

Craiova - Mănăstirea Studina EN

Descriere

Monastery of Măinești

Descriere

The first church was built of wood by the late Matei Bârzeanu, in the years 1742-1743. In 1745, the holy place was consecrated by the founder of the Bishopric of Ramnicu. In 1805, Popa Nicolae the seneschal, Ioanichie Preda and the senechal Nicolae Măinescu began the construction of a brick and stone church, completed on September 29, 1809. Painted in 1810-1812, the church initially received the dedication "Saint Hierarch Nicholas". Here, some of Iancu Jianu's outlaws became monks after he no longer was an outlaw, in 1818. For this reason, in the local folklore, the hermitage remained known as the "Outlaws' Hermitage". After the secularization of the monastery assets, it became a church of chrism, and in 1926, it was closed. After some repairs made between 1930 and 1940, the church was reopened in 1941. In 1979, thorough renovation work was carried out. It is worth noting that in the portraits of the founders one can observe the period costumes with specific elements of the Romanian traditional clothes. In 1996, the monastic settlement was reopened as a monastery for nuns.



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Călui Monastery

Descriere

Named in ancient times Cepturoaia, the settlement was erected in 1515, during the reign of Neagoe Basarab (1512-1521), the first founders being Vlad Banul (grandfather of the three Buzesti brothers), Demetrius Pârcălabul and Balica the Commander. The works were only completed in 1588, through the efforts of the Buzesti brothers (Radu, Preda and Stroe). In 1594, were completed the rooms and the bell tower, in 1600, the church was painted (by Mihnea zugravul) and in 1610, a porch was added (ruined in 1859). The Căluu monastery has been used throughout the centuries as a necropolis of the Buzesti family: Preda Buzescu, big ruler of Craiova, buried in December 1608, Stanca - Radu Buzescu's wife, buried in February 1590, and Radu Buzescu - Chief Administrator, buried in January 1610. Dedicated to the Holy Sepulcher in Jerusalem, the monastery suffered because of the carelessness of the Greek monks. In 1821, it was set on fire by the Turks and in 1823, Romanian monks were brought in. During the time of abbott Chiriac Râmniceanu (1823-1828) several works were carried out to consolidate the holy place. In 1834, the church was repainted by the boyard Barbu Coșoveanu the painter. In 1856, it returned to ruin, so that in 1859-1861, other consolidation works were carried out. After the secularization of the monastery assets, the state of the monastery worsened again. Between 1986 and 2006, extensive restoration and modernization work was carried out, several buildings and an imposing traditional church with three towers and an open porch being erected. The building founded by the Buzesti was initially a monastery of monks, then of nuns until 1985-1986, when it became a monastery of monks again.



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Monastery Clocociov

Descriere

It was attested from the time of Neagoe Basarab (1512-1521), when it was mentioned in an exchange of estates between its abbott and the boyard Manea of Persani, the founder of the Seaca-Musetesti monastery. In 1625, Alexandru Coconu dedicated the monastic settlement to the Cutlumuş monastery in Mount Athos. The earthquake of 1628 and more fires ruined the old monastic center. For this reason, in 1645, during the reign of Matei Basarab, the monastery is rebuilt by Diicu Buicescu, great commander. Ruined again because of the vicissitudes of time, in 1980, extensive restoration work begins, works that have gradually restored the monument to its present state. Through its architecture, the Clocociov monastery, with all the successive degradations, due to the restoration that sought to respect and preserve the features of the old settlement, is part of the monuments from the middle of the XVII century, still dominated by the stylistic characteristics of the time of Matei Basarab; the variety of forms is tempered by the simplicity of the construction, in which decoration is used with measure.



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Monastery Strehăreți (Strihăreți)

Descriere

It is first attested in 1478, being mentioned in several documents from 1578, 1608 and 1620. Some sources consider the bishop Varlaam of Râmnicului, metropolitan of the Romanian Country (1672-1679), to be its founder. Most likely, the holy place was founded by the monk Serafim, who, during the reign of Matei Basarab, became bishop in Buzau. On April 24, 1664, Serafim bought the Strehareț estate in order to build a monastery here, and was helped by the ruler Radu Voda Leon (1664-1669), who in 1665, donated part of his estate to the future monastery. The new settlement was completed before 1668, when it was dedicated to the Metropolitan of Bucharest. In a 1671 document, the founder's intention to paint the church is mentioned. Ruined for various reasons, the monastery was restored in 1844, by the ecclesiastical Joseph, who also built some new outbuildings. After the secularization of the monastery assets, the buildings were transformed into a hospital. Consolidation works were carried out by the Historical Monuments Commission in the period 1930-1936, and by the Directorate of Historical Monuments, in 1982.



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Brâncoveni Monastery

Descriere

It is a relatively new monastery, the first works began in 1994, by building a trinity. The erection of this monastery was the wish of Mrs. Maria Crîmu from Traian locality, Olt district. Other enlargement and consolidation works have been carried out in the last two decades, and in 2009, the monastery chapel was consecrated.



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Studina Monastery

Descriere

It is a relatively new monastery, the first works began in 1994, by building a trinity. The erection of this monastery was the wish of Mrs. Maria Crîmu from Traian locality, Olt district. Other enlargement and consolidation works have been carried out in the last two decades, and in 2009, the monastery chapel was consecrated.



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