

JUA 2024



Banská Štiavnica in Renaissance-Baroque period: Trusses Recognition, survey, documentation and research of historical trusses

**AUTUMN
UNIVERSITY OF
ARCHITECTURE
2024**

14th Students Workshop
29.9. – 5.10.2024

PHOTO DOCUMENTATION

participants Aniseh, Fateme, Lucila, Wut, Luca, Luis, Daniela, Zuzana, Adéla, Štěpánka, Klára, Tereza, Soňa, Eliška, Mario, Katarína, Veronika, Lucia, Natália, Sofia, Roman, Ondrej, Martin, Ivan, Alžbeta, Tereza, Michaela, Matej, Maxim, Natália, Kristína, Vanesa

lecturers Martin, Cassandra, Philipp, Kire, Yuyu, Denisa, Viktor, Katka, Martin, Zuzka, Dalibor, Marcel, Ivan, Marián, Marek



SLOVENSKÁ TECHNICKÁ
UNIVERZITA V BRATISLAVE
FAKULTA ARCHITEKTÚRY A DIZAJNU



Faculty
of Arts
Palacky University
Olomouc



The workshop is organised as an Erasmus+ BIP
supported by KEGA 036STU-4/2022, KEGA 007STU-4/2023, SECA - Serafin Campestrini s.r.o.



DOKUMENTOVANÉ LOKALITY

DOCUMENTED SITES



M 1:1500

0 100 m 200 m 300 m 500 m



A KOSTOL
SV. KATARÍNY



B LIMPACHEROV DOM
201/II



C MIKOVÍNIHO DOM
6/II



D RADNIČNÉ NÁM. 7
64/I



E STAROZÁMOCKÁ 9
210/II



F FRITZOV DOM (SBA)
12/II



G POD ČERVENOU
STUDŇOU 1

Banská Štiavnica in Renaissance-Baroque period: Trusses

Recognition, survey, documentation and research of historical trusses

AUTUMN
UNIVERSITY OF
ARCHITECTURE
2024

14th Students Workshop
29.9. – 5.10.2024

DOCUMENTED SITES

author Ing. arch. Viktor Kačmár

project coordinator Ing. arch. Katarína Terao Vošková, PhD.

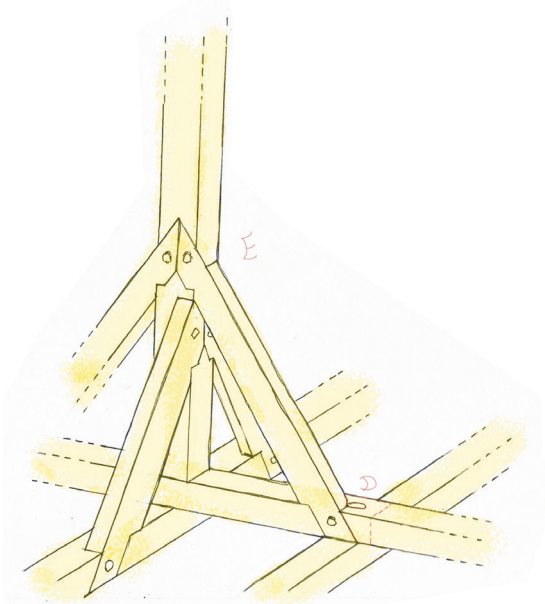
STU SLOVENSKÁ TECHNICKÁ
FAD UNIVERZITA V BRATISLAVE
FAKULTA ARCHITEKTÚRY A DIZAJNU



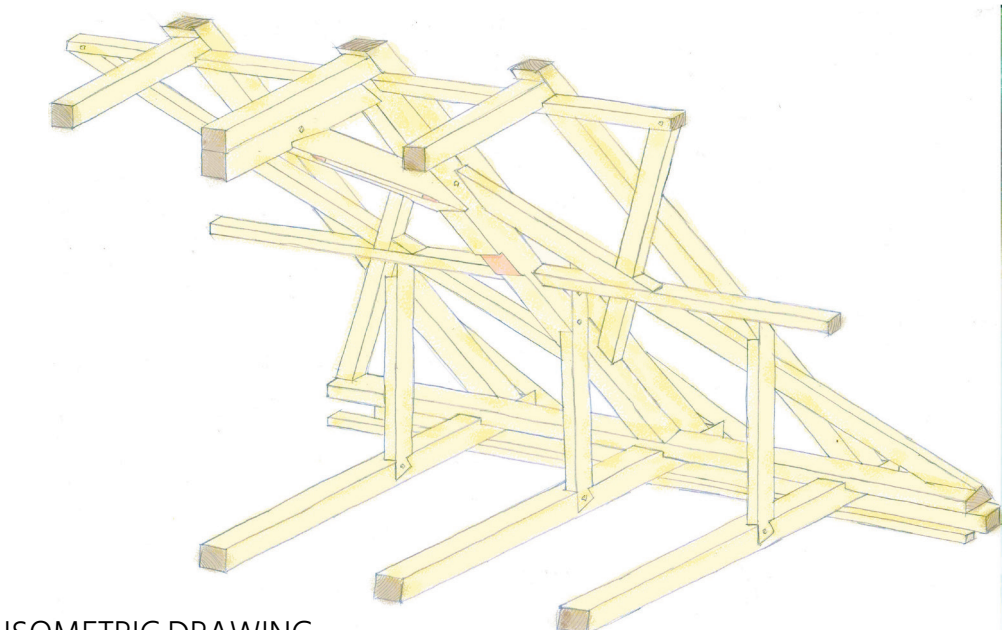
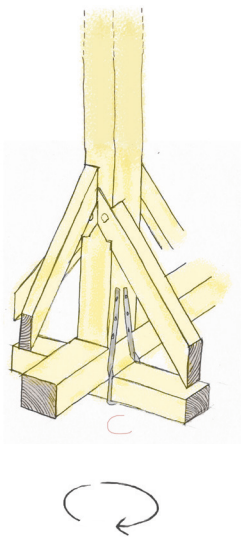
The workshop is organised as an Erasmus+ BIP
supported by KEGA 036STU-4/2022, KEGA 007STU-4/2023, SECA - Serafin Campestrini s.r.o.



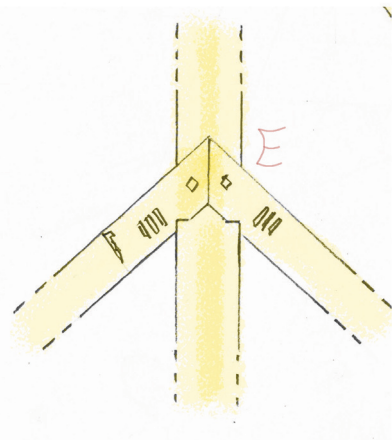
KOSTOL SV. KATARÍNY



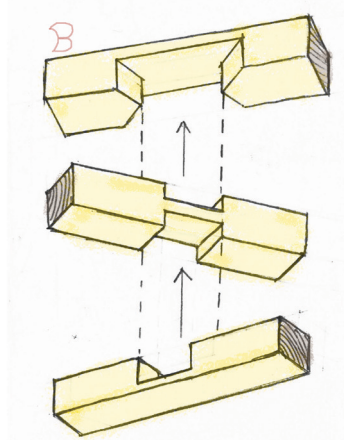
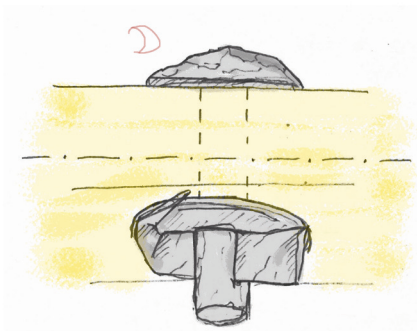
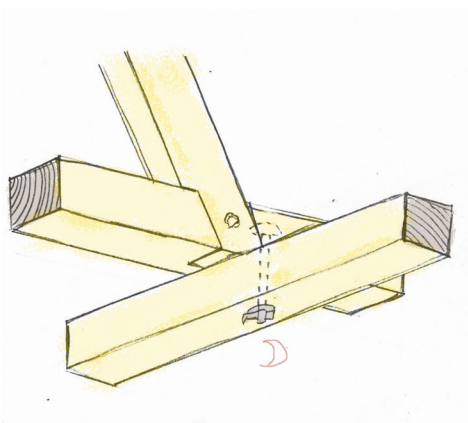
ISOMETRIC DRAWING
two sides of the structure connecting the post with the beams



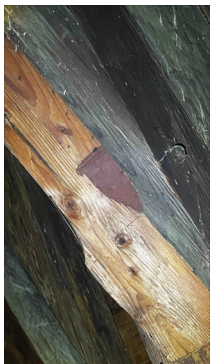
ISOMETRIC DRAWING
the rafters of a full frame and two surrounding empty frames connected with st. Andrew's crosses



DETAIL DRAWINGS
E _ fishtail joint with carpenter's marks
D _ iron anchor connecting two beams
_ detail of the anchor with splint
B _ presumed st. Andrew's cross' joint



ST. KATARINA



LB

GZSM
1688

DETAIL PHOTOS
_ polychromed details of the strut and the angle brace
_ photos and tracings of inscriptions found in situ

Historical circumstances of the construction of the new truss from 1655

The shape of the roof is saddled with a brick gable, with a circular window in the upper part. The reconstructed shape of the roof was still based on Gothic proportions. The roof above the polygonal floor plan is hipped. On the roof is a smaller polygonal sanctuary tower with an onion roof topped with a poppy.

Year 1655: - new truss. This fact is confirmed by the preserved inscription on one of the rafters, where the initials GZSM are listed. We do not have more information about their meaning.

Year 1656: - the original shingle roof was replaced by a copper sheet which was donated by the local miner, Georg Ulrich Reutter. The appearance of the roof has not changed significantly since then and even today it retains its original character, with the only major change being the roofing material, which was replaced by galvanized sheet metal.

Probable reasons for the new roof

- Various factors could have influenced the reconstruction of the truss and roof, although archival sources do not refer to direct reasons.
- 1644 - 1645: Uprising of Juraj I. Rákoci. According to records, the rebel troops looted Banská Štiavnica in April 1644 and later returned to the town in 1645.
 - 1644 - 1687: Attacks by the Ottoman Empire, which unsuccessfully tried to conquer Banská Štiavnica in 1644, repeatedly returned to the city, when they were pushed back to the south.
 - 1648 - 1688: Change of stewardship between Evangelicals and Catholics. During this period, there were frequent transfers of property between these two churches, which could lead to the necessary modifications and repairs according to the requirements of the new church administration.
 - Poor construction and technical condition of the roof and truss. In addition, the copper roofing is non-flammable, so it could increase fire safety in the event of military invasions.

Religious changes in Banská Štiavnica

- Mid-16th century: Many Evangelicals, including parish priests from Wittenberg, Germany. This contributed to the spread of the Reformed religion in the city and its surroundings. During the Reformation period, there were no serious conflicts between Catholics and Evangelicals.
- 17th century: Banská Štiavnica was inhabited mainly by Germans, while the Slovak population was in the minority. The increase in the Slovak population occurred in 1658 when the city council approved the work of a Slovak priest in the town. As a result, the church begins to be referred to as the Slovak church.
- 1648: Arrival of the Jesuits - beginning of the Counter-Reformation. The Jesuits were sent from the Viennese court and settled in the Kammerhof, where room was adapted for a chapel for the worship of a small group of Catholics. In 1668, Emperor Leopold I handed over the church of St. Nicholas to the Catholics. Also called the German Church.
- 1678: Thököly withdrew from the mining towns, allowing the return of the Jesuits and the restoration of Catholic possessions.
- 1679: Another attack on Banská Štiavnica, during which Thököly's supporters set houses on fire around the Kammerhof, a German church and other buildings. This attack caused extensive devastation to the city and strengthened the position of the Evangelicals, who again took over churches and schools.
- 1686: Thököly concluded a truce with the king. At the Bratislava Assembly in 1687, all churches in Banská Štiavnica were taken away from the Evangelicals, except for the Frauenberg church and the chapel of St. Anne. Eventually, these temples were also taken away from them in 1688 by the imperial commissioner Erdödy. (2,3)

Logging and carpenters in Banská Štiavnica

Wood species such as oak and fir were mainly used for construction. The raw wood was then processed by city carpenters. According to the town's accounting book from 1565, there were two town carpenters in Banská Štiavnica. In addition to traditional tasks such as managing water pipes, which are also made of wood, mining carpenters were independent workers who were not members of guilds and did not have the right to apply for employment in the city.

Given these circumstances, the wood used for the truss of St. Catherine's Church probably came from city property, where the city council decided which wood would be used. The carpenter responsible for working on the truss could have been a member of the carpenters' guild in Banská Štiavnica, which points to the importance of local craftspeople in the implementation of important buildings. (4)

- Dominika Skurčáková

Banská Štiavnica in Renaissance-Baroque period: Trusses Recognition, survey, documentation and research of historical trusses

**AUTUMN
UNIVERSITY OF
ARCHITECTURE
2024**

14th Students Workshop
29.9. - 5.10.2024

ST. CATHERINE'S CHURCH _ M _ RADNIČNÉ NÁMESTIE 100/17 _ TRUSS

authors B.A. Lucila Costa Beber, B.A. Luca Thiede, B.A. Luis Ternes, Bc. Daniela Janásková, Bc. Dominika Skurčáková
consultants Ing. arch. Martin Bumbál, M.A. (TUM), doc. PhDr. Martin Horáček, PhD.
project coordinator Ing. arch. Katarína Terao Vošková, PhD.

STU SLOVENSKÁ TECHNICKÁ
FAD UNIVERZITA V BRATISLAVE
FAKULTA ARCHITEKTÚRY A DIZAJNU

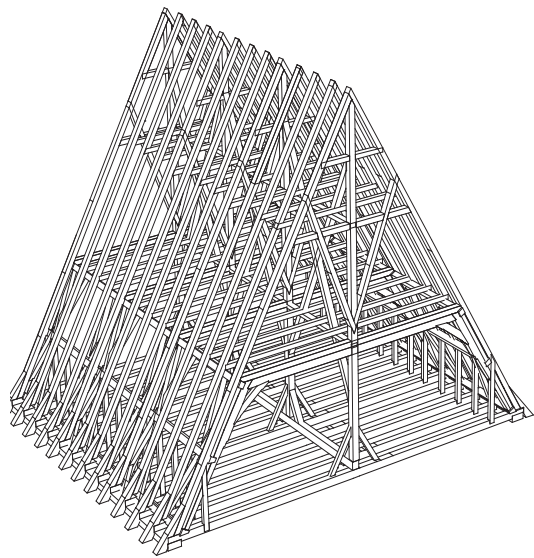
Faculty
of Arts
Palacký University
Olomouc



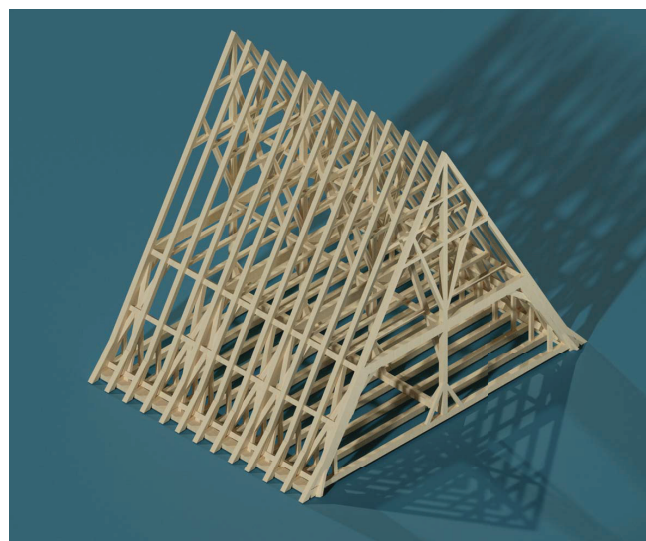
The workshop is organised as an Erasmus+ BIP
supported by KEGA 036STU-4/2022, KEGA 007STU-4/2023, SECA - Serafin Campestrini s.r.o.

Funded by
the European Union

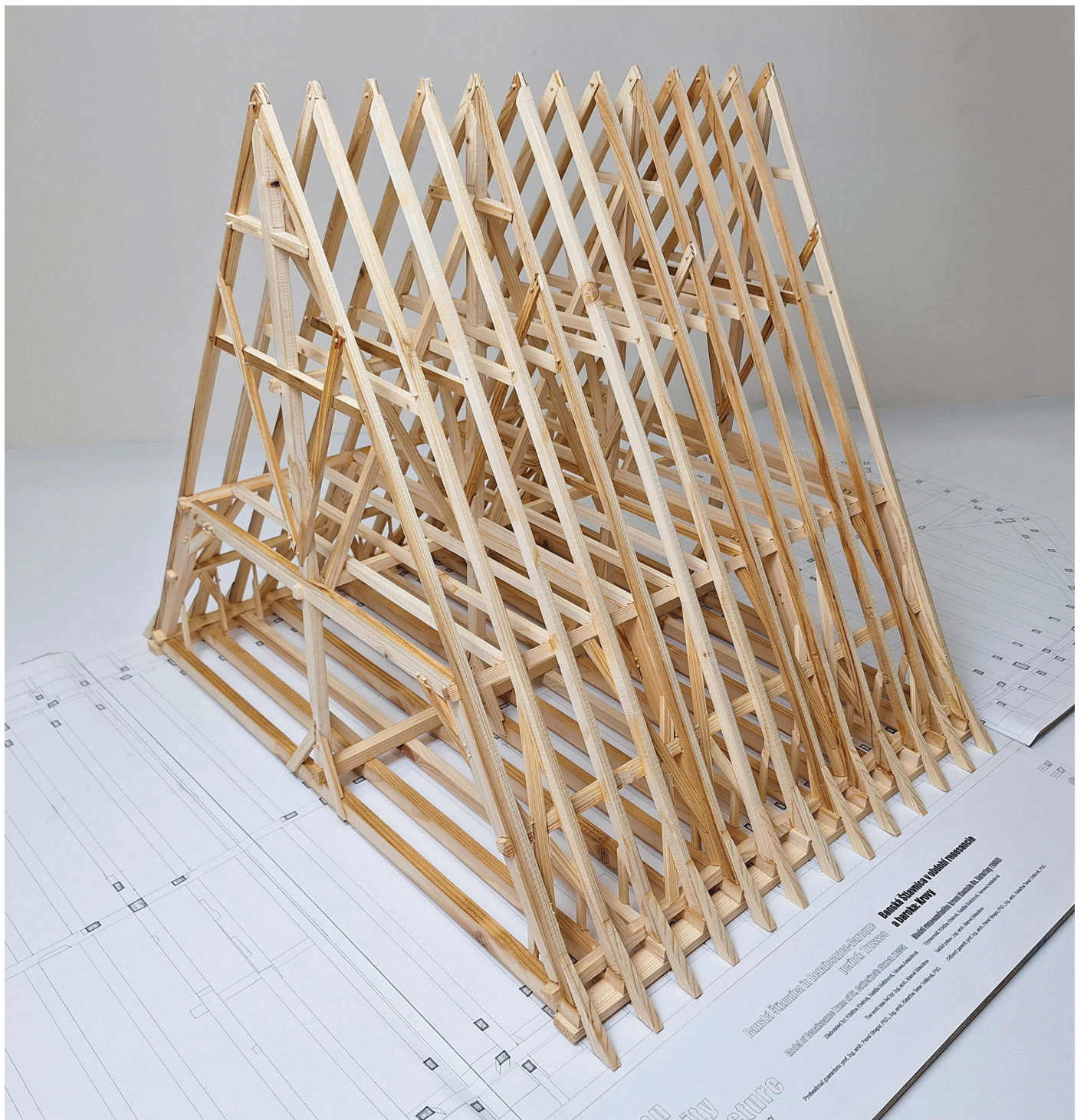
KOSTOL SV. KATARÍNY



Vektorový 3D model krovu vymodelovaný v programe AutoCad.
Vector 3D model of the truss modeled in AutoCad.



3D model krovu s textúrou.
3D model of the truss with texture.



Fyzický, finálny model krovu v mierke 1:20.

Physical, final model of the truss in scale 1:20.

Banská Štiavnica in Renaissance-Baroque period: Trusses Recognition, survey, documentation and research of historical trusses

**AUTUMN
UNIVERSITY OF
ARCHITECTURE
2024**

14th Students Workshop
29.9. – 5.10.2024

MODEL OF RENAISSANCE TRUSS OF ST. CATHERINE'S CHURCH (1655)

authors Kristína Kretová, Natália Melichová, Vanesa Astalošová
consultants Ing. arch. Marcel Mészáros, Ing. arch. Andrea Nižňanská
project coordinator Ing. arch. Katarína Terao Vošková, PhD.

STU
FAD

SLOVENSKÁ TECHNICKÁ
UNIVERZITA V BRATISLAVE
FAKULTA ARCHITEKTÚRY A DIZAJNU



Faculty
of Arts
University
of Bratislava



Faculty
of Architecture
and Design

The workshop is organised as an Erasmus+ BIP
supported by KEGA 036STU-4/2022, KEGA 007STU-4/2023, SECA - Serafin Campestrini s.r.o.



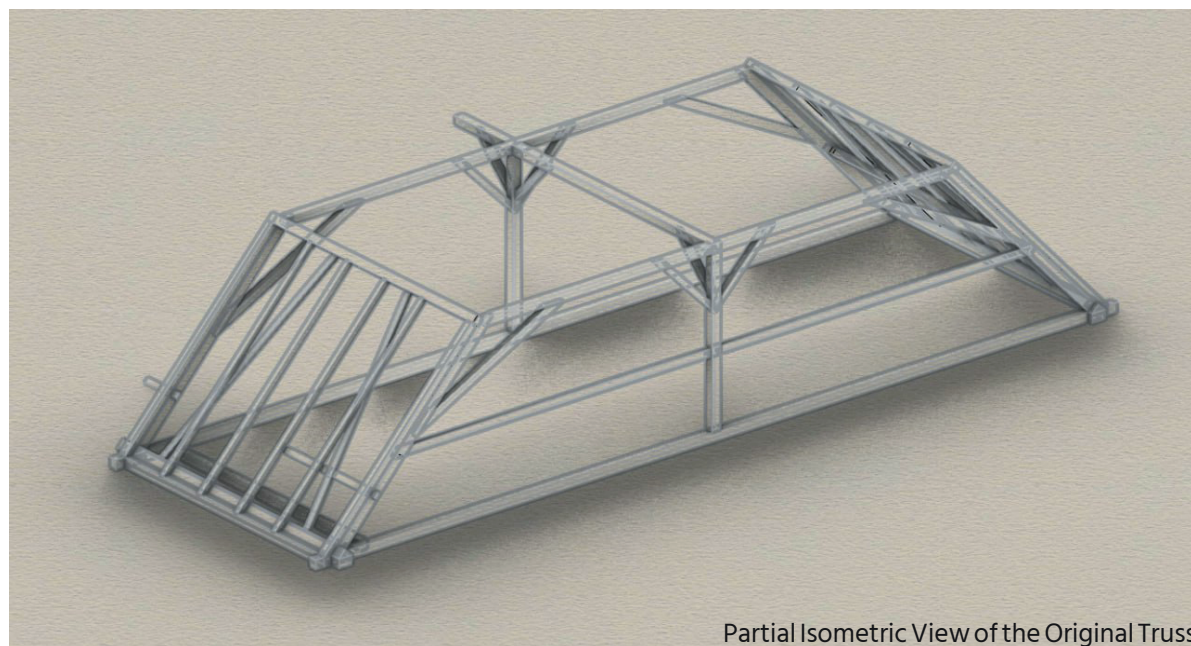
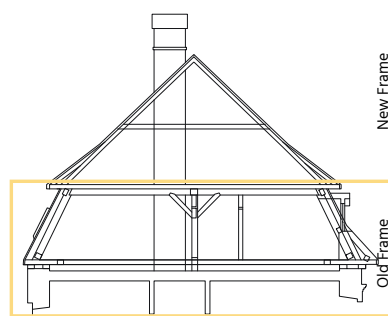
Funded by
the European Union

DOM 201/II

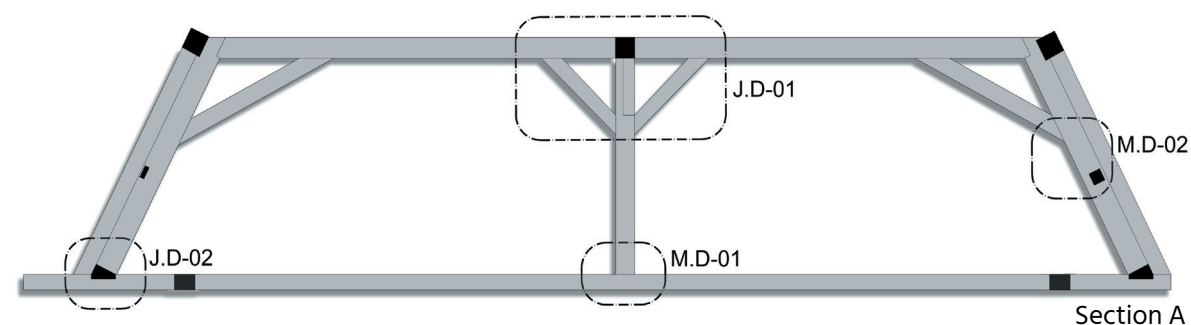
The building is an example of palace architecture with an inner courtyard and is one of the last intactly preserved Renaissance palaces in Banská Štiavnica.

The result of the research [1978] shows that the palace went through several development stages in the past.

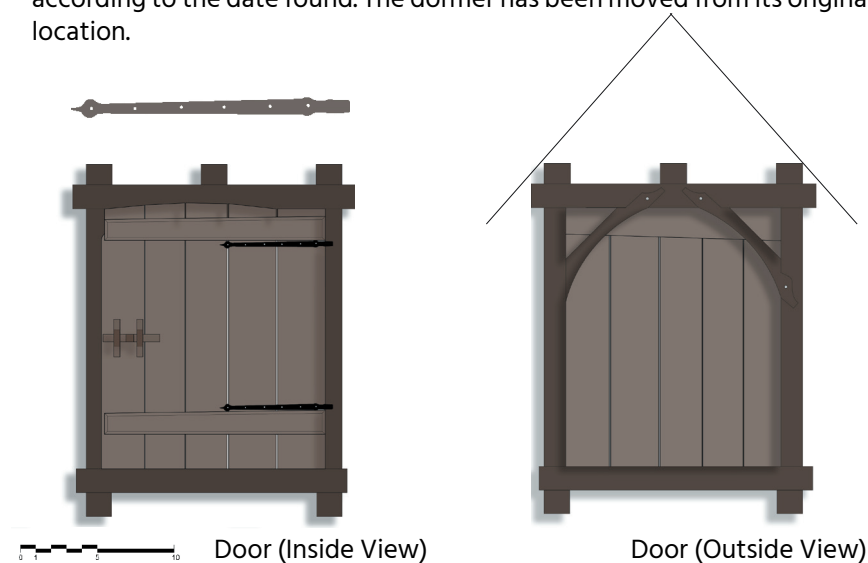
- Late 15th century: two three-storey buildings.
- 1625-27: the investor and also the owner of the building is the mining entrepreneur Gottfried Limpacher. The two medieval buildings were joined to form a U-shaped layout, with a Renaissance entrance portal in the centre of the façade facing the square. Above the portal are the coats of arms of the Limpacher and Reuter families, below which there is a Latin inscription in the frieze, which is difficult to read today: HAS GODOFRIDUS LIMBACHER CONDIDIT AEDES CAESARI GAUDENS JURE MINISTERII GAUDENS ET NIVEI FODIENDI IURE METALLI HIC IVGA QUA COELI SIDERA NOSTRA PETUNT. ANNIS XXV. XXVI. XXVII. POST MDC A CHRISTO NATO. / This house was built by Godofridus Limbacher, enjoying the right to be an officer of the Emperor and the right to mine white metal, in the years 1625-1627 after the birth of Christ, where the peaks touch the stars.
- 1st third of the 18th century: minor layout changes, interiors decorated with murals
- Late 18th and early 19th century: the building covered with a mansard roof. The roof of the house has a partially preserved historic mansard roof structure. Above the north-east wing is an original Baroque hipped roof with a modification to a mansard roof. The courtyard wings have hipped and gabled roofs. The dormer has been preserved and is dated to 1732 according to the date found. The dormer has been moved from its original location.



Partial Isometric View of the Original Truss

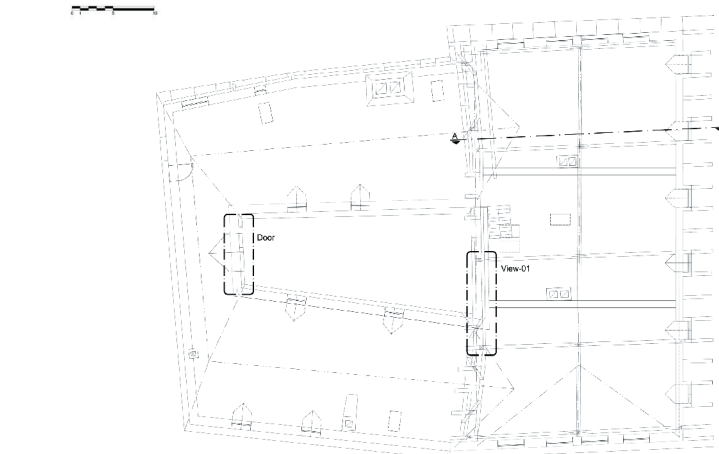


Section A



Door (Inside View)

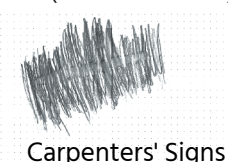
Door (Outside View)



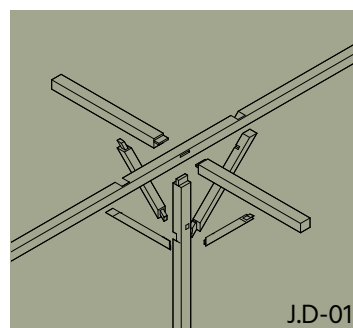
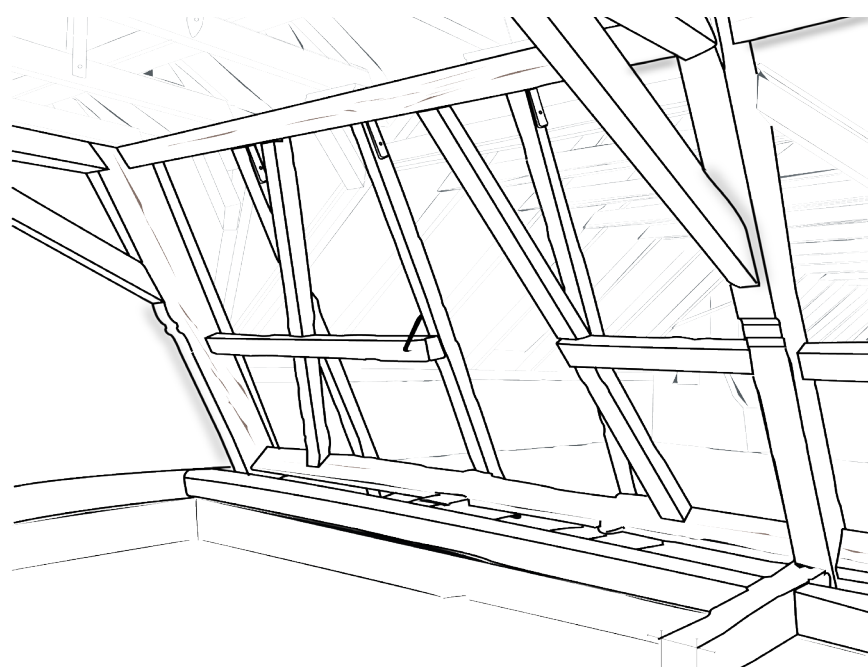
Plan



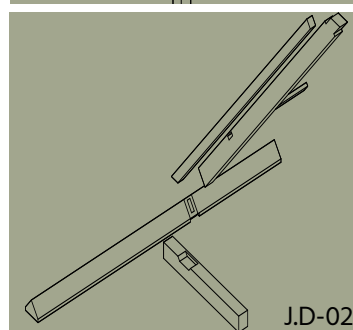
ANNO / 1732-
Date of the Construction
(written on the door)



Carpenters' Signs



J.D-01



J.D-02



M.D-02



M.D-01



J.D-01

Banská Štiavnica in Renaissance-Baroque period: Trusses Recognition, survey, documentation and research of historical trusses

**AUTUMN
UNIVERSITY OF
ARCHITECTURE
2024**
14th Students Workshop
29.9. – 5.10.2024

LIMPACHEROV DOM _ NÁMESTIE SVÄTEJ TROJICE 5_ 201/II _ TRUSS

authors Wut Hmone San, Fateme Ashjaei, Aniseh Mah Roo, Natálie Nosková, Štěpánka Malíková
consultants Ing. arch. Viktor Kačmár, doc. PhDr. Martin Horáček, PhD.
project coordinator Ing. arch. Katarína Terao Vošková, PhD.

STU SLOVENSKÁ TECHNICKÁ
FAD UNIVERZITA V BRATISLAVE
FAKULTA ARCHITEKTÚRY A DIZAJNU

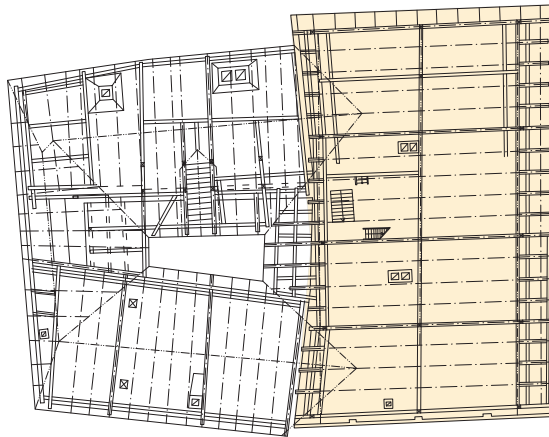
Faculty
of Arts
Palacky University
Olomouc



The workshop is organised as an Erasmus+ BIP
supported by KEGA 036STU-4/2022, KEGA 007STU-4/2023, SECA - Serafin Campestrini s.r.o.

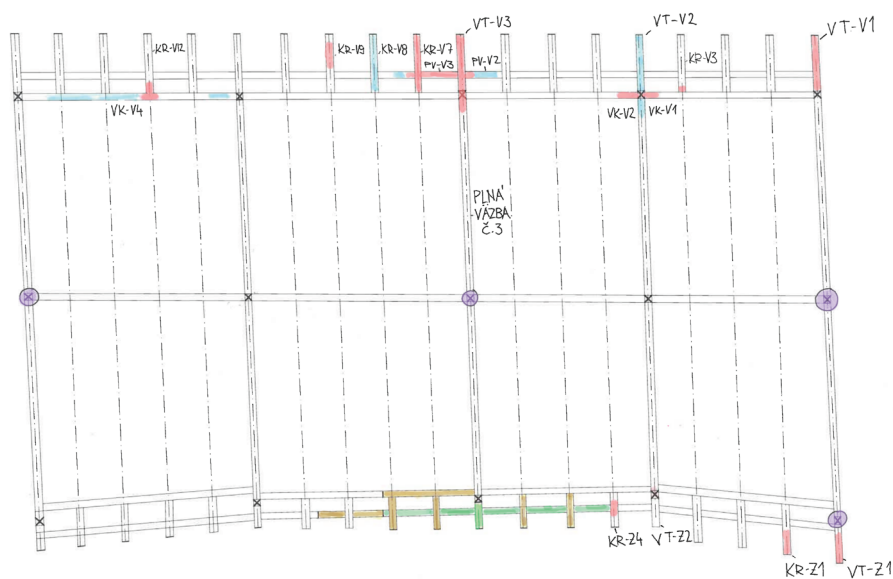
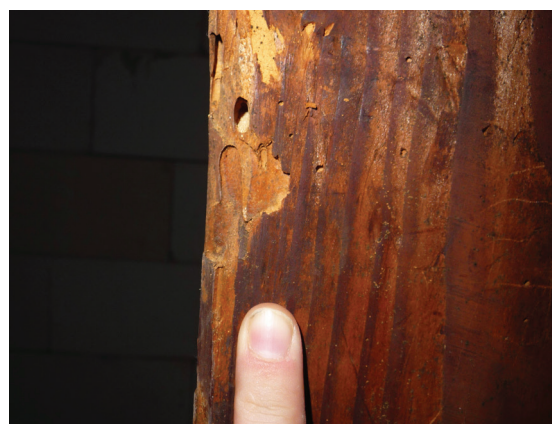
Funded by
the European Union

DOM 201/II

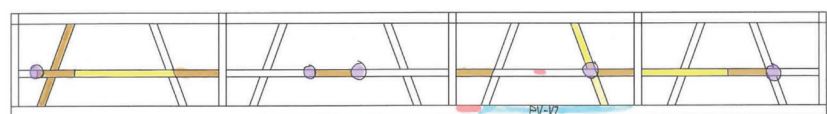


Diagnostika prebehla na východnom krídle krovu Limpacherovho domu. Krov prebehol zásadnou rekonštrukciou v roku 2006. Zachovalý zvyšok krovu pochádza z 18. storočia. Tvorí ho systém ležatých stolic. V pozdĺžnom krovu viažu rozpery čapované do ležatých stĺpkov a diagonálne priebežné ramená. Hlavnou príčinou poškodenia konštrukcie boli okenné otvory vikierov bez výplne, cez ktoré dlhší čas do konštrukcie prenikal dážď. Poškodenia výmeny krátčat spôsobené vlhkosťou, v kombinácii s nedostatočným spevnením napojenia krátčat, oslabujú schopnosť stavby prenášať šmykové zaťaženia. Po rekonštrukcii z roku 2006 chýbajú prvky pozdĺžneho viazania. Niektoré detaily napojenia novej stavebnej etapy na pôvodný krov sú nedostatočné. Boli identifikované poškodenia Fúzačom krokovým - Hylotrupes bajulus L. a hmyzom z čeľade Anobiidae. Na základe diagnostiky, sa odporúča dôkladná sanácia krovu, zameraná na odstránenie biologického poškodenia a doplnenie chýbajúcich prvkov pozdĺžneho viazania, vrátane úprav konštrukcie z roku 2006. Všetky navrhnuté riešenia musia byť konzultované a odsúhlasené statikom.

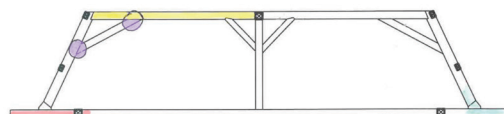
The diagnostics were conducted on the eastern wing of the roof structure of the Limpacher House. The roof underwent a major reconstruction in 2006. The preserved section of the roof dates back to the 18th century and consists of a system of leaning trestles. In the longitudinal direction, the roof is braced by longitudinal struts mortised into the leaning posts and diagonal passing braces. The main cause of structural damage were dormers with missing window infills, through which rainwater entered the structure over a long period. Damage of the tie beam trimmer caused by moisture, along with the insufficient strength of its joints with shortened tie beams weakens the structure's ability to withstand shear forces. Following the 2006 reconstruction, some elements of longitudinal bracing are missing. Certain details connecting the new construction phase to the original roof are insufficient. Damage caused by the House Longhorn Beetle (*Hylotrupes bajulus* L.) and insects from the Anobiidae family was identified. Based on the diagnostics, a thorough restoration of the roof is recommended, focusing on the removal of biological damage and the addition of missing longitudinal bracing elements, including modifications to the 2006 construction. All proposed solutions must be consulted with and approved by a structural engineer.



PÔDORYS VÝCHODNÉHO KRÍDLA
Floorplan of east wing



POZDĹŽNE VIAZANIE LEŽATEJ STOLICE-VÝCHODNÁ STRANA ...
Longitudinal bracing - East



PLNÁ VÄZBA Č. 3 ...
Primary truss no. 3

DIAGNOSTIKA LIMPACHER. DOMU
Diagnostics in Limpacher house



Banská Štiavnica in Renaissance-Baroque period: Trusses Recognition, survey, documentation and research of historical trusses

**AUTUMN
UNIVERSITY OF
ARCHITECTURE
2024**

14th Students Workshop
29.9. – 5.10.2024

LIMPACHER'S HOUSE _ HOLY TRINITY SQUARE _ 201/II _ DENDROLOGY OF TRUSS

authors Ing. Zuzana Števková
consultants Ing. Zuzana Vidholdová, PhD., Ing. Ľubor Suchý, Ing. Mojmír Choma
project coordinator Ing. arch. Katarína Terao Vošková, PhD.

STU SLOVENSKÁ TECHNICKÁ
FAD UNIVERZITA V BRATISLAVE
FAKULTA ARCHITEKTÚRY A DIZAJNU

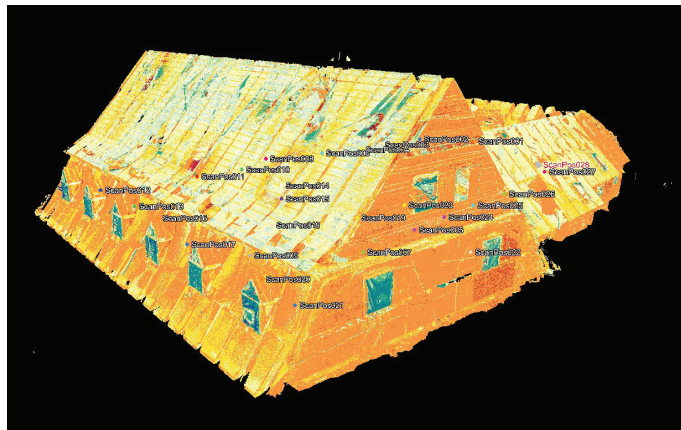
Faculty of Arts
Palacký University
Olomouc



The workshop is organised as an Erasmus+ BIP
supported by KEGA 036STU-4/2022, KEGA 007STU-4/2023, SECA - Serafin Campestrini s.r.o.

Funded by
the European Union

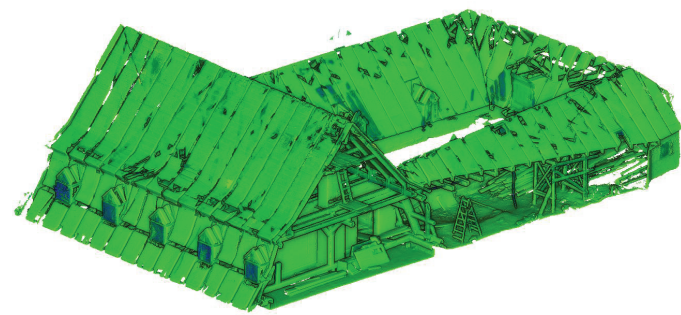
DOM 201/II



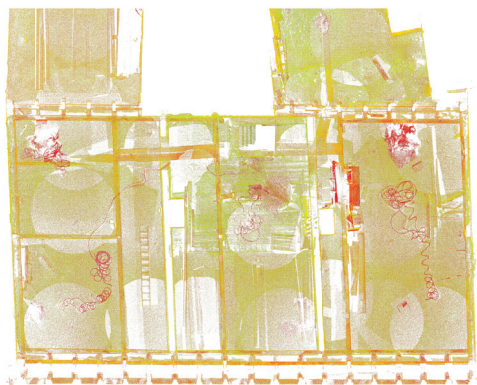
SPRACOVANIE MRAČNA BODOV V PROGR. RISCAN
Point cloud processing in Riscan software



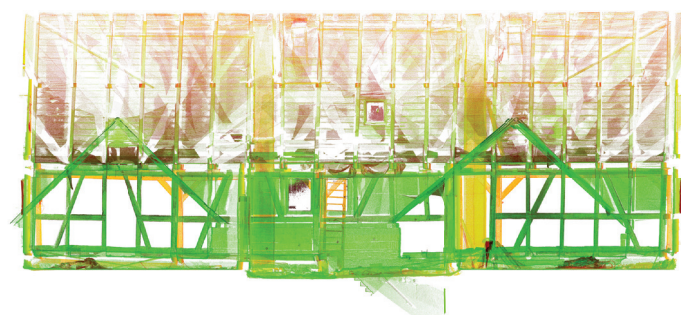
SKENOVANIE PRIESTOROV PODKROVIA
Scanning of the attic space



TVORBA ORTORASTROV V CLOUDCOMPARE
Orthorasters creation in Cloudcompare software



PÔDORYS TORZA HISTORICKÉHO KROVU
- ORTORASTER
floor plan of historical truss - orthoraster



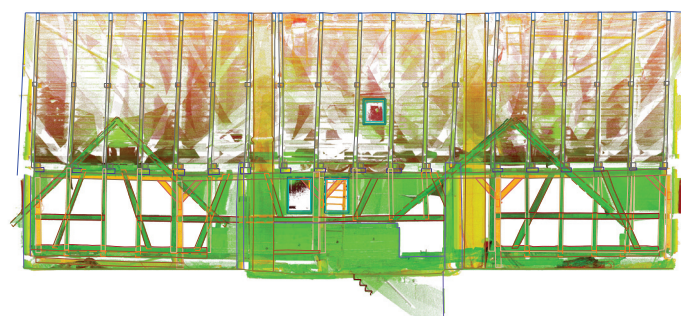
POZDĹŽNY REZOPOHĽAD TORZA HISTORICKÉHO
KROVU - ORTORASTER
longitudinal section of historical truss - orthoraster



REZOPOHĽAD NA PLNÚ VÄZBU TORZA HISTOR.
KROVU - ORTORASTER
cross-section of historical truss - orthoraster



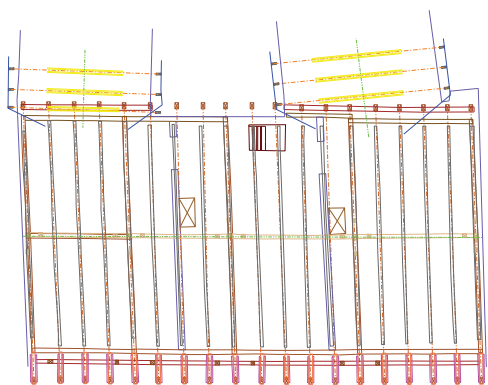
PÔDORYS TORZA HISTORICKÉHO KROVU
- VEKTORIZOVANÝ ORTORASTER
floor plan of historical truss - vectorized orthoraster



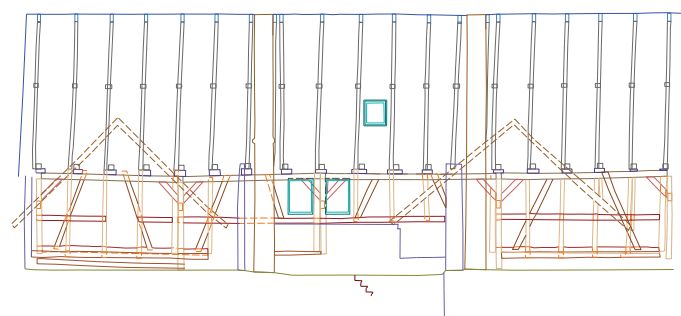
POZDĹŽNY REZOPOHĽAD TORZA HISTORICKÉHO
KROVU - VEKTORIZOVANÝ ORTORASTER
longitudinal section of hist. truss - vectorized orthoraster



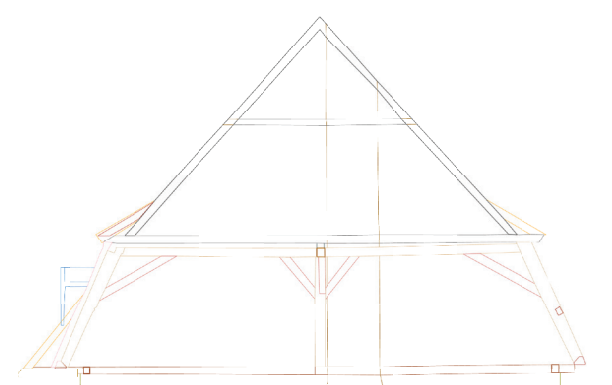
REZOPOHĽAD NA PLNÚ VÄZBU TORZA HISTOR.
KROVU - VEKTORIZOVANÝ ORTORASTER
cross-section of historical truss - vectorized orthoraster



PÔDORYS TORZA HISTORICKÉHO KROVU
- VEKTOROVÁ KRESBA
floor plan of historical truss - vector drawing



POZDĹŽNY REZOPOHĽAD TORZA HISTORICKÉHO
KROVU - VEKTOROVÁ KRESBA
longitudinal section of historical truss - vector drawing



REZOPOHĽAD NA PLNÚ VÄZBU TORZA HISTOR.
KROVU - VEKTOROVÁ KRESBA
cross-section of historical truss - vector drawing

Banská Štiavnica in Renaissance-Baroque period: Trusses Recognition, survey, documentation and research of historical trusses

**AUTUMN
UNIVERSITY OF
ARCHITECTURE
2024**
14th Students Workshop
29.9. – 5.10.2024

LIMPACHEROV DOM - TERESTRICKÉ LASEROVÉ SKENOVANIE TORZA HISTORICKÉHO KROVU

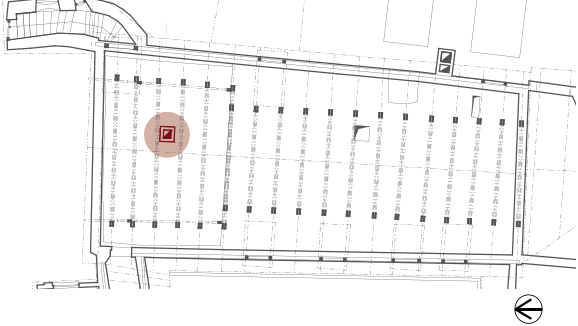
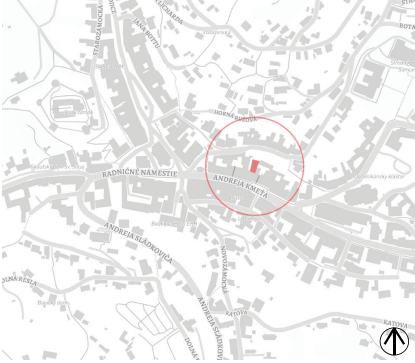
authors Michaela Gombalová, Matej Sedlák, Maxim Spišiak
consultants Ing. Dalibor Kostra
project coordinator Ing. arch. Katarína Terao Vošková, PhD.

MIKOVÍNÍ HOUSE

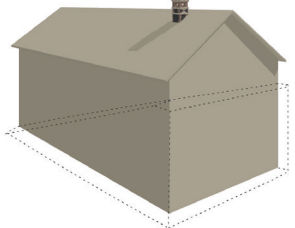
6/II

Mikovíniho dom je zasadený do trojkridlového objektu na pôdoryse písmeňa U. Radový meštiansky dom má jadro z 13. storočia. Pôvodne išlo o dva gotické objekty, prepojené renesančným predsadeným uličným kridlom. Vďaka autentickým dochovaným detailom v interiéri bolo možné vyčítať od začiatku výstavby do súčasnosti osem vývojových etáp (1). Najstaršia písomná zmienka o existencii domu pochádza zo 16. storočia – v tom období patril rodine grófa Erasma Rössela. Súčasný pomenovanie získal podľa slovenského vedca, matematika, merača a kartografa Samuela Mikovíniho, ktorý dom kúpil roku 1742. Ďalšie údaje o budove sú známe z historických prameňov zo 17. storočia, kedy dom vlastnila rodina Kaiserov (ľavobná rodina, napr. Matej Kaiser – richtár, člen mestskej rady). Južné kridlo, s hlavnou fasádou orientovanou do ulice Andreja Kmeťa (predtým označená ako Dolný rínek či Hlavná ulica), je dvojpodlažná, v centrálnej časti so vstupným máshauzom. Zo severnej časti je dom jednopodlažný z dôvodu zmeny terénu. Objekt sa delí na hospodársko-prevádzkové priestory pivnice, prízemí a obytné miestnosti, ktoré sa nachádzajú na poschodiach.

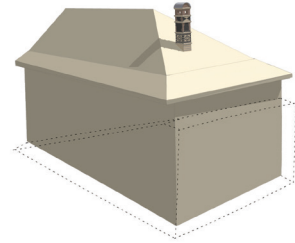
Prvé poschodie sa skladá z rozdielne veľkých za sebou idúcich pozdĺžnych miestností, ktoré sú zaklenuté krížovou klenbou a valenou klenbou s výšecami. V priestoroch sa zachovali drevené doskové a tehlové podlahy, rovnako ako drevené výplne okenných a dverných otvorov. Druhé poschodie má zložitejšiu dispozíciu vďaka sekundárne vloženým priečkam. Významným prvkom podstrešného priestoru (nový krov z 90. rokov 20. storočia), je komín s fragmentmi sgrafitovej výzdoby datovaný architektonicko-historickým výskumom (pozri Kürthy-Glocková), ktorý ho datuje nejednoznačne – od 2. polovice 17. storočia do začiatku z 18. storočia. Domnievame sa, že fragmenty sgrafitovej výzdoby komína sú zo staršieho – renesančného obdobia. Sgrafitovú výzdobu je možné porovnať s jednoznačne datovanými inými sgrafitovými dekoráciami v meste – napríklad na fasáde Baumgarterovho domu, ktorý je datovaný rokom 1579.



PÔDORYS KROVU M 1:150
ROOF FLOORPLAN

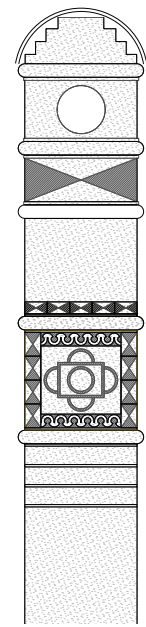
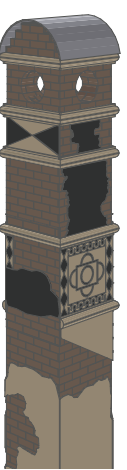
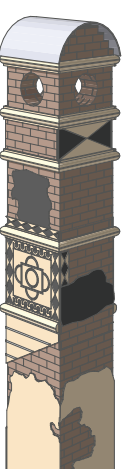
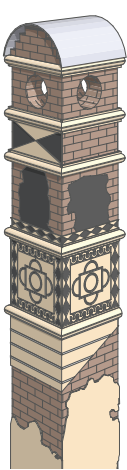


JESTVUJÚCI STAV STRECHY A KOMÍNA
EXISTING STATE OF THE ROOF AND THE CHIMNEY



NÁVRH NA MOŽNÚ PODOBU STRECHY A KOMÍNA, S VABLOU
PROPOSITION OF A FORMER POSITION OF THE ROOF AND THE CHIMNEY, WITH HIP

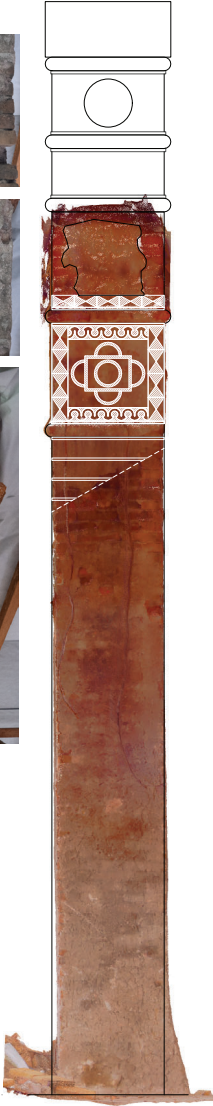
SMEROVANIE VALBY KOPÍRUJE SKLON OMIETKY NA VÝCHOONEJ A ZÁPADNEJ STRANE KOMÍNA, INKLUJÚC VALBU V SKLONE CCA 30°. ZNÁZORNENÁ REKONŠTRUKCIA VYCHÁDZA Z NÁLEZU NA OMIETKACH A ABSENCE ČASTI NAJNÍŽŠEJ RÍMSY IBA NA JUŽNEJ STRANE.
THE DIRECTION OF THE SLOPE COPIES THE INCLINE OF THE PLASTER ON THE EAST AND WEST SIDES OF THE CHIMNEY, INDICATING THE SLOPE AT APPROXIMATELY 30°. THE SHOWN RECONSTRUCTION IS BASED ON THE FINDING OF THE PLASTERS AND THE ABSENCE OF PART OF THE LOWEST LEDGE ONLY ON THE SOUTH SIDE.



SGRAFITO, SEVERNÝ POHĽAD
SGRAFITO, NORTH ELEVATION



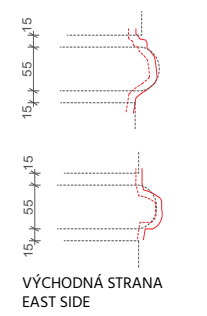
SEVERNÝ POHĽAD, M 1:20
NORTH ELEVATION



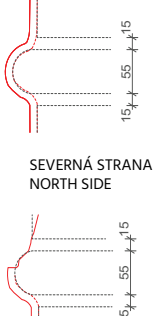
ZÁPADNÝ POHĽAD, M 1:20
WEST ELEVATION



JUŽNÝ POHĽAD, M 1:20
SOUTH ELEVATION



VÝCHODNÁ STRANA
EAST SIDE



SEVERNÁ STRANA
NORTH SIDE

PROFILI NAJNÍŽŠEJ RÍMSY
PROFILE OF THE LOWEST LEDGE

VÝCHODNÝ POHĽAD, M 1:20
EAST ELEVATION

Banská Štiavnica in Renaissance-Baroque period: Trusses

Recognition, survey, documentation and research of historical trusses

AUTUMN
UNIVERSITY OF
ARCHITECTURE
2024

14th Students Workshop
29.9. – 5.10.2024

MIKOVÍNÍHO DOM _ ULICA ANDREJA KMEŤA 10 (21) _ 6/II _ RENESANČNÝ KOMÍN

authors Ing. arch. Mario Barra, Ing. arch. Katarína Tomášiková, Veronika Chalachanová, Bc. Klára Peňinková, Bc. Tereza Svobodová, Bc. Soňa Vlková, Bc. Martin Dičér
consultants Ing. Anežka Kašiarová, Philipp Richter M.A., doc. PhDr. Martin Horáček, PhD., doc. Marián Marčíš, Ing. Ondrej Benko
project Ing. arch. Katarína Terao Vošková, PhD.

DOM 64/I



The corner townhouse located at Radničné námestí 7 is a two storey, maashaus building with a rectangular floor plan and it has an extended part leading into a courtyard. Close to this house used to be one of the inner-city gates from the second half of the 16th century, which served as a part of the anti-Turkish fortifications placed in the western part of the city. The second storey has four medium-sized secondary windows. The house was most likely built as a two storey building with an L-shaped floor plan and it is very possible that it could be from the medieval period. Moreover, the northern part comes from the fortification wall, which can be connected to the loophole, or a firing range, from the first floor. However, it should also be noted that more research needs to be done in order to clear out any uncertainties regarding the disposition of the building and whether it comes from the medieval or early modern period.

The original Renaissance façade probably had a color combination of white and black, revealed by the probe done on the front part of the house, facing the street. In later construction phases, the house was gradually being extended and raised, which is visible from the change in the structure of the plaster of the chimney in the roof truss, which can be seen in the diagonal line outlining the original roof structure. On said plaster is a fraction of the decoration visible as black blocks at the corners. The interior is mostly dominated by Baroque reconstruction. The house was rebuilt in the early 19th century, it received a green color scheme typical of this time period and received a simple plastic modification to the façade visible from the street. A fragment of this decoration survives on the plaster of the chimney stack in the attic, where black blocks are still present on its corners, which most probably illustrates the original form of the decoration on the façade.

The eastern side of the wall of the house is in all likelihood a fragment of the fortification system that went all the way to the Old Castle. In the southern side of the courtyard are covered restoration probes, which in the case of a window, reveal the original illusory, black colored renaissance ledge. Likewise, on this side of the object, is a renaissance grating or a grille, which could have been secondarily fitted as well as a portal that was raised by two rows of bricks, most likely done in the 19th century. Further on, a Baroque window remains preserved with original fittings with a grid fitted into the stone lining, from which were full metal shuttles added in the interior.

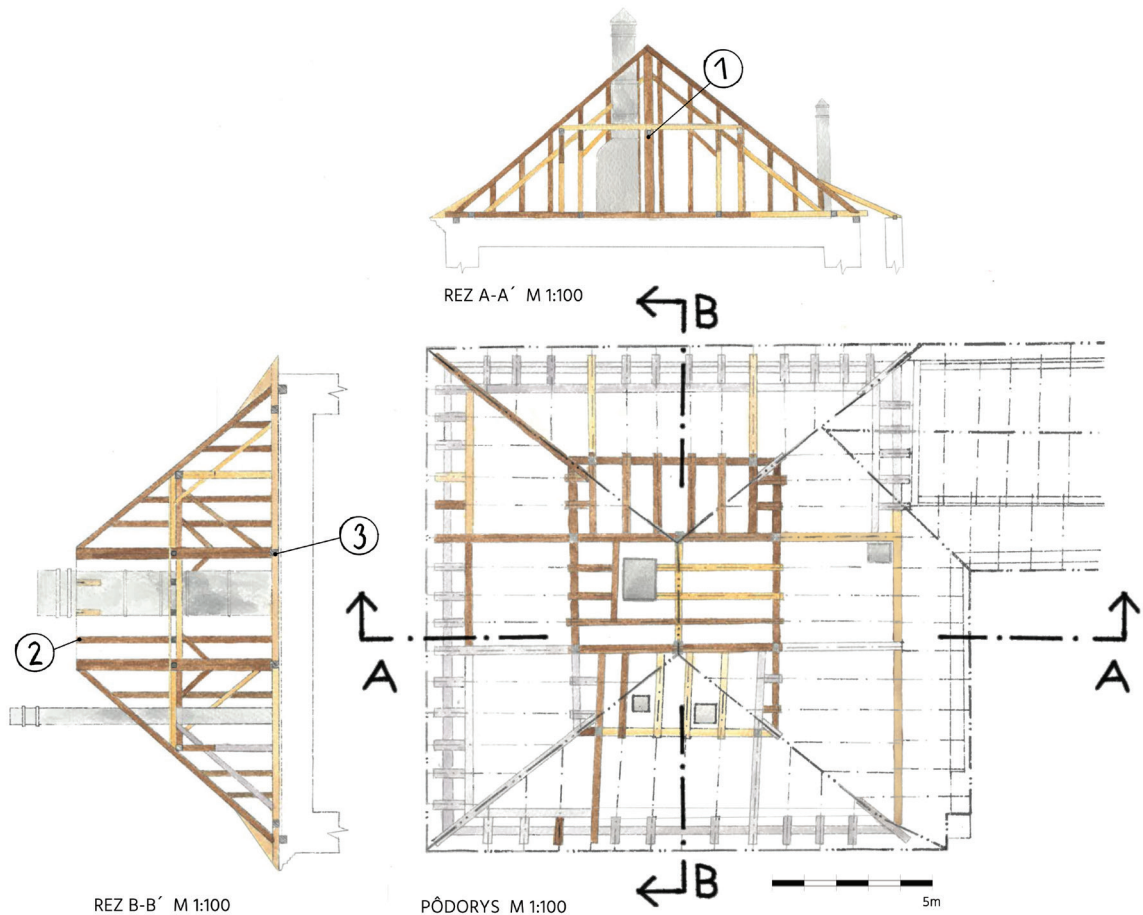
The house has always been privately owned and until recently belonged to the regionally important Ing. Juraj Dutko.

Nárožní měšťanský dům nacházející se na Radničním náměstí 7 je dvoupodlažní budova mážhausového typu obdélníkového půdorysu s vybihající přístavbou do dvora. Kousek od něj dříve stála jedna z vnitřních městských bran z druhé poloviny 16. století vzniklá jako součást protitureckého opevnění a umístěna v západním úzávěru zmíněného náměstí. Druhé nadzemní podlaží má čtveřici středně velkých sekundárních oken. Jádrem domu je původně dvoupodlažní a zřejmě středověké, s dispozicí do písmene L. Přičemž severní stěna vychází ze zmíněné fortifikační stěny, což podporuje pozůstatek střílny z prvního patra. Je nicméně třeba dalšího výzkumu k ozejmění, zda půdorysná dispozice vychází ze středověkého či raně novověkého období.

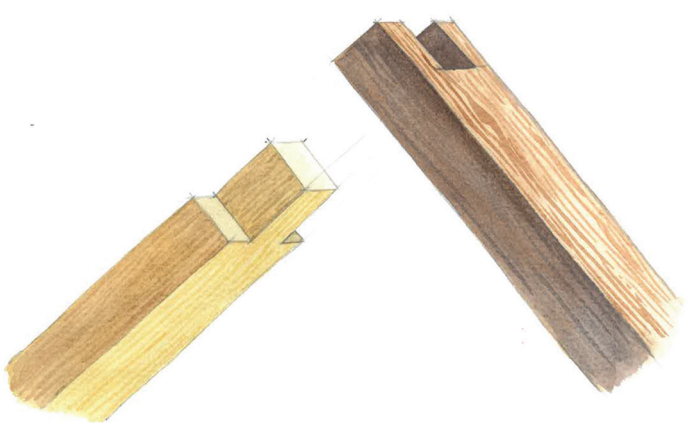
Původní výraz hlavních renesančních fasád vycházel pravděpodobně z kombinace bílé a černé barvy, což dokládá sonda z čelní strany. V pozdějších obdobích byl dům rozšiřován a zvyšován, což je viditelné na změně struktury omítky na komině v krovu doložené na diagonální linii opisující původní střechu. Na omítce kominy se totiž zachoval zlomek výzdoby, kde jsou stále přítomné černé kvádry na nárožích. V interiéru nejvíce převládá barokní přestavba. Objekt byl přestavován na začátku 19. století, kdy získal zelenou barevnou úpravou, typickou pro dané období, a získal jednoduchou plastickou úpravu uliční fasády.

Východní strana zdíva domu je pravděpodobně fragment fortifikačního systému, který tudy procházel až ke Starému hradu. Na jižní straně dvorku je možné spatřit několik zalícených restaurátorských sond, které odhalují v případě okna možnou původní iluzivní renesanční římsu černé barvy. Rovněž se na této straně nachází renesanční mříž, která může být sekundárně osazená a portál dveří, jenž byl nejspíše v 19. století navýšen o dva řádky cihel. Dále je v domě zachované barokní okno s původním kováním s mříží osazenou v kamenném ostění, k němuž byly z vnitřní strany přidány plně kovové okence.

Dům byl vždy v soukromém vlastnictví a donedávna patřil regionálně významnému Ing. Juraji Dutkovi.



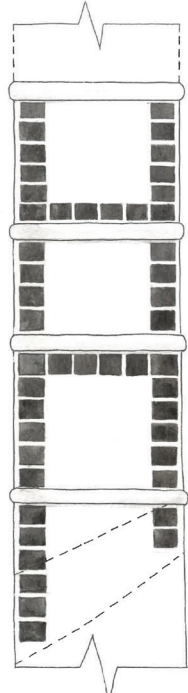
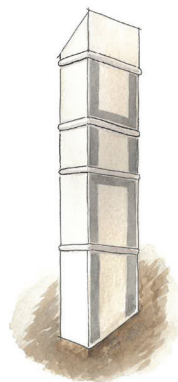
D 1: ORNAMENTÁLNE STVÁRANIE ROZŠÍRENIA VEŠADLA



D 2 : TESÁRSKY SPOJ KROKIEV V ÚROVNI HREBEŇA STRECHY



D 3 : SPOJ VEŠADLA A VÁŽNÉHO TRÁMU ŽELEZNÝM SVORNÍKOM



HYPOTETICKÁ REKONŠTRUKCIA BAROKOVEJ FASÁDY KOMÍNU



AKTUÁLNY STAV KOMÍNA

Banská Štiavnica in Renaissance-Baroque period: Trusses Recognition, survey, documentation and research of historical trusses

**AUTUMN
UNIVERSITY OF
ARCHITECTURE
2024**
14th Students Workshop
29.9. – 5.10.2024

RADNIČNÉ NÁMESTIE _ 64/I

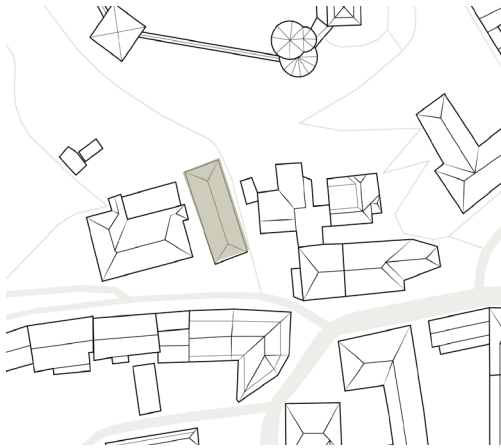
authors Natália Hrubá, Sofia Onishchenko, Klára Peřínková, Tereza Svobodová, Soňa Vlková
consultants Ivan Málek, Kire Stavrov
project coordinator Ing. arch. Katarína Terao Vošková, PhD.

STAROZÁMOCKÁ 9 210/II

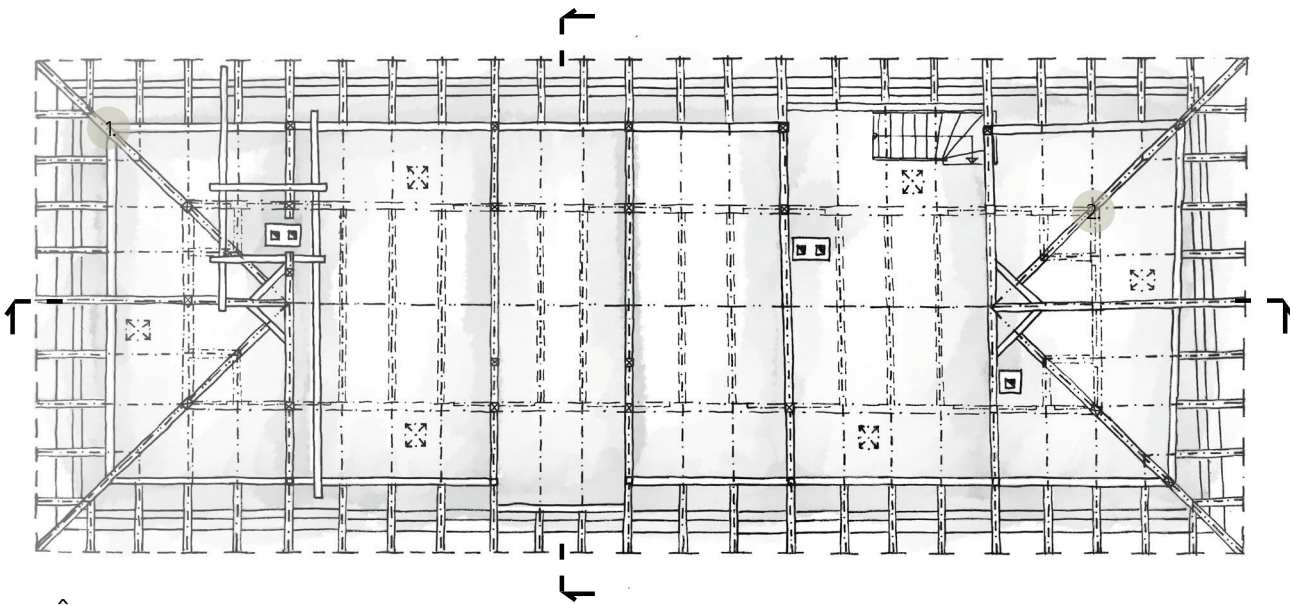
Dom č. 9 na Starozámockej ulici (pôvodne č. 210/II, Fučíkova ulica) sa nachádza na južnom svahu Starého zámku. Je to podpivničený uzavretý obdĺžnikový blok s valbovou strechou. Prvá zmienka o budove sa objavuje v pozemkovej knihe z rokov 1752–53, kde sa uvádza ako „schola puelarum“, t. j. dievčenská škola pre deti baníkov. Túto funkciu si dom zachoval až do začiatku 20. storočia. V roku 1908 sa spomína už len v súvislosti s vlastníckymi vzťahmi v súvislosti s baníckou bratskou pokladnicou a následne sa budova využívala ako obydlie. Na základe pamiatkového výskumu z roku 1990, ktorý zahŕňal aj sondáž, nie je možné bezpečne datovať najstaršiu stavebnú fázu objektu. Jednoznačnejšie nálezy pochádzajú z druhej polovice 17. storočia. Nemožno však vylúčiť, že na mieste sa nachádzal aj starší stavebný objekt, keďže parcela mohla patriť k susednému domu postavenému v tesnej blízkosti v priebehu 16. storočia. Hlavná rekonštrukcia vychádzala z projektu z roku 1908, keď boli odstránené vnútorné priečky izieb, klenutá centrálna časť domu, schodisko, všetky stropy a strecha. Z pôvodnej budovy tak zostali len vonkajšie steny. Hmota domu sa zväčšila prístavbou severnej časti na mieste pôvodného dvora, čo potvrdil aj nález pôvodného nárožia na prízemí. Pribudla aj stará murovaná koruna, nasledovali nové trámové stropy a nová valbová strecha. V interiéru bola použitá secesná šablónová maľba a budova bola doplnená secesnými architektonickými a dekoratívnymi prvkami. V tejto podobe sa dom zachoval dodnes.

DENDROCHRONOLOGICKÝ VÝSKUM (Mgr. et. Mgr. Mojmír Choma)

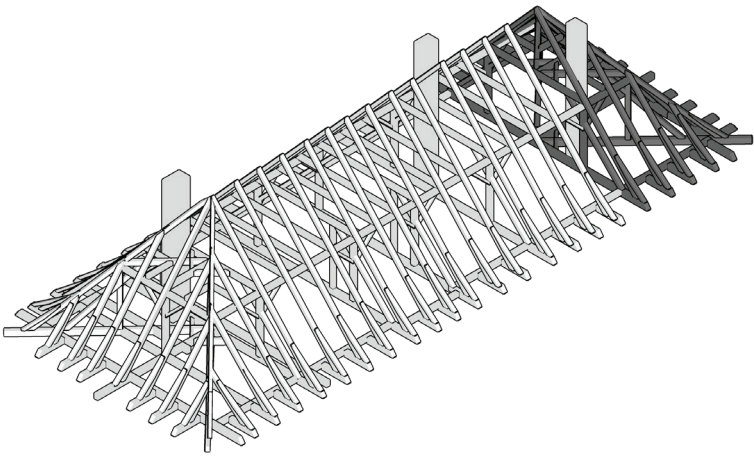
1. Kresaná časť krovu - krov - stíplik - výrub dreveniny nastal v zime medzi rokmi 1780/81
2. Kresaná časť krovu - krov - rozpera - výrub dreveniny nastal v lete medzi rokmi 1779



SITUÁCIA/SITUATION PLAN

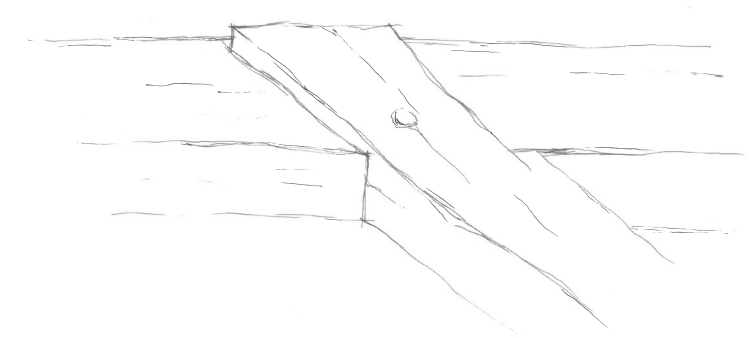


PÔDORYS KROVU/FLOOR PLAN

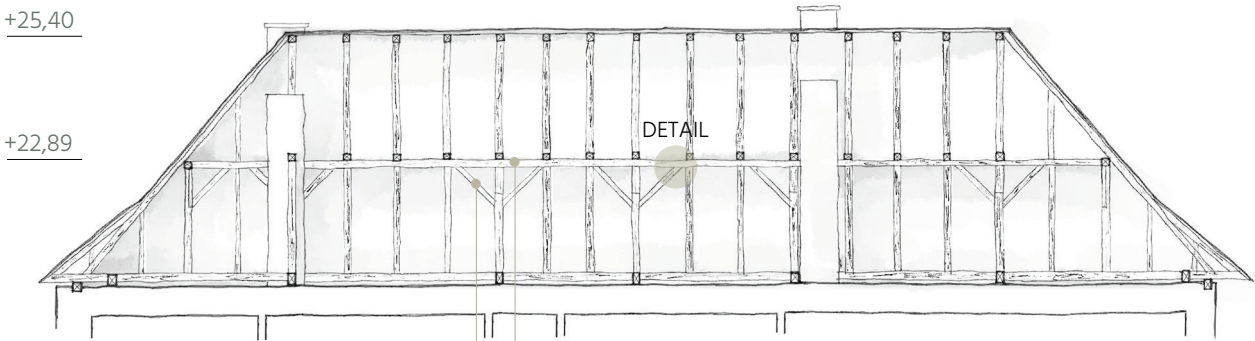


AXONOMETRIA

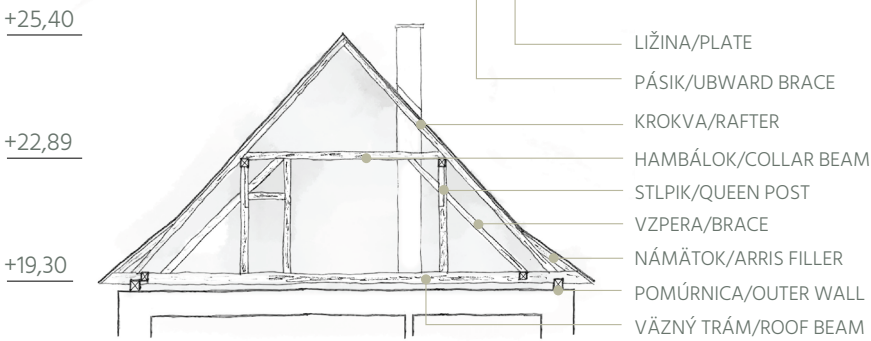
KROKVOVÝ KROV S HAMBÁLKAMI POZDĹŽNE VIAZANÝ S DVOJITOU STOJATOU STOLICOU



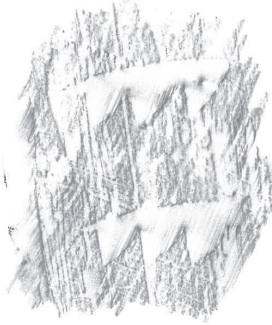
DETAIL



REZ PRIEČNY/LONGITUDAL SECTION



REZ POZDĹŽNY/CROSS SECTION



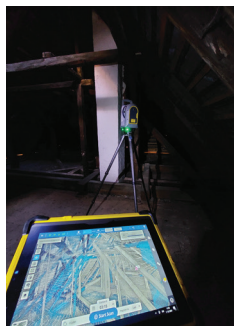
Banská Štiavnica in Renaissance-Baroque period: Trusses Recognition, survey, documentation and research of historical trusses

**AUTUMN
UNIVERSITY OF
ARCHITECTURE
2024**
14th Students Workshop
29.9. – 5.10.2024

ULICA STAROZÁMOCKÁ 9 _ 210/ II _ KROV

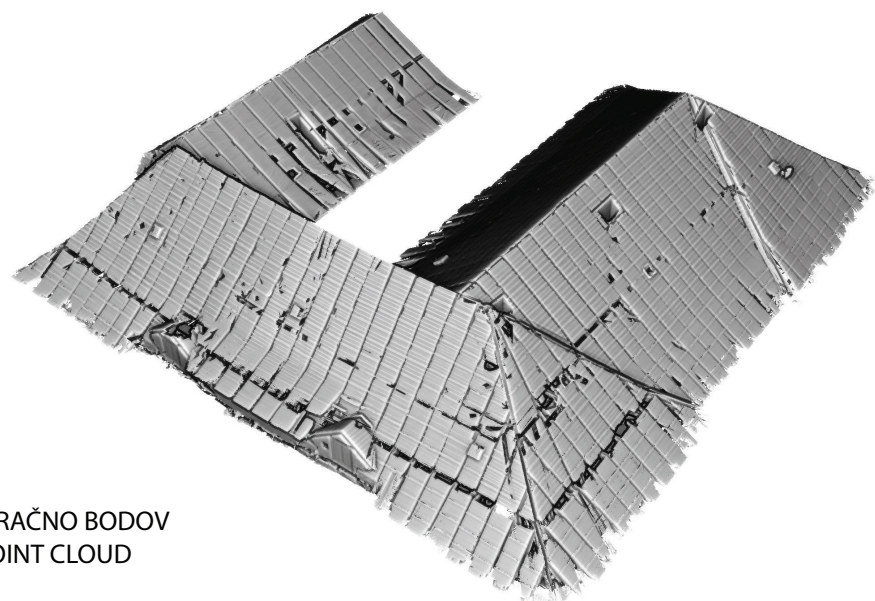
authors Tereza Senková; Bc. Alžbeta Putnokyová; Eliška Vykydalová; Adéla Bogdanovská
consultants Ing. arch. Katarína Urgelová; Ing. arch. Denisa Kyselicová; doc. PhDr. Martin Horáček, PhD.
project coordinator Ing. arch. Katarína Terao Vošková, PhD.

DOM 12/II - ARCHÍV

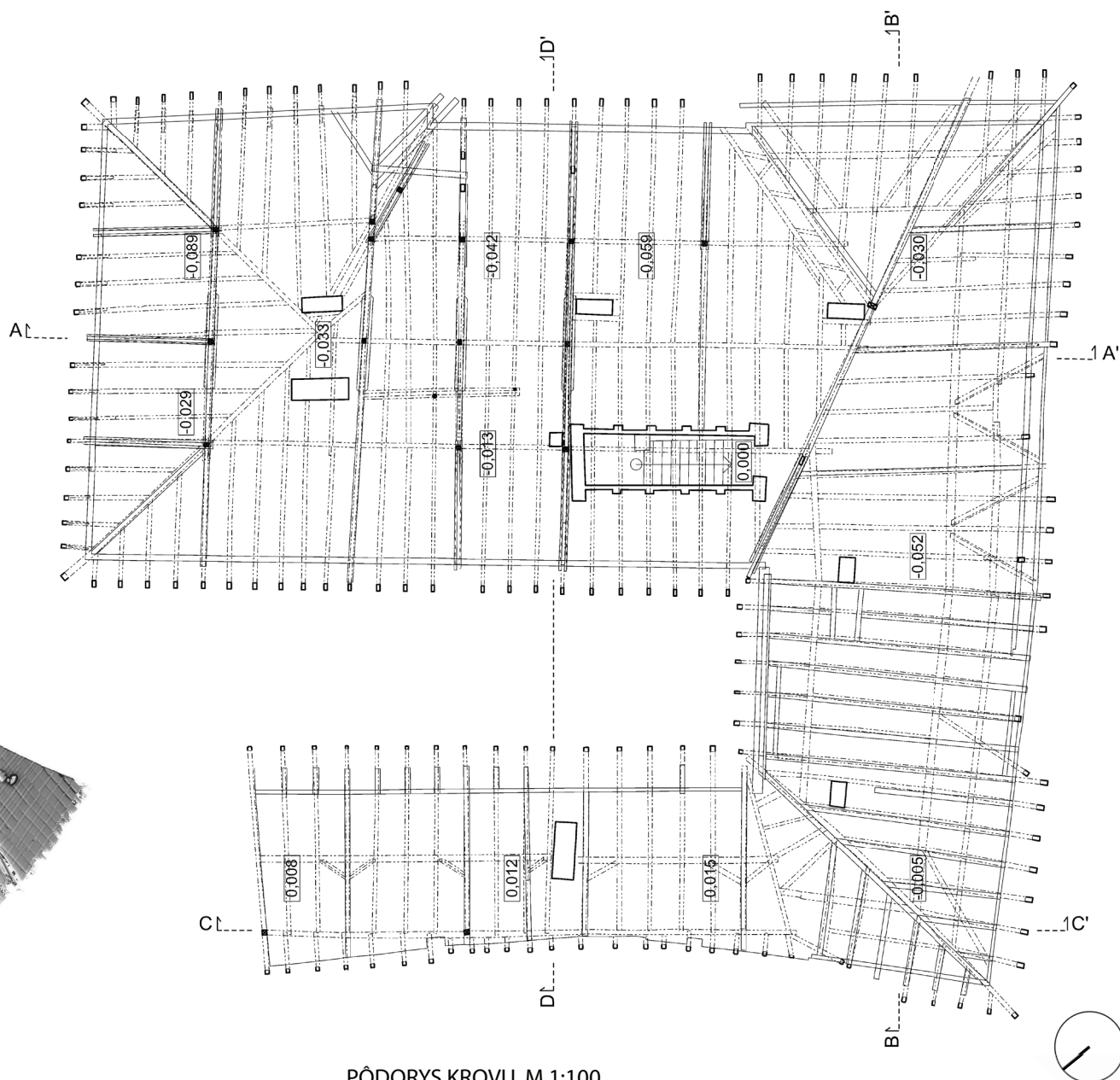


Geodetické zameranie krovu Slovenského banského archívu, Radničné Námestie 16, bolo vykonané metódou terestrického laserového skenovania, s využitím laserového skenera Trimble X9. Tento prístroj dosahuje výkonnosť merania 500-tisíc bodov za sekundu s dosahom od 0,6 m do 80 m.

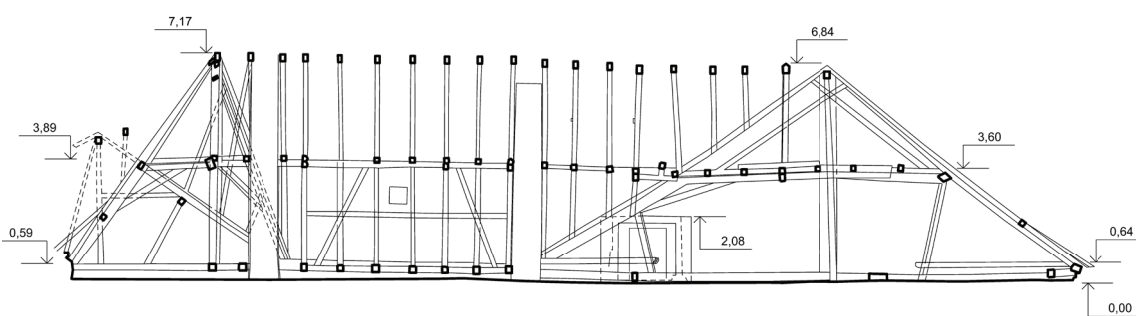
Na vykonanie zamerania objektu bolo využitých 31 stanovísk, na ktorých bola celkovo zameraná viac ako 1 miliarda bodov. Výsledkom merania bolo mračno bodov s rozlíšením 2 mm. Mračno bodov bolo následne vektorizované, výsledkom čoho bol výkres pôdorysu a pozdĺžne a priečne rezopohľady.



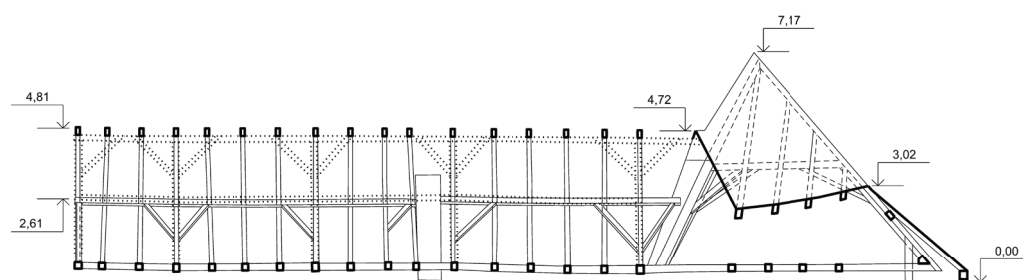
MRAČNO BODOV
POINT CLOUD



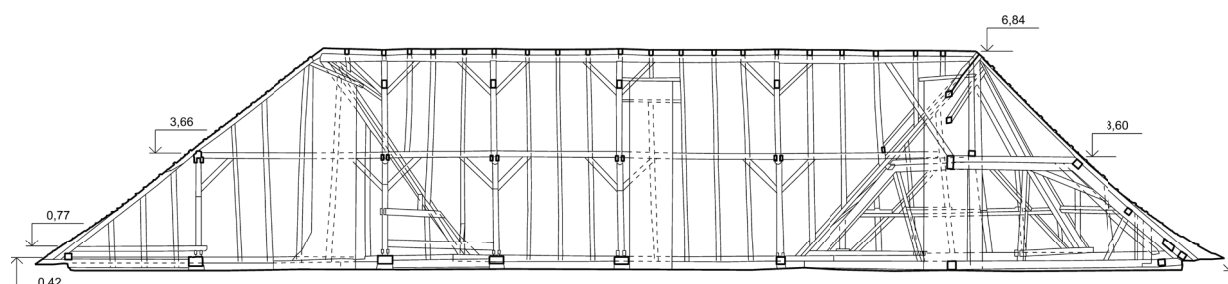
PÔDORYS KROVU, M 1:100
TRUSS FLOORPLAN



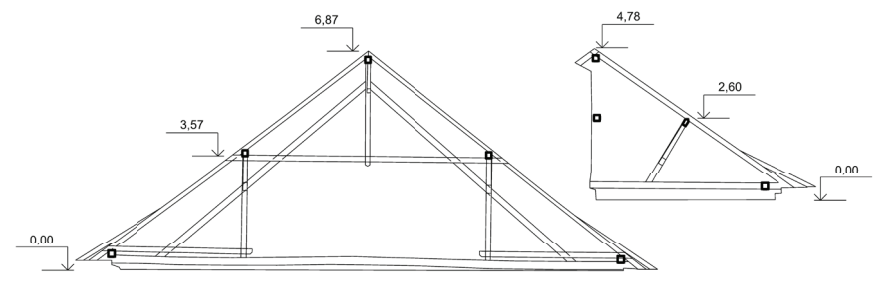
REZOPOHĽAD B-B', M 1:100
SECTION B-B'



REZOPOHĽAD C-C', M 1:100
SECTION C-C'



REZOPOHĽAD A-A', M 1:100
SECTION A-A'



REZOPOHĽAD D-D', M 1:100
SECTION D-D'

Banská Štiavnica in Renaissance-Baroque period: Trusses

Recognition, survey, documentation and research of historical trusses

**AUTUMN
UNIVERSITY OF
ARCHITECTURE
2024**

14th Students Workshop
29.9. – 5.10.2024

DOM - ARCHÍV _ RADNIČNÉ NÁMESTIE 16 _ 12/II _ GEODETICKÉ ZAMERANIE

authors Bc. Dávid Roman, Bc. Martin Dičér, Bc. Lucia Miškechová
consultants doc. Ing. Marek Fraštia, PhD., doc. Ing. Marián Marčíš, PhD., Ing. Ondrej Benko,
project coordinator Ing. arch. Katarína Terao Vošková, PhD.

STU
FAD

SLOVENSKÁ TECHNICKÁ
UNIVERZITA V BRATISLAVE
FAKULTA ARCHITEKTÚRY A DIZAJNU



Faculty
of Arts
Palacký University
Olomouc



The workshop is organised as an Erasmus+ BIP
supported by KEGA 036STU-4/2022, KEGA 007STU-4/2023, SECA - Serafin Camestrini s.r.o.

Funded by
the European Union