

WP4

Platy limestone as cultural heritage

Supplement 3.I

Cultural heritage and limestone

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Aleksandra Torbica, Ivo Vojnović, Tea Zubin Ferri

Mitja Guštin, Katarina Šmid (eds.)

Annex 3.I.3

Show cases

February 2015

**1. »Kraška hiša«/karst house museum, Rupingrande/Repen 31,
Monrupino/Repentabor (Trieste), Italy**

<i>RoR description number</i>	ITALIAN KARST 1001
CULTURAL HERITAGE	
<i>Name (official and common):</i>	»kraška hiša«/karst house museum
<i>Address (location):</i>	Rupingrande/Repen 31, Monrupino/Repntabor (Trieste), Italy
<i>Cadastral number, community:</i>	pcn 34/1, FM 11 CC Rupingrande, PT 666 ct 1
<i>Coordinates:</i>	45° 43' 28"N – 13° 47' 29"E / 405989E – 5064146N
<i>Owner / contact:</i>	Owner: CARSO NOSTRO – NAŠ KRAS – Soc. Coop. a.r.l.; phone 0039-040327240, www.kraskahisa.com
<i>Heritage status / protection:</i>	Only in regional catalogue (no legal value) A4392 – Museum
<i>Use (original):</i>	Till 1968 farm house, later museum.
<i>Typology:</i>	One floor farm house with external stone stairs, wooden gallery, jutting roof and inner fire-place kitchen.
<i>Short description (ground plan, architectural elements, chronology):</i>	<p>Typical karst home with walled farmyard ("borjač"). It's a court-yard house with stone portal gate (»kaluna«) and well in the court.</p> <p>Home is visible already on Franciscan cadastral map from 1819 (State Archive of Trieste, signature: 679 b 03). The house, with its agricultural buildings and the "borjac" cannot be precisely dated, but very probably dates back to the end of the XVIII century. Its present appearance dates back to 1831, when the last additions were made and it was renovated. Subsequent building work was exclusively aimed at its conservation.</p> <p>The NAŠ KRAS cooperative society bought the building on 29.04.1968 and restored the house. The museum opened in september 1968. The project of architect Marjan Loboda from Ljubljana established to put the outside pavement, the cistern and the high yard wall.</p> <p>Some restoration works were done in 1999.</p>
<i>Special features:</i>	Preserved original volume and construction, preserved historic arrangement of rooms. The living quarters include the kitchen ("hiša") on the ground floor and, on the upper floor, the bedroom and the loft "na podu", where often the older members of the family or the children used to sleep, although the use of this room was twofold: in fact, agricultural produce, such as wheat, barley, potatoes and walnuts was also kept in it. The kitchen is paved with a chiseled stone floor, a large part of it being occupied by the raised hearth, which is open, typical of the Mediterranean style, overhung by the hood ("napa"), with its characteristic wooden shelving and decorative curtain around the hood

	<p>(“tornakamin”). Next to the hearth we also find the wooden oven. The karstic kitchen has two characteristic niches, one next to the window and another in the wall (“škafenca”) with a shelf for vased and a water container. The crockery and the utensils on display are all original. The same is true for the interiors of all the rooms, such as the bedroom, where next to the small double bed (“za poldrugo peršono”) we find the typical cot and, next to the wall, there is the karstic bottom drawer. On the bed we can see the characteristic mattress of maize husks (“Iubenca”). In the farm buildings (the cellar – “hram” / the stables – “stala” / the loft – “na podu”), the visitor will see the activities of the karst inhabitants of the past which enabled them to survive; the tools and objects on display represent a cross-section of some of the more frequent occupations: viticulture, animal husbandry, agriculture. The old hayloft – “na štali” located above the stable is nowadays used as a space for temporary exhibitions. In the courtyard there is also the shed - skedenj, in which the paesant trimmed and sorted his produce collected from the fields. The carriage and several other agricultural implements were also kept in the shed. Under the stairs there was the pig-sty.</p>
<i>Platy limestone in elements / state of conservation:</i>	<p>The Roofs of the main part, pavement (inside »škrle«; outside »šeliž«), roof cornice and roof of portal gate. The roof, wooden gallery and northern façade need some restoration works.</p>
<i>Notes:</i>	
<i>Descriptor:</i>	Fabiana Pieri
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	30.06.2013 – 20.03.2014 - 2.5.2014
GEOLOGY	
<i>Selected limestone elements:</i>	<p>1 main roof: Repen limestone (Aurisina Limestone Formation) 2 roof of portal gate: Repen limestone (Aurisina Limestone Formation) 3 roof cornice: Repen limestone (Aurisina Limestone Formation) 4 gallery shelves: Repen limestone (Aurisina Limestone Formation) 5 corner stones: Repen limestone (Aurisina Limestone Formation) 6a window frame (stable): Repen limestone (Aurisina Limestone Formation) 6b window frame: Repen limestone (Aurisina Limestone Formation) 7a doorpost: Repen limestone (Aurisina Limestone Formation) 7b doorpost (kitchen): Repen limestone (Aurisina Limestone Formation) 7c doorpost (portal gate): Repen limestone (Aurisina</p>

	<p>Limestone Formation)</p> <p>8 stairs: Repen limestone (Aurisina Limestone Formation)</p> <p>9 inside pavement: Repen limestone (Aurisina Limestone Formation)</p> <p>10 outside pavement: Repen limestone (Aurisina Limestone Formation)</p>
<i>Quarries/excavation sites in neighbourhood:</i>	<p>Quarries in the Monrupino municipality (Zolla, Repen, Sagrado).</p> <p>The stones for the roof restoring come from an abandoned quarry located South from Repen village.</p>
<i>Notes:</i>	
<i>Descriptor:</i>	Sara Biolchi
<i>Datum:</i>	25.06. 2014

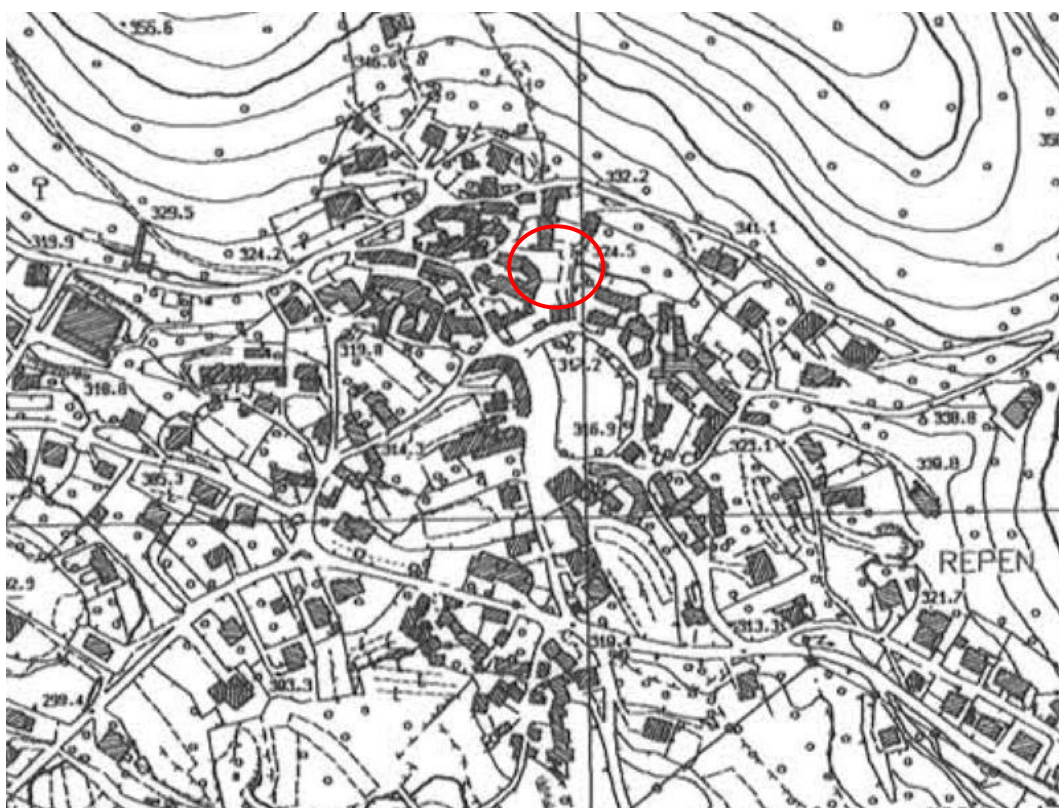
Illustrative enclosure to the Roof of Rock description Sheet:

Topographic map, general:



Geopedia.si

Topographic map, local:



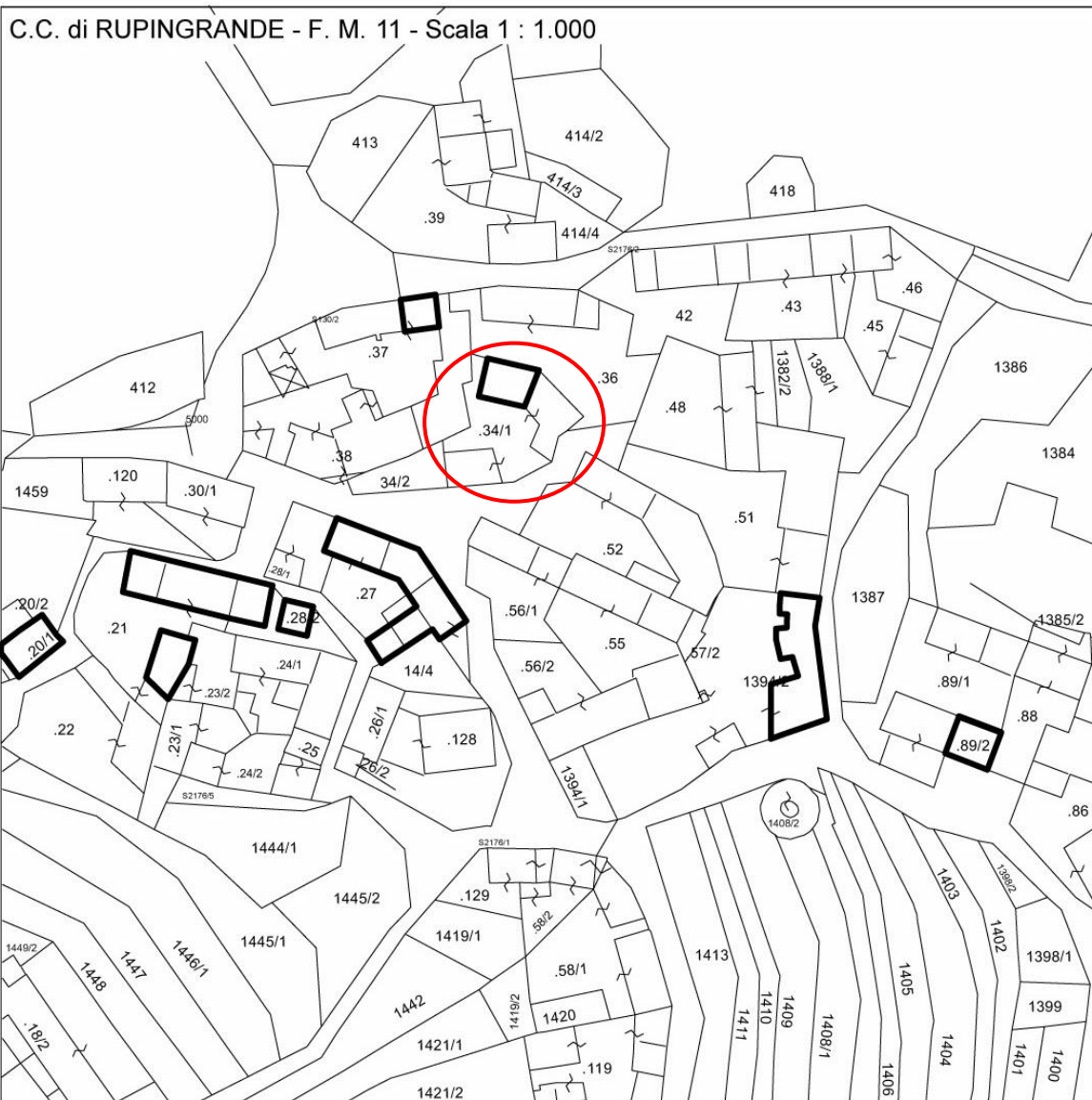
CTRN: Monrupino 110080, 1: 10.000 scale

Ortophoto / satellite photo:



Ortophoto cyclic recording 2013

Modern cadastral map:



Cadastral plan: pcn 34/1 Rupingrande

Historical maps:



Franciscan cadastral map (1819)

Historical photography:



Situation ca. 1982 (photo: Regional cataloguing center)

Photodokumentation:



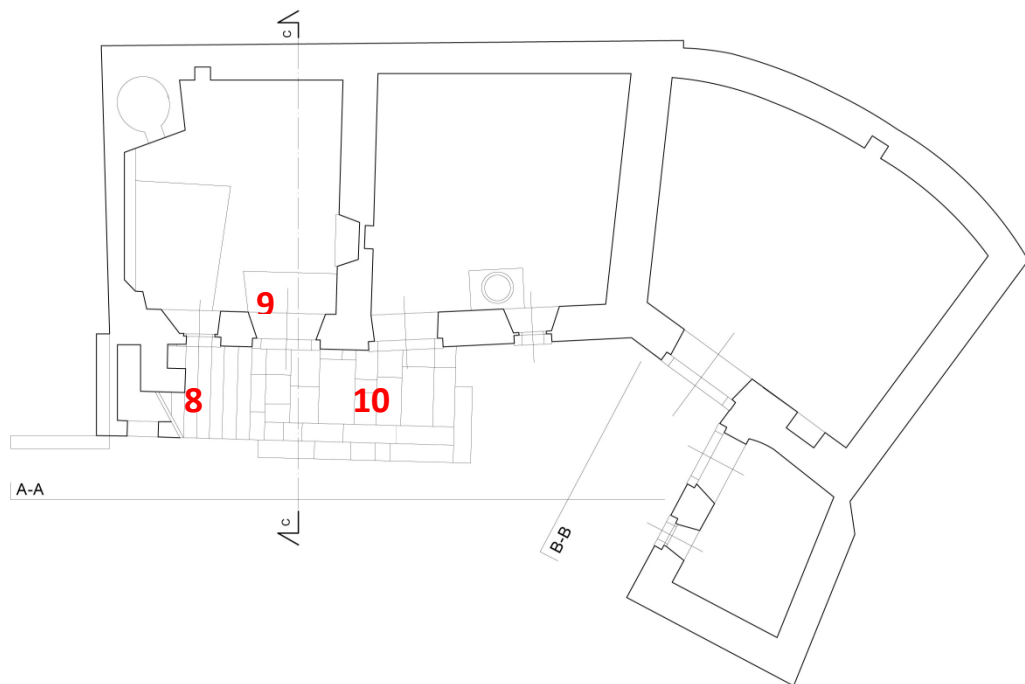




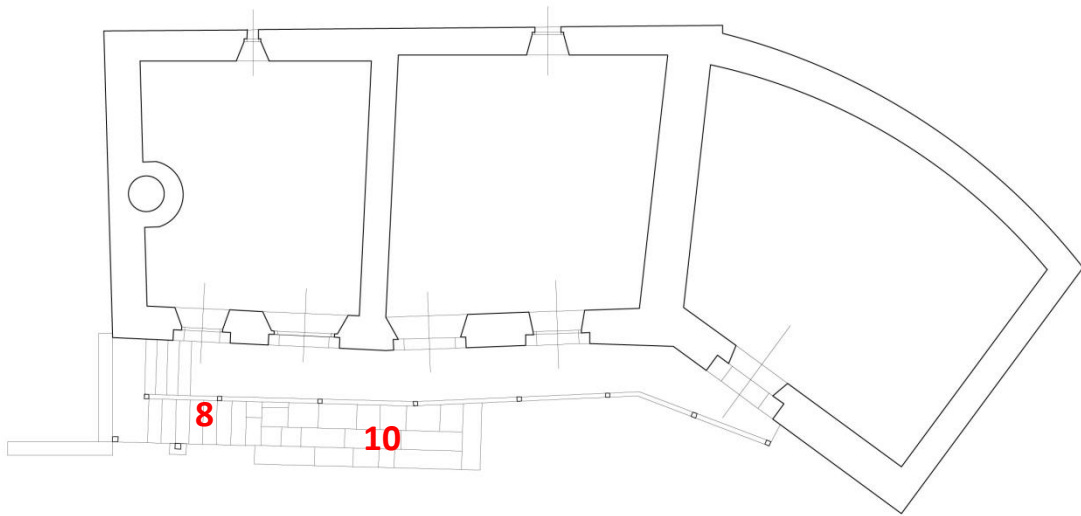


Fieldwork, 30.06.2013 - 20.03.2014 (photo F. Pieri)

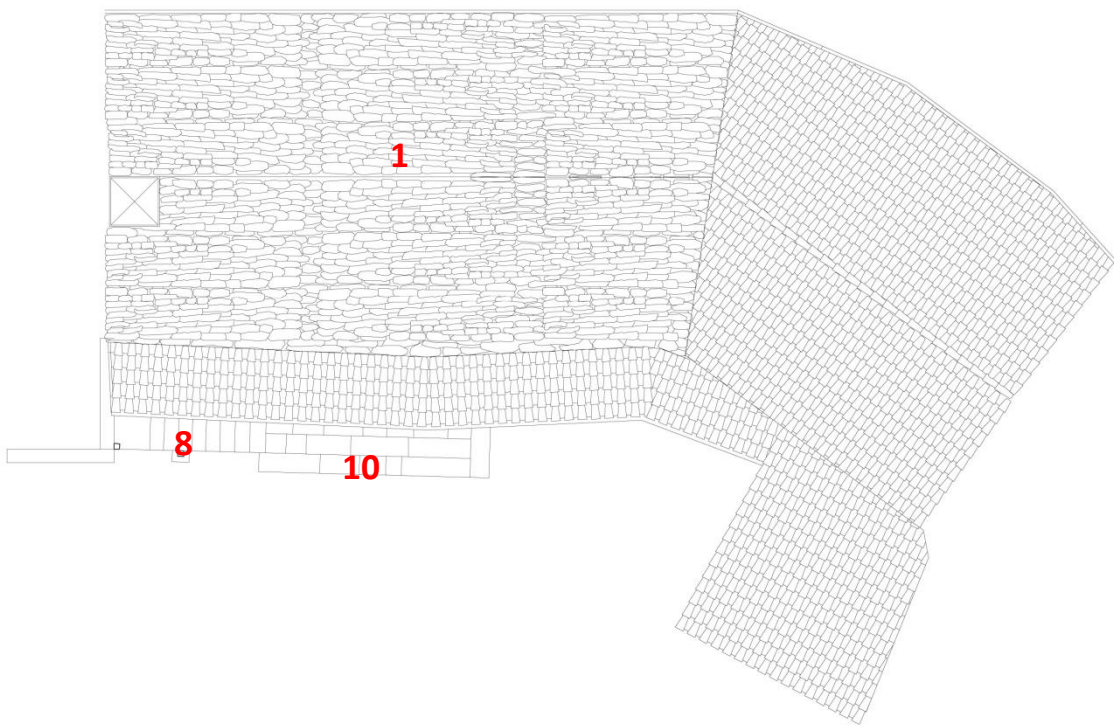
Architectural drawings:



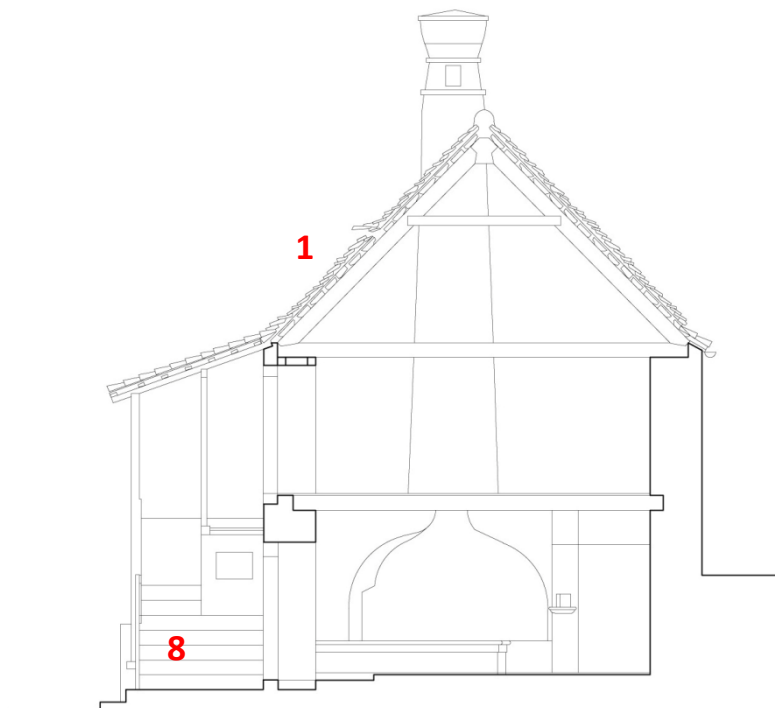
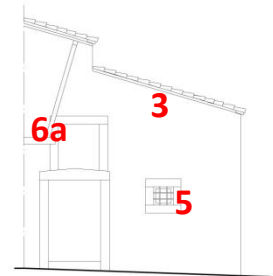
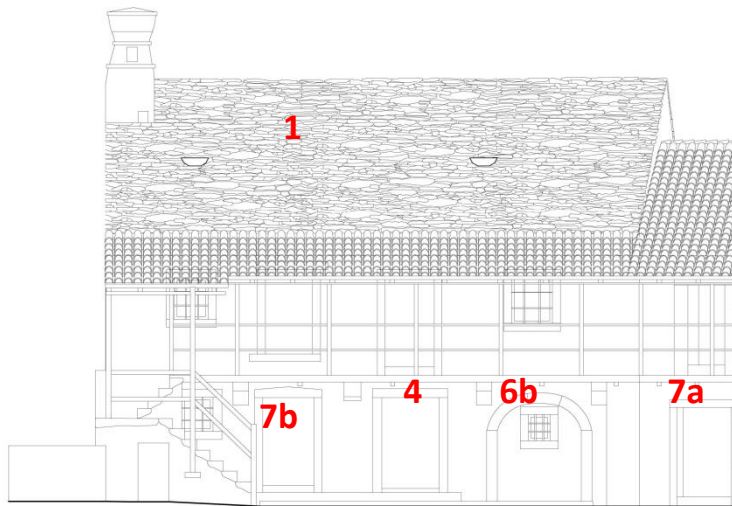
Ground floor

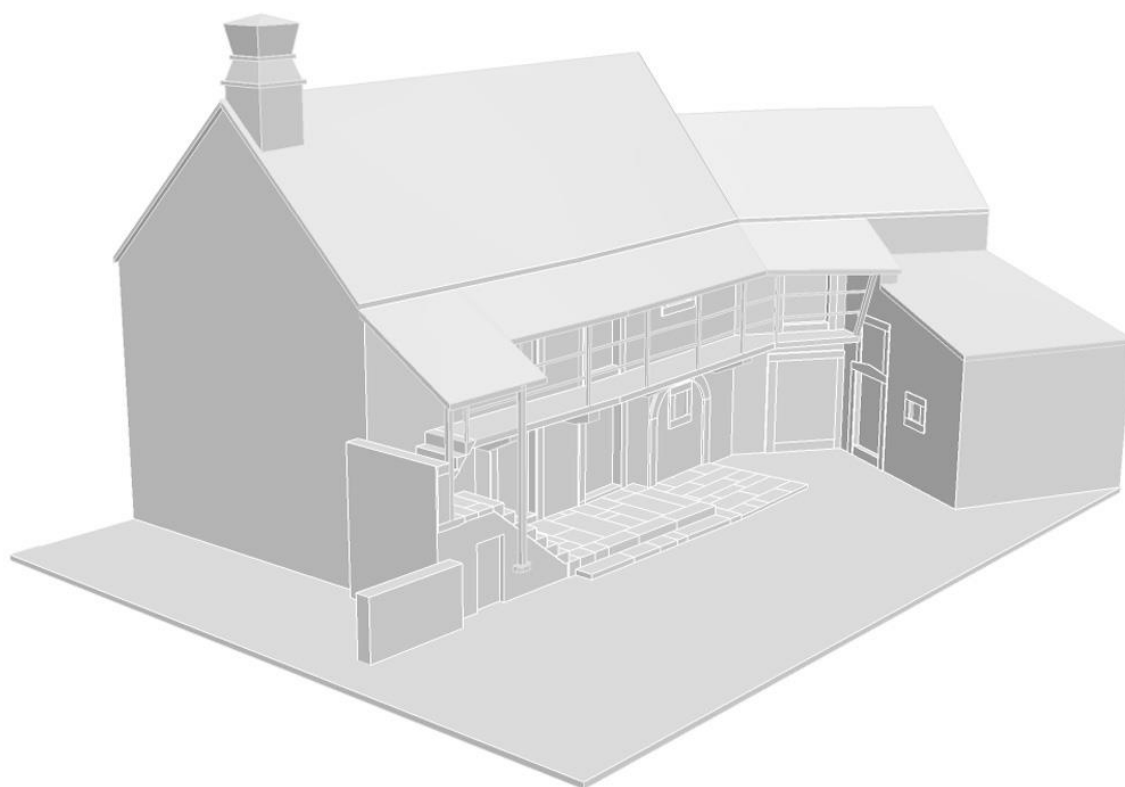
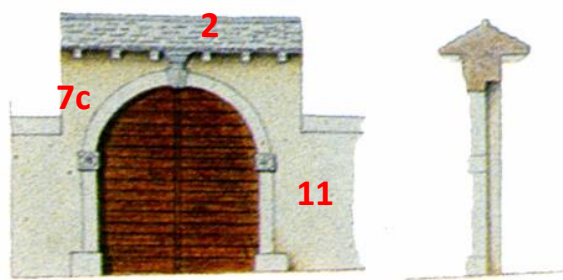


first floor



roof plan





Author of architectural drawings: Fabiana Pieri

Description sheet prepared by Fabiana Pieri, Trieste 30. 04. 2014 – updated on 30.06.2014

2. Karst house, Rupingrande/Repen 20, Monrupino/Repentabor (Trieste), Italy

<i>RoR description number</i>	ITALIAN KARST 1002
CULTURAL HERITAGE	
<i>Name (official and common):</i>	karst house
<i>Address (location):</i>	Rupingrande/Repen 20, Monrupino/Repentabor (Trieste), Italy
<i>Cadastral number, community:</i>	pcn 27, FM 11 CC Rupingrande, PT 1029 ct 1
<i>Coordinates:</i>	45° 43' 28"N – 13° 47' 27"E / 405962E – 5064121N
<i>Owner / contact:</i>	Owner: Provincia di Trieste, Area Servizi tecnici, Unità Operativa Patrimonio Gare e contratti, via S. Anastasio, 3 - 34132 Trieste – arch. Federica Rovello, phone 0039- 040 3798 249, federica.rovello@provincia.trieste.it
<i>Heritage status / protection:</i>	Declaration of cultural interest on 29.06.2005, GN 1323 - 1.02.2006
<i>Use (original):</i>	Till 1974 farm house, later headquarters of Consortium for the Protection of the Denomination of wines "Karst" Controlled Origin and exhibition space.
<i>Typology:</i>	One floor farm house with external stone stairs, wooden gallery, jutting roof and inner fire-place kitchen.
<i>Short description (ground plan, architectural elements, chronology):</i>	<p>Typical karst home with walled farmyard ("borjač"). It's a court-yard house with stone portal gate (»kaluna«).</p> <p>Home is visible already on Franciscan cadastral map from 1819 (State Archive of Trieste, signature: 679 b 03). The house, with its agricultural buildings and the "borjac" cannot be precisely dated, but very probably dates back to the end of the XVIII century. Its present appearance dates back to 1800, when the last additions were made and it was renovated.</p> <p>The Trieste Province bought the building on 8.03.1974 and restored the house in 1977.</p>
<i>Special features:</i>	<p>Its original volume and construction have been preserved, although the historic arrangement of rooms has not been maintained. The project of architect Giorgio Berni from Trieste, on 1977, established to build the concrete floor behind the portal gate and changed all rooms arrangement. The stone roof has been reconstructed over a brick and concrete roofing. Originally the living quarters include the kitchen ("hiša") on the ground floor and, on the upper floor, the bedroom and the loft "na podu". Under the stairs there was the pig-sty. In the farm buildings there was the cellar – "hram", the stables – "stala" and the loft – "na podu".</p>
<i>Platy limestone in elements / state of conservation:</i>	<p>Roofs of main part, roof cornice and portal gate shelf.</p> <p>The wooden gallery need some restoration works, many elements not related to the house should be removed.</p>
<i>Notes:</i>	
<i>Descriptor:</i>	Fabiana Pieri
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	30.06.2013 – 17.04.2014 - 2.5.2014

GEOLOGY	
<i>Selected limestone elements:</i>	0 walls: Repen limestone (Aurisina Limestone Formation) 1 main roof: Repen limestone (Aurisina Limestone Formation) 2 roof cornice: Repen limestone (Aurisina Limestone Formation) 3 gallery shelves: Repen limestone (Aurisina Limestone Formation) 4 corner stones: Repen limestone (Aurisina Limestone Formation) 5 window frame: Repen limestone (Aurisina Limestone Formation) 6 doorpost (portal gate): Repen limestone (Aurisina Limestone Formation) 7 portal gate shelf: Repen limestone (Aurisina Limestone Formation) 8 stairs: Repen limestone (Aurisina Limestone Formation)
<i>Quarries/excavation sites in neighbourhood:</i>	Quarries in the Monrupino municipality (Zolla, Repen, Sagrado)
<i>Notes:</i>	
<i>Descriptor:</i>	Sara Biolchi
<i>Datum:</i>	25.06.2014

Topographic map, general:



Topographic map, local:

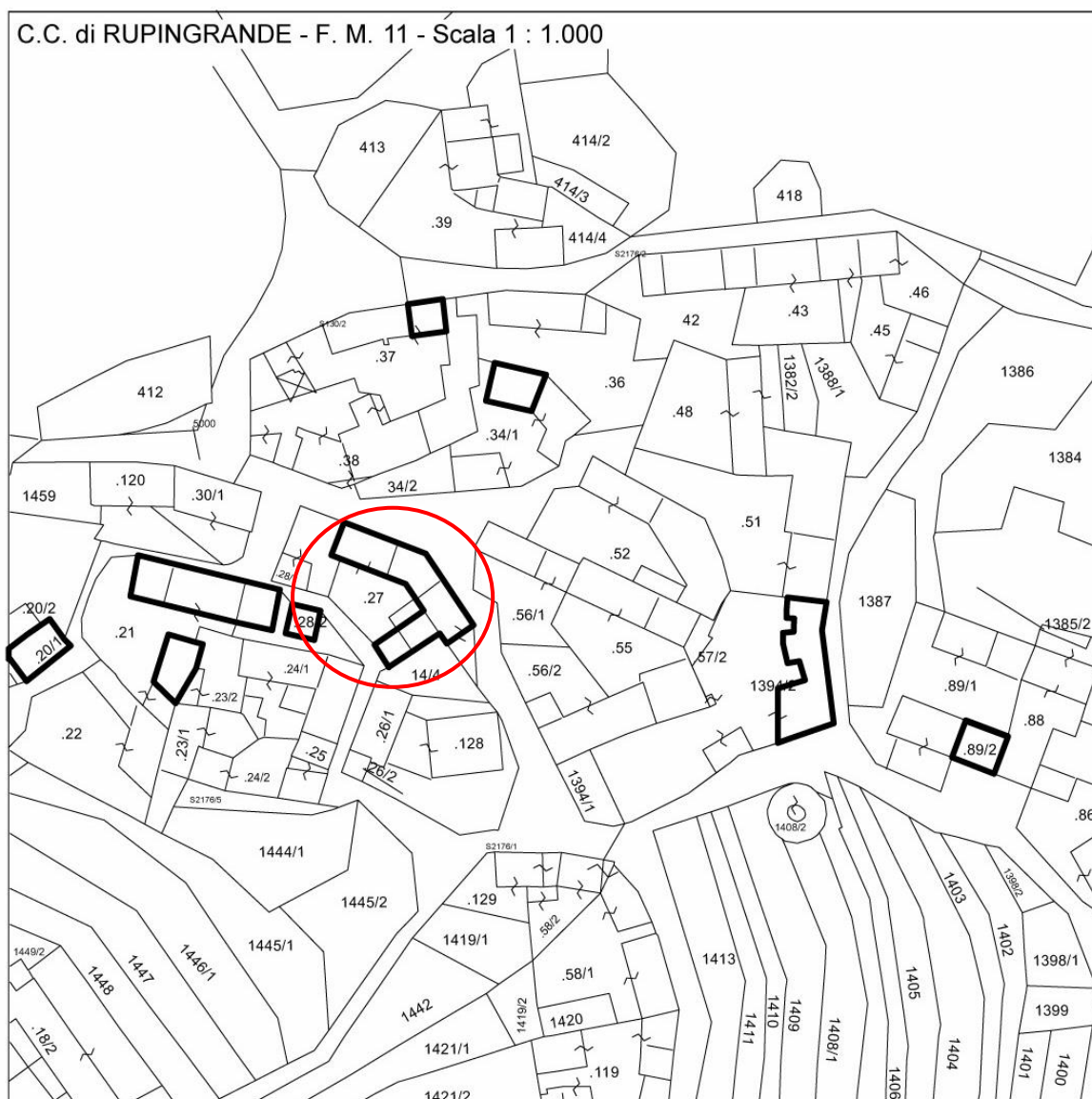


Ortophoto / satellite photo:



Ortophoto cyclic recording 2013

Modern cadastral map:



Historical maps:



Franciscan cadastral map (1819)

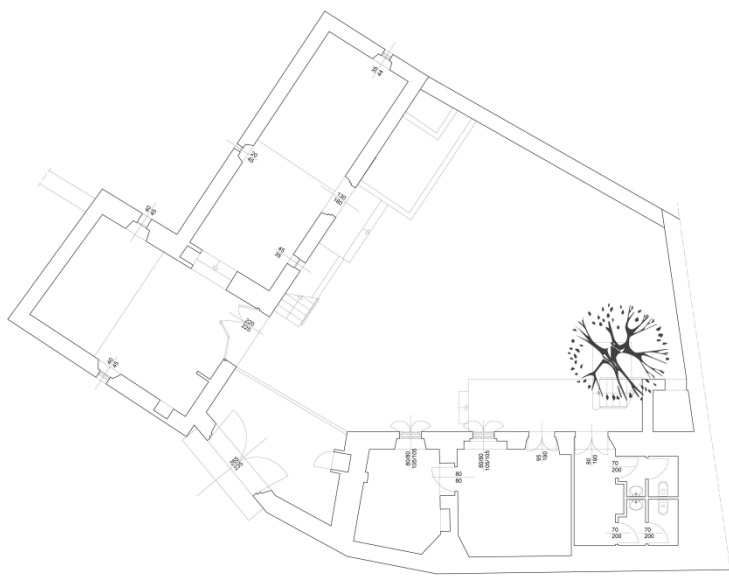
Photodokumentation:



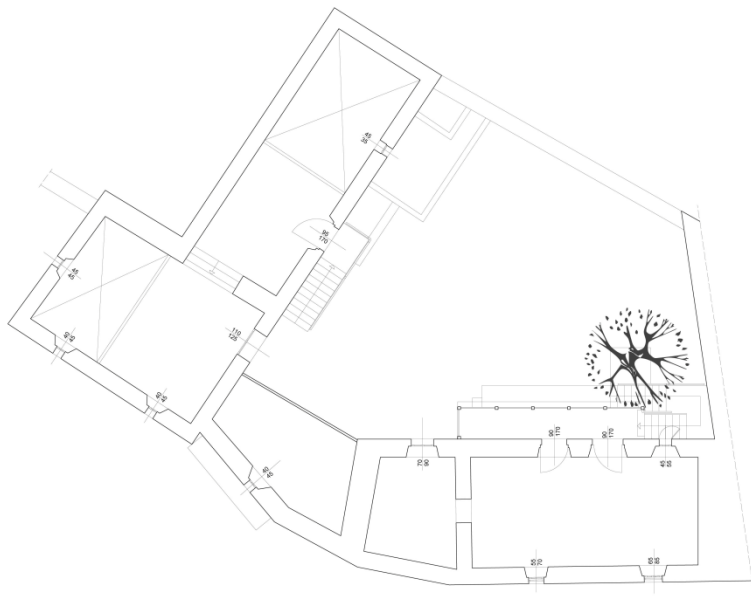


Fieldwork, 30.06.2013 - 17.04.2014 (photo F. Pieri)

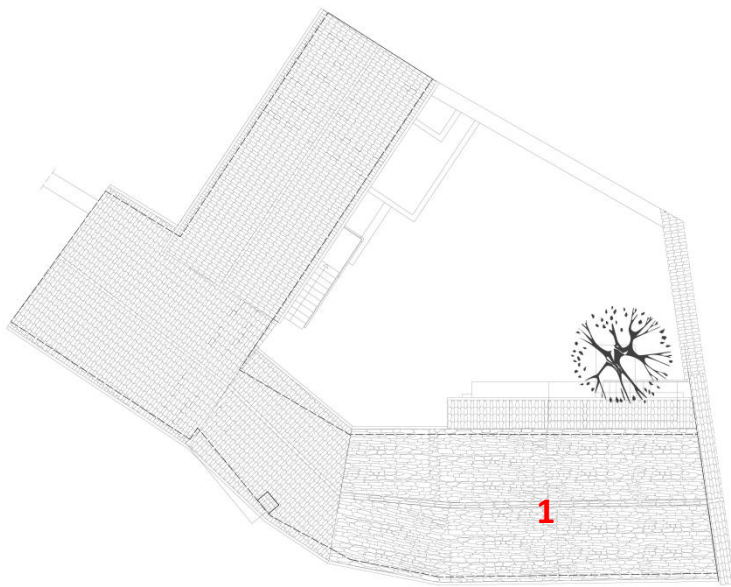
Architectural drawings:



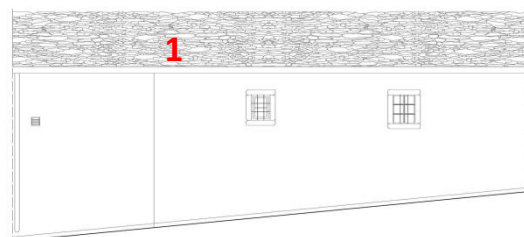
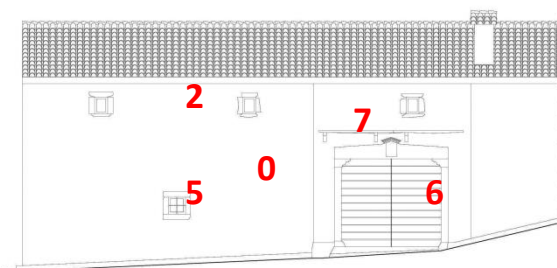
Ground floor

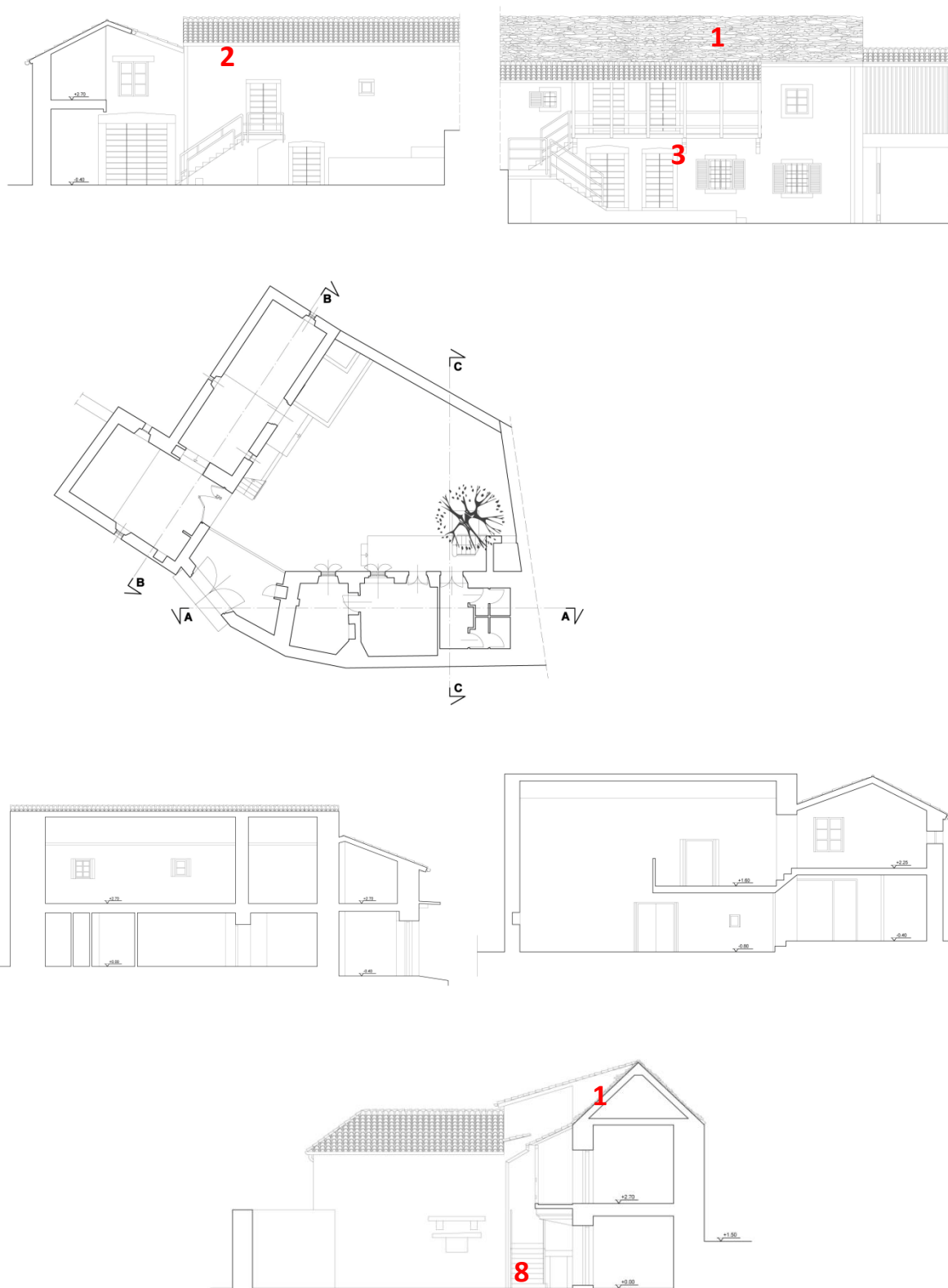


First floor



Roof plan





Author of architectural drawings: Fabiana Pieri
 Description sheet prepared by Fabiana Pieri,
 Trieste 30. 04. 2014, updated on 30.06.2014

3. Ljenčkica's house, Trebiciano 107, Trieste, Italy

<i>RoR description number</i>	ITALIAN KARST 1003
CULTURAL HERITAGE	
<i>Name (official and common):</i>	Ljenčkica's house
<i>Address (location):</i>	Trebiciano 107, Trieste, Italy
<i>Cadastral number, community:</i>	pcn 54, FM 8 CC Trebiciano, PT 698 ct 1
<i>Coordinates:</i>	45° 40' 22"N – 13° 49' 33"E / 408541E – 5058361N
<i>Owner / contact:</i>	Owner: Slovensko kulturno drustvo Primorec; phone 0039-040635626, sonia@zskd.eu
<i>Heritage status / protection:</i>	Ministerial Decree 06/08/1981
<i>Use (original):</i>	Till 1999 dwelling house, later museum and cultural center.
<i>Typology:</i>	It's a typical »single cell« house with added kitchen.
<i>Short description (ground plan, architectural elements, chronology):</i>	<p>Typical »single cell« karst home with added kitchen (<i>spahnjenca</i>) and interior oven.</p> <p>Home is visible already on Franciscan cadastral map from 1822 (State Archive of Trieste, signature: 693 a 05). The house cannot be precisely dated, but very probably dates back to the end of the XVIII century. In an 1838 “building protocol” is described as a stable with courtyard (“hlev in dvorišče”). In 1924, according to the “Status animarum” for the Trebiciano parish the family Ljenčkica-Slavec lived in the house. So perhaps it was initially a stable and then, at the end of 1800s was transformed in a dwelling house.</p> <p>The Slovensko kulturno drustvo Primorec bought the building on 1999 and restored the house.</p>
<i>Special features:</i>	Preserved original volume and construction. Originally the house had two rooms, a bedroom and the kitchen. Now it has only a room.
<i>Platy limestone in elements / state of conservation:</i>	<p>The spahnjenca is covered with <i>skrle</i> both in platy limestone and sandstone.</p> <p>All well-preserved since recently restored.</p>
<i>Notes:</i>	
<i>Descriptor:</i>	Fabiana Pieri
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	30.06.2013 – 20.03.2014 – 02.05.2014
GEOLOGY	
<i>Selected limestone elements:</i>	<p>0 walls: Repen limestone (Aurisina Limestone Formation)</p> <p>1 spahnjenca roof: Repen and Aurisina limestone (Aurisina Limestone Fm.) and sandstone (Flysch of Trieste)</p> <p>2 roof cornice: Aurisina limestone (Aurisina Limestone Formation)</p> <p>3 corner stones: various types of stones of Aurisina Limestone Formation</p> <p>4a window frame: Aurisina Fiorita (Aurisina Limestone Formation)</p> <p>4b window frame: Alveolinid and Nummulitid Limestone</p>

	(Foraminiferal Limestones) 5 doorpost: Alveolinid and Nummulitid Limestone (Foraminiferal Limestones)
<i>Quarries/excavation sites in neighbourhood:</i>	Repen limestones: quarries in the Monrupino municipality (Zolla, Repen, Sagrado) Aurisina Chiara and Aurisina Fiorita: quarries at Aurisina Alveolinid and Nummulitid Limestones: there are some quarries in the south-eastern part of the Trieste Karst, along the road built at the foot of the Karst edge and in the municipality of Dolina.
<i>Notes:</i>	
<i>Descriptor:</i>	Sara Biolchi
<i>Datum:</i>	25.06. 2014

Illustrative enclosure to the Roof of Rock description Sheet:

Topographic map, general:



Geopedia.si

Topographic map, local:



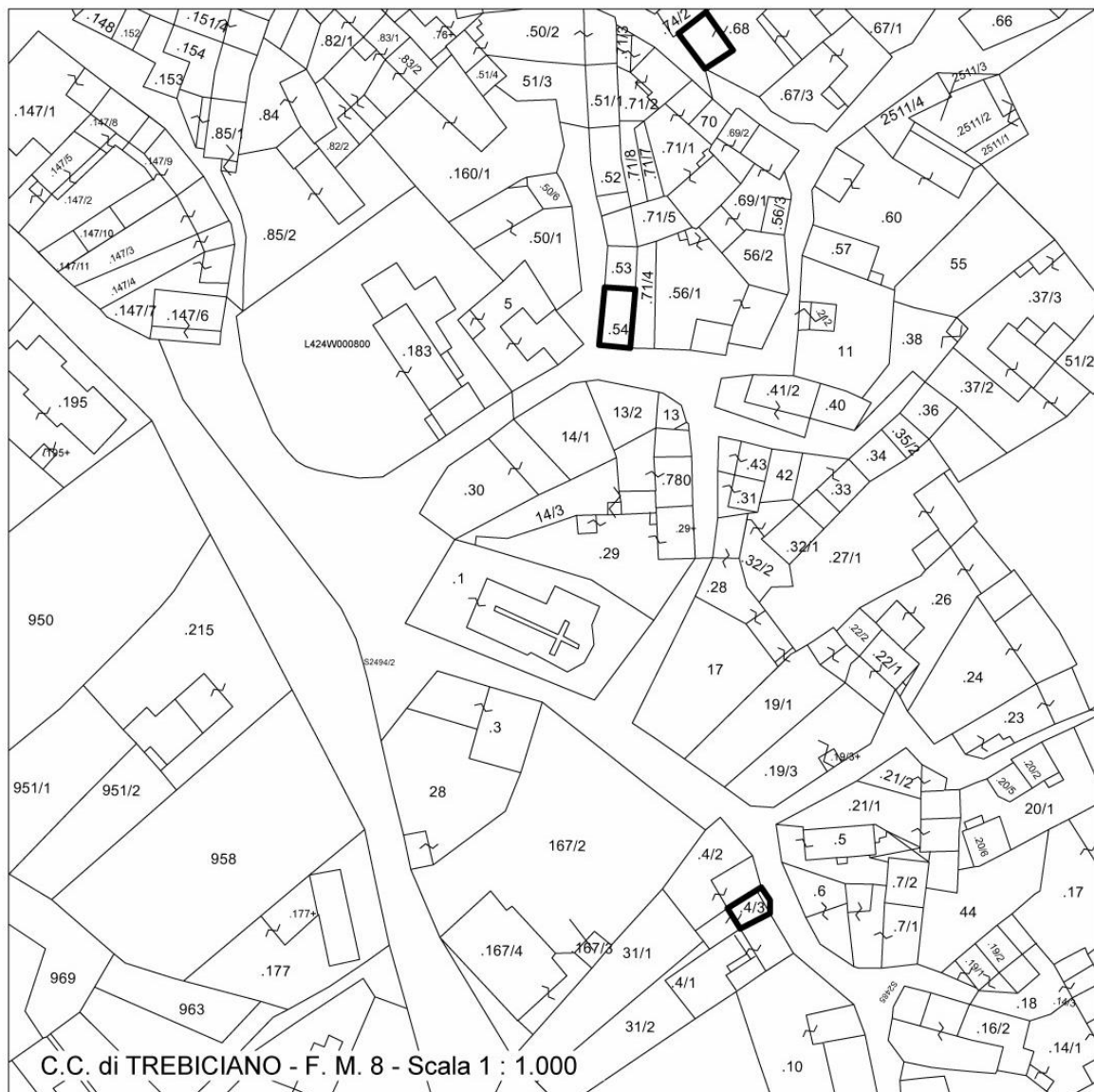
CTRN: Trieste NORD 110100, 1: 10.000 scale

Ortophoto / satellite photo:



Ortophoto cyclic recording 2008

Modern cadastral map:



Cadastral plan: pcn 54 Trebiciano

Historical maps:



Franciscan cadastral map (1822)

Historical photography:



1976 (photo: Regional cataloguing center)

Situation ca.

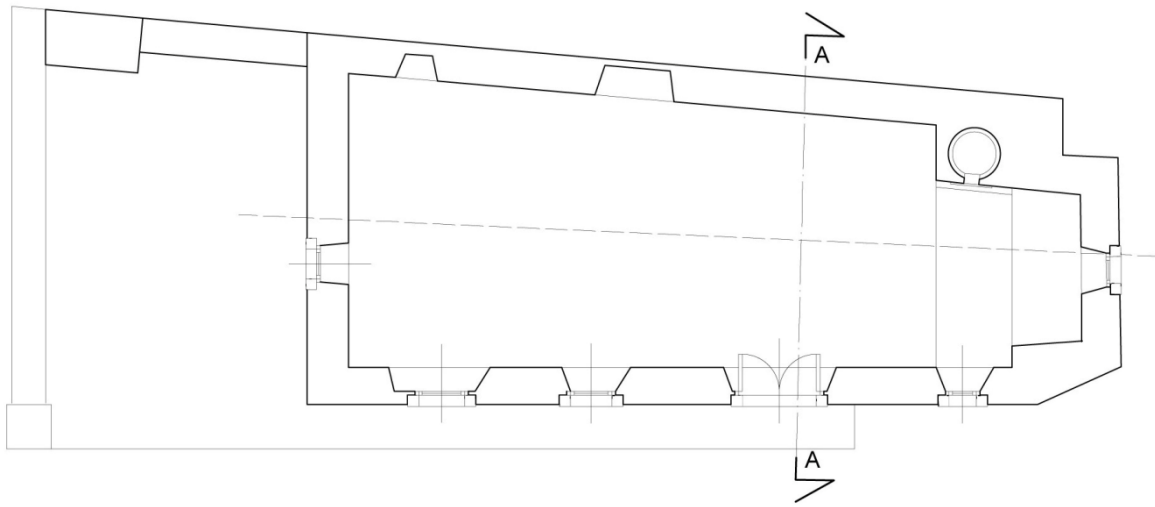
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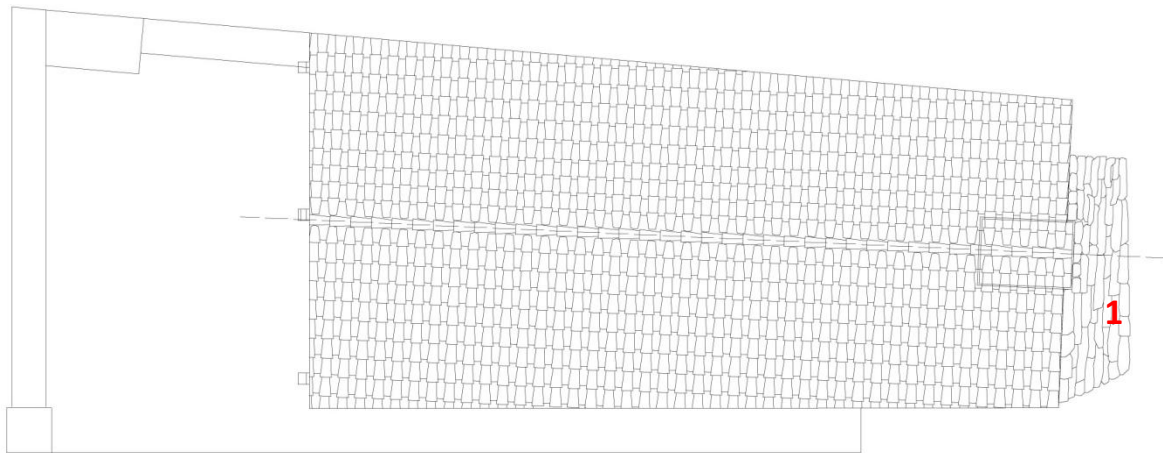


Fieldwork, 30.06.2013 - 20.03.2014 (photo F. Pieri)

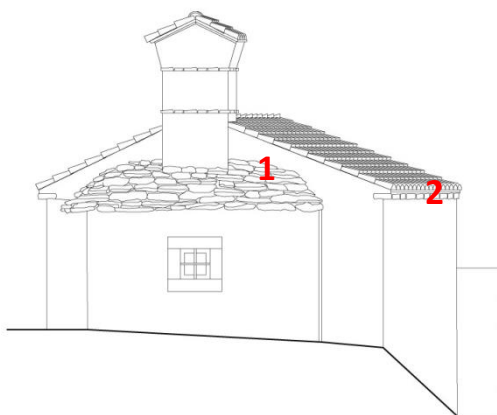
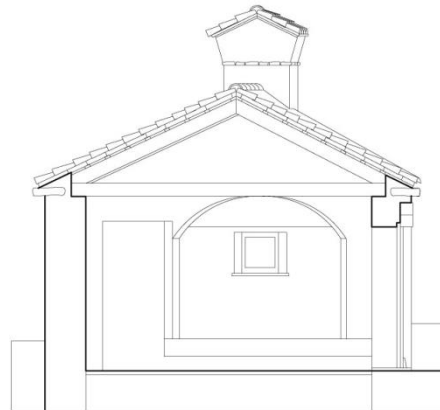
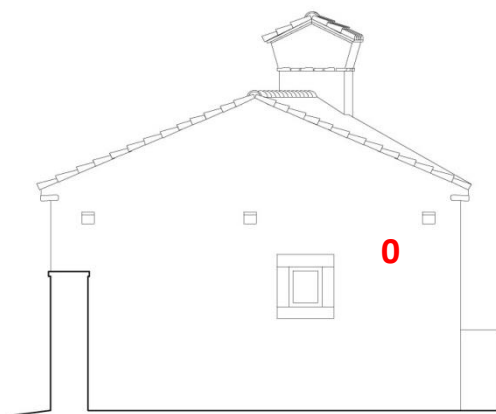
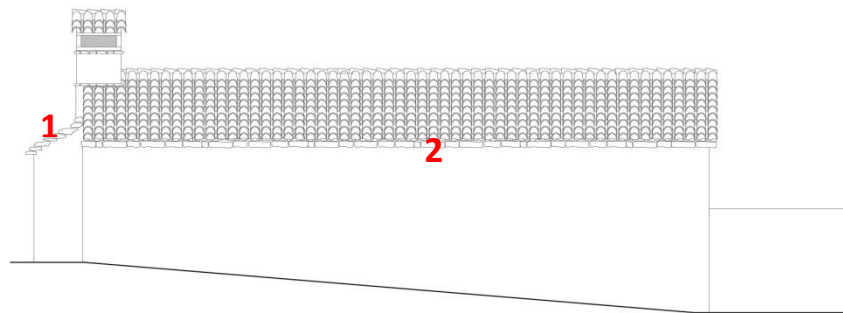
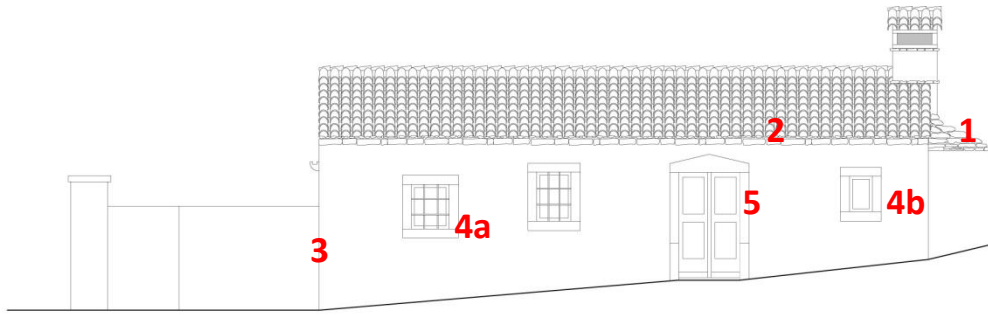
Architectural drawings:

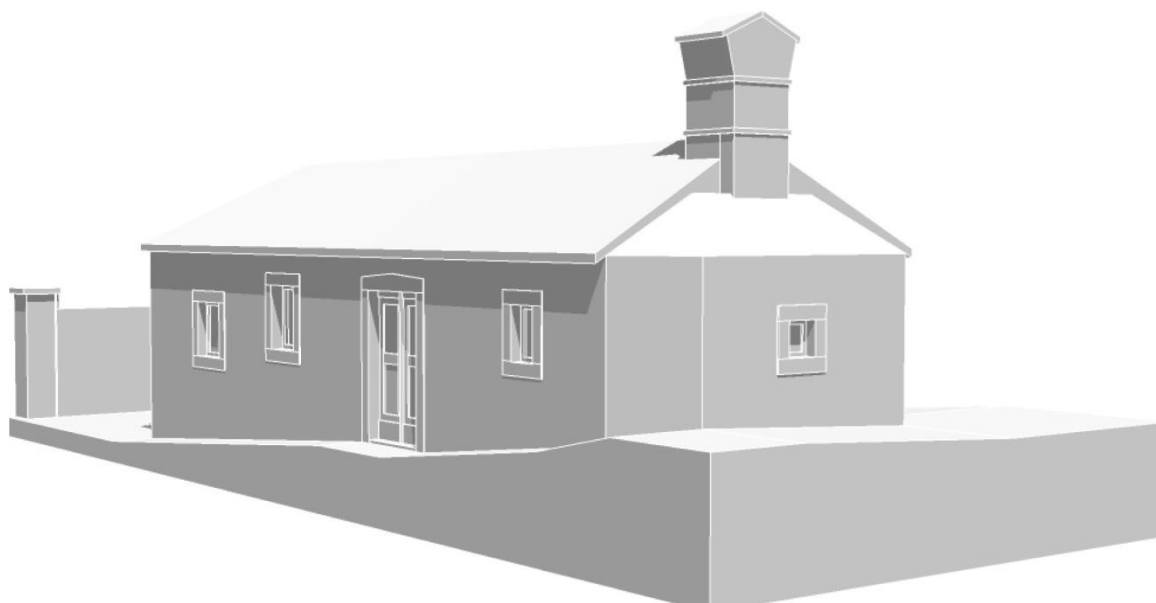


Ground floor



Roof plan





Author of architectural drawings: Fabiana Pieri

Description sheet prepared by Fabiana Pieri, Trieste 30. 04. 2014 - updated on 30.06.2014

4. Chiesa di San Rocco e San Sebastiano, Santa Croce 1013, Trieste, Italy

<i>RoR description number</i>	ITALIAN KARST 1004
CULTURAL HERITAGE	
<i>Name (official and common):</i>	Saint Rocco and Saint Sebastiano church
<i>Address (location):</i>	Santa Croce 1013, Trieste, Italy
<i>Cadastral number, community:</i>	pcn 1702, FM 13 CC Santa Croce, PT 3359
<i>Coordinates:</i>	45° 43' 55"N – 13° 41' 38"E / 398397E – 5065113N
<i>Owner / contact:</i>	Owner: Comune di Trieste, contact: arch. Massimo Mosca +390406754196, mail: MOSCA@comune.trieste.it
<i>Heritage status / protection:</i>	National monument – Legislative Decree no. 42/2004 (Pending verification, such properties are provisionally subject to the regulations of the protection provided by the Code)
<i>Use (original):</i>	Church
<i>Typology:</i>	It's a small simple building following a rectangular plan with a stone belfry above the gateway.
<i>Short description (ground plan, architectural elements, chronology):</i>	It's a simple small building following a rectangular plan with a stone belfry above the gateway. The presbitery has a ribbed vault. Near the gateway there is a stone statue showing a <i>Mendico</i> , made by a local stone mason named Dušak. It was built in the 17th century (1646), as a vow of escaping Plague.
<i>Special features:</i>	Its original volume, construction and historic inner arrangement have been preserved.
<i>Platy limestone in elements / state of conservation:</i>	Roof in platy limestone. It has been restored in 1990 involving the placing of a bituminous layer between wooden roofing and <i>skrle</i> and now it has structural problems. It has been shored up.
<i>Notes:</i>	
<i>Descriptor:</i>	Fabiana Pieri
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	30.06.2013 – 05.06.2014
GEOLOGY	
<i>Selected limestone elements:</i>	1 main roof: Aurisina limestone (Aurisina Limestone Formation) 2 corner stones: Aurisina Fiorita (Aurisina Limestone Formation) 3 window frame: Aurisina Fiorita (Aurisina Limestone Formation) 4 doorpost: Aurisina Fiorita and Chiara (Aurisina Limestone Formation) 5 stone statue showing a <i>Mendico</i> : Roman Stone or Aurisina Chiara (Aurisina Limestone Formation) 6 ribbed vault: Aurisina Chiara or Fiorita or Granitello (Aurisina Limestone Formation)

<i>Quarries/excavation sites in neighbourhood:</i>	Aurisina Limestone: quarries close to Santa Croce village Aurisina Fiorita, Aurisina Chiara: quarries at Aurisina
<i>Notes:</i>	
<i>Descriptor:</i>	Sara Biolchi
<i>Datum:</i>	24.06.2014

Illustrative enclosure to the Roof of Rock description Sheet:

Topographic map, general:



Topographic map, local:



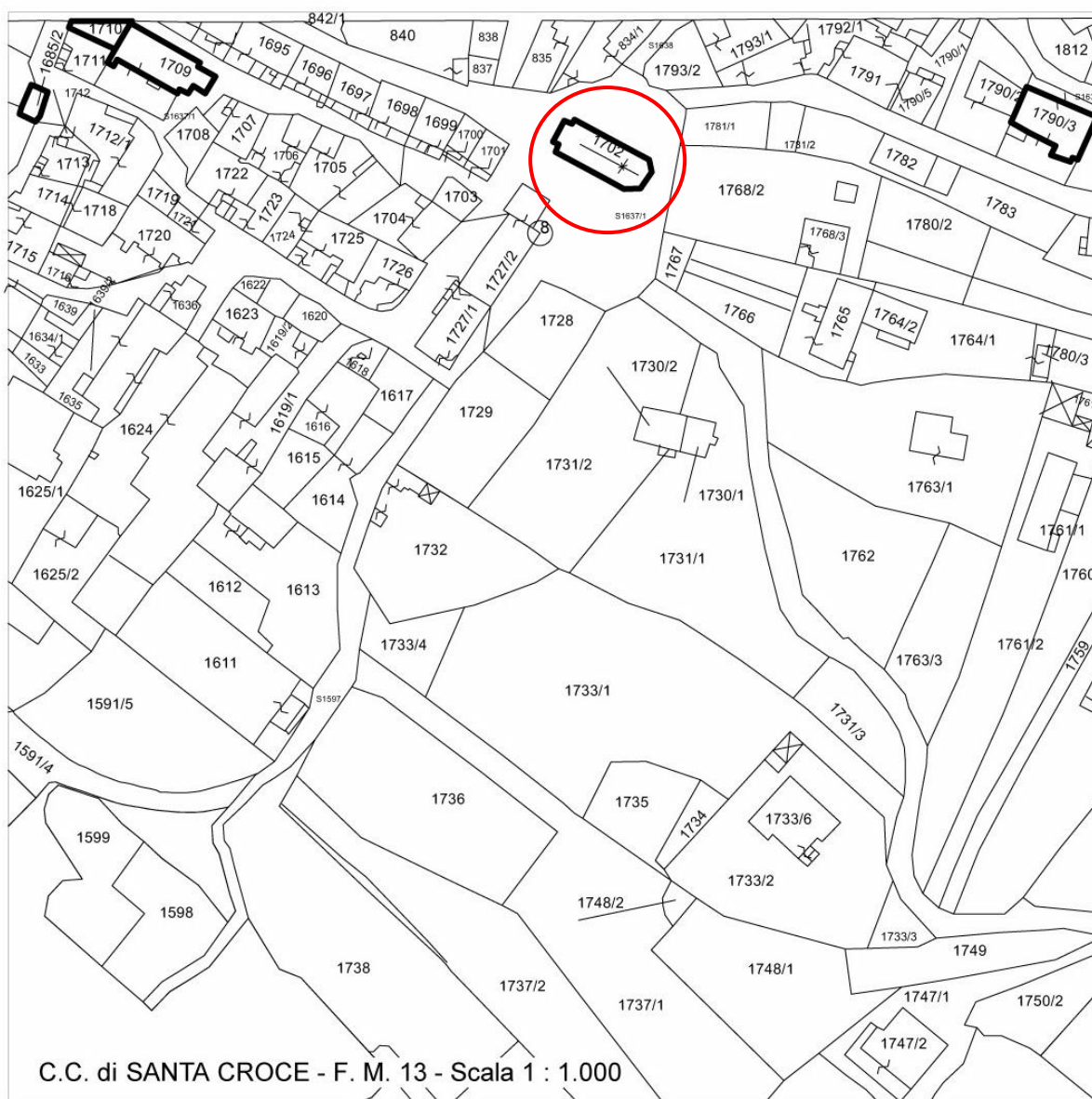
CTRN: Sgonico 110050, 1: 10.000 scale

Ortophoto / satellite photo:



Ortophoto cyclic recording 2008

Modern cadastral map:



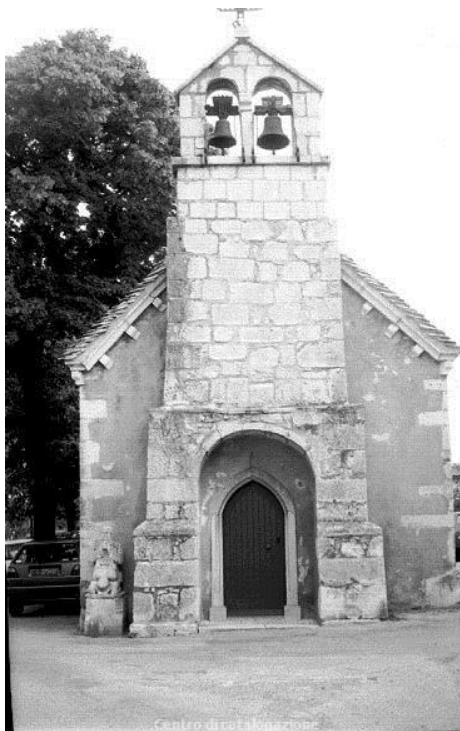
Cadastral plan: pcn 1702 Santa Croce

Historical maps:



Franciscan cadastral map (1819)

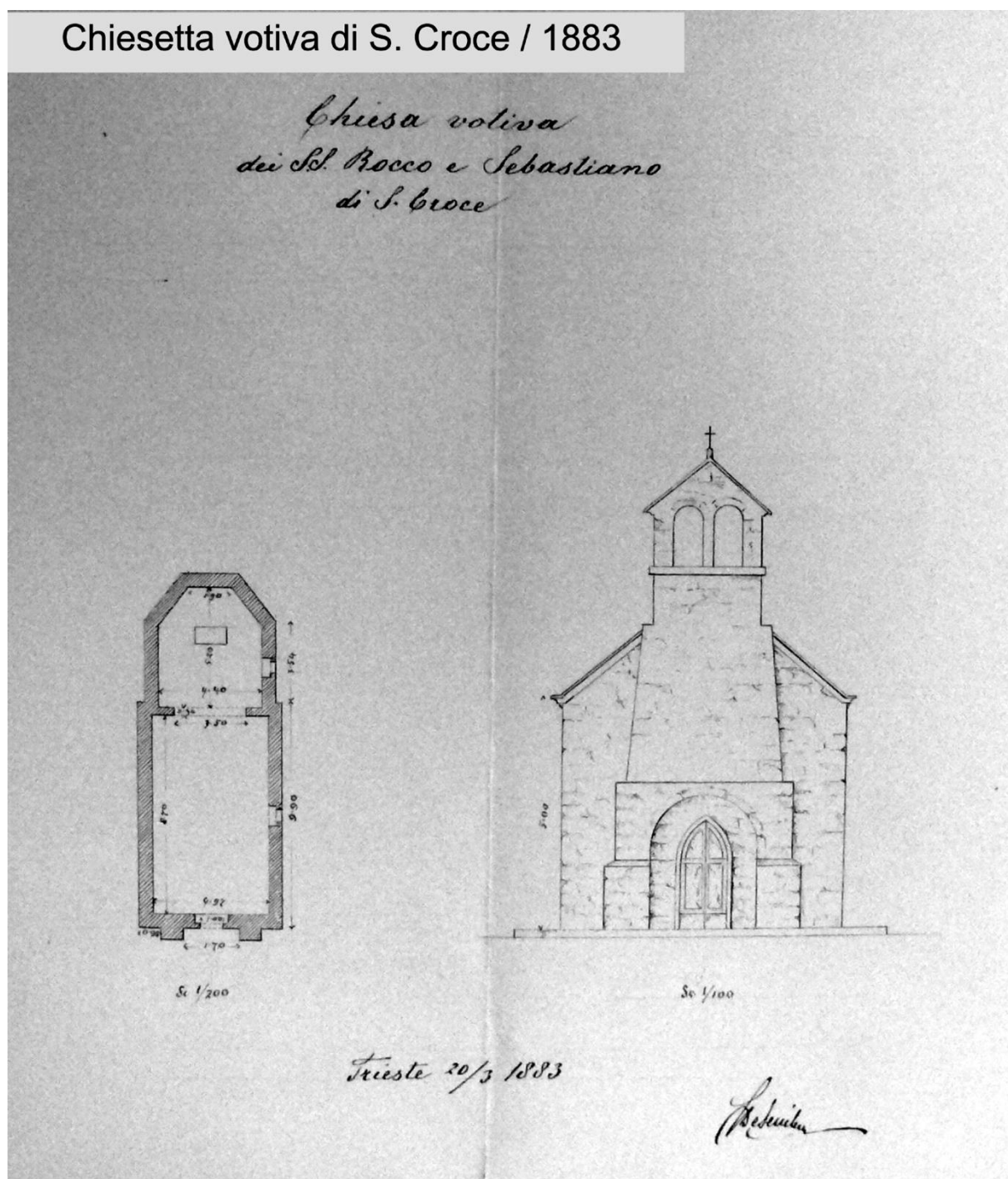
Historical photography:



Situation ca. 1991 (photo: Regional cataloguing center)

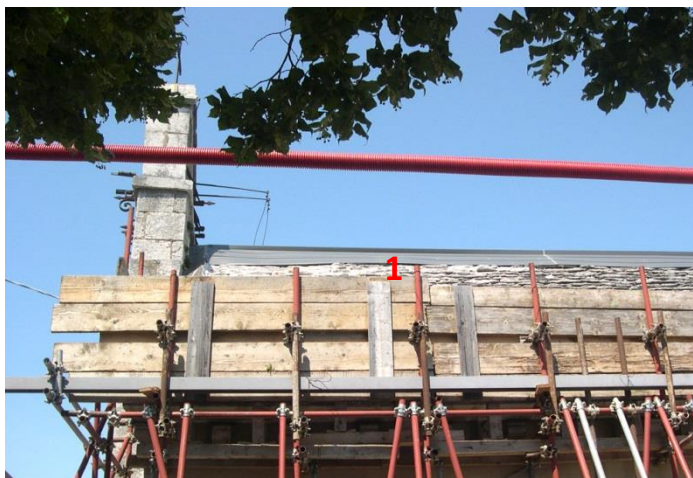
Historical drawings:

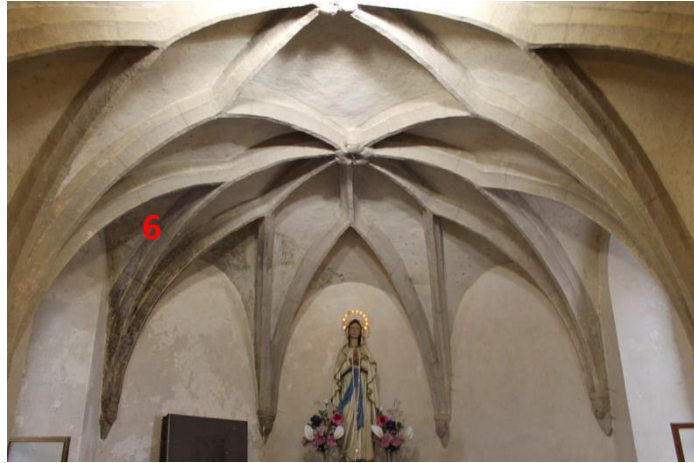
Chiesetta votiva di S. Croce / 1883



Municipality archive – 1883

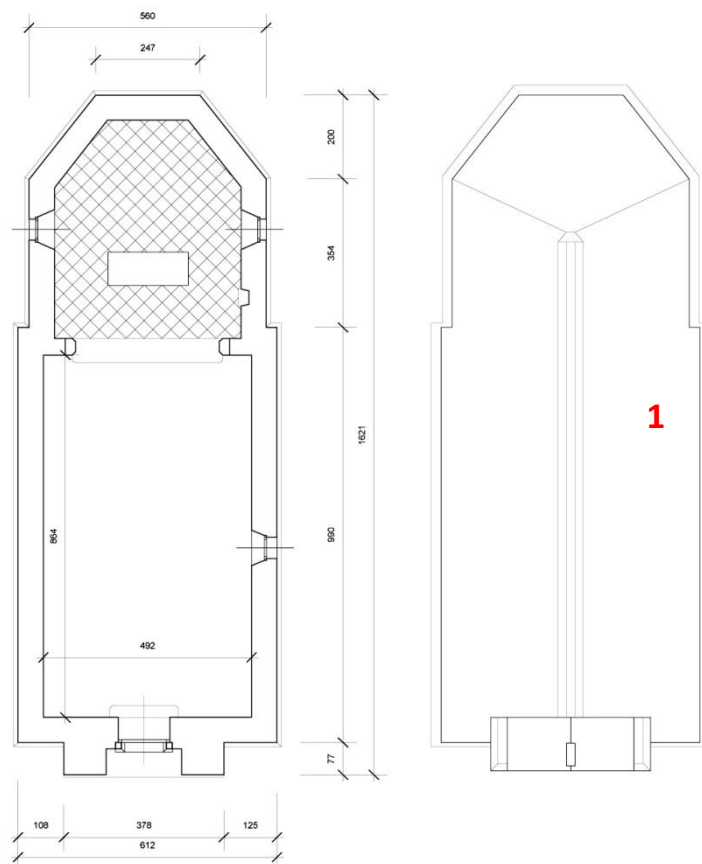
Photodocumentation:



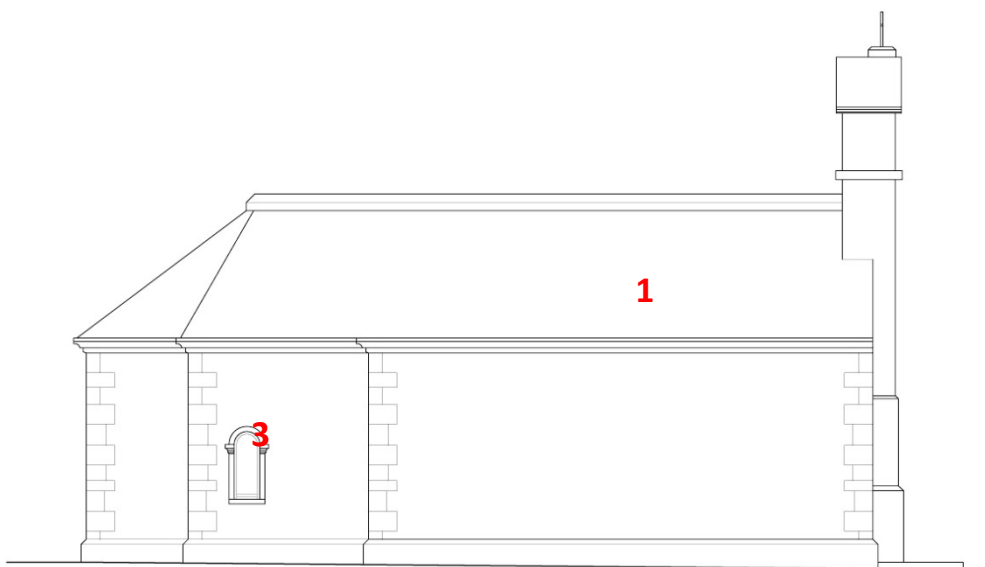
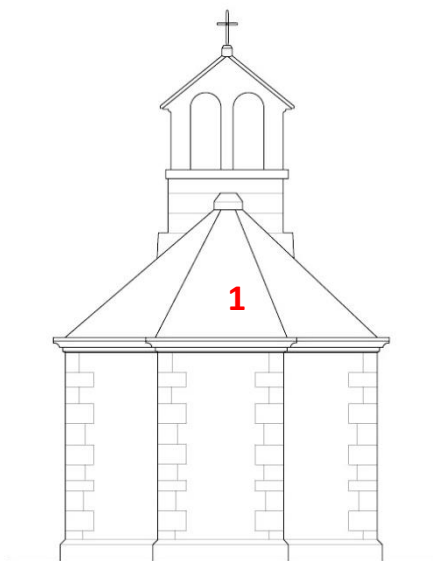
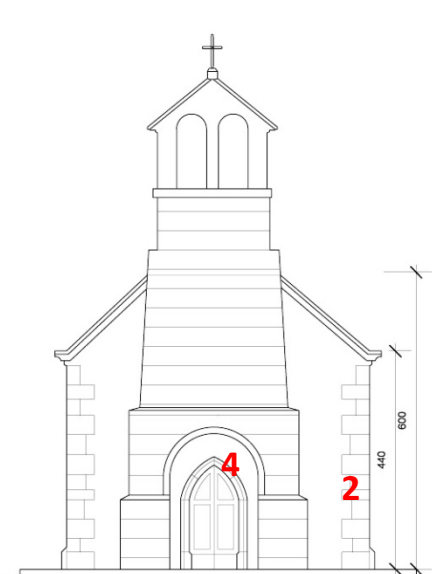


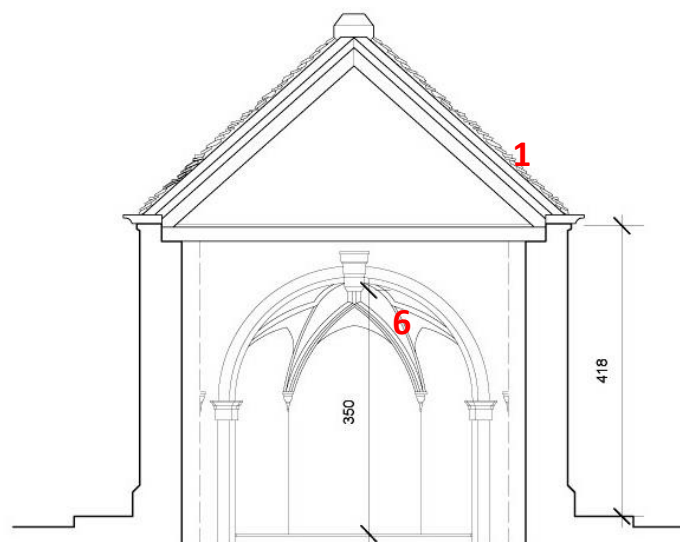
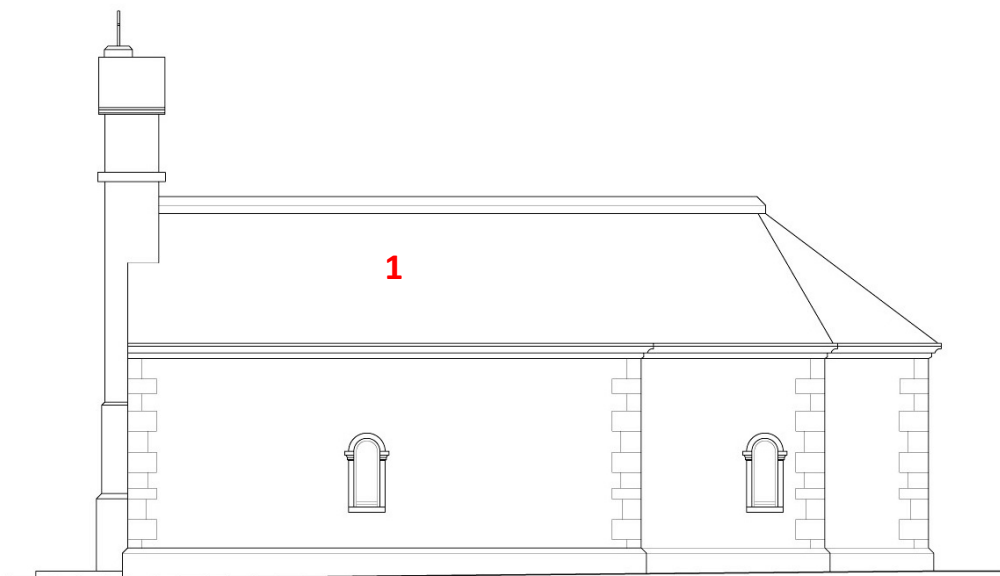
Fieldwork, 30.06.2013 - 05.06.2014 (photo F. Pieri)

Architectural drawings:



ground floor and roof plan





Author of architectural drawings: Fabiana Pieri

Description sheet prepared by Fabiana Pieri, Trieste 30. 04. 2014 - updated on 30.06.2014

5. Chiesa di Beata Maria Vergine Assunta - community's house, Col, 2 - Monrupino/Repentabor, Trieste, Italy

<i>RoR description number</i>	ITALIAN KARST 1005
CULTURAL HERITAGE	
<i>Name (official and common):</i>	Assumption of the blessed Virgin parish - community's house
<i>Address (location):</i>	Col, 2 - Monrupino/Repentabor, Trieste, Italy
<i>Cadastral number, community:</i>	pcn 110/1, FM 6 CC Rupingrande, PT 96 ct 1
<i>Coordinates:</i>	45° 43' 08"N – 13° 48' 23"E / 407181E – 5063504N
<i>Owner / contact:</i>	Owner: Chiesa parrocchiale della Beata Maria Vergine Assunta/Blažena Devica Marija Vnebovzeta, loc. Col, 2 – 34016 Monrupino/Repentabor (TS) – tel. 040 327118 – 040 211113
<i>Heritage status / protection:</i>	monument - Legislative Decree no. 42/2004 Pending verification, such properties are provisionally subject to the regulations of the protection provided by the Code
<i>Use (original):</i>	Till 1983 community's house, later monument (used during karst weddings).
<i>Typology:</i>	It's a »single cell« karst building, built on a rock with external stone stairs and interior kitchen fireplace.
<i>Short description (ground plan, architectural elements, chronology):</i>	Typical »single cell« karstie building, built on a rock with external stone stairs. It was built at the beginning of the sixteenth century in response to the Turkish raids on "karst plateau". It was restored rather poorly between 1983 and 1990 and after a few years stone roofs collapsed. The roof have been rebuilt.
<i>Special features:</i>	Original volume and construction have been preserved, historic arrangement of rooms has been preserved too.
<i>Platy limestone in elements / state of conservation:</i>	Roofs of main part. All well preserved since recently restored.
<i>Notes:</i>	
<i>Descriptor:</i>	Fabiana Pieri
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	30.06.2013 – 5.6.2014
GEOLOGY	
<i>Selected limestone elements:</i>	0 walls: Repen limestone (Aurisina Limestone Formation) 1 main roof: Repen limestone (Aurisina Limestone Formation) 2 window frame: Repen limestone (Aurisina Limestone Formation) 3 doorpost: Repen limestone (Aurisina Limestone Formation) 4 stairs: Repen limestone (Aurisina Limestone Formation) 5 decorated sitting: Fior di Mare (Aurisina Limestone Formation)

	6 rim of cistern: Repen limestone (Aurisina Limestone Formation)
<i>Quarries/excavation sites in neighbourhood:</i>	Repen limestone: quarries in the Monrupino municipality (Zolla, Repen, Sagrado). The stones for the roof restoring come from an abandoned quarry located in Zolla and reused stones from other roofs collapsed. Fior di mare: quarries in the Monrupino municipality, (Rupinpiccolo, Repen)
<i>Notes:</i>	
<i>Descriptor:</i>	Sara Biolchi
<i>Datum:</i>	24.06.2014

Illustrative enclosure to the Roof of Rock description Sheet:

Topographic map, general:



Geopedia.si

Topographic map, local:



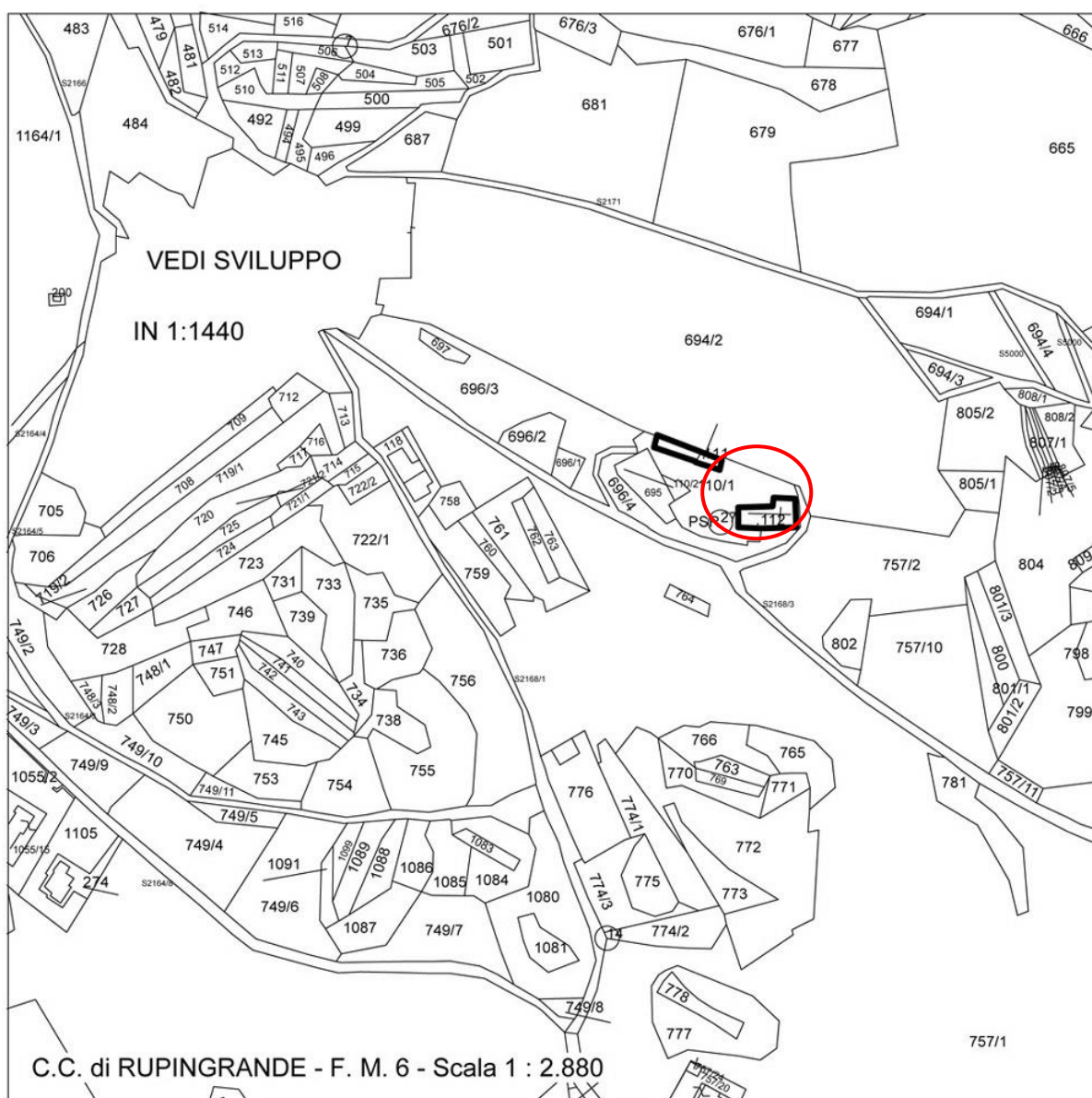
CTRN: Monrupino 110080, 1: 10.000 scale

Ortophoto / satellite photo:



Ortophoto cyclic recording 2012-2014

Modern cadastral map:



Cadastral plan: pcn 110/1 Rupingrande

Historical maps:



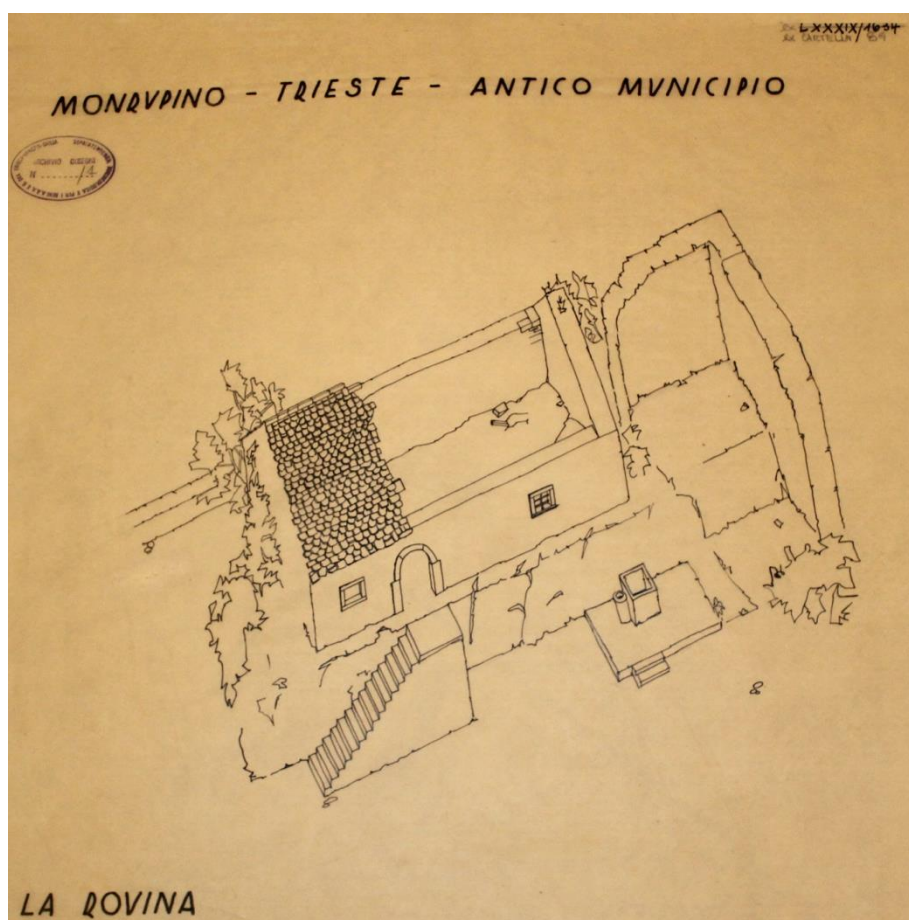
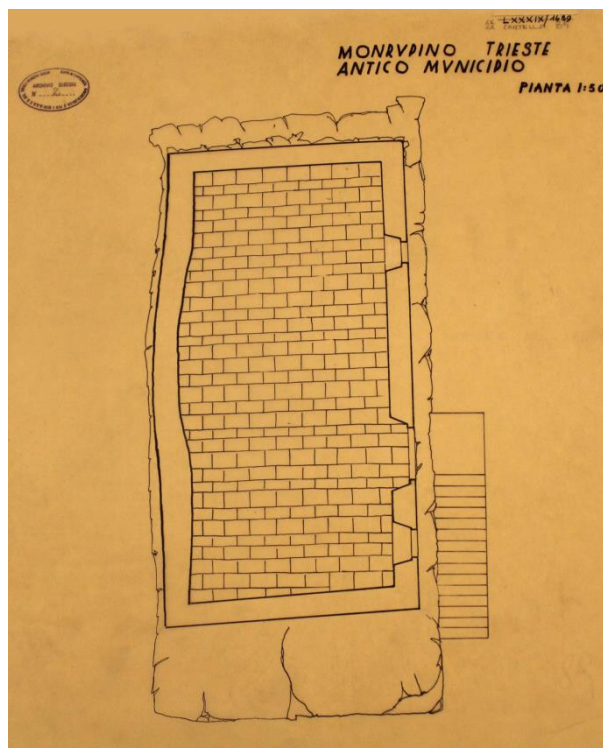
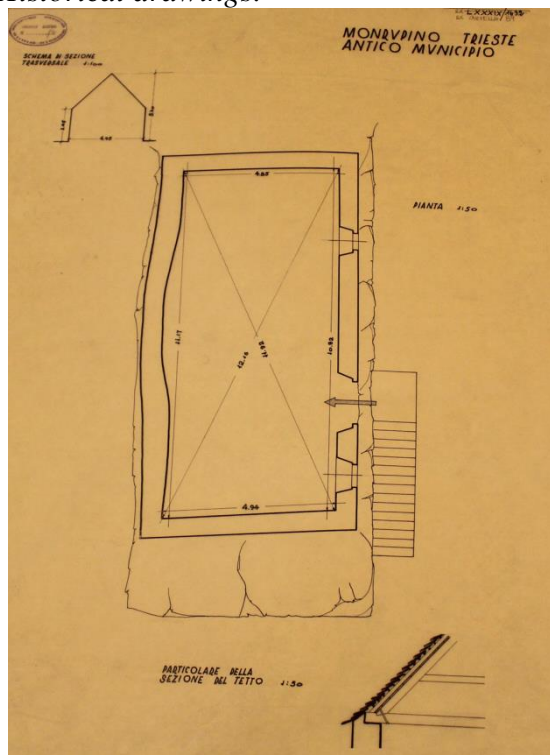
Franciscan cadastral map (1819)

Historical photography:

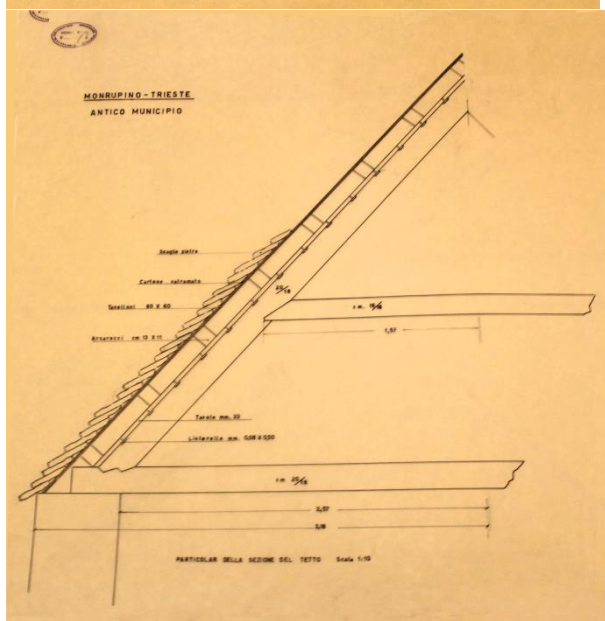
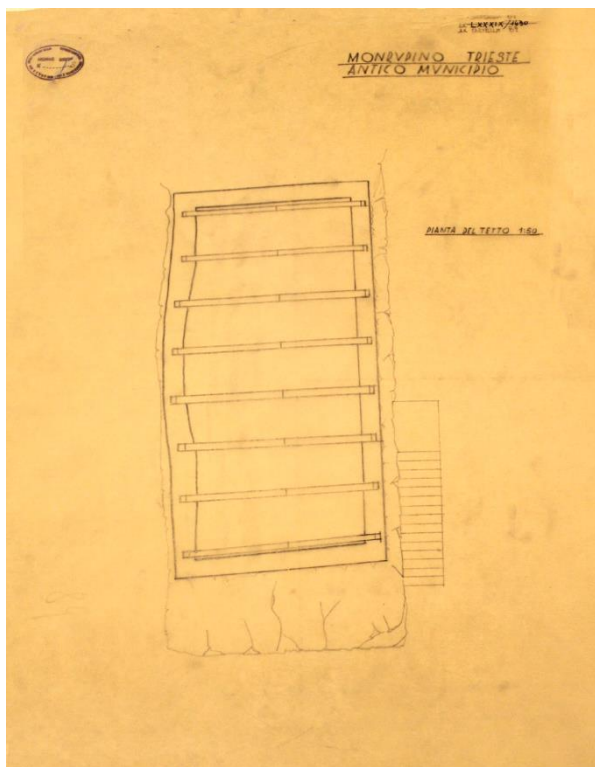


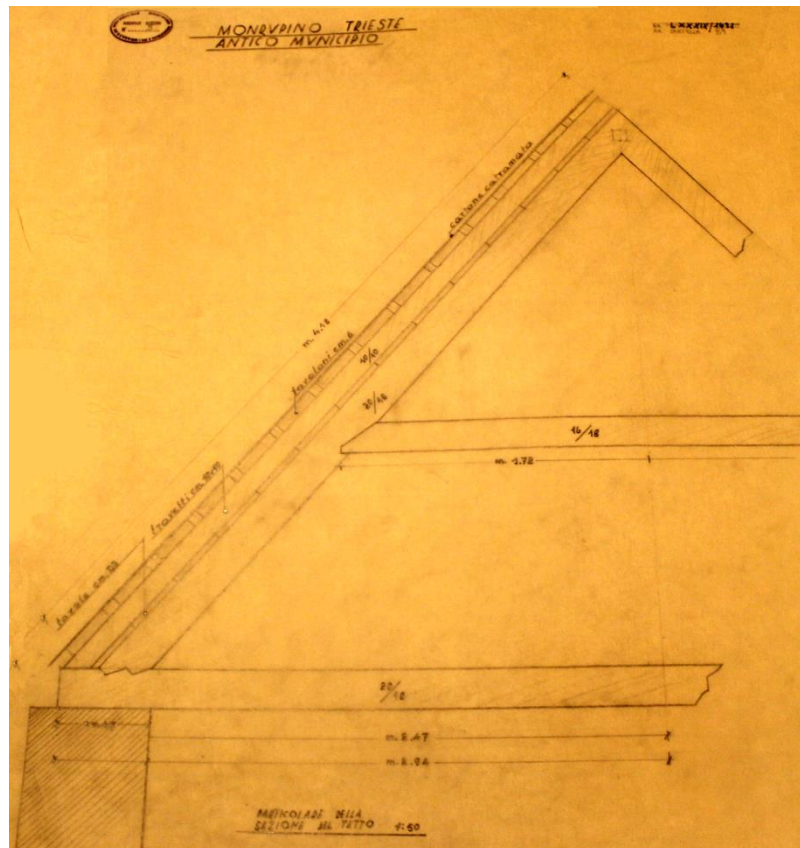
Situation ca. 1982 (photo: Regional cataloguing center)

Historical drawings:



Friuli Venezia Giulia Superintendence archive – 1989





Friuli Venezia Giulia Superintendence archive – 1989

Photodocumentation:

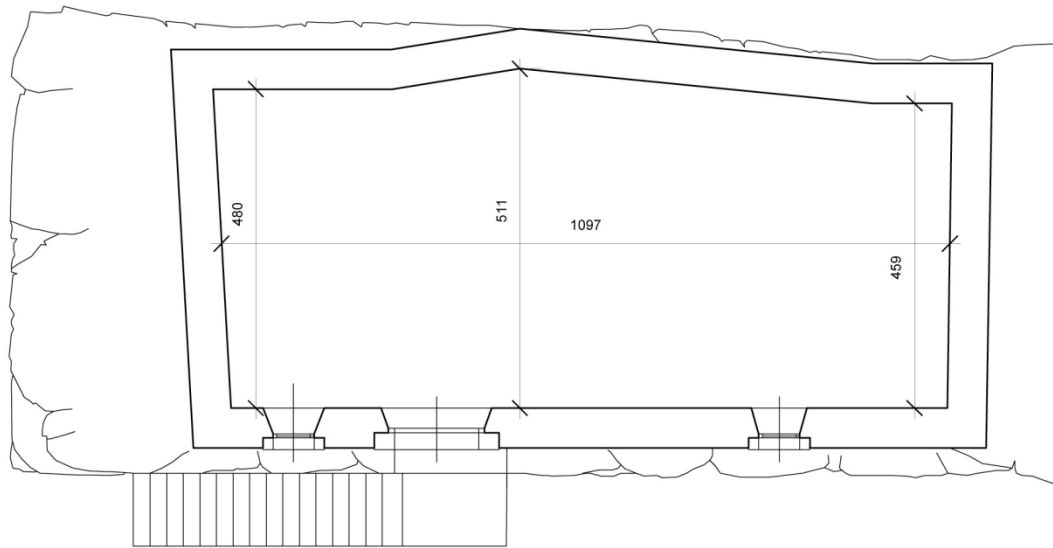




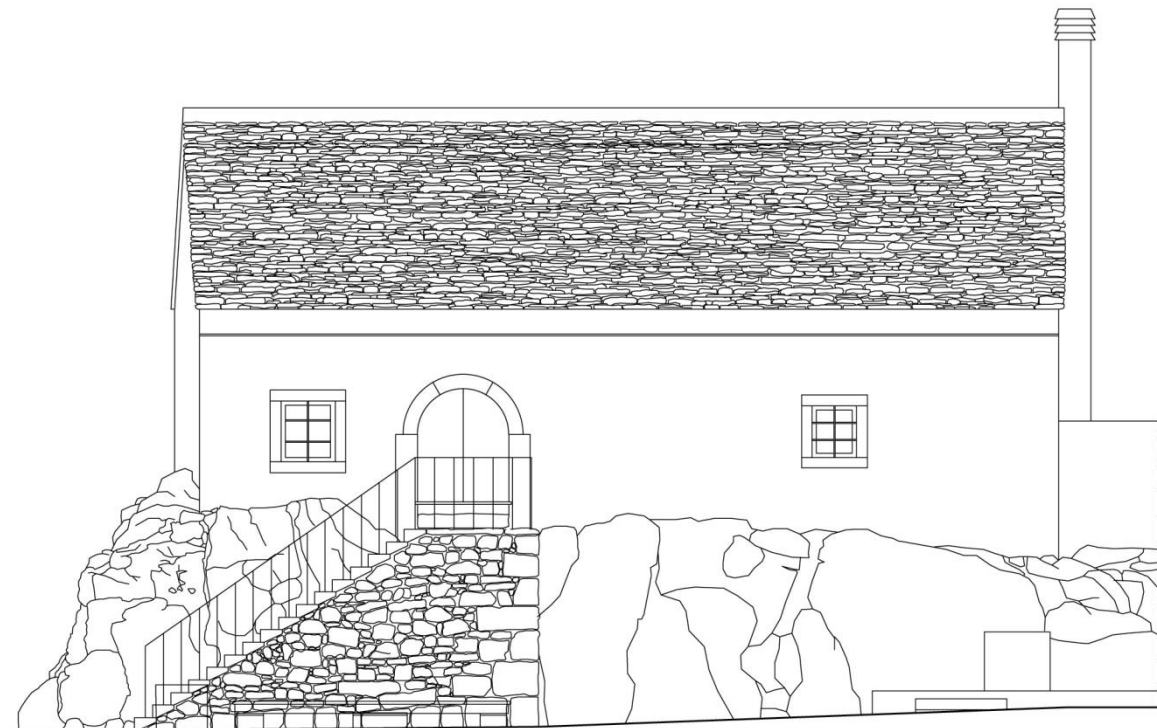


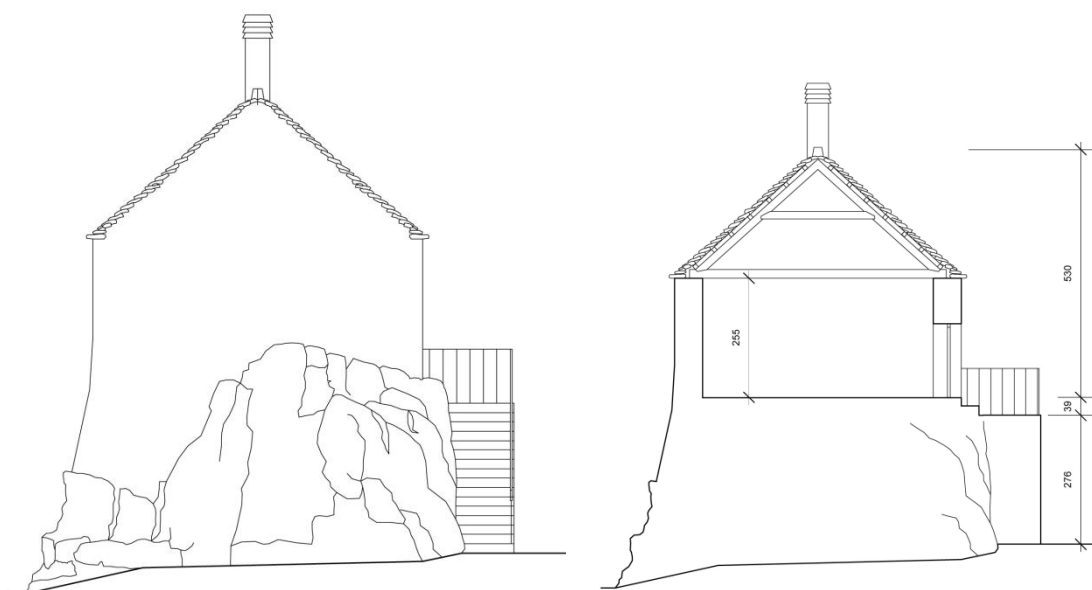
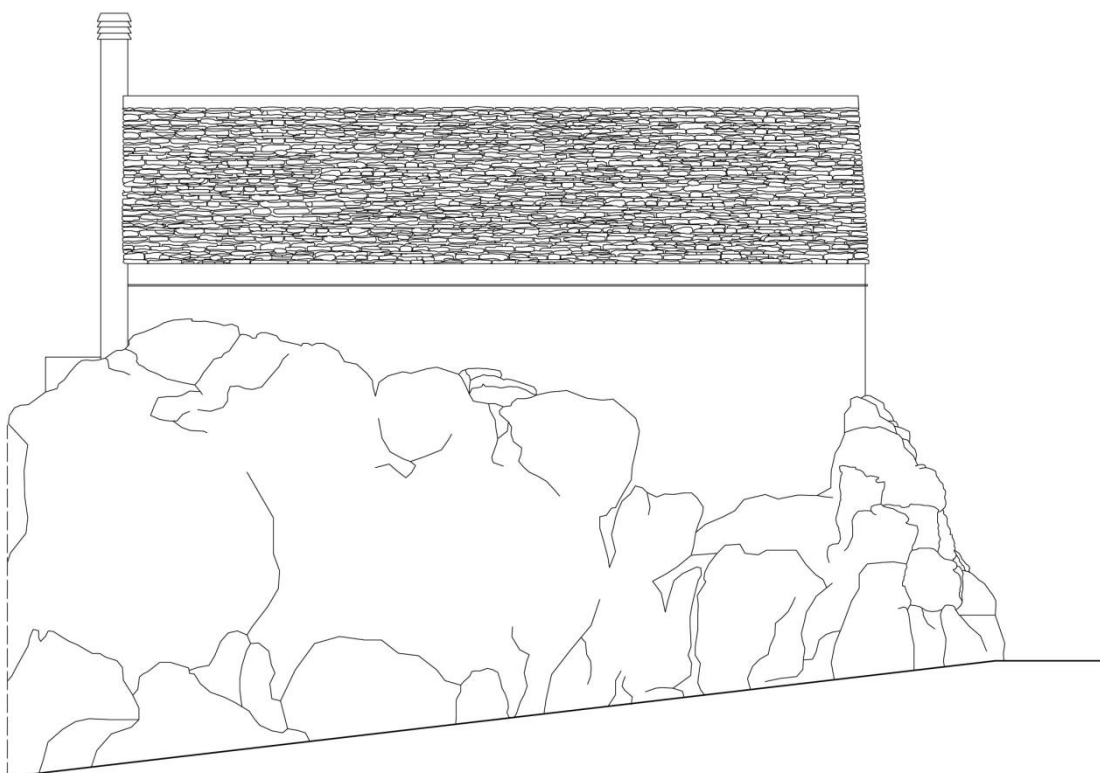
Fieldwork, 30.06.2013 - 5.6.2014 (photo F. Pieri)

Architectural drawings:



ground floor





Author of architectural drawings: Fabiana Pieri

Description sheet prepared by Fabiana Pieri, Trieste 06. 06. 2014 – updated on 30.06.2014

6. Cerkev sv. Elije, Kopriva, Slovenia

<i>RoR description number</i>	SLOVENSKI KRAS / SLOVENIAN KARST 2
CULTURAL HERITAGE	
<i>Name (official and common):</i>	Kopriva, cerkev sv. Elije / church of St. Elias
<i>Address (location):</i>	
<i>Cadastral number, community:</i>	71/3, c. c. Kopriva
<i>Coordinates:</i>	Y=409.755, X=71.456
<i>Owner / contact:</i>	RKC; parish of Kopriva
<i>Heritage status / protection:</i>	spomenik lokalnega pomena (local monument); EŠD: 3780
<i>Use (original):</i>	Church
<i>Typology:</i>	The single nave church with a western bell tower
<i>Short description (ground plan, architectural elements, chronology):</i>	Building of the single nave church with 3/8 presbytery in late baroque style begun in 1802 and ended in 1823 (constructor Matija Gulič). Bell tower added in 1852-53. Main altar from 1751, pulpit from 1st half of 19th c.
<i>Special features:</i>	Inside the church »paleontological museum«
<i>Platy limestone in elements / state of conservation:</i>	Roof of presbytery covered with <i>skrle</i>. All in good state of preservation.
<i>Notes:</i>	
<i>Descriptor:</i>	Neža Čebrov Lipovec, Mitja Guštin, Božo Premrl
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	4.6.2013
GEOLOGY	
<i>limestone elements:</i>	0 walls 1 main roof 3 stone bordure 5 corner stones 6 window frame 7 doorpost 8 bell tower 8a vault of bell tower 9 altar 10 pulpit 11 balustrada 12 inside pilars 13 holy water font 14 ciborium 15 inside bordure 16 stone floor 17 stone floor 18 stone floor 19 stone floor
<i>Quarries/excavation sites in</i>	

neighbourhood:	
Notes:	
Descriptor:	
Datum:	

Illustrative enclosure to the Roof of Rock description Sheet:

Topographic map, general:



Geopedia.si

Topographic map, local:



TK 25 (<http://rkg.gov.si/GERK>)

Ortophoto / satellite photo:



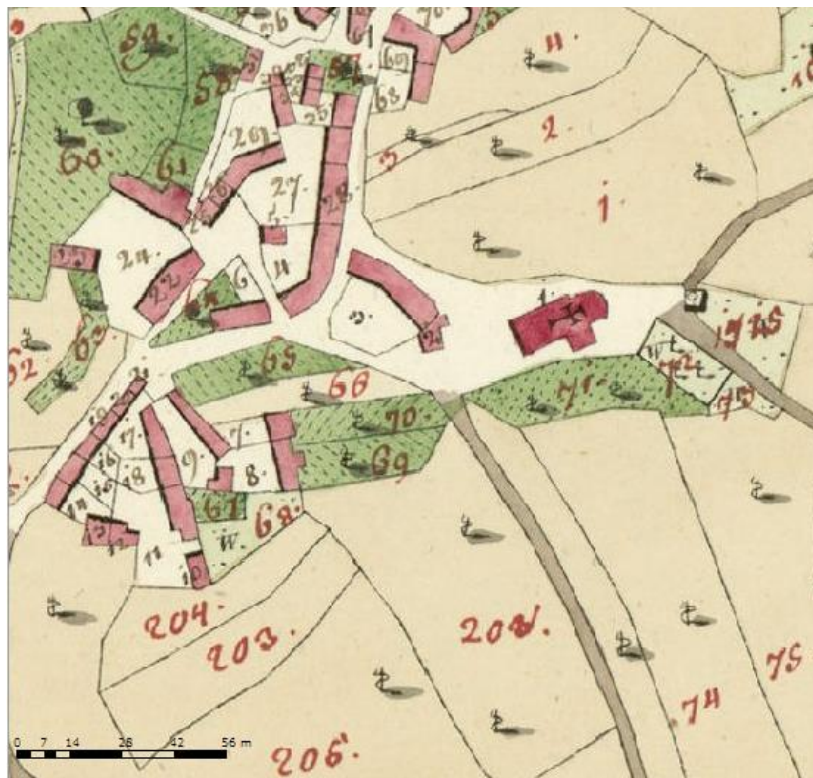
Ortophoto cyclic recording 2012-2014 (<http://gis.arso.gov.si/atlasokolja>)

Modern cadastral map:



71/3, c. c. Kopriva (<http://rkg.gov.si/GERK>)

Historical maps:



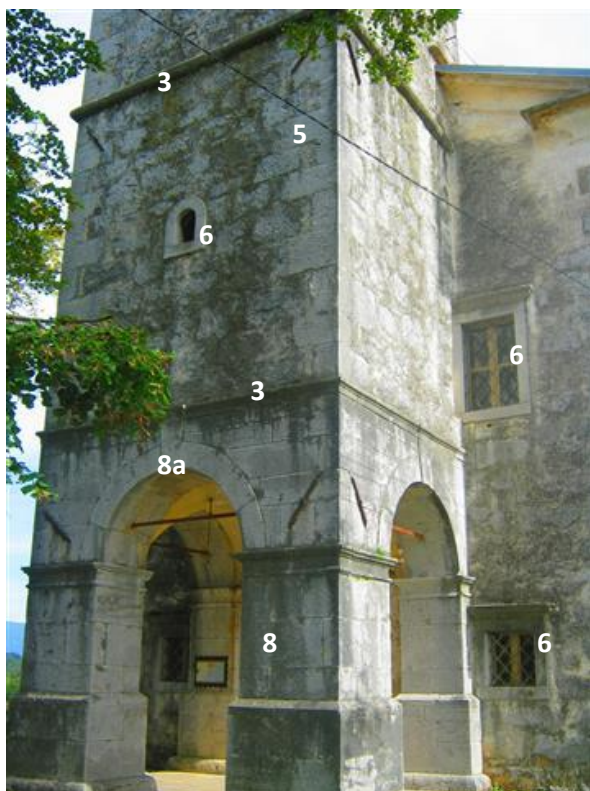
Franciscan cadastral map (situla.org)

Historical photography:

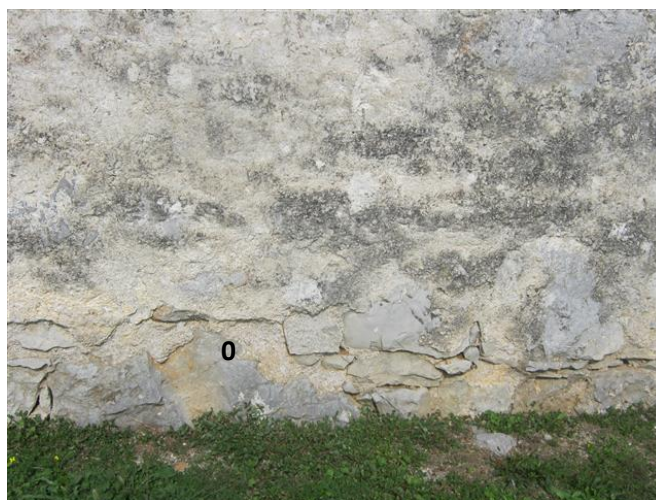
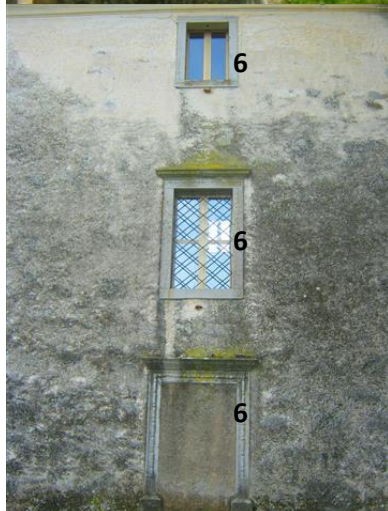
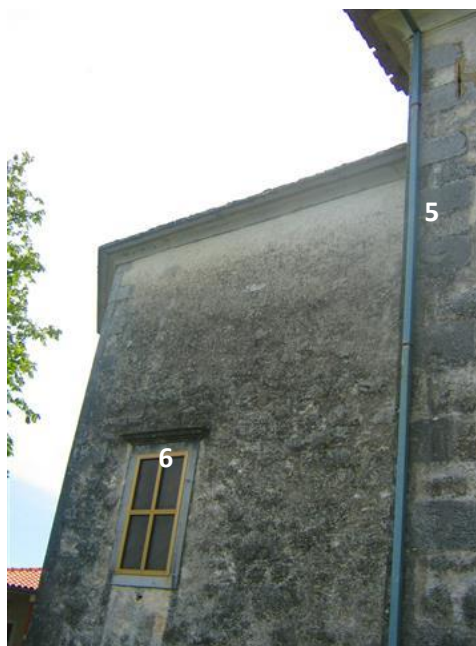
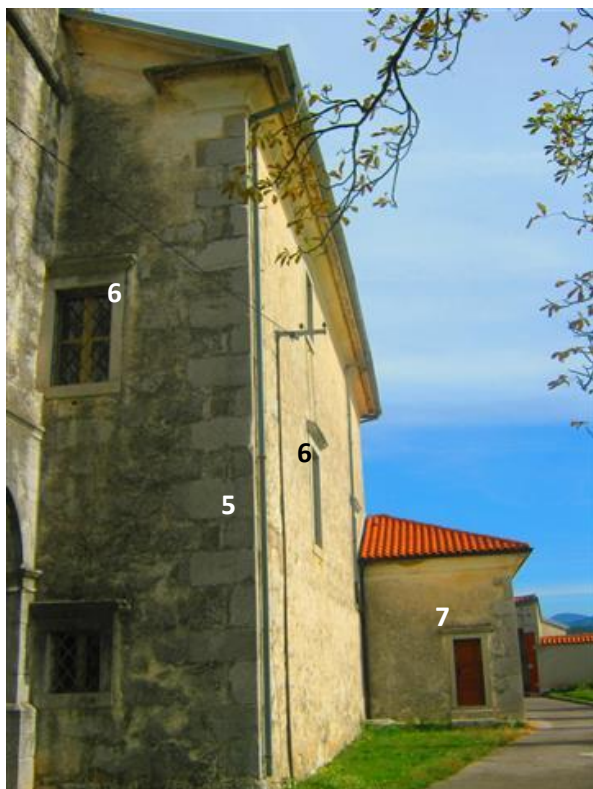


1982, source: ZVKDS

Photo documentation:



Fieldwork, 18.5.2013 (photo N. Čebon)



Fieldwork, 18.5.2013 (photo N. Čebtron)



9



10



11



12

Fieldwork, 18.5.2013 (photo N. Čebon)



13



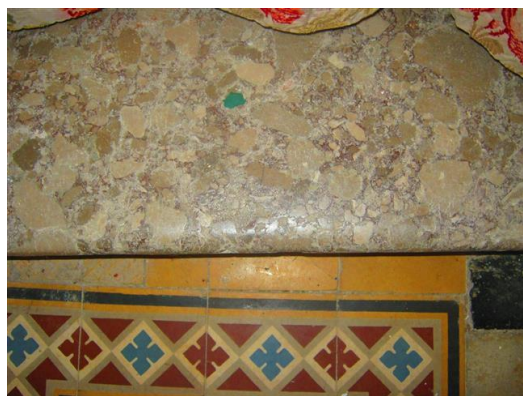
14



15



16



17



18



19

7. Cerkev Marijinega vnebovzetja, Šmarje pri Sežani, Slovenia

<i>RoR description number</i>	SLOVENSKI KRAS / SLOVENIAN KARST 4
CULTURAL HERITAGE	
<i>Name (official and common):</i>	Cerkev Marijinega vnebovzetja / Church of the Assumption of Mary
<i>Address (location):</i>	Šmarje pri Sežani
<i>Cadastral number, community:</i>	6007/2, c.c. Sežana
<i>Coordinates:</i>	Y= 412.165, X= 64.817
<i>Owner / contact:</i>	RKC; contact: parish priest Sandi Škapin from Sežana
<i>Heritage status / protection:</i>	spomenik lokalnega pomena (local monument); EŠD: 746
<i>Use (original):</i>	church
<i>Typology:</i>	The single nave Karstic church
<i>Short description (ground plan, architectural elements, chronology):</i>	The single nave church with long presbytery, build in 1502 in late gothic style. Later baroquised, with remodelled bell –gable (1668) and added entrance shed. Above entrance inscription M₁CCCCC₁Y = 1502 (Y is not “V” (five), but two “I” = II = 2) Complex surrounded with wall and <i>porton</i> (with year 18M?8)
<i>Special features:</i>	Black limestone (<i>glaževac</i>; friable, not lasting); On west portal stonemasons’ signs; signature of Anže Rojina (M.A.R. = magister Anže Rojina); crosses on the plaster
<i>Platy limestone in elements / state of conservation:</i>	Roof covered with <i>skrle</i>; stone floor in church All in good state of preservation.
<i>Notes:</i>	
<i>Descriptor:</i>	Neža Čebrov Lipovec, Mitja Guštin, Božo Premrl
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	4.6.2013
GEOLOGY	
<i>limestone elements:</i>	0 walls 1 main roof 2 extension roof 2a roof of carport 2b little extension roof 2c external entrance 3 stone bordure 4 corbels 5 corner stones 6 window frame 6a window frame 7 doorpost: 7a doorpost of carport 7b doorpost of external entrance

	7c jutting roof 8 bell tower 9 corbels of carport 10 final stone 11 pillars 12 vault of balcony 13 balustrade 14 holy water font 14 a holy water font 15 stone for donations 16 stairs 17 vault 18 altar 18 a altar 1 18 b altar 2 19 bordure 20 stone floor
<i>Quarries/excavation sites in neighbourhood:</i>	
<i>Notes:</i>	
<i>Descriptor:</i>	
<i>Datum:</i>	

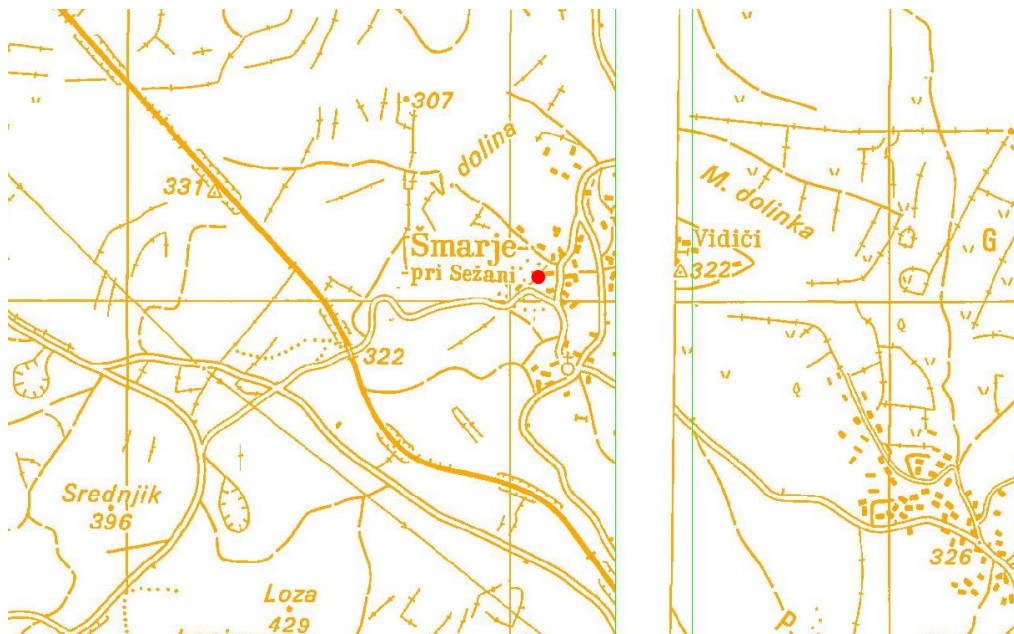
Illustrative enclosure to the Roof of Rock description Sheet:

Topographic map, general:



Geopedia.si

Topographic map, local:



TK 25 (<http://rkg.gov.si/GERK/viewer>)

Ortophoto / satellite photo:



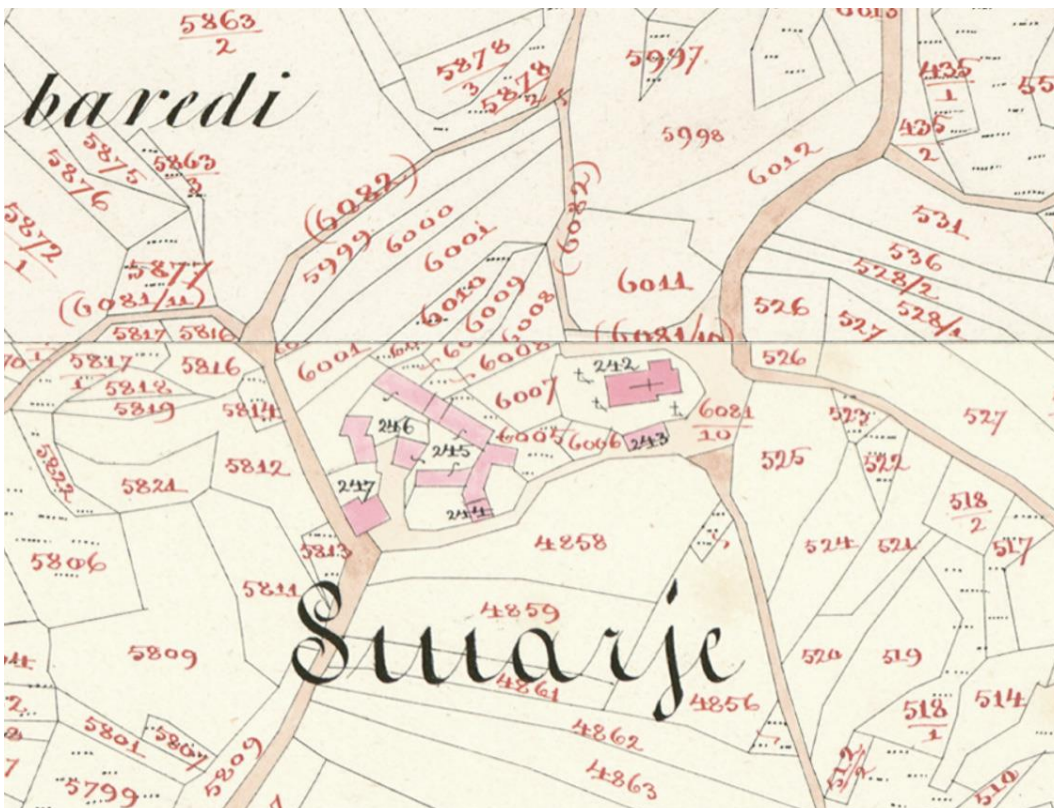
Ortophoto cyclic recording 2012-2014 (<http://gis.arso.gov.si/atlasokolja>)

Modern cadastral map:



6007/2, c. c. Sežana

Historical maps:



Franciscan cadastral map 1870 (<http://www.catasti.archiviodistatotrieste.it/>)

Historical photography:



Situation 1969 (photo: Slovenski etnografski muzej)

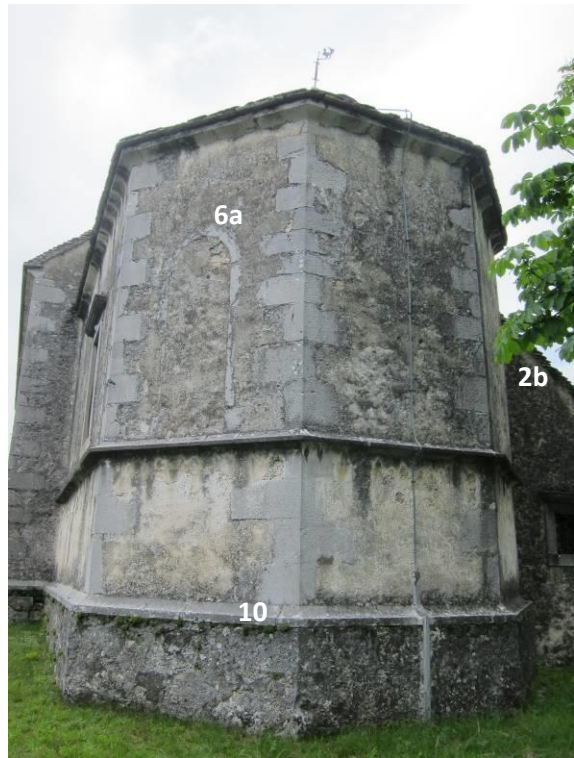
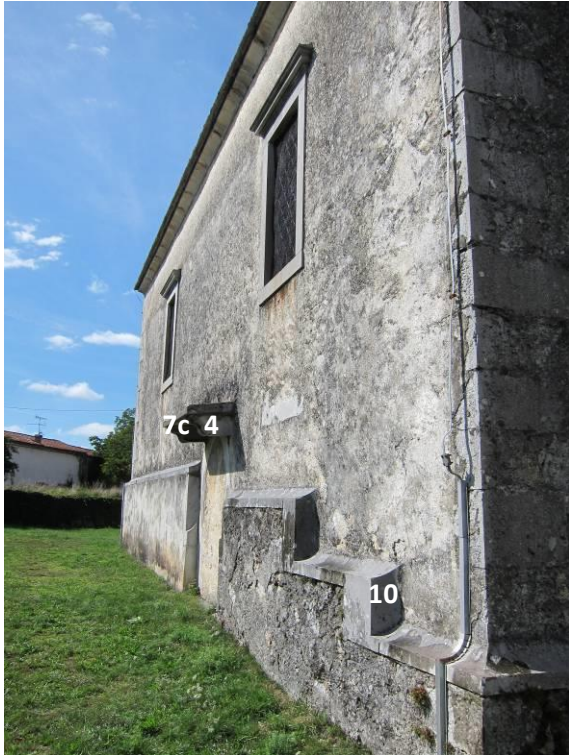


Situation ca. 1970 (photo: ZVKDS)

Photo documentation:











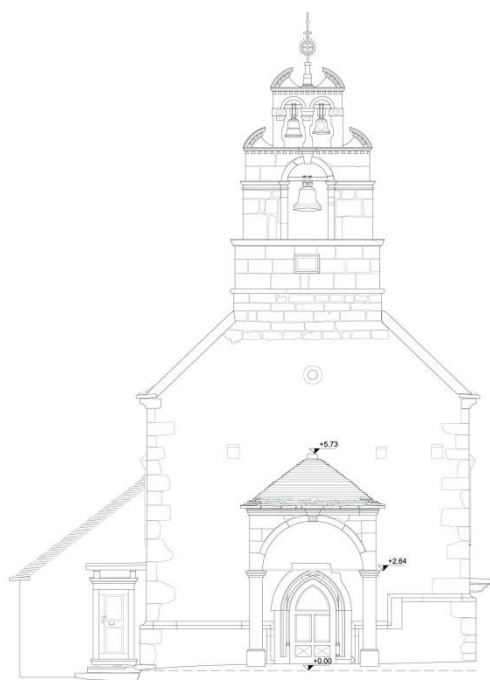




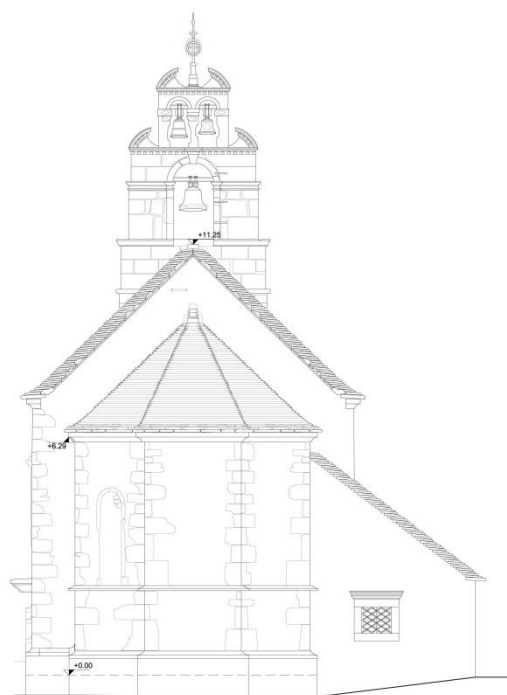
19

Fieldwork, 4.6.2013 (photo M.Guštin)

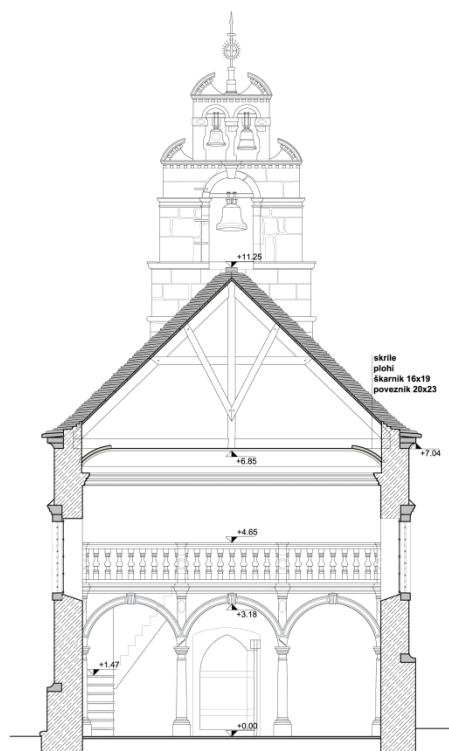
Architectural drawings:



ZAHODNA FASADA



VZHODNA FASADA



PREREZ AA

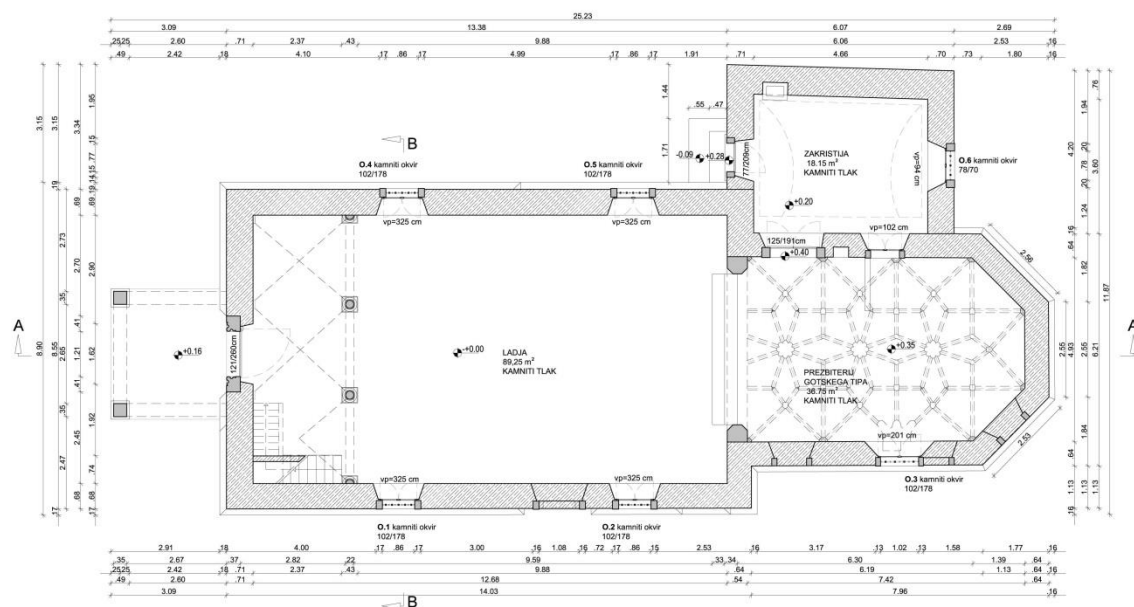
- LEGENDA:
- OPEKA
 - KAMNITA STENA
 - BETON
 - LES
 - KAMEN

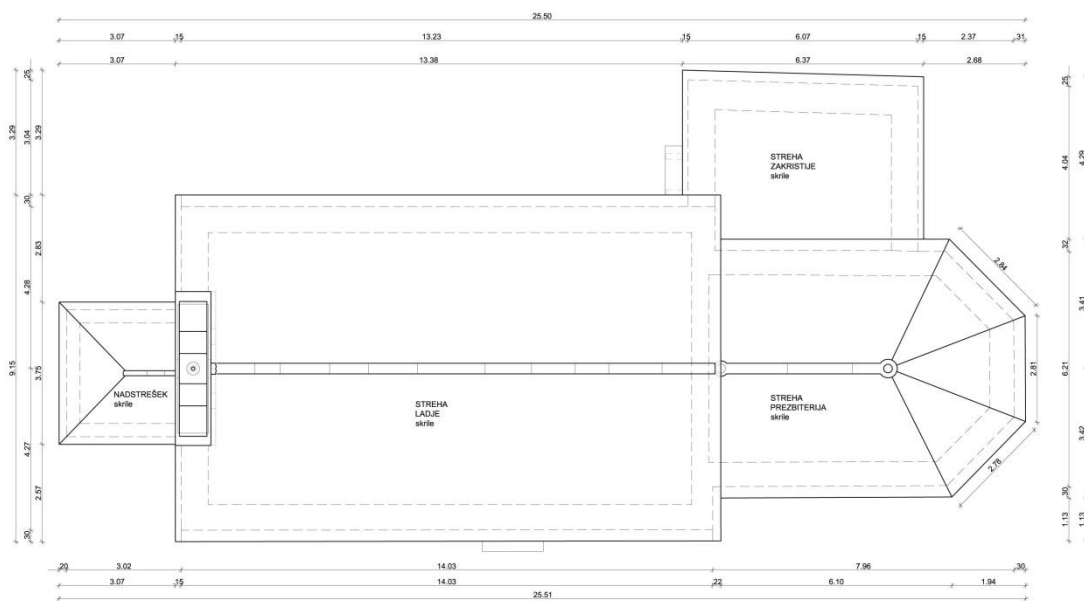
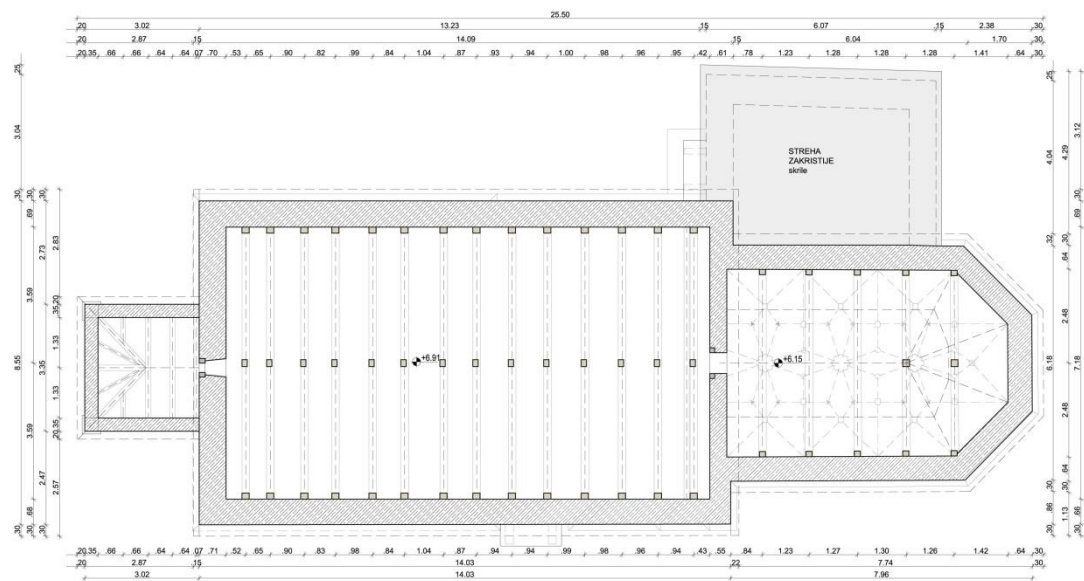


SEVERNA FASADA



JUŽNA FASADA





Authors: Mitja Skubin, Katja Kosič, junij 2014

8. Cerkev Marijinega vnebovzetja na Guri, Plešivica pri Povirju, Slovenia

<i>RoR description number</i>	SLOVENSKI KRAS / SLOVENIAN KARST 5
CULTURAL HERITAGE	
<i>Name (official and common):</i>	Cerkev Marijinega vnebovzetja na Guri / Church of the Assumption of Mary
<i>Address (location):</i>	Plešivica pri Sežani ("Gura pri Povirju")
<i>Cadastral number, community:</i>	92, c.c. Povir
<i>Coordinates:</i>	Y= 416.136, X= 62.125
<i>Owner / contact:</i>	RKC; contact: parish priest Sandi Škapin from Sežana, also Franc Škrinjar from Povir
<i>Heritage status / protection:</i>	spomenik lokalnega pomena (local monument); EŠD: 7338
<i>Use (original):</i>	subsidiary, pilgrimage church
<i>Typology:</i>	The single nave church with a western bell tower
<i>Short description (ground plan, architectural elements, chronology):</i>	Built in 16th c. First renovation with building of new presbytery and entrance shed between 1642-1647. Baroque modernisation at the end of 17th and in 18th c. Bell tower from 1836.
<i>Special features:</i>	Preserved original volume and construction, preserved historic arrangement of architecture. Only church on Carst, covered entirely by <i>skrle</i>.
<i>Platy limestone in elements / state of conservation:</i>	All roofs covered with plate limestone <i>skrle</i>. Western part of building rotten by leaking that destroying wooden roof construction. <i>Skrle</i> of minor quality stored nearby.
<i>Notes:</i>	
<i>Descriptor:</i>	Neža Čebren Lipovec, Božo Premrl
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	4.10.2013
GEOLOGY	
<i>limestone elements:</i>	0 walls 0a rock 1 main roof 2 extension roof 3 stone bordure 4 corbels for gully 4a gully 5 corner stones 6 window frame 7 doorpost: 8 bell tower 8a vault of bell tower 8 stairs: 9 outside pavement 9a inside pavement

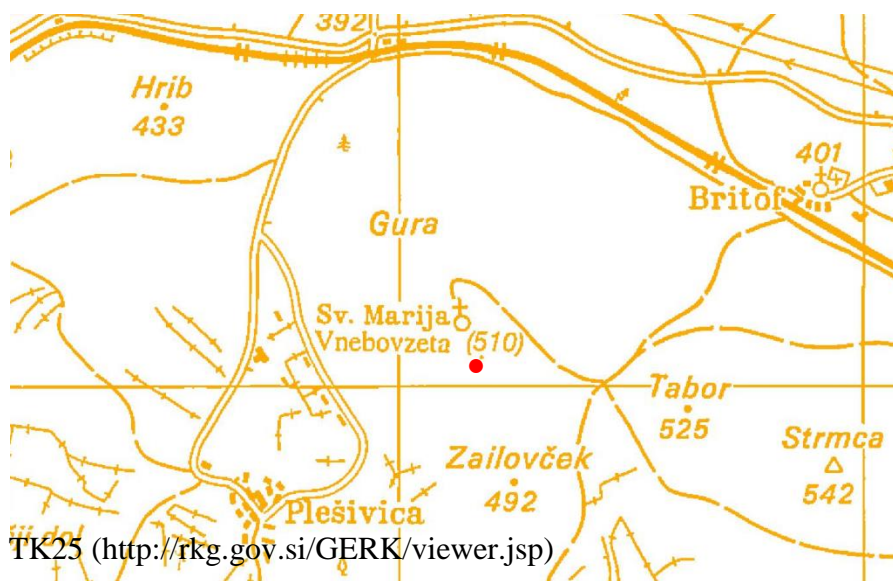
	10 final stone 11 altar 12 pillars 13 stairs 14 stone pavement
Quarries/excavation sites in neighbourhood:	
Notes:	
Descriptor:	
Datum:	

Illustrative enclosure to the Roof of Rock description Sheet:

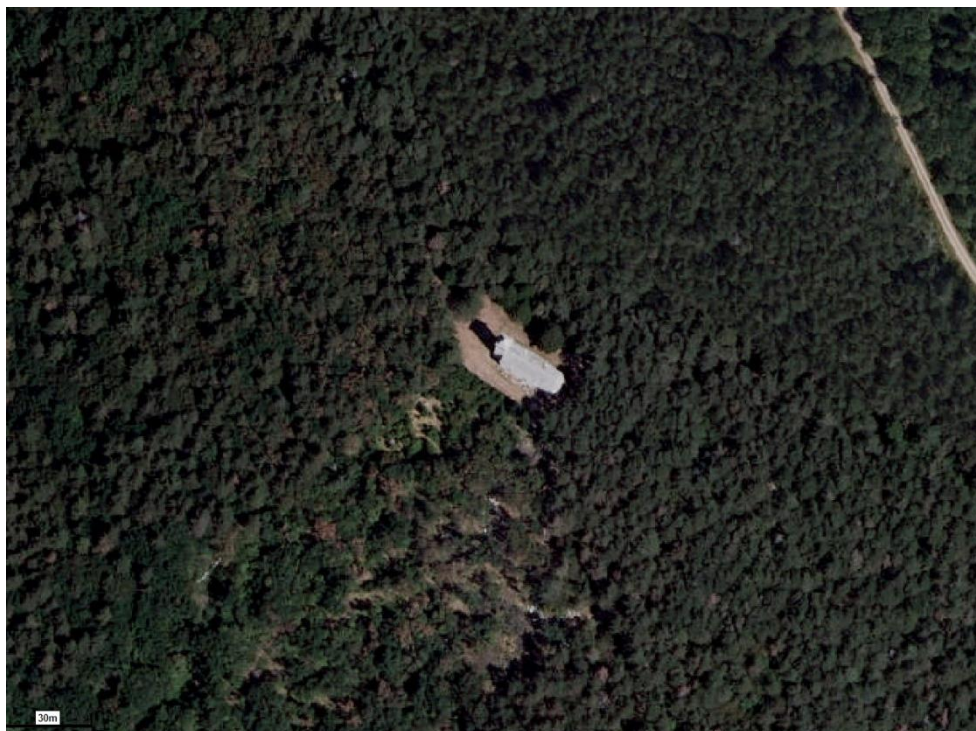
Topographic map, general:



Topographic map, local:

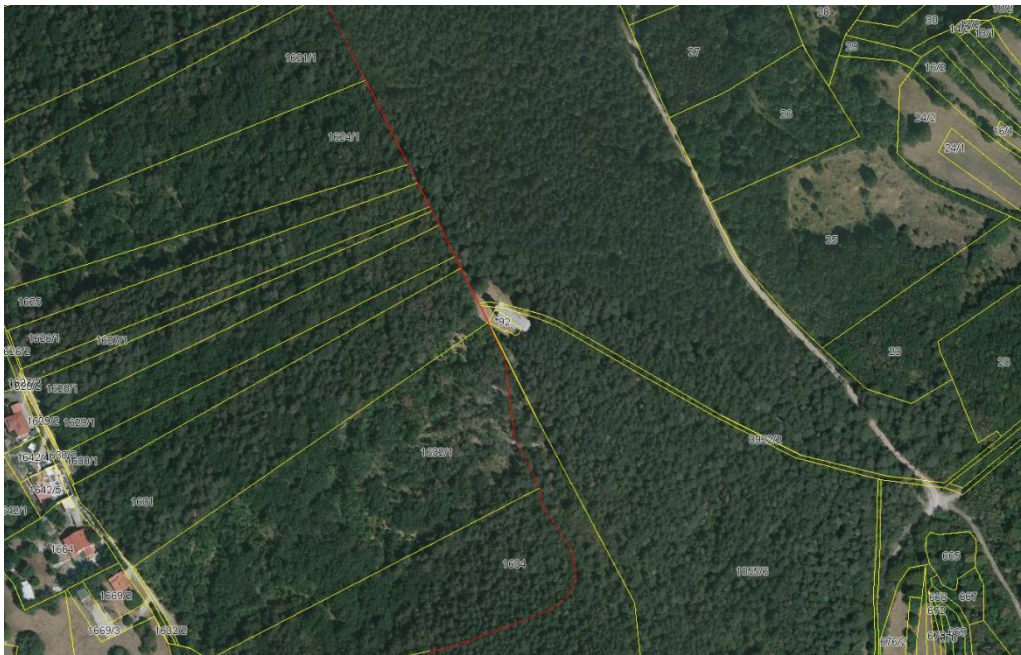


Ortophoto / satellite photo:



Ortophoto cyclic recording 2012-2014 (<http://gis.arso.gov.si/atlasokolja>)

Modern cadastral map:



92, c.c. Povir (<http://rkg.gov.si/GERK/viewer.jsp>)

Historical maps:

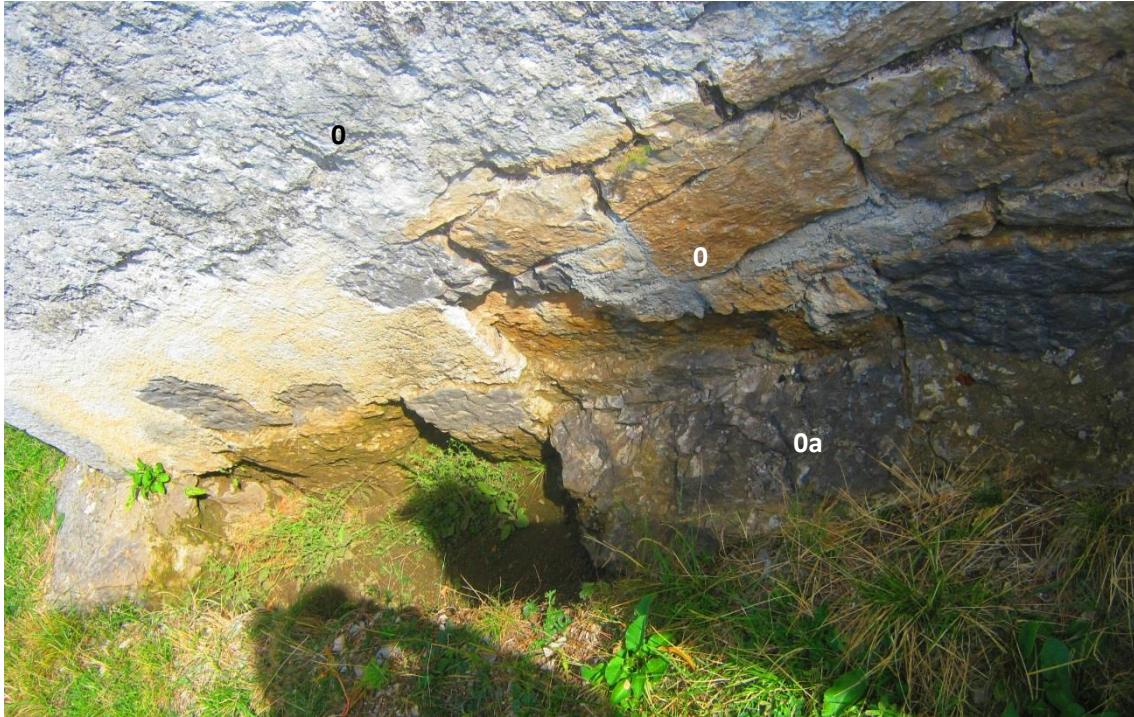
Franciscan cadastral map (situla.org)

Photo documentation:





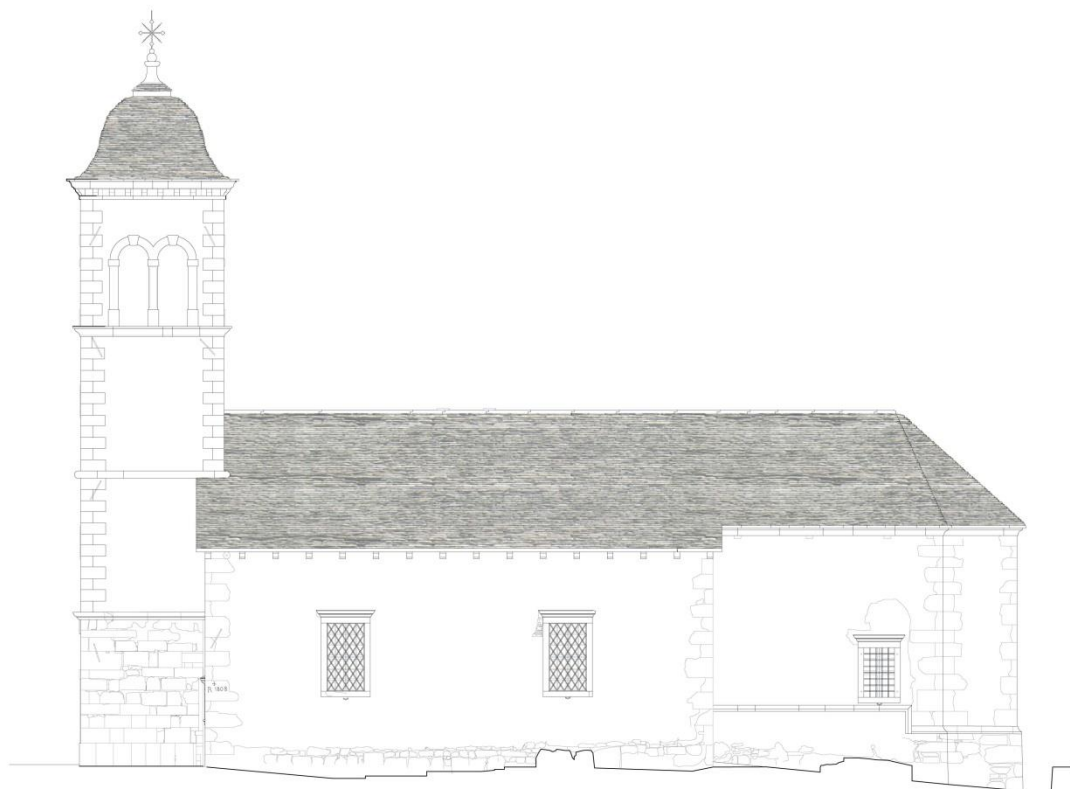


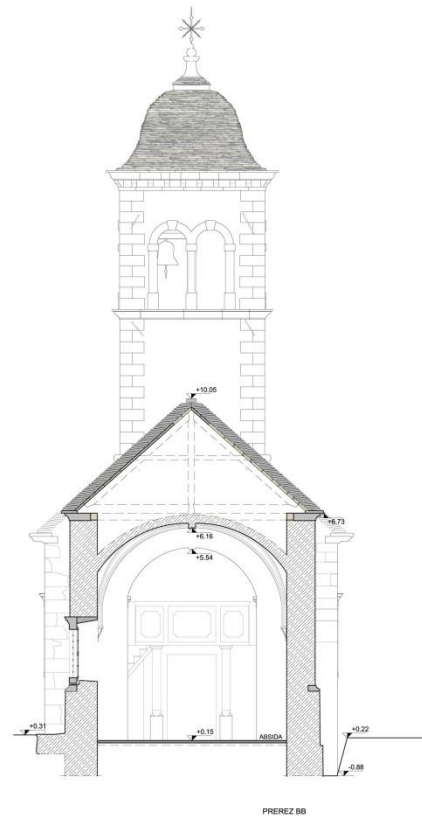
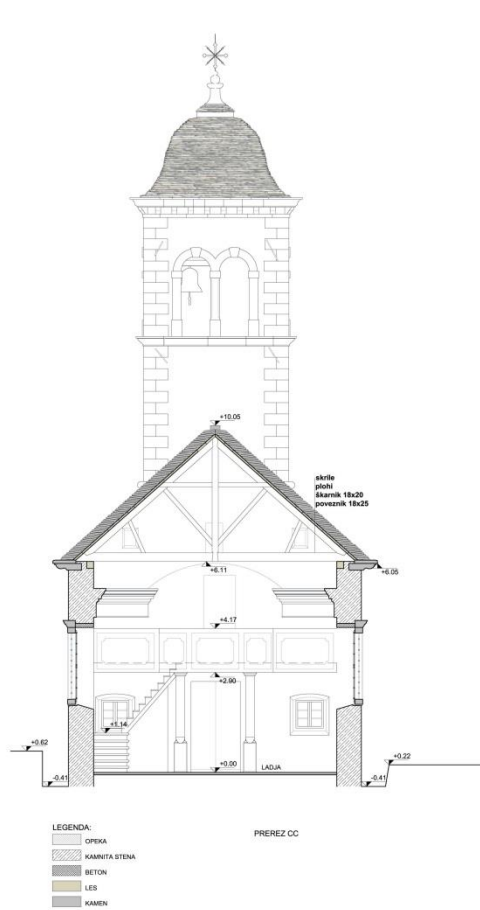


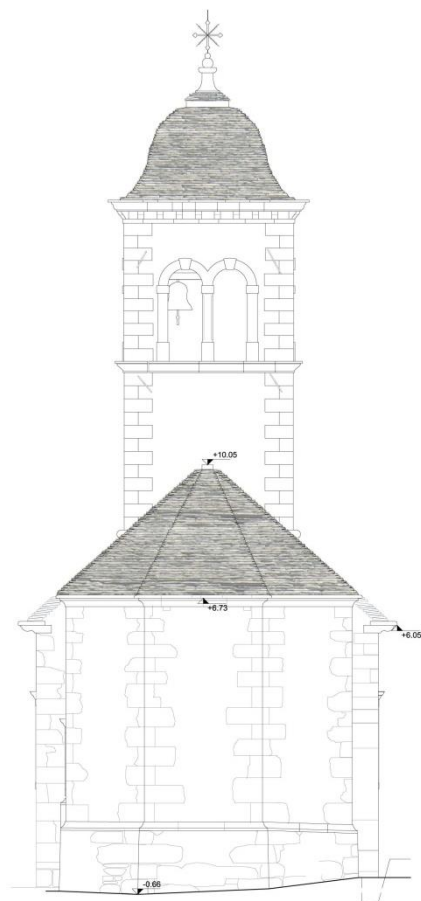


Fieldwork, 4.6.2013 (photo N. Čebon Lipovec, Premrl)

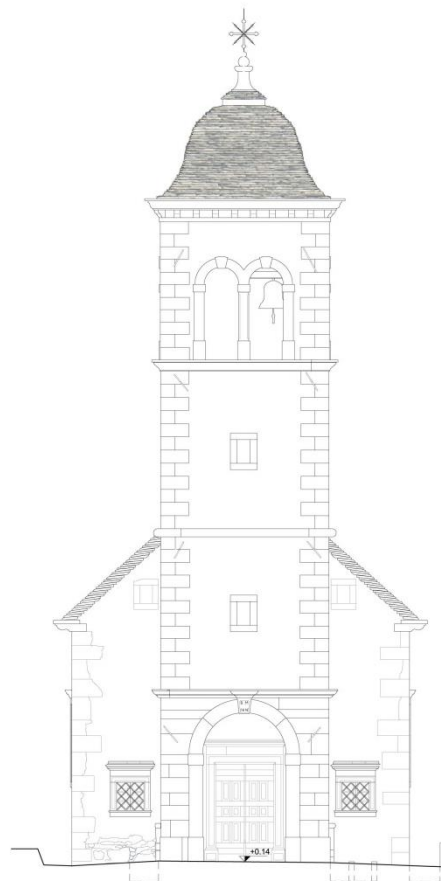
Architectural drawings:







VZHODNA FASADA



ZAHODNA FASADA

9. Domačija »Pri Blaževih«, Gorenje pri Divači, Slovenia

<i>RoR description number</i>	SLOVENSKI KRAS / SLOVENIAN KARST 1
CULTURAL HERITAGE	
<i>Name (official and common):</i>	Home »Pri Blaževih«
<i>Address (location):</i>	Gorenje pri Divači 14
<i>Cadastral number, community:</i>	121/1, c.c. Povir
<i>Coordinates:</i>	Y=418512, X=61492
<i>Owner / contact:</i>	Owner: Mirko Grželj; phone 041 225 283
<i>Heritage status / protection:</i>	spomenik lokalnega pomena (local monument); EŠD: 7338
<i>Use (original):</i>	Till 1956 dwelling house, later outhouse.
<i>Typology:</i>	One flor farm house with "spahnjenca"
<i>Short description (ground plan, architectural elements, chronology):</i>	<p>Typical karstic home with walled farmyard ("borjač"). House has two drips, added kitchen (<i>spahnjenca</i>) with four-sixth ground plan and oven with triangular drip.</p> <p>Home is visible already on Franciscan cadastral map from 1818, while some other buildings in village have cut in dates from beginning of 18th century.</p>
<i>Special features:</i>	Preserved original volume and construction, preserved historic arrangement of rooms, <i>Spahnjenca</i> with bread oven.
<i>Platy limestone in elements / state of conservation:</i>	<p>Roofs of main part, spahnjenca and oven are covered with <i>skrle</i>. Jutting roof over entrance, pavement (inside »škrle«; outside »šeliž«), shelf around chimney, terrace around water cistern.</p> <p>All in good state of preservation.</p>
<i>Notes:</i>	
<i>Descriptor:</i>	Neža Čebren Lipovec, Mitja Guštin, Božo Premrl
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	4.6.2013
GEOLOGY	
<i>limestone elements:</i>	<p>0 walls:</p> <p>1 main roof:</p> <p>2 extension roof:</p> <p>3 oven roof:</p> <p>4 corbels for gullys:</p> <p>4a gully</p> <p>5 corner stones:</p> <p>6 window frame</p> <p>7 doorpost:</p> <p>7a door jutting roof:</p> <p>8 stairs:</p> <p>9 outside pavement:</p>

	9a inside pavement: 10 yard wall: 11 scarp of cistern: 12 rim of cistern: 13 trough 1897: 14 stone vessel: 15 stone vessel:
<i>Quarries/excavation sites in neighbourhood:</i>	Gabričje – once excavation site, two or three years ago trial digs by Perčič. <u>Pri Rebčevih</u> (Jakob in Ivan Rebec, stonemasons with own quarry on their land) – Gorenje 8.
<i>Notes:</i>	
<i>Descriptor:</i>	
<i>Datum:</i>	

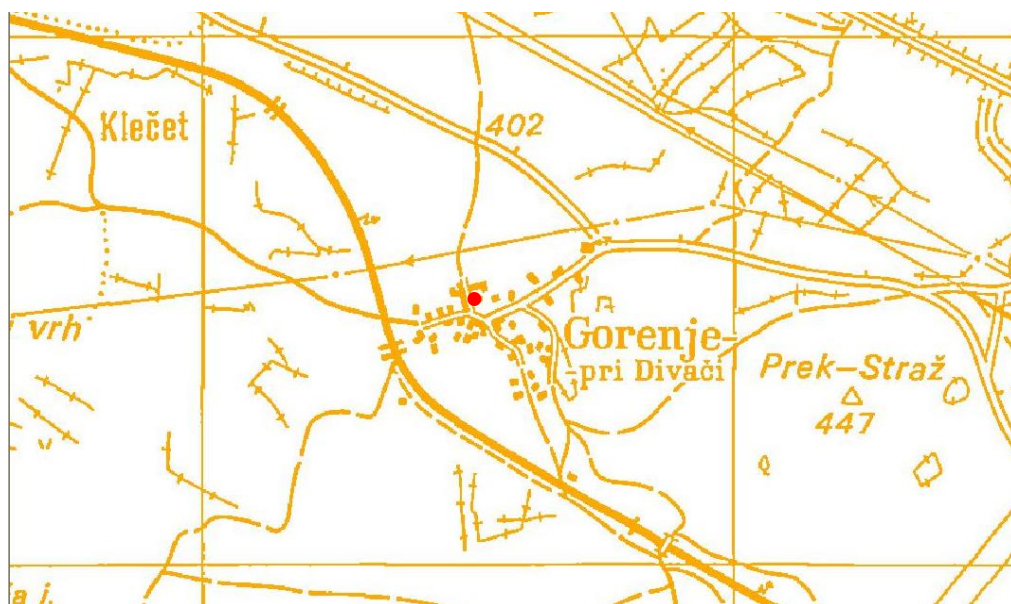
Illustrative enclosure to the Roof of Rock description Sheet:

Topographic map, general:



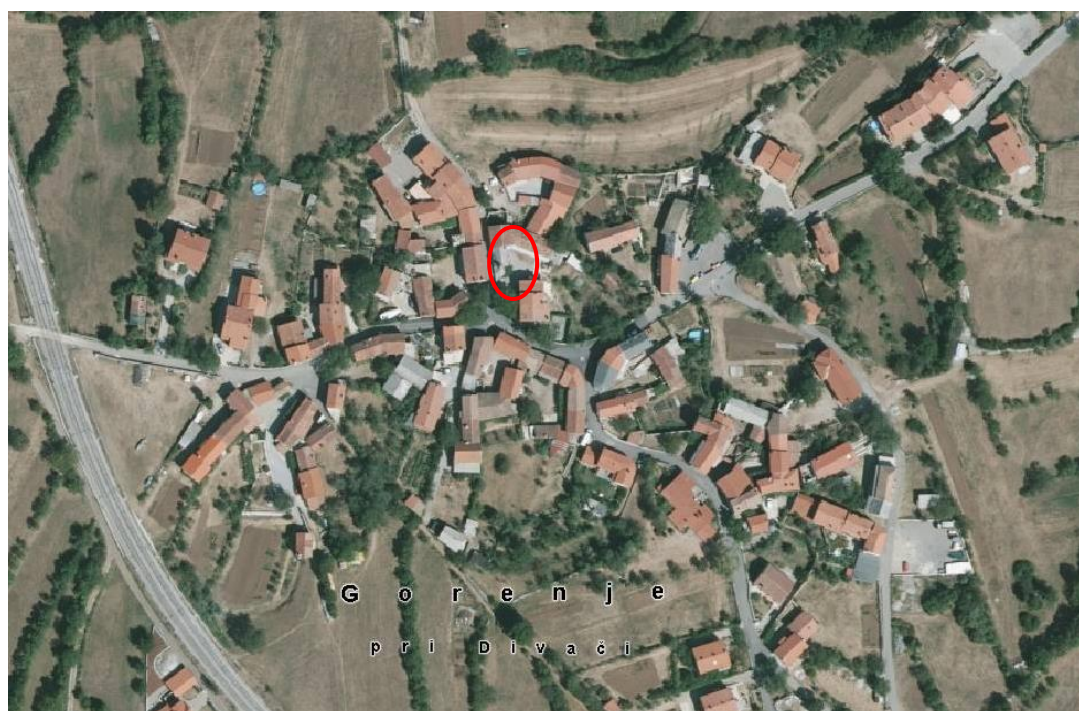
Geopedia.si

Topographic map, local:



TK 25

Ortophoto / satellite photo:



Ortophoto cyclic recording 2012-2014

Modern cadastral map:



121/1, c.c. Povir

Historical maps:



Franciscan cadastral map (1818)

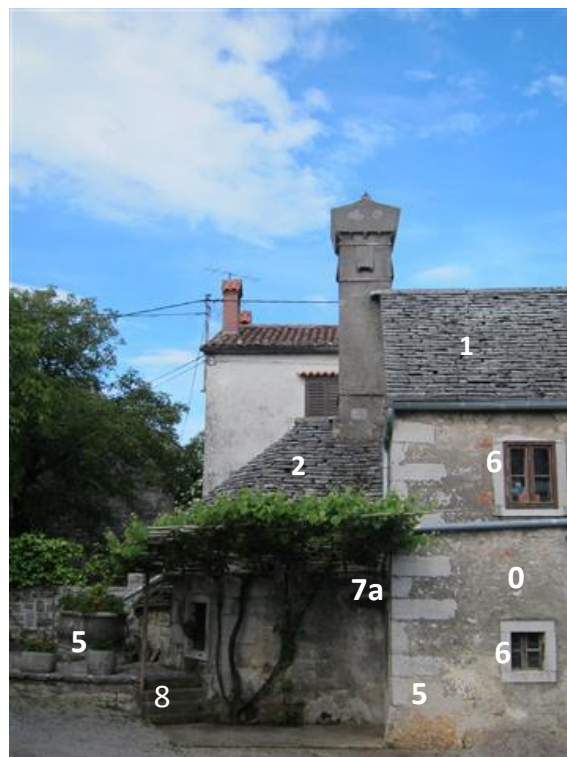
Historical photography:



Situation ca. 1995 (photo: ...)



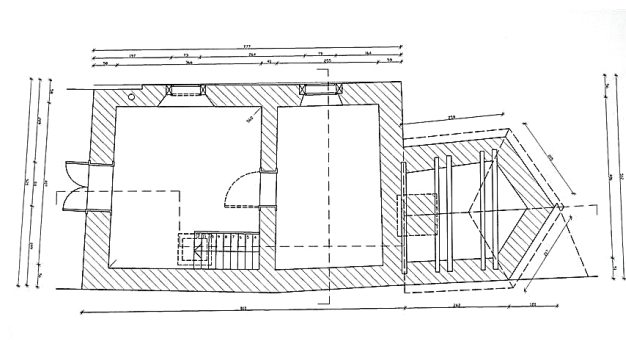
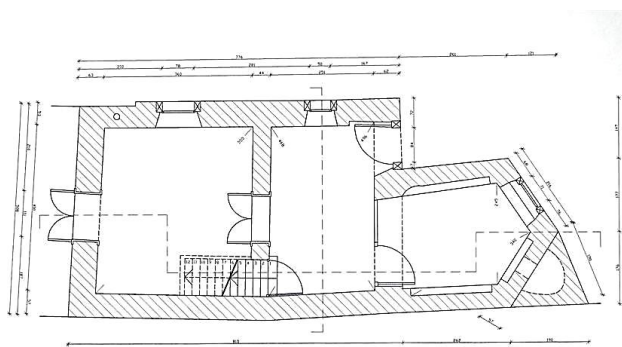
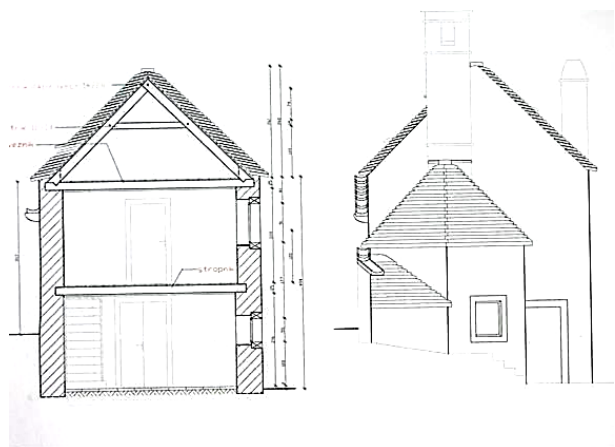
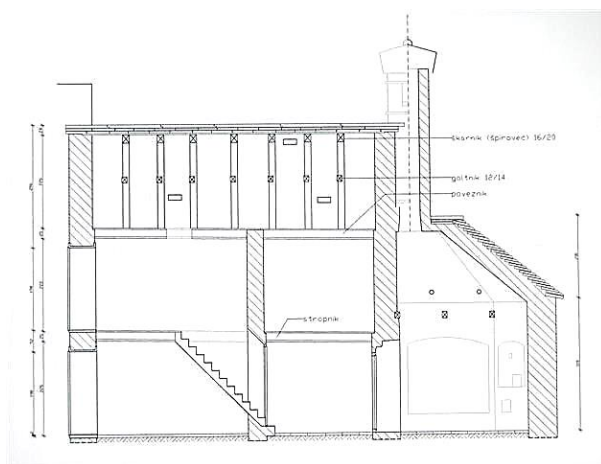
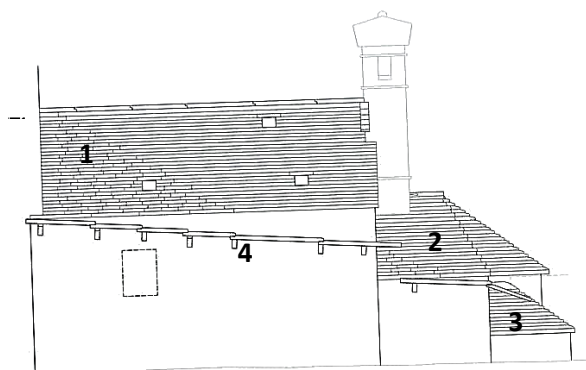
Photodocumentation:





Fieldwork, 4.6.2013 (photo M.Guštin)

Architectural drawings:



Author: Anja Premk

10. Domačija »Škrateljnovi«, Divača, Slovenia

<i>RoR description number</i>	SLOVENSKI KRAS / SLOVENIAN KARST 1
CULTURAL HERITAGE	
<i>Name (official and common):</i>	Home »Škrateljnova«
<i>Address (location):</i>	Divača, Kraška cesta 26
<i>Cadastral number, community:</i>	669/4, 670/3, c.c. Divača
<i>Coordinates:</i>	GKY= 420.219; GKX= 60.494
<i>Owner / contact:</i>	Owner: Muzej slovenskih filmskih igralcev
<i>Heritage status / protection:</i>	spomenik lokalnega pomena (local monument); EŠD: 94
<i>Use (original):</i>	Till 1956 dwelling house
<i>Typology:</i>	One flor farm house
<i>Short description (ground plan, architectural elements, chronology):</i>	<p>Typical karstic farmer homestead of “closed” architectural concept of 17th c. Consisted of double (?) spahnjenca, stable (modernized), barn (modernized), cistern, new drystone support wall.</p> <p>Home is visible already on Franciscan cadastral map from 1818, while some other buildings in village have cut in dates from beginning of 18th century.</p>
<i>Special features:</i>	<p>Preserved original volume and construction, preserved historic arrangement of rooms.</p> <p>Visible capillary moisture in spahnjenca, no drainage, lime plaster with lacunas for paintings on the front façade;</p> <p>Authors of renovation: Vojteh Ravnikar; Ernest Milčinovič, Matjaž Bolčina, Teja Savelli</p>
<i>Platy limestone in elements / state of conservation:</i>	<p>Roofs of main part and oven are covered with <i>skrle</i>.</p> <p>All in good state of preservation.</p>
<i>Notes:</i>	
<i>Descriptor:</i>	Neža Čebren Lipovec, Mitja Guštin, Božo Premrl
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	4.6.2013
GEOLOGY	
<i>limestone elements:</i>	<p>0 walls:</p> <p>1 main roof:</p> <p>1a main roof:</p> <p>1b main roof:</p> <p>2 extension roof</p> <p>3 oven roof:</p> <p>4 extension roof</p> <p>4a extension roof</p> <p>4b little extension roof</p> <p>6 window frame</p> <p>7 doorpost</p> <p>8 built inscription stone</p>

	9 outside pavement: 9a inside pavement: 10 pillar of balcony 10a stone shelf 10b final pillar of fence 11 stone pavement 12 rim of cistern 13 base of monument
<i>Quarries/excavation sites in neighbourhood:</i>	<u>Gabričje</u> – once excavation site, two or three years ago trial digs by Perčič. <u>Pri Rebčevih</u> (Jakob in Ivan Rebec, stonemasons with own quarry on their land) – Gorenje 8.
<i>Notes:</i>	
<i>Descriptor:</i>	
<i>Datum:</i>	

Illustrative enclosure to the Roof of Rock description Sheet:

Topographic map, general:



Topographic map, local:



Ortophoto / satellite photo:



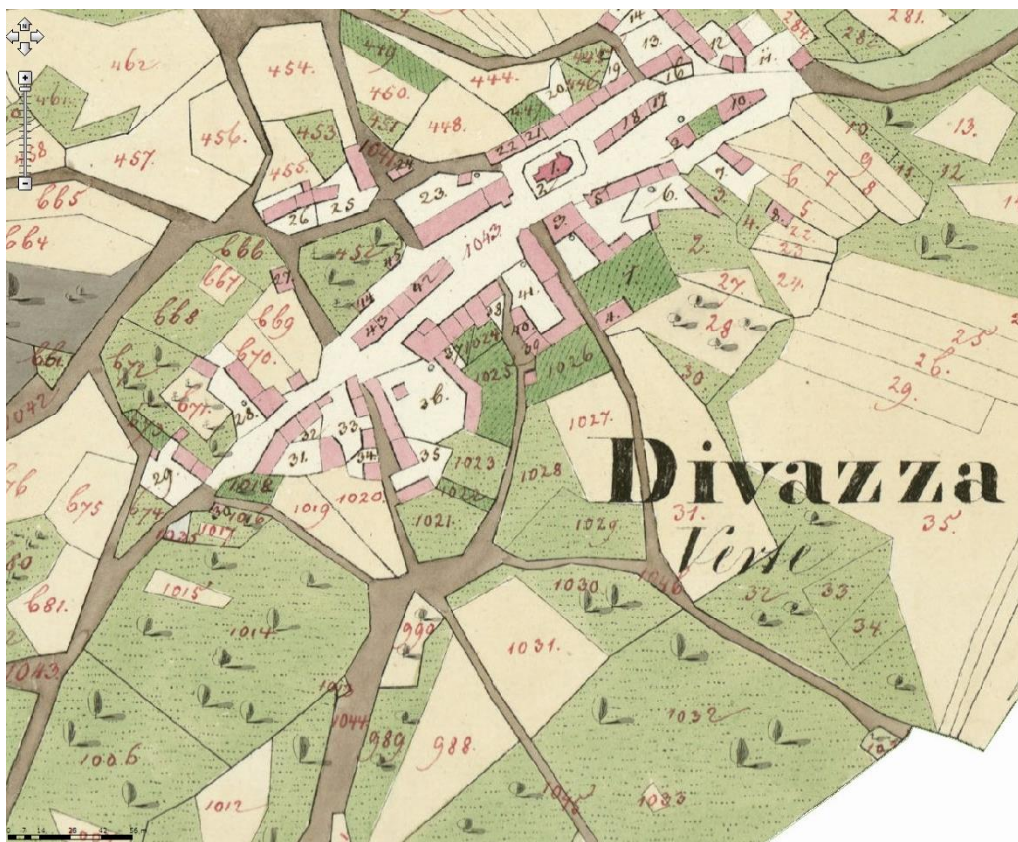
Ortophoto cyclic recording 2012-2014 (<http://gis.arso.gov.si/atlasokolja>)

Modern cadastral map:



669/4, 670/3, c.c. Divača (<http://rkg.gov.si/GERK>)

Historical maps:



Franciscan cadastral map (situla.org)

Historical photography:



Situation in the middle of 20th c. (source: Muzej slovenskih igralcev, Divača)



Situation before renovation, (source: Muzej slovenskih igralcev, Divača)



Situation in 1969, (source: Slovenski etnografski muzej, Ljubljana)

Photo documentation:

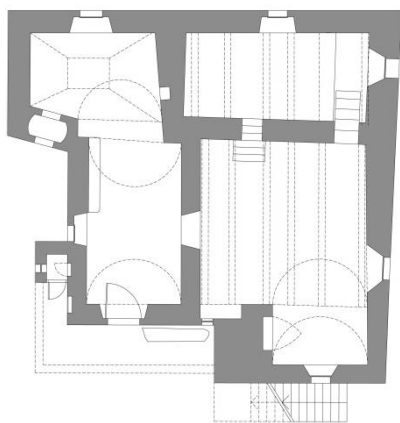
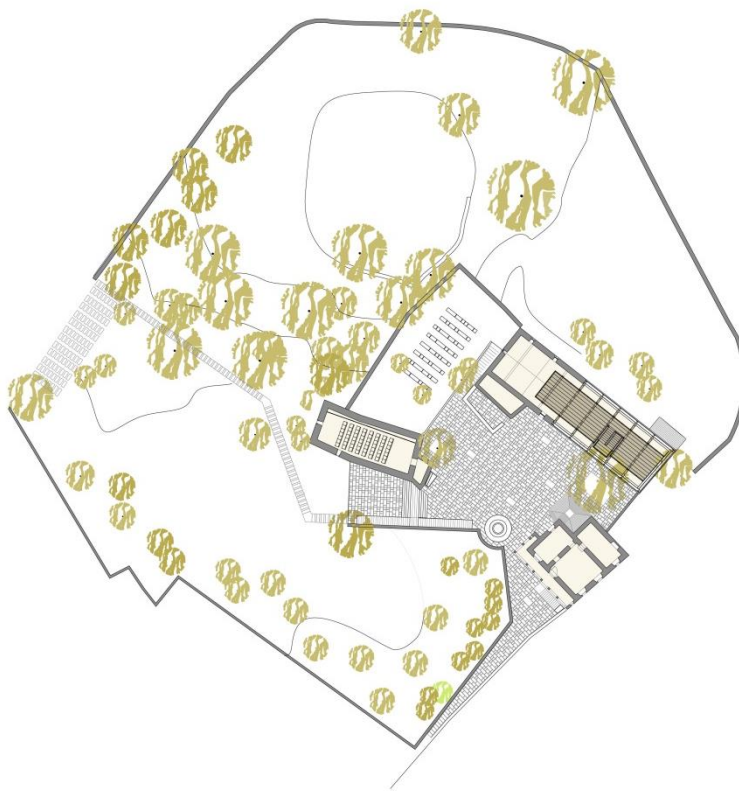




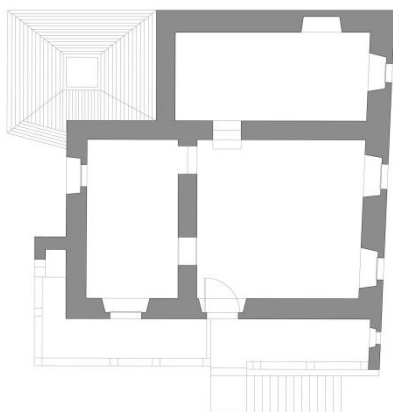


Fieldwork, 4.6.2013 (photo M.Guštin)

Architectural drawings:



TLORIS PRITLŪČIA
0 1 2 3 4 5m



TLORIS NADSTROPJA
0 1 2 3 4 5m

Authors: Matjaž Bolčina, Ernest Milčinovič, Teja Savelli

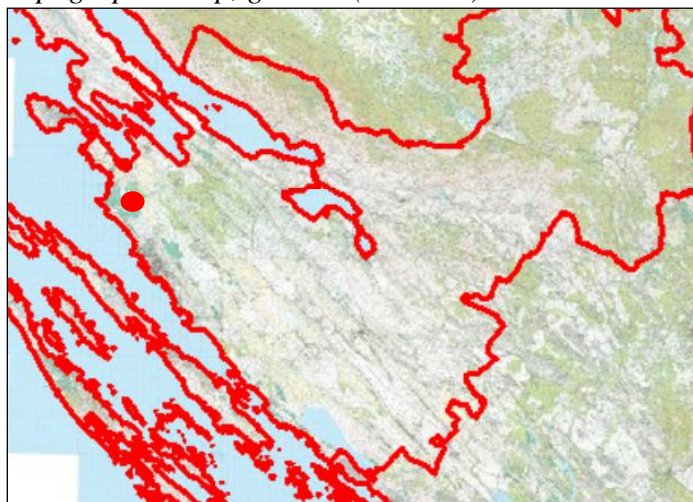
11. Crkva sv. Nikole, Nin, Croatia

<i>RoR description number</i>	ZADARSKA ŽUPANIJA / ZADAR COUNTY
CULTURAL HERITAGE	
<i>Name (official and common):</i>	Crkva Sv. Nikole, Nin (Church of St. Nicholas, Nin)
<i>Address (location):</i>	Prahulje, near the town Nin, Zadar County
<i>Cadastral number, community:</i>	3277/8, Zaton-Nin, Nin
<i>Coordinates:</i>	$\varphi = 44^{\circ}13'51''$ N $\lambda = 15^{\circ}10'42''$ E
<i>Owner / contact:</i>	Župni ured Sv. Anselma, Branimirova 2, 23232 Nin, tel/faks: 023/264-162.
<i>Heritage status / protection:</i>	zaštićeno kulturno dobro (protected cultural heritage); Z-1336
<i>Use (original):</i>	Sacral building, occasionally in use.
<i>Typology:</i>	Central early-Romanesque church with irregular circular ground plan.
<i>Short description (ground plan, architectural elements, chronology):</i>	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 center of the building is vaulted with a dome (cross-ribbed vault). It is early Romanesque building from the 12th century.
<i>Special features:</i>	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.
<i>Platy limestone in elements / state of conservation:</i>	All vaults are covered with a platy limestone, as well as a cornice. All in good state of preservation.
<i>Notes:</i>	
<i>Descriptor:</i>	Silvije Pranjić
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	18.IX.2013.
GEOLOGY	

<i>Selected limestone elements:</i>	0 walls: 1 main dome: 2 extension roof: 3 battlement/crenelation 3a merlons 3b crenels 4 cross-ribbed vault 5a original romanesque corbels/console 5b new corbels-restoration at the end of the 20th century 6 cornice 7 door frame: 8 pilaster: 9 transom -restoration at the end of the 20th century 10 door corbels 11 doorpost
<i>Quarries/excavation sites in neighbourhood:</i>	
<i>Notes:</i>	
<i>Descriptor:</i>	
<i>Datum:</i>	

Illustrative enclosure to the Roof of Rock description Sheet:

Topographic map, general (ARKOD):



Topographic map, local (ARKOD):



Ortophoto / satellite photo(ARKOD):



Modern cadastral map(ARKOD):



Photodocumentation:

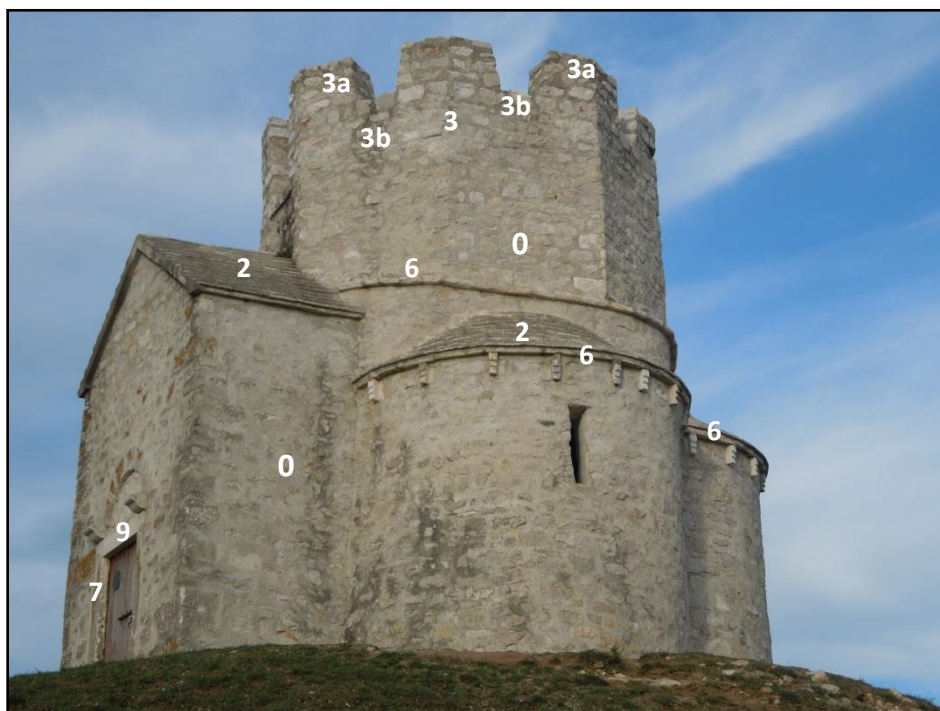


Figure 1



Figure 2

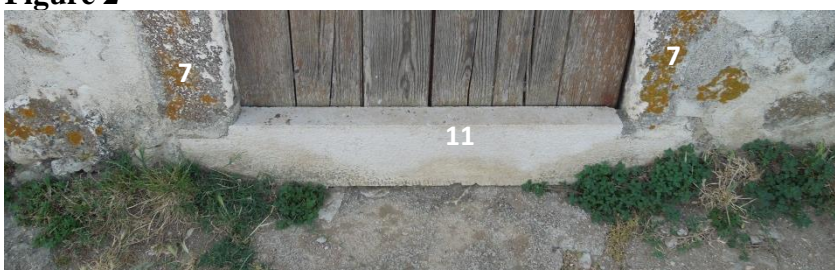


Figure 3



Figure 4

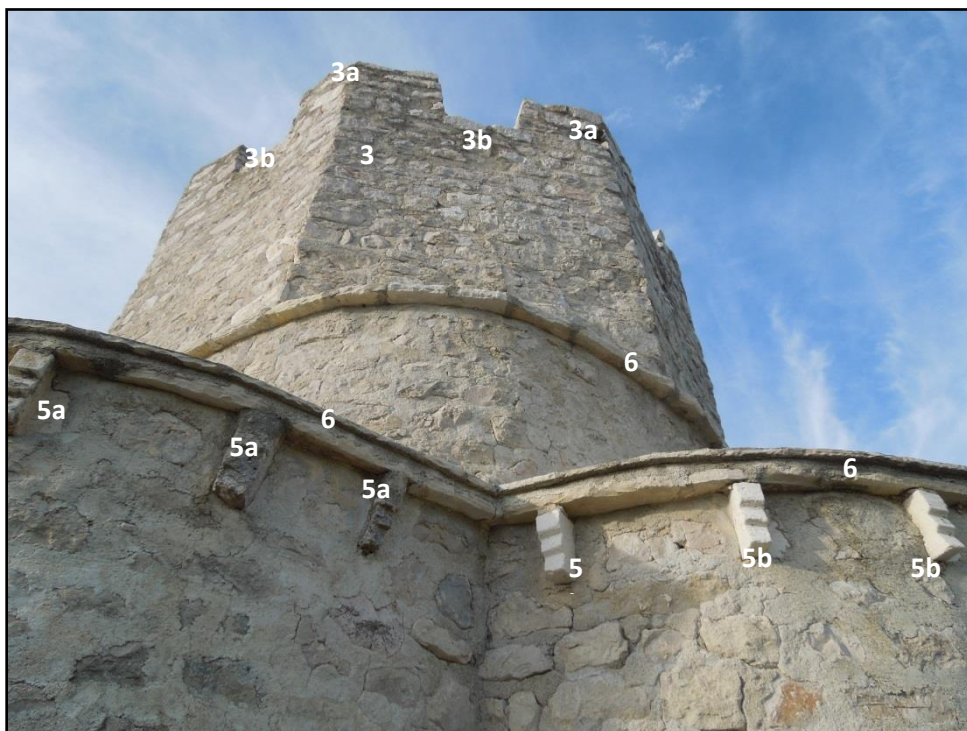


Figure 5

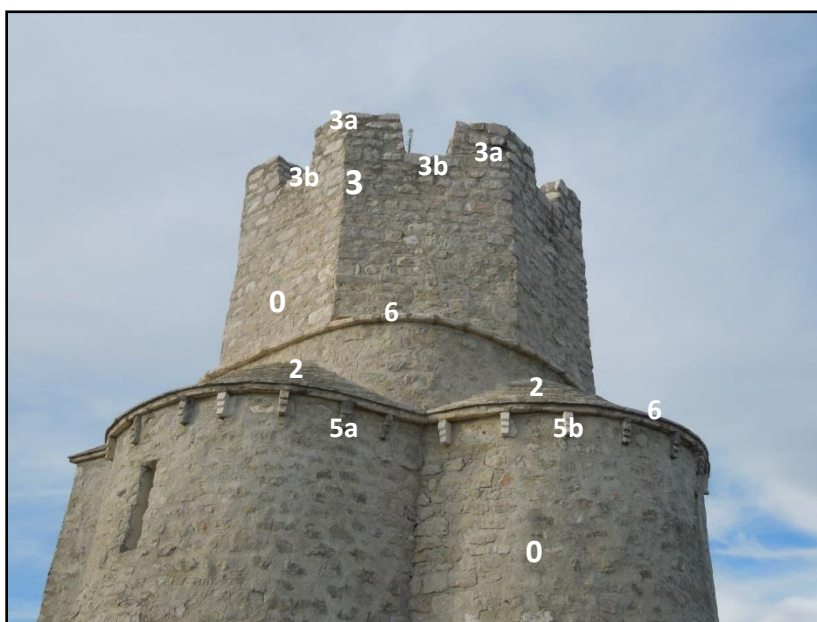


Figure 6



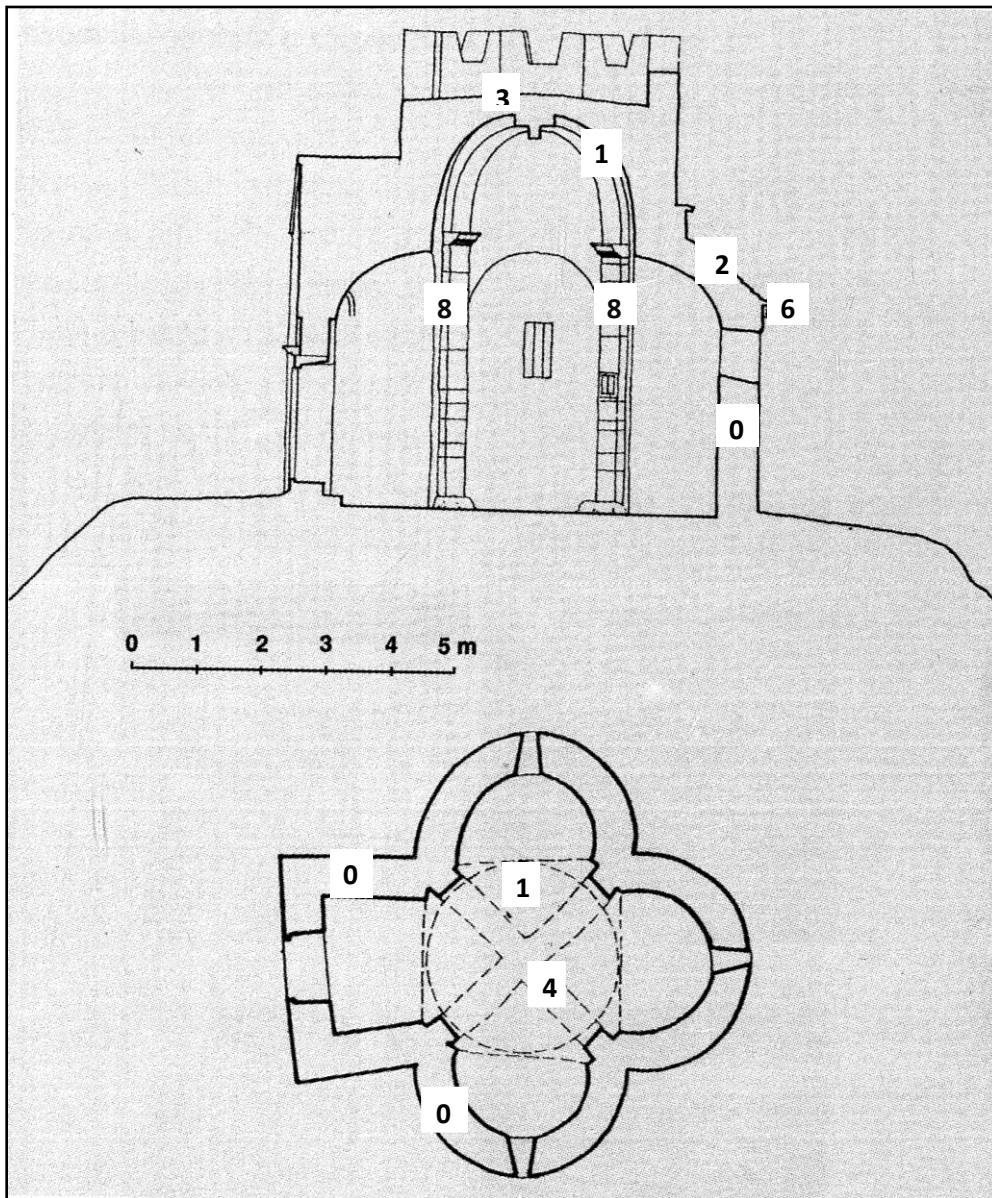
Figure 7



Figure 8

Fieldwork, 18.IX.2013. (photo S. Pranjić)

Architectural drawings:



(Petricoli, 2002)

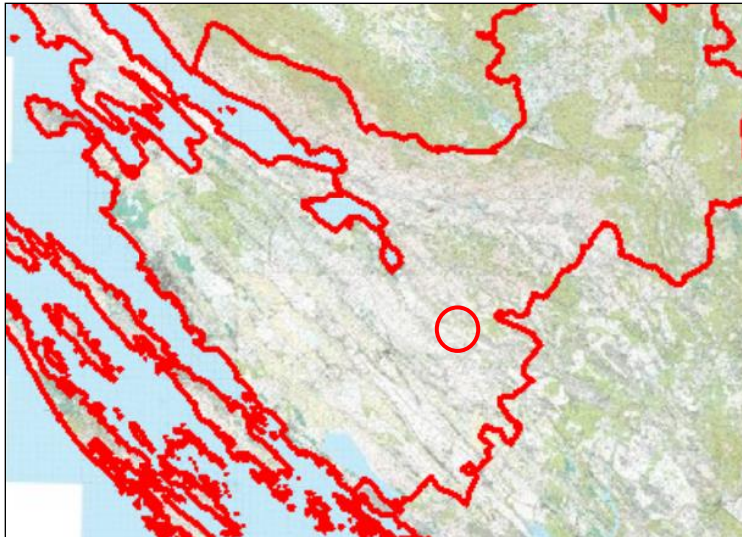
12. Crkva sv. Ivana krstitelja, Medviđa, Benkovac, Croatia

<i>RoR description number</i>	ZADARSKA ŽUPANIJA / ZADAR COUNTY
CULTURAL HERITAGE	
<i>Name (official and common):</i>	Crkva Sv. Ivana Krstitelja (Church Of St.John The Baptist)
<i>Address (location):</i>	local graveyard, Medviđa, Zadar County
<i>Cadastral number, community:</i>	1/1 i 1/3, Medviđa
<i>Coordinates:</i>	φ= 44°06'08" N λ=15°46'46" E
<i>Owner / contact:</i>	Župni ured Medviđa, 23450 Obrovac
<i>Heritage status / protection:</i>	preventivno zaštićeno kulturno dobro (a preventive protected cultural heritage)
<i>Use (original):</i>	Sacral building, occasionally in use.
<i>Typology:</i>	Late medieval rural building with "Bukovica type" roof.
<i>Short description (ground plan, architectural elements, chronology):</i>	Church of St.John the Baptist is a cemetery church in village Medviđa. 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 construction of the nave is a wooden, a vaulted apse is slightly broken vault.
<i>Special features:</i>	St.John the Baptist in Medviđa is a remarkable architectural monument, unique in Zadar County because of the position, shape, preserved roof cover, high tower and dual confessional use.
<i>Platy limestone in elements / state of conservation:</i>	Gabled roof is covered with large rough-cut stone slabs(Bukovica typ). The roof was recently restored.
<i>Notes:</i>	
<i>Descriptor:</i>	Silvije Pranjić
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	24.VI. 2013.
GEOLOGY	
<i>Selected limestone elements:</i>	0 walls 1 main roof (nave ceiling) 2 extension roof (vaulted sanctuary) 3 bell tower 4a old wooden roof constructions 4b new wooden roof construction 5 vaulted sanctuary/apse 6 altar
<i>Quarries/excavation sites in neighbourhood:</i>	

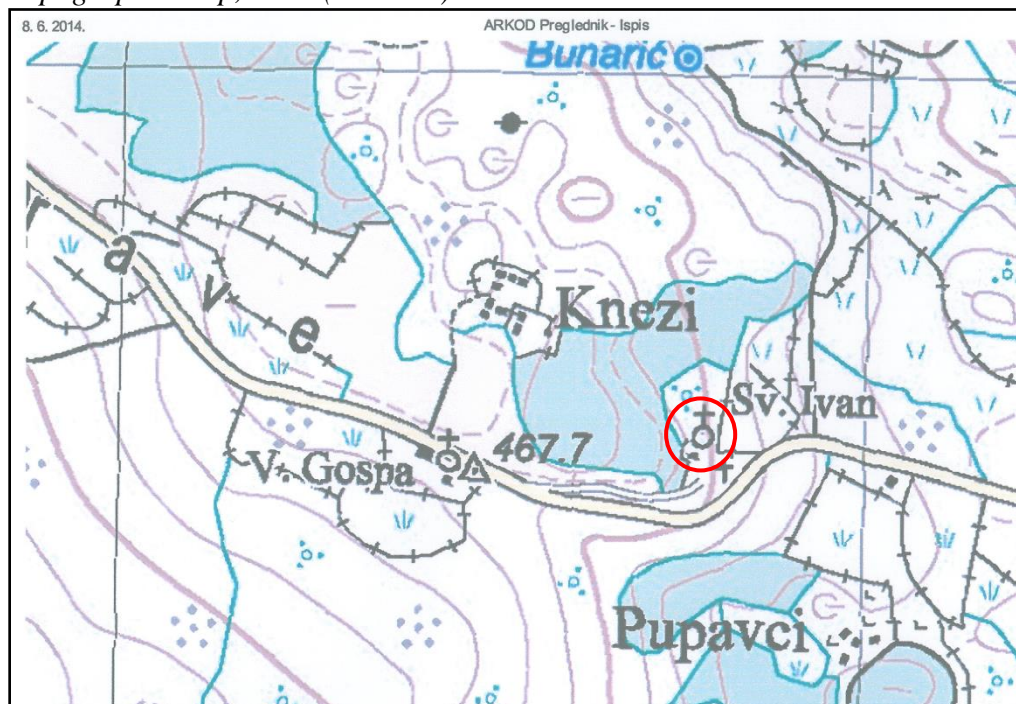
<i>Notes:</i>	
<i>Descriptor:</i>	
<i>Datum:</i>	

Illustrative enclosure to the Roof of Rock description Sheet:

Topographic map, general (ARKOD):



Topographic map, local (ARKOD):



Ortophoto / satellite photo(ARKOD) :



Modern cadastral map (ARKOD):



Photodocumentation:



Figure 9



Figure 10



Figure 11



Figure 12

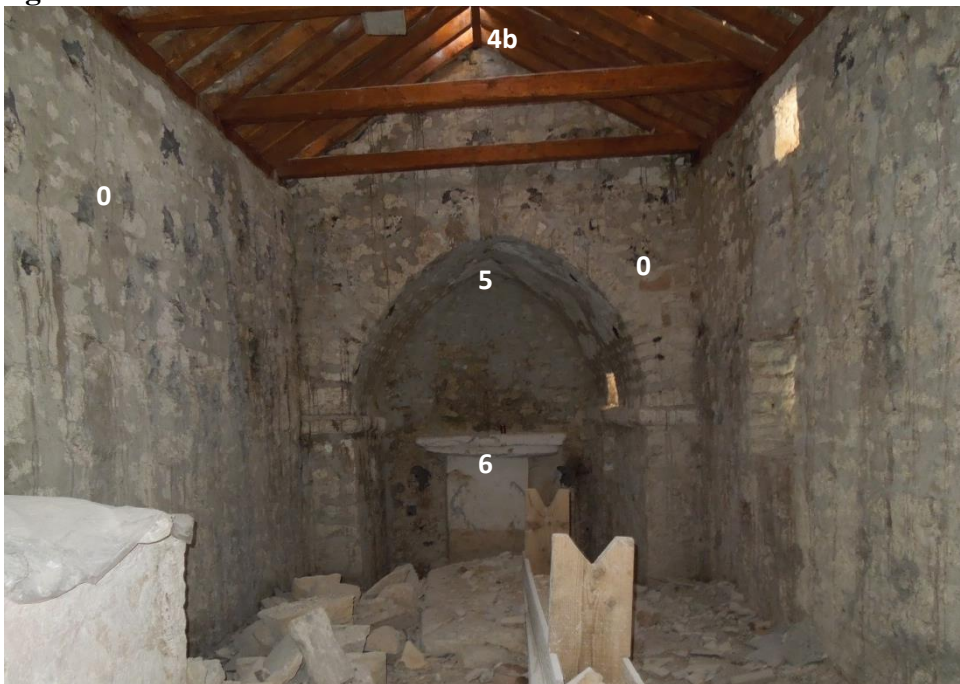


Figure 13



Figure 14



Figure 15



Figure 16

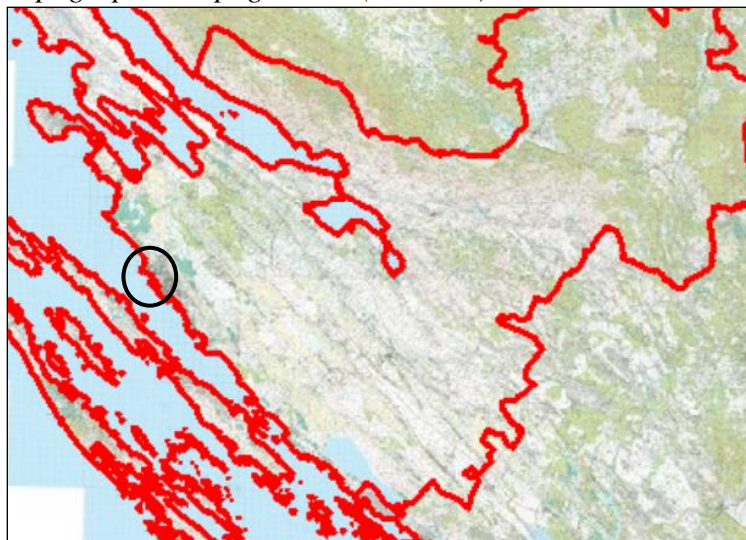
Fieldwork, 24.VI. 2013. (photo S. Pranjić)

13. Stone sidewalks in Zadar old town, Croatia

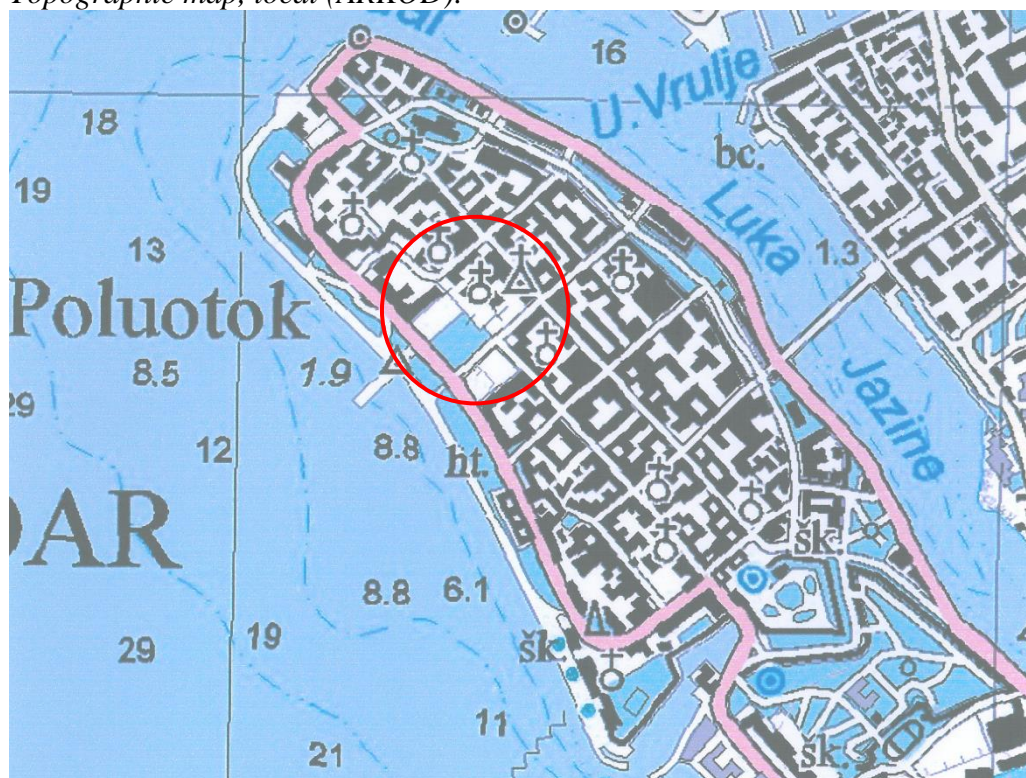
<i>RoR description number</i>	ZADARSKA ŽUPANIJA / ZADAR COUNTY
CULTURAL HERITAGE	
<i>Name (official and common):</i>	stone sidewalks in Zadar old town
<i>Address (location):</i>	Zadar, Zadar County
<i>Cadastral number, community:</i>	10777; 10769; 9934; 9854; 10772
<i>Coordinates:</i>	φ= 44°06'51" N λ=15°13'40" E
<i>Owner / contact:</i>	City of Zadar
<i>Heritage status / protection:</i>	non protected
<i>Use (original):</i>	public foot traffic
<i>Typology:</i>	public sidewalks and pavements
<i>Short description (ground plan, architectural elements, chronology):</i>	Throughout history, streets and squares of Zadar were covered with stone slabs for several times. Since ancient Roman times, the Middle Ages until today. But most of the 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.
<i>Special features:</i>	Originally plates were laid out in dry layer of red clayish soil. Today 2-3 cm thin plates are laid in concrete.
<i>Platy limestone in elements / state of conservation:</i>	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.
<i>Notes:</i>	
<i>Descriptor:</i>	Silvije Pranjić
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	9.VIII.2013.
GEOLOGY	
<i>Selected limestone elements:</i>	
<i>Quarries/excavation sites in neighbourhood:</i>	
<i>Notes:</i>	
<i>Descriptor:</i>	
<i>Datum:</i>	

Illustrative enclosure to the Roof of Rock description Sheet:

Topographic map, general (ARKOD):



Topographic map, local (ARKOD):



Ortophoto / satellite photo (ARKOD):



Modern cadastral map (ARKOD):



Photodocumentation:



Figure 17



Figure 18



Figure 3



Figure 4

Fieldwork, 9.VIII.2013. (photo S. Pranjić)

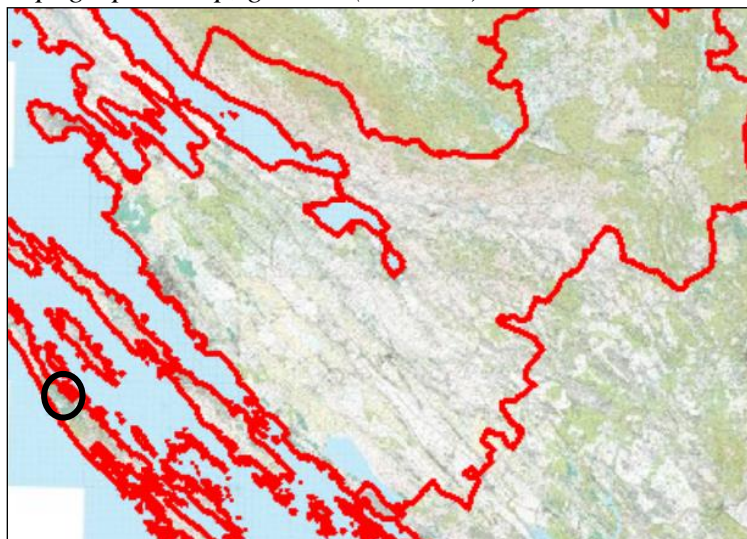
14. Crkva sv. Pelegrina, Savar, Dugi otok, Croatia

<i>RoR description number</i>	ZADARSKA ŽUPANIJA / ZADAR COUNTY
CULTURAL HERITAGE	
<i>Name (official and common):</i>	Crkva sv. Pelegrina, Savar (Church of St. Peregrine, Savar)
<i>Address (location):</i>	Savar, Dugi otok, Zadarska županija
<i>Cadastral number, community:</i>	20; 745, Savar
<i>Coordinates:</i>	φ= 44°03'46" N λ=15°01'25" E
<i>Owner / contact:</i>	Župni ured Gospe od Karmela, Savar, 23285 Brbinj.
<i>Heritage status / protection:</i>	protected cultural heritage (zaštićeno kulturno dobro) Z-1568
<i>Use (original):</i>	sacral
<i>Typology:</i>	Pre-Romanesque church of the central type from IX. century.
<i>Short description (ground plan, architectural elements, chronology):</i>	Church 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). In 1747. smallish bell tower was raised above the entrance to the church and sacristy added.
<i>Special features:</i>	According to tradition, the church was built by stonemasons of nearby quarry. This quarry is most famous medieval quarry of Zadar.
<i>Platy limestone in elements / state of conservation:</i>	The dome of the first church (sacristy now) is covered with stone slabs.

	All in good state of preservation.
<i>Notes:</i>	
<i>Descriptor:</i>	Silvije Pranjić
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	16. VII. 2013.
GEOLOGY	
<i>Selected limestone elements:</i>	0 walls 1 stone roof (vaulted sanctuary) 2 main tile roof (nave ceiling) 3 bell tower 4 vaulted sanctuary/dome
<i>Quarries/excavation sites in neighbourhood:</i>	
<i>Notes:</i>	
<i>Descriptor:</i>	
<i>Datum:</i>	

Illustrative enclosure to the Roof of Rock description Sheet:

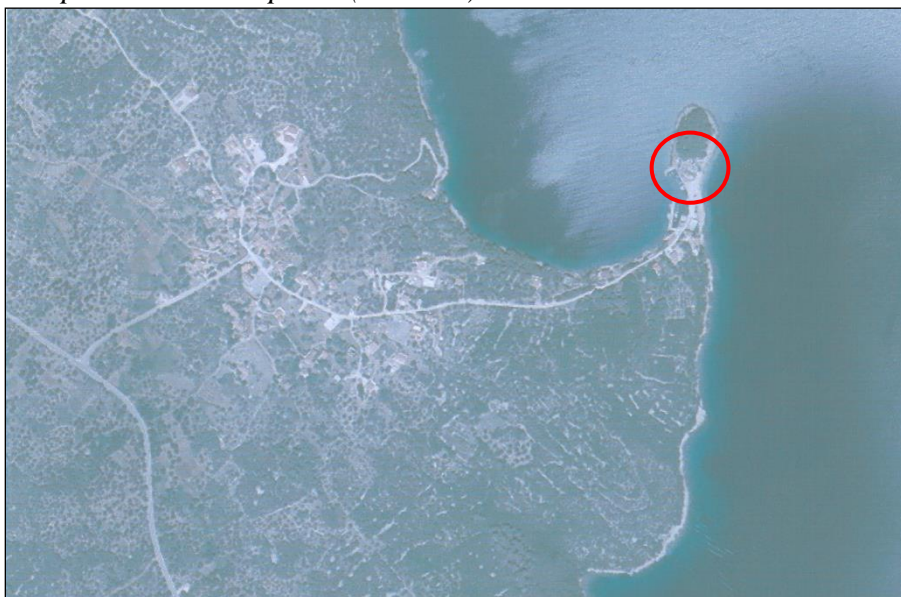
Topographic map, general (ARKOD):



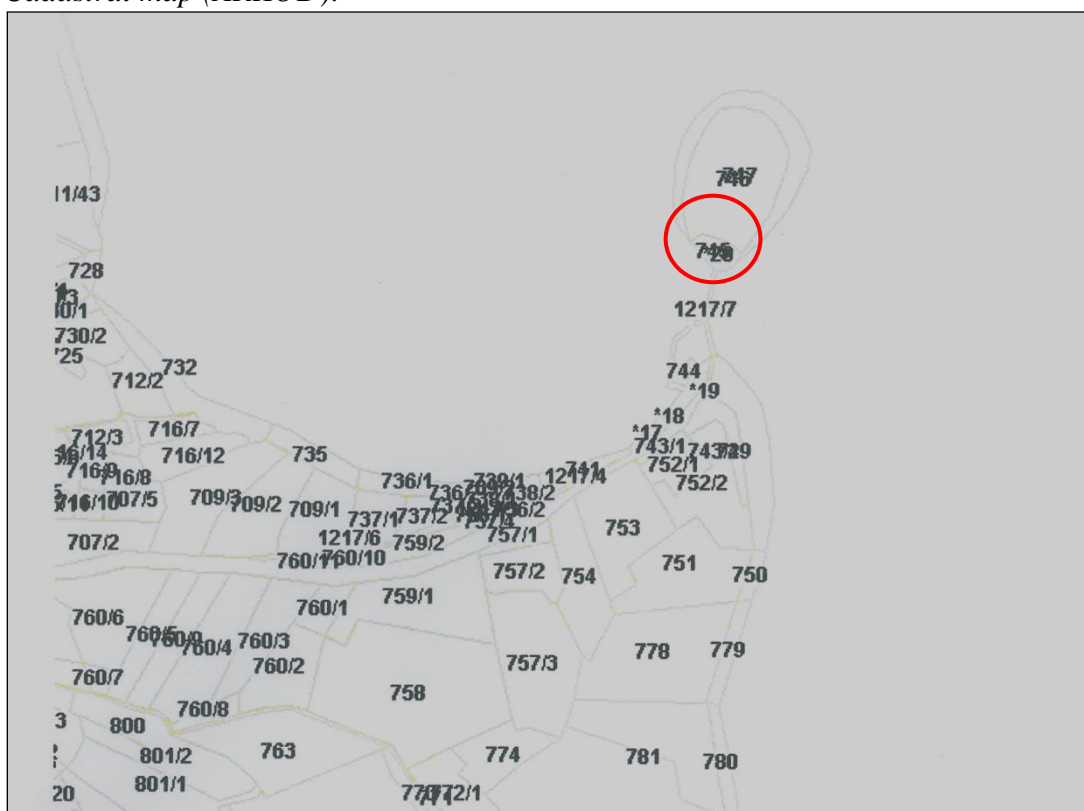
Topographic map, local (ARKOD):



Ortophoto / satellite photo (ARKOD):



Cadastral map (ARKOD):



Historical photography:



(I.Petricioli, 1954.)

Photodocumentation:

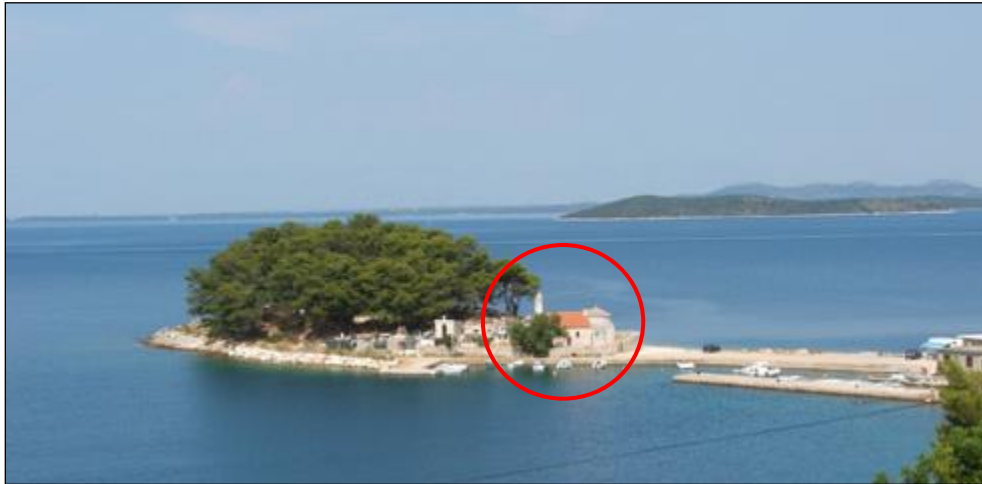


Figure 19



Figure 20

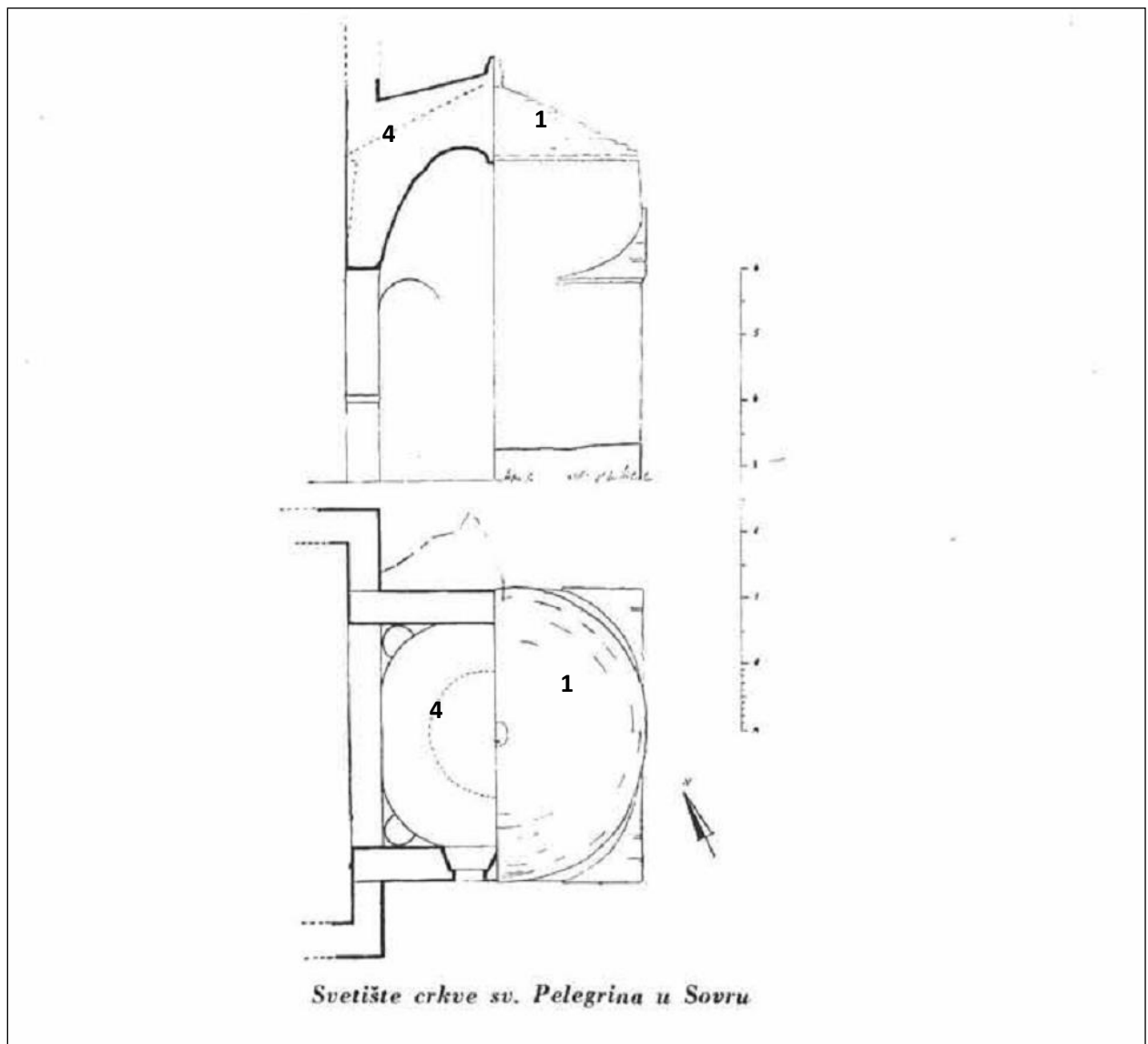


Figure 21



Figure 22

Architectural drawings:



(I.Petricioli, 1954.)

Fieldwork, 24.VI. 2013. (S. Pranjić)

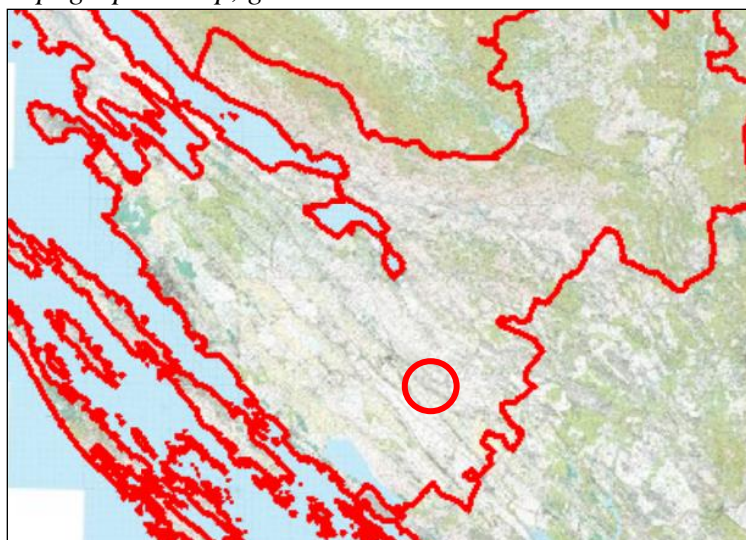
15. Home “Čerina dvori”, Podgrađe (near Benkovac), Croatia

<i>RoR description number</i>	ZADARSKA ŽUPANIJA / ZADAR COUNTY
CULTURAL HERITAGE	
<i>Name (official and common):</i>	Home “Čerina dvori”
<i>Address (location):</i>	Podgrađe (near Benkovac), Zadar County
<i>Cadastral number, community:</i>	801/1; 801/2; 835/2; 40/1; 40/2; 40/3; 40/5; Podgrađe, Lisišić, Benkovac
<i>Coordinates:</i>	$\varphi = 44^{\circ}01'05''$ N $\lambda = 15^{\circ}40'06''$ E
<i>Owner / contact:</i>	Čerina Mile 023-687-011
<i>Heritage status / protection:</i>	non protected
<i>Use (original):</i>	private houses
<i>Typology:</i>	complex of traditional stone houses-“dvori” ; bukovica-type
<i>Short description (ground plan, architectural elements, chronology):</i>	The complex of family houses represents a typical example of traditional architecture Dalmatian Zagora, type bukovica. The complex of house grouped around a central walled courtyard, and consists of three residential houses, Vatrelica and two barns for livestock. Front yard, on a raised area is paved threshing floor. All the houses were built in extruded or roughly shaped stone. Are covered with stone plate thickness of 1 to 5 cm. The corners of buildings, window frames and doors were built of regularly chiseled block of stone.
<i>Special features:</i>	The walls of the buildings are minimally perforated. The modest decoration, except for window frames, makes a series of niche-hole in the upper triangular zone. They represent an ornament and a pigeon loft. On the roof of “crna kužina”/“vatrelica” is visible primitive chimney, a ventilation shaft called “badža”. North the highest houses with an inner courtyard is associated with massive the stone stairs.
<i>Platy limestone in elements / state of conservation:</i>	All buildings have the roof of the platy limestone. Most of the wall surfaces are also built stone plates. Courtyard and threshing front yard- “gumno” are also tiled. In perforations, plate stones were made niches, benches, holes for pigeons and chimney-opening. Houses were deserted even though, in good condition, while the roof “vatrelica”/“crna kužina” is jeopardized by collapsing. Unfortunately, none of the stone house in Podgrađe is under protection.
<i>Notes:</i>	
<i>Descriptor:</i>	Silvije Pranjić
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	17. V. 2014
GEOLOGY	

<i>Selected limestone elements:</i>	0 walls: 1 roofs: 2 courtyard pavement 3 corner stones: 4 window frames: 5 “klupica” bench 6 “golubinjac”-niches in the wall for the pigeons 7 “gumno”- threshing front yard 8 courtyard wall: 9 rustic wooden roof construction 10 “badža”-rustic chimney
<i>Quarries/excavation sites in neighbourhood:</i>	
<i>Notes:</i>	
<i>Descriptor:</i>	
<i>Datum:</i>	

Illustrative enclosure to the Roof of Rock description Sheet:

Topographic map, general:



Topographic map, local:



Ortophoto / satellite photo:



Modern cadastral map:



121/1, c.c. Podgrade

Photodokumentation:



Figure 23

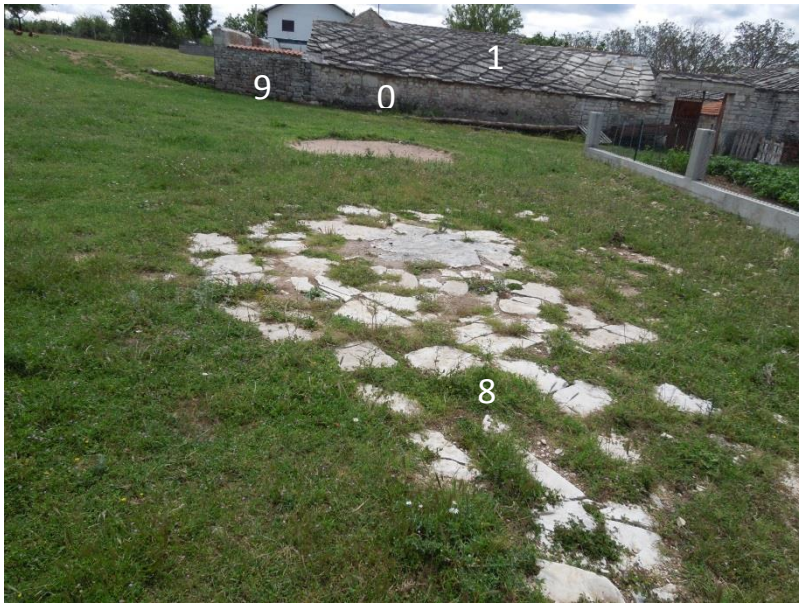


Figure 24



Figure 25



Figure 26



Figure 27



Figure 28



Figure 29



Figure 30



Figure 9



Figure 10

Fieldwork, 17. V. 2014 (photo S. Pranjić)

16. Trogir (katedrala), Croatia

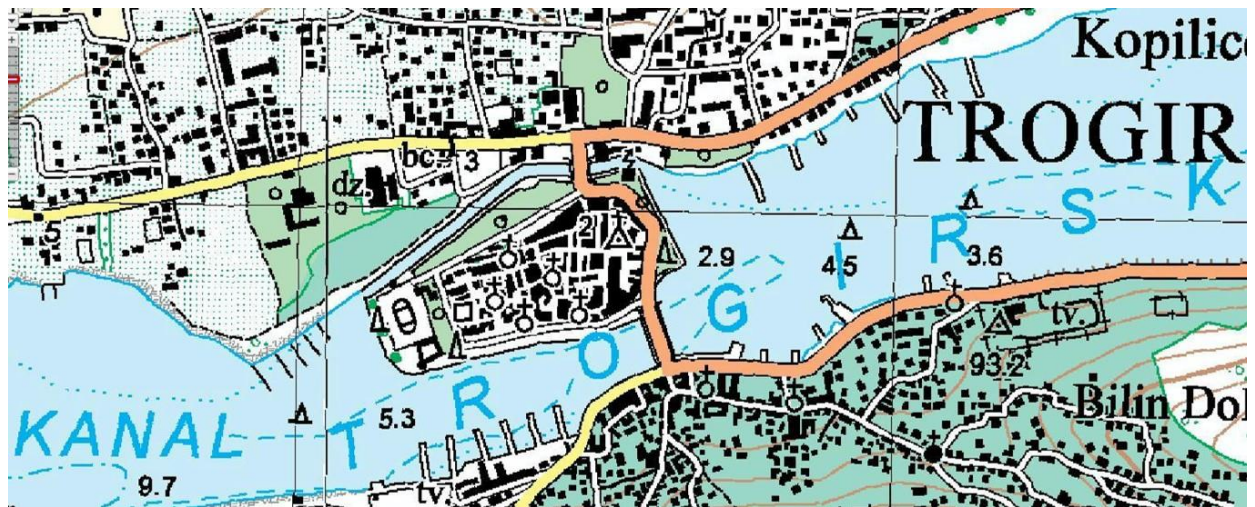
<i>RoR description number</i>	3300
CULTURAL HERITAGE	
<i>Name (official and common):</i>	Trogir, Triple apse of the Cathedral of St Lawrence
<i>Address (location):</i>	
<i>Cadastral number, community:</i>	3798, 3799, 3800, 3801, 3802 K.O. Trogir
<i>Coordinates:</i>	E=479904 , N=4819708
<i>Owner / contact:</i>	Owner: Župni ured sv. Lovre Trogir
<i>Heritage status / protection:</i>	Cathedral of St. Lawrence in Trogir / listed as a national built heritage and also as a part of the UNESCO World Heritage Site (Historic City of Trogir) / Z-3489
<i>Use (original):</i>	Sacral monument-original use
<i>Typology:</i>	Construction of the Cathedral of St Lawrence, built on the site of an earlier basilica and dominating the main square, began around 1200 and was added in the late 16th century. This relatively protracted period of construction has meant that successive architectural styles - Romanesque, Gothic and Renaissance - are all represented. The gothic 47 m-high bell tower has three sections in different styles, testimonial of the four centuries required for its completion, and a pyramidal roof.
<i>Short description (ground plan, architectural elements, chronology):</i>	<p>Cathedral of St. Lawrence in Trogir is a triple-naved basilica, each of the naves terminating in an apse. Inside the porch at the west end is the baptistery, which was built by Andrija Alesi with help from Niccolo di Giovanni of Florence. The baptistery is a characteristic example of the synthesis of late Gothic and early Renaissance stylistic features.</p> <p>Immediately after the baptistery was completed, a contract was signed to erect to new chapel to the Blessed John of Ursini, a masterpiece of 15th century stone art and architecture.</p> <p>A bell tower started in the second half of the 13th century rises over the forcourt of the cathedral. The first section of the belfry is a Gothic work of masters Stjepan and Matej, the second a Venetian-gothic and the top floor and roof were built by Trifun Bokanic, with statues by Venetian sculptor Alessandro Vittoria. Triple apse, located on the east side of the Cathedral, is covered with platy limestone unlike the rest of the Cathedral roofs.</p>
<i>Special features:</i>	
<i>Platy limestone in elements /</i>	Platy limestone is used on roof surfaces and eaves.

<i>state of conservation:</i>	
<i>Notes:</i>	Protected by UNESCO.
<i>Descriptor:</i>	Ivo Vojnović
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	3.10.2014
GEOLOGY	
<i>Selected limestone elements:</i>	1 walls 2 main roof 5 eaves 47 cornice eaves
<i>Quarries/excavation sites in neighbourhood:</i>	
<i>Notes:</i>	
<i>Descriptor:</i>	
<i>Date:</i>	



Illustrative enclosure to the Roof of Rock description Sheet:

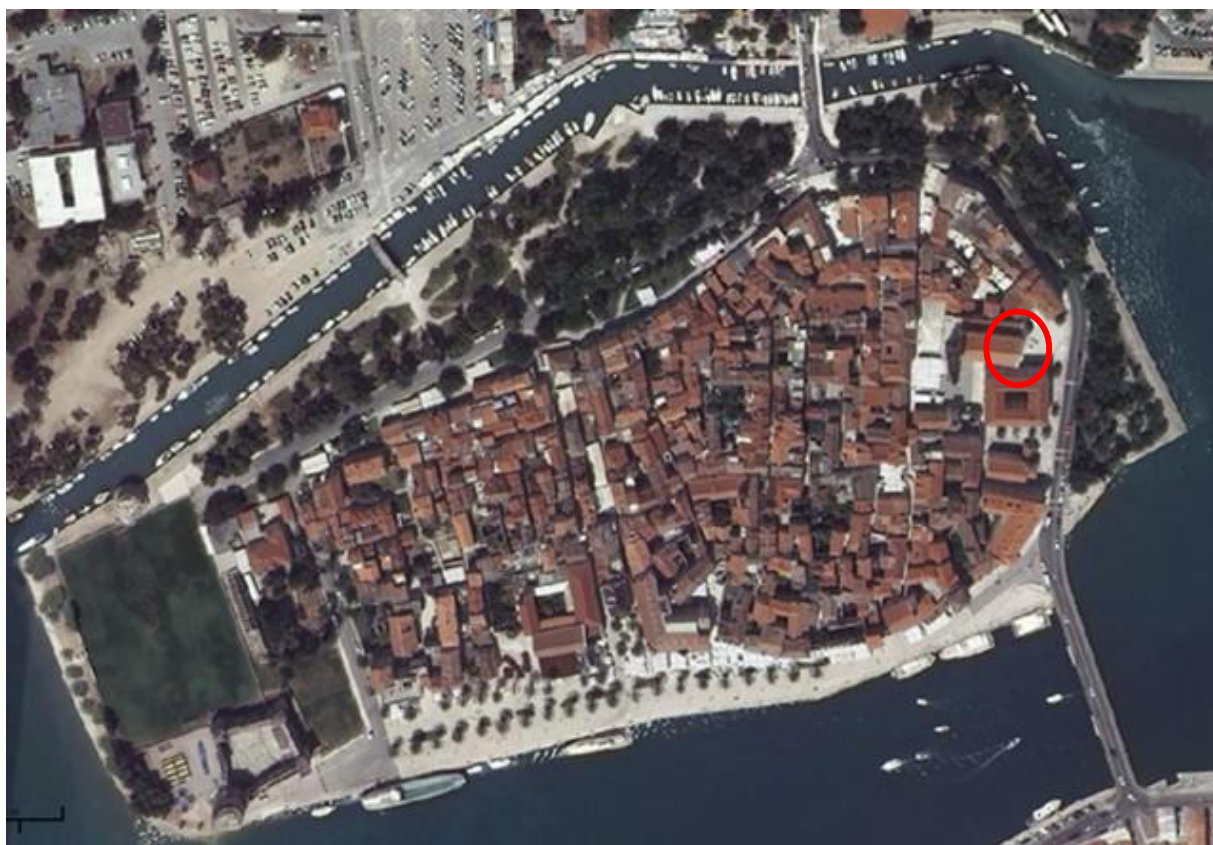
Topographic map, general



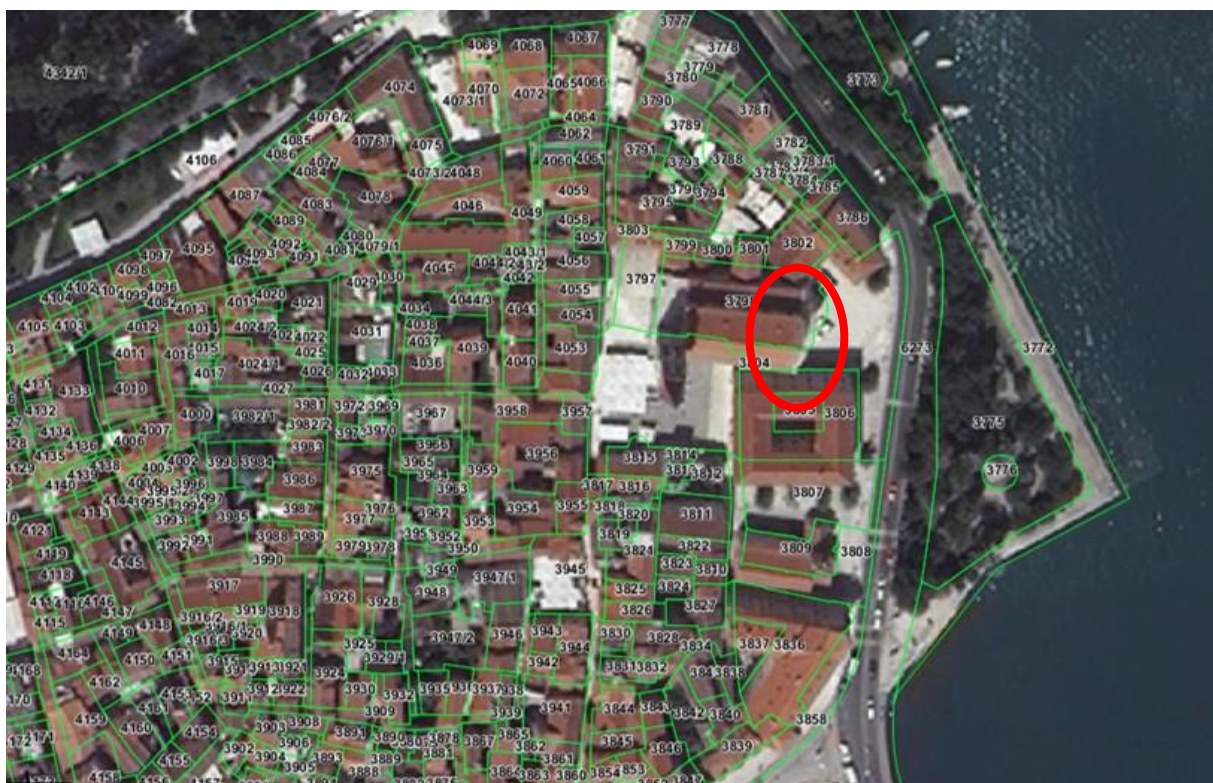
Croatian basic map (HOK):



Ortophoto:



Modern cadastral map:



Historical map

Second Military Mapping Survey of Austrian Empire ca. 1830 (revision 1880)

1:2880

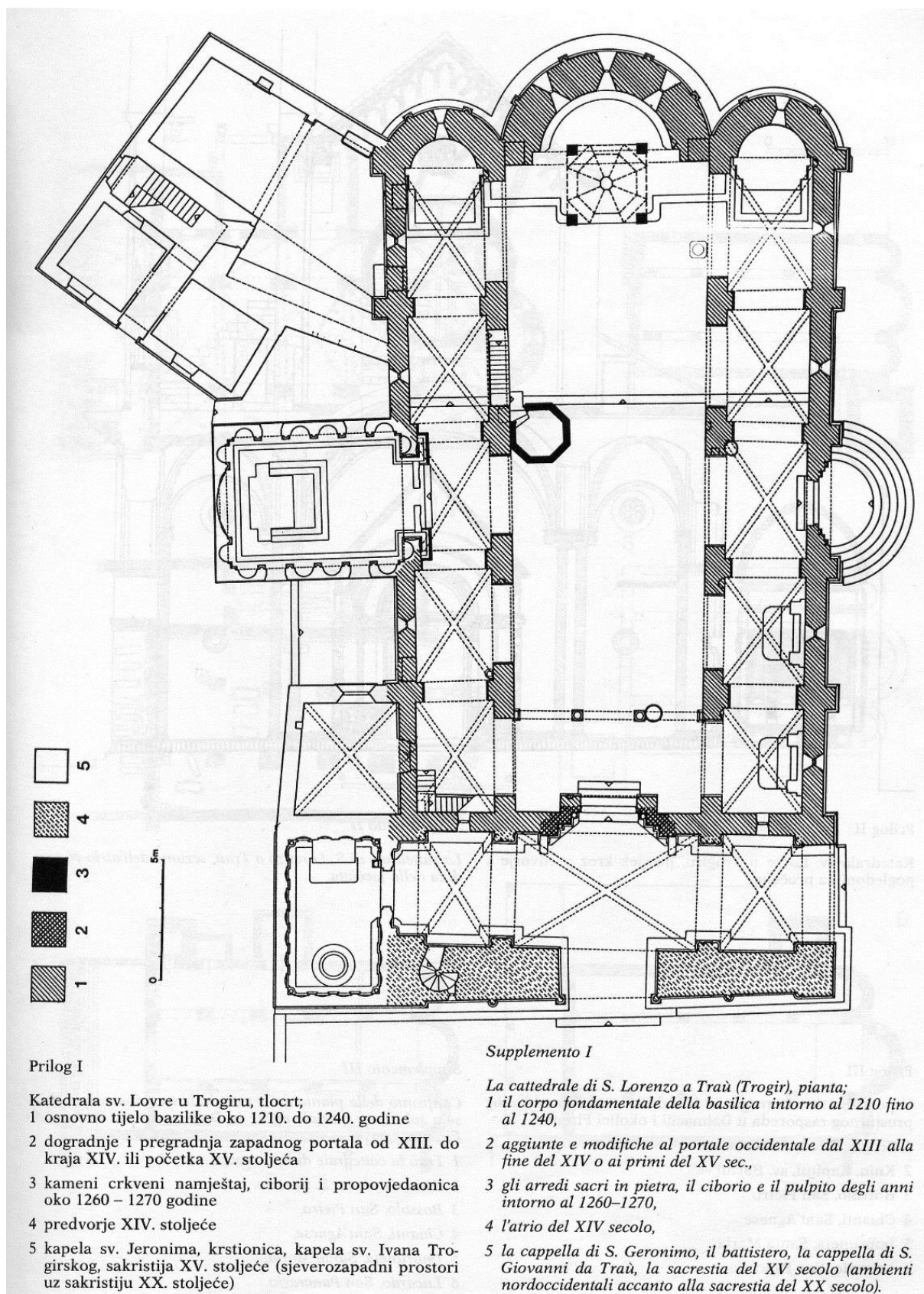
obtained from: State Archive – Split



Photodocumentation:







17. Grohote village (Šolta). Ruića dvori, Croatia

<i>RoR description number</i>	
CULTURAL HERITAGE	
<i>Name (official and common):</i>	o. Šolta, Grohote, Ruića dvori
<i>Address (location):</i>	Ruića dvori 9
<i>Cadastral number, community:</i>	1313 i 1308 K.O. Grohote
<i>Coordinates:</i>	E=482854 , N=4805710
<i>Owner / contact:</i>	Owner: Općina Šolta
<i>Heritage status / protection:</i>	Grohote Cultural-Historical site / Z-5862
<i>Use (original):</i>	Residential houses with auxiliary objects
<i>Typology:</i>	Residential complex consisting of several houses which are connected through common courtyards mainly used for processing agricultural products. Courtyard contains grapes stone mill, olive stone mill and lime storage (vapnenica za gašenje vapna). Ground floor is used as a tavern (konoba), while the living area is placed on the first floor which is accessed by an external stone staircase.
<i>Short description (ground plan, architectural elements, chronology):</i>	The main building has a ground floor and three floors above. Two houses were added along the sides of the main house. The courtyard is placed in front of them, containing external stone staircase. Ground floor is used as a tavern (konoba), while the living area is placed on the floors above. The courtyards were used to process agricultural products. Grapes and olive stone mill is still preserved, as well as a small lime storage used to produce lime. Buildings are recorded on the Austrian plans made at the beginning of 19th century.
<i>Special features:</i>	Preserved original volume and functions (and with original slates), courtyard, millstones, eaves and vaults from platy limestone
<i>Platy limestone in elements / state of conservation:</i>	Platy limestone is used mainly on roof surfaces, pavement, wall cover, benches. Stone structure of the main house is in good condition except ground-floor entrance. Also, back side of the main house is ruin, without floors and roof.
<i>Notes:</i>	This house and the courtyard was used to film scenes in the show <i>Velo misto</i> made by Miljenko Smoje.
<i>Descriptor:</i>	Ivo Vojnović

<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	6.9.2014
GEOLOGY	
<i>Selected limestone elements:</i>	1 walls 2 main roof 5 eaves 6 corner stones 7 window frame 9 doorpost 11 stairs 12 outside pavement 18 stone bordure 19 vault 37 window consoles 38 stair enclose consoles 39 wall cover 40 openings (ponare) 41 grapes stone mill 42 olive stone mill 43 lime storage (vapnenica) 44 bench 45 chimney 46 stone game (trilja)
<i>Quarries/excavation sites in neighbourhood:</i>	
<i>Notes:</i>	
<i>Descriptor:</i>	
<i>Date:</i>	



Illustrative enclosure to the Roof of Rock description Sheet:

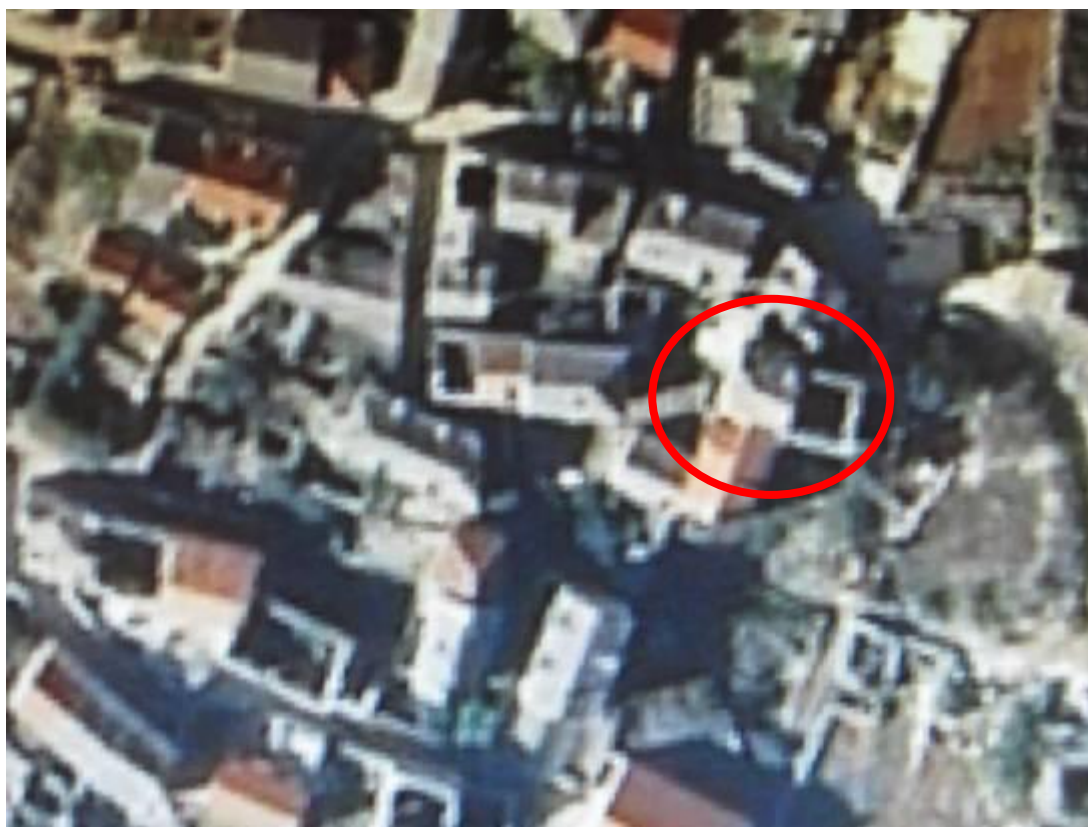
1:
Topographic map, general



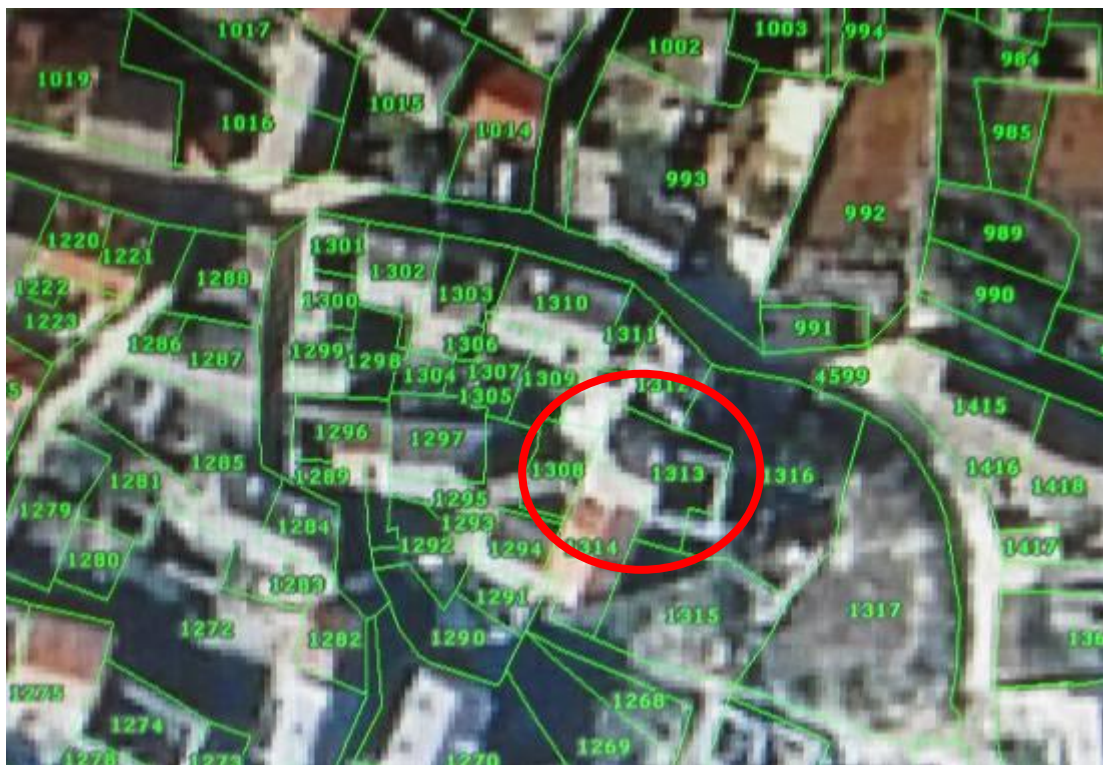
Croatian basic map (HOK):



Ortophoto:



Modern cadastral map:

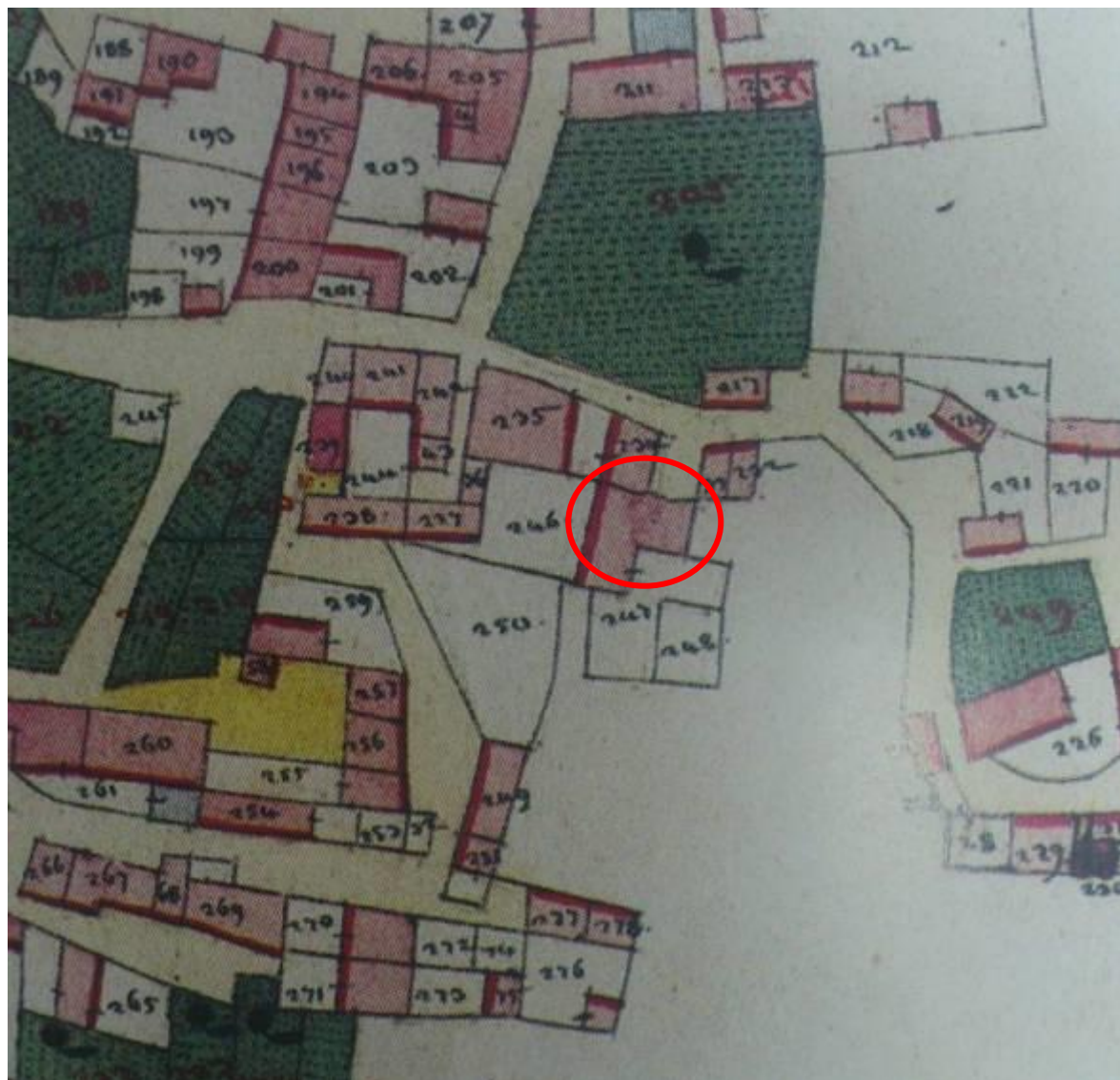


Historical map

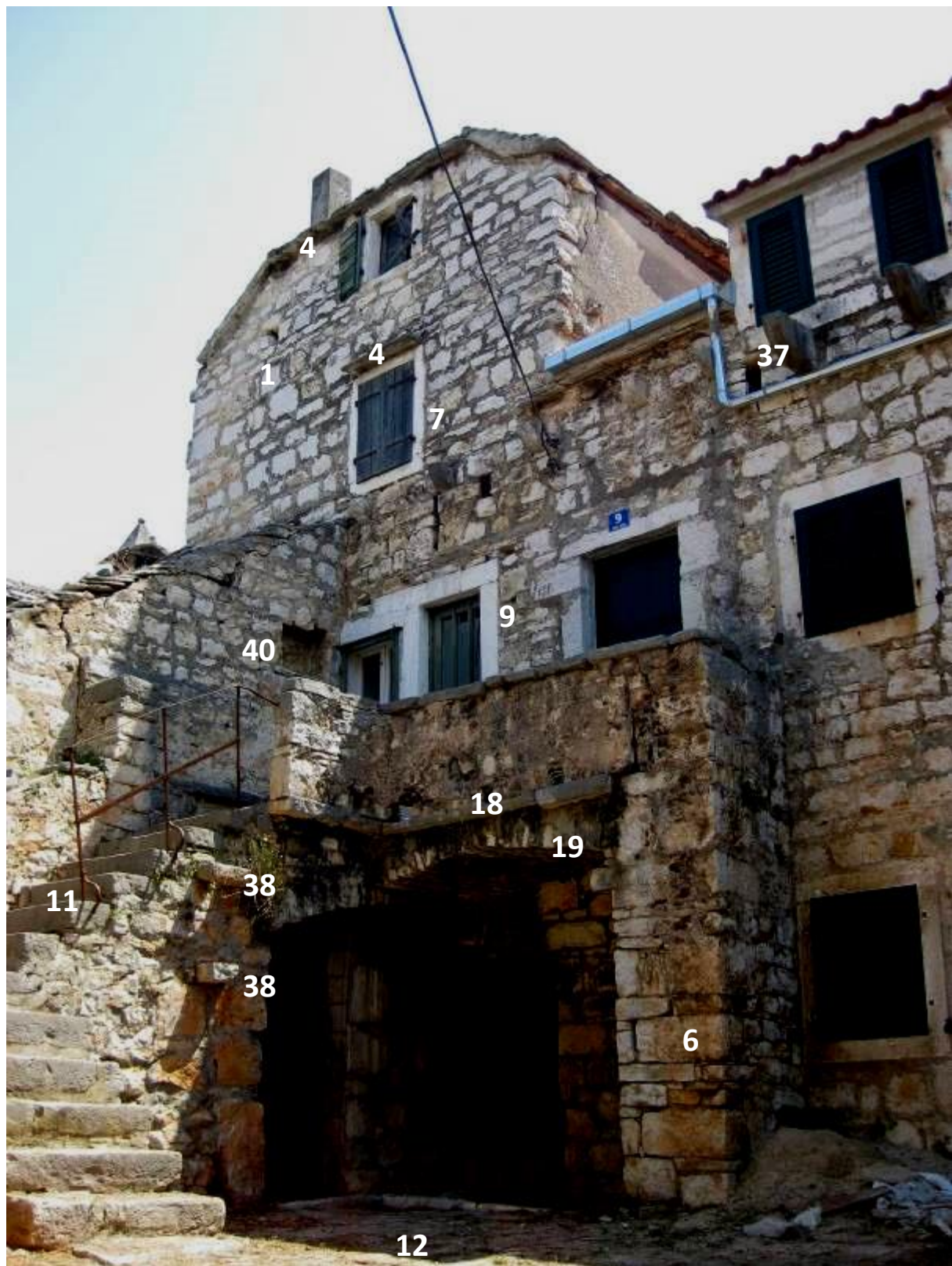
Second Military Mapping Survey of Austrian Empire ca. 1830 (revision 1880)

1:2880

obtained from: State Archive – Split



Photodokumentation:













18. Monastery-museum, Blaca, Brač, Croatia

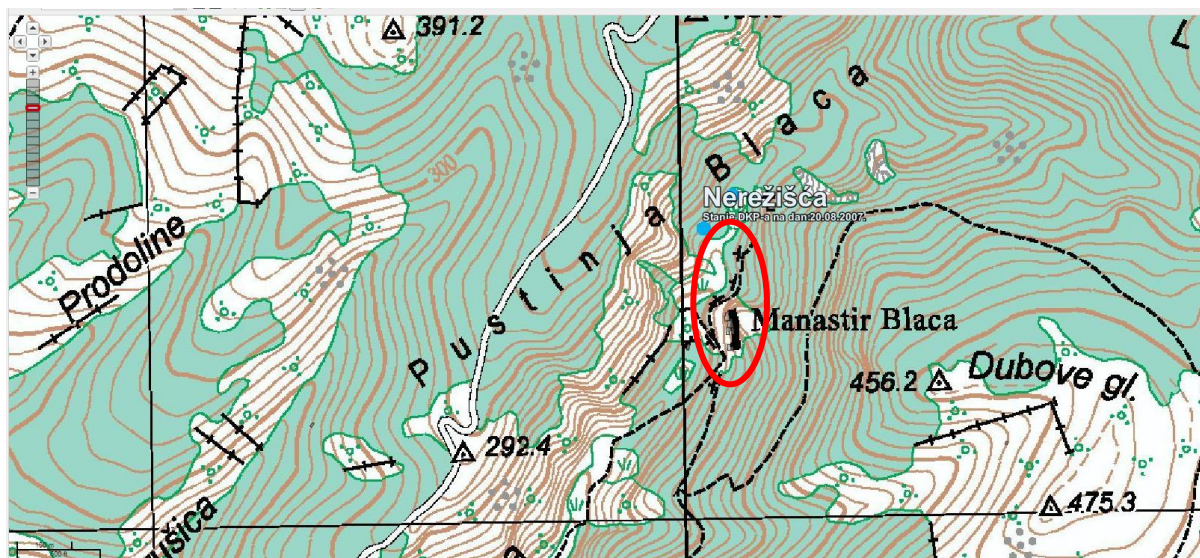
<i>RoR description number</i>	3602
CULTURAL HERITAGE	
<i>Name (official and common):</i>	Island of Brač, Blaca Hermitage
<i>Address (location):</i>	Nerežišća bb, Brač, Croatia
<i>Cadastral number, community:</i>	*34, Nerežišća
<i>Coordinates:</i>	E=4794800 , N=502400
<i>Owner / contact:</i>	
<i>Heritage status / protection:</i>	Blaca Hermitage / listed as a national built heritage and also was added to the <u>UNESCO World Heritage</u> Tentative List on January 29, 2007 / Z-1553
<i>Use (original):</i>	Sacral monument (original) / Museum (today)
<i>Typology:</i>	The Blaca Hermitage is unique monument on the Croatian coast. It was hermitage of the Glagolitic Order (Glagoljica – Croatian ancient alphabet) raised on the steep cliff. Blaca were established by Glagolitic priests from Poljica that fled to island of Brač running away from the Turks. In 1552. they established monastic community and in 1570 they got permission from the bishop to raise monastery and church. They produced wine, honey and other cultures. Wealth of the priests provided them to become world-wide known astronomic observatory. Furniture of Blaca monastery is also very attractive, the church was restored following the baroque patterns. After the departure of last monk, father Nikola Miličević in 1963, the monastery was transformed into museum.
<i>Short description (ground plan, architectural elements, chronology):</i>	The Blaca hermitage is located in a long karstic valley on the southern part of the island of Brač. The monastery, completely isolated in an austere site, was built in front of the cave Ljubitovica below high cliffs. It consists of church from the XVII century, apartment buildings and outbuildings, observatories and libraries, all built in limestone. This eremite quarters was established in the sixteenth century. The church is located near the caves. A complex of buildings was reconstructed and modified.
<i>Special features:</i>	Blaca Hermitage added to the UNESCO World Heritage Tentative List on January 29, 2007

<i>Platy limestone in elements / state of conservation:</i>	Platy limestone is used mainly on roof surfaces, pavement and eaves, all well preserved.
<i>Notes:</i>	
<i>Descriptor:</i>	Ivo Vojnović
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	15.05.2014
GEOLOGY	
<i>Selected limestone elements:</i>	1 walls 2 main roof 5 eaves 7 window frame 9 doorpost 12 outside pavement 41 grapes stone mill 48 bee farm/plates for bee houses
<i>Quarries/excavation sites in neighbourhood:</i>	
<i>Notes:</i>	
<i>Descriptor:</i>	
<i>Date:</i>	

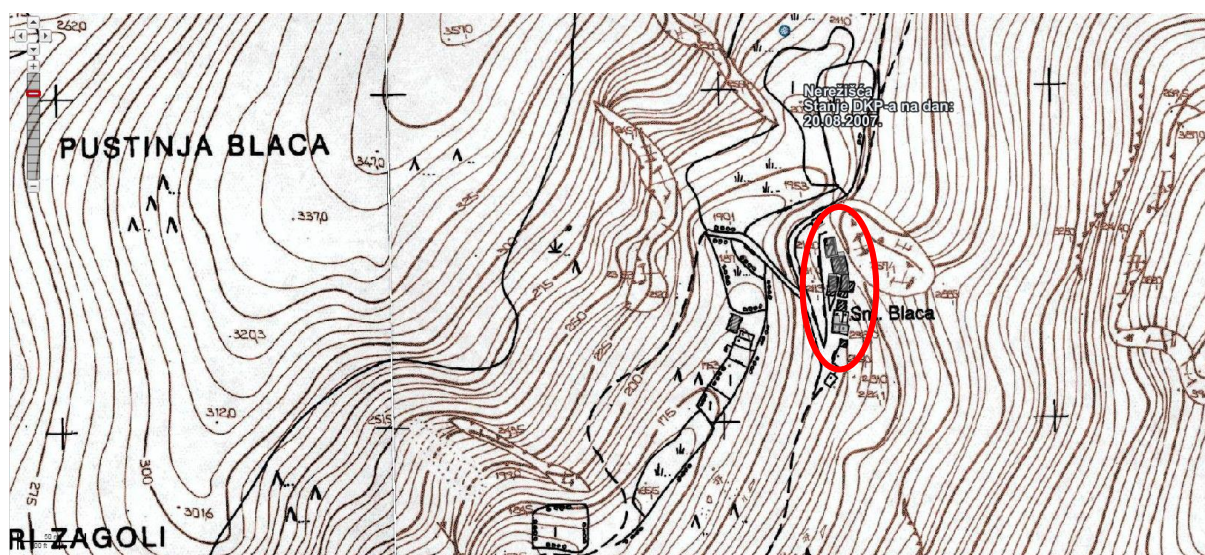


Illustrative enclosure to the Roof of Rock description Sheet:

1:
Topographic map, general

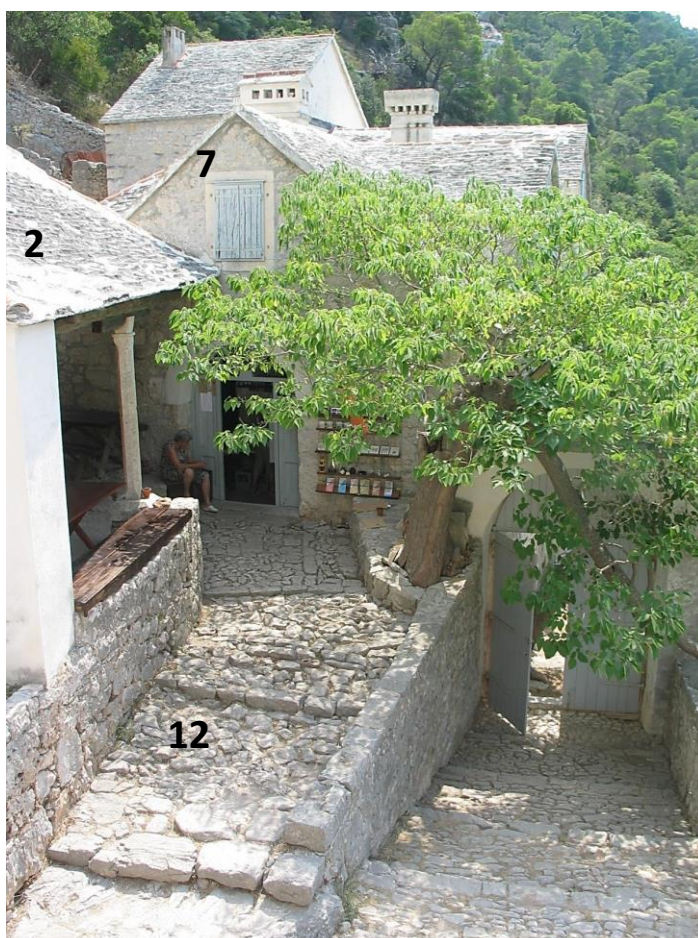


Croatian basic map (HOK):



Nerežišća
Stanje DKP-a na dan:
20.08.2007.

Photodokumentation:







19. kućice Pod Veli vrh, Korčula, Croatia

<i>RoR description number</i>	3855
CULTURAL HERITAGE	
<i>Name (official and common):</i>	kućice
<i>Address (location):</i>	Pod Veli vrh
<i>Cadastral number, community:</i>	6159/2 , Postrana / Žrnovo - Korčula
<i>Coordinates:</i>	E= 549 253 , N= 475 5138
<i>Owner / contact:</i>	Owner (4/8): Marko Curač Košić, Žrnovo bb
<i>Heritage status / protection:</i>	not protected
<i>Use (original):</i>	Agriculture housing
<i>Typology:</i>	Single cell houses
<i>Short description (ground plan, architectural elements, chronology):</i>	<p>Partially buried in terrain, set of three houses built in traditional coastal style are interconnected together, forming a small courtyard which is enclosed by boundary wall. Few meters near the objects since there is a small quarry inside a parcel, to which only one way leads, and that is through common courtyard of these three houses.</p> <p>On cadastral map 1836 (revision 1880) objects are not visible, although near the parcel there is a significant widening of the road, probably indication that quarry was exploited at the time.</p>
<i>Special features:</i>	Preserved interlaced roofs with fine carved gutters, roof ridge covered with slates, relieving opening from platy limestone; courtyard quarry.
<i>Platy limestone in elements / state of conservation:</i>	<p>Main roofs, courtyard tiling, terrace over water cistern, relieving opening</p> <p>All in good state of preservation except roof ridge covered in platy limestone, which need refixing.</p>
<i>Notes:</i>	
<i>Descriptor:</i>	Filip Bubalo
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	14.4.2014
GEOLOGY	

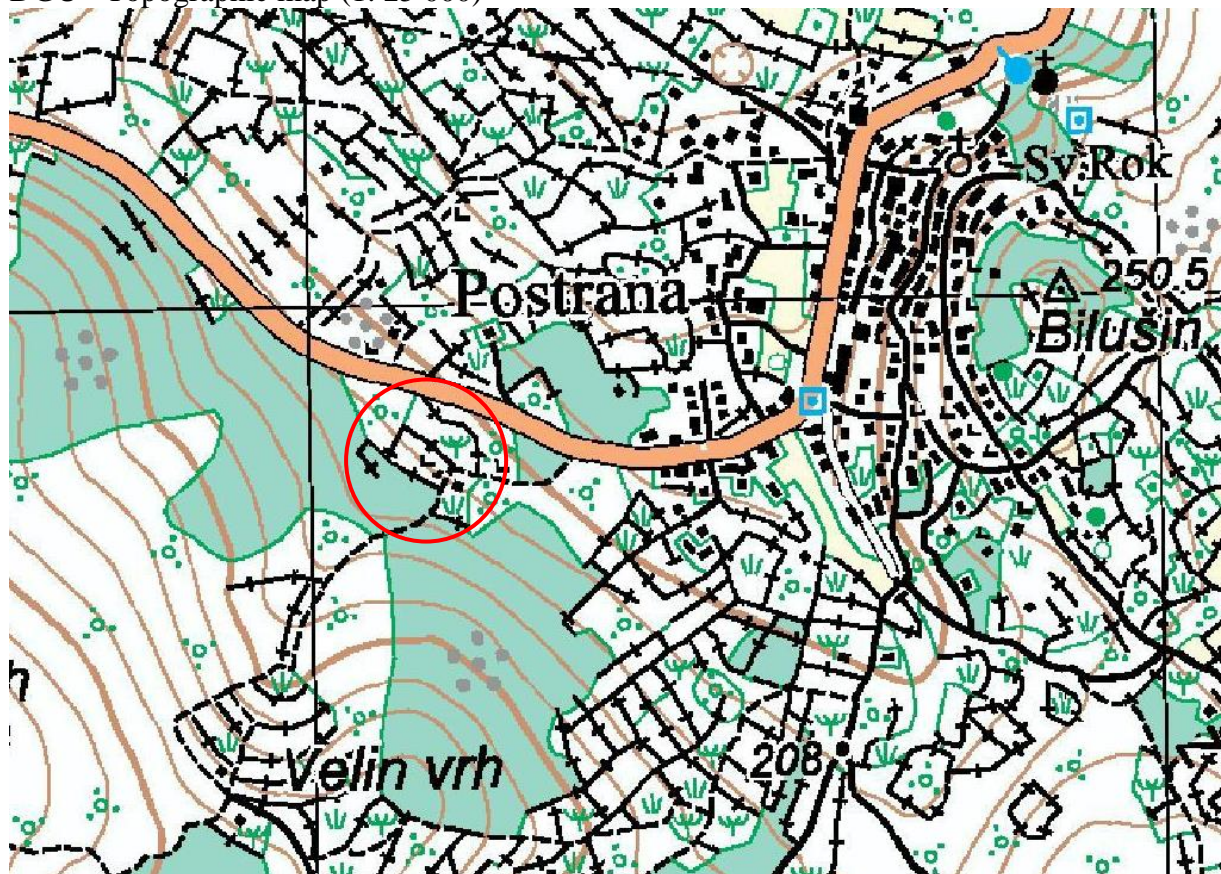
<i>Selected limestone elements:</i>	0 walls 1 main roof 2 corner stones 3 gutter 4 roof ridge covered with slates eaves 5 window frame 6 doorpost 7 treshold 8 relieving opening 9 scarp of cistern 10 rim of cistern 11 yard wall
<i>Quarries/excavation sites in neighbourhood:</i>	Žrnovo,
<i>Notes:</i>	
<i>Descriptor:</i>	Filip Bubalo
<i>Datum:</i>	

Illustrative enclosure to the Roof of Rock description Sheet:

ex military map, 1 : 25 000



DGU - Topographic map (1: 25 000)



Ortophoto / satellite photo 2013:

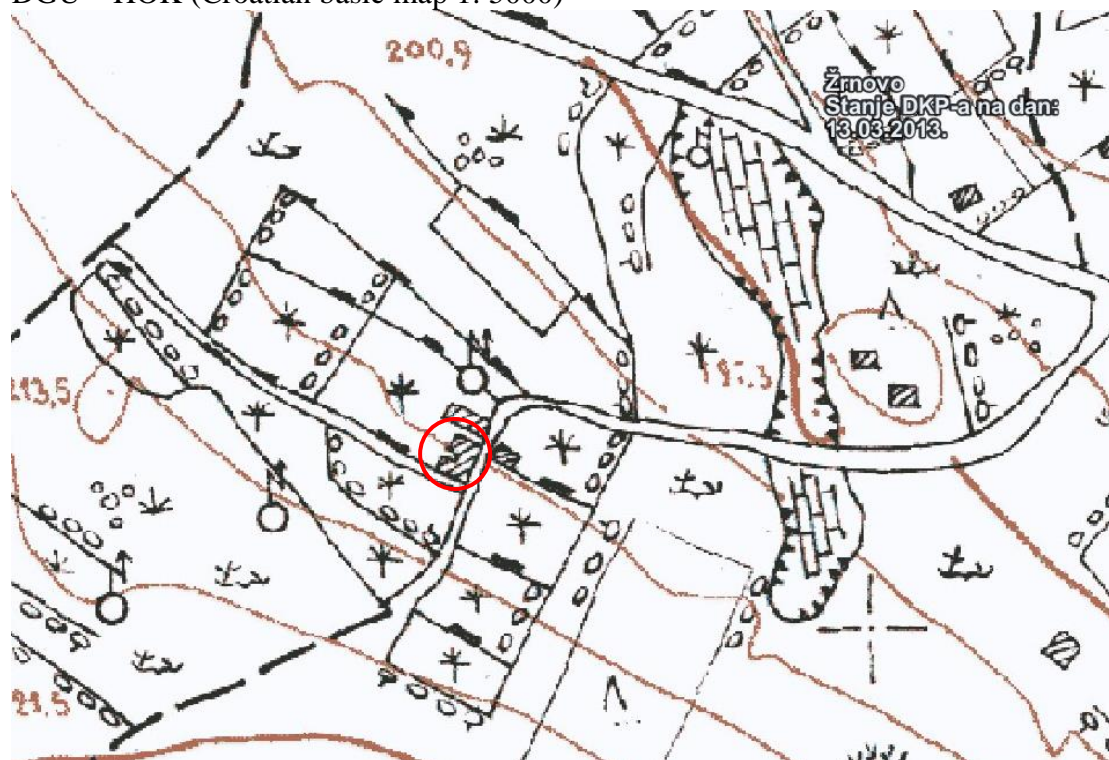


Modern cadastral map:



6159/2

DGU – HOK (Croatian basic map 1: 5000)



Historical map

Second Military Mapping Survey of Austrian Empire (ca. 1830)

1:28.800

obtained from: <http://mapire.eu/>

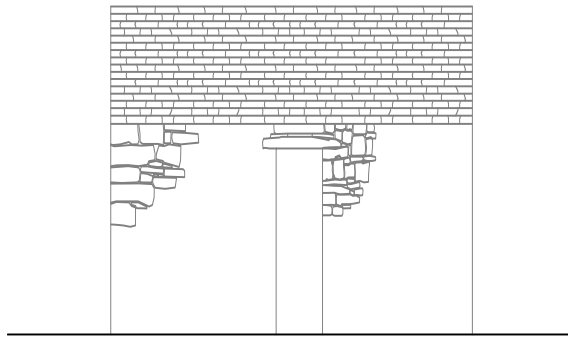
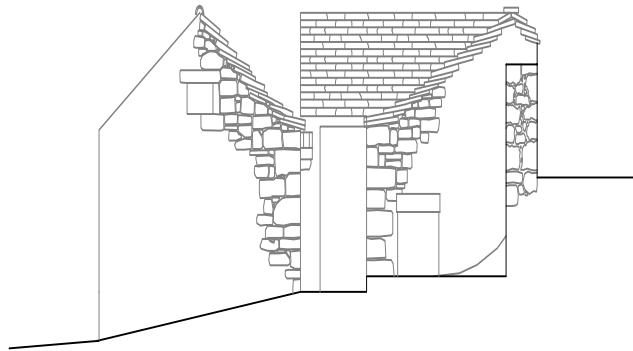


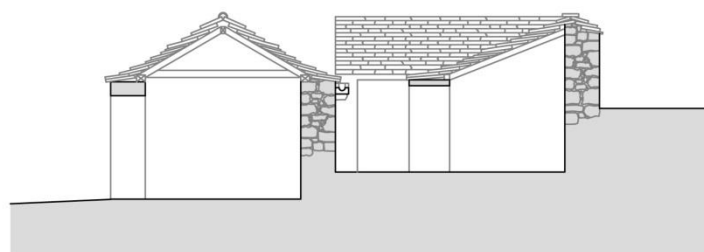
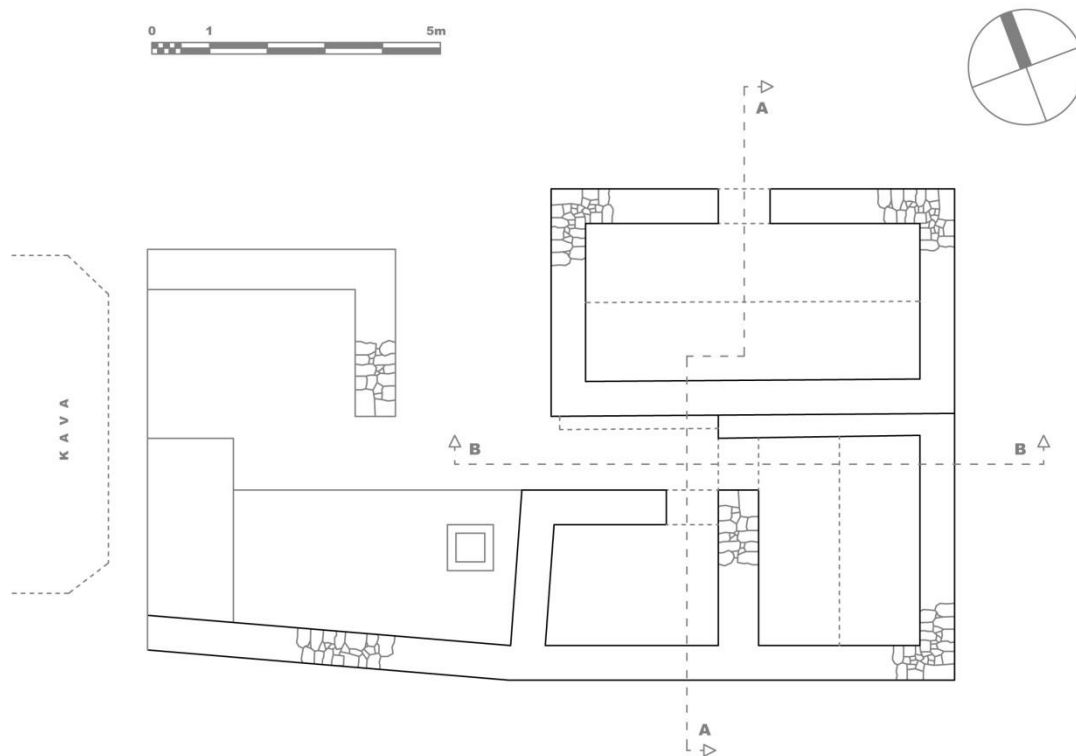
Photodocumentation:



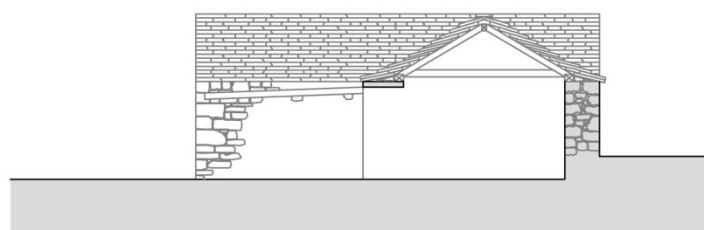


Architectural drawings:

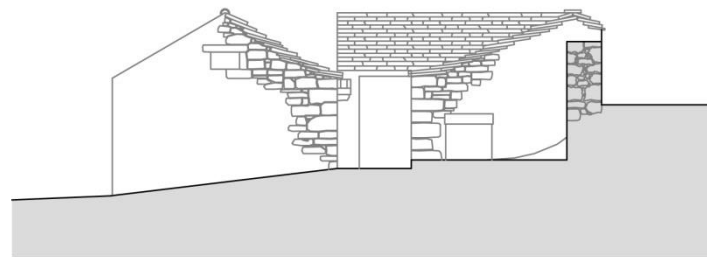




SECTION A-A



SECTION B-B



WEST

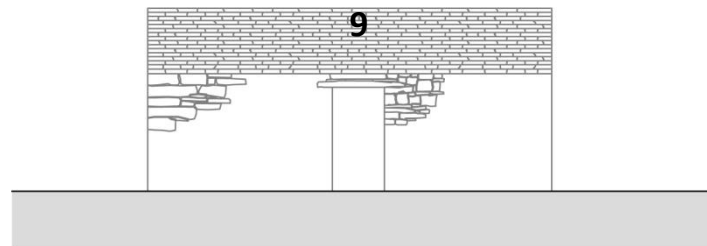
4

5

3

10

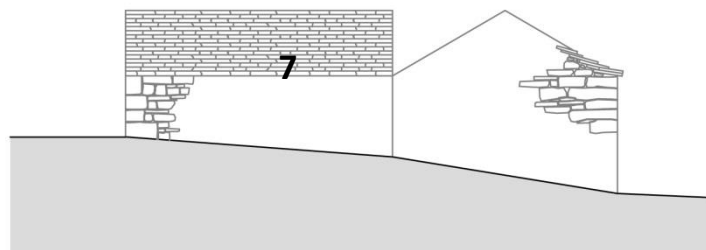
11



NORTH

1

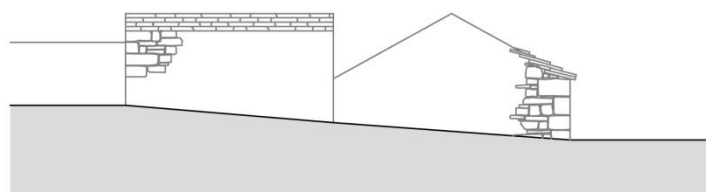
6 8



EAST

1

2



SOUTH

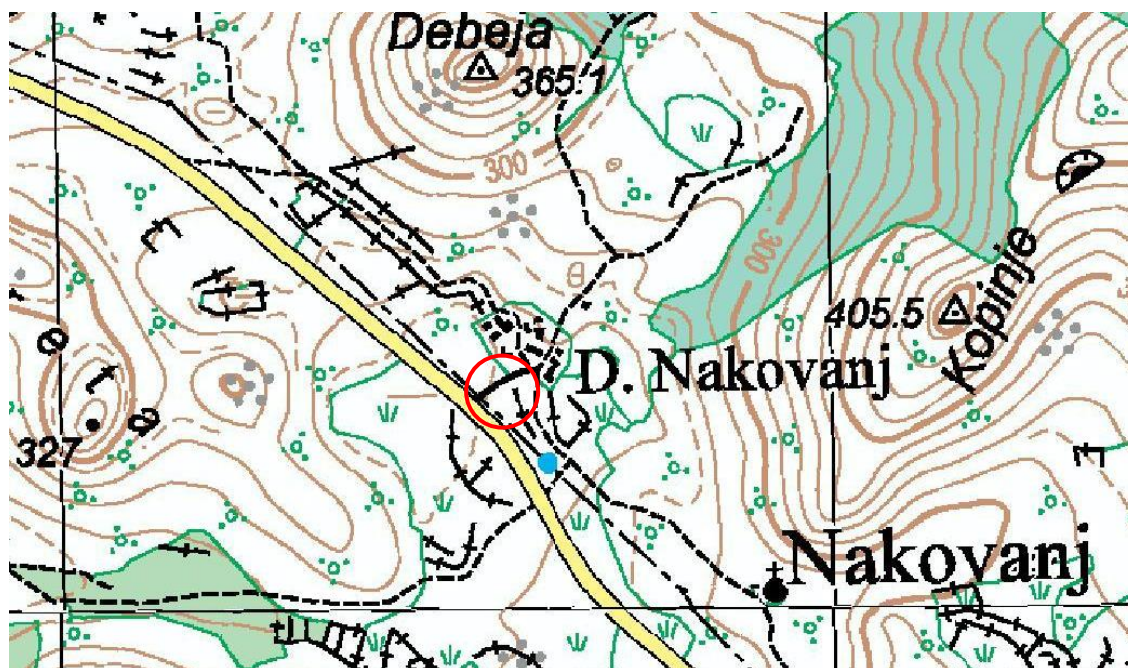
20. Donja Nakovana / “U Cvitka”, Nakovanj bb, Croatia

<i>RoR description number</i>	3952
CULTURAL HERITAGE	
<i>Name (official and common):</i>	Donja Nakovana / “U Cvitka”
<i>Address (location):</i>	Nakovanj bb
<i>Cadastral number, community:</i>	49.2 / 49.3 /49.4 / 49.5 / , Orebić
<i>Coordinates:</i>	E= 547 497, N= 4762717
<i>Owner / contact:</i>	Owner: family Lupis,
<i>Heritage status / protection:</i>	Nakovana Cultural-Historical site / Z-1423
<i>Use (original):</i>	Residential houses with auxiliary objects
<i>Typology:</i>	Two storey houses with dislocated kitchen (konoba), bread oven (krušna peć), threshing floor and stonemill
<i>Short description (ground plan, architectural elements, chronology):</i>	<p>Square groundplan, build with processed limestone blocks and finished in lime mortar, inner plastering, door and window lintels, eaves, windows with iron fittings.</p> <p><i>There are indications that area around this village was inhabited 8000 years ago, but the first mention has been recorded in 1335. as Nacovalda. Two villages Upper and Lower Nakovana belonged to the space Trstenice, administrative units of the Dubrovnik Republic since the 14th century, when previous settlements formed in two present-day village in the Middle Ages.</i></p> <p>Whole area of Nakovana plateau has continuity of life since Neolithic times until W.W. II., due to movement of people to the coastal area and emigration.</p> <p>Village can be seen on cadastral map from 1836 (revision 1880), with drawing of buildings.</p> <p>Specific culture that made pottery found in nearby Neolithic caves, was named Nakovana culture.</p>
<i>Special features:</i>	Preserved original volume (and with original slates), courtyard millstone, eaves from platy limestone, and attached water cistern for common use.
<i>Platy limestone in elements / state of conservation:</i>	<p>Platy limestone is used mainly on roof surfaces, residential and kitchen house, chimneys, pavement, scarp of water cistern, eaves, tables and benches.</p> <p>Although structure of the most objects is in good state of preservation, several of them need new and complete roof reconstruction, while some of the objects just need remixing of limestone slates</p>
<i>Notes:</i>	One of the houses with no roof is a birth place of Ivan Lupis- the inventor of torpedo.
<i>Descriptor:</i>	Filip Bubalo
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	7.5.2014

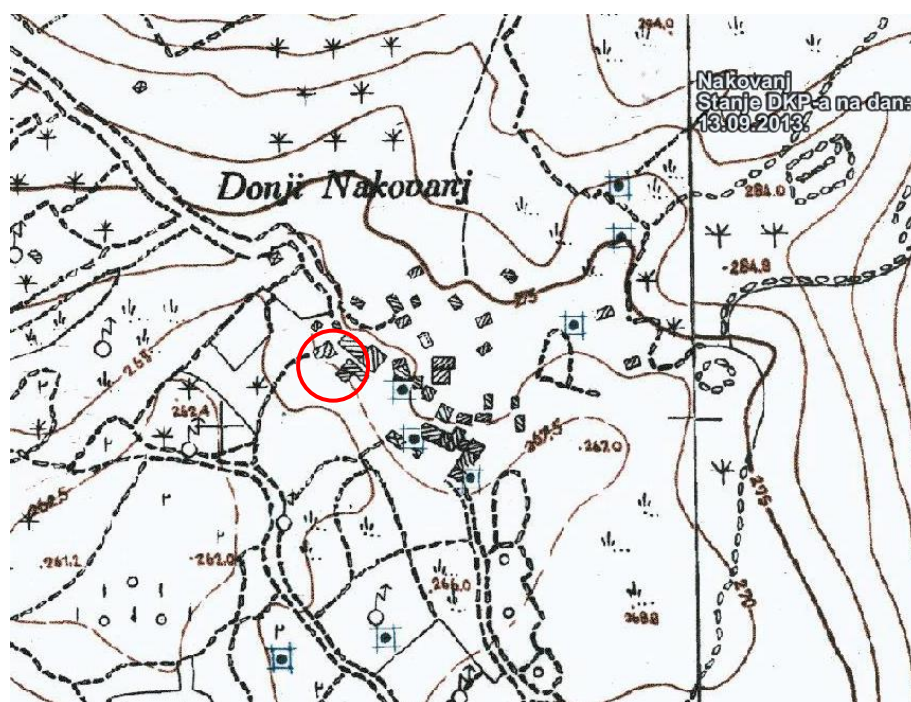
GEOLOGY	
<i>Selected limestone elements:</i>	0 walls: 1 main roof 2 eaves: 3 window frame 4 doorpost 5 bread oven 6 stairs 7 courtyard pavement 8a crown of water cistern 8b scarp of cistern 9 stonemill 10 vaulted window frame 11 consoles 12 openings (ponare) 13 threshing floor
<i>Quarries/excavation sites in neighbourhood:</i>	
<i>Notes:</i>	
<i>Descriptor:</i>	L. Fuček, N. Oštrić
<i>Date:</i>	

Illustrative enclosure to the Roof of Rock description Sheet:

Topographic map, general (1: 25 000)



Croatian basic map (HOK):



Ortophoto:



Modern cadastral map:

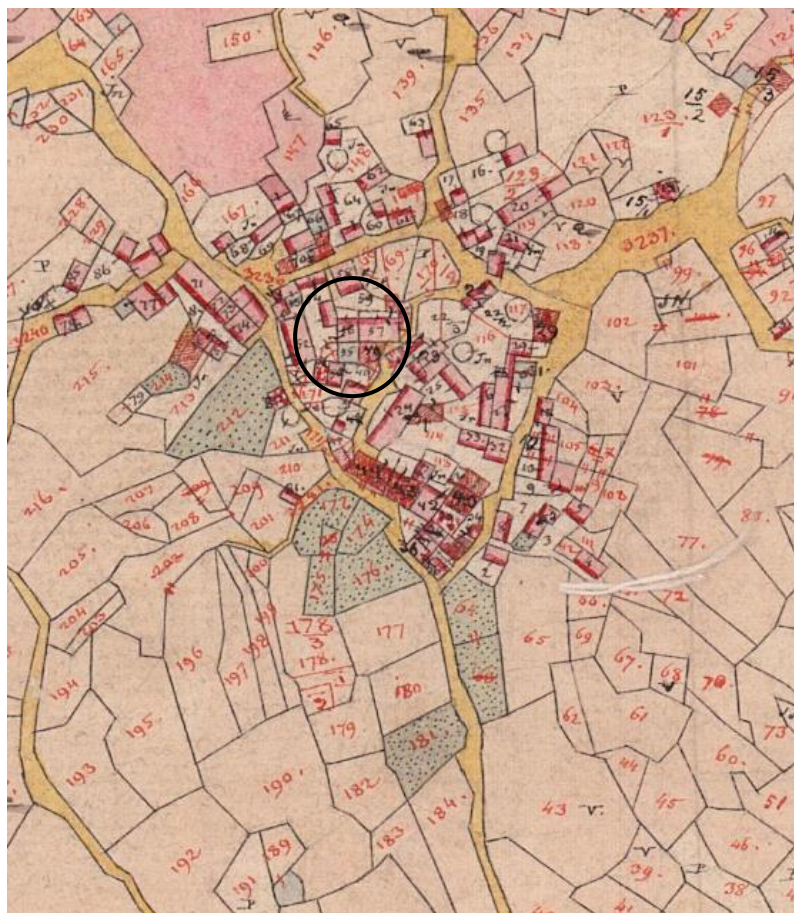


Historical map

Second Military Mapping Survey of Austrian Empire ca. 1830 (revision 1880)

1:28.800

obtained from: State Archive – Split



Historical photography (1905.)



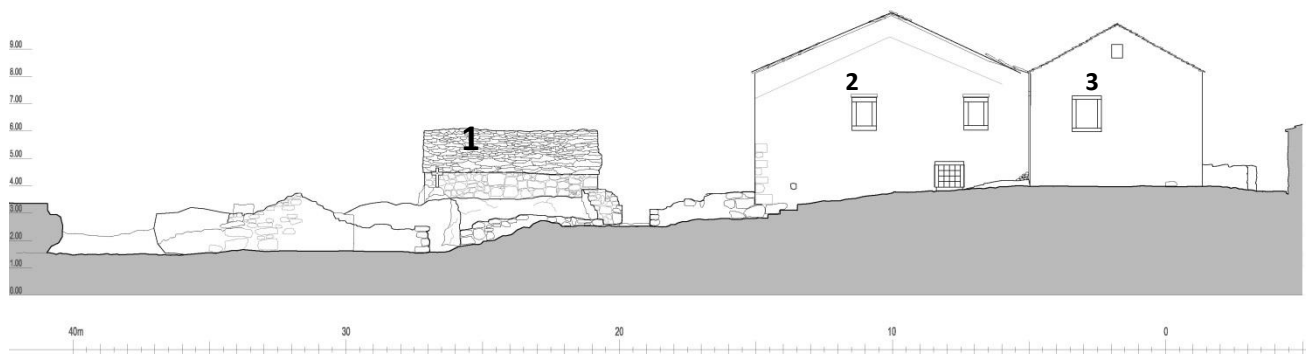
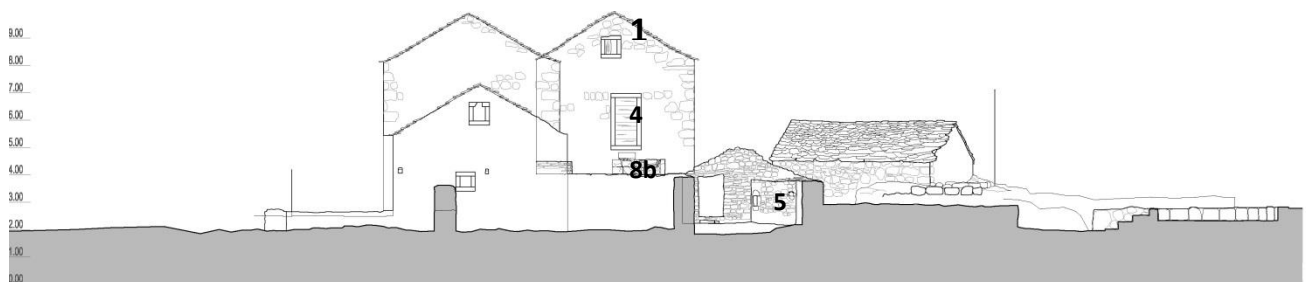
Photodokumentation:



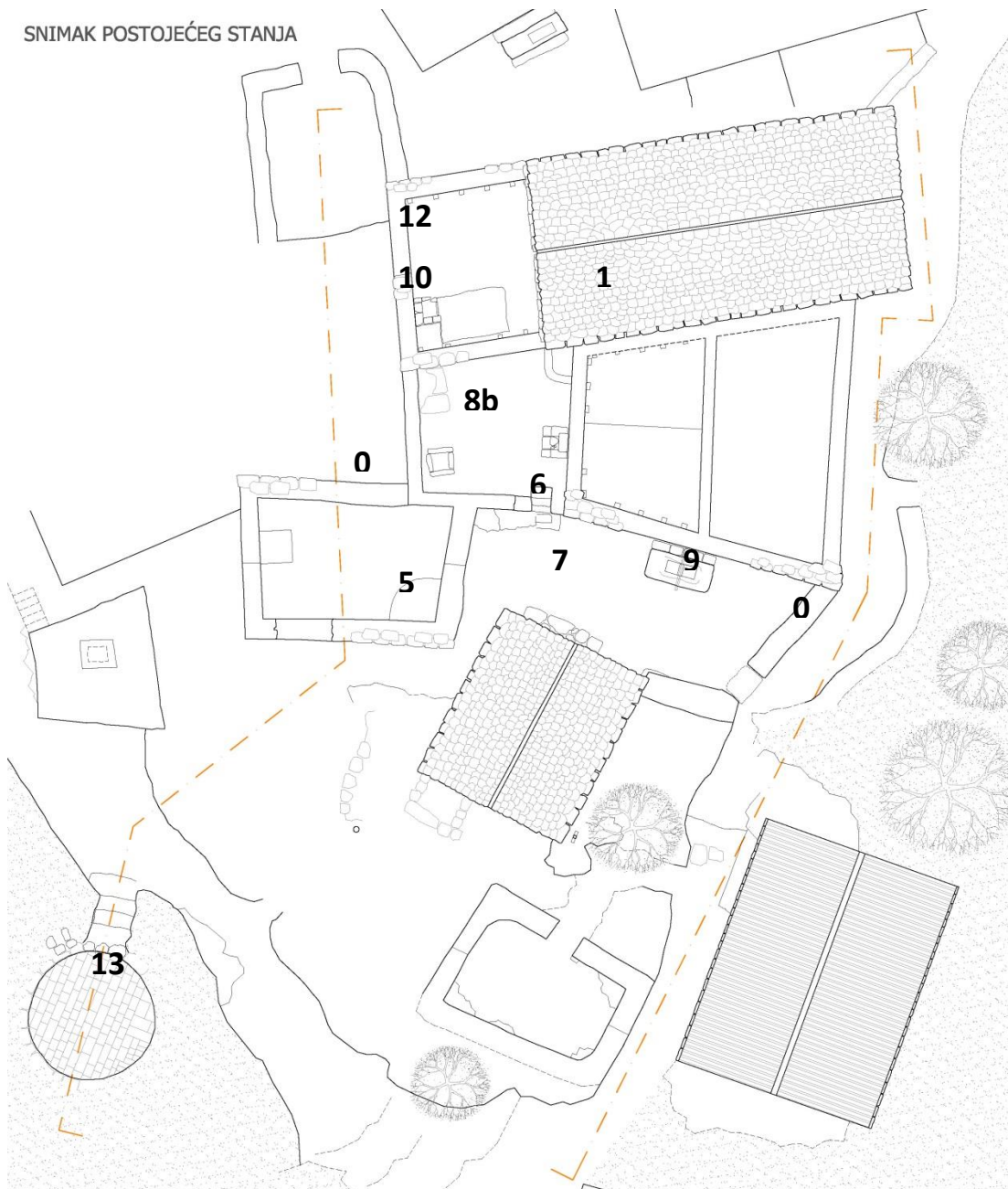




Architectural drawings:



SNIMAK POSTOJEĆEG STANJA



IDEJNO RJEŠENJE



Author of architectural drawings: d.i.a Željko Peković

Description sheet prepared by Filip Bubalo / June 2014

21. Štala/stable - Bobana lazi, Aleja kod Groblja / Arbored walk by the cemetery of St. Roko, Croatia

<i>RoR description number</i>	3861
CULTURAL HERITAGE	
<i>Name (official and common):</i>	Štala/stable - Bobana lazi
<i>Address (location):</i>	Aleja kod Groblja / Arbored walk by the cemetery of St. Roko
<i>Cadastral number, community:</i>	1769/1, Vela Luka
<i>Coordinates:</i>	E= 518075 , N= 4757874
<i>Owner / contact:</i>	Owner: Denis (dec.) and Jela Žuvela
<i>Heritage status / protection:</i>	no protection
<i>Use (original):</i>	Stable (for donkeys)
<i>Typology:</i>	Single cell house with added smaller one (demolished)
<i>Short description (ground plan, architectural elements, chronology):</i>	<p>Typical dry stone wall stable with rectangular floor plan and inner concrete divider wall for keeping donkey. By the side wall there is a smaller annex (demolished), and in front of the house there are two small eaves, and a vaulted water cistern.</p> <p>Object is one of the 20 almost identical dwellings that were built surely after 1880, because there are not on Austrian Empire cadastral map. There is unconfirmed story, that houses serving for agricultural use of local community are built between two World Wars, as reaction of locals to the a new road to the cemetery.</p>
<i>Special features:</i>	Preserved original volume; roof has been rebuilt by the owner two decades before (in great condition); two small eaves roofs on each side of the entrance
<i>Platy limestone in elements / state of conservation:</i>	<p>Main gable roof, eaves roofs, doorpost, terrace around water cistern</p> <p>Main object is in good state of preservation, but two smaller eaves roofs need remixing of plates.</p>
<i>Notes:</i>	
<i>Descriptor:</i>	Filip Bubalo
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	14.4.2014
GEOLOGY	
<i>Selected limestone elements:</i>	<p>0 walls:</p> <p>1 main roof</p> <p>2 eaves roofs</p> <p>3 corner stones</p> <p>4 doorpost (wooden and platy limestone)</p> <p>5 window frame</p> <p>6 wooden construction beams</p> <p>6a lintel (wooden)</p>

	7 divider wall - of concrete 8 outside pavement 9 yard wall 10 cistern
<i>Quarries/excavation sites in neighbourhood:</i>	Taken from nearby “lazi” (terraced vineyards), surface quarries about 1km air distance. Local people still remember, when donkeys loaded with platy limestone were brought to the site.

Illustrative enclosure to the Roof of Rock description Sheet:

Topographic map, general:



Croatian basic map (HOK):



Historical map

Second Military Mapping Survey of Austrian Empire ca. 1830 (revision 1880)

1:28.800

obtained from: State Archive – Split



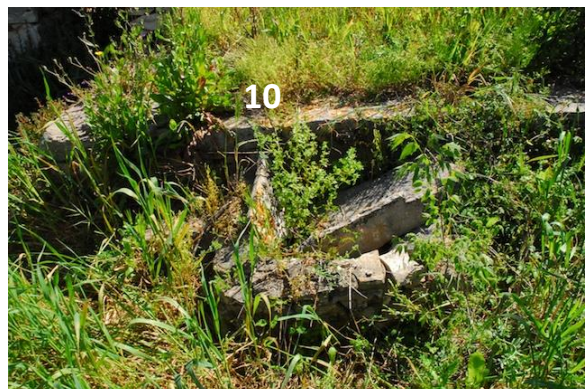
Historical photography:

Situation circa. 1950

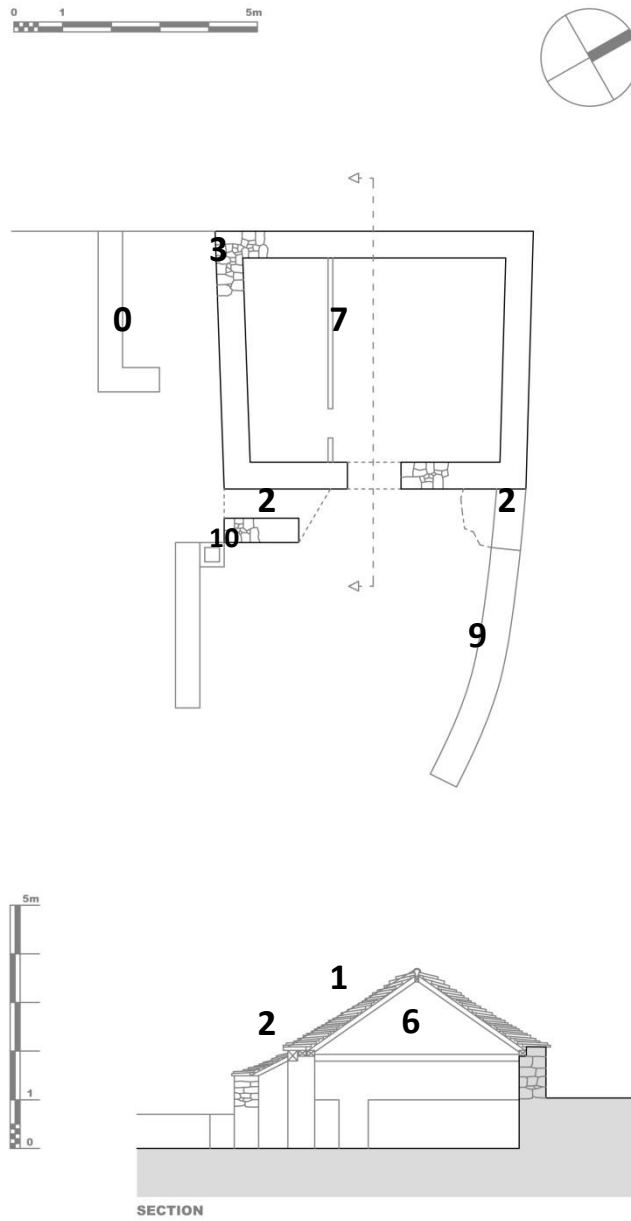


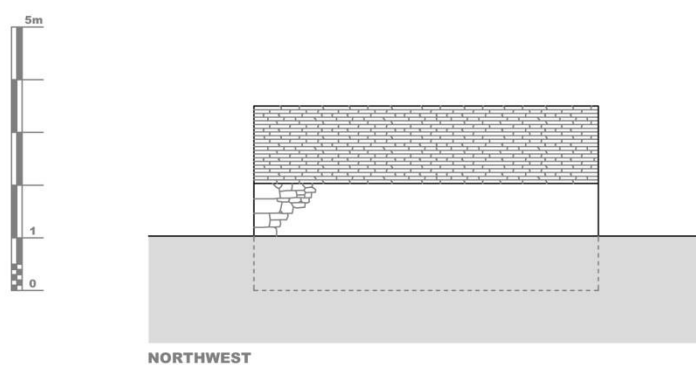
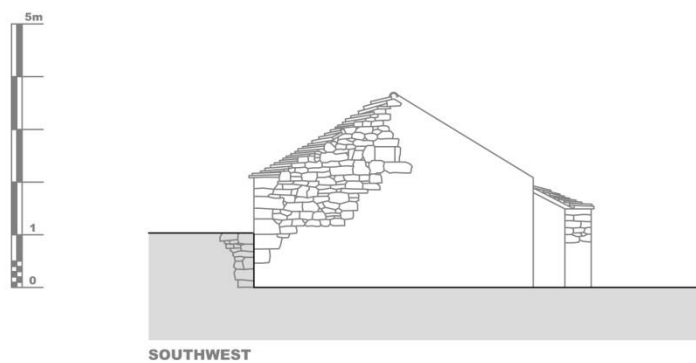
Photodocumentation:





Architectural drawings:





Author of architectural drawings: Miše Renić

Description sheet prepared by Filip Bubalo 24. 05. 2014

22. "Lalića tower house", Mostarska Vrata, Ljubuški/Lalića kula, Mostarska Vrata b.b., 88320 Ljubuški, Bosnia and Herzegovina

<i>RoR description number</i>	HERCEGOVAČKI KRŠ / HERZEGOVINIAN KARST
CULTURAL HERITAGE	
<i>Name (official and common):</i>	"Lalića tower house", Mostarska Vrata, Ljubuški/Lalića kula
<i>Address (location):</i>	Mostarska Vrata b.b., 88320 Ljubuški
<i>Cadastral number, community:</i>	c. p. 2718, c. m. Mostarska Vrata
<i>Coordinates:</i>	y=6464885,67 x=4784197.21
<i>Owner / contact:</i>	Obitelj Čerimović, M. Selimovića 12, Sarajevo, +387 62 346628
<i>Heritage status / protection:</i>	National monument
<i>Use (original):</i>	Housing and defense property
<i>Typology:</i>	Ottoman fortified residential tower
<i>Short description (ground plan, architectural elements, chronology):</i>	The tower is a tall building with a ground floor and two upper floors. The base is rectangular 6:00 x 6.35m. Height east wall is 8.50m northwest 7.50m. The total height of the tower is 10.35m.
<i>Special features:</i>	Access staircase has three stone steps leading to the entrance to the tower. Admission to the tower is on the west wall of the tower at its southern corner. Front doors are accentuated with stone frame with two vertical pillars and stone arch over them.
<i>Platy limestone in elements / state of conservation:</i>	Roof of platy limestone, completely renovated in the early 21st ct.
<i>Notes:</i>	
<i>Descriptor:</i>	Radoslav Dodig
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	4.6. 2013. and 28.8.2013.
GEOLOGY	
<i>Selected limestone elements:</i>	0 walls: 1 main roof: 2 front door 3 stairs 4 cistern 5 loophole 6 wall shelf
<i>Quarries/excavation sites in neighbourhood:</i>	Mostarska Vrata (Vicinity of Ljubuški); Crveni Grm
<i>Notes:</i>	

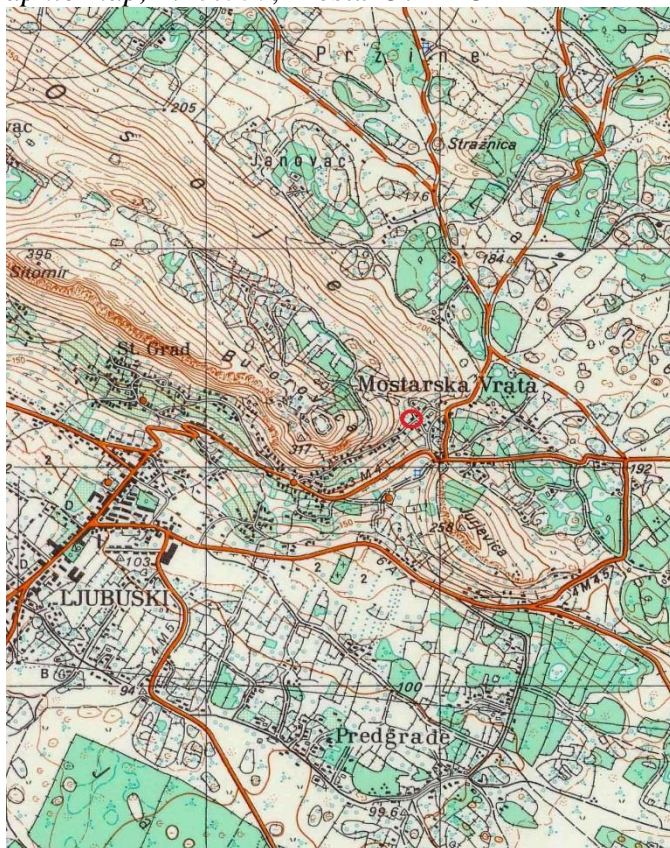
Descriptor:	
Datum:	

Illustrative enclosure to the Roof of Rock description Sheet:

Topographic map, general: 1:700.000



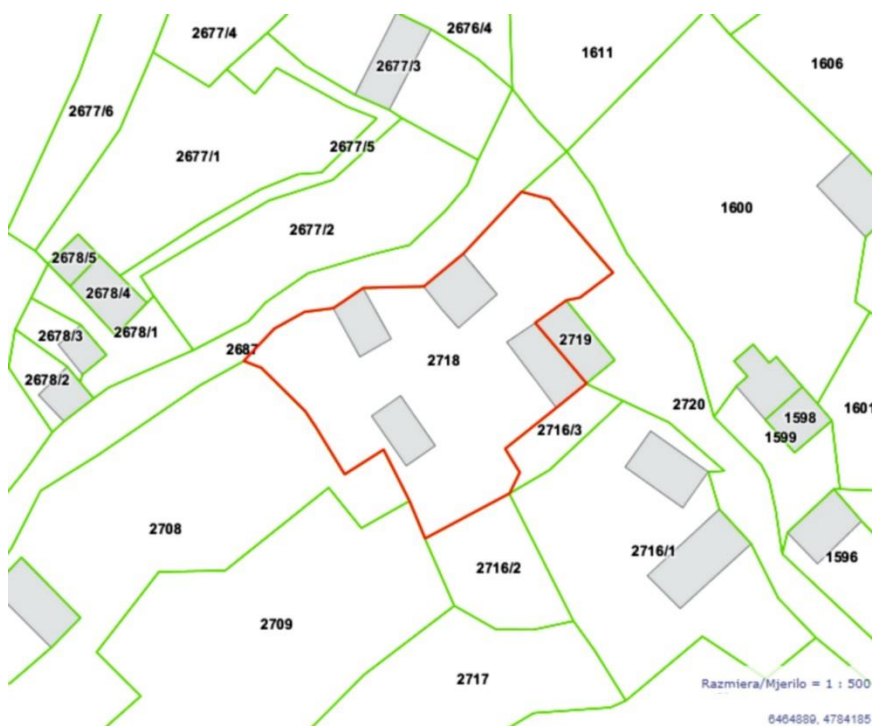
Topographic map, 1:25.000, Mostar 574-2-3



Ortophoto / Google Maps 2012



Cadastral map:



Photodokumentation: Lalić Tower, Mostarska Vrata

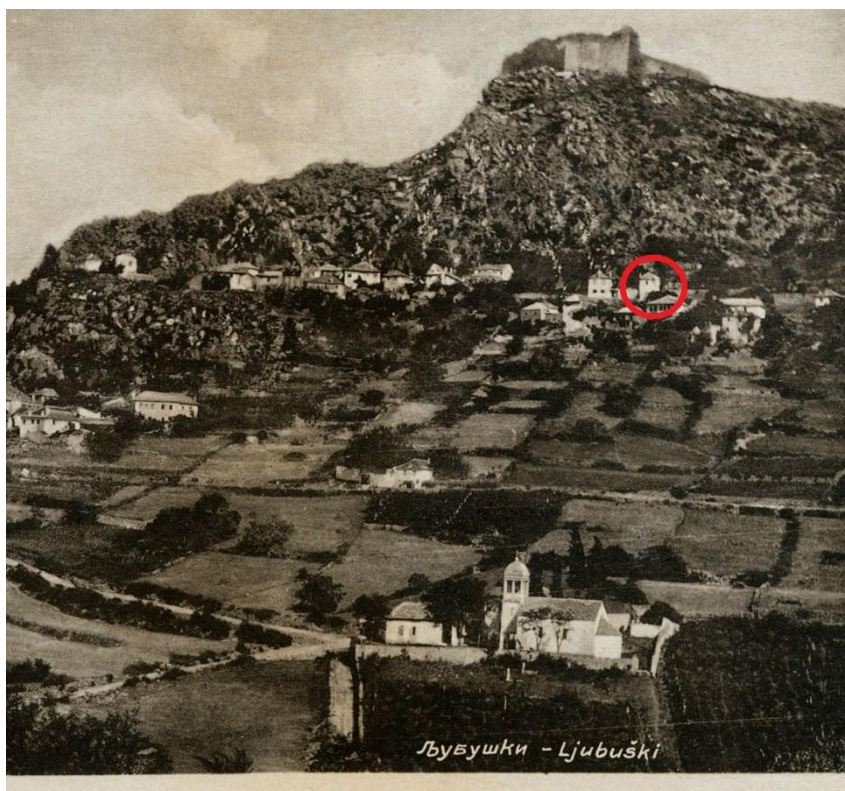




Front steps



Photodokumentation: Lalić Tower, Mostarska Vrata, 1901.



Lalić Tower, 1975.



Photodokumentation: Lalića Tower, Cistern



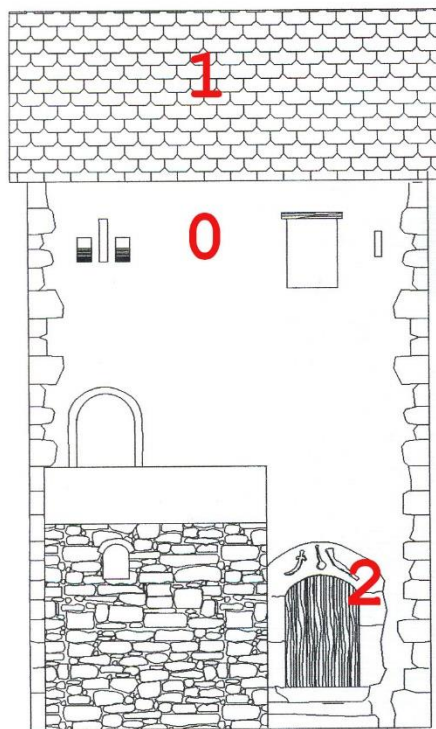
Lalića Tower, Loophole



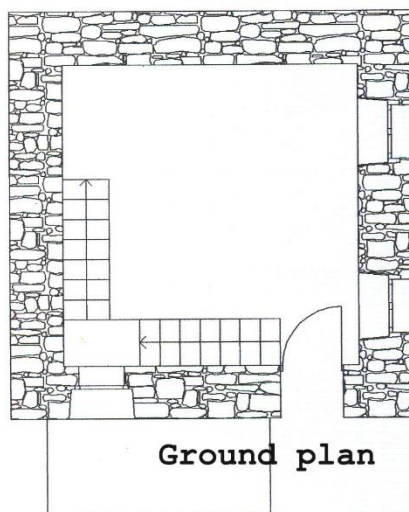
Photodokumentation: Lalića tower, Wall shelf



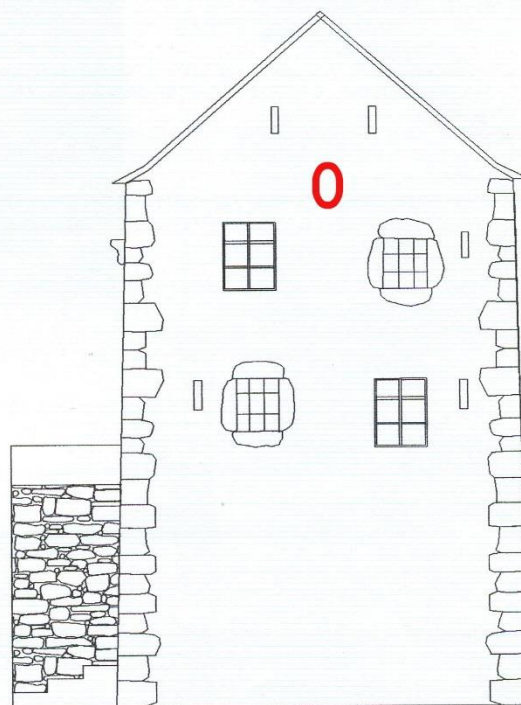
Fieldwork, 17.6.2014 (photo R. Dodig)



South facade

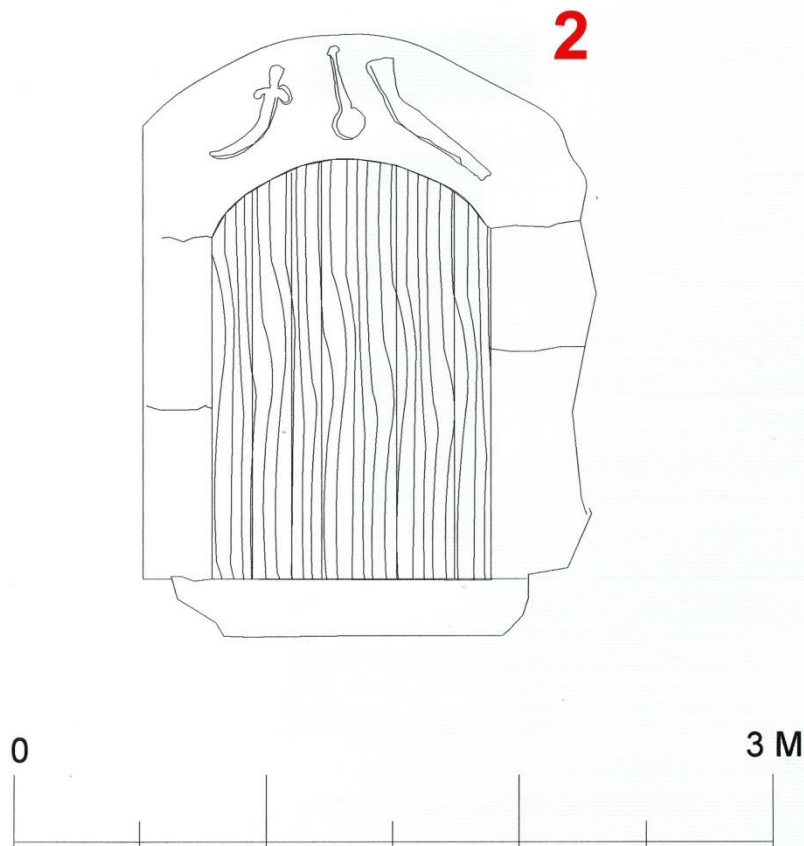


Ground plan



East facade





Description sheet prepared by Radoslav Dodig, 28. 06. 2014

23. "Bišćević House", Bišćevića ulica 13, Mostar, Bosnia and Herzegovina

<i>RoR description number</i>	HERCEGOVAČKI KRŠ / HERZEGOVINIAN KARST
CULTURAL HERITAGE	
<i>Name (official and common):</i>	"Bišćević House", Mostar
<i>Address (location):</i>	Bišćevića ulica 13
<i>Cadastral number, community:</i>	k. č. 3214-3215, k.o. Mostar
<i>Coordinates:</i>	y=6485241.62 x=4799564.75
<i>Owner / contact:</i>	Owner: Family Bišćević and Lakišić, 387 36 552 197
<i>Heritage status / protection:</i>	National monument
<i>Use (original):</i>	Dwelling house and tourist object
<i>Typology:</i>	Ottoman residential complex
<i>Short description (ground plan, architectural elements, chronology):</i>	The complex has remained relatively unchanged from 17. to 20. ct. and consists of two parts: <i>selamluk</i> (male yard or part of the house for the reception of guests and business talks) and <i>haremluk</i> (women's or family's courtyard, an intimate part of the building). The material used for building houses a local quarry stone. The wood is used for the pillars, floor and roof construction, as well as doors and windows.
<i>Special features:</i>	The house is very boldly composite piece of residential architecture from the Ottoman period, with <i>divanhana</i> (room for talks), a garden and a protruding part with tall columns above the Neretva.
<i>Platy limestone in elements / state of conservation:</i>	Great part of Roof is reconstruction in 20. ct. from local quarries of platy limestones. One part is not in good state of preservation.
<i>Notes:</i>	
<i>Descriptor:</i>	Radoslav Dodig
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	3.6. 2013. and 27.8.2013.
GEOLOGY	
<i>Selected limestone elements:</i>	0 walls: 1 main roof: 2 small roof: 3 small roof 4 entrance gate 5 porch (doksat) 6 courtyard floor
<i>Quarries/excavation sites in neighbourhood:</i>	Podveležje (Vicinity of Mostar); Ortiješ, Mostar
<i>Notes:</i>	

<i>Descriptor:</i>	
<i>Datum:</i>	

Illustrative enclosure to the Roof of Rock description Sheet:
Topographic map, general: 1:700.000



Topographic map, 1:25.000, Mostar 574-2-3, 1976.



Ortophoto / by Ecoplan, Mostar, 2009.

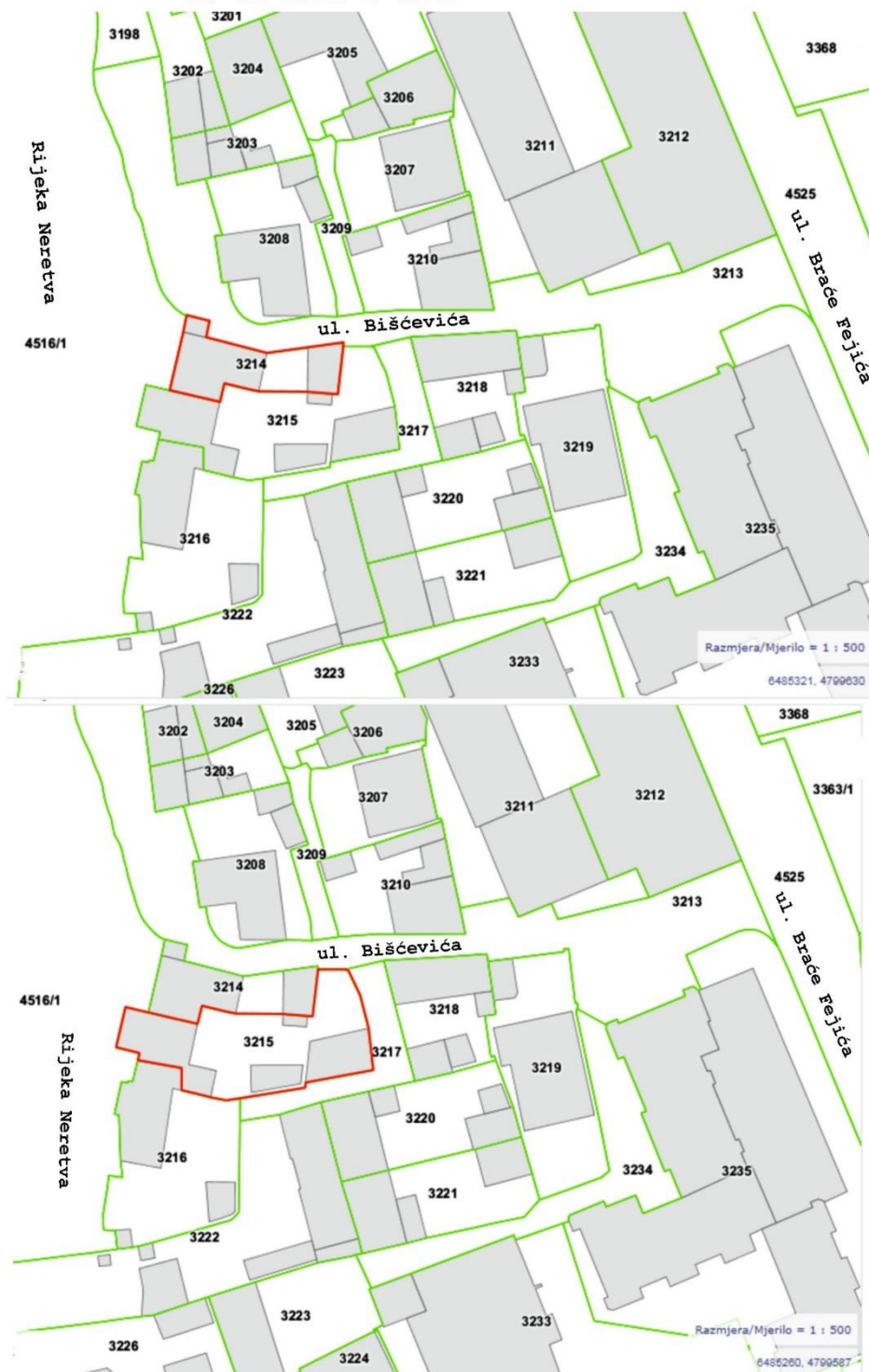


Geodetic image of Mostar, 1886.



Cadastral map:

Bišćevića kuća, ul. Bišćevića 13, Mostar
k. č. 3214 i 3215

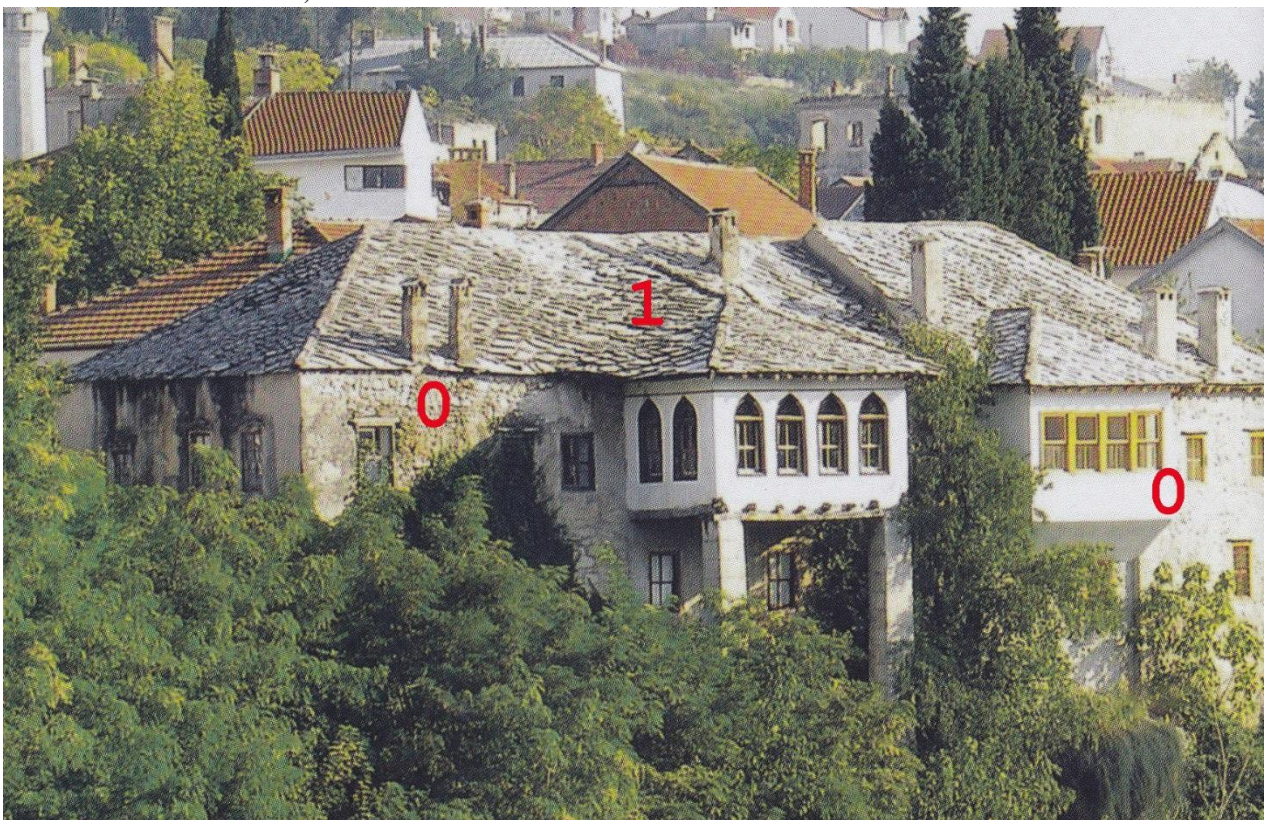


3214-3215, c.c. Mostar, 1:500

Historical photography: 1965.



Look at Bišćević House, Mostar



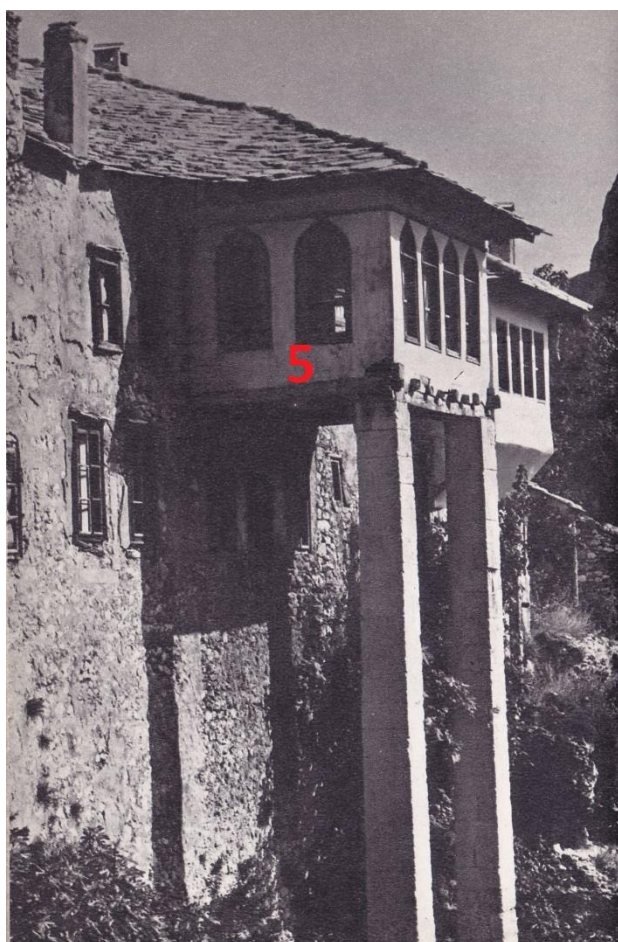
MOSTAR, Bišćević House

Photodokumentation:

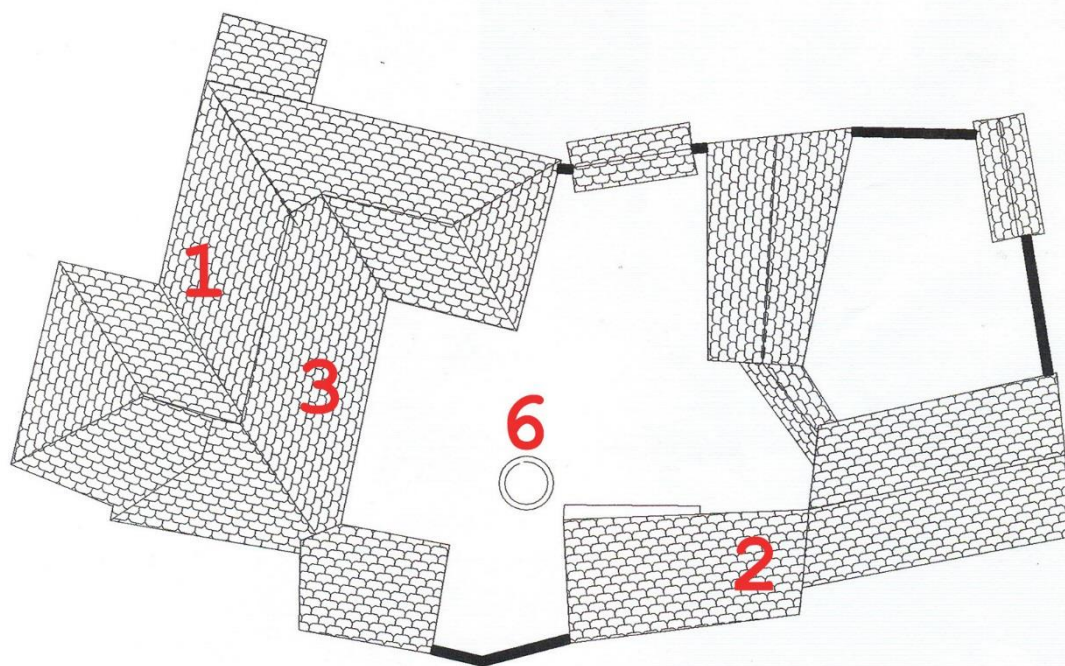
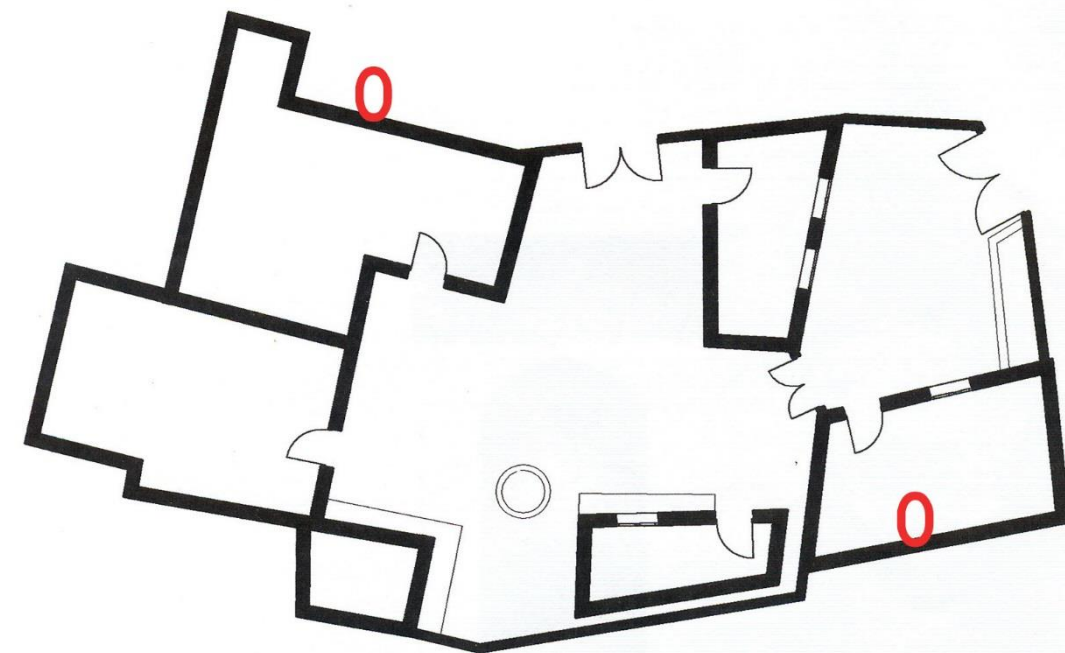


MOSTAR, Bišćević House, Small roofs

Photodokumentation:

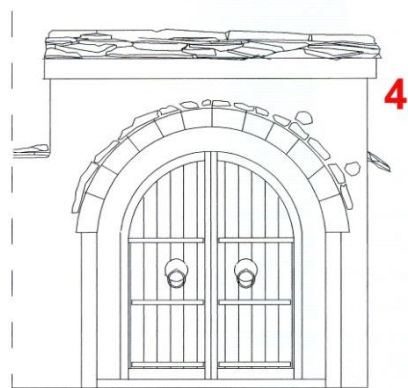


MOSTAR, Bišćević House, Entrance, Porch and Courtyard Floor

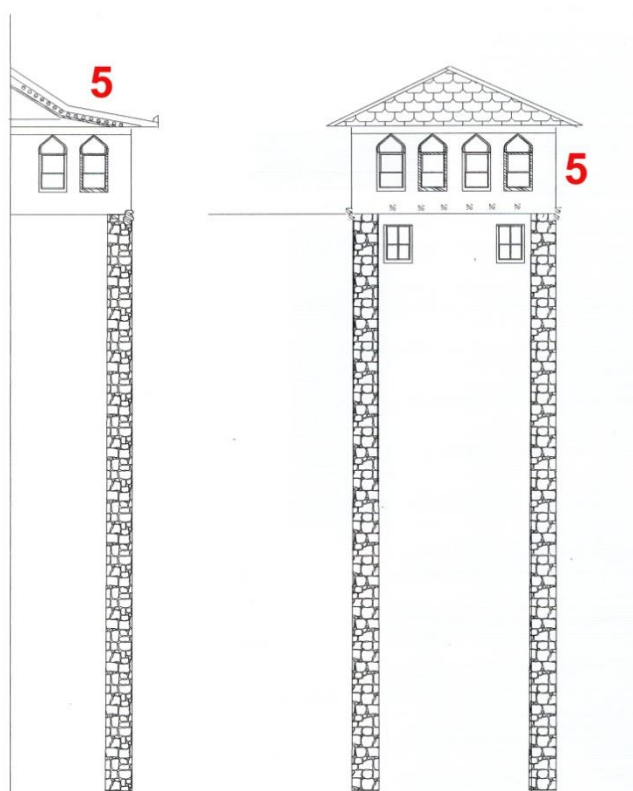


0 6m

MOSTAR, Bišćević House, Ground Plan and Roofs



Entrance Gate



Porch, fasade

24. "Velagić Mill"/Velagića mlinica, *Velagićevina b.b.*, 88201 Blagaj, Bosnia and Herzegovina

<i>RoR description number</i>	HERCEGOVAČKI KRŠ / HERZEGOVINIAN KARST
CULTURAL HERITAGE	
<i>Name (official and common):</i>	"Velagić Mill"/Velagića mlinica, Blagaj
<i>Address (location):</i>	<i>Velagićevina b.b.</i>, 88201 Blagaj
<i>Cadastral number, community:</i>	c.č. 1447, c.m. Blagaj
<i>Coordinates:</i>	y=6492377,80 x=4790250.04
<i>Owner / contact:</i>	Owner: Family Velagić, 88201 Blagaj, 387 062 532 518
<i>Heritage status / protection:</i>	National monument
<i>Use (original):</i>	Ethnological monument/Mill
<i>Typology:</i>	Ottoman economic complex
<i>Short description (ground plan, architectural elements, chronology):</i>	Facility mills has an irregular rectangular shape with dimensions: width on the north side is 6.83 m and 6.15 m in the south, while the length of 17.62 m. Under the first part of rammed earth. The walls are made of crushed stone thickness of 55-60 cm. The first part was living millers, while the second part contained five mills properly distributed.
<i>Special features:</i>	On the west wall, the inner side of the room where the mills, there is a stone fireplace whose stone chimney exits the roof.
<i>Platy limestone in elements / state of conservation:</i>	Roof of platy limestone. Reconstruction from 20. ct.
<i>Notes:</i>	
<i>Descriptor:</i>	Radoslav Dodig
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	3.6. 2013. and 27.8.2013.
GEOLOGY	
<i>Selected limestone elements:</i>	0 walls: 1 main roof (west) 1 main roof (east) 2 Way to the mill 3 Entrance to the mill 4 Hearth 5 Millstone
<i>Quarries/excavation sites in neighbourhood:</i>	Podveležje (Vicinity of Mostar); Ortiješ, Mostar
<i>Notes:</i>	

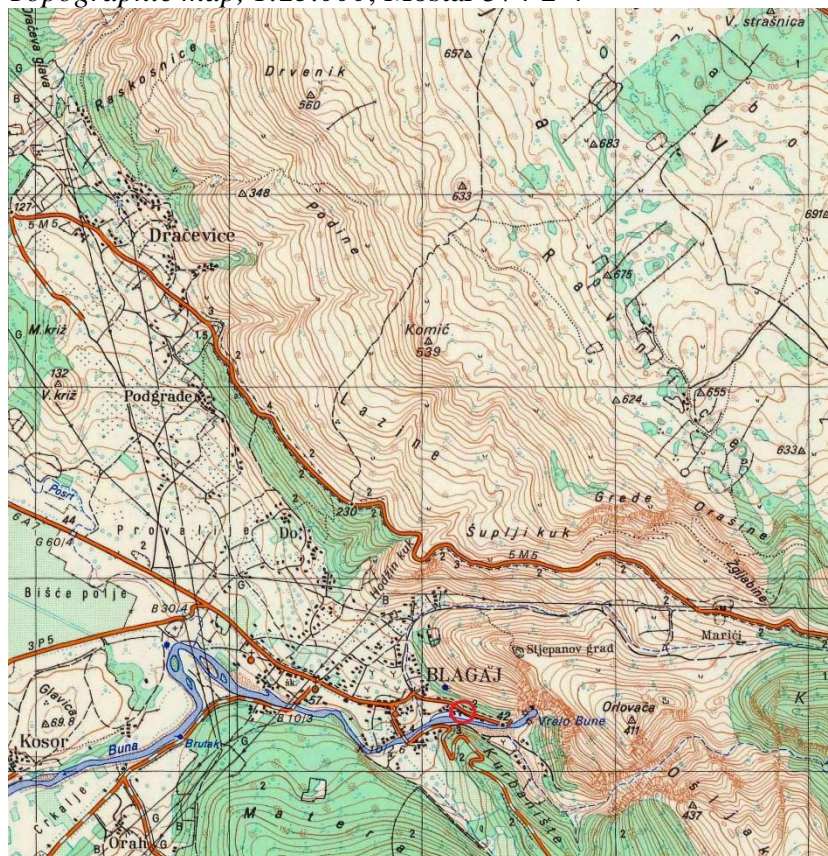
<i>Descriptor:</i>	
<i>Datum:</i>	

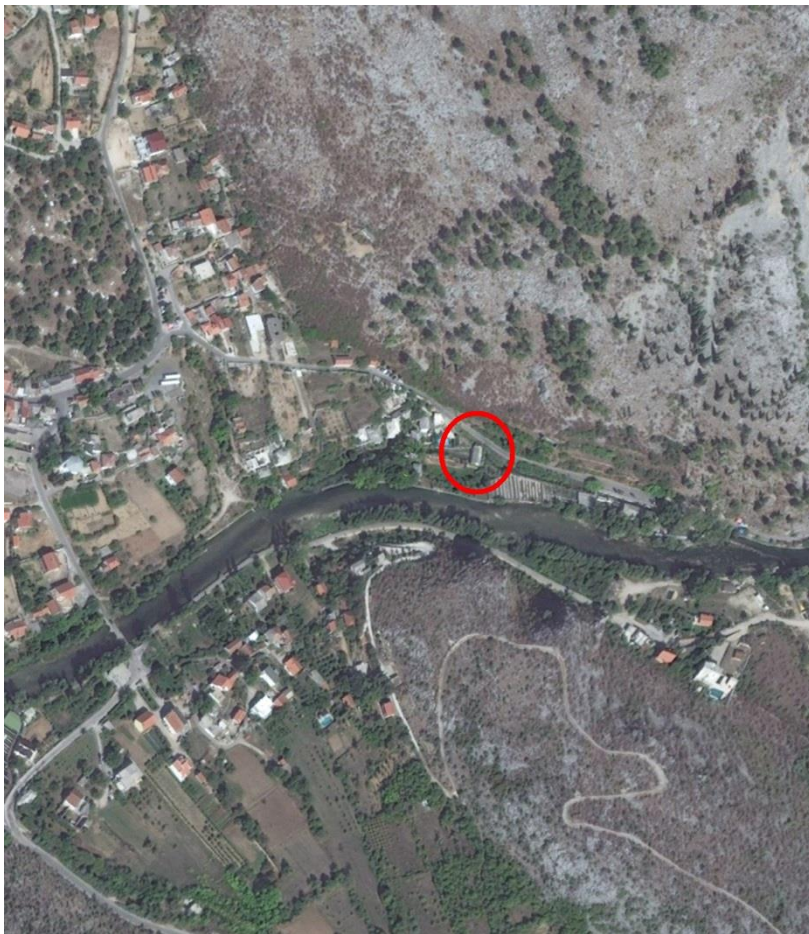
Illustrative enclosure to the Roof of Rock description Sheet:

Topographic map, general: 1:700,000

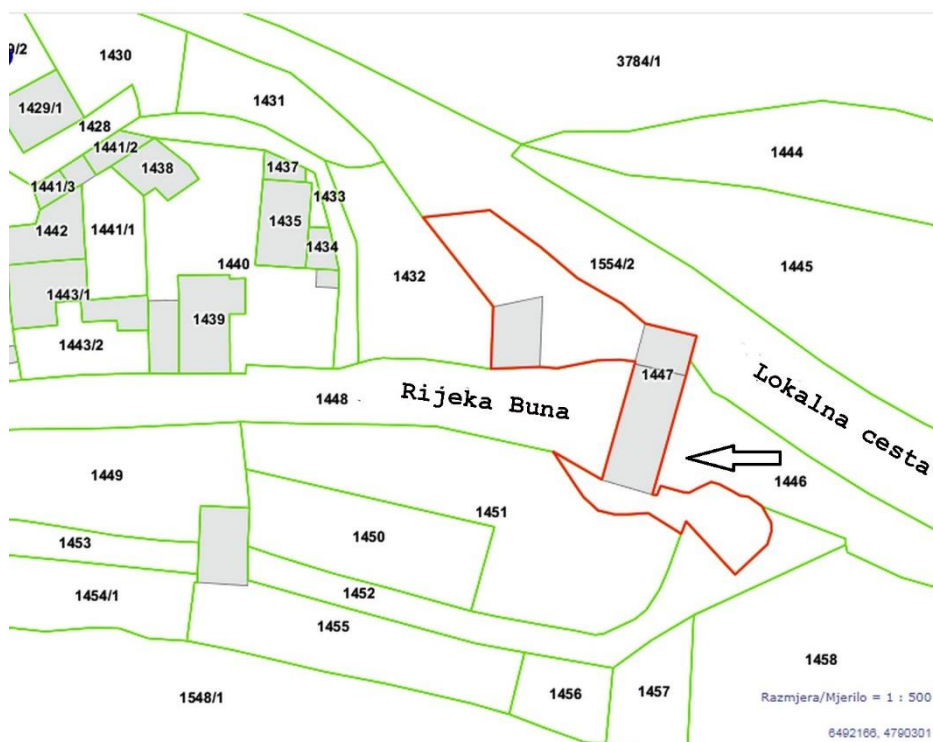


Topographic map, 1:25.000, Mostar 574-2-4





Cadastral map:

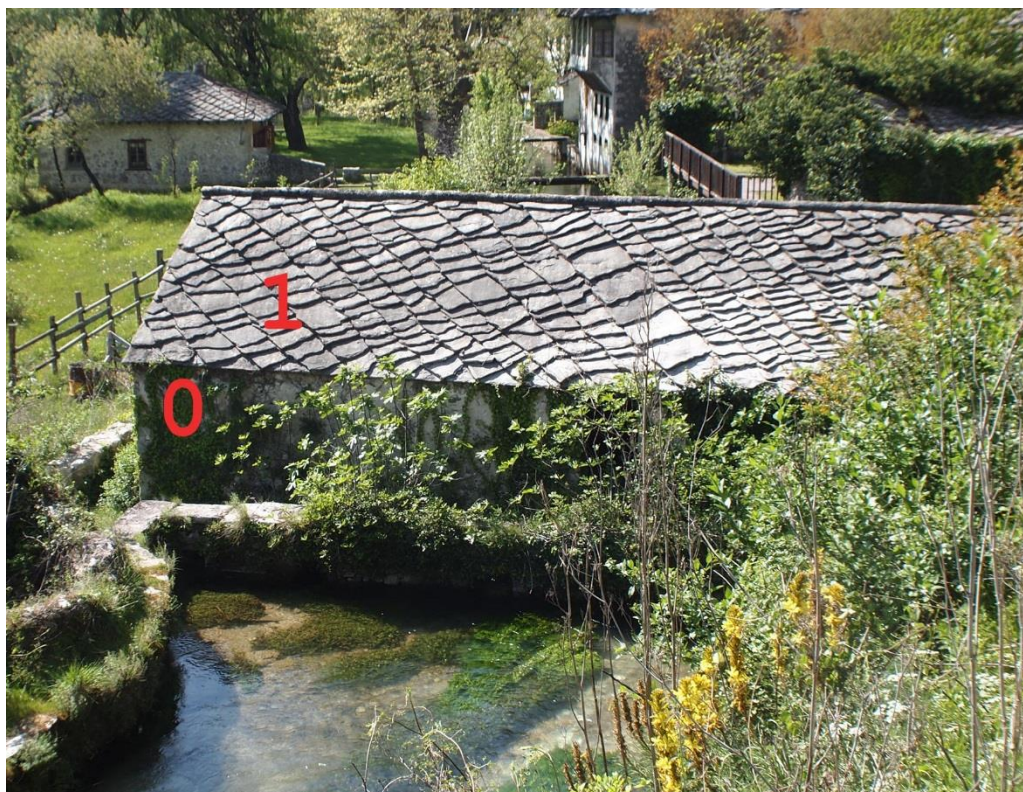


Photodocumentation

Blagaj, Mill on the west side



Blagaj, Mill on the east side



*Photodokumentation:
Blagaj, Way to the mill*



Blagaj, Entrance to the mill

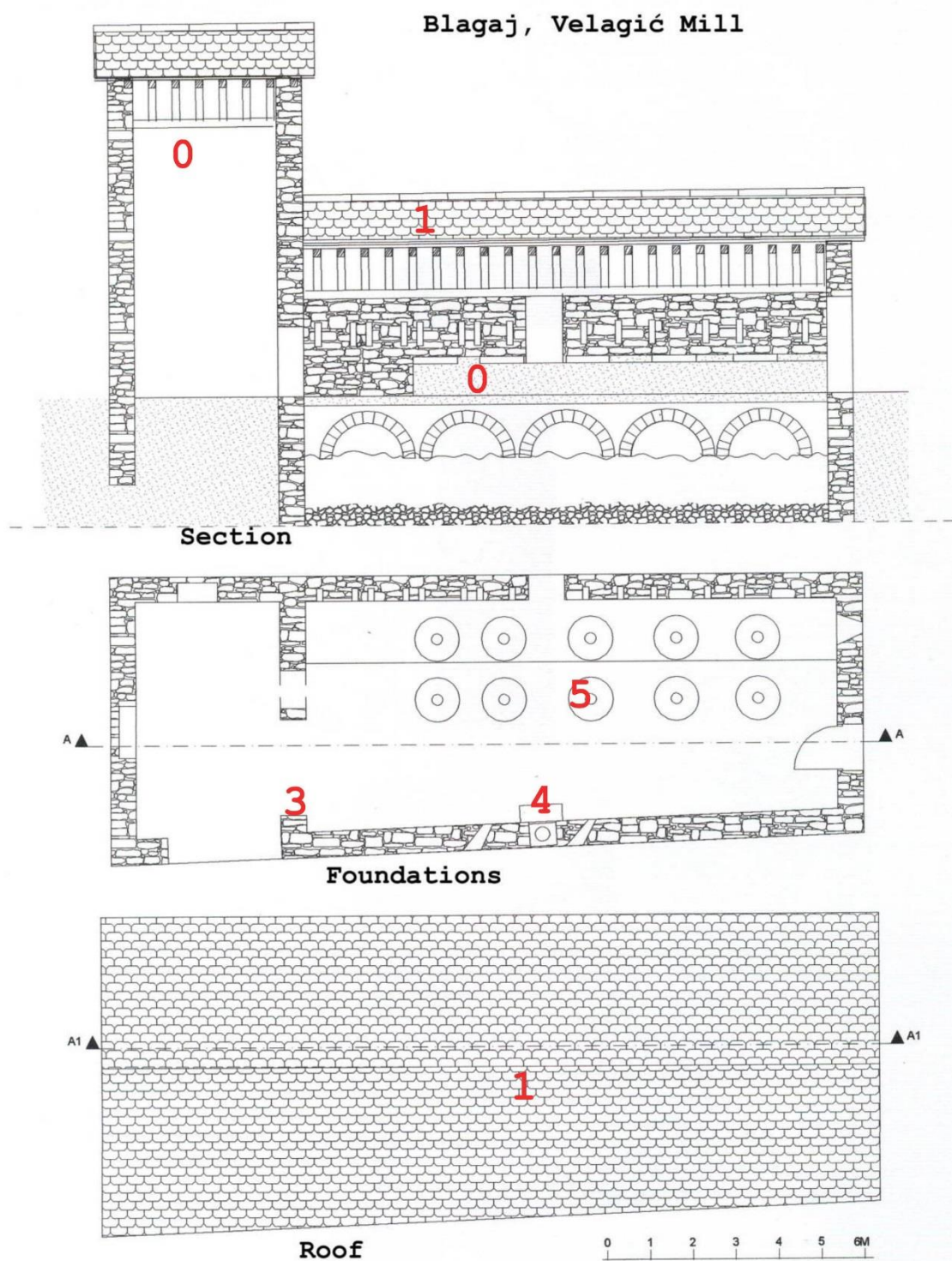


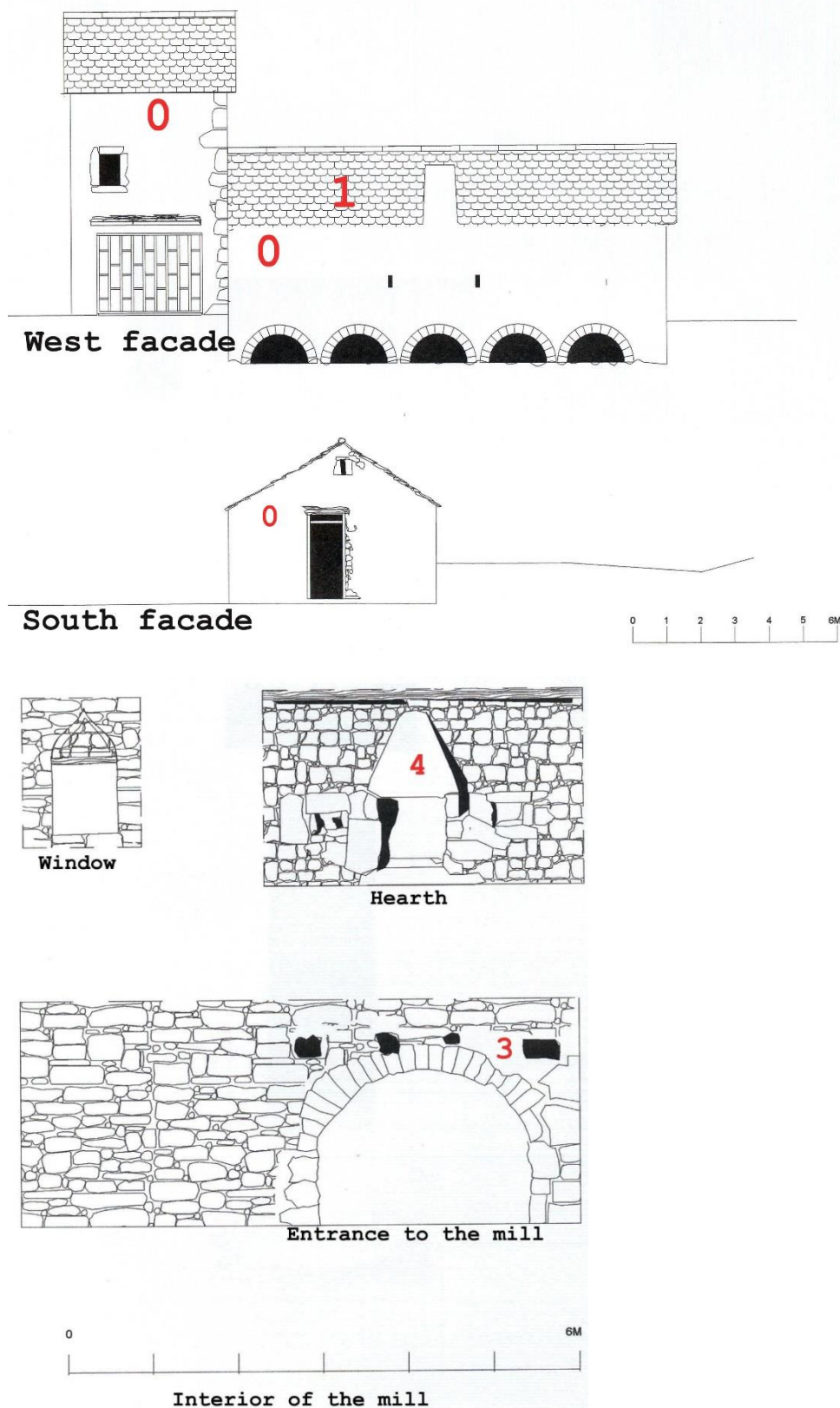
Photodokumentation: Blagaj, Hearth



Blagaj, Millstone







Description sheet prepared by Radoslav Dodig, 20. 06. 2014

25. "Gavrrankapetanović Tower", Glavna kula, Počitelj b.b., 88305 Počitelj, B&H, Bosnia and Herzegovina

<i>RoR description number</i>	HERCEGOVAČKI KRŠ / HERZEGOVINIAN KARST
CULTURAL HERITAGE	
<i>Name (official and common):</i>	"Gavrrankapetanović Tower", Glavna kula
<i>Address (location):</i>	Počitelj b.b., 88305 Počitelj, B&H
<i>Cadastral number, community:</i>	c. č. 2585 c.m. Počitelj
<i>Coordinates:</i>	y=6478573,06 x=4776802,36
<i>Owner / contact:</i>	Turistička zajednica Hercegovačko-neretvanske županije, dr. Ante Starčevića b.b., Mostar, +387 36 355 090
<i>Heritage status / protection:</i>	National monument
<i>Use (original):</i>	Historical monument /Defensive tower
<i>Typology:</i>	Ottoman fortification system
<i>Short description (ground plan, architectural elements, chronology):</i>	The fort of Počitelj was built in the 15. ct. Central tower has an octagonal base with additions from the Ottoman period, 17-18. ct.
<i>Special features:</i>	Stylistically, the residential architecture of city is a blend of Mediterranean and Oriental elements with certain local features. In Počitelj almost all buildings were built of stone
<i>Platy limestone in elements / state of conservation:</i>	Platy limestone in roof/ Reconstruction from 1971 and 2001.
<i>Notes:</i>	
<i>Descriptor:</i>	Radoslav Dodig
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	3.6. 2013. and 27.8.2013.
GEOLOGY	
<i>Selected limestone elements:</i>	0 walls: 1 Roof of the main Tower 2 Southeast entrance 3 Western part of the tower 4 Door belvedere 5 Entrance to the tower 6 Window on the south side
<i>Quarries/excavation sites in neighbourhood:</i>	Podveležje (Vicinity of Mostar); Dretelj, Čapljina
<i>Notes:</i>	

<i>Descriptor:</i>	
<i>Datum:</i>	

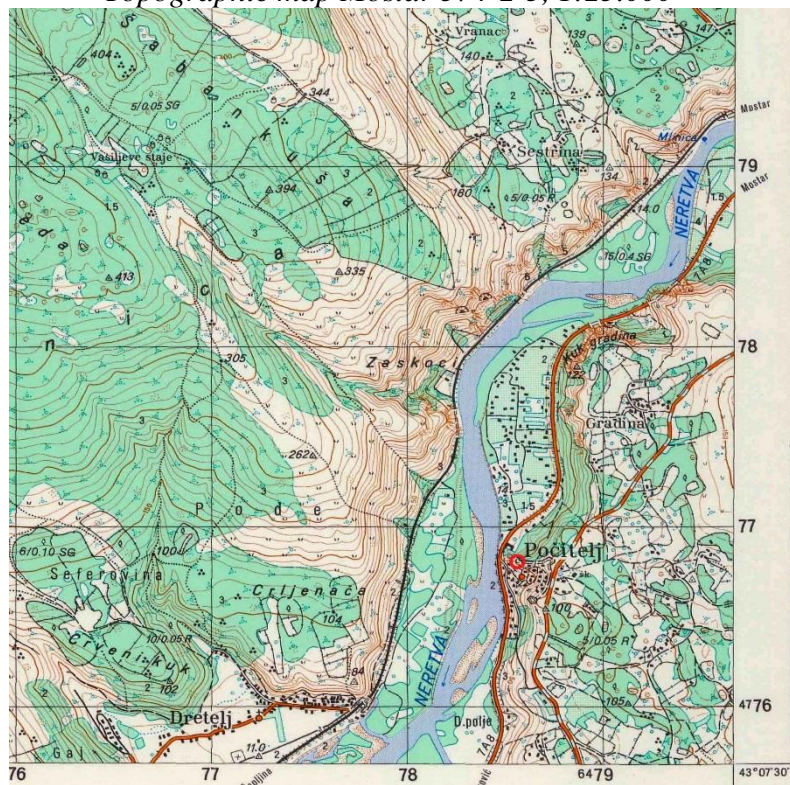
Illustrative enclosure to the Roof of Rock description Sheet:

2: Počitelj b.b., 88305 Počitelj

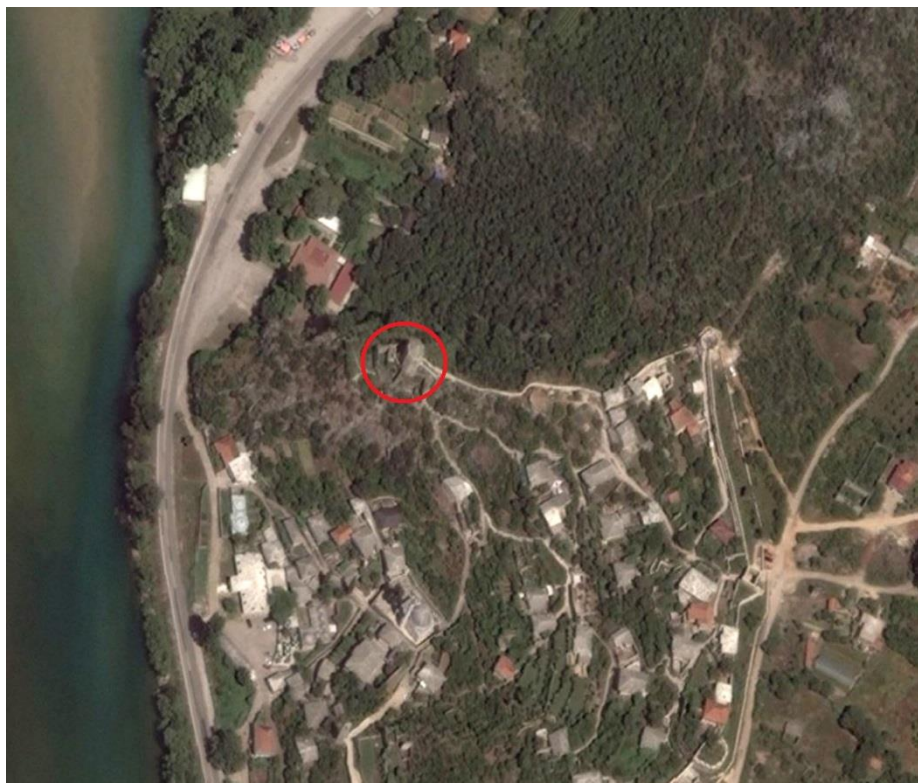
Topographic map, general: 1:700.000

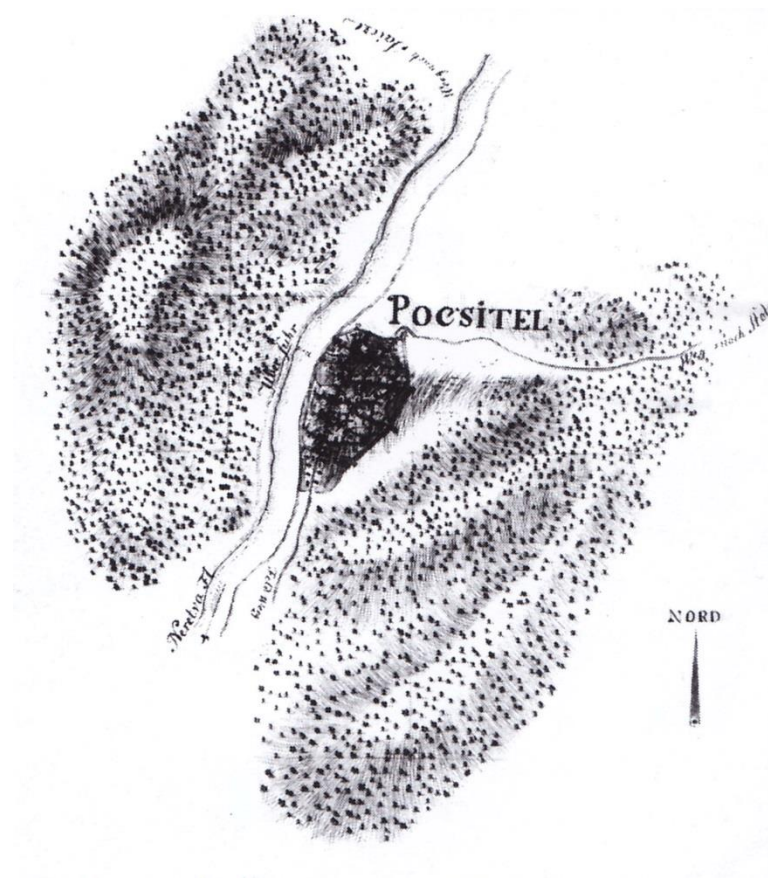


Topographic map Mostar 574-2-3, 1:25.000

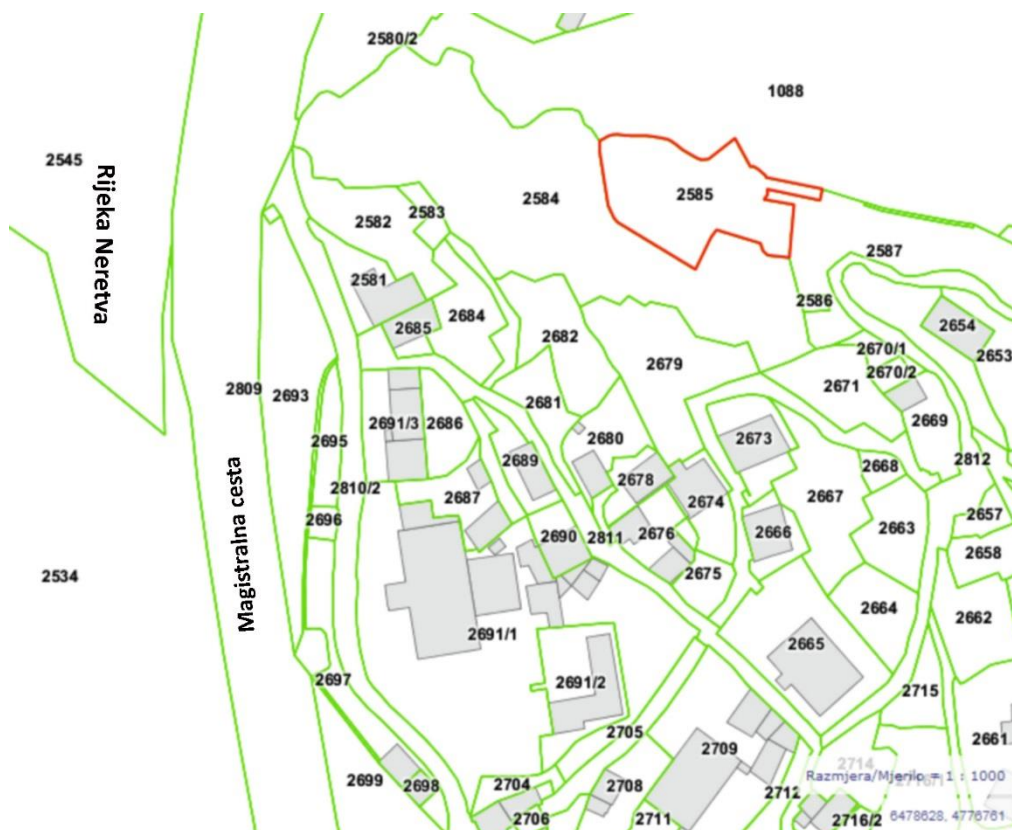


Ortophoto / Microsoft search Map





*Plan of Počitelj, Kriegsarchiv Wien, 1783.
Cadastral Map*





Počitelj, Rudolf von Ottenfeld,
Die österr.-ung. Monarchie in Wort und Bild, 1901.

Historic gravure from 1901.

Photodocumentation



Počitelj, Main Tower





Počitelj, Southeast entrance



Počitelj, western part of the Tower

Photodocumentation



Počitelj, Door belvedere

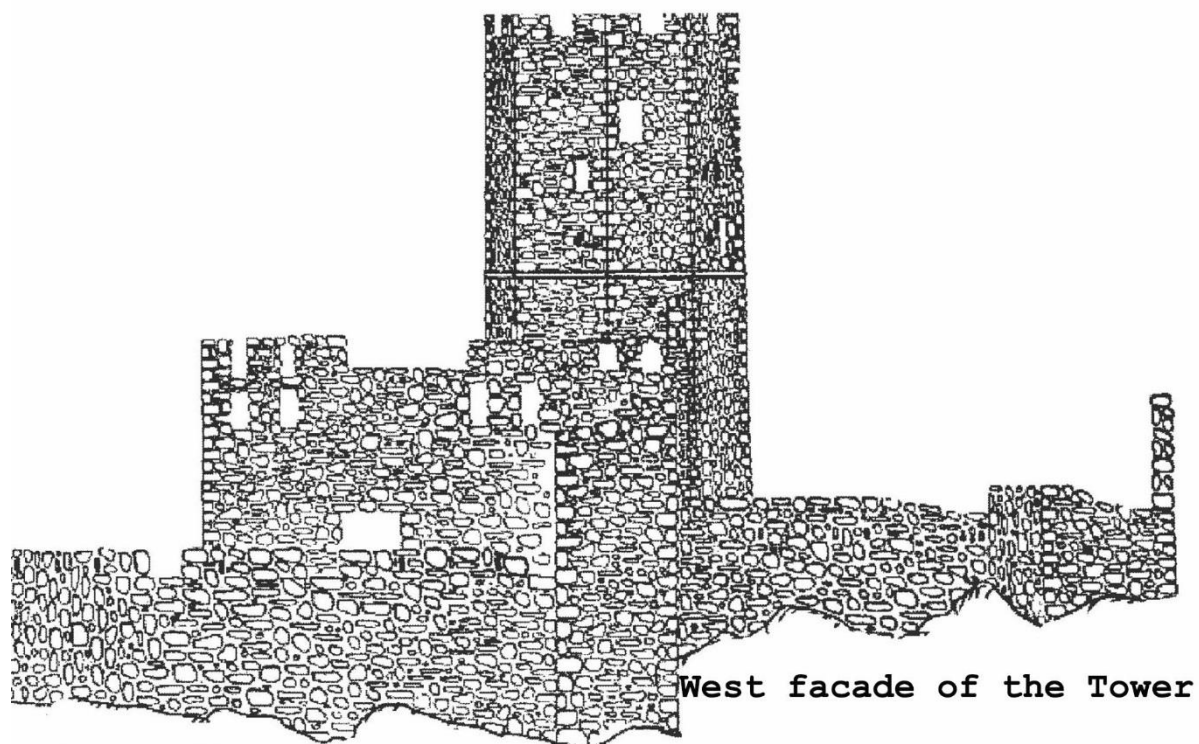
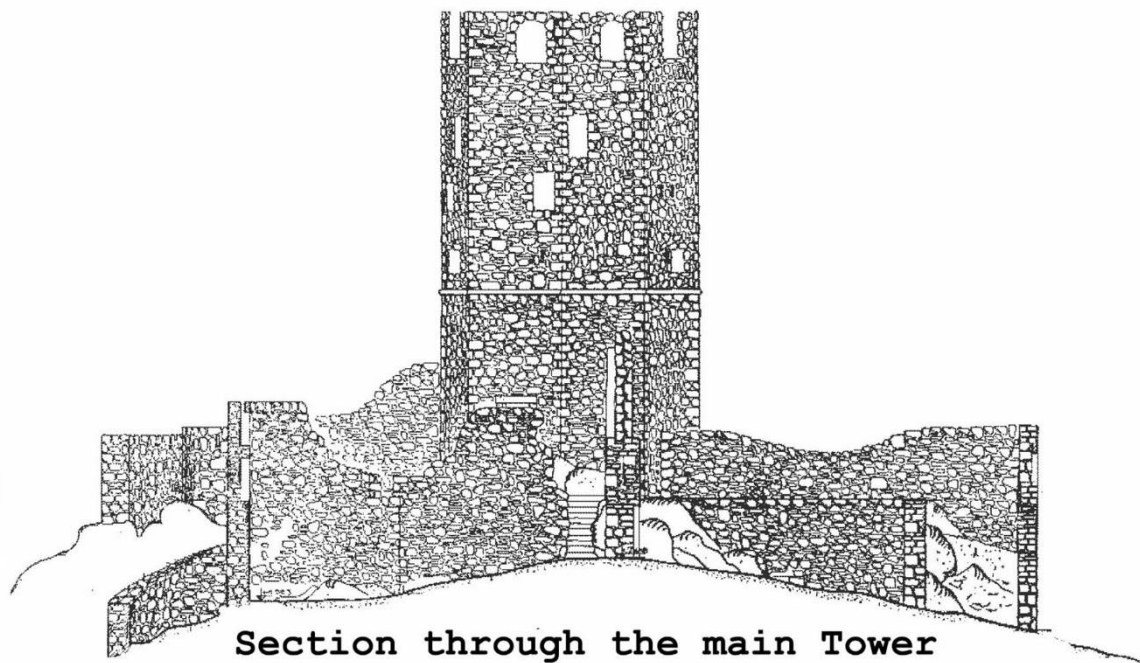


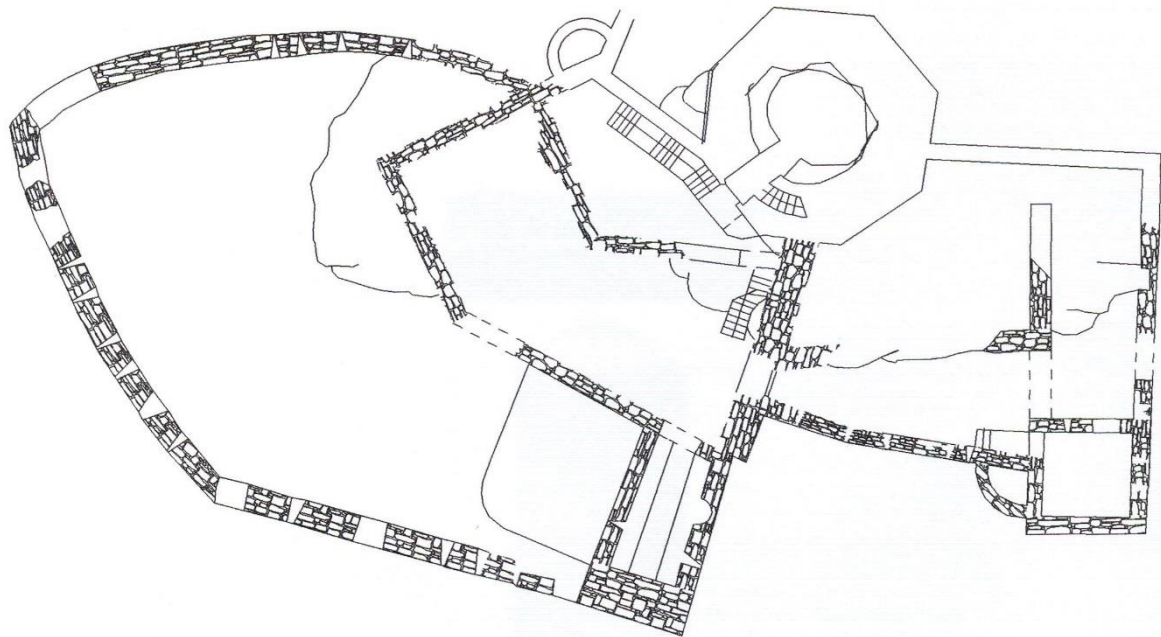
Počitelj, Entrance to the Tower



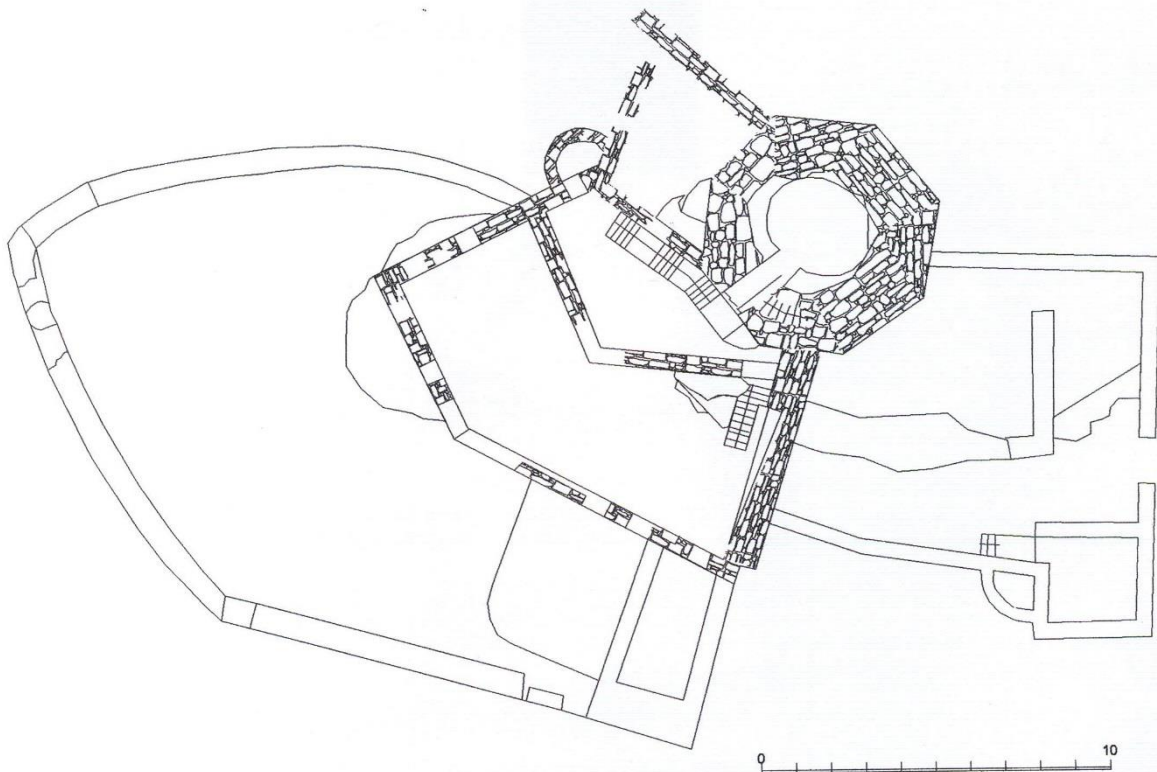
Počitelj, window on the south side

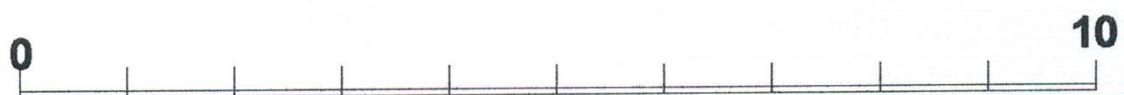
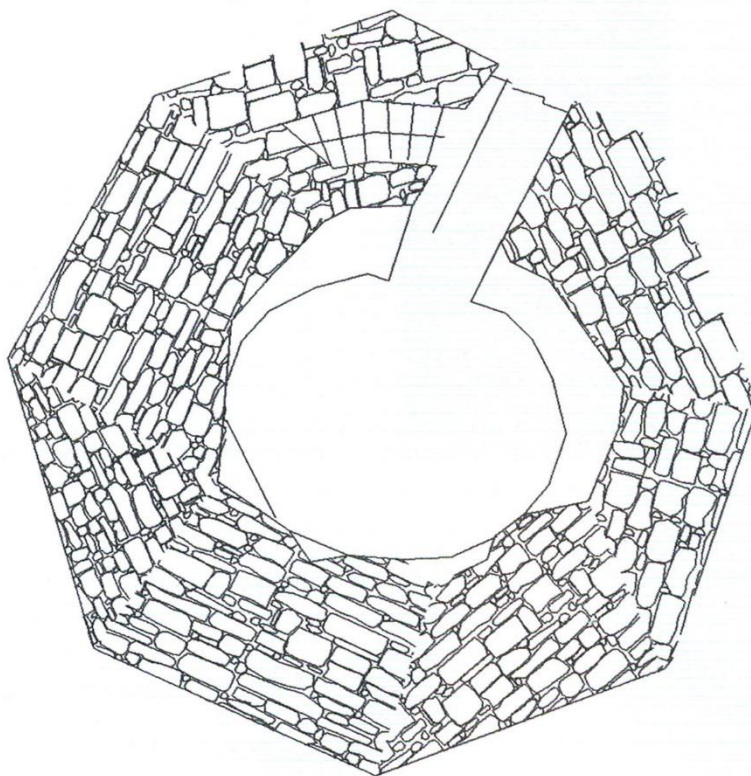
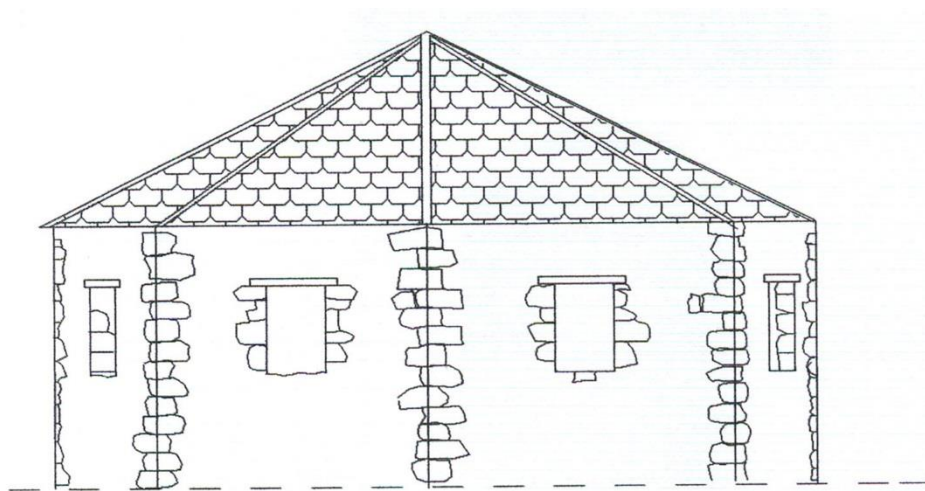
Fieldwork, 16.6.2014 (photo R. Dodig)





Ground plan of the main tower





26. "Čaršijska mosque", Blagaj/Careva džamija, Ada b.b., 88360 Stolac, Bosnia and Herzegovina

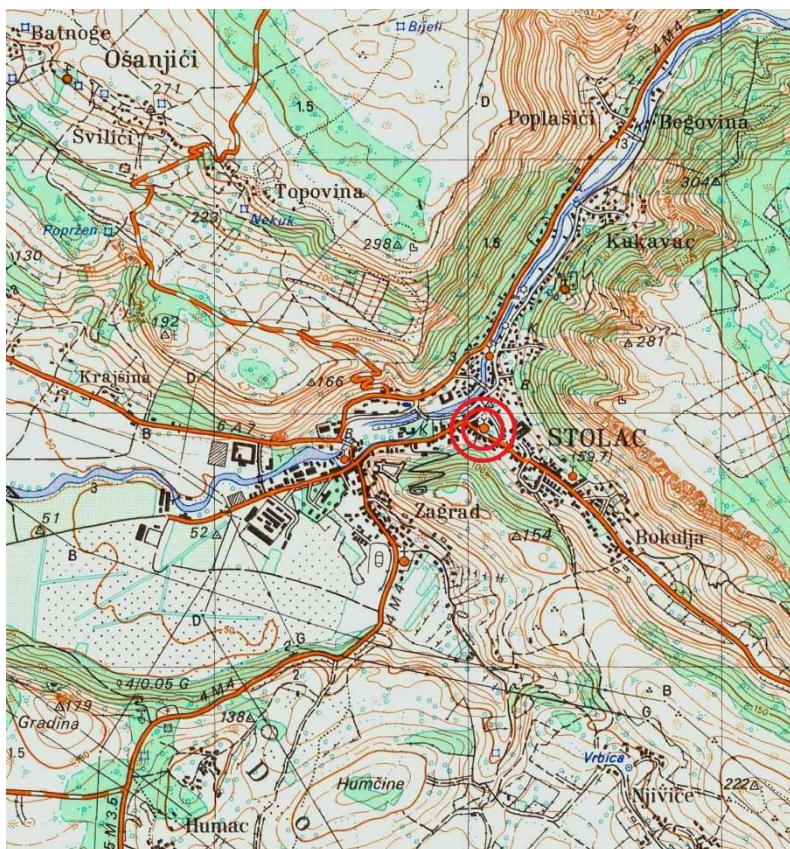
<i>RoR description number</i>	HERCEGOVAČKI KRŠ / HERZEGOVINIAN KARST
CULTURAL HERITAGE	
<i>Name (official and common):</i>	"Čaršijska mosque", Blagaj/Careva džamija
<i>Address (location):</i>	Ada b.b., 88360 Stolac
<i>Cadastral number, community:</i>	c. p. 2/219, c.m. Stolac
<i>Coordinates:</i>	y=6497068.38 x=4770950,40
<i>Owner / contact:</i>	Medžlis Islamske zajednice Stolac, Stolac +387 36 584 580
<i>Heritage status / protection:</i>	National monument
<i>Use (original):</i>	Religious needs /mosque
<i>Typology:</i>	Ottoman mosque with minaret
<i>Short description (ground plan, architectural elements, chronology):</i>	The mosque complex consists of a mosque, cistern, the harem of the mosque, a fountain in the portal axle, gusulhana and harem walls. It is one of the largest BH mosque built in the 16th century. Its size measuring 18.30 x 15.30 m
<i>Special features:</i>	The mosque is in the interior had 11 poles, five relied on by the central ceiling beams and 6 columns on which he relied mahvil. Dimensions columns were 20 cm x 20 cm to 25 cm x 25 cm.
<i>Platy limestone in elements / state of conservation:</i>	Roof of platy limestone on the mosque and on other objects. It's fully reconstructed in 2006
<i>Notes:</i>	
<i>Descriptor:</i>	Radoslav Dodig
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	3.6. 2013. and 27.8.2013.
GEOLOGY	
<i>Selected limestone elements:</i>	0 walls: 1 main roof of mosque: 2 minaret 3 main entrance of the mosque 4 cistern 5 fountain (shadrvan) 6 muslim tombstone
<i>Quarries/excavation sites in neighbourhood:</i>	Podveležje (Vicinity of Mostar); Ortiješ, Mostar
<i>Notes:</i>	

<i>Descriptor:</i>	
<i>Datum:</i>	

Illustrative enclosure to the Roof of Rock description Sheet:
Topographic map, general: 1:700,000



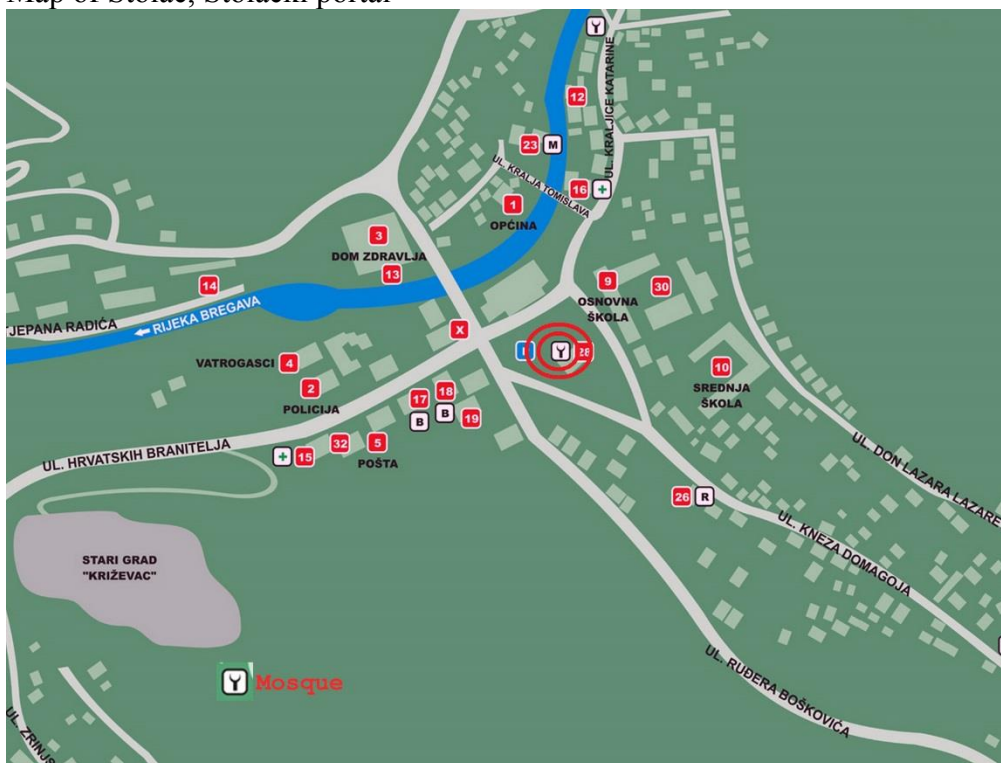
Topographic map, 1:25.000, Mostar 574-2-3



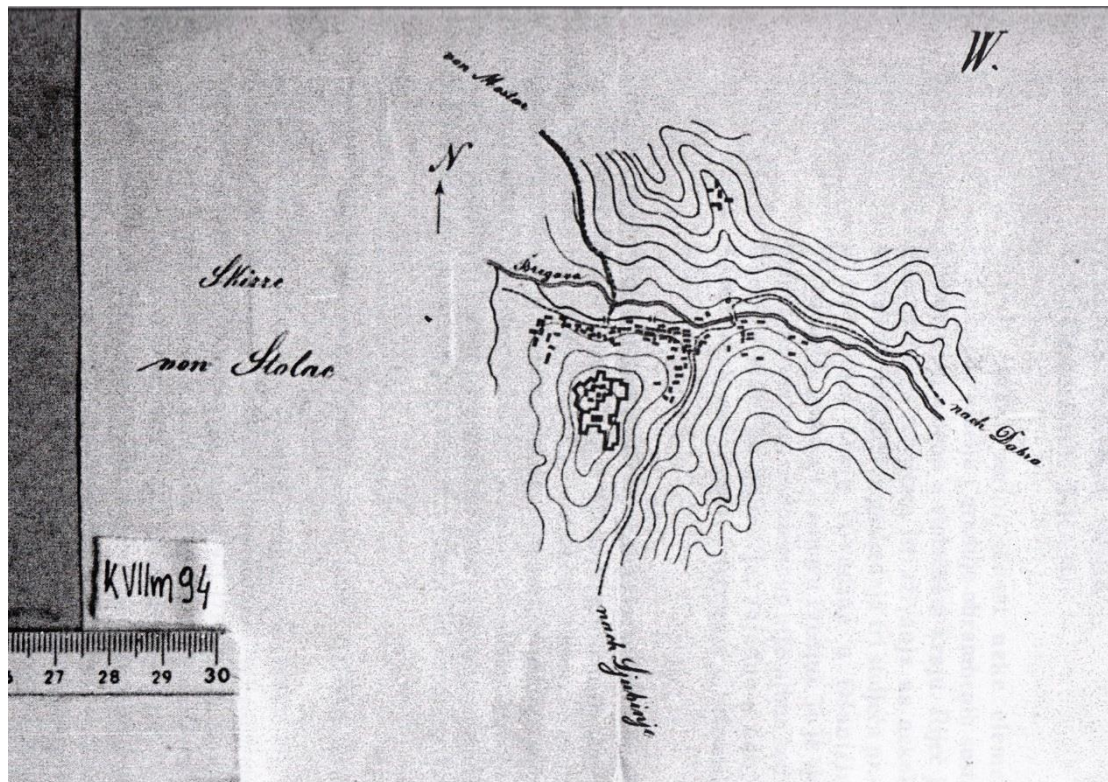
Ortophoto / Microsoft Search Map



Map of Stolac, Stolački portal



Photodokumentation:
Sketch of Stolac, Kriegsarchiv Wien, ca. 1900.



Stolac, 1917., unknown author



Photodokumentation:

Photodokumentation: Čaršijska mosque, Stolac





Photodokumentation: Čaršijska mosque, minaret



Main entrance of the mosque

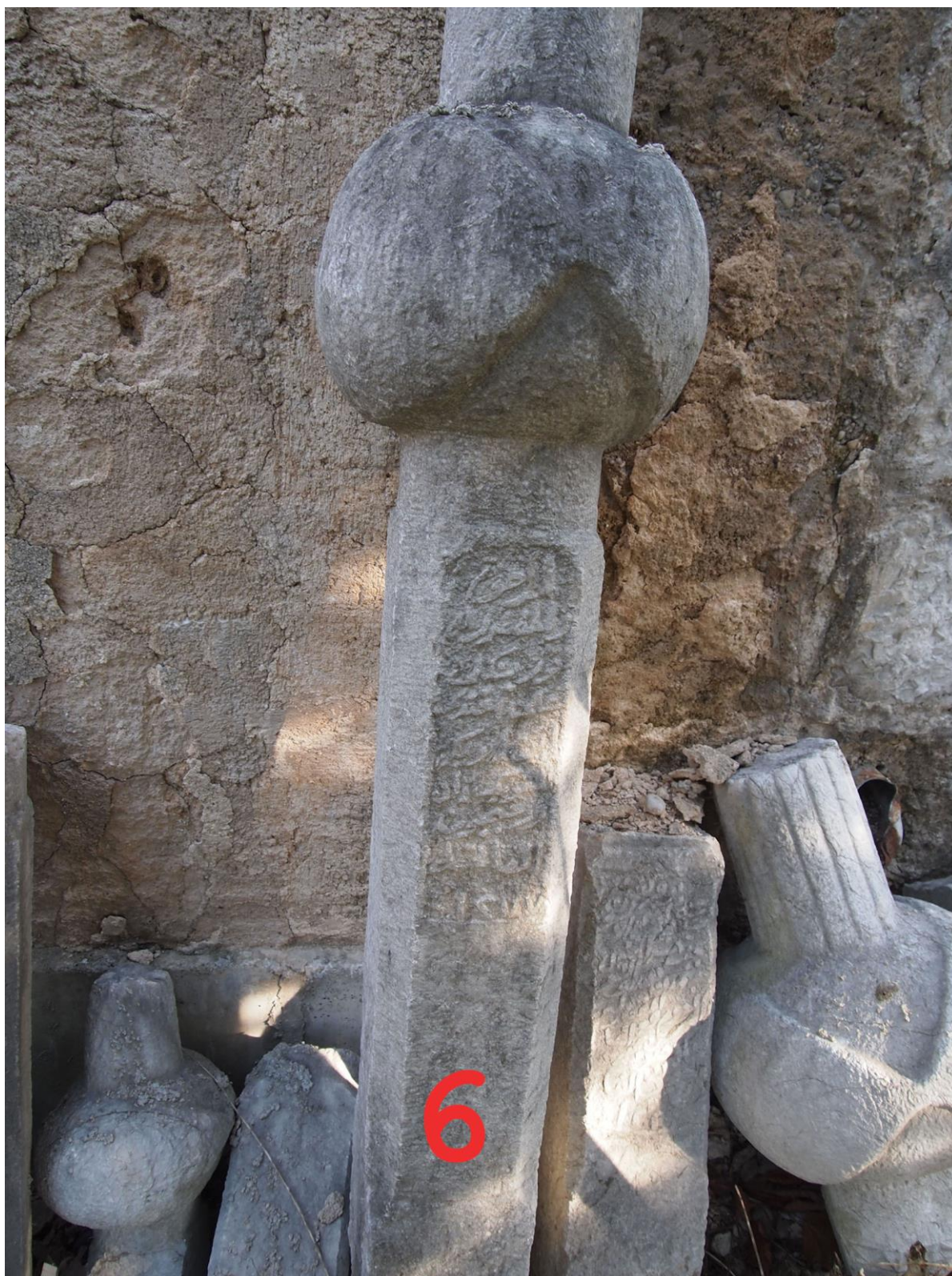


Photodokumentation: Cistern in front of mosque



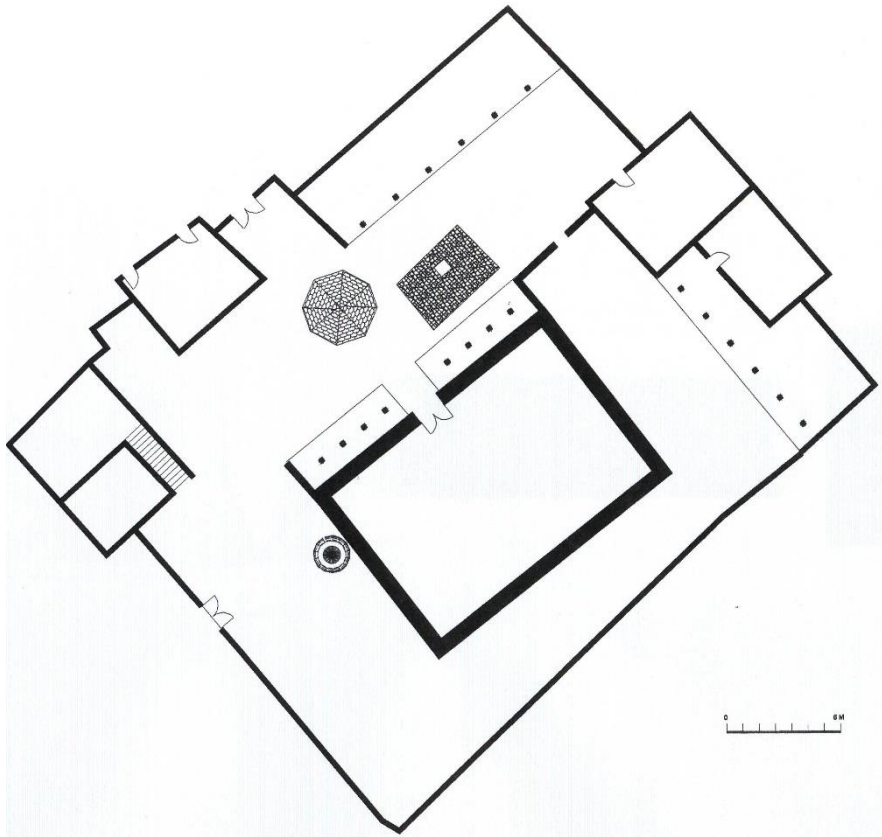
Fountain (shadrvan)



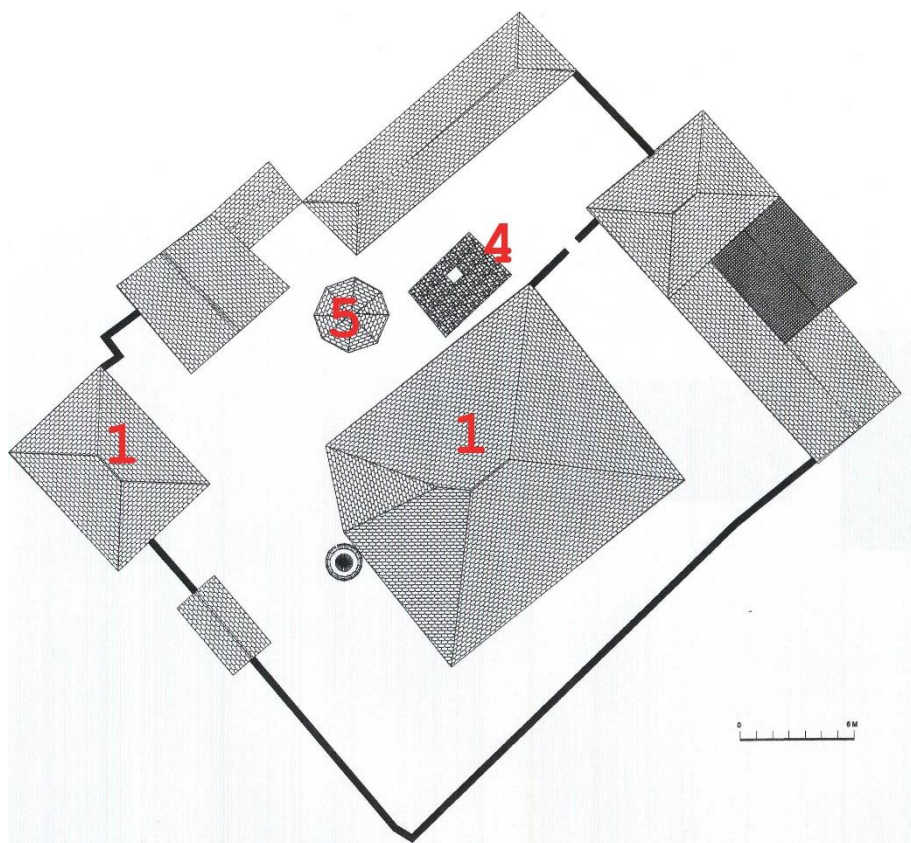


Fieldwork, 5.6.2014 (photo R.Dodig)

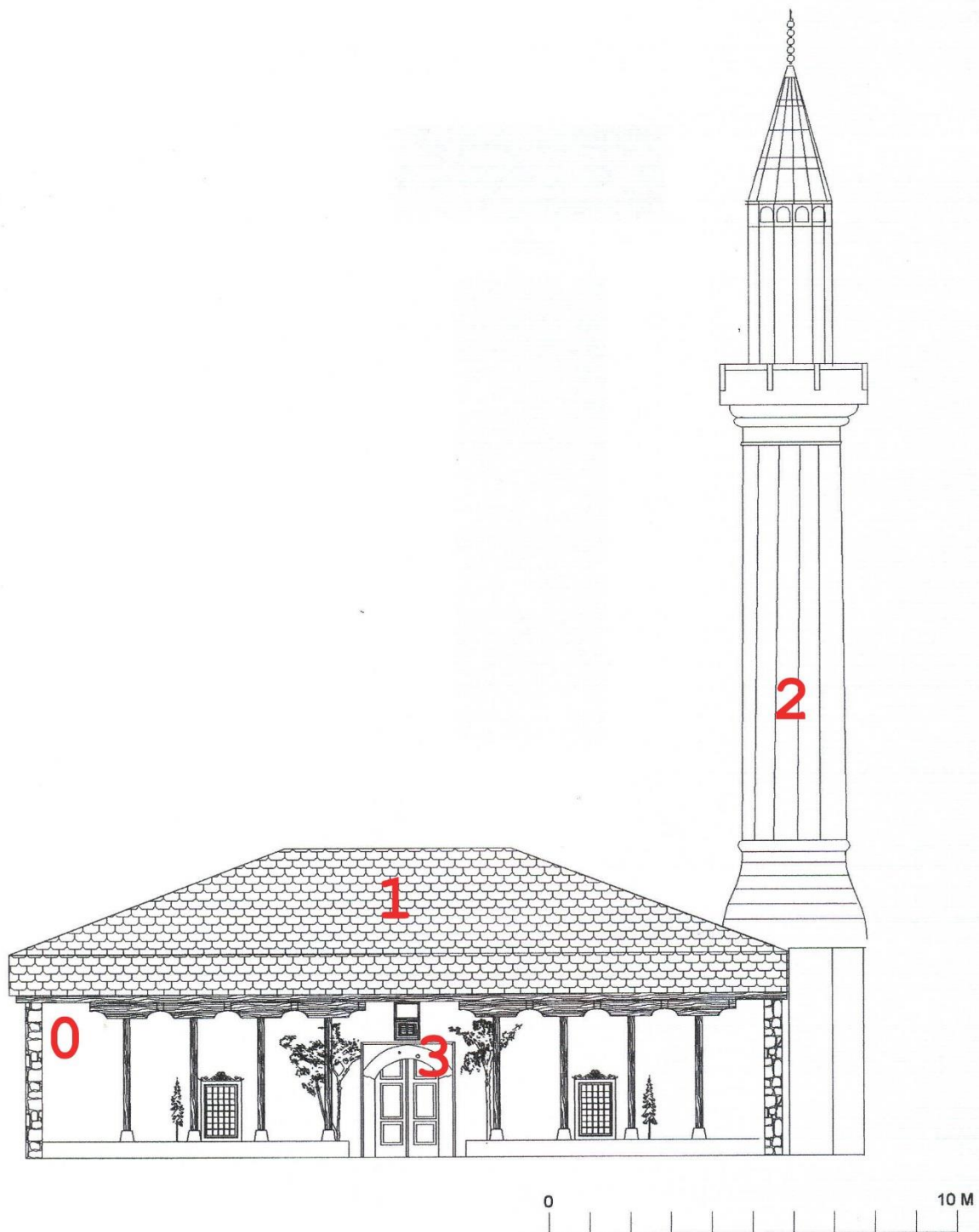
Architectural drawings: Ana Tolić dia
Complex of Čaršijska mosque, ground plan



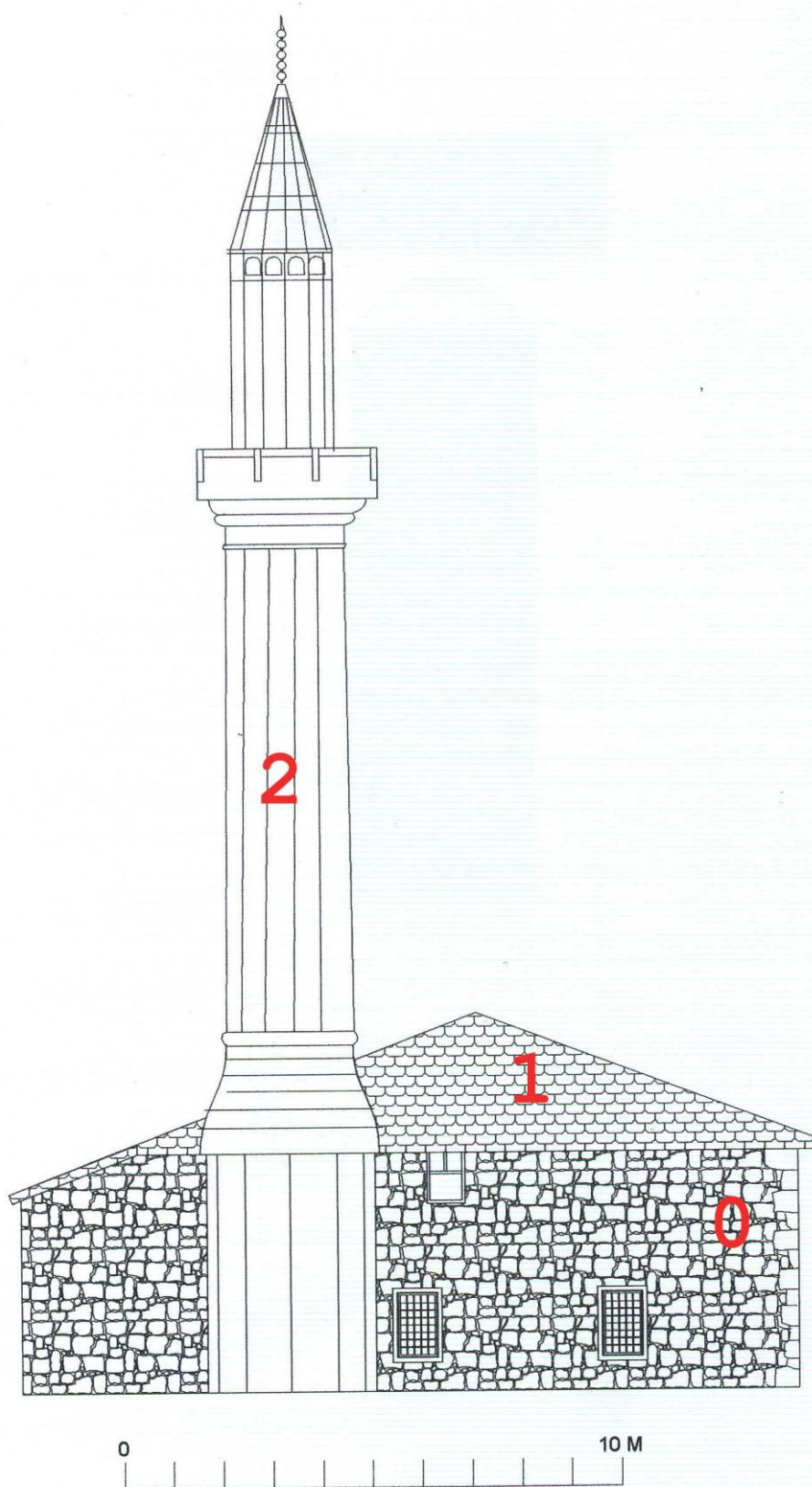
Complex of Čaršijska mosque, roofs



Architectural drawings: Ana Tolić dia
View of the mosque



Architectural drawings: Ana Tolić dia
View of the mosque



Description sheet prepared by Radoslav Dodig, 27. 06. 2014