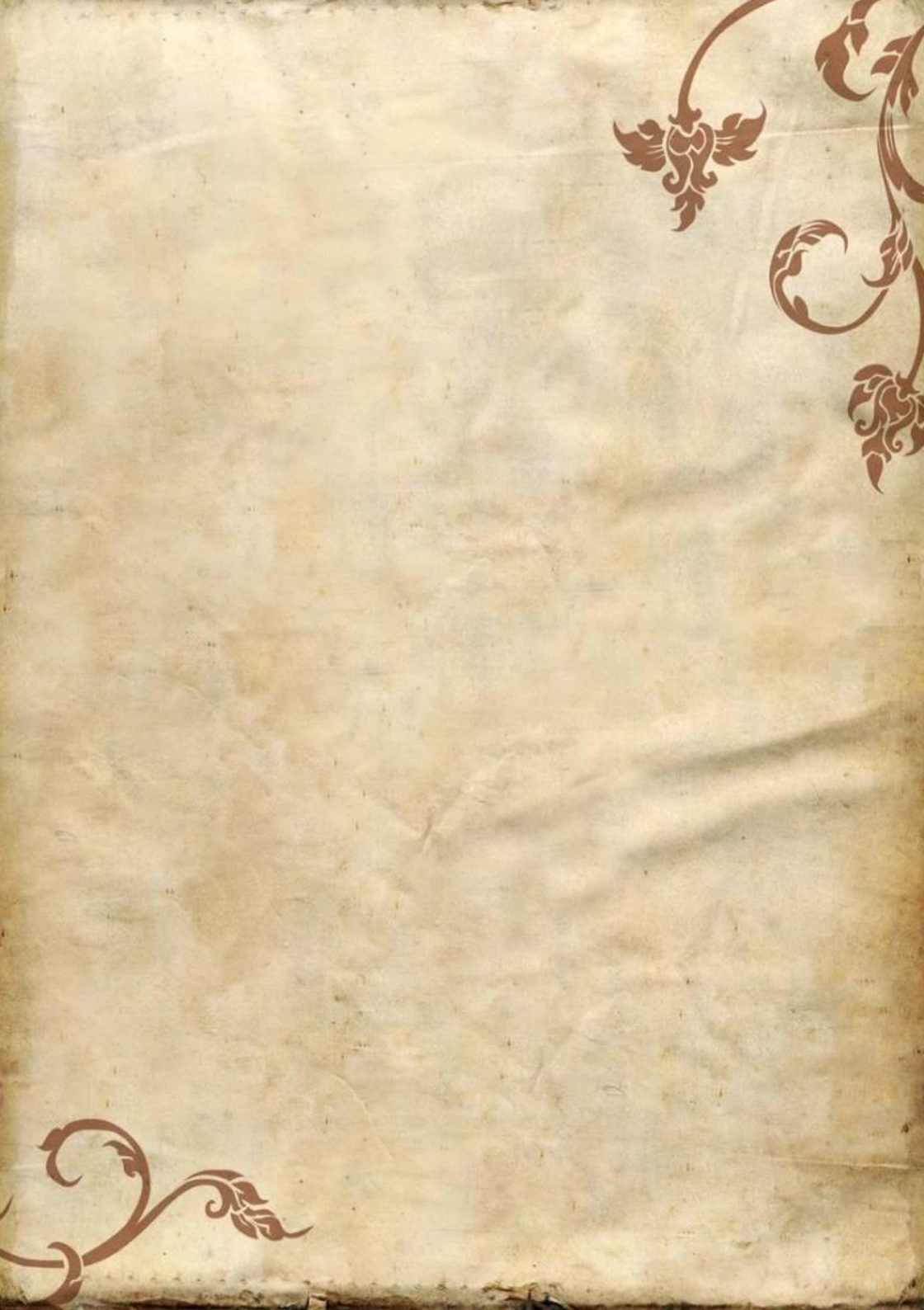


MACEDONIAN
CULTURAL
HERITAGE

MEET
MACEDONIA

SVETI NIKOLE, 2009





Republic of Macedonia on European Map



Map of Republic of Macedonia

Introduction

Brochure "Meet Macedonia" is the result of the project "Meet Macedonia" which realized Organization of women of the municipality of Sveti Nikole, R.Macedonia in partnership with the Association for developing voluntary work Novo Mesto, R.Slovenia, and funded by GTZ (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit). The brochure contains objects from the Macedonian cultural heritage which were attended by 15 participants in project activities (7 of Novo Mesto, Slovenia and 8 Sveti Nikole, Macedonia), and will be used for promotion of Macedonian cultural heritage in the Republic of Slovenia.

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SVETI MIKOLE

Sveti Nikole, as the central location of most of Ovce Pole, as a settlement dates from the ancient period. Originally estate was located northeast of present-day Church of St. Stephen. Because of wetland and unhealthy living conditions at the end of III century BC settlement was dislocated to the right side of the river Svetinikolska in region: Rudina, St. Spas and today Recko neighborhood in the city. First, the settlement was known by the name Probaton, from the VII century Ovce Pole, after construction of the church of St. Nicholas, began to use name Saint Nicholas according by



the church. In medieval as settlement (Fortress) mentioned in the XIII among other places in Ovce Pole). In 1292 in the name Ovce Pole was built St. Nicholas miracle man. legend about miraculously



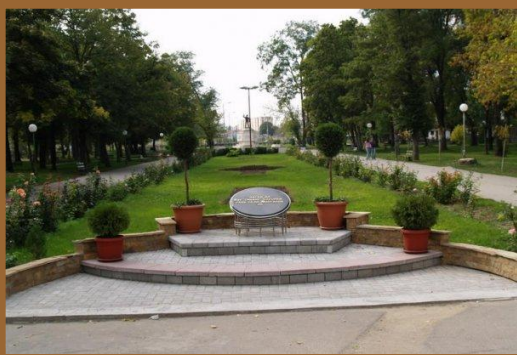
written sources first Ovce Pole and wider area Ovchepolie are century (1246 army of Nikeja, Macedonia captured and an settlement, which still bears the a church dedicated to The church is linked to the recovery of Stephen Dechanski

who has been blind when he comes in Ovce Pole where St. Nicholas gives him his eyes back. In the church until the Second World War kept the icon which is presented by Saint Nicholas gives with his hand the eyes of Stephen Dechanski. In the census book of Kjustendil Sandzak of 1570 Saint Nicholas was named as I-s-v-i N-i k-o-l-a. In the census list were registered two neighborhoods: Big neighborhood and Small neighborhood and apart the village of Sveti Nikole. According to the census all three districts number 317 families with about 1600 inhabitants. In the sixties of the XVII century Turkish travel Evliya Chelebi twice stayed in Sveti Nikole. In his travel book Chelebi writes: "Ovce Pole (Sheep field) is located in a fertile field, and consists of 70 houses. There is a mosque and bath and very progressive village is ... Then we passed the villages Kilisali and Beshirli



and sleep over in village Kara Osmanli”

Chelebi speaks of two villages in today's St. Nicholas Ovce Pole and Kilisali (it means settlement besides church or churches neighborhood). In area Ovce Pole that time existed 40 churches. During the Turkish rule settlement had two names, the Christian Saint Nicholas (Macedonian population) and Muslim Kilisali (Turkey population). Even in the first half of XIX century, precisely in 1845 Sveti Nikole acquired the market day and cross in town. In it, then went to live trading buying livestock, goats, so the population began to grow and already in 1900 number about 2,500 residents. Between the two world wars, Sveti Nikola had agricultural-craft function, which is now changed with the development of some other activities. Now Sveti Nikole municipality is located in the north-eastern part of Macedonia. Lies in the Ovcepoljska valley and covers an area of 50 638 ha.



On the territory of the municipality of Saint Nicholas are 34 settlements of which one is urban and other rural settlements. Total number of inhabitants is 18 928. The area of the municipality of Sveti Nikole is characterized by moderate continental climate with Mediterranean influence the climate change along the river Bregalnica. In the clash of these two climatic

influences over this area comes to a very unfit combination that is characterized by dry and hot summers and dry and cold winters. Ovcepoljska valley characterized as one of the driest areas in the Republic of Macedonia with average annual amount of precipitation is 468 mm/m².

MEGALITHIC OBSERVATORY KOKINO

In 2001 in Macedonia, under the mountain peak Tatikjev Stone was discovered archeological site of Bronze Age in the development of human civilization. The site has all the characteristics of the mythical holy mountain, and the ancient observatory. Today the site is known as the Megalithic



Kokino or simply Kokino. Kokino is located in the northeastern part of Macedonia. The region has a long history of at least 6 000 years packed with significant settlements, temples, events and personalities.

It is one of the richest archaeological sites of bronze period in Macedonia, discovered a large quantity of archaeological material.

Latest research and found artifacts indicate that the site was inhabited in the 7th century BC. More topographic features of the site, suggests its use as a sacred mountain where the mountain is performed rituals, tied to the belief that the prehistoric inhabitants of rocky mountain top is where the gods are present and where it is possible to communicate with them. A mountain rites, which are

defined archaeological traces on the east side of the top part of the site was tied to the cult of fertility. The second ritual that must be performed on top of the mountain was very solar nature or divine sun him transporting his legitimacy and authority of tribal elders. Also with great certainty we can say that the site in the past



performed certain rituals associated with the day of harvest. Megalithic Observatory Kokino is about 90 meters long and 50 meters wide. Thrones are the most

impressive and can be immediately seen on the site. Arheo-

astronomical analysis showed that

the stone markers were erected in the decades around 1800 BC, which means that the Megalithic Observatory Kokino is old at least 3 800 years. Such facts are relevant and the U.S. space agency NASA in 2005 ranked the Megalithic Observatory Kokino the 4 th place in the list of old observatories in the world.

Old observatories had a very important role in organizing the life of the community. Observatories served for making a calendar that had a dual purpose. On the one hand it helped in understanding the natural cycles of flora and fauna and the organization of agricultural and farm activities. From the other side through continuous monitoring of movement of the sun and moon ancient



observers could determine the arrival of days for performing rituals and rites. With this calendar was easier organization and religious life of the community. Arheo-astronomical analysis showed that in the ancient observatory Kokino is made Lunar calendar with cycle of 19 years. Arheo-astronomical analysis of the site showed that for observation darkening the Moon has made a special place for monitoring in standing position. It shows that the ancient observers of the sky from Kokino were well known darkening the moon and they were monitored over 220 years.



MONASTERY ST. JOAKIM OSOGOVSKI

In the proximity of the town of Kriva Palanka, on the north-east slopes of the mountains of Osogovo, nestled in-between the thick and green forest, elevated at 825 meters above sea level, the monastery of St. Joakim Osogovski counts its centuries. It offers the possibility to feel how past and history live together in the present, it plunders with its spiritual, architectural and artistic

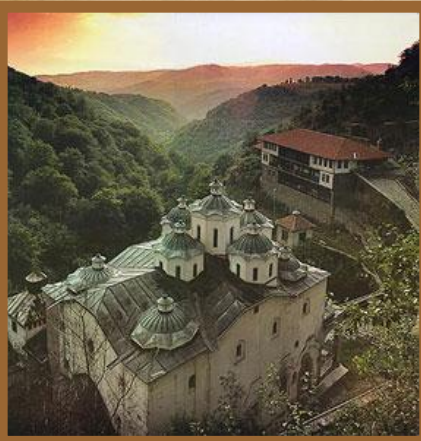
esthetics and values.

The monastery complex also includes the two temples of St. Joakim Osogovski and Holy Mother of God, the main three-story quarters, the bell-tower with the collective grave at its foot, the so-called passable building, tourist building, summer garden and kitchen, tile-building or watch-house, the newly constructed inn and the residence of the Head of the Macedonian orthodox church.

According to the hagiography of St. Joakim Osogovski, the history of the monastery begins in the 12th century. According to this information, the monastery was established by the priest Theodor from Ovche Pole, who, after his wife has passed away, decided to enter a monastic order. Under his monk name of Teofan he is mentioned as the constructor of the very first temple, where he brought and buried saint's relics. The monastery was called Sarandopor, according to the area where it was built, a name that means Forty dales in translation, and dedicated to the migrator hermit St. Joakim Osogovski, who



spent his ascetic life in a cave located in its proximity, at the locality of Babin Dol. After it was raised, the monastery has always attracted lots of attention, and it was visited by many important historical persons. Very often throughout time, it was the subject of economy crises. After the establishment of the city of Kriva Palanka, it became a very important religious, cultural and educational center for monks from different areas, but also for people in this region. After the 18th century, which is noted as its hardest period, the 19th century brought changes for the better. The respected tradesman Hadzi Stefan Beglikchija managed to get an approval by the sultan to build a new temple that replaced the old damaged



religious object. The new church was built in the period from 1847 to 1851, and it was financed by guilds, tradesmen and other people from the region of Kriva Palanka. The St. Joakim Osogovski church is a three-nave basilica, with twelve domes, built from chipped stone. The entrance is on its west side, and to the right, in the foot of the western wall, is the location of the grave with the relics of the saint to whom the church was dedicated to. There are six stone pillars inside the church, two for each of the naves,

and light comes in through windows in two rows. The fresco painting of the temple begun, and it was done in 1884 by several well-known Macedonian artists. The small monastery church of Holy Mother of God was renovated in the 14th century. It has a cross-shaped base and three-sided apse and the porch. It is presumed that the old layer of fresco-art originates from the time before it was renovated in the 14th century. In the 19th century was painted the narthex, proscenium and the conch of the apse.

RADA'S BRIDGE

The old part of Kratovo city is connected with six stone bridges, built in such a small area and over the deep and steep river valley which were the only entrance to the Christian neighborhood through which the Turks never dared to cross. These bridges are the symbol for the strong connections among the Macedonians that kept



them united during the 500 years Turkish rule. Only one bridge has two arches, the rest are single-arch bridges. Rađa's Bridge is 40m long and it's the most well-known bridge with sad story about nine brothers and an amazing legend. The bridge was built by brothers who were trying to build the bridge for many years, but the bridge kept collapsing every morning. Someone told the brothers that, if they buried one of the wives in the foundations of the bridge, it would remain solid. The brothers agreed that the wife who came first that morning to bring them breakfast would be the one to be buried. The older brothers told their wives not to go to the bridge the next morning, just the youngest one said nothing to his wife Rađa. When the woman came in the morning, they buried her in the bridge, but left her with one breast out so she could feed her baby, who was just three days old. The bridge never collapsed again and has resisted time since.

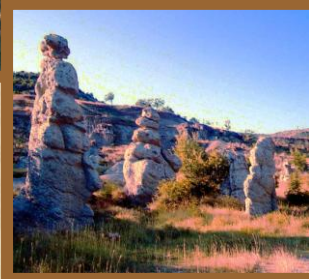
THE STONE DOLLS (KUKLICA)



planned to day at wedding was the woman to man second

who was getting married on the same When she saw her future husband another woman, she cursed all in at the wedding and turned them into Another popular legend is that there forest in the area, but due to battles

burned down. Then, the area became a wasteland. The temperatures were very low and when the army passed through the wasteland, all of the soldiers turned into rocks. According to the local villagers, new figures appear every 5-6 years. Aside from mystic stories and legends, the earth pyramid in Kuklica was probably created by erosion, the power of the wind, and climate influence.



Just 13km away from the town Kratovo, in the village of Kuklica, is the amazing site called "the stone dolls." There are two main legends surrounding the formation of the strange stone pillars. The most famous legend is that of a man who could not decide which of two women he should marry. So, the man marry each woman on the same different times. When the first

in progress, marry the went to see day as she. marrying attendance stone. was once a it was

LESNOVO MONASTERY

The church is located in the village of Lesnovo, in the region of Kratovo. It is dedicated to St. Archangel Michael. Its origin is related to the life of Gavril Lesnovski, an anchorite. The writings about his life state that the monastery existed during his life and that he entered the monastic order there. It is believed that the monastery was built when he entered the monastic order or after his death, when the cult of the anchorite life developed. The exact period of the life of Gavril Lesnovski is not determined. It is believed that it should have been during the XI century; thus also that the monastery was probably built in the second half of XI century, when in the regions north from the river Bregalnica a hermit cult was flourishing, and Gavril was a part of it. The earliest written record about it dates from 1330, writer transcribed a monastery that includes a Gavril Lesnovski's life. In Oliver restored the several years the second



when Stanislav the prologue in the short history of 1341 despot Joan monastery, and after section was added.

During the the seat of the 1381 it was Hilandar Kratovo and managed to Ages till the several times.



1347, the monastery was designated as newly formed Zletovo Episcopate. In converted into an appendage of the Monastery. Thanks to the people from Kriva Palanka regions, the monastery has survive throughout the whole Middle present day, because they renewed it In the late XVII century it was

abandoned, but in 1805 revived again by Teodosij the monk. This monastery is among the highly valued literary centres in Macedonia. Manuscripts that were either written in it or originate from its rich library are now kept in a number of institutions abroad. It is known that there are such collections in Belgrade, Sofia, and Plovdiv. Currently the Slavonic studies have identified a significant number of manuscripts that originate from this monastery. Also the number of writers who worked in the monastery is significant. Its development into a literature centre is related to its economically sound status. Many churches, monasteries and villages

piously obeyed it. It should also be noted that the monastery was a shelter for numerous revolutionaries and liberation groups who fought for the freedom of the Macedonian nation.

ANCIENT TOWN BARGALA

The ancient town Bargala was located at the foot of mountain Plackovica. Nearby is the river Kozjacka and small village called Kozjak. The town was built in the early 4th century, because there are some Roman documents found, containing information that the city gate of Bargala was built by Anthon Alipius,



become Episcopal. The latest is believed basilica discovered in was civilian city, there was a military army was withdrewed and this place was population too.



Bargala became Christian city since the first years of existence.

On the capital entrance of the tribal on the following inscription was found "Christ, help your slave, the episcope Hermia".

The complex of the Episcopal basilica

comprehended the Episcopal residence, the

town piscine and the housing complex with a wide porch and colonnade. The church was build according to the standard type of old Christian construction of the Balkan Peninsula. From the architectural point of view it is three-nave basilica. It had impressive floor covered with stone plaques, except for the north floor that was covered with multicolored mosaic. The beauties floor is considered to be that one in the presbytery, which was covered with white and gray plaques in opus sectile. In 1984, another Christian building was found near Bargala. It was just behind the walls of the city. It is believed that this building is dating from the end of the 4th century too. It is a three-nave basilica, with protruding apse and

administrator of the province. Bargala town soon expanded into a powerful center, and center of Bregalnica region. because of the Episcopal the center of the city. Bargala were no military inside. There fortification near the town, but in the time of Constantin I, inhabited by civilian



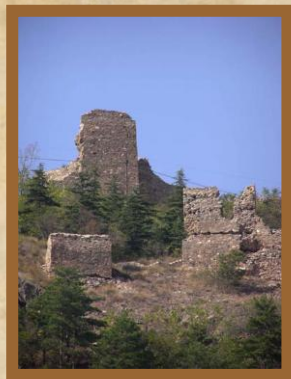
with a floor covered with plaques, which were well ornamented. On the south border of the city, near the southeast tower, there is another church. That is a midcentury church built in the name of St. Georgi which exist till now.

ISAR FORTRESS-STIP



Between the two rivers, 150 meters high on the rocky hill over the town, the Stip Fortress, or better known as the Isar stands guard. People say that the fortress was built by King Marko, while his sister Maria was building a road and bridge through the canyon so that the people could cross the Bregalnica River. Even though she advised her brother to build things that would be useful to the people instead of a fortress that will exist only during his life time, King Marko was stubborn and built the

fortress. The prediction of the clever Maria came true; the fortress was of short duration. For a long time after that, the people spoke of Maria's good deed, singing a song whenever they passed the road through the canyon that she built, while the fortress of King Marko was soon in ruins. The exact time of the construction of the fortress is unknown. It can only be said that it dates from the early Middle Ages, having all the characteristics of medieval art. Located high above, it guarded the town of Stip in the state of Czar Samoil. In the 13th Century the fortress was under Bulgarian administration and after that under the Serbian ruler Stefan Decanski. In 1382 it was conquered by the Turks. After firearms were invented, the fortress was deserted. Some of the building material of the fortress was from the ancient town of Astibo



CHURCH ST. NIKOLA-STIP

Church St.Nikola in Štip is built on the site of the old Sifieva church dedicated to St.Nikola (1341). For the renewal-rebuilding of this church witnesses the inscription board built above the main western entrance, whose text says that the church was constructed in the time of the Metropolitan of Kustendil and Stip - Ignatija, 10th of May 1867. In order to present to the broader public the rich fund of icons and sacral objects and at the same time to protect them better, in



1990 was established icon gallery in the gallery space of this church. This gallery exhibition in this representative church with its exhibits show the beauty and the values of the sacral cultural heritage owned by Bregalnica region, is an important part of people's life in our renaissance history. This exhibition is comprised by art works-icons, done by many zoographs (icon painters) who worked in the churches and

monasteries of Eastern Macedonia in the 17th, 18th and 19th century, as well as old printed church books, gilded putiri (glasses for communion), engraved silver crosses, relics, and other valuable sacral exhibits. The attention of the visitors is primarily attracted by the icons that are situated on the large iconostasis in the naos of the church and there are 67 of them, all of them are works from 1890. In the gallery space of this church there are seven showcases where books with various churches are. Amongst the church exhibits in these showcases there are several wedding crowns dated late 19th century, more silver lbrici (vessels in a form of jag that priests used for washing), putiri (silvered and gilded cups for communion), cups with silver spoons for communion, silvered crosses for kissing, silvered icon lamps and many others. The visitor really has what to see and to delight himself spiritually in the church museum-gallery in the church St. Nikola in the town of Stip.



CHURCH SV.TROJICA - RADOVIS

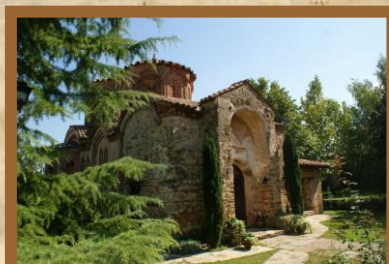
The building of the "Sveta Trojca" church in Radovis is work that proves our historical existence and our love to God. The building of the church was financed by the Macedonian businessman

Risto Gusterov. The church has been built in the past seven years. It covers an area of about 5,000 square meters. The interior and the exterior of the church were designed by the Ukrainian painter Anatolij Gajdanaka and they are based on Macedonian church tradition.



VELJUSA - MONASTERY OF THE MOST HOLY THEOTOKOS ELIZISA

If you happened to set forth from Strumica by car half an hour before sunrise, after having driven some ten kilometres to the northwest of the Strumica city, you already climb up road above the Village you find yourself in gate. Around you atmosphere of a that slowly wakes up. roosters; smell of



houses, of chimneys and mind images of Knowing not what is on cautiously step in then everything the echo of your



path and the wind in trees, while in the gentle eastern this place breathes you. Oasis...of silence. with flower-beds and trees, with great care in which dominate the



several newly built monastery facilities in the characteristic Macedonian-Byzantine style of construction – dressed stone and brick. The clock tower shows the time that passes down there in the world, and here – it stops, in a 'momentum towards Eternity'. On the lintel of the door to the church narthex there is a copy of the marble plaque with the founder's inscription from 1080, where it is chiselled: 'This church of the Most Holy Theotokos the Merciful is built from the foundations by the monk Manuel, who became episcopo of Tiberiopolis in the year 6588 (1080 AD) indiction 3". The second inscription, on the marble plaque placed on the lintel of the entrance from the church narthex to

the winding narrow of Veljusa, and there... front of the monastery there is the rural Macedonian village Dogs barking and country yards and hen-

firewood that bring to breakfast being prepared. the other side, you through the gate... and changes. All you hear is footsteps on the stony

the crowns of the amazement you feel light and the peace with as they tame Greenery bordered roses, recently planted and love laid out park, ancient church and

the nave, reads: "Since I have placed my entire hope in You, O immaculate Mother and fountain of mercy, I, a shepherd, monk Manuel, Your servant, offer to You, Sovereign Lady, this church". About the church construction and its founder, Episcopo Manuel, as well as about the order of spiritual life and generally about the daily catholic life of the first monks, we find original historical data also in the Rule (Typikon) written personally by him between 1085 and 1106. This is one of the oldest known typikons in the history of Orthodox monasticism, which is a witness to the thousand years old monastic tradition in Macedonia. In the First Balkan War, the last Iveron's monks left the monastery not to come back ever after, taking with them all the sacred valuables from the church treasury and also the whole documentation. The monastery church is the only present witness to all the changes the monastery has undergone from its beginnings onward, throughout its thousand years old history. Just as a thousand years ago, with the arrival of the monk Nahum from the Gregoriou monastery on the Holy Mountain and his consecration into Strumica metropolitan in 1995, was renewal monasticism in Macedonia and Veljusa monastery has once again become a monastic nursery-garden. Until 1996 he lived with his monastic brotherhood here, and in 1996 after they moved to the Vodoča monastery, the Veljusa monastery embraced its first sisterhood. Today the Veljusa community consists of ten nuns of various nationalities.

VODOČA – ST. LEONTIUS' MONASTERY

At the exit of the only four kilometres Strumica, loom up cupolas of the Leontius, in silent magnificence of the Strumica are two ways in. One

large church of St. quarters. The second, leads to the monastic newly built church is St. Gregory Palamas and



village of Vodoča, northwest of stately the renovated church of Saint testimony to the ancient seat of metropolitans. There of them leads to the



Leontius and the guest through the main gate, part, where the small situated – dedicated to to the venerable Elder

Joseph the Spilaioti – with the belfry, opposite the monastic residential quarters. In the vicinity, by the young plane trees, along the path behind the monastery walls, hidden from the eyes of the visitors, on a hillock above the monastery, with an open view to the whole valley, the small church dedicated to St. Triphon is located, within the new skete at the monastery vineyard. To tear off a piece of Heaven and to bring it down here, for consolation and salvation of people, to turn an arid wild area into a garden of the Spirit, to be a witness to the Heavenly Kingdom in the world... is a cross-and-resurrection struggle, worth man's life. Few of them are there called to bear witness in the place of Christ. Vodoča has

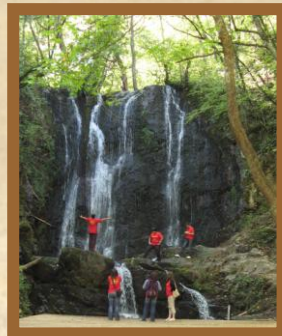
much to tell... without words. For the ones who know how to listen in humility, to see... with the eye of the soul. In this area the mission of the Holy brothers Methodius and Cyril started. Later, their disciple St. Clement of Ohrid carried out his activity in this area as episcopo of Velika and Dremvica. Here the fourteen thousand soldiers of Samuel were blinded after the battle at Belasica. Here St. Constantine Cabasilas was episcopo. The

Vodoča monastery is mentioned for the first time in the charters of the Byzantine emperor Basil II, in 1018, at the time when Samuel's state was destroyed. It appears again in the documentation of a Hilandar act of 1376. 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. To the west part of the church, in the second half of the 14th century, the narthex was built, painted in that period. In 1958 the remains of the fresco painting were removed in order to be conserved and protected. In the seventies of the 20th century the church was completely architecturally reconstructed on the foundations of the remains. Simplicity and authenticity in the freedom of style.



KOLESINO WATERFALL

As inevitable tourist attraction in the area of Strumica is The Kolesino Waterfall, one of the highest waterfalls in Macedonia, located in the southeast part of Macedonia, in the bosom of the mountain of Belasica between maple forest and stone crest at an altitude of 610 meters. With its maximum fall of 19 meters



represents a great attraction for the visitors and it didn't left indifferent none of them. By the origin, it is a tectonic waterfall, made by granite stones. At the other side of Kolesino Waterfall at a distance of about 100 meters, there are few smaller waterfalls disposed in a row, 2 to 4 meters high, who belong to its central flow. The waterfall is beautiful in ever season and continually changes to reflect nature which surrounds it. In the winter, these fragile streams can become frozen and in the spring, strengthened by the recent rainfalls, the gentle streams rush more



powerfully over the cliff sides. The Kolesino Waterfall is a major tourist attraction and it is open year round, and the site is continuing being developed to meet the needs of visitors. Currently, the site has a wooden bridge to view the waterfall, benches to take a brief rest and even a picnic area with a covered gazebo and grilling area.

SMOLARE WATERFALL

Smolare Waterfall is the tallest waterfall in the Republic of Macedonia, falling from a height of 39.5 metres. It is located above the village of Smolare in the Municipality of Novo Selo in the southeastern region of the country. The waterfall is part of the Lomnica River and is located deep in the Belasica Mountain at an elevation of 630 metres.



Crashing down the smooth, black rock surrounded by 100-year-old beech waterfall is visited by tourists throughout the year, largely by train. To majestic beauty of the Smolare visitors must wind their way up a nature which includes 300 stone steps made natural materials. Once at the site, deep within the forest, tourists can gaze at the waterfall from a wooden bridge constructed in front of the crashing water, enjoying the refreshing spray at the waterfall collides with the rock face and meets the river below. Visitors can also enjoy the picnic and camping areas constructed at the base of the path, as well as a marketplace for residents to sell locally produced products such as fresh fruits and vegetables, honey, and crafts.



face, and trees, this

reach the Waterfall, path from

MUSEUM OF TOBACCO

Museum of Tobacco in Prilep is managed by the National Institution "Institute and Museum – Prilep, and the operation is the fruit of collaboration with the Tobacco Institute – Prilep. It is the only museum of its kind in the Balkans and one of the major tobacco museums in Europe. Opened in 1973, marking 100 years of organized Tobacco production in Prilep (building the first warehouse for the purchase of tobacco in Prilep), and the presence of tobacco in the Ottoman and Macedonia too). The museum exhibits in the several areas, library of rare of books such as "Tobaccology" from



400 years of Empire (mean includes 2584 and old copies Neadri issued

in 1626, and then photographic library, photographic library of negatives, a collection of propaganda material from the tobacco industry and a collection of paintings, valuable and original prints and reproductions. BSA for documentation and analysis are located in the premises of the Institute and Museum in Prilep. Permanent display at the Museum of



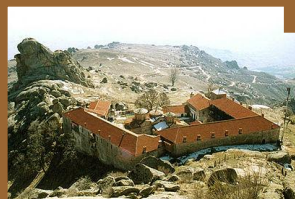
tobacco is in the circle of Tobacco Institute – in the Institute of Old Slavonic Culture. The items in the hall with an area of 250 m². In the 24 situated 750 exhibits: pipes, hubble-bubble, holders, snuffboxes, learned about tobacco, hookah, water pipe tobacco and opium, chargers for pipes, tobacco port, kamishi, tobacco, snuff breakers for (mortars), heating and burning truncating cigars and cigarettes, molds and other tools for making pipes, shandans (supporters and saucers for serving tobacco and cigarettes), tobacco boxes, cigars, saucer for service cigarette, devices made for firing pipes, chilamis for hashish, lighters, boxes for rolling cigarettes, poker, palm leaves for wrapping, and the number of advertisers and others. These exhibits have a role to explain the man through luxury (tobacco is still a luxury and the phenomenon of the absurd). Museum of Tobacco – Prilep collecting exhibits, but real-life stories that go with them too. The museum has rare and expensive exhibits, which belonged to known owners (kings, princes, dukes, duchess, army leaders and celebrities from history ...) or exhibits that speak to the development of habits of smoking, chewing and



the building of are displayed cabinets are carry cigarette ashtrays, cleaners and sechachi

sniffing of tobacco (snuff). The museum in its own exclusive collection has pipes that were present on some great World Exhibition. Cached collection of photographs and art collection is exhibited in the building of Tobacco Institute and there can be seen rich offerings, in which tobacco is the motive and inspiration.

About 10 km. from a monastery church of the



different buildings, date has not yet. However, based on recent surveys have monastery which is located

monastery are mentioned Byzantine emperors Andronikos II, and his co monarch Mihajlo IX. That is, in fact, king Milutin and his son Dusan athletes mentioned in the decrees issued Dusan as donors to the monastery Treskavec. Treskavec Monastery is considered to be built in the XIII century and rebuilt, probably at the time of King Milutin. It seems, the monastery suffered destruction and neglected in the early years of the XV century, so came and subsequent renewal. The present church is the base form of single building, whose interior separated with pilasters of several fields. The central part is higher with the dome and on the east is the altar apse, which is outside with three sides. Towards the southern side of the church was building - pirg, with ground floor chapel, which can be seen from the preserved wall of that building, which is actually the east wall of the porch today. It is not known how could be risen north chapel, but several probes made of this part of the church showed that under the thick layer of plaster walls of the chapel, except the vault, are covered with frescoes. It shows that the north chapel was painted, probably in the XIV century.

MONASTERY TRESKAVEC

Prilep, under the Zlatovrv, is risen Treskavec, with the monastery Dormition of Mother of God. Is unusually beautiful the view



looked around him because therefore can be seen across Pelagonija, mountains Babuna, Pelister and Kajmakalan and at night the cities of Prilep, Bitola and Krusevo. Treskavec monastery complex is a complex of

ruins and the interior, which to been sufficiently studied. few data from the literature and given incomplete picture of the Treskavec. In a fresco inscription, above the front door of the





MONUMENT OF NATURE MARKOVI KULI

This site is situated in the central part of the Republic of Macedonia, near the city of Prilep. It is composed of numerous denudation forms making an outstanding sculpture of the relief.

This extraordinary phenomenon abounds in shapes, of, before all, geological composition of the terrain (built of metamorphic rocks – gneisses, cut through younger granites), climate, relief and floristic landcover. According to the contemporary geochronological research, granites intruded about 300 years ago into the older gneisses, the age of which is estimated at around 700 million of years. The area of

is composed of many connected into two north-northwest, direction, its height constantly increasing north. The two rows part are connected to



Zlatovrv (1422 m) and Lipa (1392 m). Most diverse forms with a shape of peaks and isolated rocks, pillars and teeth, mushrooms, plates, balls, cave and kettle recesses, spread around the entire massif. Natural structures of rocks originate from the time of lava consolidation, which while cooling secreted spheric and parallelopiped blocks.

Markovi Kuli, as a whole, imposing masses parallel rows spreading in south-southeast above the sea level from south towards of rocks in the northern the highest peaks:

CLOCK TOWER-PRILEP

Revealing a monument to the Macedonian legendary Itar Pejo during the opening of the Vojdan Cernodrinski Theatre Festival in Prilep will pay significant tribute to the Clock Tower, the unavoidable monument of culture in the 19th century on which it is inscribed: "Clock striking does not always strikes time. The clock grieves for the passing life and time and says – Alas!"

Clock Tower it is located in the centre of the old

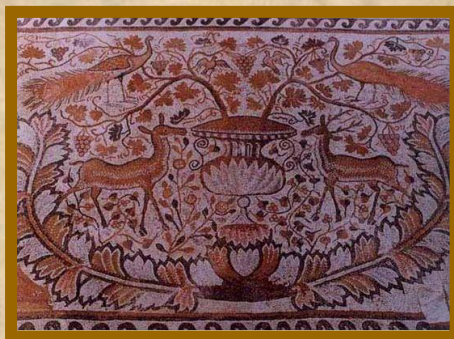


market of Prilep. It was erected in 1858, in the time when trade and craftsmanship flourished in Prilep. The monumental stone tower was conceived by the renowned master Petar Laucot. It is interesting to note that the tower has a 107cm vertical inclination. There is some movement on the vertical axis of the Clock Tower to the southeast. The first measurement was made in 1991 when movement on the vertical axis of 1.16m was stated, and next year that movement into the same direction was 1.17m.



HERAKLEA ANCIENT CITY NEAR BITOLA

At the western edge of the modern city lies the ancient one. Famous for its dazzling mosaics, ancient theater and Roman baths, Heraklea is the most vividly preserved city from the Ancient Macedonian empire surviving in the country. Founding of Heraklea Linkestis by the Macedonian King Phillip II in the 4th century B.C.E. and conquered by the Romans two centuries later, it was built on two ancient routes, one leading from the Adriatic coast through Lychnidos (Ohrid) to Thrace, and a second extending north-east through Pelagonija to Stobi in the Vardar valley. The former route became the Via Egnatia after 148 B.C. This location on important highways made Heraklea strategically important, and it became the principal town and administrative center of the district of Lynkestis, a fertile plain surrounded by wooded mountains. Heraklea figured in the campaigns of Julius Caesar during the civil wars as a supply depot, and inscriptions of veterans who settled their date as early as the turn of the era. Although the town is seldom mentioned in ancient literature its importance during the Early Empire is attested by numerous private and official inscriptions. From the 4th-6th centuries C.E. Heraklea also had an Episcopal seat. The names of bishops from Heraklea are known from the 4th, 5th, and 6th century. The town was sacked by Theodoric in 472 and, despite a large gift to him from the bishop of the city, again in 479. Heraklea was restored in the late 5th and early 6th century; it was taken over by the Slavs in





the late 6th century. Excavations have revealed several sections of the fortification wall on the acropolis and two basilicas in the main part of the settlement below to the south. Both basilicas had well-preserved mosaics of the 5th to 6th century B.C., depicting geometric and figured motives. Test trenches, dug in the vicinity of the basilicas, revealed streets and parts of buildings of the 4th–5th century. Part of the ancient theater on the

slopes of the acropolis has been excavated, but work has been concentrated in the larger of the two basilicas found earlier. Mosaics were found in numerous buildings near the large basilica but the most interesting of the new mosaics, remarkable for its size and arrangement, was found in the narthex of the large basilica. It is a rectangle (over 21 by 4.7 m) with a broad rectangular border containing 36 octagonal panels in which fish, water birds, and mythological figures are depicted; the panels are linked by intricate meanders. The mosaic dates to the late 5th–early 6th century.

Beautiful Roman baths, the Episcopal church and baptistery, a Jewish temple, portico and a Roman theater now used for summer concerts and theater shows all survive in excellent condition.

ШИРОК СОКАК

Shirok Sokak is most representative ambient entity of the old city core. It is a walking zone where many café-bars, ornate shops and most of the consular branch offices have been spread aside, creating, over and over again, the real background for the Bitola's relaxed city life. The name, Shirok Sokak is actually a nick-name of the main city street. Under this name the people in Bitola recognize this street since the 1940s', from the time when its far and wide cognizable visage dates. The architecture expression of the buildings that are lined aside Shirok Sokak reflects the civilization changes that transpired in that period and permanently changed the preceding oriental way of living. Shirok Sokak is materialized reflection of the city culture and clearly speaks for Bitola as administrative, trade, industrial, educational and cultural centre in this part of the Balkans, far and wide cognizable, in Europe.



CLOCK TOWER - BITOLA

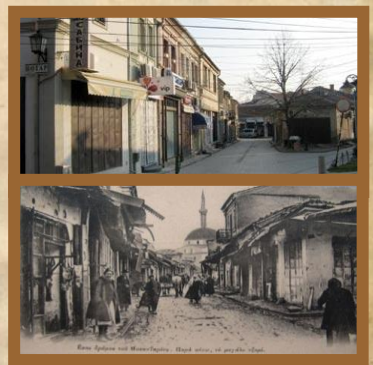


It is unknown when Bitola's clock tower was built. Written sources from the 16th century mention a clock tower, but it is not clear if it is the same one. Some believe it was built at the same time as St. Dimitrija Church, in 1830. Legend says that the Ottoman authorities collected around 60,000 eggs from nearby villages and mixed them in the mortar to make the walls stronger. The tower has a rectangular base and is about 30 meters high. Near

the top is a rectangular terrace with an iron fence. On each side of the fence is an iron console construction which holds the lamps for lighting the clock. The clock is on the highest of three levels. The original clock was replaced during World War II with a working one, given by the Nazis because the city had maintained German graves from World War I. The massive tower is composed of walls, massive spiral stairs, wooden mezzanine constructions, pendentives (triangular pass from square to cupola) and cupola. During the construction of the tower, the facade was simultaneously decorated with simple stone plastic.

THE OLD BAZAAR - BITOLA

The old bazaar is mentioned in a description of the city from the 16th and the 17th century. The present bezisten does not differ much in appearance from the original one. The bezisten had 86 shops and 4 large iron gates. The shops used to sell textiles, and today sell food products.



SAMUEL'S FORTRESS

The Ohrid Fortress is one of the largest preserved fortifications in the Republic of Macedonia. Its massive ramparts and towers surround the entire summit of the hill of Ohrid. The highest part of the town was protected on all sides save the southern, which faces

the lake, by towers and high walls three kilometres long, stretching as far as the quay. The town was entered by three gates, of which only the Upper Gate has been preserved. The Fortress both served as a defense against enemies and an inhabited area known as Samuel's Fortress. During the rule of Samuel (976-1014), and of his successors, up to 1018, Ohrid was the capital of the first state of the Macedonian Slavs. The earliest historic records of the Ohrid Fortress is its mention by the classical historian Livius in the III B.C., when it was the fortress of the Lychnidos. The chronicler Malcus gives the earliest more detailed description of the fortress, in 478 A.D. Fortress of Tzar Samuel was described by



century
town of
(Malala)

The Ohrid
the

chronicler as a
Theodoric,
to seize.
Both before
his successors,
rebuilt. Within



mighty stronghold that even
King of the Ostrogoths, was unable

and after Samuel's time and that of
the Fortress was destroyed and
the walls there were numerous

streets with a large number of several-storied buildings and narrow wooden houses. The town continued to dominate next to its Fortress, a true acropolis. Up to the late XIV and early XV centuries, the inhabited town of Ohrid lived within the town ramparts. After its seizure by the Ottomans, the arrival of Asia Minor colonists in the XV century led to its expansion to the lower parts. The Christian population remained within the town walls. Thus, as an appendix to the Upper Town on the hill, the Lower Town developed on the lower sections around the hill. After the transformation of Samuel's state into a political and ecclesiastical seat, Ohrid became a medieval metropolis.

PLAOSNIK - ST. CLEMENT & ST. PANTELEIMON

Located in Ohrid's old town, Plaosnik is an utterly unique phenomenon: it was recently reconstructed, with loving attention to detail, precisely in the style of a Byzantine church, right down to the red bricks and mortar. An early Christian



sacral building dating from the 5th century was discovered here, built over the remains of an older antique building whose cistern was found in the atrium of the newly built temple. Today, Plaosnik is one of the most exhilarating Byzantine-style churches in Macedonia. Its floor is covered with mosaics of twenty wave-shaped tassels interspersed with the figures of flowers, birds and animals. The very fact of its reconstruction is evidence of the strong affection Macedonians still feel for their Byzantine heritage.



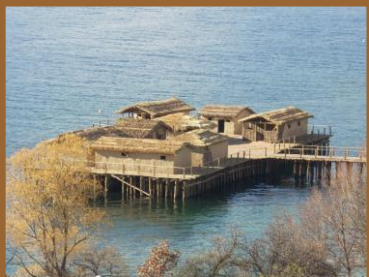
KANEO



West of the fishermen neighborhood Kaneo in Ohrid, on a cliff hill above the lake there is a church dedicated to St. John the author of the Gospel of John, John the Theologian. The church is constructed in the time of the Ohrid family

Teologite around 1280 and was built into the shape of a cruciform with a rectangular base. Concerning the architecture shape of the upper part of the cupola where there are angular pronoies at all eight sides, it is an exception among other old churches in Macedonia. The assumption that is being accepted is that the architectural shape of the church was under Armenian influence. According to the historical data, during the period of the 17th, 18th and 19th century, the church was abandoned and as a consequence is the deterioration of the larger part of the fresco-decorations. Some elements make this fresco-decoration specific, for example the two angels of the composition Communion are presented in tsar's attires that are real rarity for this period at all. Same for the presentation of the architectural décor in the background of the two groups of apostles in the above mentioned composition—very rare phenomenon in the Byzantine painting. A fresco of Christ Pantocrator can be seen on the dome of the church and fresco of Saint Clement of Ohrid (whose monastery, Saint Panteleimon, is located close to the church) accompanied by Saint Erasmus of Ohrid can also be seen on a wall of the church. Restoration work in 1964 led to the discovery of frescoes in its dome.





MUSEUM ON WATER

In 1997 the first underwater archaeological investigations in Macedonia, at the site Plocha Michov Grad, in the Bay of the Bones, close to the village Peshtani were performed. From the previous findings, especially Lake Ohrid abounds with remains of prehistoric pile dwelling settlements, buildings from Antiquity and the

Middle Ages submerged in the waters, mainly because of the oscillations of the level, as well as movable artifacts from the bottom of the lake, mainly due to fishing activities or in times of lake traffic in the past centuries.

The pile dwelling settlements, as a way of human habitat in a specific environment, are characteristic especially for Prehistory in the period of the Neolithic – the Young Stone Age, the Eneolithic – the Copper Age, the Bronze and the Iron Age. The dwellings were erected above the water on a wooden platform reclining on adequately lined wooden piles attached at the bottom of the lake. The houses were built of timber, reed and straw, and the entire settlement was connected with the shore by a light path – a bridge built in the same manner and with the same material. Because they were often caught in fires, they had to be renovated often. Hence, at the lake bottom were created layers which, during the investigation, enabled an adequate stratigraphy, as well as discovering of the material culture based on which, and based on the other circumstances, we gain knowledge on the technical, cultural and the spiritual achievements of the prehistoric men from that period and from this living micro-environment.



ST. NAUM'S MONASTERY

The area around St. Naum's monastery is among the most beautiful along the shore of Lake Ohrid. The magnificent greenery, the two romantic little isles (one is covered with thick forest, with many birds nesting there, prohibited for visitors), surrounded by the Crn Drim river springs, the spacious sand beach, the monastery itself, and the panorama from the hill it is located on – all of these

make it one of the most attractive picnic spots. The monastery of St. Naum was built on a rock above the Lake, with a wonderful view of Lake Ohrid, of the town of Pogradec in Albania, and of the surrounding mountains. The original Naum's church was dedicated to the Holy Archangels Michael and Gabriel. The church was built on this site in 900 A.D. as his memorial by the Slavonic educator St. Naum of Ohrid, the disciple of Cyril and Methodius, the contemporary and associate of Clement of Ohrid. St. Naum was also buried there in 910. Naum's monastery of the Holy Archangels, together with Clement's monastery of St. Pantheleimon in Ohrid, are the known Slavonic monuments of ecclesiastic architecture in the of Ohrid. original church was demolished during the Turkish



earliest
the
region
period.
writes
that in

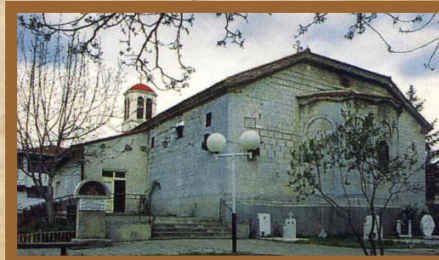


1846 Prior Seraphim I intended to tear down Naum's church and replace it with a larger, chiseled stone shrine. Due to the unknown reasons, yet fortunately, he gave up his intention to build a new church. The Chronicle also writes about a disastrous fire

that nearly burned to the ground the largest part of the monastery's compound during the night between 2 and 3 February 1875. Archaeological excavations and surveys of Naum's monastery revealed that the present church was built on the foundations of the original church in the period between the XVI and XVII centuries. The present church was reconstructed and enlarged several times.

CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE

Built in 1835 over a much older church from the 16th century, the small church of St. George stands in the centre of Struga. It contains frescos from the end of 19th century, but its real treasure is a small gallery of icons from 13th to 19th century, including the well known icon of St. George painted in 1267. A long inscription on the back of the icon mentions "Struga of Ohrid"





Crn Drim flows gently through the town, thrilled by its crystal clear waters. In the evening when many lights are turned on, the river has even a

better view by the reflection of light from its waters. On its way to the forms two manmade Shpilye which are magnificent landscapes. of Lake Ohrid at Struga



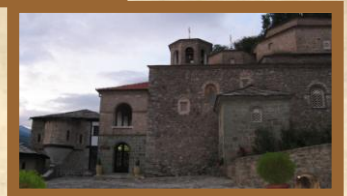
Adriatic Sea the Drim lakes Globochitsa and surrounded by The Crn Drim flows out and its 56 km long. In the waters of Crni Drim live minnow, carp, eel, mrena, and other fishes. The waters of Crni Drim are used to their maximum and present a hydro energetic potential of the Republic of Macedonia. The two hydro electric power plants produce 580 kwh of electric energy per year. The river Crn Drim with its gorge and the two artificial lakes along its flow becomes increasingly a significant recreational place not only for sport fishermen but also for those who want to enjoy in the beauty of the river.

The monastery church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. According to the monastery's 1833 chronicle, it was built in 1020 by Archbishop Jovan. The Ottomans destroyed the monastery in the XVI century. The monastery was restored in 1743 by the monk Ilarion, who also built several monk cells. Later, in the period from 1812 to 1825 the monastery was expanded by archimandrite Arsenius. Among the donors there is also a mention of a monk Iov, recognized

by some researchers as the Joakim Krchovski. One of the treasures of the monastery is created by Petre Filipovski Makarie Erckovski from the of Gari. This iconostasis is

considered one of the most beautiful and most valuable wood-carved iconostasis in the Orthodox religion. Another valuable monastery treasure is an icon dating from 1020 with supposedly miraculous healing power.

future educator most valuable the iconostasis Garkata and nearby village





THE COLOURFUL MOSQUE

As Christian and Islamic cultures mix in Tetovo, one of the most beautiful mosques in this part of Europe is Sarena džamija (Colorful/Motley Mosque) with remarkable the interior and exterior. The mosque money from two women, Mensure and Mehmedine, is buried on the grounds. The exterior is painted while plaster, and the men washing their feet before filing are decorated with exquisite drawings in baroque style. Over 30,000 eggs



decorations, both in is built in 1459 with and Hurshida, who are a mixture of wood and courtyard is filled with in to pray. The walls in Ottoman-Turkish

were used to produce the paint and glaze for the interior. From an architectural point of view, it is a monovolume square building with dimension 10x10m. The minaret is on the right side, constructed of carefully processed stones originating from an earlier mosque, which was built on the same site in the 16th century.

CANYON MATKA

The Canyon Matka covers an area of around 5.000 ha and is located 15 km southwest of Skopje. By its morphogenetic characteristics, it is a breakthrough gorge. Karstic forms deserve particular attention here – ten caves with their length ranging between 20 and 176 meters and the two vertical chasms with a depth up to 35 meters. Matka . The man-made Lake Matka is used for energy production.

The St. Nikola Monastery (17-th century), the Monastery (15-th century), and the Church of th century) are all situated around the lake.

number of 1000 plants, 20 % are endemic or Among Tertiary relics, the most significant are violet (*Viola kosaninii*) and nataly's ramonda (*Ramonda nathaliae*). Two new species of real spiders and

have been discovered in the area of Matka. In the Canyon, 119 species of daily and 140 species of nightly butterflies have been recorded. It is also important to mention that there are 77 species of Balkan endemic small butterflies in the area of Matka Canyon, while



Matka
St. Atanasie (16-
Out of the total
relic species.
the kosanini
(*Ramonda*
5 false scorpions



18 other species are new to the science. The Canyon of Matka is on the List of CORINE sites.

SKUPI - AN ANTIQUE SETTLEMENT NEAR SKOPJE

The ancient town of Skupi, Skopje's predecessor, is at the foot of Zajcev Rid Hill, on the left side of the river Vardar, near the Skopje suburb of Zlokukjani. Before the

on these
tribe of



arrival of the
grounds, the
the
Dardanians



Romans
famous

the city,
the

colonization, and the
romanisation of the

into a

prosperity.



natives, this town grew
colony and began its
Skupi was located on an

important
connecting
Central
Thrace with



road
the Aegean
Europe as
the Adriatic



Sea with
well as
Sea.

Historical tells us that Skupi became a

bishopric

in 313 and a little more than one century later it was already an archbishop headquarters. This city marked its major economic and cultural breakthrough in two different periods: the first one in the First and the Second Century, and the second one in the early Fourth Century AD. Skupi was always the target of the numerous attacks of the barbaric tribes, which left their own mark on its territory.

The city lived through the same tragic destiny of the many other cities' on the territory of Macedonia, and suffered in the disastrous earthquake that stroke the largest part of Macedonia in 518. After that, life mostly stopped in this area.

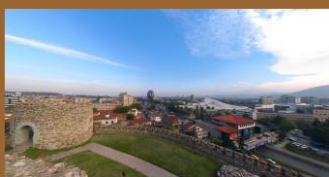
According to the written sources, the inhabitants did not suffer extensively because it had previously settled the area in the neighborhood named Justiniana Prima after its founder, the famous Byzantine emperor Justinian in order to avoid the intensive attacks of the heathen tribes. The uncovered materials and objects indicate the different social status of citizens of Skupi, their cultural and

economic attitudes. They speak of a city that was an important station on the Via Agnate road. Having all this in mind, we can come to the conclusion that Skupi offers great possibilities for the study of the Roman culture and the ancient history and culture in Macedonia and the Balkans.

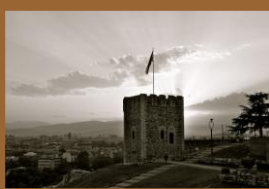
FORTRESS KALE SKOPJE

As the highest point in Skopje, Kale has always been prized by local inhabitants.

Long
castle
existed
earliest
date



before the Turks created the extensive
walls that survive today, settlements had
here.
traces of
back to



The
life
the

Neolithic period and early
Bronze Age, or some
The

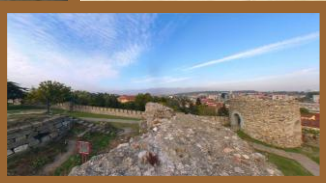


4,000 years before Christ.
present fortress was
originally built by the

6th
with



Byzantines
century
stone walls



in the
C.E.,
some

121 meters (400 feet) long. According to archaeologists, the stone blocks used in this construction were taken from the destroyed city of Skupi nearby, during the rule of the Romans, Czar Justinijan the 1-st. The ramparts of the Skopsko Kale are 121 meter long and today one square, one rectangular and one round tower are saved.. Due to its strategic location, the fortress was built, destroyed and rebuilt many times by different conquerors. The great complex since 1392 was stationarity of the Turkish army until 1913. After the 1963 earthquake, Kale's circular, rectangular and square towers were conserved and restored. Kale today is one of Skopje's best sightseeing spots, offering a fantastic view of the city and proximity to the sites of the city's Ottoman old town. It also hosts outdoor theatrical performances in summer.

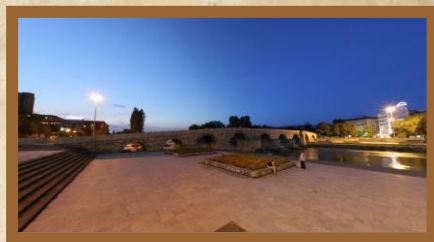
THE STONE BRIDGE OVER THE VARDAR RIVER



The Stone Bridge rises magnificently over the river Vardar in the central part of Skopje, the capital of Macedonia. The bridge connects the old and the new part of the city, and is the primary element of the daily communication of its inhabitants and visitors. There is no visitor who visited Skopje and did not walk over it. The

bridge connection the two part of Skopje not only physically, but also with time. All important events throughout history and all the events of today take place on it. Various interpretations explain the history of the Stone Bridge. Some of them lead to the period of the second half of the 15th Century, during the time of the rule of sultan Mehmed II. However, there are certain indicators that say that the bridge dates from much earlier. This is supported by a writing in Isa-Bey s mosque, where the time of its construction is related to the time of the rule of Murat II, at the beginning of the 15th century.

The Stone Bridge is one of the hallmarks of Skopje. As the name itself says, the stone bridge was built of solid stone blocks, while its massive construction is supported by firm columns, connected with semicircular arcs. The fact that the bridge resisted all the numerous accidents and threats throughout history and all natural disasters, supports the theory of its really solid construction. The Stone Bridge was reconstructed and conserved several times, but that did not have any impact on its original appearance, it was the only structure which suffered no damage during the 1963 earthquake.



OLD SKOPJE BAZAAR

The Skopje Old Bazaar emerged and developed in an area between the Stone Bridge and the "Bit Bazaar", and between the Kale fortress and the Serava River. Historical data show that Skopje Bazaar was began its formation during the XI and XII century, which is the time when the creation of first storing locations for the



merchandise begins. As early as in late middle age, all economic activity of the town took place here. The arrival of the Osmanlis only extended and continued the tradition already established. In the period between the XVI and the XVII century, the Old Bazaar reached its urban and economic zenith, developing into one of the largest and most significant oriental

old bazaars in the Balkans.

The Old Bazaar abounds in cultural and historic monuments: inns, "amams" (public baths), mosques, "bezistens". Some of these have been turned into art galleries, exhibition places, museums etc., and some of them host restaurants, shops, etc. Many cultures and civilizations, many religions and many traditions come across and meet each other in the Old Bazaar. There are artistic waves from classicism to modernism brought up there and at the same time, the traditional crafts and most techniques crafts such as jewelry or production of quilts are cultivated there. In the Old Skopje Bazaar, you will instantly feel the smell of the "kebabs" – the most recognizable local specialty and other specialties of the Macedonian cuisine – the "tavce-gravce", the "turli-tava", and various salads made of fresh vegetable, the "pindzur". In pastry shops, you must try the "baklava", the "oreovki", the "tulumba", the "kadaif", as well as the specific local drink – the "boza".



DAUT PASHA HAMAM (BATH)

In the old part of Skopje, between the Old Bazaar and the Stone Bridge, one of the stateliest monuments of the Islamic profane architecture from the 15th century, the hamam (bath) of Daut Pasha, is located. It is a building of an oblong basis with a slight elongation on the north and the south side. You can access the interior



of the hamam through three entrances that are located on its northern, eastern and western wall.

The walls of the Daut Pasha hamam are massive, made of large stones and bricks. On the western part of the roof there are two large domes and eleven more, unequal domes. The hamam consists of fifteen, different in size, rooms, all covered by domes in which there are glass, star-shaped openings through which the light of the day penetrates. In the past this hamam was used for bath and as a sauna, with different entrances and changing rooms for female and male customers. Today, the object is adapted and since 1948, it is an art gallery in which the national presentation is exhibited (Macedonian icons from the 14th to the 19th century and works from the contemporary Macedonian art).



MOTHER TERESA MEMORIAL HOUSE

The Mother Teresa Memorial House is dedicated to the humanitarian and Nobel Peace Prize laureate Mother Teresa and is located in her hometown Skopje, in the Republic of Macedonia. The memorial house was built on the popular Macedonia Street in the Center

municipality, on the very location of the once Sacred Heart of Jesus Roman where Mother Teresa was baptized. The house began in May 2008 and was 2009. The project was financed by the Republic of Macedonia. It is a modern, of Mother Teresa's birth house and has

Catholic Church, construction of the open on 30 January Government of the transformed version

a multifunctional, but sacral the house, part of her relics are have been transferred to Skopje with Roman Catholic Church of Skopje. museum and sculptures of Mother

members of her family in realistic appearance. One sculpture shows Mother Teresa as a ten-year old child, sitting on a stone and holding a pigeon in her hands. In the first three weeks, the memorial house was visited by 12,000 people.



character. Inside preserved, which support of the There is a Teresa and the

Kilometers



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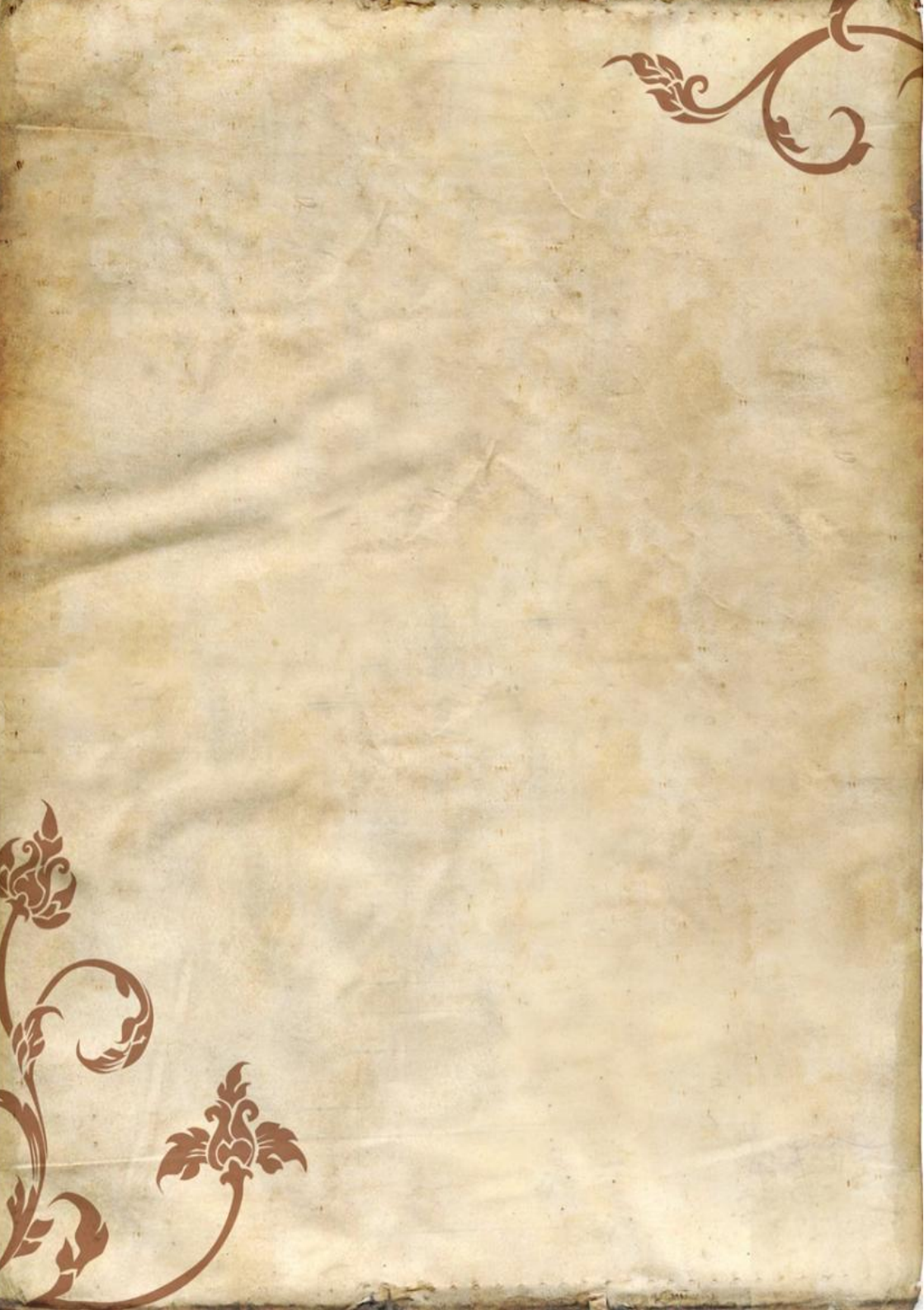
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