

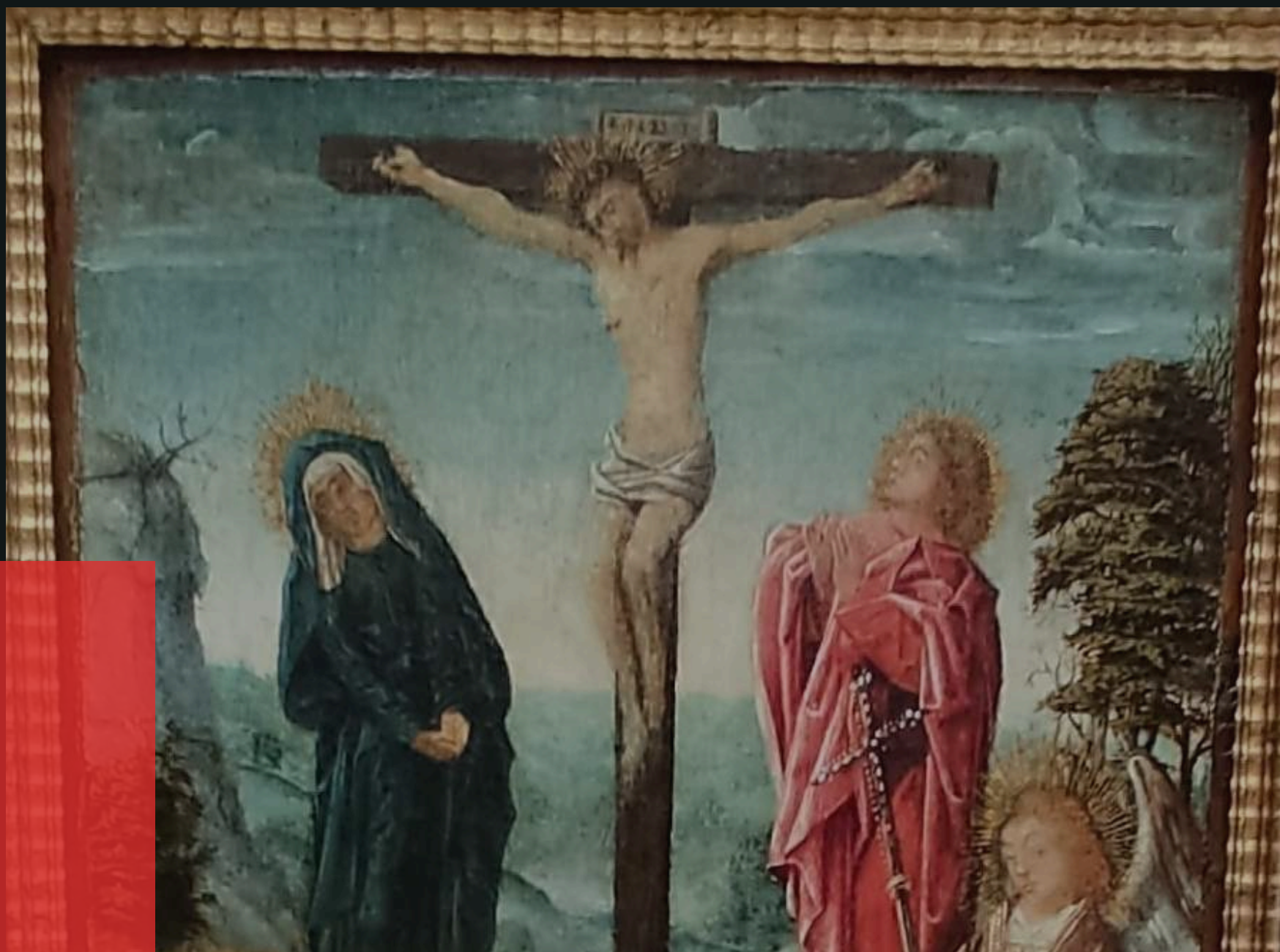
RELIGIOUS HERITAGE CONSERVATION

AS A CONTEMPORARY AREA FOR
PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

1st FIELD TRIP ROMANIA

Organised by Athena Study SRL

rethedu.blogspot.com



Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union





Objectives

- Flexibility of employment opportunities for trainees / graduates
- Introduction of innovation in VET
- Creation of new, innovative, joint curricula & courses
- Addressing digital transformation through development of digital readiness, resilience and capacity.
- Bridging intercultural, intergenerational and social divide
- Rescuing religious cultural heritage





Implementation

We study & promote preservation techniques of the European Religious heritage.

Six educational organizations visited Greece, Spain, Serbia & Romania and produced digital distant & asynchronous courses, documentary films & digital tour environments.

■ **Greece**

SAEK Rethymnou, SAEK Chaidariou, SAEK Chanion

■ **Spain**

Moveu

■ **Romania**

Athena Study

■ **Serbia**

Mentor Edu





Results

We expect:

- Upgrade of the qualifications of the trainers / trainees in matters of Religious Heritage and its conservation.
- Professional rehabilitation of graduates.
- Upgrade of our curricula & enrichment with original research
- Cooperation with institutions in the EU
- Upgrading the know-how of staff / trainees in the use of software, hardware and peripherals
- Upgrade of digital infrastructure
- Rescue of material (artifacts) & intangible (conservation techniques) Religious Heritage



Agenda

Thursday 20/4/2023

Russian Church

Stavropoleos Monastery

Daniel Codrescu Mozaic & Fresco

Friday 21/4/2023

Museum of Romanian Art

Palace Of The Patriarchate

Saturday 22/4/2023

Peleş Castle

Bran Castle

Sunday 23/4/2023

Cernica Monastery

St. George

Memorial House St. Calinic

St. Nicholas

St. Lazar

Cernica Monastery Museum

Memorial House of St George of
Cernica

Monday 24/4/2023

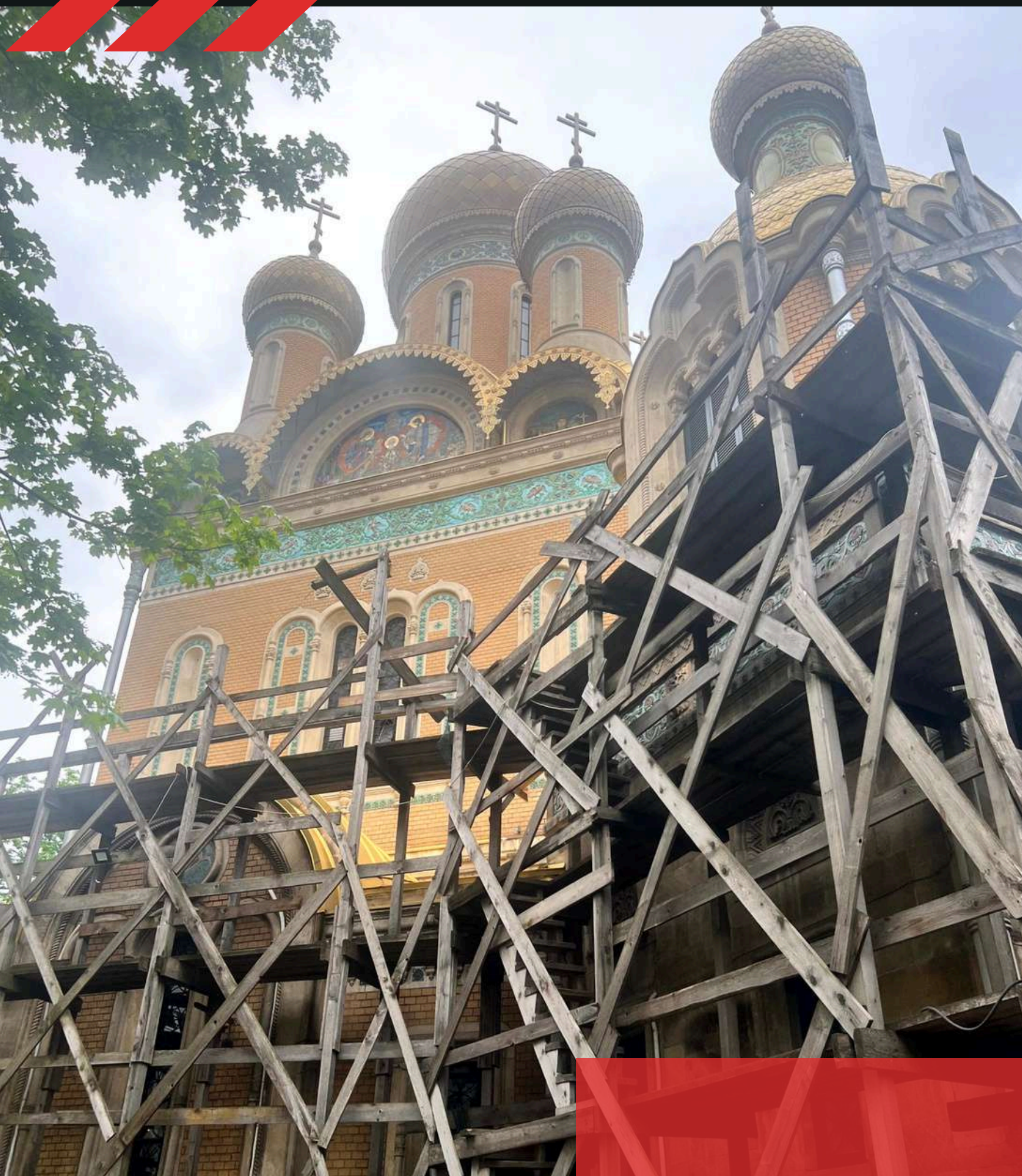
Radu Voda Monastery

Ciobanul Church

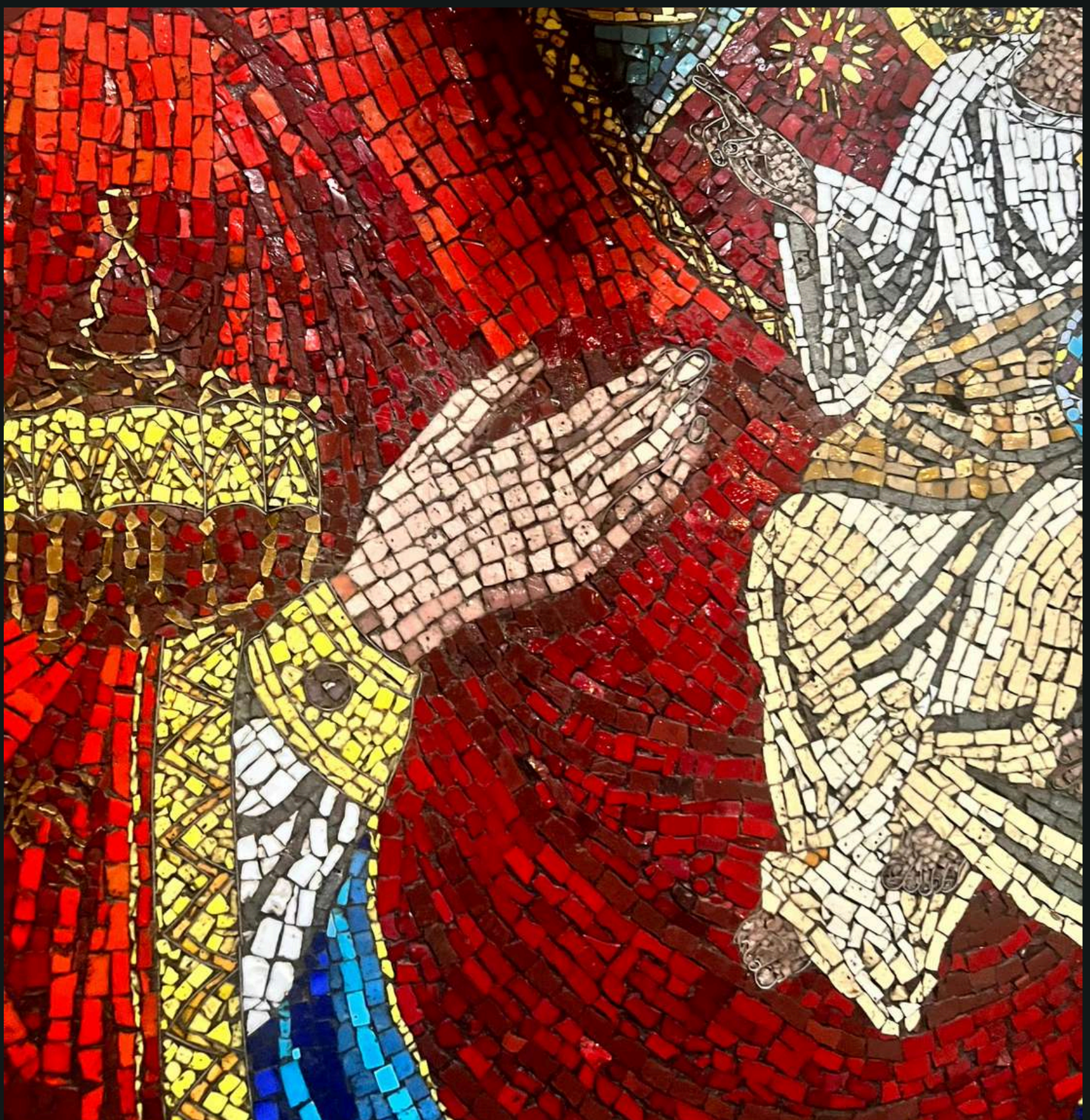




BUCHAREST RUSSIAN CHURCH



Russian Ambassador Mikhail Nikolaevich Giers initiated the building of a Russian Orthodox church in central Bucharest in 1905. It was meant mainly for the use of the legation employees, as well as for Russians living in the capital city of the Kingdom of Romania.





ΘΕ

ΧΙ

VENIT IMPO
LAMINE VORA
TOTIUS TISIEU
ESTENT VAVOI
TISI COHNI





STAVROPOLEOS MONASTERY



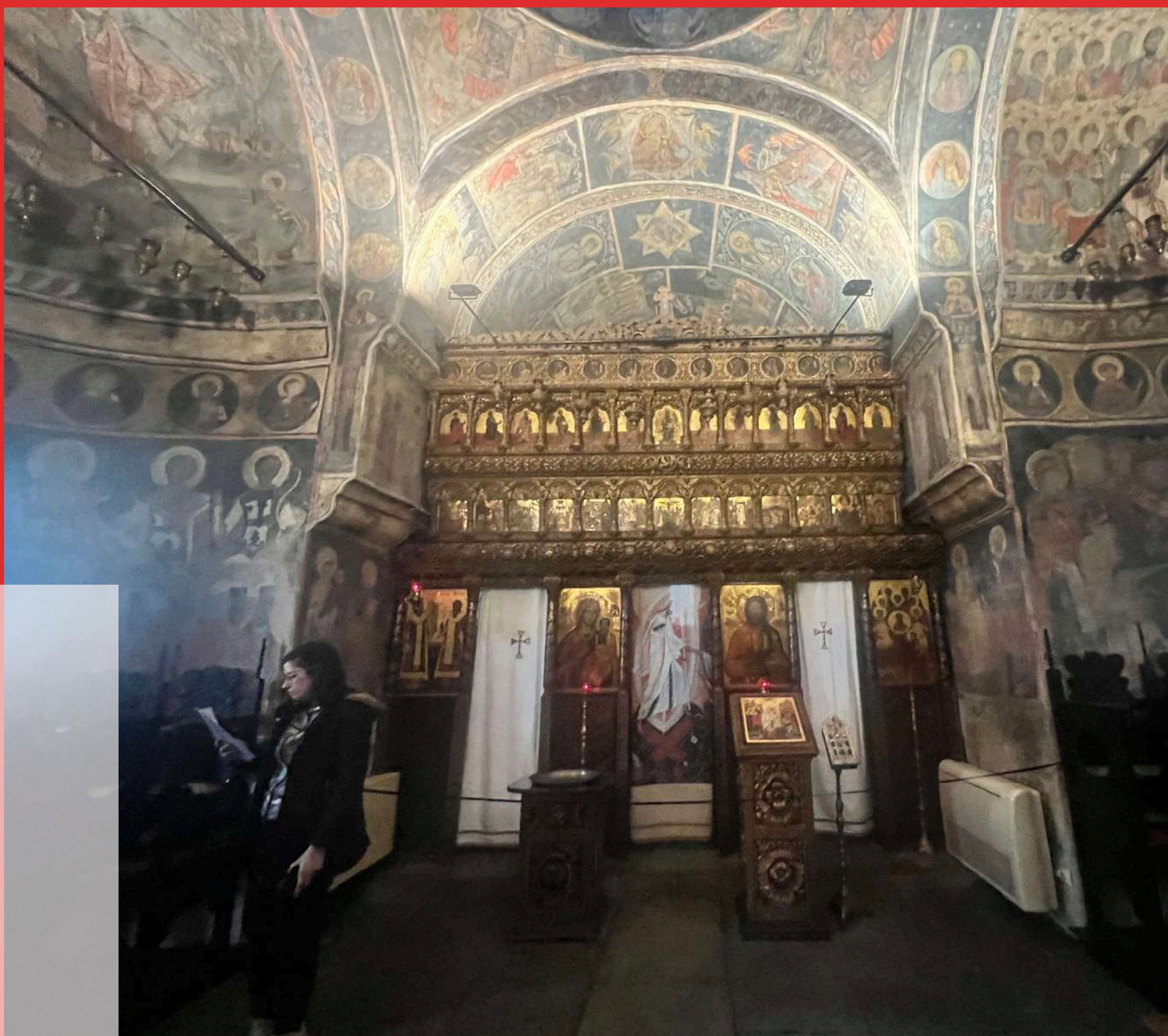
Is an Eastern Orthodox monastery for nuns in central Bucharest, Romania. Its church is built in Brâncovenesc style. The patrons of the church are St. Archangels Michael and Gabriel. The name Stavropoleos means in Greek "The city of the Cross". One of the monastery's constant interests is Byzantine music, expressed through its choir and the largest collection of Byzantine music books in Romania.











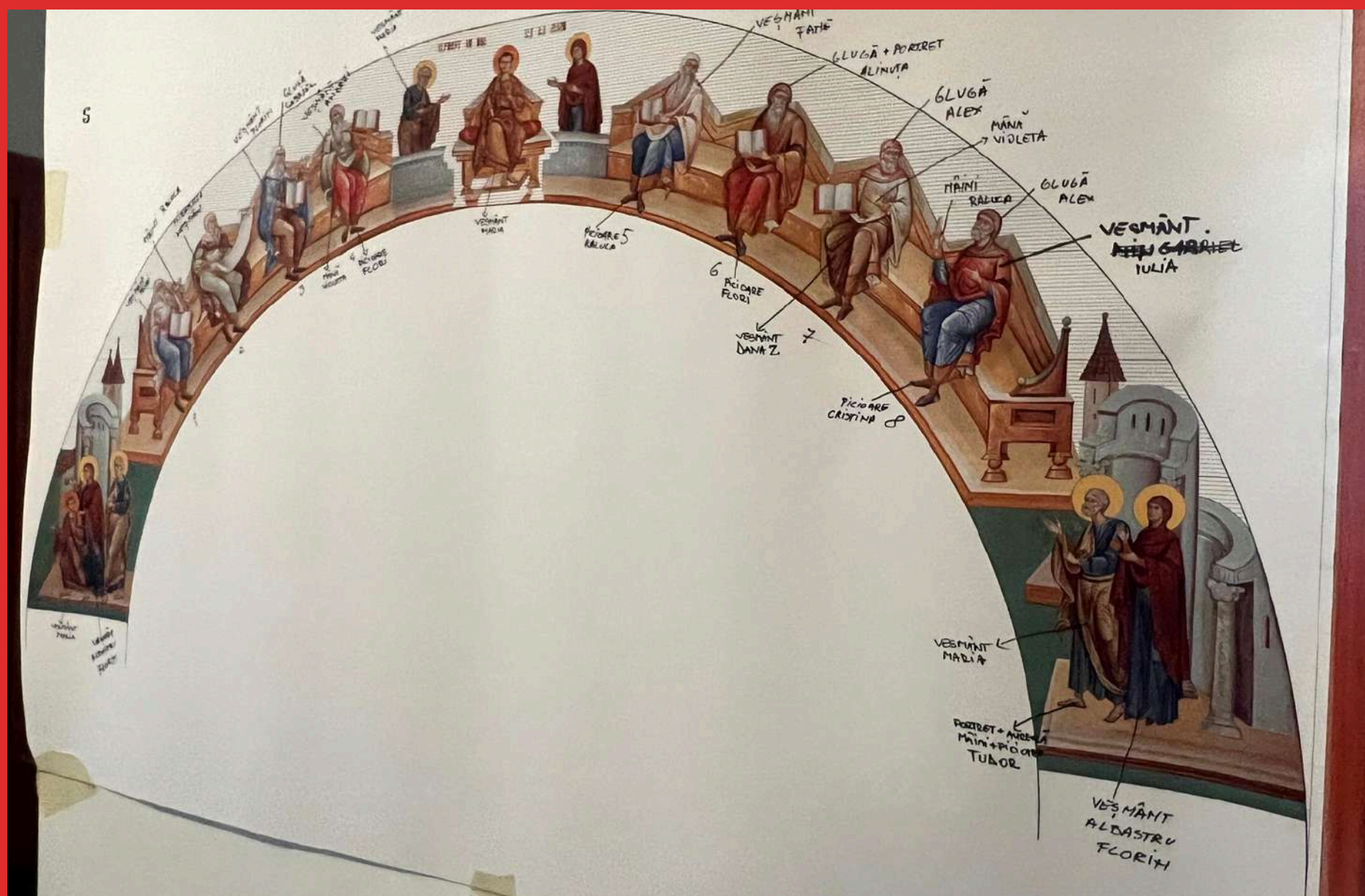


DANIEL CODRESCU MOZAIC & FRESCO



Religious mosaics have a long history in Romania, dating back to the Byzantine era and heavily influenced by the Orthodox Church. These mosaics often depict biblical scenes, saints, and religious symbols, providing a visual representation of the country's deep-rooted religious traditions.











NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ART OF ROMANIA



Is located in the Royal Palace in Revolution Square.

It was damaged during the 1989 Romanian Revolution. In 2000, part of the museum reopened to the public, housing the modern Romanian collection and the international collection; the comprehensive Medieval art collection, which now features works salvaged from monasteries destroyed during the Ceaușescu era, reopened in spring 2002.





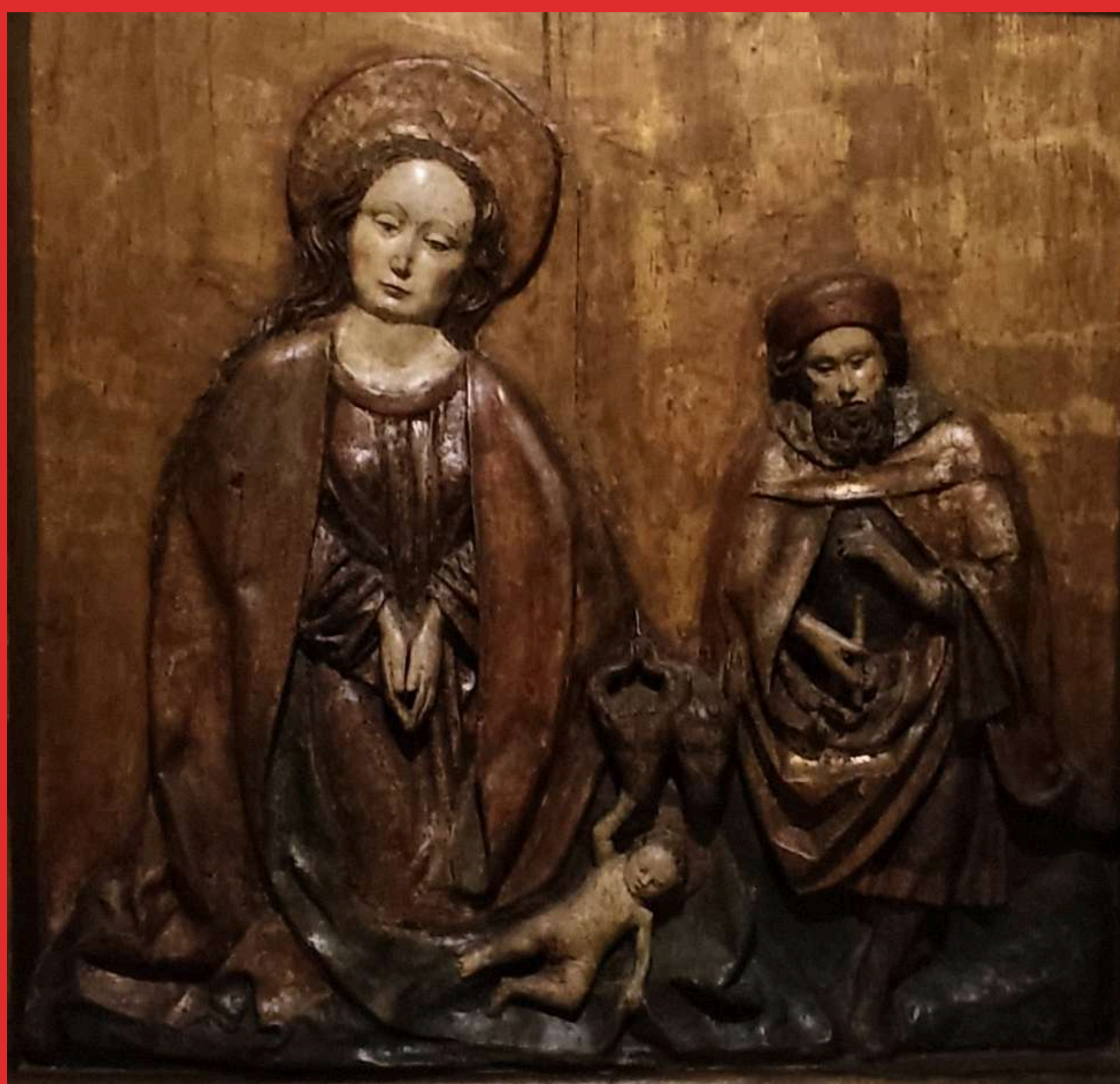




ΟΙΝΟΣ ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΣ Ο ΤΡΟΠΑΙΟΦΟΡΟΣ





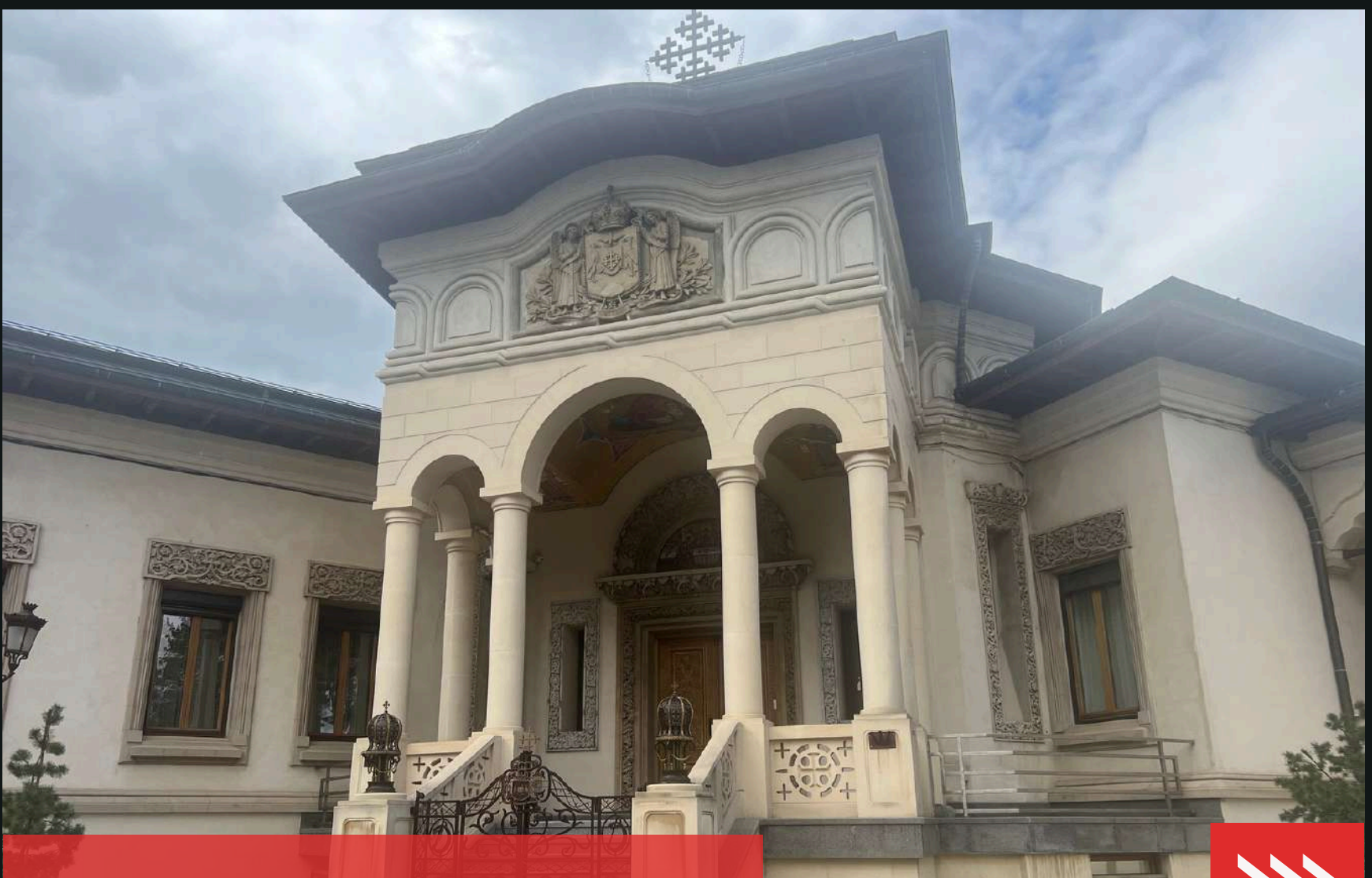


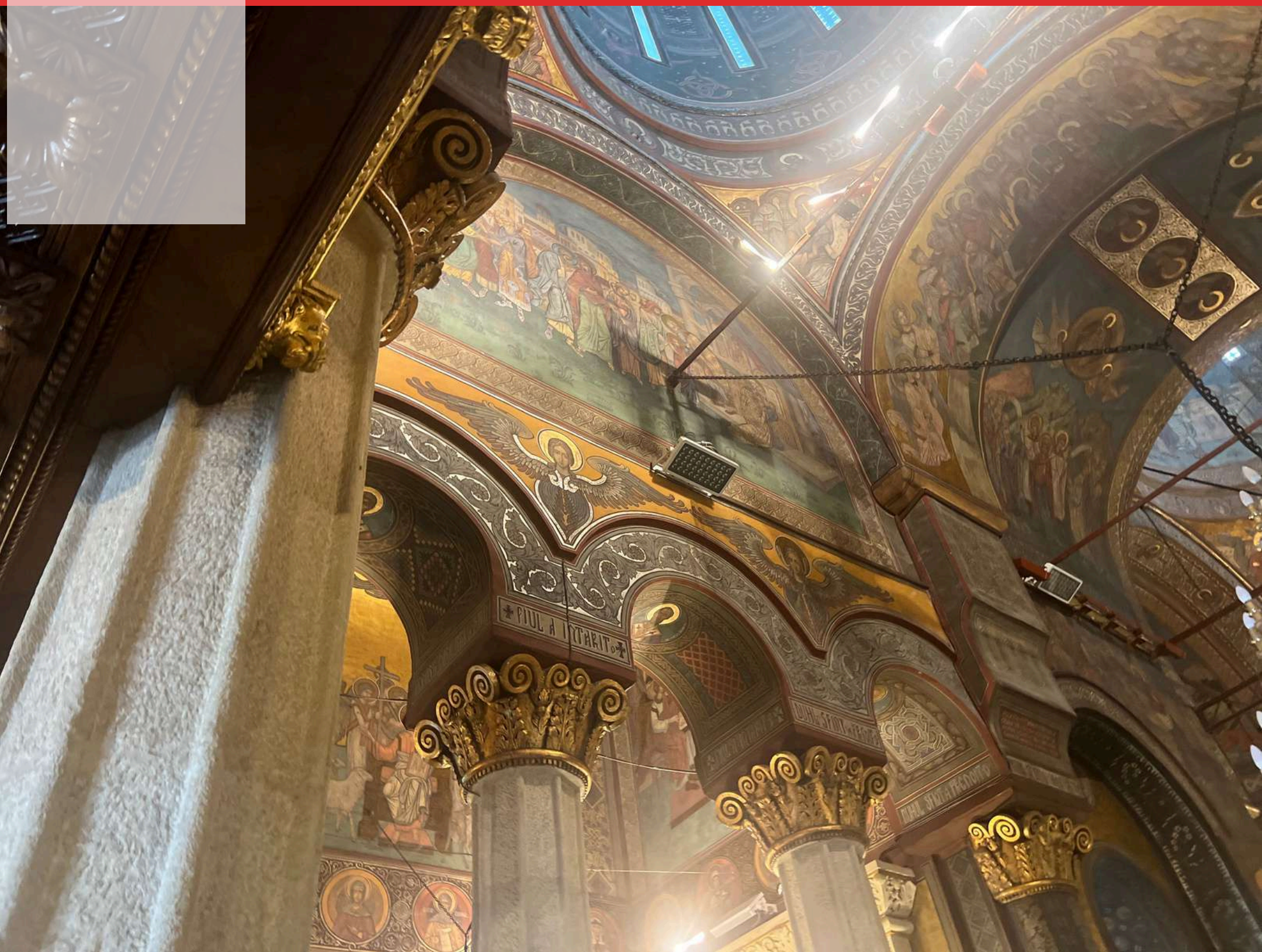


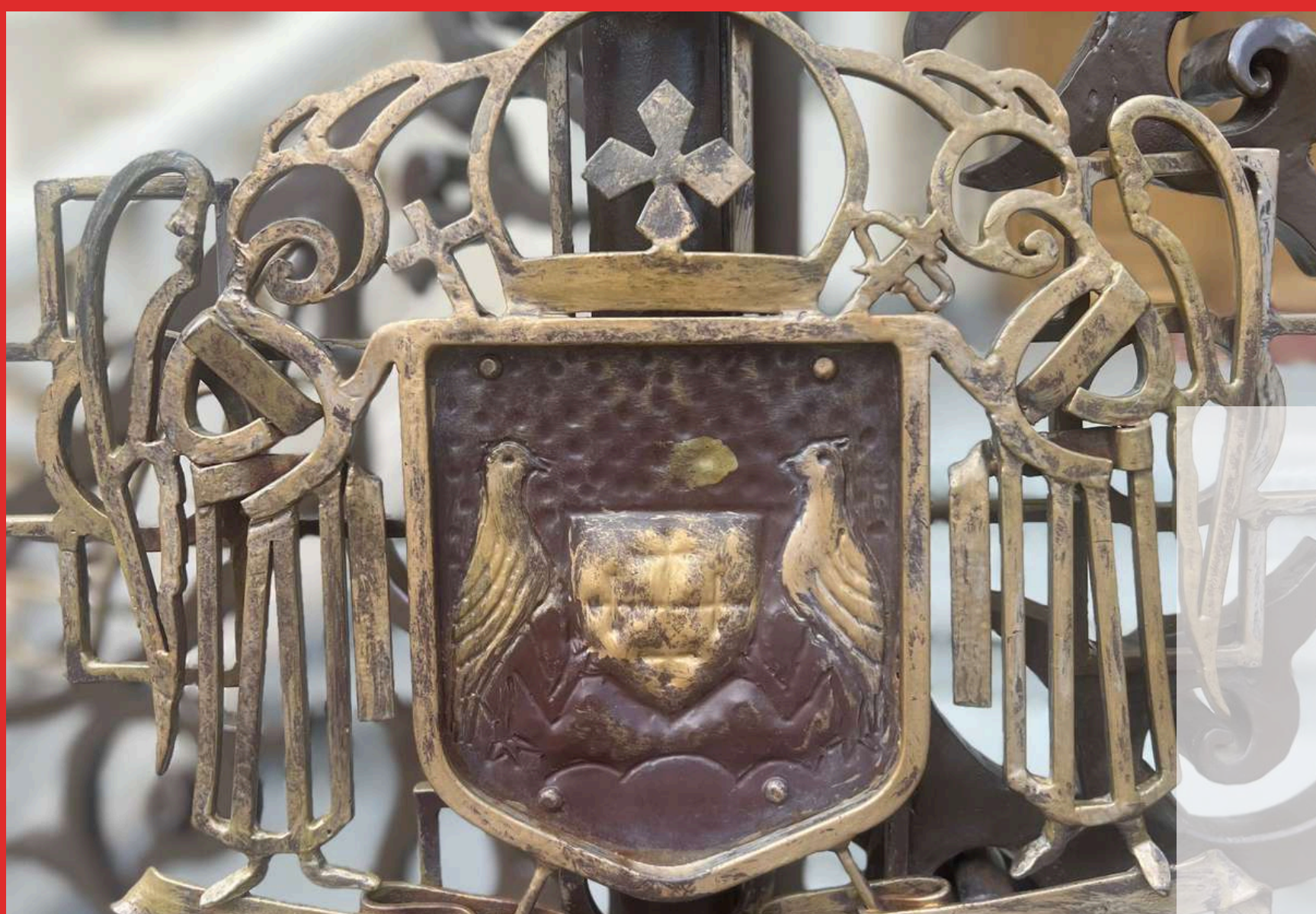
PALACE OF THE PATRIARCHATE



Is located on the plateau of Dealul Mitropoliei. The building served as the seat of successive Romanian legislatures: of the Assembly of Deputies during the Kingdom of Romania, then of the Communist-era Great National Assembly, and after the Romanian Revolution of 1989, of the Chamber of Deputies. Parliamentarians vacated the building in 1997, when it passed to the Patriarchate of the Romanian Orthodox Church.















BRAN CASTLE



Is a castle in Bran, southwest of Braşov. The castle was built by Saxons in 1377 who were given the privilege by Louis I of Hungary. It is a national monument and landmark in Transylvania. The fortress is on the Transylvanian side of the historical border with Wallachia. Commonly known as Dracula's Castle, it is marketed as the home of the title character in Bram Stoker's Dracula.



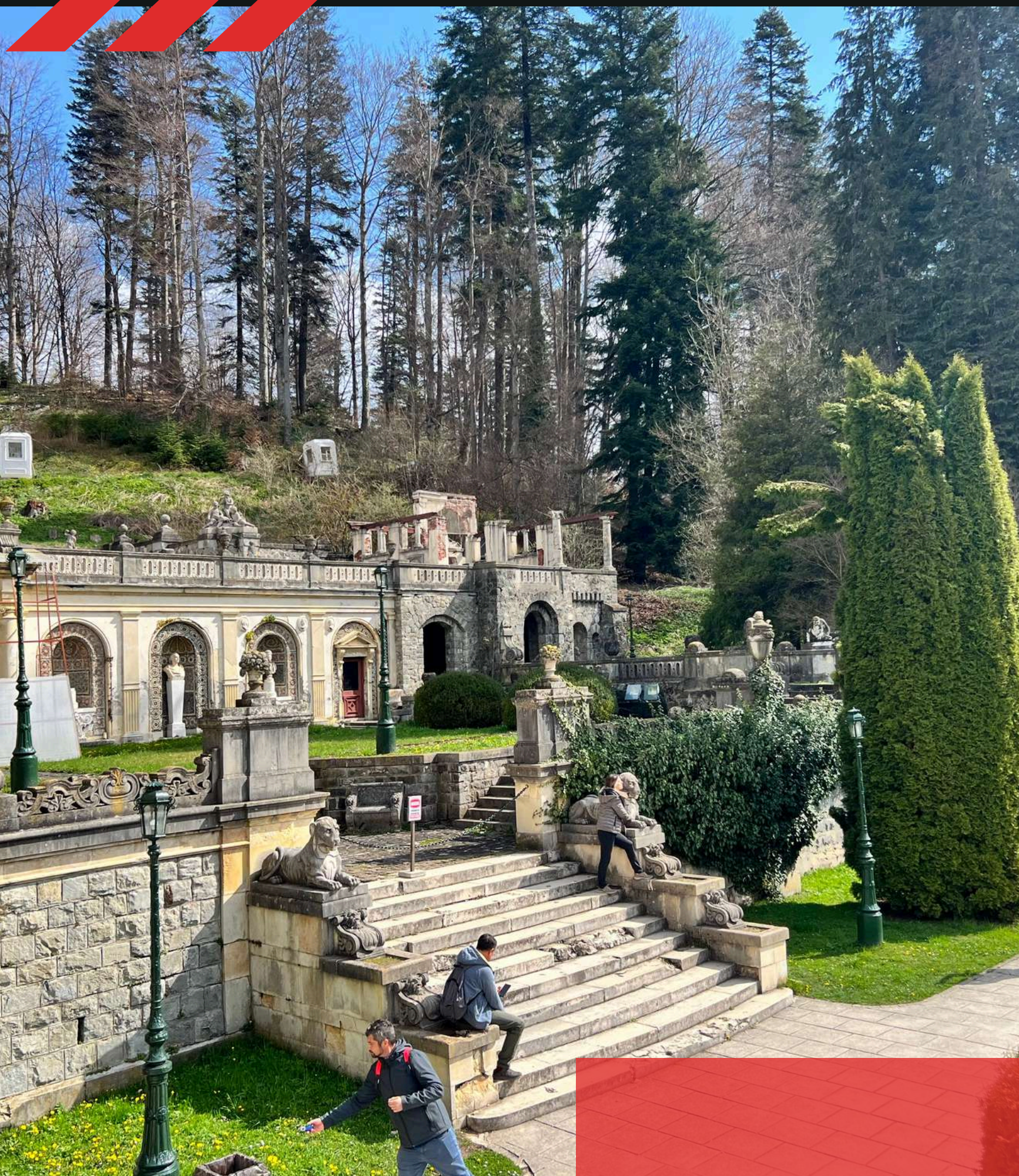




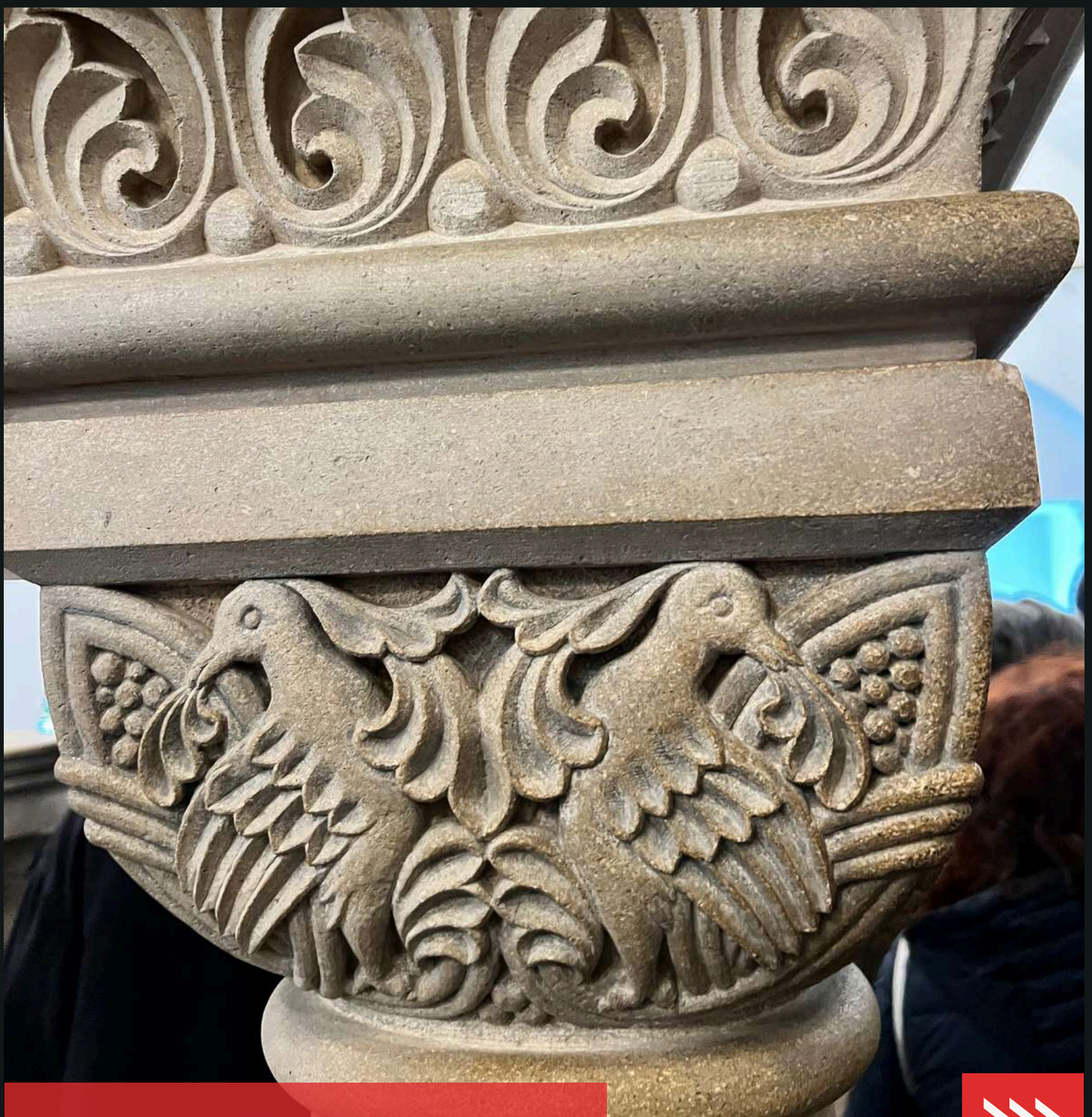




PELEŞ CASTLE



Is a Neo-Renaissance palace in the Royal Domain of Sinaia in the Carpathian Mountains, near Sinaia, in Prahova County, on an existing medieval route linking Transylvania and Wallachia, built between 1873 and 1914. Its inauguration was held in 1883. It was constructed for King Carol I of Romania.















CERNICA MONASTERY ST GEORGE

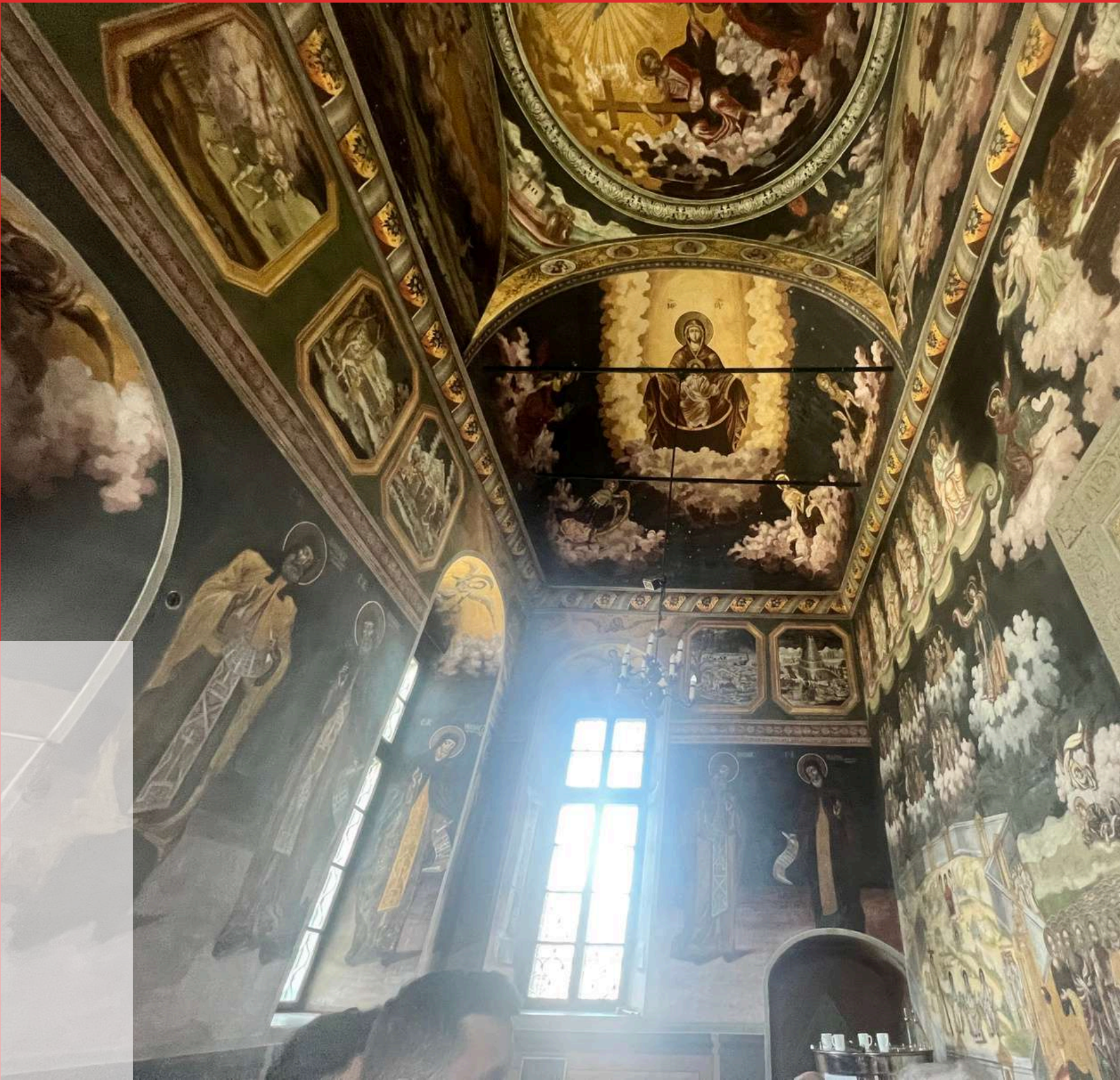


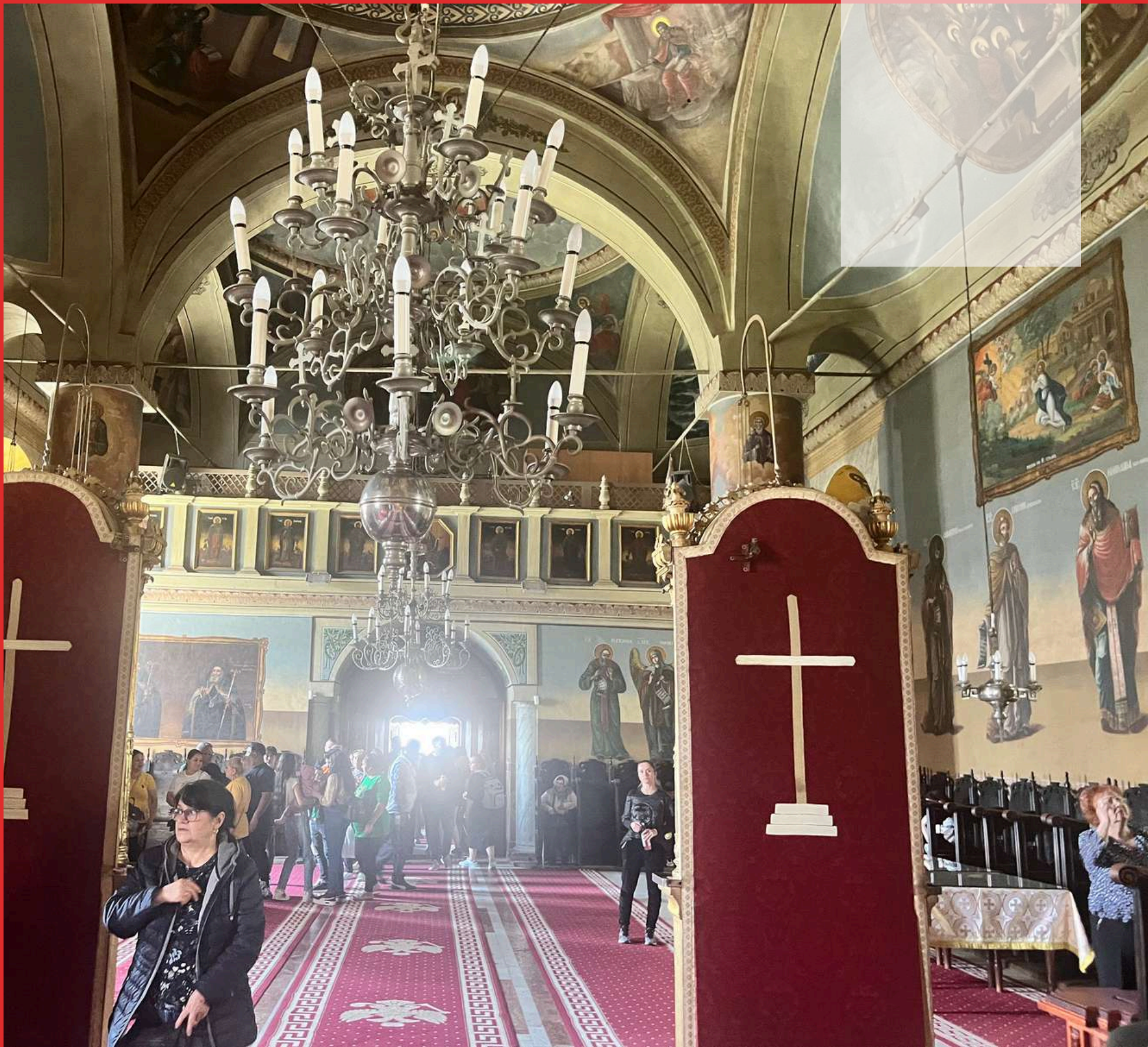
Is an Orthodox monastery that was founded in 1608 which lies on the shores of Lake Cernica, in the southeastern extremity of the town Pantelimon, near the border with Cernica commune. The church in the middle of the enclosure, dedicated to St. George, was built in 1831-1832. The church is very airy and it has some interesting frescoes depicting the Genesis in the closed porch.

















MEMORIAL HOUSE ST. CALINIC OF CERNICA

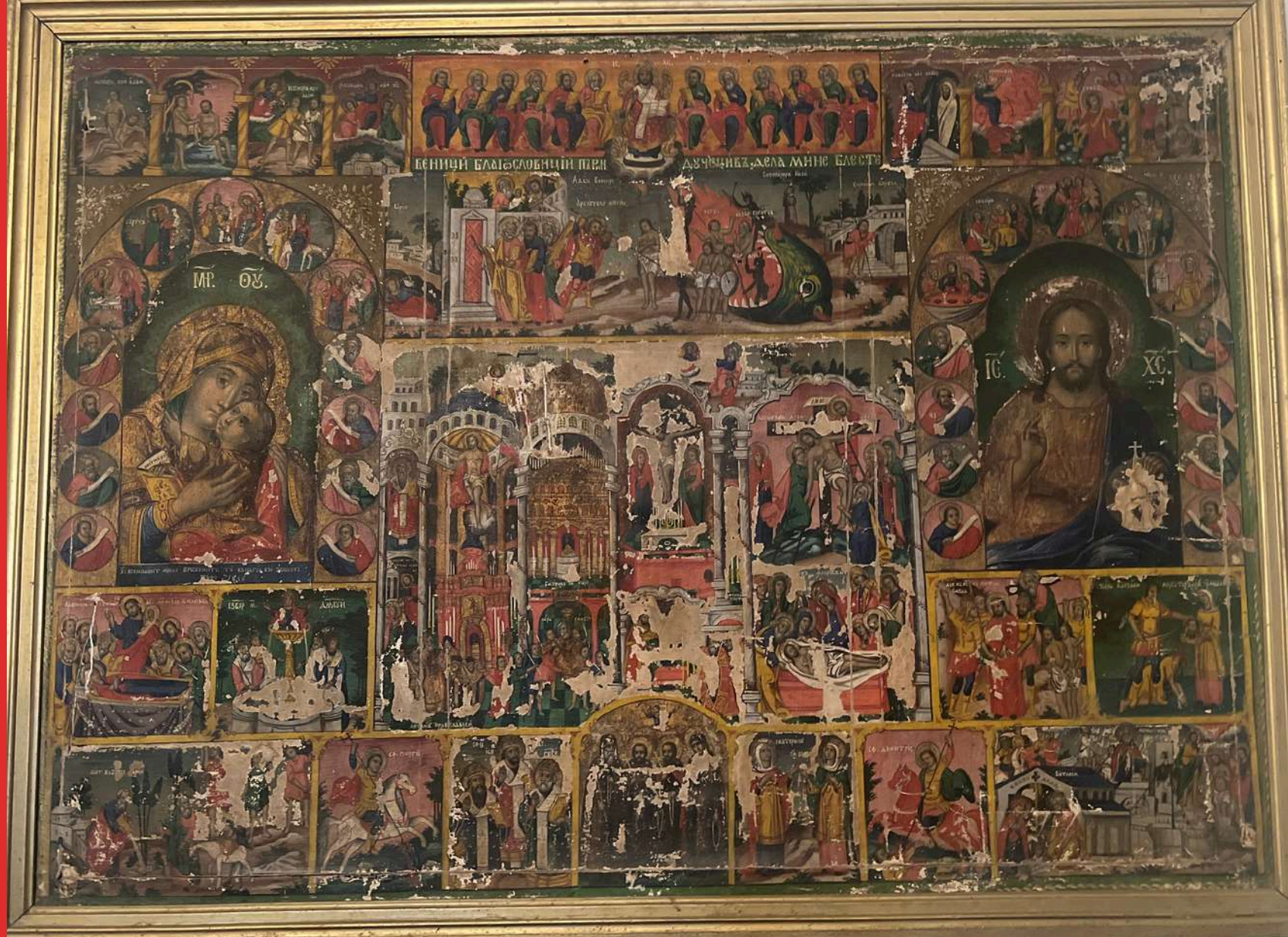


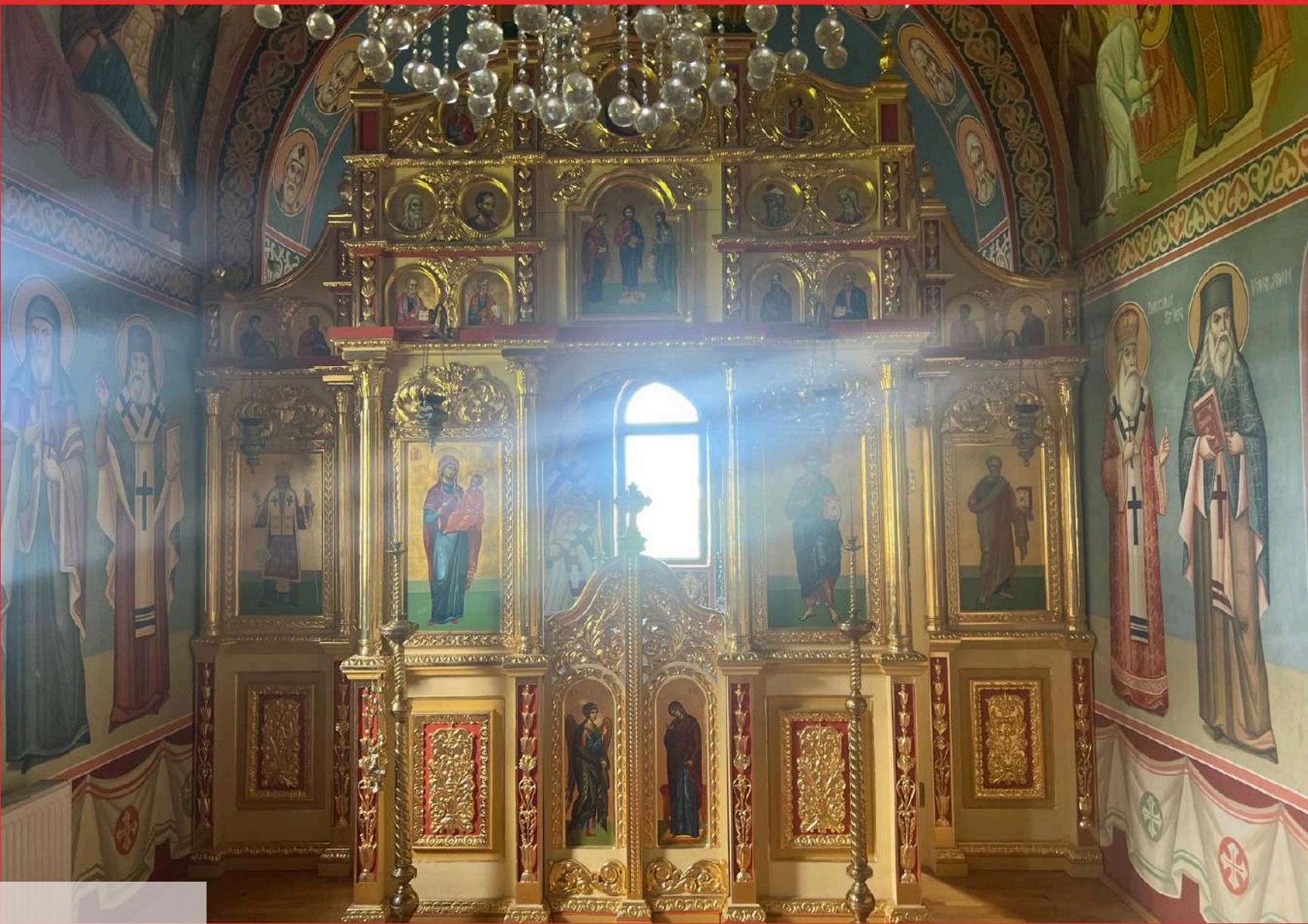
The Holy Hierarch Calinic from Cernica Monastery was one of the great spiritual fathers of the 19th century in Romania. His importance remains about his own life like a monk dedicated to the ascetic life, as a bishop, dedicated to the life as shepherd of his sheep and as political man, who could stand in front of the secularization politics in his times.

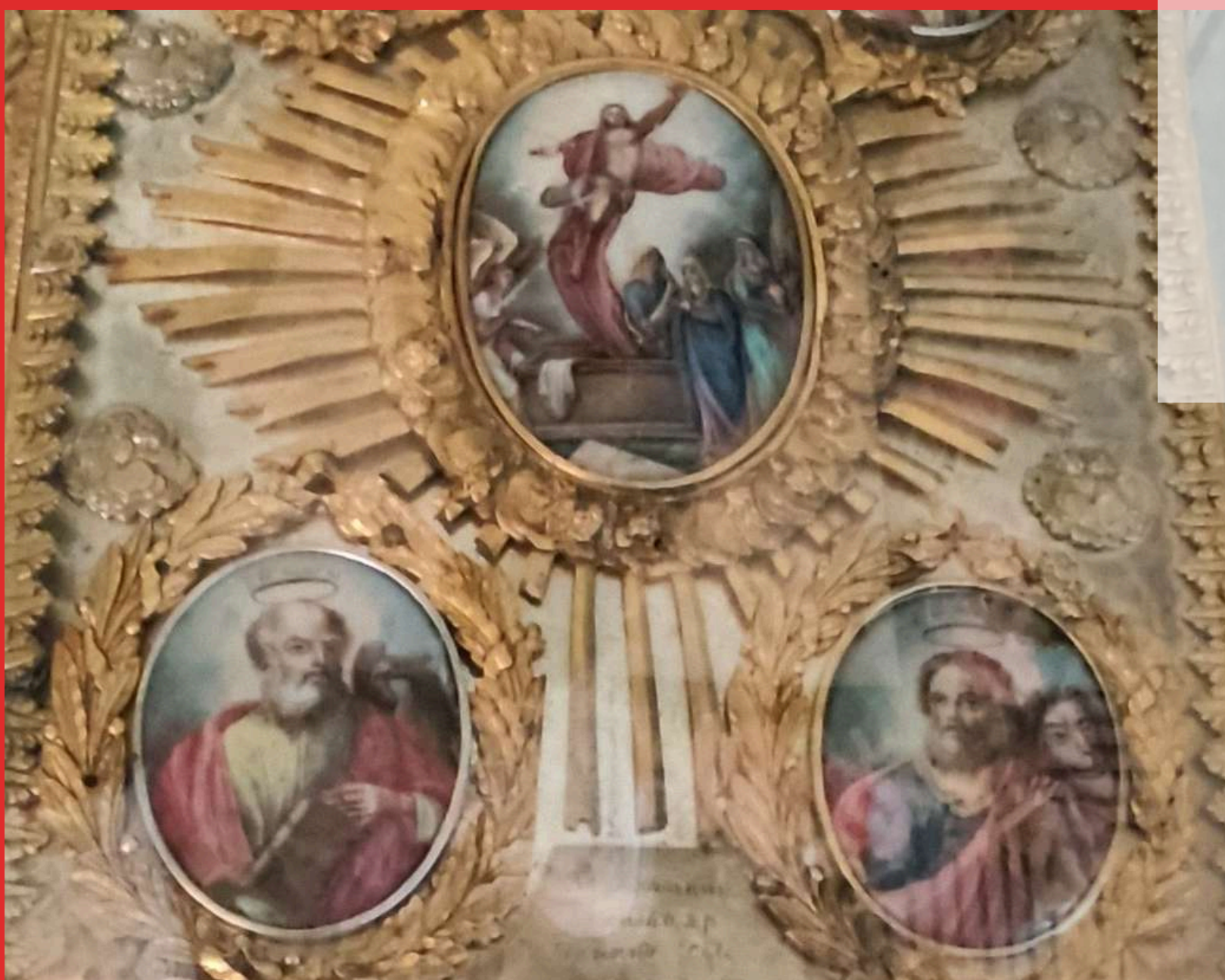












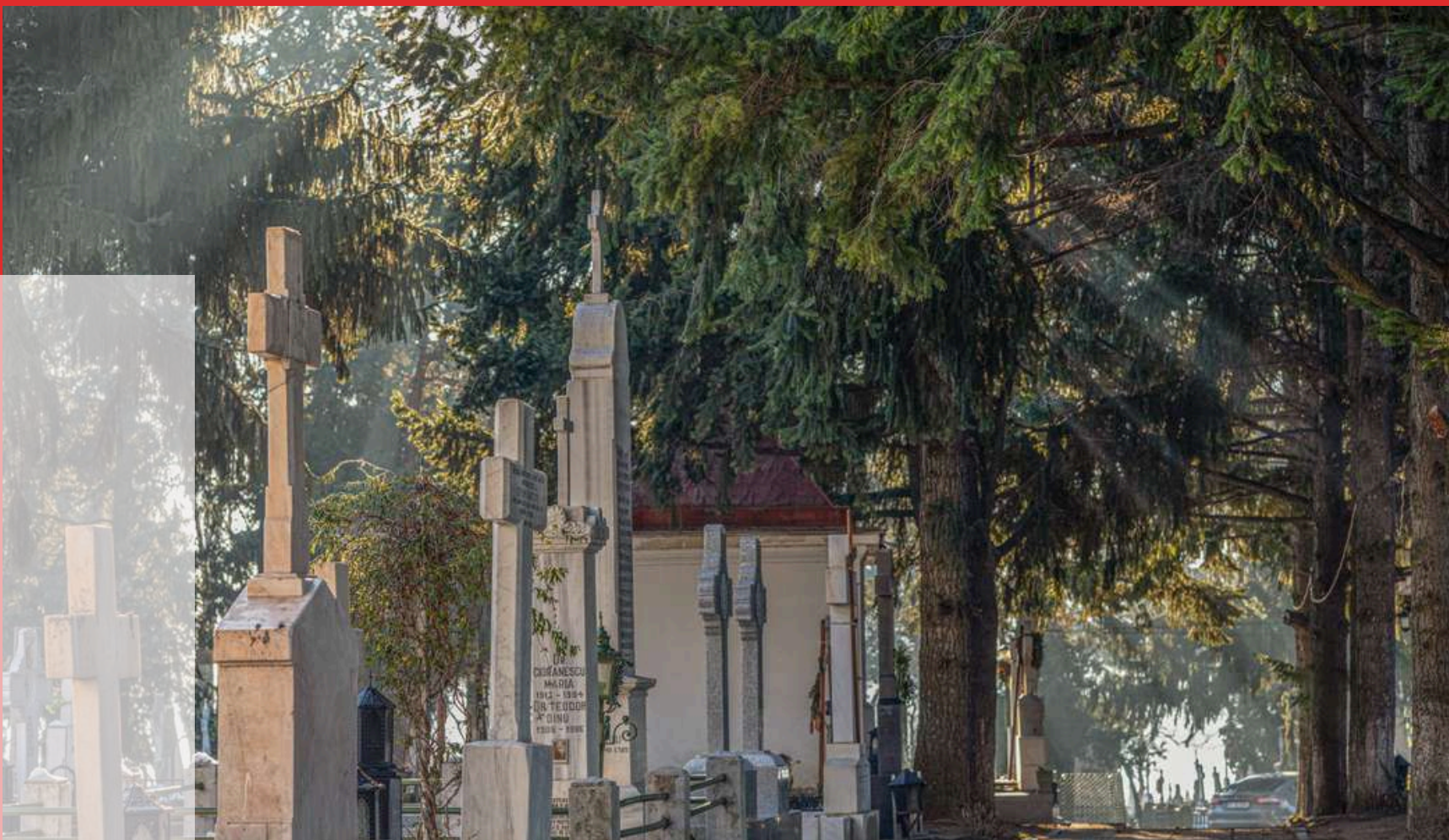
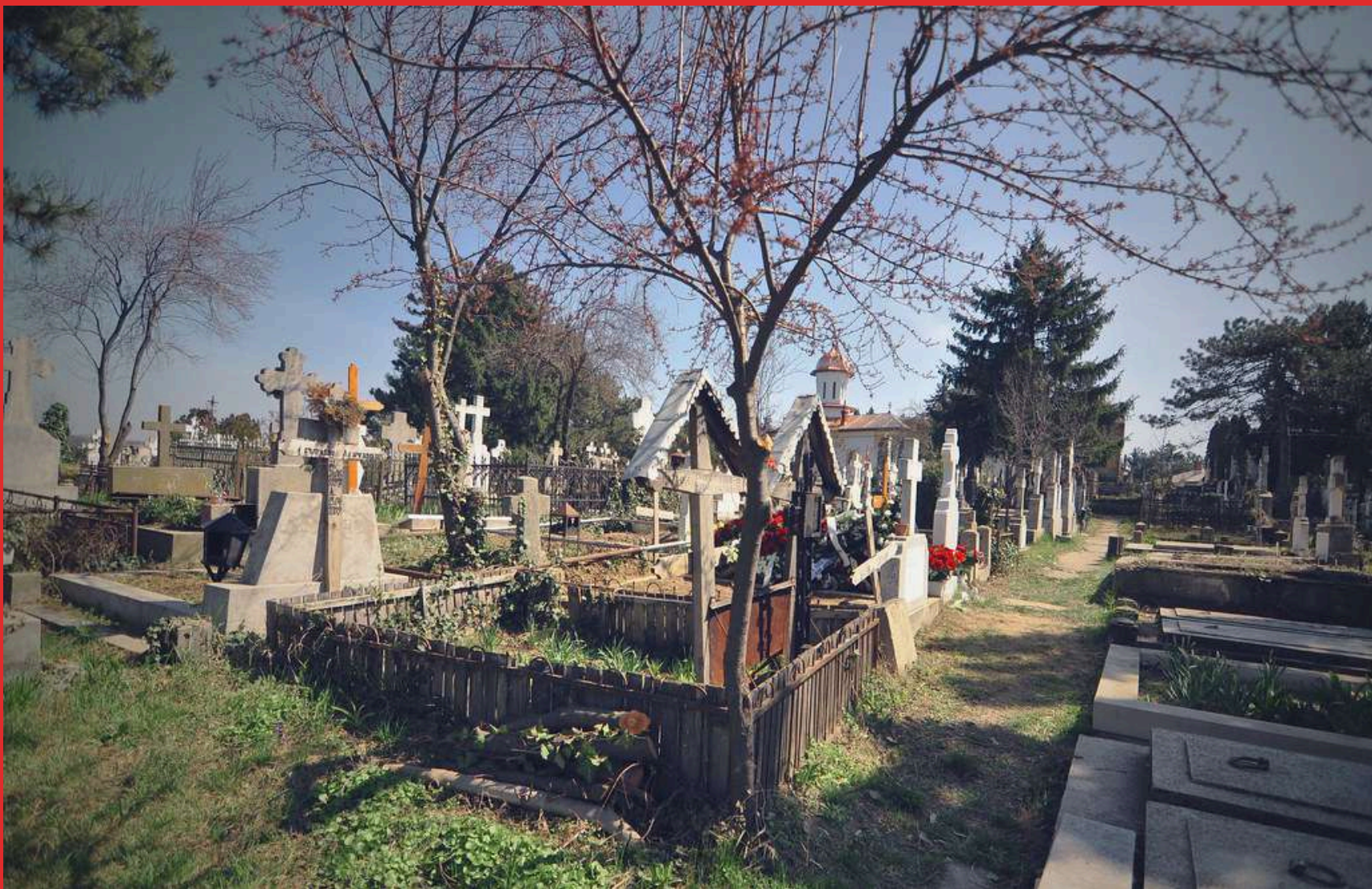
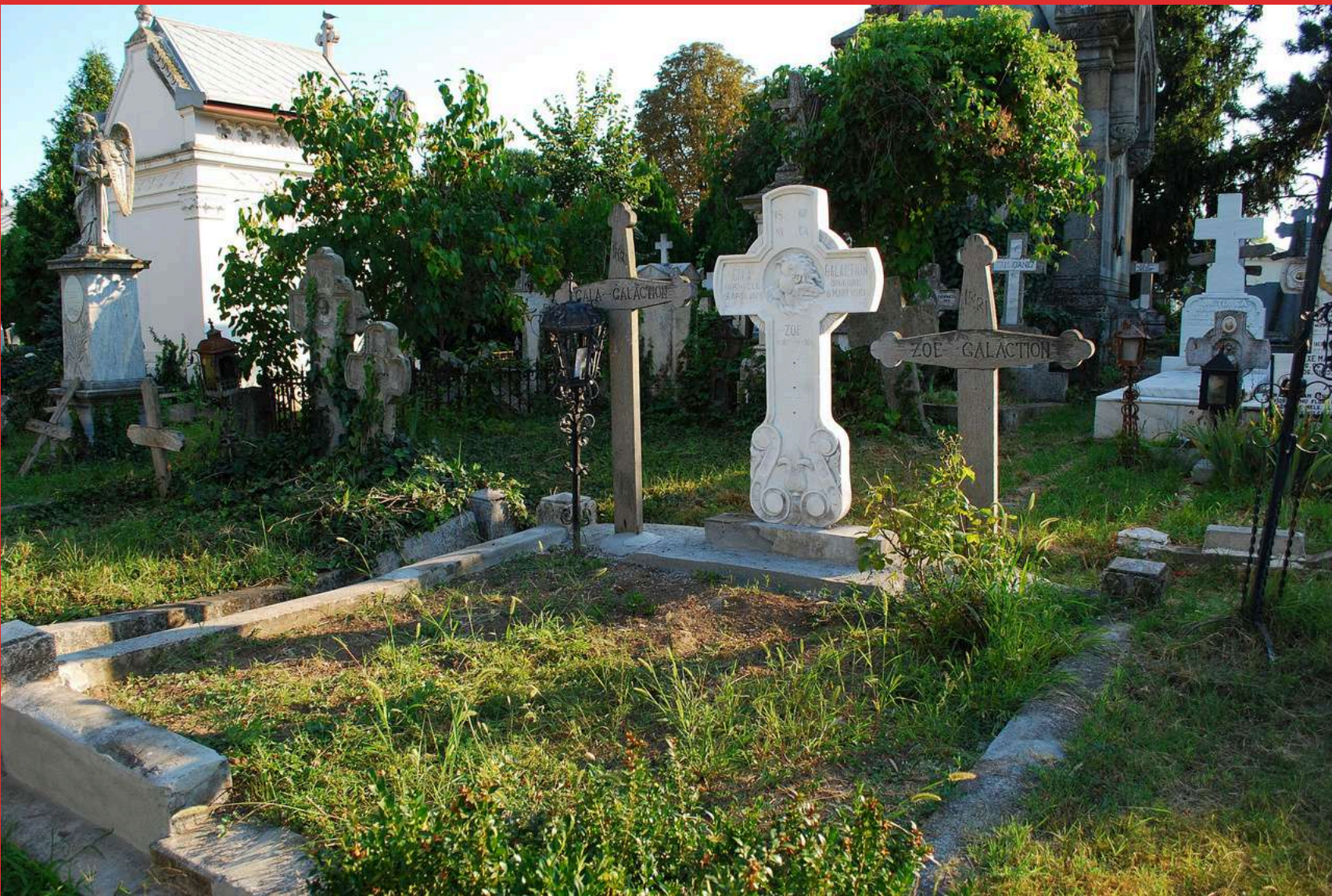


CERNICA MONASTERY ST. LAZAR



Going on, one reaches the former second island, hosting the graveyard. In the graveyard to the right, there is a small church (dedicated to St. Lazar and completed in 1804) and some interesting tomb stones.







CERNICA MONASTERY ST. NICHOLAS





Farther on, past a huge, old oak (to the right), one reaches what used to be the third island, where the third church lies, dedicated to St. Nicholas, completed in 1815. Restored a few times, it is still not completely finished on the outside, yet services are occasionally being held inside.





CERNICA MONASTERY MUSEUM



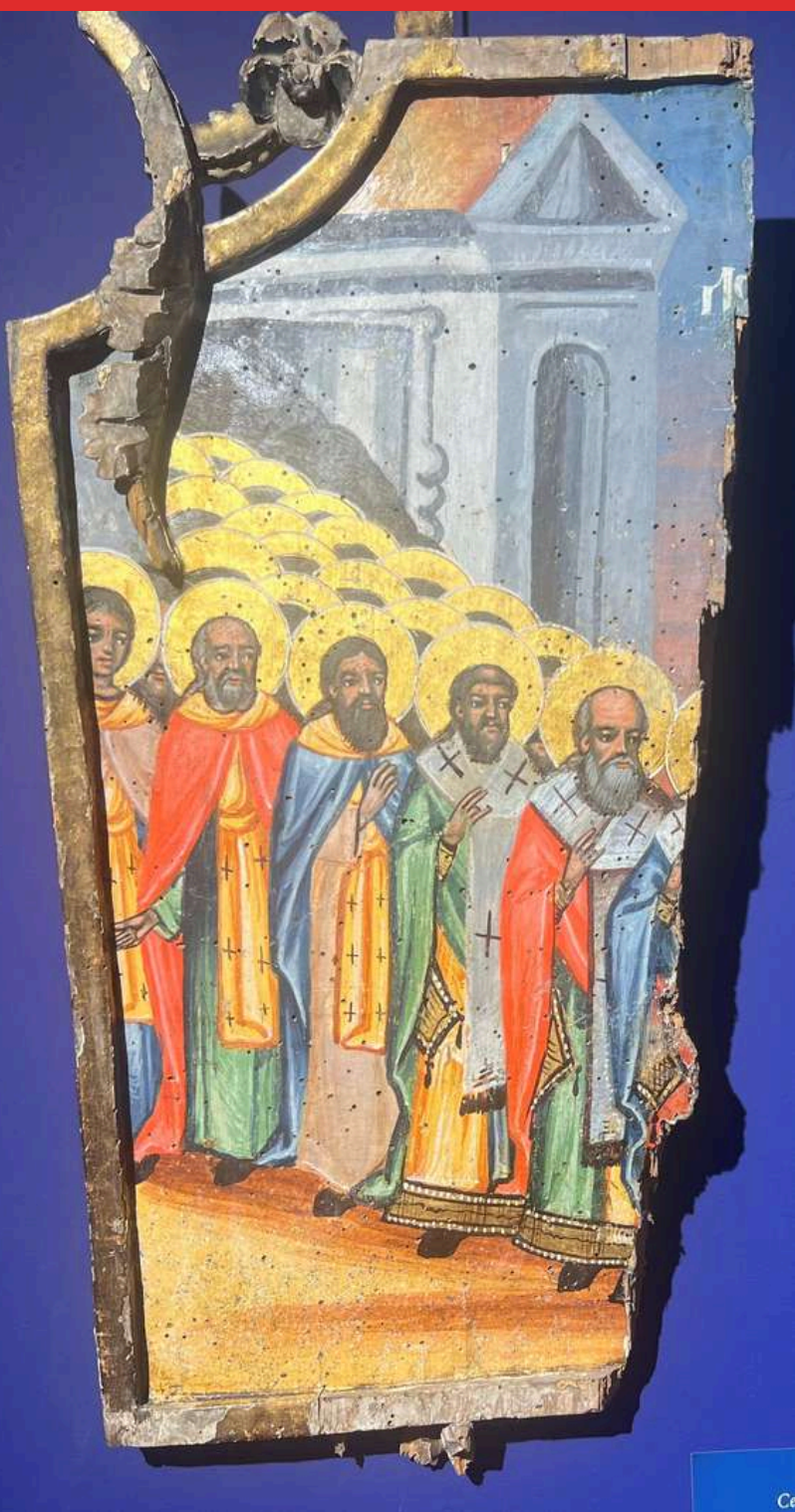


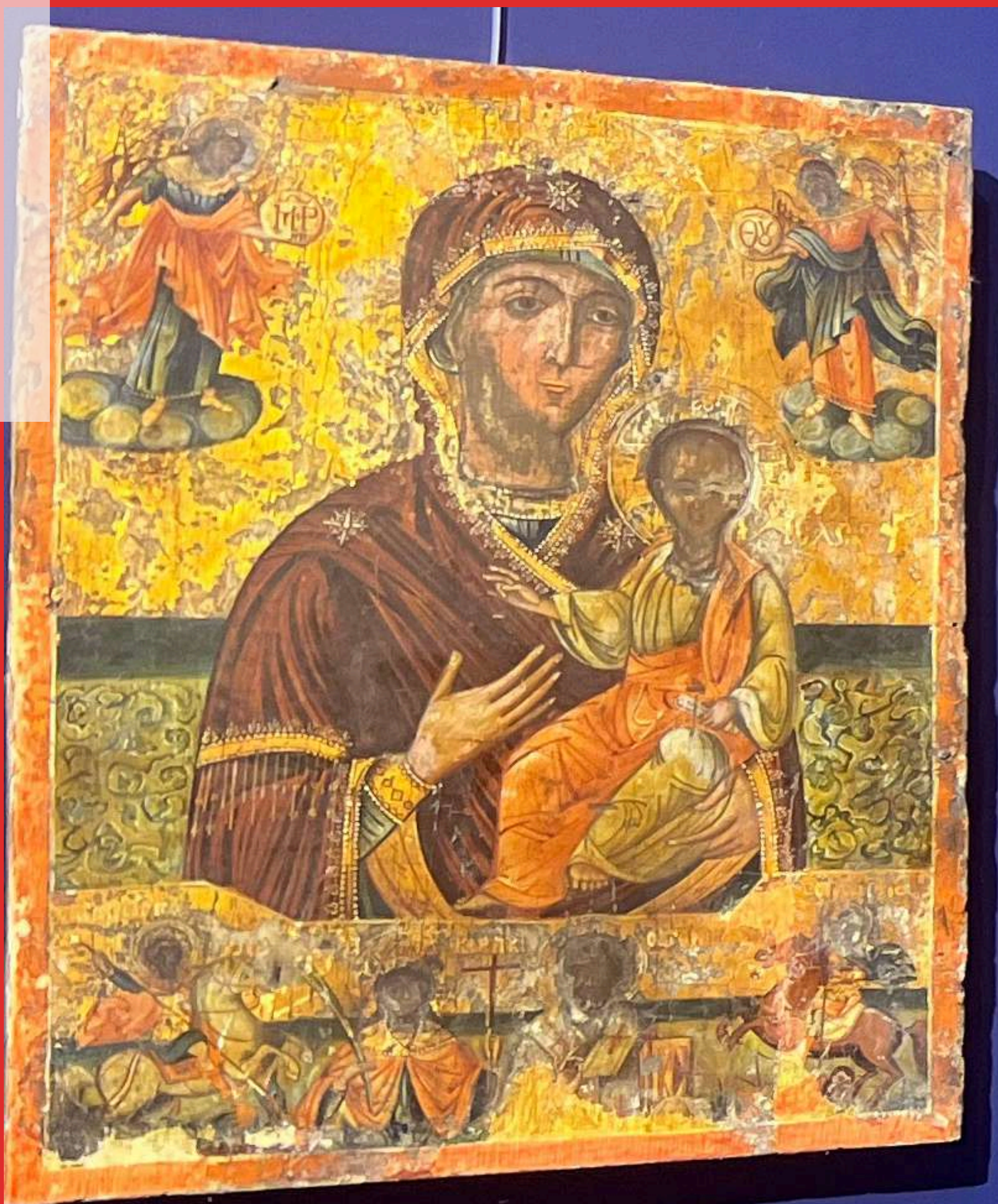
Between 2019 and 2020, extensive renovation and endowment works were carried. A refectory for pilgrims was set up in the basement. The museum spaces were rearranged; alarm systems, display, and museum lighting were installed. The museum's collection includes liturgical objects, icons, shrines, vestments, old books, documents, and manuscripts. One of the important pieces of the collection is the Chrysobull issued on May 29, 1608, by ruler prince Radu Șerban.

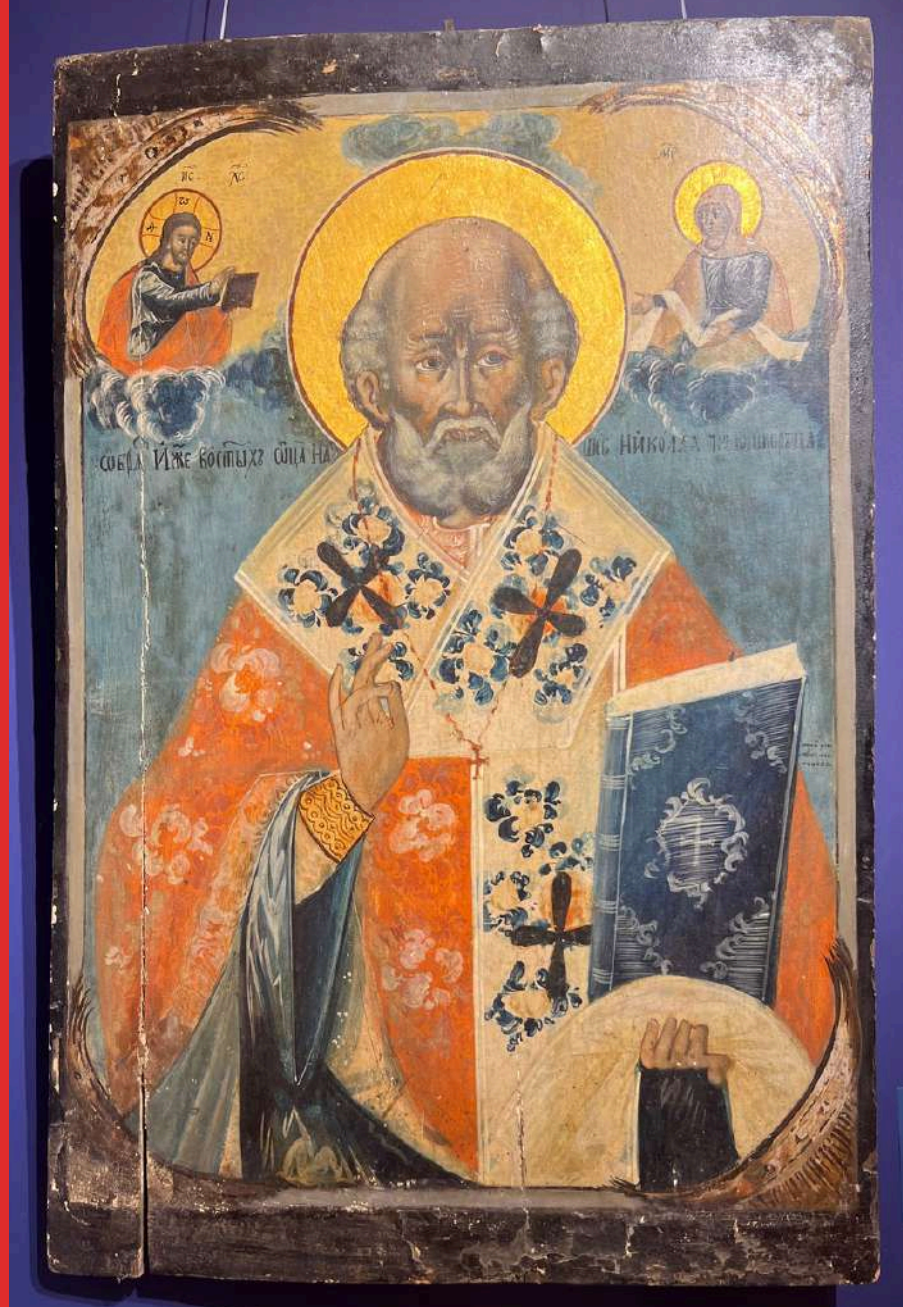








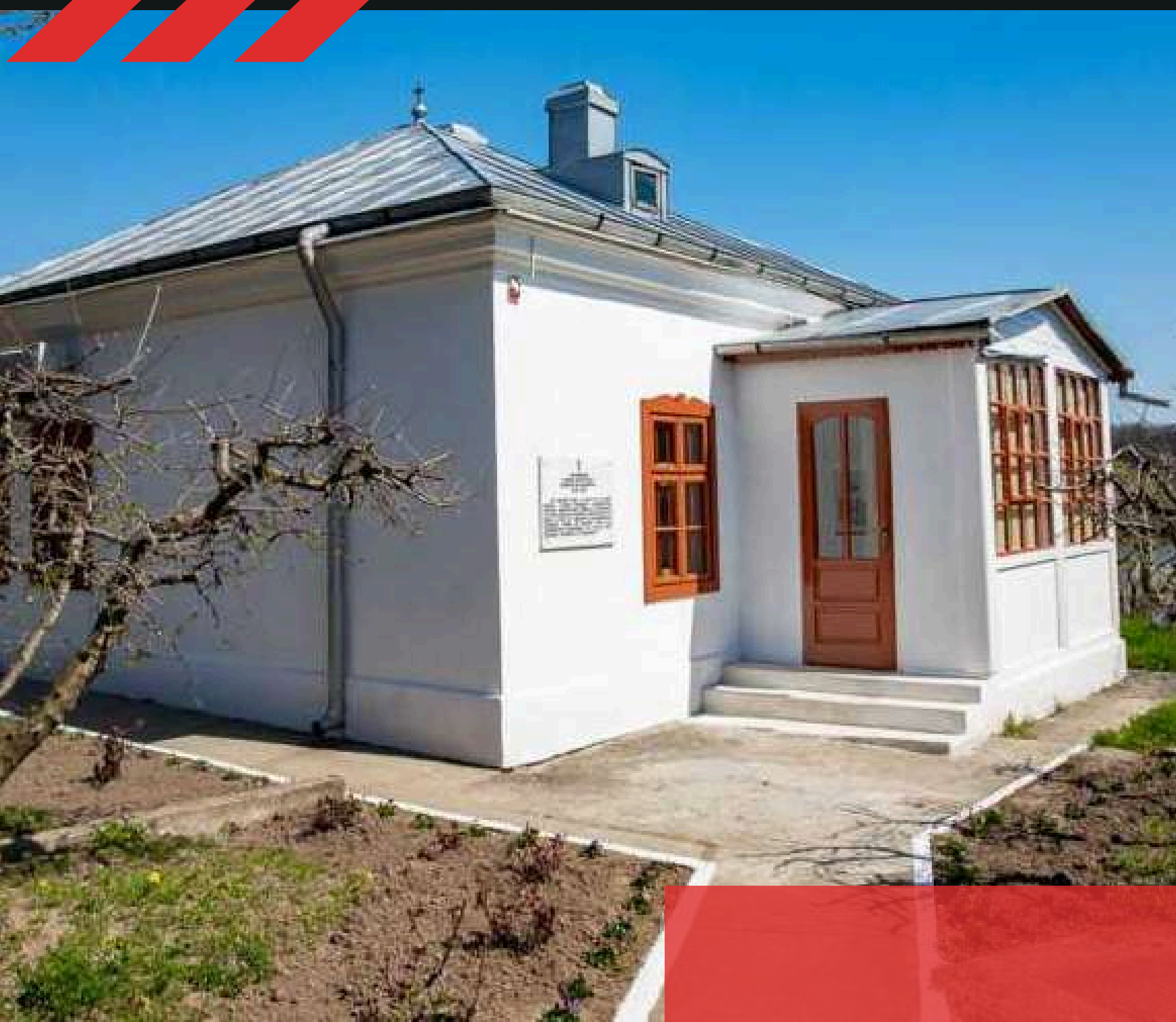








MEMORIAL HOUSE OF SAINT GEORGE OF CERNICA





The building that became a Memorial House of Saint George of Cernica was built during the stewardship of St. George (1781–1806), in an Athonite style, as a place of retreat and tranquillity.

In 2020, the building went through restoration and endowment works.

The exhibits were rearranged to highlight the spiritual personality of the holy Elder George, but also the spiritual heritage of Saint Paisius Velichkovsky, brought by Elder George to Wallachia.





