Summary: A travel writer Joakim Vujić recorded in 1826 that he came to settlement Čajetina where local chief Jovan Mićić had his own house, consisted of several buildings. The seat of the district Čajetina was until 1845, when the office was moved to Užice. In 1863, Čajetina again became the seat of the district. Engaging individual opened the church (1892) and the school (1905). Čajetina was declared a borough in 1930. At that time the settlement had about 40 houses, 5 pubs, 3 shops and a bakery. Local health clinic building in Čajetina was built in 1940, the water supply enlargement in 1925, in 1927 the road to city Užice-Kraljeva Voda opened in 1931, and in 1938 was established cadastral administration.

Key words: boroughs in Serbia, urban development in the 19th century, urban development of Čajetina, urbanism in Serbia.

1. INTRODUCTION

Borough Čajetina is a significant settlement in the system of Western Serbia. It gathers an important area of colorful topographic features and cultural resources. In the immediate vicinity, there is the most important tourist settlement in Serbia – Kraljeva voda. Therefore, it is useful to analyze the urban development of Čajetina, the administrative center of the local


1. УВОД

Варошица Чајетина је значано насеље у систему западне Србије. Окупља важан простор живих топографских особина и културних ресурса. У непосредној близини се
community. The center, although it has a great historical significance, spatially and economically lags behind the tourist center. Literature on the subject of this work was created by Stojan Obradović (Obradović, 1858), Felix Kanic (Kanic, 1985), Jovan Cvijić (Cvijić, 1931), Oto Dubislav Pihir (Pihir, 1983), Joakim Vujić (Vujić, 1902), Maksim Evgunović (Evgunović, 1877), Novak Živković (Živković, 1979; Živković, 1981; Živković, 1984; Živković, 1981; Živković, 2000); Nadezda Pešić-Maksimović (Maksimović-Pešić, 1974), Lj. Mićić (Mićić, 1925), M. Đenić (Đenić, 1987; Đenić, 2007), S. Đenić (Đenić, 1994; Đenić, 2013). This paper studies the area of Čajetina settlement between 1832 and 1930. The aim of the paper is the analysis and specification of the stages in the development of the settlement. The result of the work should help in a better understanding of the urban development of the settlement of Western Serbia during the 19th century.

2. DOCUMENTATION

Joakim Vujić mentioned that in 1826, from the direction of mountain Čigota, he came to Čajetina where the local governor, Jovan Mićić, had his "court" (Vujić, 1902: 15). The court consisted of several objects with a name in accordance with the manner of decoration or purposes: "Colorful house", "Little house" and "Madame house" (Živković, 1981: 76). After defining the state border of Serbia and the Ottoman Empire, it began building border borders and border crossings in the area of Zlatibor. Until autumn 1834, along the border, 4 small wooden border control buildings (Mokra Gora, Jablanica, Sjenice and Ojkovačko brdo) were built, with a total border length of 21 hours. Quarantine was built in 1836 in village Mokra Gora, and served as a road to Herzegovina and the Adriatic coast.
Settlement Čajetina, until the arrest of Jovan Mićić, was an important place in the region. The settlement was the seat of the district until 1845, when the office was moved to Užice (by decision of the Government). Then begins the decline of Čajetina as a settlement. In the period, when the settlement was in the disadvantage of the authorities, the possibility was considered to move the center of the district to the village of Sljivovica or Mačkat. In 1860, negotiations began with the successors of the property of serdar Mićić to buy back the buildings of the late Wednesday for the office of the administration. The commission estimated the value of the property at 590 Dinar kingdoms. The property was gathered on October 10, 1860. For 500 and 357 ducats were invested in the renovation. Serdar's mehana in the settlement was adapted in 1860 to the district offices. Seventies of the 19th century built two ground-floor buildings for the accommodation of officers. With the return of Obrenović to the power begins the redevelopment of the settlement. In 1863, Čajetina again becomes the center of the region. In the same year, a water supply system was built for ten houses (how many settlements there were then). Catering was a characteristic economic activity. Priest Dimitrijević rented a quarantine catering facilite in Mokra Gora. After a certain Kovačević in the village of Šljivovica without a permit opened a a tavern, the local chief was relieved of duty. Until the First World War, Čajetina four catering facilities worked. In the Zlatibor villages one mehana worked (mostly along the roads): there were 2 mehanas on the road city Užice-Vardište, and one in villages Kremna, Mokra Gora, on the road Bela Zemlja-Kokin Brod, and in villages Bela Reka, Ljubiš, Sirogojno, Drenova and Rožanstvo. During 1910, the one han was built in village Rujno. With the shops was a different situation. According to the census of 1882, there (Mokra Gora, Jablanica, Sjeniche and Ojkovac brodo), the transports were 21 hours. Karantin is izgrađen 1836. year in Mokroj Gori, and served as a post office at Hercegova and Primorje. Čađetina, until the jail Jovana Mićića, was a very important place in the region. The settlement was the seat of the district until 1845, when the office was moved to Užice (by decision of the Government). Then begins the decline of Čajetina as a settlement. In the period, when the settlement was in the disadvantage of the authorities, the possibility was considered to move the center of the district to the village of Sljivovica or Mačkat. In 1860, negotiations began with the successors of the property of serdar Mićić to buy back the buildings of the late Wednesday for the office of the administration. The commission estimated the value of the property at 590 Dinar kingdoms. The property was gathered on October 10, 1860. For 500 and 357 ducats were invested in the renovation. Serdar's mehana in the settlement was adapted in 1860 to the district offices. Seventies of the 19th century built two ground-floor buildings for the accommodation of officers. With the return of Obrenović to the power begins the redevelopment of the settlement. In 1863, Čajetina again becomes the center of the region. In the same year, a water supply system was built for ten houses (how many settlements there were then). Catering was a characteristic economic activity. Priest Dimitrijević rented a quarantine catering facilite in Mokra Gora. After a certain Kovačević in the village of Šljivovica without a permit opened a a tavern, the local chief was relieved of duty. Until the First World War, Čajetina four catering facilities worked. In the Zlatibor villages one mehana worked (mostly along the roads): there were 2 mehanas on the road city Užice-Vardište, and one in villages Kremna, Mokra Gora, on the road Bela Zemlja-Kokin Brod, and in villages Bela Reka, Ljubiš, Sirogojno, Drenova and Rožanstvo. During 1910, the one han was built in village Rujno. With the shops was a different situation. According to the census of 1882, there (Mokra Gora, Jablanica, Sjeniche and Ojkovac brodo), the transports were 21 hours. Karantin is izgrađen 1836. year in Mokroj Gori, and served as a post office at Hercegova and Primorje.
was no shops in the territory of the mountain Zlatibor. By that time, trade was carried out in shops. Only in 1926 was the first store opened. The direction of caravan movements depended on the cargo, because on the market was not always the same interest. The caravans passing through Zlatibor along the road from the direction of Herzegovina and Primorje came to the following mehanas: the first end was under the mountain peak of Čigota, the other end was under the mountain peak Konjoder, the third end was in settlement Čajetina (J. Mičić, J. Smiljanić and R. Đenić), and the fourth one was in city Užice. From Užice caravans traveled through the Markovica crossing towards Kragujevac, and through the passage of Bukovo to Valjevo / Belgrade. (Đenić, 1972: 59).

During the attack of the Ottoman Empire on the quarantine in Mokra Gora in 1876, the whole complex, mehana and 60 houses were set on fire. The proposal for the extension of quarantine, consisting of a defensive line with a significant number of underground rooms - was not accepted. The reconstructed settlement was characterized by a system of long barracks which the military crew, officials and workers were placed in. (Živković, 1981: 78)

In 1878, the chief of the district addressed to the chief of Užić district about the problem of robbery. The robbers received and hid the villages. With the intention to reduce banditry, the state administration has decided to gather scattered houses of each village into a group. For example, the plan was to move complete Dobroselica village from the existing 4-5 places to a one new location (and based on the Law of 23.10.1871). For the said action, the chief asked for the permission of the minister of internal affairs (Đenić, 1972: 25).

Request of surrounding villages from 24.7.1868. to open the school in the quarantine, was approved next year (by that time, the school worked in a private
house). The school building was completed in 1872. The school in Čajetina was opened in 1886 (until then the classes were conducted in the municipal courtroom). The village of Kremna started the action for permission to build a school in 1881. In 1900, a fountain for the happy salvation of King Milan, was built. The engagement of Sreten Mićić opened the church in the settlement. The administration of the Banovina in 1940, approved a loan for raising a health clinic in Čajetina (but it was only completed after the Second World War). Repair and extension of the water supply system was carried out in 1925. The Užice-Kraljevo Voda road was opened in 1927. The Local Court was established in 1931 and in 1938 a cadastral administration was opened. In 1930, Čajetina applied to the Ministry of the Interior that the settlement be proclaimed a town, and in November of the same year the application was accepted. At the moment of proclamation for the borough, the settlement had about 40 houses, 5 bars, bakery and 3 shops (Đenić, 1972: 110).

3. CONCLUSION

A travel writer Joakim Vujić in 1826, recorded the settlement of Čajetina. In it, local prince Jovan Mićić had a household consisting of several buildings. The seat of the district of Čajetina remained until 1845, with the decision of the regime, the headquarters of the local administration unit was moved to Užice. After that, a difficult period in the development of Čajetina begins. With the return of Obrenović royal family to the power begins the re-development of the settlement. In 1863, Čajetina became the seat of the district again. According to the census of 1882, there was not a single store in the territory of the Zlatibor region. By that time, they had mostly dealt with taverns. The engagement of citizen opened the church (1892) and the school (1905). In
1930, Čajetina was proclaimed in a borough. At that time the settlement had about 40 houses, 5 bars and bakeries and 3 shops.
Figure 02. House of serdar Jovan Mićić built at the beginning of 19th century

Figure 03. Čajetina, about 1916.
Figure 04. Čajetina, about 1920.

Figure 05. Čajetina, about 1920.
Слика 06. Чајетина, око 1950.
Figure 06. Čajetina, about 1950.

ORIGIN OF ILLUSTRATION / ПОРЕКО ИЛУСТРАЦИЈА
Figure / Слика 01. Живковић, Н., (1984) Окружје ужичко половином 19. века., Ужице.
Figure / Слика 02-06. Библиотека Чајетина / Library Čajetina.

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