

# **Drobeta Turnu Severin - Catedrala Sf. Dumitru EN**

## **Descriere**

## **Maglavit monastery**

## **Descriere**

The first church was erected in 1935, by several locals, on the place where the shepherd Petrache Lupu had seen on May 31, 1935 "a white bearded monk [...] who stood two hands above the ground". In 1935, on several Fridays, Petrache Lupu had seen the Old man (God), transmitting commands to the world for heading towards the Church, to the right faith. Soon, a few thousand believers begin to arrive in Maglavit every day. On the places where the revelations took place are raised crosses, wayside crosses and even a pulpit for preaching the divine commandments. On September 14, 1935, the foundation stone of the future monastery was laid, and some monks were sent here. It is noteworthy that on the Danube a small village of nuns was established. The construction of this site has seen agitated times for 70 years. In 1936, the construction of several houses began, at a rather slow rate. The Second World War and the establishment of the communist regime led to the abolition of the monastery. The monastic life began only in 1990, when the construction of the settlement was resumed. The works evolved slowly, being intensified only after 2006. In 2010, the Maglavit Monastery was transformed from a monk monastery to a nun's monastery. Currently, the construction work is almost completed.



## Harta



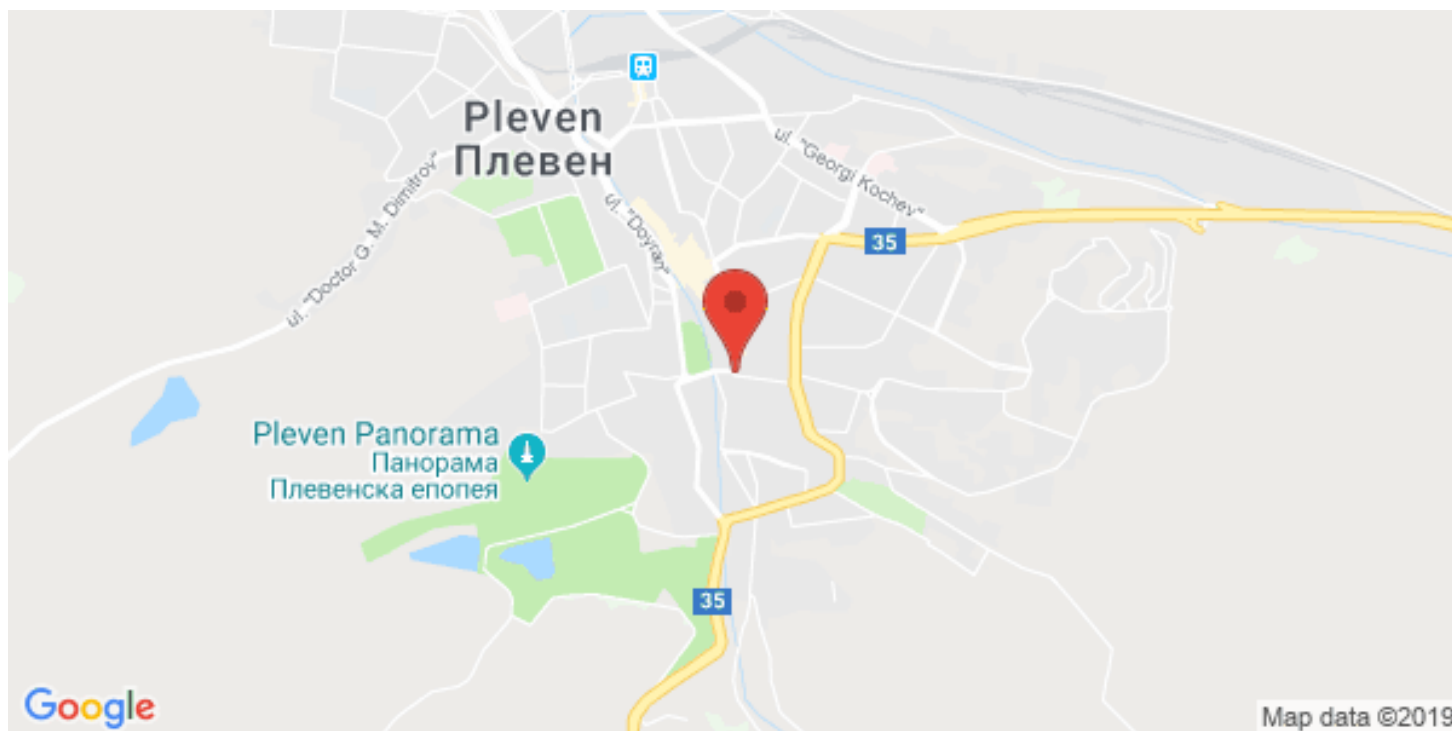
# The Holy Trinity Church in Pleven

## Descriere

Until 1870, in place of the church Holy Trinity there was a small old church and a school. The desire of the entire society in the city was to have a new place of worship, so between 1893-1898, the architect Vyachelslav Gavarda made a new project, and the construction was done by the entrepreneur Ivan Okoliyski of Tryavna, under the patronage of the town hall. The construction was completed in 1912, resulting in a tall, massive church made of stone and brick, in the form of a majestic basilica with three naves, an apse and pronaos, and three domes. The columns in the nave are of Roman origin. The iconostasis is high, and the icons come from Galicnik (Macedonia) school masters Danail Nestorov, his cousin Oventiy Isachev, Aleks Vassilev and Adolf Sedov. The interior was painted by prof. Iliya Pefev, also descendant of the masters of the Debar School, between the years 1940-1946.



# Harta



## The Holy Trinity Church in Svishtov

### Descriere

The orthodox church “Holy Trinity”, located in the highest place of the town of Şviştov was built in 1867. This is one of the last works of the Kolio Ficeto master from Tryavna. The house has three naves, a central dome and three other sides, with specific decorations on the exterior facade, with false arches and stone cornices. The bell tower was built by master Genceo Novakov in 1886. The church surprises with its unique construction, with two columns at the gate that are centered near its own axis. The iconostasis is made by the master Anton Stanishev, from the Debar School. Several icons, respectively 79, are painted by Nikolai Pavlovici from Şviştov. Another 120 icons are the work of Danail Nestorov, the descendant of some craftsmen from Debar. The six bells with the face of some Christian saints are donated by the Russian Tsar Alexander II.



## Harta



# Monastery Change of the Face in Samovodene

## Descriere

The monastery is located 7 km from Veliko Târnovo, on the left bank of the river Iantra, near the town of Samovodene, being at the beginning a metat of the Vatodedia monasteries in Sveta Gora. This is the largest monastery in the region, being founded by Tsar Ivan Shisman and his mother, Theodora-Sara, in the fourteenth century. The historical sources recall it as the monastery of Shisman or Sara. It is the fourth largest in the country. After the fall of Târnovo under Ottoman rule, in 1393, the monastery was immediately burned down. It was rebuilt by the monk Zotih in 1825, in a rectangular shape. The monastery church was built by Dimitar Sofianliata in 1834, and after its death the works were resumed by Kolio Ficeto and Ivan Barnata, in 1837. It has three apses, shape of a cross and a dome. Kolio Ficeto builds the bell tower, and later, in 1863, the small church is built over the old chapel. The interior and exterior painting was done by another great master, Zaharii Zograf from the Samokov School, in 1851. Extremely interesting and valuable is the calendar painted with the Wheel of Life. Inside the monastery there is an exhibition with extremely valuable manuscripts and books.



## Harta



# Church of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary in Veliko Târnovo

## Descriere

The church is located in the neighborhood of Asănești, opposite the church "St. 40 martyrs", on the left bank of the river Iantra. It is built over an old medieval church, in which Tsar Asan Kaloian received the relics of St. Filofteia from Târnovo, a holy healer. Today her relics are kept in Romania, at Curtea de Argeș. In the fourteenth century, here were crowned the two wives of Ivan Alexandar, Theodora of Wallachia, the daughter of the voivode Basarab I, and Sara, of Jewish origins. In 1843, the church was renovated and painted, but by the end of the 19th century the paintings had already disappeared. In 1923, the church was restored. It has a dome and a single apse, surrounded by brick walls. The old icons are the most valuable part of this church. The icon of St. Petka the miracle doer, with inscriptions in Greek, dates from 1854 and was donated by a Turk, because the icon has cured his sick children. Most icons in the church are dated in the 16th-19th centuries, and the icons of the Virgin Mary and Jesus Christ the Savior date from the 16th century. It was found that some of the icons were brought from the neighboring medieval churches. There was an old iconostasis, now disappeared, and the present one is 4 meters high and was made by Ilia Kosev. In 2005, the church was painted again.





## Harta



# Church of the 40 Martyrs from Veliko Târnovo

## Descriere

Built in the 13th century, in honor of the victory of Tsar Ioan Asan, on May 9, 1230, over the ruler of Epirus, Teodor Komnin, this church represents the most important medieval monument in Veliko Târnovo. Until then, there was an eleventh-century necropolis in this place, and probably later the "Virgin Mary" church was erected. The current church has three apses, six columns inside, an ossuary mausoleum and two galleries. In the church, a mural painting from the 13th century is kept. In the eighteenth century the Turks transformed the church into a mosque, destroying the paintings and icons. Inside the Church "40 martyrs" are buried the Tsar Kaloian (died 1207), the Tsarinas Ana Maria, Irina and St. Sava of Serbia. In the church was also found the ring and seal of the Tsar. Over the centuries, the church has often been rebuilt. In this place, many events of national importance took place, the most important being the proclamation of the independence of Bulgaria by Tsar Ferdinand, in 1908. The church was declared a monument of architecture of national importance, being in the administration of the Regional History Museum in Veliko Târnovo.

**Bibliography:** Popov A., *Mănăstirea mare a Asăneștilor la Târnovo*, B. *Cultura orașului medieval Târnovo*, C, 1985, p. 17-25; Barov, Zdr., *Descoperirea fragmentelor murale la biserica „Sf. 40 de mucenici”, Târnovo c. B X*, 1977; Dimova B., *Bisericile din Bulgaria în secolele XIII-XIV*, C, Agato, 2008, p. 193-200; Valov B., *Noile săpături „Sf. 40 mucenici”, Veliko Târnovo*, revista de Arheologie 2,1974, p. 37-54; <http://museum-swstem.com>



## Harta



# The Church of Saint Demetrius from Thessaloniki in Veliko Târnovo

## Descriere

It is the oldest church in the city, erected in 1185 and is related to an important historical event, namely the rebellion of Peter and Asan against the Byzantine rule. Here were buried the tzars of the Asenevci family, Assan - the father and Kaloian. In the 17th-18th centuries, there was a necropolis and a monastery. The church is narrow, with galleries in the north and south, with a cross shape, and cross towers. It is built with the features typical of the Middle Ages, with inserted ceramic tiles and rosettes made of stone and brick. The church itself has a special, medieval air, being particularly picturesque as architecture. It is declared a monument of national value, being administered by the Veliko Târnovo Regional History Museum.



# Harta



## Church Assumption of Virgin Mary in Arbanasi

### Descriere

The monastery is located on the road between Veliko Târnovo and Gorna Oryahovitsa, at the entrance to Arbansi village. The monastery was built during the Second Bulgarian Kingdom, the Shishman Dynasty. After the fall of Târnovo fortress under Turkish rule, the monastery hardly survived, but was subsequently abandoned due to repeated destruction. In the XVII-XVIII centuries, the locals rebuild it. After 1716, many residential buildings were built, and not only, which modeled the current monastery complex. The entrance is through the north side. The chapel of the church has the typical architecture of the churches in Arbanasi. The bell tower was built in 1836. The church is entirely painted mural, with two layers of painting. There are beautiful frescoes from 1600-1603 and from 1704. In the church are kept the relics of St. Modest and of St. Ecaterina. In the monastery museum several heritage objects and holy relics of silver and gold are kept.



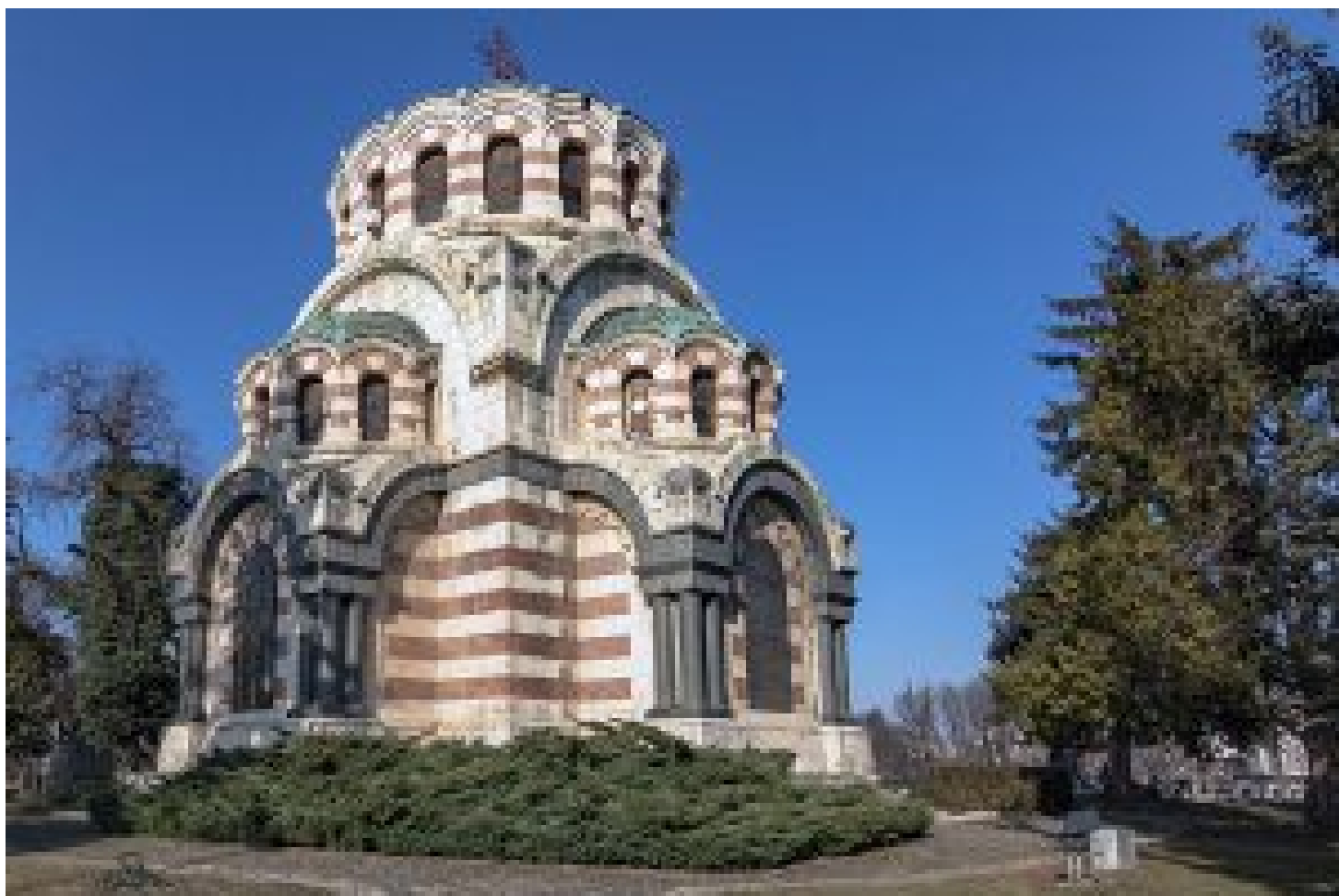
## Harta



# The Church-mausoleum of St. George the Victorious in Plevna

## Descriere

Built in memory of the Russian-Turkish Liberation War of 1877-1878, the St. George Chapel of Orthodox Rite honors the memory of the fallen soldiers in the 1878 siege of Plevna. The remains of the 31,000 Russians and 7,500 Romanians are buried in the mausoleum crypt. The mausoleum was built in 1903-1907, for the 30th anniversary of the liberation of Bulgaria. The project is elaborated by the architect Panceo Koychev, and the iconostasis is the work of the painters Ivan Markovitch and Anton Mitov. The chapel has a Bulgarian-Byzantine style, with cross domes. It has a central dome 24 m high and four more side domes. The facade is built with horizontal brick and stone belts on an area of 452 square meters. The chapel is part of the 100 national monuments of Bulgaria.



# Harta



## Church Saint Nicholas

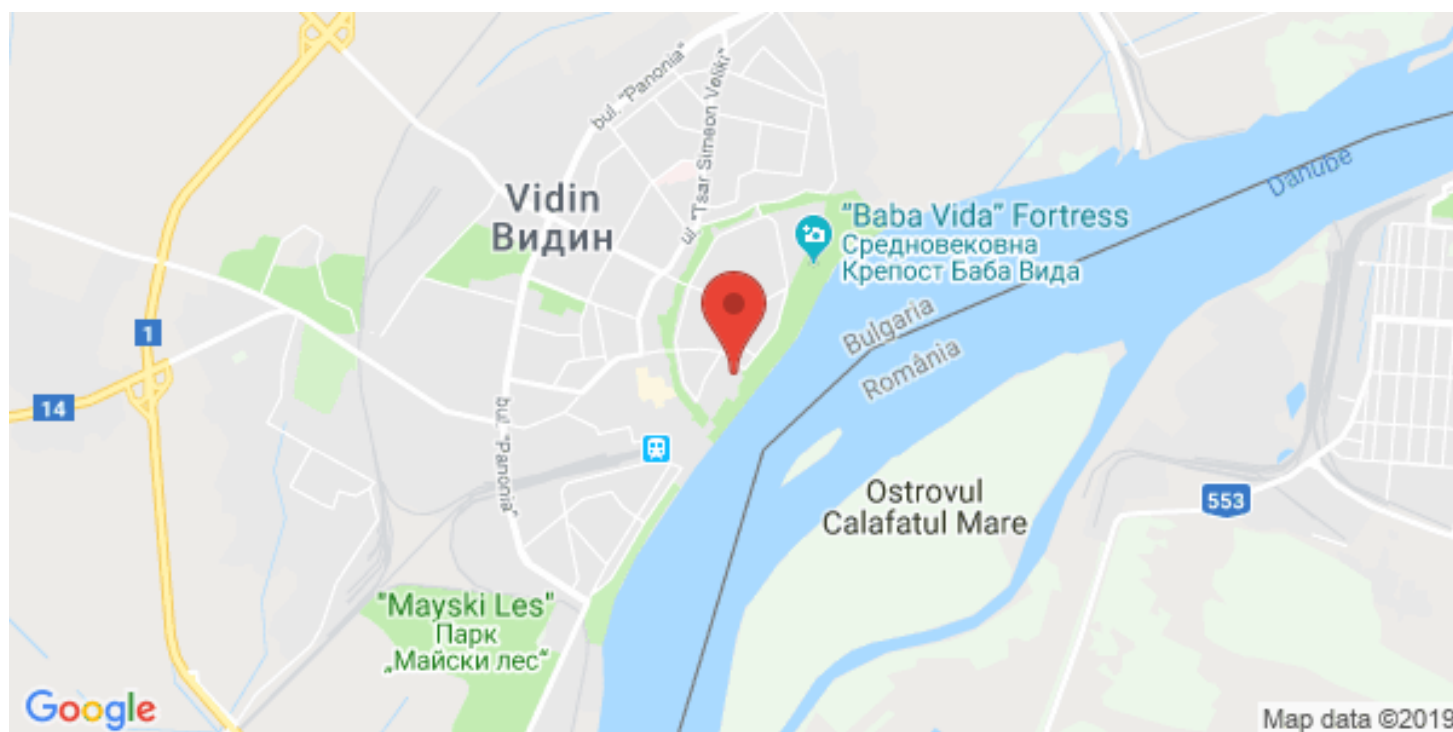
### Descriere

The church is part of an eparchial complex, next to the Church of St. Pantelimon, the Cathedral of Vidin and the Mausoleum of the Exarch Antim. The first church was built in 1799, on the ruins of the old bell tower, being an annex of the Church St. Pantelimon. The new church was built under another project in 1926. It is a basilica with three intersecting naves, with apse and pronave, with two galleries, north and south, and one to the west. From the outside, the church is impressive, with a large dome, two towers located symmetrically above the central entrance, as well as beautiful facades, with round and vaulted windows. Inside the church we find an extremely beautiful mosaic floor and a mosaic on the southern wall, representing Saint Nicholas the Mircle Doer, most probably executed in Berlin. The beautiful icons and murals are made by the masters of the Debar School, Philip Filipov, Krastyu Yankov and Jeliaskov. The church was renovated in 2009. Here there are regular services attended by the Metropolitan of Vidin.





## Harta



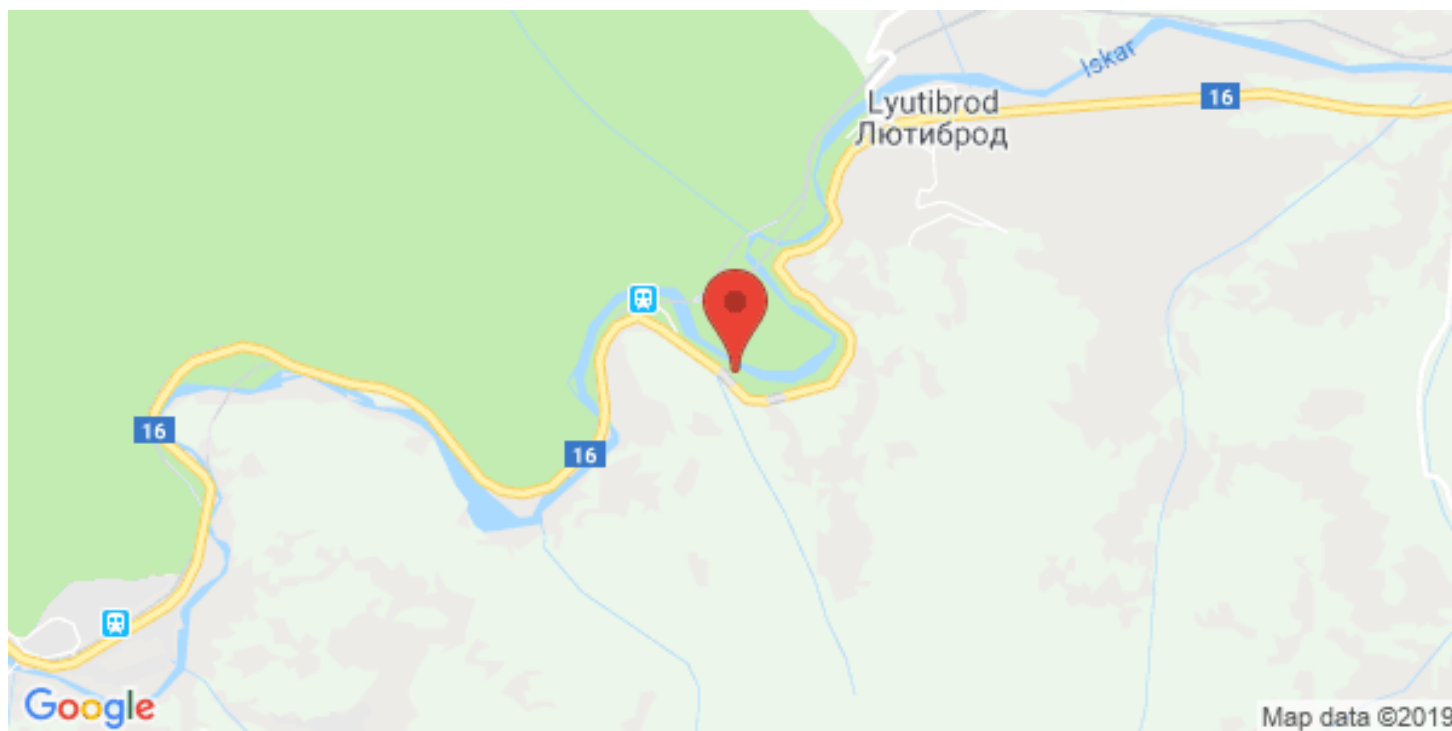
# Cherepish Monastery

## Descriere

It is a Bulgarian Orthodox monastery in the Vratsa diocese, located in the Iskar Gorge, in the so-called *Swiss Bulgaria*, due to the beauty of the area. Founded during the second Bulgarian country, under Tsar Ivan Shishman (1371-1393), the monastery was a great literary and educational center. It hosts the Seminary of Sofia, which prepares priests for the entire country. It was burned several times during the battles with the Turks, being redone every time. The monastery church is shaped like an arched nave. The iconostasis is carved, and the icons belong to the Tryavna Schools, through the painter Yoanikii Vitanov and Debar, through Vasil Iliev. It holds valuable church objects, as well as old frescoes by Pimen Zografski.



# Harta



## Monastery 7 Thrones (Osenovlaski)

### Descriere

It is located in the Iskar river gorge, at the foot of the Stara Planina mountains, near Cerbului meadow, Mezdra municipality, on the border between Sofia and Vratsa districts. The monastery was founded in the eleventh century, being destroyed several times, and the last reconstruction dates from 1815. The church has a dome in the form of a cross, and the four altars inside also form a cross, being separated by the interior walls. The icons are from the XVII-XIX centuries, being the result of the work of artists from the Tryavna School, from the Vitanovtsi family. Mentions about the monastery can be found in the liturgical books of the 16th-18th centuries. Over time, the monastery has been a literary and educational center, and there is a school for children here. According to a local legend, here came 7 boyars from Bessarabia who founded the seven villages nearby. Today the monastery is a large monastery complex, composed of church, residential buildings and bell tower, and around the monastery there are wonderful conditions for resting and tourism.



## Harta



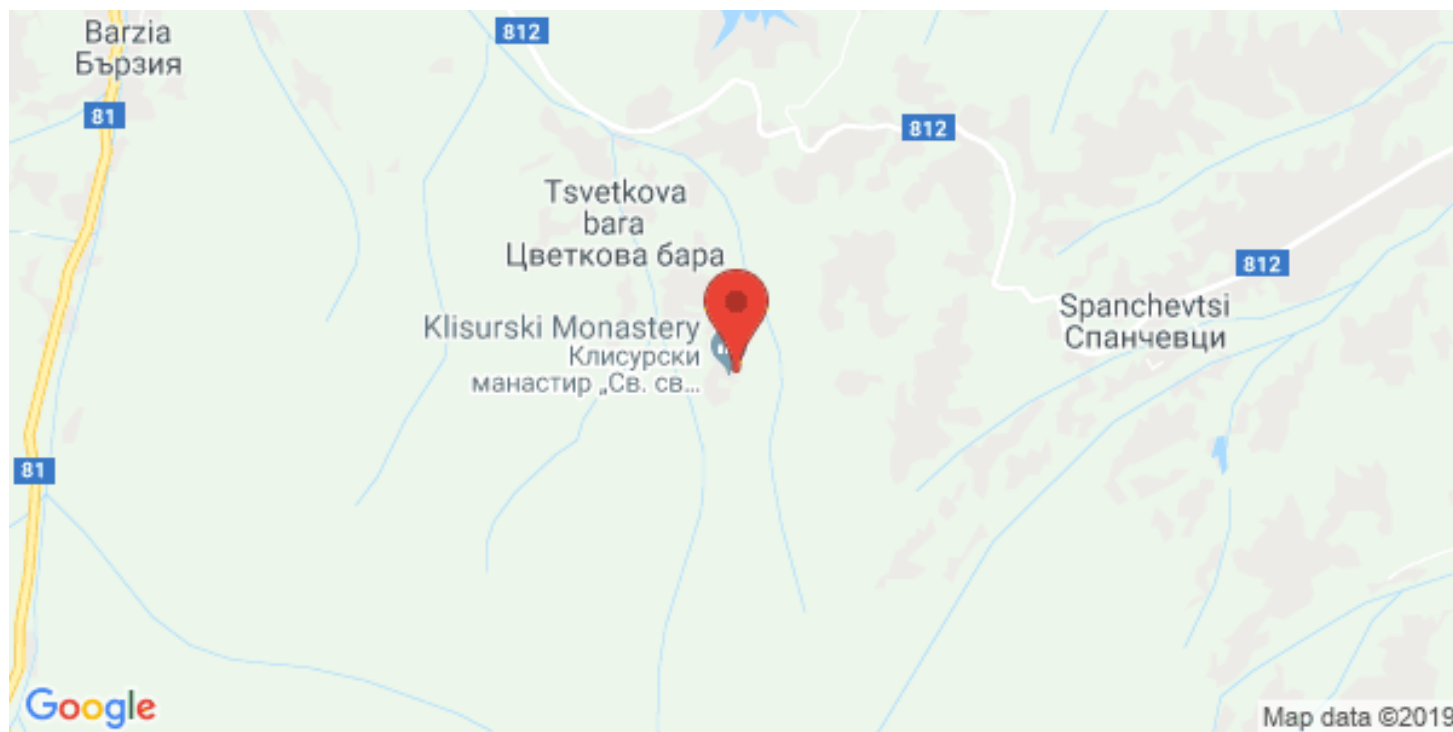
# Klisurski Monastery

## Descriere

The holy place, located on the hill in the center of the complex, has the shape of a church with three naves, a crucified tower, with three apses, a dome with an eight-walled barrel in the middle, an outer nave and two bell towers on the north and south. The splendid iconostasis is the work of master Stoiceo Fandakov from Samocov. From the tenth century until today, the monastery has served as a true spiritual center in the region. Repeatedly, it was set on fire, plundered, destroyed and rebuilt by locals. In the modern era, only in 1867, Ilia Stoyanov from Draganița village, following a vision of St. Nicholas, begins the restoration of the holy place, managing to involve the local population in this work. His successor, Alexandar Damianov from Bercovita, later became the abbott Antim, being the son of a rich man, dedicating his life and personal wealth to the development of the monastery, so that from 1887 to 1890, the church was built. Supported by the surrounding Orthodox population, he manages to buy a large number of monastery land. The abbott Antim dies at the age of 95, after spending 55 years in this monastery. In 1891, the talented painter Nikola Obrazopisov (1828-1925), a connoisseur of the traditions of Mount Athos, is called to paint the new icons donated by the founders. Between 1936-1937, the successor of the Russian painter Repin, Gospodin Jeliaskov, his daughter Olga and his son-in-law, prof. Gherghi Bogdanov, paint the place again. Subsequently, the archimandrite Antep, the current protozoan of the Metropolis of Vidin, begins extensive work on the infrastructure of the monastery complex. Visitors can learn about the history of the monastery by visiting the church museum, which contains valuable exhibits, photographs, documents, church utensils, service books and icons. Here you can also see the ruins and objects of the first Bulgarian and Metropolitan exarch of Vidin, Antim, as well as those of the Metropolitan of Vidin, Dometian.



## Harta



# Saint Demetrius Cathedral

## Descriere

Cathedral St. Demetrius is the business card of Vidin. The church is the second largest in Bulgaria and the third largest in height, measuring 33 meters. The first building was built on a wooden structure, which collapsed over time, so it was necessary to build a new large church, built between 1885-1926. It was a realization of Antim, the first Bulgarian exarch, and the construction was made with the efforts of all the believers in the city. Proiectul aparține unui maestru al școlii din Tryavna și unui arhitect italian. It is a basilica with three naves, in the form of a cross, with a large interior space. To keep track of time, one of the bells has a clock built in 1900. The interior space of the building is divided into three planes. The iconostasis is an artistic work of the Debar School, with the help of the famous Philipovci family, made in 1923. The church is beautifully painted by a team led by artist Zhelyazkov, from Repin's Russian school. In addition to the icons of the Bulgarian saints, there are also several Bulgarian national heroes in the holy place. The painting "Gifts from the Tsar Peter (927-970) to St. John of Rila" is found only in this church.



## Harta

