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## **Morphogenesis and changes in layout of the Josephinian villages in the area of former Galicia**

**Key words:** Morphogenesis, Josephine colonization, Galicia, settlement geography, village

**Summary:** The main goal of dissertation was to examine morphogenesis and changes in layout the Josephinian villages in the area of former Galicia. During colonization process 129 settlement units were created, currently located on the territory of Poland (70 villages) and Ukraine (59 villages). In the first stage of research the genesis and development of the Josephine settlements in the light of geographic and political conditions, natural and legal factors, and socio-cultural and economic relations were analysed. Another stage of research was to identify the initial forms of layouts of settlement areas and rural field layouts. In the light of the research carried out, the habitats of the former Josephine villages can be divided into regular large linear layouts including one-sided street villages, two-sided street villages and street-green villages and multi-road layouts including two-street layouts, cross-shaped layouts, lattice chessboard layouts and radially-planned layouts.

Taking into account the morphogenetic diversity of rural field layouts, compact and dispersed complexes were identified. The complexes of plots consisted of morphologically homogeneous or heterogeneous structures. Moreover, complexes of fields were distinguished in which the number of plots corresponds to the number of settlers in a given village, complexes with a greater number of plots than colonists in the village, and groups with fewer plots in one complex than settlers in a given settlement. The plots can be classified according to: geometric shape and their location in relation to each other and in relation to the homestead. When analysing the spatial relation of the plots to the homestead, we distinguish between the homestead and non-homestead layouts. There are three types of plots' location in relation to the homestead: parallel, perpendicular and oblique. The research also took into account the issue of the original location of selected elements of rural spatial development, i.e. churches, cemeteries, schools, taverns, wells, drying rooms and bakeries.

In the further part of the considerations, the author presents the results of studies on the changes in the spatial organization of the Josephine villages, with an emphasis on the transformations that took place after World War II in Poland and Ukraine. The conducted research allowed to conclude that the settlement structure and the scope of the observed morphological changes of the former Josephine villages on the Polish and Ukrainian side show both similarities and differences. When taking into account the issue of layout, street layouts dominate, apart from which there are single, mainly in the area of former Eastern Galicia, multi-road layouts. Only a few villages have retained their original layout or it has been slightly transformed. However, clear changes in the spatial arrangement are observed.

Thanks to comparative studies, the main forms of morphological changes have been identified. A frequent phenomenon is the transformation of one-sided linear villages into two-sided linear villages, development of buildings takes place within rural field layouts, along the main communication axis and along old field roads. Clear transformations of the historical spatial structure of the rural field layouts were also noticed, with particular emphasis on the development of large-block systems in villages located in the territory of Ukraine, which is the legacy of post-war collectivization. Moreover, in a few cases the villages have completely disappeared. The scope of settlement transformations is currently the largest in the areas within the influence of cities, where the most noticeable are the spatial effects of the process of desagrarisation and the development of non-agricultural functions. Housing development undergoes radical changes, and as a result, the landscape of the countryside and the methods of spatial development change too. Rural layouts, distant from larger cities, have retained part of the traditional housing development and features of the original layout.