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## Ownership Relations in the Dubrovnik in the Residential Area West of the Miho Pracat Street in the Second half of 13<sup>th</sup> Century

The area north of the present-day Strossmayerova Street is the space in which one of the first suburbs of medieval Dubrovnik was formed. To the north, this suburb was protected by the city wall that was located at the northern edge of today's Gučetić street. The prerequisite to the expansion of the city north of the civitas walls was wetlands filling that was dividing the city on the peninsula and the opposing settlements in the area of present-day Prijeko. It was very soon after this wetlands filling that the area north of the Strossmayer's was planned and zoned, ie. The proto-division was made. By this proto-division three monasteries (Poor Clares, Franciscans and Dominicans) were given the land area of about the same surface which were protecting the city from the west and the east. A slightly bigger land area, the one between the Monastery of St. Clare and today's Široka, was awarded to the Dubrovnik Archdiocese. Equal land areas remained a communal property as well as those given to nobility. Dividing line was running along the southern edge of the street Između polača. Municipal land – Prijeko – was bordered by the Franciscan and Dominican monastery in the west and east, whereas to the north by the walls at time. The private land, granted to nobility, was running down all the way to the Strossmayer's, as well as between the archdiocesan land and space in front of the Rector's Palace.

The surviving archival documents from the second half of thirteenth century allow us an insight into the ownership relations in the area of private land between the Strossmayer's and Između polača street. Based on the number of few documents, the authors were able to reconstruct property relations in the fifties, seventies and nineties of thirteenth century regarding the residential block bounded by Pracat's, St. Joseph's, Strossmayer's and Gučetić's. The block was cut by Božidarević Street in 1296. The reconstruction of property relations in this block vividly tells us about the original dimensions of the parcels that had been milled by a very high speed thanks to wills and purchase contracts. From the fifties to the nineties of thirteenth century most parcels had been repeatedly changing their dimensions, as well as their owners. If we add the rent of land and wooden houses on them to this, we come to rather complicated ownership relations in the second half of thirteenth century. Nevertheless, the municipal street net defined by the Statute of Dubrovnik in 1272 and 1296 – some of which existed even before the regulation and largely caused the proto-division (Lučarica, Pracat's, St. Joseph's, Od Domina's) – represents a strong urban framework which has been held to-date thanks to legal regulations.

Translated: Ivan Žižić