

Цртежи од Петар Намичев



ФОЛКЛОРНАТА АРХИТЕКТУРА ВО КРАТОВСКО

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ФОЛКЛОРНАТА АРХИТЕКТУРА ВО КРАТОВСКО

(од 19 и првата половина на 20 век)



The Folk architecture in Kratovo area

Summary

The evolution and typology of the houses in the region of Kratovo have resulted in their classification into an open and closed type of structures.

The builder's constructive concept of the dwelling houses and subsidiary economic structures has resulted from the ambient conditions in the region and the presence of local construction movements.

Village houses were adjusted to the geography of the terrain, having been constructed of locally available building materials - stone, wood, earth, and showing autochthonous architectural forms.

Distinctive features of the Kratovo village house are the plastic decoration of the wall surfaces by simply treatment dressing of the stone, stylisation of certain forms and motifs applied in the decoration of the architectural details showing local autochthonous features, application of the wood in a light constructive system, which adds to the plastic voluminousness of the architectural conception.

The basic concept of the Kratovo house complies with the characteristics of the structures from the neighboring regions (Kriva Palanka, Kumanovo and Ovce Pole Districts), although they have retained some local peculiarities, thus forming constructions of substantial architectural- spatial qualities expressed in the details applied on the facade compositions, and in the constructive features.

The simplicity of the architectural form and the pure approach to the already formed interior confirm the existence of structures with differentiated form.

The organization and spatial concept of the houses in the Kratovo District are distinguished by simplicity and modified form, which has been retained as lasting typological feature. The spatial system separated in primarily three units: *kucha* (house), *odaja* (room) and *chardak* (porch), prevails in the interior layout applied locally, thus satisfying completely the needs of a household. Important element in the interior design of the traditional house was the hearth, around which the entire family life was organized.

This leads to a conclusion of some strange influence being exerted in the concept of the structures from different regions in the Balkans. It has resulted from the movability of the master-masons and the influence they brought (application of the construction, building materials, shape and details), which are embodied into an ambient that has retained its autochthonous features to an extent that depended largely on the needs, financial state and social requirements.

The form and evolution of the rural architecture in the period of its intense development complies with the doubtless reflective and original form of the urban architecture in Kratovo, which can be noted in the frequency of certain decorative facade elements and constructive traits in both the living environments.

The abundant range of types of structures is here presented from a specific point of view, by presentation of certain structures that show uniqueness of form, thus deserving to be included in the list of the most remarkable examples of the architecture of this region. These drawings are aimed at showing a certain architectural-aesthetical aspect of evaluation of the village house, reflecting refined sense of the constructive spirit of the creators of these wonderful structures.

The preserved typological examples of specific architectural form confirm its contribution to the formation of this part of architectural material culture of the Kratovo District, within the frames of the entire Macedonian architectural heritage.