Abstract
The Ohrid School is a tentative category proposed in the 1980s to capture the architecture built in regional Macedonia in the 1970s. The Letnica Restaurant (1972) by the Hadzieva sisters makes a distinct break by referring to Ohrid's notable architectural heritage. Traditional Urban Architecture in Ohrid (1982) by the late Prof. Čipan and Prof. Grabrijan's The Macedonian House (1955/86) had built a case for the region. Complicated by the 'mediterranean language' of the Yugoslavian socialist hotel architecture extending along the coastline of Lake Ohrid, this points to the multiplicities of modernism and their entangled histories with critical regionalism.

Popovski's design for the Pensioners Centre in Ohrid (1973), articulated a different canonical question: at what point can shifts in architecture be identified collectively? The Ohrid School is signified through the cultural geography of Ohrid, but it does not signify the Ohrid region specifically. Popovski became an educational activist leading a rediscovery of pre- and modern rural/town/village architecture. By coining the term, he challenged the discipline/practice at the time to learn to read neglected sites and forgotten references.

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