

Prof. dr. Emin RIZA

## TRADITIONAL DWELLINGS OF GJAKOVA

Traditional dwellings of Gjakova, according to the authentic documents, belong to the centuries XVIII-XIX. This is linked with the typology of Kosovar and traditional Albanian citizen dwelling which belong to the same period. There are some specifics which are linked with typological preferences and compositional interpretation manner of traditional typology.

Gjakova as habitat center belongs to the category of gradual changes from peasant to citizen dwelling. Century XVII, marks the important curve towards to the citizen characteristic of Gjakova, so as a notable growing merchant-craftsmen center of XVIII-XIX centuries.

Gjakovar traditional dwelling typology is coherent with Albanian one. Gjakova during to the centuries XVIII-XIX has built the (Hajat, Çardak, Qoshk, Kullat) types of dwellings, and other dwellings which have unique compositional solutions. These solutions are close to compositional, general characteristics of types mentioned above. Gjakovar dwelling with Hajat represents an architectural notable achievement if is compare with the same type at Albanian cities.

Çardak dwelling is unique for Çardaquet closed with wooden thick curtains, with many windows with small measurement in highness and charts.

Kulla dwelling serves mainly as hostess house, this belong to the richest families and there find similar only at Kosova cities.

Qoshk dwelling with notable realizations, preserve important values at beginning of XIX century foe all Albanian dwelling typology.

As the result of this the Gjakovar dwelling has undiscovered subjects to traced, restored and studied as a uncial value of Albanian historical-cultural creation.