Earlier conservation research together with the analysis of more complex multi-layered structures, confirmed by independent research, has corroborated existence of single-space curiae in Continental Croatia consisting of a single approximately square room and a narrow corridor. It cannot be excluded that the use of the term fortalitium to describe structures embodying a so far unrecognized pattern of spatial organization, and featuring elements of defense – such as elevated entrances, loopholes and machicolations – applies to such buildings. Traces of smaller spatial nuclei at the extreme parts of the 16th c. complex defense structures indicate the possibility that those systems came into being by including two or more conveniently located structures that initially might have been connected by palisades, thus creating refuges for local inhabitants during Ottoman raids. Bearing in mind that defense elements were often partially or even completely removed, as well as that existing edges were certainly rebuilt during alterations and additions, a confirmation of the hypothesis that the development of Renaissance castella also incorporated single medieval rectangular curiae would be sought through specific geophysical and archaeological research.

Key words: Continental Croatia, Middle Ages, Modern Age, feudal architecture, single-room manor, refuge, Renaissance castellum, Baroque mansion

INTRODUCTION

The hypothesis that manors of characteristic single-space layout were incorporated into more complex countryside mansions in Northwestern Croatia (Čikara 2017) have been corroborated by an independent research of three Kaptol canonical curiae in Zagreb. The original core layout of the Praepositus’ Baroque mansion situated on Kaptol No 7 has been published (Vučetić 2006: 420; Čikara 2017: 180). On the façade of Kaptol No 26 characteristic medieval openings can be observed, and a photo of an earlier gothic entrance has been published (Čikara 2017: 182). A photograph of the Notary’s curia, which is incorporated within the Lector’s Baroque curia at Kaptol 27, had been published even before the recent researches (Dobronić 1988: 81). Subsequently, the original outlines of the curia’s façades have been restored. The above suffices to establish a so far unique spatial organization of a nobleman’s house in medieval Slavonia, whilst remains of late Antique dwellings of the similar, basically megaron type, found in the Slovenian part of Styria (Ciglenečki et al. 2011: 275), provide a basis for speculation about its long continuing presence in a wider geographical area. This paper intends to present the hypothesis of existence of detached fortified curiae featuring a similar layout, and a hypothesis that larger fortified curiae as well as large castella, came into being by including one or several single spatial cores that initially might or might not have been fortified as separate dwellings. At the times when the nobility dwelled within compact burgs and towns of medieval Slavonia the main purpose of these castella was to provide refuge to local villagers during Ottoman raids – going back to the seventies’ of the 15th c., the time of transition from the Middle Ages to the modern era – since the Ottoman method of conquering territories involved devastation of territory and enslaving local dwellers (Kruhek 1995: 54–60). Bearing in mind, the supposition that the majority of dwellers found refuge on naturally inapproachable points (mountains,
caves, deep woods and marshes) is not plausible (Horvat 1975: 217), since serfs were the base of the feudal economic pyramid and had to be protected as much as possible. Therefore it is certain that refuges must have been an intrinsic element within the defense system of the period in Slavonia (Klaić 1909: 31).

HYPOTHETIC SINGLE-SPACE FORTIFIED CURIAE OF THE KEGLEVIC NOBLE FAMILY

A short description of one of the two curiae in Sutinsko saying that it was “in modo fortalitii erecta” (Laszowski 1943: 12; Regan 2013: 85; Čikara 2017: 181) and the description of the Keglević’s subsequently fortified curia erected across from the Krapina castrum in the second half of 16th c.: “…curiam meam sub castro Krapyna, in modo fortalitii erectam…”, and respectively “…fortalitium erectum…” (Klaić 1909: 21–27) makes it clear that at the time, even regardless of the Ottoman peril, uncertainty was a general and everyday condition. What were these fortified curiae or fortalitia like? Given the level of research it is difficult to determine whether they were more complex structures with towers and enclosed courtyards, or just habitual single-space curiae – featuring only some of the defense elements such as embrasures, elevated entrances, machicolations, brattices and trenches. If the claim about the existence of two curiae erected close to each other in Sutinsko can be accepted as trustworthy, it leads to the conclusion that both structures were of modest size (if the foundations discovered outline one of them) since a single-space curia situated next to a more complex fortification, or presence of two fortifications on such a small span, would be absurd from the point of view of defense. Since in this part of Croatia no fortalitia have been preserved, or found within more complex structures, as analogies one could use old illustration and the fortified Baroque mansion in Čara on the island Korčula (Fig. 1). Although these examples are geographically and chrono-

Fig. 1 Fortalitium: left – illustration from Fortalitium Fidei by Alphonsius de Spina, Basel, 1475, Basel University Library, FP I 5, fol. 29; right – Cara on island Korčula, a 17th c. fortified house (photo by: D. Čikara, 2017)
This claim may be corroborated by the manner in which the square part of the structure protects the indented elevated entrance. The part to the right of the entrance, with a wooden corridor (*ganjak*) and a walled-in second entrance (Fig. 2) would have been added later. Smaller window openings of the assumed older section of the granary should also be considered. It is interesting to note that the identical relation between two adjoining rooms, the square room and the narrow elongated room, can be perceived exactly in the western part of the northern wing of Lobor Baroque four-winged mansion (Pl. 1: 1), which is, judging by the vaults in the portico, considered to be the earliest (Reberski 2008: 412–413). However, different type of the vaults in the extreme west rooms visible on plans in both the ground floor and the floor above it, differing from those in the other rooms in the oldest northern wing – and their exceptionally thick walls, as well as the thickness of the southern wall of the funnel-like corridor, which could have, according to recent drawings, housed

![Fig. 2 Lobor, demolished granary (photo by Gjuro Szabo in 1912, Ministry of Culture, Directorate for the Protection of Cultural Heritage, Cultural heritage Documentation department, inv. no. 33440, neg. V-924; modified by: Miranda Herceg)](image)

![Fig. 3 Strmol mansion from the south (unknown web source)](image)

a staircase within the wall, might indicate that this too was originally a single-room core of a specific layout, analogous to the structures flanking the southern perimeter of the Strmol mansion in the vicinity of Cerklje in Slovenia (Čikara 2017: 183) (Fig. 3). One might conclude that the layout of the *nucleus* is the starting point in the design of the western, Baroque façade of the mansion. The *curia* in Lobor was first mentioned in 1586 (Reberski 2008: 412).

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2. The mansion was erected some 100 m away from the granary, on the other bank of the Reka creek. Well preserved, the mansion houses a mental institution, and no further inspection or research is possible at the time.

3. Reduced thickness of the wall in the adjacent room is at the presumed starting point equal to the wall thickness of the presumed original square room, which indicates that the massive eastern wall of the original structure was demolished on the occasion of extension.
Pl. 1  1 – Lobor mansion, groundfloor (Marija Stepinac/Institute of Art History 2001, Plans Library, IPU-P-06679); 2 – Ščrbinec cura, groundfloor (Marija Stepinac/Institute of Art History 2002, Plans Library, IPU-P-06701); 3 – Bežanec mansion, groundfloor (Marija Stepinac/Institute of Art History 2001, Plans Library, IPU-P-06675); 4 – Kerestinec mansion, groundfloor (AD PLUS d.o.o. 2011) (modified by: Ramona Mavar)
ŠČRBINEC CURIA – PRESUMED UNIFICATION OF TWO SINGLE-SPACE CORES

After inspecting the curia of Ščrbinec, situated on a mild elevation in the midst of the valley below Belec crisscrossed by several creeks, and bearing in mind the existence of two curiae close to each other in Sutinsko, it can be assumed that here, too, two previously detached structures of a characteristic single-space layout and situated close to each other have been united (Pl. 1: 2). As plaster was knocked off the façades, one can see joints resulting from filling the space between two high quality built masonry structures (Fig. 4 upper right and lower left). The irregular outline of the central part of the present-day curia indicates that this part was erected at a later date, since it seems to be adjusting to varying widths of earlier cores, which were sufficiently stable not to require dismantling of the edges, and new masonry was literally fitted within the interspace (Čikara 2017: 181). Arches were opened within the western part of the southern core in more peaceful times. They were executed in brick after stone masonry was partially demolished, but the original southwestern corner was maintained (Fig. 4 lower right). Judging by the northern façade, where no earlier openings can be observed (Fig. 4 upper left), the entrance to the northern core must have been from the southern side of the corridor. Likewise, entrance to the southern core must have been on the northern side, protected by the structure opposite to it. Ščrbinec is considered to be the oldest curia in Zagorje (Kiš 1969: 15–16). Judging by the shape of embrasures in the western façade of the curia’s central section, which first appeared in the 15th c. and lasted for some 100 years, the cores can be considered at least slightly older (Reberski 2008: 741). We also wish to mention a possible existence of two cores within the Mirkovec mansion (Čikara 2017: 181), within its older wing (Reberski 2008: 603–605).

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4 A short joint at the peak of the façade between the central and the southern parts of the curia indicates a possibility of a different genesis of the complex. However it might have come into being when opening the arcades on the western façade of the southern part of the curia. Determining the genesis of the curia would require careful field research.

5 Late Gothic/Renaissance entrance frame, now incorporated into the western façade of the original northern core might be the former entrance into one of the cores. Its width is 110 cm while the arch vertex amounts to 168 cm. Field exploration and photographing have been made possible thanks to the kindness of the Kiš Šaulovečki family, to whom I express my deepest gratitude.
BEŽANEC MANSION: A COMPLEX STRUCTURE WITH SEVERAL PRESUMED CORES

Characteristics detected in the layout of Bežanec four-winged mansion near Pregrada (Čikara 2017: 184) imply that even complex Baroque structures might have originated by connecting several cores to an earlier defense structure, or, that presumed single-space *curiae* might have been even further apart. Bežanec lies on a mild elevation above the place where the Plemenščina meets the Kosteljina creek, where a *curia* was mentioned in 1658 (Reberski 2008: 551). Two identical structures situated diagonally across define one phase of the four-wing mansion Pl. 1: 3). The irregular layout of the mansion seems to be due to their mutual inter-twisting. The eastern one consists of a 6,5 by 6,5 m room plus a narrow, presumably corridor room, at the very corner of the mansion, not corresponding to the sequence of rooms within the oldest wing. The disposition is repeated at the upper floor where, towards its end after a sequence of openings irregularly positioned in relation to the axes of the southeastern façade – which all indicates a complex genesis – there appears a single French window (Fig. 5). Conservation research might detect whether it is situated in the place of a previous elevated entrance into the original core, or maybe at the position of a passage into a possible tower. Furthermore, in the cellar situated under the oldest wing of the mansion (Reberski 2008: 549-550), protrusions occur only under the walls of the presumed eastern single-space *curia*. The assumption that Baroque mansions were built along or within the defense perimeter that connected previously detached dwellings of a smaller size is further supported by the depiction of the Freudenau mansion downstream from Maribor on the Mura River (Fig. 6). Houses, and not towers, are visible on the corners of the defensive perimeter surrounded by trenches, within which a detached residential structure was erected in the 17th c. (Čikara 2017: 184). If this historical depiction can be accepted as trustworthy, a similar genesis can also be proposed for Orehovica mansion in the vicinity of Mihovljanski (Fig. 7).

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Fig. 5 Bežanec mansion, segment of southeastern façade (photo by: Jasenko Rasol, 2016)

Fig. 6 Črni pri Apačah, Freudenau mansion (illustration from Topographia Ducatus Stiriae by G. M. Vischer, Graz, 1681)

Fig. 7 Orehovica castellum (illustration from manuscript book Status familiae Patacich... by Aleksandar Patačić, 1740, Zagreb National and University Library, Manuscripts and Old Books Collection, R 4086, fol. 15.)

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6 Lateral vaults plans have been broken in the process of enlarging openings, which did not occur in the niches on the opposite end of the same wing, further indicating successive erection of the oldest wing. According to Mr. Siniša Križanec, to whom I express my gratitude for his hospitality and for rendering possible inspection of the mansion’s building structure, during the removal of infill in the eastern end of the cellar a fountain was found and subsequently regulated.
THE BURG AND CASTELLUM OF MOSLAVINA – A PROPOSAL ON THE WHEREABOUTS AND THE GENESIS OF THE POPOVAČA MANSION

The process and the chronology of creating complex defense structures from presumed original cores of a characteristic layout can be reconstructed by studying fortifications of the noble Bakács–Erdödy family, erected during the 16th c. The decisive factor in their design must have been the fact that the four-wing structure with cylindrical towers at each corner, built around 1485 at Jastrebarsko, in the style of Italian fortifications of the transitional period as a royal investment (Laszowski 1935: 100–101; Klaic 1981: 176; Ćikara 2016: 128–129), was owned since 1519 by Corvin’s secretary and later Chancellor and Bishop of Zagreb Toma Bakács (1442–1521) and his nephews.7 Even earlier than this, in 1493, Bakács was in possession of the Moslavina estate together with Viceroy Csupor’s burg bearing the same name (Bedić 1996: 34–35). The medieval burg, respectively the Renaissance castellum that was supposedly situated on the same location, was taken by the Ottoman forces in 1545, after the surrounding area was completely ravaged. It was re-conquered in 1591 by Viceroy Toma II. Erdödy. The prevailing opinion is that it was not renovated, and that the late Baroque four-winged mansion Popovača was subsequently erected at a short distance east of its original location by using the rubble of the demolished castellum (Szabo 1920: 107–108; Bedić 2001: 73-74). However, on a cadastral map from 1861, structures reminding of bastion fortifications are depicted around the mansion, indicating the possibility that mansion was actually erected on the position of the Renaissance structure that was modernized at a certain point, and that the medieval burg Moslavina was actually positioned west of it, on an irregular, elongated pentagonal plot (Obad Šćitaroci, Bojanić Obad Šćitaroci 1998: 252). Drawings of the mansion from 1742 depict a four-wing structure with cylindrical towers at each corner, three of them being separate volumes (Fig. 8).8 Here, too, structures of a characteristic single-space pattern can be recognized at two of the four corners, where spatial collision indicates that the towers were undoubtedly added at some later point.9 In this case, conclusion can be reached that this is an unfinished project of introducing Baroque into an existing castellum that originally came into being by incorporating older single-space curiae, i.e., of surrounding it with residential wings. Erection of cylindrical Renaissance towers probably defined the regular perimeter of the castellum that, due to its exposure to intensive attacks in

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7 After the death of Mathias Corvin’s illegitimate son John (Ivaniš) inherited the Jastrebarsko estate. He subsequently donated it to brothers Pethő de Gerse, who in turn swapped it with T. Bakács for some of his Hungarian properties. Being a highest-rank court servant he must have known more about the Renaissance fortifications than John’s adventurers.

8 Courtesy Mladen Obad Šćitaroci F.C.A.

9 Parts of the corridor perimeter might have been removed from the eastern core, while a three-quarter tower was added to the western core, without significantly intervening into the existing wall structure.
the first half of the 16th c., probably never had residential wings prior to Ottoman occupation. The hypothesis of existence of older structures that represented the core of the castellum, erected using rubble of Moslavina burg in the first half of the 16th c., is supported by the presumed existence of a medieval suburbium (Pleše, Sekulić 2013: 85)

KERESTINEC, HORVATSKA AND GORNJE OROSLAVJE – FROM POSSIBLE REFUGIA TO BAROQUE FOUR-WINGED MANSIONS

After Petar I Erdödy (†1547) lost estate and castellum in Moslavina, his son Petar II (†1567) acquired in 1560 the estate of Kerestinec southwest of Zagreb, situated on a rim of a plateau, from which is separated by a trench, next to the Bernica creek, (Macan 1998: 68). Based upon outline drawings, archive photographs and field inspection of two historical wings of the mansion it is possible to hypothetically reconstruct incorporation of several nuclei into the late Renaissance castellum of Petar III Erdödy, as the structure was known in 1592 (Macan 1998: 55), and later into a Baroque mansion. A battery tower added upon the presumed southwestern core, judging from its recessed embrasures – resembling those on the Jastrebarsko castellum (Čikara 2016: 116, 129) undoubtedly belongs to the 16th c. (Fig. 9). On the eastern side of the presumed northeastern core a room was added through which the tower was accessible. The reason for this addition might be to create a proper rectangular perimeter defined by the demolished southeastern core (Fig. 10). The floor plan of the third presumed core at the mansion’s northwestern corner is slightly slanted (Pl. 1: 4). This might indicate that its construction occurred at the time when they became interconnected, albeit only by a palisade. Later on, between the two presupposed western cores of the castellum, the oldest residential wing was erected, featuring a staircase that partially penetrated into the wall of the southwestern core. The span of this wing was dictated by the size of the northwestern core’s longer wall. Due to Ottoman raids this intervention is not likely to have happened prior to the beginning of the 17th c., but it seems to have been completed by 1619, when the mansion in Kerestinec was mentioned in context of funeral ceremonies following the death of Petar III Erdödy’s spouse. The northern wing, featuring a Baroque portal and an inner portico, reaching to the end of the room that was added to the east of the original northeastern core, was added later. Existence of earlier nuclei is further indicated by a smaller size of ground floor openings at the ends of the northern façade (Fig. 11).

The Rattkay family mansion in Velika Horvatska is first mentioned in the second half of the 16th c. (Samaržija 1972: 121; Reberski 2008: 151–152). According to an illustration on a Josephinian map the mansion consisted of four wings

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10 Preliminary conclusion is that the tower was accessed through enlarged window apertures into the square room, identical to access into the western tower of the Moslavina fort. The tower was demolished after the earthquake in 1880.

11 The window opening in the eastern wall of the assumed northeastern core confirms that this part of the mansion’s northern wing is older than the farthest room with tower. The cadastral plan dating from the second half of the 19th c. features within a loose structure of now demolished southern wing, beside the polygonal ending of the chapel, a fourth, round tower, possibly added to the originally single-space core.

12 It remains unclear why the name of the then owners Paiffy-Erdödy is engraved in the year 1611 on the keystone of the late Renaissance portal, which is very similar to the portal of Novi Dvori Klanječki. Later, the mansion, which is situated on a mild elevation above the rivulet of the same name, was once again owned by the Rattkays.
with towers on all of the corners with the exception of the southwestern corner. Floor plans of the towers correspond in size to those in Novi Dvori Klaički (Reberski 2008: 284–286). Judging by the ground floor plan from 1818 (Fig. 12) only the southeastern still stood at that time. A careful inspection, though, reveals the remains of the northeastern tower, partially obliterated by the erection of the northern entrance wing, which stood next to a small funnel like room linking up to the square one. It is remarkable that the cellular in the eastern wing extends only as far as its central part, between two presumed nuclei. The third presupposed core might be found at the northwestern corner of the mansion, where there is no cellar either. Protrusion of this part from the building line of the presumed northeastern core negated the defense function of the northeastern tower already when the northern, entrance wing of the mansion was built around 1610. This testifies to the existence of earlier structures, previously linked together without eliminating the mutually unfavourable position that does not form a proper rectangle.

According to historical documents the Rattkay family also owned a curia in Oroslavje, which they sold in 1614 to Julije Čikulin (Žmegač, Vojtić 2013: 247). Plans of the ground floor of the spatially loose Gornje Oroslavje mansion (featuring Bohemian, i.e. 18th c. vaults), demonstrate that the three towers at the corners (corresponding in size to those in Velika Horvatska) are not logically related to the corners of the mansion (Žmegač, Vojtić 2013: 248). Field research directed at remaining junctions might confirm, in the case of this almost completely demolished mansion, whether it developed from existing single-space nuclei.

CONCLUSION

The presumed existence of fortified single-space medieval curiae as well as the presumed alterations of the Renaissance rectangular defense structures (refugia) – originating from one or more nuclei of a simple floor plan, but also without them – into Baroque manors and mansions should be confirmed by investigating other complex countryside structures in the area of medieval Slavonia. Comparing Lendentu’s drawing (Krmpotić 1997: 244) with the floor plan of the existing Klenovnik mansion (Horvat–Levaj 2015: 419), makes it obvious that Baroque mansions were built step by step, and often literally one room at a time. When speaking about understanding the origins and evolution of Baroque

13 The curved parts of the existing wall in the farthest northern room of the remaining mansion wing belong to that tower, which was, together with most of the mansion, completely demolished in the meantime.
14 A well, just like at the Bežanec mansion, indicates possible existence of a nucleus in the southeastern corner of the mansion.
15 Like the western tower of the Popovača mansion.
16 Already in the course of first intensive conservation-restoration research of a winged Baroque mansion of Popovec in Velika Ves to the south of Krapina, where the author has been taking part in his capacity of Croatian Conservation Institute staff member since summer 2017, the “axiom” of the national art history on the genesis of complex mansion structures by mechanical means, i.e. by connecting successively erected wings with porticos, starting from medieval curiae consisting of a sequence of rooms, was brought into question when several vertical joints were discovered on the inner façades. They imply the existence of separate one-room structures that, according to present knowledge, could have only been connected by a perimeter wall, to be only later unified into compact wings featuring porticos.
mansions in this area, the only published results are those on conservation–restoration research of the Miljana mansion façades (Novak, Mirković 1992), and results of partial research of Gornja Reka mansion façade (Srša 1995), which have been interpreted taking into account until present-day valid theories on construction of countryside architecture just since the beginning of the 17th c. (Horvat 1975; Marković 1975). Since possible existence of older structures has been mentioned only rarely (Reberski 2008: 238), a conclusion might be reached that Baroque mansions, some adorned with emblematic towers, arose ex nihilo, as opposed to proposals of early researchers (Szabo 1912: 221). On the other hand, the process of formation of representative residences within or along the existing defense perimeter (in contrary to the prevailing opinion, after Ottoman assaults ceased there was no real justification for construction of new defense structures) can be observed in historical presentations such as those of the arx of Gorica near Pregrada (Fig. 13), of Bisag (Fig. 14) and Lapšina (Horvat 1975: 78), as well as of some Styrian mansions such as Tribein/Drvanja on the southern slopes of Pohorje (Fig. 15). Insight into almost completely (Horvat–Levaj 2015: 441) or partially legible (Bela II) presumed Renaissance defense perimeters proves

17 Field exploration of the Gornja Reka mansion under Kalnik has indicated that partition walls were not structurally connected to the perimeter walls (like in Jastrebarsko), except within the northeastern corner. This suggests the existence of a defense perimeter with at least one core before the residential wings were added. An interesting fact is that in the eastern part of the northern wing, within the portico, foundations of a small (narrower than the porch) square room were unearthed on a position that might at one point corresponded to a core within the fortification corner. This room can be viewed as portico of a single-space curia, like the one at the Pklek curia nearby Zagorska Sela.

18 Field exploration at Mali Tabor also discovered that partition walls, at least in the southern wing, were separate from the perimeter walls. Embrasures are shaped like reverted keyholes, which is habitual in the 15th c.

19 A walled-in late Gothic window, subsequently covered by a Baroque chapel, can be observed near the northern end of the only remaining perimeter wall of Bisag. On the inner side of the wall, besides the niche of the mentioned window, another walled-in recess can be observed. Both niches are situated towards the end of the façade, next to the cylindrical corner tower, the western one obviously walled-in with bricks when the Baroque chapel was erected. Different materials used imply that the Gothic window on the front façade might have been closed before the Baroque period, maybe even during the Ottoman peril. A floor plan from the 19th c. shows on this spot a flaw in the perimeter wall of the mansion, possibly a result of irregular disposition of the original nuclei. Since spacing of the remnants of the longitudinal walls within hypothetic core amounts to only 4m, this might easily be a single-space medieval curia of a modest size.
that Baroque countryside structures indeed came into being in such a manner. Future research regarding the genesis and development of this poorly known category of building heritage will demonstrate correctness of the afore mentioned hypotheses, whereby, due to numerous subsequent interventions during which some older structures were destroyed, geophysical and archaeological research will play a major role.

It is regrettable that numerous *castella*, converted into Baroque mansions have been completely razed (like Guščerovec and Vrbanovec near Donji Martijanec), while some of them, like the remains of Bisag and Novi Dvori Klanječki, face the same fate.

Photographs in posession of Croatian Conservation Institute of the defense perimeter towers surrounding the Bela I mansion reveal openings prior to Baroque windows while the layout of the farthest parts of the ground floor of Bela II single-wing mansion, as well as smaller window openings on lateral façades (in the very room that features larger Baroque windows on the only outward-facing façade) indicate the existence of two characteristic single-space *nuclei* that were subsequently connected. After concluding that the complex Baroque residential structure was not going to be built, the three sides of the Renaissance defense perimeter were removed.

One may assume that a possible sequence of construction will be best visible in the foundations. Also, a possible removal of partition walls in certain single-space cores must be taken into account.

The floor plan does not clearly indicate whether Novi Dvori Klanječki owned by Viceroy Toma II Erdődy did or did not feature characteristic *nuclei* to which cylindrical towers were subsequently added, smaller than in areas more threatened by Ottoman raids. However, it must be noted that an asymmetrically placed portal from 1603 was placed on the western part of the north façade, just like in Kerestinec, and that walled-in narrow and unproportionally elongated segment windows reaching down to the floor of the mansion’s upper floor can be observed. Consequently, the cross vaulting in this segment of ground floor was subsequently made lean on the walls, indicating the existence of a church nave, incorporated into the obviously heterogenous structure of the *castellum* (joists on the eastern perimeter wall imply gradual construction of the structure). Parts formed a defensive rectangle, judging by embrasures in the now demolished southern wall.
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