

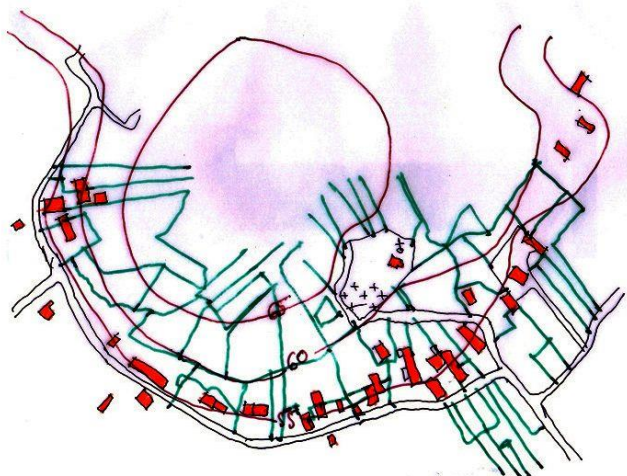
Types of materials, variety of use and construction systems used in residential buildings of the village Frutak (Gornji i Donji), Bjelopavlici, Montenegro

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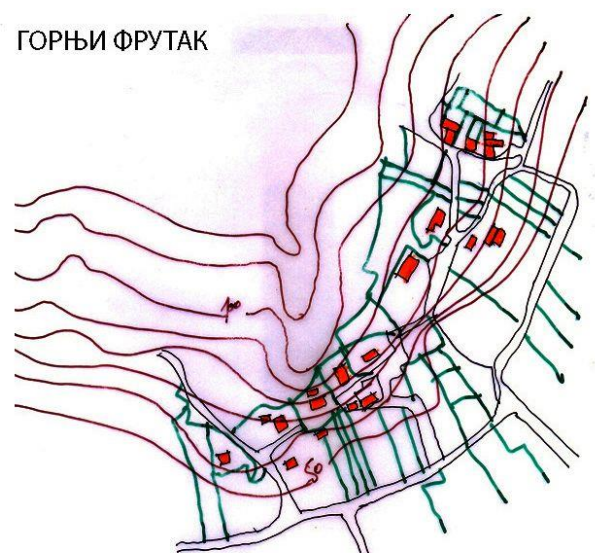
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Rural settlements have occurred as a result of an organic growth that integrates with the natural and built environment within a wide range of time. Each dwellings zone contains traces reflecting its own residential texture, nature, culture and social life. Most of the settlements are rural and they are stable and permanent. They are of three types: (1) Compact, (2) Semi-Compact and (3) Dispersed Settlements. Compact Settlements are based on farming. These are mostly found in highly productive alluvial plains. The houses are compact and congested with narrow plains. Compact settlements are also found in hunting and fishing communities. Semi-Compact Settlement is with a transitional phase to the growth of compact settlement. Increase in population cause villages to grow in number of houses. These houses occupy open spaces and lead to semi-compact settlement which ultimately acquires a nucleated settlement. Dispersed Settlements are generally found in hills, plateaus and grasslands. These are found in areas where it is essential that the farmer should live on his own land. Overpopulation is one of the reasons for dispersed settlement. If a part of the population left a village to found a new one they often found dispersed rather than a new village. The studied region of the village Frutak (Gornji i Donji) from the Bjelopavlici of the Danilovgrad Municipality belongs to the type of semi-compact settlements. The village was created during the period of the Ottoman Empire administration. It is placed in the two parts: upper and lower, spread because of the natural population growth on the plateau and on the slopes of the surrounding hills. It was created spontaneously and has elements of traditional regulation. In the structure of rural settlements, in general, is observed that different materials and construction techniques are used depending on geological, geographic and topographic conditions of the region. Each dwellings zone contributes to the formation of a distinct architectural texture variety by the use of types of materials appropriate to the geological features of the region. The houses are made of local native materials (stone, wood, straw, clay). Traditional type of the house is with the ground floor, rarely a house on two floors, being constructed by local masters. Houses are built in two periods: the period under Ottomans and the buildings constructed during the period of the third decade of the twentieth century. In this study are examined types of materials, variety of use and construction systems used in residential buildings belonging to the rural architecture settlements located in the studied region by addressing its architectural characteristics.



ДОНЈИ ФРУТАК



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