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Doctoral Programme

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Settlements of Pelješka Župa in period from the end of the 14th to the beginning of the 19th Century / Naselja Pelješke Župe od kraja 14. do početka 19. stoljeća

Urban and arhitectural features/
Urbanistička i arhitektonska obilježja



PIJAVIČINO_2024. *(Vidmar U.O.I.G)*

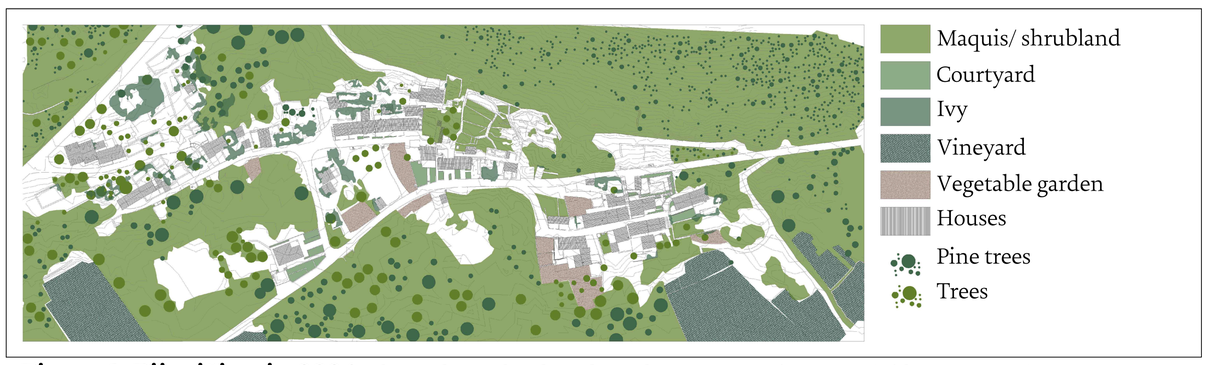

Figure 1. Pijavičino in 2024., drawn by author based on photogrammetic survey (Vidmar U.O.I.G)



Figure 2. Pijavičino in 1836., drawn by author according to historical cadastral plan (HR-DAST-152)

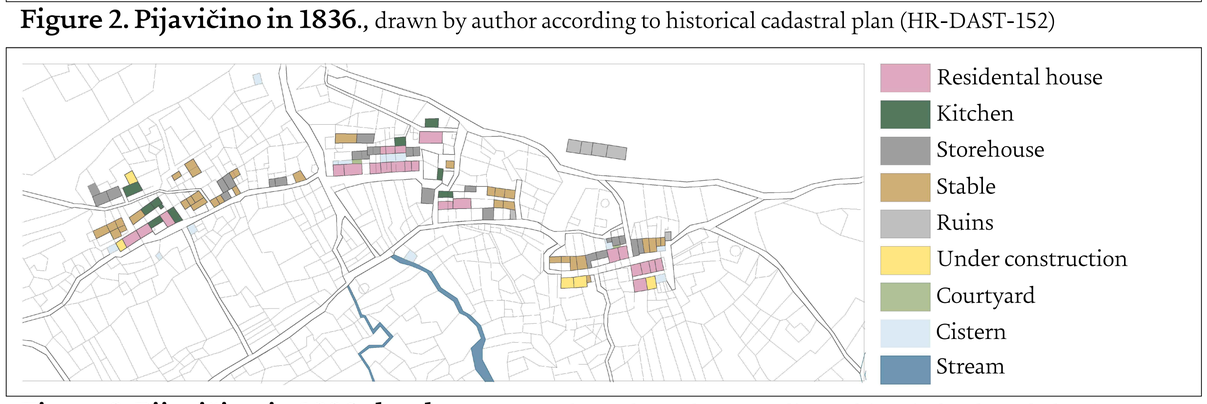

Figure 3. Pijavičino in 1836., land-use map, drawn by author according to historical cadastral plan (HR-DAST-152)

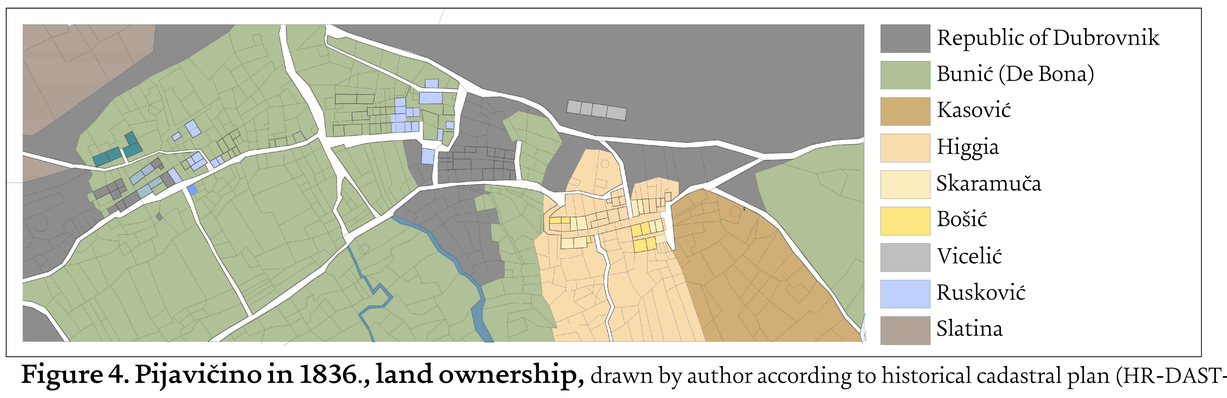

Figure 4. Pijavičino in 1836., land ownership, drawn by author according to historical cadastral plan (HR-DAST-152)

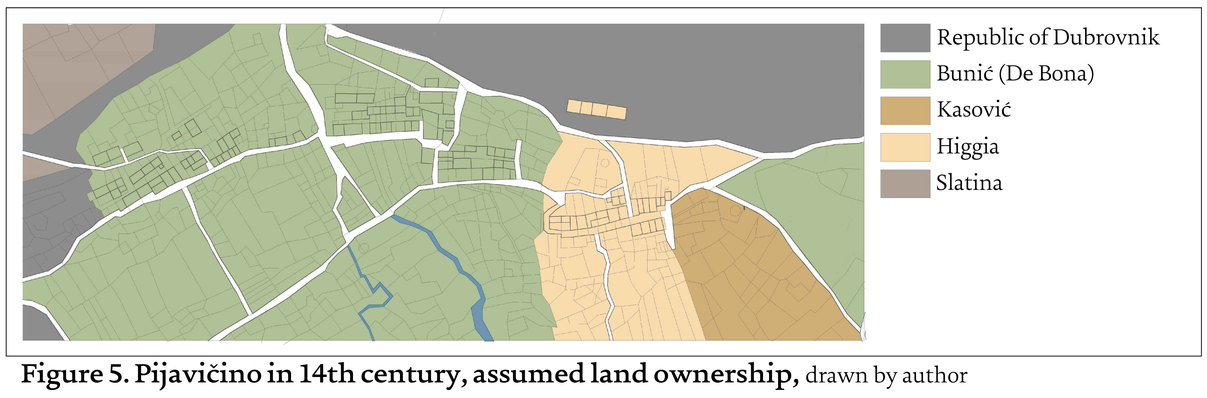

Figure 5. Pijavičino in 14th century, assumed land ownership, drawn by author

Settlements of the Pelješka Župa

The topic of the doctoral dissertation is the scientific analysis of the urban and architectural features of the settlements in the central part of the Pelješac peninsula so-called Pelješka Župa under the rule of the Republic of Dubrovnik. Two historical cadastres dictate the research's chronological frame. After gaining control of the peninsula in 1333, the Republic created the first one between 1393 and 1396. The second one, from 1836, was created right after Pelješac joined the powerful Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

There are 8 settlements in Pelješka Župa: Oskorušno, Kuna, Osobjava, Trstenik, Pijavičino, Potomje, Podobuće and Prizdrina. Their creation dates, geographical locations, sizes, levels of economic power, and urban development strategies vary. Even so, they share certain elements, like the owner's fortress (castles or towers), standard sequences, and financial frameworks. They also have a similar architectural characteristics of the buildings.

The research hypothesis suggests that ownership relations remained unchanged from the 14th to the end of the 19th century and significantly influenced the development and urban organization of the Pelješka Župa settlements. Furthermore, in all settlements, it is possible to recognize parts that were planned and built according to a specific urban scheme. Historical sources claim that before the 15th century, houses were built of dry stone and wood and have not been preserved, while from the 15th century planned settlement construction began.

Naselja Pelješke Župe

Tema doktorske disertacije je znanstvena obrada urbanističkih i arhitektonskih obilježja naselja središnjeg dijela poluotoka Pelješca tzv. Župe Pelješke pod vlašću Dubrovačke republike. Vremenski raspon istraživanja određen je dvama povijesnim katastrima. Prvi je izradila Republika u periodu od 1393. do 1396. nakon što je 1333. došla u posjed poluotoka, a drugi je onaj iz 1836. izrađen neposredno nakon što je Pelješac postao dijelom velike Austrougarske monarhije.

Na području Župe Pelješke nalazi se 8 naselja: Oskorušno, Kuna, Osobjava, Trstenik, Pijavičino, Potomje, Podobuće i Prizdrina. Ona se razlikuju po vremenu nastanka, položaju u krajoliku, po veličini, ekonomskom snazi i urbanističkoj shemi. Ipak, ona imaju neke zajedničke elemente poput utvrda posjednika (kula ili kaštela), tipskih nizova i gospodarskih sklopova. Slično im je i arhitektonsko oblikovanje građevina.

Istraživačka hipoteza polazi od pretpostavke da su se vlasnički odnosi u razdoblju od 14. do kraja 19. stoljeća u bitnome zadržali nepromijenjeni te da su značajno utjecali na razvoj i urbanu organizaciju naselja Pelješke Župe. Nadalje, u svim naseljima moguće je prepoznati dijelove koji su planirano oblikovani i građeni prema određenim urbanističkim shemama. Povijesni izvori navode da su se prije 15. stoljeća kuće gradile od suhozida i drva te se nisu sačuvale, dok se od 15. stoljeća nadalje počinje s planiranom izgradnjom naselja.