



Lerin in Mourning

Atanas Tane Naumovski

Translated By

Elizabeth Kolupacev Stewart

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This book is dedicated to my father Tane Lazar Naumov
and to all the known and
unknown lost fighters-heroes
from the Lerin region, who sacrificed their precious lives for
ethnic and social freedom

The author

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DEDICATION

I dedicate the book "Lerin in Blood and Mourning" to my father Tane Lazar Naumov, who is most deserving of this memoir-album being written. All of the details used have been taken from his memoirs and autobiography. From the carefully collected details, the number of participants and the lost fighters from the Lerin region can be arrived at, along with the village from which each came.



Tane Lazar Naumov, 1946, Bitola.

Tane Lazar Naumov was born in Dolno Kotori - Lerin region of Aegean Macedonia - in 1907. His father was Lazar Naum Dinev and his mother Menka Trpcheva, both of the same village. From a young age he was filled with a restless and revolutionary spirit.

After his father Lazar Naum Dinev and grandfather Naum Risto Dinev were killed by the Turkish Bashibozuk army in 1912, he was a fatherless boy of five years of age. Because of their deep poverty, his mother Menka was obliged to remarry into the village Gorno Kotori, to Miti Mitskov.

Tane remained with his grandmother Marija, his sister Dzvezda and his younger brother Kosta. Marija was obliged to look after her three grandchildren on her own and they lived in deep poverty. As a consequence of their poverty and hunger, Tane was obliged to earn from the age of five, taking the cattle belonging to a better-off village to graze. At first he took the cattle of close relatives to graze, in exchange for a crust of bread. When he was older, together with older villagers he began to go for wood. With the first gathered wood pile that he sold, he held money in his hands for the first time and his family was happy and celebrated. When he grew older, he got involved in politics and in 1933 became a member of the Communist Party of Greece (KPG).

From 1937 to 1939 as a volunteer he participated in the international brigade of the Spanish Civil War, first as a sailor with the trading ships "Stanuel" and "Margitte" he transported food and weapons for the fighters, and after the ships sank under fire from the fascist German and Italian planes, he joined the infantry brigades. Together with the Spanish revolutionaries he fought to ensure the freedom of the Spanish people, which at the elections had voted in the communists.

Shoulder to shoulder, they bravely fought against the fascist forces of General Franco, who were supported and assisted by the fascist forces of Italy and Germany. After the great bloody battles, the Civil War was suppressed with the help of the imperial forces put together by the capitalist countries of the world.

The withdrawal of the imperial forces was undertaken through various channels with the aim that they would safely return to their homes. In that time, Tane found himself close to the French border and together with a large

number of others who fought with him crossed the Pyrenees and entered French territory, saving his life.

After the occupation of France by Fascist Germany Tane was captured by the Germans and interrogated. When they learned that he had been a volunteer fighter in the ranks of the international brigades he was interred in Germany in the camp "Rosh Rum."

On 5.5.1943, Tane managed to escape the camp with great difficulty, and returned to his native village. The leadership of KPG was informed of his return. He was co-opted as secretary by the Lerin Regional Committee. The entire duration, he participated in the battles that were led by ELAS against the fascist forces of Germany and her allies Italy and Bulgaria.



Tane in Poland when he left prison.

After the withdrawal of the German forces, together with his people he continued to fight against the monarcho-fascist regime which governed Greece at that time. As an experienced fighter he was co-opted as an organizing secretary of NOF for the Lerin region. He organized the people into massive participation in the ranks of the National Liberation Front (NOF) and Democratic Army of Greece (DAG). Along with his people, he remained to fight to that last day of the Civil War in the ranks of NOF and the armed forces of DAG until 1949.

After the final destruction of the armed forces of DAG, he was obliged to escape to Albania along with a number of fighters from the DAG units. At night on a loaded ship Tane and a large number of his fellow fighters were taken from Albania to Poland. At the time of the Informbiro [the Yugoslav name for the Soviet Union's Cominform] he and other well known Macedonian cadres of NOF were accused of being pro-Macedonian and pro-Tito.

To defend itself against the destruction that they had been through, the leadership of KPG had to sacrifice someone and who else if not the Macedonian political cadres. To that end, the Communist Party of Greece, with much help from the Communist Party of Poland, achieved its goal to accuse and gaol a large number of the cadres from NOF, among whom was Tane. He was sentenced to seven years in prison; but the prisons of the Socialist countries did not serve to reform and rehabilitate prisoners, rather to morally, psychologically and physically ruin them. At that time, all Socialist prisons were the same.

After the death of Stalin, Tane, having served five years in a strict prison, had his sentence reduced by two years.

Following the improvement in relations between the Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia and the Socialist Republic of Poland, and after getting a visa, he returned to Macedonia. Instead of returning immediately to his family in Bitola, he was kept in the prison Idrizovo in Skopje. He was interrogated there for three days and nights as to whether he happened to be a spy for the USSR or SR Poland. Until his death, Tane asked himself: "Were those three days and nights of mistreatment in the prison of Idrizovo a game of destiny or of politics?"

In August 1956 he was freed and reached his family in Bitola. He found his wife in poor health and in the care of welfare services, and with the help of the 1,200 dinari she had she had been able to buy only 25 kilograms of flour.

Tane, when he saw the poor health and poor circumstances of his family at once signed up with the employment office to find whatever work was available.

At that time work could be found for anyone but not for Tane! Daily he was forced to seek work in the employment office and many times to seek help from the committee of the communist union but even they just promised and promised, but still nothing. No work was found for Tane at all.

Fortunately, even though he did not have much education, he wrote and read well, and had an excellent memory. From a very young age he recalled all details, dates and persons whom he had met in his turbulent life. One day by chance in Skopje he met Kiril Kjamilev, a fellow fighter in the Spanish Civil War. The two old fighters from the international brigade immediately recognized each other.

Thanks to Kiril, who referred his case in Belgrade to the union of old fighters, he received recognition and a symbolic award in the nature of a pension of 6,000 dinars. It was not a lot but to Tane it seemed much greater because he had found someone to recognize his service, even though it was not from Macedonia, but from fighters unknown to him from the International Brigade of the Spanish Civil War.

Tane Lazar Naumov was born in the village Dolno Kotori, Lerin region, Aegean Macedonia and died in Bitola on 27 April 1977 and is buried in the cemetery of the church Sveta Nedela.

During his life he received a number of awards including:

- Jubilee Award for Yugoslav Volunteer Fighters in the Spanish Civil War 1956, Belgrade;
- From the Union of Fighters of Yugoslavia for Volunteers in the Spanish Republican Army 1956, Belgrade;
- Brotherhood and Unity Silver Wreath Ukazom number 197 of 07.12.1963. This award was from FNNRY;
- Silver Star award for services to the people. Ukazom number 197 of 07.12.1963. This award was from FNNRY [Federated People's Republic of Yugoslavia];
- Voluntarios Internacionales de la Libertad, an award from the City of Zagreb 30.10.1966;
- Two awards given for participation in the Spanish Civil War from 1936-1939;
- Bravery Award, given by the President of the SFRY [Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia] numbered 98 from 19.07.1974.

FOREWORD

Reading the memoirs and autobiography of my father Tane Lazar Naumov, who was the regional secretary for NOF for the Lerin region and was a direct participant in the battles which took place in the period 1943 to 1949 until the end of the Civil War in Greece, I found a number of genuine historical details about the battles and the events that occurred which have not yet been published.

In the following I will restrict myself to the Lerin region.

The Lerin region is one of the 28 regions that are a part of Aegean Macedonia, which is today under the occupation of Greece. It is in the western part of Aegean Macedonia near the borders with Republic of Macedonia and Republic of Albania.

It is comprised of: Prespa, the southern part of the Pelagonian plain and the Sorovichkiot plain. It occupies the land from 20 degrees 59' to 21 degrees 40' geographic longitude and from 40 degrees 31' to 40 degrees 56' geographic latitude, according to Greenwich.

The Lerin region is bordered by the following regions: to the north Republic Macedonia (Bitola and Prespa), the northeast, Meglen region, to the east with Voden, to the southeast with Kaljarska and to the southwest with Kostur and to the west, Republic of Albania.

In 1945, before the start of the Civil War in Greece, in Lerin, there were about 96 villages with about 85,000 residents and the majority of them were: Macedonians, Greek Prosfigi (settled from Asia Minor), Albanians, Vlachs and other ethnic groups.

The biggest city is Lerin, with 12,355 inhabitants according to the official census taken in Greece in 1991.

In writing this memorial album, I would like to leave an irremovable record of all of those participants in the events which occurred at the time of the People's National Liberation Army (ELAS) from 1941-1945, especially for the reasons which led to the most bloody Civil War in Greece in the period 1946 to 1949.

With a few words I will mention the formation of NOF and its difficulties, which it experienced with the leadership of the Central Committee (CK) of the Communist Party of Greece and the way in which KPG took advantage of the weakness in the main leadership of the NOF organization.

I will mention a few of the greater, successful but also more unsuccessful actions of the fighting formations of DAG led by KPG to take a few villages and cities and for the defence of the entrenched strategic places from the forceful attacks by the monarcho-fascist Greek army. The bigger battles will be mentioned so that the reader can know why and at whose fault the people of Greece died, especially the Macedonian people.

I will look at almost all the villages from the Lerin region with a brief description and with the names of the lost fighters in the time of NOF and DAG.

For those villages for which we have no details, neither I nor my father is at fault; the blame is with the residents who did not want to give the details.

With this album I want to record their names forever so that their descendants and the descendants of the Macedonian

people can be proud because they wrote the history of Macedonia in every battle with their blood.

I hope the names of the known and unknown heroes of the Lerin region will be honoured as they gave their lives for the national and social freedom of Aegean Macedonia. I hope their souls rest in peace.

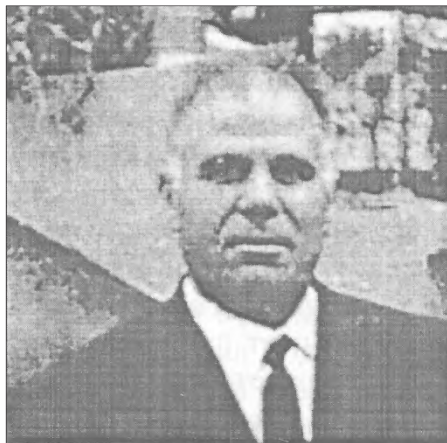
HONOUR THEM

THE FORMATION OF SNOF

With the formation of SNOF (Slavo Macedonian National Liberation Front) in October 1943, a committee was elected to lead the organization. A secretary of the Lerin area, Kiril Pilaev was elected, and as organizing secretary Gjorgi Turundzhiev, both from the village of Ekshi Su, with Stavre Kochopulos from the village of Banitsa.

Unfortunately, this organization existed for only a short time. It did not appeal to the Greek chauvinists who from the start felt the danger of the existence of SNOF for the future of the Greek nation. They saw that in a short time, SNOF managed to persuade the Macedonian patriots to massive participation in the battles against the common enemy of Germany, Italy and Bulgaria. After forceful demands from the Greek chauvinist forces that had penetrated the leadership of the Greek Communist Party, KPG, it was resolved to disband SNOF. This was at the joint Regional conference.

The main leadership of KPG decided that in the village Bel Kamen, in the second half of the month of February 1944, to hold one of the largest conferences. The location of the village enabled the conference to be held there. About 250 delegates attended from all of the villages of the Lerin region and the town of Lerin. At this conference there were delegates of EAM, from the youth



Kiril Pilaev

organization and the representatives of the armed forces of ELAS. The discussion at the start of the conference was about the actions to date by ELAS against the occupying forces of Germany, Italy and Bulgaria. They also discussed the meaning of SNOF and EAM, with only one difference and that was the script. SNOF was written about in Macedonian and EAM in Greek.

To hold such a large conference secretly was hard and it was hard for the German occupier not to find out. The Germans found out about the conference and sent military forces to eliminate the partisan forces which were securing the conference and its delegates.

After heated battles the German forces managed to enter the village but only after the delegates had left it. Remaining in the village was just one old disabled woman with her goat. The Germans demanded that she hand over her goat but when she would not, they killed her. They killed an old woman over a goat and annoyed over their failure in relation to the conference, they set fire to the village and half

of it burned down while the other half was left because it was settled by Vlachs who were cooperating with the German occupiers.

FORMATION OF THE POLITICAL COMMISSION

After the formation of the First Macedonian attack brigade there arose a need for the formation of a body that would work with the brigade and lead all of the political and organizational activities.

This Political Commission was formed three days after the formation of the brigade. About 20 November 1944 a large conference was held at which there were 200 representatives-delegates from almost all parts of Aegean Macedonia. The conference was held in the premises of the People's Theatre in Bitola.

As special guests at the conference were – Dimitar Vlahov, a people's representative of the government of the then People's Republic of Macedonia, and Petse Trajkov – lieutenant general of military command in Skopje.

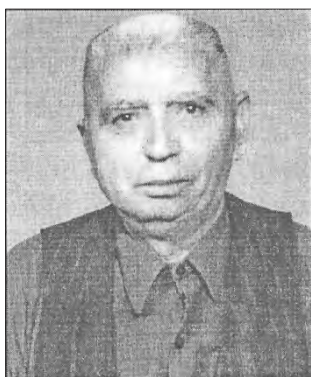
The conference was opened by the oldest of the delegates – Todor Nikola Popov. In the presidium was elected Tane Lazar Naumov. The two of them were from the village Dolno Kotori - Lerinsko.

Among other business, a committee of 19 members was elected. In that committee were:

1. Mitrevski Paskal
2. Kerimitdzhiev Mihail
3. Peov Naum
4. Dimakov Iljo (Oche)
5. Makrijata Vasil

6. Popov Nikola Todor
7. Tupurkov Naum
8. Popov Trifko
9. Naumov Lazar Tane
10. Turundzhiev Jojo
11. Rakovski Pavle
12. Urdev Jojo
13. Manchu
14. Poplazarov Lazar
15. Cholakov Lambro
16. Fotev Mina
17. The Director of the Solun High School
18. Koroveshov Vasil
19. Popov Iljo

In effect it was demonstrated that such a big committee could not sit every day to deal with minor and every day matters or those which had to be dealt with quickly. Because of this, there was a need to form a smaller committee which could meet every day, or as required a number of times a day. Over three to four days, the commission was called to a meeting with the aim of electing the smaller committee.



***Todor Nikola Popov
from the village Dolno
Kotori.***



***Tane Lazar Naumov
from the village Dolno
Kotori.***

In the new, smaller committee, the following were members:

1. Paskal Mitrevski
2. Todor Nikola Popov
3. Naum Tupurko
4. Dzhodzho Urdev
5. Pavle Rakovski

Under the auspices of this leading committee, organizational secretaries were elected and undertook organizing across almost all of Aegean Macedonia.

They were as follows:

1. Tane Lazar Namov – secretary Lerin region
2. Lambro Chokalov – secretary of the Kostur region
3. Foti Agijanov – secretary of Voden region
4. Lazar Poplazarov – secretary of the Enidzhe-Vardar



Lazar Poplazarov

These secretaries were in charge of the structure of their regional secretariats to better and more massively organize the Macedonian people to join the battle ranks of ELAS. That

happened immediately after KPG let go of the attitudes it had had until then in relation to the Macedonian people and became satisfied that those politics were wrong. KPG agreed to form a coalition of all parties. The coalition was called EAM which means NOF.

With such a joint coalition and the work of the nominated organizational secretaries, it was possible to organize the people on a massive scale. In a short time an army of approximately 150,000 armed fighters was formed in the ranks of ELAS. With the increase in the number of fighters in the units of ELAS, conditions arose to enable the organizing and commencement of larger scale battle actions.

REASONS FOR THE START OF THE GREEK CIVIL WAR

THE VARKIZA AGREEMENT

ELAS' large and powerful army arranged some large scale and successful actions against the fascist forces of the German, Italian and Bulgarian occupiers of Greece. Such a large and powerful army as was formed by the units of ELAS did not appeal to the exiled government of Greece, which stayed in Cairo (Egypt) the whole time the fascists occupiers were being fought.

The exiled government with the help of the English government began to put huge pressure on the EAM coalition. They did not want under any circumstances for there to be in Greece such a powerful army, especially not one in the spirit of people's liberation. The English government and the Greek government in exile knew that an army following people's liberation ideals could easily establish its own government on the model of other socialist countries.

At that time Georgias Sandos was a general secretary in the KPG. Under great pressure from England, he was forced to send his own EAM Political Commission delegation led by the socialist Zvolo to a meeting in free Lebanon.

The meeting was called for 17 May 1944. KPG, EAM, PEEA (Political Committee for National Liberation) and other more minor parties participated.

On 20 May 1944 the Lebanon Agreement was signed on the one hand by KPG, EAM and PEEA and on the other by the

government in exile, EDES, EKA and other more minor parties from Greece. With this document, agreement had been reached for the establishment of a national government. In the new government, KPG, EAM and PEEA were to have 25 per cent of the ministry positions. Under the agreement it was envisaged that after the liberation of the country a national army for Greece would be formed.

The formation of a national army meant in effect the dismantling of the forces of ELAS.

At the meeting a new government was elected, with at its head as premier, Georgios Papandreou. The chief ministries were also selected and after the end of the meeting they immediately left for the territory that had already been liberated.

Not all of the members of EAM agreed with the agreement between the parties and the government in exile; and there was a clash between units of ELAS on the one hand and on the other the military police supported by the British troops located in Greece. This low act was the start of England's involvement in the internal affairs of Greece.

The battles between units of ELAS and the reactionary forces led by the British military forces lasted for 33 days.

In January 1945 the premier Georgios Papandreou resigned, and the new government was put together by Plastiras. He immediately began to negotiate with the leadership of EAM for the peaceful resolution of the crisis in the country. EAM was represented in the negotiations by the general secretary Partsalidis, KPG by Santos, ELD by Tsirimakos. On the other side the Greek government was represented by: Joanis Figaniopoulos, minister for external affairs, Periklis Ralis –

minister for internal affairs, and Joanis Markopoulos – minister for agriculture.

On 12 February 1945 the Varkiza agreement was reached for an end to the Greek Civil War which was still raging in Greece. It was named after a place near Athens. The Agreement in Varkiza meant an end to the armed struggle of the Greek people. With this agreement, KPG, EAM and ELD bound themselves to disband all military units within ELAS. This shameful agreement represented maximum capitulation and an act of betrayal by the leadership of the named parties.

TERROR

Immediately after the shameful and treacherous agreement was signed in Varkiza the Greek government took rigorous measures against all of the progressive and active cadres who participated in the armed units of ELAS and NOF. This by itself was not enough for them; they also commenced a terror campaign against the Macedonian people, who had not been seen to date. The Greek reactionary government set itself a goal to ensure they were spiritually and physically no threat to the government and to change, to its own benefit, the ethnic composition of Aegean Macedonia. To achieve this goal, it began to introduce severe methods and rigorous measures against everything that was Macedonian.

At every step, the Macedonians were accused of being Bulgarians, 'komiti' and 'contra-chetnitsi' and collaborators of the occupiers. The Macedonians were also accused of being secessionists and dangerous to the security and integrity of Greece. The reactionary government of Greece began with propaganda against the Macedonians using the full force of the propaganda and government resources.

They began to carry out daily tortures, mistreatments and killings of Macedonians as well as brutal assaults of Macedonian women and girls by terrorist bands, organizations, and local affiliates led and paid by the official government. Innocent people were jailed, death sentences were handed down, livestock stolen, private property was stolen, the plundered houses and barns were set alight. Things went so far that the Macedonians were banned from entering the cities so that they were no longer able to sell their produce and to buy other products.

This was not enough for them either; they put limits on the hours that villagers could work their fields and on their movement from one village to another and in many instances they locked the residents in their own homes. They paid spies, agents and gendarmes, who at night would go from one house to another and listen at the windows to find out in which language the villagers spoke with their families. If they learned or heard that Macedonian was spoken in some household, the whole family was dragged to an interrogation, torture, beating and in many instances the head of the household was jailed.

Only a few days after the Varkiza Agreement, the groups of bandits began to attack the peaceful Macedonian population over the whole territory of Aegean Macedonia.

In February 1945 the groups of bandits of Andon Chaush began with terror in the Drama region and carried out many brutal atrocities against the peaceful population. In the same period these bands with the help of the instrumentalities of the government also carried out attacks in Ser, where many progressive Macedonians were arrested and massive mistreatment and thefts took place. The situation was similar or worse in the other parts of Aegean Macedonia.

On 1 June 1945 one Greek and one English military unit in the village of Prekopana in the Lerin region carried out massive atrocities and wounded a Macedonian resident and arrested 10 residents from the village. On 6 June 1945 the members of the national guard entered the Macedonian village of Gornichevo, also in the Lerin region, and carried out dreadful evils, raping four women. The same happened on 13 June of the same year where Greek soldiers entered the village Setina and brutally raped three women.

In July 1945 the village Popli, in the Prespa region, was blockaded and the population was gathered in the school building. They were interrogated, beaten and mercilessly tortured to force them to give up their dearest, husbands or sons who were in the mountains. The tortured wives were loaded onto a truck and were taken to gaol, and released after two days.

After significant activity by the members of the People's Front organization in Lerin, the terror and persecution against the Macedonian population got worse in the period October-November 1945.

On 10 October 1945 in the village of Rudari 15 residents were beaten and jailed; on 15 October the same year 17 were arrested from the village Shtrkovo; and on 20 October 1945 65 residents were arrested from the large Macedonian village German.

On 18 February 1946 a group of five Greek gendarmes entered the village of Dolno Kotori and arrested those women whose husbands were not home but were in the mountains and those men whose sons were not home. The following were arrested: Sultana (Stojanka) Naumova, Dimitroula Stefanova, Krsta Veljanova, Katerina Popdimitrova, Ilija Nedin, Mite Veljanov, Tanas

Opodiminitov and Dimitar Nedin. These people were jailed in the Council building where they were mercilessly tortured and interrogated the whole night and the following day they were taken to the Lerin gaol.

These and similar attacks were also undertaken in the following villages: in June 1946 in the village Besfina five residents were jailed and imprisoned in the village Breznitsa; from the village Bukovik in the Prespa region 10 residents were arrested; and in the village Orovnik, also in the Prespa region, Nikola Sterjov was killed without cause.

On 31 March 1946 on the day of the parliamentary elections in Greece, the gendarmes and the army from the village Breznitsa blockaded the village Rulja with the aim of compelling the villagers to participate in the elections and vote. The following day on 1 April 1946 a blockade and raid was undertaken again in the village and 15 villagers were arrested and taken to the Lerin gaol. The same action was undertaken in the village Shtrkovo, from which 10 were arrested, and from Grazhdano and German more than 100 villagers were arrested.

As a result of these brutal tortures, arrests, rapes, beatings and killings which were imposed on the peaceful Macedonian population, the Macedonians were forced to escape the country or to arm themselves and take to the mountains to save their lives.

All of this led to an urgent need to form a self defence force and the formation of the Macedonian organization NOF to protect and organize the people in self defence from the monarcho-fascists and their bands.

THE FORMATION OF NOF

As a result of the great repressions against the Macedonian people by the Greek predatory bands supported by the monarcho-fascist government of Greece, there arose an urgent need for the formation of NOF with the aim that it would organize and protect the Macedonian population from the great terror and physical deprivations. Another goal was, through struggle, to achieve cultural and social equality and recognition of the cultural and religious heritage of the Macedonian people if not further then at least within the democratic boundaries of Greece.

The founding meeting of the NOF organization was held on 23 April 1945 and was called on the initiative of the Political Commission of Aegean Macedonia which was formed on 20 November 1944 in Bitola. At this meeting it was resolved that the organization would be called National Liberation Front of Aegean Macedonia. The date 23 April 1945 is taken as the day on which NOF was formed. NOF was a continuation of the organization SNOF (Slavo Macedonian Peoples Liberation Front), which existed under that name in the time of the Second World War.

At the founding meeting there were representative delegates from all of the regions of Aegean Macedonia. A management body was elected for NOF for Aegean Macedonia comprised of: Paskal Mitrevski as secretary, Mihail Keramitchiev, Dzhodzho Urdev, Atanas Koroveshov, Pavle Rakovski and Mincho Fotev as members.

In accordance with the structure of the NOF organization adopted at the foundation meeting, Aegean Macedonia was divided into five regions: Kostur, Lerin, Voden, Gumendzhisko-Enidzhe-Vardarski and Ser.

LERIN REGION

In the Lerin region were the following districts – Prespanska, Lerinska and Sorovichko-Kajlarska. The regional leadership of NOF for Lerin comprised three members – secretary Lazar Poplazarov and members Tane Lazar Naumov and Risto Kolentsev.

PRESPA REGION

The main leadership of the Prespa districts was: Kole Panov, secretary, and Done Asprov and Alekso Mirchev as members.

This region was divided into two wards: German and Afrikanski.

The Afrikanski ward comprised seven villages – Nivitsi, Vineni, Orovo, Drobitishta, Grazhdano, Ail, and Trnovo. Alekso Mirchev was elected the organizing secretary.

The German ward comprised 16 villages: German, Robi, Medovo, Shtrkovo, Rudari, P'pli, Orovnik, L'k, Bukovik, Drenovo, Zhelevo, Oschima, Trnaa, Rulja, Besfina and Breznitsa.

Petre Asprov from the village Oschima was selected as the organizer secretary in charge.



Petre Asprov from the village Oschima.

LERIN DISTRICT

The regional administration from Lerin was comprised of: Zhivko Popovski, secretary, Nikola Patkov, Vangel Geshkovski, Kosta Chingovski and Tane Karakachev, members.

The Lerin region was divided into five wards: Turje, Buf, Kotori, Ovchareni and Banitsa.

- The Turje ward was comprised of six villages: Turje, Trcje, Psoderi, Armensko, Mateshnitsa and Kalugeritsa.

- The Buf ward was comprised of 13 villages: Buf, Rakovo, Sveta Petka, Opsirino, Bitusha, Dolno Kleshtino, Gorno Kleshtino, Klodorobi, Kabasnitsa, Negochani, Klabuchishta, Dolno Kalenik and Gorno Kalenik. Ilija K'atipov was selected as the organizing secretary in charge.

- The Kotori ward was comprised of 16 villages: Gorno Kotori, Dolno Kotori, Elovo, Bel Kamen, Lagen, Nered, Krpeshtina, Maala, Plishevitsa, Leskovets, Nevoljani, Kuchkoeni, Vrtolom, Pesochmitsa, Lazheni and Armenovo. Vangel Geshkovski was selected as the organizing secretary in charge.

- Ovchareni ward was comprised of 11 villages: Ovchareni, Papadija, Krushoradi, Setina, Neokazi, Vrbeni, P'pzhani, Sakulevo, Asanovo, Kavkas and Orta Oba (Sredno Selo). Kosta Chingovski was selected as organizing secretary in charge.

- Banichkiot ward was comprised of six villages: Banitsa, Tserovo, Gornichevo, Zabrdeni, Rosec and Boreshmitsa.

SOROVICHKO – KAJLARSKA DISTRICT

For political organization purposes the Sorovichko-Kajlarska district was divided into four wards and those were: Sorovichki, Ekshi Sulejski, Ajtovski and Mokrenski. The administration of this region was undertaken by: Evdokija

Baljova, secretary, Trpe Kostovski, Todor Kochevski and Pande Eksisuvski, members.

- Ekshi Sulejski district was comprised of six villages: Ekshi Su, Spantsi, Guljantsi, Ljubetino, Gorno Novoselsko and Dolno Novoselsko. Todor Kochovski was selected as the organizing secretary in charge.

- Sorovichki ward comprised nine settled places: the little town of Sorovich, Petersko, Patele, Sotir, Novi Grad, Elevish, Chaldzhilari, K'osiler and Kolaritsa. Pande Eksisuvski was selected as organizing secretary in charge.

- The Ajtovski ward was comprised of eight villages: Ajtos, Negovan, Gorentsi, Neveska, Cherkez Kjoj, Insko, Vrapchi and Rudnik. Trpe Kostovski was selected the responsible organizing secretary.

- The Mokreni ward comprised 16 villages: Mokreni, Zelenich, Srebreno, Lehovo, Bobishta, Klisura, Zagorichani, Embore, Debrets, L'ka, Paljor, Kundzhu, Chor, Rakita, Prekopana and Redunishta. Gjorgi Kjantov was selected organizing secretary.

LERIN

The town of Lerin was divided into three wards: Chiflick, Tsentar and Sveti Nikola. The town committee of NOF was comprised of the following cadres: Andon Pistrovski as secretary, Vangel Gerchanov and Vasil Stojkov in charge of NOMS (People's Liberation Youth Union).

- The ward committee of Chiflik was comprised of Mihail Zhivojchev as secretary, Vangel Gerchanov and Todor Grazhulev as members.

- The ward committee of Tsentar was comprised of Ilija Kazija as secretary, Lazar Varliev and Micho Kantov as members.

- The ward committee of Sveti Nikola was comprised of Trajko Buzhev as secretary and Shime Ichov as member.

With such good organizing cadres in place in the Lerin region, the NOF organization had the ability to manage the existing partisan groups. In their ranks these groups had 80 active fighters – volunteers who were well armed and had undertaken many battle actions against the Greek monarcho-fascist bands.

On 15 June 1945 in Sveti Atanas near the village Banitsa, the partisan forces undertook a successful action against the monarcho-fascist forces. On 19 June 1945 they eliminated two terrorist officers together with the priest in the village Krapeshtina. In the month of July 1945 the partisan groups near Lerin managed to eliminate nine terrorists. On 13 July 1945 a partisan group in ambush on the road between Lerin and Solun very close to the village Gornishevo attacked a truck and an old Englishman died and four soldiers were wounded. Every day there were similar actions, some smaller, some larger, in the Lerin region until 1 August 1945 when the main leadership of NOF directed the regional leadership to have the partisans under their leadership cease all such actions against the monarcho-fascist forces.

The activists in the organization did not agree with this decision and direction from the main leadership of NOF because with the ceasing of future actions the armed monarcho-fascist bands would again become braver and begin to act again.

After this decision, the morale of the Macedonian people began to fall. The activist activity of the NOF, NOMS and AFZH (Anti Fascist Women's Front) began to stagnate and the people to disagree.

With the previously nominated cohort of NOF cadres for the Lerin region it became apparent that organizing activities were not developing the way that had been planned. Many

of the cadres pulled out while over time others merged into the Macedonian population.

As a result of these matters an urgent need became apparent for prompt reorganization of the cadres in NOF.

THE REORGANIZATION OF LERIN REGION

The Lerin region was without leadership for 15 days. In the first half of the month of November 1945 Nikola Minchev who at that time was designated an instructor, traveled from Skopje to Bitola. All of the cadres who were firm in holding to the politics and positions of NOF and in the most difficult moments from the Lerin region were invited, those cadres who continuously and unyieldingly undertook the work they were given by the organization.

At the meeting, among other things, a new structure was voted on for the leadership of the Lerin region for NOF. That was the following:

1. Tane Lazar Naumov – First Secretary
2. Risto Kolentsev (Kokinos) – Second secretary
3. Todor Kijajchev (Victor) – in charge of NOMS
4. Kitsa Baleva (Vera) – in charge of AFZH

These cadres were responsible to introduce change and had to take the place of some corresponding cadres from the previous structures.

They nominated the following:

1. Trifko Mitse Malinov – Secretary of the Banitsa region, born in the village of Banitsa.
2. Tane Krkachev – the Organizing Secretary of the Banitsa region, born in the village of Ovchareni.

3. Todor Trpchev – Leader and Secretary of the Sorovich region, born in the village of Dolno Kotori.
4. Tashe Botsev and Vangel Geshkov – in charge of the Nered region which included 24 villages both of them born in the village Ekshi Su.
5. Pando Georgievski – in charge of the Kajlari region, born in the village of Ekshi Su.
6. Kole Patkov – in charge of the Buf region, born in the village of Ovchareni



*Tashe Botsev from the village
Ekshi Su.*

Along with all of these cadres, the two favoured and loyal couriers:

1. Lambro Banichotov, from the village of Boreshnitsa.
2. Andrea Lalov, from the village of Ajtos.

This newly formed structure of NOF for Lerin immediately started active organization of the people and in a short time in its ranks it managed to attract 1,200 active members.

BATTLE ON VICHKO

On 14 July 1946 in the Trsjanska mountain the first Macedonian brigade from the Lerin region was formed. It was comprised of 65 armed political leaders and partisans and was divided into four squads. Risto Kolentsev-Kokinos was designated commander, alternate Tane Lazar Naumov and the political commissary, Vangel Kojchev.

On 15 July of the same year, the newly formed brigade left the Lerin Mountains for the Vicho Mountain. The brigade camped close to the village Prekopana at the place called Prekopanska flat. At once after reaching their destination, a unit from Kostur joined them with about 15 fighters led by Kalko from the village Vishni. With the arrival of Kalko's detachment, the number of fighters in the brigade grew to 80 fighters-partisans.

On the night of 17 August 1946 the brigade entered the village Prekopana with the aim of showing the local population its power and to promote the partisan movement in the region. After the propaganda meeting and talk and after singing some partisan songs they left the village at dawn and returned to their base on the Prekopanska flat, which was also close to the place Porta. This place was one of the most strategic places and was located 500 metres from the peak of the mountain Vicho.

The following night, the brigade intended to go down to the villages and hold a partisan propaganda meeting so as to lift the fighting spirit in the population in these villages.

In the early dawn of 19 August 1946 as the brigade got ready to descend to the plains villages, they saw that from every side, the monarcho-fascist forces armed with modern weaponry advanced. As they got closer, the net around the brigade tightened. From Porta where the brigade was based the enemy could be seen clearly as it advanced.



The peaks and slabs of Vicho Mountain.

From the north, from Lerin, 400 police and soldiers approached; from the northwest, from the direction of Nered and Lagen, 50; from southwest from the village of Bapchor, 150; from the south, from the town of Kostur, 500; and from the east from the little town of Sorovich another 400 monarcho fascists armed to the teeth.

These well prepared and well informed units took the defended positions at dawn and waited for the order to attack.

The partisan brigade with 80 poorly armed fighters and political cadres, with limited numbers of bullets, with one rifle between 10, and with three machine guns with about

150-200 bullets, had to wage an unequal battle against a more numerous enemy of more than 1,500 experienced soldiers, military police and enemies equipped with modern arms.

At Porta, Kalko took a position with 25 partisans and one machine gunner, the remaining fighters took a defensive position on the highest peak of Vicho. The political cadres and the partisans, who were volunteers with a great fighting morale and revolutionary spirit, were not afraid of the large numbers of enemy forces. Meanwhile the morale of the monarcho-fascists' soldiers for engagement in direct battle was poor and they did not want to charge and go forward because they were afraid for their lives.

The position which the partisan forces had taken was called Plochite. The place was comprised of big plateaus and cliffs which presented an excellent position for defence. They were behind the plateau (a place as flat and clear as a baking tray) where the enemy had to pass. For that reason the partisans put two machine guns there. When the monarcho-fascist forces commenced their attack, the partisans pushed the enemy forces back to their starting position with just two rounds. It was only in the afternoon that they were able to reach the partisan positions, using a herd of Vlach sheep.

Hiding among the sheep the chief police major with about 20-30 police was able to get near but only for a short time. At that moment, the machine gun of Lambro Banichotov from the village Boreshnitsa thundered. The police major and four to five police were killed and the remaining ones hid behind the boulders. The police remained without a leader, without a command, and their subsequent shooting was aimless. They fired more out of fear rather than to hit anyone. In this, one of the bigger battles, only one partisan was injured – Veljan from the village Buf. Without further sacrifice, with

well-placed shooting the partisan brigade withdrew from the encirclement and traveled over the eastern side to the place Smilovi Ornitsi in the direction Temen Vrv.

THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN NOF AND KPG

The first contacts between the NOF delegations and the members of KPG were initiated in the month of April 1946 and the negotiations to unite were commenced in May of the same year. The first round of negotiations was held in Solun with the participation of Nikos Zachariadis - general secretary of KPG and the members: Markos Vafiadis, Leonidas Springos and on the part of NOF, the secretary Paskal Mitrevski.

At those negotiations, agreement was reached on the following issues:

- NOF to continue and to be the sole organization of the Macedonians in Aegean Macedonia and to be managed by KPG;
- Macedonian partizan units to continue and be preserved, and every region to form joint headquarters comprised of Macedonians and Greeks.
- Macedonian cadres to be co-opted into the leadership of KPG

Immediately after the hard won agreement was concluded, the KPG leadership unilaterally changed the conditions of the agreement to its own advantage and to the detriment of NOF.

The new condition imposed by KPG was as follows:

- Dismantling the Macedonian military units and joining with the Greek ones, and the right to form military headquarters to be solely under the party leadership of KPG.

The leaders of NOF did not agree with this and commenced negotiations again. The negotiations between the leadership of NOF and KPG lasted for a long while and an agreement was eventually concluded on 21 November 1946 at the village Turje.

During the time of the negotiations, three Macedonian units comprised of more than 360 active fighter-volunteers operated in the Lerin and Kostur regions while the Greek units had 95 fighters.

The agreement was concluded in favour of KPG.

The following results were achieved in the new agreement:

- NOF and AFZ to continue to exist and operate but to be under the direct control of KPG;
- The Macedonian partisan units to unite with the Greek ones and to be under joint command, selected by the leadership of KPG;
- The Macedonian youth organization NOMS to be dismantled and its members to join the Greek youth organization EPON under the direction of KPG.

The execution of such a shameful agreement between NOF and KPG did not appeal to the Macedonian people.

After the agreement the KPG cadres did not wait long. They immediately nominated Greek cadres as leaders for all of the Macedonian formations even though there was not a single Greek partisan in any unit, band or battalion. The KPG leadership took advantage of the weakness of the leadership of NOF and in the most sophisticated way, in a short time after the agreement, managed to exchange the Macedonian "military" with Greek cadres.

THE FIRST LIBERATED TERRITORIES

On 27 April 1947 the partisan units who were on the mountain Vicho commenced an offensive against the monarcho-fascist forces to take the villages Neveska and Zagorichani. The battles for the villages were waged all day with all the resources of the partisan units. A part of the monarcho-fascist forces and military police that had taken position in the church gave themselves up, while those who were defending the hotel managed to withdraw through the village Zeleniche.

At the decline near Neveska the monarcho-fascist forces, unable to withstand the forceful attack of the partisan units, also commenced to withdraw. With that attack the following villages were liberated: Neveska, Zagoricheni, Zeleniche, Srebreno, Negovan and Nered, and after a short time, about half of the Lerin and Kostur regions were liberated. That was the first liberated territory in Aegean Macedonia.

On 10 May 1947 the partisan units undertook another forceful attack on the Greek monarcho-fascists who were stationed at the village L'k, which is very close to the Prespa Lake. After this successful attack, the monarcho-fascist forces were compelled to withdraw. With the loss of the main centre which had until then been at L'k, they withdrew from the whole Prespa region and from the villages Psoderi and Buf. In this period, for a short time, the partisan units managed to liberate a greater territory.

Along with their withdrawal the monarcho-fascists took with them the villagers, their household possessions and livestock. They did that with the aim of ensuring the partisan units would have nowhere to get food and new fighters. They did this with the following villages: Dolno Kotori was resettled to the village Nevoljani which is close

to Lerin. Bel Kamen and Elovo were resettled into the village Maala and the villages Nered, Krpeshtina and Lagen were resettled into the plains villages close to Lerin. With this resettlement and reallocation of the villagers, the partisan units experienced a shortage of food.

With great agitation and propaganda by the leadership of NOF, after a short time the return of the villagers to their own homes was achieved.

THE FIRST NOF CONGRESS

The first NOF congress was held on 13 January 1948 in the premises of Sveti Nikola in the village B'mbel, Kostur region. It had a large area which could hold the many representatives who attended. More than 250 representatives from the whole of Aegean Macedonia attended as well as representatives from the Central Committee (CK) of KPG and from DAG with Ioannis Ioanidis and Leonidas Springos, who in effect organized and led the congress. Representatives from Thrace also attended as well as representatives from all the affiliated organizations.

Mihail Keramitchiev gave a report on the work of NOF to date. The congress sat for three days. Along with the reports and questions about the work of NOF, all of the members present, using a secret ballot, elected the main leadership group:

In the secretariat were:

1. Mihail Keramitchiev
2. Paskal Mitrevski
3. Kitsa Baleva-Vera

In the plenum:

1. Stavre Kochopoulos
2. Mihali Maliot
3. Pavle Rakovski
4. Mahi Gushopulos
5. Lazar Poplazarov
6. Done Sikavitsa
7. Sterjana Vangelova-Slavjanka
8. Pando Vajanevski

In the general committee:

From Lerin region:

1. Tane Lazar Naumov
2. German Laev
3. Tane Paskov
4. Ilo Dimakovski-Goche
5. Trifko Popov
6. Vangel Kojchev
7. Dimitri Velakis

Future candidates in the Lerin committee:

1. Todor Kochevsi-Viktor
2. Tego Stojnichin
3. Bae Koljo
4. Todor Gluvchev

From Kostur:

1. Lambro Cholakov
2. Kole Panov
3. Krste Risto Mangov

4. Paskal Paskalevski
5. Garefi
6. Zisi Delov

From Voden:

1. Foti Ajanovski
2. Mimi Ajanovski
3. Nikola Papaserbetchiev
4. Gogo Ralkov

During the first congress of NOF, Zaharijadis and Ioanidis saw the power of the organization and instead of being happy with the Macedonian people being well organized, it was as though they were afraid of the Macedonians being led by the NOF organization. They made every effort they could to move people from their functional roles and to replace them with their own people in the leadership roles. With that aim, they began to criticize and belittle the members of the organization.

Zaharijadis and Ioanidis saw their plan fail following the secret ballot for the leadership of NOF. The delegates discovered some imposed names in the candidate list which KPG wanted at any cost to take the leadership of NOF. The people who were being put forward by KPG were known to be anti-Macedonian and the delegates simply deleted their names.

The elected delegates were:

1. Krste Kochevski
2. Tasho Gusopulos-Mahi
3. Mihali Maliot
4. Vangel Kojchev

5. Done Sikavitsa
6. Marko Duvalovski
7. Lambro Moskov
8. Nikola Papaserbetchiev

The results of the secret ballot brought disquiet and anger to the representatives of KPG. They still sought their nominees to be put into the leadership of NOF.

All the same, with great political persuasion, threats and scaremongering, the members of the Central Committee of KPG managed to put their affiliates into the Head committee of NOF to strengthen their influence even further, and with that to pursue whatever policy they might like.



Group of NOF leaders. From left to right: Boris Rakovski, Risto Andonovski, German Damovski-Stariot, Tane Naumov, Vane Ajanovski-Oche, Tego Stojnichin, Vangel Fermanov and Sultana Naskova.

THE FIRST AFZ CONGRESS

The first AFZ congress (Anti-fascist front of women) was held on 29 April 1948 on the mountain near the village Trnaa. 420 women delegates from all parts of Aegean Macedonia took part in the congress and guests from the People's Republic Macedonia were invited but could not attend.

Evdokija Nikolova-Vera, the secretary of the AFZ for Aegean Macedonia, provided a report about the work that had been undertaken to that date.

Ioannis Ioanidis himself selected the place where the congress was held and he was present as a delegate and member of CK of KPG and on the directive of the secretary of CK of KPG, Nikos Zaharijadis.

The day before the start of the congress Ioanidis managed to persuade Vera along with the other women delegates that they should join the fighting ranks of DAG after the end of the congress.

Ioanidis persuaded Vera on 28 April but on 29 April, while the congress was being held, Vera understood the malice intended by Ioanidis and his ultimate aim and she withdrew. She no longer wanted to join the ranks of DAG with the other delegates. Tane Lazar Naumov, the secretary of the NOF Lerin region was also present.

As well as Ioanidis, Poriforigenis also attended. At that time, he was the minister for justice in the temporary government of KPG.

Although delegates from the People's Republic of Macedonia were invited, these delegates did not manage to

participate in the work of the First congress of AFZ because that was the aim of Ioanidis. The delegates from Skopje were forced to travel via the People's Republic of Albania instead of crossing the border directly from Macedonia to free Prespa. Without good reason, the delegates were held at the Albanian border. They were held until the congress ended and then they were released to free Prespa.

Had Vera not withdrawn at the last moment and all the women delegates had gone with Ioanidis after the congress to the DAG ranks then AFZ would have suffered a huge and catastrophic blow to its structure.

The Minister for justice, Poriforigenis, in his speech to the delegates tried in every way to persuade the women with Vera at their head to voluntarily join DAG. Poriforigenis with the knowledge of the general secretary of KPG Zaharijadis surely wanted to use these not strong women to free the Peloponnese and all of old Greece. Ioanidis and Poriforigenis did not achieve their malicious aim. They called the congress of AFZ with that aim - to mobilize the women delegates.

MOBILIZATION OF THE NOF CADRES

After the first congress of the NOF on 13 January 1948 in the village B'mbel, Kostur, and after the election of the new leadership of NOF, many of the old, tried and experienced cadres of the Lerin region were left without any functions and duties.

They were the following cadres:

1. Lambro Chokalov
2. Fote Agijanov-Oche
3. Mihail Maliot

4. Ilo Dimakov- Goche

At that time, Ilo Dimakov-Goché was forced from the ranks of DAG as incapable.

These people were available to the secretary of the Lerin region, Tane Lazar Naumov, to allocate them in his region and give them a function in the organization. Tane knew that such would be the future of many other cadres who had until then been in the ranks of NOF and DAG.

In April 1948 a general mobilization of cadres from NOF was undertaken. The reason for this was: at the time of holding the first NOF congress Zaharijadis and his like-minded colleagues saw the great and powerful activity and the authority that NOF had with the people. And instead of being happy about it, it was as though they were afraid of it. They decided to close down the organization as soon as possible so that it would no longer exist.

Toward that aim, Zaharijadis together with the military head quarters of DAG decided to undertake a general mobilization of NOF cadres. To achieve that goal all the members of NOF from the Lerin region were called to assemble in the village Zhelevo, where the office was located. 35 cadres from the regional committee met there. From Zhelevo to the village of Rulja where the recruitment was to end, they walked day and night.

At the last moment, Zaharijadis and Ioanidis had a rethink; they decided not to mobilize the secretaries because they considered that in the future they would need them to establish a new NOF committee and if another need arose, they would call for another mobilization. "Embedata" was in Rulja a place where partisans were trained before entering the fighting ranks of DAG. After examination by a military

commission, another two cadres of NOF from the Lerin region were released for health reasons, they were German Lajov for his old age and Tego Stoinichin because he had TB.

Out of 35 members in NOF for the Lerin region, only three remained. Then, the secretary, Tane Lazar Naumov, reallocated the remaining two members – German Laev as organizing secretary and Tego Stoinichin was responsible for education. With these two cadres, they had to start to form a new NOF. To that end German Laev was sent to Sorovichko-Kajlarski region, and Tego Stoinichin to the villages on the Lerin plain.



Headquarters of the Lerin region, taken 25 March 1948. From left to right: Sultana Naskova – a member of NOF, Tane Naumov - secretary of NOF, Mahi Pileva - secretary of AFZ, German Damov - member of the headquarters, and Sterjana Vangelova-Slavjanka – member of AFZ.

The three remaining cadres were obliged to seek some left over fighters – invalid, capable only for organizational activity, so that the new NOF could be formed.

It is interesting to note that the members of NOF who were mobilized into the fighting DAG ranks were given no military function because of their age even though they were capable at the time. It was apparent that they had been mobilized so that they could be killed. To that end, every last one of them was allocated to the role of ordinary soldier and sent to the front in the first waves. They were meant to die from enemy bullets or mines. With this allocation of NOF cadres, the ultimate aim of KPG against the Macedonian people is clear.

THE RENEWAL OF NOF

Here is how Tane Lazar Naumov from the village of Dolno Kotori, organizing secretary for the Lerin region, described the second renewal of NOF:

“The three of us, Tego, German and I had to find and select people, and to prepare them for organizing on the battlefield. We did not have cadres for that role. All we had were women and injured fighters who had been released from the fighting units of DAG.

“After few days, Vangel Fermanov, born in Buf and released from the DAG ranks following injury, came to my place because I had nominated him as responsible for the Buf region.

“For the Prespa region, which was liberated, I nominated Germanija from Shtrkovo.

“For the Kotori region, I nominated Lena Golcheva from the village German.

“After some days, Laze Asprov from Buf, released from the DAG units for having TB in his bones, came to my place. I sent Lazo to the Buf region to work with Vangel Fermanov.

“In the western Kajmakchalan region, not a single one of the original four cadres remained. They were mobilized into DAG. I was obliged to go to the battle field to find and motivate some members. In Setina, I found Krste Stajov from Ovchareni and the older Trajko Lebanov from Setina. I nominated these two cadres and sent them to the Banitsa region.

“For the Sorovichko region, I nominated Verginija from the village of Tikveni as secretary. She was very energetic and sensibly carried out the work for which she was responsible. After a while, they returned Angelovski Stajo, from the village Rudari, from the DAG army. I sent Stajo as an instructor to the Sorovichko Kajlarski region and later as a military invalid I was sent ‘Kanaris’ from Kajlarsko and I sent him to the Kajlarski region.

“After some months with me, they sent Boris Rakovski who was a military invalid from the time of the Greek-Italian war. I co-opted him as a member of the Lerin committee.

“Here is how the new composition of the NOF organization looked for the Lerin region, made up of women and invalided cadres from DAG:

1. German Laev – secretary for the Sorovichko-Kajlarski region
2. Tego Sojnichin – secretary of the plains villages around Lerin

3. Vangel Fermanov – secretary of the Buf region
4. Lazo Asprov – instructor of the Buf region
5. Germanija – secretary of the Prespa region
6. Lena Golcheva – secretary of the Kotori region
7. Trajko Lebanov – secretary of the Banitsa region
8. Krste Stajov – instructor of the Banitsa region
9. Virginija – secretary of the Sorovichko region
10. 'Kanaris' – secretary of the Kajlarski region
11. Stajo Angelovski – instructor for the Kajlarski region

“In June 1948 with this group of cadres, such as it was, NOF was again renewed. The organization again continued with its political agitation in the Macedonian villages and their population until the end of the war.”

THE WITHDRAWAL OF DAG FROM GRAMOS

The withdrawal of DAG's armed forces from Gramos was unavoidable after the great offensive undertaken by the monarcho-fascist forces of Greece. It was so strong that the DAG units daily lost battles on the front, one by one. The monarcho-fascist forces assisted by the air forces of the USA and England quickly took the lead even though they too suffered many losses.

But they had a lot of people in reserve as well as modern military equipment.

To escape the attack, the withdrawal of the DAG units began on 4 July 1948 and ended on 29 August the same year.

To maintain the defended position of DAG on Gramos in the period when the great battles were taking place, the Macedonian population participated in massive numbers. Children as young as 16 and incapacitated elderly people over 65 years of age took part in the ongoing daily battles. In

these bloody battles invalids also took part, taking food and weapons to the fighters at the front to help stop the monarcho-fascists advancing. All these struggles that the Macedonian people suffered and the help that they gave to the armed forces of DAG to maintain the front on Gramos were witnessed by the general secretary of CK of KPG, Nikos Zaharijadis, who 'had to take off his hat to the Macedonian people' and had to acknowledge their service. He did it with the following words, 'the wonder of the Macedonians on Gramos'.

Neither the great help nor the great patriotism could stop the advance of the monarcho-fascist forces armed with the most modern weapons and supported by heavy artillery and assisted by the air force of USA and England.

After their defeat, the DAG forces were compelled to withdraw. When the forces gathered together, it could be seen how heavy the losses suffered on Gramos had been. Those losses had to be replaced with new and fresh forces, and that could not be done because there were none available. With that aim a directive was sent from headquarters for a general mobilization among the people to build trenches and bunkers that could be used by DAG units to fight the monarcho-fascists.

After completing the mobilization, three battalions were formed from Prespa and still more from surrounding villages. These battalions were comprised of adult and weak women and sometimes a young girl of around 16. The women of Prespa were brought to Bela Vodi and Mali Madi where the DAG units were waging a front line battle. These women were promised that after the trenches and bunkers were built they would be demobilized and free to go home.

But none of that occurred. Instead of being freed, they were mobilized as active fighters in the armed units of DAG and they fought in all the battles until the end of the war.

THE FIFTH PLENIUM

The 5th plenum of CK of KPG was held toward the end of the month of December 1948 in the village P'pli in liberated Prespa. This plenum was called personally by Nikos Zaharijadis because he had made a report analyzing the battles and political situation to date. Among the other things he said he noted that it was time for the KPG to stop hiding the facts about the Macedonians and Macedonia. In his report, he recognized that the Macedonians in the battles that had taken place gave their all fighting heroically together with the Greek people, even though the Macedonians still did not know what they were fighting for, what rights they would have after the liberation of Greece.

At the 5th plenum, he noted the Macedonian people had to gain greater rights to form their own communist party but just for now to form KOEM, Communist Organization of Aegean Macedonia.

Zaharijadis also noted that two people from the KPG politburo were expelled, one from the left and the other as a right wing opportunist. The right wing one was Markos Vafiadis.

General Markos was expelled because he made a proposal that the DAG units should no longer wage a front line battle. Rather, all the big formations should be broken up into smaller groups to lead relentless artisan battles until better conditions were achieved. Because of this attitude, General Markos was called an opportunist by Zaharijadis and was removed from the role of commander of the DAG armed

units and president of the Temporary Government. He was sent to the Peoples socialist republics

The other expelled member from the politburo was Hrisa Hadzhivasiliu, who had opposed the Macedonian question.

In a later session, Zaharijadis mentioned that the victory was ours for so long as we had at least 20,000 fighters. He mentioned that we Macedonians wanted to have our own batallion. At the plenium he approved the Macedonians to form a brigade and a division but did not mention who would command it. Would it be Vajanas or someone similar?

It was as if Zaharijadis had forgotten that there was nowhere else to get more fighters.

DESERTION AND ESPIONAGE

Immediately after the Fifth plenium a large number of chauvinistic Greek elements began to desert the fighting ranks of DAG. At first, there were single deserters, here and there, but later groups deserted. The greatest wave of desertions was after the destruction of the democratic forces on Gramos and after the mobilization of the population.

At the same time as the Greek desertions, Macedonians also began to desert. The Macedonians deserted because of the injustices caused by the Greek chauvinists in the ranks of DAG. Regardless of their courage or sacrifice, the Macedonian fighters would receive compliments but never promotions or medals. The situation with the Greek fighters was different. Even if they did not deserve it, they were complimented, given awards and also promoted.

After the desertion of the partisans, to save their lives, they had to betray those who until recently had been their colleagues and all the military and strategic details that they had available to them. As well as the ordinary partisans, higher ranking cadres from DAG started to desert such as 'Saldaros' from Pirea named Fani Arvanitis who was the chief intelligence officer in the DAG headquarters.

In April 1949 without anyone seeing or hearing, Fani left for the village Cherkez Kjoj near the Sorovichko region where he had already agreed to meet the monarcho-fascist forces. They had to come to the village and taken him into custody. The encounter was held in front of the whole village and was seen by all; and all of that acting was seen by a Macedonian band which had been hiding near the village.

The deserter Fani Arvanitis, after the betrayal and handing over of information to the senior Greek military officers about the secret plans of DAG's headquarters that only he knew, was freed, rewarded and returned to his birthplace Pirea as a free citizen. He immediately started to publish propaganda and brochures with military content against KPG and the armed forces of DAG.

THE ATTACK ON SOROVICH

One day before the start of the attack on the town of Sorovich, the main intelligence officer of the division, Skutidas had handed himself over to the monarcho-fascists. Commander Skutidas knew very well and with his own eyes saw the enemy forces approach from neighbouring villages. In that moment a big army along with a military police force armed with the most modern weaponry was stationed in Sorovich.

Certainly Skutidas well knew that the battle for Sorovich was lost before it was started but nobody knew then and nobody knows now whose command he was following in starting the battle that was lost before it was started.

On 11 April 1949 near twilight, Skutidas's division was sent to Sorovich, 15 kilometres from where it had been stationed. Even though it was a flat plain and road they had to travel all night and in the dawn, exhausted, they reached their goal. They still had not reached the town of Sorovich when they were greeted with a powerful enemy fire. The air force had arrived at the same time and began mercilessly to kill the partisans who were in the plain without any shelter or defence. The partisans were forced to quickly withdraw but they did not have much capacity to escape because they were tired from traveling all night.

In a short time Skutidas' division was completely beaten and destroyed. The bodies of the dead partisans covered and filled the plain.

After this evil attack which Stukidas undertook with his division, the daylight on the flat plain was a graveyard for the fighters. Only a small number of lucky fighters managed to save themselves from the hell.

According to eyewitness accounts of those who traveled through that area two days after the battle, the reek of the dead bodies decaying could be smelt from far away. Nobody could move and bury these bodies. The bodies were in the position where they fell when shot by the enemy bullets, and remained there until fully decayed.

Whether this attack on Sorovich on the part of Skutidas with his division was planned upfront and betrayed by the

commander or whether it was a result of following an order from higher up, no-one to this day knows!

Following this catastrophic destruction in Sorovich, Skutidas took no responsibility and was not court marshalled or given a serious penalty. He took no responsibility at all. He was not court marshalled because those who gave him the command would be the ones who would have had to court marshal him. Instead, destiny itself decided to give him what he deserved.

Skutidas died with Krste Risto Mango in the village of Breznitsa. At that time, the village was flown over by monarcho-fascist spy planes which recorded the military positions of DAG. The two of them sat outside a bunker. Instead of hiding in the bunker they calmly sat and watched the flyover by the plane. This spyplane as called the "Milkman" by the local people and partisans because it never shot at the partisans. Nobody knows why that day the pilot decided to throw a bomb from the window; it fell on Skutidas and Krste Risto Mangov and killed them. Destiny achieved justice.

THE ATTACK ON LERIN

The attack on Lerin was personally planned and led by the general secretary of CK of KPG Nikos Zaharijadis.

The attack started on 13 February 1949 and the monarcho-fascists knew about the attack a week in advance. To defend the town from the attack they had enough time to prepare well. They fortified the defence bunkers with more soldiers and in every bunker they placed a senior officer. The artillery was moved 5-6 kilometres east from where it had been and was now close to the village of Armenovo.

On the night of 13 February 1949, the fighting units of DAG that were to participate in the attack on Lerin set off from two different directions: from the Urdeskhi vineyards and from the agricultural school (Georgiki Scholi). Their first task was to attack and destroy the heavy artillery. At the moment when the partisan units reached the positions where the heavy artillery had previously been located, instead of being able to destroy it, they were cut down by heavy fire from the artillery that had been moved. The artillery started to sow death among the partisans. The same was done by the light artillery with mine throwers from the town. The partisans saw that they were subject to a well-planned trap and instead of withdrawing with small losses, they were commanded to continue to advance toward the town, as originally planned.

One battalion managed to breach the defended circle and enter the town. No-one knows whether that was planned by the monarcho-fascist forces or whether the DAG battalion just managed to penetrate, but immediately after it entered the town, the entry point was closed. At first, the breakthrough seemed like a victory, but unfortunately the remaining DAG units did not manage to penetrate the defended line and enter the town.

When the battalion fighters saw they were cut off and isolated in the town, at the mercy of the enemy, and could neither withdraw nor get any help, they decided to exact the greatest price they could for their lives. That was when the bloodiest battle for Lerin commenced. The battalion fighters were attacked from every window of the houses and from the well prepared bunkers at intersections through the town. They stayed and fought to the last drop of blood. From the whole battalion not one fighter remained alive.

After daybreak, the monarcho-fascist forces took a counter offensive on the DAG units which were not protected, because they had not prepared for withdrawal. They had not even planned for withdrawal. Pressed down by the forceful attack, the DAG forces led by the general secretary of CK of KPG Nikos Zaharijadis just barely managed, with huge losses, to withdraw. On the green meadow, they left 970 dead fighters. For this unsuccessful attack, again no one took responsibility.



The meadow in Lerin where 970 partisans were killed in the attack on Lerin, February 1949.

THE REGIONAL CONFERENCE OF KOEM

The Regional conference of KOEM was held on 10 July 1949 in Nivitsi. At the time it was expected that a large number of the population would attend. However, the morale of the Macedonian people was low, irreversibly extinguished. The people no longer hoped for anything. Seeing that every future battle was pointless, every day each person awaited only their own death.

There were not enough people in the surrounding villages for a massive attendance at the conference. Finally, a small number of very old people got together with some injured fighters.

Zaharijadis was the first to speak. He wanted to conceal his own weaknesses in the battles he had been in, and immediately he began to attack the other cadres of NOF.

At the end of the conference, a committee was elected for KOEM.

For the Lerin region the following were elected:

1. Risto Kolentsev
2. Tane L Naumov
3. Tego Stoinichin
4. Mahi Pilaeva
5. Dimitri Dzhimerka
6. Jakov Sekidi (Greek)

This committee and these members, after the liberation of Greece, had to vote: In what sort of community did the Macedonians want to live? Whom did they want to join? – Did they want to join Vardar Macedonia? Or did they want to remain within democratic Greece? This right was given to the Macedonian people at the time of the Fifth plenum.

Zaharijadis knew that the two organizations, NOF and KOEM, worked well but he made every effort to dismantle NOF. That was the only reason that KOEM was formed.

Zaharijadis put his own people into the newly elected committee of KOEM so that he could control the organization.

The leaders elected were:

1. Mihail Malijas
2. Pando Vainas
3. Stavre Kochopoulos
4. Vangel Kojchev
5. Tashko Hadzhijanov
6. Dzhavela
7. Risto Kolentsev
8. Paskal Mitrovski
9. Vera Baleva
10. Uranija Pirovska
11. Mahi Pilaeva
12. Mahi Gushopoulos.

With the election of his own cadres, Zaharijadis closed the KOEM conference.

THE BATTLE ON VICH0 – OR?!

In the period from 1948 until 11 August 1949, the monarcho-fascist forces undertook daily and unsuccessful attacks of the well fortified and very strategic mountain Vicho. The extent of its fortification is reflected in the report from the premier Sofuli.

The newspaper 'Makedonija', which was published in Solun and was one of the most reactionary newspapers in Greece, wrote about the report of the Greek premier Sofuli that Vicho, one of the greatest strategic and military points, would be very hard to take and would incur many casualties. He also said that over 72 days in the battles that had already been fought to take Gramos, there had been 11,000 lives lost. Sofuli said that taking Vicho would be very

difficult and would involve more sacrificed lives than were lost in fighting to take Gramos.

Six months after the report from Sofuli, on 11 August 1949, an offensive commenced to take Vicho. It is interesting that to take the well fortified Vicho not a single life was lost by the monarco-fascist forces.

Without any pressure at all and with not a single shot fired, the DAG units withdrew to free Prespa. On 14 August 1949 a number of the DAG units withdrew to FPR Yugoslavia but the greater number of them together with the main military and political headquarters went to the People's Republic of Albania.

None of the Macedonians believed nor could imagine that Vicho would be left as easily as that. As a strategic place for defence it was prepared for a whole year. The people and the DAG army were firmly convinced that not a single enemy soldier would penetrate Vicho.

No one knows how it came to be that DAG withdrew and who commanded the withdrawal without a single shot being fired. Only a few must have known this, but the reader should draw their own conclusion.

I will mention one report about everything that happened on Vicho according to Trajko Srbinovski from Kalenik. Trajko was a commander during the time of ELAS in 1941 and later a commander of the mine launcher unit of the 18th brigade in the armed forces of DAG. He and his unit had taken and held a position between two key hills in the narrow valley near the mountain Lisich and Zhervenska mountain. The road from Bzdivishta to Konomlati passed through this valley. The valley was no more than 500 metres

wide and not a single monarcho-fascist could pass through without being spotted and killed.

The position taken and held by commander Trajko with his mine launcher unit presented an ideal strategic position.

According to the announcement by Trajko the abandonment of Vicho happened as follows:

“In the early dawn of 11 August 1949 we noticed the monarcho-fascist army coming toward us without fear. My unit and I could not open fire until we had received a command. We went to the commander of the brigade to receive a command to shoot the approaching enemy. Instead of a command to shoot, we received a strict command from the commander that we were not to open fire under any circumstance. We did not know the plans or intentions of the commander of the brigade. We returned to the other units mutely looking at the monarcho-fascist army calmly and without trepidation passing along the road, and without any obstacle approaching the peak Lisich. When they reached the peak, which was the highest spot with the greatest strategic importance, we saw that our brigade was separated from the main part of the DAG forces. By degrees the monarcho-fascist forces, one by one, took the surrounding strategic hills without a single bullet being shot from either side.

“After the strategic places were taken by the monarcho-fascist forces we were given a command to withdraw. We had to abandon the well-fortified strategic battle positions and prepare for withdrawal. It is interesting to note that, when the order was given, we withdrew in the daylight and the monarcho-fascists mutely looked on without a single shot. Surely they were as wondering about this as much as we were.

“After withdrawing, we travelled more than 40 kilometres without a single bullet being fired and without a single person being killed.”

This battle, the battle for Vicho by the monarcho-fascist forces, was one of the best known. That is how the best defended place, Vicho, fell.

TSERIE

To 14 August 1949 the bulk of the fighting units of DAG were taken off Vicho and the liberated territory. As the DAG forces withdrew, the monarcho-fascist army took over the liberated territories without a fight.

With the quick entry of the enemy onto the territory abandoned by DAG every living and civilized thing was killed or imprisoned.

In that chaotic period when some were escaping and others entering, a large number of DAG fighters were not aware of what was happening and were not able to withdraw with the others. These fighters who were cut off from the others were forced to fight to the death or be imprisoned by the monarcho-fascist soldiers.

The imprisoned people were not in prison for long. One day they were all taken from the prisons to Tserie. This place is between the villages Konomlati and Bresnitsa, Bzdivishta and the mountain Lisich. At this place they were brought and to the last of them had their throats slit by the sadistic soldiers of the monarcho-fascist government of Greece. The place was transformed into a slaughterhouse of the innocent, imprisoned Macedonian population. This bloodied place was called “Black Tserie” by the Macedonian population.

The innocent people were killed by the monarcho-fascists to serve as a token in honour of the victory. At this place between 700 to 1,700 prisoners were killed, and a large number of innocent civilized people.

They were sacrificed in honour of the great victory of the renowned monarcho-fascist army which freely and without a fight entered the liberated territory after the withdrawal of the armed forces of DAG.

One of the most loved partisan songs sung by the Macedonian fighters in the Lerin region during the Greek Civil War was the following:

*"Near Lerin on a flat plain
That is where you find my village
At the edge of the village is my house
And in my house, my true love
With her right hand she writes a letter
With her left hand wipes away tears
If you love me, love me,
And take me with you.
If you don't love me, leave me,
Take a gun and kill me
Bury me with your own hands
Send me off with your eyes."*

A SHORT DESCRIPTION OF THE VILLAGES IN THE LERIN REGION AND THEIR SACRIFICES

AJTOS



Ajtos had its name forcibly changed by the Greek government to Aetos. It is within the Lerin region and is about 15 kilometres in a straight line southeast from Lerin and 12 km southwest from Sorovich.

Ajtos is 21 degrees 31 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 40 minutes latitude and 965 metres above sea level and has an area of 15 square kilometres.

The village borders on the following places: to the east with Ljubetino, to the southwest with the village Gorentsi, to the northwest with the village Spantsi. To the west of the village is the unpassable mountain Asanova Chuka. The river

Neveshka flows through the village with the well-known sound.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War in 1945, there were about 1,200 residents. All of the villagers were of Macedonian background and were employed in raising livestock, timber getting, agriculture and other necessary trades and occupations.

During the Greek Civil War in the period 1946-1949 the residents of the village actively took part in the organization of NOF and in the armed forces of DAG, which were led by KPG, with more than 200 active fighters. During the time of those bloody battles during which brother fought brother 52 villagers gave their lives.

They were the following:

1. Adzhibabov D Leftr
2. Boshkov M Petse
3. Burnarov Harish Tome
4. Burnarov N Stavre
5. Gigov D Vane
6. Gogov K Kali
7. Darvari T Nicha
8. Dafov Stefo Kire
9. Drilov Bodzhe
10. Gjegov B Petse
11. Gjegov T Kocho
12. Gjulev S Kocho
13. Gjulekov G Vasil
14. Zharchev D Risto
15. Zharchev P Tome

16. Zahuilevski Micho
17. Karagunov Gele Kocho
18. Kolev Z Vasil
19. Kolev M Risto
20. Lalov Gjorgi Petse
21. Lalev S Andrea
22. Mavrov P Tome
23. Matkarov V Petre
24. Machkatov Metodi
25. Minchev B Kole
26. Mishev K Vasil
27. Misheva K Stojanka
28. Nikolovski Kicho
29. Novoselcka K Menka
30. Olev Kuzi
31. Olev M Gele
32. Paljorkin K Iljo
33. Papanikolov Stevo
34. Petsov Iljo Blagoja
35. Petsov Iljo Kocho
36. Petsov Blagoj Vasil
37. Petsov D Stavre
38. Rimchev S Blagoj
39. Robev S Trifi
40. Robev R Pandil
41. Robev R Miti
42. Robev Gele Kole
43. Robev Gele Tase
44. Rukov P Kole
45. Sakulev Pande

- 46. Sterjov Lazo Sterjo
- 47. Sterjov R Naum
- 48. Sterjov R Mitse
- 49. Stilov M Ilo
- 50. Chekulev K Bodzhe
- 51. Shkipov T Vasil
- 52. Shopradanov P Bodzhe

From all of the above named fallen fighters who gave their young lives there were 50 men and 2 women-heroines.

In the Greek Civil War and after the great emigration and forced emigration from Ajtos, the number of residents fell. This can be seen from the last official census in 1991 in Greece according to which there were 819 residents in the village.

ASANOVO - HASANOVO



Asanovo's name was forcibly changed by the Greek government to Mesohorion. It is a part of the Lerin region and is about 16 kilometres northeast from Lerin.

It is on the Pelagonia plain and close to the Greek Macedonian border at 21 degrees 31 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 53 minutes latitude. Asanovo is a plains village and is 610 metres above sea level. The village area is 16 square kilometres.

The village borders on the following: to the west with the village Kafkaz, to the southwest with the villages Sakulevo and Dolno Kalenik and to the northeast with the village Orta Oba (Sredno Selo).

Before the start of the Greek Civil War in 1945 there were about 870 residents in the village of Macedonian background. The villagers were employed in agriculture, raising livestock, some trades and other worthy occupations. This was enabled by its location.

During the Greek Civil War in the period 1946-49, the residents took little part in the organization of NOF and the armed forces of DAG even though the village had a reasonable number of residents. They had about 20 participants and 6 gave their lives and one was killed by stepping on a land mine.

They were:

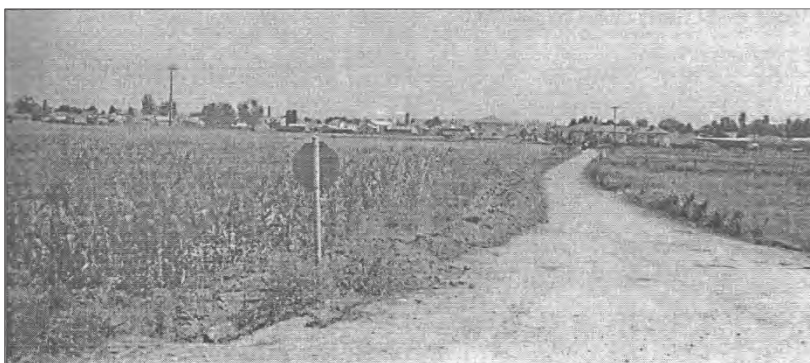
1. Indov Gjorgi Pando
2. Karajoshkov Gele Alekso
3. Karakole Pando Tsano
4. Karakolev Kosta Krste
5. Kochov Kole Mite

6. Tancharov Tode Toshe
7. Karajanov Lazo Argir – as a prisoner forced with a truck to tread on a landmine.

The details of the lost fighters from Asanov came from Karajanov Lazo Manoli from the same village.

After the Greek Civil War and the forced emigration from the village, the number of residents fell. In the last official census in Greece it was recorded that there were 581 residents in the village.

ARMENOVO - ARMENORO



Armenovo's name was forcibly changed by the Greek Government to Armenohorion. It is about 4 kilometres to the northeast of Lerin. It is on the Pelagonia plain at 21 degrees 28 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 48 minutes latitude and 618 metres above sea level. The village area is 8.5 kilometres squared.

The village borders to the west with Kabasnitsa, southwest with Lerin, southeast with Lazheni, to the east with Boreshnitsa and northeast with Petorak.

In 1945 there were about 1,500 residents of which 90 per cent were of Macedonian background and about 10 per cent Madzhiri - migrants. The residents were less involved in raising livestock and more with agriculture, some trades and other worthy occupations. This was enabled by the rich Lerin plain and proximity to the town.

During the Greek Civil War in 1946-49 the residents did not much participate in the organization of NOF nor in the armed forces of DAG with only 4 active fighters of whom 2 lost their lives. As active members of KPG 8 communists were imprisoned and sentenced to death.

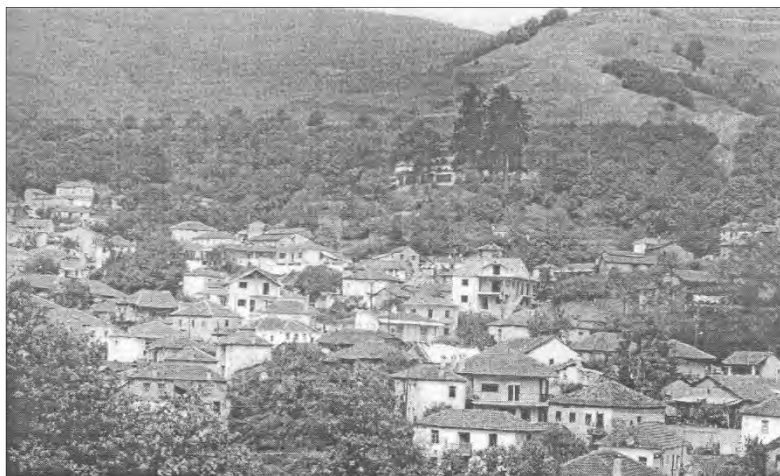
The following were killed from Armenhoroz:

1. Bajkovshe Petse
2. Gelevski Kitse
3. Dukov Mihail
4. Karamitanov Iljo
5. Mariovshe Marika
6. Mariovshe Iljo
7. Mariovshe Dimitar Stojan
8. Mariovscheto Pavle
9. Chakmanov Kole
10. Chacharov Gjorgi

Of the fallen fighters 9 were men and 1 a woman-heroine.

After the Greek Civil War and the forced emigration from the village, the number of residents fell. In the last official census in Greece in 1991 it was recorded that there were 1,014 residents in the village.

ARMENSKO



Armensko was forcibly renamed by the Greek Government to Alona. It is 10 kilometres west of Lerin. It is a mountain village at 21 degrees 18 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 46 minutes latitude and 640 metres above sea level with an area of 20 kilometres squared.

The village borders to the west with Psoderi, to the east with Mateshnitsa the north with Buf and to the south with Trsje.

Before the Greek Civil War in 1945 there were about 200 families resident in the village and all were of Macedonian background. They were employed in raising livestock, agriculture and other trades and occupations.

The residents of Armensko were traditionally revolutionary and actively took part in the Ilinden Uprising. That was enabled by the position of the village and the revolutionary nature of its residents.

During the Greek Civil War the residents actively and en masse took part in the organization of NOF and the armed forces of DAG with more than 150 fighters. 57 people gave their lives.

They were:

1. Aleksov Vangel
2. Aleksov Petre - brothers
3. Balkanov Pane
4. Son of Risto Bozhinov
5. Vasilev Risto
6. Vasilov Mijale [Mijale Vasilov na Moutao]
7. Vasilov Kotsi [Kotsi Vranchev na Moutao]
8. Vasilov Goche [Goche Vranchev na Moutao] – 3 brothers
9. Vasilov Pane
10. Vasilov Petso Joan-Dafo
11. Vasilov Petso – son and father
12. Vranchev Trifun Lazar
13. Vranchev Trifun – son and father
14. Vranchev Kostadin
15. Vranchev Letso
16. Vranchev Joan
17. Grachov Sime
18. Dimcheva Ristojsa
19. Donechin Stojkov Nastas
20. Iliev Pop Petre
21. Jurukov Vane
22. Jurukov Vasil
23. Kurtev Vanche

24. Kufev K Natse
25. Kufev Tanas
26. Mangov Fote
27. Mangov Risto
28. Nanev Vasil
29. Nanova Goritsa
30. Neshov Iljo
31. Noakov Krste
32. Noakova Noachitsa
33. Peijov Gjorgi
34. Petrov Vasil
35. Petrev Kotsi
36. Petrev Endrija
37. Petrev Natse
38. Petreva V Ilinka
39. Petsanov Vasil
40. Stanoev Dime
41. Stoikov F Kole
42. Stoikov Endrija
43. Stamkov Vane
44. Stamkov G Natse
45. Stamkov G Risto - brothers
46. Tanchev Kole
47. Tomev Goche
48. Tsanev Risto
49. Tsetsov Krste
50. Tsetsova Velika
51. Chochov Joan
52. Chochov Filip
53. Chochov Ilo

- 54. Chochov K Kole
- 55. Chochov Tanas
- 56. Shubov Joan
- 57. Shubov Petse – brothers

These details are from Iljo Kjatipov from the same village and fighter from 1941-1949 in ELAS and DAG.

52 heroes of the above were men and 5 were women.

After the Greek Civil War and the forced emigration from the village, the number of residents fell. In the last official census in Greece in 1991 it is recorded that there were 220 residents.

AHIL – AIL



Ail had its name forcibly changed by the Greek Government to Agios Ahilios. It is a part of the Lerin region and it is 32 kilometres to the west of the town. The village is surrounded by water. It is spread on the banks of the little island of the same name which is on the lake Mala Prespa and is a part of the Prespa Lake.

Ail is at 21 degrees 05 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 47 minutes latitude; 640 metres above sea level and has an area of 36 square kilometres.

To the southwest is Vineni, to the south Drobitishta, and to the east are the villages P'pli and Rudari.

Before the Civil War in 1945 there were about 100 residents. All of the residents were of Macedonian background. The residents were employed in fishing and pechalba (temporarily leaving to work as a migrant).

During the Greek Civil War the residents actively took part in the organization of NOF and the armed forces of DAG with more than 10 active fighters and during the battles 6 gave their lives.

They were:

1. Grigorov G Spase
2. Grigorov G Sotir
3. Grujanovski S Metodija
4. Grujanovski S Eftim
5. Maekovski K Pane
6. Markovski T Stevo.

The details of fallen fighters were given by Mitre Markovski from the same village and who was in DAG.

After the Greek Civil War and the forced emigration from the village, the number of residents fell. In the census in Greece in 1991 it was recorded that there are 31 residents.

BANITSA



Banitsa's name was changed by the Greek Government to Vevi. It is 20 kilometres to the east of Lerin on the periphery of the Pelagonia plain. It is at 21 degrees 37 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 46 minutes latitude, and 680 metres above sea level. It has an area of 26 square kilometres.

The village borders Vrtolom to the west, Zabrdeni to the northwest, Gonichevo to the northeast, and Tserovo to the southeast.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War there were about 2,450 residents of Macedonian background. The residents were employed in agriculture, raising livestock, timber getting, production and sale of lime and other trades and occupations for such a large village.

During 1946-1949 the residents actively took part in the organization of NOF and the armed forces of DAG with more than 150 active fighters. 57 gave their lives.

They were:

1. Abor Stevo Gjorgji
2. Abor Lambe Dzafir
3. Alushov Stojche
4. Apchev Stevo Kitse
5. Apchev Kitse Pavle – father and son
6. Apchev Metodi Vangel
7. Babulov Mire
8. Velikin Pando Gjorgi
9. Veshov Mitse Kotsi
10. Dafov Iljo Lazo
11. Dimanov Dzole Boris
12. Gjergev Tane Lazo
13. Ziko Vangel
14. Dziskov Stojche
15. Dziskova Menka
16. Janev Tsile Kosta
17. Janev Iljo
18. Janev Dore
19. Jovchev Gele Tane
20. Kalpakov Mitse
21. Kalpakov Tsile
22. Katronov Blazhe
23. Kipev Blazhe Dzole
24. Kochev Kole Dzole
25. Kochev Kole Mitse
26. Kocheva Kole Lena – 2 brothers and a sister
27. Kochev Filip Pavle
28. Kochev Leko Dine

29. Lakov Dine
30. Lakov Lazo
31. Malinov Petse
32. Malinov Lazo Kole
33. Malinov Todor
34. Mangov Tane Pavle
35. Mangov Natse Iljo
36. Minchev Gligor
37. Nedelkov Vangel
38. Nedelkov Filip Mitse
39. Nichov Mitse Lecho
40. Nichov Kole Gjorgi
41. Olev Tase Boris
42. Olev Nase Gjorgi
43. Pavlev Leko Pavle
44. Pavlev Petse Tane
45. Pavlev Dine Makile
46. Panchev Blazhe
47. Pechinov Miaile
48. Rapov Filip Lazo
49. Robev Tsile Stojan
50. Robev Filip Dine
51. Robeva Dine Fana – father and daughter
52. Robev Trifun Kocho
53. Tanev Nune Dimo
54. Tashev Gligor Mitse
55. Tashev Dzole Blazhe
56. Shisharev Gjorgi Blazhe
57. Mihali son of Tanas the blacksmith, and his uncle

The above details were given by Vasev Lazo (Tsarev), Abov Dine Naum and Lazo Vane Popdimitrov from Banitsa, all participants in DAG.

Of the above fallen fighters, 32 were active fighters and the others were sacrificed in prisons and killed by bombing by the monarcho-fascist forces. 54 were men and 3 were women.

The number of residents in the village fell after the Greek Civil War and the forced emigration. In the official census in Greece in 1991 it was recorded that the village had 753 residents.

BEL KAMEN



The village Bel Kamen had its name changed forcibly to Drosopigi. It is a part of the Lerin region about 15 kilometres south of the town. It is in a thick forest on Vicho Mountain. It is 21 degrees 27 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 40 minutes latitude, 1,190 metres above sea level, and has an area of 25 kilometres squared.

The village borders to the north the village Gorno Kotori, to the west Lagen, northeast with Negovan and southeast with Ajtos and Gorentsi.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War it had more than 770 residents, of whom a quarter were of Macedonian background and the rest were Aranuti-Albanians.

The residents were employed in raising livestock and building with very few in agriculture, trades and other occupations.

BESFINA



Besfina had its name forcibly changed by the Greek Government to Sfika. It is a part of the Lerin region about 30 kilometres southwest of the town. It was a mountain village located on the slopes of Gorbech at 21 degrees 09 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 43 minutes latitude, 1,390 metres above sea level and with an area of 15 square kilometres.

The village borders with the following: to the west with Drenovo which as a village no longer exists, to the northwest with Bukovik, to the northeast with Trnaa and to the southeast with Rulja.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War in 1945 more than 294 Macedonians residents lived in the village. The residents were employed in raising livestock and agriculture.

During the Greek Civil War the residents actively took part in the organization of NOF and the armed forces of DAG with more than 100 active fighters. 26 gave their lives.

They were:

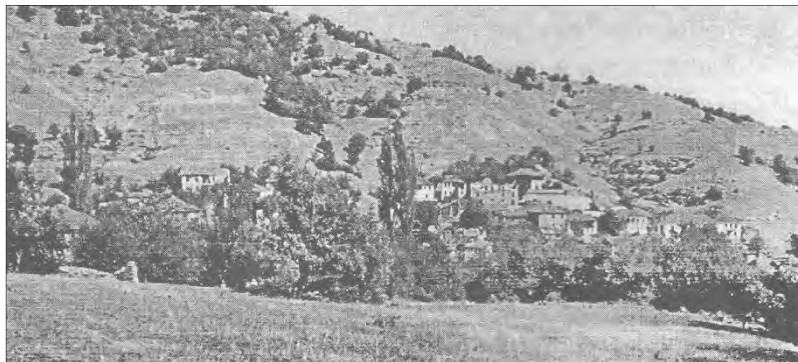
1. Angelevski Atanas
2. Argirovska Stefana
3. Vanov Vasil
4. Vanova Stojna
5. Grozdanov Kirjako
6. Dukovski Petre
7. Gjeorgievski Kosta
8. Kalkova Ristana
9. Kajkovski Hristo
10. Kapovski Spiro
11. Kirovski Niko
12. Krstevski Iljo
13. Nicheva Sevda
14. Nichova Gana
15. Nichovski Jovan
16. Popovski R Tode
17. Popovski R Trajko
18. Popovski Stojan

- 19. Skenderi Risto
- 20. Skenderi Jani
- 21. Skenderi Gjorgi – 2 brothers
- 22. Skenderov Spiro
- 23. Skenderovski L Mitre
- 24. Fotevski Risto
- 25. Cholakovski Gjorgi
- 26. Cholakovski Lazo

21 of the above were men and 5 women.

After the Greek Civil War and the forced emigration from the village, there is not a single resident in the village. In the official census in Greece in 1991 it is treated as a former settlement.

BITUSHA - BITOSHA



Bitusha had its name forcibly changed to Pararion. It is about 10-11 kilometres to the north of Lerin. It is on the ridge of Baba Mountain on the periphery of the Pelagonia plain. It is 21 degrees 22 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 52 minutes latitude and 620 metres above sea level and has an area of about 6 square kilometres.

The village borders on the following: to the west Rakovo, to the northwest with the village Opsirino, to the north with Sveta Petka, to the east Dolno Kleshtino and to the south with Gorno Kleshtino.

In 1945 there were about 560 residents in the village and all of Macedonian background.

The residents were employed in agriculture, raising livestock, timber getting and other trades and necessary occupations.

BORESHNITSA



Boreshnitsa had its name changed by the Greek Government to Palestra. It is about 10 kilometres to the northeast of Lerin. It is on the southern part of the Pelagonia plain and surrounded by mountains with plentiful water and fertile soil.

It is at 21 degrees 31 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 48 minutes latitude, 632 metres above sea level and with an area of about 9 square kilometres.

The village borders to the west the villages Armenovo and Lazheni, to the northwest with Petorak, to the northeast with Neokasi, to the east with Zabrdeni, to the southeast with Rosen and to the southwest with Pesochnitsa.

In 1945 there were about 590 residents of Macedonian background together with a small number of Greeks who were Madzhiri (immigrants).

The villagers were employed in agriculture, raising livestock, some trades and other occupations.

During the Greek Civil War the residents did not show any particular revolutionary activism. The geographical position of the village did not enable this. Only 4 took part as active fighters in the ranks of DAG and, sadly, they all died. Five were imprisoned for being communists and sentenced to death by shooting at the Lerin prison

They were:

1. Atanasov (Popov) Vasil Atanas
2. Atanasovska Atanas Kata
3. Banichotov Kosta Lambo
4. Banichotov Kosta Aristidi - brothers
5. Banichotov Lazo Mire
6. Banichotov Kosta Gjorgi
7. Banichotov Delo Stevo
8. Mandzhukov Kole Pavle
9. Ovcharov Pandil Evropidi

The details of the above names were completed by Andon Vasil Atanasov who is from the village.

Of the above named fallen fighters there were 8 men and 1 woman.

After the Greek Civil War and the forced emigration from the village the number of residents fell. In the census in 1991 there were 337 residents.

BREZNITSA



Breznitsa had its name changed by the Greek Government to Vatohorion. It is a part of the Lein region about 32 kilometres southwest of the town. It is on the ridge of the renowned mountain Vrba and Lisich and 21 degrees 09 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 40 minutes latitude and 880 metres above sea level and with an area of about 20 square kilometres.

The village borders to the north with Rulja and on the other sides there is mountain. Near it there is no other settled village.

In 1945 there were about 780 residents of Macedonian background.

The residents were employed in raising livestock, timber getting, agriculture and other necessary occupations and trades.

During the Greek Civil War the residents actively took part in the organization of NOF and the armed forces of DAG led by KPG with more than 130 active fighters. 29 gave their lives and in the time of the Albanian war, a further 3 died.

They were:

1. Argjirova Vane Elena
2. Belo Leonida Hristo
3. Belo Kosta
4. Vlashev Vane Lambro
5. Vlashev Pando Dimitar
6. Gatsov Lazo Nikola
7. Gulentsov Dono Ziso
8. Gjerginova Atina
9. Gjurova Naum Olga
10. Zhajkova Atanas Atina
11. Zhajkova Gjorgi Jordana
12. Zhogovski Gjorgi Petre
13. Zaspali Vasil Sofija
14. Zaspali Risto Eni
15. Zaspalov Todor Vasil

16. Kalemi Stojko Doncho
17. Kalemi Mitre Kostadina
18. Kalemovski Spiro Atanas
19. Kolovski Lambro Ilija
20. Kolovski Lambro Risto - brothers
21. Kolovska Spiro Olimpija
22. Kostadinov Kosta
23. Kostadinov Tashko Vasil
24. Mandzhukov Sotir Ilija
25. Mandzhukov Krste Lazar
26. Papagjeorgjiu Mihali Vasil
27. Pashkinov Petre Vasil
28. Popovski Mitre Zoja
29. Seri Apostol Sotir
30. Tropsi Ilija Apostoli
31. Fatsi Risto Nikola
32. Shimbov Kosta Tashko

The details of the fallen fighters were given by Argirovski Dimitar Tashko from Breznitsa, a participant in DAG from 1947-49.

Of the fallen, 22 were men and 10 were women.

The number of residents fell after the Greek Civil War and the forced emigration from the village. The 1991 census recorded 51 residents.

BUKOVIK



Bukovik had its name forcibly changed by the Greek Government to Oksija. It is a part of the Lerin region about 25 kilometres west of the town and close to the Mala Prespa lake which is a part of the Prespa lake. It is 21 degrees 08 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 44 minutes latitude and 903 metres above sea level with an area of about 7 square kilometres.

The village borders to the west with L'k, to the north with Orovnik, to the east with Oschima and Trnaa and to the southeast and southwest with the no longer existent Besfina and Drenvo.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War there were about 147 residents of Macedonian background.

The residents were employed in agriculture and raising livestock.

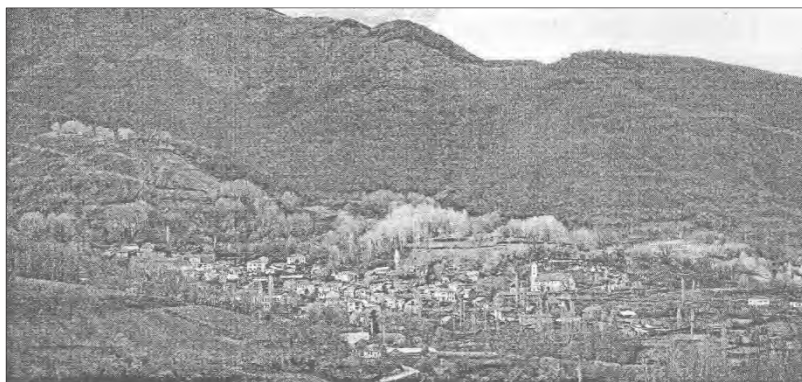
During 1946-49 the residents massively and actively took part in the organization of NOF and the armed forces of DAG with more than 30 fighters. 8 people gave their lives.

They were:

1. Mechkarov P Risto
2. Mechkarov A Vangel
3. Mechkarov A Done
4. Sekulov A Tanas
5. Sekulov A Risto
6. Sekulov S Mitre
7. Tashkov T Vasil
8. Tashkov T Mitre

After the Greek Civil War and the forced emigration from the village, the number of residents fell. The 1991 census recorded that there were 26 residents.

BUF



Buf had its name forcibly changed by the Greek Government to Akritas (Bufion). It is about 17 kilometres northwest of

Lerin. It is in the heart of the mountain Baba, at 21 degrees 18 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 49 minutes latitude and 1,500 metres above sea level. It has an area of about 43 square kilometres.

The village borders to the north with Rakovo, to the northeast with Kladorobi and upper Kleshtino, to the east Kabasnitsa, to the southwest Psoderi and to the west Bigla Mountain.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War in 1945 about 2,000 residents of Macedonian background lived in the village. They were employed in raising livestock, agriculture, timber getting and other necessary trades and occupations.

The residents were filled with revolutionary spirit and during the Greek Civil War they actively took part in the organization of NOF and the armed forces of DAG with more than 250 active fighters. During the bloody battles of 1941-1949, 106 gave their lives, of which 76 men and 2 women were fighters in the battles and 28 were residents from the civilian population who were killed by the terrible bombing that took place, by landmines or were sentenced to death by the then Government. Of these 17 were men and 11 women.

They were:

Killed as active fighters

1. Alabakov Gjorgi Atanas
2. Andonov Lome German
3. Andonovski Boris Filko
4. Andonovski Petre Dime
5. Adzhigelevski (Papazov) Endro Done

6. Bajovski Petre Risto
7. Branov Krste Petre
8. Branov Trajan Gjoche
9. Vasilevski Kote Gjorgjija
10. Vasilevski Atanas Tsane
11. Vasilevski Lazar Dime
12. Volchev Pande Tsane
13. Volchkov Marko Sime
14. Gagachov Filko Sime
15. Gagachov Todorche Joshe
16. Gichev Jovan Blazhe
17. Grkin Pande Gjorgi
18. Grujov Sime Tsane
19. Grujov Atanas Filip
20. Divitarov Karamfil Kostadin
21. Divitarov Naum Goche
22. Divitarov Risto Nikola
23. Divitarov Iljo Vangel
24. Gjorev Trajan Tsane
25. Gjorshev Pavle Sime
26. Gjorshev Pavle Gjorgi
27. Eminagov Kote Krste
28. Jankulovski Pavle Vangel
29. Jankulovski Filko Pavle
30. Joshev Filip Pavle
31. Karadzhovska Pavle Domna
32. Karadzhovska Pavle Veljan
33. Klashovski Lazar Stevo
34. Klashovski Kosta Done
35. Kostovski Iljo Krste

36. Kostovski Iljo Jovan
37. Kostovski Kote Atanas
38. Kostovski Kote Krste
39. Manchev (Trgachov) Kole Done
40. Manchev Kole Sime
41. Markovski Petre Vangel
42. Minovski Gjorgija Kosta
43. Minovski Mino Lazar
44. Minovski Jane Filip
45. Muchev Iljo Stojan
46. Muchov Krste Kostadin
47. Nastov Gjorgi Pandil
48. Opashinov Gavril Korun
49. Opashinov Aleksandar Risto
50. Opashinov Joan Dime
51. Opashinov Joan Vangel
52. Opashinov Gjorgi Dime
53. Panov Stevo Spiro
54. Panov Done Tsane
55. Petlichkov Kole Risto
56. Popov Naum Sime
57. Srbinovski Done Tsane
58. Srbinovski Done Sime
59. Tabakova Mitre Vangelitsa
60. Todoovski Sime Atanas
61. Todorovski Rsto Lome
62. Todorovski Filko Gjorgi
63. Tomev Lazar Dime
64. Tomev Jovan Krste
65. Tomev (Angelevski) Vasil Done

66. Trgachov Kole Sime
67. Trpchinov Jovan Dine
68. Tsvetkovski Lazar Sime
69. Tsintsev Krste Lazar
70. Tsintsev Boris Tsane
71. Tsintsev Vasil Jovan
72. Chokrev Jovan Done
73. Chokrev Spiro Done
74. Shapadovski Sotir Krste
75. Shapadovski Krste Nikola
76. Shapardanov Todorche Krste
77. Shapardanov Petre Done
78. Shapardanov Dime Done

Sacrifices from the civilian population:

1. Angelevska Karaklija – mother with 2 boys
2. Angelevski Nikolche
3. Angelevski Kostadin
4. Angelevski Petre Kosta
5. Angelevski Petre
6. Andonovski Atanas
7. Bajovska Kolitsa
8. Branov Iljo Pavle
9. V'cheva Tomanija
10. Gjeorgiev Krste Iljo
11. Zhelvarova Karafil Menka
12. Jankulovska Pavlejsa
13. Jankulovski Filko Dime
14. Karadzhovski Pavle Done
15. Kiprova Dine Jana

16. Klashovski Petre Krste
17. Kolev Trajche Petre
18. Markovska Atanas Pandora
19. Petlichkova Dime Vangelitsa
20. Petlichov Mitre
21. Srbinovska Kole Tomanija
22. Srbinovska Atanas Kostadinka
23. Stamatov Temelko Petre
24. Todorovski Gele Korun
25. Todorovski Risto Filko
26. Tsvetkovska Naum Ordana
27. Tsvetkovski Stojan Avrilko
28. Tsintsev Kote

Part of the above details were given by Filko and and Fana Brajanovi, former residents of Buf.

Of all the above, 93 were men and 13 were women.

After the Greek Civil War and the forced emigration from the village, the number of residents fell. In the official census in Greece in 1991 it was recorded that there were 52 residents in the village.

VINENI

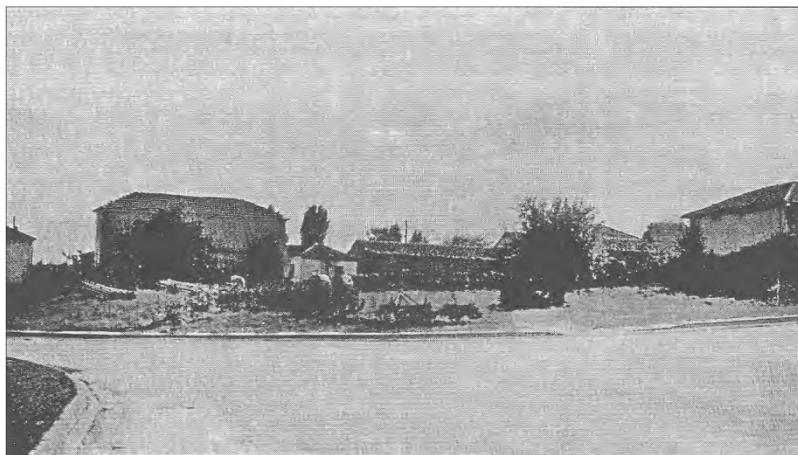


Vineni was forcibly renamed by the Greek Government to Pili. It is about 35 kilometres west of Lerin on the western banks of Mala Prespa lake. It is 21 degrees 03 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 46 minutes latitude and 860 metres above sea level with an area of about 20 kilometres squared.

The village borders on the following: to the east with the Mala Prespa lake and the island Ail with the village of the same name, to the north with Nivitsi, to the southwest with Grazhdano and the former village of Orovo which no longer exists, to the southeast with the village Drobitishta which also no longer exists.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War in 1945 about 310 residents lived in the village who were Madzhiri – Greek migrants. The villagers were deployed in fishing, agriculture raising livestock and other necessary occupations.

VRAPCHIN



The little village of Vrapchin is a modest settlement of huts and cabins, and was forcibly made to change its name by the Greek government to Himadion. It is about 26 kilometres southeast of Lerin and about 17 kilometres southwest of the town of Sorovich. It is on the banks of the Vrapchinsko Lake on the southern most end of the Prespa lake and 21 degrees 33 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 35 minutes latitude and 600 m above sea level.

The little village borders to the north with the village of Insko and to the east with the Vrapchinsko Lake.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War about 15 Macedonian residents lived in the village who were employed in agriculture and raising livestock.

VRBENI



Vrbeni (Dolno Vrbeni) was forcibly renamed by the Greek government to Itea. It is about 12 kilometres northeast of Lerin on the rich Pelagonia valley in the Lerin plain. It lies at 21 degrees 31 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 50 minutes latitude and 615 metres above sea level. Its has an area of about 9 kilometres squared.

The village borders on the following: southwest with Petorak, to the west with P'pzhani, to the northwest with Sakulevo and to the east with Ovoshtareni and to the southeast with Neokazi.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War there were about 890 residents in the village of Macedonian background. The residents were employed in agriculture, raising livestock and other essential occupations.

During the Greek Civil War in 1946-49 the residents did not show a great level of activism because they did not have a battle tradition and the geographic position of the village

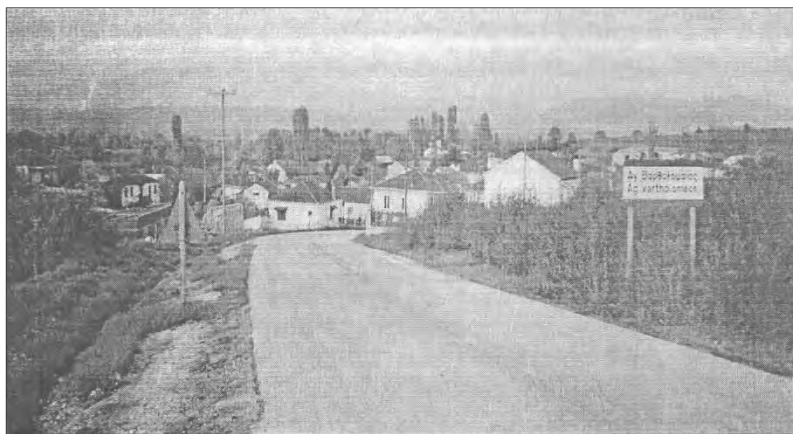
did not enable participation. In the organization of NOF and the armed forces of DAG only two people took part and, unfortunately, both died

They were:

1. Domazetov Boris
2. Sarafi R Lazhenka

After the Civil War and the forced emigration from the village to Dolno Vrbeni, the number of residents fell. In the official census in Greece in 1991 it was recorded that there were 698 residents in the village.

VRTOLOM



Vrtolom was forcibly renamed by the Greek Government to Agios Vartolomeos. The village is about 10 kilometres east of Lerin. It is on the southern part of the Pelagonia valley in the fertile Lerin plain. It lies at 21 degrees 32 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 46 minutes latitude. It is 690 metres above sea level and has an area of about 18 kilometres squared.

The village borders on the following: to the north-west with the village Pesohnitsa, to the north with the village Rosen, to the east Banitsa, to the south Leskovets and to the southwest the village Kuchkoveni.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War about 630 residents lived in the village and all of them were Madzhiri – Greek immigrants. The villagers were employed in agriculture and less so with raising livestock and other necessary occupations. They were employed in agriculture because of the position of the village in the fertile Lerin plain.

GERMAN



The village of German was forcibly made to change its name by the Greek government to Agios Germanos. It is a part of the Lerin region about 25 kilometres northwest of the town. It is on the ridge of the mountain Bela Voda in Prespa at 21 degrees 09 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 50 minutes latitude and 1,050 metres above sea level. Its area is about 58 square kilometres.

The village borders with the following settled places: to the west the village Robi, to the southwest Medovo and Shtrkovo and to the north the mountain Asanova Chuka, to the east Bigla mountain and to the south German mountain.

Before the start of the Civil War about 2,180 residents of Macedonian background lived in the village.

The residents were employed in raising livestock, agriculture, timber getting and other trades and important activities for such a big village.

In the period 1946-49, the residents of the village actively took part in the organization of NOF and the armed forces of DAG led by KPG with more than 380 active fighters. During the time of the bloody battles in which brother fought brother, 95 gave their lives and 15 patrols were shot in the Lerin prison. They were:

1. Arnautov Mitre Goche
2. Asencharov Tanas Risto
3. Asencharov Tanas Bozhin
4. Boglev Kole Petre
5. Boshev Iljo Stojan
6. Boshev Stojan Nikola
7. Veljanov Spase Mitre
8. Vlashki German Tanas
9. Vlashki Stojan Vangel
10. Vlashki Eftim Ahilea
11. Vlashki Naum Krstin
12. Vrlev Risto German
13. Gashtov Jovan Eftim
14. Gerovska Iljo Tronda

15. Gerovski Iljo Risto
16. Gerovski Lambro Vangel
17. Gineva Kote Ristojsa
18. Gineva Tsvetko Tronda
19. Grezhlovski Ognen Kire
20. Grozdanov Mitre German
21. Grozdanov Krste Tanas
22. Golchevski Mijal Kosta
23. Damov Risto Petre
24. Damov Mjal Joshe
25. Damov Tanas Sime
26. Dimovski Tsvetko Done
27. Dimovski Kosta German
28. Dimcheva Kolachkova Elena
29. Dojchinov Stavre Bogoja
30. Dojchinov Spiro Goche
31. Dupchinov Lazar Pando
32. Durlov Done Kosta
33. Durlova Najdo Jana
34. Gjakovski Krstin Sarfo
35. Gjakovski Done Vangel
36. Gjakovski Nakje Pavle
37. Jovanov Risto Petre
38. Kajchovski Naum Vangel
39. Kajchovski Boris Done
40. Kajchovski Sarfo Vasil
41. Kajchovski Gjorgji Mitre
42. Karlovska Nate Dosta
43. Kiprev Dime Stojan
44. Kiprev Vasil Goche

45. Klevski Gohe Mitre
46. Kolachkov Vasil Stojan
47. Kolachkov Petre Spase
48. Kuzmanov Mitre Ilija
49. Kufalov Done Lambro
50. Kufalova Gligur Vasilka
51. Langov Nikola Kote
52. Langov Lazar Trajko
53. Langov Risto Mitre
54. Laov Pavle Ilija
55. Laov Nikola German
56. Lelifanov Done Bogoja
57. Madzhev Kire Vasil
58. Madzhev Kote Mitre
59. Madzhev Stefo Mitre
60. Mechkarov Alekso Stevo
61. Muchkarov Noachev Krstin
62. Muchkarov Mitre Bogoja
63. Nakjev Naum Krstin
64. Nedekjin Alekso Ilija
65. Nikin Mijal Joshe
66. Nikovski Lambro Risto
67. Nikovski Vane Tanas
68. Nushev Fote Trifun
69. Nushev Petre Bogoja
70. Pajkov Risto Mile
71. Pajkov Trajan Tanas
72. Pajkova Stojan Germanija
73. Petkov Tanas Kosta
74. Petkovska Stoja

75. Petkashinov German Stojan
76. Petkov Filip Lambro
77. Pitropov Fote Mitre
78. Popovski Mitre Alekso
79. Popovski Lazar Mijale
80. Popovski Sotir Nikola
81. Rusev Mitre Tanas
82. Saragilovski Iljo Mitre
83. Sekulovski Tanas Simo
84. Sivakov Lambro Trajan
85. Topalov Mijal Joshe
86. Topalov Iljo Mitre
87. Ushlinov Krstin Vange
88. Ushlinov Stojan Alekso
89. Frtkarov Alekso Ilja
90. Tsrnilazarov Vangel Joshe
91. Tsuklev Vasil Kosta
92. Chetelev Risto Tsvetko
93. Chetelev Stefo Nikola
94. Dzhuklev Vasil Kote
95. Shapkov Risto Pavle

The German residents who were shot in the Lerin prison on 29.10.1948 by the monarcho-fascists were:

1. Babinkostov Risto German
2. Velelev Petko Vasil
3. Boglev Kole German
4. Ivanovski German Andrea
5. Jankov Risto Stojan
6. Joanov Risto Joshe

7. Langovski Vasil Stojan
8. Mechkarov Alekso Fote
9. Mladenov Ilija German
10. Nushevski Petre Vangel
11. Rusevski Goche Lazar
12. Torkov Andrea Metodi
13. Chetelevski Stefo Vangel

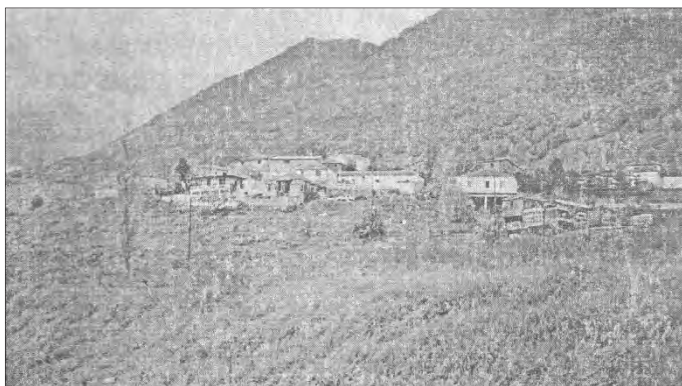
The following organizers from the village were shot:

1. Pitrupov Vasil German
2. Shapkov Tsvetko Bozhin

Of all of the fallen fighters who gave their young lives there were 86 men and 9 women. Imprisoned and killed were 15 residents from the village. In total 110 patriots were killed.

After the Greek Civil War and the forced emigration from the village German, the number of residents fell significantly. In the official census in Greece in 1991 it was recorded that there were 267 residents in the village.

GORITSKO (GORENTSI)



The village of Gorentsi was forcibly renamed by the Greek government to Argapidee. It is a part of the Lerin region about 22 kilometres southeast from the town. It is close to the village of Ajtos at 21 degrees 32 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 39 minutes latitude and 1,391 metres above sea level. Area is 6 square kilometres.

The village borders to the north Negovan, to the northeast Ajtos, to the east Ljubetino and Gorno Novoselsko, the south the village Insko and the Zazersko Lake, and the southwest Zelenich and Neveska.

Before 1945 about 190 residents lived in the village and only one family was of Macedonian background. The remainder were Greeks from Pongus, migrants from Asia Minor. The residents of the village were employed in agriculture and raising livestock.

In the period 1946-49, the residents did not take part in the armed forces of DAG. The one Macedonian family was destroyed by the imprisonment of the husband to a life sentence, and the woman was killed in a shocking manner.

After the Greek Civil War, the number of residents rose. This can be seen from the official census in 1991 in Greece according to which there were more than 255 residents in the village.

GORNICHEVO



The village of Gornichevo was forcibly renamed by the Greek government to Kela. It is about 26 kilometres east from Lerin on the road that leads from Banitsa to Voden. It lies at 21 degrees 41 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 47 minutes latitude and 940 metres above sea level. It has an area of about 58 square kilometres.

The village borders the following: to the north the mountain Golem Vrv, to the northeast the once large villager Chergan, to the southwest the villages Tserovo and Banitsa, and to the west Zabrdeni.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War in 1945 about 1,580 residents lived in the village who were of Macedonian background. They were employed in raising livestock, agriculture and timber getting and other essential activities.

The residents actively took part in the organization of NOF and the armed forces of DAG led by the KPG with more than 200 active fighters. 36 fighters gave their lives.

They were:

1. Boglev Trajan
2. Volchinov Kole
3. Volchinov Jane
4. Volchinov Gele
5. Volchinova Rina
6. Geridov Harishi
7. Geridov Tashko
8. Girichov Icho
9. Gruev M Doncho
10. Grueva M Tsotsa
11. Gruevski P Lako
12. Dishliov D Kile
13. Dorev Zhezhov Petse
14. Zhakov Vane
15. Karadafova M Tina
16. Karaulov K Stavre
17. Klandzhov V Pandil
18. Krchov Dine
19. Nikov P Lambo
20. Poptashov Andrea
21. Poptashov P Gele
22. Poptashov P Micho
23. Projov Kitse
24. Rashov Vane
25. Romov Tashe Petse
26. Romova Dine Fika
27. Stangolov Hristo Pancho
28. Stangolov Kitse

- 29. Tashkov Pandil
- 30. Totsev A Gjorgji
- 31. Totsev M Tsile
- 32. Totsev M Kitse
- 33. Totsev M Bladzhe
- 34. Shishkov Najdo Tashe
- 35. Shongov D Micho
- 36. Shopov D Kile

The details of the fallen fighters were obtained from Totsev Kole from the village of Gornichevo.

Of all of the fighters named above who gave their young lives, 32 were men and 4 were women.

After the Greek Civil War and after the great emigration and forced emigration from Gornichevo, the number of residents fell. This can be seen from the official census in 1991 in Greece according to which there were 980 residents in the village.

GORNO AND DOLNO KALENIK



Gorno Kalenik



Dolno Kalenik

The villages of Gorno and Dolno Kalenik were forcibly renamed by the Greek government to Ano and Kato Kaleniki. They are about 11 to 13 kilometres northeast from Lerin on the fertile Lerin plain.

Gorno Kalenik is at 21 degrees 27 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 51 minutes latitude and 622 metres above sea level.

Dolno Kalenik is at 21 degrees 28 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 52 minutes latitude and 622 metres above sea level.

The villages are adjacent to each other. Each has an area of six square kilometres.

The villages border the following: to the northwest with the villages of Klabuchishta and Kavkas, to the northeast with the village Asanovo, to the east with Sakulevo, to the southeast with P'pzhani and to the west with the village Dolno Klshtino.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War about 500 residents lived in Gorno Kalenik. They were of Macedonian background. In Dolno Kalenik there were 380 residents of

differing backgrounds of whom two thirds were Macedonian and the other third Greek-Madzhiri migrants.

The residents of both villages were mostly employed in agriculture and a smaller number in raising livestock. This was enabled by the location of the village.

In the period 1946-49, the residents took an active part in the armed forces of DAG with more than 60 fighters. 21 gave their lives.

They were:

1. Balakov Dimitri
2. Bolinogov Kosta
3. Valkanova Hristina
4. Gligorijadis Gjorgji
5. Dimopulos Teodor
6. Gjerantova Stavrina
7. Janevski Jordan
8. Ksanidis Anastas
9. Kulevski Georgji
10. Lukas Vangel
11. Malkov Georgji
12. Malkov Blazhe
13. Marangov Georgji
14. Marangov Trendafil
15. Paliopulos Georgji
16. Raitu Palagjija
17. Samkov Boris
18. Samijonov Hristo
19. Salimidi Georgjis

20. Skochanov Petse

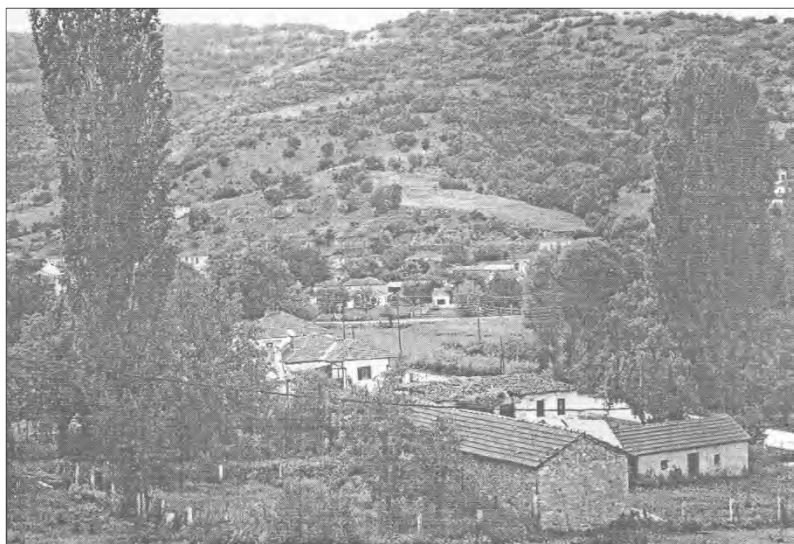
21. Sulidis Georgji

The details of the fallen were obtained from Srbinov Trajan.

Of the fallen named above, 18 were men and three women.

After the Greek Civil War and after the great emigration and forced emigration from Dolno and Gorno Kalenik, the number of residents did not fall greatly. This can be seen from the official census in 1991 in Greece according to which the number of residents has not changed.

GORNO AND DOLNO KLESHTINO



Gorno Kleshtino

The villages Gorno and Dolno Kleshtino were forcibly renamed by the Greek government to Ano and Kato Kline. They are about 8-9 kilometres northeast from Lerin. They are

on the south side of the Pelagonija valley, on the fertile Lerin plain.



Dolno Kleshtino

Gorno Kalenik is at 21 degrees 23 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 51 minutes latitude and 630 metres above sea level. Area is 12 square kilometres.

Dolno Kalenik is at 21 degrees 24 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 51 minutes latitude and 635 metres above sea level. Area is 12 square kilometres.

The villages border to the northwest with the village Bitusha, to the north Sveta Petka and Klabuchishta, to the east with the village Gorno Kalenik and to the south the village Klodorobi.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War about 750 residents lived in Gorno Kleshtino of whom 220 were of Macedonian background and 530 were Greek-Madzhiri immigrants. In Dolno Kleshtino there were 1,130 residents of whom 900 were Macedonian and about 230 were Greek-Madzhiri immigrants.

The residents of both villages were mostly employed in agriculture and skilled trades with a smaller number in raising livestock.

In the period 1946-49, the residents of Gorno Kleshtino took little part in the Civil War while those of Dolno Kleshtino actively took part in the organization of NOF and the armed forces of DAG with more than 100 fighters, of whom 39 gave their lives.

They were:

1. Avramovi - two sons
2. Apostolidis Gligorios
3. Apostolidis Hristo
4. Apostolidis Mates
5. Apostolidu Stilos
6. Argaukio Nikola
7. Asanoseltski Vasil
8. Barbov Stefan
9. Barbov Lazar
10. Barbov Mihail
11. Barbova Todora
12. Goijo - with his wife
13. Kaklikov Gjorgji
14. Kalandzhidi Gjorgji
15. Kalandzhidi Tanasis
16. Kalandzhidu Anastasija
17. Kalandzhidu – sisters
18. Karasava Gjorgji
19. Kovalakos Ilija

20. Kozmas –
21. Kozmas – two brothers
22. Mitrovanis Kikiridis
23. Mitrovanis – two brothers
24. Mishev Kirko
25. Pileridis Mitrofanos
26. Pilkeridis Zaharija
27. Pilkeridis Harilas
28. Pilkeridis Todoro
29. Popovski Gjorgji
30. Romanidis Apostol
31. Romanidis Sostin
32. Staev Gjorgji
33. Tilkeridis Jordan
34. Tilkeridis Miho
35. Dzhumerka Iljo
36. Shumbov Efto
37. Son of Pilikos

Of the fallen, 34 were men and 5 women.

After the Greek Civil War and after the great emigration and forced emigration from Dolno and Gorno Kleshtino, the number of residents fell. This can be seen from the official census in 1991 according to which the number of residents in Gorno Kleshtino was 207 and in Dolno Kleshtino 529.

GORNO KOTORI



The village Gorno Kotori was forcibly renamed by the Greek government to Ano Indrusa. It is about 11 kilometres southeast of Lerin. It is on the further southwest side of the Pelagonija valley, north of Tsrkvenska forest. The village is oriented along the east-west axis. It is at 21 degrees 29 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 42 minutes latitude. Altitude is 885 metres above sea level. Area is 8 square kilometres.

The village borders the following: to the northwest with the village Dolno Kotori and to the east the village Negovan, to the west the village Lagen, and to the south the village Bel Kamen.

The village was divided into Gorno and Dolno maala (upper and lower neighbourhoods).

Before the start of the Greek Civil War in 1945, about 550 residents lived in the village and were of Macedonian background.

The residents were mostly employed in raising livestock, agriculture and timber getting.

In the period 1946-49, the residents took active part in the organization of NOF and the armed forces of DAG with more than 70 active fighters. 24 fighters gave their lives.

They were:

1. Vanev Gotse Vasil-Ginin
2. Vanevski V Pandil
3. Dinev V Lazo
4. Dinev Anastas Pandil
5. Dolev Trajan Pandil
6. Jotev Kotsi Nasto
7. Jotev Risto Trajan
8. Numchev G Kosta
9. Numchev G Miti
10. Numchev G Trajan
11. Petrevska S Vasilka
12. Popmilkov Miti Kotsi
13. Popmilkov Miti Risto
14. Popmilkov P Trajan
15. Stoicheva Risto Flora
16. Shopov Vasil Iljo
17. Shulev R Tanas
18. Shulev D Gjorgji
19. Shulev V Stavre
20. Shulev Vane Stoiche
21. Shulev Lazo Stevo
22. Shulev P Alekso

23. Shulevski V Done

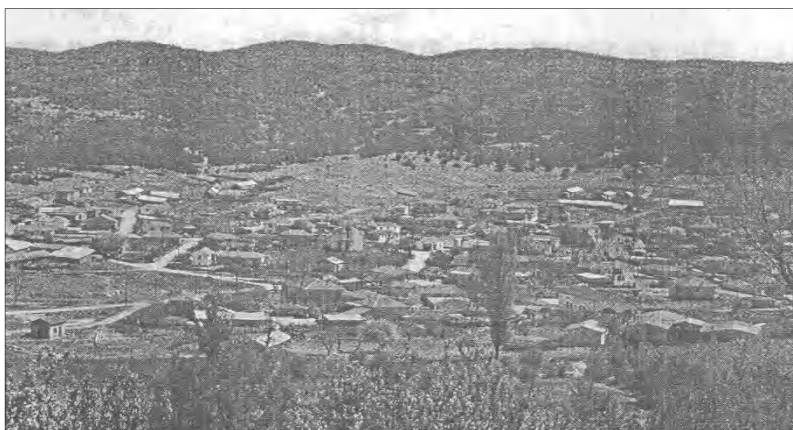
24. Shulevski Mitse Todor

The details of the fallen were obtained from Tane Lazar Namov from the village Dolno Kotori.

Of the fallen who gave their young lives, 22 were men and 2 women.

After the Greek Civil War and after the great emigration and forced emigration from Gorno Kotori, the number of residents fell. This can be seen from the official census in 1991 in Greece according to which the number of residents in Gorno Kotori was 326.

GRAZHDANO



The village was forcibly renamed by the Greek government to Vronderon. It is part of the Lerin region and about 37 kilometres directly west from Lerin. It is on the slopes of the mountain Suva Gora in Mala Prespa at 21 degrees 01 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 44 minutes latitude and 1,900 metres above sea level. Its area is 4 square kilometres.

The village borders villages which no longer exist today and which were destroyed during and after the Greek Civil War. The places with no residents: to the east Drobisht, to the southeast with the village Trnovo, to the northwest with the village Orovo. The village Grazhdano is in Mala Prespa (Afrika) and is close to the Albanian border.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War about 120 families with about 515 residents lived in Grazhdano and were of Macedonian background.

The residents of the village were employed in raising livestock, agriculture, timber getting, traveling overseas for work and some other skilled trades and activities.

During the Greek Civil War, the residents took active part in the organization of NOF and the armed forces of DAG with more than 200 active fighters. 47 fighters gave their lives.

They were:

1. Angelevski Done Vasil
2. Angelevski G Klime
3. Angelevski Filip Lazo
4. Budurcheto Boris
5. Vasilevski Lazo Marko
6. Drobitski G Boris
7. Janevska K Zografija
8. Janevski Krste German
9. Kalinovski G Mihail
10. Kalinovski Risto Aleksandar
11. Kalinovski Risto Mijal - brothers
12. Kostova T Elefterija

13. Kostovski K Filip
14. Kostovski K Boris - brothers
15. Kostovski Trajan Kote
16. Kostovski Trajan Tsvetko
17. Kostovski Mi Vangel
18. Kochevska Spiro Tronda
19. Kochevski Nakje Mitre
20. Kochevski Nakje Kiro - brothers
21. Kochevski D Filip
22. Kochevski Andrea Boris
23. Kochevski Andrea Nakje - brothers
24. Markoichin Spiro Fote
25. Mishkina Parashkeva
26. Nestorov Krste Fote
27. Nestorovski G Hristo
28. Ognenov S Mitre
29. Petrevska K Sofija
30. Petrevska Fote Elena
31. Proikovski Fote Trajan
32. Proikovski Done Tome
33. Proikovski Sotir Alekso
34. Proikovski Siljan Vangel
35. Proikovski Stefo Mitre
36. Ralevski Sotir Kote
37. Ristevski Mijo
38. Ristevski Mijo Risto – father and son
39. Ristevski Fote Goche
40. Hristovski Dose Tanas
41. Hristovski Vasil Ilija
42. Hristovski N Petre

- 43. Hristovski S Joshe
- 44. Hristovski G Fote
- 45. Hristovski Fote Vangel
- 46. Hristovski Fote Goche - brothers

The details of the middle names were completed by Hristovski Gjorgji Vangel from the same village, a participant in DAG from 1947.

Of all of the fallen named above who gave their young lives, 40 were men and 6 were women.

After the Greek Civil War and the great emigration and forced emigration from Grazhdano, the number of residents fell. This can be seen from the official census in 1991 in Greece according to which the number of residents was 150.

DOLNO KOTORI



Dolno Kotori was renamed by the Greek government to Indrusa. It is about 8 kilometres southeast from Lerin. It is

on the periphery of the Pelagonija valley at 21 degrees 21 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 41 minutes latitude. Altitude is 752 metres above sea level and its area is about 6 square kilometres.

The village borders the following settled places: to the west is the village Krpeshtina, northwest is the village Maala, northeast the village Plishevitsa, to the east is the village Negovan, and to the southeast it borders with the villae Gorno Kotori.

The river Eleshka flows through the village and divides it into two different parts. On the left side of the river are: Gorna, Sredna and Dolna maala; on the right side is the Otadnata maala.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War the village had about 235 families with 974 residents of which 205 families were Macedonians and around 30 Arnautski-Albanian.

The residents were employed in agriculture, raising livestock, timber getting, building and other skilled trades and activities.

During the Greek Civil War, the residents took active part in the organization of NOF and the armed forces of DAG with more than 130 active fighters. 34 fighters gave their lives.

They were:

1. Banichotov Tanas Natso
2. Velov Tanas Vasil
3. Gorchilov Gele Nase
4. Delkov Argir Dafo
5. Delkov Petre Miti

6. Kuzmanov Gjorgi Trajan
7. Kuzmanova Trajan Faniya
8. Krashov Pandil Niko
9. Milankov Vasil Miti
10. Milankov Stevo Miti
11. Milankova Lazar Dzvezda
12. Nanchov Krste Hristo
13. Nedin Iljo Trajan
14. Nikov Anastas Kiril
15. Popov Gjorgji Pandil
16. Popova Pandil Jana
17. Ristovski Nikola Lazar
18. Talev Risto Petse
19. Tanasov Risto Petse
20. Taseva Kole Rada
21. Tashev Nase Petse
22. Trpchev Lazar Todor
23. Uzunov Vane Vangel
24. Uzunov Sime Boris
25. Uzunov Krste Alekso
26. Uzunov Ruse Lambro
27. Filipov Krste Trajan
28. Filipov Vane Vasil
29. Hristov Gjorgi Miti
30. Hristova Kole Menka
31. Chapkanov Nume Miti
32. Chaushov Lazar Pavle
33. Chuleova Vane Sofka
34. Shaldarova Miti Rada

The details of the fallen were obtained from Naumov Lazar Tane from the same village and who was also in ELAS and DAG from 1943-1949.

Of the fallen named, 27 were men and 7 women.

After the Greek Civil War and after the great emigration and forced emigration from Dolno Kotori, the number of residents fell substantially. This can be seen from the official census in 1991 in Greece according to which the number of residents was 380.

DOLNO NEVOLJANI



The village Dolno Nevoljani was renamed by the Greek government to Valtonera. It is about 24 kilometres southeast from Lerin and about 10 kilometres southwest of the town of Sorovich. It is close to the lakes Vapchinsko and Zazersko, at 21 degrees 35 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 38 minutes latitude and 600 metres above sea level. Area is about 26 square kilometres.

The village borders the following settled places: to the north with the village Ljubetino, to the northeast with the village Gorno Novoselsko, to the southeast with the village Dolno Novoselsko and to the southwest it borders the village Cherkez Kjoj.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War the village had about 384 residents from differing backgrounds: Macedonians, Greeks-Prosfigi and Vlachs. They were employed in agriculture and raising livestock.

DRENOVO

The village Drenovo was renamed by the Greek government to Kranje. It is about 30 kilometres southwest from Lerin. It was on the banks of Mala Prespa lake at 21 degrees 06 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 43 minutes latitude and 1,140 metres above sea level. Area was about 17 square kilometres.

The village bordered the following settled places: to the north the village L'k, to the northeast the village Bukovik, to the east with the villages Trna and Besfina, and to the south with the mountain Grbech and the renowned Vrba and to the west it bordered the lake Mala Prespa.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War in 1945, there were about 150 Macedonian residents. They were employed in fishing, raising livestock, agriculture and other skilled trades.

In the period 1946-49, the residents took an active part in the organization of NOF and the armed forces of DAG with more than 20 active fighters, and 10 fighters gave their lives.

They were:

1. Bogdanova Sofija
2. Iljovski Mihajlo
3. Iljovski Nikola
4. Iljovski Vasil Kiro
5. Iljovski Lazo Aleko
6. Iljovski Simo Ilija
7. Janevski Stojan
8. Kostovska Stojna
9. Mangovski Mitre Vasko
10. Sotirovski Vasil

Of the fallen named above who gave their young lives, 8 were men and 2 women.

After the Greek Civil War and after the great emigration and forced emigration from Drenovo, the number of residents fell and there are no residents left there at all. This can be seen from the official census in 1991 in Greece according to which Drenovo is a former settlement.

DROBITISHTA

The village Drobitishta was forcibly renamed by the Greek government to Daseri. It was about 32 kilometres west from Lerin. It was on the western bank of Mala Prespa lake at 21 degrees 05 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 44 minutes latitude and 903 metres above sea level. Its area was about 7 square kilometres.

The village bordered the following settled places: to northwest with the village Vineni, to the northeast and south with the lake Mala Prespa, and to the west it bordered the village Grazhdano and the former village of Orovo.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War in 1945 about there were 75 Macedonian residents. The village was a fishing settlement and the residents were also employed in agriculture.

During the Greek Civil War, the residents took an active part in the organization of NOF and the armed forces of DAG with more than 15 active fighters and in the time of the bloody battles 3 fighters gave their lives.

They were:

1. Anastasovski Risto Goche
2. Sterjovski Dine Lazo
3. Sterjovski Kole Trajko

These details were obtained from Kostovska Lefterija from the village Drobitishta through Jankulovski Petre-Klej from the village of Orovo and Abov Naum from the village Banitsa.

After the Greek Civil War and after the great emigration and forced emigration from Drobitishta, there are no residents left there. This can be seen from the official census in 1991 in Greece according to which Drobitishta is a former settlement.

EKSHI SU - GORNO VRBENI



The village Ekshi Su was forcibly renamed by the Greek government to Ksinon Neron. It is part of the Lerin region about 23 kilometres southeast from the town. It is on the ridge of the mountain Radosh at 21 degrees 38 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 41 minutes latitude and 650 metres above sea level. It has an area of about 5 square kilometres.

The village borders the following settled places: to the east with the town of Sorovich, to the southeast with the village Sotir and Guljantsi, to the southwest with the village Spantsi and to the west with the mountain Radosh.

This village is renowned because of its abundant mineral waters from which it was given its current name, Ekshi Su, which in Turkish means mineral water. Before that it was called Gorno Vrbeni.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War in 1945, it had about 2,000 residents of Macedonian background.

The residents of the village were employed in agriculture, raising livestock, trades, production and sale of mineral water and other activities.

During the Greek Civil War, the residents took an active part in the organization of NOF and the armed forces of DAG with more than 52 active fighters. 51 fighters gave their lives.

They were:

1. Alipashov M Hristo
2. Adzhiev Mijale Blagoj
3. Adzhiev Boris Jani
4. Adzhiev K Jordan
5. Adzhiev Frosa
6. Adzhikirov Dore Gligor
7. Belchev S Gjorgi
8. Botsev Stavre Nikola
9. Botsev Stavre Dimitar
10. Bulev T Miro
11. Bulev Kostadin Mati
12. Bulev Risto Blagoj
13. Vlasheto Iljo Pandil
14. Vodenicharov T Stevo
15. Vrapchev Strate Kalo
16. Gjerov G Kalo
17. Dafov K Dore
18. Drangov Pavle Metodi
19. Dumkov Gjorgji Todor
20. Dumkov Done Jani

21. Dumkova Stefo Tinka
22. Gjozev Boris
23. Gjozev Iljo Mihail
24. Kakasulev Pavle Trifo
25. Kaptiv Pandil
26. Kaptiv S Spiro
27. Kargov Dine Simo
28. Kargov A Iljo
29. Klanev Nakje Done
30. Klanev Nakje Kole
31. Kraev Arso Simo
32. Kuev Metodi Mitse
33. Mandzhov Mitse Stevo
34. Masin B Hristo
35. Popov A Iljo
36. Popov M Tome
37. Popov Pandil Kocho
38. Popov K'cho Trifun
39. Popchev Kiril Blagoj
40. Robev Tashe Stevo
41. Robev Tashe Vasil
42. Robev Tashe Gavril
43. Robev Simo Gjorgji
44. Robev U Gjorgji
45. Romanov P Vasil
46. Tashovski G Hristo
47. Tashovski G Slave
48. Trajkova Tashe Fula
49. Cholakov Trifko
50. Shatev S Vasil

51. Shumtakov Gire Bladzhe

Killed and deceased in the prisons as a result of the inhuman tortures were from the village of Ekshi Su:

1. Adzhiev N Boris
2. Adzhikirov Tipe
3. Bogdanov Metodi
4. Velashkov Tasho
5. Gjerova M Frosa
6. Dimulkov Mihail
7. Dumkov M Vasil
8. Durtanova Lazo Marika
9. Karajanov V Blagoj
10. Kakasulov Hristo
11. Masin D Stevo
12. Masin Stevo Tashe – father and son
13. Madzhov Kole
14. Popov S Stefo
15. Popova P Matka
16. Pochev Stavre
17. Popchev Kiril – father of Popchev Kiril Blagoj
18. Raikov Dino
19. Robev J Vasil
20. Robev G Gavre
21. Romanov R Pandil
22. Romanov D Vane
23. Romanov D Misil
24. Romanov Mitse
25. Srbinov R Vane
26. Strazhova Sika

27. Strazhova Niki
28. Strazhova Vesa
29. Strazhova Stefo Depa – mother and three daughters
30. Strazhova Iljo Dika
31. Tashevski Metodi
32. Tertanov K Stevo
33. Trajkov K Pandil
34. Trajkova Fula
35. Usov Pando
36. Hadzhikirov J Trifun
37. Tsitskov Icho Kiril

The details about the fallen were obtained from Kiril Lapchev, Tashe Botsev and Tanas Shapardanov, from the village Ekshi Su.

Of the fallen named above who gave their young lives, 76 were men and 12 women.

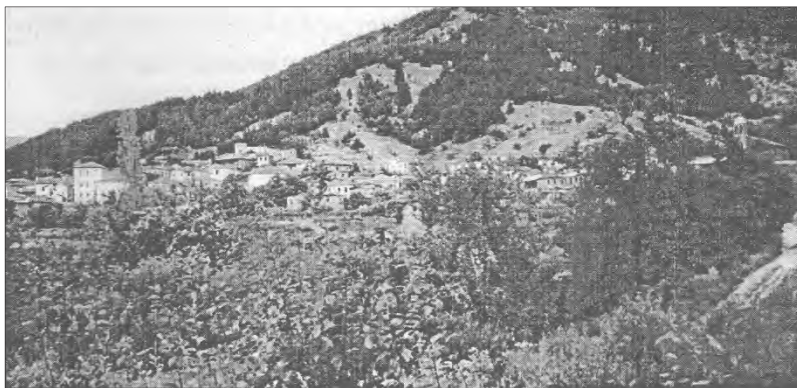
After the Greek Civil War and after the great emigration and forced emigration from Ekshi Su, the number of residents fell. This can be seen from the official census in 1991 in Greece according to which Ekshi Su had 371 residents.

ELOVO

The village Elovo was forcibly renamed by the Greek government to Elatija. It is about 13 kilometres south of Lerin. It is situated on the slopes of the mountain Vicho at 21 degrees 27 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 40 minutes latitude. The river Elovska runs through the formerly settled village.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War in 1945 it had about 25 residents all of whom were Arnatusko-Albanian. The residents of the village were employed in raising livestock and building and very little with agriculture.

ZHELEVO



Zhelevo was forcibly renamed by the Greek government to Antartikon. The village is part of the Lerin region about 20 kilometres west of the town. It is on the main road between Lerin and Kostur at 21 degrees 12 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 45 minutes latitude and 1,200 metres above sea level. It has an area of about 28 square kilometres.

The village borders the following settled places: to the south Oschima, to the west Orovnik, to the northeast the village Psoderi, and to the east it borders the mountain Bigla.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War it had about 1,350 residents, and all were of Macedonian background.

The residents of the village were employed in agriculture, raising livestock, timber getting and other necessary skilled trades and activities.

During the Greek Civil War, the residents took active part in the organization of NOF and the armed forces of DAG with more than 175 active fighters. 59 fighters gave their lives.

They were:

1. Barbalovski Petre Vangel
2. Budurovski Tanas Koljo
3. Bukurovski Vasil Kole
4. Gaguchova P Stefana
5. Gaguchova Lazar Nasija
6. Gamovski Stojan Risto
7. Donevski Lazo Spiro
8. Donevski Lazo Tanas
9. Janevska T Sofija
10. Janevski Foto Sotir
11. Jankulovska F Fanija
12. Jankulovski Janko Anastas
13. Janovski M Sofija
14. Janovski Stojan Mito
15. Janovski T Stavre
16. Kirovska Kire Marija
17. Kirovska Petre Sofija
18. Kirovski Petre Ilija
19. Kirovski Risto Foto
20. Kirovski Risto Jovan
21. Kirovski Spiro Pavle
22. Kurdzhovski Naum Risto
23. Kufalova T Arhonda
24. Lazarevski Vasil Lazo

25. Laskova Spiro Antigoni
26. Lulovski Stojan Pando
27. Lulovski Krste Risto
28. Lulovski Petre Kole
29. Luckov Stojan Done
30. Luchkovski Pando Stojan
31. Markovska Mito Arhonda
32. Markovski Mihajlo Jordan
33. Markovski Ilija Kole
34. Mirchev Stevo Vangel
35. Mirchev Krste Spiro
36. Mircheva Krste Jana
37. Mitanovski S Vangel
38. Nadovski N Elena
39. Nikolovski Kole Vangel
40. Nikolovski Gjorgi Stavre
41. Papazovski Anastas Lazo
42. Peovski Naum Anastas
43. Peovski Naum Fani
44. Peovski Naum Iljo
45. Perelovski Risto Naum
46. Perelovski Risto Pando
47. Putsungovski Pando Vasil
48. Putsungovski Panev Risto
49. Ralevski Tanas Spiro
50. Simonovska Mito Nasija
51. Stepanovski Mladen Lazo
52. Tarkalovski Lambro Iljo
53. Tarkalovski Vasil Tanas
54. Temovski Gjorgi Sofija

- 55. Temovski Gjorgi Stojan
- 56. Todorovski Petre Done
- 57. Chicharovski Tanas Done
- 58. Dzholin Sotir Done
- 59. Shkarevski Mihail Spiro

The details of those killed were obtained from Kuze Jaovski from the village Zhelevo.

Of all of the fallen named above who gave their young lives, 45 were men and 14 women.

After the Greek Civil War and after the great emigration and forced emigration from Zhelevo, the number of residents fell. This can be seen from the census in Greece in 1991 according to which the village had 133 residents.

ZABRDENI



The village Zabrdeni was forcibly renamed by the Greek government to Lofi. It is about 17 kilometres east of Lerin. It

is on the eastern periphery of the end of the Pelagonija valley at 21 degrees 36 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 48 minutes latitude. It is 757 metres above sea level and has an area of about 17 square kilometres.

The village borders the following settled places: to the north Voshtareni (Ovchareni), to the east with the village Gornichevo, to the southeast Banitsa and to the west the villages Rosen and Boreshnitsa.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War, the village had about 520 residents, and all were of Macedonian background.

The residents were employed in agriculture and raising livestock.

During the Greek Civil War, the residents took active part in the organization of NOF and the armed forces of DAG with more than 100 active fighters. 25 fighters gave their lives.

They were:

1. Avramov Tane Stefo
2. Avramov Stefo Ilija
3. Anastasov Nikola Panajoti
4. Dafov Jane Ilija
5. Dafov K Kole
6. Kirkov Ilija Atanas
7. Kirkov Ruse Gjorgi
8. Kirkov Mitse Apostol
9. Kirkov Stefo Vane
10. Kostadinov P Mihajlo
11. Kostadinov T Pando
12. Kostadinov T Spase

13. Kulev K Kitse
14. Kulev Todor Lambo
15. Kulev Tale Tsane
16. Mitskov Krste Risto
17. Mitskov A Petse
18. Tashimanov V Kosta
19. Tashimanov V Jane
20. Tashimanov A Slave
21. Tashimanov B Pando
22. Tashovski Kosta Boris
23. Tsiglov Natse Petso
24. Tsiglov G Mihailo
25. Tsiglov Krste Sterjo

After the Greek Civil War and the great emigration and forced emigration from Zabrdeni, the number of residents fell. This can be seen from the census in 1991 in Greece according to which the village had 470 residents.

ZELENICH



The village of Zelenich was forcibly made to change its name by the Greek government to Sklitron. It is about 20 kilometres east of Lerin. It is on the plain below the mountain Temen Vrv at 21 degrees 30 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 38 minutes latitude. It is 850 metres above sea level and about 11 square kilometres in area.

The village borders with the following: to the north with the village Neveska, to the east Zazersko Lake, to the southeast with the village Insko, to the south with the village Lehovo, to the southwest the village Srebreno and to the west with the village Prekopana and the mountain Temen Vrv.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War in 1945 about 1,342 residents lived in the village of which 982 were of Macedonian background and 360 were Greek-Madzhiri immigrants.

The residents of the village were employed in agriculture, timber getting and other necessary trades.

During the Greek Civil War, the residents of the village actively took part in the organization of NOF and the armed forces of DAG with more than 100 active fighters. 22 gave their lives.

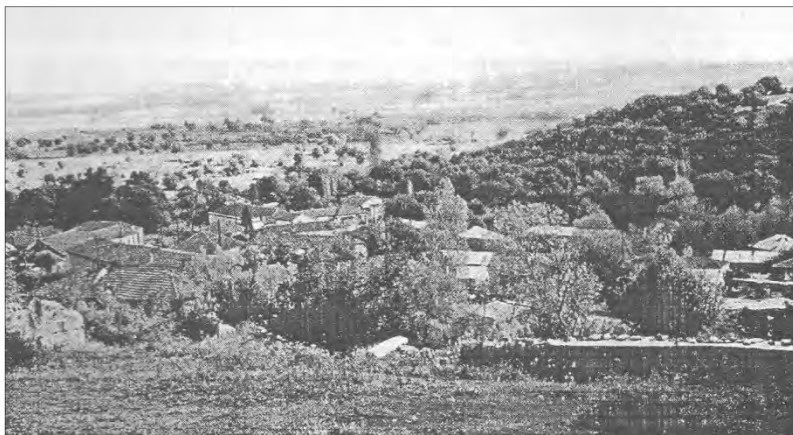
They were:

1. Babadzhanov V Gjorgi
2. Bishkarov A Jani
3. Bufi M Risto
4. Bufi M Lefter
5. Vangelov M Iljo
6. Gakev Lazo Dine
7. Gramenovski Pandil
8. Evripija Tsane
9. Iliev K Niko
10. Kalev K Risto
11. Kalev K Miti
12. Krlev S Dine
13. Kurburcheva P Lena
14. Kurchev V Aleko
15. Lalev S Petre
16. Lochov A Gjorgi
17. Puzderkov Tashko
18. Sevдалиев Gjorgi
19. Trajkova L Parushka
20. Tsanev Stefo Vane
21. Tsanev Stefo Kali
22. Tsilkos Panagis

Of the fallen, 20 were men and 2 women.

After the Greek Civil War and the forced emigration from the village Zelenich, the number of residents fell significantly. In the official census in Greece in 1991 it was recorded that there were 553 residents in the village.

KABASNITSA



The village of Kabasnitsa was forced to change its name by the Greek government to Proti. It is about 4 kilometres northwest of Lerin on the southwest edge of the Pelagonija valley on the ridge of the mountain Tsrvenik. It is at 21 degrees 24 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 49 minutes latitude, 719 metres above sea level, and in areas is about 13 square kilometres.

The village borders to the north with the village Klodorobi, to the east with the village Armenovo, to the south with the town Lerin, to the southwest with the village Mateshnitsa, and to the west with the village Buf.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War about 800 residents of Macedonian background lived in the village.

The residents of the village were employed in agriculture, raising livestock and other trades.

KALUGERITSA

The name of the village Kalugeritsa was forcibly changed by the Greek government to Kalogeritsa. It is a part of the Lerin region. This small village is called "The Kolibi" (The Huts) and is about 4 kilometres southwest of Lerin at 21 degrees 21 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 45 minutes latitude. It is 1,218 metres above sea level and about 6 kilometres squared in area.

The little village borders to the west with the village Armensko, to the north with the little village Mateshnitsa, to the east the village Nevoljani and the town of Lerin.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War, in the little village there were 18 houses with 18 families. It was settled by Macedonians. The residents were employed in raising livestock and less with agriculture with the main crop being potato.

In the period 1946-49, the residents of the village actively took part in the organization of NOF and the armed forces of DAG with more than 20 active fighters. 7 gave their lives.

They were:

1. Kuslev Iljo
2. Malaganov Iljo
3. Mangov Stase
4. Mangov Stase Iljo
5. Mangov Stase Sime – father and sons
6. Shapkov Nase

7. Shatlev Mite

All of the fallen fighters heroically gave their young lives for the centuries old ideals and freedom.

After the Greek Civil War and the forced emigration from the village Kalugeritsa, the number of residents fell significantly. In the census in Greece in 1991 it was recorded that there were 15 residents in the village.

KLABUCHISHTA



The village of Klabuchishta was forcibly made to change its name by the Greek government to Poliplatanon. It is a part of the Lerin region and about 12 kilometres north of the town. It is on the Lerin plain at the southern part of the Pelagonija valley near the Greek-Macedonian border at 21 degrees 25 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 53 minutes latitude. It is 608 metres above sea level and about 10 square kilometres in area.

The village borders with to the north with the village Negochani, to the east with the villages Kavkaz and Dolno

Kalenik, to the southeast with the village Gorno Kalenik, to the south with the village Dolno Kleshtino and to the west with the village Sveta Petka.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War it had about 980 residents of whom 795 were Macedonians and 185 Greek (Prosfigi from Kavkaz). The residents were employed in agriculture and less so with raising livestock and other necessary trades.

During the Greek Civil War, the residents took little part in the organization of NOF and the armed forces of DAG led by KPG. They had 6 active fighters and 2 gave their lives.

They were:

1. Dishlakov Pavle
2. Miskov Danail

After the Greek Civil War and the forced emigration from the village Klabuchishta, the number of residents fell significantly. In the official census in Greece in 1991 it was recorded that there were 369 residents in the village.

KLADOROBI



The name of the village Kladorobi was forcibly changed by the Greek government to Kladorahi. It is a part of the Lerin region about 6 kilometres north of the town. It is on the Lerin plain on the southwest part of the Pelagonija plain at 21 degrees 24 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 50 minutes latitude. The village is 642 metres above sea level and about 10 square kilometres in area.

Kladorobi borders to the north the villages Gorno and Dolno Kleshtino and to the south with the village Kabasnitsa.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War, about 530 Macedonian residents lived in the village. They were employed in agriculture, raising livestock, and other necessary trades.

During the Greek Civil War, the residents actively took part in the organization of NOF and the armed forces of DAG led by KPG with more than 30 active fighters. 7 gave their lives.

They were:

1. Boglev Kole
2. Dimov Koron
3. Kiprovi Jani
4. Mazarova Nevena
5. Mazarova Stojna
6. Mirchevski Pandil
7. Przhev Tanas

Of the fallen fighters who gave their young lives there were 5 men and 2 women.

After the Greek Civil War and the forced emigration from the village Klodorobi, the number of residents fell significantly. In the census in Greece in 1991 it was recorded that there were 85 residents in the village.

KRAPESHTINA



The village of Krapeshtina had its name forcibly changed by the Greek government to Atrapos. It is about 7.5 kilometres south of Lerin. It is on the southern slopes of the mountain Luta at 21 degrees 25 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 44

minutes latitude. It is 978 metres above sea level and about 10 square kilometres in area.

The village borders with the following settled places: to the north with the village Nevoljani, to the northeast with the village Maala, to the east with the village Dolno Kotori, to the south with the village Lagen, and to the southwest with the village Nered.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War, about 600 residents lived in the village. All were Macedonian and were employed in raising livestock, agriculture and other necessary trades.

In the period 1946-49, the residents actively took part in the organization of NOF and the armed forces of DAG with more than 45 active fighters. 16 gave their lives.

They were:

1. Gelevichin T Kosta
2. Gjurgovski S Sotir
3. Eftimov K Mitre
4. Iliev R Jovan
5. Janev J Gjorgi
6. Janev J Vasil
7. Janev M Stase
8. Joanov R Kole
9. Kalinin F Trpche
10. Kolev J Trajche
11. Mirchev Gjorgi
12. Natev S Kosta
13. Numev R Tomev

- 14. Dzhaikov G Tanas
- 15. Dzhaikov R Tanas
- 16. Shesteovski K Jovan

After the Greek Civil War and after the great emigration and forced emigration from the village Krapeshtina, the number of residents fell significantly. In the official census in Greece in 1991 it was recorded that there are 199 residents in the village.

KRUSHORADI



Central Krushoradi



South Krushoradi

The village of Krushoradi was forcibly made to change its name by the Greek government to Ahlada. It is about 21

kilometres northeast of Lerin on the ridge of the mountain Kajmakchalan, and at 21 degrees 38 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 52 minutes latitude and 730 metres above sea level. It is about 18 kilometres square in area.

The village borders with the following places: to the north with the Macedonian border, to the northeast with the village Setina, to the southwest with the village Ovchareni and to the west with the village Sakulevo. The Setinska River flows through the village into the Eleshka River. The village is divided into Gorna (Upper), Sredna (Middle) and Dolna (Lower) maala (neighbourhoods).

Before the start of the Greek Civil War it had about 980 residents. They were all Macedonian. The residents were employed in raising livestock, agriculture, timber getting and other important trades and activities.

In the period 1946-49, the residents actively took part in the organization of NOF and the armed forces of DAG led by KPG with more than 150 active fighters. 45 gave their lives.

They were:

1. Alanchev Spase Risto
2. Apostolov Kole Vasil
3. Apostolov Risto Petse
4. Apostolova Gjorgji Mitra
5. Balkov Kole Spase
6. Batkov Kole Krste
7. Bashov Gjorgji Kole
8. Bilimov Gjorgji Risto
9. Bogoev Atanas Milan
10. Bozhinov Risto Vasil

11. Bukovski File Gjorgi
12. Vesov Kosta Vangel
13. Vesov Pandil Stavre
14. Gogochev Tane Kole
15. Gogochev Trajko Stojan
16. Gogovchev Stojan Risto
17. Gramov Risto Ruse
18. Gramov Gavre Todor
19. Gramov Gavre Kitse
20. Delimanchev Risto Dimitar
21. Dimov Gule Pavle
22. Doncheva Risto Velika
23. Dudev Risto Ruse
24. Dudev Nikola Pavle
25. Gjoshchev Stojan Iljo
26. Gjoshchev Kole Lazo
27. Jovancheva Mitse Mara
28. Kostenchev Vasil Mitse
29. Kostenchev Mitse Vane
30. Kostenchev Mitse Boris
31. Kostenchev Krste Alekso
32. Kostenchev Kosta Gligor
33. Kulev Vasil Petre
34. Mainova Chamova Donka
35. Mechkarov File Kitse
36. Meshkov Stevo Spase
37. Petkanov Pando Kole
38. Ristanchev Markov Krste
39. Ristanchev Krste Petse
40. Trajanov Spase Kole

- 41. Tsutsulov Vane Done
- 42. Tsutsov Gjorgi Vangel
- 43. Tsutsov Tasho Kosta
- 44. Chakrev Gjorgi Pavle
- 45. Chakrev Risto Simo

Details of the fallen fighters from the village Krushoradi and Papadija were obtained from Kosta Dzhingov from the village Krushoradi, a fighter and leader of the Banitsa region from 1945-49.

Of all of the fallen fighters who gave their young lives, there were 41 men and 4 women.

After the Greek Civil War and the forced emigration from the village Krushoradi, the number of residents fell significantly. In the official census in Greece in 1991 it was recorded that there were 116 residents.

KUCHKOVENI



The village of Kuchkoveni was forcibly made to change its name by the Greek government to Perasma. It is a part of the Lerin region about 6 kilometres southeast of the town. It is in the middle of the Lerin plain at 21 degrees 28 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 45 minutes' latitude and 660 metres above sea level. It is about 6 square kilometres in area.

The village borders to the north with the village Pesochnitsa, to the east with the villages Vrtolom and Leskovets, to the southeast with the village Plishevitsa, to the southwest with the village Maala and to the northwest with the village Nevoljani and the town of Lerin.

The Menska River flows through the village and is also known as the Eleshka River.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War, about 880 Macedonian residents lived in the village. They were employed in agriculture, skilled trades and other activities.

During the Greek Civil War, the residents of the village actively took part in the organization of NOF and the armed forces of DAG with more than 100 active fighters. 23 gave their lives.

They were:

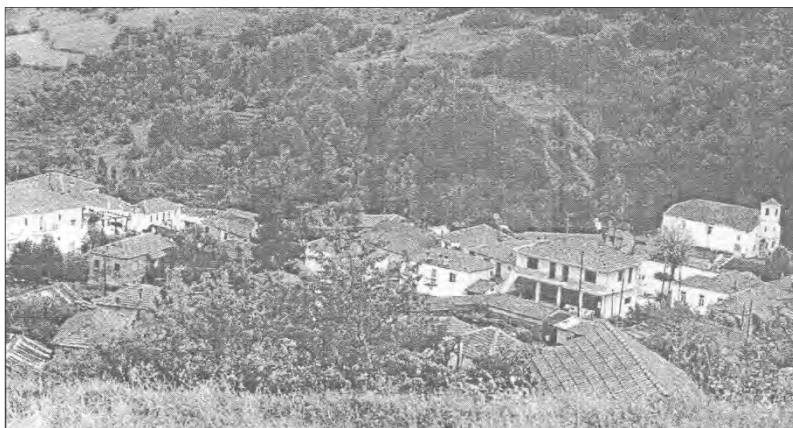
1. Butakov Marko
2. Vasov Stefo
3. Georgievski Itso
4. Delov Trajan
5. Donev Pandil
6. Donev Lazo
7. Klincharov Miti

8. Kostoredov Todor
9. Kochovski Gjorgi
10. Grstev Gjorgi
11. Meshkov Krste
12. Minchev Tanas
13. Petrevchev Miti
14. Popaginov Kitse
15. Popaginov Kotse
16. Popovski Tanas
17. Rapov Nikola
18. Rimpanov Pandil
19. Sivevski Vane
20. Tanev Itso
21. Tafilov Itso
22. Tikvev Kire
23. Tikvev Iljo

The details about the fallen fighters were obtained from Micho (Dimitar) Galabov from the same village, a participant and first line fighter in the Civil War.

After the Greek Civil War and the forced emigration from the village of Kuchkoveni, the number of residents fell significantly. The 1991 census in Greece recorded that there were 499 residents.

LAGEN (LAGINO)



The village of Lagen was forcibly made to change its name by the Greek government to Triandafilea. It is about 10 kilometres south of Lerin. It is at the foot of the mountain Vicho at 21 degrees 24 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 42 minutes latitude and 1,140 metres above sea level. It is about 18 kilometres square in area.

The village borders to the northwest with the village Neret, to the north with the village Krpeshtina, to the northeast with the village Dolno Kotori, to the east with the village Gorno Kotori, to the southeast Bel Kamen and now the abandoned village Elovo and to the west it borders with the Neret mountain. The Lagen River flows through the village.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War in 1945 about 470 Macedonian residents lived in the village. They were employed in raising livestock, timber getting and less with agriculture.

In the period 1946-49, the residents took part in the organization of NOF and the armed forces of DAG with more than 45 active fighters. 14 gave their lives.

They were:

1. Gochev Stefo Tanas
2. Jovanov Vasil Tanas
3. Kostov Stoiche Kole
4. Kostova Stoiche Kata
5. Masin Dzole Pavle
6. Numchev Vasil Tanas
7. Popov Tanas Jote
8. Popova Stefanija
9. Siderov Stoiche Risto
10. Siderov Tanas Risto
11. Stojanov Risto Sotir
12. Trajkov Tanas Gjorgi
13. Trapchinin Petre Vasil
14. Filev Vane Pandil

Of all of the fallen fighters who gave their young lives there were 12 men and 2 women.

After the Greek Civil War and the forced emigration from Lagen, the number of residents fell significantly. The 1991 census in Greece recorded there were 101 residents in the village.

LAZHENI



The village of Lazheni was made to change its name by the Greek government to Mesonision. It is about 5 kilometres northeast of Lerin. It is near the railway line Bitola-Solun, in the Lerin Plain between the Lerin and Menska Rivers at 21 degrees 28 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 47 minutes latitude and 620 metres above sea level. It is about 9 square kilometres in area.

The village borders to the northwest with the village Armenovo, to the northeast with the village Boreshnitsa, to the east with the village Rosen, to the southeast with the village Pesochnitsa and to the southwest it borders with Lerin.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War in 1945 about 330 Macedonian residents lived in the village. They were employed in agriculture, and less with raising livestock.

In the period 1946-49, the residents did not take part in the organization of NOF and the armed forces of DAG because

the position of the village did not enable it. There were 5 active fighters from Lazhen and 2 died.

They were:

1. Shakirov Trajan
2. Shakirova Mirijanka

After the Greek Civil War and the forced emigration from Lazheni, the number of residents fell significantly. In the 1991 census in Greece it is recorded that there were 288 residents in the village.

LERIN



The town of Lerin was forcibly made to change its name by the Greek government to Florina. Lerin is on the southern part of the Pelagonija Valley and the western part of the Lerin Plain, about 32 kilometres south of Bitola and 160 kilometres west of Solun. Lerin is at 21 degrees 25 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 47 minutes latitude and 690 metres above sea level. Its area is about 29 square kilometres.

Close to Lerin are the following settled places: to the northwest the village Kabasnitsa, to the northeast the villages Armenovo and Lazheni, to the east Pesochmitsa, to the southeast the villages Kuchkoveni and Maala, to the south the village Nevoljani and to the west Mateshnitsa and Kalugeritsa.

The Lerin River runs through the town.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War in 1945 about 12,562 residents lived in the town of whom the majority were of Macedonian, Vlach, Albanian and Greek background.

The residents were employed in skilled trades, trade as well as administrative and important activities, with a small number involved in agriculture and raising livestock.

During the Greek Civil War in the period 1946-49, the residents were only moderately active in the organization of NOF and the armed forces of DAG while during the time of ELAS from 1941-45 more than 400 active fighters took part. In the period 1941-49, 36 residents from Lerin gave their lives.

They were:

1. Andrulika Gjorgi
2. Blangas Gjeorgis
3. Blangas – his wife
4. Visare Mihail
5. Gevrekidis Marika
6. Gruev Stefo
7. Zebra Taki
8. Joanidis Joanis
9. Kazana Gjorgi

10. Kaitabalov Dimitri
11. Kendro Petro
12. Kovachov Todor
13. Korinas Petros
14. Koroveshov Lazo
15. Micholi Perikli
16. Monatidis Vladiko
17. Monatidis Marko
18. Papadatos Ilijas
19. Pashkjotidi Stefo
20. Pashkjotidi Kula – husband and wife
21. Peiov Gjorgi
22. Petika Gjorgi
23. Plati Golman
24. Poptrandafil Lazo
25. Sehidi Dimitr
26. Sehidi Gjorgi
27. Sehidi Jani
28. Stafilidis Joanis
29. Turkofanos Dimitri
30. Chekiri Niko
31. Chekiri Jani
32. Chobanov Sotir
33. Chochoy Stojan
34. Churie Dimitri
35. Shebi Aleko
36. Shopis Joanis

These details were obtained from Tanas Papatrandafilov and Gjorgi Chapanov from Lerin.

Of the fallen fighters who gave their young lives there were 33 men and 3 women.

After the Greek Civil War there was not much change in Lerin's population. In the official census in 1991 it was recorded that there were 12,355 residents.

LESKOVETS



The name of the village Leskovets was forcibly changed by the Greek government to Leptokarje. It is about 10 kilometres southeast of Lerin. It is on the periphery of the Pelagonija Basin on the eastern part of the Lerin Plain at 21 degrees 31 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 45 minutes latitude and 695 metres above sea level. Area is about 8 square kilometres.

The village borders to the north with the village Vrtolom, to the east it borders with Negovanska mountain, to the south with the village Negovan and to the west with the villages Kuchkoveni and Plishevbitsa.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War about 380 Macedonian residents lived in the village. They were employed in agriculture and raising livestock.

In the period 1946-49, the residents actively took part in the organization of NOF and the armed forces of DAG with more than 25 active fighters. 9 gave their lives.

They were:

1. Aleksov Ruse Kitse
2. Asprovski Grigor Kitse
3. Asprovski Iljo Vasil
4. Gelev Mite
5. Gichov Iljo Trajan
6. Spasov Zhivan
7. Stojanov Gjorgi
8. Shokov Stase Goche
9. Shokov Alekso

After the Greek Civil War and the forced emigration from the village, the number of residents fell significantly. In the census in Greece in 1991 it is recorded that there were 186 residents in the village.

L'K



The village of L'k had its name changed by the Greek government to Mikrolimni. It is part of the Lerin region and is about 27 kilometres west of the town. It is on the eastern bank of the Mala Prespa lake at 21 degrees 07 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 45 minutes latitude and 903 metres above sea level. Its area is about 6 square kilometres.

The village borders with the following settled places: to the northeast with the village Orovnik, to the east with the villages Bukovik and Oschima, to the south with the formerly populated Drenovo and the mountain Gorbech and to the west with the Mala Prespa lake.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War in 1945 about 320 Macedonian residents lived in the village. The residents were employed in raising livestock, fishing and agriculture.

During the Greek Civil War, the residents of the village actively took part in the organization of NOF and the armed forces of DAG led by KPG with more than 83 active fighters. 18 gave their lives.

They were:

1. Angelovski Spiro
2. Apostolova Velika
3. Apostolovski Kole
4. Dimitrovski Stojko
5. Kostadinov Vidin
6. Nashulov Joshe
7. Nikolovski Anastas
8. Nikolovski Josif
9. Novachevski Petre
10. Novachevski Mial
11. Petrevski Krstin
12. Petrevski Trifun
13. Petrevski Mitre
14. Spirovski Vidin
15. Stefanovski Pando
16. Trajkovski Simo
17. Hristovski Done
18. Tsvetkovski German

Of the fighters who gave their young lives there were 17 men and 1 woman.

After the Greek Civil War and the forced emigration from German, the number of residents fell significantly. In the official census in Greece in 1991 it was recorded that there were 92 residents in the village.

LJUBETINO



The village of Ljubetino was made to change its name by the Greek government to Pedinon. It is a part of the Lerin region about 23 kilometres southeast of Lerin and 9.5 kilometres southwest from the little town of Sorovich. It is on the ridge of the mountain Radosh at 21 degrees 36 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 39 minutes latitude and 600 metres above sea level. It is about 12 square kilometres in area.

The village borders with the following settled places: to the west with the villae Ajtos, to the northeast with the village Spantsi, to the east with the village Guljantsi, to the southeast with the village Gorno Novoselsko and to the south it borders with Dolno Nevoljani.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War about 370 residents lived in the village. 95 per cent were of Macedonian background and the remaining 5 per cent were Greek-Madzhiri and Albanians.

The residents were employed in agriculture and raising livestock.

In the period 1946-49, the residents did not actively take part in the organization of NOF and the armed forces of DAG. They were afraid because in the past 10 people had been captured from the village and under false accusations had been sentenced to death and shot.

They were:

1. Kotankarov Trpche
2. Lazarov Klime
3. Lazarov Dimitraki
4. Lipitkov Krste
5. Lipitkov Dane
6. Paunov Jordan
7. Paunov Stefo
8. Pendov Stavre
9. Pendov Spiro'
10. Trpovski Risto

After the Greek Civil War and the forced emigration from the Lerin region, the number of residents fell significantly in all villages except Ljubetino. The 1991 census in Greece recorded that there were 554 residents in the village.

MAALA (MAHALA)



The village of Maala had its name changed by the Greek government to Tropeuhos. It is about 5 kilometres southeast of Lerin. It is on the ridge of the Neret mountain on the Lerin Plain at 21 degrees 27 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 45 minutes latitude and 750 metres above sea level. Its area is about 9 square kilometres.

The village borders to the northwest with the village Nevoljani and the town of Lerin, to the northeast with the village Kuchkoveni, to the east with the village Plishevitsa, to the southeast with the village Dolno Kotori and to the southwest with the village Krpeshtina. The Grachina River runs through the village.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War in 1945 about 670 residents lived in the village, of whom 470 were Macedonians and about 200 Madzhiri-Prosfigi. The residents were employed in agriculture and raising livestock.

MATESHNITSA



The village of Mateshnitsa was made to change its name by the Greek government to Simos Ioanides. It is about 5 kilometres west of Lerin. It is a settlement near the road between Lerin-Kostur at 21 degrees 21 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 46 minutes latitude and 820 metres above sea level. It has an area of about 9 square kilometres.

The little village borders with the following settled places: to the east with Lerin, to the south with Kalugeritsa, to the west with the village Armensko, to the northwest with the Bela Voda mountain and to the northeast it borders the village Kabasnitsa.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War in 1945 there lived in the village about 18-20 families who were of Macedonian background. The residents were employed in agriculture and raising livestock.

During the Greek Civil War, the residents of the little village did not actively take part in the organization of NOF and the

armed forces of DAG. Only one person took part and he died heroically.

He was:

1. Jankulov Trajan

After the Greek Civil War in 1949 and the forced emigration, the number of residents rose. In the last official census in Greece in 1991 it was recorded that the village had 267 residents.

MEDOVO



The village of Medovo was forcibly named by the Greek government to Mileon. It is about 27 kilometres northwest of Lerin on the ridge of German mountain at 21 degrees 09 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 50 minutes latitude. It is 1,050 metres above sea level and about 9 square kilometres in area.

The village is a small Macedonian settlement and borders to the north with the village R'bi, to the northeast with the village German, to the east with the German mountain and to the south with the village Shtrkovo.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War in 1945 about 205 residents lived in the village of Macedonian background. They were employed in agriculture and raising livestock.

In the period 1946-49, the residents actively took part in the organization of NOF and the armed forces of DAG with more than 40 active fighters. 11 gave their lives.

They were:

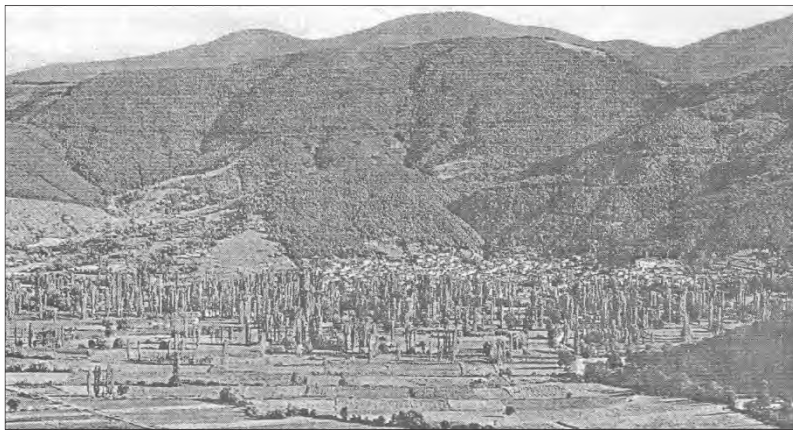
1. Dimova Bogoja Arhonda
2. Karanfilova D Tronda
3. Lazhanov Joshe Tsvetko
4. Petsakov Mitre Goche
5. Petsakovska Kole Dosta
6. Sterjova Bogoja Nikolinka
7. Sterjova Bogoja Stoja
8. Sterjovski Bogoja – father and two daughters
9. Stefov Risto Jane
10. Stefova Vangel Olga
11. Stojanova Mitre Stoja

The details of the fallen fighters were obtained from Mitre Markovski from Ahil, a front line fighter from 1941-49.

Of the fallen fighters who gave their young lives there were 4 men and 7 women.

After the Greek Civil War, emigration and forced evictions from the village, the number of residents fell significantly. In the census in Greece in 1991 it was recorded that there were 2 residents in the village.

MOKRENI



The village of Mokreni was renamed by the Greek government to Varikon. It is about 30 kilometres southeast of Lerin and southwest of the town of Sorovich. It is on the main road Sorovich-Kostur at 21 degrees 30 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 33 minutes latitude and 750 metres above sea level. Area is about 17.5 square kilometres.

The village borders to the northeast with the little village of Vrapchin, to the southeast with the village Paljor, to the west with the village Klisura and to the northwest with the village Lehovo. The Beliva River runs which runs through the village waters the Mokrensko Plain and makes it even more fertile.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War in 1945 about 1,140 residents of Macedonian background lived in the village. They were employed in agriculture, raising livestock, timber getting, skilled trades and other important activities.

During the Greek Civil War, the residents actively took part in the organization of NOF and the armed forces of DAG

with more than 200 active fighters. During this time of the bloody battles in which brother fought brother, 80 gave their lives.

They were:

1. Babadeneva Koli Mita
2. Belcheva Aleksa Fana
3. Biralchanov Tani Kosta
4. Biralchanov Tani Geli
5. Bitsov Risto Gjorgi
6. Bichinov Koli Gjorgi
7. Bichinov Dimitar Takji
8. Bichinovski Kosta Vani
9. Bogdanov Kole Tome
10. Volchev Kole Dimitar
11. Volchev Kole Alekso
12. Gakjen Dini Vane
13. Gakjen Dini Dzhodzhi
14. Gelev Kosta Kole
15. Gelev Pandil
16. Gogjev Luka Vani
17. Gogjev Kole Dimitar
18. Gogjev Kirjako Gjorgi
19. Gogjeva Kirjako Tina
20. Grchev Atanas Vasil
21. Grchev Petre Lambo
22. Danchev Kiro Lambo
23. Dimanov Koli Vangel
24. Dimbarchev Vasil Tanas
25. Dimbarchev Vasil Simo

26. Indriov Gjorgi
27. Indriov Kuzi Nakji
28. Indriova Kuzi Tina
29. Indriova Kuzi Dana (Tsveta)
30. Itsev Risto Kiro
31. Itsev Dimitar Kole
32. Itsev Dimitar Kosta (Chuljka)
33. Jankov Dimitar Kole
34. Jotev Petre Kole
35. Karavlahov Tanas Shuli
36. Kachev Petre Gjorgi
37. Klashev Dimitar Pandil
38. Kondev Gjorgi Kole
39. Kondev Kole Risto
40. Kostadinov Risto Petre
41. Kulishanov Mino Kole
42. Masov Gjorgi Vani
43. Merdzhan Dimitri
44. Nanov Sime Atanas
45. Nanov Sime Dimitar
46. Nanov Gjorgi Shuli
47. Nikova Atanas Tina
48. Pandaziev Simo Tanas
49. Pandaziev Vane Kosta
50. Papazov Tanas Vane
51. Papasterjov Dimitar Gjorgi
52. Papasterjova Giri Lena
53. Papatipov Sime Atanas
54. Parzhinova Vani Dota
55. Paskov Gjorgi Petre

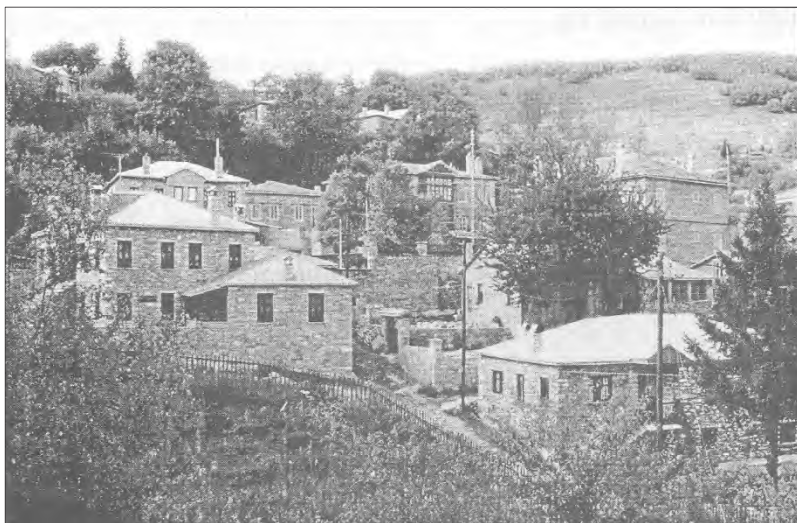
56. Paskov Lachi Kocho
57. Paskov (Topuzov) Tanas Koli
58. Pindev Kole Gjorgi
59. Rendev Petre Pando
60. Samardzhiev (Krov) Kirjaku Pando
61. Samardzhiev (Krov) Kirjaku Panago
62. Stojankov Gjorgi Dimitar
63. Stojankov Gjorgi Kosta
64. Tasev Kosta Atanas
65. Tasev Tasi Gjorgi
66. Tasev Kole Dimitar
67. Taseva Kole Fana
68. Tashevski Vane Dimitar
69. Tashevski Dimitri Takji
70. Tersiev Petre Kole
71. Terziev Tanas Pande
72. Unchev Sime Gjorgi
73. Unchev Sime Atanas
74. Charken Vasil Risto
75. Chobanov Risto Gjorgi
76. Chobanova Argir Marika
77. Shapev Vane Stevo
78. Shapeva Metodi Dana
79. Shutev Tsile
80. Shutev Risto Gjorgi

The details of the fallen fighters were obtained from Tegov Filip Risto, a participant and fighter with DAG from 1945-49, and from Stojanov Dimitar (Takji) Lambe, a DAG participant from 1947-49, both from Mokreni.

Of all of the fallen fighters who gave their young lives there were 69 men and 11 women.

After the Greek Civil War and the forced emigration and forced evictions from the village, the number of residents fell. The 1991 census in Greece recorded that there were 809 residents.

NEVESKA

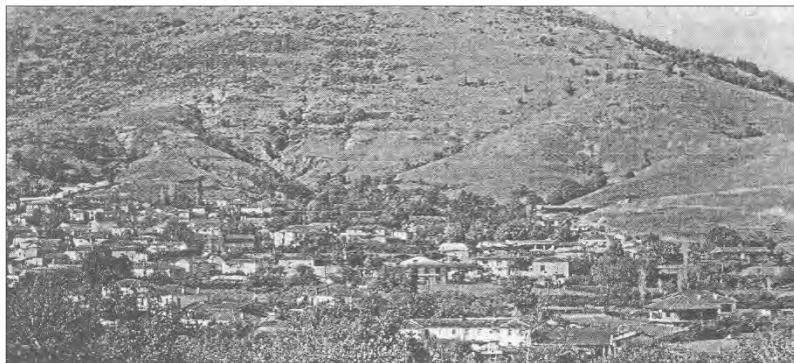


The village of Neveska was renamed by the Greek government to Nimfeon. The village is about 18 kilometres southeast of Lerin. It is on plains below Vicho mountain at 21 degrees 30 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 39 minutes latitude and 1,391 metres above sea level. It is about 15 kilometres squared in area.

The village borders with to the east with the village Gorentsi, to the southeast with the village Zelenich and to the west with the mountain Temen Vrv.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War, about 930 residents lived in the village of Vlach background. The residents were mostly employed in raising livestock and very little with agriculture and other activities.

NEVOLJANI (GORNO NEVOLJANI)



The village of Nevoljani was forcibly renamed by the Greek government to Skopija. It is 2 kilometres south of Lerin on Nevoljanska Plain, which is formed by the Kula mountain to the north and Lopushnets to the south. The Nevoljanska River runs through the village. Nevoljani is at 21 degrees 25 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 45 minutes latitude and 690 metres above sea level. Area is about 4 square kilometres.

The village borders to the north with Lerin, to the east with the village Kuchkoveni, to the southeast with the village Maala, and to the west with the village Kalugeritsa.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War in 1945 there were about 1,750 residents in the village, of whom 1,375 were of Macedonian background and about 37 were Greek-Madzhiri. The residents were employed in agriculture, raising livestock, trades and other important activities.

During the Greek Civil War, the residents took little part in the organization of NOF and the armed forces of DAG. Participation was not possible because of the location of the village. The village had about 50 active fighters and during the time of the battles, 9 gave their lives and 8 patrols were shot in the Lerin prison.

They were:

1. Bishkarov Gjorgi
2. Grozdin Pavle
3. Deligochev Lazo
4. Dzolev Petse
5. Kiradzhiev Krste
6. Lazenkov Iljo
7. Lazenkov Tase
8. Luzov Vangel
9. Mazenkov Risto Tase
10. Mazenkov Risto
11. Meshkov Vasil
12. Mitsev Stefo
13. Nanov Tase
14. Nanov Petse
15. Strezov Stavre
16. Tupuliov Petse
17. Trpchev Petse

After the Greek Civil War and emigration and forced evictions, the number of residents fell significantly. The Greek census in 1991 recorded there are 594 residents in Nevoljani.

NEGOVAN



The village of Negovan was forcibly renamed by the Greek government to Flampourion. It is about 14 kilometres southeast of Lerin. It is a mountain village at the heart of the Radosh Mountain, at 21 degrees 32 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 42 minutes latitude and 965 metres above sea level. It is about 29 square kilometres in area.

The village borders to the west with the villages Gorno and Dolno Kotori, to the north with the village Leskovets and the mountain Golema Glava, to the east with the mountain Radosh and to the south with the Negovanska Mountain.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War in 1945 about 1,180 residents lived in the village, of whom a small number were Macedonians and Greeks, more were Vlachs and most were Arnauti-Albanians.

The residents were employed in raising livestock, timber getting, building and less with agriculture.

During the Greek Civil War, the residents took little part in the organization of NOF and the armed forces of DAG led by KPG. Although it was a large village it had a mixed population. More than 45 fighters took part in the armed force and 14 gave their lives; and during the occupation of Greece in 1943, 8 patriots were shot.

They were:

1. Baloshi Dimitri
2. Gogos P Spiro
3. Dede P Marija
4. Elovaris Gjeorgi
5. Zezis Gjeorgis
6. Zezis Taki
7. Lumis V Nikola
8. Nikolis Micho
9. Petsev Kosta
10. Rajani T Petre
11. Sitsiris K Dimitri
12. Stilijadi Kostadin
13. Taushani N Petro
14. Todos Aristoteli

Those shot in 1943 by the occupier were:

1. Agrofilakas Gjeorgi
2. Brukos Gavriili
3. Vlahos Flipas
4. Vlahos Kolushi
5. Gatsis Hristo
6. Zezis Kostikas

7. Mitrushi Sterjo
8. Mitrushidi Kicho

Of all the fighters who gave their young lives there were 21 men and 1 woman.

After the Greek Civil War, the emigration from the village and forced evictions, the number of residents fell significantly. In the census of 1991 it was recorded that there were 621 residents in Negovan.

NEGOCHANI



The village of Negochani was forcibly made to change its name by the Greek government to Niki. It is about 16 kilometres north of Lerin. It is on the Pelagonija Basin on the main road from Lerin to Bitola immediately next to the border between the Republic of Macedonia and Greece. It is at 21 degrees 25 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 55 minutes latitude, 580 metres above sea level, and about 7 square kilometres in area.

The village borders to the north with the Macedonian border, to the southeast with the village Nov Kavkaz, to the south with the village Klabuchishta and to the southwest with the village Sveta Petka.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War in 1945 about 840 residents of Macedonian background lived in the village. They were employed in agriculture.

During the Greek Civil War, the residents took little part in the organization of NOF and the armed forces of DAG. 10 fighters took part in battles and 3 gave their lives.

They were:

1. Abukov Mitre Pando
2. Gadzhovski Krste Zhivan
3. Todorovski (Markov) Kosta Tome

The details of the fallen fighters were obtained from Todorovski Kole.

After the Greek Civil War in 1949 and the emigration from the village and forced migration to Negochani, the number of residents fell significantly. The official census in Greece in 1991 recorded 425 residents in the village.

NEOKAZI



The village of Neokazi was forcibly made to change its name by the Greek government to Heohorakion. It is a part of the Lerin region about 13 kilometres northeast of the town. It is on the Lerin plain at 21 degrees 33 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 50 minutes latitude, 620 metres above sea level, and about 9 kilometres squared in area.

The village borders to the northwest with the village Vrbeni, to the east with the village Ovchareni, to the southeast with the village Zabrdeni, to the southwest with the village Boreshnitsa and to the west with the village Petorak.

In 1945 about 840 residents lived in the village, of whom 620 were of Macedonian background and 220 were Greek Madzhiri. The residents of the village were mostly employed in agriculture and less with raising livestock and trades.

During the Greek Civil War, the residents actively took part in the organization of NOF and the armed forces of DAG with more than 100 active fighters. 26 gave their lives.

They were:

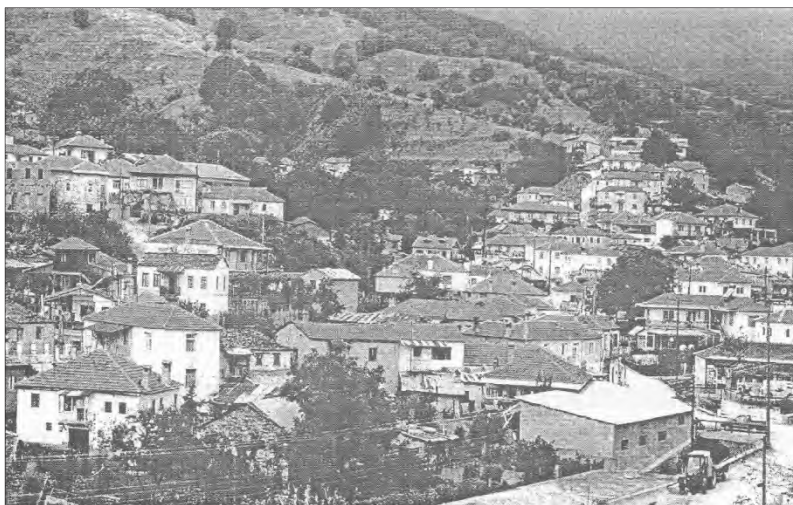
1. Adzhiev Risto Anastas
2. Adzhiev Lambo
3. Adzhieva Mara – mother of Lambo
4. Gjorzhinov Risto Kitse
5. Dondo Miti Lambo
6. Jordanidi Lari
7. Josiv Atanas Miti
8. Kulev Petko
9. Kulev Natse
10. Kulev Trajko – three brothers
11. Kulev Trajko Pandil – son of Trajko
12. Lashov Miti Kole
13. Londev Dimitar Vasil
14. Londev Todoraki
15. Mazneov Bladzhe
16. Mazneov Todoraki - brothers
17. Mazneov Done
18. Nojkov Kosta Mite
19. Nojkov Kosta Lazo - brothers
20. Paraskov Kosta Vangel
21. Popov Lambo Vangel
22. Sapranidi Gjorgi
23. Todorliev Metodi
24. Tsalopanov Pavle Kotse
25. Tsalopanov Miti Taljo
26. Tselidis Dimitar Aleko

The details of the fallen fighters were completed by Nojkov Trajko Pande from the same village and a participant in DAG.

Of the fighters who gave their young lives, there were 25 men and 1 woman.

After the Greek Civil War and emigration from the village and forced migration to Neokazi, the number of residents fell significantly. The 1991 census in Greece recorded 592 residents in the village.

NERED



The village of Nered was forcibly made to change its name by the Greek government to Polipotamon. It is a part of the Lerin region about 10 kilometres southwest of the town. It is in the basin on the Neredska Mountain, which is an extension of the mountain Vicho. It is at 21 degrees 22 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 43 minutes latitude, 940

metres above sea level and about 25 square kilometres in area.

The village borders to the northeast the village Krpeshtina, to the southeast with the village Lagen, and to the south and southwest it borders the Nered Mountain. Two rivers run through the village and together make the Grachina River.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War in 1945, about 1,540 residents lived in the village. It was a very old village in which the residents had always been of Macedonian background. They were employed in raising livestock, agriculture, timber getting and other necessary trades and important activities.

During the Greek Civil War in the period 1946-49, the residents took part in the organization of NOF and the armed forces of DAG with about 120 active fighters. 31 gave their lives.

They were:

1. Argir Pavlitsa
2. Vichin Risto Gjorgi
3. Gelev Minela
4. Delova Kata
5. Dinev Gjorgi
6. Dineva Ordana
7. Kapulichov Vasil
8. Karafilov Risto
9. Kizov Tanas
10. Kirjakova Para
11. Kostovska Olga
12. Markov Argiri

13. Markov Petre
14. Milev Petre
15. Milev Vane
16. Milchev Tanas
17. Notev Vasil
18. Ognenov Risto
19. Panajotis Divranakis
20. Petrov Stevo Micho
21. Petrov Stevo Gjorgi - brothers
22. Pozhanin Manoli
23. Popov Tanas Pandil
24. Risin Petre
25. Ristojchin Vangel
26. Ristojchin Tanas
27. Stamenov Kosta
28. Tolev Tanas
29. Tsolin Gjorgi
30. Shabaljev Tanas
31. Shabaljev Petre – brothers

Details were completed by Petrov Stevo Jani from Nered, a participant in DAG between 1946-1949.

Of the fighters who gave their young lives, there were 26 men and 5 women.

After the Greek Civil War and emigration from the village and forced migration to Nered, the number of residents fell significantly. The 1991 census in Greece recorded 506 residents in the village.

NIVITSI



The village of Nivitsi had its name changed by the Greek government to Psarades. It is about 36 kilometres northwest of Lerin. It is on the northern most part of the area known as “Afrika” on the south bank of the Prespa Lake. It is at 21 degrees 02 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 50 minutes latitude, 903 metres above sea level and about 18 square kilometres in area.

The village is flanked on the west and north by the waters of the Prespa Lake and on the south by the mountain Suva Gora.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War about 770 residents of Macedonian background lived in the village. They were employed in raising livestock, fishing, agriculture and other important activities.

In the period 1946-49, the residents actively took part in the organization of NOF and the armed forces of DAG with more than 100 active fighters. 32 gave their lives.

They were:

1. Aidinov Todor
2. Aidinova Dolja
3. Aidinova Vangelija
4. Dimanov K Petre
5. Dimanova Menka
6. Kapetanov Spiro Lazar
7. Korunov P Alekso
8. Korunova Ristosija
9. Makalcheto Lambro
10. Mirchev Done
11. Mirchev Risto Mijal
12. Mirchev Jovan Alekso
13. Mirchev Vasil Alekso
14. Nasteva Germanija
15. Pancheva T Elena
16. Popovski Aleko
17. Popovski Petre Stojan
18. Popovski Jane Fote
19. Ristanov Filip
20. Ristanov Bogoja
21. Ristanov Spiro
22. Ristanov Lambro
23. Ristanov Spase
24. Ruskov Krste Vasil
25. Talevski Lazo
26. Trajanov Petre
27. Trajanov Nikola
28. Trajanov P Pandil

- 29. Trenov Risto
- 30. Tutunovski K Trajko
- 31. Shalevski K Mitre
- 32. Shalevski R Nikola

Of the fallen who gave their young lives, there were 26 men and 6 women.

After the Greek Civil War and emigration from the village and forced migration to Nivitsi, the number of residents fell significantly. The census in Greece in 1991 recorded 144 residents in the village.

NOV KAVKAZ



The village of Nov Kavkaz was forcibly made to change its name by the Greek government to Neos Kavkasos. It is about 15 kilometres northeast of Lerin on the Lerin Plain on the border between the Republic of Macedonia and Greece and near the railway line Bitola-Lerin. It lies at 21 degrees 28 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 53 minutes latitude, 598 metres above sea level and is about 8 kilometres squared in area.

The village borders to the north with the Macedonian border, to the east with the villages Orta Oba and Asanovo, to the southeast with the villages Dolno Kalenik and Sakulevo, to the south with the village Gorno Kalenik and to the southwest with the village Klabuchishta and to the northwest with the village Negochni.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War about 806 residents lived in the village of Greek-Madzhiri background. The residents of the village were employed in agriculture and a smaller part in raising livestock.

OVCHARENI (VOSHTARENI)



The village of Ovchareni was forcibly made to change its name by the Greek government to Meliti. The village is about 17 kilometres northeast of Lerin. It is on the ridge of the Kajmakchalan mountain under the branch Piratsa at 21 degrees 35 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 50 minutes latitude, and 680 metres above sea level. It has an area of about 34 square kilometres.

The village borders to the northeast with the villages Jurukovo and Krushoradi, to the east with the mountain Golem Vrv, to the south Zabrdeni and to the west with the villages Vrbeni and Neokazi. The river Stara Reka runs through the village from which the villagers irrigate the plains.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War, about 1,770 residents lived in the village of whom 1,530 were of Macedonian background and 240 were Greek (Pontians-Madzhiri). The residents were employed in agriculture, raising livestock and other important activities.

During the Civil War, the residents actively took part in the organization of NOF and the armed forces of DAG with about 70 active fighters. 29 gave their lives.

They were:

1. Adzhieva Mara
2. Ashlakov Goche
3. Balev Gjorgi Lazo
4. Banichotov Brajan Trajko
5. Brajanov Brajan Trajko
6. Brajanov Trajko Todor – father and son
7. Gurunovski Dimitar Mire
8. Delikotev Risto Kocho

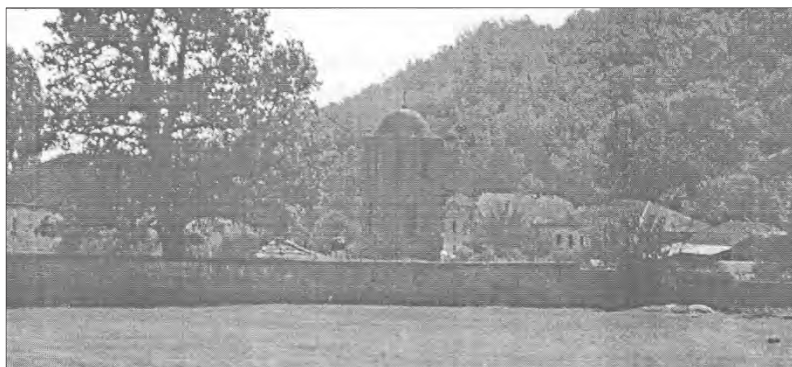
9. Javramov Risto
10. Japarakov Lambo Dimitar
11. Kalajdzhev Gjorgi
12. Karagirov Tsane
13. Kacharov Trajko Spase
14. Kacharov Trajko Petre – brothers
15. Kotsmanov Tane Done
16. Mariovski Stojan Kole
17. Mitrovolchev Vane Petse
18. Mihalidi Dimitar Toto
19. Mihalidi Dimitar Kocho – brothers
20. Petkomomchev Dine Jane
21. Prdlov Ruse Kocho
22. Pupkov Lambo
23. Sovichanov Petse
24. Trtorov Risto Vangel
25. Trtorov Iljo Risto
26. Trtorov Tanas Tashe
27. Turnikidis Pavlo Mihail
28. Chochkov Kole Kale (Mihali)
29. Chochkov Lazo Natse

The details of the above were completed by Trtorov Alekso Taki from Ovchareni.

Of all of the fallen fighters who gave their young lives there were 28 men and 1 woman heroine.

After the Greek Civil War and emigration from the village and forced migration to the village, the number of residents fell significantly. The 1991 census in Greece recorded 1,562 residents in the village.

OPSIRINO



The village of Opsirino was forcibly made to change its name by the Greek government to Etnikon. It is about 12 kilometres northwest of Lerin on the ridge of Baba Mountain at 21 degrees 22 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 52 minutes latitude, and 900 metres above sea level. Its area is about 4 square kilometres.

The village borders to the northeast with the village Sveta Petka, to the southeast with the village Bitusha, and to the southwest it borders the village Rakovo. The river Mala Reka runs through the village and divides it in two.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War about 380 residents who were of Macedonian background lived in the village. They were employed in agriculture and raising livestock.

In the period 1946-49, the residents took little part in the organization of NOF and the armed forces of DAG. There were only about 15 active fighters and 4 gave their lives.

They were:

1. Kostovska Malinka

2. Petrevski Iljo
3. Tsvetkovski Efto
4. Tsimerkov Atanas

Of the fallen young fighters, there were 3 men and 1 woman.

After the Greek Civil War and emigration from and forced settlement to the village, the number of residents fell significantly. The 1991 Greek census recorded that there were 95 residents in the village.

OROVNIK



The village of Orovnik was forcibly made to change its name by the Greek government to Karje. It is a part of the Lerin region about 25 kilometres west of the town. The village is between two hills, to the east Goritsa and to the west Golemiot Rid. It is at 21 degrees 09 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 45 minutes latitude, 940 metres above sea level, and about 6.5 kilometres squared in area.

The village borders to the northwest the village P'pli, to the east with Goritsa and the villages Zhelevo and Oshchima, to the south Bukovnik, and to the west the Mala Prespa lake.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War about 340 Macedonian residents lived in the village. They were employed in agriculture and raising livestock.

During the Greek Civil War, the residents of the village took part in the organization of NOF and the armed forces of DAG with about 65 active fighters. 13 fighters gave their lives and 4 innocent civilian lives were lost in bombing from the monarcho-fascist forces.

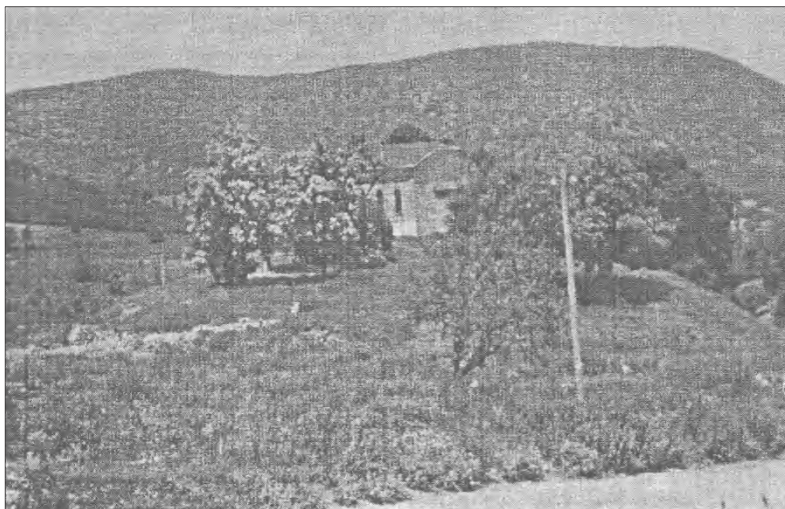
They were

1. Gjokov Nikola Sotir
2. Kazijovska Joshe Menka
3. Kazijovska Vasil Fota
4. Nichova Nastas Vasilka
5. Popov Stevo Joshe
6. Popovska Trajko Trajanka
7. Popovski Sagmov Trajko
8. Popovski Lazov Risto
9. Popovski Lazov Luka
10. Popovski Spirov Vasil
11. Savev Vasil Stojan
12. Spasev Spiro Boris
13. Spasev Spiro Done
14. Stavrev Nelov Anastas
15. Sterjovski Kremov Nikola
16. Sterjovski Stefo Vangel
17. Fotev Spiro Todor

Of the fallen who gave their young lives there were 13 men and 4 women.

After the Greek Civil War and emigration from and forced settlement into the village, the number of residents fell significantly. In the official census in Greece in 1991 it was recorded that there were 48 residents in the village.

OROVO (RAHOVO)



The village of Orovo was made to change its name by the Greek government to Piksos. It is part of the Lerin region about 39 kilometres west of the town. It is on the slopes of the Suva Gora mountain and near Mala Prespa and called "Afrika" by the people. It lies at 21 degrees 00 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 45 minutes latitude and 1080 metres above sea level. Its area is about 28 square kilometres.

The village borders to the northeast the village Vineni, to the east with the once settled village Drobitishta, to the southeast it borders the Garzhdano and to the west it borders the Suva Gora mountain and the Albanian border.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War about 490 Macedonian residents lived in the village. The residents were employed in raising livestock, timber getting and agriculture, and other necessary trades and important activities.

During the Greek Civil War in the period 1946-49, the residents took part in the organization of NOF and the armed forces of DAG with about 130 active fighters. 39 gave their lives.

They were:

1. Bandev Mitrev Risto
2. Valkanov Gochev Mitre
3. Valkanov Kotev Vojo
4. Valkanova Koteva Tronda
5. Damovski Petkov Trane
6. Dimanovska Borisova Kostadinka
7. Dimanovski Spirov Vangel
8. Dimanovski Ristov Petre
9. Dimanovski Lazov Fote
10. Dimanovski Gochev Vangel
11. Dimanovski Gochev Tanas
12. Drobitska Doneva Menka
13. Drobitski Nunev Filip
14. Drobitski Panev Trajko
15. Drobitski Panev Lazo
16. Jankulov Gelev Vasil
17. Kerazov Spirov Lazo
18. Kerazov Kolev Fote

19. Kerazov Kolev Tanas
20. Laovski Nunev Vangel
21. Malinkin Pavlev Dine
22. Mijalovski Mijalov Risto
23. Mijalov Tsvetkov Leko
24. Mijovski Gochev Fote
25. Mijovski Lazar Sotir
26. Mijovski Vasilov Stojan
27. Mijovski Vasilov Risto
28. Mijovski Sterjov Stojan
29. Mijovski Stojanov Vangel
30. Mushkarov Gochev Pando
31. Nelkovski Stefov Kote
32. Petrevski Ijov Kote
33. Petrevski Stojanov Nikola
34. Petrevski Ristov Filip
35. Petrevski Ristov Trajko
36. Popovska Spirova Atina
37. Popovski Kotev Joshe
38. Dzhambazov Nunev Spiro
39. Dzhambazov Nunev Pando

The details were completed by Jovanovski Vasil – a fighter from Orovo.

Of the fallen fighters who gave their young lives there were 35 men and 4 women.

After the Greek Civil War and emigration from and forced settlement into the village, the number of residents fell significantly. The census in Greece in 1991 recorded that there was not one resident in the village.

It is described as a former settlement.

ORTA OBA (MIDDLE VILLAGE)



The village of Sredno Selo was made to change its name by the Greek government to Mesokampos. It is about 17 kilometres northeast of Lerin. It is on the northeast part of the Lerin plain, very close to the border with the Republic of Macedonia, at 21 degrees 31 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 53 minutes latitude and 530 metres above sea level. Its area is about 5 square kilometres.

To the west the village borders with the village Kavkas, to the north and east it borders the Macedonian border, and to the southwest it borders the nearby village Asanovo.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War in 1945 about 496 residents of different backgrounds lived in the village: about 156 were Macedonians and about 340 were Greeks-Prosfigi. They were employed in agriculture and raising livestock.

During the Greek Civil War, the residents took part in the organization of NOF and the armed forces of DAG led by KPG with more than 30 active fighters. 12 gave their lives.

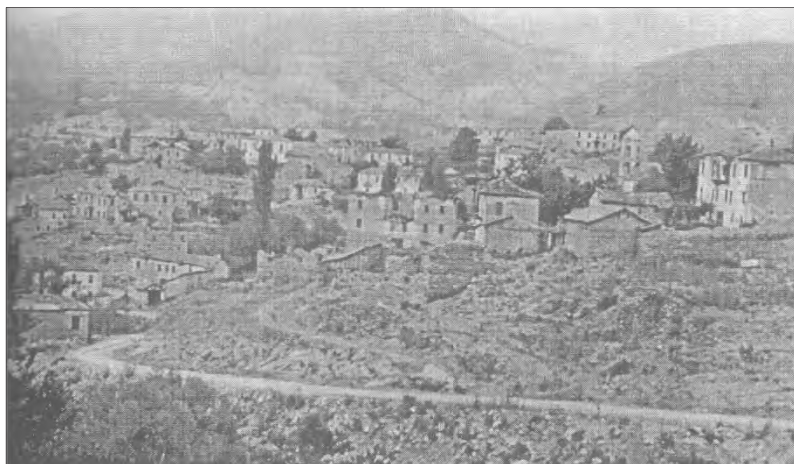
They were

1. Anastasijadis Kostas
2. Anastasijadis Pavlos
3. Karpidis Liso Patula
4. Karpidis J Aristis
5. Karpidis J Arhimidis
6. Leonidis D Eleni
7. Leonidis D Statis
8. Leonidis David Janis
9. Talev Dimitar Lambo
10. Talev Gjorgi Zhivan
11. Tasev Petre Lazo
12. Tasev Petre Vangel – god brothers (the boys had been Christened together)

Of the fallen fighters who gave their young lives there were 10 men and 2 women.

After the Greek Civil War and emigration from and forced migration to the village, the number of residents fell significantly. In the official census in Greece in 1991 it is recorded that there are 93 residents in the village.

OSCHIMA



The village of Oschima was forcibly made to change its name by the Greek government to Trigonon. It is about 20 kilometres southwest of Lerin on the ridge of Bigla Mountain in the Koroveshka ravine on the road Lerin-Kostur. It lies at 21 degrees 12 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 44 minutes latitude and 1,200 metres above sea level. Its area is about 13 square kilometres.

The village borders to the north the village Zhelevo, to the east Bigla mountain, to the south the village Trnaa, to the west Gorbech mountain and the villages Bukovik and Orovnik. The Zhelevska River runs through the village and divides it in two.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War about 490 Macedonian residents lived in the village. They were employed in agriculture and raising livestock.

In the period 1946-49, the residents took part in the organization of NOF and the armed forces of DAG with more than 86 active fighters. 29 gave their lives.

They were:

1. Argirov Stojan Gjorgi
2. Argirov Gjorgi Done
3. Argirova Kosta Ljuba
4. Argirova Iljo Arhonda
5. Boglev Risto Spase
6. Boglev Risto Gjorgija – brothers
7. Bogleva Gjorgija Trena – father and daughter
8. Dimovski Pando Risto
9. Dimovski Stojan Vasil
10. Jankulovski Nikola Jane
11. Keleshovski Sterjo Risto
12. Novachevska Aleksandra
13. Popgeorgiev Spase Petre
14. Popovski Trpe Pavle
15. Popovski Trpe Stojan- two brothers
16. Raikovski Kote Ilija
17. Raikovski Risto
18. Raikovski Risto Lazo
19. Raikovski Risto Aleko – father and two sons
20. Temov Lazo Traiche
21. Farmakov Nasto Done
22. Filkov T Krsto
23. Filkov M German
24. Filkov Pando Nikola
25. Filkov Pando Gjorgi – two brothers

- 26. Dzhigerov Trajan Pando
- 27. Dzhigerov Spiro Vasil
- 28. Dzhigerova Spiro Faniya – brother and sister
- 29. Shkembarov Boris Nase

The details of fallen fighters were obtained from the front line fighter Petre Asprov from the same village. Details of the middle names were completed by Argirova Lazo Trena from the same village.

Of the fighters who gave their young lives there were 24 men and 5 women.

After the Greek Civil War and emigration from and forced migration to the village, the number of residents fell significantly. The 1991 census in Greece recorded 26 residents in the village.

PAPADIJA



The village of Papadija was made to change its name by the Greek government to Papadja. It is a part of the Lerin region about 29 kilometres northeast of the town. It is in the plains

at the base of Kajmakchalan Mountain at 21 degrees 42 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 53 minutes latitude and 1,102 metres above sea level.

The village belonged to the Krushoradi region and was northwest of the village Setino. The Stara Reka River runs through the village and divides it in two.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War in 1945 about 150 Macedonian residents lived in the village. The residents of were employed in raising livestock and agriculture.

During the Greek Civil War in the period 1946-49, the residents took part in the organization of NOF and the armed forces of DAG with 8 active fighters and during the bloody battles 5 gave their lives.

They were:

1. Gjakov Janko Dore
2. Konzurov Aleko Tane
3. Kozarev Gjorgi Vasil
4. Przhev Done
5. Rusev Todor Janko

The details of the fallen fighters from Krushoradi and Papadija were obtained from Kosta Dzhingov from Krushoradi, a fighter and leader from the Banitsa region from 1945-49.

After the Greek Civil War and emigration from and forced migration to the village, the number of residents fell so much that not one resident remained. This was confirmed by the census in Greece in 1991.

PAPAZHANI (POP'ZHANI)



The village of Papazhani was made to change its name by the Greek government to Papjanis. It is about 10 kilometres southeast of Lerin. It is on the Lerin plains at 21 degrees 30 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 50 minutes latitude. It is 632 metres above sea level and is about 8 kilometres square in area.

The village borders with the following settled places: to the north the village Sakulevo, to the east the village Vrbeni, to the southeast Petorak and to the northwest it borders the village Gorno Kalenik. The Eleshka River runs through the village and divides it in two. The rail line Bitola-Lerin runs alongside the village.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War about 1,350 Macedonian residents lived in the village. They were employed in agriculture, with few involved in raising livestock, trades and other activities.

In the period 1946-49, the residents took little part in the organization of NOF and even less in the armed forces of

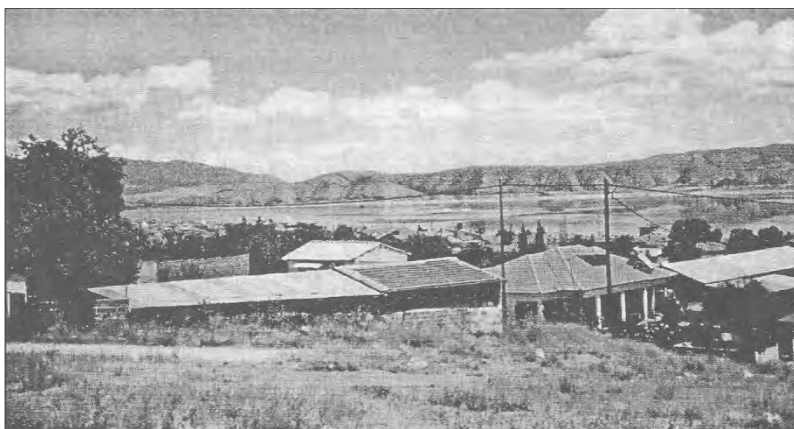
DAG led by KPG. They only had about 4 and, unfortunately, all 4 died. In the Lerin prison, during the time of the bloody battles another 3 patriots were sentenced to death and shot.

They were:

1. Bakalot Risto
2. Gluvchev Todor
3. Dimov Done
4. Dinov S Gavre
5. Popov Zhivko
6. Stelov Trajan
7. Tsakle K Pando

After the Greek Civil War and emigration from and forced migration to the village, the number of residents fell significantly. The census in Greece in 1991 recorded that there are 912 residents in the village.

PATELE



The village of Patele was forcibly made to change its name to Agios Panteleimon. It is a part of the Lerin region and is about 30 kilometres east of Lerin. It is on the bank of the Ohrid Lake at 21 degrees 45 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 44 minutes latitude. It is 583 metres above sea level and about 54 kilometres square in area of which 21 square kilometres are under water.

The village borders with the following settled places: to the northwest with the village Gornichevo, to the southwest with the town Sorovich, and to the east with the Ostrovskot Lake and to the west the Petersko Lake.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War in 1945 about 1,750 Macedonian residents lived in the village. The residents were employed in agriculture and fishing but most were involved in hunting and trades and very few in raising livestock and other activities.

During the Greek Civil War, the residents took part in the organization of NOF and ELAS and the armed forces of DAG with more than 140 active fighters and during the bloody battles 40 gave their lives.

They were:

1. Adarmanov G Klime
2. Alilomov K Paskal
3. Begov G Trajan
4. Belchev Krsto
5. Bireev T Metodi
6. Boen K Gjorgi
7. Volcheva Dime Sultana
8. Geshen L Petre
9. Gulev P Stevan

10. Dishkov B Ilija
11. Dishkov B Kole
12. Dishkov B Spase
13. Dishkova T Katina
14. Elkov P Leche
15. Elenakov T Mihail
16. Dzipov K Trifo
17. Dzipova P Morfa
18. Ichkarov B Stavre
19. Jarev S Dine
20. Jarev N Stavre
21. Kalandzhiev T Mitse
22. Kacharov D Tome
23. Klanev A Mihail
24. Lazaridovski P Bladzhe
25. Lazaridovski P Ilija
26. Lazaridev T Dorche
27. Lazaridev B Tashko
28. Milovanov T Kole
29. Mishev V Hriso
30. Mishev P Stevan
31. Noichev M Bladzhe
32. Popopetrov P Pavle
33. Taushan T Paskal
34. Trshalev S Kole
35. Fortomarov S Atanas
36. Fortomarova L Fanka
37. Tsvetkova M Dena
38. Tsrnakov Ilija
39. Shoporev F Simo

40. Shuperov M Gjorgi

The details about the fallen fighters were given by Lambro Elkov from the same village.

Of the young and fallen fighters there were 35 men and 5 women.

After the Greek Civil War and emigration from and forced migration to the village, the number of residents fell significantly. The census in Greece in 1991 recorded that there are 1003 residents in the village.

PESOCHNITSA



The village Pesochnitsa had its name forcibly changed by the Greek government to Amohorion. It is about 6 kilometres east of Lerin. It is on the fertile Lerin plain on the track Lerin-Solun at 21 degrees 29 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 47 minutes latitude. It is 638 metres above sea level and about 12 kilometres square in area. The Negovanska River runs through the village dividing it in two.

The village borders to the northeast the villages Boreshnitsa and Rosen, to the southeast Vrtolom, to the southwest with Kuchkoveni, to the west with Lerin and to the northwest with Lazheni.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War about 1,520 residents lived in the village of whom 1,170 were Macedonians, 350 Greek-Prosfigi. The residents were employed in agriculture, raising livestock, trades and other important activities.

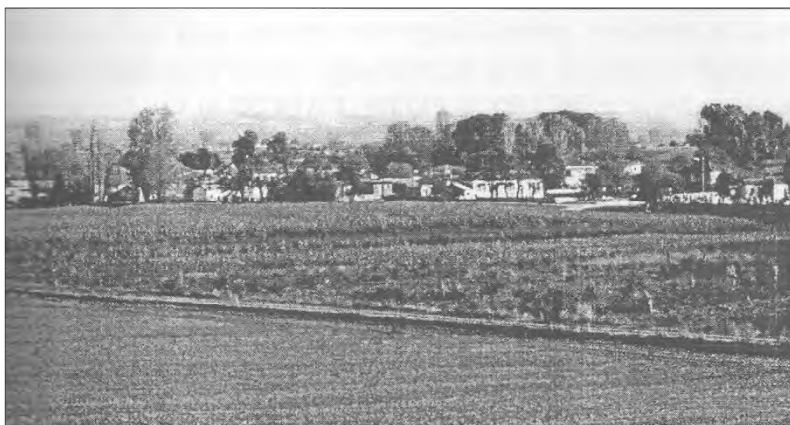
In the period 1946-49, the residents took little part in the organization of NOF and the armed forces of DAG led by KPG. They had about 20 active fighters, and 7 gave their lives.

They were:

1. Boglev Trendafil
2. Dalakov Natse
3. Dafov Tanas
4. Janev Jane
5. Marinkov Goche
6. Nasev K Pandil
7. Papadopoulos Jani

After the Greek Civil War and emigration from and forced migration to the village, the number of residents did not change much. The census in Greece in 1991 recorded that there are 1,600 residents in the village.

PETORATSI (PETORAK)



The village of Petorak had its name forcibly changed by the Greek government to Tripotamos. It is about 10 kilometres northeast of Lerin. It is on the Lerin plain near the rail line Bitola-Lerin between the Eleshka and Stara Reka Rivers. It is at 21 degrees 30 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 50 minutes latitude and 677 metres above sea level. Its area is about 6 square kilometres.

The village borders to the northeast the village Vrbeni, to the east the village Neokazi, to the southeast Boreshnitsa, to the southwest the village Armenovo, and to the north it borders the village P'pzhani.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War about 500 residents lived in the village of whom 75 were Greek-Prosfigi and about 425 were Macedonians. The residents were employed in agriculture and a little with raising livestock.

PETR'SKO (PETARSKO)



The village of Petr'sko was made by the Greek government to change its name to Petre. It is a part of the Lerin region and about 25 kilometres southwest of the town. It is on the western bank of the Petersko Lake at 21 degrees 41 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 44 minutes latitude. It is 576 metres above sea level and about 20 kilometres squared in area.

The village borders to the northwest with the village Tserovo, to the east with Petersko Lake, to the south with the town of Sorovich and to the west with Radosh Mountain.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War about 800 residents lived in the village of whom 465 were Macedonian and 335 were Greek-Prosfigi. The residents were employed in agriculture, raising livestock and fishing.

During the Greek Civil War, the residents took little part in the organization of NOF and the armed forces of DAG. They had only 17 active fighters, and 8 gave their lives.

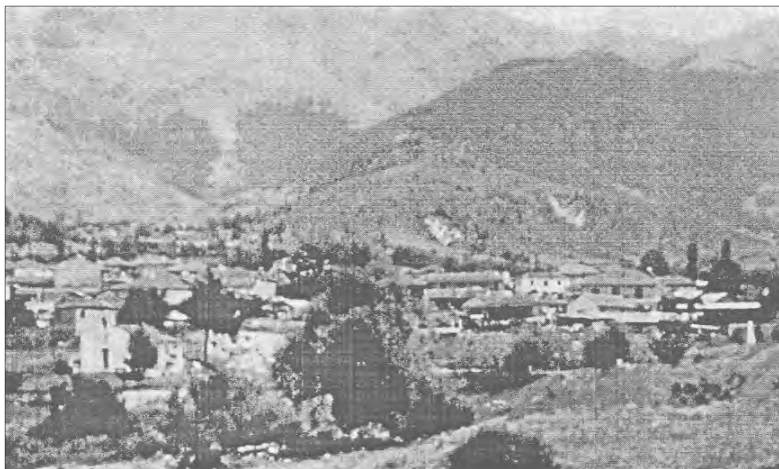
They were:

1. Markulev S Tashko
2. Markuleva S Despa
3. Petsakov Vane.....
4. Petsakova Vane.....
5. Porchev Kole
6. Tsutsulov Lambo Dore
7. Chochova Kitsa
8. Shapkarov Paskali

Of the fighters who gave their young lives there were 5 men and 3 women.

After the Greek Civil War and emigration from and forced migration to the village, the number of residents fell significantly. In the census in Greece in 1991 it was recorded that there are 509 residents in the village.

P'PLI (POPLI)



The village of Popli was made to change its name by the Greek government to Levkon. It is about 25 kilometres west of Lerin. It is about 2 kilometres east from the Mala Prespa Lake on the ridge of the Bela Voda mountain at 21 degrees 09 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 47 minutes latitude and 903 metres above sea level. Its area is about 7 square kilometres.

The village borders to the north the village Shtrkovo, to the northeast the village Rudari, to the east the Bela Voda Mountain, to the south with the village Orovnik, and to the west it borders the Mala Prespa Lake.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War in 1945 about 430 residents lived in the village, of whom 285 were Macedonians and 145 were Greek-Prosfigi (migrants). The residents were employed in raising livestock and agriculture.

In the period 1946-49, the residents actively took part in the organization of NOF and the armed forces of DAG with more than 45 active fighters. 16 gave their lives.

They were:

1. Begov Bozhin Pavle
2. Gelin Kole Dosta
3. Gеровski Mitre
4. Dimanova Trajkoitsa
5. Dimovski F Stojan
6. Drobitski Jankula
7. Drobitski Jankula Risto – father and son
8. Karanfilov Gligor
9. Karanfilov Gligor Fote – father and son

10. Karanfilov Risto
11. Kochovski Kote Kole
12. Markova Sotira
13. Mijovski Joshe Risto
14. Popovski Petre Stojan
15. Sterjov Da. Vasil
16. Tutunovski Trajan

The details about the middle names were completed by Hristovska (Mijovska) Risto Velika from the same village and a participant in DAG from 1946.

Of the fallen fighters who gave their young lives there were 13 men and 3 women.

After the Greek Civil War and emigration from and forced migration to the village, the number of residents fell significantly. In the census in Greece in 1991 it was recorded that there are 133 residents in the village.

PLESHEVITSA

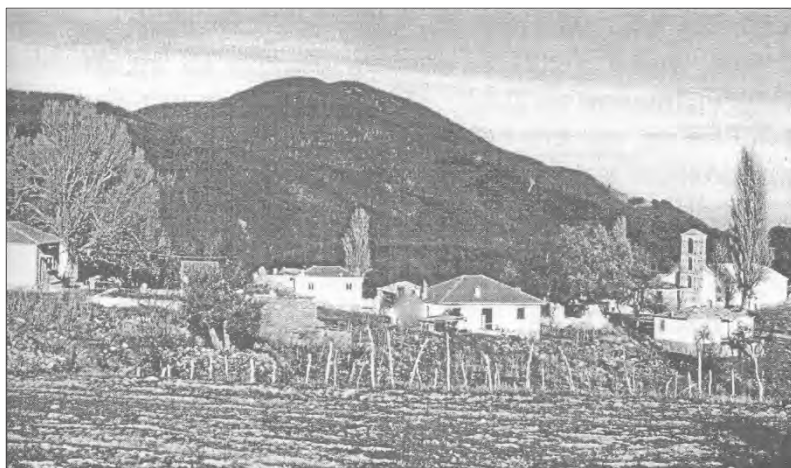


The village of Pleshevitsa was made to change its name by the Greek government to Kolhiki. The village is about 8 kilometres southeast of Lerin. It is on the Lerin Plain at the end of the southern part of the Pelagonija Basin at 21 degrees 29 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 44 minutes latitude. It is 720 metres above sea level and about 15 square kilometres in area.

The village borders with the following settled places: to the northwest with the village Kuchkoveni, to the east with the village Leskovets, to the southwest with the village Dolno Kotori and to the west with the village Maala.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War in 1945 about 540 Greek-prosfigi residents lived in the village. The residents of the village were employed in agriculture and raising livestock.

PREKOPANA



The village of Prekopana was made to change its name by the Greek government to Perikopi. The village is about 19

kilometres south of Lerin. It is in the heart of the Nered Mountain under the Temen Vrv Peak, at 21 degrees 25 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 37 minutes latitude. It is 1,440 metres above sea level and about 34 kilometres squared in area.

The village borders to the east with the villages Srebreno and Zelenich, to the south with the Kostur village Olishta, and to the west with the Vicho Mountain.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War about 550 Macedonian residents lived in the village. The residents were employed in raising livestock, timber getting and agriculture.

During the Greek Civil War, the residents actively took part in the organization of NOF and the armed forces of DAG with more than 55 active fighters. 14 gave their lives.

They were:

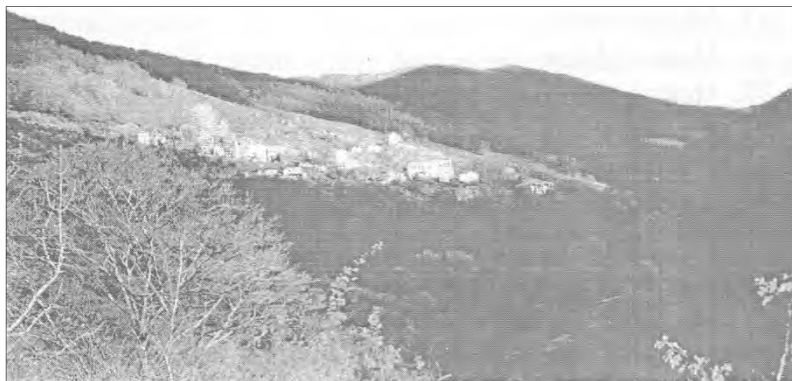
1. Basotov Gele
2. Volchev Gjorgi
3. Gjanaki Papa Gele
4. Jovevski Mitre
5. Kalin Kiro
6. Kalin Pando
7. Karadakov Gjorgi
8. Klekov Mitre
9. Klekov Petse
10. Ljoljov Dine
11. Ljoljov Sotir
12. Marinov Gjorgi
13. Minchev N

- 14. Murdzhov Krste
- 15. Muchev Joti
- 16. Chelov Dosi
- 17. Chelov Dine-Chaushot

The details were obtained from Trifko Zaparenko from the same village.

After the Greek Civil War and emigration from and forced migration to the village, the number of residents fell significantly. The 1991 census in Greece recorded that there were 6 residents in the village.

PSODERI



The village of Psoderi was made to change its name by the Greek government to Pisoderion. It is about 15 kilometres west of Lerin. It is on the road Lerin-Kostur between the Bela Voda Mountain and Bigla Mountain at 21 degrees 15 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 47 minutes latitude and 1,400 metres above sea level. It is about 25 square kilometres in area.

The village borders to the northeast with the village Buf, to the east with the village Armensko, to the southwest with the village Zhelevo, and to the west it borders Germanska Mountain.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War about 450 residents lived in the village. It was settled by Vlach settlers from Epirus. The residents of the village were employed in raising livestock, forestry and agriculture.

RAKOVO

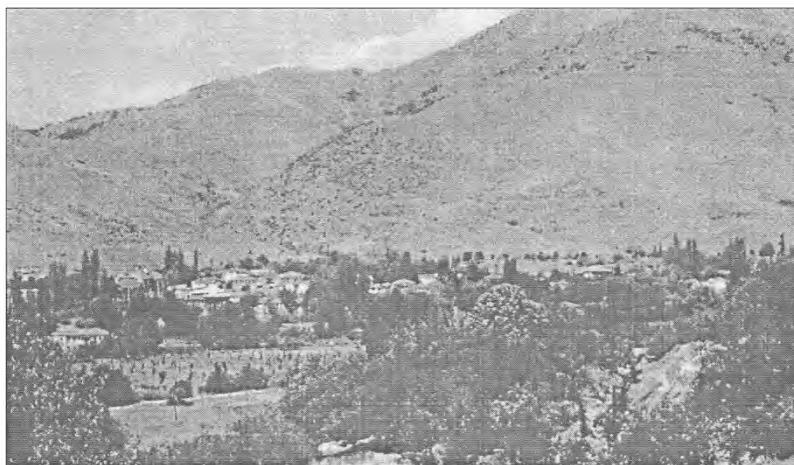


The village of Rakovo was made to change its name by the Greek government to Krateron. It is about 20 kilometres northwest of Lerin. It is in the heart of Baba Mountain at 21 degrees 19 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 51 minutes latitude. It is 1,000 metres above sea level and about 18 kilometres squared in area.

The village borders to the northeast with the village Opsirino, to the east with the village Bitusham, to the southeast with the village Gorno Kleshtino, to the south the village Buf, and to the west it borders with the Bigla Mountain.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War in 1945 about 860 Macedonian residents lived in the village. The residents were employed in raising livestock, forestry and agriculture.

R'BI (ROBI)



The village of Robi had its name changed by the Greek government to Lemos. It is a part of the Lerin region about 30 kilometres northwest of the town and close to the Macedonian-Greek border. It is on the ridge of the German Mountain at 21 degrees 09 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 50 minutes latitude and 970 metres above sea level. Area is about 5 square kilometres.

The village borders to the northeast with the village German, to the southwest with the village Medovo, and to the west with Golema Prespa Lake.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War about 740 residents lived in the village of whom 590 were Macedonians and 150 were Greek-Prosfigi immigrants from Asia Minor. The

residents were employed in agriculture and raising livestock.

In the period 1946-49, the residents actively took part in the organization of NOF and the armed forces of DAG with more than 110 active fighters. 37 gave their lives.

They were:

1. Bakushov Stevo Vasil
2. Bechkov Spiro Mire
3. Bechkov Tsvetko Fote
4. Vidinov Joshe and
5. Vidinov Fote – brothers
6. Vidinov Vangel German
7. Georgiev Trajan
8. Georgiev Trajan Bosilko
9. Georgiev Trajan Goche
10. Demirov Krstin Boris
11. Demirov Vangel
12. Dimanov Pando Bogoja
13. Dojchinova Nikolitsa
14. Gjakov Risto Todor
15. Gjakov Metodija
16. Zarov Lambro Petre
17. Zarov Mitre
18. Zarovski Sotir Done
19. Zarovski Sotir Andrea
20. Kjufov Simo Goche
21. Leskarov Trajan and
22. Leskarov Trajan Bosilko – father and son
23. Markov Joshe

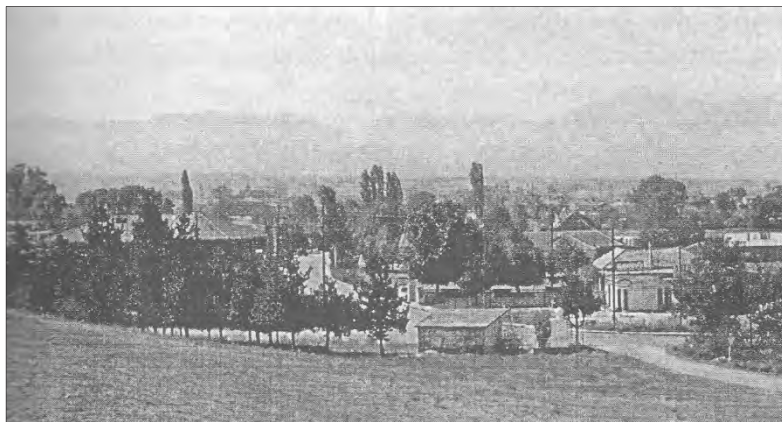
24. Mialev Vasil
25. Mundushev Nikola Mijal
26. Mundushev Todor Tsvetko
27. Papanau Nikola Trendafilka
28. Papanau Nikola Sokrati
29. Papanau Naum Vangel
30. Nikolov Vasil Nikola
31. Popov Mitre Fote
32. Popov Joshe
33. Popov Mijal Goche
34. Prodanov Lazar
35. Prodanov Mitre Endrija
36. Sekulov Krstin Pavle
37. Stamkov Joshe

The details of the lost fighters were obtained from Markovski Mitre from the village Ahil, a front line fighter 1941-49, and Mundushev Nikola Risto from Robi and a participant in DAG from 1947.

Of the fallen fighters, there were 35 men and 2 women.

After the Greek Civil War and emigration from and forced migration to the village, the number of residents fell significantly. The census in Greece in 1991 recorded 250 residents.

ROSEN



The village of Rosen was forcibly made to change its name by the Greek government to Sitarija. It is about 12 kilometres east of Lerin on the Lerin plain near the railway line Lerin-Solun. It lies at 21 degrees 33 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 47 minutes latitude and 695 metres above sea level. Its area is about 9.5 square kilometres.

The village borders to the northwest with the village Boreshnitsa, to the east with Zabrdeni, to the south with Vrtolom and to the southwest with Pesochnitsa.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War about 810 Macedonian residents lived in the village. They were employed in agriculture and raising livestock.

During the Greek Civil War period, the residents took little part in the organization of NOF and the armed forces of DAG led by KPG. There were 10 active fighters and 4 gave their lives.

They were

1. Joanidov Dimitri
2. Mijalchev Kosta
3. Mihalev Gjorgi
4. Nikolov Tashko

After the Greek Civil War and emigration from and forced migration to the village, the number of residents fell. The 1991 census recorded 736 residents.

RUDARI



The village of Rudari had its name changed by the Greek government to Kalitea. It is a part of the Lerin region and is about 28 kilometres west of the town. It is on the ridge of the German Mountain in Prespa at 21 degrees 09 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 48 minutes latitude and 1,200 metres above sea level. It is about 14 kilometres squared in area.

The village borders to the northwest with the village Shtrkovo, to the southwest with P'pli, to the east with the

Bela Voda Mountain and to the west with the Mala Prespa Lake.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War about 380 Macedonian residents lived in the village. They were employed in agriculture and raising livestock.

During the Greek Civil War in 1946-49, the residents actively took part in the organization of NOF and the armed forces of DAG with more than 90 active fighters. 31 gave their lives.

They were

1. Angelovski Spiro
2. Begalchev Mijal
3. Begalchev Eftim
4. Bliznakov Traiko
5. Bogoevski Naum
6. Georgievski Risto
7. Georgievski Vasil
8. Georgievski Nikola
9. Geroovski Joshe
10. Geroovski Vangel – two brothers
11. Dimovski Petre
12. Dimovski Vangel
13. Kalev Risto
14. Kalev Stavre
15. Karaulovski Goche
16. Karafilovski Pavle or Kosta
17. Kostovski Kostadin
18. Kostovski Goche
19. Mihajlovski Pando

20. Mihajlovski Jane – two brothers
21. Filipov Vasil
22. Filipov Mitre
23. Foteva Lazo... Daughter of Lazo
24. Fotevski Spiro
25. Fotevski Pavle
26. Fotevski Joshe – three brothers
27. Hristovski Ilija
28. Hristovski Fote
29. Hristovski Dimitar
30. Hristovski Jani and
31. Hristovski Vangel – two brothers

The details of the fallen fighters were obtained from Hristovski Kosta from the same village.

Of the fighters who gave their young lives there were 30 men and one woman.

After the Greek Civil War and emigration from and forced migration to the village, the number of residents fell significantly. The 1991 census in Greece recorded 177 residents in the village.

RUDNIK



The village of Rudnik was made to change its name by the Greek government to Anargiri. It is about 29 kilometres southeast of Lerin and about 12 kilometres southwest of the town of Sorovich. The village is at 21 degrees 37 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 36 minutes latitude and 650 metres above sea level. It has an area of about 19 square kilometres.

Rudnik borders to the northeast with the villages Dolno Novoselsko and Chaldzhilari, to the south with Rakita and to the west with the Rudnishko Lake or Vrapchinsko Lake.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War in 1945 about 476 residents lived in the village of whom 120 were Macedonians and about 356 were Greek-Prosfigi. The residents were employed in agriculture and raising livestock.

RULJA



The village of Rulja was forcibly made to change its name by the Greek government to Kotas (Katohori). It is a part of the Lerin region about 30 kilometres southwest of the town. It is between the Vrba and Tsrna Gora Mountains in the Koreshtanska Gorge on the road Lerin-Kostur at 21 degrees 10 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 41 minutes latitude and 880 metres above sea level. Its area is about 17 square kilometres.

The village borders to the northwest with the former settlement Besfina, to the northeast with the village Trnovo, to the south with the village Breznitsa, to the east with Tsrna Gora Mountain, to the west with the Vrba Mountain. The Zhelevska River runs through the village and divides it in two.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War there were about 590 Macedonians residents in the village. They were employed in agriculture and raising livestock.

During the Greek Civil War, the residents actively took part in the organization of NOF and the armed forces of DAG with more than 125 active fighters. 34 gave their lives.

They were

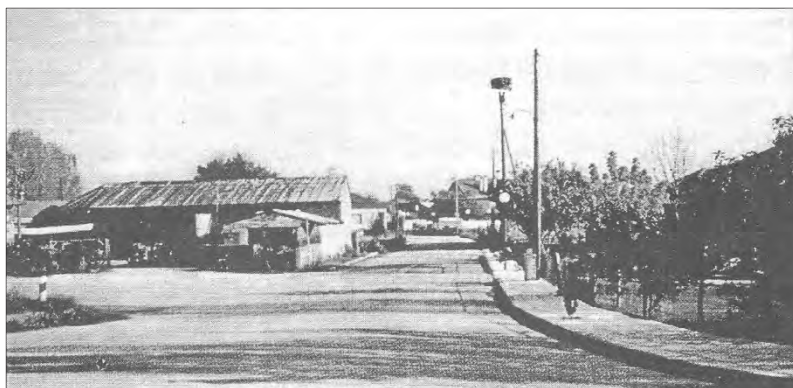
1. Atanasova Sevda
2. Atanasovski Gjorgi
3. Bitskov Risto
4. Bitskov Krsto
5. Bitskov Done
6. Bitskov Haso
7. Bitskova Mara
8. Gapovski Ilija
9. Dimitrovski Done
10. Dineva Lefterija
11. Dinevski Jane
12. Gjanakievski Nakje
13. Karagjakovski Veljo
14. Karafilovski Vasil
15. Kostovski Dimitar
16. Kostovski Trajan
17. Mishovski Lazo
18. Nichov Trajko
19. Petrovski Gjorgi
20. Popkarafilovski Vasil
21. Prespakovski Spiro
22. Ramovski Vane
23. Ristevski L Vane
24. Ristevski V Stavro

- 25. Ristevski (Mishevski) Risto
- 26. Sarafovski Naso
- 27. Sarafovski Pando
- 28. Taseva Fana
- 29. Trajanovska Trendafila
- 30. Trendafilovski Naso
- 31. Trendafilovski Micho
- 32. Trokovska Velika
- 33. Dzhavelovski Pane
- 34. Dzhavelovski Stojan

Of the fallen fighters there were 28 men and 6 women.

After the Greek Civil War and emigration from and forced migration to the village, the number of residents fell significantly. In the official census in Greece in 1991 there were 49 residents in the village.

SAKULEVO



The village of Sakulevo was made to change its name by the Greek government to Marina. It is about 15 kilometres

northeast of Lerin on the main road Bitola-Lerin. It lies at 21 degrees 30 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 51 minutes latitude and is 680 metres above sea level. Area is about 7.5 square kilometres.

The village borders the following villages: to the northeast with Asanovo, to the east with Krushoradi and Jurukovo, to the southeast with Vrbeni, to the south with P'pzhani and to the west with Dolno Kalenik.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War about 490 residents lived in the village, of whom 392 were Macedonians and 8 were Arnatui-Albanian. The residents were employed in agriculture, raising livestock and other necessary trades and activities.

In the period 1946-49, the residents took part in the organization of NOF and the armed forces of DAG with more than 40 active fighters. Nine gave their lives.

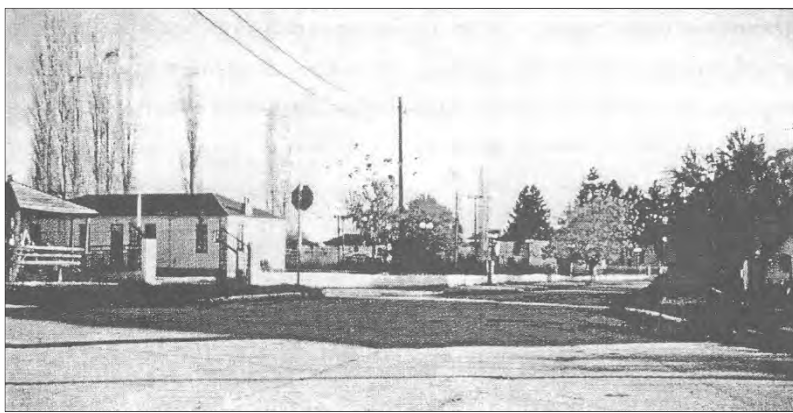
They were

1. Beshlievski Deljo Leonida
2. Beshlievski Lazo Risto
3. Dafovski Lazo Pando
4. Dafovski Lazo Uljan – brothers
5. Dafovski Todor Petre
6. Dafovski Gjorgji Lambo
7. Dafovski Done Mihali
8. Krivoshiev Filko
9. Krivoshievska Menka

Of the young fallen fighters there were 8 men and one woman.

After the Greek Civil War and emigration from and forced migration to the village, the number of residents fell significantly. The official census in Greece in 1991 recorded that there are 266 residents.

SVETA PETKA



The village of Sveta Petka was made to change its name by the Greek government to Agija Paraskevi. It is about 13 kilometres northwest of Lerin on the ridge of the Baba Mountain near the Greek - Macedonian border. It is at 21 degrees 23 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 52 minutes latitude and 682 metres above sea level. Its area is about 6 square kilometres.

The village borders to the northeast with Negochani, to the east with Klabuchishta, to the south with Bitusha, to the southwest with Opsiriniom, and to the northwest with the Macedonian border. The Mala River runs through the village dividing it into two.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War there were about 690 Macedonian residents in the village. They were employed in agriculture and raising livestock.

During the Greek Civil War, the residents took little part in the organization of NOF and the armed forces of DAG with only 2 active fighters. Unfortunately both gave their lives.

They were

1. Simejanov Lazar
2. Srbinov Mihail

After the Greek Civil War and emigration from and forced migration to the village, the number of residents fell significantly. The 1991 census recorded 206 residents.

SETINA



The village of Setina was made to change its name by the Greek government to Skopos. It is about 24 kilometres northeast of Lerin on the Kajmakchalan Mountain and very

close to the Macedonian - Greek border. It is in the basin at 21 degrees 39 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 52 minutes latitude and 760 metres above sea level.

The village borders to the northeast of the village Papadija, to the west with the village Krushoradi, to the east with the Kajmakchalan and Piperka Mountains, and to the south with the Visima Mountain. The Stara River runs through the village dividing it in two.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War about 1,140 Macedonians residents lived in the village. The residents were employed in agriculture, raising livestock and other necessary trades and activities.

During the Greek Civil War, the residents actively took part in the organization of NOF and the armed forces of DAG with more than 250 active fighters. 61 gave their lives. The list also includes the fighters killed during the time of ELAS and SAG (1941-1949).

They were:

1. Ajtov Risto Atanas
2. Beikov Mike Lambo
3. Beikov Mike Kosta
4. Beikov Iljo Vane
5. Beikov Iljo Spase
6. Bekjarova Risto Pelagija
7. Bechakov Gele Lazo
8. Bechakov Lazo Trajko
9. Bozharov Natse Gele
10. Bozharov Tashe Jane
11. Bozhinov Vasil Petre

12. Bozhinov Vasil Vangel
13. Bozhinov Gjorgi Iljo
14. Vitkov Krste Gjorgi
15. Vitkov Krste Blazhe
16. Vitkov Stevo Sime
17. V'chkov Tane Risto
18. V'chkov Natse Gjorgi
19. Gashtarov Alekso Lazo
20. Gashtarov Gjorgi Lazo
21. Golov Iljo Lambo
22. Golov Iljo Petre
23. Golov Kole Trajko
24. Gruev Pavle Dimitar
25. Gudov Lazo Kole
26. Gudov Lazo Gjorgi
27. Dimovchev Kole Vane
28. Dinakov Tane Boris
29. Dinakov Kosta Gele
30. Dinakova Boris Fana
31. Donakov Lazo Vasil
32. Donakov Iljo Mitse
33. Juntev Stevo Tane
34. Juntev Vane Petre
35. Krkachov Tome Tane
36. Kulibanov Gele Mitse
37. Kulibanov Tashe Manoli
38. Kulibanov Petre Ruse
39. Lembanovski Natse Nushe
40. Lembanovski Natse Risto
41. Lembanovski Stevo Trajko

42. Malov Ruse Spase
43. Mishkov Mitse Kole
44. Mulev (Frfelev) Iljo Alekso
45. Muchov Kosta Jordan
46. Muchov Gjorgi Pandil
47. Piskachov Petre Mihail
48. Smugrev Risto Gjorgi
49. Trenova Vasil Marionka
50. Torbakov Gjorgi Risto
51. Torbakov Stojan Trajko
52. Trpchevski Gele Petre
53. Trpchevski Krste Tane
54. Chekalov Lazo Krste
55. Chokrev Stevo Dimitar
56. Dzholevski Natse Todor
57. Dzholevski Natse Krste
58. Dzholevski Mitse Bladzhe
59. Shilev Mitse Bladzhe
60. Shilev Mitse Lambo
61. Shilev Lazo Gule.

The details were obtained from Gashtarov Alekso from the same village, a fighter 1941-49.

Of the fallen fighters who gave their young lives there were 58 men and 3 women.

After the Greek Civil War and emigration from and forced migration to the village, the number of residents fell significantly. The 1991 census in Greece recorded 189 residents in the village.

SOROVICH (SOROVICHEVO)



The town of Sorovich had its name forcibly changed by the Greek government to Amindeon. It is about 28 kilometres southeast of Lerin on the Sorovich plain, very close to the Ostrovski and Petersko Lakes. It lies at 21 degrees 41 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 42 minutes latitude and is 620 metres above sea level. It has an area of about 30 square kilometres. The railway line Bitola-Solun and Bitola-Kajlari runs through Sorovich.

The town borders to the north the village Petersko, to the northeast Patele, to the southeast with the little village Novi Grad and Ostrovski Lake, to the southwest the village Sotir and to the west the village Ekshi Su.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War there were about 2,650 residents in the village of whom 1,740 were Macedonians, 490 were Vlachs and about 420 were Greek-Madzhiri.

The residents were employed in agriculture, raising livestock, skilled trades, merchants and other necessary activities.

During the Greek Civil War, the residents of the town took little part in the organization of NOF and the armed forces of DAG led by the KPG. There were only about 50 active fighters, sympathisers and patriots. 19 gave their lives.

They were:

1. Aitov Trifun
2. Adzhidinov Kosta
3. Vlasheto Risto
4. Geshov Kosta
5. Geshov Nikola
6. Geshkova Boris Aleksandra
7. Giurov Adzhidinche
8. Grganov Perikli
9. Grekov Vasil
10. Kilibarov Aristidis
11. Kolchev Paskal
12. Konstadinov Hadzhi Josiv
13. Minchelev Stavre
14. Sfungarov Hristo
15. Trifun Hadzhipando
16. Hadzhikonstadinov Jani
17. Hadzhimina Iljo
18. Dzhikov Vangel
19. Shoperov Gjorgi

Of the young fallen fighters there were 18 men and one woman.

SPANTSI

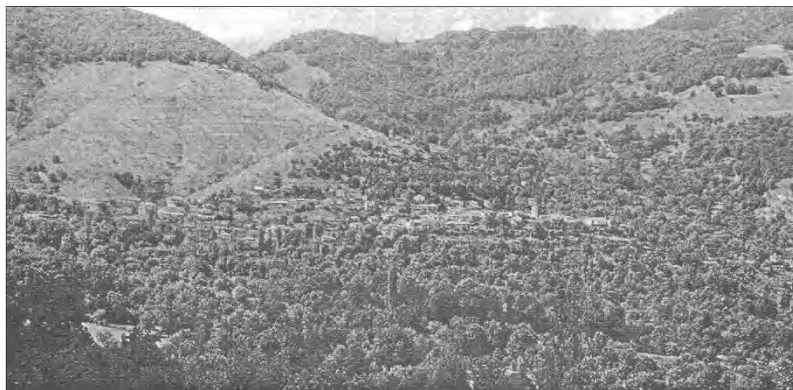


The little village of Spantsi was forced by the Greek government to change its name to Fanos. It is about 23 kilometres southeast of Lerin on the ridge of Radosh Mountain. It is at 21 degrees 36 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 40 minutes latitude and 680 metres above sea level. Its area is about 6.5 square kilometres.

The little village borders to the northeast with the village Ekshi Su, to the east with the village Sotir, to the southeast with Guljantsi, to the southwest with Ljubetino, and to the east it borders Radosh Mountain.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War about 65 residents lived in the village who were of mixed ethnic background – Macedonians, Vlachs and Greeks. The residents were employed in agriculture and raising livestock.

SREBRENO



The village of Srebreno was made to change its name by the Greek government to Asprogija. The village is about 23 kilometres south of Lerin on the main road Sorovich-Kostur. It is on the ridge of the Temen Vrv Mountain at 21 degrees 28 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 37 minutes latitude. Its altitude is 850 metres above sea level and its area about 10 square kilometres.

The village borders to the northeast with the village Zelenich, to the southeast with the village Lehovo-Kostursko and to the west with the village Prekopana.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War about 820 Macedonian residents lived in the village and were employed in raising livestock, agriculture and other necessary activities.

In the period 1946-49, the residents took an active part in the organization of NOF and the armed forces of DAG with more than 150 active fighters. 33 gave their lives.

They were:

1. Barkov Kosta
2. Barkov Nikola
3. Barkov Kuzi
4. Barkov Vangel
5. Barkova Tinka – sister of Kuzi and Vangel
6. Buletov Tashe
7. Buletov Hristo – brothers
8. Butsev Mihali
9. Butsev Pando
10. Gagarov Kosta
11. Kirchev Paskal
12. Kolev Stavre
13. Manev Petre
14. Milev Jani
15. Milev Kirjako
16. Milev Petre
17. Mihov Lazo
18. Mihov Paskal – brothers
19. Mihov Dimitri
20. Michov Trpche
21. Nikolov Hristo
22. Nikolovski Nikola
23. Papakostadinov Mihali
24. Spasenovski Andreja
25. Tanev Dimitri
26. Tanev Panajoti
27. Taneva Kata – Panajoti's sister
28. Tegov Panajoti
29. Tegov Pando

30. Tegova Sika – Pando's sister

31. Tipov Leonida

32. Hadzhievski Dimitar

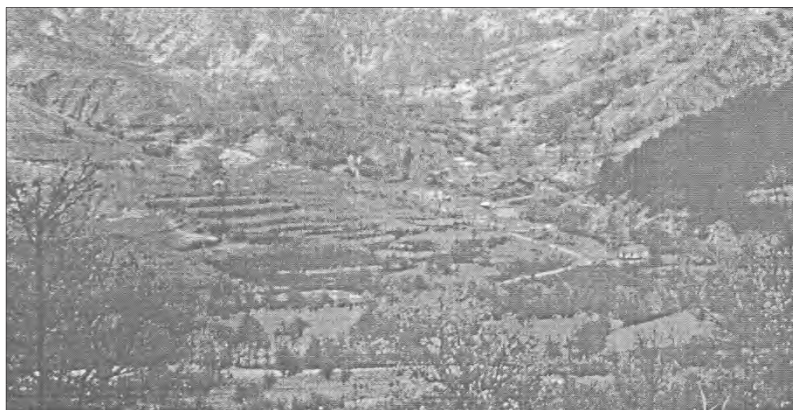
33. Shishkov Dimitar

The details were obtained from Roidov Lazo from the same village.

Of the fallen fighters there were 30 men and 3 women.

After the Greek Civil War and emigration from and forced migration to the village, the number of residents fell significantly. In the 1991 census in Greece there were 333 residents in the village.

TRNAA



The village of Trnaa was made to change its name by the Greek government to Prasinon. The village is about 21 kilometres southwest of Lerin on the ridge of Bigla Mountain between Moro and Lisets and on the main road Lerin-Kostur. Its position is 21 degrees 12 minutes longitude

and 40 degrees 44 minutes latitude and it is 880 metres above sea level. Area is about 12 square kilometres.

The village borders to the north with the village Oschima, to the southwest with the former settlement of Besfina, to the south with the village Rulja, to the east with Bigla Mountain and to the west with Gorbech Mountain. The Zhelevska River runs through the village dividing it into two.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War there were about 380 Macedonian residents in the village and they were employed in agriculture and raising livestock.

During the Greek Civil War period, the residents took an active part in the organization of NOF and the armed forces of DAG with more than 55 active fighters. 21 gave their lives.

They were:

1. Argirova.....
2. Benderov Gjorgi
3. Dalipov Gjorgi
4. Duketov Atanas
5. Duketov Iljo
6. Gjamovska Hristina
7. Gjamovski Done
8. Evangelov Lazar
9. Evstatios Iljo
10. Karabash Pando
11. Karatimjo Iljo
12. Ketkarov Stojan
13. Popovski Filip
14. Popovski Done

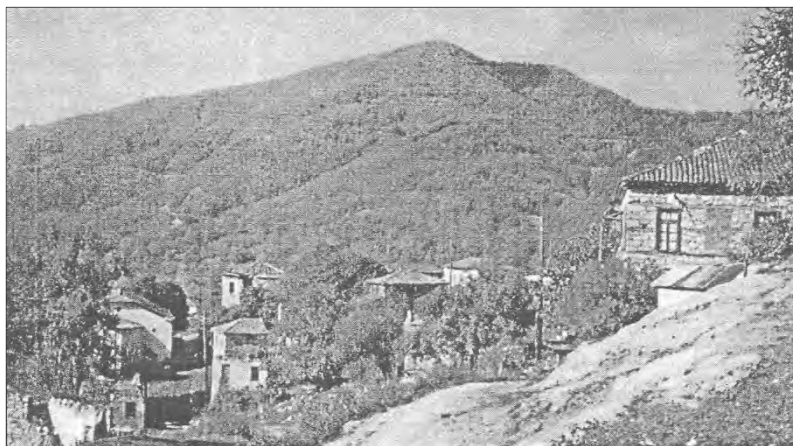
15. Popovski Jane
16. Popovski Lazar
17. Popovski Krste
18. Romanov Pando
19. Supurkov Pavle
20. Tantakov Hristo
21. Temovski Lambro

The names of the fallen were supplied by Vane and the barber Krste – who were officials for NOF in the village.

Of the fallen fighters who gave their young lives there were 19 men and 2 women.

After the Greek Civil War and emigration from and forced migration to the village, the number of residents fell significantly. The 1991 census in Greece recorded 24 residents in the village.

TRNOVO (TRNO)



The village of Trnovo was forcibly made to change its name by the Greek government to Angatoton. It was a part of the Lerin region and Grazhdano council in Prespa. It was about 35 km southwest of Lerin on the bank of the Mala Prespa Lake close to the Greek Albanian border. Its location was 21 degrees 03 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 43 minutes latitude and it was 903 metres above sea level and about 9 square kilometres in area.

The little village bordered to the northwest with the village Grazhdano, to the northeast with the village Drobitishta, to the east and south with the Mala Prespa Lake and to the west with the Albanian border.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War there were about 84 Macedonian residents living in the village. They were employed in fishing raising livestock and agriculture.

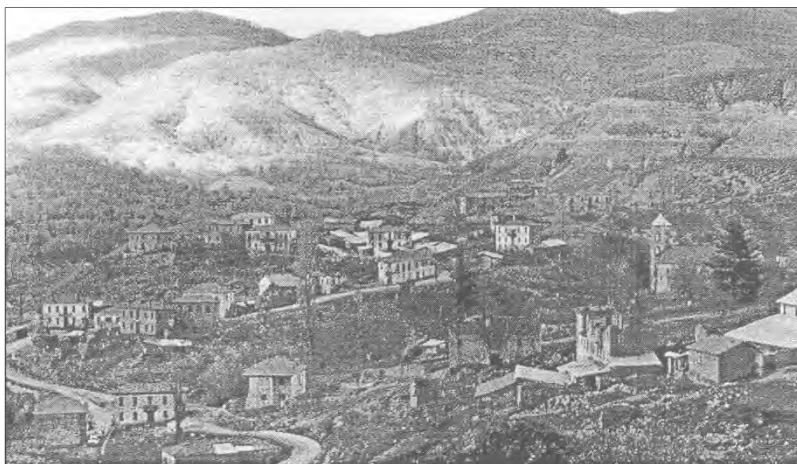
During the Greek Civil War, the residents of the village actively took part in the organization of NOF and the armed forces of DAG with more than 15 active fighters. 4 gave their lives.

They were:

1. Mitrevski Boris Risto
2. Pavlovski Spiro Pavle
3. Pandovski Spiro Hristo
4. Kjumanov Gligor Goche

After the Greek Civil War and emigration from and forced migration to the village, no residents remained in the little village. The official census in Greece in 1991 recorded that Trnovo is a former settlement.

TRSJE



The village of Trsjë was made to change its name by the Greek government to Trivunon. It is about 12 kilometres southwest of Lerin in a valley under the high peak of Bigla. It lies at 21 degrees 18 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 44 minutes latitude and is 1,594 metres above sea level. It has an area of about 16 square kilometres.

The village borders to the north with the village Armensko, to the northeast with the village Kalugeritsa, to the southeast with the village Nered, to the south with the village Tyrje and to the west with the Lundzher Mountain.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War about 630 Macedonian residents lived in the village. The residents were employed in raising livestock and agriculture.

During the Greek Civil War, the residents actively took part in NOF and DAG with more than 80 active fighters. 26 gave their lives.

They were:

1. Ganchov Nase
2. Gjeorgiev Gjorgi
3. Gjiamov Tode
4. Gjiamov Pavle
5. Gjiamov Spiro – three brothers
6. Janchev Nase
7. Lazhgov Jote
8. Masin Risto
9. Nichov Kotse
10. Nichov Nase – two brothers
11. Nichov Risto
12. Nicho Stefan
13. Nicho Stefan Mite – son and father
14. Pandov Kotse
15. Pandov Risto
16. Pandov Tsande
17. Pejov Vane
18. Pejov Tsande
19. Pejov Gele – three brothers
20. Popov Tsande
21. Popov Vane – brothers
22. Rukov Nase
23. Rukov Krste – brothers
24. Stavrev Gjorgi
25. Stavrev Risto – brothers
26. Utov Nume

After the Greek Civil War and emigration from and forced migration to the village, the number of residents fell

significantly. The official census in Greece in 1991 recorded only 2 residents in the village.

TURJE

The village of Turje had its name forcibly changed by the Greek government to Korifi. The village is about 15 kilometres southwest of Lerin. It is on the southwest slopes of the Neredska Mountain at 21 degrees 18 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 42 minutes latitude. Altitude is 1,440 metres above sea level and area is about 10 square kilometres.

The village borders with the following settled places: to the north with the village Trsje, to the northeast the village Nered, to the southwest the villages Konomladi and Dolna Statitsa, and to the west with the village Gorna Statitsa.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War about 443 Macedonian residents lived in the village. They were employed in raising livestock, timber getting and agriculture.

In the period 1946-49, the residents were active in NOF and the armed forces of DAG with more than 30 fighters. 13 gave their lives.

They were:

1. Angelov Stase
2. Donev K Pavle
3. Eftov Sotir
4. Kolev Vasil
5. Kochov Petre
6. Lazarov Nume

7. Novachkov Mitre
8. Robev Stojan
9. Sotirin Lazo
10. Stoikov Sotir
11. Stoikov Sotir Vasil – father and son
12. Stoikov Risto
13. Shishkov Done

After the Greek Civil War and emigration from and forced migration to the village, the number of residents fell.

TSEROVO



The village of Tserovo was made by the Greek government to change its name to Klidion. It is located about 22 kilometres southeast of Lerin on the lower slopes of the Golemo Klepalo Mountain. It lies at 21 degrees 39 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 45 minutes latitude. Its altitude is 840 metres above sea level and its area is about 11 square kilometres.

The village borders to the northwest with the village Banitsa, to the northeast with the village Gornichevo and to the southeast with the village Petersko.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War in 1945 about 630 Macedonian residents lived in the village. The residents were employed in agriculture and raising livestock.

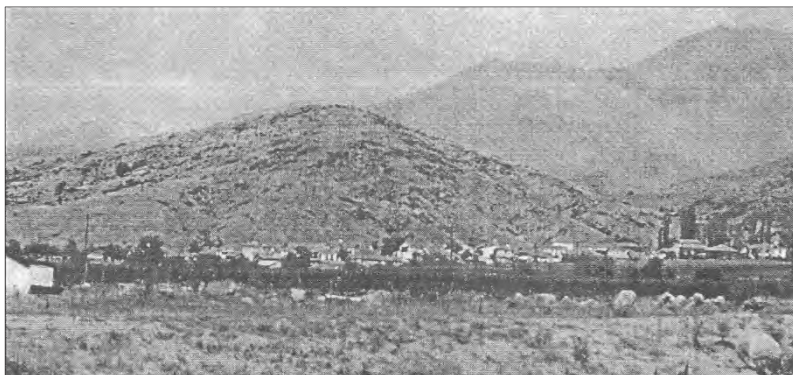
During the Greek Civil War, the residents took part in NOF and DAG and had more than 30 active fighters. 11 gave their lives.

They were:

1. Danov Vane Boris
2. Dinov A Miro
3. Gjijoshkov G Blagoj
4. Gjioshkov Miti Fane
5. Kindov M Petse
6. Kindov Filip Tsile
7. Kindov Filip Metodi
8. Nastov N Pavle
9. Setina K Simo
10. Stajov V Kalijo
11. Stajov Tashe Gligor

After the Greek Civil War and emigration from and forced migration to the village, the number of residents fell significantly. The census in Greece in 1991 recorded 190 residents in the village.

SHTRKOVO



The village of Shtrkovo was made to change its name by the Greek government to Plati. The village is about 26 kilometres west of Lerin. It is on the lower slopes of the German Mountain not far from the Mala Prespa Lake at 21 degrees 08 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 49 minutes latitude. It is 960 metres above sea level and has an area of about 6 square kilometres.

The village borders the following settled places: to the north with Medovo, to the southeast with Rudari, to the south with P'pli, to the east with the German Mountain and to the west the Mala Prespa Lake.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War in 1945 about 270 Macedonian residents lived in the village and were employed in agriculture and raising livestock.

In the period 1946-49, the residents were active in the organization of NOF and the armed forces of DAG with more than 40 fighters. 14 gave their lives.

They were:

1. Grozdano Gligor Goche
2. Kostadinov Aleko
3. Kostov Jane – father and son
4. Kostov Jane Pando
5. Kostov Bozhin Vasil
6. Kostova Alekso Stefana
7. Kostovska Ristosija
8. Kochev Stavre
9. Minovski Mijal
10. Ristevski Trajko
11. Ristevski Goche
12. Ristevski Vasil Jani
13. Ristevski Sotir
14. Ristevski Mitre

The details about the middle names were completed by Chulakova (Kostova) Pando Lena from the same village.

Of the fallen fighters who gave their young lives there were 12 men and 2 women.

After the Greek Civil War and emigration from and forced migration to the village, the number of residents fell significantly. The village recorded 86 residents in the 1991 census in Greece.

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A SHORT DESCRIPTION OF THE VILLAGES FROM KAJLARSKO REGION AND THEIR SACRIFICES

BIRALTSI



The village of Biraltsi was made to change its name by the Greek government to Perdikas. It is a part of the Kajlari region and is about 6 kilometres north of the town Kajlari. It is on the Kajlarsko Plain on the main road Sorovich-Kajlari-Kozhani at 21 degrees 42 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 34 minutes latitude and 681 metres above sea level. It is about 18 square kilometres in area.

The village borders to the north with the village Chaldzhilari, to the east with the village Kotlari, to the south with the town Kajlari, and to the west with the villages Chor and Rakita. The Tsironga River runs through the village dividing it in two.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War in 1945 there were about 1,260 residents in the village of different ethnic backgrounds, Macedonians and Greek-Prosfigi (migrants from Asia Minor). The residents were employed in

agriculture, raising livestock, skilled trades and other occupations.

During the Greek Civil War, the residents actively took part in the organization of NOF until the organization was betrayed by Iljo, son of Gina Ingeliska. He had been a partisan in the ranks of DAG, which he deserted and betrayed. After Iljo's betrayal, the whole organization was destroyed with the imprisonment of around 80 members of the organization.

In the battles, 27 fighters gave their lives.

They were:

1. Belchev D Lazo
2. Belchev T Risto
3. Vilov Piri Harilaki
4. Virleov Hristo Vasil
5. Virleov Hristo Vane
6. Delov Gjeorgi Stoiche
7. Zharchev R Miti
8. Karalazo Atanas Tome
9. Karalazo Kirjas Jani
10. Karanikov M Srbini
11. Karanikov V Nikola
12. Karanikov G Vanche
13. Kasapov V Atanas
14. Kulishanin G Vangel
15. Lamev S Pande
16. Lapchev Dimitri
17. Lapchev Dimitri Gjorgi
18. Lapchev Filip

19. Mitkov Todor Aleko
20. Papanikolov S Nikola
21. Papanikolov Todor Nikola
22. Papanikolov Choche Kosta
23. Pirchev Dimitar Kosta
24. Trajanov M Slave
25. Filkov K Trifun
26. Tsrnarov Gligor Leonida
27. Shirlev Aristidi Bladzhe

BOSHOVTSI

The village of Boshovtsi was made to change its name by the Greek government to Mavropigi. It is a part of the Kajlari region about 8.5 kilometres southeast of Kajlari. It is on the ridge of the Sinjachiko Mountain on the the Kajlarsko Plain at 21 degrees 44 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 27 minutes latitude and 634 metres above sea level. Its area is about 17 square kilometres.

Boshovtsi borders to the northeast with the village Koman, to the southeast with the village Vrdomitsi, to the southwest with the village Kurchovo, to the west with the village Lipintsi and to the northwest with the village Drutovo.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War it had about 810 residents of whom 590 were Macedonian and about 220 were Greek-Prosfigi. The residents were employed in agriculture, raising livestock and other occupations.

In the period 1946-49, the residents actively took part in the organization of NOF and in the armed ranks of DAG led by KPG with more than 230 active fighters. 31 gave their lives.

They were:

1. Atanasi Kicha
2. Atanasi Nikola
3. Atanasov Atanas
4. Vasilov Vasil
5. Vasilov Nikola
6. Deligjeorgi Atanas
7. Gjijani Arsen
8. Gjijani Ilija
9. Ilkova Frosa
10. Ijoanidi Kosta
11. Karagjeorgi Argir
12. Karagjeorgi Leonida
13. Karagjeorgi Jani
14. Kirjaki Aleko
15. Kirjakidi Samson
16. Kirjakidu Dimitri
17. Kiropulo Leonida
18. Kovachev Sterjo
19. Lazaridi Antigoni
20. Mitrev Alekso
21. Mitrov Andrea
22. Mitrova Vasilka
23. Mihaili Agati
24. Nikov Domi
25. Nikolov Dimitar
26. Pozidi Pavlo
27. Pozidi Vasil
28. Pozidi Gjani

29. Pozidova Reveka

30. Samara Vasilka

31. Foteva Vasilka

Of the fallen fighters who gave their young lives there were 23 men and 8 women.

After the Greek Civil War and the forced emigration from the area and forced settlement of new residents, the number of residents fell significantly. The 1991 census recorded 774 residents in the village.

EMBORE



The village Embore, which the Greek government forcibly renamed Emporion, belongs to the Kajlarska region and is located about 13 kilometres southwest of the town of Kajlari. It is at the foot of Sinjachiko mountain at 21 degrees 34 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 29 minutes latitude and 690 metres above sea level. The village has an area of approximately 15 square kilometres.

The village borders with the following villages: to the north with Paljor, to the northeast with Derets, to the east with

Radunishta, to the southwest with Vlashka Blatsa, and to the northwest it borders L'ka.

Before the start of the Greek civil war in 1945, about 1,180 residents lived in the village of whom about 855 were Macedonians and about 325 were Greek-prosfigi. The villagers were engaged in agriculture, livestock raising, skilled trades and other necessary activities.

During the Greek civil war the villagers actively took part in the organization of NOF and in the armed forces of DAG with more than 70 active fighters. 15 fighters gave their lives.

They were:

1. Boka Nikola
2. Vrben Mina Kosta
3. Vrben Sterjo
4. Kaptso Kosta Mina
5. Karamanov Trifo Hristo
6. Karamarev Hristo Dimitar
7. Kiti Petre Jovani
8. Kochiev Hristo Stavre
9. Kochuk Janko Gjeorgi
10. Mitrev Mina Anastas
11. Petkachev Hristo Nikifor
12. Popadinov Kiro Kosta
13. Radonishlev Nikola
14. Filicho Vlado Mina
15. Tsirkov Kuzman Kosta

The details of the fallen fighters were obtained from Kochiv Hristo Mihail from the village Embore, who took part in the armed forces of DAG.

After the Greek Civil War and the forced emigration from the area and forced settlement of new residents, the number of residents fell significantly. In the official census in Greece in 1991 it is recorded that there are 922 residents in the village.

LIPINTSI

The village of Lipintsi was made to change its name by the Greek government to Asvestopetra. It is about 7 kilometres south of the town Kajlari. It is on the ridge of the Sinjachiko Mountain on the southernmost part of the Kajlari Plain at 21 degrees 41 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 27 minutes latitude and 634 metres above sea level. Its area is about 20 square kilometres.

The village borders to the north with Kajlari, to the northeast with the village Durutovo, to the east with Boshovtsi, to the west with the village S'lpovo, and to the south with Sinjachiko Mountain.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War, about 1,310 residents lived in the village of whom 960 were Macedonians and 350 were Greek-Prosfigi migrants from Asia Minor. The residents were employed in agriculture, raising livestock, skilled trades and other occupations.

In the period 1946-49, the residents actively took part in the organization of NOF and in the armed ranks of DAG led by KPG with more than 80 active fighters. 19 gave their lives.

They were:

1. Andonov N Vanche
2. Achov V Luka
3. Delijanova V Angela
4. Karavchev D Spiro
5. Karavchev V Dimitri
6. Karajoani H Lena
7. Karapichev F Petre
8. Kirkas Pasko
9. Kodzhafilov G Nikola
10. Kodzhafilov Iljo
11. Kodzhafilov D Aleko
12. Kodzhafilov D Gjeorgi
13. Markov G Ahilea
14. Papalki V Todor
15. Papamanoli N Sotiraki
16. Papamarko S Stefo
17. Sotirev S Slave
18. Stakov V Trifun
19. Terziev T Slave

Of the fallen fighters who gave their young lives there were 17 men and 2 women.

After the Greek Civil War and the forced emigration from the area and forced settlement of new residents, the number of residents fell significantly. In the 1991 census it is recorded that there were 828 residents in the village.

PALJOR



The village of Paljor was forcibly made to change its name by the Greek government to Fufas. It is a part of the Kajlari region about 13 kilometres west of the town. It is on the western part of the Kajlarsko Plain at the base of Sinjachiko Mountain at 21 degrees 34 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 32 minutes latitude. It is 691 metres above sea level and has an area of about 18 square kilometres.

The village borders the following villages: to the northeast with Chor and Kuni, to the southeast with Debrets, to the south with Embore and to the southwest with L'ka.

In 1945 about 1,230 residents lived in the village of whom 1,025 were Macedonians and 205 were Greek-Prosfigi from Asia Minor. The residents were employed in agriculture, raising livestock, skilled trades and other occupations.

During the Greek Civil War, the residents actively took part in the organization of NOF but the organization was betrayed by Metodi Tasev and 22 activists were caught and in Kozani sentenced by the military court to death. In the armed forces of DAG, 12 gave their lives.

They were:

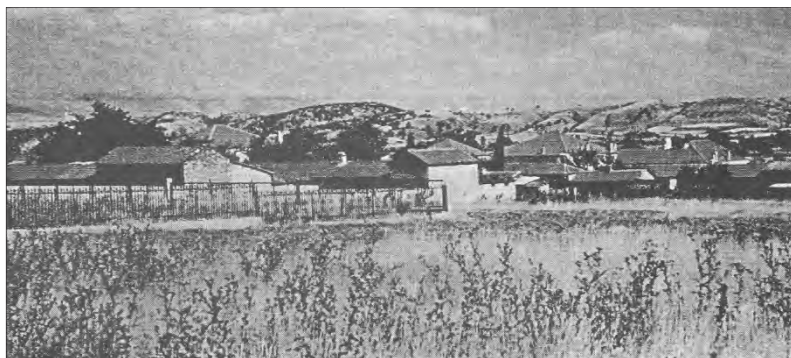
1. Bingov Trifko Micho
2. Vasilaki Lazo – Ajtovets
3. Voiche N Iljo
4. Gubin N Dine
5. Gubin N Gele
6. Darlankin N Kosta
7. Jovev N Vasil
8. Kachov Blagoja
9. Kachov Miti Kolche
10. Kachov Simo Iljo
11. Kipta N Todi
12. Kotev T Trpche
13. Kotev Hristo Laki
14. Kotev Kocho Kole
15. Kotev Kocho Blagoj
16. Kotev Kocho Risto – three brothers
17. Krshun M Kolche
18. Lazov Vane – Ajtovetsot
19. Nikov P Srbini
20. Nikolov Iljo Boris
21. Nikolov Todi Nikola
22. Rachin Miti
23. Rachin Miti Iljo – Miti and Iljo are father and son
24. Rokov Gjeorgi
25. Rokov Gjeorgi Pido
26. Rokov Gjeorgi Tode
27. Rokov Gjeorgi Tushi – father and 3 sons
28. Ronosov Gjeorgi Gjeorgi

- 29. Sahnachidis Lambo Kocho
- 30. Srbinov S Boris
- 31. Srbinov J Gjeorgi
- 32. Kjufigidi A Panagja
- 33. Hadzhikostadinov S Marko
- 34. Hadzhikostadinov S Stavro

Of the fallen fighters who gave their young lives there were 33 men and 1 woman.

After the Greek Civil War and the forced emigration from the area and forced settlement of new residents, the number of residents fell significantly. In the 1991 census in Greece it is recorded that there were 827 residents in the village.

RAKITA



The village of Rakita was forcibly made to change its name by the Greek government to Olimpjas. It is about 10 kilometres northwest of the town of Kajlari and about 3 kilometres southeast of the Vrapchinsko Lake. It is on the western part of the Kajlarsko Plain (Belo Plain) at 21 degrees 36 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 34 minutes latitude. It

is 670 metres above sea level and about 16 square kilometres in area.

The village borders to the north with the village Rudnik, to the east with the village Biraltsi and to the south with the village Chor.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War in 1945 about 990 residents lived in the village of whom 905 were Macedonians and about 85 were Greek-Prosfigi from Asia Minor. The residents were employed in agriculture, raising livestock and other occupations.

During the Greek Civil War, the residents took part in the organization of NOF and in the armed ranks of DAG led by KPG with more than 45 active fighters. 13 gave their lives.

They were:

1. Jovanov Laki
2. Kasapov Vangel
3. Kirkov Tanas
4. Kurkutmanov Petre
5. Lalov Kostadin
6. Litovski Jordan
7. Rudnikliev Mincho
8. Rudnikliev Petre
9. Samardzhiev Petre
10. Samardzhiev Lambro
11. Timjanov Bodi
12. Timjanov Vangel
13. Chikov Dine

The details of the fallen fighters were obtained from Boris Litovski from the same village, who was a member of DAG.

After the Greek Civil War and the forced emigration from the area and forced settlement of new residents, the number of residents fell significantly. In the official census in Greece in 1991 it is recorded that there were 889 residents in the village.

RANTSI (FRANGOCH)



The village of Rantsi was made to change its name by the Greek government to Ermaka. It is about 15 kilometres east of the town Kajlari. It is on the southwest plains of the Kara Kamen Mountain at 21 degrees 51 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 30 minutes latitude and 845 metres above sea level. Its area is about 18 square kilometres.

The village borders to the west the village Vojvodina, to the southwest the village Arbino, to the southeast with the village Barakli, and to the north and east with Kara Kamen Mountain.

Before the start of the Greek Civil War in 1945 about 1,740 Macedonian residents lived in the village. They were employed in agriculture, raising livestock, skilled trades and other occupations.

In the period 1946-49, the residents actively took part in the organization of NOF and in the armed ranks of DAG with more than 250 active fighters, and together with the fighters slaughtered by Kolaras's hordes (a collaborator with the German Gestapo), 70 gave their lives.

They were:

1. Andreev Stefo
2. Apostolov Stoiche
3. Banchev Vane
4. Bikov Nikola
5. Bogarov Traiche
6. Bogarov Nasi
7. Boicheva Pishka
8. Gajdadzhiev Stoiche
9. Gegov Vancho Vangel
10. Gushkov Kole
11. Dalev Andon
12. Dalev Petre
13. Dalev Done
14. Donev Mihaili
15. Ichkov Peli
16. Jankov Jane
17. Jankov Vangel
18. Janchev Vasil
19. Jancheva Dena

20. Kapetanov Vasil
21. Kapetanov Pande
22. Kapetanov Vangel
23. Karajanov Rizo
24. Karajanov Kuzman
25. Karapashev Nakji
26. Karapashev Andon
27. Karapashev Kole
28. Karapashev Done
29. Karapashev Done Gjorgi
30. Karapashev Vangel Petre
31. Karapasheva Velika
32. Kotev Stoiche
33. Kotev Vangel
34. Kotev Stefo
35. Kotev Gligor
36. Kotev Risto
37. Lijachev Vasil
38. Malchev Vangel
39. Malcheva Velika
40. Mingov Gjorgi
41. Mingov Risto
42. Nanchov Kole
43. Nikov Andon
44. Nikov Tome
45. Nikov Kiro – three brothers
46. Panajotov Kiro
47. Panajotov Mitko
48. Panajotov Vasil
49. Pejgov Stoiche

50. Peijov Kuzman
51. Peijov Petre
52. Peijov Stojan
53. Peijohirov Vasil
54. Popov Vasil
55. Sakelarev Nikola
56. Sakov Nakji
57. Sakov Kosta
58. Sakova Rina
59. Svrtinov Risto
60. Svrtinov Kole
61. Tashov Gjeorgi
62. Tunov Peli
63. Chavdarov Nikola
64. Chavdarov Petre
65. Dzharov Gjeorgi
66. Dzharov Tome
67. Dzharov Vasil – three brothers
68. Dzhovarov Trati
69. Dzhovarov Stojan
70. Dzhovarova Zlata

The details of the fallen were obtained from Luka Tunievski, a DAG fighter from the same village.

Of the fallen fighters who gave their young lives there were 64 men and 6 women.

After the Greek Civil War and the forced emigration from the area and forced settlement of new residents, the number of residents fell significantly. The 1991 census recorded 489 residents in the village.

CONCLUSION

According to the above events and details in the book of recollections “Lerin in Blood and Mourning”, it can be concluded that before the start of the Greek Civil War in 1945 there were 96 settled places in the Lerin region with about 85,000 residents. A majority of places were settled by Macedonians and a smaller number by Greek-Prosfigi, Albanians, Vlachs and a mixture of backgrounds.

During the occupation by the fascist forces of Germany, Italy and Bulgaria in the period 1941-45, the residents of the Lerin region actively took part in the armed forces of ELAS to liberate Greece. At the time of the most bloody Civil War which was waged in Greece in 1946-49 the residents of the Lerin region took part in the organization of NOF and in the armed forces of DAG led by KPG with more than 6,485 active fighters. At the time of those bloody battles in which brother fought against brother more than 2,063 fighters gave their lives, of whom 1,843 were men and 220 were women (according to the details I have available).

From the above details it is apparent that all the villages of the Lerin region were covered in blood and the residents draped in mourning black. This makes it clear where the title of this book comes from.

After the destruction of the armed forces of DAG, because of weakness, wrong policies and the strategy of the KPG leadership led by Nikos Zaharijadis, a large number of the surviving fighters were forced into the Republic of Albania to reach the eastern bloc socialist republics and to FNR Yugoslavia. Not a single one of the surviving fighters left the front line in good health. Most were injured to a greater or lesser degree and with huge traumas in their souls. They

were compelled to pass the rest of their lives in unknown foreign lands away from their homes and hearths.

After the Greek Civil War in 1949 and after the great emigration and forced settlement, the number of residents in the Lerin region fell. This can be seen in the census undertaken in Greece in 2001, according to which in the Lerin region there were 54,751 residents and the number of settled places was reduced.

With this album of recollections, "Lerin in Blood and Mourning", I would like to forever eternalize the names of the fallen fighters-heroes from the Lerin region who wrote the history of the Macedonian people with their own blood.

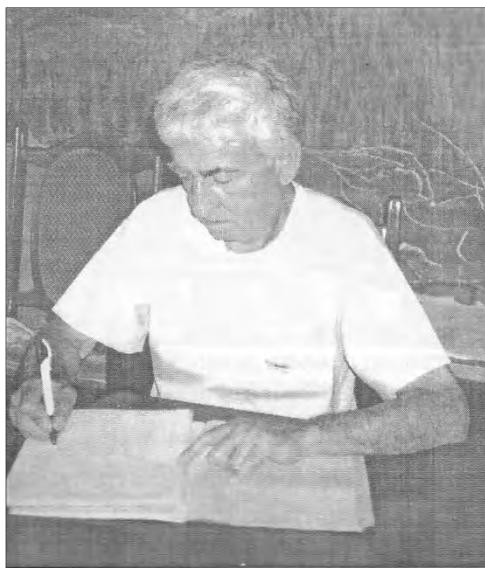
May their names be honoured and may their descendants and all Macedonian people be proud.

The Author

ABBREVIATIONS

EAM People's Liberation Front
ETA Committee for Partizan Supplies
EPON People's All-Greeks Youth Organization
POM Partizan Units for Macedonia
KPG Communist Party of Greece
ELAS People's National Liberation Army
DAG Democratic Army of Greece
NOF National Liberation Front
AFZH Anti Fascist Women's Front
PEEA Political Committee for National Liberation
CK Central Committee
KOEM Communist Organization of Aegean Macedonia
PDV Temporary Democratic Government
NOMS People's Liberation Youth Union
OKNE Organization of Communist Youth of Greece
PAO All-Greeks Liberation Party (Fascist)
EKA National and Social Rebirth
SFRY Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
SNOF Slav Macedonian People's Liberation Front
IB Inform Bureau
EON National Youth Organization
JNA Yugoslav People's Army
NOF People's Liberation Front
NR People's Republic
FNRJ Federated People's Republic of Yugoslavia
VMRO Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization

ABOUT THE AUTHOR



I, Atanas Tane Naumovski, born in 14.02.1938 in Dolno Kotori, Lerin region, in the Aegean part of Macedonia, have at the same time written two books, a monograph on the village "Dolno Kotori and Kotori Residents" and the album of recollections "Lerin in Blood and Mourning."

As mentioned earlier, I was assisted in this by my father Tane Lazar Naumov because I was able to use the details of his memoirs and autobiography.

I thank my family for the help in preparing and publishing these books.



***The author's family, from left: daughter Tsana, wife Leteria,
and daughters Jovanka and Vesna.***

[Atanas Naumovski passed away on 15 August 2015]

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Jovan Botsevski – poet and writer

Vesna Naumovska

Jovanka Vangelova

Computer work

Tsana Naumovska

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