

Slatina - Mănăstirea Klisurski 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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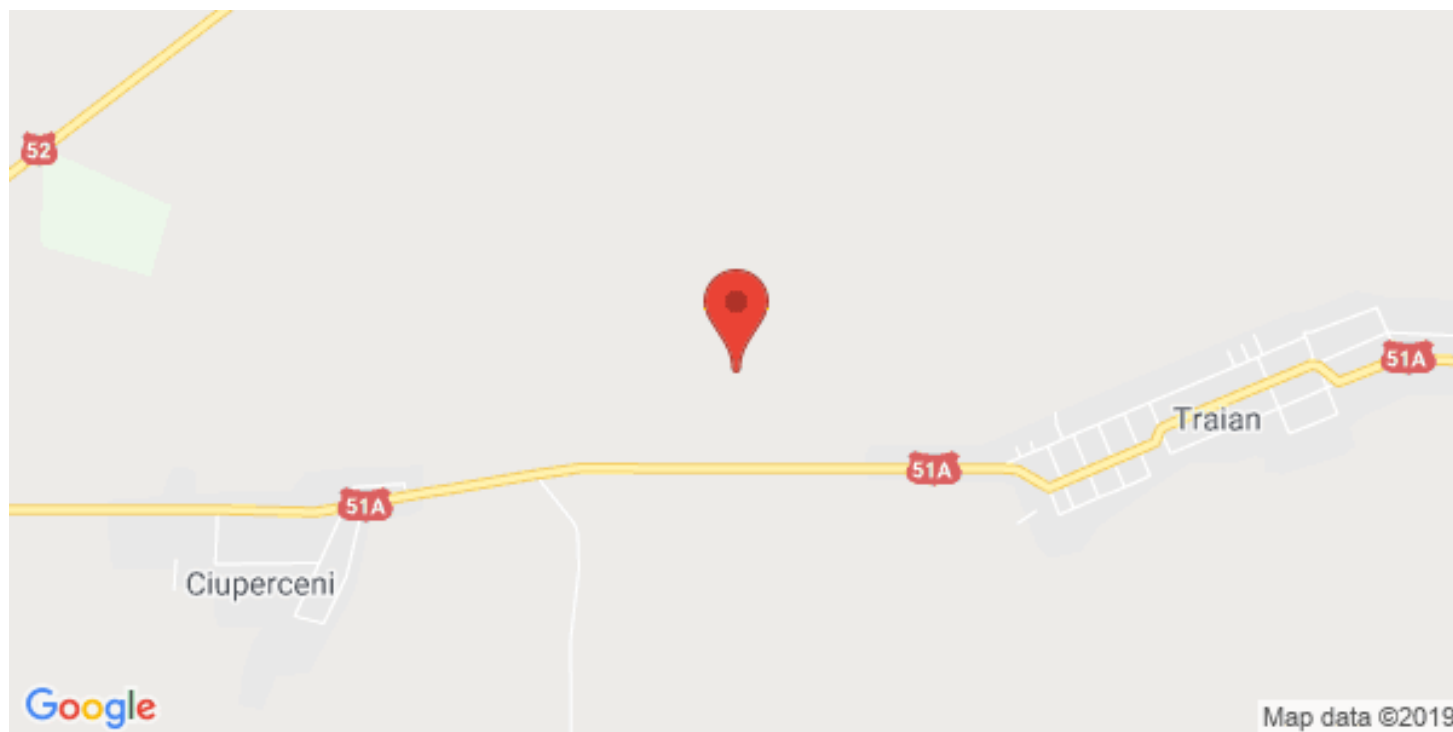
Monastery of St. Demetrius Basarbov

Descriere

This monastery is close to the city of Ruse, in the picturesque cliffs around the Rusenski Lom River and is the only rock monastery still functioning. It is a monument of architecture, culture and pilgrimage from the 13th century. The monastery is part of the chain of rock monasteries along the Rusenski Lom River. During the Second Bulgarian Kingdom, many monks, inspired by their faith in God and their desire to lead an honest and modest life, take refuge and live in several rock monasteries. In the fourteenth century, the monastery was under the authority of the Bessarab I voivode of the Romanian Country, related to the Bulgarian dynasty through his daughter Theodora, the first wife of Tsar Ivan Asan (1331-1371). According to the legends, Bessarab I established this monastery, making many donations. The monastery bears the name of Demetrius Basarbov, also called St. Demetrius the New. He was a historical personality who was born and lived in Basarabovo village. In the vicinity of the village he discovered this cave monastery, where he led the life of a hermit. When he felt his end near, he sat on the banks of the Lom River between two slabs, creating his own coffin. When they removed him from the water, his body was untouched and he was buried in the village church, erected in place of his birthplace, and later his remains were moved to this monastery. After the first Russian-Turkish war of 1774, the relics of St. Demetrius Basarbov were transferred to Bucharest, whose guardian he is today, celebrated on October 26th. The construction is dug in the depth of the rock, at the entrance having a niche in which lived St. Demetrius Basarbov. The monastery is recently renovated, with railings and access steps installed, and the mural paintings have been restored. In 2005, the Romanian Patriarchate donated a small part of the relics of the saint to the monastery.



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The church "Madona Dudu" or "Mother Precesta"

Descriere

The church bears this name because of the icon of the Blessed Virgin Mary, found in the seventeenth century in a mulberry tree, located right where it was built. It was built (in Brancovan style) between 1758-1760, on the site of an old wooden church (dating from 1700), by the great clerk Constantin Fotescu and the tanner Hagi Ion Gheorghe. Endowed by the founders with several estates and shops, the church housed in its rooms the first mental hospital in the region. In 1841, it was demolished (after the earthquake of 1838 it had been completely ruined), and between 1842 and 1844, it was rebuilt in the style of the Austrian Baroque by a Viennese architect, brought by the boyard lordache Otetelișanu. Becoming too small, the holy place was torn down in 1913, instead the present church was erected, built in neo-Byzantine style according to the plans of architects Ion Trojănescu (Traianescu) and Sterie Becu (consecrated in 1942). It is one of the important religious places of Craiova and has played an important cultural and philanthropic role over time. Since 1992, it has been an episcopal cathedral.



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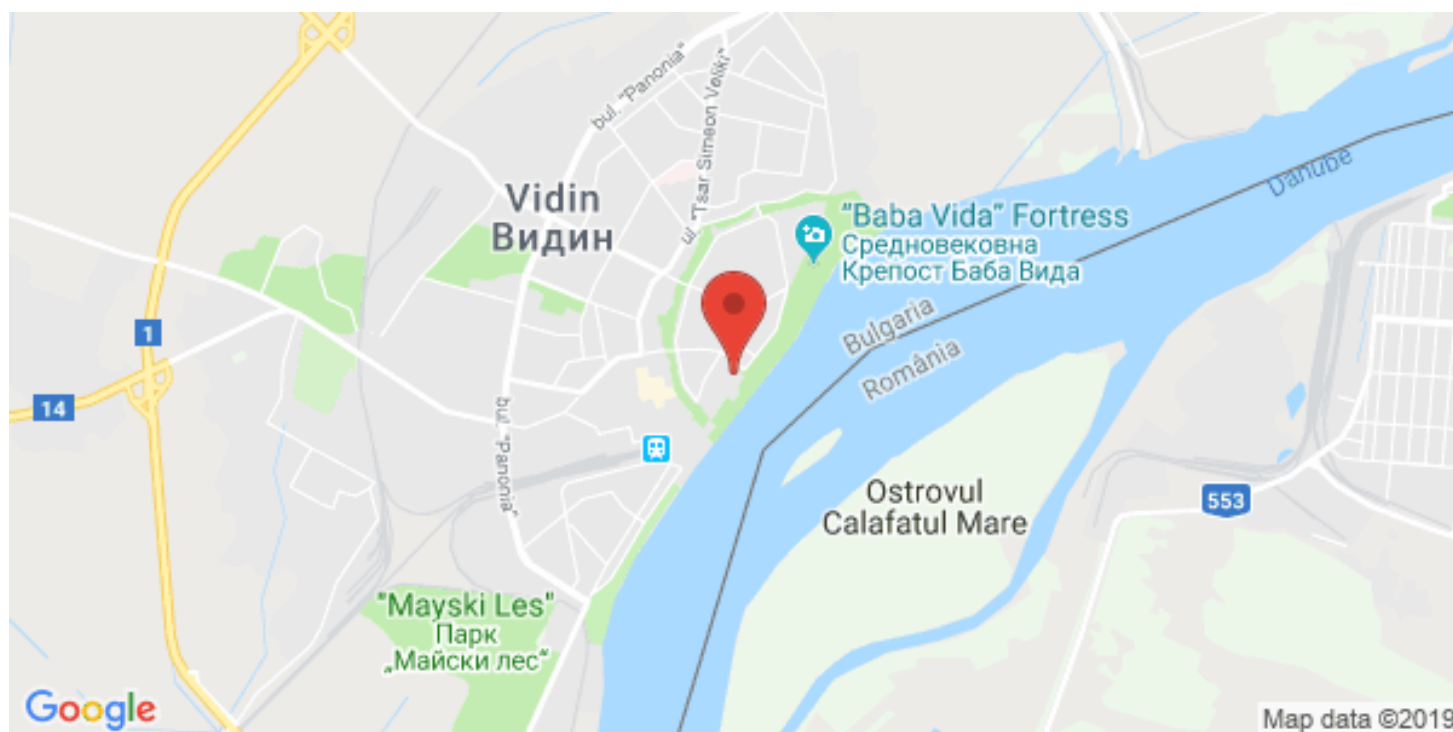
Church Saint Nicholas

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.



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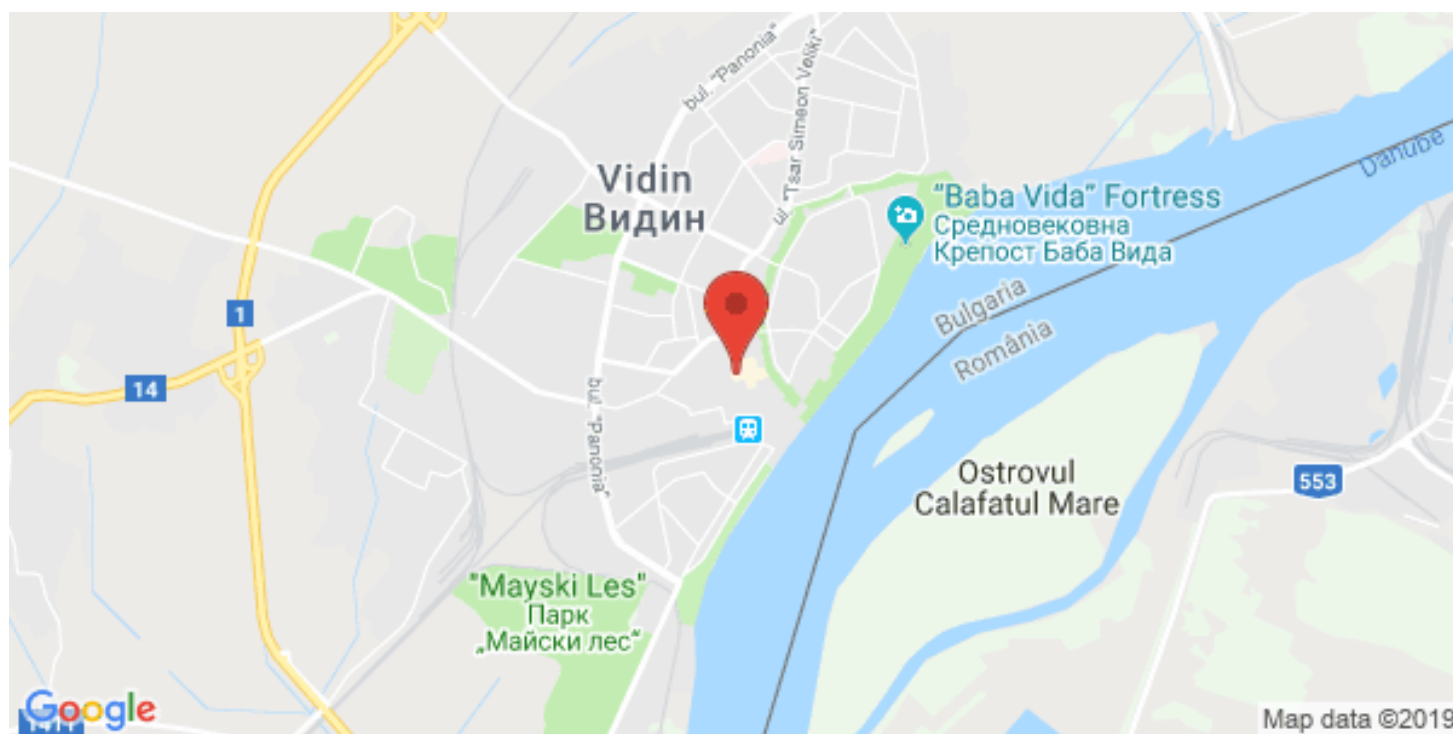
Saint Demetrius Cathedral

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.



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The Monastery of St. John Rilski of Chiprovtsi (Ciproviți)

Descriere

Ciproviți Monastery is one of the oldest monasteries in Bulgaria, according to historical sources, being called Jeleznič Monastery, due to its proximity to the locality of the same name, on the Ogosta river valley. It was founded in the tenth century and played an important role in the revolutionary movements for the liberation of Bulgaria. Throughout the centuries, generations of priests have been formed here, manuscripts and religious books have been written and copied. The monastery is linked to the first battles against the oppressing Turks, being a place of refuge for all the tzars of the Second Bulgarian Empire from the fourteenth century. Here were deposited the relics of St. John of Rila, when they were brought from Hungary. The existence of the monastery is closely linked to the older history of the region, reminiscent of the Thracian, Roman and medieval times. In the 16th-17th centuries, the local population of Orthodox and Catholics, grouped around the Ciprovti Monastery, participated in the battles against the Turks. The monastery witnessed six uprisings against the Turks, serving as a refuge for the outlaws. For this reason it was burned six times, but it was redone every time, remaining one of the most solid landmarks of the Orthodox faith in the past centuries. The monastery has a very rich library with Slavonic books and manuscripts, being sought by specialists in the field. Located at the foot of the Balkans, the monastery complex was last reconstructed in 1876, having a rectangular shape. The last rehabilitation of the church was made in 1829, of stone, in the shape of a nave with an apse, a style borrowed from Gothic architecture. Beside the central gate of the complex are located two apartment buildings with two floors, the space of the egumen, a tower with ossuary and chapel and the bell tower, where the remains of some freedom fighters in northwestern Bulgaria are buried. Above is the sanctuary of St. John of Rila. In the past, in the complex there were stables and warehouses. The exterior facade of the church is covered with pictures and inscriptions carved in stone. The iconostasis is splendid, made by an unknown craftsman, and the icons are painted by Hristo Enceev from Koprivštita. In the western wing of the monastery is the chapel of St. Anastasius the Great, made in 1880, with murals representing local saints. Every year, during the feast of the patron saint (October 19), a great agape is celebrated in the honor of St. John of Rila. The entire monastery is restored, with central heating and sanitary spaces. It is a cultural monument of national

importance, inscribed on the list of 100 monuments.



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Loupshanski Monastery

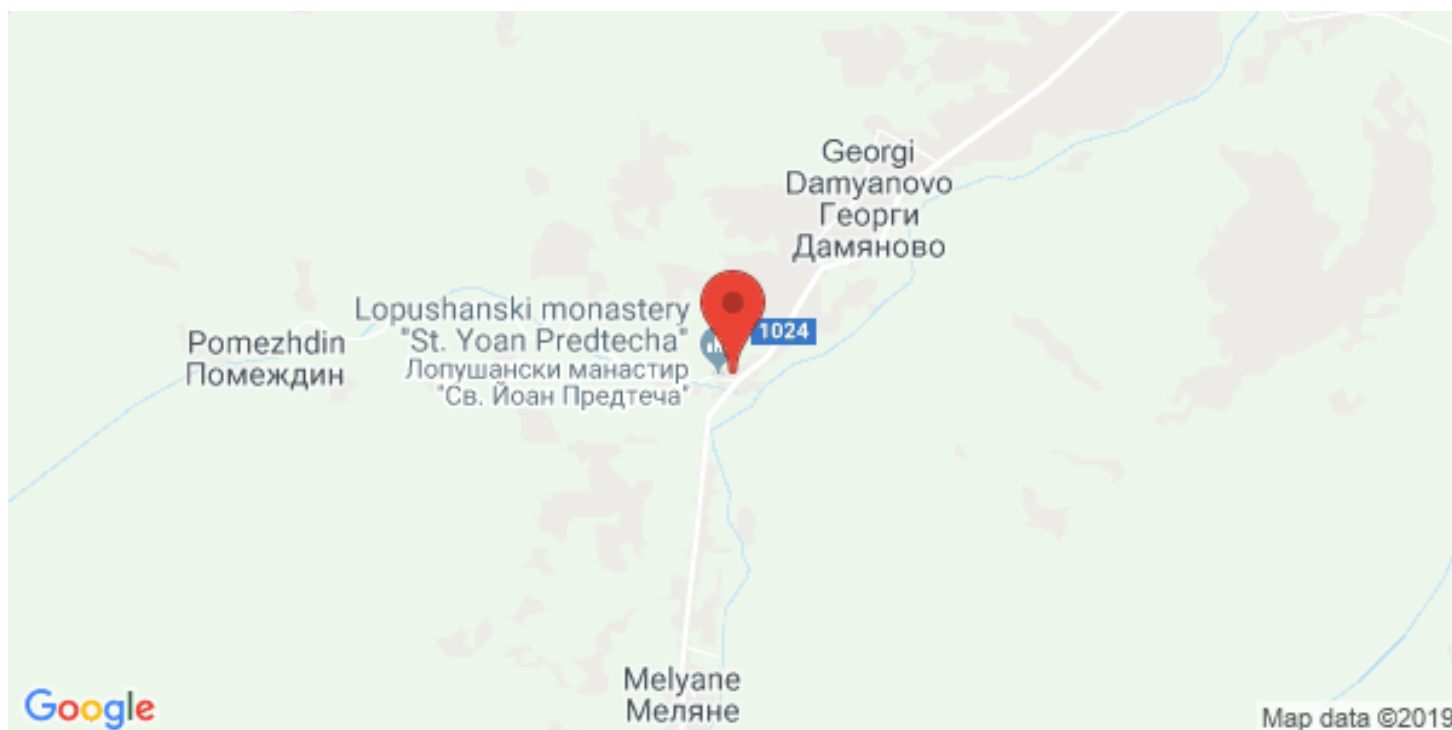
Descriere

Loupshanski Monastery, dedicated to "St. John the Forward-walker", is located in the western part of the Balkan mountains, near the river Dalgopolska Ogosta. The present buildings are built over an older monastery from the 14th century. Often burned down and devastated by the Turks, the monastery was long uninhabited, hence the name of Desert Monastery. In 1850, the monks Dionysius, Gideon and Gherasim began the reconstruction of the monastery. A monastery school was also opened, and secret meetings were held in the church between the rulers of the region, one of the conspirators being the Archimandrite Dionysius, abbot of the monastery. The entire monastery complex, with the church, the residential and household buildings, the chapel with the ossuary and the shrine, was created by the master Lilo from the Slavine School, who has twice visited the Rila Monastery for this purpose. The monastery church thus became practically a copy of the one in Rila, being the third largest in the country, with three naves, three apses, a pseudo-basilica, two lateral chapels and stone reliefs depicting soldiers, animals, birds. The church, large and imposing, has an iconostasis, a magnificent sculpted art achievement of the Samokov School, as well as splendid icons painted by brothers Stanislav and Nicola Dospevski, the successors of the renowned painter Zaharia Stoianov from Samokov. Particularly impressive are those with Jesus

Christ and the Virgin Mary, made in 1863 by Stanislav Dospevski. The monastery is famous for the icon of the Virgin Mary, a miracle worker, who saved and healed many people, but also for the armored icon of the Virgin Mary, found built into an old wall. In the courtyard of the monastery, besides the marvelous fountain of 1856, ornamented with embossings, there is also the new church, similar to the old Roman one near the monasteries, as well as the exhibition of icons.



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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.



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