

WHITE ROOFS AND LIMEKILN

PUČIŠČA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



MOTHER TONGUE

- developing local language
- describing japjenica
- Making conversation with builders of japjenica
- to interpret the verses: S. Pulišelić, "Japjeničar"

NATURE

- my homeland in the past
- homeland layout
- People in the homeland
- Economy of the homeland region
- Natural conditions & culture of living
- orientation in space and time
- cultural and historical monumentsi

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

- Outdoor games
- Climbing in nature
- Walking at a different pace



MATHS

- measuring and estimating length in nature
- the circle
- radius and diameter

MUSIC

- Traditional music
- singing: "Evo san ti doša"
- elements of musical creativity (improvisation of melodies and movements)

ARTS

- sketch and illustration of japjenica - drywall construction (drawing texture)
- Model of japjenica

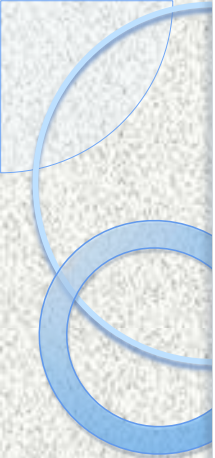
- Pucisca on Brac, until recently, were recognizable by its white stone roofs.



- The roofs were coated with lime.



- Lime is calcium oxide, obtained by firing limestone or natural calcium carbonate.

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- Lime production dates back to the Roman period.
 - Lime production was significant economic activity, and the lime was the most important building-bonding material.

Lime was used :

- for coating roofs
- for painting interior and exterior walls
- as a bonding material
- in agriculture



- Lime was produced in the limekilns.



- LIMEKILN – „JAPJENICA” – oven for baking lime



The process of building *japjenica*:

- Choosing the place to build it:
 - surrounding rocks must be „soft limestone”, suitable for the combustion
 - sufficient amount of plate stone
 - plenty of branches and wood to maintain a fire in the furnace
 - close to the sea for transportation of lime



- *Mlatinje brdo*

- digging hole in the ground



- The hole is coated with large stones



- „dušnici” are made inside of the building - leading air in the furnace.





- A small hole is made at a ground level - the doors





- The roof of *japjenica* is covering with large stone slabs (*svoltavanje*).





- The hole is closed with a large stone.



- Domed building raises above the surface
It's *grota* – stone mass that will burn out to become lime.



- Plenty of smaller stones is piled up to fulfill *grota*.



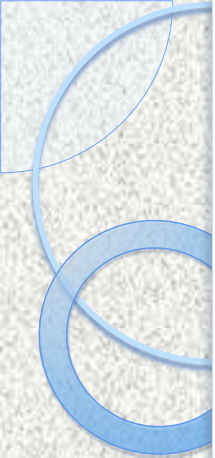
- Around *japjenica barbakon* is built - insulating wall of earth and stones.





- Pure stone part is wrapped (protected) with thin stone slabs (*košujica*) before filling earth in *barbakon*.





- A huge stone (*pivac*) is put on the roof of *japjenica*.





- *Why can't we find preserved japjenica?*
- After 8 or 10 days of intense firing, stone roof collapses – the stone turned into lime.





*„Vãzda ãtënat
Da se õgonj ne ugõsi”*



Students' competences:

- application of all forms of communication (oral and written) in their mother tongue and local idiom (technical terms in stone masonry)
- application of mathematical knowledge (the measurement, radius and diameter) – problem solving
- understanding historical content and link between natural conditions and the culture of living in the homeland
- perceiving the importance of solidarity and volunteer work in the community
- raising awareness of the value of cultural heritage and the importance of its preservation