
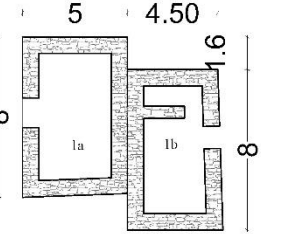


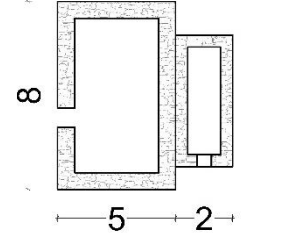


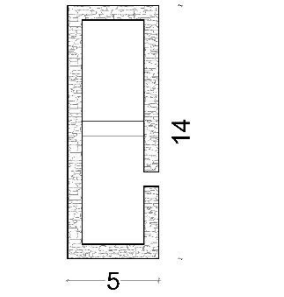

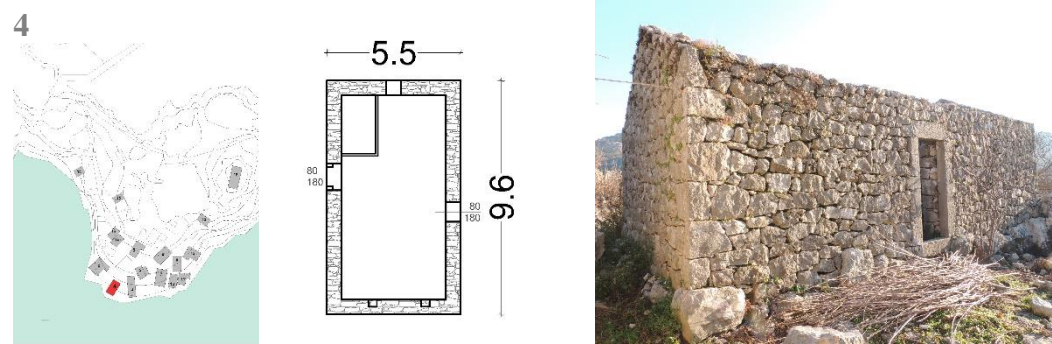


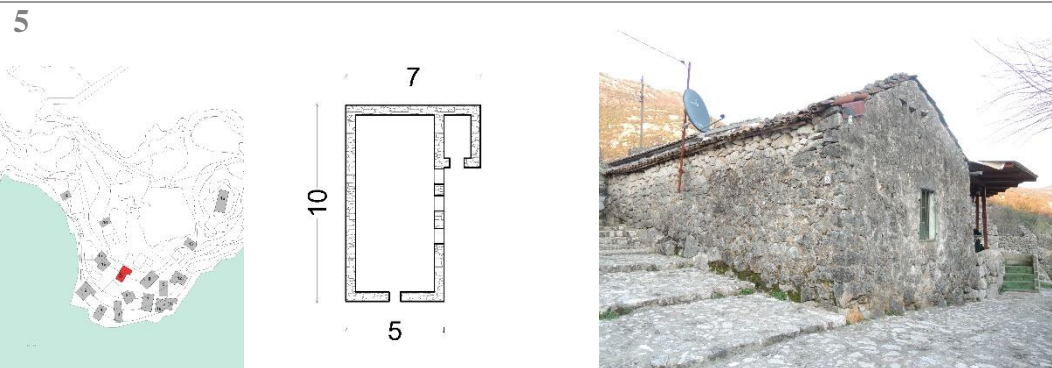
Supplement_Review of the Houses of the Karuc Settlement

<i>House position on the map</i>	<i>House dimensions</i>	<i>Photographs of the house</i>
<p>1a i 1b</p> 		
<p>Ruined remains of two houses, leaning against each other, with entrances located on opposite sides. Sixty centimeters thick remains of stone walls, without roof structure and roof covering. Niches in the stone walls are noticeable in the interior, while in the house 1b section for storing food has been separated by a stone partition.</p>		
<p>2</p> 		
<p>House 2 - housing with the remains of an auxiliary house that was used for salting and storing fish, which was entered from the side of the lake, while the main entrance to the house was from the side, without a direct connection between the two areas. The stone walls are 70 cm thick (house) and 50 cm thick (auxiliary facility). There are no remains of the roof structure and roof covering. The house is adapted to the slight slope of the terrain.</p>		
<p>3</p> 		
<p>House with an elongated base, almost double the length in relation to the characteristic dimensions of Karuč houses, positioned on a slightly higher slope, which</p>		

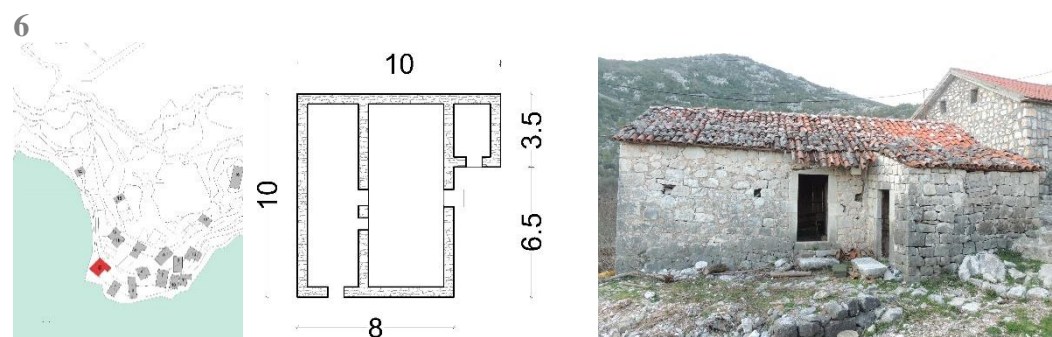
further caused a big difference in the heights of the gable walls, while creating a space in the front part of the house as a response to different lake levels throughout the year. Thickness of the remains of the stone walls are up to 80 cm. There are no remains of the roof, and the house could function as two housing units within, because of its elongated base.



A stone house, with 60 cm thick walls, on the very shore of the lake and on fairly flat terrain. Stone walls as well as stone frames for doors and windows are in good condition, but without roof and roof structures. There are remains of the stone slabs in the floor, with separated stone fish processing trough, as well as the stone niches in the walls.

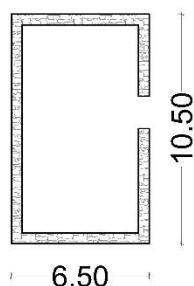
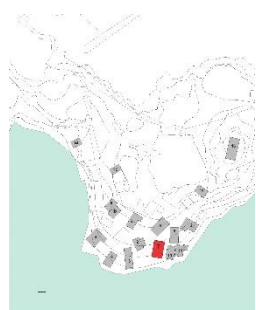


The house is adapted to a slightly higher slope of the terrain, and besides the main residential area it has an auxiliary facility for salting and storing fish. Stone walls are 60 cm thick and partially plastered, the roof structure is preserved and roof covering is traditional – in shingles. The house is operational.



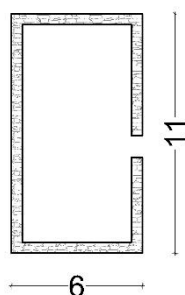
A house of significantly larger dimensions. The residential area consists of two interconnected parts, each with its own entrance and auxiliary facility for fish. The stone walls are preserved, as well as the part of the traditional roof covering of shingles, while the other part is replaced with a new one.

7



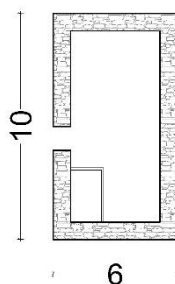
Remains of the stone walls of the house, located on the very shore of the lake, on a slightly sloping terrain. There are no remains of stone door jambs, as well as roof construction and roof covering.

8



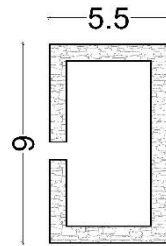
The ruined remains of a house whose stone walls are quite ruined and partially preserved.

9



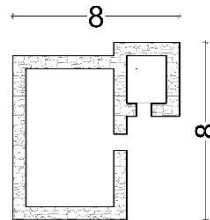
The ruined remains of a house whose stone walls are quite ruined and partially preserved. Inside the house are the remains of a stone trough for fish processing.

10



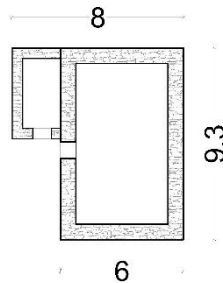
The house is in a dilapidated condition, with partially preserved 70cm thick stone walls, and without roof construction and roof covering.

11



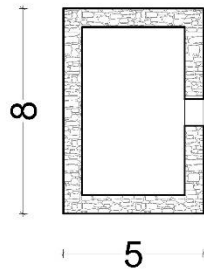
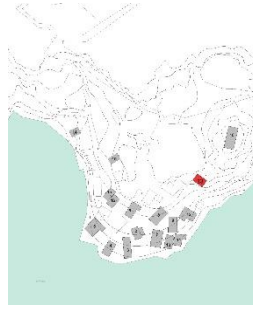
The house has an auxiliary room for salting and storing fish. The stone walls are preserved, 60 cm thick, but there are no remains of the roof structure and roof covering.

12



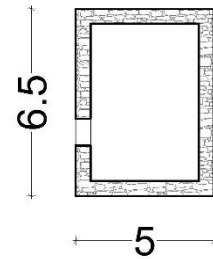
The house is located next to the lake and has an auxiliary room for salting and storing fish. The stone walls have been preserved, 70 cm thick, but there are no remains of the roof structure and roof covering.

13



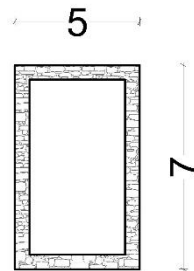
The house is in a dilapidated condition, on inaccessible terrain, with partially preserved 70 cm thick stone walls, without roof structure and roof covering.

14



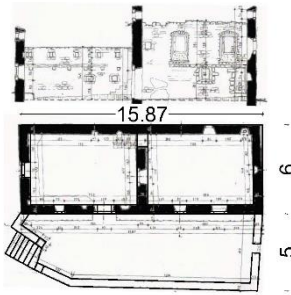
The house is in a dilapidated condition, separated from the primary group of houses and slightly smaller in size. Stone walls are 60 cm thick, partially preserved, without a roof construction and roofing.

15



The building is in a dilapidated condition, with one preserved gabled stone wall, 50cm thick. It is located on an elevated terrain with the remains of stone steps in the form of access paths.

16



Saint Peter's Tower (Bishop's Tower), located on a hill above the village.