



Slika 1: Otok Hvar z vrisanimi lokacijami posnetih trimov.  
The island Hvar with marked sites of the documented trims.



frame / counterweighth



construction / corbelling

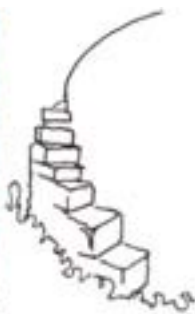


frame

no frame - no weight!

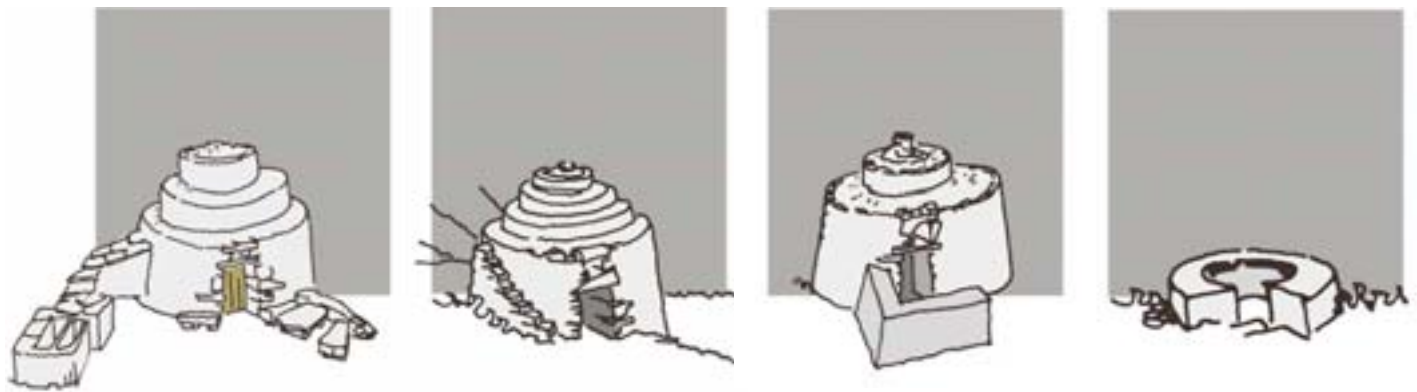
construction / corbelling

Slika 2: Prerez korbellinga v praksi: majhen trim kot zatočišče za enega človeka.  
Section of corbelling in practise: the small trim as a shelter for only one person.



Slika 3: Stopnice so pomemben element trima, čeprav nastopajo razmeroma redko.  
Stairs are an important element of the trim, although they appear fairly rarely.

Slika 4: Genialna rešitev razbremenitve preklade vhoda: medtem ko je najobičajnejša rešitev ponovitev preklade ali trikotna konstrukcija, je mojster na Hvaru našel boljše rešitev – preprosto je odstranil težo nad preklado. To ni slučaj, takih rešitev je na Hvaru več.  
An ingenious solution for diminishing loads above the entrance beam: while the most common solution is to add another beam or build a triangular structure, the master builder from Hvar found a better solution – he simply removed the load from the beam. This is not coincidental, more of the same can be found in Hvar.



Slika 5: Trije trimi in hlev: najbolj značilne oblike so stopničasti trimi (stopnje so idealne za vzdrževanje), hlev (tor) pa ima zametek korbellinga, ki ga ne razvije in služi le kot senca živalim.  
Three trims and a stable: the most typical forms are: stepped trim (steps are ideal for maintenance) and stable (tor), which already has an early corbelling that is not fully developed and is used only to provide shade for livestock.

## povzetek

Trimi na Hvaru so kamnita zatočišča, grajena v tehniki suhega zidu, kot jih najdemo v Sredozemlju, pa v Švici, v Združenem kraljestvu, na Irskem, so pa še na Bližnjem vzhodu (Palestina, Sinai, Jemen) in v Severni Afriki (Maroko). Namenjena so predvsem človeku, za živino so le ograde.

Konstrukcija trima je značilen korbelling kot osnovna nosilna plast, na zunaj ima plašč ali 'okvir', ki služi tako za protiožtežbo korbellingu kot odvodu meteorne vode.

Na Hrvaškem so zatočišča **kažun** v Istri, **komarda** na otoku Krku, **bunja** v Dalmaciji med Zadrom in Šibenikom ter na otokih (predvsem Žirje, pa na Braču), **trim** stoji na Hvaru, **kučarica** pa v Konavlah v zaledju Dubrovnika.

Trim na Hvaru ima enotno konstrukcijsko telo z okroglim tlorisom, na zunaj pa je dokaj različen: njegova značilnost je predvsem stopničenje v prerezu (prsten ali koloč). Trim stoji navadno prosto v prostoru, lahko ima ogrado za živino ali pa je vhod zastrt z zidcem. Vhod je orientiran praviloma proti zahodu, čeprav jih mnogo gleda tudi na sever ali celo na jug. Vzhodna ali severovzhodna orientacija je redka in je predvsem plod okoliščin. Prostostoječi trim ima na zadnjem delu priključek na široke zidce, ki predstavljajo predvsem poti.

Značilnosti trima so v bogastvu detajlov: najbolj preprost in pravzaprav ena sama konstrukcija je pristrišak; obroči ali stopničenje zunanjega ovoja; stopnice in dostop na streho; razbremenitev preklade v vhodu; okno; cisterna kot zaloga življenjsko pomembne vode; vzdana oprema; tlak.

Problematika je podobna kot pri vsej vernakularni arhitekturi: ni informacije, ni strokovne obdelave, ni dokumentacije, ni raziskav in ne znanstvenih del s tega področja, pomanjkljiva zavest domačinov in obiskovalcev in odnos do vernakularne arhitekture – zato ni negovanja in ne vzdrževanja, kar je tudi plod individualne lastnine in neurejenih odnosov do tega.

Naloga kulturne javnosti, stroke in znanosti, lastnikov in lokalnega prebivalstva je ena sama: organizacija konzorcija za odkrivanje, znanstveno obdelavo, dokumentiranje, obnovo in vzdrževanje, predvsem pa za nadzor kulturne dediščine z

## doseženi cilji, namen in rezultati

Cilj naloge je izvednotenje kakovosti kamnitega zatočišča, imenovanega 'trim', ki predstavlja ključni element vernakularne arhitekture otoka Hvar.

Namen je predstavitev objekta in njegove kulturne vrednosti domačinom, javnosti in stroki. Z znanstveno obdelavo je vrednost tega objekta kot detajl in v okolju dokazana.

Rezultati: Na podlagi pregleda, inventarizacije, dokumentiranja, risanja, analiziranja in primerjanja so najdeni elementi, ki določajo trim in mu dajejo njegov pomen.

## problematika v arhitekturi, umestitev obravnavane teme v te tokove in njen pomen

Odkrivanje, znanstvena obdelava in predstavljanje vernakularne arhitekture so pomembni za razumevanje kulture okolja in naroda, enako za razvoj arhitekture in njenih tokov.

## ključne besede

kamnito zatočišče, kamen, korbelling, tehnika suhega zidu

## summary

*On the island of Hvar the Trim are stone shelters built in the dry wall technique; similar examples can be found throughout the Mediterranean and in Switzerland, the United Kingdom, Ireland, as well as in the Middle East (Palestine, Sinai, Yemen) and Northern Africa (Morocco). Mostly they are intended for human use, while the livestock only gets an enclosure.*

*The trim's structure is a typical corbelling, which is the basic load-bearing layer; while the exterior is given a cladding or "frame" that works as a counterweight as well as for dispensing rainwater.*

*The shelters known in Croatia are: kažun in Istria, komarda on the island Krk, bunja in Dalmatia between Zadar and Šibenik and on some islands (above all Žirje, and Brač), trim on Hvar, and kučarica in Konavle, the hinterland of Dubrovnik.*

*The Trim in Hvar have a uniform structural body with a circular layout, while their exteriors may vary: their characteristic is the tapering section (ring or koloč). Usually the Trim is a free-standing structure, it can have an enclosure for livestock and the entrance can be blocked by a parapet. The entrance generally looks to the West, although many also turn to the North or even South. Eastern or north-eastern orientation is rare, but can be attributed to circumstances. In the back the freestanding Trim is linked to wide walls that are mainly the paths. Richness of details is also typical: the simplest and actually only structure is the pristrišak; rings or tapering external envelope; stairs and accesses to the roof; buttressed entrance beams; windows; the reservoir for storing life-supporting water; built-in equipment; flooring.*

*The issues are similar as in other vernacular architecture: there is no data, no expert treatment, no documentation, no research or scientific works available, lacking local consciousness and poor attitudes of visitors to vernacular architecture – thus there is no care or maintenance, also hindered by individual property rights and poorly defined obligations*

*The task of the cultured public, professions and science, owners and local inhabitants is but one: to organise a consortium for discovering, scientific treatment, documenting, maintaining and renewing, and above all, controlling cultural heritage with responsible actions by all.*

## intentions, goals and results

*The aim of the task was to evaluate the quality of the stone shelter, known as Trim, which represents a key element of vernacular architecture on the island of Hvar.*

*The goal was to present the building and its cultural value to local inhabitants, the public and profession. Scientific treatment of the building as an environmental detail proved its value.*

*Results: Based on review, inventory, documenting, drawing, analysis and comparison elements that determine the Trim and give it significance were found.*

## architectural issues, positioning the topic in ongoing debate and its' significance

*Discovering, scientific dealing and representation of vernacular architecture are important for understanding the culture of an environment and its people, the same applies to development of architecture and its flows.*

## key words

stone shelter, stone, corbelling, dry wall technique