

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.6

Final report for the project area in Croatia (Middle Dalmatia)

Annex 3.I.6.1

Representative buildings

Ivo Vojnović, Ana Šverko

June 2015

Descriptor:	Ivo Vojnović				
Date of fieldwork:	October, 2008.				
NUMBER OF OBJECT IN RoR DATABASE:	3310	Status*¹ as heritage:	Local monument/protected	Evidence number in Register CH:	Z - 6291
NAME OF BUILDING (OFFICIAL AND LOCAL):	Church of st. Marco, Duće, općina Dugi rat				
ADDRESS AND LOCATION:	Duće, općina Dugi rat				
TYPE:	Sacral				
SHORT DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING (GROUNDPLAN, ELEMENTS, CHRONOLOGY) :	<p>According to some sources the Church of st. Marco was built in the 12th century. It was reconstructed in gothic style in 1468 when it gets a bellcote and the year of reconstruction written on it. The north side of the church was extended with a side chapel. The church has a single nave with a triple aisle and a semicircular apse on the east side; therefore it belongs to the type of early Romanesque churches. The exterior walls are plastered, and the roofs are covered with platy limestone. The cemetery is surrounding the church.</p> <p>The church has a rectangular plan dimensions 4,60 x 5,90 meters. The east side ends with a semicircular apse, and the north with a side chapel. The church interior is vaulted. The entrance is located on the west side, underneath the bell cote. All roofs are covered with platy limestone.</p>				
USE (ORIGINAL):	Church	USE (CURRENT):	Church		
PLATY LIMESTONE PRESENT IN: (AND THEIR STATE OF CONSERVATION):	Platy limestone is used mainly on roof surfaces, and it is well preserved.				
SPECIFIC OBSERVATIONS:					
QUARRY/EXTRACTION SITE IN THE AREA:					
CONTACT/OWNER:	župa Duće, Poljička cesta Vavlje 7, 21310 Duće				

¹National monument; local monument; only in register; not registered.

Descriptor:	Ivo Vojnović				
Date of fieldwork:	October, 2008.				
NUMBER OF OBJECT IN RoR DATABASE:	3311	Status*² as heritage:	Local monument	Evidence number in Register CH:	RST 1454 -
NAME OF BUILDING (OFFICIAL AND LOCAL):	o. Hvar, Stari Grad, naselje Mala Rudina				
ADDRESS AND LOCATION:	o. Hvar, Stari Grad, naselje Mala Rudina				
TYPE:	Residential				
SHORT DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING (GROUNDPLAN, ELEMENTS, CHRONOLOGY) :	<p>Small rural village Mala Rudina, located around Stari Grad on the island of Hvar became a crossroad leading to fields and pasture lands. Most of the buildings were built in 18th and 19th century as residential, commercial (agricultural) buildings, and stables (buildings for animals). In the centre of the village is a small square. The walls and roofs were built in local stone. All buildings were originally built in local stone. Roofs, mostly gable (dual-pitched) were covered with platy limestone. Over time, especially in the 20th century, old buildings were reconstructed and extended, and platy limestone roofs were replaced with roof tiles and corrugated asbestos cement plates. Some buildings were abandoned, and fell apart, but some still managed to retain the original shape and appearance. In the centre of the village is a small square with an olive stone mill and some parts of grapes stone mill. A single story building located on the east side of the square (cadastral number 1041) was selected as a typical example of residential rural building. Roughly dressed stone walls, gable limestone roof, ground floor tavern (konoba), external stone staircase accessing the living area on the first floor, stone eaves used to collect rainwater from the roof, these are all elements of a typical rural residential building.</p>				
USE (ORIGINAL):	Residential	USE (CURRENT):	Residential		
PLATY LIMESTONE PRESENT IN: (AND THEIR STATE OF CONSERVATION):	Platy limestone is used mainly on roof surfaces, pavement, consoles and benches, all well preserved.				
SPECIFIC OBSERVATIONS:					

²National monument; local monument; only in register; not registered.

QUARRY/EXTRACTION SITE IN THE AREA:	
CONTACT/OWNER:	

Descriptor:	Ivo Vojnović				
Date of fieldwork:	October, 2008.				
NUMBER OF OBJECT IN RoR DATABASE:	3312	Status*³ as heritage:	Not registered	Evidence number in Register CH:	
NAME OF BUILDING (OFFICIAL AND LOCAL):	o. Čiovo, Slatine				
ADDRESS AND LOCATION:	o. Čiovo, Slatine				
TYPE:	Residential complex with auxiliary objects				
SHORT DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING (GROUNDPLAN, ELEMENTS, CHRONOLOGY) :	<p>Slatine on the island of Čiovo belongs to the area of city of Split. The parish church of the Blessed Virgin Mary (crkva Uznesenja Bl. Djevice Marije) from the 17th century is dominating the area. Slatine is located south of the church, along the road leading to the sea. The walls and roofs of houses were built in local stone. Most of the buildings were built in 18th and 19th century. Intense renovation as well as building new houses, Slatine experienced in 20th century. Use of modern materials resulted with relatively small number of preserved original houses. The most interesting preserved complex is the one located on cadastral number 715. The series contains five buildings, one is residential and the others, commercial (agricultural) single story buildings. A spacious courtyard is located west of the complex. All buildings have a rectangular plan and gable roofs covered with platy limestone. Residential two story building is made of finely cut stone blocks, and the other buildings of rough unequal sized stone. The external stone staircase leading to the living area on the first floor is located on the west, courtyard side.</p>				
USE (ORIGINAL):	Residential	USE (CURRENT):	Residential		
PLATY LIMESTONE PRESENT IN: (AND THEIR STATE OF CONSERVATION):	Platy limestone is used mainly on roof surfaces and eaves, all well preserved.				
SPECIFIC OBSERVATIONS:	The complex shows an interesting complexity and rules of organization. There is no physical connection between the buildings, but they are all connected through a common courtyard.				

³National monument; local monument; only in register; not registered.

QUARRY/EXTRACTION SITE IN THE AREA:	
CONTACT/OWNER:	

Descriptor:	Ana Šverko				
Date of fieldwork:	October, 2009.				
NUMBER OF OBJECT IN RoR DATABASE:	3313	Status*⁴ as heritage:	Local monument	Evidence number in Register CH:	Z-4647
NAME OF BUILDING (OFFICIAL AND LOCAL):	Zaselak Ume 1				
ADDRESS AND LOCATION:	čest. zgr. 52, 53, čest. zem. 577, 578, 594, 594, 579, 640/1, 657/2 k.o. Ume				
TYPE:	Residential building with auxiliary objects				
SHORT DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING (GROUNDPLAN, ELEMENTS, CHRONOLOGY) :	<p>Ume is one of the hamlets of the village Tugare located on the territory which once belonged to the so-called Republic of Poljica (also known as duchy or county of Poljica). The area of Poljica is defined by the river Cetina (its lower curve) on its northeast and partially, on its south side, and the strip of sea coast between the Cetina river mouth and the river Žrnovnica.</p> <p>Traditional building heritage of Ume consists of residential - economic family complexes which the locals have named using family last names. These family complexes are mostly formed of enclosed units with courtyards surrounded by residential buildings - multi-storey houses along with single-storey kitchens, barns, stables, pigsties, threshing floors, apiaries and toilets - built predominantly outside the courtyard. In some courtyards one can still come across preserved stone foundations of wine presses - flat stone surfaces with two pits - holes to put the vines in, olive presses, or for example, a lime kiln - a walled hole in the ground used for storing slaked lime.</p> <p>Residential-economic parts of the complex were built of quality cut stones using lime mortar, and have a wooden inter-storey construction. Window openings are framed with stone thresholds at first floor level, while the walled openings at ground floor level are framed with stone lintel. Stone arched opening (composed of three stone elements) leads to the ground floor, while five stone stairs a dry stone platform lead to the first floor which you enter through the</p>				

⁴National monument; local monument; only in register; not registered.

	<p>rectangular door framed with stone thresholds. Stone roofing supported by wooden sub-construction covers the multi-storey house.</p> <p>The remaining objects were built using the dry stone wall technique, having wooden roof constructions covered by stone roofing tiles. The eaves made of platy limestone provide protection for the front door.</p>		
USE (ORIGINAL):	Residential	USE (CURRENT):	Abandoned x
PLATY LIMESTONE PRESENT IN: (AND THEIR STATE OF CONSERVATION):	Platy limestone is used mainly on roof surfaces and eaves. The remaining parts are well preserved.		
SPECIFIC OBSERVATIONS:			
QUARRY/EXTRACTION SITE IN THE AREA:			
CONTACT/OWNER:			

Descriptor:	Ana Šverko				
Date of fieldwork:	October, 2009.				
NUMBER OF OBJECT IN RoR DATABASE:	3314	Status*⁵ as heritage:	Local monument	Evidence number in Register CH:	Z - 4677
NAME OF BUILDING (OFFICIAL AND LOCAL):	Zaselak Ume 2				
ADDRESS AND LOCATION:	čest. zem. 638/1, 638/2 k.o. Ume				
TYPE:	Residential				
SHORT DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING (GROUNDPLAN, ELEMENTS, CHRONOLOGY) :	<p>Ume is one of the hamlets of the village Tugare located on the territory which once belonged to the so-called Republic of Poljica (also known as duchy or county of Poljica). The area of Poljica is defined by the river Cetina (its lower curve) on its northeast and partially, on its south side, and the strip of sea coast between the Cetina river mouth and the river Žrnovnica.</p> <p>Traditional building heritage of Ume consists of residential - economic family complexes which the locals have named using family last names. These family complexes are mostly formed of enclosed units with courtyards surrounded by residential buildings - multi-storey houses along with single-storey kitchens, barns, stables, pigsties, threshing floors, apiaries and toilets - built predominantly outside the courtyard. In some courtyards one can still come across preserved stone foundations of wine presses - flat stone surfaces with two pits - holes to put the vines in, olive presses, or for example, a lime kiln - a walled hole in the ground used for storing slaked lime.</p> <p>The central multi-storey house was built of quality cut stones using lime mortar, and has a wooden inter-storey construction. The window openings are framed with stone windowsills and hewn stone lintel respectively, while door openings are framed with stone thresholds and hewn transom respectively. The stairs leading to the first floor were built using the dry stone wall technique. Stone roofing is supported by the wooden sub-construction.</p> <p>Outbuildings were built using the dry stone wall technique.</p>				

⁵National monument; local monument; only in register; not registered.

USE (ORIGINAL):	Residential	USE (CURRENT):	Abandoned x
PLATY LIMESTONE PRESENT IN: (AND THEIR STATE OF CONSERVATION):	<p>Platy limestone is used mainly on roof surfaces and eaves. The remaining parts are very well preserved.</p> <p>The high degree of preservation makes the central building stand out, so this complex could be completely renovated solely by recovery and reconstruction of its original condition without any major interventions.</p>		
SPECIFIC OBSERVATIONS:			
QUARRY/EXTRACTION SITE IN THE AREA:			
CONTACT/OWNER:			