



Materials in fragments of Gothic masonry found in Staric (Czech Republic)

Petr Martinec (1), Jiri Scucka (2), Lucie Augustynkova (3), and Martina Perinkova (3)

(1) Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Institute of Geonics, v.v.i., Department of Laboratory Research on Geomaterials, Ostrava (petr.martinec@ugn.cas.cz), (2) VSB-Technical University of Ostrava, Faculty of Civil Engineering, Department of Building Materials and Diagnostics of Structures, Czech Republic (jiri.scucka@ugn.cas.cz), (3) VSB-Technical University of Ostrava, Faculty of Civil Engineering, Department of Architecture, Czech Republic (lucie.augustinkova@vsb.cz, martina.perinkova@vsb.cz)

Fragments of Gothic sandstone masonry were found in Staric near Ostrava (Czech Republic), when the cemetery wall around the church was repaired. On the basis of formal analysis the fragments specific in shape (apex stone, parts of ribs, portals, window jambs and traceries) were dated to the high Gothic of the 2nd third of 14th century. Individual sandstone fragments were documented and assessed. The original form of Gothic presbytery, where majority of the found fragments is from, was reconstructed and visualized.

Rests of mortars and pigments from various periods were also found on the masonry fragments. The rocks, mortars and pigments were analysed comprehensively in order to determine their composition, basic physical properties and probable origin.

The question of why the building stone is not weathered, although it was for a long time secondarily set in extreme conditions, was also solved. The analyses of rock pore system and rock-water interaction were carried out. Recommendations concerning potential restoration or conservation of this type of building stone are also given in the paper.