

Study Of Analyzes And Values Through Architecture Over The Years For The City Of Struga

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ABSTRACT : When it comes to a city that in itself contains great historical, cultural and tourist values, we naturally expect the city itself through services and activities to convey its values to citizens and tourists who visit the city of Struga throughout the year.

The multifunctional complexes provide a combination of several functions which in the modern world have become basic points for the development of the city, as well as displaying all the values of the city in a common point.

The multifunctional complex is a large architectural and engineering structure. The positioning of the building itself is one of the main elements because it directly affects the infrastructure and development of the city.

Complexes with such a character in themselves contain a number of functional, spatial, constructive and economic challenges, where the architect is required not only to give it meaning as a challenge, but also to communicate with nature as a common structure.

The city of Struga is represented by the construction of such a complex dimensions in the form of a challenge to revive all the values it carries within it, but unfortunately those values faded with the degradation that occurred as a result of time and neglect of the human factor. Another challenge for the city of Struga is the development of tourism and interaction with other countries such as Albania and other neighboring countries through various cultural and artistic organizations.

KEYWORDS – Architecture, architectural analysis, history, heritage, tourism

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I. MAIN ENTRANCE

The analyzes made regarding the city of Struga and the surrounding area are presented in PPV scale. Relevant materials are based on information from the Institute for Territorial Development. This study directly studies the transport and development of the city.

The analysis concludes that the study area, located in the southeastern part of the city, enables communication with the state of Albania as a border zone through road and water traffic, which makes the trip as attractive as possible. While the city itself aims to expand along the shores of Lake Ohrid, which is easily accessible to the location, but at the same time relieves and avoids traffic jams in the city center.

The essential reason for this study is to simultaneously have the development of the city and the growth of the development of tourism, but at the same time to improve the communication for access to the location with the city center.

II. OVERVIEW OF THE CITY OF STRUGA

2.1 General overview of the city of Struga

Struga is a city located in the southwestern part of the Northern Republic of Macedonia. The city lies on the north shore of Lake Ohrid. The river Black Drim passes through the city, which springs from the lake. Struga is covered with an area of 103,407 ha, located at an altitude of 698 m.

2.2. Development on the territory of the municipality of Struga in years (historical)

The city of Struga over the centuries has formed its physiognomy in historical, cultural and architectural terms. The city and the lake have a rich history. During development, the city goes through periods of development of traditions, economy and culture. The history of Struga dates back to the Neolithic period.

Artistic figures have been discovered on the edge of the Black Drim and in its vicinity, which undoubtedly show that from the Neolithic onwards, Struga was a settlement. According to what is known from the Greco-Roman era, it can be said that Struga was an important fishing settlement near the settlements of

Lihnida (present-day Ohrid) and Patra (an ancient settlement whose remains were found in the village of Ladorista, 2 km from Struga).

In the Greco-Roman era, Struga was a territory where cultural life developed intensively. From that time, the necropolis in the village of Trebenishta is important, which provides excellent material for Macedonian and Balkan science, as well as for the later Roman and Byzantine basilicas in Ladorista, Oktisi and Dologozda.

The basilicas in Oktisi and Ladorista are of special importance for the cultural history of Struga and its surroundings. It is known that the basilica in Ladorista had an atrium, there are such basilicas all over the Balkans, but mosaic basilicas on the podium are rare.

The Slavs came to such a rich terrain in the 7th century, in that period Ohrid was destroyed by an earthquake, as well as the basilicas in Oktisi and Ladorista. [1]

2.3. Demographic analysis

According to the statistics from the census in 2015, the Municipality of Struga had 63,376 inhabitants. The birth rate in 2004 was 10.2% (per 1000 inhabitants), while the total mortality rate was 7.5% (per 1000 inhabitants). The infant mortality rate was 10.6 per mille.

The natural multiplication in numbers was 101, in promulgation 2.7. With these data, the municipality is below the average of the Republic. The migrant region in 2015 is 6. A total of 223 people are registered as immigrants, of which 152 are citizens who arrived in the Republic of Macedonia. The total number of displaced persons is 217, of which 150 are displaced citizens within the Republic of Macedonia.

It is characteristic that out of the total number of displaced citizens (113) they are women, while the most common reasons for displacement are marriage and other family reasons (78, respectively, 52). The average population is 130.5 people per km².

The number of divorces in 2004 was 288 or 7.8 divorces per 1000 inhabitants, and the number of divorces was 12 or 0.3 divorces per 1000 inhabitants. In terms of divorces, the municipality is higher, while compared to divorces, the municipality is below the national average, it belongs to the group of municipalities with the lowest divorce rate.

The structure by gender in the Municipality of Struga is 31743 (50%) female and 31633 (50%) male. The average age of the population according to the 2002 census is 33.1 years.

The share of the young population up to 20 years is 36.2%. The largest share in the total number of inhabitants has the population under forty 67.2%, while the percentage of inhabitants over 60 years is 11.7%.

2.4. Geographical location

In the southwestern part of the Republic of Macedonia lies the Ohrid and Struga basins, located between the mountains Jablanica, the mountain Belica and Mokra in the west, Galicica, Petrinja, the mountain Placin and Ilien in the east; Stogova and its part of Karaorman to the north and the mountainous province of Gora to the south.

The watershed covers an area of 103,407 ha. Struga is located at an altitude of 698m and at the foot of Mount Jablanica in the Ohrid Basin, and on the north side of Lake Ohrid near the place where the river Black Drim flow from Lake Ohrid.

It is believed that since ancient times there was a settlement called Enhalon, a name that is considered to come from the ancient Greek language, which means eel. Later the settlement was renamed Struga, which means sleeve, wood and the place where the fish was thrown.

The Municipality of Struga covers an area of 573 ha, or 1/3 of the total shoreline of the Lake, ie half of the total catchment area. In this area is the city of Struga with 50 settlements (Mislesova, Draslavica, Morovisti, Lolosani, Bezeva, Bizova, Vranisti, Belica, Zagracani, Kalisti, Ermezi, Ladoristi, Rodohozda, Frengova, Sumi, Oktisi, Visn, Modrici, Globocica, Nerezi, Berceva, Jablanica, Llakavica, Preskopstina, Burinci, Zbazdi, Ukukova, Prisovjani, Razanova, Selca, Brezova, Bogovica, Toska, Dologozda, Borosishto, Korosista, Tatesi, Dobovjani). [2]

III. SOCIO-CULTURAL ANALYSIS

3.1. Economic activities

The city of Struga as a small town as the main economic development is based on the field of summer and winter tourism. During the communist period, the city underwent various activities in the field of textile production and other production facilities, but with the collapse of communism as a result of politics, all factories with different activities were degraded.

There are currently 1150 businesses operating in the city of Struga, of which 915 are small and medium businesses (restaurants, coffee bars, furniture stores, sports facilities, and other services) and 235 large businesses, as follows: (hotel complexes, manufacturing companies, construction companies, etc.).

3.2 Tourism and attractive areas for tourists

The city of Struga is a city that in each season offers its own characteristics to arouse the interest of tourists. During the summer season, the main destination is Lake Ohrid with an altitude of 695 m, and covers an area of 348.2 km², as well as the river Black Drim which springs from the lake passing through the middle of the city which in itself gives a special beauty to the city. [3]



Figure 1. Lake, Black Drim and the city of Struga

3.2.1 Jablanica Mountain

Jablanica Mountain is one of the most important mountain massifs in Macedonia due to its rich flora and fauna. On the slopes of this mountain lie panoramic villages. Today, there are several initiatives to declare the mountains a national park. The glacial lakes on Mount Jablanica are located at more than 2000 meters above sea level with breathtaking views of Struga and Ohrid. As a result of the natural conditions and the strategic geopolitical position between the West and the East, Struga and its surroundings are constantly inhabited and represent the cradle of the ancient civilization. Archaeological finds show that the ancient city of Enhalon was founded near the mouth of the Black Drim River. "Via Egnatia" has passed in the region of Struga, more precisely through the village Radozda, Struga.

Inside the church of St. George in Struga was found a millennium stone "Egnatia" on which is written the name of the Roman emperor Caracalus (211-217 BC) at a distance of 12 km separating Struga from Ohrid.



Figure 2. Jablanica Mountain

3.2.2. Vangel Kodzoman Art Gallery

A very important part of the Museum is the art gallery "Vangel Kodzoman" consisting of 35 paintings, a real collection of this artist from Struga.

His paintings reflect the dynamics of living and life in Struga, along with motifs from the old architecture of the city. The architecture of the city dates back to the XIX century, and at the beginning of the XX century in Struga and this can be seen from the old houses.

Emphasis should be placed on the fact that most houses and other buildings of this period are characterized by architectural harmony and functional location of the interior and exterior elements.

3.2.3. Gorna Belica

Gorna Belica is a place of great historical value located on the slopes of Mount Jablanica, offers a beautiful view of the entire city of Struga along Lake Ohrid, this place is used for summer tourism offering vegetation and clean air, while in winter it offers winter tourism.



Figure 3. Gorna Belica

3.2.4. The old town of Struga

Another element is the old architecture of the city connected with the old streets that carry great architectural values.

During the winter season, the city has as its main elements the winter tourism, the snow that is not missing from season to season, covering the city with snow.



Figure 4. Roads and old buildings of the city of Struga

3.2.5. “Kenge Jeho” International Festival

The city of Struga also offers various cultural events such as:

The festival "Kenge Jeho", which is a festival that is held once a year in the city of Struga. 20 ensembles and cultural and artistic societies from Macedonia, Kosovo, Albania, Italy and Montenegro, from all over the world, participate in the three festival evenings.



Figure 5. “Kenge Jeho” International Festival

3.2.6. Struga Poetry Evenings

The Struga Poetry Evenings is an annual international poetry festival held in Struga. Over the decades of its existence, the festival has rewarded it with its most valuable award, the Golden Wreath.

The festival started in 1961, while in 1966 it became an international cultural festival. In 2003, in cooperation with UNESCO, the festival established another international award called "Struga Bridges", for the best debut poetry book by a young author.

During its successful existence, the festival has housed around 4,000 poets, translators, essayists and literary critics from around 95 countries around the world. [4]



Figure 6. Struga Poetry Evenings

Other main features for tourism in the city of Struga are:

- Favorable geographical position and relatively developed road infrastructure,
- Medium continental climate with high level of insolation throughout the year,
- Extraordinary fund of flora and fauna with endemic forms of living beings,
- Protected and preserved natural spaces,
- Rich history and heritage with a significant number of archeological, cultural and historical sites,
- Range with very favorable conditions for the development of winter tourism,
- Strong traditions of hospitality and folklore,
- Healthy and traditional food,
- Cultural manifestations of original and perennial character.

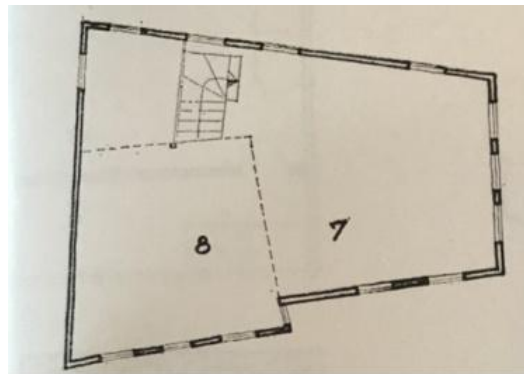
IV. AUTHENTIC ARCHITECTURE THROUGH THE YEARS IN THE CITY OF STRUGA

4.1. Villa 1

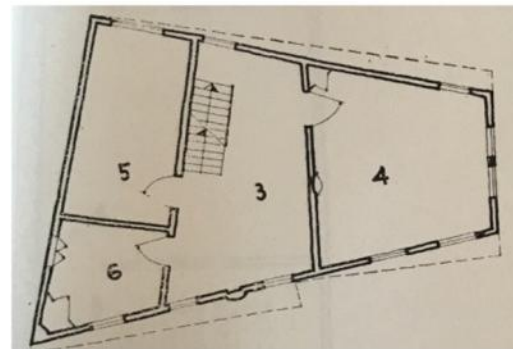
The villa was renovated in 1954 with surface on the ground floor 50m², floor 1.58m², attic 65m². On the ground floor the width is 2.5 meters and extends to the floor up to 4.5 meters. The area is used to the maximum. This villa has constructive values through realization with dropped bay windows on both sides, where the values are clearly distinguished in the openings that extend to the upper floors and the external beams which are details of the old architecture realized with wood material.



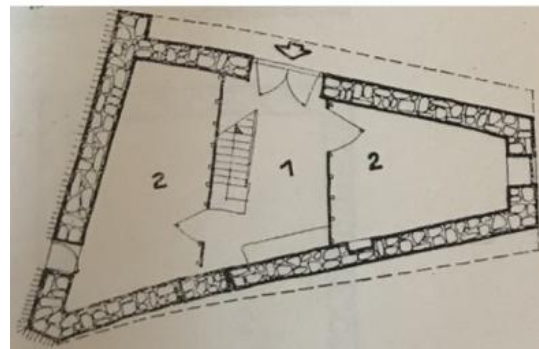
-Ground floor

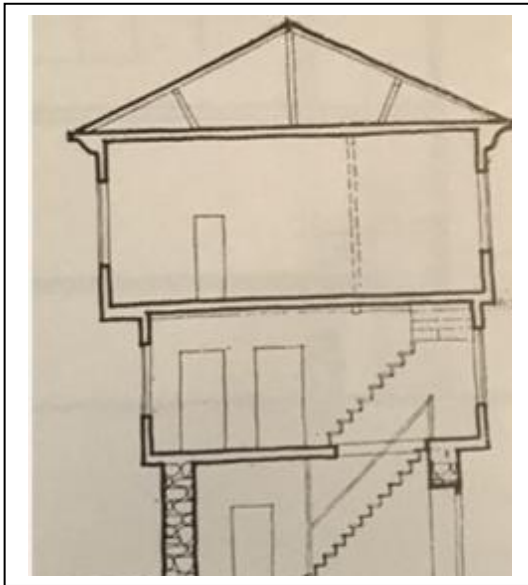


- First floor



- Second floor





Legend

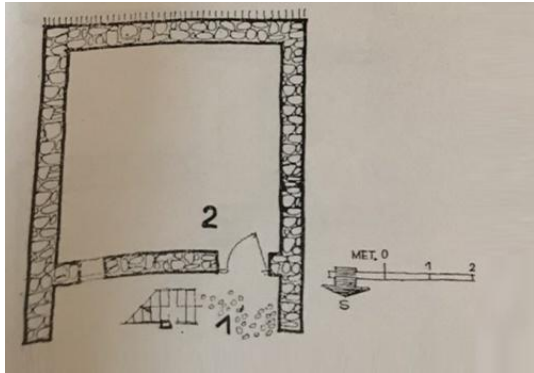
1. ENTRY WITH STAIRS
2. BASEMENT
3. ENTRANCE TO A CORRIDOR WITH STAIRS
4. LIVING ROOM
5. ENTRY AND OPEN GALLERY
6. RECEPTION AND SUMMER ROOM

4.2. Villa 2

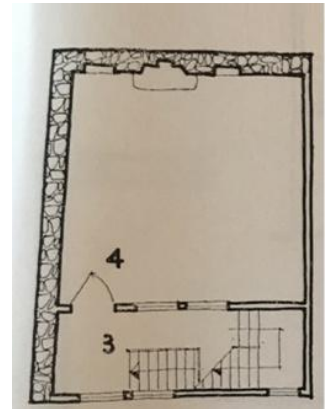
The villa is oriented to the south, while the other three sides are partially limited, so it is a functional and architectural solution of great value. The ground floor has an open entrance for easy access. The first floor is closed with a stone wall because we have a living building that is protected from the winter season. The facades is correct with a regular architectural feature, as well as the details of the console with wooden construction [5]



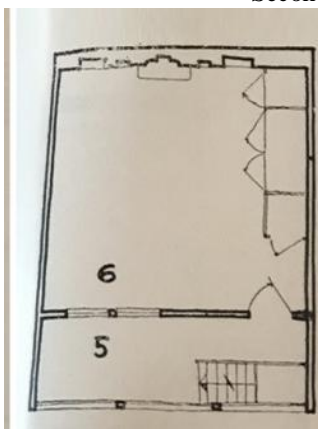
-Ground floor



-First floor



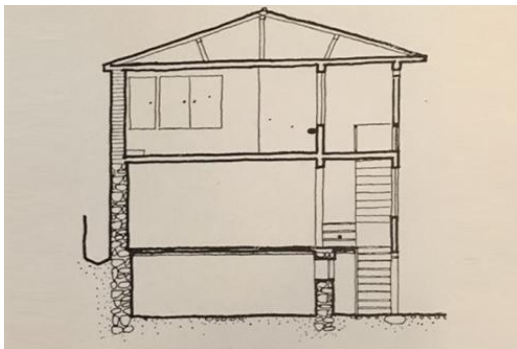
-Second floor



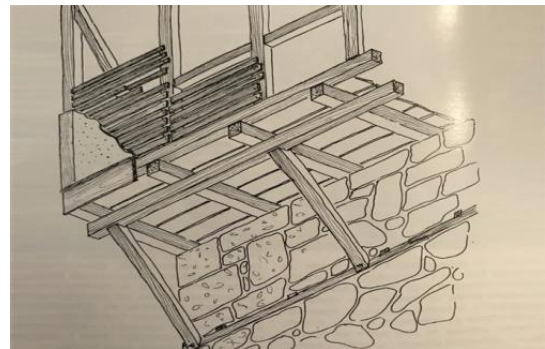
-Facade



-Section 1-1



-Architectural detail



Legend

- 7. ENTRY WITH STAIRS
- 8. BASEMENT
- 9. ENTRANCE TO A CORRIDOR WITH STAIRS

- 4. LIVING ROOM
- 5. ENTRY AND OPEN GALLERY
- 6. RECEPTION AND SUMMER ROOM

V. CONCLUSION

The study area is an area located west of the city with a radius of about 500m from the city center. In the southern part it borders with a direct view of the Ohrid Lake, separated only by the partisan road, this road is a road that was very important because it connects the city with the villages of that region.

While on the other three sides it is surrounded by streets that are quite old because in the time of communism this area was owned by people with high state function who used it for housing. That is why the infrastructure today is quite good because the roads are 12m wide by standards.

Also, the houses themselves are urbanized according to all the rules, these individual houses have sun on all sides and greenery that they used for vacation in the summer.

Some of them are quite old houses with cultural values even today ,even though large part of them are degraded due to lack of maintenance.

The features of the buildings are the windows surrounded by wooden frames, the balconies have an parapet introduced in the XIX century and are quite large towards the lake with orientation. In buildings with a special character, the fluidity of the facades, architectural features in the city of Struga can be read.

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