

TEACHING PROJECT

Stone in the architecture of Brač

Stone was the basic building material in the old architecture of Brač. The task of our project was to explore the history of quarrying and the usage of stone in the construction of our settlements.

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OBJECTIVES:

1. Development of students' competences:

- individual research and data analysis, the use of multiple sources of knowledge and multiple work methods
- collaborative work – comparing, linking and systematizing collected data
- communication skills - agreement within the group, interviewing, public presentation of the project

2. Exploring local history

- reconstruction of life in the past through the architectural heritage (architecture and urban planning as a framework of everyday life)



We started the research by searching for information about the old quarries and settlements.

Literature that we used:

A.Freudenreich: Narod gradi na ogoljenom krasu (Zavod za zaštitu spomenika, 1962.)

Monografija : Brač Jadrankamen (Pučišća ,2002.)

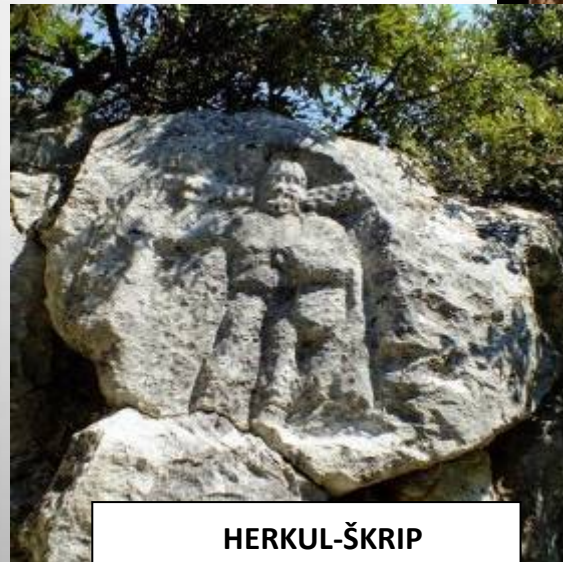
Dokumentarni film "Hop-Jan" , internet



The stone has been used as a building material since prehistoric times on the island. Drywalls, cottages, and walled settlements were built.

Illyrian walled settlement

The Romans opened quarries near Škrip and Splitska, using the stone for construction of Diocletian Palace.



HERKUL-ŠKRIP



Diocletian palace cellars

ROMAN TIMES

During the Renaissance new quarry opened in Pučišća, from which stone was excavated for the construction of Šibenik cathedral. Several stonemasons from Pučišća were famous: Trifun Bokanić, Nikola Radojković, Ivan Puljizić and Nikola Lazanić. .

The top floor of Trogir Cathedral was built by Trifun Bokanić, stonemason from Pučišća.

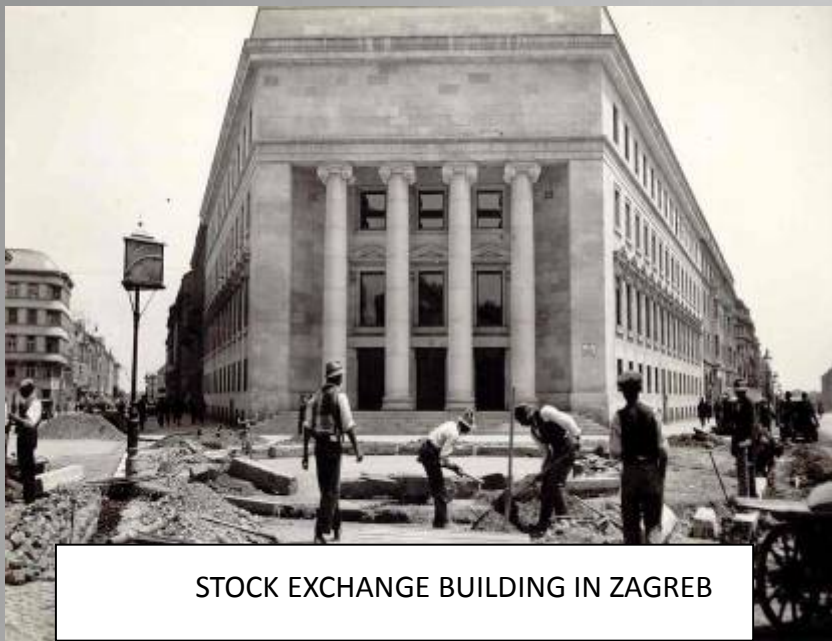


TROGIRSKA KATEDRALA

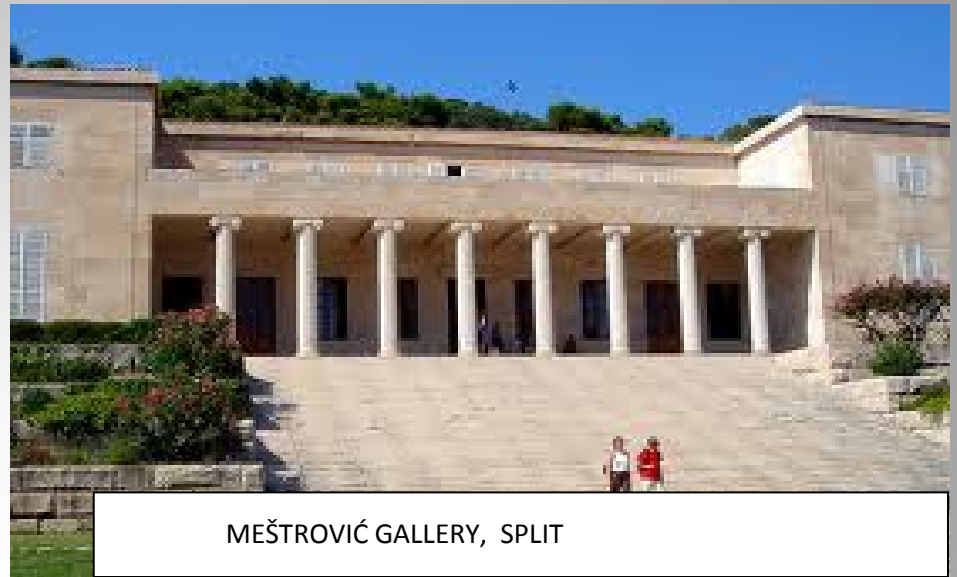
RENAISSANCE



KATEDRALA U ŠIBENIKU



STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDING IN ZAGREB



MEŠTROVIĆ GALLERY, SPLIT

SEVERAL FAMOUS BUILDINGS BUILT OF BRAČ STONE



MEŠTROVIĆ - Art pavilion in Zagreb



BANOVINA BUILDING IN SPLIT

We visited the Stonemasons school to learn something about the types of stone and stone processing.



A FISH FOSSIL



Brac stone is limestone, formed by deposition of marine organisms. There are several types, and in Pučišća quarry *Veselje* and *Sivac* are "harvested". *Sivac* is punctuated by blotches or veins, and *Veselje* contains smaller or larger shells' remnants.



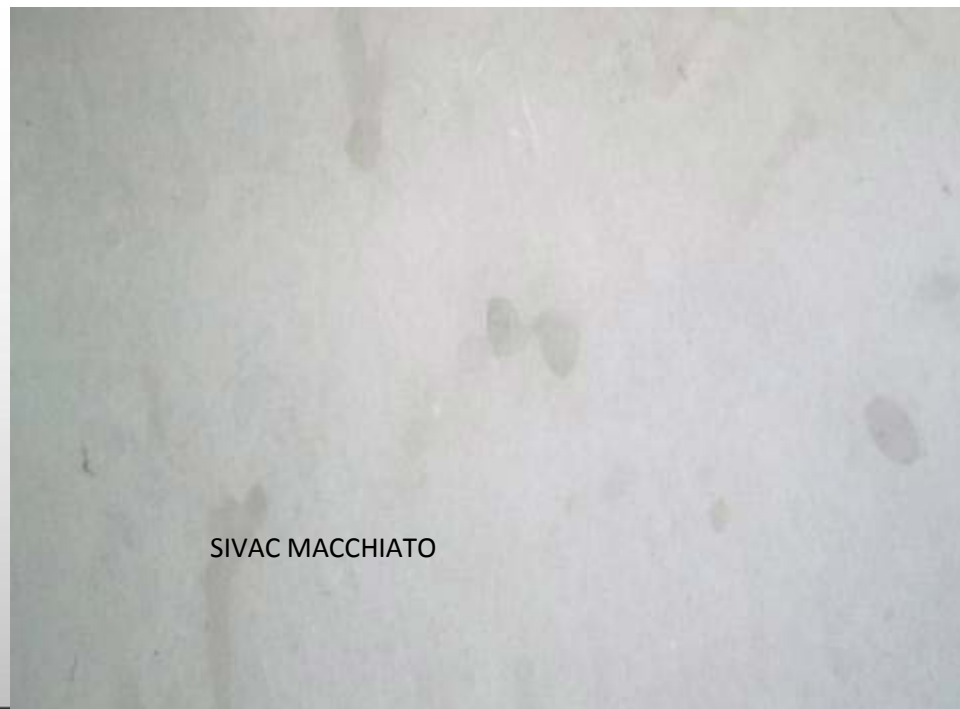
VESELJE FIORITO



VESELJE UNITO



SIVAC VENATO



SIVAC MACCHIATO



In the Stonemason school students learn antique, "Roman" way of stone carving.



SEPARATING BLOCKS BY WEDGES





BUĆORDA



PIKET

TOOLS FOR STONE CARVING



ZUBATKA



MARTELINA



FINE PROCESSING AND POLISHING TOOLS

POLIRANJE

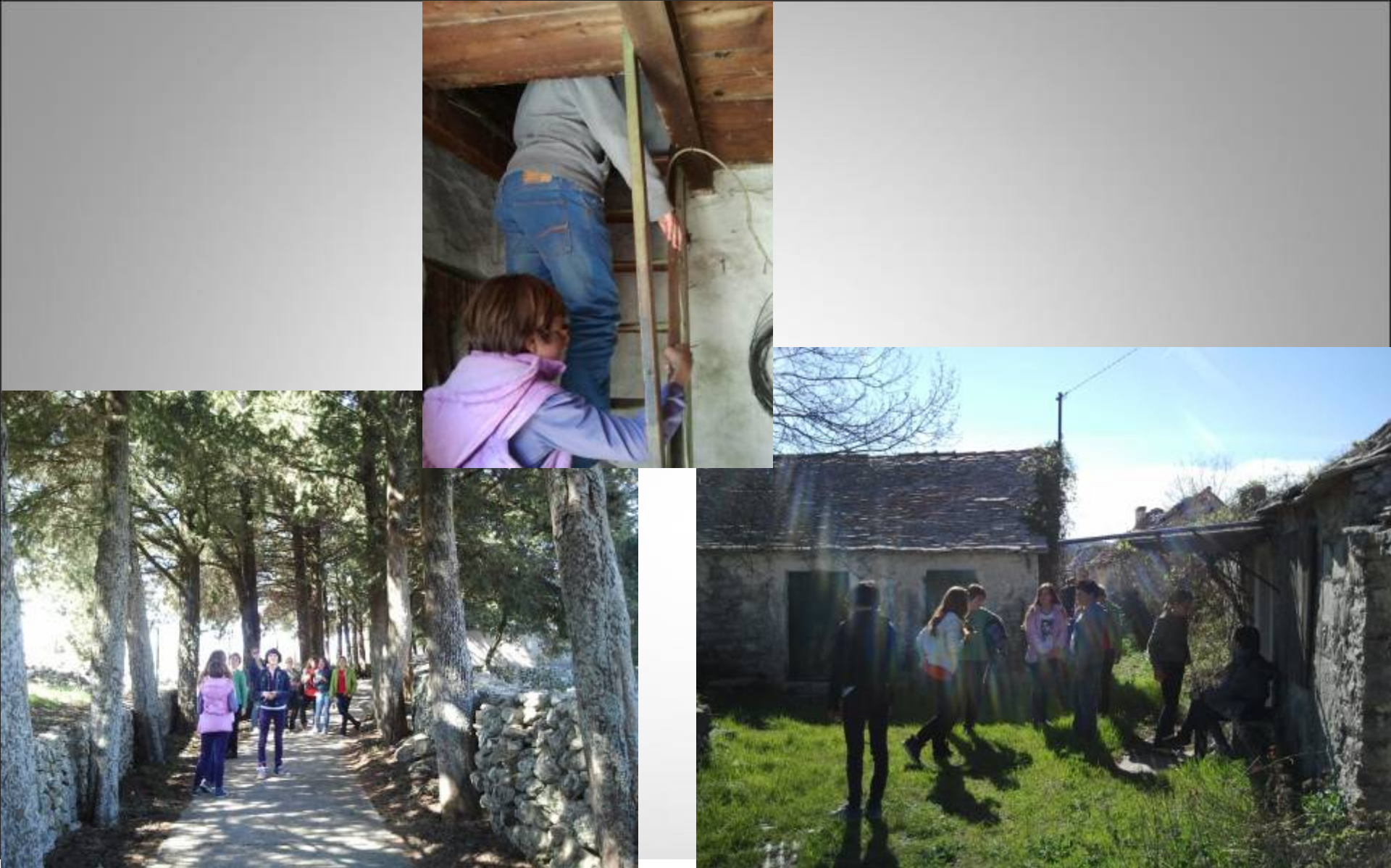


IN THE PAST, THE STONE WAS PROCESSED ONLY MANUALLY.



TODAY, THE HARDEST WORKS ARE HANDLED BY MACHINES



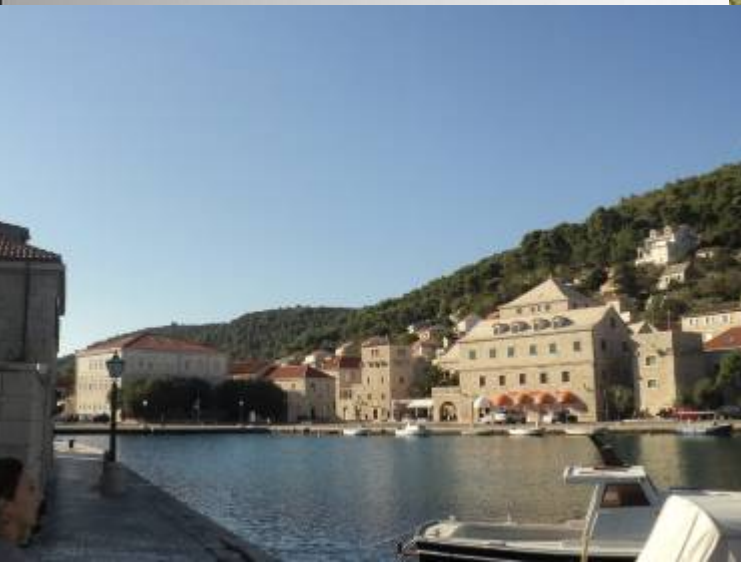


After getting acquainted with the material, we went out to research how it was used for building. We explored, took photos and made sketches.

Pučišća is an example of seaside settlement, and Pražnica is an example of the inland settlement.

The inland settlements are older, because the inhabitants of Brač dealt mainly livestock and agriculture, and the coast was uncertain because of pirates. Only since the 15th century seaside settlements were created.

Houses in seaside settlements face waterfront and port



They are built tightly and located along the hill





Inland settlements are centered around the square (*Pjaca*). Houses are scattered and have larger gardens.



By *pjaca* and the port the houses are largest and richly decorated.





The sinkholes are never built, because they contain the most fertile land



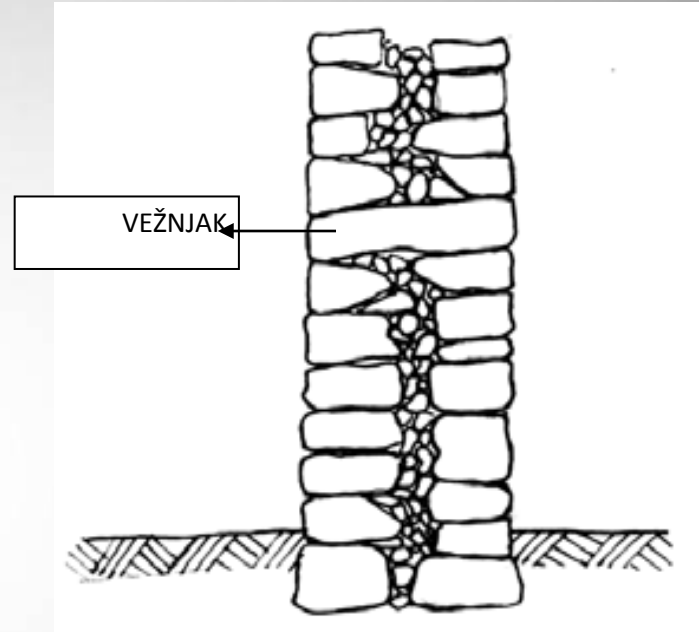


Whether on the hills or by the sea, the settlements are related by the stone as a building material. The drywalls, the walls, the roofs and decorative details – all made of stone.



DRYWALL

The outer parts consist of larger pieces, and inside is filled with tiny stone waste (“škaja”).



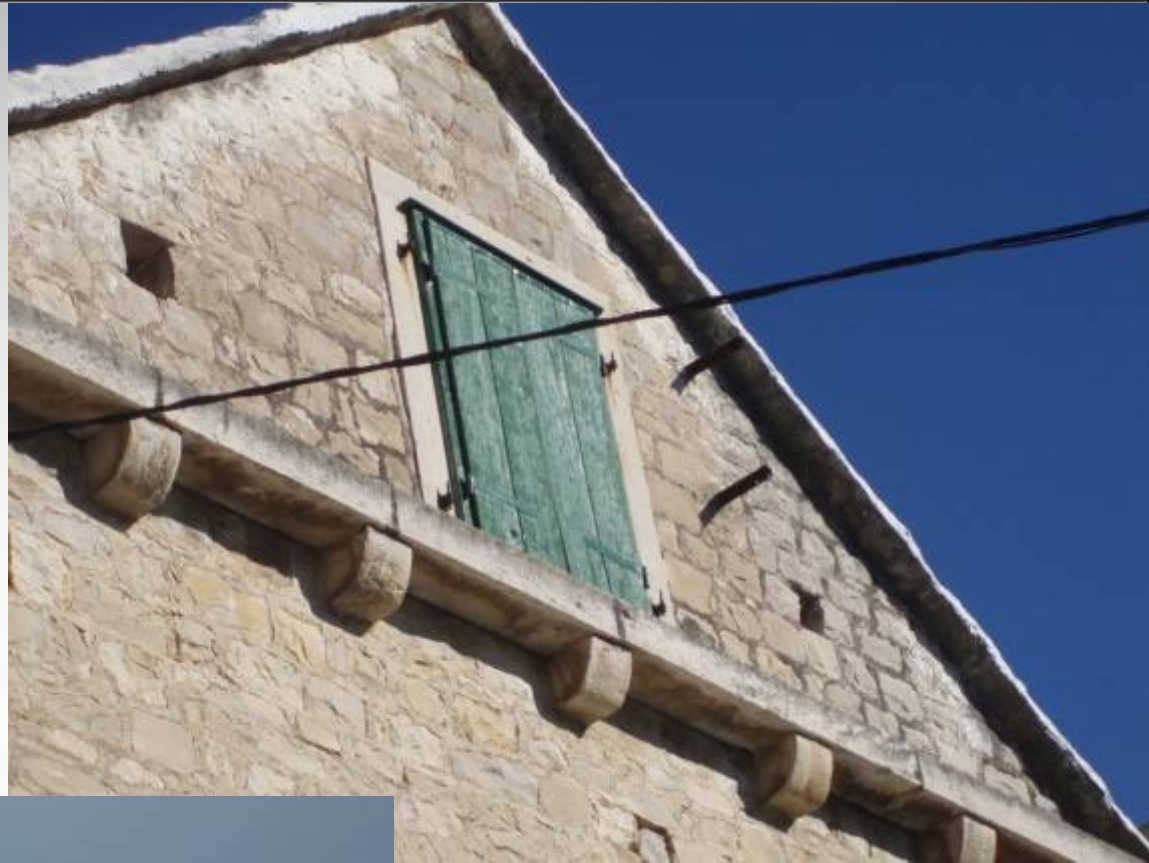




In the oldest times houses did not have chimneys, only a hole in the roof.



RAINWATER FROM THE
ROOF Poured INTO
THE CHANNELS AND
FILLED THE WATER
TANK.





GUSTIRNA (WATER TANK) TAKES A PART OF THE CELLAR OR IT'S ADDED TO THE HOUSE.

EVERY SETTLEMENT HAD ALSO LARGE COMMON WATER TANKS.





THE SIMPLEST HOUSES LOOK THE SAME AS THEY LOOKED IN THE OLDEST TIMES. THOSE ARE COTTAGES WITH THE DOORS AND SMALL WINDOW, USUALLY WITHOUT THE DOORSTEP.



THE HOUSES ARE
GATHERED AROUND
COMMON COURTYARD.





IF THE HOUSE IS STOREY, THERE'S A CELLAR IN THE GROUND FLOOR.





Partition walls are made of boards or wattle, covered with plaster or mud.



THE HOUSES ARE OFTEN BUILT IN A ROW.





During project we modeled some facades of clay, trying to show diversity of construction and some typical elements.





STAIRS TO FIRST FLOOR WITH "SULOR"
(SOLARIUM).

SHELTERD SPACE UNDER ARC
(BALATURA) COULD BE USED FOR
SITTING AND WORKING IN THE WINTER
TIME.



IN ATTIC, LIGHT COMES
THROUGH "LUMINOR",
SKYLIGHTS WITH SMALL
GABLED ROOFS.





LARGER HOUSES
HAVE BALCONIES
MADE OF LARGE
PANELS LEANING ON
STONE "TEETH".



SMALL OPENINGS &
WOODEN SHUTTERS -
PROTECTION FROM
SUNLIGHT AND WIND





PARTICULAR TYPE OF
HOUSES: VILLAS AND
SUMMER
RESIDENCES OF
WEALTHIER FAMILIES





ALL SEASIDE
SETTLEMENTS HAVE
TOWERS TO
DEFEND AGAINST
THE TURKS
AND THE
PIRATES



OUTDOOR SPACES, ALSO BUILT
IN STONE, FORM UNITY WITH
THE HOUSES







WE SUPPLEMENTED THE STORY OF THE LIFE
IN THE PAST CONVERSING WITH OUR
ELDERLY.
WE FINISHED THE STUDY VISITING CITY
MUSEUM AND THE ETHNOGRAPHIC MUSEUM IN
SPLIT.





AN EXHIBITION
RELATED TO OUR PROJECT
WAS SET UP IN THE SCHOOL.



CONCLUSION:

