

# B A L E

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## Bale, karta stanja objekata

Bale, map indicating the state of repair of the built structures (1960)

# Povijest naselja i prostorna organizacija

**Nada Grujić,  
Danko Zelić**

**N**aslov ovog prikaza, ujedno i naziv Odjela koji je u Institutu vodio profesor Milan Prelog, najtočnije opisuje cilj i način rada što ga je u nas Prelog inicirao vlastitim istraživanjima povijesno-urbanističke cjeline Poreča 1951. i 1952. godine: da bi se grad shvatio u totalitetu, trebalo je obraditi svaki pojedini objekt, sagledavajući istodobno ulogu urbanog središta u njegovu prostornom i povijesnom kontekstu. Prelogov tekst *Naselja koja umiru* iz 1958. godine bio je uvod u akciju proučavanja malih istarskih srednjovjekovnih gradova koji su, s obzirom na to da ih je poslije II. svjetskog rata napustila većina stanovnika, proživljavali duboku krizu. Prepoznavši složenu problematiku zaštite vrijednog spomeničkog fonda tih nekadašnjih mikrocentara, sagledivu isključivo u kontekstu povijesne uvjetovanosti njihove egzistencije, ali i potrebe za sustavnim promišljanjem, odnosno redefiniranjem njihovih funkcija u promijenjenim političkim i gospodarskim uvjetima, Prelog je već 1960. godine inicirao istraživanja Plomina, Gračišća, Lovreča i Bala. Terenski rad i obrada prikupljene dokumentacije odvijali su se tada u okviru Odsjeka za povijest umjetnosti Filozofskog fakulteta.

# The History of Settlements and the Spatial Organisation

**Nada Grujić,  
Danko Zelić**

The title of this overview, which also used to be the name of a department led by Professor Milan Prelog, most accurately describes the purpose and the method of the work that Prelog initiated in our country through his own research of the urban historical complex of Poreč in 1951 and 1952: In order to comprehend a town in its totality, one needed to examine every individual object, while simultaneously looking at the role of an urban centre in its wider spatial and historical context. Prelog's 1958 text, "The Dying Settlements", was a prelude to the action of studying small Istrian medieval towns which, being abandoned after the World War II by the majority of their population,

were undergoing a deep crisis. Recognising the complex issue of the protection of valuable monuments in those former micro-centres, which could be understood only in the context of the historical conditionality of their existences but also the need for a systematic rethinking or redefining of their functions in the changed political and economic circumstances, Prelog initiated, already in 1960, the research of the towns of Plomin, Gračišće, Lovreč and Bale. At the time, the field work and the production of architectural and photographic documentation were taking place within the framework of the Department of Art History of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences.

Terenski karakter istraživanja pružao je priliku za praktični rad studenata, a pristup u izučavanju i izradi dokumentacije arhitektonsko-urbanističke baštine bio je otpočetak interdisciplinarnan, zasnovan na suradnji raznih struka. Povjesničarima umjetnosti, arhitektima i fotografima poslije će se priključiti i urbanisti, a potom i istraživači drugih humanističkih i društvenih znanosti (arheolozi, povjesničari, geografi, demografi, sociolozi).

Godine 1961., po osnivanju Instituta za povijest umjetnosti i arheologiju, Savjetu za naučni rad SRH prijavljen je istraživački projekt “Stare urbane formacije na istočnoj obali Jadrana” u okviru kojeg su, svake godine sa sve brojnijim ekipama suradnika, obrađeni gradovi Cres (1961.), Krk i Rab (1962.), Buje, Umag i Novigrad (1965.), Rovinj, Hvar i Korčula (1966.) te Funtana (1970.).



**Korčula, plan grada, analiza objekata prema vremenu izgradnje**  
Korčula, map indicating the construction periods (1965–1966)

The field nature of the research provided an opportunity for students to engage in practical work, while the approach in the study and the development of the documentation on architectural urban heritage was, from the very beginning, interdisciplinary and based on cooperation of various professions. Art historians, architects and photographers were later joined by urban planners and then also by researchers from other humanities and social sciences (archaeologists, historians, geographers, demographers, sociologists).

Following its foundation in 1961, the Institute of Art History registered with the Council for Scientific Work of the SRH (Socialist Republic of Croatia), a project named "The old urban formations on the eastern Adriatic coast". Under the project, which was engaging an increasing number of collaborative teams every year, the towns of Cres (1961), Krk and Rab (1962), Buje, Umag and Novigrad (1965), Rovinj, Hvar and Korčula (1966) as well as Funtana (1970) have been examined.

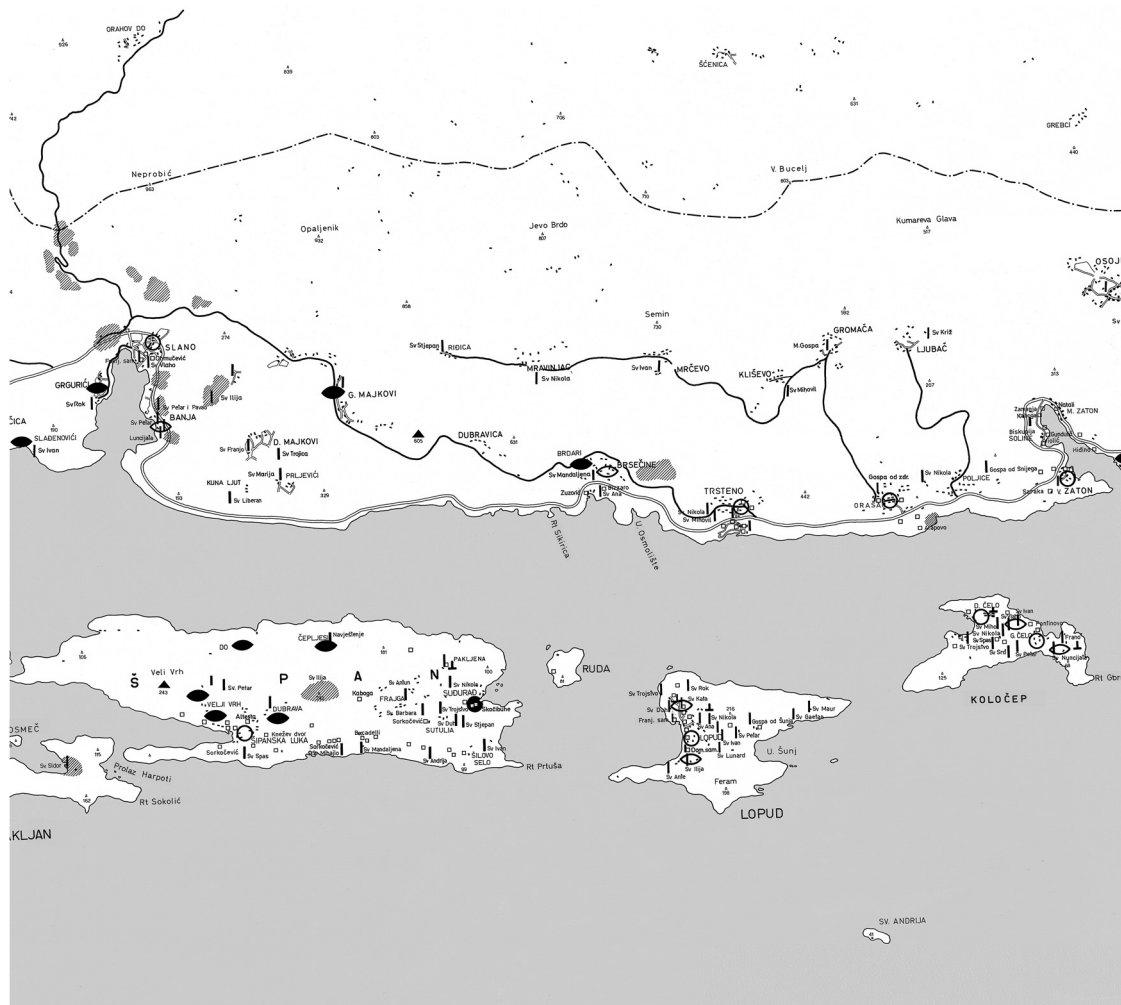
The work on the project of "The old urban formations", as well as on all future projects of the study on the history of settlements and the spatial organization, combined several important aspects. Firstly all the tasks involved a detailed initial recording of the monuments i.e. the creation of professional architectural, photographic and textual documentation for all investigated units. Furthermore, the investigations were not the ends

in themselves – their planning, methodology and implementation were oriented toward creating bases for conservation work (both the monuments registering and evaluation and their protection/restoration) and urban/spatial development planning. Finally, the third important aspect of the work of the Institute and its Department for the History of Settlements and the Spatial Organisation was the historical/theoretical aspect, which focused on the monuments interpretation and evaluation or – more precisely – the scholarly aspect.

As for the scholarly contribution of our institution to the research of the described segment of the national art heritage, it should be noted that the Institute's "balance sheet" cannot be reduced only to the publications – the dozens of books and research studies as well as hundreds of scholarly articles written and signed by the Institute's art historians and architects. The founding of the Institute has in fact created organisational preconditions and a kind of a "logistic base", which made it possible for the greatest advances to be achieved precisely in the most complex and demanding tasks – the study of architecture, urbanism and spatial organisation. For any of its assignments and work phases the Institute was able to bring together all the available human resources. As a result, earlier studies, which had been limited to individual buildings, were subsequently improved by examining architectural and urbanistic complexes in their

Rad na projektu “Stare urbane formacije” i na svim budućim projektima izučavanja povijesti naselja i organizacije prostora ujedinjavao je nekoliko bitnih aspekata. Prije svega, svi su zadaci obuhvatili detaljno primarno dokumentiranje spomenika, odnosno izradu stručne arhitektonske, fotografske i tekstualne dokumentacije svih istraživanih cjelina. Nadalje, istraživanja nisu bila sama sebi svrhom, njihovo planiranje, metodologija i provedba bili su orijentirani na stvaranje vjerodostojnih podloga za konzervatorsku praksu (kako za evidentiranje i valorizaciju spomenika tako i za zahvate na njihovoj zaštiti/obnovi) i urbanističko/prostorno planiranje. Naposljetku, treći je važan aspekt djelovanja Instituta i njegova Odjela za povijest naselja i prostornu organizaciju onaj povijesno-teorijski, usmjeren na interpretaciju i vrednovanje spomenika, odnosno – u užem smislu riječi – znanstveni aspekt.

S obzirom na znanstveni prinos naše ustanove u istraživanjima opisanog segmenta nacionalne umjetničke baštine, treba istaknuti da institutsku bilancu nije moguće svesti samo na publikacije – desetke knjiga i elaborata i stotine znanstvenih članaka – koje su napisali i potpisali povjesničari umjetnosti i arhitekti Instituta. Osnutkom Instituta zapravo su stvoreni organizacijski preduvjeti i uspostavljena je svojevrsna “logistička podloga” koja je upravo u najzloženijim i najzahtjevnijim zadacima – proučavanjima arhitekture, urbanizma i prostorne organizacije – omogućila najznatnije pomake. Na svim svojim zadacima, u svim fazama rada, Institut je uspijevaio okupiti sve raspoložive ljudske resurse, a dotadašnja istraživanja, ograničena na pojedinačne građevine, unaprijeđena su izučavanjem spomenika graditeljstva i gradogradnje u njihovu cjelovitom prostorno-vremenskom kontekstu. Pritom se polazilo od uvjerenja da je osnovno mjerilo vrijednosti spomenikâ, od izdvojenih građevina preko ruralnih do urbanih cjelina, upravo činjenica njihove pripadnosti *kulturnom krajoliku* – fenomenu stvorenom oplemenjivanjem prirodnog krajolika slojevitim materijalnim i duhovnim tragovima kulture zajednica koje su u njemu obitavale tijekom povijesti. Svijest o važnosti koncepta kulturnog krajolika – teorijski zasnovanog u prvom desetljeću dvadesetog stoljeća, a kanoniziranog na samom njegovu izmaku – jedan je od zajed-

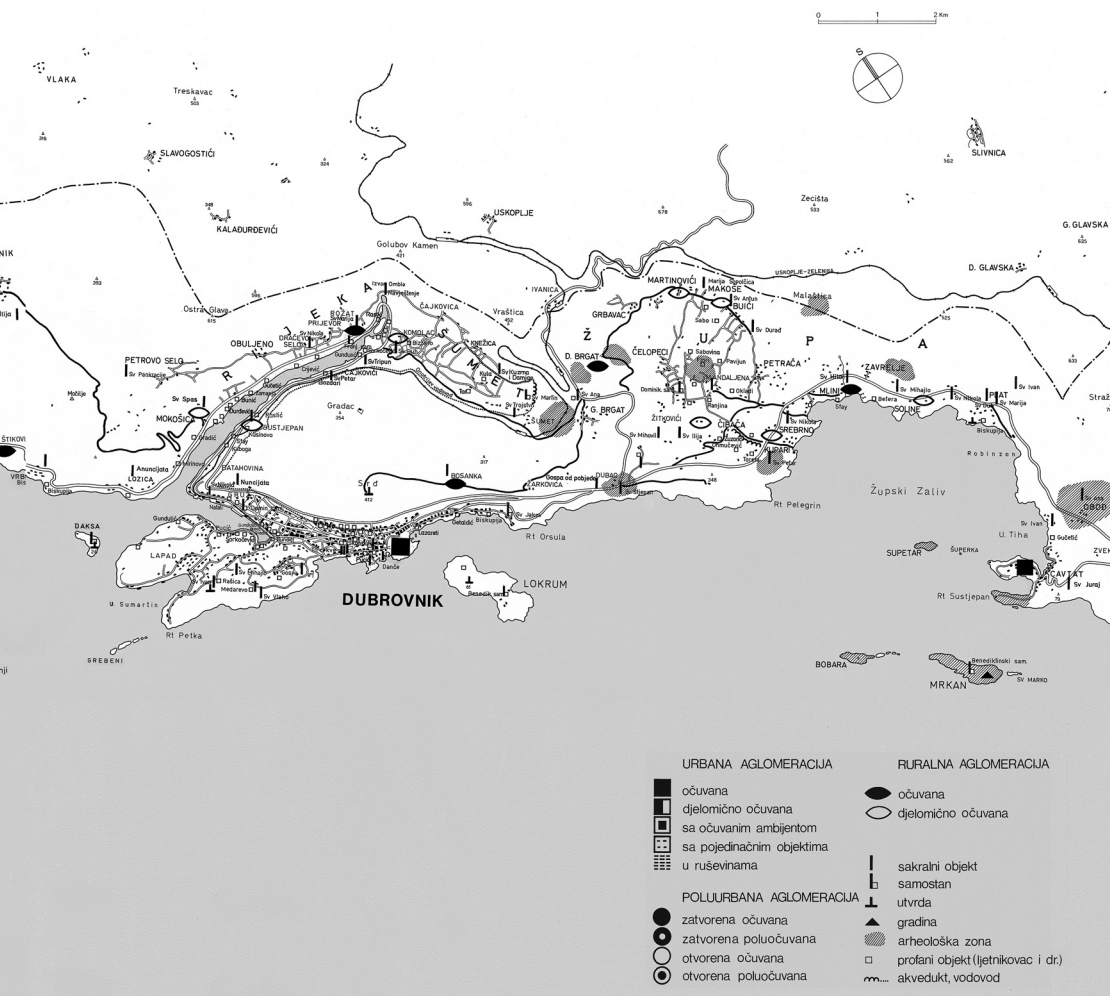


overall spatial and temporal context. In this respect, the starting point was the belief that the key measure of a monument's value, from individual buildings to rural and urban complexes, was precisely the fact of its belonging to a *cultural landscape* – a phenomenon created through the enrichment of a natural landscape by complex material and spiritual traces left by the cultures of the communities that have inhabited it throughout the history. The awareness of the

importance of the concept of cultural landscape – theoretically founded in the first decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and canonised at the century's end – was one of the common denominators of the theoretical reflections on the Croatian art history at the time. It was a thread that connected the works of numerous art-historical key figures of which on this occasion, in addition to Grgo Gamulin and Milan Prelog who worked at the Institute, we will mention our institution's eminent external

**Spomenici dubrovačkog područja, regionalna karta u sklopu studije Spomenici kulture za projekt “Regionalni prostorni plan Južnog Jadrana”**  
 Monuments of the Dubrovnik area, map of the region prepared within the study Cultural Monuments for the “Regional spatial plan of South Adriatic” project (1968)



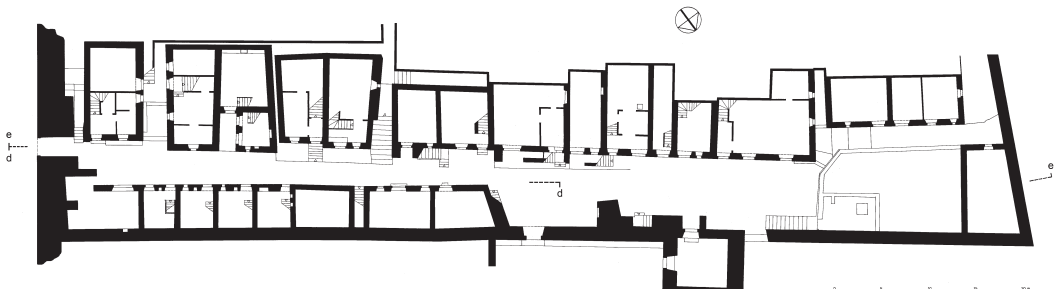
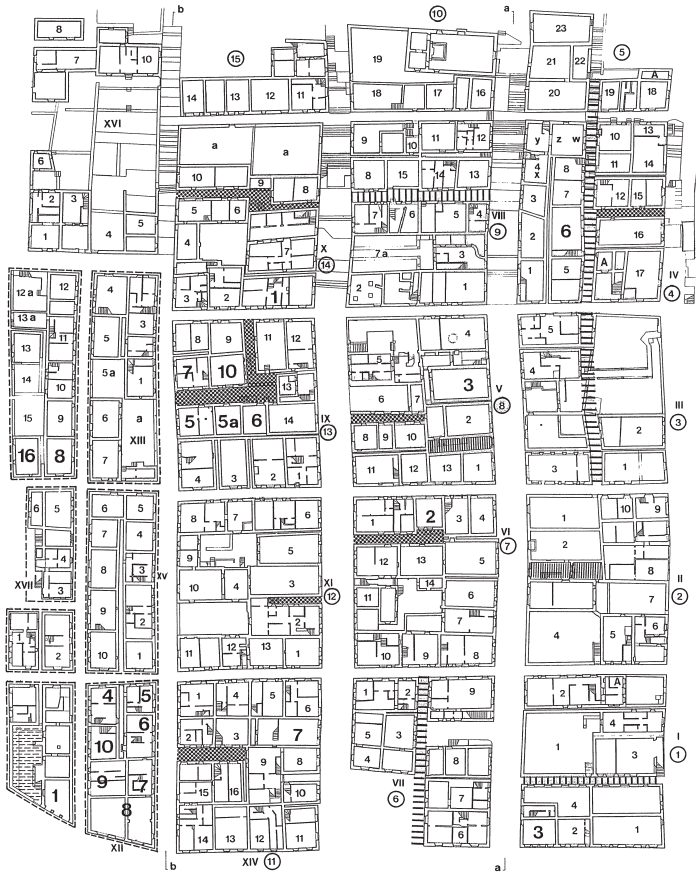


ničkih nazivnika teorijskog promišljanja hrvatske povijesti umjetnosti u naznačenom vremenu, nit koja povezuje djelovanje njezinih brojnih protagonista, od kojih ovom prigodom, osim Grge Gamulina i Milana Preloga, koji su djelovali unutar Instituta, kao najistaknutije navodimo Ljubu Karamana, Cvitu Fiskovića i Krunu Prijatelja, za služne vanjske suradnike naše ustanove.

Činjenica da se Institut od samih svojih početaka afirmirao kao središnje mjesto koordinacije svih znanstvenih istraživanja hrvatske povijesnoumjetničke baštine imala je, zbog opsega, složenosti i zahtjevnosti zadataka, za istraživanja povijesnih arhitektonsko-urbanističkih cjelina presudnu važnost. Već odabir gradova obrađivanih šezde-



**ston**  
tlocrt prizemlja





VRIJEME  
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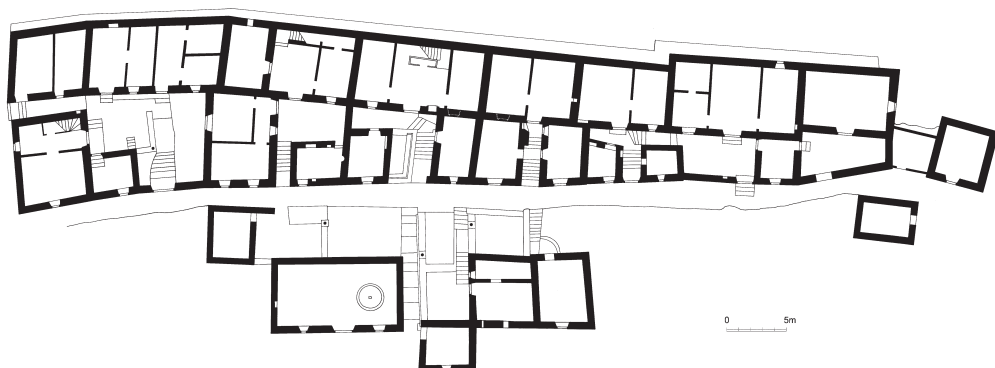


◀  
**Ston, tlocrt  
 prizemlja**  
 Ston, ground  
 floor plan  
 (1966–1968/1979)

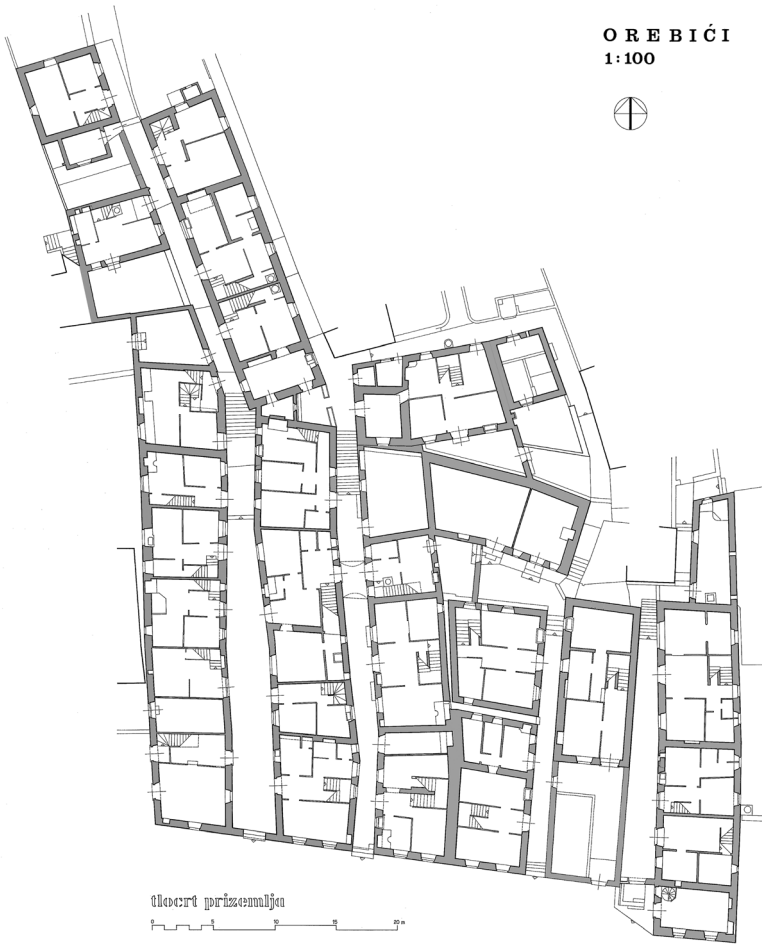
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**Cavtat, karta  
 vremena izgradnje  
 objekata**  
 Cavtat, map  
 indicating the  
 construction periods  
 (1963)

◀▼  
**Mali Ston, tlocrt  
 prizemlja i pogled  
 pročelja ulice**  
 Mali Ston, ground  
 floor plan and the  
 front view of the  
 street  
 (1966–1968)

▼  
**Dubrovačko  
 primorje, Brdari,  
 tlocrt prizemlja**  
 Dubrovnik Littoral,  
 Brdari, ground floor  
 plan of the settlement  
 (1963)



**OREBIĆI**  
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associates Ljubo Karaman, Cvito Fisković and Kruno Prijatelj, as the most prominent.

Given the scope, the complexity and the difficulty of the tasks involved, the fact that the Institute, from its very beginnings, has affirmed itself as a central coordination point for all scholarly research of Croatian art-historical heritage, was of crucial importance for the research of historic architectural and urban complexes. The selection of towns to be examined in the 1960s under the project "Old

urban formations" already shows that, in order to allow for the understanding of the general picture of the history of urban development and the space organisation, precisely those urban centres which until then were the least investigated and explored have been consciously and systematically chosen as priority tasks. In 1962, art historians of the Department of Art History, archaeologists of the Department of Archaeology and the architects of the Institute of Art History and Archaeology set themselves

**Orebići, tlocrt prizemlja povijesne jezgre**

Orebići, ground plan of the historic core (1966)

setih godina prošlog stoljeća u okviru projekta “Stare urbane formacije” pokazuje da su, s namjerom da se omogući sagledavanje opće slike povijesti gradogradnje i organizacije prostora, kao prioritetni zadaci sustavno i svjesno odabirani upravo oni urbani centri koji su dotad bili najmanje istraživani i istraženi.

Godine 1962. povjesničari umjetnosti Odsjeka za povijest umjetnosti, arheolozi Odsjeka za arheologiju i arhitekti Instituta za povijest umjetnosti i arheologiju pristupili su “Evidenciji spomenika od prethistorije do naših dana na području duž trase jadranske turističke ceste između Stona i Dubrovnika” (naručitelj: Savezni Institut za zaštitu spomenika kulture, Beograd). Terenski rad obuhvatio je prostor Rijeke Dubrovačke (1962.), Ston, stonsko područje, Mali Ston, malostonsko područje, Slano, slansko primorje, Trsteno, Zaton i Cavtat (1963.).

Radi izrade podloge za Regionalni prostorni plan Južnog Jadrana (1964.–1968., naručitelj: Urbanistički institut SRH) u istraživanja su uključena i druga, dotad još neobrađena područja: Župa Dubrovačka, Šumet, Šipan (1964.), Lopud, Koločep, Gruž, Lapad (1965.), Pelješac (1966.). Godine 1967. otpočela je obrada i sistematsko arhitektonsko snimanje grada Dubrovnika, što će se nastaviti do 1972. godine.

U okviru programa Odjela za povijest naselja i prostornu organizaciju, koji je u Institutu za povijest umjetnosti kao zasebna znanstvenoistraživačka jedinica ustrojen 1968. godine, uz sustavni rad na povijesnoj jezgri Dubrovnika obavljena su dodatna istraživanja izvangradskog područja: Rijeka Dubrovačka, Župa Dubrovačka, Daksa, Lokrum (1968.), Šipan (1969.), Mljet (1971.), Gornji Kono, Srednji Kono, Boninovo, Ploče i Broce (1975.).

Istraživanje dubrovačkog područja pružilo je priliku za sagledavanje prostorne organizacije i cjelovite građevinske povijesti jedne velike regije, odnosno svih intervencija u prostoru te svih tipova građevina i naselja u rasponu od seoskih aglomeracija do Grada. U okviru navedenih projekata i programa između 1962. i 1979. godine na dubrovačkom području obrađeno je i tekstualno dokumentirano gotovo dvije tisuće kuća u naseljima, dvjestotinjak crkava i šesnaest samostana izvan Dubrovnika, stotinjak sela i ruralnih gospodarskih sklopova te stotinu i dvadeset ljetnikovaca.



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**Dubrovnik, tlocrt  
grada na razini  
prizemlja**  
Dubrovnik, ground  
plan of the city  
(1967–1974)

to the project of "Registering monuments, from prehistory to our days, in the area along the route of the Adriatic tourist road, between Ston and Dubrovnik" (client: Federal Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments, Belgrade). The field work has covered the areas of Rijeka Dubrovačka (1962), Ston, Ston area, Mali Ston, Mali Ston area, Slano, Slano Coast, Trsteno, Zaton and Cavtat (1963). In order to create a basis for the preparation of Regional Spatial Development Plan for the South Adriatic region (1964 - 1968, client: Institute for Urban Development of Socialist Republic of Croatia), the research projects had expanded to also include other, previously uncovered areas: Župa Dubrovačka, Šumet, Šipan (1964), Lopud, Koločep, Gruž, Lapad (1965), Pelješac (1966). In 1967 began the analysis and a systematic architectural survey of the town of Dubrovnik, which has continued until the year 1972. As a part of the program of the Department for History

of Settlements and the Spatial Organisation, which was established at the Institute as a separate scholarly research unit in 1968, in addition to the systematic work on the historic core of Dubrovnik, a further research of the city's surrounding area was carried out, namely: Rijeka Dubrovačka, Župa dubrovačka, Daksa, Lokrum (1968), Šipan (1969), Mljet (1971), Gornji Kono, Srednji Kono, Boninovo, Ploče and Broce (1975).

The research of wider Dubrovnik area provided an opportunity to gain an overview of the spatial organisation and the complete construction history of a large region, i.e. of all interventions in space and all types of buildings and settlements ranging from rural agglomerations to the city itself. In the period between 1962 and 1979, nearly two thousand houses in urban and rural settlements, around two hundred churches and sixteen monasteries outside Dubrovnik, around one hundred villages and rural utility structures as well as hundred and twenty villas were





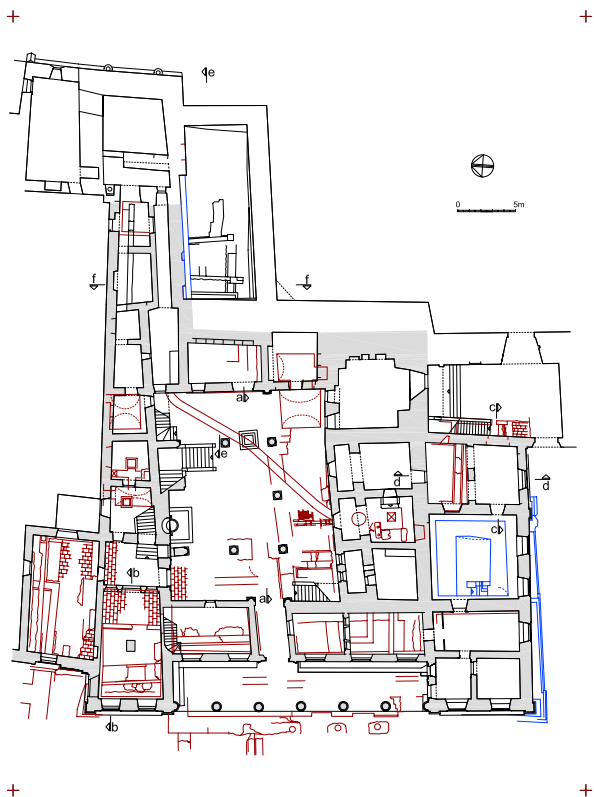
**Dubrovnik,  
presjek grada  
od kule sv. Jakova  
do Restićeve ulice**

Dubrovnik, cross-section drawing of the city from the St. Jacob's tower to the Restić street (1967–1968)

Arhitektonski su snimljene svevažnije građevine i sklopovi prikupljena opsežna fotografska dokumentacija. U navedenom razdoblju u evidentiranju i istraživanjima spomenika sudjelovalo je osamdesetak članova i suradnika Instituta, nastavnika Odsjeka za povijest umjetnosti i Odsjeka za arheologiju Filozofskog fakulteta, studenata tih Odsjeka i Arhitektonskog fakulteta u Zagrebu te djelatnika službe zaštite spomenika. Mnoge od njih ta su istraživanja potaknula i na znanstveno usavršavanje. U tom smislu valja ukazati na činjenicu da je, krećući od individualnih istraživačkih interesa, odabir znanstvenoistraživačkih tema (primjerice planirane izgradnje franjevačkih samostana ili ljetnikovaca na povijesnom teritoriju Dubrovačke Republike) redovito programiran u funkciji sagledavanja opće slike graditeljske i gradograđevne aktivnosti, ne samo u užoj regiji, nego i u okviru cijelog nacionalnog spomeničkog korpusa. Mnoštvo tih radova (članaka, knjiga, magisterija, doktorata) djela su vanjskih suradnika koja zacijelo ne bi nikad ugledala svjetlo dana bez znanstvene, stručne, tehničke i administrativne podrške koju je njihovim autorima pružao Institut.

Uz profesora Preloga, koji je bio koordinator i voditelj istraživanja, i usmjeravao znanstveni rad svojih suradnika, inzistirajući na objavljivanju znanstvenih članaka i knjiga, u terenskom radu nezamjenjivu je ulogu imala njegova najbliža suradnica Marija Planić Lončarić, koja je do 1981. predavala na Odsjeku za povijest umjetnosti, a otada pa do 1992. bila stalni član Instituta za povijest umjetnosti. Arhitektonska snimanja vodio je do kraja 1967. godine





**Dubrovnik,  
Knežev dvor, tlocrt  
arheoloških nalaza**  
Dubrovnik, Rector's  
Palace, ground plan of  
archaeological findings  
(1971–1972/1982)



**Hum, tlocrt grada  
na razini prizemlja**  
Hum, ground plan  
of the town  
(1982–1983)

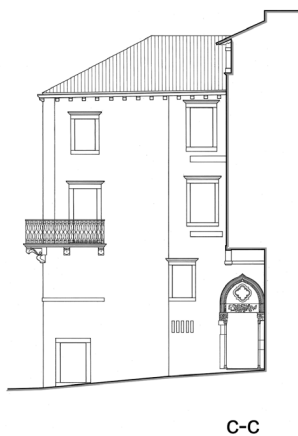
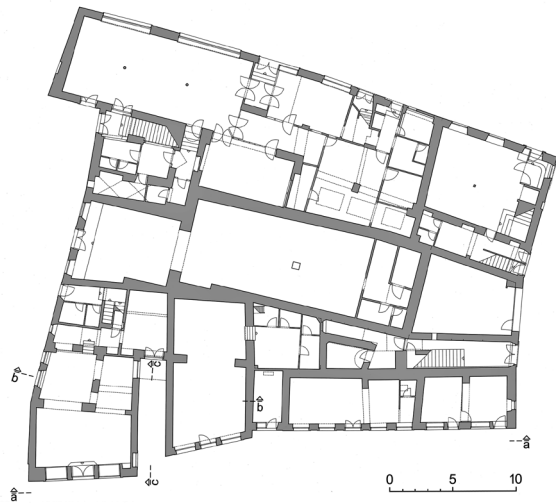
Ivan Prtenjak, a potom Ivan Tenšek (do kraja 1972.) kada mu se u Odjelu pridružuje i dugogodišnji vanjski suradnik Davorin Stepinac.

Povjesničari umjetnosti i arhitekti Odjela za povijest naselja i prostornu organizaciju sudjelovali su 1979. godine u evidentiranju šteta od potresa na dubrovačkom izvangradskom području. Od 1981. do 1990. godine načinjena su 24 elaborata (naručitelj: Zavod za obnovu Dubrovnika; koordinator Milan Prelog, voditelji Marija Planić Lončarić, Nada Grujić, Anđelko Badurina, Josip Stošić, Katarina Horvat-Levaj, Biserka Tadić, Nenad Cambi, Vladimir Marković, Davorin Stepinac i Ivan Tenšek) s analizama povijesnog i građevinskog razvoja, stanja objekata te prijedlozima konzervatorskih smjernica za obnovu odnosno revitalizaciju pojedinačnih spomenika i spomeničkih cjelina. U suradnji s arheolozima, restauratorima i konzervatorima (voditelji Josip Stošić, Nada Grujić, Vladimir Marković) provedeni su sustavni istražni radovi na potresom oštećenim spomenicima predviđenim za obnovu prema odobroj listi prioriteta: samostanski kompleks “Muzička škola” (1981.); Knežev dvor (1982.), katedrala i Bunićeva poljana (1982.–1986.); Rijeka Dubrovačka: ljetnikovac Bozdari-Kaboga i ljetnikovac Rastić (1986.), ljetnikovac Klementa Gučetića (1987.); Dubrovnik: palača Kaboga (1988.) i palača Ranjina (1988.). Arhitekti Instituta sudjelovali su i na istražnim radovima u palači Sorkočević (Biskupskoj palači) te palači u ulici Braće Andrijića 8 i Restićevoj ulici 7.

U okviru znanstvenoistraživačkog projekta “Sustav graničnih utvrda sjeverne Istre”, koji je započet 1981. godine, obrađeni su: Hum, Buzet, Roč, Sovinjak i Vrh. Načinjeni su elaborati: *Buzet: povijesno građevni razvoj i problemi revitalizacije staroga grada* i *Roč: povijesni i graditeljski razvoj naselja* (1983., 1986.; voditelji Đurđica Cvitanović i Davorin Stepinac).

Svim navedenim istraživanjima zajedničko je da su – ravnopravno s ostalim spomenicima sakralne i javne arhitekture (na kojima su se uglavnom temeljili stariji uvidi u lokalnu graditeljsku baštinu) – zasnovana na izučavanju stambenih građevina. Unatoč činjenici da stambena arhitektura, u rasponu od najskromnijih obitavališta gradskog puka do reprezentativnih patricijskih urbanih rezidencija,

examined and textually documented under these projects and programs. All major buildings and structures were architecturally recorded and an extensive photographic documentation was collected. During this period, about eighty participants, i. e., members and associates of the Institute, teachers of departments for art history and archaeology of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, students of those departments and those of the Faculty of Architecture in Zagreb as well as the staff of the service for monuments protection have participated in the field activities. For many of them, these research tasks served as an inspiration for furthering their scholarly education. In this context it should be noted that, while starting from individual research interests, the selection of research topics (such as the planned constructions of Franciscan monasteries or villas on the historic territory of the Dubrovnik Republic) has been regularly taking shape of



**Šibenik, blok F,  
tlocrt i južna fasada**  
Šibenik, Block F,  
ground plan and the  
southern facade  
(1985)

u povijesnim jezgrama tvori glavninu povijesnog građevinskog tkiva, njezina je istraženost bila posvuda obrnuto proporcionalna njihovoj brojnosti i prostornom obuhvatu. Od Istre i Kvarnera do Stona i Dubrovnika, izučavanje urbanističkih uvjetovanosti nastanka i preoblikovanja pojedinih stambenih građevina, blokova i većih cjelina (gradskih četvrti) pružilo je dragocjene podatke za interpretaciju najstarijih faza postojanja povijesnih gradskih središta.

Na tim je polazištima godine 1984. otpočela i sistematska obrada povijesne jezgre Šibenika, posljednjeg “neistraženog” urbanog središta na hrvatskoj obali Jadrana (voditeljica Biserka Tadić). I taj je projekt inicirao Milan Prelog, očekujući da će istraživanja pružiti odgovore ne samo na niz pitanja o postanku i formiranju Šibenika, nego i na mnoga druga neriješena pitanja jadranskog srednjovjekovnog urbanizma. Istraživanja u Šibeniku, zasnovana na dotadašnjim terenskim iskustvima i metodologiji pristupa razrađenoj u prethodnim desetljećima, bila su također dvojakog karaktera: osim znanstveno-teorijskih priloga upoznavanju stvaranja i razvoja grada, rezultirala su i elaboratima s analitičkim studijama povijesnog razvoja i aktualnog stanja građevina i građevinskih sklopova te prijedlozima konzervatorskih smjernica, najprije za zaštitu i obnovu pojedinih “oglednih” užih cjelina – blokova, a potom i cijele povijesne jezgre (1986., 1990.; voditelji Biserka Tadić i Davorin Stepinac).

Usporedno s terenskim i studijskim istraživanjima praćenim izvještajima, izvornom arhitektonskom i fotografskom dokumentacijom spomenika te mnoštvom elaborata i znanstvenih publikacija, od 1966. do 1990. godine odvijala se intenzivna suradnja Instituta na regionalnim prostornim i urbanističkim planovima. Značajna uloga u tom segmentu pripada Mariji Planić Lončarić koja je prva iskustva na tom području stekla radeći u Urbanističkom institutu SR Hrvatske. U navedenom su razdoblju za planske dokumente načinjeni brojni elaborati i konzervatorske studije. Među njima, zbog opsežnosti zadataka, treba izdvojiti “Generalni urbanistički plan Vinkovaca” (1966.), “Regionalni plan Gorskog kotara” (1966.), “Regionalni prostorni plan Istre” (1967.), “Regionalni prostorni plan Južnog Jadrana” (1968.), “Urbanistički plan Funtana” (1970.), “Detaljni ur-

**Šibenik, blok F,  
presjeci**  
Šibenik, Block F,  
cross sections  
(1985)

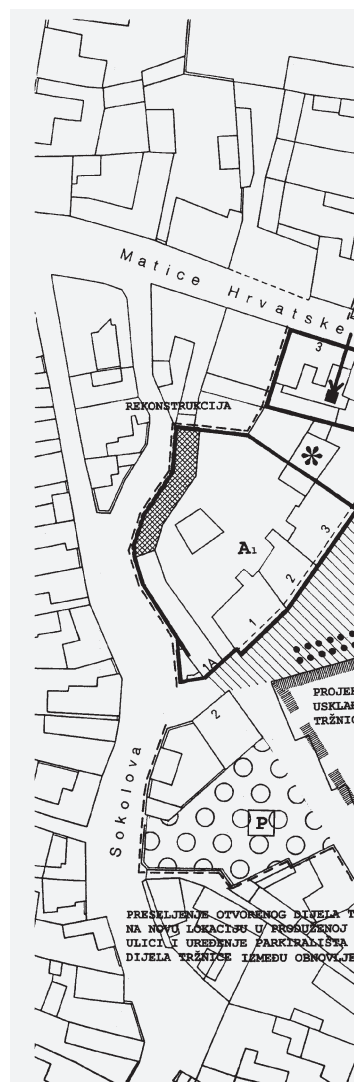
programs whose goal was to comprehend the general picture of architectural and urban development activities, not only in the immediate region, but also within the entire corpus of the national monuments. Many of these works (articles, books, master's and doctoral theses) were written by external associates and would probably have never seen daylight without the Institute's scholarly, professional, technical and administrative support to their authors.

In addition to Professor Vladimir Prelog, who was the coordinator and the director of research, and who guided scholarly work of his colleagues and insisted on publishing scholarly articles and books, his closest associate, Marija Planić Lončarić, who until 1981 taught at the Department of Art History and from then until 1992 was a permanent member of The Institute of Art History, played an indispensable role in the fieldwork area. Until the end of 1967, architectural surveying projects were led by Ivan Prtenjak, and later by Ivan Tenšek (till the end of 1972) and former longtime collaborator Davorin Stepinac.

In 1979, the art historians and architects of the Department for History of Settlements and the Spatial Organisation participated in recording the damage from the earthquake in Dubrovnik's peripheral area. From 1981 to 1990, twenty four research studies were developed (client: Institute for the Restoration of Dubrovnik; coordinator: Milan Prelog; leaders: Marija

Planić Lončarić, Nada Grujić, Anđelko Badurina, Josip Stošić, Katarina Horvat Levaj, Biserka Tadić, Nenad Cambi, Vladimir Marković, Davorin Stepinac and Ivan Tenšek). The studies contained analyses of historical and architectural development, the current state of the buildings and the proposals of guidelines for conservation works, including the reconstruction or revitalisation of individual monuments and monument complexes. In collaboration with archaeologists and experts in restoration and conservation (leaders: Josip Stošić, Nada Grujić, Vladimir Marković), systematic research works were carried out on the monuments damaged by earthquake which had been scheduled for renovation according to the approved list of priorities: The monastery complex "Music School" (1981); Rector's Palace (1982), Cathedral and Bunićeva Poljana (1982-1986); Rijeka Dubrovačka: villas Bozdari-Kaboga and Rastić (1986), Klement Gučetić's villa (1987); Dubrovnik: palace Kaboga (1988) and palace Ranjina (1988). The Institute's architects have also participated in research works in the Sorokočević (Bishop's) palace and palaces in Braće Andrijića 8 and Restićeva 7 streets. Under the research project "The system of border fortifications in northern Istria", which began in 1981, the following settlements were examined: Hum, Buzet, Roč, Sovinjak and Vrh. Also, the following research studies were developed: *Buzet: historic/architectural development and problems*

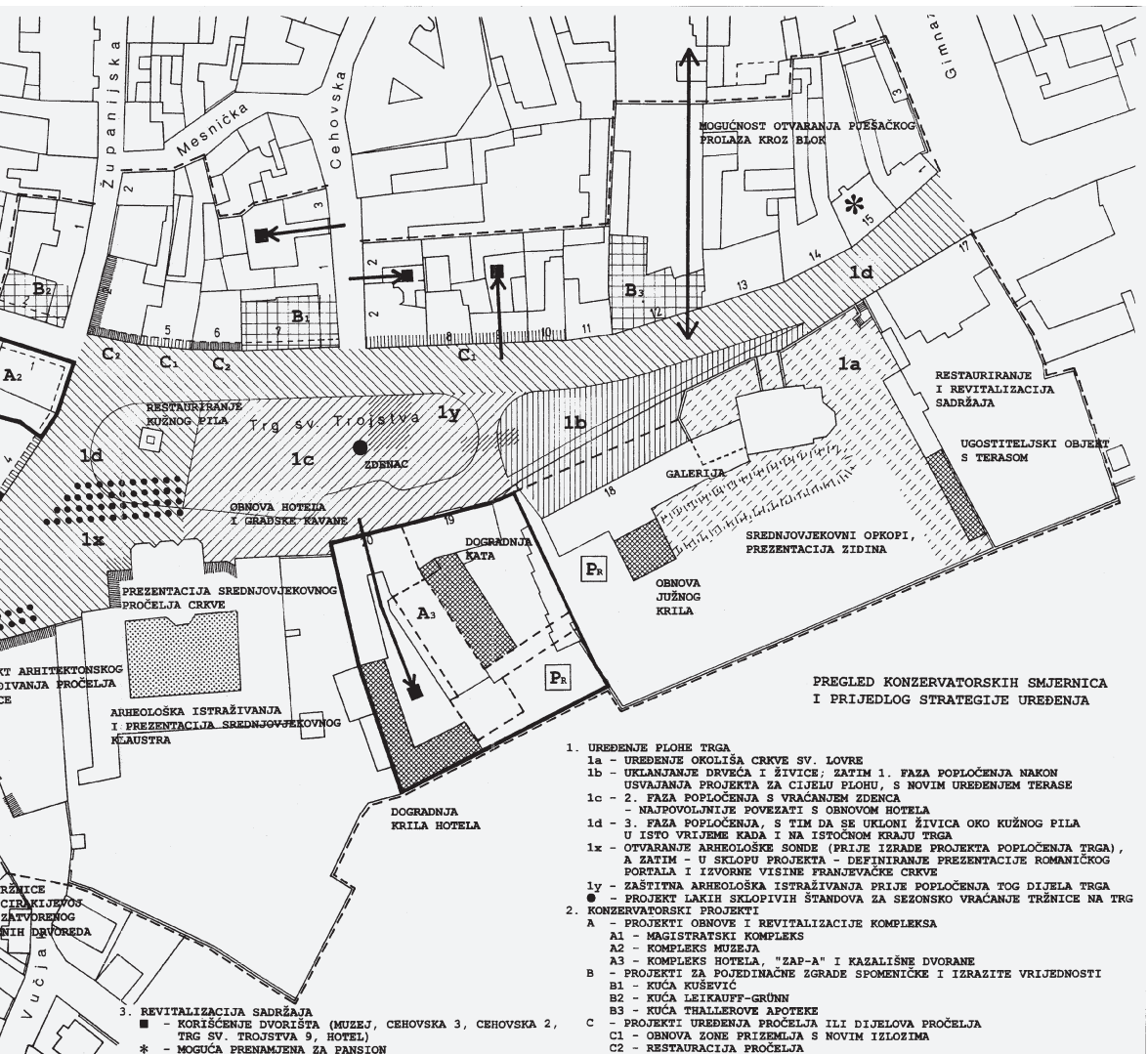
**Požega, Pregled konzervatorskih smjernica i prijedlog strategije u okviru konzervatorske studije uređenja povijesne jezgre (Zagreb, 1994.)**





Požega, overview of the conservation guidelines and a strategy proposal in the conservation study for the restoration of the city's historic core (Zagreb, 1994)

banistički plan Pule" (1972.), "Prostorni plan Bilogorsko-podravске regije" (1975.), "Prostorni plan općine Slavonski Brod" (1975.), "Prostorni plan općine Slavonska Požega" (1979.), "Prostorni plan općine Karlovac" (1979.), "Prostorni plan općine Ozalj" (1980.), "Pula: prostorno oblikovanje grada od prethistorije do srednjeg vijeka" (1980.), "Prostorni plan zajednice općina Ludbreg, Novi Marof, Ivanec, Varaždin" (1981.). U tom razdoblju osobito je intenzivna interdisciplinarna suradnja na urbanističkim

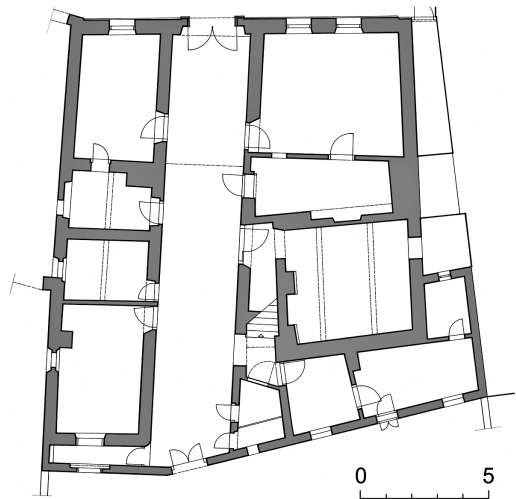




of the revitalisation of the old town and Roč: historic and architectural development of the town (1983, 1986; leaders: Đurđica Cvitanović and Davorin Stepinac).

Common to all these research projects was that they were equally based on the study of monuments of religious and public architecture (in which the older insights into the local architecture were already largely rooted) and that of residential buildings. Despite the fact that the residential architecture, ranging from modest abodes of city commoners, to the representative urban residences of the nobility, constitutes the bulk of the historical architectural tissue, the extent to which it has been explored was everywhere inversely proportional to the number of such buildings and their prevalence in space. From Istria and Kvarner, to Ston and Dubrovnik, the study of urbanistic circumstances concerning the development and reshaping of individual residential buildings, blocks and larger units (city quarters), has provided valuable data for the interpretation of the earliest phases of existence of historic city centres.

In 1984, based on these starting points, a systematic analysis of the historic core of Šibenik, the last "unexplored" urban centre on the Croatian coast of the Adriatic Sea (leader: Biserka Tadić), also commenced. This project, too, was initiated by Milan Prelog who expected that research would provide answers not only to a variety of questions about the origin and the formation of Šibenik, but also to many other



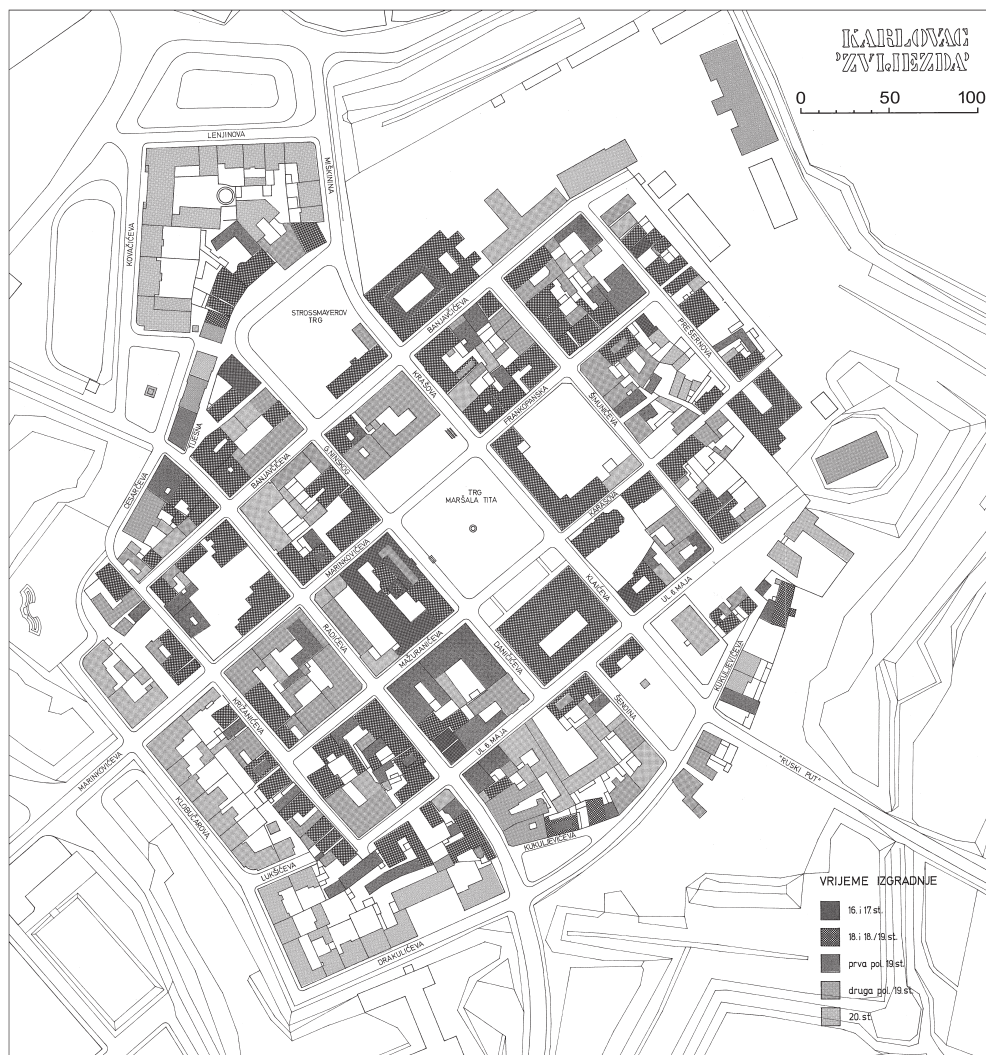
unresolved issues related to the medieval urban development of the Adriatic area. The explorations in Šibenik, based on earlier fieldwork experiences and the methodology/approach which had been developed in previous decades, were also twofold in their character: In addition to providing theoretical contributions to the understanding of the creation and the development of the city, they have also resulted in research studies containing analytical overviews of the historical development and the current state of the buildings and building structures. Furthermore, they

▲ **Karlovac, Strossmayerov trg 3, pročelje i tlocrt prizemlja**  
Karlovac, Strossmayerov Trg 3, the facade and ground floor plan (1977)

▼  
**Karlovac, analiza objekata prema vremenu izgradnje**  
 Karlovac, map indicating the construction periods (1977)

planovima Zagreba (revitalizacija centra Trnja, sociološko-demografska studija Gornjeg grada i Kaptola, funkcije gradskog centra i podcentra, podbrežje Medvednice).

Odlaskom Milana Preloga (1988.) i Marije Planić Lončarić (1992.) te promjenom dotadašnje koncepcije financiranja i vrednovanja znanstvenog rada (1993.) u Institutu se mijenjaju i modeli istraživanja arhitektonsko-urbaniističke baštine. Teme kojima se dotad bavio Odjel za povijest naselja i prostornu organizaciju nastavljaju se izučavati u okvirima nekoliko istraživačkih skupina okupljenih



contained proposals of guidelines for conservation works, initially for the protection and restoration of some "sample", narrower units or blocks, and then also for the entire historical centre. (1986, 1990; leaders: Biserka Tadić and Davorin Stepinac).

From 1966 until 1990, in parallel with conducting field research and research studies which were followed by reports, original architectural and photographic documentation of monuments as well as numerous research studies and scholarly publications, the Institute has intensively collaborated on the preparation of regional spatial and master plans. There, a significant role belonged to Marija Planić Lončarić, who gained her first experience in this field by working in the Institute for Urban development of SR Croatia. During this period, numerous research studies and conservation studies were made for those planning documents. Among them, due to the extensiveness of the involved tasks, the following ones should be singled out: "General master plan of Vinkovci" (1966), "Regional development plan of Gorski Kotar" (1966), "Regional spatial plan of Istria" (1967), "Regional spatial plan of South Adriatic" (1968), "Master development plan of Funtana" (1970), "Detailed master development plan of Pula" (1972), "Spatial plan of Bilogora-Podravina region" (1975), "Spatial plan of Municipality of Slavonski Brod" (1975), "Spatial plan of Municipality of Slavenska Požega" (1979), "Spatial plan of

Municipality of Karlovac" (1979), "Spatial plan of Municipality of Ozalj" (1980), "Pula: Spatial Development of the City, from prehistory to the Middle Ages" (1980); "Spatial plan of the community of municipalities of Ludbreg, Novi Marof, Ivanec, Varaždin" (1981). During this period, particularly intensive was an interdisciplinary cooperation on master plans of Zagreb (the revitalisation of the centre of Trnje neighbourhood, sociodemographic study of Gornji Grad and Kaptol, the functions of the city centre and sub-centres, the zone at the foot of the Medvednica Mountain).

With the departure of Milan Prelog (1988) and Marija Planić Lončarić (1992), and following the change in the concept of financing and evaluation of scholarly work (1993), the models of the research on architectural and urban heritage have also changed. The topics that have previously been dealt with by the Department for the history of settlements and the spatial organisation continued to be studied within the framework of several research groups brought together around project tasks defined primarily by temporal and stylistic features (the art heritage of Middle Ages, Renaissance, Baroque...), or in the framework of the program "Art topography of Croatia". The past two decades were characterised by greater involvement of the Institute in the city centres in the area of continental Croatia; the research activities which were aimed at the development of master

oko projektnih zadataka definiranih ponajprije vremen-  
sko-stilskim odrednicama (umjetnička baština srednjeg  
vijeka, renesanse, baroka...), odnosno u okviru programa  
“Umjetnička topografija Hrvatske”. Za posljednja je dva  
desetljeća karakterističan veći angažman Instituta u grad-  
skim središtima na prostorima kontinentalne Hrvatske;  
istraživanja u funkciji izrade urbanističkih planova i kon-  
zervatorskih studija uključila su, prema utvrđenoj meto-  
dologiji, analize povijesno-građevnog razvoja i valorizaciju  
spomenika i urbanih središta te prijedloge konzervator-  
skih smjernica.

Godine 1990. započinje obrada grada Požege za potre-  
be prostornog urbanističkog plana i izrada niza elaborata  
pojedinih cjelina unutar povijesne jezgre (1992.–1996.; vo-  
ditelji Zlatko Uzelac i Davorin Stepinac). Osim tema veza-  
nih uz povijest zagrebačkog urbanizma, istraživanjima su  
obuhvaćeni i Valpovo (1992.; voditelji Željka Čorak, Zlatko  
Uzelac, Davorin Stepinac), Koprivnica (2002.; voditelji  
Davorin Stepinac i Andrej Žmegač), Prelog (“Urbanistički  
plan uređenja Preloga”, 2009.; voditelj Davorin Stepinac).

Na dubrovačkom području, između 1991. i 2011. godi-  
ne Institut za povijest umjetnosti je uz dodatna istraži-  
vanja izradio elaborate: “Franjevački samostan sv. Vlaha  
u Pridvorju” (1991.; voditelj Anđelko Badurina), “Knežev  
dvor u Pridvorju” (1996., 1997., 1998.), “Kuća Vlahe Bukov-  
ca u Cavtatu” (1998.), “Samostan sv. Jakova u Dubrovniku”  
(1998., 2001.; voditelji Katarina Horvat-Levaj i Ivan Ten-  
šek); “Ston: obnova povijesne urbanističke cjeline nakon  
potresa 1996. godine” (1996.; voditelji Davorin Stepinac i  
Ivan Tenšek).

Osim što je fundamentalna arhitektonska dokumenta-  
cija bila doradana prema potrebama pojedinih knjiga, čla-  
naka i elaborata, Arhitektonski odjel Instituta za povijest  
umjetnosti radio je na izradi arhitektonske dokumentaci-  
je za istraživanja, magisterije i doktorate svojih članova i  
vanjskih suradnika.

Suradnici Odjela za povijest naselja i prostornu organi-  
zaciju pokrenuli su neke akcije i pripremili prezentacije za  
koje je posebno izrađena i arhitektonska dokumentacija:  
predavanje o Dubrovniku koje je na sveučilištu Princeton  
1971. godine održao Milan Prelog; izložba “Urbana kultu-

plans and conservation studies have included, in line with the established methodology, analyses of historic and architectural development and evaluations of monuments and urban centres, as well as proposals of guidelines for conservation works.

In 1990, the research of the historic urban core of Požega was initiated, aiming to provide basic data for future urban planning. The result was a series of research studies related to particular spatial units (1992-1996; leaders: Zlatko Uzelac and Davorin Stepinac). In addition to the already mentioned activities concerning the history of Zagreb's urban planning, the scope of the research also included towns of Valpovo (1992; leaders: Željka Čorak, Zlatko Uzelac, Davorin Stepinac), Koprivnica (2002; leaders: Davorin Stepinac and Andrej Žmegač) and "Urban development plan for Prelog" (2009; leader: Davorin Stepinac).

In the Dubrovnik area, between 1991 and 2011, the Institute of Art History carried out additional research activities and developed the following research studies: "Friary of St. Blaise in Pridvorje" (1991, leader: Anđelko Badurina), "Rector's Palace in Pridvorje" (1996, 1997, 1998), "House of Vlaho Bukovac in Cavtat" (1998), "Benedictine Monastery of St. Jacob in Dubrovnik" (1998, 2001; leaders: Katarina Horvat Levaj and Ivan Tenšek); "Ston: the restoration of historic urban complex after the earthquake in 1996" (1996, leaders: Davorin Stepinac and Ivan Tenšek).

In addition to the re-elaboration of the existing fundamental architectural documentation for the needs of the production of scholarly books, articles and research studies, the Architectural Department of the Institute of Art History has also worked on the further development of the architectural documentation produced during its research activities for master's and doctoral theses of the members of the Institute as well as its external associates.

Staff members of the Department for the history of settlements and the spatial organisation have initiated some actions and prepared presentations that included the photographic and architectural documentation prepared in the Institute: Lecture on the art heritage of Dubrovnik held at Princeton University by Milan Prelog in 1971; exhibitions "Urban Culture of Dubrovnik" (Dubrovnik, 1977) and "SOS for Heritage: the Walls of Ston" (Zagreb 1976); Publication for UNESCO (1978); documentation for inscription of Dubrovnik on UNESCO's World Heritage List (1979); exhibition "Institute of Art History in Dubrovnik area from 1962 to 1988" (the scientific convention "Prelog's Legacy Today", Dubrovnik 2009), and some of the department's associates have also participated in exhibitions "Juraj Matejev Dalmatinac" (Šibenik, 1975) and "The Golden Age of Dubrovnik - the 15<sup>th</sup> and the 16<sup>th</sup> Centuries" (Zagreb, 1987).

ra Dubrovnika” (Dubrovnik, 1977.); “SOS za baštinu: zidine Stona” (Zagreb, 1976.); publikacija za UNESCO (1978.); dokumentacija za upis Dubrovnika na UNESCOVU listu svjetske baštine (1979.); izložba “Institut za povijest umjetnosti na dubrovačkom području od 1962. do 1988. godine” (znanstveni skup “Prelogova baština danas”, Dubrovnik, 2009.), a pojedini njegovi suradnici sudjelovali su i u izložbama “Juraj Matejev Dalmatinac” (Šibenik, 1975.) i “Zlatno doba Dubrovnika – XV. i XVI. stoljeće” (Zagreb, 1987.).