



Bosnian chardaklia house: The misilo family house in kresevo

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Abstract

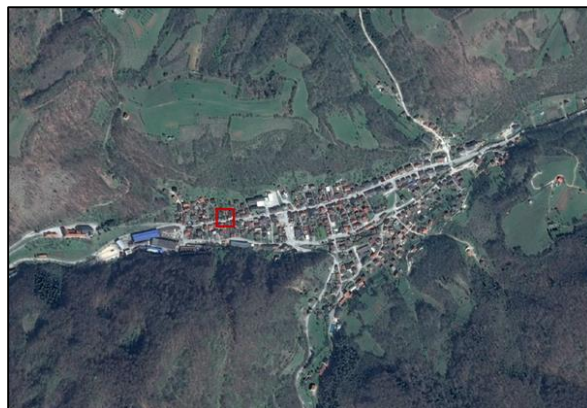
The Misilo family house is located in the street Fra Grge Martica in Kresevo (Geographic coordinates: 43°51'56.64"N, 18°02'20.77"E, Elevation: 618 m). The house was built in the 19th century (probably in 1876). Over time, the house has been adapted several times, and from its original solution it is now completely adapted to the modern way of living, and in addition, it has preserved its original physiognomy of a bosnian chardaklia house. The Misilo family house in Kresevo is one of a number of houses due to which the entire historical city area of Kresevo was declared a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The current owner of the house is Mr. Zvonimir Misilo. The roof was reconstructed (when the shingles were replaced with shingles made of salonite) in the sixties of the 20th century.

Keywords: Bosnian Chardaklia House, Kresevo, Misilo family

1. Introduction

Bosnia and Herzegovina is a multi-ethnic and multicultural country where the three most numerous nations (Bosniaks, Serbs and Croats) and a large number of national minorities live. Thanks to its geographical position, it had a turbulent history in which the pressures of East and West, North and South collided. The bosnian chardaklia house is the most valuable example of vernacular architecture in Bosnia and Herzegovina, characteristic of all its peoples ^[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17].

The Misilo family house is located in the street Fra Grge Martica in Kresevo (Geographic coordinates: 43°51'56.64"N, 18°02'20.77"E, Elevation: 618 m), (Figures 1,2). The house was built in the 19th century (probably in 1876). Over time, the house has been adapted several times, and from its original solution it is now completely adapted to the modern way of living, and in addition, it has preserved its original physiognomy of a Bosnian čardaklia house. The Misilo family house in Kresevo is one of a number of houses due to which the entire historical city area of Kresevo was declared a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The current owner of the house is Mr. Zvonimir Misilo. The roof was reconstructed (when the shingles were replaced with shingles made of salonite) in the sixties of the 20th century.



Source: Google Earth: Accessed: June 21, 2023.

Fig 1: The Misilo family house in Kresevo. Location



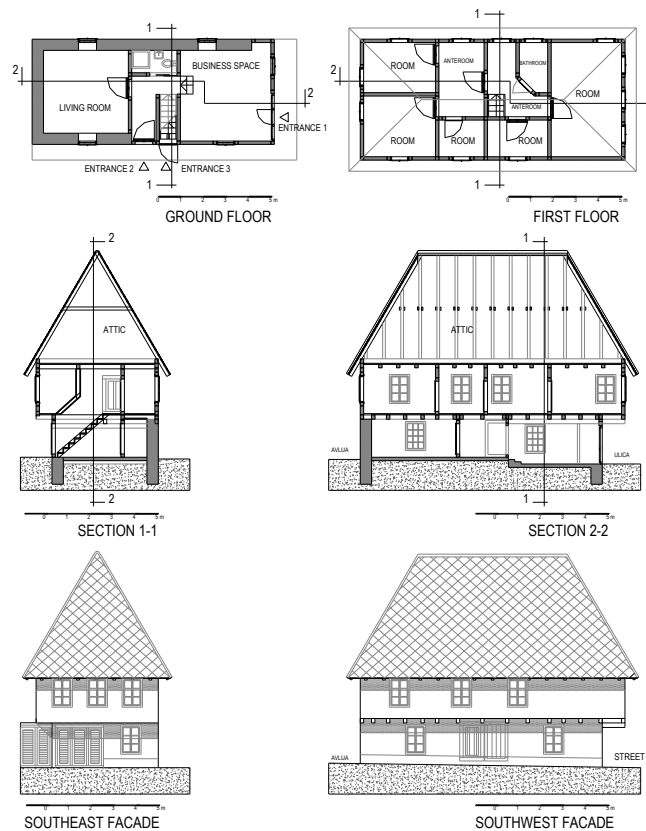
Source: Author (July 29, 2016)

Fig 2: The Misilo family house in Kresevo. Today's appearance of the house

2. Spatial-form characteristics of the house

According to the layout of the horizontal ground floor plan, the Misilo family house in Kresevo belongs to the three-story

bosnian chardaklia house, with the specific features of the Kresevo house (Figures 3-15). The house is vertically developed through the ground floor and first floor.



Source: Author (Drawing, 2016)

Fig 3: The Misilo family house in Kresevo. Disposition

The specifics of Kresevo's house, especially those houses located in its main street, Fra Grga Martić Street, are as follows:

- The ground floor of the house (the whole base or part of

it) is designed as a business space, and the first floor as a living space,

- The house has a horizontal plan in the form of an elongated rectangle, where the street frontage is narrow

so that a larger number of houses could 'line up' towards the main street,

- The roof of the house has a steep slope, covered with shingles. (In recent times, shingles have been replaced by flat or corrugated salonite panels, and flat or trapezoidal profiled sheets),
- In addition to the entrance to the office space on the ground floor of the building, in the courtyard wall next to the house, there is also an entrance (for a vehicle and a pedestrian entrance) to the house yard (courtyard) from which access to the residential attic,
- Most houses have a courtyard and a garden in their backyard.

In the first tract of the ground floor (next to the street) of the Misilo family house in Kresevo, there is a business space that can be accessed both from the street (public access) and from the inside (private entrance) of the house. The entrances to the ground floor and the first floor are arranged in the middle section of the base of the ground floor. The bathroom is arranged in the central tract, and the living room is arranged in the third tract of the ground floor, oriented towards the house yard and garden (Figure 3).

From the entrance on the ground floor, a single-legged wooden staircase ('basamaci') leads to the first floor, where two vestibules are arranged. Two rooms and a bathroom are oriented to one hall, and three bedrooms to the other hall (Figures 3-7). The largest room is oriented towards the street and is developed across the entire width of the house. The other rooms are smaller in size, but they are very functional thanks to the well-designed organization. Although more than 140 years have passed since its construction, most of its original architectural-spatial elements and equipment have been preserved on the house (Figures 3-15).



Source: Belinda Bencun (2013)

Fig 6: The Misilo family house in Kresevo. Living room on the ground floor



Source: Belinda Bencun (2013)

Fig 7: The Misilo family house in Kresevo. Staircase ground floor-first floor



Source: Belinda Bencun (2013)

Fig 4: The Misilo family house in Kresevo. Entrance to the ground floor and access to the staircase to the first floor, from the inner courtyard of the house



Source: Belinda Bencun (2013)

Fig 8: The Misilo family house in Kresevo. The first vestibule (in which there is a staircase)



Source: Belinda Bencun (2013)

Fig 5: The Misilo family house in Kresevo. Entrance area on the ground floor with bathroom and office space



Source: Belinda Bencun (2013)

Fig 9: The Misilo family house in Kresevo. Guest room (next to the first vestibule)



Source: Belinda Bencun (2013)

Fig 10: The Misilo family house in Kresevo. Small room and bathroom on the first floor



Source: Belinda Bencun (2013)

Fig 11: The Misilo family house in Kresevo. Larger bedroom on the first floor, next to the second hall



Source: Belinda Bencun (2013)

Fig 12: The Misilo family house in Kresevo. A smaller bedroom upstairs, next to the second hall

3. Construction and materialization

The foundations and most of the walls on the ground floor are made of crushed stone (about 60 cm thick), plastered on both sides with lime mortar and painted with milk of lime (Figures 2,3). A small part of the walls on the ground floor and all the walls on the first floor are arranged in a wooden skeleton with brick filling (Figure 3). The inter-floor constructions of the ground floor-first floor and the first floor-attic are made of wooden beams that are cantilevered into the space on the two sides of the house (facing the courtyard and facing the street), (Figures 2, 3). On top of the wooden beams, a floor made of thick wooden boards was placed, and on the bottom side, also, a ceiling made of finely processed boards ('shishe'). It is interesting that some of the chestnut-colored wooden elements of the ceiling, which were created by smoke from

the time when there was an active open hearth in the house where the modern bathroom is today, have been preserved (Figures 13, 14, 15).

The roof structure is made of wood according to the 'rafters with cruciform' system (Figure 3). The original roof covering was shingles, which over time were replaced by flat asbestos-cement sheets (Figure 2).



Source: Belinda Bencun (2013)

Fig 13: The Misilo family house in Kresevo. Former business space (now a storage room)



Source: Belinda Bencun (2013)

Fig 14: The Misilo family house in Kresevo. Large room (oriented towards the street)



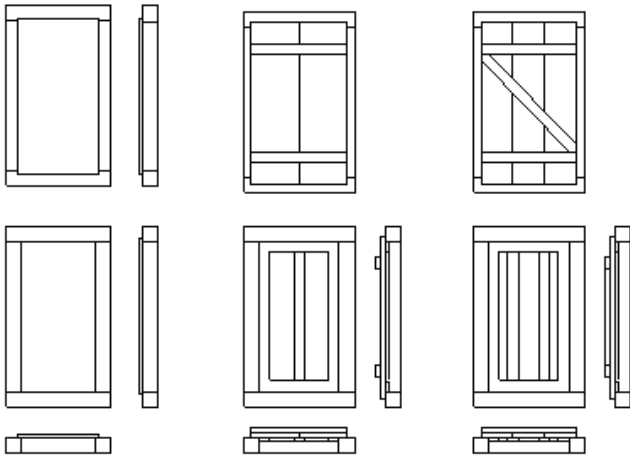
Source: Belinda Bencun (2013)

Fig 15: The Misilo family house in Kresevo. Second vestibule

4. Doors and windows

Most of the original opening elements, both doors and windows, have been preserved to this day (Figures 16-20). Their design is archaic, appropriate to the original design of

the bosnian chardaklia house in Bosnia and Herzegovina.



Source: Author (Drawings, 2016)

Fig 16: The Misilo family house in Kresevo. Different door designs



Source: Author (July 29, 2016)

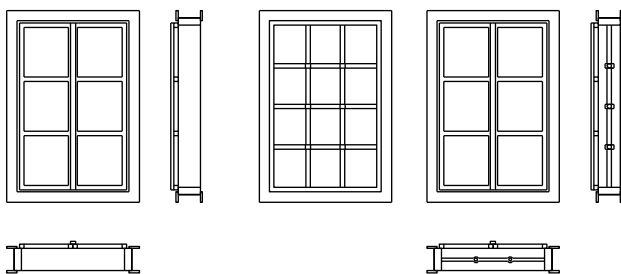
Fig 19: The Misilo family house in Kresevo. Window on the business premises, on the ground floor



Source: Belinda Bencun (2013)

Fig 17: The Misilo family house in Kresevo. Doors on the floor rooms

The windows have a rectangular profile, single, double-hung, with three panes on each wing. The windows have mechanical protection from a grid ('demiri') made of wrought iron (Figures 18,19,20).



Source: Author (Drawings, 2016)

Fig 18: The Misilo family house in Kresevo. Different window design



Source: Author (July 29, 2016)

Fig 20: The Misilo family house in Kresevo. Windows on the first floor, facing the street

5. Conclusion

The physical body of the house of the Misilo family in Kresevo is in good condition, and the house still serves its purpose today. According to its spatial concept, construction and materialization, the house belongs to the Bosnian chardaklia house. The adaptation of the house into a modern living space was done carefully, which preserved its appearance as an authentic bosnian chardaklia house. In addition to the status of a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina, this house has every chance of lasting for a long time [18]. The Commission for the Preservation of National Monuments of Bosnia and Herzegovina, by its decision no.

08.1-6-527/03-6 of July 3, 2003 declared the historical city area of Kresevo a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina ^[19].

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