Cultural Heritage in South-East Europe:
MACEDONIA
(Former Yugoslav Republic of)
Cultural Heritage in South-East Europe:

MACEDONIA
(Former Yugoslav Republic of)

Mission Report
14-23 November 2004
This publication is the fourth of a series of Reports prepared by UNESCO for strengthening the cooperation with South-East Europe. More information about this strategy is available over the Internet at:

http://erc.unesco.org/seeconference

All previous Reports are available at:

http://www.unesco.org/culture/heritage/kosovo1
http://www.unesco.org/culture/heritage/kosovo2

"The authors are responsible for the choice and the presentation of the facts contained in this report and for the opinions expressed therein, which are not necessarily those of UNESCO and do not commit the Organization. The designations employed and the presentation of material throughout this report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of UNESCO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, and its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Photos
Copyright: UNESCO, Maurizio Boriani, Mahmoud Hawari, Gianclaudio Macchiarella, Lyudmil Ferdinandov Vagalinski

Layout
J. Gébara, Créagraphie, Paris

UNESCO Office in Venice (ROSTE)
Regional Bureau for Science in Europe
section for Culture
Palazzo Zorzi, Castello 4930
30122 Venice (Italy)
Tel.: +39 041 2601511
Fax: +39 041 5289995
E-mail: roste@unesco.org
### Table of Contents

*Preface by the Director-General of UNESCO* .................................................. 5  
*Foreword* ........................................................................................................... 7  
*Historical Background* ..................................................................................... 9  
*Institutional Framework: Macedonian Policy and Organization for Protection and Valorization of Cultural Heritage* ................................................................. 13  
*Mission Recommendations* ............................................................................. 19

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REPORTS ON THE VISITED SITES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>I KUMANOVO</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Village of Mlado Nagoričino. Church of St. Gjorgi the Victorious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Village of Staro Nagoričino. Church of St. Gjorgi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>II OHRID</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. The Historic District of the City of Ohrid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Ancient Theatre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Samuel’s Fortress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. The Icon Gallery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. St. Clement’s Church/Sveta Bogorodica Perivleptos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. St. Clement’ Monastery of St. Pantaleimon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Plaošnik. Early Christian Tetraconch and Floor Mosaic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Church of St. Jovan Bogoslov – Kaneo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. The Archaeology Museum (Robev’s House)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. St. Sophia Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Zeynel Abdeddin Pasha Mosque and Tekke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Ali Pasha Mosque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>III BITOLA</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Kadi Mahmut Mosque (Yeni Mosque/Art Gallery)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Ishak Čelebi Ibn Isa Mosque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. St. Dimitrija Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Wide Street, City Centre (Maršal Tito Street)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Heraclea Lyncestis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IV PRILEP</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Čarši Mosque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Styberra (archaeological site), Village of Trojkrsti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Trojkrsti (countryside): rural vernacular architecture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Assumption of Holy Virgin Church, Monastery of Treskavec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>V STRUMITSA</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Orta Mosque (the Mosque of the Middle) and the Early Christian and Medieval area underneath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Mosque, Village of Banitsa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Bansko Roman Thermae (Spa) ........................................ 77
4. Turkish Post Office (vernacular architecture) ...................... 80
5. St. Bogorodica Eleusa Church, Village of Velijusa ................. 82
6. Monastery of St. Leontius, Village of Vodoča ..................... 84
7. Complex of the Holy Fifteen Martyrs ............................... 86

VI ŠTIP ................................................................. 88
1. Bezisten (Caravanserai) .............................................. 88
2. “Isar” (Fortress) ..................................................... 90
3. Bargala (Gorni Kozjak), archaeological site ....................... 91
4. Novo Selo. Old Houses (vernacular architecture) ................. 94
5. Husameddin Pasha Mosque ........................................ 96

VII STOBI ........................................................................ 98
1. The archaeological site and tourist reception complex ........... 98

VIII SKOPJE ............................................................ 105
1. Kuršumli Han (Bullet or Lead Inn) ................................. 105
2. Mustafa Pasha Mosque ............................................... 107
3. Ćašija (Old Bazaar/Market Place) .................................. 109
4. Fortress (Kale) .......................................................... 111
5. Antique Aqueduct ........................................................ 113

IX DEMIR KAPIJA ..................................................... 114
1. Wine Cellar ................................................................ 114

X SKOPJE NATIONAL AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
“ST. KLIMENT OHRIDSKI” .............................................. 116
1. Manuscripts, Books, Archives and Records ....................... 116

XI STRUGA .............................................................. 118
1. National Cultural Centre Braća Miladinovi ....................... 118

APPENDIXES
APPENDIX I: MISSION PROGRAMME .................................. 122
APPENDIX II: MISSION MEMBERS ..................................... 124
APPENDIX III: SUGGESTIONS FOR PROMOTING ISLAMIC ARCHAEOLOGY 125
APPENDIX IV: ICOMOS WORKSHOPS .................................. 126
APPENDIX V: PROJECTS .................................................. 127
i Restoration and Adaptation Plan for the House of Poetry in Struga .... 127
ii Heraclea Lyncestis (Bitola) Three-Year Program ..................... 130
iii St. Sophia in Ohrid Wall Paintings Conservation and Restoration Project 134
iv Archaeological Site “Cyclopic” Walls at St. Erasmus-Ohrid ......... 136
v Electronic equipment for access control to the National and University Library “St. Kliment Ohridski”, Skopje ......................... 137
vi Digitalization of Macedonian Music Heritage, National and University Library “St. Kliment Ohridski” .......................... 139
vii Restoration equipment (Leaf-Casting Machine) for the National and University Library “St. Kliment Ohridski” ..................... 142
viii Reconstruction of the Section “Printing and Binding”, National and University Library “St. Kliment Ohridski” ...................... 144

APPENDIX VI: MAPS ....................................................... 147
Preface by the Director-General of UNESCO

When UNESCO convened a high-level conference on strengthening cooperation in South-East Europe in April 2002, the participants unanimously recognized that it presented a unique opportunity to act rather than react, to construct rather than reconstruct, and to build peace in the minds of men rather than talk about it. The conference gave new momentum to the Organization’s drive to work throughout the region in all its fields of competence.

Among the many initiatives arising from the meeting was a series of reports prepared by UNESCO on the cultural heritage in the countries of South-East Europe – just one testimony to our commitment to reinforce cooperation in the region. I am pleased to present Volume 4 of this series, Cultural Heritage in South-Eastern Europe: Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

The Message of Ohrid, released at the close of the South-East European Regional Forum on the Dialogue among Civilizations held in this town on 29 and 30 August 2003, stressed that “the region, after having witnessed wars, destruction and ethnic cleansing”, was now on the doorstep of a new era “where dialogue, understanding and reconciliation are poised to replace the tribulations of history and where unity can be found in and nourished through the rich diversity and humanity of the peoples.”

It is my hope that this volume will provide an opportunity to discover a multi-ethnic cultural heritage of extraordinary value that reminds us of both the rich history of this country and the complexity and diversity of the region. I am convinced that such knowledge will further contribute to the establishment of a culture of dialogue, tolerance and peace, and will advance the prosperity, well-being and mutual cooperation among the peoples and countries of South-East.

Koichiro Matsuura
Without even trying to enter the much debated question of “Who are the Macedonians?”¹, it is certainly difficult to single out the historical outlines of today’s former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) - an independent Republic since 1991 – from the geography of historical Macedonia which actually includes the whole basin of the river Vardar (Axios in Greek) from its source to the Thermaikos Gulf in Northern Greece.

The complexity and richness of the ethnic and religious mosaic of the Southern region of the Balkans is nevertheless well and typically represented in the FYROM’s cultural heritage and traditions. It is also commonly accepted that the territory comprised within the FYROM’s current borders (Vardar Macedonia) represents only one part of the Macedonian ethnic and linguistic background and heritage, since Aegean Macedonia in Greece, Pirin Macedonia in South-western Bulgaria and other smaller Slavic-speaking communities in Albania and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia must be included².

Such complexity and richness, instead of being a reason for internal and external recrimination or dispute, is slowly but steadily becoming, in the consciousness and behaviour of Macedonian society, a reason for development, economic growth and cultural improvement, despite political difficulties, local contrasts and a past of tensions and sometime harsh contrapositions.

Not very recent statistics (1994 census)³ describe the following ethnic composition of the Macedonian population: 66% Macedonians (Makedontsi), 22.7% Albanians, 14% Vlachs⁴, 2.2% Tzigans⁵, 2.1% Serbs, 0.4 % Turks, 1.9% other groups, 0.1 % undefined. According to the same official sources, the composition based on religion should be the following: Orthodox 59%, Muslim 26%, Catholics 4%, others 11%. It can also be said that the distribution of the religious monuments of Macedonia, on an overall number of 5,500 ca., approximately reflects the distribution of the population by creed.

² Source: (2005) “Center for Documentation and Information on Minorities in Europe – Southeast Europe (Cedime-Se)”.
Archaeological sites, either classified as pertaining to the classic or pre-classic period, are not included in these figures. The same holds for non-religious buildings (such as historical markets, caravanserais, palaces, historical residential buildings, rural and vernacular architecture) which represent, by themselves, a consistent and relevant portion of the cultural heritage of Macedonia to be maintained and preserved since they are historically reflective of the way of living and trading of those communities.

Recent studies about “the ethnography of built landscapes” show how: “the physical and social landscape of a region is more than a palimpsest of long-term settlement features; it is an imprint of community action, structure and power on places. The significance of place in the landscape is related to place-value created by individuals and groups through associations with deeds of the past, whether heroic and transient or commonplace and repeated.”

This observation equally applies to the Macedonian sites, places and towns this mission visited. Not only that material palimpsest is still discernible today, but it is the object of strong involvement by the local communities. In their mentality, the built environment is a symbol of the past and hope (or promise) for the future and the search for “true” roots is channelled through interpretation and narration of the palimpsest itself.

It would have been a big mistake for the mission not to take into due consideration this primary human factor as expressed in the local narrative of the monuments while observing, examining and reporting about the sites.

This is how the mission dispatched to FYROM on November 2004 faced the mandate received by UNESCO, which can be summarized as follows:

- to draw a general and updated overview of the current situation of the architectural, archaeological and environmental heritage;
- to identify the main problems of management and protection of the cultural heritage considering a series of sites as reflective of the generality of them;
- to suggest feasible ways for solving specific technical problems of certain important sites;
- to propose medium-long term framing activities which can improve the quality of the interventions and the site management;
- to submit to the attention of the competent national authorities specific recommendations concerning the restoration, protection and management of the cultural heritage and environment;
- to suggest to UNESCO, and the International community, particularly potential donors, either governmental or private, measures and initiatives which can be instrumental to the national authorities for the management of the cultural patrimony.

Historical Background

I. From Antiquity to Modernity

From the Homeric myth referring to the land of Paeonia and the Paeons as descendants of the god river Axios, the area of Pelagonia (from the name of Pelagon, son of the same river god) and the local tribes (such as Lyncestis around Heraclea, Brigians, Enhelians, settled in south-east Macedonia, Dassaretians around Lychnidos (Ohrid), Dardanians and Illyrians, all mentioned by Thucydides) are probably something more than simple names if the remains of “cyclopic” walls still to be found in fortresses like those of Vajtos, Matka, Mariovo and Demir Kapija should be referred to these tribes.

Leaving on the side of the present narration the problem of the historical connection of contemporary FYROM inhabitants with the Macedonians of Philip II and Alexander the Great and their dynasty of Macedonian kings - which is a matter of dispute of ethno-historical nature having little or none impact on the present Report about protection of cultural heritage – it is sure that the present configuration of the country and its relative isolation from the Aegean and Ionian coasts might have had an impact on the fame of the Macedonians as mountainous people of indomitable character. In fact, the territory was only very gradually subdued by the Romans and Macedonia was finally occupied by them in 146 B.C. Throughout the first century B.C. conflicts raged with varying fortune between the invaders and all the native races living between the Adriatic and the Danube. Only in the early years of our era the Danube became the frontier of the Roman Empire.

The Balkan peninsula enjoyed the benefits of Roman civilization for three centuries, from the 1st to the 4th. Roads and ways of communication throughout Macedonia are among the best accomplishment of the Roman period (see Appendix V, 7). Three were the main roads crossing present-day Macedonia (and many other secondary roads equally relevant for the communication network of this mountainous region throughout the Middle Ages and beyond): the famous Via Egnatia connecting Dyrrachium (Dürres in Albania) with Thessalonika (in Greece), passing through Heraclea Lyncestis and the ancient city of Lynk on the river Crna; the Diagonal Way linking Heraclea Lyncestis with Stybera, Stobi and Bargala and ending in present-day Bulgaria’s Struma valley (Pautalia); the Via Axios following the course of the Vardar River from NW to SE of FYROM and crossing the Diagonal Way at Stobi.

With the division (A.D. 395) of the Roman Empire, Macedonia came under Byzantine rule. Devastated by the Goths and Huns, it was settled (6th century) by the Slavs, who quickly made most of Macedonia a Slavic land. However, it continued under intermittent Byzantine domination until the 9th century, when most of Macedonia was wrested from the Byzantine Empire by Bulgaria. Emperor Basil II recovered it (1014-18) for Byzantium, but after the temporary break-up (1204) of the Byzantine Empire during the Fourth Crusade, Macedonia was bitterly contested among the Latin Empire of
Constantinople, the Bulgars under Ivan II, the despots of Epirus, and the emperors of Nicaea. It again became part of the Byzantine Empire, which was restored in 1261, but in the 14th century Stephen Dušan of Serbia conquered all Macedonia except for present-day Thessalonika. The fall of the Serbian empire in the late 14th century brought Macedonia under the rule of the Ottoman Turks, which lasted for five centuries.

Under Ottoman rule, Macedonia was administratively divided in 5 Districts, or Vilayets, two of which were located in present-day FYROM: Skopje (which included also Kosovo and Metohia), and Bitola.

Many mosques, markets, theological colleges, balconyed houses were constructed in the cities of Macedonia, with the effect of substantially transforming the city landscapes and the urban settings of Medieval Macedonia. Nevertheless, few mosques resulted from the transformation of churches (but this is the case for the two major churches in Ohrid: St. Pantaleimon and St. Sophia). The majority of them have been built anew and funded with special legacies (vaqf) by local governors, benefactors or representatives of the Ottoman aristocracy.

Particular attention, within the Ottoman cultural heritage of Macedonia, must be given to the flourishing of the sufi movement of the Bektashi order, originating from Central Anatolia but widely popular in all southern Balkan area since the beginning of the 16th century, and especially in Albania and Macedonia. Among other architectural typologies, they built tekkes, architectural complexes which included prayer and meditation buildings, refectories and other kind of structures for the help of the poor and pilgrims, memorials, etc.

In the 19th century the national revival in the Balkans began; national and religious antagonism flared, and conflict was heightened by the Ottoman policy of playing one group against the other. Meanwhile the Ottoman Empire lost control over the major sections of Greece, Serbia, and Bulgaria, each of which claimed Macedonia on historical or ethnical grounds. In the Treaty of San Stefano (1878), which terminated the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-78, Bulgaria was awarded the lion's share of Macedonia. However, the settlement was nullified by the European powers in the same year, and Macedonia was left under direct Ottoman control.

A secret organization (IMRO) working for Macedonian independence sprang up in the late 19th century and soon wielded great power. The komitadjis, as the revolutionary groups were called, were generally supported by Bulgaria, which gained a major share of Macedonia in the first of the Balkan Wars (1912-13). Greece and Serbia turned against Bulgaria in the Second Balkan War, and the Treaty of Bucharest (1913) left Bulgaria only a small share of Macedonia, the rest of which was divided roughly along the present lines. Thousands of Macedonians fled to Bulgaria. In World War I the Salonica (present-day Thessalonika) campaigns took place in Macedonia. After the war Macedonia became a hotbed of agitation and terrorism, directed largely from Bulgaria. The population exchange among Greece, Turkey, and Bulgaria after 1923 resulted in the replacement by Greek refugees from Asia Minor of most of the Slavic and Turkish elements in Greek Macedonia. Charging that the Greek minority in Bulgarian Macedonia was being mistreated, Greece in 1925 invaded Bulgaria. The League of Nations, however, forced a cession of hostilities and awarded (1926) a decision favorable to Bulgaria. Bulgarian relations with Yugoslavia (before 1929 the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes) remained strained over the Macedonian question. Frontier incidents were frequent, as were Yugoslav charges against Bulgaria for fostering the Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization (IMRO). Macedonian agitation against Serbian rule culminated (1934) in the assassination of King Alexander of Yugoslavia by a Macedonian
nationalist at Marseilles. In World War II all Macedonia was occupied (1941-44) by Bulgaria, which sided with the Axis against Yugoslavia and Greece. The Bulgarian armistice treaty of 1944 restored the pre-war boundaries, which were confirmed in the peace treaty of 1947. The Yugoslav constitution of 1946 made Yugoslav Macedonia an autonomous unit in a federal state, and the Macedonian people were recognized as a separate nationality. Tension over Macedonia continued in the early post-war years. During the Greek civil war there was much conflict between Greece and Yugoslavia over Macedonia, and the breach between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria after 1948 helped to make the Macedonian question explosive. However, with the settlement of the civil war and with the easing of Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations after 1962, tension over Macedonia was reduced. In 1990, Yugoslav Macedonia elected its first non-Communist government and the following year the Republic of Macedonia was born.

II The Macedonian Orthodox Church

The Macedonian Orthodox Church is an important component of the cultural background of Macedonia. Recognized within Yugoslavia after 1967, the church benefited from a state policy which acknowledged the cultural heritage of Orthodoxy. The property of the church in Macedonia was largely expropriated, but it was also preserved. In the twenty five year period 1945-70, 841 Orthodox churches and forty eight monasteries throughout Yugoslavia were repaired or restored, including the frescoed churches of Macedonia. This could be argued to have been an inscription of an ethnic or religious identity in the Republic, which took place alongside the project of creating other sites, both ceremonial and everyday, where ideals of socialism were promoted. Now that the state’s relationship with religion has changed and the Orthodox church is regaining control of these sites they appear set to play an influential role in the politics of the present. However, the Serbian Church never recognized the Macedonian, and nor did the rest of the world’s Orthodox churches. The complication that this brings in its wake is that the Serbian church lays claim to all church property in the Republic that is dated prior to 1967. In so doing, it reprises the role it played when Serbia controlled the area between 1919 and 1941; a claim to proprietorship of cultural capital thus carries with it, implicitly, a claim to the control of the territory in which it stands. None of these disputes are new. Clashes with Greece over the name of the Republic and its Slavic inhabitants began in the 1940s; the Serbian church mounted opposition to the Macedonian church’s bids for autocephaly throughout the 1960s; and Albanian citizens of Yugoslavia made the claims to the status of nation (narod) that Albanian citizens of Macedonia do today.*

III The Ottomans and Macedonia

The Turkish conquest of the Balkans started very early at the time of Orhan Gazi, since 1352. Štip in 1380, Bitola and Prilep in 1382, and Ohrid in 1385 were already in Ottoman hands. The famous Battle of Kosovo in 1389 resulted in the final victory of the Ottomans. Turkish conquests spread widely in the Balkans under Bayazit I (1389-1402), extending its borders to Macedonia, Serbia, Albania and Bosnia. Skopje was conquered by Pasha Yigit at the time of Bayazit I. Ottomans’ spread in the region was peaceful and quick through religious tolerance provided by istimalet “tolerance” policy, exempting the monasteries and Orthodox Church from tax. Turkmen tribes brought with themselves

their language and culture to Balkans. Most of them established new villages under new names. It is, however, obvious that Ottoman conquests were made to settle there, which were not just temporary adventurous or marauding movements. Such Turkish-Islamic works as the inns, baths and small mosques built in a short time in the places settled were quick to change the appearance of the cities, turning them into Anatolian cities.

Among the non-Muslim elements as from 1529, there is a small number of Jews known as 'Cemaat-i Yahudiyan' and a non-Muslim community known as 'Cemaat-i Firengan' in 1544. These were the merchants of Ragusa. Doubtless, Jews and merchants of Ragusa had played a great role in the development of the trade life in the city of Skopje. The majority of the non-Turks were the Albanians and Macedonians as well as a small number of Armenians. They were mostly engaged in trade. The Ottoman Empire divided its subjects along confessional lines, and not along their ethnicity or language. There were four administrative units, the millets, which regulated the religiously different subjects. The Umma dealt with the affairs of the Muslims. The Christian, Armenian and Jewish millets were given a relative autonomy to manage their own affairs. Most of the mosques on the territory of the present-day Republic of Macedonia were erected between the 15th and the 16th centuries. The most prominent of them are the Isa Beg Mosque, the Mustafa Pasha Mosque and the Sultan Murat Mosque in Skopje, and the Aladža Mosque in Tetovo. Among the most prominent of the Sufi orders religious architectures – tekkes (lodge of a Sufi order, inhabited by the Sheykh or the Baba of the dervishes) and türbes (mausoleums) – are the Helveti Tekke-Mosque in Struga and the Bektashi-Tekke in Tetovo.
Institutional Framework
Macedonian Policy and Organizations for Protection and Valorization of Cultural Heritage

I The Law on Protection of Cultural Heritage

The UNESCO mission to FYROM took place during a significant period of transition and transformation of the National Organization for Protection of Macedonian Cultural Heritage. A comprehensive Law on Protection of Cultural Heritage was approved by the Macedonian Parliament not long before the arrival of the Mission (March 2004) and its implementation was scheduled to take place starting Jan. 1, 2005.

After in-depth analysis of its text, the common impression of the Mission members has been of a carefully designed and very detailed Law, updated to the most recent (and debated) issues of what is or is not included within the boundaries of cultural heritage various definition(s).

In fact, the Macedonian legislation shows a mature approach to the complexity of the matter, balancing a not passive eye on foreign and most advanced legislation as well as recommendations of International organizations with a parallel, significant attention to the specifics of Macedonian society’s needs, traditions, cultural and religious values in rapid transformation and under the current objective budgetary constraints.

Considering that this Law probably represents the first attempt to create an independent body of regulations concerning the treatment of the cultural heritage of the young Republic of Macedonia as a whole and distinct from the cultural heritage of other southeastern European countries, particularly Serbia and Montenegro, but also Bulgaria and Greece, the degree of self-consciousness and independency of the text as well as the generous effort to enter the European mainstream in the management of cultural heritage appear as its main intellectual assets.

Another element of some relevance for an external viewer is the insistence, in various sections of the Law (particularly under Section 4), on issues related to the damages caused to the cultural heritage by war and/or natural disasters and the measures of prevention to be taken in order to face events of this kind or limit their consequences.

For a country like FYR Macedonia, where the impact of the recent ethnic conflicts on monuments and works of art has been very limited – if compared with other neighboring countries – but natural disasters, like earthquakes of catastrophic dimensions, constitute a tragic component of the collective memory and a permanent threat, this particular approach of the Macedonian Law is to be ranked among the most universal contribution of Macedonia to legislation on cultural heritage.

Illegal export of works of art or smuggling of archaeological findings is another sensitive issue, frequently cited in various occasions (but particularly dealt with under Chapter 4, art. 50 to 54).
For a country of recent independency which, until a few years ago, was – as far as the organization of protection of cultural heritage is concerned – under the Belgrade centralized administration, the problem of defending the rights of state ownership acquire a larger, political dimension which has to do, among other things, even with the original archives of the Registry of national monuments which are still kept in the Yugoslav capital. Actually, the Macedonian claim for return of cultural heritage of national significance includes also the Registry which, under the previous regime, was moved from its original location.

Other important, advanced and relatively original aspects of the Macedonian Law on Cultural Heritage worth mentioning, especially in relation to the reform of the organization which is currently taking place, are the following:

- the International assistance and cooperation for protection of monuments is frequently mentioned and fostered as instrumental to the attainment of the target (General Provisions, art. 6.7, and passim);
- the cultural landscapes, defined as “areas of specific interaction between human and nature,” receive a particular emphasis within the characteristics and properties of the cultural heritage (Section II, art. 14);
- the necessity for a “contact zone” (or “buffer zone”) in the “immediate environment” of the immovable cultural heritage is highlighted under art. 5.5;
- dependency of the preservation of the cultural heritage on its actual use and destination “for active living […] as well as a factor of persistent living” is mentioned under art. 5.8;
- in the new Law on the Cultural Heritage Protection the protection competence is expanded to the non-material cultural heritage, or as the Law introduced the term – intangible heritage. “Under this term three types of non-material goods were included: a) Folklore goods, b) Language and c) Toponyms. In addition to that, the new national protection model of heritage basically corresponds with the Convention on Intangible Cultural Heritage Protection. The ratification of the Convention is in procedure expecting to be completed in 2005 […] Within another Law regulation - The Law on the Macedonian Language use (from 1998) the Macedonian language was proclaimed as an intangible heritage of special cultural and historic importance for the Republic of Macedonia”;
- the Integrated Protection is the name given (Section 3) to the protection of cultural heritage as one of goals of the spatial and urban planning. Arts. 69-72 establish detailed criteria for studying the impact of cultural heritage on urban planning and viceversa: the tool for such a study is the Protection and conservation database which is “the documentation base regarding the treatment of the immovable cultural heritage, in the spatial and urban plans” (art. 71). This base will contain graphic and textual documentation of the protected goods and their immediate surroundings. Urban and spatial planning proposals will comply with the approved base. Plans with a high percentage of cultural objects within the area will be given priority;
- the enactment of a National Strategy of protection and use of the cultural heritage long term plan – upon proposal by the National Council of Cultural Heritage – for a period of 15 years, according to the strategies of protection and use of the common cultural heritage in Europe, is emphasized under Section 8, art. 49.
The main administration for protection of cultural heritage in fYR Macedonia is the Cultural Heritage Protection Office (Uprava za zaštita na kulturnoto nasledstvo), an independent governmental organization within the Ministry of Culture which started its activity on May 10, 2004, two months after the promulgation of the new Law on Cultural Heritage. It is structured in three departments:

1. Identification, Protection and Use of Cultural Heritage;
2. Prevention and Supervision;

The newly established organization for protection of Macedonian cultural heritage is founded on the distinction between the two basic typologies of cultural heritage: immovable (monuments and archaeological sites) and movable (the latter includes Museums, Libraries, Film Archives, etc.). In parallel with such a distinction, local Centers of conservation and local Museum, previously unified under the same territorial organization of the former Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments, are currently split into two separate entities, each with its own staff and operational structure.

Art. 146 of the Law on Cultural Heritage establishes the duties and responsibilities of the National Conservation Center (abbreviated, hereinafter as: NCC Nacionalna ustanova – Nacionalen konzervatorski centar, in Macedonian language), the main national institution for protection of immovable cultural heritage. Its main duties include:

- keeping records of the protected immovable goods;
- coordination and control of conservation projects made by local conservations centers;
- acting as central laboratory for physical, chemical and biochemical laboratory;
- training of experts in different fields;
- promoting the activity of the Conservation Centre;
- acting as central information and documentation office for immovable heritage.

It is the responsibility of NCC also to take care of the cultural immovable heritage in areas not covered by the local conservations centers. These areas represent quite a good portion of the whole territory (approx. 25%).

Scientific reports about its activity and original studies on Macedonian cultural heritage are hosted by two periodicals:

- Cultural Historic Heritage of the Republic of Macedonia, published by NCC;

Six are the local conservation centers, each with responsibility over a portion, specified by Law, of the territory where the immovable heritage goods are located.

The six conservation centers are located in major cities of fYR Macedonia, themselves rich in history and monuments (see Appendix V, 3):

- Skopje (Zavod za zaštita na spomenicite na kulturata);
- Ohrid (Zavod za zaštita na spomenicite na kulturata i muzej);
- Bitola (Zavod za zaštita na spomenicite na kulturata, galerija i muzej);
- Prilep (Zavod za zaštita na spomenicite na kulturata i muzej);
- Štip (Zavod za zaštita na spomenicite na kulturata i muzej);
- Strumica (Zavod za zaštita na spomenicite na kulturata i muzej);
These local conservation centers are the direct heirs of the former Republic Institutes for Protection of Cultural Monuments (Republiki zavod za zaštitu na spomenicite na kulturata).

In collaboration with, but independent from the Conservation Centers, the old local Museums and the new ones which have been recently created or restored, are responsible for movable goods protection. Of course, the typology of the Museums largely depends on the nature and origin of the local collections. At central level, the Museum of Macedonia in Skopje coordinates the work of local museums and for movable goods protection, in some way, may be considered the equivalent of the NCC.

Finally, the National Cultural Heritage Council, established by art. 158 of the Law on Cultural Heritage, is a governmental “advice and coordination body [...] for following implementation, coordination and promotion of the protection and use of the cultural heritage.” Presided ex-officio by the Minister of Culture, its 14 members are appointed by the Government among well-known personalities in the area of protection of cultural heritage, from MASA (the Macedonian Academy of Sciences and Arts) to the Universities and include representatives of religious communities and associations in the same field. Though its power is limited, its advice touches on important affairs, such as the national strategy for cultural heritage protection and its use, the definition of reserved archaeological zones, governmental reports to International organizations, etc.

### III Consistency, variety, distribution and classification of the Macedonian Cultural Heritage

Situated at the very heart of the southern region of the Balkan peninsula, geographically characterized by the mountainous morphology of the terrain, rich in clear waters and rivers crossing the country in all directions, FYR Macedonia shows an important potential for development of cultural tourism, thanks also to its quite efficient and modern road network and bus transportation system throughout and outside the country and, last but not least, its excellent culinary tradition and care for food quality and the improving level of its lodging facilities.

According to the itinerary followed by the Mission and accurately prepared by the experts of NCC, some of the areas where notable monuments of the Macedonian cultural heritage are located could not be visited for security reasons. Certainly, the re-establishment of these areas under the control of central authority is a necessary pre-condition for development of cultural tourism and the positive fruition of the Country’s cultural heritage.

Taken as a whole, the immovable cultural heritage of Macedonia appears quite impressive, well integrated with the natural landscape, offering a variety of attractions for the conscious traveler: a cultural heritage spanning from prehistory to Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine and Ottoman cultural contexts and resources. The same can be said of the richness of the collections of the Macedonian museums, some of them of exceptional importance, especially in the field of Byzantine painting. It must also be said that the building exploitation of urban and suburban areas has not reached yet the degree of no-return of other Balkan countries. Meanwhile, the integration of cultural heritage with the urban and zone planning requires more attention and careful control, particularly where the need for commercial space is growing rapidly and the availability is limited to old urban centers.
The new Law classifies the cultural heritage according to a standard, named National Classification with the purpose of identifying the goods and create a database of reference based on quality evaluation and documentary evidence. The National Classification was in the process of realization at the time of the Mission’s visit. It was scheduled to be completed for the month of January 2005.

Immovable, movable and intangible goods are classified in categories according to their degree of importance for the national history of Macedonia, i.e.:

1. Cultural Heritage of special importance/particular significance, with two subcategories:
   1.a Cultural Heritage of outstanding (exceptional) national importance (significance), and
   1.b Cultural Heritage of great importance (significance)
2. Significant Cultural Heritage

Approximately 5,500 monuments are reported as classified as important immovable goods throughout the Country, but the work of registration and classification seems to be still far from the stage of verified statistics. The above figure cannot be far from reality but it must be taken into consideration also that, even recently, new archaeological sites of notable importance have been discovered, opening the possibility of further increasing the numbers and distribution of the cultural heritage in Macedonia.

IV The Laboratories for restoration of movable objects of the National Conservation Centre

On Nov. 15, 2004 the UNESCO team had the opportunity to visit the laboratories for restoration of movable objects of the National Conservation Center in Skopje, guided by its Director, Mr. Milan Ivanovski. An evaluation of the expertise of the personnel currently employed there, the available laboratory equipment and the general environment is considered here as an objective appreciation of a vital section of the Department.

The Laboratories of the National Conservation Centre function under difficult conditions. The personnel is composed of one chemist, one bio-chemist, one wood specialist and three or four “painters” (restorers specializing in restoration of tempera and oil paintings on canvas).

All of them are self-trained “on-the-field”; with some exceptions, they did not have the opportunity to become specialized in any particular field of their expertise. They work almost exclusively on restoration of icons, more often originating from the environs of Skopje, but occasionally on more difficult and valuable icons from other parts of the Country. The two chemists have yet to begin working on metal and stone – again without the necessary specialization. The laboratory has only one microscope; the locals where these technicians spend most of their working time do not have enough ventilation, which is a health hazard due to the frequent use of chemicals; the X-ray photographs of the works of art are taken on a friendly basis at the police headquarters or at the near-by hospital. The laboratory assistants are young and strongly motivated people.

The Mission was informed that it is in the plans of the Conservation Centre to move its premises to the nearby han (Kuršumli Han) where the laboratories could certainly find a much better and larger accommodation than the present one.
Mission’s Special Recommendation

It is strongly recommended to provide the National Conservation Centre with state-of-the-art technical laboratories for restoration of paintings, metals and stone and to organize systematic personnel training in order to specialize them in specific conservation procedures. In consideration of the functionality of these central laboratories to the entire organization, this is an essential and urgent measure.

Financial estimate

An initial investment of at least €250,000 is necessary to provide the technical infrastructure for regular and safe management of the restoration laboratories. Additional €120,000 are to be considered for personnel training in different fields of specialization: tempera on wood, oil on canvas, sculpture, bronze and metals, ceramics.
I Legislation and Policy

Regulations for the enforcement of the new law should consider the definition of standard procedures for protection, research and conservation of the cultural heritage. A specific body of surveillance within the Center for Conservation should be responsible for the implementation of those standards.

In consideration of the sensitive situation of certain important monuments, object of contrast and political tension throughout the country, it is advisable to reach, within a cadre agreement, a high degree of collaboration both with the Macedonian Orthodox Church and the Islamic community regarding protection of cultural heritage. This will be helpful for the conservation of the religious historical heritage of every confession with the purpose of sharing the guidelines internationally established for the conservation of monuments and objects.

II Organization, Staff and Training

Organization’s main positive aspects are:
- a consolidated administrative system;
- the dedication of the personnel, despite difficulties, changes and economic constraints.

Suggestions for improvement
- With reference to the new structure of the Cultural Heritage Protection Office, it is suggested to adopt, in collaboration with International Organizations and UNESCO, the advanced criteria for the “digitization” of the National Information System for Cultural Heritage records. It will include a set of technical data, such as georeferences, seismology of the territory, petrography of the construction material, chemical analysis of mortars, history of restorations, graphics, etc.;
- The unbalanced composition of the staff (many art historians, few archaeologists, surveyors, illustrators and, above all, very few architects experts in conservation) may cause problems in planning and organizing the institutional activities. It is advisable to review the fields of specialization of the personnel, promote their update and encourage personnel mobility;
- It is suggested to expand the National Conservation Centre into a centralized Advanced Body for Restoration and Conservation. In addition, certain interdisciplinary specialists should be represented, such as: experts in paleobotanics, paleopathology, photogrammetry, archeometry. This highly specialized Body should act as a centre of reference and operations for the whole system;
It is recommended to introduce formal (postgraduate) and informal courses on various aspects and disciplines of heritage conservation and management; in collaboration with Universities and Ministry of Education as well as International organizations (such as ICOMOS, ICCROM, UNESCO);

- It is suggested to encourage access of members of different ethnic and religious backgrounds to the world of conservation of cultural heritage, especially of new generations;

- It is also strongly recommended to improve higher education in the fields of survey, conservation and protection of cultural heritage (see also Appendix III: The formation of young specialists in Islamic archaeology and monuments conservation in Macedonia. An addendum to Mission’s Recommendations);

In consideration of the generalized trend to “over-reconstruct” monuments (particularly churches and archeological remains) it is suggested to:

1. update architects conservators and conservation technicians through specific courses on techniques and methodologies of the conservation of both archaeological sites and monuments;
2. always combine the work of the archaeologist with the architect conservator’s;
3. use traditional and compatible materials in restoration.

The repairs and restoration of historic buildings should be carried out using traditional materials and techniques, to match those used originally as closely as possible.

Three main reasons support this statement: first, repair materials matching the originals will provide continuity with the past, keeping intervention to the minimum; second, by closely matching the original materials and techniques, the repair materials will age in a similar way as the original; and finally, modern materials and techniques introduced in past repair work have often proved to be incompatible with the original, causing accelerated deterioration of building fabric.

It is recommended to promote the establishment of standards and guidelines for education and training in the conservation of historic buildings, historic districts and towns, archaeological sites and cultural landscapes. It is crucial to understand the need to develop a holistic approach to heritage issues and deploy the required relevant skills.

It is also highly recommended to focus on the protection of cultural heritages that can contribute to the construction of a multi-ethnic society. The protection of cultural heritage which does not lead to ethno-centrism and ethnic superiority is of special importance. Specifically, the goal should be to build confidence through the preservation of cultural heritage in post-conflict areas, based on such experiences as the reconstruction of the Mostar Bridge in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

### III Research and Site Management

Stobi represents an advanced and successful example of site management. In the light of this experience, the Mission suggests to organize courses for archaeologists, architects and in-site management which will include training in methodology of survey and archaeological excavations, priority of excavations, restoration, interpretation and presentation (visitors’ centre – infrastructure – visitors’ paths) and public services, promotion of tourism (see also below the Stobi chapter).
IV Urban Planning, vernacular architecture and ethnographic heritage

In the field of urban planning and conservation/protection of rural and vernacular architecture, it is suggested to:
- Improve collaboration between municipalities and departments of conservation with the aim of defining the historical town centers where the unique combination of monuments, urban landscape and activities must be preserved and managed;
- Protect unregistered heritage such as vernacular architecture, environment, cultural landscape, and urban historical centers;
- Train a new generation of architects and planners with the aim to improve urban environment planning and the quality of contemporary architecture in sites around the country.

In the field of conservation of ethnographic heritage a major effort should be done to improve the quality of the research and study in connection with linguistic and cultural diversity. The local museums should be equipped in such a way as to constitute centers of research and appreciation of local traditions, costumes, arts and crafts.

V Cultural Significance, Public awareness and Cultural Tourism

- Expand the consciousness of the importance of the Cultural Heritage;
- Create educational services within the museums;
- Target the media for the promotion of cultural heritage;
- Introduce cultural heritage in schools curricula.
REPORTS ON THE VISITED SITES

I KUMANNOVO
1. Village of Mlado Nagoričino. Church of St. Gjorgi ........................................... 25
3. Village of Staro Nagoričino. Church of St. Gjorgi ............................................... 30

II OHRID
1. The Historic District of the City of Ohrid .............................................................. 32
2. Ancient Theatre ....................................................................................................... 35
3. Samuel’s Fortress ..................................................................................................... 36
4. The Icon Gallery ..................................................................................................... 38
5. St. Clement’s Church/Sveta Bogorodica Perivleptos ............................................. 40
6. St. Clement’ Monastery of St. Pantaleimon ............................................................ 42
7. Plaošnik. Early Christian Tetraconch and Floor Mosaic ....................................... 44
8. Church of St. Jovan Bogoslov – Kaneo ................................................................ 46
9. The Archaeology Museum (Robev’s House) ......................................................... 47
10. St. Sophia Church ................................................................................................... 48
11. Zeynel Abeddin Paša Mosque and Tekke .............................................................. 50
12. Ali Paša Mosque .................................................................................................... 52

III BITOLA
1. Kadi Mahmut Mosque (Yeni Mosque/Art Gallery) ............................................... 53
2. Ishak Čelebi Ibn Isa Mosque .................................................................................... 56
3. St. Dimitrija Church ............................................................................................... 58
4. Wide Street, City Centre (Maršal Tito Street) ....................................................... 59
5. Heraclea Lyncestis ................................................................................................. 62

IV PRILEP
1. Čarši Mosque .......................................................................................................... 65
2. Styberra (archaeological site), Village of Trojkristi ............................................. 67
3. Trojkristi (countryside): rural vernacular architecture ........................................ 69
4. Assumption of Holy Virgin Church, Monastery of Treskaveć ................................ 70
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>V STRUMITSA</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Orta Mosque (the Mosque of the Middle) and the Early Christian and Medieval area underneath</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Mosque, Village of Banitsa</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Bansko Roman Thermae (Spa)</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Turkish Post Office (vernacular architecture)</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. St. Bogorodica Eleusa Church, Village of Velijusa</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Monastrey of St. Leontius, Village of Vodoča</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Complex of the Holy Fifteen Martyrs</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>VI ŠTIP</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Bezisten (Caravanserai)</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. “Isar” (Fortress)</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Bargala (Gorni Kozjak), archaeological site</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Novo Selo. Old Houses (vernacular architecture)</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Husameddin Pasha Mosque</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>VII STOBI</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The archaeological site and tourist reception complex</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>VIII SKOPJE</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Kuršumli Han (Bullet or Lead Inn)</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Mustafa Pasha Mosque</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Čaršija (Old Bazaar/Market Place)</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Fortress (Kale)</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Antique Aqueduct</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>IX DEMIR KAPIJA</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Wine Cellar</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>X SKOPJE NATIONAL AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARY “ST. KLIMENT OHRIDSKI”</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Manuscripts, Books, Archives and Records</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>XI STRUGA</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. National Cultural Centre “Braća Miladinovi”</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I. 1 Village of Mlado Nagoričino. Church of St. Gjorgi the Victorious

Profile and description of present conditions

Located in the immediate outskirts of a small village, the centrally planned church has a vaulted dome reposing on four freestanding rectangular pillars. The walls are built in regularly cut stone blocks of different color and composition; bricks are used just in the windows frames. The southern tympanum shows some western influences; originally, a covered portico should have existed on the southern side of the building, with the primary function to provide easy access to the church and a secondary one to buttress the building.

The church was built in the second half of the 16th century and, despite its present conditions, is still operational. The structure is heavily cracked, apparently due to recent seismic activity in the area; the direction of the main fractures, inside and outside the building, shows that the structure is sliding down toward the southern edge of the cliff, where it was built. In 1998 a preliminary conservation work of the frescoes was carried
out. In 1999 a detailed project concerning the structural restoration and conservation of both architecture and wall paintings, was estimated at the total value of €300.000 and submitted to the Ministry of Culture, but it has not been implemented yet.

**Recommendations**

The building needs urgent consolidation and the frescoes accurate restoration work. Within the general project and along with the restoration work of this and other similar structures in the area, it could be useful to include a management plan for the whole rural region, with the purpose of allowing cultural excursions between Kumanovo and Mlado Nagoričino.

In fact, the region is characterized by a promiscuous cultivated landscape, orchards mixed with pasture and sown fields. The nearby Kriva and Pchina River valleys offer a fascinating natural scenario, culturally enriched by interesting archaeological excursions.

**Financial estimate**

The estimate made in 1999 for architectural restoration work and frescoes consolidation, updated to the current inflation rate, is probably correct (€ 300.000). The feasibility project for a natural/archaeological itinerary in the area would require an additional expense of approx. € 30.000.
I. 2 Village of Orah.
Church of St. Gjorgi and St. Nikola

Profile and description of present conditions

From the village, a partially paved path, flanked by dry walls, leads to “St. Gjorgi and St. Nikola” church, located at the centre of a small rural graveyard (almost abandoned) which has some ethnological and sociological relevance (most of the tombs are pertaining to the 19th and early 20th century). Dated, with some uncertainty, to the end of the 16th century, the building is now a small rural cemeterial church with walls of irregular stone mixed with abundant mortar. The plan of the church – a two-aisle naos, separated by pillars, with two apses and two altars dedicated to the pair of saints – is typical of the Ottoman period, particularly between the 16th and 17th century. The treatment of the perimeter – blind-arched walls supporting masonry vaults on small pilasters linked by wooden beams – is particularly interesting and accurate.

The church is entirely covered by a fresco cycle datable to the beginnings of the 17th century. The frescoes of the southern aisle, better preserved than those, almost vanished, of the northern aisle, are a significant testimony of a rare Byzantine iconography: the vaulted ceilings show a complete cycle of the Incarnations of Christ, from Christ-Child to the apocalyptic Antiquus Dierum. The lower portions of the fresco cycle appear repainted much later, probably in the 19th century.
The founder’s inscription is intentionally plastered over, which is, unfortunately, a common practice in the region of Kumanovo, hampering the chronology of the architectures.

In 1991 a preliminary conservative intervention on the wall paintings was realized. The roof is very poorly maintained, causing rainwater leakage and salt formation on the plaster supporting the fresco paintings.

**Recommendations**

The village is dying out: most of the population migrated long ago and is now limited to about 50 aged citizens.

Urgent restoration of the building and its fresco cycle is imperative. Reconstruction of the partially collapsed narthex appears not necessary. Careful and constant monitoring of the quality of the interventions on plasters and mortars, prohibiting the unorthodox use of cement, is strongly recommended.
Rural architecture

In the village of Orah, at the entrance of the road from Kumanovo, in the middle of an enchanting landscape, there are some apparently abandoned rural buildings made of square-cut stones. One of these buildings could be recovered to function for the accommodation and refreshment of visitors and for trading local dairy products.

Inside the church, a small exhibit of local handicrafts suggests the possibility of a limited commercial activity in order to help developing local cultural tourism.

It is also suggested to provide visitors with some kind of didactic material reporting essential information about the church, the iconography of the paintings and the natural attractions of the area.

Financial estimate

For roof repair and structural consolidation of the church a sum of € 75,000 would probably be adequate, while for the cleaning and restoration of the small cemetery another € 25,000 could be well invested to the purpose of creating a necessary buffer zone around the church.

Within the perspective of linking environment, history and human factors in the development of environmental and cultural local resources, a relatively small amount of money would be sufficient to create a visitor centre at the entrance of the village, as already suggested above for the village of Mlado Nagoričino.
I. 3 Village of Staro Nagoričino, Church of St. Gjorgi

Profile and description of present conditions

Built in 1313 by King Milutin of Serbia (1282-1321), perhaps over an older church of the 11th century, the church is a monument of crucial importance for the history of Byzantine mural painting. The cruciform plan of the building, with dome on a high drum externally decorated by a series of sleek arches framing its tall windows, is typical of the Milutin period and of Serbian orthodox “golden age” architecture.

The frescoes decorating the interior (signed and dated 1319) are the work of the painters Michael Astrapas and his students Michael and Eutychios: the same team who also signed the fresco decoration of other important churches of Macedonia and Serbia, including the paintings of the Bogorodica Perivleptos in Ohrid (1295).

The building and (partially) the roof are in good condition due to recent restoration work (1995). The exonarthex has not been restored. Nevertheless, recurring damages caused by dampness are still visible in the upper register of the frescoes.

Recommendations

The monumental church of St. Gjorgi is located within the village, delimited by a dry stonewall in the middle of a graveyard with gorgeous trees, in a panoramic position overlooking a rural, quiet landscape. The village itself is alive, which also has its disadvantages. In fact, the immediate vicinity is not consistent with the church and the houses are too close to the monument; in this respect the creation of a buffer zone would be recommended.

* This monument has been included in the Prioritised Intervention List for the Architectural and Archaeological Heritage in South-East Europe – The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. The Integrated Rehabilitation Project Plan/Survey of the architectural and archaeological heritage 2003-2004.
Urgent intervention is required in order to (progressively) eliminate residual dampness from the frescoes. The installation of a system for humidity control and regulation is a priority.

**Financial estimate**

The installation of a hygrometric station in the church premises does not require huge amounts of money but expert personnel to deal with regular measurements and controls is a more expensive and delicate matter, difficult to evaluate. The restoration of the exonarthex is not strictly necessary; more important would be to concentrate on frescoes conservation.
Ohrid Region with its cultural and historical aspect and natural environment, situated on the shores of Lake Ohrid, is inscribed in the World Heritage List since 1977.

The town of Ohrid is one of the oldest human settlements in Europe, the first signs of human presence in the area dating back to 6000 BC, i.e. to Neolithic times. Lychnidos was the Greek and then Roman name of Ohrid. It is mainly under the Roman rule that the city acquired the dimension of an important emporium strategically located along the Via Egnatia, the old surface road connecting the Adriatic with the Aegean sea. Seat of one the most important bishoprics of the East since the 4th century AD, Ohrid became a centre of diffusion of Christianity and, from the 6th-7th century on, as a consequence of the Slav invasion, also of the Slavic Christianity. The missionary activity of the founders of the Slavic Churches (and of the invention of the Cyrillic alphabet), the Saints Cyril and Methody, was mainly based in Ohrid and the city became, from the end of the 9th century on, for at least a couple of centuries, the center of intense cultural life, in constant relationship with the other capitals of medieval Christianity: Rome, Byzantium and Thessalonica.

II. 1 The Historic District of the City of Ohrid

Location

The old historic district of Ohrid lies on the north-western shores of the homonymous lake, 700/750 m. above sea level, in correspondence with a relief relatively gently sloped towards south, and a steep descent to the lake in the western part.

Beside the monuments (the Roman theatre, churches and monasteries) the historic district is characterized by a conspicuous number of residential buildings, mostly dating to the 19th century.

Outside the walls, to the east, the Turkish quarter is still well testified by a number of buildings pertaining to the 19th century, while, outside the old district and along the lake shores, numerous civil buildings dating to the beginnings of the 20th century testify to a phase of “europeization” in the urban landscape of Ohrid.
Relevance

The residential buildings of the historic centre present the typical typological and constructive features of Balkan architecture: 2 to 4-story houses, ground level made in stone and overhanging covered balconies in half-timbered structure, lathed and plastered.

Generally the houses are in good conditions of conservation; some of them have been recently restored. Less well preserved buildings are normally found in the upper areas of the town, where tourist and commercial infrastructures and alterations of the historical constructive features – not always properly carried out – are discernible. At the same time, similar careless insertions are visible on commercial banners, signs and general urban outlook.
Some of the most important buildings have been subject to proper restoration, i.e. the Robev’s House in Tzar Samuel street (see § 2.9, the Archeology Museum), the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments building, a private house south of St. Sophia’s Church.

**Recommendations**

Although in Ohrid awareness and pride for the historical past of the city produced an intense activity of protection and safeguarding of its cultural heritage, especially for major monuments and the symbols of national identity, still, some difficulties inevitably arise when one comes to ordinary architecture and urban landscape. Private property, during a period of economic crisis, is likely to be abandoned without maintenance, or, even worse, to be subject to alterations that may forever twist the original architectonic and material features.

With a European eye, one has to keep in mind the fact that, beside major sites and monuments, today’s European visitors, specifically “cultural” travelers, ask for “pleasant” urban and rural landscapes and for services (exhibitions, concerts, performances, folklore, gastronomy, etc.) equivalent to those offered by major international tourist centers: services and attractions that are already partially offered, especially in summer, by the City of Ohrid.

The goal should be to allow the citizenship to be able to preserve the cultural heritage by itself, understanding the architectonic, material and constructive features that characterize it.

To this aim, it could be useful to draw specific guidelines of common behavior to educate administrators, technicians and private owners to a conscious safeguard, preservation and valorization of built-up areas.

**Pilot Project**

As in other instances, an important role could be played by the establishment of a **Permanent Documentation Centre for Traditional Architecture and the Environment**, ideally to be conceived as a consulting agency for administrators and operators in the building business. Together with the establishment of such a centre, a **Pilot Project** of restoration could be carried out within the activities of a field-school, on the site of a possibly centrally located “old” building.

The Centre could extend its activities to other realities of the region, helping the training of young professionals in a field of increasing importance and relevance for the conservation and maintenance of historic centers.

**Financial estimate**

The cost for the purchase of a middle-sized and badly preserved private building could be estimated around € 100.000; restoration costs approx. € 125.000. The Centre for Documentation could employ personnel from the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Ohrid, while the expenses for documentation (permanent exhibition, technical information, a small library, etc.) could amount to € 25.000.
II. 2 Ancient Theatre

Profile and description of present conditions

The ancient amphitheatre is located in Varoš (the old part of the city of Ohrid). It operated from the 2nd century BC to the 3rd century AD. It has been partially conserved and open to the public. Its discovery is quite recent, dating to the beginning of the '60s. The discovery of a marble bas-relief of the end of the 1st century B.C. representing a Bacchic procession with Dionysus and Hercules brought to identification of the site. The archaeological research still continues in parallel with the work of conservation. Problems of water drainage of the area around the orchestra are currently being taken care of by the experts of the local Conservation Centre. Meanwhile, restoration of the upper zone of the theatre and a large portion of seat rows is proceeding fast, also in view of the next Festival which will take place within these premises, as in the last 4 years.

Recommendations

It is important that archaeological excavation and research be carried out along with the restoration and conservation activities. For four years the theatre has hosted an annual musical festival, which is a good example of socialization of an antique cultural site. In this sense, it is essential that the immediate vicinities of the theatre be tuned with the ancient monument. It is advisable, therefore, to monitor the urban area right around the theatre in order to avoid high impact building inserts and inadequate commercial banners. Reconstructive work carried out on the seat rows, with totally new stone rows imitating the old ones, seems to prepare for a larger accommodation of the Festival international public to the performances of the festival rather than show concern with philology.

Financial estimate

It seems that enough funding has been provided, through the years, to foster both conservation and research activity around this important monument. The excellent conditions of the theatre require just regular maintenance and a special attention to the immediate urban environment.
II. 3 Samuel’s Fortress

Profile and description of present conditions

Because of the historical events that took place in Ohrid and the former “Sklavinia” (province) Berzitia from 969 to the end of the 10th century AD (which lead to the formation of the so called tzar Samuel’s Macedonian empire extending its borders to Croatia, Bulgaria, Serbia, Albania and Greece), the Fortress, located on the very top of the acropolis of Ohrid, has a great national significance for Macedonians.

This is probably the reason for the considerable financial investment that brought the local Conservation Centre to start with systematic archaeological research in the area within the fortress walls and restore them at very quick pace, trying to reshape the appearance of the fortress in a very imaginative form.

Currently, the cliffs of the acropolis, within the circuit of the walls, are studied by an archaeological team headed by Mr. Pasko Kuzman. There are traces of life from the 4th century BC, but the first record of the fortress is from 208 BC. There is scarcity of archaeological documentation from the 1st-2nd century. Certainly, life was resumed here in the 4th century AD. About 500 burials in the citadel have been discovered, most of them dated to the 5th-6th century AD.

It is believed that Samuel restored the fortress at the end of the 10th century and that it was repaired several times between the 11th and 14th century (i.e. after the Byzantines under Basil II re-captured the city).

Strangely enough, coins seem to disappear from the fortress after Justinus II (565-578) for centuries and until the 13th century. Around 1800 the site was transformed into a Turkish residence.

Recommendations

The fortress is one of the symbols of the Macedonian state and its national history. Mainly for this reason a large-scale restoration took place in 2000-2002 which is still undergoing.

Archaeological researches continue inside the fortress, but the publication of the results is much expected by the scholarly community. Therefore, the first and most compelling urgency, because of the importance of the site and its complex stratigraphy, is to share the results of the excavations through preliminary reports and description of the findings.
In the meantime, visitors could much better enjoy the visit to such an impressive monument if a small, local museum would show the artefacts found during the excavations and if they could be able to reconstruct the vicissitudes of such a magic place through simple leaflets or small publications.

The walls of the fortress have been “generously” reconstructed (compare, above, the photos of the bastions at the main gate of the fortress, before and after restoration), especially the battlements: although signalled by special indications, the interventions look quite excessive, even if the building symbolic role and the reasons for tourist valorisation are understandable.

A review of the reconstruction procedures is highly recommended before continuing with the program of conservation.

As is the case for the majority of Macedonian sites, the indiscriminate use of cement mortar is to be censored in the restoration work.

**Financial estimate**

Within the budget allocated in recent years for Samuel’s Fortress restoration, there is no indication of costs for continuation of archaeological research and completion of the walls restoration.

The accomplishment of the steps suggested above is quite inexpensive, while it can benefit the public image of such an important cultural project, both internationally and nationally.
II. 4 The Icon Gallery

Profile and description of present conditions

The Gallery of Ohrid Icons is located within the premises of the church of St. Bogorodica Perivlepta (St. Clement), in a building just across the church where an elegant and well-lit exhibition hall hosts this collection of primary importance for the history of Byzantine icon painting. A smaller underground hall, accessible from the main hall through a staircase, hosts temporary exhibitions.

Since the collection includes works of art spanning a long period of time, from the end of the 10th century to the 19th century and for the majority of them there is little agreement among scholars as to their date and attribution, the distribution of the icons on the walls of the Gallery does not follow a chronological order, but is arranged around iconographical themes and/or stylistic affinities. In any case, every single icon is well explained in its content by a double language labeling and the colors, the most attractive feature of this art, are vivid and well discernible also thanks to a meticulous work of restoration which lasted several years and involved Macedonian experts along with Italians and other nationals.

Regarding exhibition criteria and icon protection techniques the small museum looks properly fitted. Very interesting and worthy to become permanent is the temporary exhibition about the works of St. Cyril and Methody, whose texts deserve a more extended translation (at least in English). The supply of informative material is good.

Recommendations

The exhibition hall is an excellent example of the competent work made by local experts, but the number of icons that can be exhibited is very limited in such a small space. Only a fraction of the collection is actually exhibited and soon (the activity of icon
restoration seems very intense at the Ohrid Conservation Centre) larger spaces will be necessary to increase the capacity of the Gallery. Given the importance and richness of the icon collection and the proximity of the Gallery with the frescoes painted by Michael Astrapas in the church of St. Bogorodica Perivlepta, the unique opportunity to assemble in one place the best of Byzantine painting (both mural and on wood panel) seems worth an additional effort to accommodate a larger number of icons.

Financial estimate

It is the opinion of the mission members that for the expansion of the Icon Gallery, on the basis of the same criteria and methodology, a major fund raising campaign could and should be launched with the important additional goal of creating a Centre for icon conservation and the study of Byzantine painting which cannot be allocated in a better place than this.

The initial target should be to raise at least 1 million Euro in order to provide scholarships for young conservators and specialists in Byzantine painting.
Profile and description of present conditions

The church was originally dedicated to the Holy Mother of God Peribleptos (the one that sees from high above). According to the inscription over the western entrance its erection was promoted in 1295 by the Byzantine official Arbanas Progon Sguros, son-in-law of the Byzantine emperor Andronicos II Paleologos. At the time, Makarios was the archbishop of Ohrid. The same Byzantine aristocrat commissioned the construction of the church of St. Nicholas tou Sgorou in Thessaloniki, a circumstance that discloses, along with the names of the team of fresco painters in Ohrid, the level of working collaboration between Greek and Macedonian schools of architecture and painting. This church changed dedication when, after the destruction of St. Clement’s basilica by the Ottomans, the sacred remains of the saints were transferred to the Peribleptos and the main dedication of the church, along with the official seat of the Bishop, was switched to the name of the founder of the Ohrid archbishopric. The old St. Clement’s collection of icons as well as its rich library and treasure of liturgical vessels had the same destination. A monastery complex formed around St. Clement’s temple, as well as the Archbishop’s palace, burnt down in a fire in the 19th century.

The church presents a cross-in-square plan with “blind” dome supported by pendentives upon 4 free standing piers. Particularly notable is the ceramic and brick decoration of the exterior.

The Church of St. Clement is considered an outstanding representative of the Macedonian architectural school from the Paleologan period. The frescoes in the church are divided in three zones; they narrate scenes from the life of Christ, the Virgin Mary and the Baptist. The dome is painted with the icon of Christ Pantocrator supported by
flying angels, while the apse hosts the St. Mary Mother of God’s monumental icon and the western wall the Koimesis (Ascension of the Virgin), according to the best Constantinopolitan tradition. During the interventions for restoration of the architecture and the frescoes which were carried out in 1950 and 1959 in order to limit the problems of humidity and smoke affecting the church, the names of the painters Michael and Eutychius were discovered, the same team of Greek painters which later worked for the Serbian King Milutin in Staro Nagoričino St. Gjorgji’s church.

Currently, the church still shows remarkable humidity-related problems, on the walls (ascending humidity) as well as in the vaults and the pendentives supporting the dome, seriously endangering the conservation and the integrity of the frescoes.

**Recommendations**

The study of the causes of dampness affecting the frescoes is an urgent matter. Following the outcome of such a study, measures must be taken to progressively eliminate or reduce the source of infiltration and condensation over the plaster supporting the painted surface.

**Financial estimate**

The study of the causes of dampness requires to set up a hygrometric station and several check-points as well as to perform drilling tests on the church foundations and inspection of the roofing. A budget of approx. 60,000 would be necessary to perform the study in a 3-year timeframe.
II. 6 St. Clement’s Monastery of St. Panteleimon

Profile and description of present conditions

At the end of the 10th century “St. Panteleimon” monastery was built in connection with a mission of St. Clement, one of the disciples of Cyril and Methody sent to Ohrid by the Bulgarian king Boris I in order to establish a centre for the training of the Slav priesthood and for the organization of educational and literary activities. In the old part of Varoš, in the Plaošnik area, once existed the St. Clement’s monastery, dedicated to St. Panteleimon. According to the tradition, this monastery was the first Slavic University, the centre of Slavic literacy and culture, “the place where the beginnings of the Ohrid literary school were made... Here was the hospital that both of Clement’s biographers, Teophilact in the 12th and Chomatijan in the 13th century write about, where healing was made without the use of magic, but by suggestion and hypnosis, and the sick received potions and teas from various plants. Clement of Ohrid is also considered to be the first Slavic composer and music teacher” (G. Angeličin-Zura).

According to the results of the archaeological investigation made in 1965, apparently Clement restored an abandoned monastic church with trefoil plan and built another, larger church on the west side.

In the 14th century a new church was built by the kesar (czar) Duka and his son Dimitrius, but in the 15th century, with the coming of the Turks, the church was turned into a mosque.

In the Jubilee year 2000 “a considerable amount of funds was given by the Ministry of Culture to complete the archaeological research in the interior of Clement’s monastery, research that led to the discovery of more than 500 tombs of monks, nuns and artefacts from the tombs”.

“Above Clement’s church, St. Panteleimon, a mosque was raised by Sinan Jusuf Chelebi Ohrizade in the 15th century. In the close area of the remains of the mosque, that had been torn down by a powerful earthquake in the 17th century, the burial chamber where Sinan Chelebi was buried in 1493 still exists. He raised, in his name, the mosque that is called with many names today: Tsars Mosque, Sinan Chelebi – dzamisi, Sultan
Fatih Mehmed – dzamisi”. Also, an Imaret (Islamic foundation for the help of the poor), funded by will of the same Sinan Chelebi, existed nearby his cenotaph.

The existence of a previous mosque is testified only by the layout of its qibla (the niche of prayer) on the floor of the southern entrance to the present, totally rebuilt church.

**Recommendations**

The building is the result of an almost total and arbitrary reconstruction of St. Clement’s Byzantine church following an international contest. The modern building techniques imitating the old ones, adopted in the construction of the new church, are in stark contrast with the surrounding archaeological remains of the early Christian era. Just a few spots provide documentation of the remains of the original church. It has to be observed that the southernmost column supporting a dome is displaced to the north, which results in asymmetry as to the longitudinal axis of the church and its altar/apse.

One possible explanation of this anomaly is the restorers’ desire to preserve St. Clement’s grave, on top of which the column should rest if the plan followed a regular cross-in-square plan. The intervention, understandable under the patriotic fervour of Macedonian nationalism and devotion to St. Clement’s thaumaturgical figure, cannot be justified either from a scientific point of view or in relation to international standards – clearly defined by international restoration charts.
II. 7 Plaošnik. Early Christian Tetraconch and Floor Mosaic

Profile and description of present conditions

The tetraconch (dimensions: 43x39 m.) has been built in the shape of a four-leaf clover, with an exonarthex, narthex, atrium, annex-rooms on the sides and a baptistery on the southern side. In the naös, the saved floor mosaics show a phito-zoomorphic repertory of images common within the early Christian tradition.

Particularly interesting is the baptisterial annex to the tetraconch, characterized by a trefoil plan and a floor mosaic depicting the four rivers of Paradise, two peacocks and pomegranates.

In one of the rooms of this basilica an inscription left by the devotees who commissioned the work reads:

"THIS HAS BEEN DONE
FOR A BLESSING BY THOSE FOR WHOSE NAME
GOD ONLY KNOWS"

For local scholars and experts the early Christian building should be interpreted as the old cathedral of Lychnidos, to be assigned to the 2nd half of the 4th century A.D., but the hypothesis of a martyrion should not be excluded. The continuation of the archaeological research in the area could provide new evidence.
Recommendations

The covered structure in metal has been realized primarily for the always difficult task of protecting the mosaics, but it also aims at suggesting, quite approximately, the original volumes of the basilica. Esthetically speaking, it looks oversized for its function, and out of proportion in elevation, particularly because of the overlapping roofing system. Presently, padding panels are missing. They should be realized in polyvinyl and be removable during the summer season. Monitoring of the internal micro-environment is needed, avoiding damping during wintertime and excessive summer temperatures. Eaves and drain-pipes are missing at the moment, and efficient rainwater draining must also be considered in relation to its location at the foot of the hill.

Financial estimate

Completion of the protection work, drainage system and installation of a hygrometric station, according to the suggestions given above, should require an additional expenditure of approx. €70,000.
II. 8 Church of St. Jovan Bogoslov – Kaneo

Profile and description of present conditions

A pleasant and easy visitors footpath, winding down to the shores of the lake, leads from the top of the acropolis and the Plaošnik archaeological area to the Church of St. Jovan Bogoslov, a small and picturesque Byzantine church, to the west of the fishing village of Kaneo, built in the 13th century (around 1280). The Armenian connection that has been suggested for some unusual features of this architecture (especially the drum of the blind dome) does not appear well grounded even though the presence of an Armenian merchant colony is well attested in the Middle Ages. From the exterior it appears in good conditions of conservation but the mission was not able to get inside the building whereas it would have been interesting to check the status of the frescoes which were largely re-painted at the end of the 19th century, except those of the apse (Apostles Communion with a double figure of Christ and Angels in imperial attire) and the Pantocrator of the dome.
II. 9 The Archaeology Museum
(Robev’s House)

Profile and description of present conditions
Housed in a beautiful building dated 1861, in a picturesque portion of the old town, not far from the lake shore.

Recommendations
A more updated and attractive arrangement of the archaeological items is necessary. In consideration of the number and importance of the archaeological sites in the Ohrid region it would be advisable to develop a project of valorisation of the archaeology museum which will also include a didactic section organizing guided tours of the city and publishing descriptive materials for a wider audience.

Financial estimate
The project of valorization could be assigned to the experts of the Museum and a start-up limited amount of money could be invested for publicizing the initiative and launching a fund-raising campaign.
II. 10 St. Sophia Church

Profile and description of present conditions

Situated on the southern end of the old city, near Ohrid lake is a major monument of Byzantine architecture and fresco monumental decoration as well as one of the few extant testimonials of the transition period between the “Macedonian” dynasty and the early Comnenian rulers in Byzantium. The temple was erected on top of an early Christian basilica. The first written record about the church dates from the second quarter of the 11th century. The church was repaired and expanded repeatedly by the second half of the 15th century, when it was transformed into a mosque. Frescoes of extraordinary importance in the history of Byzantine mural painting for their rarity at such an early date and their complex iconography, are dated from the 11th (but possibly
also from the end of the 10th century) to the 14th century. They have been restored, also partially detached from their walls and mounted again on canvas in the '50s with the help of Italian and French specialists. Currently, the frescoes are endangered once again by dampness coming mainly from the building foundations.

The minbar, pertaining to the period of transformation of the church into a mosque under the Ottoman rule, once located in the nave and oriented 45° from the church longitudinal axis, close to the apse, has been removed. The stone construction has been dismantled and stored in one of the towers of the church. Probably, it represented an object of interference with the orthodox liturgy.

Recommendations

New campaigns for the restoration of the frescoes are already planned and will be realized with the financial contribution of the Italian Government and technical advise by the experts of the Italian Istituto Centrale del Restauro with the final purpose of establishing, in collaboration with the Ministry of Culture of Macedonia, a Balkan School of Conservation. A 7-month activity has already been planned for 2006 and 7 additional months for 2006. This initiative will be of primary importance for the creation of a new generation of local, well trained, young restorers.

The opportunity to reassemble the minbar and relocate it in another, more convenient position should be considered, for example under the northern porch, accompanied by the illustration of the building vicissitudes under the Turkish rule.

Financial estimate

It seems that a budget of 400,000 has already been allocated by the Italian Government for the Balkan School of Conservation.

A small amount of money should be allowed to reassemble the minbar and relocate it.
II. 11 Zeynel Abeddin Pasha Mosque and Tekke

Profile and description of present conditions

This complex is located on Goce Delcev Street, just off the main old town square. It contains an old mosque, tekke (oratory), and türbe (mausoleum). The mosque was founded by Zeynel Abeddin Pasha in the 16th century. The tekke was founded within the mosque by a certain dervish Pir Mehmet for the Halveti Order in the late 17th century.

The mosque has a modern appearance on the exterior, but the tall cylindrical minaret keeps its original character. The interior of the mosque consists of a single prayer hall with mihrab and minbar on one side of the hall, and a raised wooden gallery on the other side. Adjacent to the prayer hall from the east is another room which serves the tekke, now the coffee room (kafe ojaq) and often used by the Dervishes for zikir sessions. In the courtyard immediately on the left hand side of the entrance to the complex is the türbe (tombs chamber) which contains the sarcophagi of a number of sheikhs who served the mosque and tekke, particularly that of its founder Pir Mehmet. There is a single grave in the courtyard.
The entire complex is masked by modern plaster and encroached by modern construction from the east. The mosque prayer hall has been refurbished in modern times, including the gallery.

**Recommendations**

The site appears seriously threatened by urban development and indiscriminate constructions immediately against the walls of the tekke. It is suggested to protect the rarity of the site by controlling more strictly building permits and projects of urban development in the area. To preserve the character of the mosque, no further encroachment of modern construction should be permitted on the site, particularly on the eastern side.
II. 12 Ali Pasha Mosque

Profile and description of present conditions

The mosque is situated on Kliment Ohridski Street, just south of the old town square. It belongs to the one-domed-chamber type. Dated to the 16\textsuperscript{th} century, it served also as a Muslim religious secondary school.

The dome is raised on a high circular drum resting in turn on an octagonal drum, both pierced by windows. The octagonal drum rests on a large square/rectangular chamber. The interior was inaccessible during the time of the visit.

The old mosque is obscured by heavy white plaster. In front of the old mosque from the north a new modern concrete portico with three domed bays is being built. Concrete beams have been inserted into the north wall of the mosque causing damage to the fabric of the original structure. A modern domed ablution structure is also under construction in the courtyard east of the mosque.

Recommendations

All modern construction causing damage to the original building should be stopped immediately. Work on the site has to abide with the conservation guidelines of historic monuments, and to be coordinated with the local authorities.
III. 1 Kadi Mahmut Mosque
(Yeni Mosque/Art Gallery)

Profile and description of present conditions

This mosque was founded by Mahmut Efendi, the Grand Kadi (judge) of Bitola in 1558-1559, as indicated by the Turkish foundation inscription above the entrance. The founder endowed shops in the sweets bazaar to support the upkeep of the mosque.

It belongs to the Ottoman single-domed cubical type, with a sixfold bayed portico in front of the building. The minaret is very tall and pointed, multi-faceted in plan, with one gallery. The large dome and the six domes above the portico are covered with lead sheets. At some stage the portico was closed in by a wall and pierced by the main entrance door flanked by two windows on either side. Above the entrance is a marble plaque within a frame containing a two-line foundation inscription written in Turkish.

The outer main entrance leads into a rectangular closed in portico supported by a series of columns. The entrance into the prayer hall is surrounded by a rectangular frame...
made with the famous Iznik blue and white faience tiles. The prayer hall is square and covered by a huge dome supported by large trompes on the four corners. The zone of transition from a square plan to a circular dome is marked by large arched shell squinches with stalactite decoration (muqarnas) in the corners and pointed arches on the sides. The mihrab in the south wall is concave and carved in stone, while the minbar next to it is made of stone and elaborately carved wood, with a pointed top. The south wall, east of the mihrab, is decorated by the same blue and white faience Iznik tiles as that framing the entrance. This is the only example of such tiles found in a mosque in Macedonia, although similar tiles were found in Pasha Bey Türbe in Skopje, which indicates the importance of Bitola during Ottoman times. The entire interior of the mosque is elaborately decorated with painted floral motifs in Rococo style, typical of the late 18th-19th century.

The interior of the portico has been surrounded by modern screen walls to house the Art Gallery which was established in 1958 and is still open to the public. It hosts the Triennial International Graphic Exhibition promoted by the Institute, Museum and Art Gallery in Bitola, under the patronage of the Ministry of Culture.

There is an ongoing archaeological excavation in the prayer hall of the mosque. In the trenches that were dug in the floor, two east-west walls were discovered. The excavators believe these walls belong to the Church of St. Gjorgi that once stood at this location.

There are traces of severe humidity in the entire interior of the mosque, causing great damage to the Rococo paintings and the interior plaster.
Recommendations

1. It is vital to complete the excavation inside the mosque by filling up the trenches after recording the results. Perhaps it might be a good idea to preserve a small section of the excavated walls for viewing.

2. There is probably a water leakage through the roof of the building which is causing humidity in the interior. For this reason the roof needs to be treated and sealed.

3. The mihrab and minbar need to be restored, including the faience Iznik tiles.

4. Following the roof treatment of the roof for the prevention of humidity, the painted decorations need to be conserved and revitalized.

5. Whatever function the mosque should serve, it is crucial to preserve the character of the mosque and its decorations, particularly the Iznik faience tiles which are unique in Macedonia.

Financial estimate

The suggested works of repair and conservation would require a budget of approx. € 50,000. The Iznik tiles conservation needs to be handed by a ceramic expert.

The archaeological excavations were stopped when the archaeologist who initiated this activity passed away. Just recently his excavations was resumed and it is highly probable that the digging will be continued without taking care of the mosque and its decoration. Letting the mosque reach a further degree of deterioration could exceedingly increase the costs of the repairs.
III. 2 Ishak Chelebi ibn Isa Mosque

Profile and description of present conditions

This mosque was constructed and endowed by Ishak Chelebi ibn Isa, the Kadi of Thessalonica, in 1506-07, as referred by the foundation inscription above the main entrance to the building. The mosque is a single domed square structure with a six-bayed portico in front of it. The minaret is very tall and pointed, and multi-faceted in plan, with one gallery decorated underneath with stalactite carvings. The exterior of the cubic structure is pierced by windows on three levels. The zone of transition under the dome is also pierced by windows. The dome is covered with lead sheets, while the six shallow domes above the portico have been recently covered with zinc tin. At some stage the portico was closed in by a wall and pierced by the main entrance door and windows on either side.

The outer entrance leads into the closed portico which is supported by marble columns. The entrance portal into the prayer hall is particularly elaborate and set within a rectangular frame. The door is surrounded by alternating cream and brown coloured joggled voussoirs. Above the door is the foundation inscription, written in four lines of naskhi Turkish. It is set within a rectangular frame and its letters are highlighted in gold color on blue background.

The prayer hall is square in plan and covered by a huge dome supported by large trompes on the four corners. The zone of transition consists of large arched shell squinches and stalactite decoration (muqarnas) in the corners and pointed arches on the sides with further stalactite decorations in the spandrels of the arches. The mihrab in the south wall is concave and deeply carved in stone with stalactite decoration set in a rectangular frame. The minbar next to it is made of stone and elaborately carved wood, with a pointed top.

The mosque is currently used by the Muslim community of Bitola, and is in a good state of preservation. The floors are covered with rugs to serve the worshipers. The Ministry of Culture is presently carrying out some restoration and conservation work on
the interior of the porch. Water leakage through the roof has been causing a great deal of humidity, particularly under the domes.

**Recommendations**

It is vital to complete the conservation works conducted by the Ministry of Culture in the portico area.

The interior walls, including the painted Rococo decorations, need to be conserved.

**Financial estimate**

To continue and complete the repairs an additional budget of €40,000 is estimated.
III. 3 St. Dimitrija Church

Profile and description of present conditions

It is the largest church in town. It was erected in 1830 over an older church with voluntary contributions by the local tradesmen and craftsmen of Bitola. The frescoes on the vault are being restored and conserved. It is envisaged that the church will exhibit some of its 40 icons after their restoration is complete.

The church is a three-aisled basilica with galleries (a revival of the early Christian typology in Thessaloniki). The wooden columns are plastered to give the illusion of marble paneling.

The iconostasis is a work of shallow woodcarving of the middle of the 19th century, plastered and gilded.

Recommendations

During the time of visit repairs were being carried on at the vast ceilings and their paintings. It is necessary to proceed to structural consolidation of the architecture of the church, and to plan the conservation work of the precious iconostasis.

Financial estimate

A budget of € 50,000 would be necessary for the execution of the most urgent repairs.
III. 4 Wide Street, City Center (Maršal Tito Street)

Profile and description of present conditions

Wide Street City Center (Maršal Tito Street and its outskirts) is today a pedestrian road flanked by 19th and early 20th century buildings.

Historical background

The city of Bitola, Manastir under the Turkish rule, has a long tradition as a trading centre: by the end of the 14th century it was already the third most populated Balkan town, after Constantinople and Thessaloniki. The city’s importance grew under the Ottoman rule, especially in the second half of the 16th century, following the arrival of the Jews expelled from Spain and Portugal, and at the end of the 18th century, following the settlement of a conspicuous Vlach community. The economic development in the years of the industrial revolution, the arrival of an important Turkish military division and the realization, during the 1870s, of a railway connection with Thessaloniki, Sofia and Belgrade, helped customs modernization and the city’s international relations, particularly with Western Europe.

In the middle of the 19th century, twelve foreign consulates were established in Bitola. Western European cultural influence is manifest especially in the architecture of the modern town, with its expansion south of the Dragor river.
Today, various buildings of the 18th and 19th century still characterize the town centre, some of which show Jugendstil influence, particularly along Wide Street (Maršal Tito Street) and its immediate vicinities.

The historical relevance of the urban complex is defined by the exceptional character of its architecture within Macedonia, along with the quality, contiguity and number of historical buildings.

After the fall of the Ottoman rule over Macedonia and the Balkans, though still retaining its relevance as the second most populated city of Macedonia, the town suffered a period of relative decline, caused by the wars and the complex political events of the early 20th century, including the shift to Skopje of the prerogatives of a capital town and the following changes affecting the road network and railway communications.

As for today, signs of vitality and renovation are emerging. They can be seen in the upkeep and restoration interventions carried out on various 19th and 20th century buildings, evidence of a newly discovered interest for the economic and social history of the city’s richest period, despite some, apparently unavoidable, flagrant contrasts with the
development of ultra-modern commercial architecture right in the middle of the town center.

The pedestrian area along Maršal Street helps the development of a commercial area. This doesn’t seem to threaten the historical features of the buildings, thanks also to the increased awareness, of both city administrators and regular citizens, of their symbolic value.

Great Britain, France and Turkey keep their diplomatic representatives in Bitola, hosted in early 20th century historical buildings, recently restored and the local Catholic Church shows a façade inspired by the gothic revival of Northern Europe.

The city centre has been under restoration since 2002. The pavement is modern.

Five private buildings are currently being restored with funds of the Ministry of Culture.

The financial participation of private owners is limited. A total of 704 houses in the town are registered as cultural sites.

**Recommendations**

It would be appropriate to emphasize the interesting and rather unique history of the city, especially its “golden age” through the 18th, 19th, and early 20th centuries. The mission's suggestion is to encourage the diffusion of detailed information about the economic, political and cultural growth of the city in the last two centuries, targeted to local citizens and tourists alike, with particular reference to civil architecture.

In addition, it is suggested to plan a permanent exhibition, centered on the following subjects: commerce, international community, railway, the Manaki brothers – well known pioneers of photography and cinema in the early 20th century – Kemal “Ataturk” in Bitola, Krushevo’s Republic, eclectic and Jugendstil architecture, all themes that are directly related to the original historical background of Bitola. This initiative could represent an important step to expose the local community to the cultural richness and prestige of its own heritage.

**Financial estimate**

Costs greatly depend on the availability of exhibition spaces to be specifically destined to this aim. The installation costs for a permanent exhibition and a small catalogue-guide can amount to approx. €15-20.000.
III. 5 Heraclea Lyncestis

Profile and description of present conditions

South of the city of Bitola, at the foot of Baba Mountain, lies the ancient city of Heraclea Lyncestis dating from the middle of the 4th century BC. Founded by Philip II of Macedonia, Heraclea was a developed military and strategic centre. Its numerous habitat layers testify to a continuous historical and cultural development throughout centuries. The uncovered monuments are a proof of the fact that the city was built, upgraded, destroyed, rebuilt and reconstructed since its beginnings in the late bronze age, and later in Hellenistic and Roman times down to the early Byzantine age. Geographically located in a fertile field to the north and protected by the Baba Mountain and the Siva Voda River to the south, Heraclea had a long and intense life and developed into a significant crossroads on the Via Egnatia.

In the 2nd century BC, when Macedonia became a Roman province, Heraclea received the status of Roman colony with the official name of SEPTIMIA AURELIA HERACLEA.

The Court House Portico, the Thermae and the imposing Theatre are the main highlights of the site. The inscription of a rare and beautifully carved Byzantine fountain testifies of a Bishop John in 6th century Heraclea.

The floor mosaics of the Small Basilica, the Civil Basilica, the Great Basilica and the Cemetery Basilica – located at about 250 meters from the central city area – made both in opus sectile and opus tessellatum are all dated to the 5th and the 6th centuries and they are of significant importance for the history of early Christian art and iconography.

Between the 6th and 7th century AD, with the Avaro – Slavic invasions, the city life ended with the migration of its citizens to different directions.

The archaeological site is open to the public. Statues and beautiful mosaics dated to this period are exhibited on site. The archaeological excavations continue on the same limited area and elsewhere in the immediate vicinities, where elegant residential quarters were recently discovered. It is highly probable that the Hellenistic city was located on the neighboring hill, but the hypothesis should be verified at least with several control drillings. The archaeological documentation of the studies made in the 1950s and 1960s is kept in Belgrade. The modest collection hosted in the local museum should be extended and presented in a more attractive way. No management plan concerning the valorization of the site was available at the time of the visit.

* This monument has been included in the Prioritised Intervention List for the Architectural and Archaeological Heritage in South-East Europe – The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. The Integrated Rehabilitation Project Plan/Survey of the architectural and archaeological heritage 2003-2004.
Recommendations

Heavy restoration interventions are currently being carried on, especially at the Theater and the Court House Portico (reconstruction of various archways and related two-level vaulted spaces), not enough motivated by the declared need of hosting a new antiquarium.

Instead, this could be positioned in a new building, duly equipped to the purpose, replacing the small construction now temporarily hosting the archeological collection. Even the reconstructive interventions of the cavea, carried out during the last decades – with “generous” use of cement, which instead should be banned from every restoration site! – do not comply with international restoration standards.

The administrators of the archaeological site have stressed rightly the serious and urgent problem of the preservation of the important late antique and early Christian mosaics, now kept in different buildings. The climatic conditions of Bitola’s region (cold winters and hot summers) make necessary the enactment of a well planned project of conservation. The realization of a buffer zone around the diggings and the other threatened zones is highly recommended.

Financial estimate

For the conservation plan and the realization of a local Antiquarium a disbursement of approx. € 100/200.000 is estimated. A collaboration with the Italian Institute for Mosaic Restoration in Ravenna could be taken in due consideration and encouraged in order to train specialized personnel in mosaic restoration.

In fact, following the mission’s visit to the site, the administration of the archaeological excavations and architectural restorations of Heraclea Lyncestis has prepared a detailed project concerning a 3-year program of activities to be carried out on site from 2005 to 2007.
Such program, included in Appendix IV, 2, is comprehensive of six main sections, listed here along with the estimated costs, along the general lines of conduct suggested by the mission members to the local Macedonian archaeologists – who must be commended for their dedication and willingness to improve their performances, despite the innumerable technical and financial constraints they are facing daily.

**2005-2007 BUDGET**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Archaeological investigations</td>
<td>€ 104 180,03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation</td>
<td>€ 15 000,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Re-conservation of the architecture</td>
<td>€ 199 274,14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preservation and presentation of the mosaic floors</td>
<td>€ 100 000,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workshops*</td>
<td>€ 20 000,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publications</td>
<td>€ 5 000,00-8 000,00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* These items correspond to Mission’s estimates.
Profile and description of present conditions

The mosque is located in the centre of the old market of Prilep, hence the name. The structure, which was in excellent state of preservation and used by the local Muslim community, was severely damaged by rioters during the ethnic conflict of 2001.

According to an Arabic inscription which no longer exists and was once placed above the entrance door into the prayer hall, the mosque was constructed by a certain Hadzi (Haji) Hussein, son of Abdullah, probably a local merchant lord, in 1475-76. After the great fire which destroyed the market of Prilep and part of the mosque in 1856-57, the building was restored by adding an entire section made of wood, brick and plasterwork on the north side of the original 15th century prayer hall.

The old part of the mosque is a prayer hall measuring m. 18.17 x 9.50 which was covered by a flat wooden ceiling and a gently sloping roof of old tiles. The exterior walls of the building are constructed in cloisonné work, mostly courses of grey granite masonry fashioned in casements formed by layers of horizontally and vertically placed bricks. The minaret, which consist of two balconies, is built from small red bricks.

* Much of the information regarding the history and description of this mosque was derived from the article written by kiel, machiel (1990), Studies on the Ottoman Architecture of the Balkans, Variorum VIII, p 153-178.
The interior is covered with white plaster without any painted decorations. The concave mihrab is set within a rectangular frame and its half dome is carved with stalactite plaster decorations; the minbar is built of stone.

Today the mosque lies in ruins. The roof of the mosque no longer exists, and the exterior walls have survived only to a height of about 4 m. The minaret is still standing, but its two balconies are partially damaged. The interior of the building is ruined, including the mihrab and minbar, the floor tiles, the doors and windows. The outer and inner entrances to the building still exist.

Recommendations

The following measures should be taken urgently:
1. A fence should be built around the building to protect the mosque from further damage and for health and safety reasons.
2. Carry out stabilizing works to prevent further deterioration of the building, particularly the minaret.
3. Rebuild the mosque as it was prior to the riots of 2002.

Financial estimate

The experts of the local Centre for Conservation are preparing a comprehensive project for restoration and conservation of the mosque and its immediate surroundings, including the nearby Ėarši (market place). The project is carried on in synergy with the local Muslim community. Due to the social and political sensitivity of the matter and the persistent, still very strong memory of the incidents which caused the fire and the following tragic events in 2001, the International community should support this project and its realization, both with discrete counseling and some funding.

An estimate of ca. € 100,000 is a rough indication of the financial needs of such a difficult but worthy task, which includes the reconstruction costs and the arrangement of the immediate surroundings of the mosque. It does not include the conservation of the nearby Ėarši.
IV. 2 Styberra (archaeological site),
Village of Trojkrsti

Profile and description of present conditions

Located on Bedem hill near the village of Trojkrsti, in the central region of Pelagonia, the ancient city of Styberra* was founded in the 2nd century BC and existed until the 3rd century AD. As early as the time of the Roman–Macedonian wars, this city was known as a base from which the Macedonian king Perseus set out to conquer the Penestian cities.

Its location on a relatively small hill where the Diagonal Way from Heraclea to Stobi once crossed the road from the mining district of Demir Hisar along the Erigon River contributed to its transformation into a significant urban center during the Roman era. The activity of the city gymnasium particularly increased. The temple which has been excavated and which was dedicated to the Tyche of the city, was partly “privatized” by sponsors who refurbished it in 127 AD.

Styberra did not survive the assaults of the Goths in 268 AD. The city was never rebuilt, which is confirmed by the undamaged state of the objects found during archaeological excavations. Numerous marble statues were found at this site. Because of its state of preservation, the city of Styberra became known as the Macedonian Pompeii. Probably, a local sculpture workshop was active in the 2nd century and the first half of the 3rd AD.

In the 1950s the Roman sanctuary of the goddess Tyche and part of the gymnasium were unearthed. Twenty Roman stone sculptures were discovered (at present in the museums of Skopje and Belgrade), which together with epigraphic data and written sources suggest that Styberra was a large and rich city.

Styberra offers high potential for archaeological studies, especially because its development abruptly stopped after the city was abandoned at the end of the 3rd century leaving the site almost intact after that date.

Recommendations

Styberra is a site that definitely deserves a well planned interdisciplinary (and may be international) archaeological research team. It is essential that geophysical studies and archaeological investigations outline the fortified area of the city during the Hellenistic and Roman period. Based on these findings, work could proceed with carefully located archaeological excavations in order to elucidate the plan of the city.

The archaeological research carried out so far has focused on the plan of particular buildings, the discovery of which was due to fortuitous circumstances. The local archaeologists are right in limiting this kind of excavations, as they lack funds for the conservation of what has been unearthed.

Financial estimate

For geophysical studies and archaeological prospections it is estimated that a budget of € 30,000 would be necessary in addition to a team of experts qualified for this kind of research. In the meantime, it is also suggested to improve protection on the archaeological remains with surveillance and clear delimitations of the area.
IV. 3 Trojkrsti (countryside): rural vernacular architecture

Profile and description of present conditions

The small village of Trojkrsti, not far from the archaeological site of Styberra, attracts the attention of the visitor for its interesting houses made of bricks of raw earth (also called terracruda/adobe). With a few exceptions, these houses are abandoned and badly damaged. A farm, where traditional wooden structures for the tobacco leaves drying process are still visible, is located near the massive bell-tower of a small rural church, with a stork nest on top.

Recommendations

The small village could be valorized as an access to the archaeological area: at least one of the houses could be restored and adapted for visitor centre. Another house could host a small permanent exhibition dedicated to tobacco cultivation and processing. Restorative interventions could be carried out by local population, recovering local building traditions with the aid of the Ethnography section of the National Museum of Macedonia.

Such a visitor centre could be managed directly by the local farmers, possibly through a micro-financing from a NGO. Counseling for the tobacco processing exhibition could be given by the experts of the Tobacco Museum in Prilep.

Financial estimate

A start-up investment of € 40,000 could help in restoring a couple of houses and training the farmers.
IV. 4 Assumption of Holy Virgin Church, Monastery of Treskavec

The Monastery at Treskavec has been recently included by WORLD MONUMENTS WATCH in the “2006 List of the 100 Most Endangered Sites”.*

Profile and description of present conditions

Treskavec means “crash place”: the name is connected with the popular legend of the foundation of the church of the monastery and fits very well with the place appearance and its exposure to winds and storms, on a very steep hill, 10 km northwest of Prilep.

Place of pilgrimage from the whole region, the monastery complex was preceded, in pre-Christian times, by sanctuaries dedicated to Apollo and Artemis, and later by an early Christian temple. Several antique and medieval burials have been unearthed. The archaeological research which has been carried out until now is insufficient to establish the layers of occupation of this remote place.

The centre of the monastery is the church “Uspenie Bogoroditsa” (“The Assumption” or “Koimesis”), probably built in the 13th century. The Church of the Dormition (“Koimesis”) of the Virgin was probably constructed during the rule of the Byzantine emperors Andronicos II and Michael IX who, according to the inscriptions on the frescoes at the entrance, were the first donors to this monastery. The monastery was renovated in the 14th century, during the time of the Serb King Milutin.

Its architecture features a cross-in-square plan and a central dome. A narthex and an exonarthex with two symmetrically arranged domes were added in the fourteenth century.

The church preserves a highly significant body of Byzantine paintings, including the first-known representation of the Heavenly Court, as well as unique, high-quality images of the Heavenly Jerusalem and the Calendar, which are located in the exonarthex. Fifteenth-century paintings executed by a known workshop, active also at Kastoria, Northern Greece, are preserved in the nave. Marble blocks reused in the altar parapet provide evidence of an early Christian structure on the site.

The monastery also retains portions of its fourteenth-century kitchen and dining room, as well as important inscriptions and historical portraits attesting the Byzantine and Serbian patronage.

A leaking roof along with aging and lack of maintenance to the monument have resulted in substantial rain water infiltration problems, which have compromised the structural integrity of the church walls. The frescoes have suffered water damage and some of them were covered over with a lime-based whitewash in earlier years. Adhesives, protective gauze and plaster were applied to some of the paintings during conservation efforts made in 1959 and 1966. An engineer and conservator who carried out a WMF-supported mission to the site in 2004 recommended the creation of a temporary shelter for the church that would allow conservators to stabilize the paintings prior to carrying out structural and roof repairs, and then to proceed to the full conservation of the paintings. The local community supports this project but requires funding and technical assistance to carry it out.

Treskavec Monastery has other valuable artifacts. Most remarkable are those made in shallow wood carving: the two wing doors and the Emperor’s Gate from the 16th century and the Kosmitos Cross from the 17th century. It is worth mentioning the choir seats, the numerous Holidays icons and the icons of the Apostles from the 17th and 18th century.

Recommendations

The monastery can also be reached with an 8 km excursion from Dabnica village. The well-preserved stone-paved pathway is famous for the landscape it runs through, and deserves to be valorized by improving Dabnica’s accessibility by means of public transportation and fitting the monastery for excursionists accommodation during the night. A project for the renewal of its roof is under way and its implementation would present the possibility to differentiate various construction periods. The frescoes in the church need restoration and especially urgent conservation with regard to the harsh climate conditions.
coldness and dampness. The floor of the church was tiled with improper terracotta slabs by decision of the local priests.

**Financial estimate**

A major financial effort from international organizations and local institutions as well as private donors is urgently requested to save this important site and its multi-layered history.

A museum collecting and documenting all artifacts found in the area and the precious treasury of icons and liturgical objects should also be taken into consideration. From a financial point of view, a pool of donors would be the best solution in order to find the resources to carry out:

1) stratigraphy of the architecture  
2) new roofing, drainage and water pipes  
3) structural consolidation  
4) consolidation and cleaning of the frescoes.

The target should be to collect, at least, an amount of approx. €250,000 which could cover all expenses, including the restoration of the monastery and its transformation into a pilgrim and visitor center.
Orta Mosque (the Mosque of the Middle) and the Early Christian and Medieval area underneath

Profile and description of present conditions

Orta Mosque (the Mosque of the Middle) bears this name because it is situated in the middle part of the town. It was built by a certain scribe named Durak Efendi in 1613-14, as can be deduced from a Turkish inscription found above the entrance to the building (Kiel 1990, 177).

This mosque belongs to the single-domed type. The prayer hall is square, measuring on the exterior 11.80 x 11.80 m. It is surmounted by a dome, originally covered with concave-convex tiles, now tiled with modern red tiles. The zone of transition is octagonal and is pierced by small windows. The square body of the structure is finished by a pronounced saw-teeth cornice.
The outer walls of the structure are built of rubble masonry intersected with courses of brick and blocks of ashlar at the corners. These walls are pierced by three rows of windows, with the lower ones surmounted by pointed blind relieving arches.

The cylindrical pointed minaret is relatively short with one balcony and rests on a separate base at the north-west corner of the building.

The arched entrance portal is set within a rectangular frame, bordered by red bricks, in the middle of the north wall. The inscription plaque above the entrance door consists of five lines of poetry in Turkish, each in two verses, with a date written both in chronogram and Arabic characters.

The portal is flanked on either side by a concave grilled window surmounted by a stucco carving of stalactite (muqarnas) decoration. On a higher level, two other windows with pointed arches are found. The building was not originally provided with a stone-built domed portico. A wooden portico was installed instead, half of which was still standing in 1969 (Kiel 1990, 176).

The dome in the interior rests on large pendentives in the corners and four lateral pointed arches. The mihrab is carved with stucco stalactite decoration set within a high rectangular frame. The minbar is a simple wooden structure surmounted by a canopy.

The Early Christian and Medieval area underneath the mosque

The Archaeological excavations which were conducted by the Ministry of Culture on the north side of the mosque, under difficult conditions due to the closeness of the neighboring private houses, have revealed two major phases of a church. The first dates to the late 11th and early 12th century: its dedication to the Holy Virgin has been hypothetically argued but remains to be proved. The second phase should belong to an early
Christian basilica whose apse is characterized by a *synthonon* (seating for the clergy): a liturgical feature which seems to support the theory of a bishopric church since the early Christianity on this spot not far from the church of the Forty Holy Martyrs of Sebastia.

The recovery of numerous remains of fresco decoration (mainly geometrical and decorative patterns) pertaining to the early Basilica, as well as the medieval one (fragments of the icons of the Holy Virgin, St. Nicholas, the Baptist and narrative scenes from a possible cycle of the New Testament) are among the precious results, along with ceramics, jewellery and metal objects, of the excavation activity carried out in recent years.

The mosque, which went out of use in the mid-1980s, currently serves as storage for the archaeological excavations. Following the completion of the excavations, the Ministry of Culture plans to preserve the remains of the church by constructing a courtyard in front of the mosque.

**Recommendations**

1. Complete the archaeological excavations and the necessary conservation work on those components of the church that will be preserved;
2. Clear the mosque from the storage and turn it into a visitors’ centre without obscuring the original character of the building;
3. Remove all features of visual obstruction around the building, particularly the large electrical installation on the western side;

**Financial estimate**

To be set according to the project of the Strumitsa Conservation Centre for the archaeological area underneath the Orta Mosque, and the Mosque itself, already planned in detail.
V. 2 Mosque, village of Banitsa

At short distance from the Orta Mosque, in the village of Banitsa, another, anonymous mosque of the single-domed type stands isolated in an almost abandoned area of temporary dwelling of nomadic Turkish-speaking tribes. An original and rare brick-masonry pyramidal vaulted dome covers its prayer hall and, on the exterior, a tall minaret stands on the north-eastern corner of the building. The mosque is not operational and is closed to the public: demolition work going on in its surroundings is threatening the mosque itself. At the time of the visit no inscriptions were found on site which could help in identifying and dating this structure, but it does not seem to be chronologically too far from the construction date of the Orta Mosque.*

Recommendations
Proceed to the immediate protection and restoration of the mosque, and its surroundings (buffer zone).

Financial estimate
For this Muslim religious building, it is reasonable to estimate a budget of €40-50,000 to launch immediate action of protection for this remarkable and less known monument, plus an additional €120,000 for its restoration and rehabilitation.

---

* According to Kiel’s argument (Kiel, Machiel: The Ottoman Architecture in the Balkans, 1990: 174) this “monumental” mosque should be dated before 1570 but there is no firm argument to prove it. Apparently, on the subject there is just a note and a photograph by Krum Tomovski, “Za nekoj spomenici od Jugoistoena Makedonija, Djamija vo Selo Banica”, Kulturno Nasledstvo V, Skopje, 1959, mentioned by Kiel, ibidem.
V. 3 Bansko Roman Thermae (Spa)*

Profile and description of present conditions

Located near the village of Bansko, the Roman thermal complex was discovered in 1978. The archaeological research continues along with the conservation activities.

The uncovered part of the complex is preserved exceptionally well (at some places up to the roof). In fact, after being abandoned, the Roman Thermae were buried under a huge accumulation of sand and earth, caused mainly by the hot natural springs, still flowing “open air” from the mountain above (the Belasica Mountain). Since antiquity, the Bansko hot springs have been supplying mineral water to the thermal station and its facilities.

The archaeological excavation is in progress and a large part of the complex has still to be unearthed. The hypocaust heating system is largely preserved under the floor of the various rooms and in the walls. Pools with steps and bathtubs with benches are also present in a variety of settings.

The complex, built in blocks of stone and bricks, is usually attributed to the Late Antiquity period; four main phases of construction and development have been identified until now, ranging from the 3rd to the 6th century AD.

* This monument has been included in the Prioritised Intervention List for the Architectural and Archaeological Heritage in South-East Europe. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. The Integrated Rehabilitation Project Plan/Survey of the architectural and archaeological heritage 2003 – 2004.

* The Kaplica of Bansko, mentioned by Katib Celebi (1609-1657).
Under the Turkish rule, a hamam (Turkish Bath)* was created in approximately the same location and is still operational.

The history of the exploitation of this natural resource of alternative energy goes all the way from Roman to modern times. Until recently, the springs were exploited not only for health and body care treatment but also for industrial, agricultural and recreational purposes:

“Development of the integrated geothermal project ‘Bansko’ began 25 years before, by the completion of the first geothermally heated glasshouse in the world (3.2 ha). Gradually, the project has been enlarged with the connection of a system of small soft plastics covered greenhouses, the hotel complex ‘Tsar Samuil’ and, finally, the sanitary warm water preparation system of the hotel ‘Spiro Zakov’ and two other rest houses. Ten years ago, it was a good example for a properly organized integrated geo-thermal project, using optimally the locally available alternative energy resource.”

“However, the process of proper exploitation and development has been disturbed with the political changes in the country. Previously state owned glasshouse and hotel complexes came into an undefined property position. Small farmers (owner of the complex of small soft plastics covered greenhouses) made a continual pressure to get their ‘rights’ for the geothermal water exploitation. They began to use the water in an improper way and previously accommodated water distribution has been destroyed. For already 6 years, the system doesn’t work properly, as a consequence of their ‘war for water’. Now, everybody is unsatisfied with the quantity and quality of energy, supplied to the users. Project doesn’t work anymore as an organized system, with all the escorting negative aspects of it”.

In more recent times, in face of the process of decay of the tourist and industrial infrastructures described above, the Strumitsa Conservation Centre began an intense

---

* SANJA POPOVSKA-VASILEVSKA AND KIRIL POPOVSKI: “Reorganization of the Integrated Geothermal Project “Bansko, Macedonia-Technical, Legal And Regulatory Aspects,” Proceedings of the World Geothermal Congress 2000, Kyushu – Tohoku, Japan, May 28 – June 10, 2000: “From the structural-tectonic aspect, the Strumitsa Valley and its borders belong to two tectonic units: Serbian/Macedonian Mass and Vardarian Zone...The Strumitsa graben origins from the relative depression along the Belasica and Ograzden mountains during the time of Pliocene. The depth is still not precisely determined but according to the geophysical investigations, it can be supposed to be between 700 and 1,000 m. Occurrence of thermal waters can be found in the village Bansko, where are a natural spring of 30-35 l/s and 72°C and the borehole B1 with 55 l/s and 69.5°C, plus several small flows of changeable capacities.”
archaeological activity aimed at unearthing the imposing remains of the Roman Thermae, restoring and conserving this exceptionally well preserved example of thermal baths complex.

**Recommendations**

Aside from the economic and technical aspects of a possible reorganization of the “Bansko” project – about which recent scientific studies of feasibility are already available – the valorization of Bansko Roman Thermae requires (and deserves) an intervention adequate to the great potential of attraction this site can exercise on a varied typology of visitors and possible users: in other terms, here one can find that rare combination of nature, body and soul care which is the main purpose of authentic cultural tourism.

Major problems of containment and stabilization of the terrain and redirection of the thermal springs in the area of excavations are currently faced by the local experts who are doing their best in dealing with such a difficult task with very limited funding. Last, but not least, due to the depth of the excavation (ca. 7 m.) and the instability of the terrain, there are also problems of workers safety which cannot be underestimated and should constitute the first concern for local administrators.

Again, it must be observed that in the conservation operations, cement was used instead of suitably colored mortar.

It is essential that the archaeological excavations be completed soon and that a project for the overall display of the Roman Bath and consolidation of the surrounding unstable terrain is developed.

It is also suggested to envisage the realization of a Visitors’ Centre where the illustration of the therapeutical, social and architectural aspects of Roman Thermae will be the main subject of a permanent exhibition, along with a detailed display of the specifics of the Bansko site.

**Financial estimate**

The budgets for the archaeological excavations, the restoration and the conservation works should be set separately within a general plan and according to the estimate of the local Conservation Centre. It is also advisable to call for International cooperation in order to get the advise of international experts on specific issues.

For the valorization project an International contest would be advisable, with the purpose of publicizing the site and attracting the attention of tourist agents and operators.
V. 4 Turkish Post Office
(vernacular architecture)

Profile and description of present conditions

The building is a 19th century residential construction, destined, under Turkish rule, to function as post office and is one of the few of its kind surviving in Strumitsa.

Its typology is characteristic of the Macedonian tradition.

Due to its dimensions and architectonical features it deserves to be preserved and valorized. Interesting potentials can be found in neighboring buildings of historical relevance, especially the nearby Orta Mosque. It is located along the road leading out of the city to various important monuments of the area: another Mosque (village of Banitsa), the Church of the Virgin Veljusa (Holy Virgin Eleusa), the monastery of St. Leonthius of Vodoča, the Roman Thermae in Bansko.

A three floor construction, showing brick masonry on the ground floor, reduced in height, is partially in wood covered with trellis work, while the two upper floors are made of half-timbered masonry, padded by wooden lathed grid and plastered. As it regularly happens in the residential Ottoman architecture of the Balkans, the second floor, where the family resides and visitors are received, overhangs the floors underneath. A small garden, closed by a wall, is included in the back, providing access to the carriages. Presently, the building is not in use and in poor conditions of conservation, especially the roofing, entablatures and plasters.
Recommendations

Urgent static consolidation and restoration intervention are needed. Special attention should be given to the preservation of horizontal and vertical wooden structures and to the upkeep (whenever possible) of the original lathed grid and plasters. The new destination of the building should be compatible with its typological features and static conditions. The ground floor could partly be dedicated to the illustration of monuments and sites of the area, particularly those reachable along the Bansko road. The upper floors could be used as a museum of local ethnography, possibly moving there the section dedicated to traditional house holdings, today on display at the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments, Strumitsa:

Financial estimate

The restoration of the building needs a budget of at least € 125,000, not considering the costs of system and museum installations.
Profile and description of present conditions

Former operational monastery church in today's village of Veljusa, the “St. Bogoroditsa Eleusa” church was built in 1080.

The founder's inscription on the lintel of the door to the church narthex dates its foundation: “This church of the Most Holy Theotokos the Merciful (Eleusa) is built from the foundations by the monk Manuel, who became bishop of Tiberiopolis in the year 6588 (1080 AD) indictio 3.” The second inscription on the marble plaque on the lintel of the entrance from the church narthex to the nave, says: “Since I have placed my entire hope in You, O immaculate Mother and spring of mercy, I, a shepherd, monk Manuel, Your servant, offer to You, Sovereign Lady, this church.”

A direct imperial Byzantine foundation, with its own high privileges and independent status, the monastery enjoyed a long period of prosperity since the period of Manuel, the Bishop of Tiberiopolis (today Strumitsa) between the 11th and 12th century until the 13th. After that, it became a dependency of the monastery of Iviron (on the Mount Athos) until 1913.

In its ground plan this church is a quadiconch (four-apsed building), with a central dome resting on octagonal drum, a rare edifice of such a kind in Macedonia.

In the rather damaged fresco painting, frescoes of two periods can be distinguished. The first dates back to the time of the church construction (11th century), with partly preserved frescoes in the altar space (the Theotokos Nikopoia enthroned and hierarchs in the altar apse), in the nave [the orant Theotokos flanked by St. John the Baptist and two archangels, the Old Testament Prophets and Christ Pantocrator in the dome; “The Meeting of our Lord” and “The Descent of Christ into Hell” (Anastasis) in the west and north apses, respectively], and in the southern chapel (St. Nyphon, St. Panteleimon, and Christ Emanuel). Frescoes of the second phase, from the 12th century, can be identified in the exonarthex on the west and north walls of the southern portico (the figure of St. Onuphrius is the only one preserved). In the church interior there are original fragments of the marble iconostasis and also fragments of the mosaic floor decorations.

The wall paintings were restored by stages in 1958, the 1960s and 1970s. At that time, the frescoes from the 19th century were partially removed, which resulted in holes produced on the mortar and the plaster of the original layer by the scalpel of the modern painter, filled up eventually by cement with obvious, very negative consequences for the integrity of the vision and the conservation of the supporting mortar. This inappropriate treatment requires a new conservation campaign.

Very serious problems of conservation, caused by humidity infiltrations, have been observed throughout the whole frescoed surface, with different degrees of damage depending on the specific location. There are no apparent structural damages to the architecture. Some of the scenes were largely re-painted in the 19th century, but just as many still keep their original flavor of the early 12th century Byzantine style.

The church is still operational under the care of the nearby monastery nuns.
Recommendations

The monument, for its imperial ascendancy and for its early date, is of exceptional importance for the history of Byzantine architecture in the Balkans and Byzantine painting in general. It is recommended to urgently proceed to the study of the causes of dampness dangerously threatening the conservation of the original colors and the fresco cycle itself.

The roof needs repairs to be finished. Around the building a drainage system must be provided to isolate humidity on the walls. The management of the convent, which replaced the monastery, makes unwarranted additions to the interior of the church, which violates its authenticity.

As said above, a new campaign of frescoes conservation should be planned after stabilization of the structural rehabilitation of the building.

Financial estimate

The study of the causes of dampness, which will also include laboratory tests on the plaster and some controls on the foundations of the church, will cost approx. €15,000. The works of fresco conservation and cleaning could cost ca. €60,000. A very limited amount of money given the value of such a rarity!
V. 6 Monastery of St. Leontius, Village of Vodoča

Profile and description of present conditions

The church of Saint Leontius is the ancient seat of Strumitsa metropolitans. Vodoča monastery is mentioned for the first time in the charters of the Byzantine emperor Basil II, in 1018, but there are no exact historical data on the church construction. In fact, it is a complex of Vodoča churches with three construction phases. The oldest church is in the eastern side. The second phase pertains to the first half of the 11th century: to the west side a church was built in the form of an inscribed cross, dedicated to the Entry into the Temple of the Most Holy Theotokos. From that time also date the only frescoes preserved until today, those of St. Euplus and St. Isaurus, which indicate analogies with the fresco painting in the Ohrid St. Sophia. In the 12th century the large eastern cruciform church was built as an extension, with monumental fresco painting. In the second half of the 14th century, the parvis (anteroom) was added to the west section of the church.

For about sixty years, from 1900 to 1958, the church went through a series of vicissitudes at the end of which, in 1958, the remains of the fresco painting were removed in order to be conserved and protected. In the 1970s the church was completely reconstructed on the foundations of the old one. There are three construction periods from the 11th, 12th and 14th century. The well-preserved frescoes are exhibited in the Museum of Macedonia in Skopje. The building is in good condition, though the reconstruction made in the 1970s has a very ‘heavy’ appearance which shows total absence of care for philology.
A medieval necropolis is being archaeologically studied within the premises of the complex, where the remains of a rare (apparently early) Byzantine bath have also been uncovered, originally built with three main rooms (apodyterium, frigidarium, calidarium), hypocaust floor and drainage of waste water to the Vodoča River.

Ongoing archaeological excavations, studies and conservation activities on this thermal complex will certainly produce precious information and documentation on common habits and everyday life of a monastic Christian community of the Early Middle Ages.

**Recommendations**

There are no particular recommendations for this site which seems to have received constant attention from the administration due, also, to its religious importance as the seat of the Strumitsa metropolitan bishop.
V. 7 Complex of the Holy Fifteen Martyrs

Profile and description of present conditions

The complex is located in the central old district, near a market place. Immediately close to it there is the Icon Gallery which opened in 2000. There are plans to open the whole complex to tourists.

The Icon Gallery (named after the 15 Martyrs of Tiberiopolis) displays only a few old icons, the most precious one being the icon of the Holy Virgin Velijusa, the others being the work of more recent and also modern and contemporary icon painters, keeping with the highly venerated Macedonian tradition of religious painting.

A wall painting of the Fifteen Holy Martyrs will be displayed in the crypt, either showing a copy of the fresco and/or by a camera mounted in the crypt. The site has a serious potential of becoming a museum in situ.

The discovery of the complex of churches dedicated to the 15 Tiberiopolitan martyrs, with the central tomb in which their relics were found, has become an important religious and cultural issue for the Christian Orthodox community of Strumitsa. According to the hagiography, during the time of the persecutions of the emperor Julian the Apostate (4th century) a group of 15 martyrs perished in Tiberiopolis. They were buried in a late antique necropolis that lies on an older archaeological structure with a mosaic floor datable to the IV century. During the recent (in the 1970s) excavations for the construction of a temple dedicated to the Martyrs of Tiberiopolis, a complex of church buildings was discovered, in the center of which, in the naós before the altar, a large tomb and nineteen graves were found. In the larger vaulted central tomb, the bodies of the 15 martyrs were buried.
On the west side of this tomb, the 15 martyrs are painted, represented from the waist up and arranged in three zones. It is believed that this fresco painting represents the 15 martyrs who perished under the emperor Julian the Apostate.

Over the graves where their relics lie, a three-nave basilica was constructed, probably a *martyrium*. Over this basilica, a cross-shaped church was built with a central dome keeping the same correspondence to the tomb of the Martyrs. The construction of the crypt featured a reliquary in the shape of a Greek cross (staurotheque) as the container of the sacred relics of a martyr.

A chronology dating back to the time of Justinian I (6th century) has been proposed for this last construction. But there is no evidence proving it. Furthermore, there is no evidence for the cross-shaped form of the basilica.

**Recommendations**

Undoubtedly, the site is of the greatest interest for the history of early Christianity in the Balkans, but the archaeological research should be carried out with proper methodology; the comparative study of the ceramics could provide further evidence for dating the layers of construction. Particular care should be given to the publication of the results of the archaeological research.

The entire area, including the nearby market, has the potential to become a tourist and pilgrims attraction, but the target of a relative celebrity should not obscure the scientific purposes of the research.

**Financial estimate**

A budget of at least € 100,000 is deemed necessary to complete the archaeological research, publish it and set-up a conservation project to open the site to the public.
VI. 1 Bezisten (Caravanserai)

Profile and description of present conditions

The Bezisten (in Turkish, Bedesten), the old covered market, is situated north-east of the present Hotel Oaza. It was built probably in the mid-17th century. It was mentioned by Evlia Chelebi in 1661-62 when he visited Štip. At a certain time it became a prison, but now it serves as modern art gallery.

This is a plain well-built covered structure with a rectangular plan, a single entrance, and a fortress-like appearance. The roof is set back on three levels and surmounted by three shallow domes covered with sheets of lead. The main entrance is plain.

The interior arrangement consists of three open courtyards surrounded by rooms/shops behind a portico. The two arches of the portico in the short wall opposite the entrance are larger than the rest of the arches. Two sets of similar transverse arches intercept
the courtyard dividing the interior of the structure into three parts. The central part has a higher zone of transition, with concave squinches supporting a dome. The upper part of the walls of the courtyards is marked by corbels.

The Bezisten is in an excellent state of preservation. However, there is a problem with humidity rising up into the walls.

**Recommendations**

1. It is essential to present an interpretation of the original building: history, architecture and function.
2. The problem of rising humidity in the wall of the structure needs to be treated.

**Financial estimate**

This is one of the very few out-of-town Ottoman caravanserais still preserved in its integrity. This is why it is worth planning to eliminate the humidity problem and also considering a permanent, alternative use of the space as a Museum or other cultural structure (could also be a great library). An expenditure of €20-25,000 is estimated for the study of the causes of wall dampness.
VI. 2 “Isar” (Fortress)

Profile and description of present conditions

A medieval fortress on the “Isar” hill in the old section of the town, Štip Kale (Fortress) Isar is located between the Bregalnica and Otinja rivers.

Exact records of the time of the construction of the fortress have not been found. Some of the 19 m. high fortress walls have been preserved. During the Middle Ages churches were built on all four sides of the fortress and, in 1332, a church dedicated to the Holy Archangel Mihail. A second church, built in 1341, was dedicated to St. Nikola, and a few years later a third church, St. John the Baptist, which has been preserved in its original form until the present day. The fourth church dedicated to St. Vasilie (St. Vlasius), was located on the north side of the fortress and was built in 1337. In 1382 the fortress was conquered by the Turks. After firearms were invented, the fortress was deserted. Some of the building material of the fortress is said to come from the ancient town of Astibo.

Archaeological excavations have been carried out, but the stratigraphy of the site is still unclear. There are no proper scientific publications. The thesis about the existence of a fortification on this place as early as the 1st-2nd century does not rest on reliable arguments. It is only certain that the fortress functioned in the 14th century. A new archaeological survey is necessary to clarify the chronology of the site. The place is accessible via a well-kept path and a marvelous view from the hill is worth the ascent.

Recommendations

It is suggested to proceed with systematic archaeological research in order to get more scientific information about a site that has great potentialities as a tourist destination and a cultural/natural resource.

Financial estimate

At least four 1-month archaeological campaigns would be necessary to set up a plan of systematic excavations. A start-up budget of € 80,000 is considered necessary.
VI. 3 Bargala, Gorni Kozjak, archeological site

Profile and description of present conditions

On a mild slope at the foot of the mountain Plačkovica, near the river Kozjačka and the village of Kozjak, remains have been found of a castrum dating from the early 4th century. Scientists associate these ruins with the town of Bargala, the existence of which is supported by an inscription from the year 371 containing information on the building of the city gate in Bargala by Antonius Alipius, administrator of the province.

The imposing ruins indicate the existence of a strong rectangular wall circuit enclosing a surface of approx. 280x185x150 m (4.7 ha) with northwest-southeast orientation. Twenty rectangular towers fortified the walls built in opus quadratum and containing rooms where soldiers and horses were accommodated. The main double entrance was situated almost in the middle of the west rampart.

The existence of this military fortification, along with another 6 kilometers away, discovered in the village of Krupište, is connected to the enmities between Constantin I and Licinius. After the withdrawal of the troops, the camp was inhabited by civilian population. Towards the end of the 4th century, Bargala was a civil town which soon expanded into a powerful centre in the middle basin of the Bregalnica river and became an Episcopal seat.

In its northwest part an Episcopal basilica was discovered, dated to the end of the 4th century, rebuilt and remodeled in the 5th-6th century. It is a three-nave basilica with a semicircular apse, inside and outside, and with both an endonarthex and an exonarthex. Especially impressive are the floors, covered with stone slabs, except for the north aisle,
which was covered with mosaic. The most beautiful floor is considered to be the one in
the presbytery, which was covered by white and grey slabs in opus sectile.

On a capital at the entrance (tribelon) of the exonarthex, the following inscription
was found: “Christ, help your slave, the episcop Hermia.” The latter and the bishops
Philip and Eustatius, from the two Episcopal basilicas in Stobi, are designated as co-
founders (church-donors) of the basilicas.

The complex of the Episcopal basilica comprehended the Episcopal residence, the
piscina and the housing complex with a wide porch and colonnade.

Near the city walls of Bargala, to the west, an old Christian building dating from
the end of the 4th century was discovered in 1984. It is an extra moenia three-aisled
basilica, with a protruding apse, a narthex and an exonarthex, and a floor covered with
stone slabs.

Archaeological excavations were carried out in the period 1967-1975 and since
1992 to present. Conservation activities on the uncovered architecture were conducted in

Recommendations

The timely conservation of the unearthed structures is a praiseworthy tendency but,
unfortunately, not always professionally accomplished. The baptistery, for example, has
been unacceptably restored with cement. It is obvious that the restoration team needs
specialized training. During the last 10 years the restoration of Bargala has been super-
vised by an archaeologist. Until now neither the protected area nor the buffer zones have
been identified. There is no fence, no visual materials, no entry tickets nor any other
tourist infrastructure, like marked paths, an information centre with a souvenir shop, lav-
atory, restaurant, car park, etc. Work is going on without any clear long-term goals, from
year to year according to the allocated funds by the Ministry of Culture. Possible treasure-hunters' raids and the plunder of construction materials have been kept under control through the appointment of non-trained security guards.

Totally unacceptable is how the precious original pavements of the basilica have been restored, as shown in the illustrations below where the still intact floor of a room (left) is compared with the reconstructed pavement of the apsed hall. This is something that should be removed as soon as possible.

There is no electricity at the site and a generator installation has been planned (cost estimate € 15,000). It is suggested to verify the possibility of using alternative sources of energy, such as solar panels, hydraulic or eolic energy.

Today the archaeological area is not delimited, there is no gate and the access is totally uncontrolled. Two tourist agencies organize guided tours, but an equipped visitors' path is missing.

In the immediate vicinity there are the ruins of a building, once used as a facility for the archaeologists working at the site, which could be restored and transformed into a visitors' centre, antiquarium, refreshment point and starting point for organized tours. The surrounding area is rich of natural springs and is well known as an excursion and picnic destination.

**Financial estimate**

A major financial effort would be necessary to support the work of restoration and conservation on this site, which is of primary importance for the late antique period in the Balkans. But the very first financial effort should go toward updating the expertise of local conservators and restorers. A comprehensive management plan is a must at this point of the research.
VI. 4 Novo Selo. Old Houses  
(vernacular architecture)

Profile and description of present conditions

Despite its name (Novo Selo means “new village”), the urban core of the village still retains a considerable number of old, traditional buildings, dating back to the 19th and early 20th century.

The relevance of the urban old district is proved by the existence of a significant number of valuable traditional architectures and from the landscape context of the settlement.

The urban core of Novo Selo is located a few kilometers from Štip, in the Bregalnica river valley, an area characterized by its narrowness and, from north-east, dominated by the peak of the Isar fortress.

The town is known in Macedonia because of Goce Delchev, famous patriot and fighter of the national liberation movement, who worked here as a teacher at the end of the 19th century.

The habitat features two levels of settlement: the narrow plain on the left bank of the river, and the lower zones of the dominating slopes. Beside the old houses, the well preserved natural and rural landscape of the area is noteworthy and from the Isar fortress it is possible to enjoy a spectacular sight.

The buildings present the traditional Balkan constructive and typological features. The merchants’ houses are easily recognizable from the simpler rural houses.

Generally, the buildings are in poor/bad conditions of conservation, except those which have been recently restored by private owners. Some interventions were not respectful of the historical character of the building; works of modernization, with inadequate materials and building features are frequent. In other instances new, poor quality buildings, impoverishing the historical context, are visible today.
Recommendations

The establishment of a general policy for urban historical districts preservation is suggested, as well as for the protection of the most significant buildings.

The definition of simple guidelines for interventions of up-keeping and recovery would be very helpful. Since restoration interventions on this kind of buildings are, if not more expensive, certainly more complex than the construction of new ones, it is important to educate the local community to understand the historical relevance of the built-up area. Equally important could be a pilot restoration intervention, to be realized through on-site schools, possibly on buildings easily perceivable from the main road. There, a documentation office, centered on historical, constructive and structural characteristics of local vernacular architecture, could be realized, active in restoration and up-keeping advisory as well.

Financial estimate

Estimate cost for purchasing a middle sized, badly preserved building is around €50,000. Restoration cost is around €125,000.

The Centre for Documentation could hire personnel from the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Štip, while the expenses for documentation material (permanent exhibition, technical information, a small library, etc.) could amount to €15,000.
VI. 5 Husameddin Pasha Mosque*

Profile and description of present conditions

This mosque is situated on sloping grounds south of the Otinja River, just off Vitapop Jordanski Hill. It is a monumental structure known to be as one of the most important Ottoman buildings in former Yugoslavia, for its balanced proportions, volume and fine workmanship. The mosque was built by a certain Husam al-Din, of whom we know nothing. Evlia Chelebi, the famous Turkish traveler, described the mosque when he visited Štip in 1661-62.

The plan of the mosque is square measuring 12.40 x 12.40 m. On the south side, there is a wide and shallow three-facetted apse that contains the mihrab. It is pierced by arched windows on three levels. This apse, regarded as a result of the intense contact between early Ottoman and late-Byzantine architecture, occurs in a number of Ottoman monuments, namely in the Mehmet Bey Mosque in the Greek town of Serres built in 1491 or in the Davut Pasha mosque in Istanbul built in 1485. It is quite possible that Husameddin Pasha Mosque was inspired by the latter, not just because of the presence of the apse but also because of its plan and proportions.

The portico in front of the building from the north is solid and harmonious and carried by four columns of polished marble, and bears three shallow domes. The middle arch is decorated with alternating cream and red voussoirs, just like the arches above the portal and the two flanking windows of the prayer hall. The exterior zone of transition is marked by setting back a square and an octagon under the dome. The exterior of the

* This monument has been included in the Prioritised Intervention List for the Architectural and Archaeological Heritage in South-East Europe. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. The Integrated Rehabilitation Project Plan/Survey of the architectural and archaeological heritage 2003-2004.
structure is built with fine cream and light red ashlars on the lower part, and with greenish sandstone on the upper part. The upper part of the minaret base (now missing or never finished) is built from the same sandstone. The interior of the mosque is plain and covered with white plaster. The mihrab in the apse is a simple niche.

On stylistic grounds, it is possible to suggest that the Mosque of Husam al-Din is a work of the late classical phase of Ottoman architecture from early 17th century. This date corresponds well to Evliya Chelebi’s mention of the mosque in 1661-62.

During the repairs of 1953, the dome of the mosque was covered with cement and the windows were blocked to prevent access.

Recommendations

The unique style of this mosque in Macedonia requires its restoration and conservation. It is vital to:

1. Restore the dome by removing the concrete;
2. Restore the three shallow domes above the portico;
3. Treat the masonry of the upper part of the building;
4. Unblock the windows;
5. Create a new function for the building to ensure its maintenance.

Financial estimate

Being a major work of restoration and conservation, requiring a team of specialized experts, it is difficult to estimate the general costs. On a very approximate basis, it can be estimated that at least € 250,000 will be necessary.
VII. 1 The archaeological site and tourist reception complex

Profile and description of present conditions
The archaeological area today is flanked on the west by the Skopje-Salonika highway, and on the other side by the old state road and the railway connecting both towns. The site lies in the middle of Macedonia's most important wine zone. Intensive archaeological research has taken place, with some breaks, since 1924, which makes of STOBI the best-studied antique site in the Republic of Macedonia.

Historical Outline and History of Archaeological Excavations at Stobi
The site lies along the left bank of the Crna (Erigon) river where it empties into the Vardar (Axius) ca. 160 km N-NW of Salonika. It occupied the juncture of two of the most important ancient routes in the Balkans: the Vardar corridor was the chief route between the middle Danubian regions and the Mediterranean, and a road from the Via Egnatia at Heraclea Lyncestis passed through Stobi and continued NE into Moesia. The cut for the modern highway from Athens to Belgrade and the railway and the Orient Express railway passe through the NE limits of the ancient city.

Livy (39.53.16) referred to Stobi, and the town figured prominently in his account of the northern campaigns of Philip V of Macedonia in the 2nd c. BC. Stobi became a municipium (Municipium Stobensium) during the early Roman Empire and minted its own coins at least from the reign of Titus to Elagabalus (69-222 AD). The city continued to flourish during the later empire and may even have become the capital of the province of Macedonia Salutaris in the late 4th c., and, later, of Macedonia Secunda. Theodosius I resided briefly in the city and issued two edicts. Stobi was an especially flourishing community during the 5th c. when Johannes Stobaeus resided there and a number of palatial structures, public and private, were erected or remodeled and lavishly decorated. The grandeur of its Episcopal Basilica and related buildings, along with the presence of at least four other basilicas, indicates its importance as a wealthy ecclesiastical center.

The historian Malchus records that Stobi was sacked in 479 by the Gothic army of Theodoric. There is considerable evidence of rebuilding at the site, but the city seems never again to have recovered its former prosperity. It ceased to exist as an urban community before the end of the 6th century.

Most of the monuments revealed by excavations belong to the 4th-6th c. and lie on the South slope of the low ridge that projects into the angle of the two rivers. The fortified area of the town measures ca. 450 by 450 m and the line of the city wall, exposed in a few places, can be followed for most of its extent. Part of a Turkish pavement is preserved above the city wall near the center of its Eastern line and leads to the ruins of a bridge across the Crna.
The Northern basilica (5*-6* c.) lies at the NE end of the lower excavated street and is distinguished by the presence of a small quatrefoil baptistery with a sunken cruciform piscina attached on its northern side. The next building to the South-West is a civil basilica and beyond that a large complex that included, in the 3* c., the residence of Polycharmus and the Jewish synagogue. A second synagogue with a mosaic floor and frescoed walls was superposed on the first and was followed in the next century by a Christian basilica at a still higher level. Mosaics with both animal and geometric motives are preserved in the adjoining residence to the South-West and a small bath lies to the East. Structures dating to the 2* c. BC lie below the civil basilica and the synagogue where a hoard of some 500 silver Roman denarii was found in 1971.

Beyond a cross street is a large bath, partly restored, in which a number of late Roman portrait statues were found. Large private residences occupy the next two blocks to the South-West including one with a colonnaded court and fountain adorned with Hellenistic and Roman bronze and marble statues. These latter large complexes fill the area between the upper and lower of two roughly parallel streets. Farther to the South-West along the upper street is another large residence on the right and opposite it the spacious residence of the bishops of Stobi. The street is paved with flagstones and lined on both sides by colonnades for the remaining 100 m. or so to the Porta Heraclea, the only gate excavated yet.

A semicircular, colonnaded court stands at the Northern end of this main street opposite the entrance to the two-storied basilica of the Bishop Philip, whose name is preserved in the dedication inscribed on the lintel of the entrance to the nave. The basilica in the 5* c. was decorated with figured frescos and elaborate mosaics, partly preserved in the narthex and South aisle. The carved marble screens of the ambo and the presbytery, along with numerous figured capitals of fine workmanship were found in the earlier excavations and are in the National Museum of Belgrade. The three aisles of the naos were increased to five in the late 5* or early 6* c. by the addition of mullioned screens in the side aisles. A vaulted crypt lies below the south wall and there is a sunken confessio in the apse. An earlier building with well-preserved wall frescos bearing geometric motives has been found below the southern aisle. The floor of this earlier structure, perhaps a church, lies some 4 m. below the earlier of the two superposed mosaics in the south aisle of the Episcopal Basilica.

A broad sandstone stairway led from the narthex to the area south of the basilica where the Episcopal baptistery was located nearly 5 m. below the floor of the basilica. The baptistery is basically quatrefoil in plan with corner apses, all set within a quadrangle, ca. 9.4 m square.
The walls were covered with fresco, of which thousands of fragments were found, including many depicting human faces. The floor is a well-preserved and colorful mosaic of animals in paradise. A circular pool (interior diameter 2.4 m) is centered in the room and delimited by a low parapet. The pool was revetted with marble and slate slabs and covered by a canopy. A marble kantharos nearly 1 m. high and 60 cm. in diameter was set into the parapet.

Many of the marble architectural pieces used in the Episcopal Basilica and elsewhere in Stobi during the 4th to 6th c. were originally part of the 2nd c. theater that lies immediately East of the basilica. The cavea was built in two tiers of gray-white marble from nearby Pletvar and could hold over 7600 spectators. The scena frons was built of rose and green breccia and fine white marbles. Rubble screen walls and parapets and a sanctuary of Nemesis point to its later use as an arena. Nearly half of the lower tier, both paradoi, and much of the scene building are still in place. The seats bear hundreds of inscriptions listing the names of patrons. A small building north-east of the theater seems to have been devoted to entertainment and pleasure in the last years of Stobi: its rooms included an apsidal gaming room and a room with marble-encrusted bathing cubicles.

A cemetery (1st to early 4th c.) has been partly excavated just outside the Porta Heraclea. A Christian basilica with adjoining cemetery is located ca. 300 m south-west of the gate; another basilica, ca. 1000 m farther south-west, was cleared near the bridge to the village of Palikura.

Large and elaborately decorated structures have been explored (1972-74) below the flood plain of the Crna river. The Casa Romana on the banks of the river east of the Synagogue has walls decorated with molded stucco panels and pilasters as well as colorful frescos. A yet larger
structure lying below the 4th c. Inner City wall has mosaic floors and marble-encrusted walls with arched niches preserved to a height of over 4 m. Both buildings were in use in the 2nd and 3rd c. and may have been built even earlier.

Some of the recent discoveries may be seen at the local Antiquarium (see below). Material from the excavations in the 1920s and 1930s is in the National Museum in Belgrade and a few items, mainly inscriptions, are in the Archaeological Museum of Skopje.

Site Management and Tourist Infrastructures

Stobi has clear-cut protected and buffer zones.

The archaeological excavations are taken care of by the Museum of Macedonia in Skopje, whereas the management of the site, the conservation and the archaeological research is the responsibility of the Republic Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments (since 2005 the National Conservation Centre in Skopje with Mr. Milan Ivanovski as its director). Its full-time manager, Mr. Stefan Danev, together with nine employees, actively assists the director in the overall running of the site.

In Stobi the necessary tourist infrastructure has been created.

After the realization of the highway, the main site entrance faces West, next to the ancient theatre area. Here, thanks to a grant from USAID, a small, pleasant and modern pavilion has been recently built, which includes a cafeteria, a local wine trading facility, a currency exchange bureau, a snack bar, a ticket-office, lavatories and a car park.

Some informative material (leaflets, books) and souvenirs (copies of 18,000 artifacts found in Stobi) are sold in the premises and at the ticket office.

The souvenirs are made by local craftsmen*. The management of Stobi has concluded contracts both with the neighboring municipalities and some national tour operators. In 2004 the site was visited by 10,000 tourists in eight months. A private hotel has been built 3 km away from Stobi, as well as other ones in the nearby city of Negotino.

An international festival, named “Antique Drama,” is held every year (June-July) in the antique theatre. The theatre of the city of Veles (north-west of Stobi) is its co-organizer. A regular festival devoted to folklore music is planned to be held in the antique theatre. The city of Valandovo (southwest of Stobi) is the co-organizer of this cultural event.

The guided path takes the visitor inside and through the excavations area. The spots are signaled by board panels reporting essential information. The old type of panels,

* According to the information collected from local officers, 20% of the sales goes to the site management. The craftsmen pay 3% to 5% copyright to the Ministry of Culture: an important and meaningful step toward liberalization and relative de-centralization of site management.
visually poor and sometime invasive, are currently being replaced: the new model, which follows the one used in Skopje in the bazaar area (a round perspex panel with carved images, plans and prospects presenting essential historical data concerning the monument) is of good quality and updated to the best international standards.

The management is taking various positive initiatives aimed at emphasizing the site potential, such as: agreements with local travel agencies, paid grants for the right to reproduce some of the archaeological findings, involvement of local population in hospitality and refreshment activities, international cooperation, and yearly digging campaigns.

These initiatives and the ideal location of the site (along Macedonia's main communication road) have already led to a considerable increase of the number of visitors and help complement the modest budget allotted by the Government. The fact that the incomes from different activities can be retained by Stobi's area administration and invested in its valorization is remarkable, even though the local administration remains under the control of the Republic Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments.

**Conservation activity**

Stobi's ambitious medium-term plan for conservation includes the overall reconstruction of the Episcopal basilica and the theatre. Hopefully, its implementation will exclude the frequent and all too obvious use of cement, which is clearly visible in the conservation works carried out so far in Stobi. There is no doubt that the task of
rendering the complex stratigraphy of the construction phases of the Basilica and the Baptistery, with their layers of mosaic, and to such a large extension, is a difficult one.

Very impressive is the accelerated rhythm of both excavations and conservation activities carried out in Stobi in the last two years, due also to the collaboration of the University of Skopje and the volunteer work of many. The management of Stobi maintains active contacts with ICOMOS and other NGOs. It sets a good example to follow for the rest of the country.

The former gate to the site is located eastward, next to the old state road and the small, abandoned railway station is destined to be converted into the Antiquarium of the site. Presently, the station building contains some sculptures and architectural fragments, some of them of remarkable quality: both the building and the display of artifacts appear temporarily abandoned and in a precarious status of conservation. As a matter of fact, the sole missing element in such an excellent cadre of well maintained site is the lack of an Antiquarium, which, for the relevance and the richness of Stobi findings, is certainly a must.

Recommendations

1. The area must be visually protected from the highway running on a viaduct in its proximity: a high stalk vegetation shield, chosen among the traditional species of the area, could reduce the acoustic and visual impact.

2. Great care should be taken in handling the precious mosaic pavements: the zone of the Episcopal basilica and enclosed baptistery is covered by a metallic shed, badly preserved and invasive upon the landscape. Other floor mosaics have been covered with sand in order to preserve them from severe winter weather conditions.

3. The welcoming area, though actually pleasant, looks still inadequate: a small visitors' centre should be realized, containing graphics, pictures and short notes describing the city history, its urban and architectonic features. The informative materials should be improved and the merchandising activities increased.

4. The tourists flow could increase many times over if the management of the site addressed foreign tour operators. International archaeological team studies would facilitate the scientific program financially and simultaneously enhance the popularity of the site.

5. The antiquarium (the former train station) is an absolute priority and the building needs urgent repairs and expansion, about which the management has already prepared a well planned project.

6. It is suggested that all managers of the Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments be given the opportunity to spend at least the time of a stage at Stobi, in order to acquire principles and practice of site management in Macedonia on-the-field.

7. It is also the Mission opinion that, if colleagues from abroad and/or from International organizations were invited to share and discuss their expertise in Stobi, such a process of formation and updating of the Institute managing staff would become a good practice for periodically exchanging experiences from different areas of the Country and outside: an Annual South Eastern European International Forum for Monument and Site Management under UNESCO patronage could not be better located than in Stobi, at the crossroad between the South Danubian region and the Mediterranean, the location which made Stobi famous in the history of the ancient world.
Financial requirements

Stobi is the sole Macedonian site visited by the Mission which is managed under a properly formulated and coherently enacted management plan, inclusive of all aspects, mainly targeted aims, site development and financial plan.

For this reason the site staff, the site manager and the Director are to be commended for their vision and dedication. Stobi site can certainly work as a model or even as a pilot project for the management of many other sites in Macedonia, as well as for museums.

Financial help for the realization of the targets included in the management plan, sponsored by UNESCO and other International Organizations, such as ICOMOS, ICCROM, the EU and by private “ad hoc” Foundations, could greatly improve the quality, dimension and schedule of the program in a direction leading ultimately to the inclusion of Stobi in the World Heritage List.

BIBLIOGRAPHY
Profile and description of present conditions

The Kuršumli Han (Bullet or Lead Inn) is situated to the north-west of Bitpazar. The name indicates that lead was the particular commodity that was traded in the han, which belonged to the Ragusan merchants. Probably built in the 15th century, it is one of the most impressive inns of the period for its splendor and monumentality, decorated walls and pyramidal cupolas. In 1878 the building became the town prison.

Kuršumli Han is a two-storey building, square in plan, with a central courtyard. The exterior walls, pierced by small high windows, are built with courses of whitish masonry with red bricks in between, creating an alternating white-red colored design. The roof has a series of impressive pyramidal cupolas and chimneys, corresponding to the rooms of the structure on the first floor.

The entrance into this two-storey han is through a one-bay protruding porch to the south. The portal opens onto a large courtyard open to the sky. Two-storey porticoes surround the courtyard on four sides. An ablution fountain is found in the north-east part of the courtyard. A flight of stairs on either side of the entrance, as well as on the opposite side of the courtyard, leads to the upper storey.

The inn had a capacity of stabling 100 horses on the ground floor, and housing their merchants and owners on the top floor. Some of the rooms on the top floor even have their own fireplace, with chimneys protruding above the roof.

The building shows an excellent state of preservation. It has been radically renovated after the earthquake of 1963. The inner courtyard is used for different cultural events in the summer, such as plays, concerts, poetry readings, etc.

Since 1955 the inn hosts the Lapidarium of the Museum of Macedonia, which is located in its immediate vicinity. Antique marble and stone sculptures (statues, busts, bas-reliefs, tombstones, chancel screens, etc.) from the 1st century BC to Late Antiquity
and beyond, gathered from different monuments throughout the Country, are on display in the cells of the inn ground floor and its courtyard.

The remains of a sizeable hammam, called Gulçiler Hammam, are still visible, west of the han and originally connected with it through a passageway on the western side of the courtyard. The bathing complex was constituted by two interconnected domed buildings, but only the ruins of half of the major one are still standing to the height of the drum supported by squinches with muqarnas decoration. The area of the hammam ruins is neglected and invaded by uncontrolled vegetation.

**Recommendations**

1. The building needs to be revitalized by reorganizing the archaeological exhibition. This will require redesigning the exhibition according to a periodic or thematic order;
2. New presentation and information boards will be needed, including those regarding the building;
3. The backyard, which currently looks like storage for antiquities, needs to be cleared out;
4. It is imperative to clear out the hammam area and restore (without reconstructing) its vestiges.

**Financial requirements**

A budget of € 50.000 will be probably enough for the hammam rehabilitation and restoration. For the Lapidarium, a modern exhibition light and humidity control system is required. The sculpture display must be accompanied by illustrative material reporting original location, date and attribution of every single item or group of items. All this will probably require an additional € 70-80.000 expenditure.
VIII. 2 Mustafa Pasha Mosque

Profile and description of present conditions

It is located on a hill opposite the main entrance to the Kale (fortress) of Skopje. It is one of the largest and most beautifully decorated mosques in Skopje. It was constructed in H.898/M.1492 by the order of Mustafa Pasha when he held the post of vizier of Skopje under the Ottoman Sultan Selim I. This is indicated in an Arabic inscription found above the portal of the mosque. According to a vakufnama (endowment) document, Mustafa Pasha founded another small mosque with an imaret (public kitchen) attached to it. He died in H.925/M.1519 and was buried in the türbe (mausoleum) on the east side of the mosque, as referred to by an inscription above its entrance. Evliya Chelebi mentioned a school built by Mustafa Pasha in his list of religious buildings in Skopje.

This mosque belongs to the Ottoman single-domed cubical type, with a triple bayed portico in front of the building and a slender tall minaret with one balcony. The outer walls of the mosque are constructed in cloisonné style, with courses of grey granite masonry fashioned in casements formed by layers of horizontally and vertically placed bricks. The porch is raised by four white marble columns and pointed arches. The large dome and the three domes above the portico are covered with lead sheets.

The portal, set within a richly perforated rectangular marble frame, is monumental and impressive. Above the door, set within a trefoil arch, is the foundation inscription plaque. The wooden door is richly and skillfully carved with elaborate geometric Islamic patterns. The upper rectangular panels of both wings have inscription with verses from the Qur'an.

The prayer hall is square in plan and covered by a huge dome raised on high and large pendentives at the four corners, carved with intricate floral designs in stucco and painted in green, blue and red colors. The whole interior walls are covered with Rococo style paintings typical of the 19th century.

Both the mihrab and minbar in the south wall are made of white marble and finely decorated. The mihrab, with its concave stalactite (mugarnas) decoration, is set within a perforated rectangular frame. The minbar has a
pronounced entrance leading to a canopy on the top. There is a gallery along the north wall raised on wooden columns and reached by staircases on the sides.

Located in the garden east of the mosque is Mustafa Pasha’s türbe, which is a small elegant structure. It is an hexagonal mausoleum of the closed type, riveted with marble on the outside and covered by a dome raised on a low octagonal drum. Its style is identical to that of the mosque. Above the door is a framed plaque with the inscription of Mustafa Pasha. In the middle of the mausoleum there is a sarcophagus.

The wooden door, of great artistic value, is in bad state of preservation. The wood is beginning to rot and needs attention.

The interior of the mosque is subject to severe humidity. Cracks in the plaster appear in the lower parts of the dome. Humidity is causing damage to the stucco relief and painted decorations which are becoming faint.

**Recommendations**

1. The wooden door needs to be treated and conserved for its artistic value;
2. It is essential to treat the roof and prevent leakage of water that caused damage to the interior;
3. The interior stucco and plaster painted decorations are in great need of conservation.

**Financial requirements**

The suggested interventions require experts in wood and fresco painting restoration and the expenditure of a total amount of approx. €35,000.
VIII. 3 Čaršija (Old Bazaar/Market Place)

Profile and description of present conditions

The old bazaar area of Čaršija is situated on the left bank of the Vardar River, extending north of the Stone Bridge. The area is comprehensive of a number of Ottoman monumental mosques and trading inns (hans) dating to the 15th century, some of which today house restaurants and bars, like the Kapan Han and Bedestan (covered market), Suli Han (The Academy of Fine Arts), and bathhouses, such as the Çifte Hamam (Art Gallery).

The whole district has retained its traditional function as a market place, with a variety of artisan workshops such as tailors, shoemakers, goldsmiths, tinsmiths, shops, cafes and restaurants.

Many of the houses in the area are in a dilapidated condition. Modern cheap structures obscure the traditional character of the bazaar.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the street facades of the historical buildings be renovated, and parts of the back streets and neighborhoods of the bazaar rehabilitated, keeping as much as possible the buildings current destinations to host workshops of traditional
artisanship, local food eateries, institutions in the fields of art, conservation, environment, university departments, etc.

Financial requirements

The conservation of this rarity, a whole old business district including mosques and bathhouses, shops and a variety of hans is worth a substantial investment and, preliminarily, a strong political program of rehabilitation and valorization of this particular historical heritage: something which cannot be figured out in numbers but rather in terms of time and, first of all, processes of cultural self-consciousness.

It is significant that the ICOMOS of Macedonia has moved into a recently restored old, nice building in the heart of a han in this area where the activities of the Organization are taking place. It is the Mission opinion that the continuing, dynamic and inspired work of organizations like this can develop a wider knowledge of the cultural and human heritage still tangible in the Skopje Čaršija.
VIII. 4 Fortress (Kale)

Profile and description of present conditions

It is located on top of a hill overlooking the city, the so-called “upper city.” The first archaeological excavation and restoration works on the site were carried out in the 1960s.

The claim about the presence of a fortification here as early as the beginning of the first millennium BC is not grounded. The established age of the so-called Justinian's fortified wall (known also as the “Cyclop's wall”) is unreliable, and similarly the identification of the fortress with Justiniana Prima. The substructure of this curtain was intentionally left exposed during the restoration works but this decision greatly contributed to the walls progressive deterioration and crumbling away.

The medieval fortified wall and the gate are conserved. One of the turrets is in the process of being restored. The area is kept in good condition with comfortable paths for the tourists and rest areas with a beautiful view of the city.

The walls and towers of the fortress were seriously damaged during the earthquake of 1963. Reconstructive works started already in 1964, some of them are still going on today.

Recommendations

Visible interventions presently show reconstructions made of reinforced cement masked by stonework in order to simulate the ancient appearance of the fortress. It would be appropriate to limit restoration to the necessary consolidation works, avoiding improper interventions, which do not add so much to the visitors’ interest. It is desirable
to carry out new accurate excavations ensuring a convincingly motivated chronology of the site. It is also important to realize a stratigraphy of the complex, allowing relative dating of the different parts.

**Financial requirements**

It is suggested, as a priority, to invest a relatively small amount of money (may be approx. € 20,000) for a 2-month archaeological campaign to test the wall foundations in some critical points and make a stratigraphic survey of the walls masonry. Many ancient inscriptions were incorporated in the masonry throughout the centuries and their interpretation can probably help in establishing a relative chronology, along with other archaeological data.
VIII. 5 Antique aqueduct

Profile and description of present conditions

The imposing remains of an old aqueduct are located in the region of the military barracks on the outskirts of the city. The preserved length of the aqueduct is about 385 meters and its width 2,20 m. It was in operation until 1914 when it provided water from the Skopska Crna Gora Mountain to the Skopje fortress along a distance of 10,5 km. The aqueduct has never been conserved nor archaeologically studied. It certainly needs both. The claim that it can be assigned to a construction program of Justinian I (527-565) has no grounds. Instead, it is highly probable that it is an early Ottoman artifact.

Recommendations

It is suggested to plan a serious project of restoration and conservation of this important testimony of old civil engineering. An agreement should be reached with the military authorities to fence off the area in a more appropriate way and make it accessible to visitors from outside the barracks.

Financial requirements

Once reached an agreement with the military authority, a comparative study of the masonry and hydraulic technology could bring to interesting results which, coupled with some technical tests (like chemical analysis of the mortar components and brick typology), could lead to a program of restoration of the monumental artifact and its fruition by the public at large.
IX. 1 Wine Cellar

Profile and description of present conditions

Strategically located on Road E75 of Corridor 10 South Section, the complex of the Wine Cellar near the city of Demir Kapija lies next to a gorge of the Vardar River (a natural Reserve), once called by the Turks Demir Kapija (Iron Gate) and by the Greeks “Stenòs”, in the middle of a quite large area of mostly recently planted vineyards.

The present owner of the cellar, founded in 1925, is Mr. Riste Elenov. Mr. Elenov and his family have restored the entire property, including the old buildings, their interior furniture and the production equipment. To this specific purpose a carpenter workshop has also been set up on site. Together with the implementation of contemporary technology, updated to the most recent oenological standards (the winery production is mainly exported to Germany), items of the industrial archaeology of wine production are well kept on public display. Part of the restored buildings will be used as a museum of local wine production, guest-house, wine tasting centre and children’s playground for the visitors.

The production plant dates back to the early 20th century and was realized by the ruling house of Jugoslavija (Karadordević), with the original purpose of supplying the court with local wines. After the Second World War the complex fell in disuse; only recently, restorative and modernizing works have been realized, by the private initiative of the owner and his family, with excellent commercial results.
The site represents an interesting example of commercialization of quality wine in conjunction with the valorization of its historical and cultural value.

The complex consists of a country house, surrounded by a small park planted with various secular trees, a small village destined to host the employees, a building (formerly a school), two laboratory buildings and, finally, the storage cellars. A modern processing plant and new aging facilities have replaced the old ones. The whole area is planted with trees and the old oenological machinery is exhibited as an open air museum in the park. In addition to wine production, a service structure has been planned, comprehensive of restaurant, guesthouse and trading point. Some of the buildings need intervention, while others have already been or are in the process of being restored.

The wine cellar is a good example of cooperation and interaction between private enterprise, philanthropy and protection/valorization of national cultural heritage. Mr. Elenov supports the site of Stobi, as well as other cultural sites financially.

**Recommendations**

It is suggested to improve the experience of the visitors by realizing a small documentation centre dedicated to wine industry. A guideline model could be the Californian experience, for example the well known organization of Napa Valley wine factories, north of San Francisco.
X. 1 Manuscripts, Books, Archives and Records

Profile and description of present conditions

For its completeness and efficacy it has been deemed useful to report here, with the kind authorization of the Library, the main passages of the history of the National Library as it can be read from the homepage of its well done web site.*

The National and University Library “St. Kliment Ohridski” in Skopje was one of the first national institutions to be formed by the Parliament (ASNOM) of the young Macedonian state on the 23rd November, 1944.

The rich library tradition on the soil of the Republic of Macedonia whose roots stretch back to the deeds of the pan-Slavonic educators St. Cyril (826-869) and St. Methodius (820-885) is the same foundation on which the Library began to build up and develop its activity. Its patron saint, Clement of Ohrid (830-916), established the first monastic library in Ohrid in the Monastery of St. Panteleimon, and he is thus the founder of librarianship in these parts.

The initial fund of books in the National and University Library “St. Kliment Ohridski” at its foundation in 1944 amounted to some 150,000 library items. The majority of these were inherited from the Central Library of the pre-war Faculty of Philosophy in Skopje, founded in 1920 in Skopje.

Besides the holdings, the National and University Library “St. Kliment Ohridski” also inherited the modest premises of the Central Library of the Faculty of Philosophy, located in the central city area, on the left bank of the River Vardar. The Library was open with 50 places for readers and 12 employees.

The documents which are of significance in confirming the status of the National Library of Macedonia were the ASNOM Decision of 18th January 1945 concerning the statutory depositing of an obligatory copy of all books published in Macedonia and the Decision of the National Committee for the Liberation of Yugoslavia (8th February 1945) concerning the statutory depositing of a copy of all books published in Yugoslavia. Thus the National and University Library became national deposit library and one of the eight Yugoslav deposit libraries. Since 1991 after the gaining of independence by the Republic of Macedonia, the Yugoslav deposit has not been included in the Library's holdings.

In addition to its main functions as a national library, the National and University Library is a general scientific and scholarly library of the Ss. Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje as formally sanctioned by the 1960 Libraries Act of the People's Republic of Macedonia.

After the Faculty of Philosophy moved to new premises in 1952 the Library took over the entire premises of its previous building. The premises were adapted which meant a significant improvement in the Library's working conditions and possibilities for development. It now has at its disposal 6,500 sq.m. which gives the opportunity to organize and set out the stock of books adequately, to increase the number of places for readers from 50 to 250 and to improve work conditions. During this period the activities of the Library were enhanced and new services were established which completed the organization of its work according to the customary patterns of national and university libraries: bibliographical service for preparation of the national bibliography (1949); protection of the library material service (1953); the central library headquarters (1954).

The flood of November 1962 and shortly afterwards that the catastrophic earthquake of 26th July 1963 were unwelcome events which harshly and cruelly interrupted the Library's development. The building was virtually completely destroyed and its stock of books, which at that time amounted to about 500,000, was in large measure either utterly destroyed or badly damaged.
In the first days after the earthquake some of the books were saved from the ruins and evacuated to Daut Pasha's Bath (Daut Pasin Amam). Soon afterwards, at the beginning of 1964, they were removed from there and housed in custom-built prefabricated buildings. The construction of the prefabricated buildings, with a total area of 1750 sq. m. of which 1200 were storage space, enabled the Library to continue with its work. The Library functioned on that site and in those restricted conditions for some eight years, until its removal to its new building in 1972. It was during this period that the separate collections were established as well as the microfilm laboratory (1966) and the conservation and restoration laboratory (1970). In 1966 a separate bibliographical information service was incorporated into the organizational framework of the Library. On the basis of the experience of this service the Referral Centre was later formed, in 1976, and a start made on the automation of work processes.

About the building and its use:

The building has a total area of 11,217 m², of which 8,000 m² is functional space.

The stacks are on two levels and have a total area of 2,800 m². They are linked to the reading area and the issuing counter by an automated convey or belt, an internal lift and pneumatic mail, all of which make swift and efficient circulation of books and other publications from the stacks to the readers possible.

The readers section of the Library is likewise on two levels and have a total area of 2,300 m². Situated on the first level are: reader's catalogues, two general reading rooms with a total seating capacity of 350, specialized reading rooms for special collections and a 50-seat reading room for scientific periodicals which functions on the self access principle. On the second level there is seating for 50 readers to work individually.

The administrative and working premises are on all four levels of the Library and cover an area of 2,900 m².

The Library holdings are quite remarkable, including a large collection of Oriental manuscripts and cartographic materials.

OPAC (Online Public Access Catalogue) provides access to the bibliographic database Library. Computerized cataloguing in the Library started at the beginning of 1989. The database contains over 110,000 bibliographic records covering monographs, serials as well as articles from journals published in the Republic of Macedonia.

Recommendations

It is highly recommended to support the effort of modernization and keeping with the rapid process of librarian services improvement offered by contemporary technological tools and computer systems, as indicated in the attached four projects presented by the Director of the Library, Mr. Borko Zafirovski.

Each one of these projects deals with specific and crucial problems of the Library and provides detailed solution proposals: from the electronic access control and users' video supervision, to restoration of library materials with modern technologies, to the reconstruction of the section for printing and binding, currently equipped with machinery more than 30 years old, to end with the digitization of the recordings of Macedonian musical heritage from 1945 to today.

Financial requirements

The budget required for the realization of the four projects amounts to a total amount of approx. € 85,000, not including the cost of the offset printing machine, for which the National Library, for lack of information, was not able to provide a detailed financial budget.

* [http://www.nubsk.edu.mk/EngNUBl.htm](http://www.nubsk.edu.mk/EngNUBl.htm)
XI. 1 National Cultural Centre
“Braća Miladinovi”

Profile and description of present conditions

The city of Struga is favoured by the existence of the second international airport of Macedonia. The Ohrid-Struga district constitutes one of the natural entry points to Macedonia for international tourism, which could be increased by improving road communications with Albania and the port of Durrës.

For several decades the Cultural Centre has offered an intense program at international level, especially in the fields of contemporary poetry, classical and medieval (Byzantine) music.

Keeping in mind the city’s multicultural and pluriconfessional character, interesting opportunities can be found, especially in synergy with the development of cultural tourism in the Ohrid district. The theatre building needs upkeep and functional upgrade interven-
tions, in order to be used also during the winter season. Surrounding urban environment, especially along the Črni Drim River, offers a pleasant opportunity for contemplation or a short walk.

A sandy shore, a small historical centre, a Natural History Museum dedicated to the flora and fauna of Ohrid and Prespa areas, the museum-house of the Miladinov brothers, the church of St Gjorgi, a Mosque and a Turkish bath, are all Struga assets that increase the potentialities of the city for developing cultural tourism.

Along the road connecting Ohrid with Struga it is possible to observe a promiscuous cultivated landscape (orchards in rows along the borders of the fields or along rural roads) which presently is being replaced by more productive intensive orchards. It would be desirable to preserve at least the most interesting parts of this landscape, preferably in proximity of traditional buildings.

Recommendations

A Restoration and Adaptation Plan for the House of Poetry in Struga is enclosed to this Report in Appendix IV. Its contents have been examined by the UNESCO mission and unanimously approved.

Financial estimate

A budget of € 125,000 has been presented with the above mentioned Project.
APPENDIXES
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Program Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14 November</td>
<td>SKOPJE</td>
<td>Arrival in SKOPJE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 November</td>
<td>SKOPJE</td>
<td>Briefing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ministry of Culture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>UNESCO National Committee,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Department for Cultural Heritage Protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ICOMOS National Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 November</td>
<td>KUMANOVO</td>
<td>Church of St. George, village of Staro Nagoricino</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Church of St. George/St. Nikola, village of Orah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 November</td>
<td>OHRID</td>
<td>Ohrid Historical District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Antique theater and Samuel’s fortress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Icon Gallery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>St. Clement’s Church/Sveta Bogorodica Perivleptos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>St. Clement’s Monastery of St. Panteleimon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Plao nik. Early Christian Tetraconch &amp; Floor Mosaic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Church of St. Jovan Bogoslov – Kaneo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Archaeology Museum (Robev’s House)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>St. Sophia Old Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Zeynel Abeddin Pasha Mosque and Tekke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ali Pasha Mosque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 November</td>
<td>STRUGA</td>
<td>National Cultural Centre “Braća Miladinovi”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BITOLA</td>
<td>Kadi Mahmut Mosque (Yeni Mosque/Art Gallery)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ishak Čelebi ibn Isa Isa Mosque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>St. Dimitrija Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wide Street, City Center (Maršal Tito Street)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Heraclea Lyncestis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 November</td>
<td>PRILEP</td>
<td>Čarši Mosque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Styberra, Village of Čepigovo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Assumption of Holy Virgin Church, Monastery of Treskavec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 November</td>
<td>STRUMITSA</td>
<td>Complex of the Holy Fifteen Martyrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Orta Mosque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bansko Roman Thermae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Turkish Post Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>St. Bogorodica Eleusa Church, Village of Veljusa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Monastery of St. Leontius, Village of Vodoča</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 November</td>
<td>ŠTIP</td>
<td>Bezisten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>“Isar”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bargala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Novo Selo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Husameddin Pasha Mosque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 November</td>
<td>SKOPJE</td>
<td>Kuršumli Han</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mustafa Pasha Mosque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Čaršija</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fortress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Antique aqueduct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>National and University Library</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>“St. Kliment Ohridski”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Stobi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Demir Kapija</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 November</td>
<td>SKOPJE</td>
<td>Debriefing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ministry of Culture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Departure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX II

MISSION MEMBERS

Gianclaudio MACCHIARELLA, Head of the Mission (Italy)
Director, Centre for Balkan Studies, “Ca’ Foscari” University of Venice

Maurizio BORIANI (Italy)
Professor of Architectural Conservation, Polytechnic University of Milan

Damir DIJAKOVIC
Program Specialist, UNESCO Office in Venice

Mahmoud HAWARI (United Kingdom)
Senior Archaeologist; Fellow, the Oriental Institute, Oxford University

Zoran PAVLOV (FYR Macedonia)
Art historian, Senior Conservator, Cultural Heritage Protection Office, Skopje

Marie-Paule ROUDIL
Chief, Section for Culture, UNESCO Office in Venice

Lyudmil Ferdinandov VAGALINSKI (Bulgaria)
Head of the Department of Classical Archaeology, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Archaeological Institute and Museum

BITOLA, 17.11.04: THE UNESCO TEAM
THE FORMATION OF YOUNG SPECIALISTS IN ISLAMIC ARCHAEOLOGY AND MONUMENTS CONSERVATION IN MACEDONIA
An Addendum to Mission Recommendations

The Islamic/Ottoman monuments and urban fabric in Macedonia is threatened by lack of maintenance and poor services, despite attempts for restoration by the Government authorities, as well as local groups within the Muslim community. Any international intervention should aim at preserving this heritage by raising better awareness at Government and people level, and creating the professional tools to achieve it, including education and training in conservation and restoration.

There are some basic priorities and needs that must be met in order to establish a program of formation of young conservators specialized in the field of Muslim heritage:

1. Carry out a systematic inventory, classify and study the Ottoman building activity and urban design throughout the region on a comparative basis and with special attention to the epigraphic material. This is a priority in consideration of the richness, beauty and variety of the Ottoman monuments (religious, economic and military) still surviving;

2. Introduce formal (postgraduate) and informal courses on various aspects of Muslim/Ottoman heritage in collaboration with Universities and Ministry of Education, as well as international organizations (ICOMOS, ICCROM, UNESCO);

3. Elaborate and implement community outreach programs to encourage public awareness of the cultural, aesthetic and socio-economic value of conservation and participation in the rehabilitation process. This will be achieved by organizing publications, meetings, workshops and lectures for schools, religious organizations, residents and users;

4. Articulate the role of different groups within the Muslim community, as advocates for the preservation of their cultural heritage;

5. Provide training programs in various aspects of conservation and management of Muslim/Ottoman cultural heritage for archaeologists, architects and engineers, and create internships and fellowships to study abroad;

6. Reserve a quota of new personnel hired in the conservation Institutes and Administration to young archaeologist and/or art historians specialized in Muslim archaeology and/or art history;

7. Encourage access to members of different ethnic and religious backgrounds to higher education in the fields of survey, conservation and protection of cultural heritage;

8. Offer short courses of special training on practical issues for contractors and crafts people working in the field. They could include a variety of traditional crafts and conservation techniques such as mortar, masonry, stone carving, brickwork, mosaics, carpentry, plasterwork and lead work. The use of traditional and compatible materials in restoration is particularly important for the conservation of Muslim heritage.

Prepared by: the UNESCO Mission of experts to FYR Macedonia
WORKSHOPS AND ACTIVITIES PROPOSAL

1. Activation of ICOMOS Macedonia Office as an OPEN FORUM for Cultural Heritage Protection in the Republic of Macedonia and consulting local government, private users and owners of Cultural Heritage (and completion of technical equipment of the committee office);

2. Starting activities of bilateral cooperation with ICOMOS Italy (already made a talk with Mr. Marco Dezzi Bardeschi during the Dublin meeting of Europe ICOMOS Group, this October);

3. Organizing Mural Painting one year Course in Ohrid, Macedonia for 10 young restorers from Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, Serbia and Montenegro and Macedonia) as a common activity of ICOMOS Macedonia, City Institute of Ohrid, Ministry of Culture of Republic of Macedonia and Istituto Centrale per il Restauro and Italian Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities;

4. Reconstruction of damaged structures of cultural heritage of Macedonia during the armed conflicts in 2001 as a common activities of ICOMOS Macedonia, Cultural Heritage without Borders (CHwB) from Sweden supported by Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Macedonia and SIDA (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency);

5. Regional Workshop for use of low-cost digital equipment and Methods for architectural Recording, Documentation and Information Management (for participants from 18 European South-Eastern and Near East countries).

Prepared by: Lazar Sumanov
President, Macedonian National Committee of ICOMOS
ACTIVITY PROPOSAL
from UNESCO Macedonian National Commission

RESTORATION AND ADAPTATION PLAN FOR
THE HOUSE OF POETRY IN STRUGA

1. Background and justification

Struga represents a unique example of a town in the world to have the privilege to be called The Town of poetry. It lasts for over 42 years since the beginning and the foundation of the poetic festival Struga Poetry Evenings long time ago in 1961. During this period Struga became a gathering place and a poetic sanctuary of the poets from around the world. Here, by the power of the word, the poets enrich the world and even if they cannot change it, they try to make it more beautiful through their poetry.

In the poetic history of Struga, the names of the winners of the greatest world recognition for poetry, the Golden Wreath, will stay forever inscribed – the world famous poets marked the world cultural metropolis by their presence, the great people of the poetic world - Wystan Hugh Auden, Hans Magnus Enzensberger, Makoto Ooka, Raphael Alberti, Leopold Sedar Senghor, Evgenij Evtushenko, Pablo Neruda, Ted Hughes, Joseph Brodsky, Allen Ginsberg and many more poets who feel Struga as their own real poetic country with every passing year.

Inspired by the high ranking place that the Struga Poetry Evenings have in the world as unique manifestation of this kind, in 1971 the House of Poetry was built and opened in the same year becoming a true sanctuary of poetry as well as other arts. The festival torch is lit in the House and from that place is sent with a poetic message for peace and understanding in the world.

Due to the high international recognition which the festival receives and the openly expressed love of the poets of the world for Struga which they feel as their home, their wishes and intentions are the House of Poetry to be given the rightful place and recognition so that it develops into an International center of poetry under the patronage of UNESCO since Struga is a unique example of a gathering center of poets in the world, their own House of Poetry. At the same time it should be mentioned that Struga is in the Ohrid region which is on the list of the World cultural and natural heritage of UNESCO. The aim of the UNESCO patronage would be to use the existing space in the House of Poetry, which would mean advancement and bringing the world poetry and art closer to the people, which is in any case the aim of this respectable organization.

2. Objectives

In order to achieve the aims some adjustments are necessary to the already existing space in the House of poetry, which would be adapted adequately in the interior into multi-purpose space. Namely, restoration and adaptation should be considered for the small Chamber room, the UNESCO Summer stage, the UNESCO Hall-Guestroom and the Grand Hall as well as the plateau of the main entrance of the House of Poetry.
3. Specific activities

3.1 Restoration and Adaptation
In the already existing architectural space of the House of Poetry, along with the adaptation of the Grand hall an adaptation is planned of the Small chamber hall with the necessary additional space and a reconstruction of the UNESCO Summer stage as well as the plateau of the main entrance of the House of Poetry.

3.2 Small Chamber Room
The Small chamber room in the House of Poetry should be placed in the space of the small scene with an area of around 109 m². It needs to be designed as multi-purpose hall which to become a place to present chamber theatrical plays, movie presentations, chamber music concerts, symposiums, round tables, debates, presentations etc. Its placement in accordance with the summer stage, it will provide spatial and functional connection, which optimizes the possibilities for realizations on the stage. The Chamber Room needs to be equipped with all the utilities for theatrical performances, movable stage, for the movie presentations and a space for the audience according to the standards and the propositions of an object of the same kind and purpose.

The interior design of the space would encompass: the ceiling with all the necessary installations, work on the walls and the floor. The necessary heating and ventilation system should be installed. The entrance in the Chamber room is on the south side of the House of Poetry and needs to be reconstructed and adapted to the new space. Thus it is necessary that along with the reconstruction of the main entrance part and the ticket office the hall and the sanitary facilities need to be reconstructed too. The wardrobes for the Chamber room performances are planned to be on the north part, with the existing space that is directly connected with the room.

3.3 UNESCO Summer Stage
The summer stage in the House of Poetry is an already existing space that needs to be reconstructed and adapted into a multi-purpose space mainly for stage performances and activities such as poetic readings, poetic theatre, theatrical performances, concerts etc. There is a plan to adapt the space for the audience and the stage as well to roof the stage with a metal construction and a transparent material. That would make possible to use it for a longer period of time during the year and expanding the repertoire.

The spatial and the functional connection of the Summer stage and the Chamber room optimizes the possibilities for stage performances and manifestations.

The UNESCO Summer stage should be equipped with all the necessary facilities and installations for this kind of space, which would be appropriate for its basic function and aesthetics of the space.

3.4 UNESCO Hall - Guestroom
The UNESCO Hall-Guestroom is planned in the existing part of the administration unit located in the near vicinity of the southern entrance for the Chamber room and the UNESCO Summer stage. Its location is in accordance with the purpose of serving as a place to present the cultural heritage, the traditional town architecture of Struga. The hall should be designed with a project for the interior and be equipped with everything necessary.

3.5 The Grand Hall
The Grand hall needs refurnishing the existing seats and painting the walls and the ceiling.

3.6 The Plateau of the House of Poetry
The plateau is an attractive and significant space for the central area of the town. Along with the quay of the river Órni Drim it needs to be imagined as the Quay of culture for all the arts colonies and exhibitions, stage performances, theatre cafes, bookshops in quite natural and constant environment.
The reconstruction of the plateau of the House of Poetry is the first step in the design of such a cultural life applied in many attractive tourist destinations in Italy, France, Slovenia etc. The plateau as a meeting place needs to have tracks and small green spaces, a small open stage, space for exhibitions and space for horticultural arrangements.

4. Expected results

After the restoration of the House of Poetry we expect it to offer appropriate space for the following activities:
- Workshops for creative writing; small artists’ colonies; presentations of various pilot-projects in the field of the protection of cultural heritage; lectures given by world experts on different issues; translation workshops etc.
- There would be study groups within bilateral and multilateral cooperation and an exchange of experts. In the space adapted for that purpose, two apartments, some stays are planned of the awarded young poets, the winners of the International UNESCO Award for Poetry, as well as other well-known poets and artists in various fields.

With all these values that are going to be incorporated one will see the real purpose, physiognomy and function of the House of Poetry.

5. Estimated budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTIVITY</th>
<th>AMOUNTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Sponsored by UNESCO</td>
<td>€ 150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Small chamber room</td>
<td>€ 60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- UNESCO Summer stage</td>
<td>€ 40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- UNESCO Hall Guestroom</td>
<td>€ 15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- The Grand Hall</td>
<td>€ 20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- The Plateau of the House of Poetry</td>
<td>€ 15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Ministry of Culture</td>
<td>€ 80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Local self-management</td>
<td>€ 10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Other sources</td>
<td>€ 50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. TOTAL</td>
<td>€ 290,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I Approximate assessment of necessary financial funding for the following three years excavation program in the section of the theatre

The former systematic archaeological excavations in the section of the Theatre at Heraclea Lyncestis have concerned almost the entire phase of the foreseen excavation. For a short time it will be imperative to start archaeological excavation at the so-called Late-Antique street location, on the south of the theatre building. Also, on the south of this street, which at the moment is brought to the level of the Episcopal complex, there is a need to open several excavation probes which will be done to the level of baseground so that the older level of civilization could be explored.

Those three-year systematic investigations and excavation could concern the exploration of this part of the site so that the scientific and investigation results could be summed up.

It follows an approximate financial assessment for realization of this investigation. The project is divided in three phases, which will take place in the next three years. The space foreseen for investigation covers an area of 45 quadrants (dimensions of 4 x 4 m) located on the late-Antique street, as well as four excavation probes (dimensions 4 x 4 m) on the Episcopal complex to the south of the street.

It is hard to make exact and precise financial assessment considering the fact that the range of the excavation is not equal all over the terrain (the street has an inclination from its beginning to the end of 3,50 m). Due to this fact during the three phases a various number of quadrants will be unearthed:

Phase I – 2005

During this phase the work will be extended over 8 quadrants on the street and 4 quadrants to the south of the street.

Necessary financial funds:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>TOTAL AMOUNTS</th>
<th>EUROS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. Expert and working team</td>
<td>1 911 600,00 den</td>
<td>€ 31 082,92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Tools and equipment</td>
<td>110 200,00 den</td>
<td>€ 1791,80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Stationery and other</td>
<td>25 190,00 den</td>
<td>€ 409,59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. Photo and other documentation</td>
<td>97 700,00 den</td>
<td>€ 1588,60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. Metal conservation materials</td>
<td>50 000,00 den</td>
<td>€ 813,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI. Disposal of soil and stone from the locality</td>
<td>206 500,00 den</td>
<td>€ 3358,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL AMOUNT: I, II, III, IV, V and VI:</td>
<td>2 303 490,00 den</td>
<td>€ 37 455,12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Phase II – 2006**

During this phase the work will be extended over 15 quadrants (dimension 4 m x 4 m) on the street.

Necessary financial funds:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>TOTAL AMOUNTS</th>
<th>EUROS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. Expert and working team</td>
<td>1 720 440,00 den</td>
<td>€ 27 974,40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Tools and equipment</td>
<td>43 600,00 den</td>
<td>€ 708,90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Stationery and other</td>
<td>17 510,00 den</td>
<td>€ 284,70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. Photo and other documentation</td>
<td>97 700,00 den</td>
<td>€ 1 588,60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. Metal conservation materials</td>
<td>30 000,00 den</td>
<td>€ 487,80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI. Disposal of soil and stone from the locality</td>
<td>144 500,00 den</td>
<td>€ 2 349,50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL AMOUNT: I, II, III, IV, V and VI:</td>
<td>2 053 800,00 den</td>
<td>€ 33 395,10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Phase III – 2007**

During this phase the work will be extended over 15 quadrants (dimension 4 m x 4 m) on the street.

Necessary financial funding:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>TOTAL AMOUNTS</th>
<th>EUROS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. Expert and working team</td>
<td>1 720 440,00 den</td>
<td>€ 27 974,40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Tools and equipment</td>
<td>43 600,00 den</td>
<td>€ 708,90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Stationery and other</td>
<td>17 510,00 den</td>
<td>€ 284,70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. Photo and other documentation</td>
<td>95 700,00 den</td>
<td>€ 1 588,60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. Metal conservation materials</td>
<td>30 000,00 den</td>
<td>€ 487,80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI. Disposal of soil and stone from the locality</td>
<td>144 500,00 den</td>
<td>€ 2 349,50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL AMOUNT: I, II, III, IV, V and VI:</td>
<td>2 051 800,00 den</td>
<td>€ 4 094,30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL AMOUNT OF I, II, and III PHASE:</td>
<td>6 407 090,00 den</td>
<td>€ 104 180,30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(All amounts are taxes included)

**II Approximate assessment of necessary financial funding for the next three years conservation-reconservation of the architecture of archaeological site of Heraclea Lyncestis**

By the excavation of the Theatre Square in the last few years a very important fund of architectural remains was discovered. Because of the lack of financial support these were not conserved. As the time passes the need to conserve these architectural remains became most imperative. This fund covers a surface of 350 m² walls with a length of 150 m. It very hard task to define whether it is possible to perform such conservation in one season. The total amount assigned for this act of conservation is around EUR 15 000, which altogether with the act of performance could be divided in three phases (three years).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>TOTAL AMOUNTS</th>
<th>EUROS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL AMOUNT</td>
<td>922 500,00 den</td>
<td>€ 15 000,00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Regarding the reconservation of the entire architecture of Heraclea Lyncestis there is a major problem. The fact is that the entire architecture of Heraclea Lyncestis was conserved using modern inappropriate materials. So first of all there is a need of removal of entire inappropriate applied material and after that to perform a conservation with appropriate materials.

Indeed, this is a very large act, but it is our consideration that with proper number of workers, adequate tools and equipment and convenient financial support this act could be accomplished in the following three years. Necessary funds:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20 workers 522 working days x 944 den</td>
<td>9,855,360,00 den</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(in three years)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Necessary tools</td>
<td>400,000,00 den</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Necessary materials</td>
<td>2,000,000,00 den</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL AMOUNT</td>
<td>12,255,360,00 den € 199,274,14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(All amounts are taxes included)

Truth is this is a very large amount of funds and we do know that it is very difficult to provide it. But it is worth to mention that this act includes re-conservation of the entire architecture of the locality. In any case we will be very much pleased if the funds could be provided just for the re-conservation of the part of the architecture.

III Preservation of mosaic surfaces in the next three years

Heraclea Lyncestis dispose a surface of approx. 1300 sq. m. covered with mosaics. Due to the lack of financial support each year only part of these mosaics are presented for the public. Each of their presentation demand new investment regarding their conservation. It will be of great importance and pleasure to present the entire mosaic surface to the public every year. There were so much suggestions, ideas and proposals how to perform this entire presentation and yet mosaics remain to be well preserved.

Even after the consultation with experts from the country and abroad there are no firm conclusions. Our proposal is to organize one or several workshops that will treat the theme of protection, preservation and presentation of the mosaic surface of Heraclea Lyncestis. The conclusions that will come up from those workshops could be implemented in the locality. We have no experience in organizing such workshops, so we find it hard to propose any approximate amount for their organization till the place and number of participants who shows interest to participate are not fixed or known.

IV Organizing conservatory workshops

Your suggestion for organizing such workshops rise a great interest among us. Our suggestion is to organize two such workshops, one will take place in Heraclea Lyncestis and the other could take place abroad in some distinguished conservatory center. We are not in a position to propose any approximate amount until the place and the number of participant that shows interest to take place is not known.

But we do hope, considering Your experience that the organizing of previously mentioned workshops as well as financial construction could be performed with Your help.
V Publication

A publication will be printed after the termination of the three years activities. This publication will promote the results of the archaeological excavation, conservation-re-conservation of the architecture, the preservation and presentation of the mosaics as well as the work of the workshops. The approximate financial construction for this publication is 300,000,00 – 500,000,00 den. (considering the fact that this will be voluminous publication regarding its content and illustration)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOTAL AMOUNTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Archaeological investigations € 104,180.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Conservation € 15,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Reconservation of the architecture € 199,274.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Preservation and presentation of the mosaic surfaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Publication € 5,000.00 – 8,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prepared by: Engin Nasuh
APPENDIX V - PROJECT III

CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ST. SOPHIA IN OHRID
Wall Frescoes Conservation and Re-Conservation Project

This is an extraordinary significant monument of culture with architectural, artistic and spiritual values from the early medieval period (11th-14th centuries). In the 15th century the church was transformed into a mosque and was architectonically changed in a three aisled oriented basilica. During this intervention the wall fresco decoration was covered with a lime coat.

In the period from 1951 to 1957 the Federal Institute for Protection of the Monuments of Culture of Yugoslavia has coordinated and realized the works for conservation and restoration of this sacral object in cooperation with experts from Italy and France through the world’s organization UNESCO. Then, during the detailed research and conservative and restorative works that were carried out, about 800 m² of frescoes were uncovered and conserved. Parts of this artistic complex are accomplishments of top-class significance in the sacral painting of the Byzantine period.

In the past 40 years, due to the permanent influx of condensed and capillary humidity, dynamic destructive processes that can cause big damages and destructions of the fresco painting are in progress.

In the period 2001-02 expert analysis of the fresco painting was done by the Institute and Museum-Ohrid and experts from the Bundesdenkmalamt Institute for Conservation from Vienna, Austria, when a Project-program for conservation and restoration of the wall painting in this cathedral church was made.

An urgent realization of this Project-program for protection of this invaluable wealth from further destruction is necessary.

Elements of operation

1. Project-program for conservative and restorative works on the wall painting in the cathedral church of St. Sophia in Ohrid, No. 11-187/1 from 06.03.2002.
3. Authors:
   ACT (Advanced Conservations Team)
   M. A. Ljubco DESKOSKI, wall-painting conservationist
   M. A. Peter BERZOBOHATY, wall-painting conservationist
   M. A. Beate SIPEK, wall-painting conservationist
4. Dynamics of realization
   The realization of the anticipated conservative works (according to the mentioned Project) is foreseen to be done with teams of 10 members in 6 or 7 phases, each lasting around two and half months. The teams should be composed of 3 foreign experts, 2 domestic conservationists and 5 assistants from the class of conservation students from the universities. By this the Project obtains an educative character as well. During the realization additional research by experts from interdisciplinary spheres should be most probably done. The course of the conservation will be entirely documented with standard and innovative techno and photo systems.
5. The Project will be in coordination with the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Macedonia and the Macedonian National Committee of ICOMOS and will be sent to the corresponding bodies of ICOMOS (Paris, France) through the National Commission for UNESCO within the Ministry of culture, with a request for financial and experts assistance for realization.
6. The estimated value of a working hour: € 40.
Preliminary financial estimate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pos. Operation</th>
<th>Hours/m²</th>
<th>m²</th>
<th>Net amount</th>
<th>Working hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Consolidation of the painted layer</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>5.400</td>
<td>216.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Removing the recent strataims</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Extraction of salts</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>7.500</td>
<td>300.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Injections</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>30.9</td>
<td>1.700</td>
<td>68.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Replacement of the restores plaster</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>8.400</td>
<td>336.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Replacement of the putty fillings</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1.200</td>
<td>48.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Re-conservation of the transferred fresco painting</td>
<td>80-100</td>
<td>ca</td>
<td>6.000</td>
<td>240.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Retouch</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2.100</td>
<td>84.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Equipment/material (20% of the amount for interventions)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>330.400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 VAT (18%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>356.832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal Tax</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>362.647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Total working hours</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>41.300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Total amount in Euro</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>€ 2.701.879</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prepared by: Pasko Kuzman
“CYCLOPIC” WALLS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE
ST. ERASMUS-OHRID

It is situated about 5 kilometers northwest from Ohrid, on the Vishovica Hill, above the St. Erasmus site. The remains are monumental and it is assumed that they come down from the 4th century BC. It was considered for a long period that the antique Ohrid-Lychnos was situated at this site, not at the site where it is situated today. In 1931-32 archaeological excavations on a part of these “Cyclopic” walls were carried out by Wilhelm Unferzacht from Berlin, Reischwitz and Köller as well as by Miodrag Grbic from the National Museum in Belgrade by which this fortification has substantively been included in the world’s archaeological literature.

From then to the present, this extraordinary significant profane monument is left to demolition, and the huge stone blocks are disappearing.

We consider that this is one of the most significant archaeological sites of this kind in the scope of the Mediterranean cultural complex.

Research and extensive conservative and restorative works for protection, presentation and functionalization of the area in a cultural sense are necessary.

Elements of operation

1. Project-program for archaeological research and conservative and restorative works.
3. Author:
   Pasko KUZMAN, Counselor archeologist conservationist.
   Team: 14 experts, 65 physical workers.
4. Dynamics of realization
   Realization of the Project in five (5) campaigns.
   Duration of a campaign: three (3) months in the year.
   The research and conservative and restorative works will be synchronized according to the Project.

Start of the works: 2006
End of the works up to presentation: 2010

5. Preliminary financial estimate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15 months x 30 days = (450 days) x € 20 = € 9000 x 79 wages</td>
<td>€ 711,000,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment, material expenses (15% of the amount)</td>
<td>€ 106,650,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total amount for research and conservative and restorative works</td>
<td>€ 817,650,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAT (18%)</td>
<td>€ 147,177,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal Tax</td>
<td>€ 155,353,50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total amount:</td>
<td>€ 1,120,180,50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prepared by: Pasko Kuzman
APPENDIX V – PROJECT V

NATIONAL AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
“ST. KLIMENT OHRIDSKI” – SKOPJE

Electronic control of the access and video supervision of users and other clients in the National and University Library “St. Kliment Ohridski”

I Status of the library

II Development and necessities

The Library follows and is included in the modern course of work (international standards and directions with the purpose of intense modern library work), has accepted the trend of modernization and democratization of the library processes (International program Pulman) and has a suggestion for funding a Center for conferences, correspondence and European studies in the National and University Library “Kliment Ohridski”.

The Library tends to grow into an attractive and compelling cultural and educational environment and above all, open and accessible to all citizens of the Republic of Macedonia – provocative for the media through local and international events and happenings.

For effective realization of the new program goals, the Library is in need of a new image with technical and spacious infra-structure on a higher level.

Therefore, it promotes the need for implementing a more modern and technically adaptable system for registration and control of the access in the Library which should result in the improvement of the general atmosphere of safety and protection and separately of the Institution with treatment of special state interest.

III Goals of the project

The project has set for its goal to provide a compatible approach of record and control of users and other clients according to the newly-created conditions and needs and to participate in the overall processes of automation and digitization in the Library.

Through the system for electronic identification, control of the access and video supervision, the Library is entering in establishing a global project of a high profile which means superstructure and gradual incorporation of other electronic systems:
- Anti-robbery protection of the Library/identification markers/control detector appliances on the entries
- Intelligent system for automatic detection and fire alarm
- Personal record and control of the working time

I. Target groups

- Members of the Library/registered users/authorized identification cards (individual and collective).
- Users of Library services/not registered/register-cards of the temporary stay in the Library.

* this paragraph has been omitted (Editor’s note)
– Emeritus members of the Library/registered users/authorized identification cards with special purpose.
– Employees/authorized identification cards

IV Schedule of activities
– Re-adaptation of an entry portal in function of the change of the regime of entries and exits with support and the use of regulations for public objects through:
  – Common entrance hall (windbreak) not controlled for access and exit, it accepts a large number of users, it enables communication with the assistance of a porter.
  – Buffer entrance hall A/direct access of users without prior announcement/installed card-reader.
  – Buffer entrance hall B/exit for users/detector.
  – Porter’s and appliances room/communication control and work on appliances, it provides conditions during communication for unauthorized entries and exits, during the evacuation, to eliminate all the electronic prohibitions.

Installation of sophisticated systems for:
  – Electronic control of the access during entrance/exit of the Library with identification cards which enables controlled/limited access of the members of the Library, the clients and the employees.
  – Digital system for video-supervision which enables the surveillance of a specific space and in front of the entrance portal of the library, by setting cameras in the “critical” places, recordings of the events and transmission of live and pictures and recordings as part of the internal computer net.

Duration: 20 days

V Expected results
– Readapted Library entrance with installed electronic system for record, control and following of people that access, move about and stay in the Library.
– Larger efficiency in the control and increased security protection of people (users and personnel), as well as the object (Library).
– Possibility for preparation of analysis and statistics according to different parameters (structure and capacity of users, officials, frequency etc.) which supplies the software package of the system.
– To extend the capacity for the support of programmes for the advancement and maintainable development.

VI Financial requirements*
Electronic control of the access + Digital system for video supervision = € 25,530,34

* detailed costs description has been omitted (Editor’s note)
A. History and description of the project

Macedonian music collection processed and stored at the Music Section in the National and University Library “St. Kliment Ohridski” is the unique collection of this kind in the Republic of Macedonia. It consists of sound recordings of Macedonian music, composers and performers, most of them received on the basis of legal deposit. The collection includes sound recordings of national value. At this moment it counts over 22,391 sound recordings. The Music collection has 15,838 gramophone records, 7,000 audio-tapes, 80 magnetic tapes and 400 CD. The genre of the music is of diverse type, including classical, popular, jazz, traditional music, spiritual and church music and also speech recordings. It should be pointed out that the fund of the Music department contains the entire Macedonian music production from the liberation (1945) till the present day. The Macedonian music collection also contains unpublished sound recordings that represent the concert life in Macedonia and the traditional music.

The project for Digitization of Macedonian music heritage is primarily for the function of the Music Section so that the sound heritage will be preserved and presented to the wide diapason of users.

- The staff at the Music Section takes care for collecting, processing and storing of the Macedonian traditional musical heritage in order to keep up in life Macedonian music tradition.
- Processing of musical material is made in accordance with IFLA standards for cataloguing in COBISS software. This database is available on Internet through the Library web site.
- Besides this main function of the Music Section, it also has to make accessible the sound recordings to the wide diapason of users.
- Part of the music collection is displayed on some exhibitions, organized cultural programs as well as multimedia presentations in the Library.
- However, this special collection is of specific character and with limited duration, particularly when speaking about sound recordings. Great deal of them has been damaged after almost 60 years of use. The emulsion of gramophone records, audio-tapes and especially magnetic tapes fades away and specific damage is made to the sound recordings due to everyday usage. Also, another kind of mechanical damages are made to these materials. Thus, this kind of special collection is being continuously damaged and becomes out of use.
- The proposed project is of exceptional importance not only for the library, but also for the Republic of Macedonia and overall world’s heritage.

Digitization of music national treasure means its long-term preservation and its presentation to the interested users. If we do not manage to realize the project activities, the Macedonian music heritage will be completely destroyed in few years. The roots of Macedonian music tradition and treasure will be erased.
B. Objectives

- Digitization of the complete music fund for the purposes of its long-term preservation (the analogue audio sound will be transformed to digital).
- Restoration and preservation of this kind of cultural heritage for the purposes of its steady presentation to the users (academics, scholars, scientists, students, professionals, researchers and all citizens).
- Provision of adequate services to Library users.
- Establishment of modern Music Section where the music material from national value would be preserved by digitization.
- Establishment of multimedia database of music cultural heritage in electronic and computer format. This database will be available through digital sound carriers (CD, DVD).
- Continuation of professional cooperation with the staff at the Faculty of Music – Institute for Research and Archiving of Music.
- Establishment of close cooperation with international institutions and Music Libraries for the purposes of exchange of materials and popularization of national traditional music.

Overall goal:

- Achievement of long-term preservation of Macedonian musical heritage through digitization;
- Public access to the digitized musical material.

Long-term objectives:

- Musical cultural heritage of national value will be preserved for the history;
- Termination of continuous damage of the sound heritage;
- Provision of access to the interested public.

Activities and timeframe

The following activities are planned for the purpose of modernization of the Music Collection:

- Refurbishment of the Music Collection Premises;
- Adaptation of the space for 8-10 users who may use multimedia database or listen to the music simultaneously;
- Installation of the equipment;
- Transfer of the analogue sound recordings into digital;
- Creation of the files with the sampling rate of 44,1 kHz and 16 bit resolution;
- Preservation of the sound files in wave file format;
- Providing access to multimedia database for Library users every day (6 days a week) from 8:00 to 20:00 hrs under the supervision of the musicologist or IT professionals;
- Information about the contents and possibilities offered will be on the Web site of the National and University Library “St. Kliment Ohridski” (www.nubsk.edu.mk)

Time frame: From 2005-10

The activities will be performed by 1 musicologist, 1 IT professional and 1 assistant. In this period the space of the existing facilities of the Music Section is about 40 square meters. The first step will be to widen the space with additional 20 square meters that will be taken from the space next to the Music Collection office. Thus, the functioning area will be 60 m2. The room will be completely refurbished. The studio for Digital archivation of Macedonian music heritage will be designed. Audio-visual carrels will be placed in one part of the room. In that way AV equipment will be available to the users all day long.
C. Expected results

- Long term preservation of Macedonian sound recordings on digital format; User-friendly files and easy access to this kind of cultural heritage; Multimedia database of musical cultural heritage;
- Presentation and promotion of Macedonian musical heritage to the international users.

D. Detailed Budget

1. Equipment for digitization of Macedonian music heritage
   TOTAL AMOUNT: 16,332.14 EUR

   The audio visual equipment for presentation of digitized sound collection will be located in the reading and listening room within the Music Section, which will be refurbished and adapted for this purpose.

2. Equipment for presentation of digitized sound:
   TOTAL AMOUNT: 18,914.71 EUR

E. Importance of the Proposed Project

The Music Section at the National and University Library “St Kliment Ohridski” does not possess adequate equipment for recording and preserving musical material. Thus we cannot offer adequate services to our users and present the musical heritage through contemporary media.

Hereby, our basic intention is digitization of Macedonian sound heritage in accordance with the regulations and standards of IASA for transfer of analogue sound carriers to digital. This activity will provide preservation and extended usage of musical material that are from great value. With the performance of this project one of the principal functions of the National and University Library will be realized and consequently the activities on digitisation and preservation of Macedonian traditional music heritage will be accomplished.

The proposed long-term project is of special importance not only for the National Library but for the Republic of Macedonia as well. It will prolong the existence of Macedonian music tradition and will preserve the national music treasure that consists material of diverse ethnic groups.
A. History and description of the project:

The Conservation and Restoration Laboratory has become a Republic Centre for the protection of library materials. This status determines its obligations in respect of preparing Republic-wide regulations and technical measures for the preservation of library material, especially of rare and special collections that represent national cultural wealth. In line with this function NUL also gives guiding principles to other public libraries in the country regarding protection of library materials and undertaking particular measures and activities for this purpose.

The protection of the written and printed library material damaged by everyday intensive use or by harmful influences of surrounding area (insects, wetness, dust, temperature changes etc.) is realized through the activities made by this Centre for conservation and preservation, within which function the Microfilm Laboratory and the Section for binding and printing.

The staff at the Laboratory obtained first significant results and practical experiences upon the relocation of the Library in the new building, when the entire library fund that had survived the massive flood and earthquake (1962 and 1963) was disinfected in a relatively short period of time (with a field disinfections chamber) and was transferred in the new storage space.

The basic activities of the Laboratory are:

- Organization of protection of library materials for the purposes of prevention;
- Conservation and restoration of already damaged materials, especially those marked as "monuments of culture".
- The prevention of damage in the Laboratory of Conservation and Restoration includes: reducing the damage of library materials through formulating and implementing the regulations and law procedures in connection with handling, storage, safekeeping, maintenance, packing, transport and usage of materials and also organization of an integral system for protection under disasters conditions.
- In view of the obligations that result from the function of National Library, the Laboratory for Conservation and Restoration has become a State Centre for protection of library materials, not only in the section of prevention, but also through direct exertion in conservation and restoration of significant literary pieces from the NUL funds, and also materials from other libraries, institutions and private collections.
- The Laboratory has full view and assessment of the damage of the library fund on the basis of which a priority list is formed consisted of units in need of conservation-restoration, in view of certain criteria (such as the importance of the material, the degree and type of deterioration, the interest of usage etc.)

B. Short term and long term objectives

The purpose of this project is the introduction of completely new modern method of mechanical restoration of written and printed library material especially those biologically damaged by insects or microorganisms that could not be successfully isolated through traditional methods.
C. Activities and time frame

In order to apply the new method for restoration of materials by pouring mash on the previously prepared paper mash, the NUL will have to purchase Leaf-casting machine with complete additional equipment. Training of one person who will be in charge of the machine will be required as well.

1. Delivery of the machine: 12 months;
2. Installation of the equipment and training of one person 7 days.

The process for protection of library materials will be continually performed and it will become routine procedure that will be applied in our Laboratory every day.

D. Expected results

With the realization of the project the processes for protection and preservation of library materials practiced at Laboratory for Conservation and Preservation within the National and University Library “St Kliment Ohridski” will be modernized. It will contribute not only to enhancing the quality of the preservation process but also to manifold increase of the degree of the protected materials.

At the same time, the application of this relatively new method for restoration means keeping up with the latest world trends and carrying out work in accordance with the last standards from the field of protection of this kind of materials.

E. Detailed budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Leaf-casting machine type “ATLANTIS”</td>
<td>€ 16,700.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Compressor model “JUN AIR 900/18-50”</td>
<td>€ 1,900.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Side-canal vacuum extractor: Busch</td>
<td>€ 1,200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Installation, putting into service of the machine and training of one assistant on site</td>
<td>€ 4,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Packing and shipment by local forwarding agent</td>
<td>€ 1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>€ 24,800.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F. Sustainability of the project

The project will enable continuation of successful and qualitative protection of the written and printed cultural heritage, especially the part which is considered as cultural monument of the Republic of Macedonia and is of invaluable importance not only for the Library as cultural and educational institution but also for the whole country.
APPENDIX IV – PROJECT VIII

NATIONAL AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARY “ST. KLIMENT OHRIDSKI” – SKOPJE
Reconstruction of the section for printing and binding project

Introduction

The National and University Library “St. Kliment Ohridski” in Skopje, Republic of Macedonia (hereafter NUL) has a legal mandate to preserve the library stocks. Preservation covers binding, microfilming, conservation and restoration. As in all national libraries throughout the world, the staff at the NUL is very much concerned with these processes. The keeping and preservation of the books and their organisation are the basic duties of the Sector for the Library Stocks and Collections, Their Preservation and Reprographic Services.

The importance of preservation and protection is regularly stressed in all legal regulations, which define the activity of the National and University Library. Consequently, particular accent is given to the stock that is under direct protection of the Republic of Macedonia. The function of the Central and Headquarters Library was defined with the Law for library activity (Official Gazette of SRM “No. 17/1974; 42/1976; 17/1984 and Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia” No. 12/1993). The conservation and restoration laboratory has become a Republic Centre for the protection of library material. This status determines its obligations in respect of preparing Republic-wide regulations and technical measures for the preservation of library material, especially of rare and special collections that represent national cultural wealth. In line with this function NUL also gives guiding principles to other public libraries in the country regarding protection of library materials and undertaking particular measures and activities for this purpose.

The protection of the written and printed library material damaged by everyday intensive use or by harmful influences of surrounding area (insects, wetness, dust, temperature changes etc.) is realized through the activities made by this Centre for conservation and preservation, within which function the microfilm laboratory and the section for binding and printing.

The oldest part of the service for protection of library material is the Section for binding and printing. It was founded in 1953, in the old building of the NUL, which was ruined by the earthquake in 1963. The basic task of this organizational unit is to provide binding of the damaged material and more important accessed library material.

This section performs all printing services not only for the needs of the NUL, but also for all the libraries throughout Macedonia. The publications that the NUL issues every year as part of its yearly Program as well as all kinds of other materials published in accordance with the valid library standards are published here.

Problems and needs

The National and University Library “St. Kliment Ohridski” – Skopje realizes wide range of different processes and activities that represent part of contemporary librarianship. One of the efforts that the NUL’s staff endeavors is the realization of the development and modernization of publishing activity, particularly the protection of library material. Even when the new Library building was projected and built (the actual building was built in 1971), the architects planned and constructed adequate space, which was organized as Section for printing publication for the needs of the NUL. Unfortunately, today this section is in a ruined condition. Physical and technical conditions...
do not allow normal carrying out of every day activities. The offset printing machine (made in Czech Republic) was purchased more than 30 years ago. Until now it has been repaired several times. Even repairing is problematic in respect of providing new spare parts. Hereby, urgent modernization that is to say purchase of a new or a repaired more modern machine for digital printing is indispensable, since the NUL has not been able to realize the publishing plan for 2003/2004. If we do not undertake the reconstruction, the NUL will not be able to issue its publications in future.

**Project aims**

Our aim is to make reconstruction/renovation of the Section for binding and printing, to provide modern technology for the purpose of carrying out uninterrupted and enhancing publishing activity in the NUL for a longer period of time and achievement of publishing, which encompasses:

1. Regular publishing activity
   - 1.1 Bibliographies (Current Macedonian Bibliography, Special and Retrospective)
   - 1.2 Manuals
   - 1.3 Quotations/extracts of referral databases
   - 1.4 Library Standards

2. Extra publishing activity
   - 2.1 Exhibition catalogues
   - 2.2 Invitations for cultural manifestations that NUL organizes
   - 2.3 Evidence pockets
   - 2.4 Users’ evidence cards
   - 2.5 Order cards
   - 2.6 Users’ membership cards

In this way, conditions will be made for realization of the Publishing plan for 2003/2004, which is quite behind due to the machine that does not work for a longer period of time. Also, this update will enable the staff at the NUL to expand the publishing activity.

With the renovation of the Section for printing, the NUL “St. Kliment Ohridski” will answer to some of the actions that the European project PULMAN (Public Libraries Mobilising Activities Network/Europe’s Network of Excellence for Public Libraries, Museums and Archives) has included in its Manifest and action plan for modernization and democratization of all public libraries. The Macedonian National Library would like to realize more effective participation in these activities, in order to be able to use the latest methods of work that are applied in the libraries in more developed countries in the world and to modernize its departments. The constant problem with the printing machine will be overcome, the publishing of NUL’s publication will be enhanced and the quality of services will be raised.

**Schedule of activities**

For the purpose of realization of the modernization of our Printing section and purchase of new or repaired modern digital machine for printing, it is necessary to undertake the following activities at this moment:

- identification of equipment
- preparation of documentation for tender
- choice and purchase of the equipment installation of the new equipment
- activation of the machine

The realization of project is expected to happen during 2004 in two phases:

- renovation of the Printing section
- purchase and activation of the machine.
Personnel

The following staff that is available at the NUL, will work on the processes connected with the modernization of the Department:

- members of the Commission for public purchases
- librarian - head of the Sector for the Library Stocks and Collections, Their Preservation and Reprographic Services
- librarian – mechanical engineer
- librarian – artist
- coordinator of the Section for printing and binding
- graphic engineer or graphic technician

Costs and financial sources

The National and University Library “St. Kliment Ohridski” is financed by the Ministry of Culture, that is by the Macedonian government. Strictly determined budget covers only basic operational expenses, administrative and personal expenses but not the costs for any kind of renovation and upgrading of processes. The NUL will make efforts to invite other partner as participants in the project.

Project sustainability and evaluation

The evaluation of the project will be performed by experts from the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Macedonia or by consultants defined by this Ministry in cooperation with the NUL. The evaluation will be made during the realization of the project and after the initial project is finished. Representatives from the Ministry of Culture of RM and from the foreign diplomatic mission in Macedonia, which will support realization of some of the activities, as well as from the future carrier of the project, the NUL, will participate in the evaluation project.

After the project realization, a report will be prepared on the course of the activities, and it will be sent to all participants in the project.
1. FYR Macedonia (political map)

2. FYR Macedonia (economy and land use)
3. Conservation Centers Distribution

4. FYROM Site Map
5. fYR Macedonia National Parks and Natural Reserves

6. Macedonia, Illyria, Thracia and Moesia during Antiquity
7. Roman roads

8. fYR Macedonia in EU Road Corridors