governing region
Office of the Banská Bystrica self-governing region
Office of the Prešov self-governing region

Regional Monuments Board Žilina
Regional Monuments Board Košice
Regional Monuments Board Banská Bystrica
Regional Monuments Board Prešov

Management Group „Wooden Churches of the Slovak Part of Carpathian Mountain Area“

Local self-government
The Town Council of Tvrdošín
The City Council of Kežmarok
The Village Council of Hronsek
The Village Council of Leštiny
The Village Council of Hervartov
The Village Council of Bodružal
The Village Council of Ladomirová
The Village Council of Ruská Bystrá

Owners and administrators
The Roman-Catholic Church
Diocese of Spiš County (for Tvrdošín)

The Evangelical Church of the Augsburg Confession
Council of the West Diocese in Žilina

The Evangelical Church of the Augsburg Confession
Council of the East Diocese in Prešov

The Greek-Catholic Church
Bishop Council of Prešov County

The Parish Council of Roman-Catholic Church Richvald
(for Hervartov)

The parish Council of Evangelical Church of the A.C.
of Kežmarok

The parish Council of Evangelical Church of the A.C. of Hronsek

The parish Council of Evangelical Church of the A.C. of Leštiny

The Parish Council of Greek-Catholic Church of Bodružal

The Parish Council of Greek-Catholic Church of Ladomirová

The Parish Council of Greek-Catholic Church of Ruský Hrabovec
(for Ruská Bystrá)
WOODEN CHURCHES OF THE SLOVAK PART OF CARPATHIAN MOUNTAIN AREA
(Id.n. 1273)

FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES OF THE NOMINATED WOODEN CHURCHES
(according to the letter GB/2008/C 1273 from 11 December 2007)

From ancient times, forests covering most of Europe and Carpathian regions supplied the wood used for dwelling and farm structures as well as for religious buildings. Depending on the climate of the region, the most common species of trees were selected as the main source of timber. In Slovakia these were mostly coniferous trees - the larch (so called red spruce), fir and from time to time yew-tree. Because of its qualities, especially a high amount of resin and weather resistance, the timber of those trees became a favourite building material for religious wooden structures. Unfortunately, their use had been gradually diminishing since second half of the 17th century, and it began to be replaced by particularly lower quality spruce. Exceptionally hard wood of deciduous trees (oak, lime and beech) was used and worked, particularly for some structural building elements (for example for the frame constructions of the bell-towers) and main carrier system of half-timbered construction.

The choice of the concrete construction technique depended on the region in which the building was erected. In mountainous regions of Slovakia (Northern, Eastern and Central part of the country) it was particularly horizontal log construction (blockwork). This construction technique was widely spread in the whole Carpathians Mountainous Range. The log construction creates a frame of horizontal timbers notched at the corners. Individual logs were placed one above the other to make a massive solid structure. The lowest layer of timber could be made of yew and subsequent layers of timber were usually of fir, spruce or larch. The corner joints were used to secure the stability of the building. In wooden churches several carpentry joints can be found in the territory of Slovakia. For example the lap notch (with only the upper half or one third of the log carved out for the log above), the so called lock notch and especially the most wide-spread type of the joint, invented during the 18th century – dovetail joint (so called fish-tail notch).

Fig. 1.– 3. The most common joints of log buildings in Slovakia (lap, dovetail and lock notch)
The church wood structure required the best quality material. The same procedure of obtaining high quality timber was nearly common across Central Europe. This involved careful looking for the best wood, chopping down the trees in the winter season (before the sap rose) and then leaving them until the following winter. Construction would then begin following spring, at least a full year after the trees were felled. The choice of wood depended upon the topography and location. In the mountains only fir, spruce and larch were readily available, elsewhere hardwoods were also commonly used and oak which was recognised worldwide for its durability, was often employed for the massive basement framework members, while a softer wood might be used on top.

The tree trunks used to be hewn to several types of timber. Ordinary logs were used where only the bark was removed to prevent insects from damaging the wood. The most common timber of church construction had been made of logs hand-working of two opposite sides that created exterior and interior surface of the church walls or worked of all four sides but edges always reminded round. Since 19th century rectangular precisely worked timber as the product of sawmills started to be used also in church wooden construction.

The timbers were worked with both axes and adzes, notched at the ends and then laid on top of each other to form the walls. Where they were interrupted by doors and windows, the logs would be cut and their edges pared down to fit into the grooved uprights of window and door poles (frames). The builders originally used oak wedges or dowels (pegs) to reinforced horizontal logs. Iron nails and hooks had never been used.

Fig. 4. and 5. Several examples of corner joints of wooden churches in Slovakia
The log wooden church construction usually stands on the simple flat stones or stone basement protecting the wood building from dampness. It usually consisted of quarry stone which was originally dry laid and later (approx. since 18. century) binded with clay and lime mortar.

The outside log walls were mostly left in their natural appearance (Tvrdosin and Ruska Bystra). The gaps between logs had been filled with moss and clay, sometimes with twined straw and sometimes covered with narrow wooden planks. However, in some cases, due the weather condition the whole church building (Bodruzel and Ladomirova) or part of it (Hervartov and Lestiny) was protected with wooden shingles or vertical boarding. Very rarely, particularly when the building was built of low-quality timber, the outside log walls were plastered with clay and whitewashed. In some churches (Kezmarok) we supposed that it was as a consequence of the tendency to imitate more ostentatious town walled structures. Interior surface of log construction consisted of the hewn or trimmed logs in their natural appearance (Ladomirova and Ruska Bystra) or of the precisely worked timber to apply a decoration (Bodruzel). In some churches inner surface of logs had been hewn and covered with wooden planks where rich art decoration can be seen (Tvrdosin, Hervartov, Kezmarok and Lestiny). In the churches of Ladomirova and Bodruzel a similar log construction method had been applied in the construction of the separate levels of the hipped roofs.

The half-timbered construction of the whole wooden church structure occurred very seldom. By the way, this building technique arrived to Slovakia (Upper Hungary) together with skill carpenters from Western Europe (Germany) during period of Reformation in 16th and 17th centuries. The church of Hronsek is the last extraordinary example in Slovak wooden religious architecture. Other churches which were built by this technique had been situated until first half of the 19th century in the towns of Levoca and Hybe.

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Fig. 6. Half-timbered church of Levoca (broken down in 1837-38)
The church roof covering was almost exclusively made of hand-made wooden shingles as the most common sort of covering of mountainous areas in Central Europe. The wooden shingles were hand-made of spruce (seldom of pine). The logs, usually 60 cm long, were split by axe to several pieces in a radial direction and then worked to necessary shape of shingle by two-hand knife and special chisel to create a system of tongue and groove (see figure). The singles themselves differed by various size (length from 40 to 80 cm, width from 8 to 15 cm and thickness about 1.5 – 2 cm) according to the regions.

Wooden shingles were placed on the roof in one or two layers and fixed by wooden (particularly oak) nails. Bottom layer of shingles (on the roof ending or attic edges) used to be pointed to allow water dripping down. Eventually they created special simple horizontal decoration in church roof structure.

Fig. 7. Hand-made wooden shingle

Fig. 8. Tools for wooden shingle hand-made production
As the reason of fact that wooden shingle covering was light-weight the church truss, despite its altitude and dimension was usually made of simple rafters with sprockets and fixed just with collar beams - rafter-type truss (Lestiny and Ruska Bystra). In more complicated and bigger wooden structures (Hervartov, Tvrdosin, Kezmarok and Hronsek) a king post truss can be found. In the churches of Ladomirova and Bodruzal extraordinary type of wooden roof was used, so called wooden pseudo vault which was created of protruding and truncated timbers and simple round rafters were fixed upright on these elements.

![Fig. 9. Roof trusses of some Roman-catholic wooden churches](image)

Different techniques of wooden log churches can be seen first of all in various actions of timber treatment, various joins used in the log construction and various spatial arrangements of these structures.

**Principal spatial arrangement of the wooden log churches in Slovakia**

- **A** two-space ground-plan; usually Roman-catholic churches
- **B** three-space ground-plan; usually Roman-catholic churches (The Church of All saints in Tvrdosin)
- **C** two or three-space ground-plan with structurally independent tower; usually Roman-catholic churches (St. Francis of Assisi Church in Hervartov)
- **D** central form of ground-plan with the indication of Greek cross; usually Lutheran churches (The Church of the Articles in Lestiny)
- **E** full central Greek cross form of grand-plan; usually Lutheran churches (The Churches of the Articles in Kezmarok and Hronsek)
- **F** block three-space ground-plan; usually Greek-catholic churches (The Church of St. Nicholas in Ruska Bystra)
- **G** three-space ground-plan with added entrance space; usually Greek-catholic churches (The Church of St. Michael in Ladomirova and The Church of St. Nicholas in Bodruzal)
The oldest Roman-catholic wooden log churches are characterised for its one-nave floor-plan consisting of two basic log spaces (nave and presbytery) sometimes with added small log sacristy to the northern part of presbytery (Tvrdosin). Eventually with western, usually younger, tower of independent frame construction separately added to the log structure of the church (Hervartov).
Fig. 10. and 11. Log construction of wooden two-space church; independent tower frame structure fixed to the log nave of the church

Fig. 12. and 13. Longitudinal sections of the Church of St. Frances of Assisi (Hervartov) and the Church of All Saints (Tvrdosín)

Fig. 14. Cross section of the Church of All Saints (Tvrdosín)
On the other hand Lutheran wooden log churches had been made of one large log structure of the central form with the indication of Greek cross (Lestiny) or in the form of full developed shape of Greek cross (Kezmarok and Hronsek).

Fig. 15. Longitudinal section of the Lutheran Church of Kezmarok

Fig. 16. Ground-plan of the Lutheran Church of Hronsek

Fig. 17. Ground-plan of the Lutheran Church of Lestiny
In the case of Greek-catholic wooden log churches in Slovakia mainly the so called central form of three-space log floor-plan can be found. Three log rooms are situated on an axis in the west-east direction. The middle log room (nave) is the largest and two side log rooms of sanctuary on the east and entrance hall (so called “babinec”) on the west are smaller.

There are three principal constructional ways that the tower was created in the main three-part log structure of the eastern rite churches (Greek catholic ones). In the first case, tower (spire) frame construction can be directly put on the western entrance log room of the church (Ruska Bystra). In the second, the tower is a part of the church as a structurally independent construction. Independent frame tower which consists of four bearing pillars stands in front of the nave and entrance log room is situated between them (Ladomirova). Moreover two pillars can stand in front of entrance log room and the other two can be inside it or byond it.

![Log construction of wooden three-space Greek-catholic church with the frame tower put on the logs of entrance room and with the tower enclosing the entrance log room](image1.jpg)

**Fig. 18. and 19. Log construction of wooden three-space Greek-catholic church with the frame tower put on the logs of entrance room and with the tower enclosing the entrance log room**

![Longitudinal section of the Greek-catholic Church of Ruska Bystra](image2.jpg)

**Fig. 20. Longitudinal section of the Greek-catholic Church of Ruska Bystra**
Fig. 21. and 22. Longitudinal sections of the Greek-catholic Churches of Bodruzal and Ladomirova; the specific log vaults can be seen in the nave and sanctuary.

Fig. 23. and 24. Details of the half-timbered construction of the Lutheran Church of Hronsek.