

## **RoofOfRock**

Limestone as the common denominator of natural and cultural heritage  
along the karstified part of the Adriatic coast

# **CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LIMESTONE**

## **Appendix 3.I.5**

### **Final report for the project area in Croatia (North Dalmatia)**

#### **Annex 3.I.5.1**

#### **Representative buildings**

Silvije Pranjić

June 2015

<b>Descriptor:</b>	Silvije Pranjić				
<b>Date of fieldwork:</b>	23.IIX.2013.				
<b>NUMBER OF OBJECT IN RoR DATABASE:</b>	3106	<b>Status*<sup>1</sup> as heritage:</b>	zaštićeno kulturno dobro	<b>Evidence number in Register CH:</b>	Z-1310
<b>NAME OF BUILDING (OFFICIAL AND LOCAL):</b>	Asseriae, Asserija				
<b>ADDRESS AND LOCATION:</b>	Podgrađe, općina Benkovac, Zadarska Županija				
<b>TYPE:</b>	Profane, archaeological site.				
<b>SHORT DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING (GROUNDPLAN, ELEMENTS, CHRONOLOGY) :</b>	Originally, Asseria was one of the most significant Liburnian settlements. During the first century developed into Roman municipality, and then experiencing the greatest growth. The resort is situated on a narrow plateau of the hill protected on three sides by steep hillsides. It is surrounded with massive, extremely well preserved walls, built during the late Republic or at the beginning of the Empire. Along the walls of with the city gates, is of utmost importance Forum space. The city has been continuously inhabited until the end of Late Antiquity. At the beginning of the early Middle Ages was suddenly abandoned.				
<b>USE (ORIGINAL):</b>	Ancient Roman City		<b>USE (CURRENT):</b>	archaeological site	
<b>PLATY LIMESTONE PRESENT IN: (AND THEIR STATE OF CONSERVATION):</b>	Massive carved blocks of the city walls are carved in block limestone, but city streets are paved with platy limestone. Late antique wall and towers, later rebuilt and leaned against on ancient walls, were partially constructed from fragments of destroyed ancient buildings and partially with a common, semi-processed, platy limestone.				
<b>SPECIFIC OBSERVATIONS:</b>	The city was built with the limestone extracted near the city. This was made possible because of the rich deposits of stratified rock. From one centimeter thick layers up to nearly one meter.				
<b>QUARRY/EXTRACTION SITE IN THE AREA:</b>	Near the town.				

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<sup>1</sup>National monument; local monument; only in register; not registered.

<b>Descriptor:</b>	Silvije Pranjic				
<b>Date of fieldwork:</b>	9.VIII. 2113				
<b>NUMBER OF OBJECT IN RoR DATABASE:</b>	3103	<b>Status*<sup>2</sup> as heritage:</b>	not registered	<b>Evidence number in Register CH:</b>	-
<b>NAME OF BUILDING (OFFICIAL AND LOCAL):</b>	Old town paved streets in Zadar.				
<b>ADDRESS AND LOCATION:</b>	Zadar, Zadar County				
<b>TYPE:</b>	Municipal infrastructure				
<b>SHORT DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING (GROUNDPLAN, ELEMENTS, CHRONOLOGY) :</b>	Throughout history, streets and squares of Zadar were covered with stone slabs several times. Since ancient Roman times, the Middle Ages until today. But most of the pavement today is from the time of Austro-Hungarian administration (late 19th century). They used the stone from the island Lavdara. This reddish limestone was chosen because of strength and resistance to foot traffic. Stone slabs were 5 to 15 cm thick.				
<b>USE (ORIGINAL):</b>	the city streets	<b>USE (CURRENT):</b>	the city streets		
<b>PLATY LIMESTONE PRESENT IN: (AND THEIR STATE OF CONSERVATION):</b>	Conditionally speaking this is platy limestone, roughly processed in square blocks. Unfortunately, in recent years these sidewalks are replaced with thin plates of white stone from Brač or Istria.				
<b>SPECIFIC OBSERVATIONS:</b>	Originally plates were laid out in dry layer of red clayish soil. Today 2-3 cm thin plates are laid in concrete.				
<b>QUARRY/EXTRACTION SITE IN THE AREA:</b>	Lavdara island				
<b>CONTACT/OWNER:</b>					

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<sup>2</sup>National monument; local monument; only in register; not registered.

<b>Descriptor:</b>	Silvije Pranjic				
<b>Date of fieldwork:</b>	3.VI. 2013.				
<b>NUMBER OF OBJECT IN RoR DATABASE:</b>	3107	<b>Status*<sup>3</sup> as heritage:</b>	zašćeno kulturno dobro	<b>Evidence number in Register CH:</b>	Z-1231
<b>NAME OF BUILDING (OFFICIAL AND LOCAL):</b>	crkva Sv. Andrije (Sv. Jadre)				
<b>ADDRESS AND LOCATION:</b>	a local cemetery, island Vrgada, Zadar County				
<b>TYPE:</b>	sacral				
<b>SHORT DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING (GROUNDPLAN, ELEMENTS, CHRONOLOGY) :</b>	The church is located at the town cemetery. It is a single longitudinal building with a semicircular, in a prominent area, apse at the east side. The apse is vaulted with semi calottes. Nave is roofed by a barrel vault reinforced with two flanges that rely on massive pilasters, which space is divided into three bays. On the front is a portal with a semicircular arch overflow. Above the portal is harmonious bifora. The church is from the IX century from early pre-Romanesque.				
<b>USE (ORIGINAL):</b>	sacral		<b>USE (CURRENT):</b>	sacral	
<b>PLATY LIMESTONE PRESENT IN: (AND THEIR STATE OF CONSERVATION):</b>	The roof cover of the church apse was made of platy limestone.				
<b>SPECIFIC OBSERVATIONS:</b>					
<b>QUARRY/EXTRACTION SITE IN THE AREA:</b>					
<b>CONTACT/OWNER:</b>					

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<sup>3</sup>National monument; local monument; only in register; not registered.

<b>Descriptor:</b>	Silvije Pranjić				
<b>Date of fieldwork:</b>	4.VI.2013.				
<b>NUMBER OF OBJECT IN RoR DATABASE:</b>	3116	<b>Status*<sup>4</sup> as heritage:</b>	zaštićeno kulturno dobro	<b>Evidence number in Register CH:</b>	Z-3409
<b>NAME OF BUILDING (OFFICIAL AND LOCAL):</b>	Church of St. Donat in Zadar				
<b>ADDRESS AND LOCATION:</b>	Zeleni trg, Zadar, Zadar County				
<b>TYPE:</b>	sacral				
<b>SHORT DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING (GROUNDPLAN, ELEMENTS, CHRONOLOGY) :</b>	Church of St. Donat in Zadar is most representative monument of pre-Romanesque art in Dalmatia. It was built on the ruins of the Roman Forum. For the foundations of the church were used in numerous architectural fragments. The church has a circular base with three added radial apse to the east. The interior has a central part of the procession around the ring on two floors.				
<b>USE (ORIGINAL):</b>	sacral	<b>USE (CURRENT):</b>	museum		
<b>PLATY LIMESTONE PRESENT IN: (AND THEIR STATE OF CONSERVATION):</b>	The church was built with semi rough-cut stone plate which was originally covered with plaster Circular truss central area, and three apses are now covered with tiles. Judging by the tracks walled composite stone, originally apses were covered with stone slabs.				
<b>SPECIFIC OBSERVATIONS:</b>	The level of the 1th century Forum was re-excavated so church foundations are now visible. The church have long used in non religious purposes. Between 1893 and 1954 it was Zadar Archaeological Museum. Due to the good acoustics in St. Donat hosts a summer festival of medieval and Renaissance music.				
<b>QUARRY/EXTRACTION SITE IN THE AREA:</b>	Stone taken from the Roman ruins and the wider area of Zadar islands.				
<b>CONTACT/OWNER:</b>	unknown				

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<sup>4</sup>National monument; local monument; only in register; not registered.

<b>Descriptor:</b>	Silvije Pranjić				
<b>Date of fieldwork:</b>	5.X.2013.				
<b>NUMBER OF OBJECT IN RoR DATABASE:</b>	3108	<b>Status*<sup>5</sup> as heritage:</b>	zaštićeno kulturno dobro	<b>Evidence number in Register CH:</b>	Z-1331
<b>NAME OF BUILDING (OFFICIAL AND LOCAL):</b>	Crkva Sv. Duha (Church of St.. Spirit), Posedarje				
<b>ADDRESS AND LOCATION:</b>	Posedarje, Zadar County				
<b>TYPE:</b>	sacral				
<b>SHORT DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING (GROUNDPLAN, ELEMENTS, CHRONOLOGY) :</b>	The church is located on a small island in the bay in front of developed routes. It is a single longitudinal building, with a vaulted, slightly pointed vault. On the east side has a semi-circular apse with vaulted semi calottes. On the front is a simple rectangular portal and over the term small elongated semicircular vaulted window. At the top of the gable is a bell tower. . All the elements of architecture and building typology talk about the medieval church of XII. Century.				
<b>USE (ORIGINAL):</b>		<b>USE (CURRENT):</b>			
<b>PLATY LIMESTONE PRESENT IN: (AND THEIR STATE OF CONSERVATION):</b>	Nave and apse are covered with platy limestone.				
<b>SPECIFIC OBSERVATIONS:</b>	The church is located on a small island near the shallow shore. During low tide small island into a peninsula. Today it was erected a wooden bridge that connects the small island with the nearby local beach. Next to the church is traditionally celebrated the feast of Pentecost procession by boat to the islands. Holy Mass visited by a large number of pilgrims from all over the surrounding area.				
<b>QUARRY/EXTRACTION SITE IN THE AREA:</b>					
<b>CONTACT/OWNER:</b>					

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<sup>5</sup>National monument; local monument; only in register; not registered.

<b>Descriptor:</b>	Silvije Pranjić				
<b>Date of fieldwork:</b>	5.X.2013.				
<b>NUMBER OF OBJECT IN RoR DATABASE:</b>	3109	<b>Status*<sup>6</sup> as heritage:</b>	zaštićeno kulturno dobro	<b>Evidence number in Register CH:</b>	Z-2548
<b>NAME OF BUILDING (OFFICIAL AND LOCAL):</b>	Crkva sv. Ilije (nekada sv. Margarite)				
<b>ADDRESS AND LOCATION:</b>	Parčić, Bukovica, Zadarska županija				
<b>TYPE:</b>	sacral				
<b>SHORT DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING (GROUNDPLAN, ELEMENTS, CHRONOLOGY) :</b>	Church of St. Elias in Parčić is a single nave church with a semicircular apse. The exterior walls are straight, made of rough cut stone. The main facade has a portal with a semicircular lunette. On the lintel is carved in relief cross in a circle. Above the facade is a bell tower with two bells that probably added later. In the nave is open wooden roof. The apse has vaulted roof. On the inner walls of are three blind arches on each side. The church was built in the 12th or 13th century.				
<b>USE (ORIGINAL):</b>	sacral		<b>USE (CURRENT):</b>	sacral	
<b>PLATY LIMESTONE PRESENT IN: (AND THEIR STATE OF CONSERVATION):</b>	The church has a gable roof and apse covered with stone slabs. Due to the poor condition and leaking a few years ago stone slabs and timber are replaced with new ones.				
<b>SPECIFIC OBSERVATIONS:</b>	Below the church is located, enclosed by stone walls, an oval watering cattle called <i>Marica</i> . According to the legend, it was named after the wife Marica who brought on the burden of a large stone bowl on watering.				
<b>QUARRY/EXTRACTION SITE IN THE AREA:</b>					
<b>CONTACT/OWNER:</b>					

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<sup>6</sup>National monument; local monument; only in register; not registered.

<b>Descriptor:</b>	Silvije Pranjić				
<b>Date of fieldwork:</b>	24.VI.2013.				
<b>NUMBER OF OBJECT IN RoR DATABASE:</b>	3101	<b>Status*<sup>7</sup> as heritage:</b>	Only in register	<b>Evidence number in Register CH:</b>	P-3991
<b>NAME OF BUILDING (OFFICIAL AND LOCAL):</b>	Crkva Sv. Ivana Krstitelja, Medviđa				
<b>ADDRESS AND LOCATION:</b>	Medviđa, Medviđa bb, (Benkovac)				
<b>TYPE:</b>	sacral				
<b>SHORT DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING (GROUNDPLAN, ELEMENTS, CHRONOLOGY) :</b>	Church of St.John the Baptist is a cemetery church in the Medviđa village. It was built in the 13th or 14th century. The building is very picturesque because of its location at the foot of the rock, which rises above the tall tower in front of the church. The church has an elongated rectangular floor plan with a rectangular apse prominent in the area on the eastern side. It was built of stone plastered on the outside. There is no portal in the front because it is close to the stone cliff. The roof of the nave is wooden; a vaulted apse is slightly broken vault.				
<b>USE (ORIGINAL):</b>	sacral		<b>USE (CURRENT):</b>	sacral	
<b>PLATY LIMESTONE PRESENT IN: (AND THEIR STATE OF CONSERVATION):</b>	Gabled roof is covered with large rough-cut stone slabs.				
<b>SPECIFIC OBSERVATIONS:</b>	St. John the Baptist in Medviđa is a remarkable architectural monument, unique in Zadar County because of the position, shape, preserved cover, high tower and dual confessional use.				
<b>QUARRY/EXTRACTION SITE IN THE AREA:</b>	Wider area of Bukovica (region in northern Dalmatia).				
<b>CONTACT/OWNER:</b>					

<sup>7</sup>National monument; local monument; only in register; not registered.



<b>Descriptor:</b>	Silvije Pranjić				
<b>Date of fieldwork:</b>	5.X.2013.				
<b>NUMBER OF OBJECT IN RoR DATABASE:</b>	3110	<b>Status*<sup>8</sup> as heritage:</b>	zaštićeno kulturno dobro	<b>Evidence number in Register CH:</b>	Z-1227
<b>NAME OF BUILDING (OFFICIAL AND LOCAL):</b>	Sv. Juraj (St. George), Rovanjaska				
<b>ADDRESS AND LOCATION:</b>	Local cemetery, Rovanjaska-Jesenice, Zadar County				
<b>TYPE:</b>	sacral				
<b>SHORT DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING (GROUNDPLAN, ELEMENTS, CHRONOLOGY) :</b>	Church of St. George and the surrounding cemetery in Rovanjaska today's burial chapel of the parish Jesenice, located along the coast at the foot of the Velebit. The core makes the pre-Romanesque church with a semicircular apse, which is today's floor plan L-shaped acquired subsequent attachment. The original, pre-Romanesque, part of the church is vaulted with oval dome on trompes. Both wings annexed to the old church are built in Middle Ages. Over one wing was built bell tower during the restoration in 1914.				
<b>USE (ORIGINAL):</b>	sacral	<b>USE (CURRENT):</b>	sacral		
<b>PLATY LIMESTONE PRESENT IN: (AND THEIR STATE OF CONSERVATION):</b>	Pre-Romanesque parts of the church are covered with platy limestone (the dome on a rectangular nave and calotte on the semicircular apse).				
<b>SPECIFIC OBSERVATIONS:</b>	The church also has an interesting addition to the building, i.e. the tomb in the form of an <i>arcosolium</i> . The tomb roof is also covered with stone slabs.				
<b>QUARRY/EXTRACTION SITE IN THE AREA:</b>					
<b>CONTACT/OWNER:</b>					

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<sup>8</sup>National monument; local monument; only in register; not registered.

<b>Descriptor:</b>	Silvije Pranjić				
<b>Date of fieldwork:</b>	18.IX.2013.				
<b>NUMBER OF OBJECT IN RoR DATABASE:</b>	3111	<b>Status*<sup>9</sup> as heritage:</b>	kulturno dobro od nacionalnog značenja	<b>Evidence number in Register CH:</b>	N-34
<b>NAME OF BUILDING (OFFICIAL AND LOCAL):</b>	Crkva Sv. Križa (St.Cross), Nin				
<b>ADDRESS AND LOCATION:</b>	Nin, Zadarska županija				
<b>TYPE:</b>	sacral				
<b>SHORT DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING (GROUNDPLAN, ELEMENTS, CHRONOLOGY) :</b>	Church of St. Cross was built in the ninth century over the remains of prehistoric and ancient Roman residential buildings. It is a sacral building of central type. It has a floor plan of a Greek cross. The cross arms are arched with hemispheres on trompes that support high drum on which is dome constructed using a trompe. On the east side are three semicircular apses. Over the portal, on the western front of the church, is inscription on the lintel with a dedication of county prefects Godečaj. Lintel is decorated with ornamental carvings. Around the church is a necropolis.				
<b>USE (ORIGINAL):</b>	sacral	<b>USE (CURRENT):</b>	sacral		
<b>PLATY LIMESTONE PRESENT IN: (AND THEIR STATE OF CONSERVATION):</b>	All of the apse and the central dome are covered with stone slabs.				
<b>SPECIFIC OBSERVATIONS:</b>	The building is oriented so that through the narrow windows, during major church holidays, the sun's rays fall on the altar. Builders were familiar with astronomy harmonized with the Christian calendar.				
<b>QUARRY/EXTRACTION SITE IN THE AREA:</b>	-				
<b>CONTACT/OWNER:</b>	-				

<sup>9</sup>National monument; local monument; only in register; not registered.

<b>Descriptor:</b>	Silvije Pranjić				
<b>Date of fieldwork:</b>	16.VIII.2013.				
<b>NUMBER OF OBJECT IN RoR DATABASE:</b>	3112	<b>Status*<sup>10</sup> as heritage:</b>	protected cultural heritage	<b>Evidence number in Register CH:</b>	Z-1562
<b>NAME OF BUILDING (OFFICIAL AND LOCAL):</b>	Crkva Sv. Marije (Church of St. Mary), Mali Iž				
<b>ADDRESS AND LOCATION:</b>	Mali Iž, island Iž, Zadar County				
<b>TYPE:</b>	sacral				
<b>SHORT DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING (GROUNDPLAN, ELEMENTS, CHRONOLOGY) :</b>	The church was originally an independent central building of irregular circular ground plan, with a semicircular apse at the east side. The nave is roofed by a dome. Above the dome is conical roof covering with stone slabs, as well as the apse whit hemispheres vault. In XVII-XVIII. Century small church was cut off about half the volume, and was erected in the longitudinal nave. Old circular church became the sacristy for new longitudinal. The style of portal, bell tower and semi-circular windows shows characteristics of rustic Baroque. The older part of the church dates from the pre-Romanesque period.				
<b>USE (ORIGINAL):</b>	sacral		<b>USE (CURRENT):</b>	Sacral building, occasionally in use.	
<b>PLATY LIMESTONE PRESENT IN: (AND THEIR STATE OF CONSERVATION):</b>	The original church, rotunda, is entirely covered with stone slabs (nave and apse). At the end of the last century church was completely renovated. All in good state of preservation.				
<b>SPECIFIC OBSERVATIONS:</b>					
<b>QUARRY/EXTRACTION SITE IN THE AREA:</b>					
<b>CONTACT/OWNER:</b>					

<sup>10</sup>National monument; local monument; only in register; not registered.

<b>Descriptor:</b>	Silvije Pranjić				
<b>Date of fieldwork:</b>	10.VII.2013.				
<b>NUMBER OF OBJECT IN RoR DATABASE:</b>	3113	<b>Status*<sup>11</sup> as heritage:</b>	kulturno dobro od nacionalnog značenja značaja (cultural heritage of national significance)	<b>Evidence number in Register CH:</b>	N-36
<b>NAME OF BUILDING (OFFICIAL AND LOCAL):</b>	Sv. Martin, Pridraga				
<b>ADDRESS AND LOCATION:</b>	Župni ured Sv. Martina, 23226 Pridraga				
<b>TYPE:</b>	sacral				
<b>SHORT DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING (GROUNDPLAN, ELEMENTS, CHRONOLOGY) :</b>	The church was built near the ancient Roman <i>villa rustica</i> . It has <i>trikonhos</i> form with a long nave (a Latin cross shape). Shallow pilasters divide the nave of two bays, and about a third were formed three semicircular apse vaulted hemispheres making the sacral area. On the south side of the church are the remains of the octagonal baptistery with a small semicircular apse, and a hexagonal pool. The church is an example of early Christian architecture of VI. Century. Was badly damaged during the war in 1992. But it is a facsimile restored in the year of 1997th.				
<b>USE (ORIGINAL):</b>	sacral	<b>USE (CURRENT):</b>	sacral		
<b>PLATY LIMESTONE PRESENT IN: (AND THEIR STATE OF CONSERVATION):</b>	The vaults of trefoil presbytery are covered with stone plate.				
<b>SPECIFIC OBSERVATIONS:</b>	The church was heavily damaged in the bombing of 1991-92. And is facsimile restored.				
<b>QUARRY/EXTRACTION SITE IN THE AREA:</b>					
<b>CONTACT/OWNER:</b>					

<sup>11</sup>National monument; local monument; only in register; not registered.

<b>Descriptor:</b>	Silvije Pranjić				
<b>Date of fieldwork:</b>	18.IX.2013.				
<b>NUMBER OF OBJECT IN RoR DATABASE:</b>	3102	<b>Status*<sup>12</sup> as heritage:</b>	zaštićeno kulturno dobro	<b>Evidence number in Register CH:</b>	Z-1336
<b>NAME OF BUILDING (OFFICIAL AND LOCAL):</b>	Crkva Sv. Nikole (Church of St. Nicholas), Nin				
<b>ADDRESS AND LOCATION:</b>	Zaton-Nin, Zadar County				
<b>TYPE:</b>	sacral				
<b>SHORT DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING (GROUNDPLAN, ELEMENTS, CHRONOLOGY) :</b>	The church was built on a prehistoric tumulus in a field between Nina and Zaton (Prahulje). It has a trefoil ground plan with vaulted conch. The centre of the building is vaulted with a dome (cross-ribbed vault). It is early Romanesque building from the 12th century.				
<b>USE (ORIGINAL):</b>	sacral	<b>USE (CURRENT):</b>	monument, occasionally in use		
<b>PLATY LIMESTONE PRESENT IN: (AND THEIR STATE OF CONSERVATION):</b>	All vaults are covered with a platy limestone, as well as a cornice. All in good state of preservation.				
<b>SPECIFIC OBSERVATIONS:</b>	The walls of the buildings were built with roughly shaped limestone and originally were covered with plaster. During the 17th century, in the Turkish wars, church became a military observation post and over the dome was added the battlement/crenelation.				
<b>QUARRY/EXTRACTION SITE IN THE AREA:</b>					
<b>CONTACT/OWNER:</b>					

<sup>12</sup>National monument; local monument; only in register; not registered.

<b>Descriptor:</b>	Silvije Pranjić				
<b>Date of fieldwork:</b>	8.VI.2013.				
<b>NUMBER OF OBJECT IN RoR DATABASE:</b>	3114	<b>Status*<sup>13</sup> as heritage:</b>	zaštićeno kulturno dobro	<b>Evidence number in Register CH:</b>	Z-164
<b>NAME OF BUILDING (OFFICIAL AND LOCAL):</b>	Crkva Sv. Nikole (Church of St.. Nicholas), Povljana				
<b>ADDRESS AND LOCATION:</b>	Old local cemetery, Povljana, Pag, Zadar County				
<b>TYPE:</b>	sacral				
<b>SHORT DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING (GROUNDPLAN, ELEMENTS, CHRONOLOGY) :</b>	Pre-Romanesque church of St. Nicholas is located in the old graveyard near the sea coast (west of Povljana). It has a rectangular floor plan with a semicircular apse. The apse is low and displaced from the axis of the church and vaulted semi calottes. Three pylons leaning against the walls and three flanges between them divide its interior into four bays with a barrel vaults. From architectural sculpture has survived only one <i>transenna</i> simple processing in the form of scales. By its typology, it is early Romanesque monument. Church was built from the 9th to the 11th century.				
<b>USE (ORIGINAL):</b>	sacral		<b>USE (CURRENT):</b>	sacral	
<b>PLATY LIMESTONE PRESENT IN: (AND THEIR STATE OF CONSERVATION):</b>	The entire church, nave and apse, is covered with a platy limestone.				
<b>SPECIFIC OBSERVATIONS:</b>	Roof ridge of the nave is covered with round tiles.				
<b>QUARRY/EXTRACTION SITE IN THE AREA:</b>	-				
<b>CONTACT/OWNER:</b>	-				

<sup>13</sup>National monument; local monument; only in register; not registered.

<b>Descriptor:</b>	Silvije Pranjić				
<b>Date of fieldwork:</b>	16.VII.2013.				
<b>NUMBER OF OBJECT IN RoR DATABASE:</b>	3104	<b>Status*<sup>14</sup> as heritage:</b>	local monument	<b>Evidence number in Register CH:</b>	Z-1568
<b>NAME OF BUILDING (OFFICIAL AND LOCAL):</b>	Church of St. Peregrine, Savar				
<b>ADDRESS AND LOCATION:</b>	Savar, općina Sali, Dugi otok				
<b>TYPE:</b>	sacral				
<b>SHORT DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING (GROUNDPLAN, ELEMENTS, CHRONOLOGY) :</b>	Church of St.. Peregrine at Savar is built on a small island connected to the mound on the Island of Dugi otok. This is the most valuable early medieval monument in archipelago of Zadar. The church consists of nave and sanctuary. Once there was a small sacristy to the sanctuary, but was demolished in 1958 year. Square sanctuary (2 x 3.35) is domed, and represents the core of the church. It was actually the original, a small Romanesque church, to which were later attached to a nave and sacristy. The church is extended in the 15th century when it was built on a rectangular vessel (6.7 x 5.8 m). The last major remodelling dates back to the 1747th year. He was raised smallish bell tower above the entrance to the church and sacristy added.				
<b>USE (ORIGINAL):</b>	sacral	<b>USE (CURRENT):</b>	sacral		
<b>PLATY LIMESTONE PRESENT IN: (AND THEIR STATE OF CONSERVATION):</b>	The dome of the first church (sacristy now) is covered with stone slabs.				
<b>SPECIFIC OBSERVATIONS:</b>	According to tradition, church was built by stonemasons of nearby quarry. This quarry is most famous medieval quarry of Zadar.				
<b>QUARRY/EXTRACTION SITE IN THE AREA:</b>					
<b>CONTACT/OWNER:</b>	unknown				

<sup>14</sup>National monument; local monument; only in register; not registered.

<b>Descriptor:</b>	Silvije Pranjic				
<b>Date of fieldwork:</b>	5.X.2013.				
<b>NUMBER OF OBJECT IN RoR DATABASE:</b>	3115	<b>Status*<sup>15</sup> as heritage:</b>	not registered	<b>Evidence number in Register CH:</b>	-
<b>NAME OF BUILDING (OFFICIAL AND LOCAL):</b>	Sv. Petka (Parakseva), Kolarina				
<b>ADDRESS AND LOCATION:</b>	cemetery chapel, Kolarin, Ravni kotari, Zadar County				
<b>TYPE:</b>	sacral				
<b>SHORT DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING (GROUNDPLAN, ELEMENTS, CHRONOLOGY) :</b>	Church of St. Petka at Kolarina is a Romanesque building built in 12-13. Century. It is one nave building with a semi circular apse. The ship has a vaulted roof covered with stone slabs. Apse is vaulted with a dome. In the centre of the apse is a sanctuary with a stone altar.				
<b>USE (ORIGINAL):</b>	sacral	<b>USE (CURRENT):</b>	sacral		
<b>PLATY LIMESTONE PRESENT IN: (AND THEIR STATE OF CONSERVATION):</b>	Roofing of the nave and the apse are covered with stone slabs.				
<b>SPECIFIC OBSERVATIONS:</b>	The Romanesque church was originally Catholic and dedicated to the St. George. In the 18th century, it was donated to Orthodox immigrants. They added a luxurious <i>iconostasis</i> in the sanctuary.				
<b>QUARRY/EXTRACTION SITE IN THE AREA:</b>					
<b>CONTACT/OWNER:</b>					

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<sup>15</sup>National monument; local monument; only in register; not registered.