

Vernacular architecture in the cities of the 19th century contains certain building values, traditional construction, spatial shaping, house models, interior decoration, expressed through the application of a specific local builder's style. This material will allow consideration of the architectural form of the town house of the Macedonian cities of the 19th century, a period in which it reaches the most creative form. Particularly important is the form of traditional buildings that are part of the Balkan and Mediterranean tradition of building.

Vernacular architecture in Macedonia

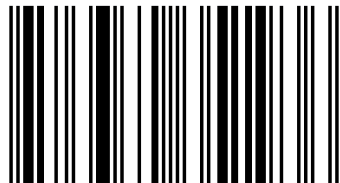


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Vernacular architecture form 19th century in East Macedonia

Traditional architecture



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Introduction

The material in this publication is intended for general interested public, students, professionals which dealing with the study of architectural form and all lovers of traditional architecture .

This paper presents a set of presentation materials that are implemented as a research projects, in the given city areas in the eastern part of Macedonia . There are presented in city houses major historic urban cores of cities: Skopje, Veles, Stip, Kriva Palanka, Kratovo, Kumanovo, Strumica I Berovo .

This material will allow consideration of the architectural form of the town house of the Macedonian cities of the 19th

century century, a period in which it reaches the most creative form . Besides the basic features of the house from this period, as external form, spatial layout and program content in the main body are given basic characteristics of interior decoration and furniture .

Through the provided drawings were made in in the period 1998 - 2014 year, includes all basic types of stores open or closed, house type -*Charaklija* , external decoration and so on. The material in this publication aims to present a picture of the shape of the town house and its basic characteristic traits. The best examples are covered houses that reflect the real image of the city from this period . I hope that this material will complement expert in the field of architecture, literature that there is interest

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Vernacular architecture from 19th century in

Eastern Macedonia

Throughout centuries towns in Macedonia developed in certain social, economic and cultural conditions, based on the traditional way of living. Historical development of towns and urban structures in the Roman, Early Byzantine, Early Christian, the mediaeval period and particularly in the time of the Ottoman rule created solid basis for forming the urban structure of towns.

The greatest influence upon forming of the urban structure was exerted during the Ottoman reign. The intense growth of crafts and trade brought about increasing of the economic power of the Christian population. Christians started to build houses of higher life standards and improved functional and aesthetic solutions.

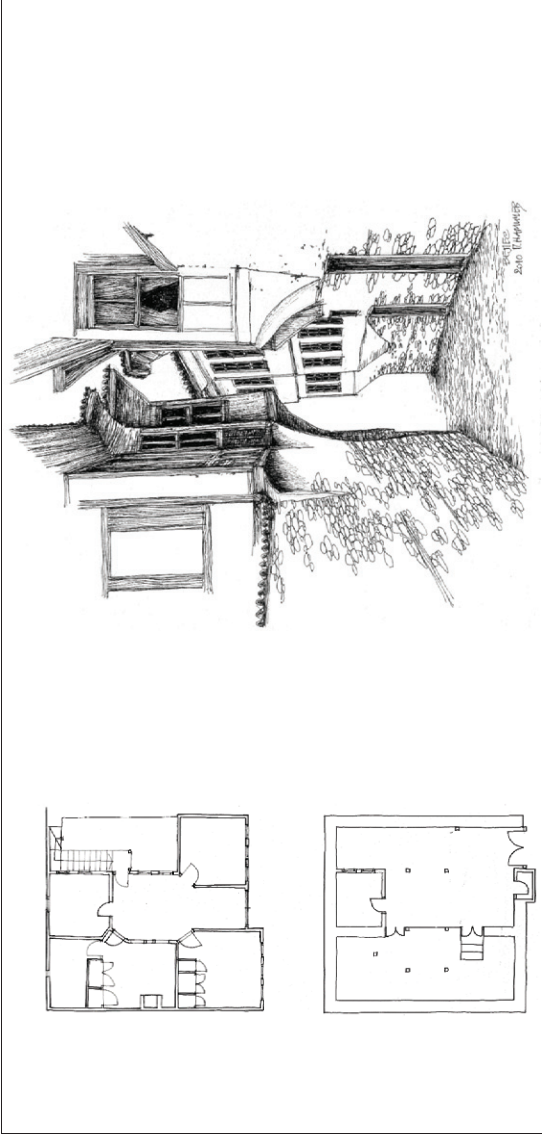
The evolution of economic and social life in towns in this period resulted in more intense construction activities.

Dwelling structure was the basic element in shaping of the town panorama. Nineteenth century Macedonian towns, in their structure and urban concept, shared common features

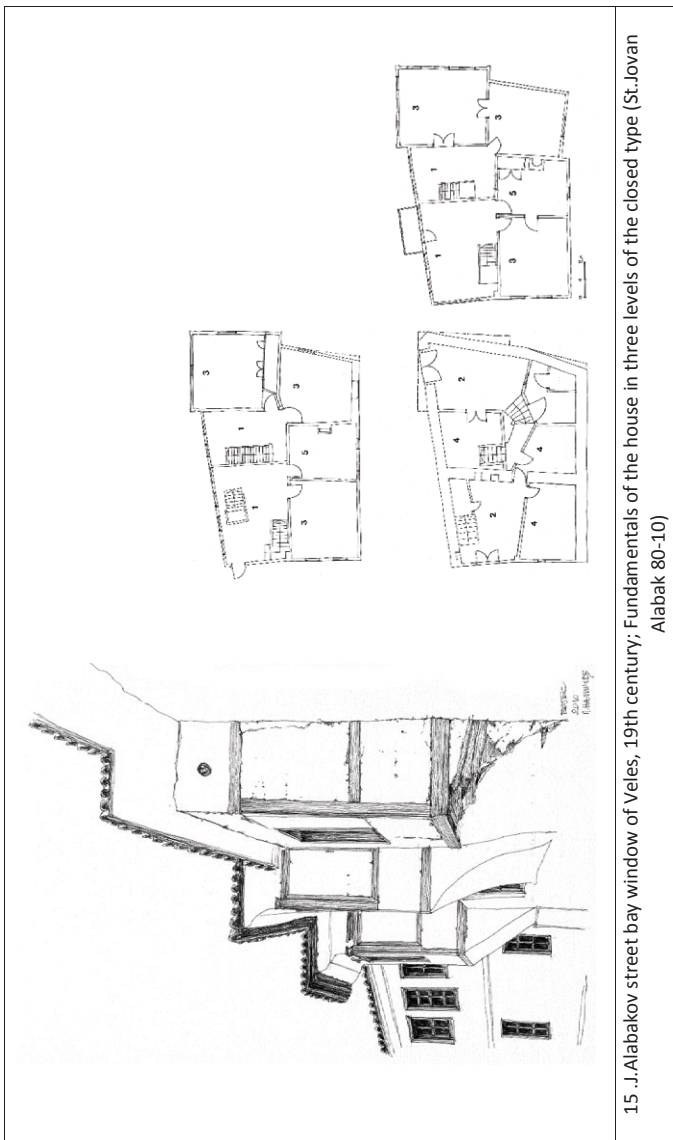
with other Balkan towns from the same period. Their population ranged from 5,000 to 40,000 inhabitants, both Christian, and Muslim. Christian population settled the hilly areas in utterly dense structure of houses, whereas Muslims lived in lowlands, where houses had large courtyards abounding with plants.

The towns of Veles, Krushevo, Ohrid, Kratovo and Kriva Palanka were located on hill slopes, whereas Bitola, Skopje, Prilep, Shtip, Struga, Debar and Strumica were situated in planes. Among smaller settlement Berovo, Delchevo and Vinica are worth mentioning. In towns houses were arranged in groups called *maalas*, which satisfied al the economic and social needs. *Maalas* usually had a central area with a fountain, shops, bakery, bridge, etc.

Central space of the town heart was the bazaar, which was also its economic centre.



4. Sokak on the street Alabak J., Veles, 19th century; House on two levels of closed type (St. Jovan Alabakov 1)



15. J.Alabakov street bay window of Veles, 19th century; Fundamentals of the house in three levels of the closed type (St.Jovan Alabak 80-10)

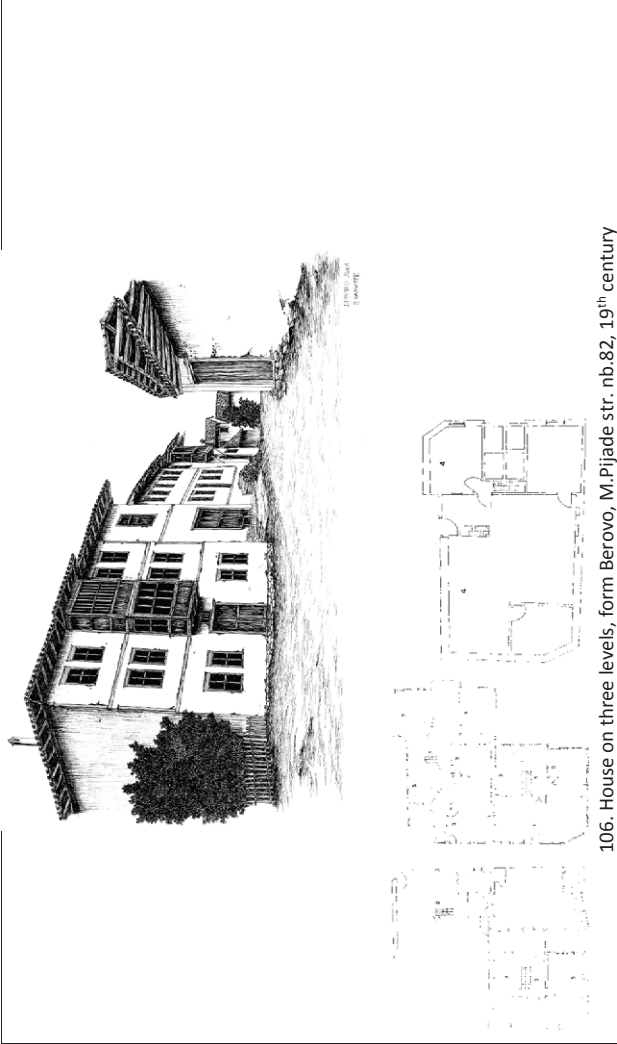
work together when same large structures were built. The *taffas* which included up to 20 workers towards the end of the 19th century, used to bargain and start their work in early spring, so that they could be able to finish the house by the end of summer.

The façade of Berovo house consists of stone ground-floor consolidated with horizontal wooden girders *kushacs* thus making the wall dynamic. The porch is in most cases closed.

Which gives the façade a closed concept dominated by the *bondruck* construction of the upper storey. The façade is coated with mixture of mud and straw forming even architectural surfaces.

In designing the façade composition, major role is played by the position and rhythm of windows, as well as by the decorative frame laid on the outer side.

Concerning the used elements and applied decoration, Berovo house has common elements with the exterior architectural decoration of the other town houses from the same period in Macedonia, which show the influence transferred by masters from distant places they worked in.



106. House on three levels, form Berovo, M. Pijade str. nb.82, 19th century