

Common borders. Common solutions.

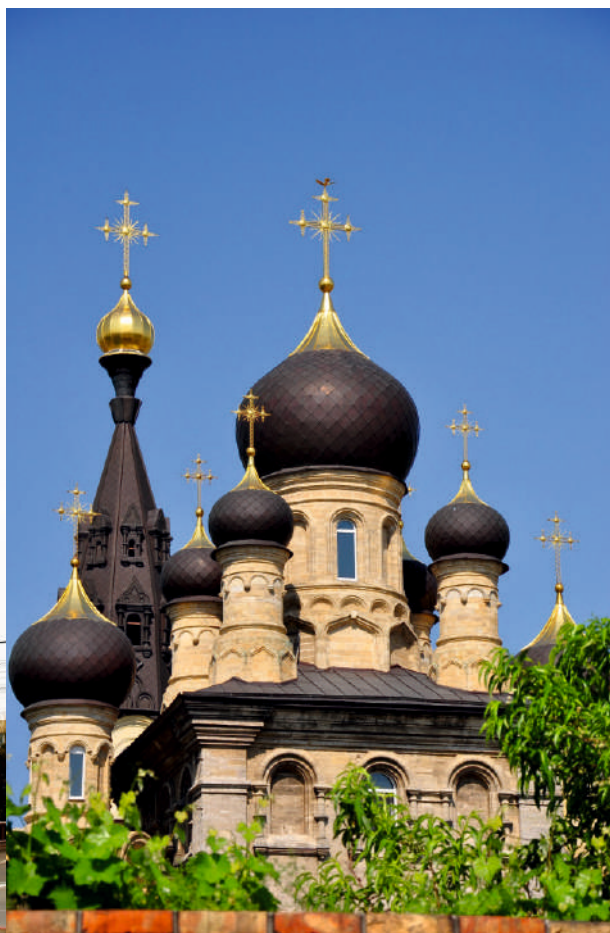


DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISTIC ROUTES IN THE SOUTH-EAST REGION

Project “Development of Sustainable Cultural Tourism in the Black Sea Basin - CULTOUR-BSB”, eMS code BSB -117



Project funded by
EUROPEAN UNION



DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISTIC ROUTES IN THE
ODESA, MYKOLAIV, KHERSON, ZAPORIZHZHYA REGIOS
Project “Development of Sustainable Cultural Tourism in the
Black Sea Basin - CULTOUR-BSB”, eMS code BSB -117

The background image shows the interior of a church. The ceiling is a golden-yellow dome with a diamond-patterned mosaic. There are circular medallions on the walls featuring religious figures. The floor is made of large, polished stone tiles with a central octagonal pattern. A semi-transparent blue rectangle is centered over the image, containing a small black icon of a church building and the title text.

RELIGIOUS TRAILS ROMANIA - UKRAINE

P

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Religious trails Romania - Ukraine

The term “religion”, meaning “to establish a strong bond,” comes from the Western Latin word “religare”. Most often, although not always, this term is associated with religious trends of the majority, minority, or new religious beliefs in a superior deity. In a human rights context, however, the use of this term usually also implies support for the right to worship of a non-religious nature. In 1993, the Human Rights Committee, an independent body composed of 18 experts selected through the UN procedure, defined the term "religion" or "belief" as "theological, non-theological and atheistic beliefs, as well as the right not to profess any religion or belief." ...

Religion and similar forms of belief bring hope and peace to billions of people, and they hold enormous potential for peace and harmony. However, they have also been a source of discord and conflict. The ambiguous role of religion and belief, as well as the difficulty in simply defining these terms, are demonstrated in the course of history of defending freedom of religion in the context of internationally recognized human rights.

The struggle for religious freedom has been going on for centuries, resulting in countless and tragic conflicts. The twentieth century witnessed the codification of common values related to freedom of religion, although the severity of the clashes did not abate. The UN has recognized the importance of the right to freedom of religion in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, article 18 of which reads: “Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes the freedom to change one's religion or belief and the freedom to practice one's religion or belief. ”

We bring to your attention a route through the shrines of Dobrudja Region and southern regions of Ukraine.



Technical features

Administrative geography/counties included: Dobrudja (Romania), Odesa, Mykolayiv, Kherson, Zaporizhzhia regions (Ukraine).

Duration of the tourist route: 17 days

Season: all year long

Transport accessibility: car, bike

Basic goals:

- promotion of local architecture and cultural heritage
- strengthening the image and recognition of the region
- promoting sustainable religious tourism

Sector 1: Bucharest - Hârşova (Sultan Mahmud Mosque) - Topolog (Cerbu Monastery) - Măcin (Mestan Aga Mosque) - Isaccea (Mahmud Mosque Yazic) - Niculiţel (Cocoş Monastery and the Paleochristian Basilica) - Celic Dere Monastery (possible sub-routes from Niculiţel) - Tulcea (possible sub-routes to the Danube Delta) - Sulina - Tulcea - Gazî Paşa Mosque (Babadag) - Colelia - Constanţa

Time: 3 days (with overnight stay in Tulcea)

Sector 2: Constanţa - Murfatlar (Paleochristian Cave Complex) - Medgidia (Abdul Medgid Mosque) - Cave Monastery of Saint Andrew - Lipniţa - Galiţa (Derwent Monastery) - Negru Vodă - Mangalia - Constanţa - Cernavodă

Time: 2 days (with overnight stays in Constanţa)

Sector 3: Izmail (Sviato-Pokrovskyi Cathedral, St. Nicholas Izmail Monastery, St.Constantine-Eleninsky Izmail Monastery) - Borisovka (Borisov Transfiguration Monastery) - Aleksandrovka (Nativity of the Mother of God female monastery) – Teplodar (Resurrection Teplodar Convent) - Odessa (Holy Trinity Cathedral, Holy Dormition Cathedral, Transfiguration Cathedral, St. Andrew's Compound of St. Andrew's Russian Skete on Mount Athos, Holy Archangel-Mikhailovsky Women's Monastery, Svyato - Assumption Odesa Patriarchal Monastery, Odesa St. Panteleimon Monastery, St. Iversky Odessa Monastery, St. Ilyinsky Odesa Monastery) - Belka (Convent of the Mother of God Icon "Joy of All Who Sorrow") – Ananiev (Temple Alexander Nevsky) - Balta (Temple of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Pokrovsky Baltsko-Feodosievsky Monastery).

Time: 3 days (with overnight stay in Odesa)

Sector 4: Pervomaisk (Vvedensky temple) - Voznesensk (Temple in honor of the icon of the Kazan Mother of God) - Pelageevka Pelageevsky nunnery) – Konstantinovka (Monastery of Saints Equal to the Apostles Constantine and Helena) – Mykolayiv (Church of the Holy Noble Prince Mikhail of Tverskoy, Church of All Saints, Church of the Holy Apostles Peter and Paul, St. Nicholas Cathedral, Cathedral of the Nativity of the Most Holy Theotokos) - Ochakov (St. Nicholas Cathedral).

Time: 3 days (with overnight stay in Mykolayiv)

Sector 5: Muzykovka (Pokrovsky monastery) - Priozernoe (Annunciation convent) - Kherson (Holy Spirit Cathedral, Holy Dormition Cathedral, Holy Catherine Cathedral) – Korsunka (Convent in honor of the Korsun icon Mother of God) - New Kakhovka (St. Andrew's Cathedral) - Krasny Mayak (St. Grigorievsky Bizyukov Monastery).

Time: 3 days (with overnight stay in Kherson)

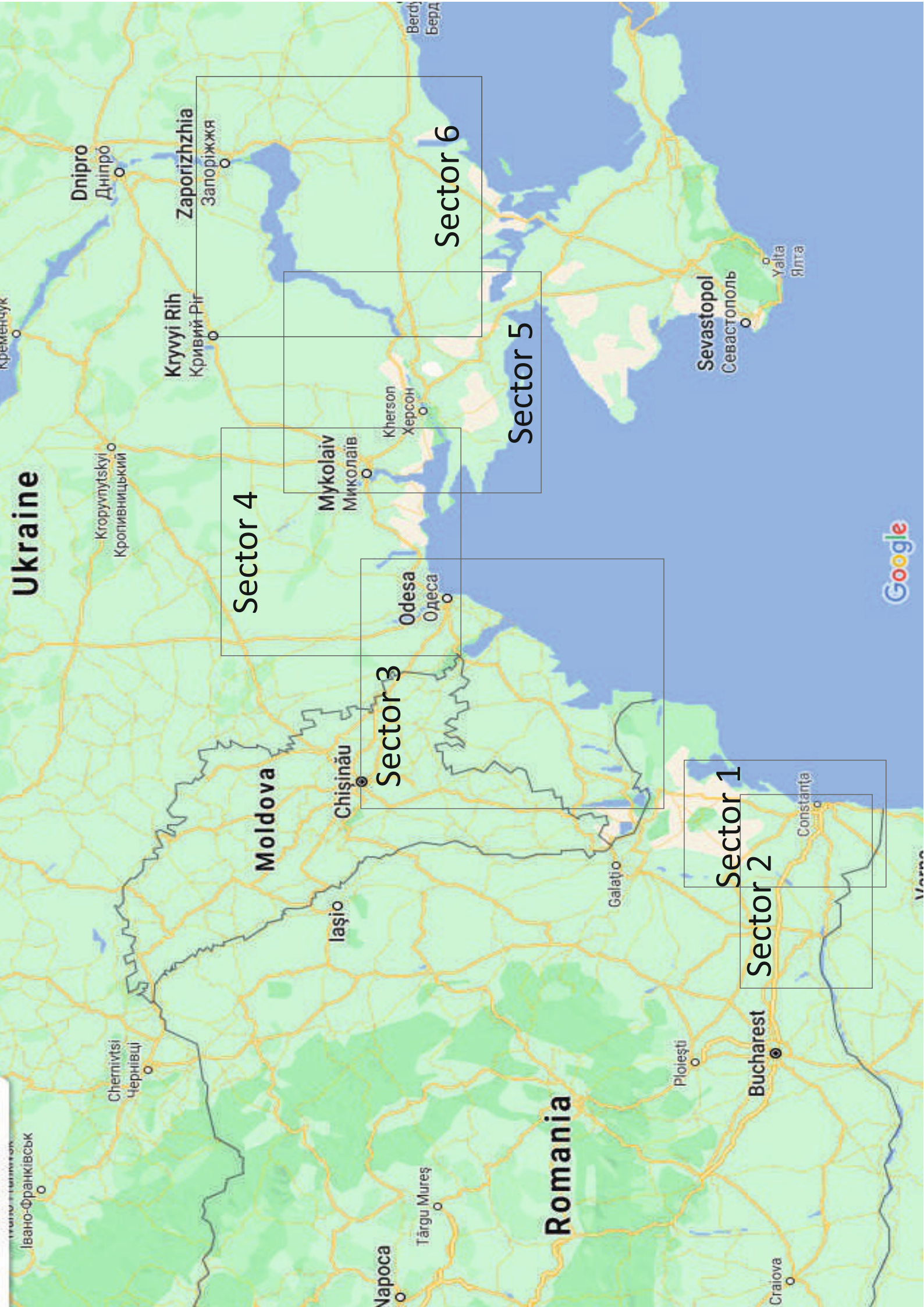
Sector 6: Ternovate (St. John the Theologian nunnery) - Zaporizhzhia (St. Andrew's Cathedral, Holy Intercession Cathedral, St. Nicholas Convent) - Primorskoe (Holy Dormition nunnery) - Kamyshevakh (St. Elisabeth Convent) - Kamysch Zarya (Seraphim Convent) - Berdyansk (Cathedral of the Nativity of Christ) - Verkhny Tokmak (St. Michael's Convent) - Melitopol (St. Sava the Sanctified Male Monastery) - Tokmak (St. Amvrosiev Tokmak monastery) – Energodar (Temple of the Icon of the Mother of God "Pochaevskaya").

Time: 3 days (with overnight stay in Zaporizhzhia)



Keywords:
religious tourism
ethnography
traditional crafts
nature exploration
religious art / architecture

Types of sites:
churches
temples
monasteries
mosques



Ukraine

Івано-Франківськ

Chernivtsi
Чернівці

Moldova

Iași

Chișinău

Napoca

Târgu Mureș

Romania

Ploiești

Bucharest

Craiova

Constanța

Galati

Sector 3

Odesa
Одеса

Sector 4

Mykolaiv
Миколаїв

Kherson
Херсон

Sector 5

Sector 6

Kyryvi Rih
Кривий Ріг

Zaporizhzhia
Запоріжжя

Dnipro
Дніпро

Sevastopol
Севастополь

Yalta
Ялта

Google

SECTOR 1 - NORTHERN PART OF DOBRUDJA REGION AND THE DANUBE DELTA
START POINT: BUCHAREST
STOP-POINT: TULCEA
END POINT: CONSTANȚA

Sector 1: Bucharest - Hârșova (Sultan Mahmud Mosque) - Topolog (Cerbu Monastery) - Măcin (Mestan Aga Mosque) - Isaccea (Mahmud Mosque Yazic) - Niculițel (Cocoș Monastery and the Paleochristian Basilica) - Celic Dere Monastery (possible subroutes from Niculițel) - Tulcea (possible sub-routes to the Danube Delta) - Sulina - Tulcea - Gazî Paşa Mosque (Babadag) - Colelia - Constanța

Targeted types of tourists: seniors (more than half of the total number of tourists), middle aged

Main targeted country markets: United States, Republic of Moldova, Israel.

The route explores the religious sites situated in the Northern part of Dobrudja. Starting from Bucharest, the route takes travelers to the Sultan Mahmut Mosque in Hârșova, then moving on to the Celic Dere Monastery (near Poșta commune). Tourists can also embark in different sub-routes in the Niculițel area (in order to see the Paleochristian Church in Niculițel or the XV century Saint Athanasie Church).

Returning to the main trail, tourists can reach Tulcea, where they can visit religious buildings belonging to Christian and Muslim rites. After a one night stay in Tulcea, travelers can reach (by boat) the town of Sulina, that houses both Orthodox and Catholic Churches and a mixed cemetery (known for the only pirate tomb in the region). Also, Sulina's Saint Nicholas Catholic Church has the only commissioned Caravaggio painting in the country. Tourists can also embark on different sub-trails in the Danube Delta, in order to explore the rites and customs of the region, or to marvel at its scenic vistas. Returning to Tulcea, the main route goes South, passing through Babadag, in order to see the Gazî Paşa Mosque, and then to Colelia, ending in Constanța.

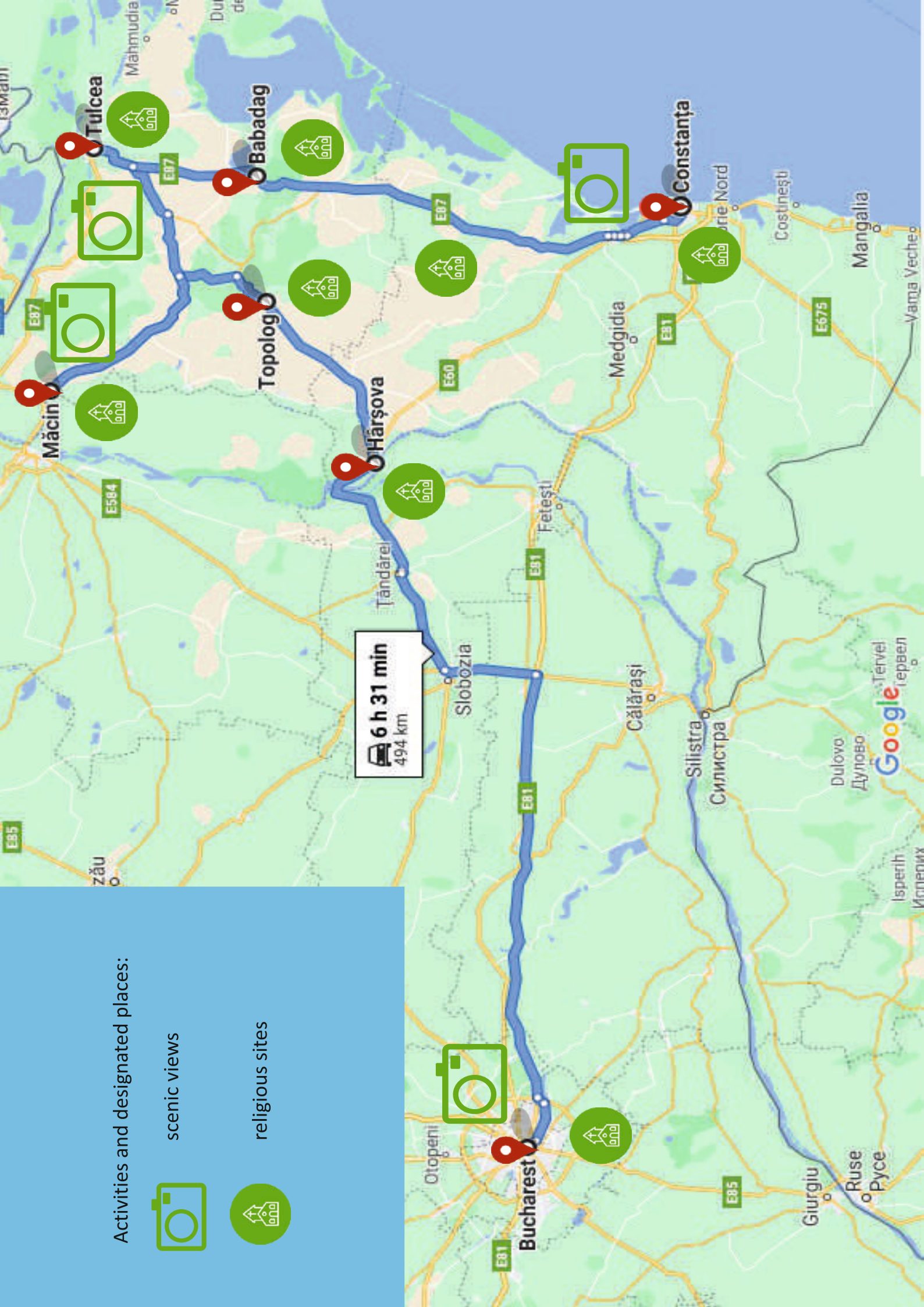
Activities and designated places:



scenic views



religious sites



SECTOR 2 - SOUTHERN PART OF DOBRUDJA REGION

START POINT: CONSTANȚA

ENDPOINT: BUCHAREST (via CERNAVODĂ)

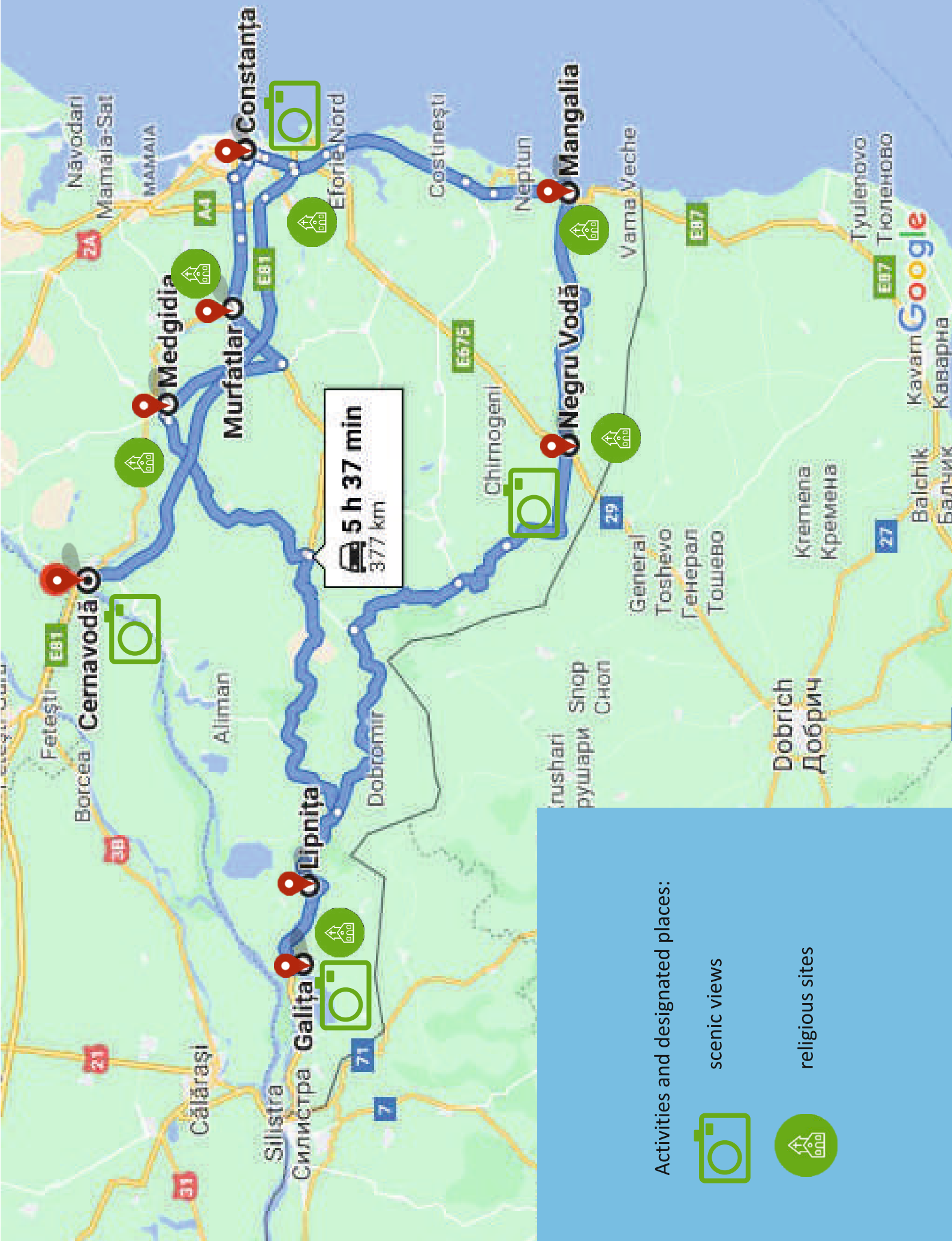
Constanța - Murfatlar (Paleochristian Cave Complex) - Medgidia (Abdul Medgid Mosque) - Cave Monastery of Saint Andrew - Lipnița - Galița (Dervent Monastery) - Negru Vodă - Mangalia - Constanța - Cernavodă

Main targeted country markets: seniors (more than half of the total number of tourists), middle aged

Main targeted country markets: United States, Republic of Moldova, Israel

The route explores the religious sites situated in Constanța and the Southern part of Dobrudja region. Continuing the first sector of the route, tourists can explore the city of Constanța, with its cultural and religious heritage: Carol I Mosque, Saints Peter and Paul Orthodox Cathedral, Saint Anthony of Padova Roman Catholic Church, The Great Ashkenazi Rite Synagogue, The Hunchiar Mosque and so on. After a day in the city, tourists can continue their journey to Murfatlar, to the Paleochristian cave complex and then to Saint Andrew's Cave Monastery, and later on the Monastery of Saint John The Baptist in Lipnița and the Dervent Monastery in Galița commune. From Galița, tourists can return, via Negru Vodă to Mangalia, and later on to Constanța. From Constanța, travelers can continue their journey to Bucharest, stoping on their way to explore the Abdul Medgid Mosque in Medgidia and the Memet Efendi Mosque in Cernavodă.





Activities and designated places:



scenic views



religious sites

SECTOR 3 ODESA REGION

START POINT: IZMAIL

STOP-POINT: ODESA

END POINT BALTA

Izmail (Sviato-Pokrovskyi Cathedral, St. Nicholas Izmail Monastery, St. Constantine-Eleninsky Izmail Monastery) - Borisovka (Borisov Transfiguration Monastery) - Aleksandrovka (Nativity of the Mother of God female monastery) - Teplodar (Resurrection Teplodar Convent) - Odesa (Holy Trinity Cathedral, Holy Dormition Cathedral, Transfiguration Cathedral, St. Andrew's Compound of St. Andrew's Russian Skete on Mount Athos, Holy Archangel-Mikhailovsky Women's Monastery, Svyato - Assumption Odesa Patriarchal Monastery, Odesa St. Panteleimon Monastery, St. Iversky Odesa Monastery, St. Ilyinsky Odesa Monastery) - Belka (Convent of the Mother of God Icon "Joy of All Who Sorrow") - Ananiev (Temple Alexander Nevsky) - Balta (Temple of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Pokrovsky Baltsko-Feodosievsky Monastery).

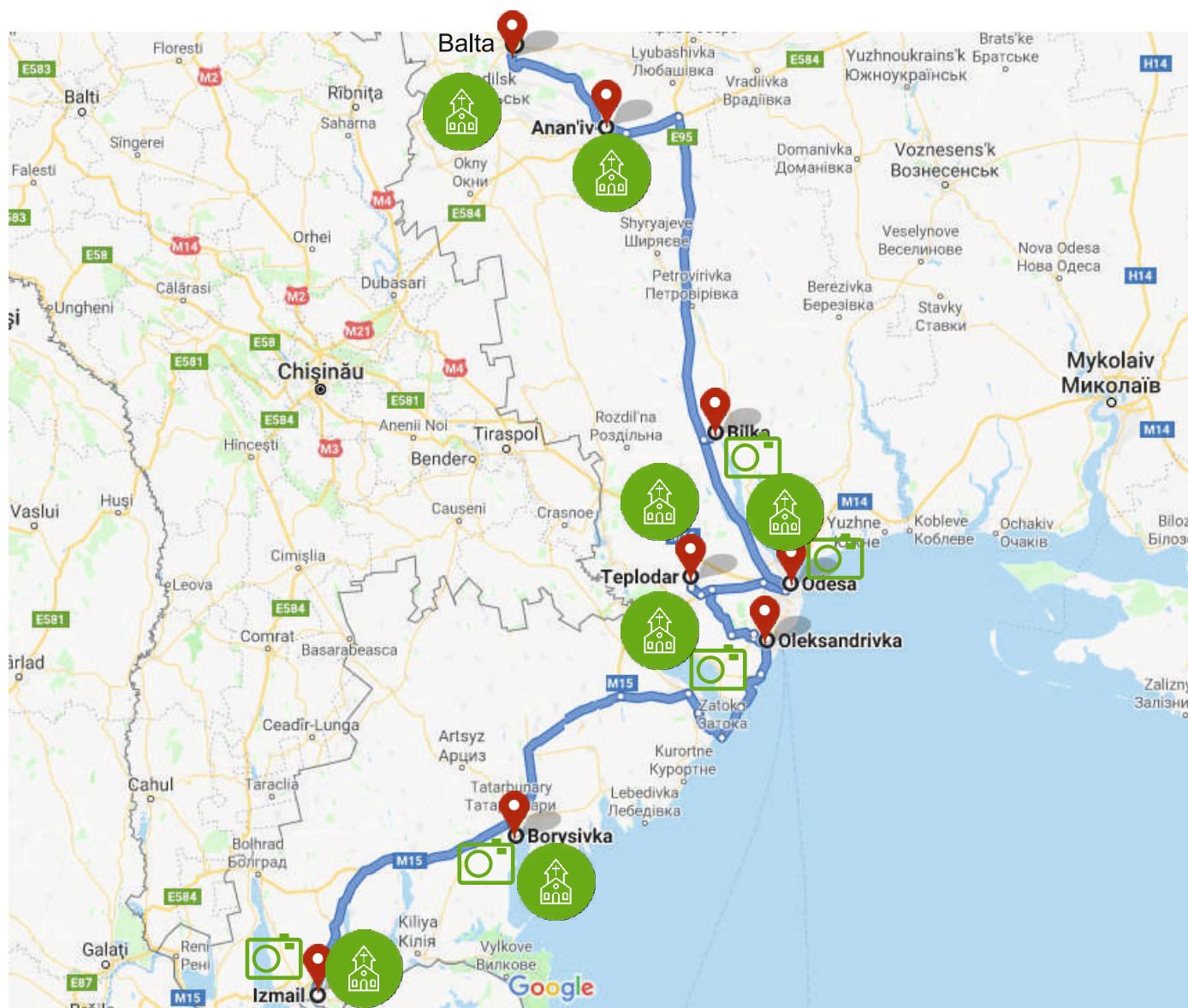
Targeted types of tourists: seniors (more than half of the total number of tourists), middle aged

Main targeted country markets: USA, Republic of Moldova, Israel, Republic of Belarus, Russian Federation, Italy, Greece

The route explores religious sites located in the Odesa region. The route starts from the city of Izmail (south of the Odesa region), where tourists and pilgrims can visit the Sviato-Pokrovskyi Cathedral, St. Nicholas Izmail Monastery, St. Constantine-Eleninsky Izmail Monastery. Then we move along the highway to the northeast to the village of Borisovka. Here you can visit the Borisov Transfiguration Monastery. We keep the northeastern direction to the village of Aleksandrovka, where the Nativity of the Mother of God is awaiting us. The route further leads us to the north-west to the village of Teplodar, where tourists can visit the Resurrection Teplodar Convent.

On the way to the east, travelers head to the city of Odesa, where a number of holy places await them. These are Holy Trinity Cathedral, Holy Dormition Cathedral, Transfiguration Cathedral, St. Andrew's Compound of St. Andrew's Russian Skete on Mount Athos, Holy Archangel Mikhailovsky Convent, Holy Dormition Odesa Patriarchal Monastery, Odesa Svyato-Male Pantele monastery, St. Iversky Odesa male monastery, St. Ilyinsky Odesa male monastery. It is impossible to visit all this in one day, so we recommend staying overnight in one of the city's hotels.

On the way to the northwest is the village of Belka, where the Convent of the Icon of the Mother of God "Joy of All Who Sorrow" is located. In the north is the city of Ananyev, where tourists can visit the Alexander Nevsky Cathedral. Ending point Balta (Temple of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Pokrovsky Baltsko-Feodosievsky Monastery).



Activities and designated places:



scenic views



religious sites

Sector 4 Mykolayiv region

Start point: Pervomaisk

Stop-point: Mykolayiv

End point: Ochakov

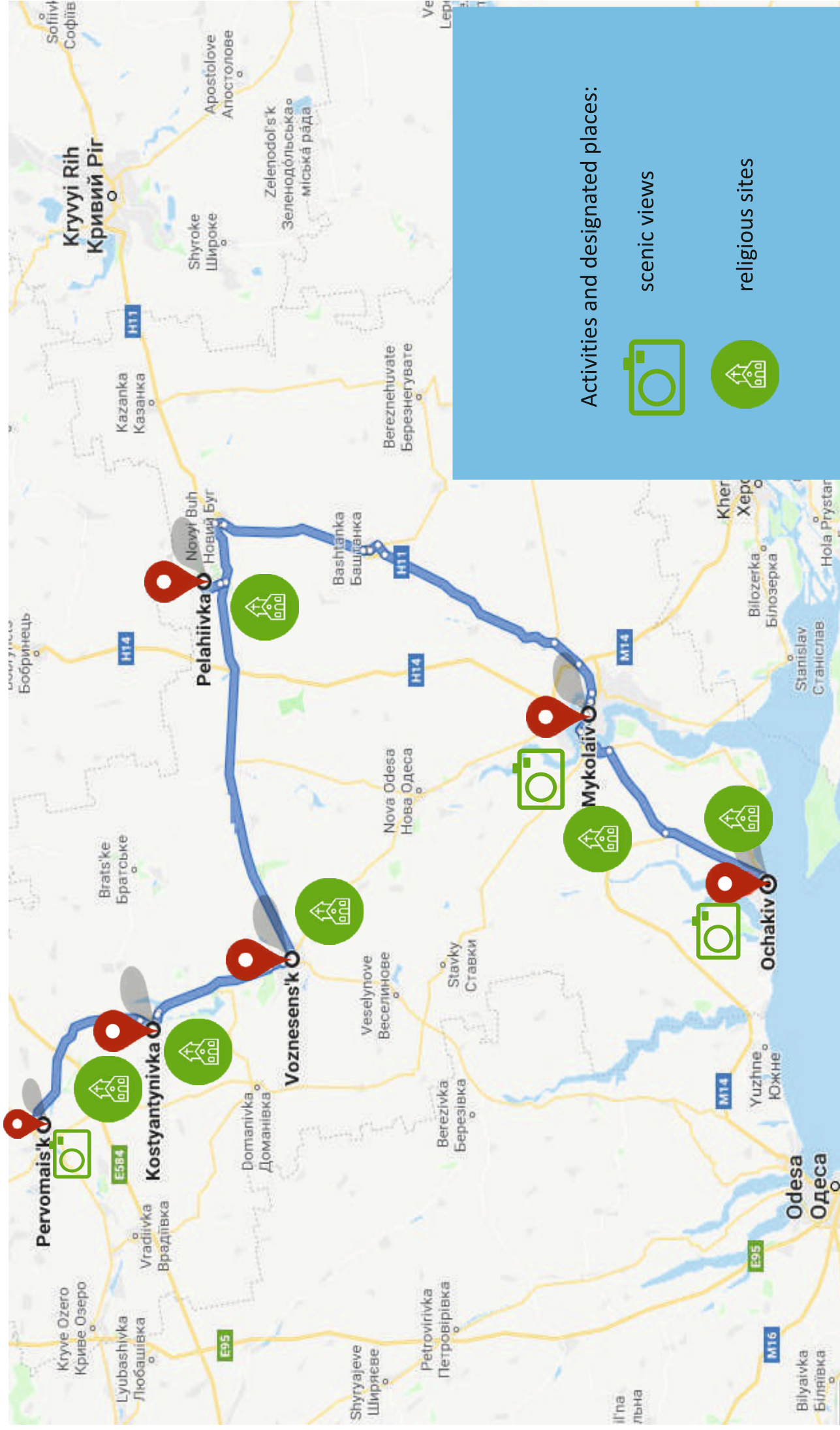
Pervomaisk (Vvedensky temple) - Voznesensk (Temple in honor of the icon of the Kazan Mother of God) - Pelageevka (Archangel-Mikhailovsky Pelageevsky nunnery) - Konstantinovka (Monastery of Saints Equal to the Apostles Constantine and Helena) – Mykolayiv (Church of the Holy Noble Prince Mikhail of Tverskoy, Church of All Saints, Church of the Holy Apostles Peter and Paul, St. Nicholas Cathedral, Cathedral of the Nativity of the Most Holy Theotokos) - Ochakov (St. Nicholas Cathedral).

Targeted types of tourists: seniors (more than half of the total number of tourists), middle aged

Main targeted country markets: USA, Republic of Moldova, Israel, Republic of Belarus, Russian Federation, Italy and Greece.

The closest point to the last one in the previous sector is the city of Pervomaisk, where the Vvedensky temple is located. Further we move southeast to the city of Voznesensk. Here tourists can visit the Temple in honor of the icon of the Kazan Mother of God. The next point on our route is the village of Pelageevka, where the famous Archangel-Mikhailovsky Pelageevsky Convent is located. To the southwest is the village of Konstantinovka, where it is suggested to visit the Monastery of Saints Equal to the Apostles Constantine and Helena. Further we move along the road to the city of Nikolaev. Here you will stop for the night (2 days are recommended to also see the city of shipbuilders) and you can visit the Church of the Holy Prince Michael of Tver, the Church of All Saints, the Church of the Holy Apostles Peter and Paul, St. Nicholas Cathedral, the Cathedral of the Nativity of the Most Holy Theotokos. Next, our route to the end point of this sector - the city of Ochakov, where travelers can visit St. Nicholas Cathedral and go on a beach vacation or explore the surroundings.





Activities and designated places:

-  scenic views
-  religious sites

Sector 5 Kherson region
Start point: Muzykovka
Stop point: Kherson
End point: Krasny Mayak

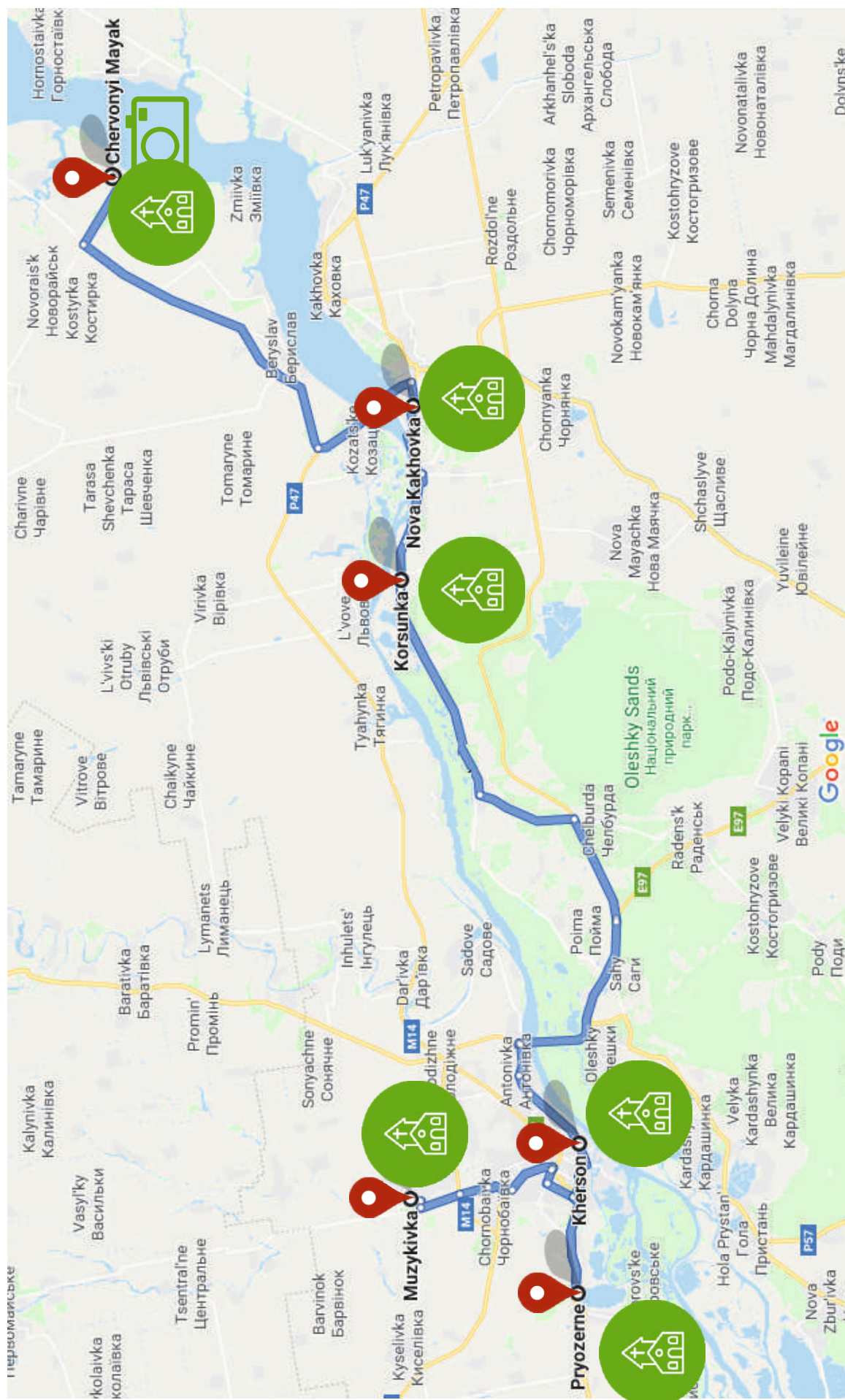
Muzykovka (Pokrovsky monastery) - Priozernoe (Annunciation convent) - Kherson (Holy Spirit Cathedral, Holy Dormition Cathedral, St. Catherine's Cathedral) - Korsunka (Convent in honor of the Korsun icon Mother of God) - Nova Kakhovka (St. Andrew's Cathedral) - Krasny Mayak (St. Grigorievsky Bizyukov Monastery).

Targeted types of tourists: seniors (more than half of the total number of tourists), middle aged

Main targeted country markets: USA, Republic of Moldova, Israel, Republic of Belarus, Russian Federation, Italy, Greece

This sector is dedicated to the shrines of the Kherson region. We start from the village of Muzykovka, where tourists can visit the Pokrovsky Monastery. We move south towards Kherson and on Belozerskaya square we turn west towards the village of Priozernoye. Here tourists can visit the Annunciation Convent. We return to the road in the direction of the city of Kherson, where you can visit the Holy Spiritual Cathedral, the Holy Dormition Cathedral, the Holy Catherine Cathedral. We stop for the night. In the morning we continue our way east to the village of Korsunka, where the Convent in honor of the Korsun Icon of the Mother of God is located. The next point on the route leads to the east and this is the city of New Kakhovka. Here you can visit the St. Andrew's Cathedral. To the north-east, through the picturesque banks of the Dnieper, we are led by a road to the last point of the village of Krasny Mayak. Here you can explore the St. Grigorievsky Bizyukov Monastery).





Activities and designated places:



scenic views



religious sites

Sector 6 Zaporizhzhya region

Start point: Ternovate

Stop-point: Zaporizhzhya

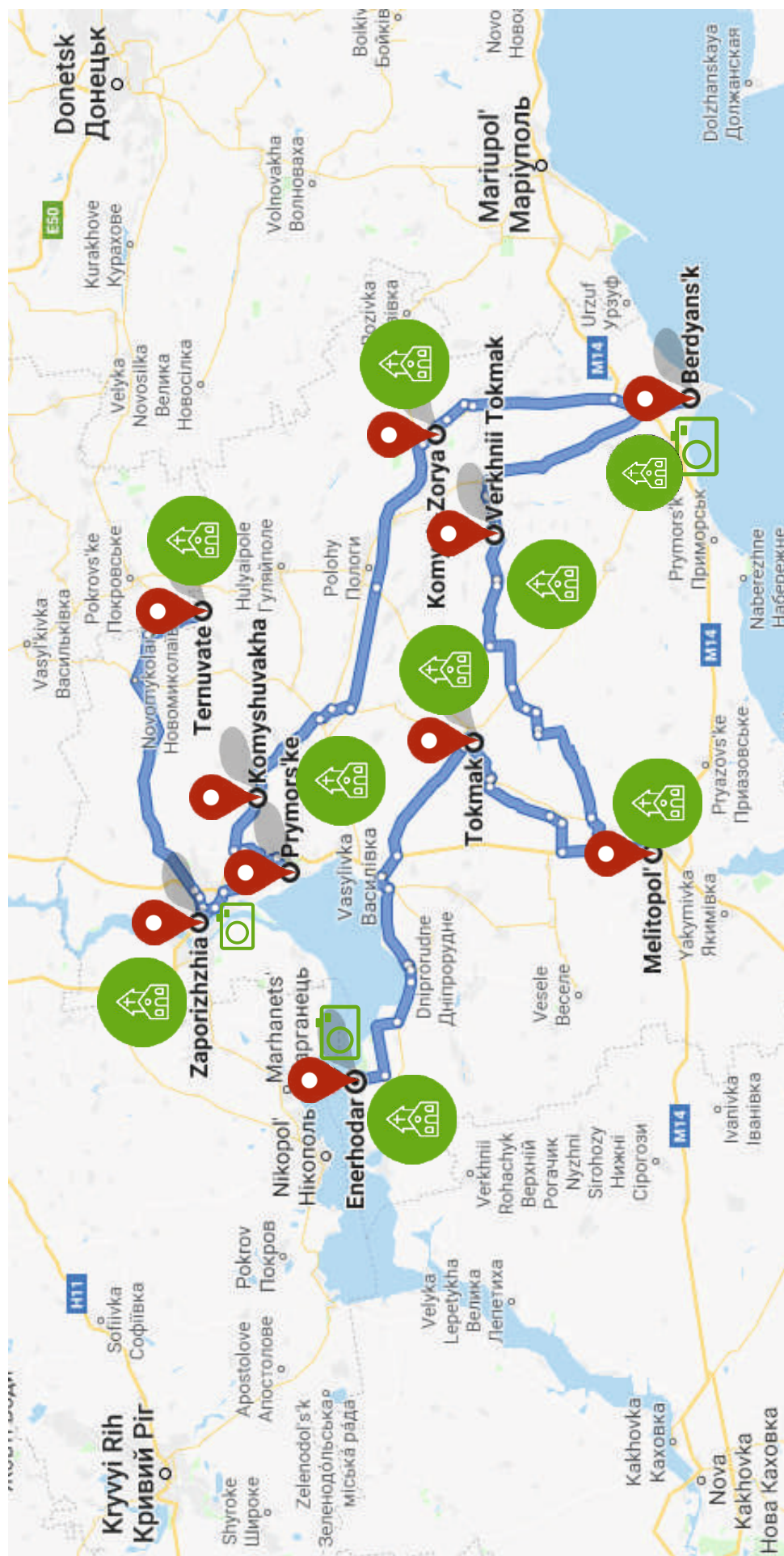
End point: Energodar.

Ternovate (St. Ioann the Theologian nunnery) - Zaporizhzhya (St. Andrew's Cathedral, Holy Intercession Cathedral, St. Nicholas Convent) - Primorskoe (Holy Dormition nunnery) - Kamyshevakha (St. Elisabeth Convent) - Kamysh Zarya (Seraphim Convent) - Berdyansk (Cathedral of the Nativity of Christ) - Verkhny Tokmak (St. Michael's Convent) - Melitopol (St. Sava the Sanctified Male Monastery) - Tokmak (St. Amvrosiev Tokmak monastery) - Energodar (Temple of the Icon of the Mother of God "Pochaevskaya").

Targeted types of tourists: seniors (more than half of the total number of tourists), middle aged

Main targeted country markets: USA, Republic of Moldova, Israel, Republic of Belarus, Russian Federation, Italy and Greece.

Our route starts from the village of Ternovatoe, where tourists can visit the St. Ioann the Theological Convent. Further we move west to the city of Zaporizhzhya. Here are the St. Andrew's Cathedral, the Holy Intercession Cathedral, the St. Nicholas Convent. We stay overnight in one of the city's hotels. Further, our route leads south to the village of Primorskoe, where you can visit the Holy Dormition Convent. The region is rich in sanctuaries and the next point of our route is the village of Kamyshevakha. Here tourists can visit the St. Elisabeth Convent. The road leads to the southeast to the village of Kamysh-Zarya and the Serafimovsky women's monastery. If you are already tired of rural landscapes, then our next point is the city of Berdyansk, where the Cathedral of the Nativity of Christ is located). Our route again leads north to the village of Verkhniy Tokmak, where you can visit the St. Michael's convent. Having visited the convent, we immediately go to the male Monastery of St. Sava the Sanctified, which is located in the city of Melitopol. Another male monastery awaits us to the north in the city of Tokmak. This is St. Amvrosievsky Tokmak Monastery. The final point of our route is the city of Energodar, where we will visit the Temple of the Icon of the Mother of God "Pochaevskaya".



Activities and designated places:

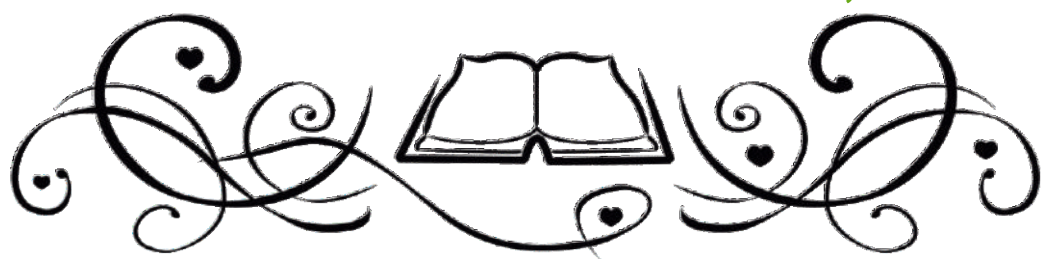


scenic views



religious sites

MAHMUD MOSQUE - HÂRŞOVA





MAHMUD MOSQUE - HÂRŞOVA

The current mosque in Hârşova was built at the beginning of the 19th century, more precisely in the year 1812, under the rule of Sultan Mahmud. From the courtyard, one enters the vestibule whose windows, laid out on all 4 sides are wide and tall, suggesting, that initially, this was an open porch, similar to those in Isaccea and Medgidia. One may access the minaret through the vestibule on the ground floor. Though it doesn't stand out through any special decorations, a few wooden elements borrowed from examples of civil architecture, give the main hall a warm, welcoming air. The monument suffered transformations and lost much of its initial aspect. To the ravages caused by the military campaigns of the 19th century, we add the burning of the city during WW1. A testimony of the constancy of the people who arrived here all those centuries ago, in harmonious tandem with the ancient and medieval vestiges of the neighbouring fortress, this mosque confirms the historic and spiritual dimensions of Hârşova.

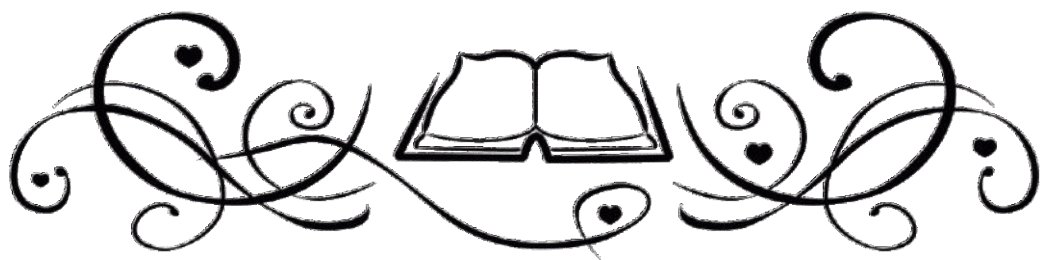
useful information

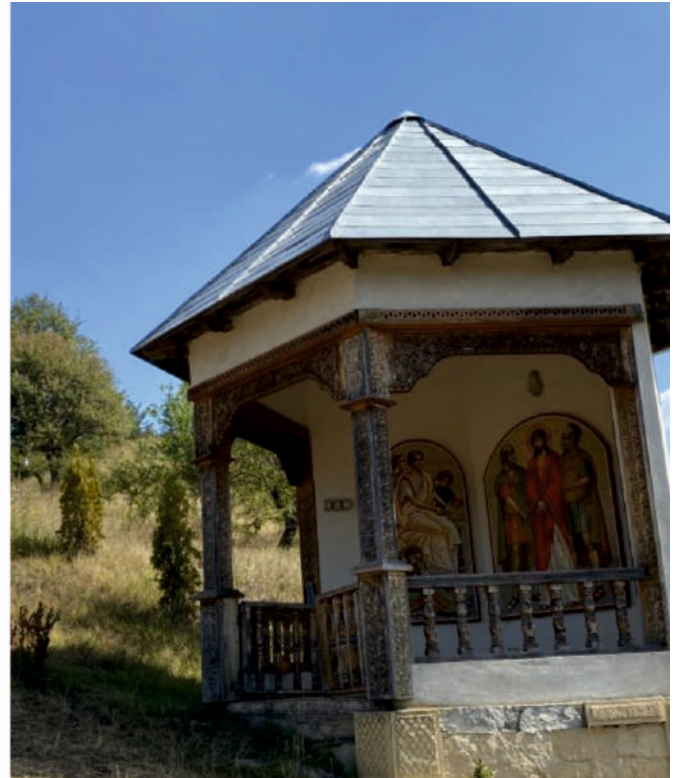
address: 4, Vadu Street, Hârşova Municipality

note: visiting hours can depend on the praying times.

For more information, travellers should contact Hârşova Town Hall

CERBU MONASTERY - TOPOLOG





CERBU MONASTERY - TOPOLOG

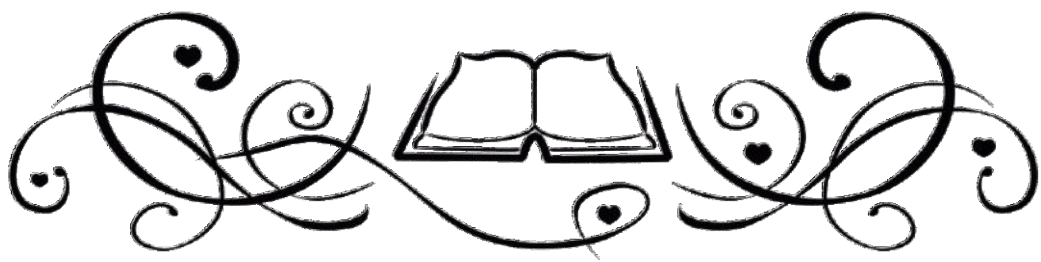
Cerbu Monastery is located between Ciucurova and Topolog communes, in a natural setting of scenic beauty. The small church, built in a rectangular plan, with a single tower, conquers travelers through its simplicity. The exterior painting, made on a niche of the western façade, represents the Virgin Mary raising the skies to heaven. The expression burdened by the hardships of humanity and the tears shed for the forgiveness of our sins arouse a strong emotion. At the time of service, the Mother of God seems to pray over the departed heads of the faithful. The interior of the church gives tourists that feeling of intimacy and serenity. The religious scenes represented on the altar piece of the church are impressive. In perfect harmony with the plan of the church, imitating the simple lines of the construction, the building of the cellars was erected, from stone and wood. The 9 stops of Jesus carrying the cross in the back are symbolized by 9 trouts where believers light candles. Climbing the road that winds through the 9 buildings, you reach the chapel at the top of the hill. From here you get a panorama of the monastery and its surroundings.

useful information

adress: DJ229S , Topolog commune, Tulcea County

contact: +4 0747 636 636

MESTAN AGA MOSQUE - MĂCIN





MESTAN AGA MOSQUE - MĂCIN

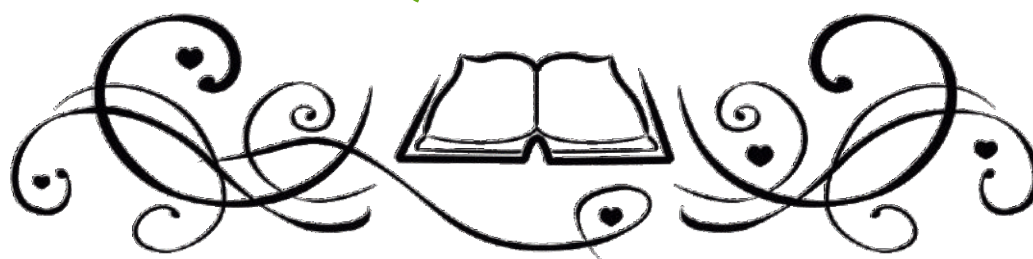
In the years 1856-1859 a great number of Tatars significantly added to the population of the town of Măcin. Under these conditions, Mestan Aga, a man holding a privileged position in the Ottoman hierarchy, took the initiative of building a new mosque to give to the community. While almost every mosque in the Dobrudja Region is built with stones excavated from local quarries, the one in Măcin is built with wood brought over on ships from beyond the Dardanelles. Both the design and the components of the construction were crafted in Istanbul by Turkish masters who then accompanied the woodwork by sea, then up to the Danube, in order to assemble it on the spot, on a stone foundation. On the Western facade of the construction, grows the spinty tower of the minaret, built with stone blocks. Inside, the prayer room displays the same simplicity expressed by the exterior of the mosque. Attention is drawn to the niche of the mihrab, surrounded by texts in Arabic script, a painstakingly etched calligraphy containing the confession of faith and the name of the first 4 caliphs.

useful information

address: 5, Granitului Street, Măcin Municipality

note: visiting hours can depend on the praying times. For more information, travellers should contact Măcin Town Hall

MAHMUD MOSQUE YAZICI – ISACCEA





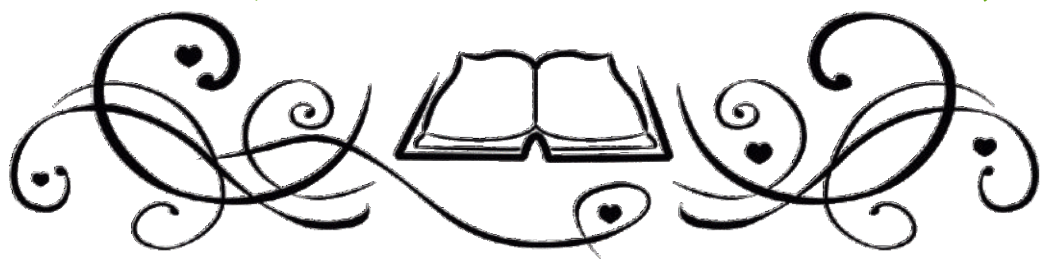
MAHMUD MOSQUE YAZICI – ISACCEA

The first architectural element that travellers can observe at the Mahmud Mosque Yazici is its porch with wooden pillars and arches in full swing. The building's ground floor is separated by rows of posts from the side and entrance galleries. The latter is separated from the rest by a low wooden railing. The galleries are upstairs. At the upper level, the gallery also extends above the porch. The V-facade with the arches in full bend supported on thin wooden pillars, having a massive masonry above it, the slightly high roof, with the wide eaves, seem to be elements of Mediterranean architecture, perhaps brought by foreign craftsmen. The date of construction remains unknown. According to tradition, the glass would be 300-400 years old. In 1886, being old and degraded, major repairs were made. In 1916 other repairs include the minaret, which is plastered and repainted, and the restoration of the inside painted objects, panells and walls.

useful information

address: 15,1 Decembrie 1928 Street, Isaccea Municipality

COCOȘ MONASTERY - NICULIȚEL





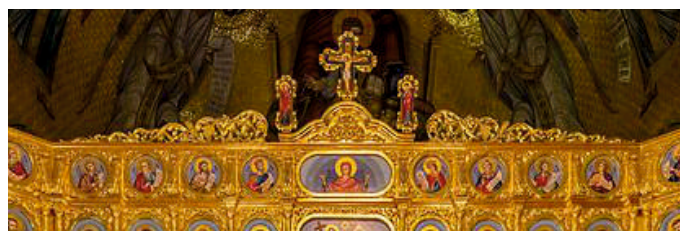
COCOȘ MONASTERY - NICULIȚEL

The monastery is situated at the foot of Dealul Cocosului, surrounded by linden tree forests in Tulcea County, 6 km from Niculițel Commune. The construction of the first monastery started with Visarion Făgărașanu, Gherontie and Isaia, who, in 1833, were on their way to the Athos Mountain. Enchanted by the scenic surreal beauty of the area, they decided to built a halidom on the site. A new church was built in 1853; this one was made of stone and placed next to the first one. Beca use of their age, the two halidoms could not be restored, therefore, in 1911, they were demolished, and under the supervision of archimandrite Roman Sorescu, with the help of Bishop Nifon Nicolescu the construction of a new and bigger church started. This church was finished two years later, with its paintings made by the Italian painter F. de Biasse in the Neo-Byzantine style. By chance, in 1971, an important discovery was made on a road of Niculitel commune, after a pouring rain brought to light the dome of a crypt covering the relics of four martyrs: Zotic, Attal, Kamasie and Filip. The archeologists established that they dated back to the years of 303 – 304, from the time of the great persecution of Diocletian. For this reason, the relics have been placed with honor in the church of the Cocos Monastery. Thousands of pilgrims come every year to bow here, especially on the 4th of June when the 4 Saints are celebrated.

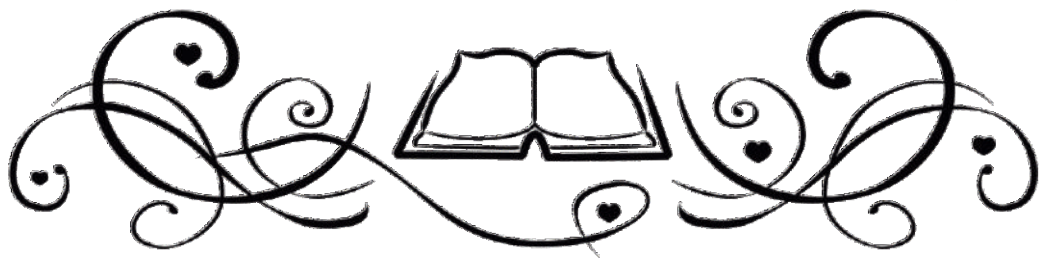
useful information

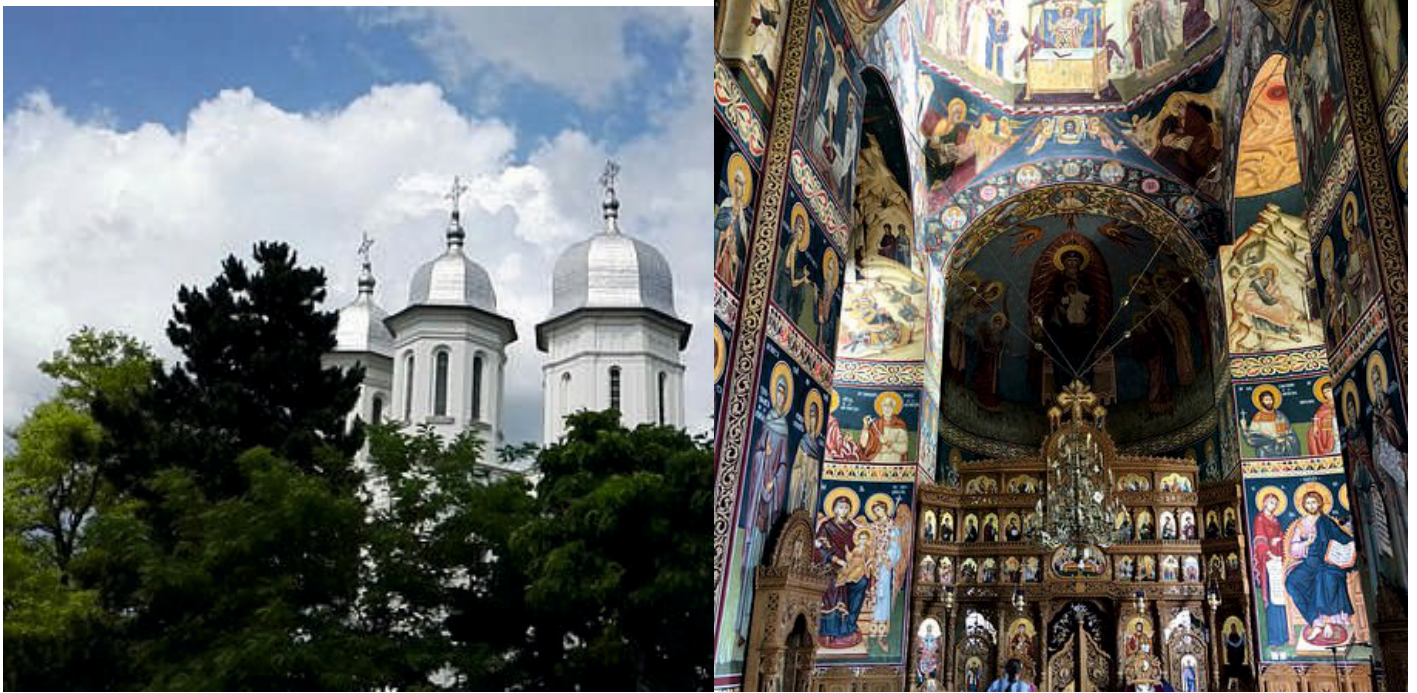
address: Niculițel commune, Tulcea County

contact: +4 0755 125 933



SAON MONASTERY - NICULIȚEL





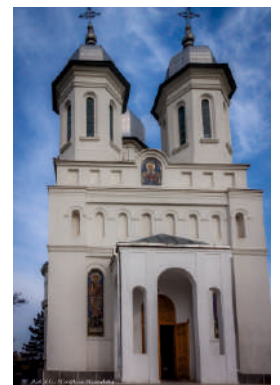
SAON MONASTERY - NICULIȚEL

The monastery was founded under Ottoman rule in 1846, with the departure of monks from the Celic-Dere Monastery. These monks raised here several clay and adobe cells and a paraclis. In 1846, the old church bearing the dedication of the “Ascension of the Lord” was built of wood, interwoven branches and clay. From the same period there is still a body of cells. An important event in the history of the monastic settlement took place during the period of the abbot Filimon (1889-1905) when the whole hermitage was affected by a fire, the old church of the monastery escaping miraculously. In 1909, the hermitage comes under the jurisdiction of the Cocos Monastery, the year in which the work begins on the new church, which is dedicated to the “Cover of the Virgin Mary”, the construction of which lasted until after the First World War. In 1959, the hermitage was abolished, following that in 1972 the monastic complex was reopened as a method of the Archdiocese of Tomis and the Lower Danube. Since 1990, the Saon has become a monastery of its own accord. The monastery complex is on the list of historical monuments in Romania.

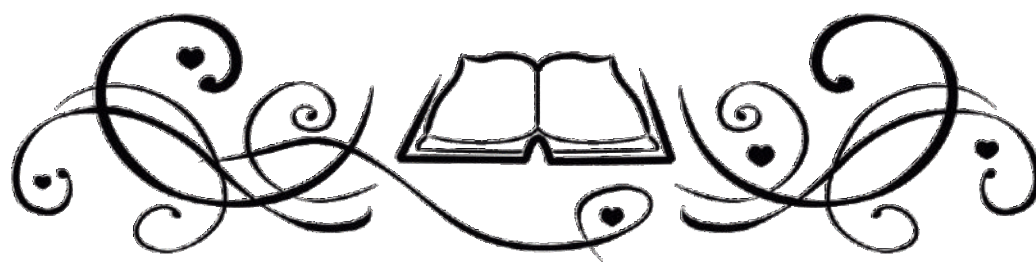
useful information

address: Niculițel commune, Tulcea County

contact: +4 0744 373 989



CELIC DERE MONASTERY - TELIȚA





CELIC DERE MONASTERY - TELIȚA

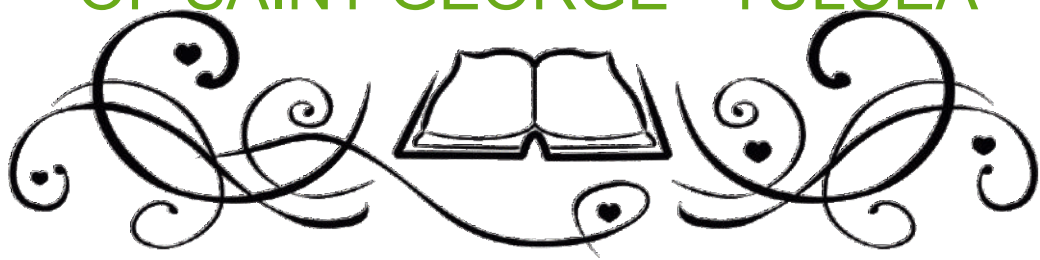
The monastery is named after the nearby river, which, translated from Turkish, means “River of Steel”. According to the existing documents, the first church was built at the beginning of the 19th century. In 1845, Celic-Dere was transformed into a monastery of nuns, brought from Bessarabia. The monks were relocated near the Saon pond, where they built a small church and a few cells, setting the foundation of the future Saon Monastery. In 1901, the bishop Partenie of the Lower Danube Region laid the foundation of the present church, according to the plans of the architect Toma Dobrescu. During that period, the large monastery church and a large part of the current buildings were erected. The new church of the settlement was painted in 1926-1932 in fresco by the painter Gheorghe Eftimiu in Neo-Byzantine style, with motifs typical for the Romanian churches from the Brancovian era.

useful information

address: Telița commune, Tulcea County

contact: +4 0723 366 351

BULGARIAN CHURCH
OF SAINT GEORGE - TULCEA





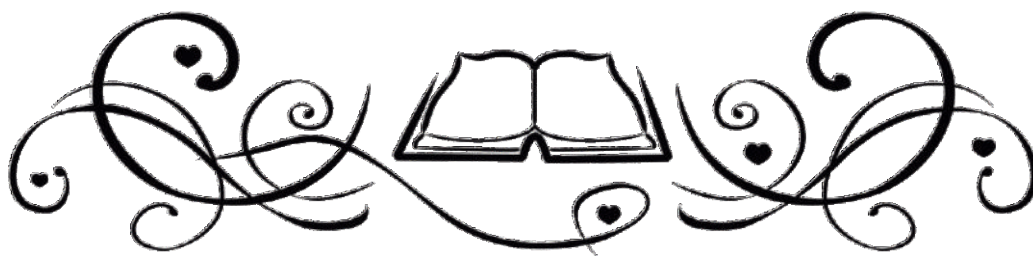
BULGARIAN CHURCH OF SAINT GEORGE - TULCEA

Between 1830 -1840, at the arrival of the first wave of Bulgarian settlers from the South of Bessarabia, the newly formed community erects a small wooden church, which will be destroyed quite quickly by the floods (the land corresponding to the current Piața Nouă Park was occupied by a hole, and the area between it and the cliff was frequently hit by floods; it was not completely remedied except around the First World War). In 1857, the current church edifice is built for the community enlarged by the arrival of a new wave of immigrants, shortly before the Crimean War. In the church yard 2 schools were built - one between 1859 -1862 (Bulgarian High School), demolished today, the other between 1881 -1882 (Bulgarian National School for Girls), which still exists today, North of the church. The church was repaired and consolidated in 1897. The interior painting dates from 1927. The church painting was made in oil by the great painter Pavlov. The altar piece of the church is an art monument and many of the 76 icons are from 1862, being part of the national heritage. The entire 22 meters long vault is still preserved.

useful information

address: Păcii Street, Tulcea Municipality

AZIZYIE MOSQUE - TULCEA





AZIZYIE MOSQUE - TULCEA

The Azizye Mosque was built in 1863, during the reign of Sultan Abdülaziz, to whom it is dedicated and after whom it is named (it is also known as the Sultan Abdülaziz Mosque). Among the largest mosques built by the Ottoman Empire in Dobrudja, it is made of cut stone 85 cm thick. It has 32 windows, of which 18 are on the upper part, ensuring natural lighting for the interior terrace that surrounds the building on 3 sides. From the period when the mosque was founded, a Turkish school functioned adjacent to the mosque, dating from 1865, it is now closed. The current minaret dates from 1897 and measures 25 m in height

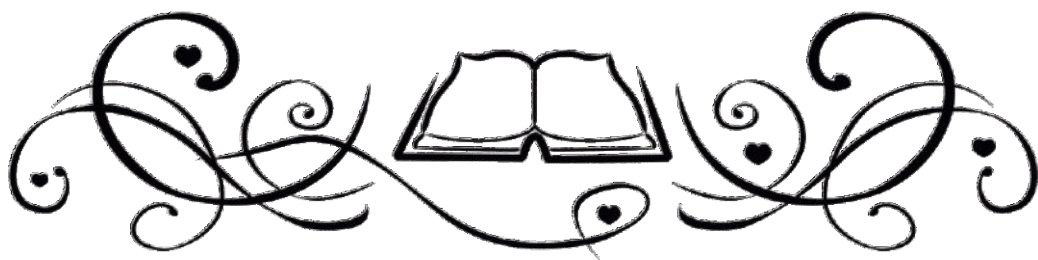


useful information

address:

14 Noiembrie Street,
Tulcea Municipality

CORAL TEMPLE - TULCEA





CORAL TEMPLE - TULCEA

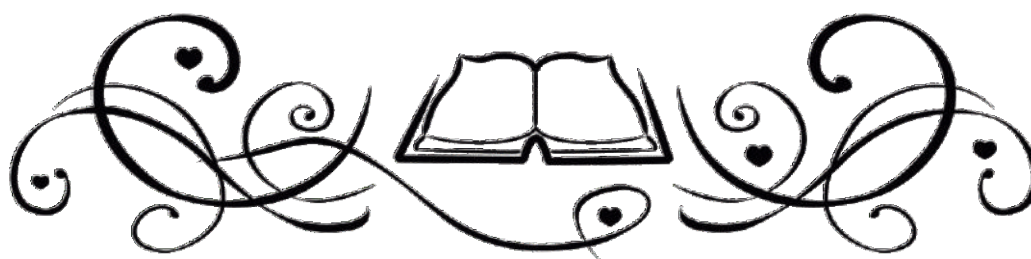
Before the First World War there was a considerable Jewish community in Tulcea, their share was about 10% in the city, now there are less than 30 people. In the city there were altogether 3 synagogues, a Jewish school and a funeral home. Of these, only the synagogue on Babadag Street can be seen, this being built by the Jewish community in 1888. Built in 1888 (after some in 1901) and reopened to the public in 2014, the temple is distinguished by its architecture, never found in other synagogues in Romania: an imposing building, with a symmetrical facade and 2 sturdy towers. The interior is also impressive through the ample Aron -Kodeş (the Holy Ark in which the Torah scrolls are kept) and by the chandeliers and the mosaic on the floor, of the same age as the synagogue.

useful information

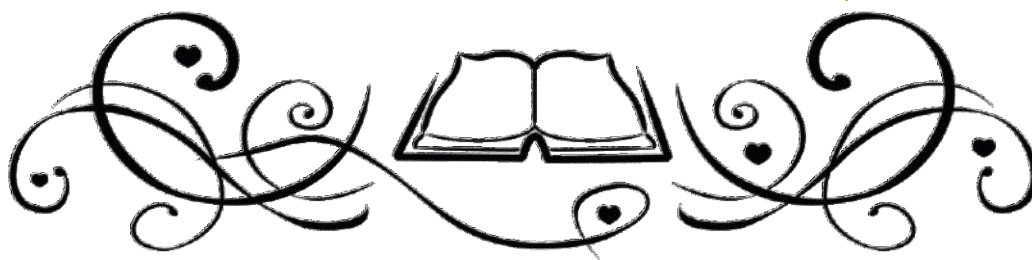
address:

71-73, Babadag Street, Tulcea Municipality

ROMAN-CATHOLIC CHURCH
OF SAINT NICHOLAS - SULINA



MAHMUD MOSQUE - HÂRŞOVA

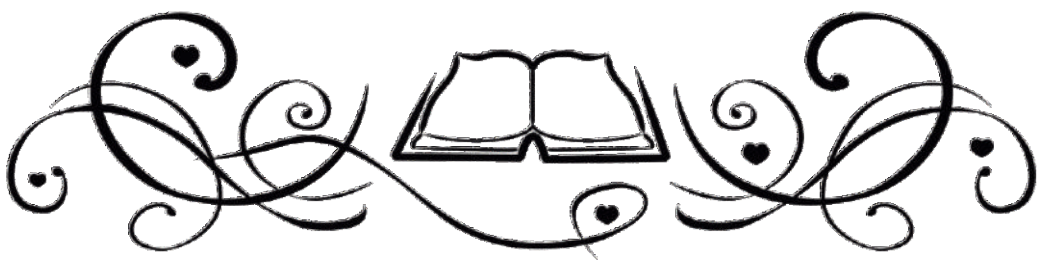




SAINT NICHOLAS CHURCH - SULINA

Also known as “the Greek Church”, the building’s foundation stone was set in the year 1862. It was later on completed in 1867. Those who contributed completely to its construction were the Greeks established at that time in Sulina. This church is considered a historical monument, classified in category B. The Altarpiece was brought with the construction of the church, also by the Greeks. In fact, many things, such as the icons that were brought in 1867 from Greece (some are much older), were bought in principle by the wealthy Greek navigators, constituting their gift for the church “Saint Nicholas”. Carpets and tapestries, framed under glass, are donations from the Greek parishioners of Sulina. The bell tower has 3 bells, 2 of them having the inscription: “Sulina 1933”.

ALI GAZI - PASHA MOSQUE - BABADAG





ALI GAZI - PASHA MOSQUE - BABADAG

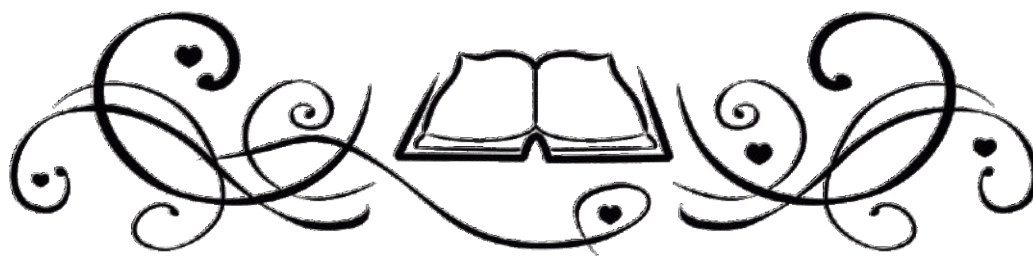
The Mosque of Ali Gazi-Pasha (Babadag) was erected at the beginning of the 17th century by the General of the Army Corps, Ali Gazi Pasha. It is the oldest monument of Muslim art in Romania, with a rectangular plan, a monumental porch with arches and a minaret of 21 m high. The archaeological site excavations revealed the ruins of an old inn. The building displays a monumental entrance and inner courtyard - probably a caravansaray. This inn worked until 1771, when the entire Babadag was ruined by the Russian troops in the context of the Russian-Austro-Turkish conflict. In the courtyard of the church is the tomb of Ali Gazi Pasha, hexagonal in shape, also dating from the 17th century. During the RussianTurkish war, the mosque caught fire which left deep traces in the building. Even so, the religious building attracted thousands of pilgrims until 1989, enchanted by the 400-year history of the place of worship, but also by the fairy-tale landscape in which it is located. The 1910 and 1994-1997 repairs to the 2 monuments changed their original appearance. Those who cross the threshold can admire some of the most beautiful wooden carvings in the European area and Persian rugs from hundreds of years old brought from Turkey.

useful information

address:

Geamiei Street, Babadag, Tulcea County

COLILIA MONASTERY - COLILIA VILLAGE





COLILIA MONASTERY - COLILIA VILLAGE

Colilia (alternatively Culelia or Colelia) was a village in Dobrudja, now extinct, which was located between Cogealac and Grădina. It was established in 1880 and was populated until 1940 by the Dobrudjan Germans, when it bore the German name of Colelie, Kolelie or Kulelie. After the relocation of the Germans to the Third Reich, in 1940, the village remained quasi-populated. In 1945, Colelia was repopulated with Romanians and Aromanians, who were appropriated with the existing lands and houses. The Roman Catholic Church, which had been erected by the Germans in 1934, was occupied by the Romanian Orthodox Church.



useful information

address:

Colilia village, Cogealac commune,
Constanța County

SAINT JOHN CASIAN
CHURCH AND CAVE COMPLEX





SAINT JOHN CASIAN CHURCH AND CAVE COMPLEX

“Saint John Casian” Monastery and Cave from Dobrudja is dedicated to Saint John Casian who was born in this region. It was built in 2001 and comprises the monastery ensemble, a library, a small museum and a few small buildings to accommodate Christians. The Cave of Saint John Casian is located on Casian Hill, Târgușor commune, Constanța County. Hidden among the karst forms of the Casian Hill, the cave opens into a rocky wall, above the Casimcea valley. A narrow path, with steps dug in the limestone, recently arranged, reaches the mouth of the cave. The cave is spacious, devoid of specific karst forms, but also of the usual humidity. The central space is continued by side niches and narrow and long galleries. On the left, tourists can reach a not too large room, known among the locals, for centuries, under the name of the Holy Cell. The ancient monks used the cave as a dwelling and liturgical space, the interior of the cave closely resembling the inside of a church.

useful information

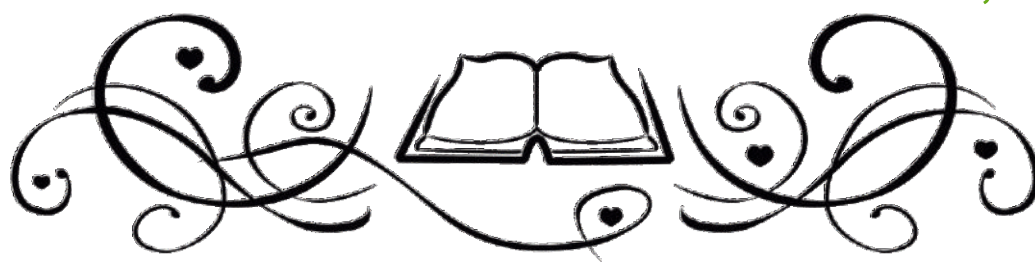
address:

Târgușor commune, Constanța County

email: manastireacasian@gmail.com

contact: +4 0756 625 622

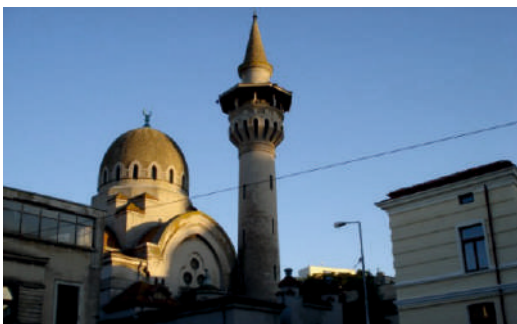
CAROL I MOSQUE - CONSTANȚA





CAROL I MOSQUE - CONSTANȚA

The building's history starts with the construction of the Mahmudia Mosque in 1823 by Hafuz Hussein Pasha, during the reign of Sultan Mahmud. All that remains left of the original building is the place where the mihrab once stood and the trace of its Southern wall, perpendicular to the quibla, the direction of Mecca. Both were integrated in the new mosque built in 1910-1913 at the request of King Carol the 1st. The religious edifice was funded by the Kingdom and would soon become the most prestigious in the country. The plane layout and volumetric sketch of the mosque allows us to decipher an adapted model of the same Greek cross inscribed in the church of Curtea de Argeș. The central dome, much wider than in Romanian churches and pierced at the base by arched windows, could be compared on a different scale, to the Saint Sophia in Constantinople. The architectural decorations include elements of Arabic, Romanian and Byzantine inspiration, with some touch of Jugendstil. The interior is flooded in the light pouring in from the eye of the dome, as well as from the tall windows on all of the 4 walls.



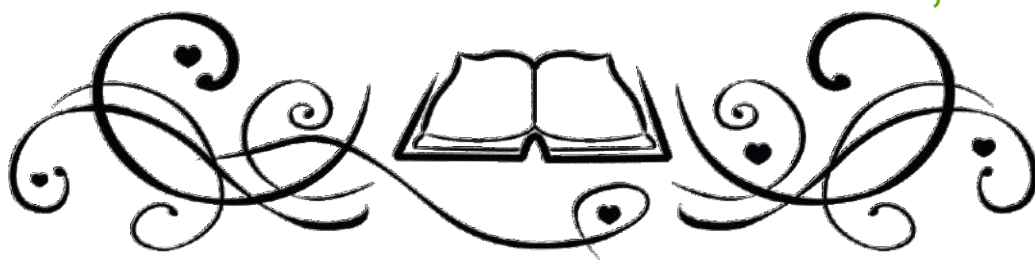
useful information

address:

1, Crângului Street, Constanța Municipality

contact: +4 0241 611 390

THE ARMENIAN CHURCH
OF SAINT MARY - CONSTANȚA





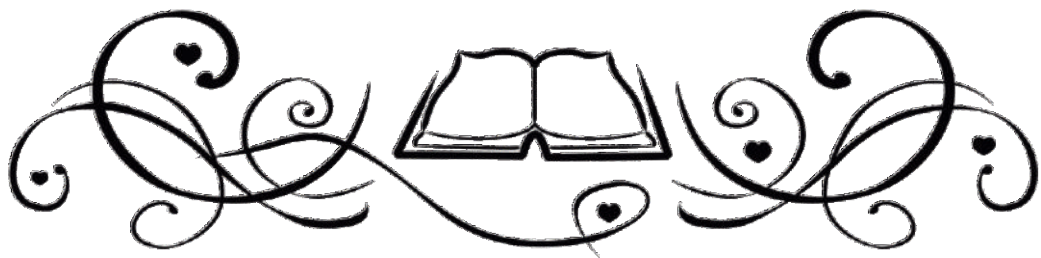
THE ARMENIAN CHURCH OF SAINT MARY - CONSTANȚA

The Armenian Church is located near the seafront, more precisely on Callatis Street. Less known to the citizens of Constanța and tourists, perhaps due to the fact that the edifice does not stand out through a spectacular architecture, the Armenian Church embodies the existence of the Armenian people on the land of Dobrudja. The first Armenians arrived in Dobrudja in the 15th century, settling at that time in Babadag, the center of the Ottoman administration that then owned the land between the sea and the Danube. Armenians came to Constanța much later, and according to historical records, in 1740 they would have built a wooden church near the sea. The present Armenian Church operates in a building erected in 1880 which was the main school for the children of the Armenian community. In 1940, the theater on the first floor of the school was transformed into a place of worship, given the fact that the wooden church of the community was destroyed by a fire earlier. Due to the lack of students, the school was closed in 1948, and the Church took over the entire building. Inside the church walls are not painted, but are covered with large icons. The house of worship was renovated between 1990-1991 and 1998-2002 when improvements were made to the interior, roof and exterior plastering. The architectural changes led to the construction of large arches, an open altar and the typical Armenian bell tower outside the building.

address:

1, Callatis Street, Constanța Municipality

THE GREEK CHURCH
OF THE ANNUNCIATION CONSTANȚA





THE GREEK CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION CONSTANȚA

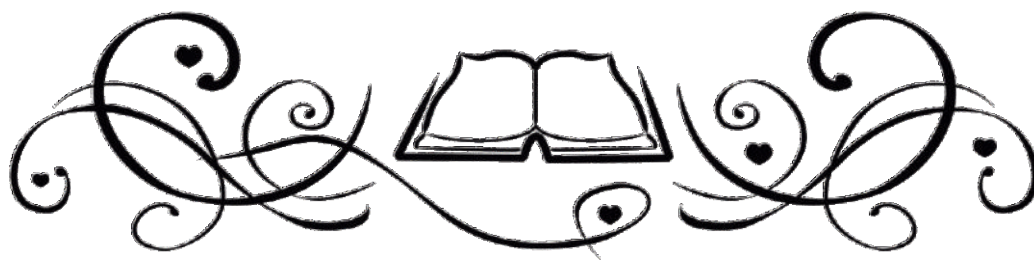
The Greek Church of The Annunciation is a small place of worship located in the historical area of the city, on Mircea cel Bătrân Street, near the Modern beach. The story of the beautiful church began a century and a half ago, when Dobrudja was part of the Ottoman Empire, and marked the “birth” of the first Christian place of worship in Constanța. The construction of the church started in 1862 with the agreement of Sultan Abdul Aziz Bin Mehmet Han, who responded positively to the Greek community’s request to build a place of worship in the area. The architect respected the Sultan’s wishes regarding the new construction, notably the church should not be taller than any other church in the city and be built as far as the Turkish neighborhood. The church “Transfiguration” has a height of only 10 meters, the length of 25 meters and the width of 12.5 meters and, originally, was not provided with towers (the tower which today stands on the right side of the church was added only in year 1947). Many of the objects found inside the church are very precious and were brought from abroad by Greek ethnicity shortly before the construction of the building started. Remarkable are the 4 polycandrels with Murano crystals donated in 1862, 6 silver candlesticks brought from Constantinople, a Gospel with silver covers and many icons made between 1812-1870.

useful information

address:

36, Mircea cel Bătrân Street, Constanța

THE ROMAN-CATHOLIC CHURCH
OF SAINT ANTHONY - CONSTANȚA





THE ROMAN-CATHOLIC CHURCH OF SAINT ANTHONY - CONSTANȚA

The Roman Catholic Church of Saint Anthony of Padua is located in the historical area of Constanța, near the Carol I Mosque and the Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul. The imposing church was built between 1935-1936 on the site of a former Roman Catholic chapel. The sketches of the construction were drawn up by the architect Romano de Simon from Bucharest, who had the typical houses of worship from Northern Italy as inspiration and as architectural models. The building, which today dominates the landscape of the old city, is built of red brick and from an architectural point of view it is part of the Romanesque current. The buildings built in Romanesque style are noted first and foremost by the massiveness and simplicity of the exterior and interior lines. Another feature specific to the Romanesque churches is the presence of circle arches in the concave part of the vaults. The presence of small windows and decorative elements such as rosette or pediment are important features of churches built in Romanesque style. All these general features can be found in the case of the Church of Saint Anthony of Padua.

useful information

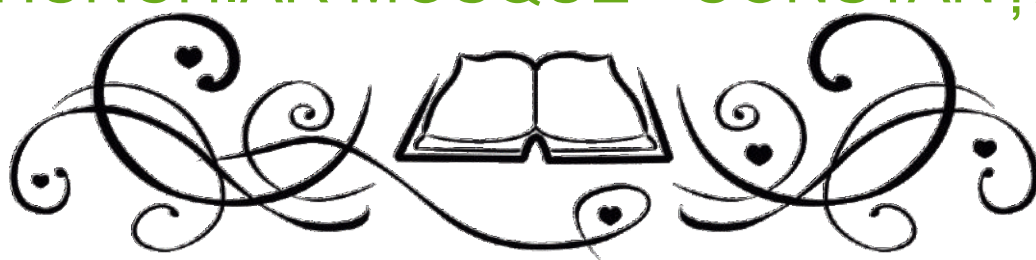
address: 11A, Nicolae Titulescu Street, Constanța Municipality

contact: +4 0241 614 549

email: parohia@sfantul-anton.ro

website: <https://sfantul-anton.ro>

HUNCHIAR MOSQUE - CONSTANȚA





HUNCHIAR MOSQUE - CONSTANȚA

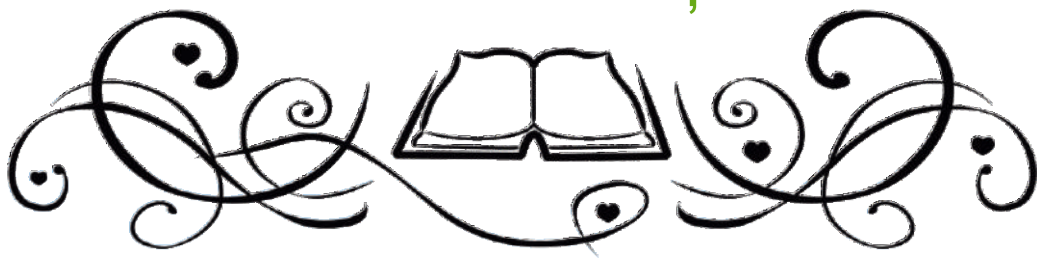
The Hunchiar Mosque is located in the historical area of the city, a few steps from the Folk Art Museum. This small house is of immense significance for the history and multiculturalism of Constanța, being the oldest Muslim cult building in the city. The history books tell us that, at the beginning of the 19th century, Constanța, which occupied only the peninsular area, was bordered by a defensive wall with a bastion built by the Turks who mastered Dobruja at that time. This wall of defense was destroyed between the years 1828 - 1829, leaving only a pile of white stones. From these remains in 1867 the beautiful Hunchiar Mosque was built. With a specific Moorish architecture, the Hunchiar mosque is a simple edifice, consisting of a main square-shaped body, which houses the prayer hall and a 24 meters high minaret, provided at the top with a porch. From the minaret, which is equivalent to the bell tower of Christian churches, the prayer is called. Inside, the mosque is provided with a simple hall. The floor is covered with very beautiful Persian carpets and the walls are devoid of paintings depicting religious scenes. The only objects that adorn the walls of the place of prayer are some paintings in which are written in Arabic letters verses from the Holy Book.

useful information

address: 41, Tomis Boulevard, Constanța Municipality

contact: +4 0241 611 390

CATHEDRAL OF SAINTS PETER AND PAUL
- CONSTANȚA





CATHEDRAL OF SAINTS PETER AND PAUL - CONSTANȚA

The Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul, Constanța is the seat of the Romanian Orthodox Archbishop of Tomis. Situated between Ovidiu Square and the Black Sea in front of the Archbishop's Palace, it was built on the city's peninsular zone in 1883-1885 following plans by architects Alexandru Orăscu and Carol Benesch and, for the interior, Ion Mincu. The cathedral, in GrecoRoman style, of pressed brick, has a wide facade and a 35 m tower. Among the sculpted works are the oak iconostasis and choir, as well as candelabras and candle stands (made of a bronze - brass alloy), also designed by Mincu and executed in Paris. The frescoes were done by 2 Bucharest painters and depict in high detail both Heaven and Hell. The relics of Saint Pantelimon, donated in 1931, along with part of the relics of Saints Auxentius of Bithynia and Simeon Stylites, are kept inside.

useful information

address: 25, Arhiepiscopiei Street, Constanța Municipality

contact: +4 0241 582 910

PALEOCHRISTIAN CHURCH
COMPLEX BASARABIMURFATLAR





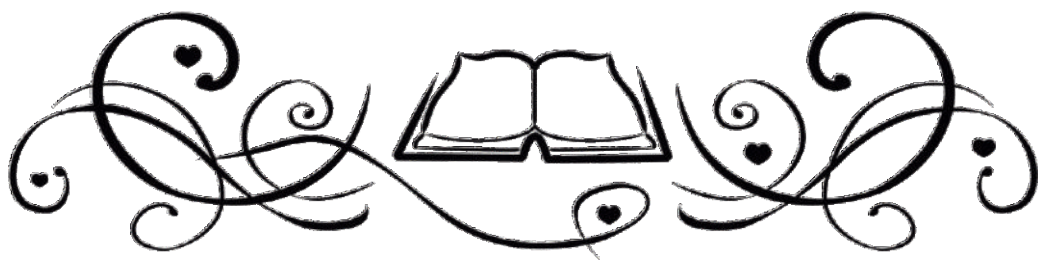
PALEOCHRISTIAN CHURCH COMPLEX BASARABIMURFATLAR

The Basarabi-Murfatlar archeological site is located 15 km from the Black Sea coast, on the right bank of what was once the Carasu Valley, now the Danube-Black Sea Canal. It is made up of rooms and galleries, being excavated in a chalk hill near the quarry from Basarabi commune. It was discovered on June 11, 1957, as a result of extension works of the chalk exploitation areas. This complex housed, in the opinion of the researchers, the first church and the first cells of a monastery, on the territory of Romania.

It is assumed that the initial use of the BasarabiMurfatlar complex was closely linked to the existence of a stone wave found nearby, because many of the preserved fragments of the wave crown are of chalk, whose origin may be in the old quarry. The massive peninsular is a parallel block of chalk, with each side of 9.50 meters, located Northwest of the steep hill of chalk and comprising three overlapping churches (B2, B3, B4). The 3 churches communicate through galleries: church B4, located at the lowest altitude of the entire complex, communicates with the paraclis 2 of church B3 through a rectangular break in the ceiling, about which we cannot specify if it will have existed during the historical period of the complex or if it is due to recent crumbings. The dating of the site was made on the basis of an inscription from the nave of the church B4 "leat 6500", which means the year 992.

website:<http://cniptmurfatlar.ro>

CAVE MONASTERY OF SAINT ANDREW





CAVE MONASTERY OF SAINT ANDREW

The monastery known as Saint Andrew's Cave is located near the town of Ion Corvin in Constanța county. It is built around a cave in which the folk tradition claims that the Apostle Andrew lived and spread Christianity. Travelers can visit both the cave and the 2 churches built in its vicinity. In the cave, in the narthex, dug in the rock, tourists can see Saint Andrew's improvised bed. At present, the Monastery has a smaller church, erected between 1994 and 1995, being consecrated with the Dedication of the Mother of God. A third, larger church was built between 1998 and 2002. In the small Church the remains of Saint Andrew are preserved. It is an X-shaped cross, in front of the altar, on the left, and in the center has a particle from the finger of Saint Andrew, brought from the Metropolitan Trifilia of Greece.

useful information

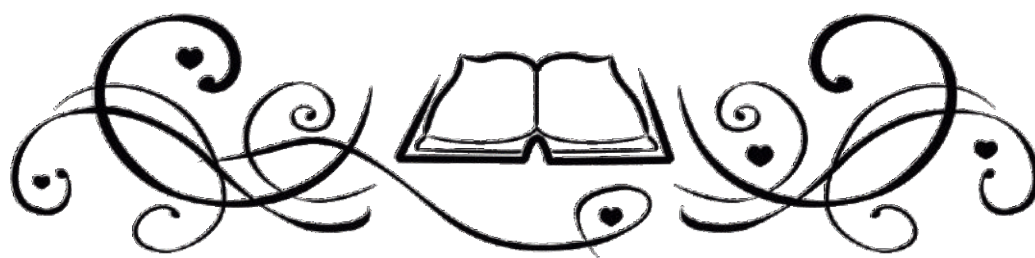
address: DC35A, Ion Corvin, Constanța County

contact: +4 0241 856 485

website: <http://www.manastireasfantulandrei.ro>



DERVENT MONASTERY - GALIȚA COMMUNE





DERVENT MONASTERY - GALIȚA COMMUNE

During the reign of Emperor Diocletian, legends say that on the site of the monastery church, 4 Christians were martyred whose names are not known. The only remains preserved were 4 stone crosses - some researchers and historians considering it might be some of the martyrs: Maximus, Quintilianus, Dadas, Iulius, Secondo, Dasius. The tradition establishes in Derwent a monastery church (11th century), destroyed by Pechenegs, along with the cities Capidava and Derwent. Hundreds of years after, the Derwent crosses had already gained popularity, as they were considered to have healing powers. Thus, the Bishopric of Constanța issued an official act in 1923 to establish a monastery here. It was only 13 years later that the Byzantine style cult buildings were started.



useful information
 address: Galița commune,
 Constanța County
 contact: +4 0241 857 707
 website: <https://www.dervent.ro>

ESMAHAN SULTAN MOSQUE
- MANGALIA





ESMAHAN SULTAN MOSQUE - MANGALIA

Known as one of the oldest Muslim religious buildings on the territory of Dobrudja, the Esmahan Sultan Mosque was founded by Princess Esma, the daughter of Selim II. It was erected in the memory of the princess's father, one year after his death, in 1575. In the 17th century, the mosque of Mangalia enjoys a great appreciation, the famous Turkish traveler Evliya Çelebi describing it in the fifth volume of the "Book of Travels" as "Kaaba-Mecca of the Unprivileged and the Poor". Therefore, anyone who did not have the material status to make the pilgrimage to the holy places could have visited Mangalia at least. Currently, the "Esmahan Sultan" mosque, declared a historical and Moorishstyle Muslim art monument and included in the List of Historical Monuments, is a tourist objective, but also a place of prayer for the Muslim believers in the locality. It is mentioned that this building is made of carved stone instead of Turkish stone craftsmen and has a thickness of 85 cm. According to the custom of the time, it seems that the stone used comes from the old walls of Callatis fortress, but this aspect that is not specified on the official information panel. Instead, it is specified that no binder was used in the masonry of stone blocks, but instead steel castings were used in place in the holes made in the stone. The same technique was also used to lift the minaret, which was restored in the meantime. The mosque is also famous for its 400 year old Muslim cemetery in its courtyard.

useful information

address: 1, Oituz Street, Mangalia Municipality, Constanța County

THE WOODEN CHURCH
OF SAINT MINA - MANGALIA





THE WOODEN CHURCH OF SAINT MINA - MANGALIA

The wooden Church of Saint Mina follows the craft specific to the Maramureş region, which brings to the Dobrudja an old Romanian tradition, notably woodwork. The wooden churches distinguish themselves by the technique of wooden joints and the construction of shingles. The church of Saint Mina respects the rigor of the construction found at the first monuments of this type. It has a rectangular and simple plan, the 27 meter bell tower being located above the narthex. This tower is provided with a curb, and its top is marked by an iron cross. useful information



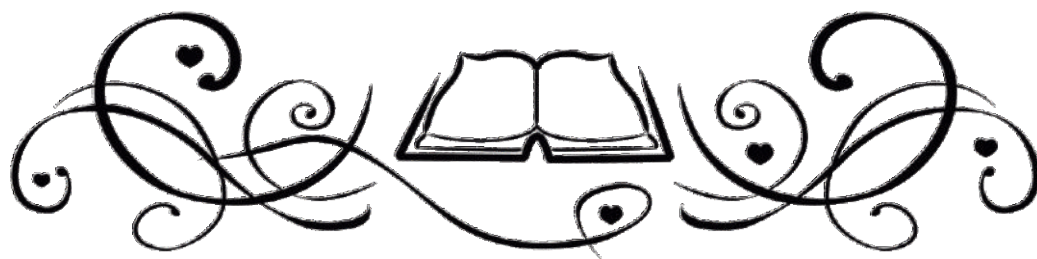
useful information

address: Mangalia Municipality, Constanţa County

contact: Vasile Cîrlan +4 0743 336 687

website: <http://bisericasfminamangalia.ro/en>

SAINT HELEN FROM THE SEA MONASTERY -
COSTINEȘTI





SAINT HELEN FROM THE SEA MONASTERY - COSTINEȘTI

The establishment and construction of Saint Helen from the Sea Monastery was made possible by the mother of King Mihai, Princess Elena. The Queen Mother address: 141 A, Mănăstirii Street, Schitu, donates in 1921 approximately 100 hectares of land Constanța County on the Black Sea shore to erect a monastery dedicated to the Holy Emperors Constantin and Elena. The Church contact: +4 0734 986 289 of the "Saint Helen from the Sea" houses the relics of Saint Nifon, Patriarch of Constantinople and of the Holy Martyrs of Zotic, Atal, Camasie and Philip of Niculițel.



THE MONASTERY OF THE VIRGIN MARY
- TECHIRGHIOI





THE MONASTERY OF THE VIRGIN MARY - TECHIRGHIOL

Built by the community from Maiores̃ti village in Mureș county, in the 15th century, the wooden church with the dedication “Saint Apostles Peter and Paul” was moved in 1934 by King Carol II to the Pelișor Castle in Sinaia. After the establishment of communism, the church remained in ruins until Patriarch Justinian moved it and restored it the town of Techirghiol. The painting was done in several stages by various artists or painters in the area. As a distinguishing element for the wooden churches in Transylvania, the colors of the national flag are painted here as a sign of unity.

useful information

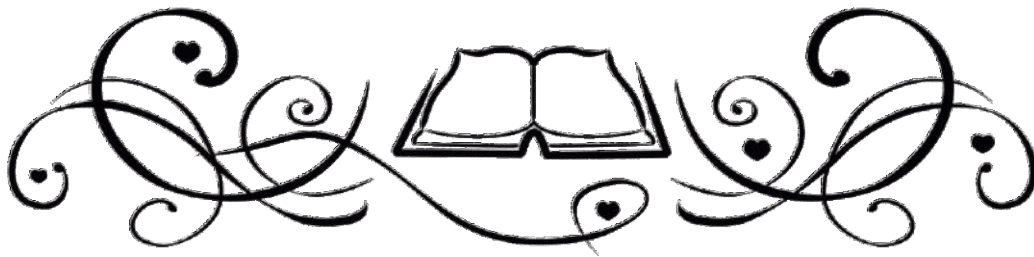
address: 5, Ovidiu Street, Techirghiol, Constanța County

contact: +4 0731 693 880

email: manastirea.sfmaria@yahoo.com

website: <https://manastirea-techirghiol.com>

ABDUL MEDGID MOSQUE - MEDGIDIA





ABDUL MEDGID MOSQUE - MEDGIDIA

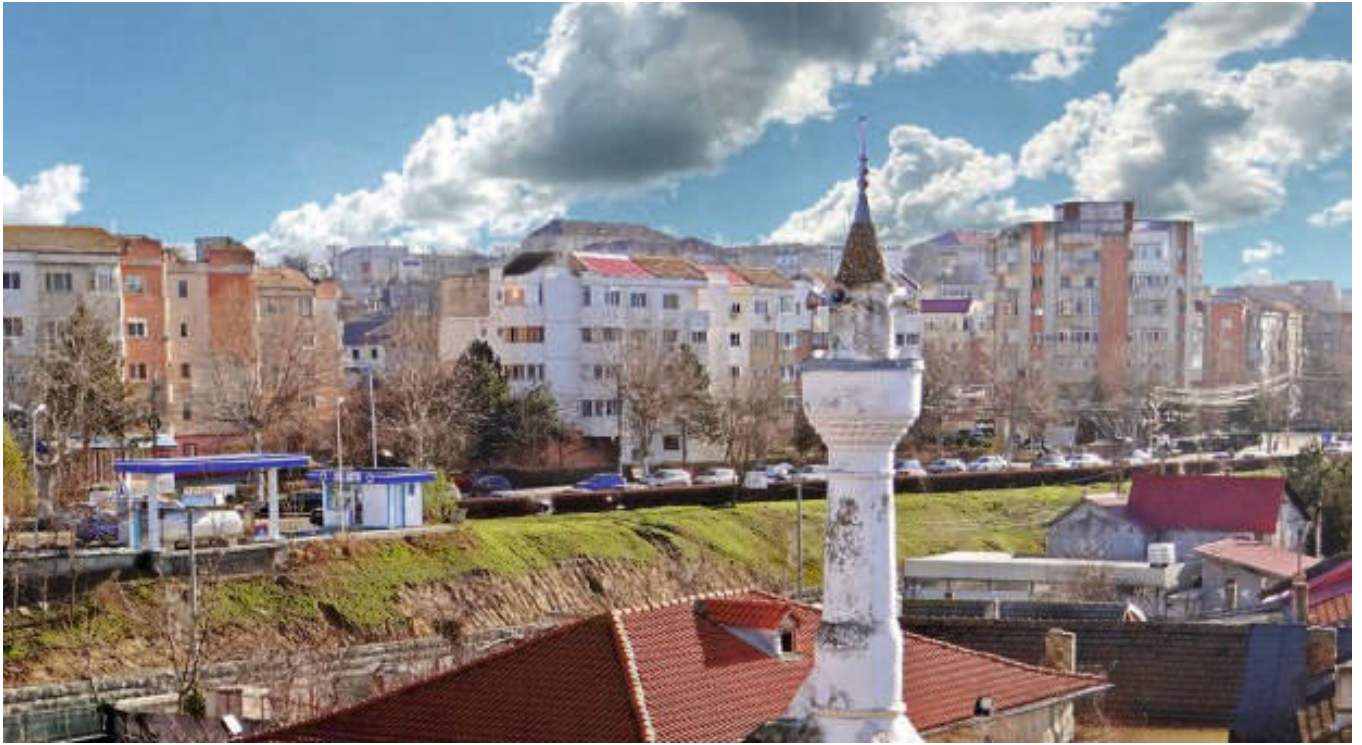
The Russian-Turkish War resulted, among others, in the complete destruction of the city of Medgidia, the population being dispersed in the surrounding localities. After the Crimean War, Said-Pasha, the Ottoman governor of Dobrudja, placed about 6,000 Tatar migrants from Crimea on the site of the old destroyed city, which he rebuilt after almost 30 years. Sultan Abdul-Medjid issued in 1857 a firm for the construction of the mosque, which was later named after the Sultan. It is a monumental, square-shaped building, in Neoclassical style specific to Islamic architecture, executed from hand-crafted limestone, and cedar wood, brought from Lebanon. The minaret, 25 m high, with an internal spiral staircase and a circular terrace at the top, is also constructed of limestone. The interior is unchanged from the construction and retains all the details in the original.

useful information

address: 20, Decebal Street, Medgidia,
Constanța County

THE MEHMET EFENDI MOSQUE
- CERNAVODĂ





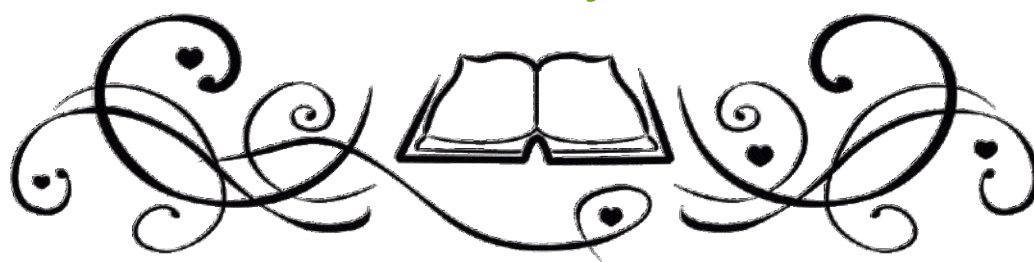
THE MEHMET EFENDI MOSQUE - CERNAVODĂ

In 1756, Mehmet Efendi built the city Mosque in Cernavodă. It is said that the mosque was built with stone brought from an old bridge over the lake of Carasu, possible the Roman bridge. The most unique element is the roof, which is not straight, the central part of it being a little high and has a shape of a truncated pyramid. And the minaret at Cernavodă is one of a kind. The same ingenious builders have rounded the balcony of the muezzin, in the form of a swallow's nest, leaped on 3 successive rows of teeth from plaster. The facades masonry is wrapped in a thin coating, through which the stone blocks are vaguely guessed. 2 plates with inscriptions, the first one located on the minaret, dating the minaret in 1886, and the second one on the Western facade, records the repairs and strengthening made at the mosque. Concrete belts embrace the facades, in a full vernacular consonance with the other components of the building.

useful information

address: 4, Crișana Street, Cernavodă,
Constanța County

Sviato-Pokrovskyi Cathedral





Sviato-Pokrovskyi Cathedral

The Sviato-Pokrovskyi Cathedral was built according to the project of the famous architect A. I. Melnikov on the site of the old Little Russian (ie, Ukrainian) Nicholas Church at the expense of parishioners and "a grant from the treasury" allocated by the governor of Bessarabia Count M. Vorontsov by order of Emperor Nicholas.

Consecrated in 1831, it has two thrones: the first and the main - in the name of the Protection of the Most Holy Theotokos. The iconostasis consists of icons of elegant Moscow painting. Another altar - in the name of St. Nicholas - was set up in the choir by the zeal of the merchant Sorokoletov. The wall painting of the Sviato-Pokrovskyi Cathedral was made by academician P. A. Piskarev "on the basis of Vasnetsov's paintings of the Vladimir Cathedral in Kiev."



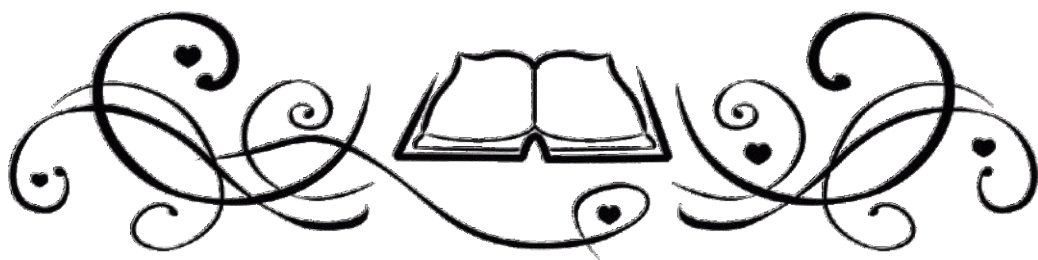
Useful information

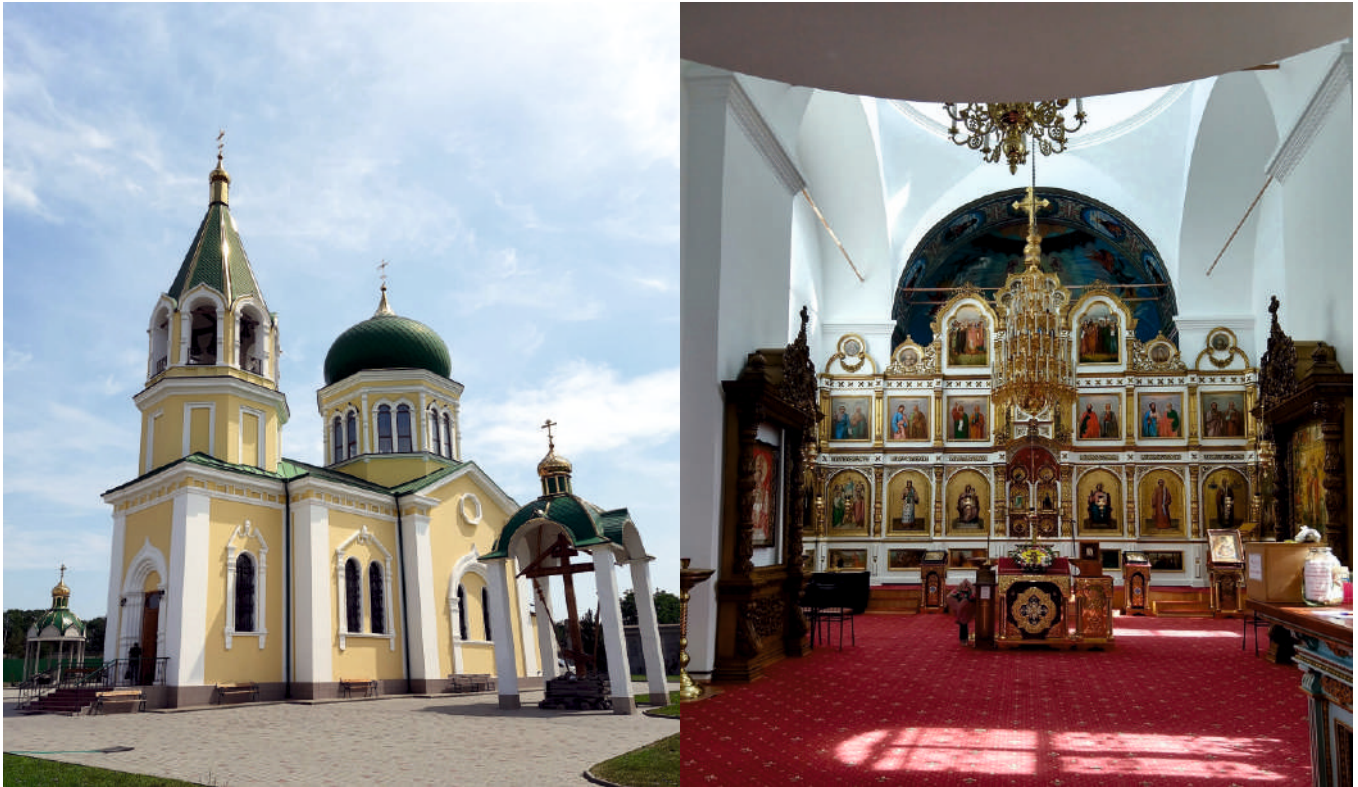
Address: 31, Suvorov Ave., Izmail

Phone: +38 (04841) 2-20-96, 7-53-61

note: visiting hours can depend on the praying times. For more information, travellers should contact administration.

St. Nicholas Izmail Monastery





St. Nicholas Izmail Monastery

Under Turkish rule, two Orthodox monasteries were founded on the territory of the Izmail fortress - the Assumption and St. Nicholas, where in the middle. XIX century. erected two new stone temples. In 1856 the Moldovan government turned them into parishes. After the return of Izmail to the Russian Empire, at the turn of the XIX-XX centuries. the monasteries were revived and administratively united, at the same time a number of stone buildings were erected here. In 1946 the monastery was closed, in 1995 the churches were transferred to the Church, and in 2003 a monastery was re-established with them. On March 27, 2002, a 6-meter Poklonny cross was erected near the St. Nicholas Church, made and consecrated in 2001 on the Solovetsky Islands. In 2008, the monastery was transferred to the buildings for film and video distribution, built on the territory of the monastery in the 1970s.

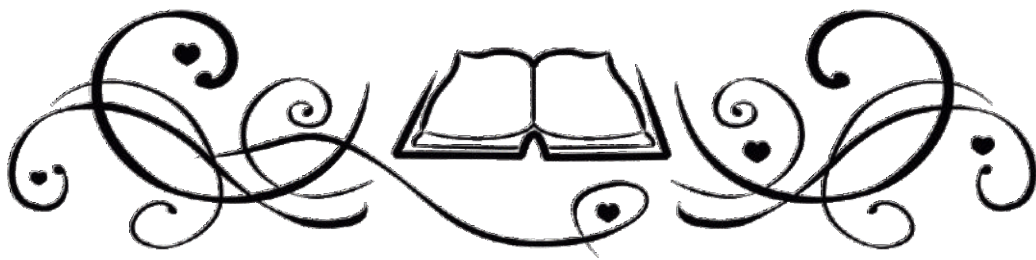


Useful information:

Address: 23, st. Matrosskaya, Izmail

Phones: +38(04841) 2-53-88, 6-38-39

St. Constantine Eleninsky Izmail Monastery





St. Constantine Eleninsky Izmail Monastery

On a quiet shady Izmail street Papan in, there is the St. Constantine -Eleninsky monastery. With the blessing of His Eminence, His Eminence Agafangel, Metropolitan of Odesa and Izmail, in 2001 the parish of the same name was transformed into a monastery for the revival of monastic life in Izmail.

Currently, 15 inhabitants live in the monastery, who daily perform divine services in the church, offering prayer to God, asking great and rich mercies to all who need Divine intercession and help.

Daily services in the temple allow parishioners to receive prayer help at any time convenient for them.

Every Sunday after the late liturgy, a prayer service is served in front of the "Fragrant Flower" icon of the Mother of God, and in the evenings - an akathist in honor of the same icon.



Useful information

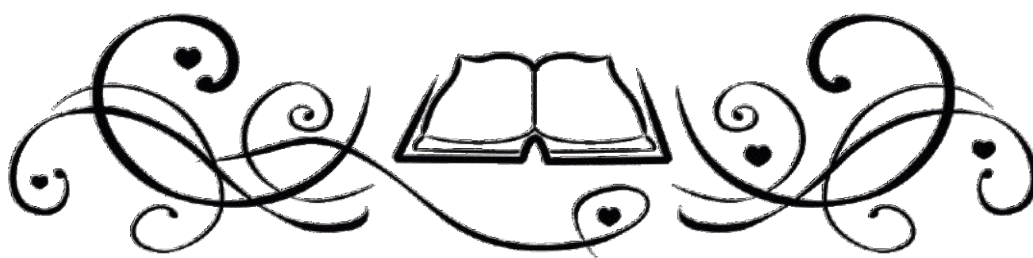
Address: 42, st. Papanina, Izmail.

Phones: +38 (048) 743-53-56 - about. governor;

+38 (04841) 2-25-13 - temple

+38 (04841) 7 - 51 - 10— church shop.

Borisov Transfiguration Convent





Borisov Transfiguration Convent

The typewritten history of the formation of the monastery near the village of Borisovka, preserved in the monastery, calls him the founder of the Borisov peasant Marina Sazona. On the feast of the Nativity of Christ at the end of 1904, Sazon visited the monastery in the fortress. Ishmael, wishing to donate a small piece of land to the monastery. Sazon visited the monastery in the fortress of Ishmael, wishing to donate a small piece of land to the monastery. On the way back to Borisovka, moving on foot, Sazon felt sick, fell to the ground and heard a voice: "Go home and start working on the land, which is not far from the source, as there will be a monastery there."

In 1985 the monastery was occupied by a children's tuberculosis sanatorium, in 1985-1991. - Drug Dispensary. In 1991 the monastery was revived. Since then, its old buildings have been repaired, including the temples of the Transfiguration of the Lord and the Intercession of the Virgin, and new ones have been erected. The monastery has a refectory for pilgrims, a hotel, a hospice, and a shelter for lonely homeless people.



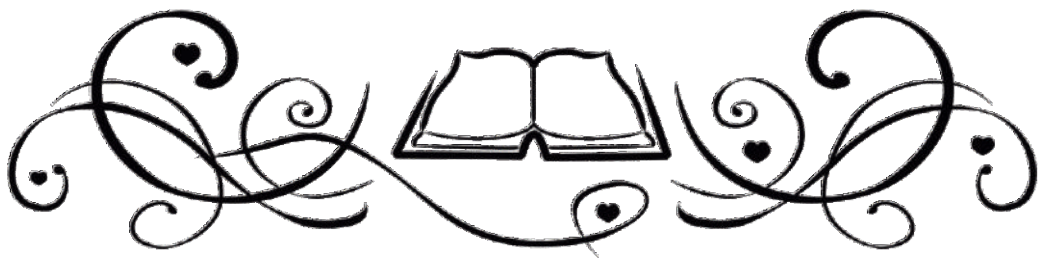
useful information:

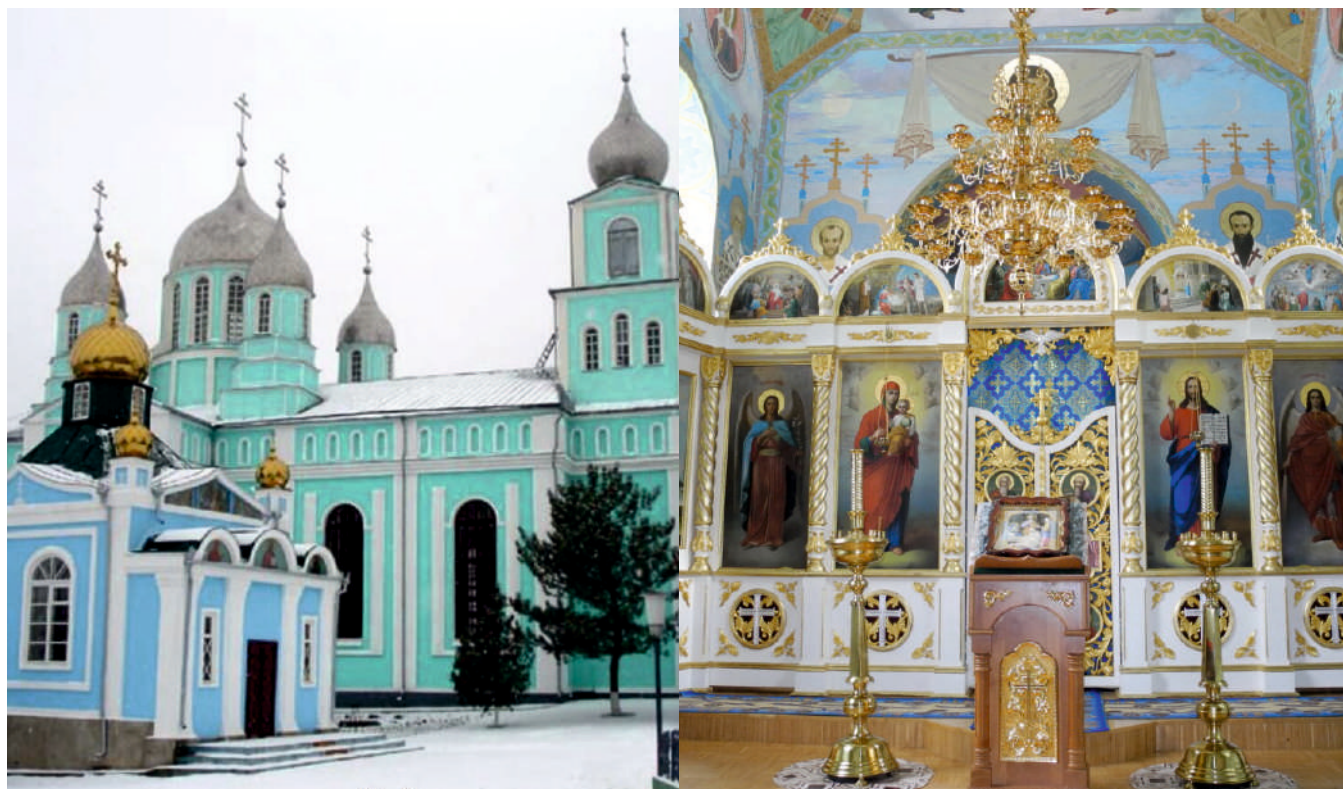
Address: village Borisovka,

Tatarbunarsky district

Phone: +38 (04844) 9-12-19

Nativity of the Virgin Convent

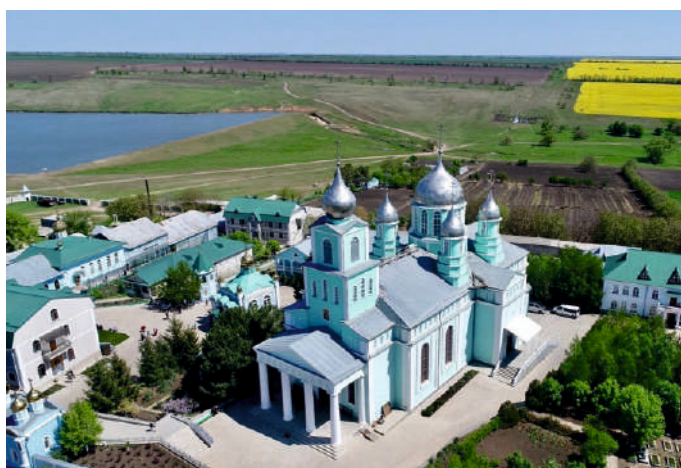




Nativity of the Virgin Convent

The structure of the monastery is connected with the tradition kept among local residents that on August 4 (July 22) 1924, on the day of commemoration of the Equal-to-the-Apostles Mary Magdalene, to the pious people of this area there was a revelation of the Mother of God about the imminent foundation of a monastery here. In memory of this event, a chapel was built in which prayer services were performed. In 1925, the construction of a male monastery with a temple in honor of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary began here, which was built and consecrated in the same year.

In 1933-1934. the male monastery was transformed into a female one.

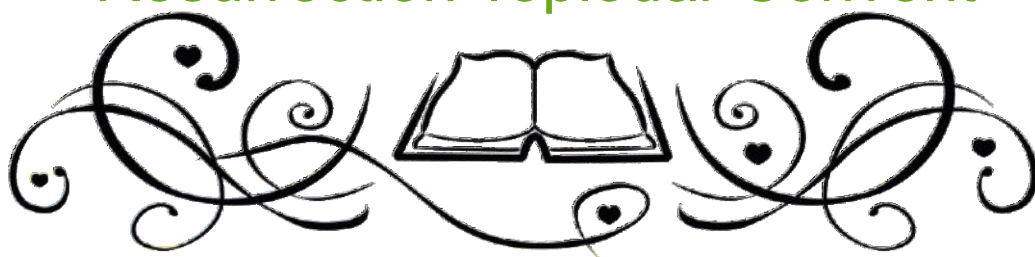


useful information:

Address: village Alexandrovka,
Bolgradsky district

Phone: +38 (04846) 3-73-90,

Resurrection Teplodar Convent





Resurrection Teplodar Convent

On February 10, 2005, Metropolitan of Odesa and Agafangel of Izmail, at the request of the parish community of the Resurrection of Teplodar, issued an order to transform it into a nunnery. On March 9, 2005, this order was approved by the Holy Synod of the UOC. On May 21, 2005, Vladyka Agafangel consecrated the monastery church

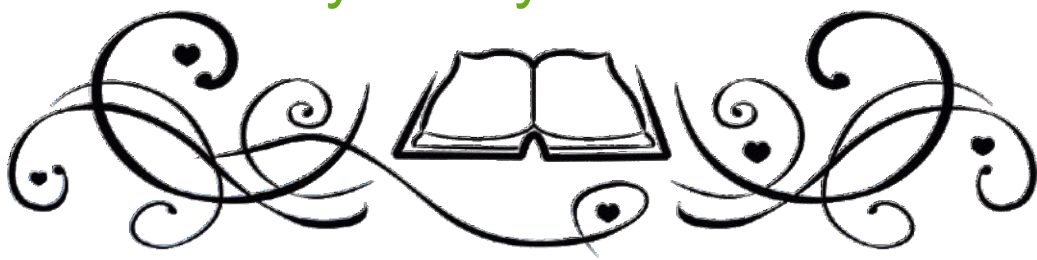


useful information:

Address: 38, st. Energetikov, Teplodar

Phone: +38(048) 502-47-51

Holy Trinity Cathedral





Holy Trinity Cathedral

The foundation stone of the modern stone cathedral took place on June 29, 1804. It was made by the Archbishop of Yekaterinoslav Athanasius (Ivanov), and in 1808 the Greek Trinity Church was consecrated. From 1821 to 1871 in the church were St. the relics of the Holy Martyr Gregory V, Patriarch of Constantinople; in 1907, the benefactor and mayor of Odesa Marazli. In the second half of the twentieth century, the Trinity Greek Church was the courtyard of the Alexandrian Patriarchate. At present, the cathedral contains a tomb with a particle of the relics of the holy martyr Patriarch Gregory V and the revered image of the Mother of God "Unexpected Joy". Rector Archpriest Viktor Petlyuchenko.

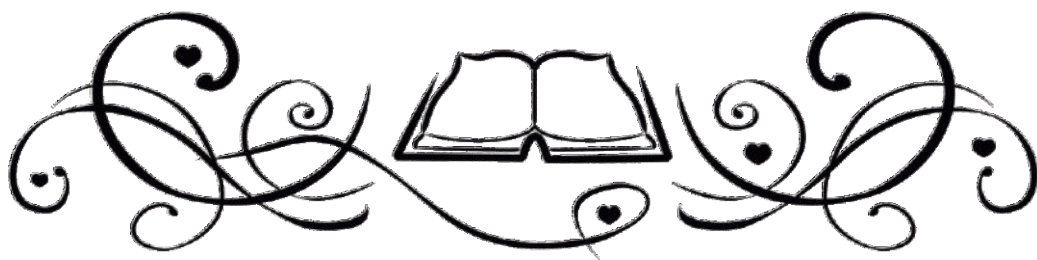


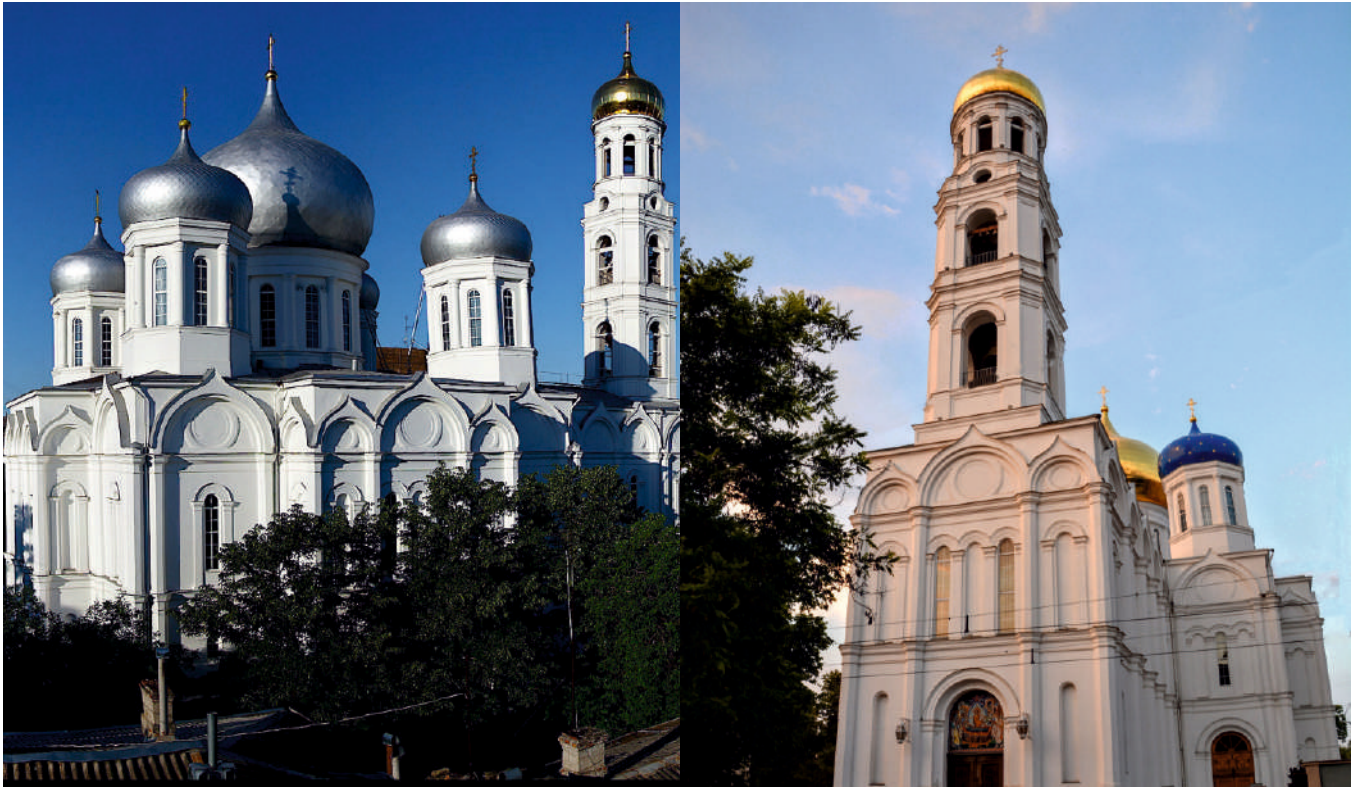
useful information:

Address: 55, st. Ekaterininskaya,
Odesa

Phones: +38 (048) 725-59-90

Holy Assumption Cathedral





Holy Assumption Cathedral

The present building was founded on June 17, 1855 by the Archbishop of Kherson and Tauride Innokenty (Borisov); completed by construction in 1869 and on April 13 of the same year consecrated by Archbishop of Kherson and Odesa Dimitri (Muretov).

The two-storey church was built at the expense of the merchants Jacob and Nikolai Cherepennikovs by the architect L. Ts. Otton.

Archbishop Nikon (Petin) of Kherson and Odesa († 04.16.1956) was buried in the lower church of the cathedral, under whose leadership the post-war restoration of the temple was carried out.

On October 30, 2009, by the decision of the Odesa Regional Council, the building of the cathedral was transferred to the Odesa diocese of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

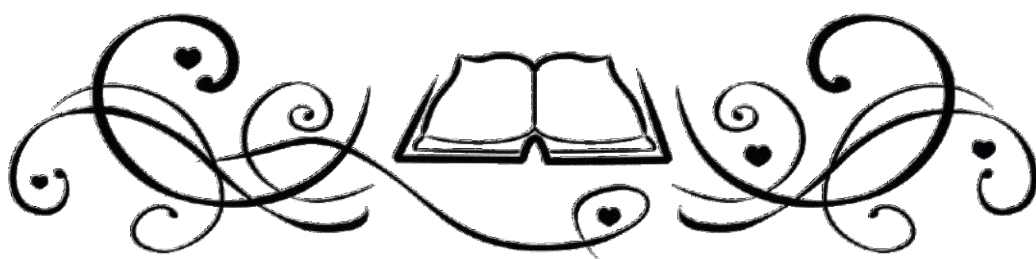


useful information:

Address: 70, st. Preobrazhenskaya, Odesa

Phones: +38 (048) 7258255

Transfiguration Cathedral





Transfiguration Cathedral

The largest Orthodox church in Odesa; laid (the original building) in 1794, consecrated in 1808, destroyed in 1936. After being rebuilt in the same place in the early 2000s, it was consecrated (according to the order of the great consecration) on July 21, 2010 by Patriarch Kirill of Moscow and All Russia.

The appearance of the newly rebuilt cathedral exactly repeats the appearance and interior decoration of the destroyed sight. The cathedral has two churches - an upper and a lower one - underground (consecrated in honor of the Odesa miracle worker Innocent), a high bell tower topped with a cross of gold leaf.

The two-story underground church accommodates up to 1.5 thousand people, it has a two-story prayer hall, a refectory, choral, and administrative premises. The interior of the lower church is made in the canonical style, combining Orthodox painting, ornaments from the times of Kievan Rus and Byzantium.

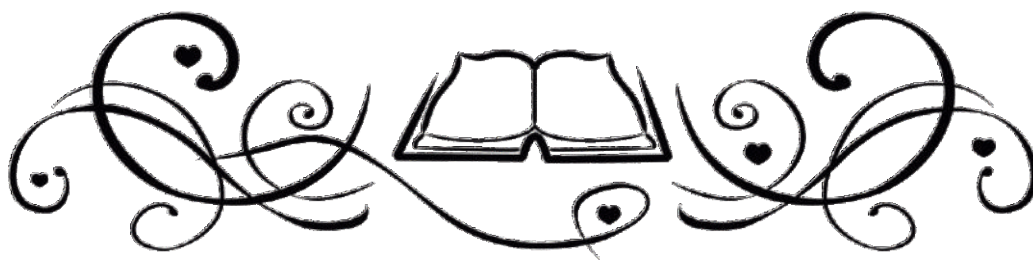


useful information:

Address: 3, Cathedral Square, Odesa

Phone: +38 (048) 729-36-60

Holy Archangel Michael's Convent





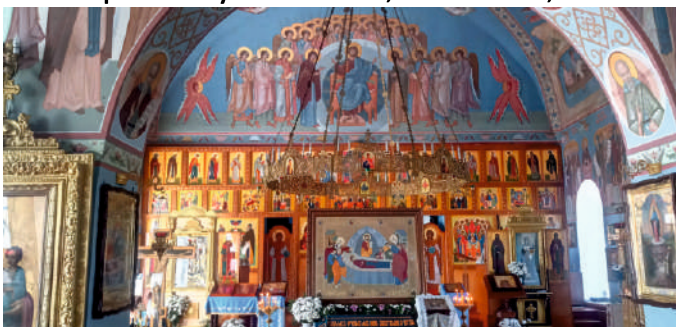
Holy Archangel Michael's Convent

In 1835, the Governor -General, Count Mikhail Vorontsov, built on a vacant lot by the sea, on the outskirts of the city, a church in honor of his heavenly patron the Archangel Michael. In 1840 the Holy Synod decided to establish a female co-ordinate monastery at this church.

In 1923, the monastery was closed "as a counter-revolutionary" for support of Patriarch Tikhon and refusal to follow the Renovationist split. In 1931, the Archangel -Mikhailovsky Cathedral and the bell tower were blown up.

And only in 1942 the authorities of the occupying Odesa again transferred the premises of the monastery to the sisters of the monastery. But less than twenty years later, the monastery was closed again, and a city tuberculosis hospital was set up on its territory.

The revival of the Archangel -Mikhailovsky women's monastery began only in 1991: the charter was registered, and two years later the preserved premises were partially returned, however, their condition was extremely dilapidated.



useful information:

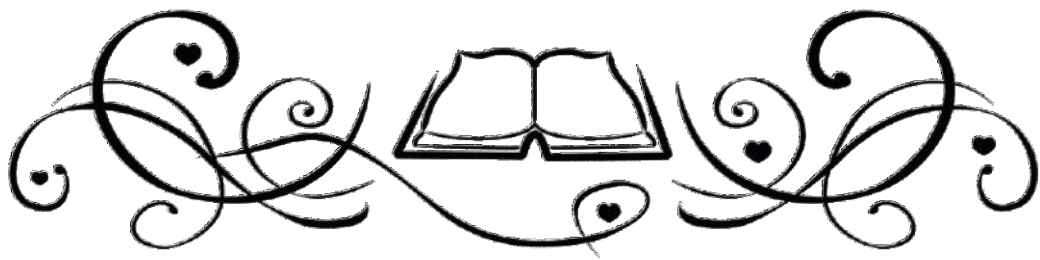
Address: 4/6, st. Uspenskaya, Odesa

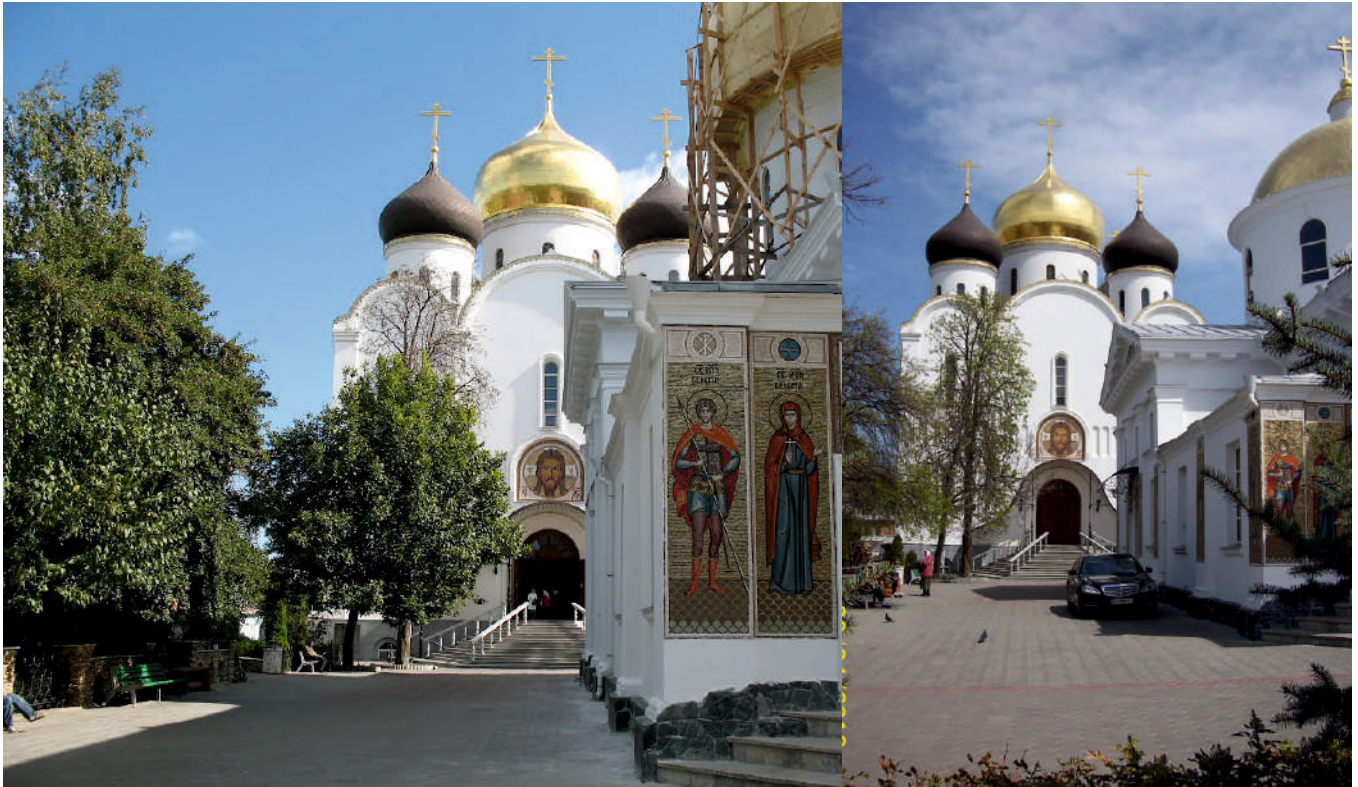
Phones: +38 (048) 722-20-16, 725-62-31

On the territory of the monastery there is a museum "Christian Odesa",

Phone: +38 048 724-45-61, 722-20-16

Holy Dormition Odesa Patriarchal Monastery





Holy Dormition Odesa Patriarchal Monastery

Alexander Tevtul in 1813 decided to transfer his fountain estate to the church (two plots of 25 acres each). Soon, the court of the Chisinau bishop appeared on these lands, and then an ordinary monastery. At the same time, a large stone church in the name of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary and a lighthouse were laid here. On June 1, 1824, the monastery was approved in the second grade. But in less than a hundred years, as the property of the monastery, all values and shrines will be confiscated to help the starving, and the temple will be blown up. The revival of the monastery will begin only in 1944. And in two years the Odessa Theological Seminary will open here. Today the Patriarchal Monastery is a place of pilgrimage for Orthodox Christians.

In 2005-2007. The main entrance to the monastery is designed in the form of a 53-meter bell tower, above which over St. The gates consecrated the temple of the saints. passion-bearers of princes Boris and Gleb. After the abolition of the monastery, the temple was closed, in 1942 services were resumed here. In 1988, the temple was crowned with a dome.

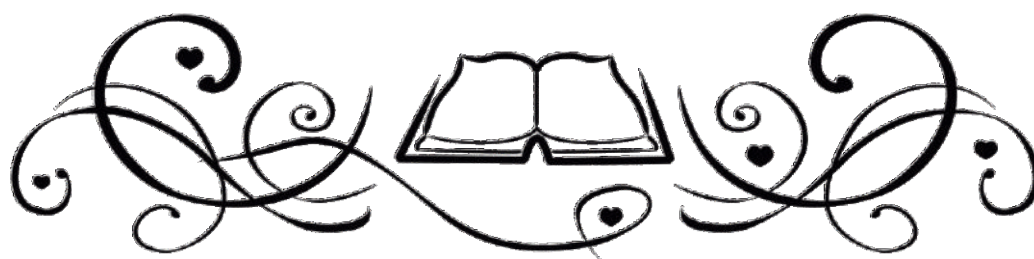
In 1967, the Church-Archaeological Cabinet (a collection of church antiquities) was created here, in 1980 the Church of St. Ap. Andrew the First-Called. In 2009, construction began on a new hotel for pilgrims.

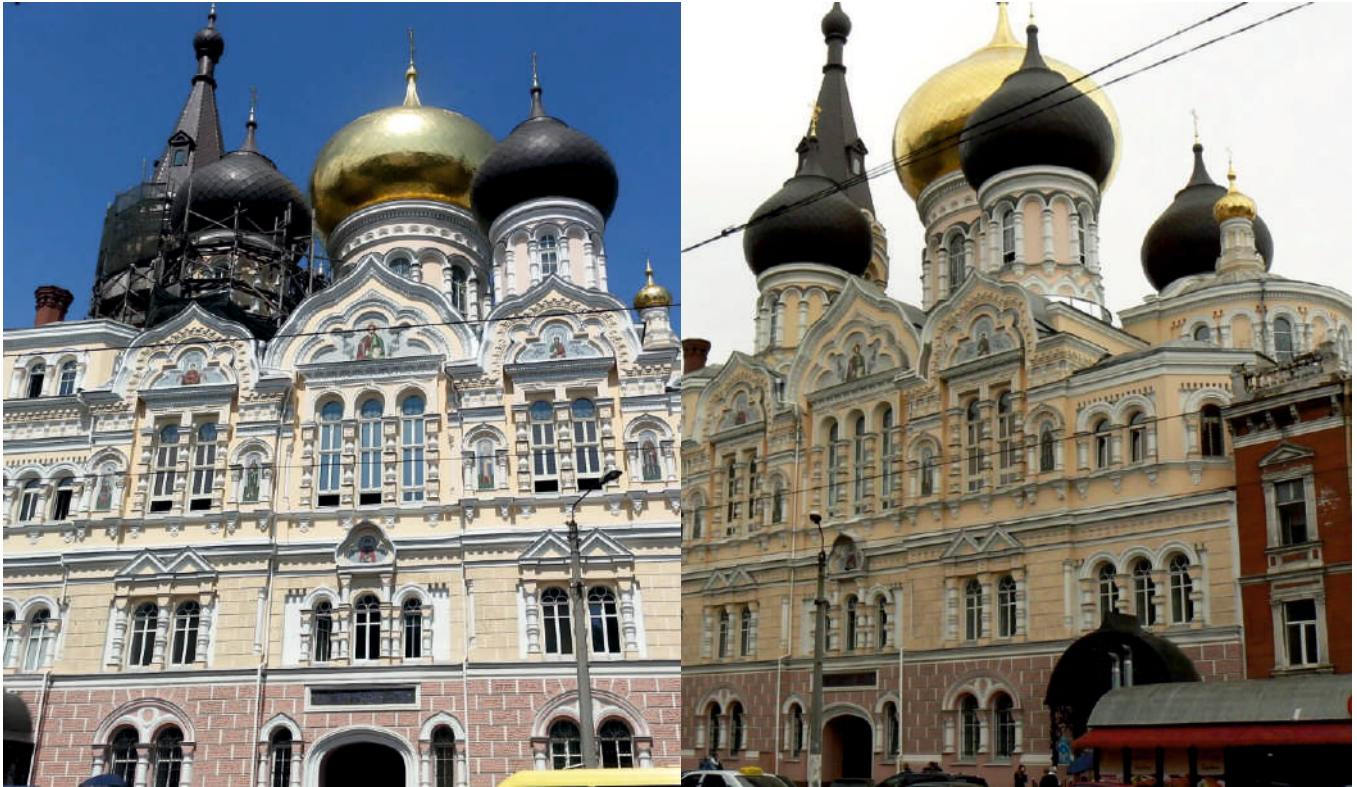
useful information:

Address: 6, Monastyrskiy per., Odesa.

Phone: +38 (048) 746-30-39

Odesa St. Panteleimon Monastery





Odesa St. Panteleimon Monastery

The Odesa St. Panteleimon Monastery was created with the blessing of His Eminence Agafangel, Metropolitan of Odesa and Izmail, on the site of the former courtyard of the Russian St. Panteleimon Monastery, located on Mount Athos, in 1995 The Athos Compound was founded in Odesa in 1876 evidenced by numerous publications, in particular, the "guide" 1883 by E. Fesenko.

After the October Revolution of 1917, an era of trials began for the Panteleimonovskoye courtyard, as well as for the entire Church. In 1923 the church and the courtyard were closed.

The temple was reopened only in the summer of 1944. At the same time, theological and pastoral courses began to work here, which were soon transformed into the Odesa Theological Seminary.

Divine services will resume again only in 1990. And five years later, with the blessing of His Eminence Metropolitan Agafangel, a monastery was founded on the site of the former Athos courtyard.

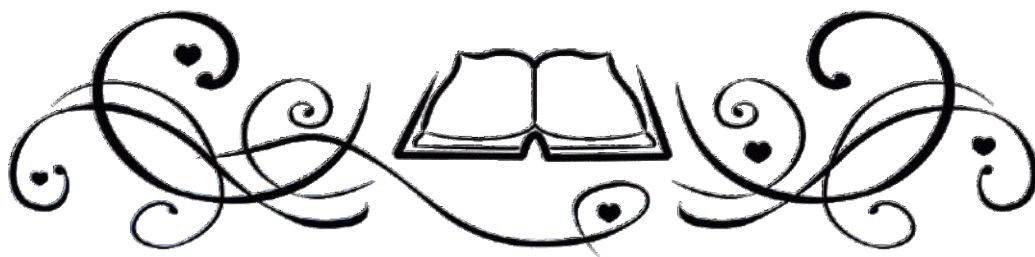


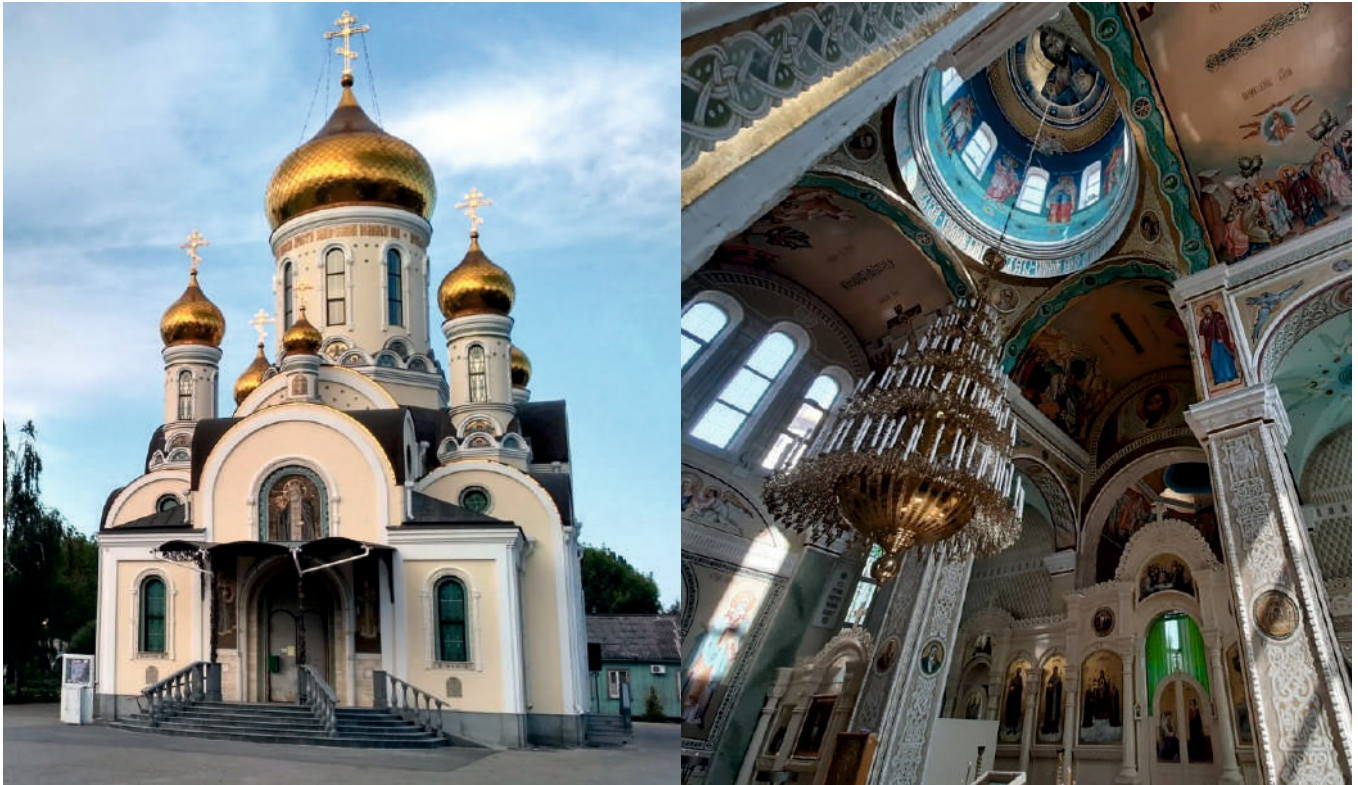
useful information:

Address: 66, Panteleimonovskaya st., Odesa

Phone: +38 (048) 724-21-66

Holy Iversky Odesa Monastery

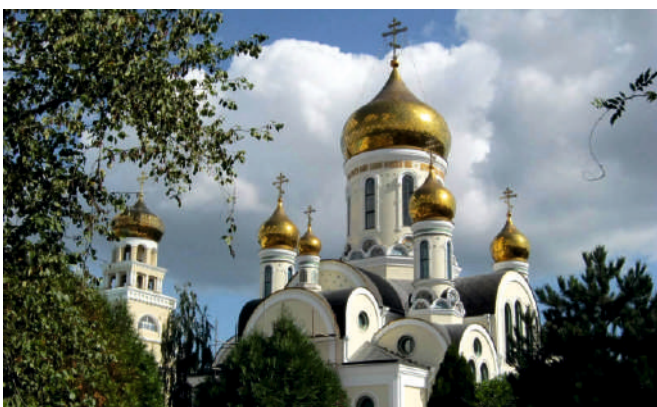




Holy Iversky Odesa Monastery

The history of the Holy Iversky Odesa Monastery, in its own sense, begins in 1998. It was this year, on May 19, that a meeting of the Holy Synod of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church was held, headed by His Beatitude Volodymyr, Metropolitan of Kiev and All Ukraine. At the meeting, the hierarchs decided to bless the opening of a new monastery in honor of the Iberian Icon of the Mother of God in Odesa.

But the prayer lamp was lit in the monastery earlier. The first service took place on Easter in April 1998. And before that, a small brethren of four people during Great Lent daily lifted their warm prayers to the Most Pure One, tirelessly begging Her for help in the foundation of the monastery: a very terrible devastation was inherited from the military unit, where the construction of the monastery was to begin, and one could hope only on the Lord Himself and the intercession of the Most Pure Mother of God.



useful information:

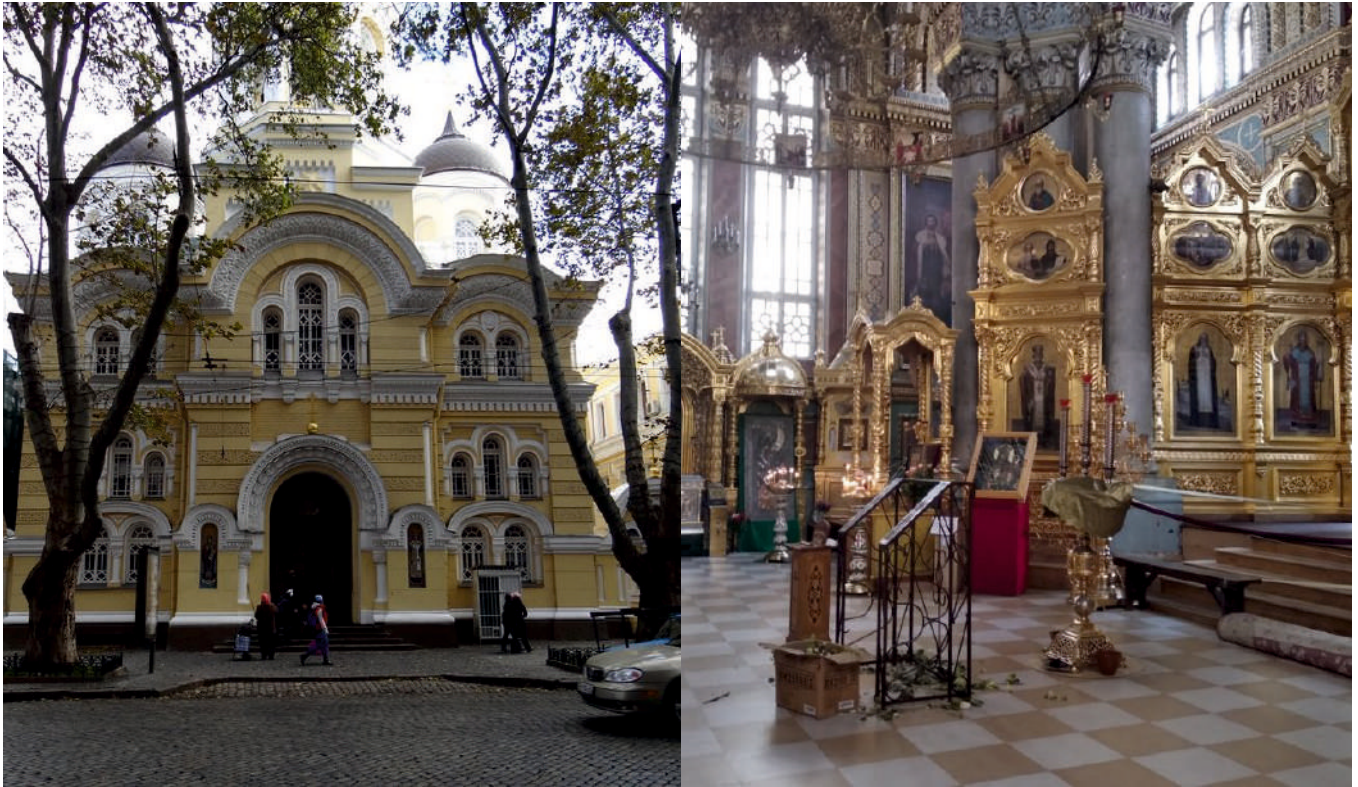
Address: 10/10, ave. Marshal Zhukov, Odesa

Phones: +38 (048) 729-51-30

Pilgrimage hotel: +38 (048) 700-11-41

St. Ilyinsky Odesa Monastery





St. Ilyinsky Odesa Monastery

St. Ilyinsky Monastery was founded in 1884 as a courtyard of the Russian Athos Ilyinsky skete to help pilgrims through Odesa to Athos and Palestine.

The foundation stone of the church was carried out by the rector of the skete, Archimandrite Gabriel, on November 10, 1894, in the presence of the highest administrative representatives of the city of Odesa and the mass of citizens. In 1896, the construction of a three-altar five-domed church, to the glory of God, was completed. On December 22, 1896, the main throne was consecrated in the name of the miraculous icon of the Mother of God, called the "Mammal" / In 1922, the courtyard was abolished, the temple functioned until 1928-1932. In 1946-1949 monks lived in the courtyard. In 1995, the Ilyinsky parish was transformed into a monastery. Today, the main altar of the Cathedral Church of the St. Elias Monastery is consecrated in the name of St. the prophet Elijah, the right side-altar - in the name of the miraculous icon of the Mother of God "Mammal", the left side-altar - in the name of the archangel Gabriel. Every day the life of the monastery begins with a fraternal prayer service at the shrine with St. relics of St. Gabriel of Athos.

Since 1997, the Odesa Diocesan Administration has been located at the monastery. There is a Sunday school for children at the monastery.

useful information:

Address: 79, Pushkinskaya st., Odesa

Phones: +38 (048) 738-56-38, 738-56-02

Monastery of the Icon of the Mother of God
"Joy of All Who Sorrow"





Monastery of the Icon of the Mother of God "Joy of All Who Sorrow"

More than 10 years ago, the construction of churches and the repair of residential buildings began. Also, the acquisition of land and buildings for the reorganization and construction of the future monastery into the ownership of the Odesa diocese.

In the same year, in the village of Belka, a society in honor and memory of the holy martyr Priest Paul / Gaidai / headed by nun Elisaveta / Marchuk / was created and officially registered. In the temple of the martyr. Priest Paul / Gaidai / the image of the Savior is installed in the icon case - the cell icon of the holy martyr.

On August 26, 2011, under the chairmanship of His Beatitude Metropolitan Volodymyr of Kiev and All Ukraine, a regular meeting of the Holy Synod of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church was held in the Synodal Hall of the Kiev Metropolitanate, at which, at the request of Metropolitan Agafangel, a women's monastery "Joy of All Who Sorrow" was opened.

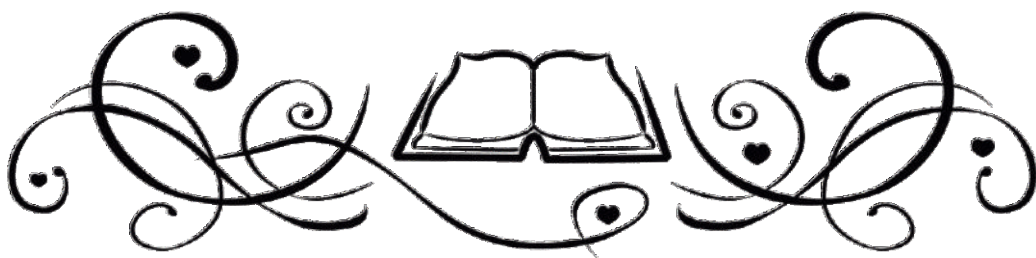


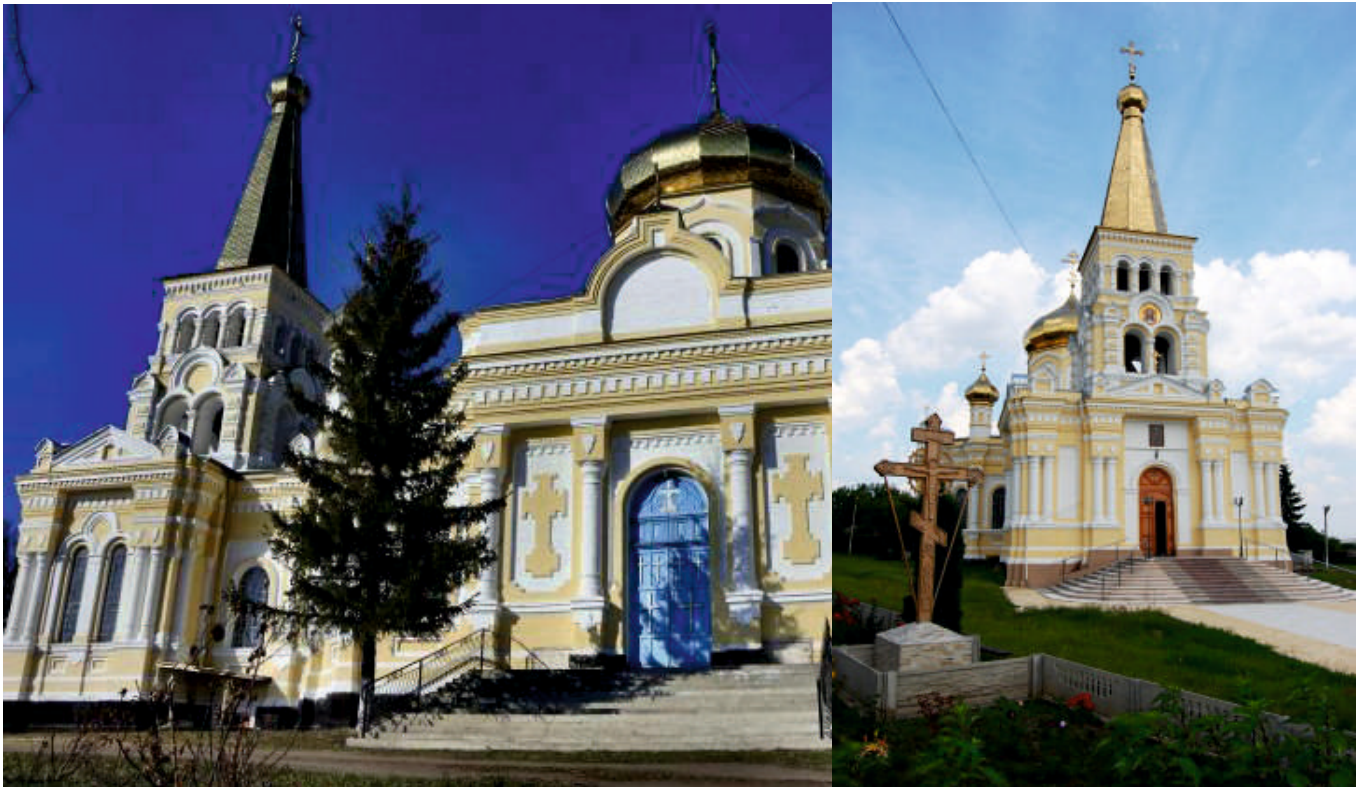
useful information:

Address: 70, st. Strekalova, Village Belka

Phone: +38 (048) 706-17-41, +38 (094) 931-37-41

Temple of Alexander Nevsky





Temple of Alexander Nevsky

The temple was designed by the world famous architect Rastrelli.

The temple was built in 1914-1915 and received the status of a cathedral. The construction committee for the construction of the cathedral was headed by the mayor N. S. Florinsky. Thanks to the efforts of the city public administration and numerous donors, the new cathedral was beautifully furnished. On June 29-30, 1915, Archbishop Nazariy (Kirillov) of Kherson consecrated two of the three thrones of the new cathedral: on the first day, the main throne of the right-believing Grand Duke Alexander Nevsky was consecrated, and on the next day, the side altar of St. Mitrofan of Voronezh.

Since 2012, in connection with the revival of the independent Baltic diocese, it has become its second cathedral. Since that time, thanks to the help of a number of local patrons, large-scale repair and restoration work has been carried out in the cathedral. By 2017, the domes were completely restored and the territory adjacent to the church was put in order, restoration work was underway inside the temple. On the night of November 5, 2017, the cathedral was robbed.

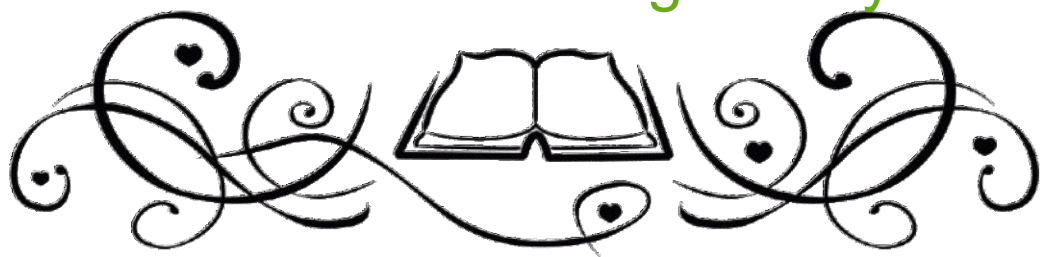
The three-altar cathedral is made in an eclectic style.

useful information:

Address: 3, st. Nishchinsky, Ananiev

Tel .: +38 (048) 6323371

Church of the Assumption
of the Blessed Virgin Mary





Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary

The current building of the cathedral was built in the early 20th century and consecrated in 1915. The temple was closed several times - in 1931 (reopened and restored in 1941, during the occupation) and 1964. The formal reason for the last closure of the cathedral was the construction of a boarding school on the territory of the temple, in 1962-1964.

For many years, believers have been pushing for the return of the temple. This was only possible in 1988. It should be noted that the Balt Assumption Cathedral was the first of the region's temples to be revived by the church. Currently, the cathedral has been completely restored.

In the summer of 2006, the relics of the locally revered (for over 100 years), priest Theodosius (Levitsky) were transferred here from the Nikolskaya cemetery church. The incorruptibility of the relics was confirmed by the visiting commission headed by Archimandrite Alexy, the governor of the Holy Dormition Monastery. On October 20, 2009, Metropolitan Volodymyr of Kiev and All Ukraine celebrated a solemn liturgy and glorification of Theodosius in the face of saints (Memorial Day 22.03).

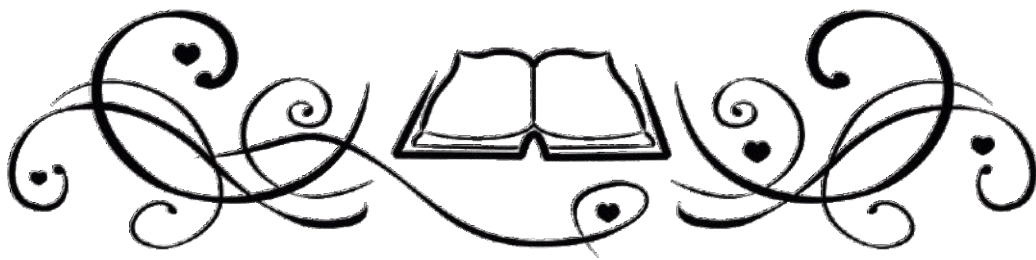
The Balta Cathedral is recognized as one of the best examples of church architecture in the Odesa region.

useful information:

Address: 30, Lomonosov st., Balta

Phones: +38 (04866) 21973

Pokrovsky Baltsko-Feodosievsky Monastery





Pokrovsky Baltsko -Feodosievsky Monastery

The Holy Intercession Baltsko -Feodosievsky Monastery, which has a wonderful historical heritage associated with its founder, the holy righteous Theodosius Levitsky. Even during the life of Father Theodosius, this place stood as a welcome home for the poor. It was a mental and spiritual clinic for those in need. After the death of Father Theodosius (1846), a Church in honor of the Intercession of the Mother of God was built on the site of his house, and in 1907 the Holy Governing Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church established a monastery in the city of Balta. It was a place of pilgrimage to the relics of St. Theodosius of Balts, and a stronghold of Orthodoxy in Podolia and Bessarabia.

In 1961, the monastery was closed again. After 50 years, the monastery reopened and a monastic prayer began.

In 2007, on the proposal of the Metropolitan of Odesa and Izmail Agafangel, by the decision of the Holy Synod of the UOC, the monastery was opened and the first abbot, Archimandrite Victor (Bykov), was appointed, but the buildings were not returned and the trial dragged on for three years, only in November 2010 the monastery was transferred to the Odesa diocese.

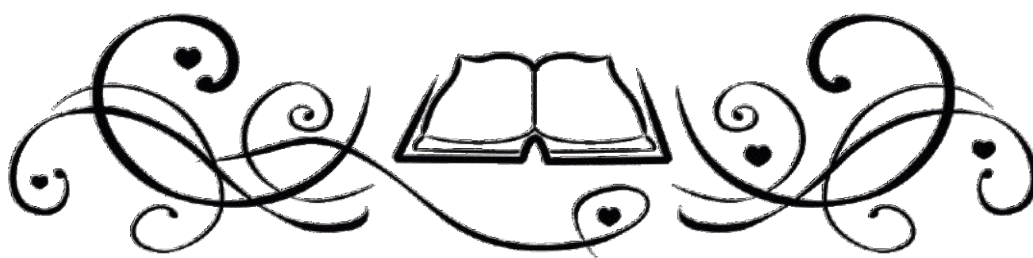
useful information:

Address: Balta

Phones: +38 (04866) 6-23-05

<https://monastir-balta.church.ua/>

Vvedensky temple





Vvedensky temple

On January 16, 1991, with the blessing of Bishop Gleb (Savin) of Dnepropetrovsk and Zaporizhzhia, and through the efforts of Archpriest Pavel Kramarenko, the Vvedensk community was registered. On September 8 of the same year, the first general meeting of the parishioners took place, at which the church council was elected, headed by the elder Peter Simchuk. Priest Andrei Teslyuk was appointed rector of the temple, who celebrated the first Divine Liturgy on October 19, 1991. A year later, in April 1992, the building of the Pershotravneva mine club was sold to the community and the development of the parish began. From 1992 to 1994, the temple building was equipped, the building was rebuilt in accordance with the statutory architectural requirements. The second rector, Archpriest Viktor Yurchak, continued work on the improvement of the Vvedensky Church.

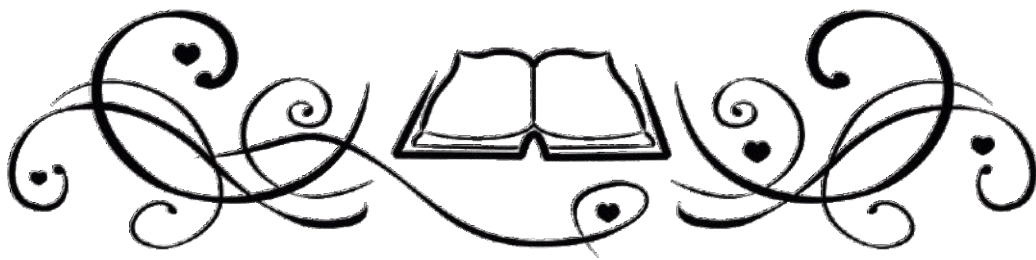
On August 14, 1994, a new rector of the church, a young priest Alexander Dylevsky, was appointed. Thanks to his efforts and the tireless labors of the parishioners, the church was equipped from the former city club and the area around it was ennobled. A dome was built with donations from local residents, and the necessary church utensils were purchased.

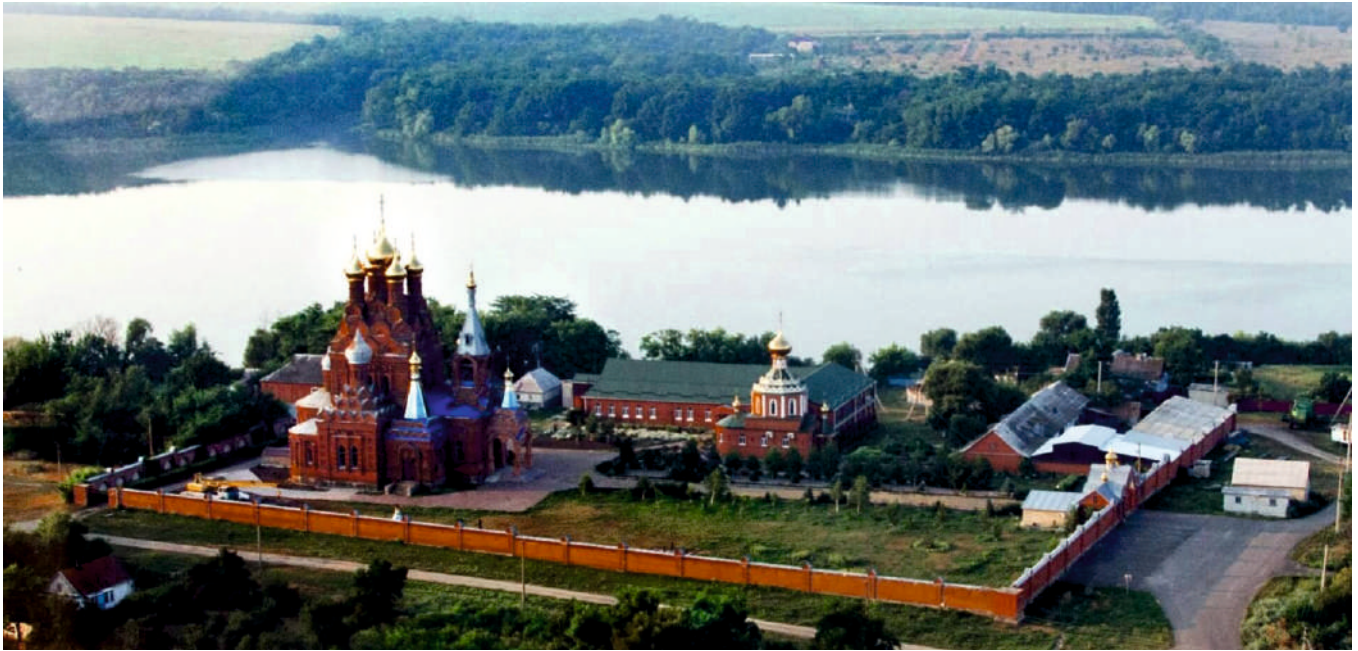
In December 1999, the Vvedensky Church was solemnly consecrated by the ruling bishop - Archbishop Irenaeus of Dnepropetrovsk and Pavlograd.

useful information:

Address: Pervomaisk

Archangel-Mikhailovsky Pelageevsky Convent





Archangel-Mikhailovsky Pelageevsky Convent

In 1896-1904 church of st. Archangel Michael was build (with side chapels: on the right - St. Andrew Stratilates, on the left - Venerable Pelagia, whose memory is celebrated on October 21 st.). At the same time, 2 premises were built at the church - for the parish school and for the priest.

In 1929, representatives of the Soviet authorities confiscated church values and threw them out of the crypt under the main chapel of the burial of the founders of the temple (Pelagia, Mikhail and Andrei Durilin, clerk Guriy Goncharenko). In 1932, the last divine service took place, in 1934 11 crosses were removed from the domes, the 12th remained on the bell tower. For many years, grain was stored in the temple.

In 1992, the shrine was returned to the believers, April 25. 1994 the first divine service was performed. July 24, 1994 Sacred. The Synod of the UOC established a monastery at the church. In 1996 nuns arrived at the monastery. Now the temple is being restored, its estate is being built up with monastic buildings. In 2011, a building with the Church of the Annunciation of the Most Holy Theotokos was built (the temple was consecrated on February 15, 2012).

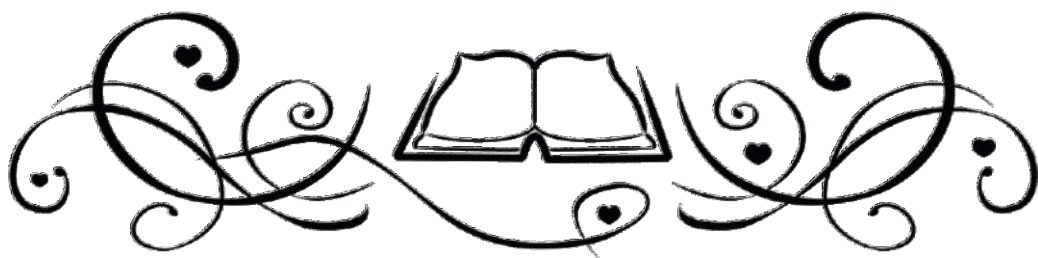
useful information:

Address: village Pelageevka, Mykolaiv region

Phone: +38 (067) 7132121

St. Michael's Pelageevsky Monastery has a hotel for pilgrims.

Monastery of Saints Equal to
the Apostles Constantine and Helena





Monastery of Saints Equal to the Apostles Constantine and Helena

In 1905, at the expense of parishioners, a large stone church of St. Constantine and Helena was built in the village (instead of the small church of the same name, built in 1862 with the participation of the Nikolaev merchant Konstantin Sobolev). In Soviet times, the temple remained active, but the bell tower above the entrance was dismantled. In 1998, a monastery was established at the church. A building with a warm church is currently being built in the monastery.

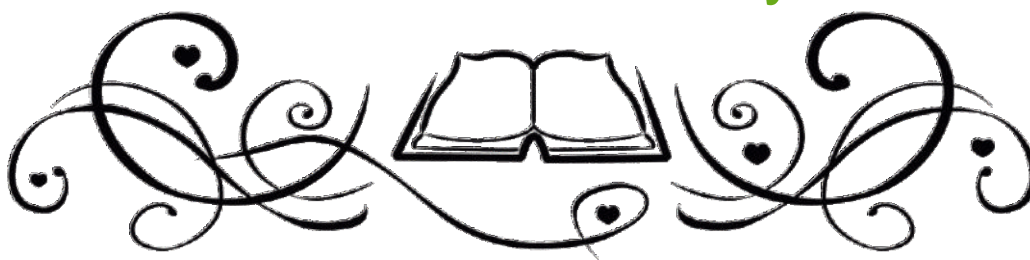


useful information:

Address: Konstantinovka village, Mykolaiv region

Phone: +38 (0512) 68-48-21, +38 (067) 900-77-55

Church of the Holy Blessed Knyz
Mikhail of Tverskoy





Church of the Holy Blessed Prince Mikhail of Tverskoy

Tverskoy's squad won difficult victories over the nomads in these parts. A wooden church was erected at the site of the death of the Slavs. Dilapidated, it was rebuilt in 1811 by the owner of the local lands, Varvara Golitsyna. The stone church became in 1830 (according to other sources - in 1848) under the new owner of the farm - Count de Lambert. At the end of the XIX century. Eugene Shtukenberg, a city architect in 1886 -1919, rebuilt the Church of Varvara, giving its architecture the classic features of an Orthodox church. The temple impresses with its precise proportions, few but expressive details, taste and modesty. So he still adorns Mykolaiv and the entire world of God to this day.

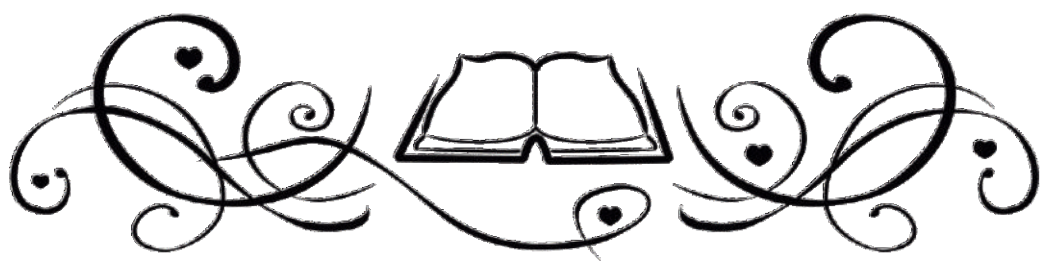
Patronal feast: Holy blessed prince Mikhail Yaroslavich of Tverskoy (December 5).

useful information:

Address: 1, st. Rassvetnaya, Mykolaiv

Phones: +38 (0512) 48-12-52

All Saints Temple





All Saints Temple

The Church of All Saints was built in 1807-1808. In 1858, it was rebuilt and expanded at the expense of the former church head of the First guild merchant of K.N. Sobolev.

In 1876, it was enclosed with a cast-iron fence through the efforts of the merchant of the First guild I.F. Bartenev and with the assistance of the former chief commander of the Black Sea Fleet and ports, Adjutant General Nikolai Arkas. In the same year, at the expense of Arkas, a two-story chapel was built in the church fence for the funeral of the dead.

The church is two-altar: in the name of all saints and in the name of the holy Apostle John the Theologian.

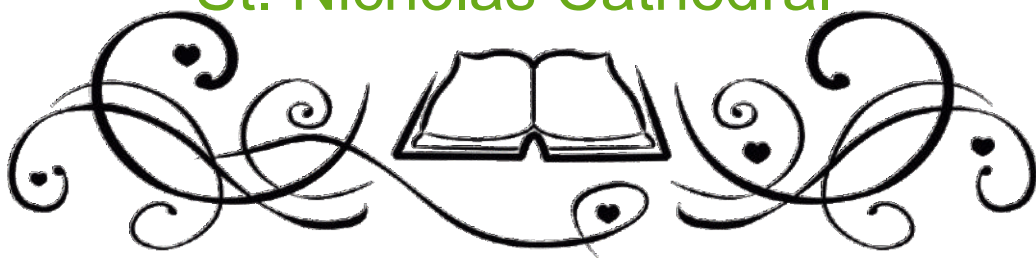
Patronal feast: All Saints (1 Sunday after Holy Pentecost) Limit: Holy Apostle and Evangelist John the Theologian (May 21, October 9)

useful information:

Address: 35, st. Stepovaya, Mykolaiv

Phone: +38 (0512) 24-60-91

St. Nicholas Cathedral





St. Nicholas Cathedral

In 1790, a wooden Greek temple was laid in honor of St. Nicholas (at the intersection of the current Pushkinskaya and Potemkinskaya streets). It existed for about 20 years. Its description or image has not survived.

The stone Greek St. Nicholas Church (now the St. Nicholas Cathedral) was built from 1803 to 1817. The lengthy construction of a relatively small temple is primarily due to a lack of funds.

After the creation of the Mykolaiv and Voznesensk diocese, when the city of Mykolaiv became the diocesan center, the St. Nicholas Church was given the status of a cathedral. The temple was restored, bells appeared on the bell tower. In the southern part of the cathedral, a side altar was erected in honor of the Protection of the Most Holy Theotokos. A place for the consecration of water was built on the outside near the northern doors.

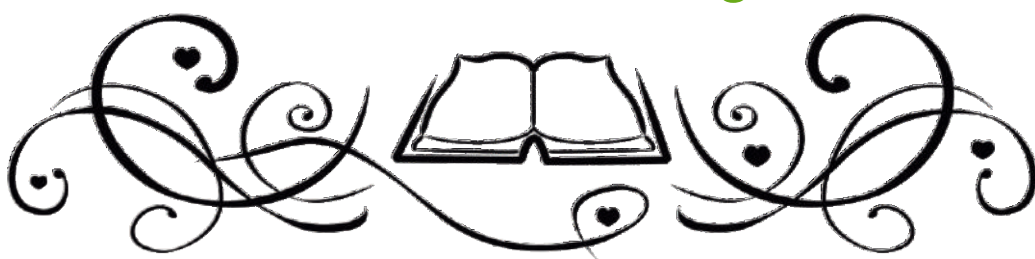
The cathedral is included in the list of architectural monuments of national importance.

useful information:

Address: 4, st. Faleevskaya, Mykolaiv

Phones: +38 (0512) 37-03-51

Cathedral of the Nativity
of the Blessed Virgin





Cathedral of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin

The Church of the Nativity of the Virgin in Mykolaiv was built in 1800 with donations from the Mykolaiv merchants.

In 1828, two side altars were added to it and the temple was approved by the city's diocesan cathedral.

At the cathedral in 1874, a parish orphanage was founded. In 1876, a huge bell weighing over 8 tons was installed on the bell tower of the temple.

In 1922, church valuables were removed from the cathedral for a fund to help the starving. In 1930, the authorities removed the bells from the cathedral, and in 1936 the cathedral was closed. After reconstruction, a garrison house of officers was placed in it, which saved the temple from destruction.

In 1992, the temple was transferred to the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the Moscow Patriarchate. From that moment on, the temple is a functioning cathedral of the Mykolaiv diocese.

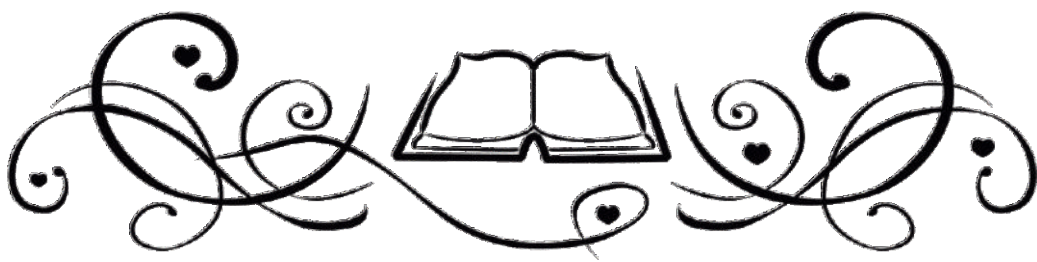


useful information:

Address: 10, st. Lyagina, Mykolaiv

Phones: +38 (0512) 37-03-51

St. Nicholas Cathedral





St. Nicholas Cathedral

After a six-month siege and a bloody assault on December 6, 1788, the army of Prince Potemkin took the Turkish fortress Ochakov, on the site of which, by order of Empress Catherine II, four years later, the city was founded by the Yekaterinoslav governor Kakhovsky.

On July 22, 1827, the Ochakovskaya serf church was assigned to the department of the army archpriest of the Hospital Church of Mykolaiv, Sophrony Samborsky. At the request of Father Gabriel, in 1890, a literacy school was opened at the cathedral for children who could not enter city schools, and in 1901 a parish school was opened here.

After the turbulent events of 1917-1919, the church continued to function.

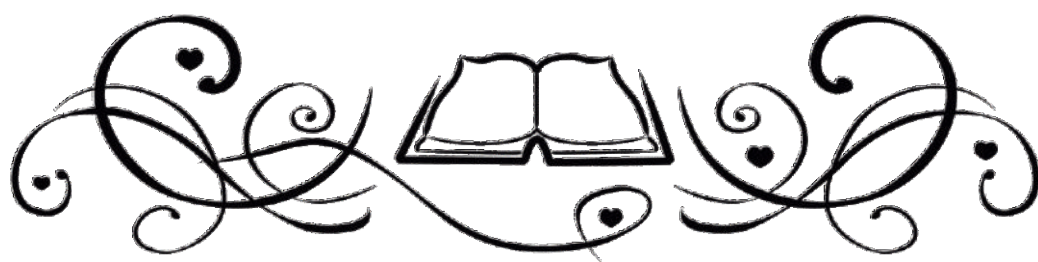
At a meeting of the presidium of the Ochakovskiy regional executive committee on March 1, 1930, it was decided to close the church, remove the bells (large, medium and four small), sell them and spend the proceeds on "cultural needs". In 1960, the premises were given over to the branch of the Mykolaiv Regional Museum of Local Lore, which since 1966 became known as the Military History Museum of Suvorov. Now the building has been handed over to the church again, and divine services are held in it again.

useful information:

Address: 75, st. Kirov, Ochakiv

Phone: +38 (05154) 22333

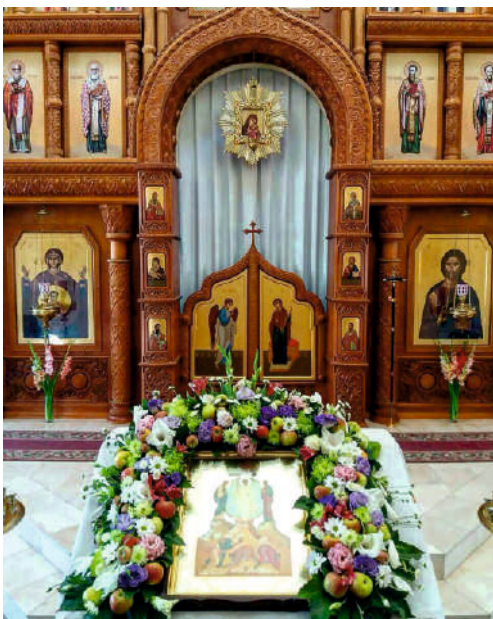
Pokrovsky monastery





Pokrovsky monastery

On October 14, 2009, on the feast of the Intercession of the Mother of God, the opening of the Intercession Monastery took place in the village of Muzykovka, Kherson diocese. The newly opened Intercession Monastery became the first active monastery in the Kherson diocese, within its current borders, and the feast of the Intercession of the Mother of God became the first temple holiday of the reviving monastery. Many believers from various temples of Kherson and nearby villages gathered in the temple.

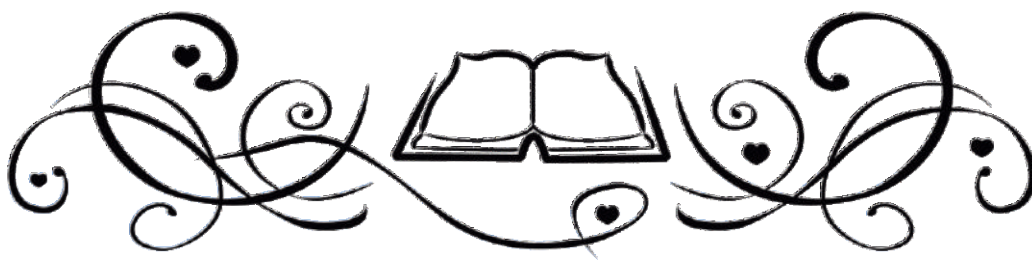


useful information:

Address: 16, st. 40th Anniversary of Victory,
Muzykovka village

Phone: +38 (095) 7470208

Annunciation Convent





Annunciation Convent

In 1856, on the site of the future monastery, the benefactor Lev Skadovsky allocated land for the shelter of poor girls and widows. In 1868-1869, a stone church of the Holy Trinity was built in the homestead of the shelter. In 1883, the community of the nuns of the orphanage was transformed into the female Annunciation monastery. In 1891-1896, the Annunciation Cathedral was erected in the monastery with the chapels of the Nativity of St. prop. John the Baptist (right) and St. vmch. George the Victorious (left). By 1897, a bell tower, a fence, a new monastery school with a boarding school, and a hotel were built. In 1900-1909, the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity with the side-altars of the Vladimir Icon of the Mother of God (right) and St. Euphrosyne of Polotsk (left). In 1920, a children's town was created in the monastery, in 1922 the nun was expelled, in the 1930s, destroyed the temples. After the Great Patriotic War, until 1957, the monastery housed a school of machine operators, then a vocational school. In 2007, Priest. The Synod of the UOC decided to revive the monastery, in 2009 the gate chapel was returned to the church, in 2010 the 1st Liturgy was performed at its walls, in the same year the chapel was consecrated as the Annunciation Church and the construction of living quarters began.

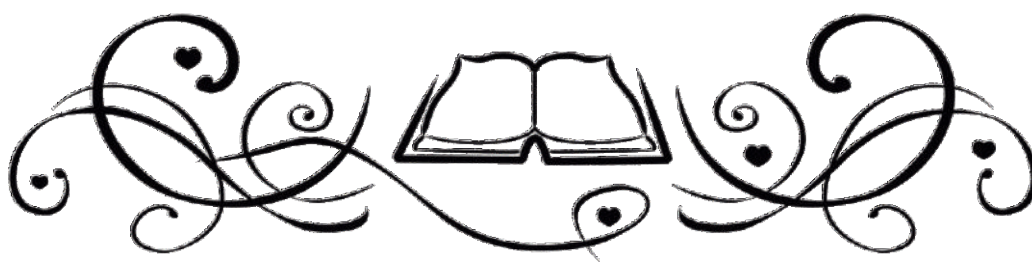
The monastery is located 9 km north-west of the city of Kherson in a picturesque place on the peninsula, between lakes Beloe and Bezmen.

useful information:

Address: 1, st. Zaozernaya, Priozerno village, Kherson

Phones: +38 (0552) 26-20-23, +38 (095) 480 2602, +38 (097) 039 9754

Holy Spirit Cathedral





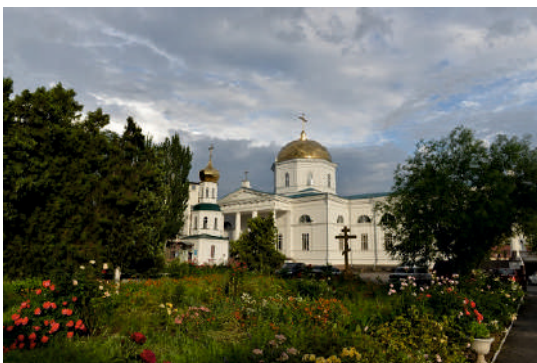
Holy Spirit Cathedral

The three-seat Holy Spiritual Church of the city of Kherson was founded in 1804. The construction of the front part of the church took place in one summer, thanks to a large donation of 15 thousand rubles, but then, due to lack of funds, construction was suspended and only in 1835 the construction of the church was completed.

From 1937 to 1944, there were no divine services in the temple, and it was used as a storehouse of flour.

At the end of 1941, under the refectory part of the Holy Spiritual Church, a temple was equipped in honor of the Transfiguration of the Lord, instead of the burnt Transfiguration Church, church services began to be performed in it.

In August 1944, the Holy Spiritual Church, which was in a very poor condition, was returned to the believers, who began to restore it.

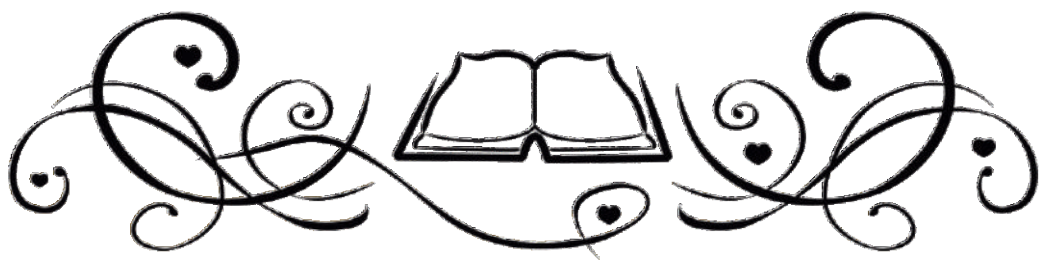


useful information:

Address: 36, st. Dekabristov, Kherson

Phones: +38 (0552) 26-61-70, +38 (0552) 26-20-23

Holy Assumption Cathedral





Holy Assumption Cathedral

The main boundary of the cathedral, as you might guess, is consecrated in honor of the Dormition of the Most Holy Theotokos and our Temple Day is the feast of the Dormition on August 28.

The southern side-altar is consecrated in honor of St. Nicholas (patronal feast on December 19), and the northern one - in honor of the Great Martyr Barbara (patronal feast on December 17). Now both side-chapels are under restoration. Currently, the service is being held in a temporary church located in the narthex of the cathedral.

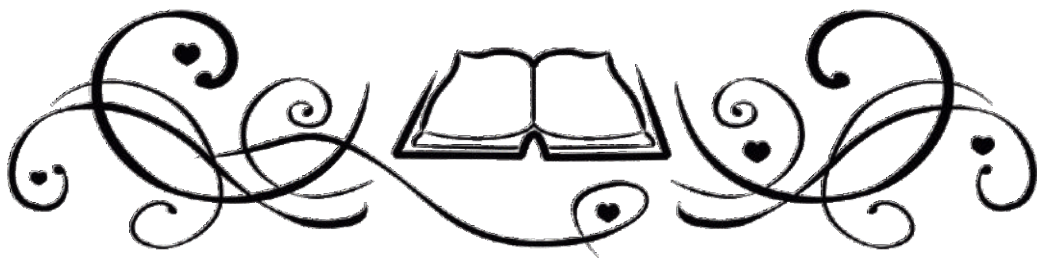


useful information:

Address: 5, st. Cathedral, Kherson

Phone: +380 (552) 264713

St. Catherine's Cathedral





St. Catherine's Cathedral

Catherine's Cathedral in Kherson is an outstanding monument of the 18th century. The style of early classicism using the motives of the Balkan medieval architecture. The cathedral with a monumental bell tower was erected in 1782-87. On the site of the wooden St. Michael's Church on the territory of the former Kherson fortress. Named in honor of St. Catherine and Empress Catherine II, who visited the church in 1786. An armchair installed specially for the empress has survived. In the interior, there are paintings attributed to V. Borovikovsky and D. Levitsky. In 1791, Prince G. Potemkin-Tavrichesky was buried in the crypt under the cathedral. The Pantheon of the Kherson Fortress is located on the territory of the Catherine Cathedral - the burial place of officers who died in the Russian-Turkish war.

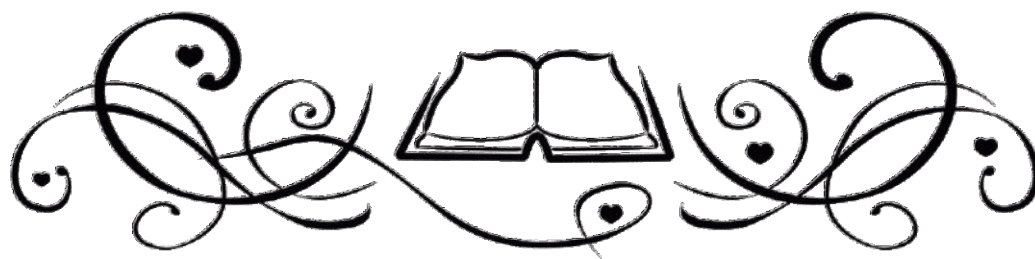


useful information:

Address: 13, st. Perekopskaya,
Kherson

Phone: +38 (0552) 24-15-56

Convent in honor of the Korsun Icon
of the Mother of God





Convent in honor of the Korsun Icon of the Mother of God

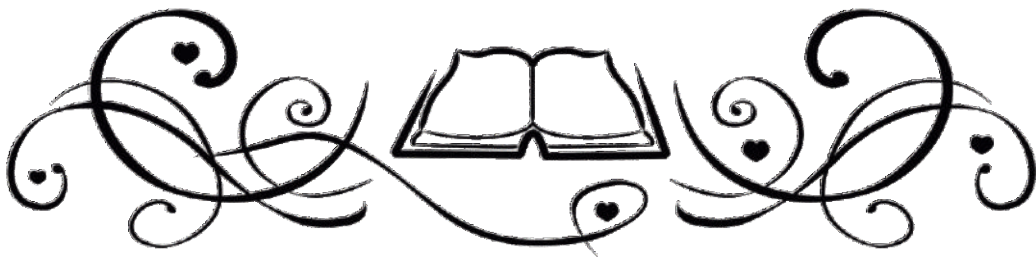
Founded in 1787 by Archimandrite Joasaph (+ 1808) for Russian Old Believers who settled on the Lower Dnieper at the end of the XVIII century. and reunited with the Orthodox Church on the basis of one faith (subordination to the canonical Church while maintaining ritual differences, the abolition of which by the Moscow Patriarch Nikon in the 17th century was one of the reasons for the Old Believer schism) In 1790, the temple of the Korsun Icon of the Mother of God was consecrated in the monastery, which burned down in 1792. In 1795, a new temple of the same name was built here with the chapel of St. John Chrysostom, and the chapel that was in the monastery was turned into the church of St. Nicholas of Mirlikisky.

In 1999, services were resumed in the refectory church, in 2009, Priest. The Synod of the UOC blessed the revival of the monastery.

useful information:

Address: 50, st. Comintern, Korsunka village, Nova Kakhovka,
Phone: +38 (095) 573-07-39, +38 (097) 009-71-68

St. Andrew's Cathedral





St. Andrew's Cathedral

The first stone was laid at the construction site on January 16, 1994. Bishop Ilarion of Kherson and Tauride (now Metropolitan of Donetsk and Mariupol) consecrated the construction site.

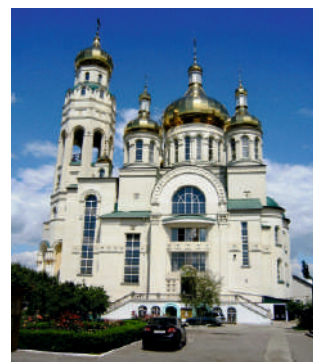
The temple is three-pronged, five-domed, with a sixth bell tower dome, with a capacity of 1500 people. The composition in the plan is based on the oblique St. Andrew's cross, on the shoulders of which there are four small towers, and at its intersection there is the main tower - "the sky". In terms of altitude, preference was given to the bell tower, as a symbol of the high Apostolic word, reaching great heights and establishing Christianity in the vastness of Ukraine.

The project of the temple is made in the Ukrainian baroque style, at the same time it is distinguished by a modern interpretation, it organically fits the object into the architectural and urban planning conditions of New Kakhovka, in addition, due to its architectural and spatial solution, it is a dominant element of the urban landscape.

useful information:

Address: 14a, st. Shchorsa, Nova Kakhovka

Phones: +38 (055) 4970722; +38 (097) 7390621; +38 (095) 4699155



St. Grigorievsky Bizyukov Monastery





St. Grigorievsky Bizyukov Monastery

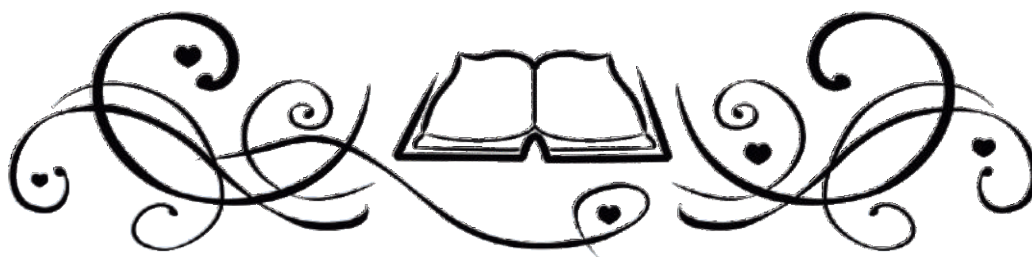
In 1822 a stone Pokrovsky temple was built in the monastery, in 1810 - 1827 and 1860. - stone fence, by 1862 - St. Grigorievsky Cathedral, in 1886 - 1893. - Ascension Church. In the XIX century. the Church of the Three was also built (St. Basil the Great, Gregory the Theologian, John Chrysostom) in the bishop's house, the bell tower, a 3 -storey building of cells. In 1921 , the monastery was closed, its property passed to the state farm "Krasny Mayak". Over time, part of the buildings of the monastery was destroyed - part of the walls, the Pokrovsky Church, gates, a number of service buildings and part of the caves have survived.



useful information:

Address: 3, st. Centralnaya,
the village of Krasny Mayak
Phones: +38 (05546) 4-15-17,
+38 (05546) 4-15-10

St. Ioann the Theological Convent





St. Ioann the Theological Convent

Established by the decision of the Holy Synod of the UOC on June 14, 2011. Construction is underway.

The history of the convent of St. Ioann the Theologian of the Zaporizhzhia diocese of the UOC began in 2011, when it was decided to reorganize the parish - the temple in honor of the icon of the Mother of God "Look at humility" into a monastery. With the blessing of Archbishop Luka of Zaporizhzhia and Melitopol, nuns arrived here in 2013 (now there are two nuns here).

The building itself, where the nuns live, was built in the 19th century.

Both the temple and the residential building require urgent repair, because the dampness is getting more and more inside the building. The sisters invite you to make a contribution to the improvement of the monastery, to pray and work here for the Glory of God for the good of the monastery and your soul.

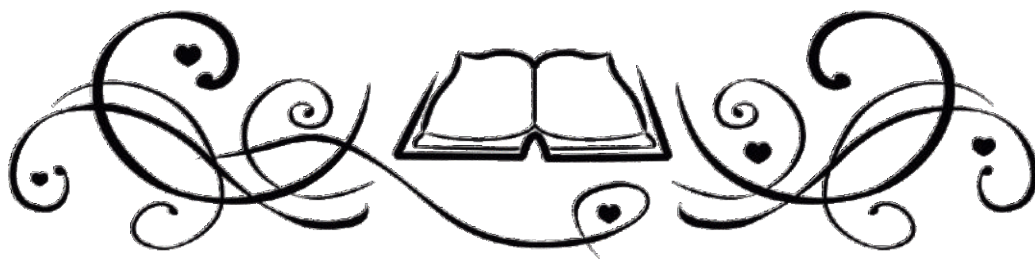
There are two churches in the monastery - in honor of the icon of the Mother of God "Prize for humility" (with the decision to reorganize the church parish, the history of the convent in Ternovaty began) and St. John the Theologian, located in the building attached to the monastery.

useful information:

Address: 56, st. Kirov, Ternovatoe village

Phone: +38 (061) 224-83-93, +38 (061) 224-83-95

St. Andrew's Cathedral





St. Andrew's Cathedral

The history of the cathedral began on September 4, 1995. On this day, with the blessing of His Eminence, His Eminence Vasily, Archbishop of Zaporizhzhia and Melitopol, in the building of the former cinema named after T.G. Shevchenko, St. Andrew's religious community of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church was registered.

The year 2000 was marked by the beginning of the reconstruction of the T.G. Shevchenko cinema into the St. Andrew's Cathedral.

A Sunday school was opened, recruiting new pupils every year. The church provides material assistance to those in dire need, holds charitable dinners, and free services. Thanks to the invaluable help of donors, the former cinema was transformed very quickly. Already in 2001, on the feast of the Nativity of Christ, the ruling Bishop Vladyka Vasily consecrated the new St. Andrew's Cathedral, after which he served the first festive Liturgy, at which the builders of the Cathedral were honored with church awards.

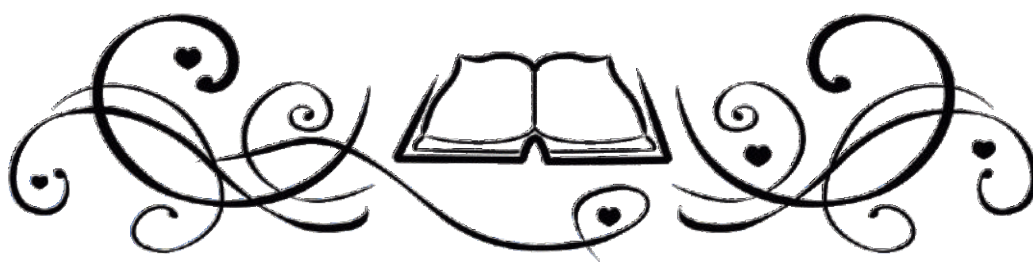
Nowadays, the dome of the Cathedral is decorated with an openwork seven-tiered chandelier for 140 candles. A bell tower was built, in which bells specially brought from Kiev were installed. On December 13, St. Anreevsky Cathedral celebrated its first feast day.

useful information:

Address: 50, 8 Marta Street, Zaporizhzhia.

Phone: +38 (061) 720-48-86.

Holy Protection Cathedral





Holy Protection Cathedral

The first church on the site of the current main cathedral of the city was built in 1778, the old Church of the Intercession was mostly wooden. After the 1917 revolution, the temple was destroyed.

Construction of an almost exact replica of the destroyed cathedral began in 1993 and lasted 14 years.

Architect Dmitry Romanov found photographs of the cathedral, which operated on this site before the October Revolution of 1917, in St. Petersburg, in the Synodal Archives. The centuries-old experience of church design was studied. The Holy Intercession Cathedral, which was located on the Cathedral Square of Alexandrovsk at the end of the 19th century. - early XX century, recreated in its original glory. Experts consider the construction of the cathedral and the reconstruction of adjacent buildings to be the beginning of the revival of the historic city center.

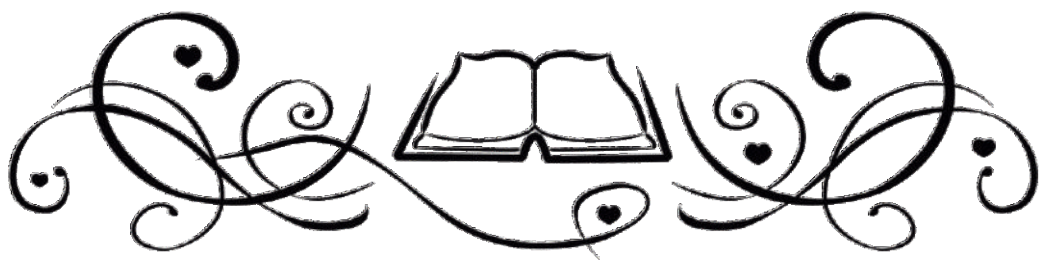
The consecration of the already restored cathedral coincided with the anniversary of the liberation of the city from the Nazi invaders and the Day of the Zaporizhzhia Cossacks - October 14, 2007.

useful information:

Address: 37, Prospect Cathedral, Zaporizhzhia

Phone: +38 (061) 214-96-90

St. Nicholas Convent





St. Nicholas Convent

In 1891, two Mennonite families donated their plots of land for the construction of the church. And in the same year, construction began.

On May 22, 1893, the temple was consecrated.

In 1930, according to the general plan for the reconstruction of the city for laying a tram line to the Zaporizhzhia I railway station, the church was destroyed.

In 1991, through the efforts and persistence of the former (already elderly) parishioners of St. Nicholas Church, the city authorities allocated a plot of land (in the area of the Southern Market) for the construction of a new church.

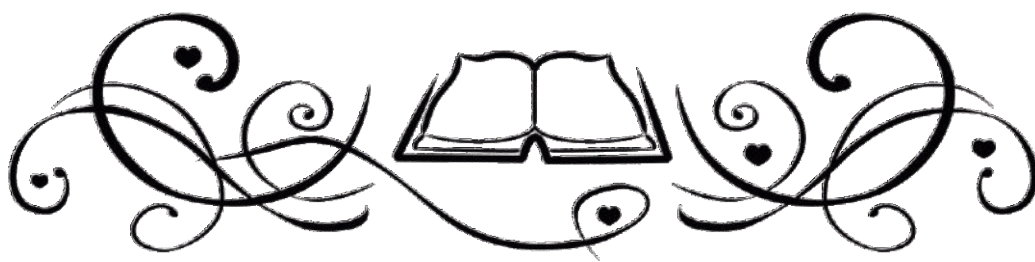
In 2000, the first monastic tonsure took place.

On December 20, 2012, upon the submission of a report by His Eminence Luke, Archbishop of Zaporizhzhia and Melitopol, the Holy Synod Blessed the opening of the St. Nicholas Convent based on the St. Nicholas Church.

useful information:

Address: 34a, st. S. Topolina, Zaporizhzhia

Holy Dormition Convent





Holy Dormition Convent

This monastery was founded in 1994. This is the first monastery of the Zaporizhzhia diocese that opened in the post-Soviet years.

The monastery also houses the Sunday School, which brings together children and adults. At school, the Law of God is taught, taking into account the level of listeners, church singing, Orthodox films and programs are periodically watched and discussed. The monastery has a spiritual library, where not only nuns, but also lay people replenish their knowledge.

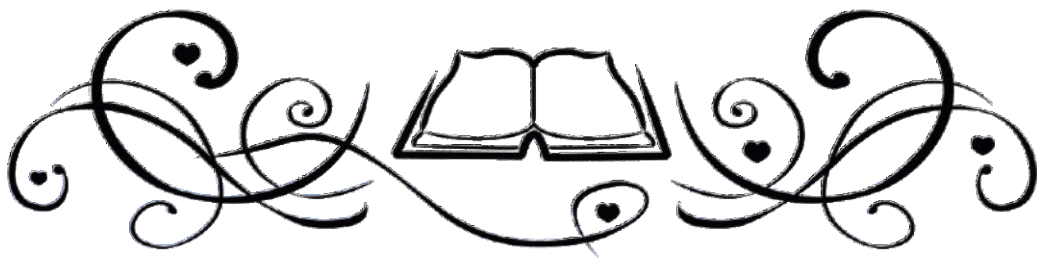


useful information:

Address: 6, st. Kirov, village Primorskoe

Phones: +38 (06175) 5-64-37

St. Elisabeth Convent





St. Elisabeth Convent

The monastery was established in 1998 in the village of Zhovtnevoe, Tokmak district, Zaporizhzhia region; in connection with the increase in the number of inhabitants, in 2001 the monastery was moved to the village of Kamyshevakha, Orekhovo district, where it was housed in a 2-storey building of the former district hospital. The Virgin "Vsetsaritsa" and the Reverend Martyr Elizabeth (Romanova) and the nun Barbara.

The monastery has 3 courtyards and 2 hermitages.

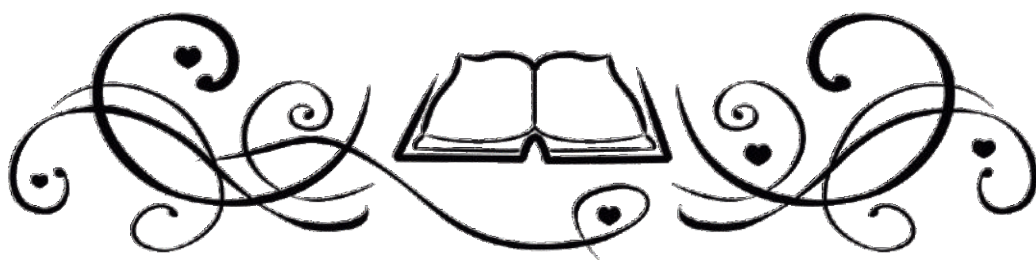


useful information:

Address: 1, st. Gagarin, village Kamyshevakha

Phone: +38 (06241) 6-11-95, +38 (06141) 6-01-95

Seraphimov Monastery





Seraphimov Monastery

The monastery was established by the decision of the Holy Synod of the UOC on May 28, 2010.

On August 1, on the feast day of Saint Reverend Seraphim of Sarov, a festive bishop's service was held at the Saint Seraphim women's monastery in the village of Kamysh -Zarya of the Kuibyshev deanery.

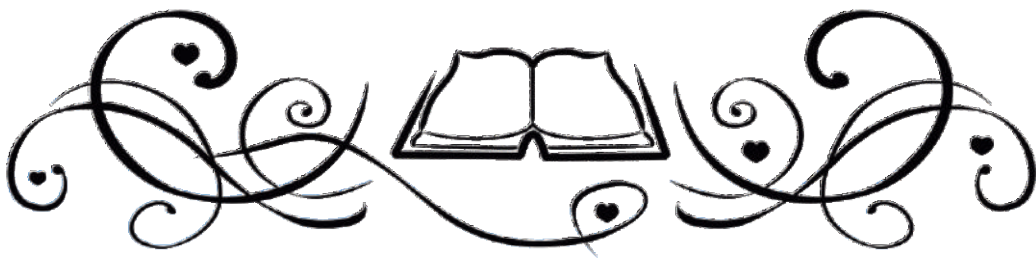
After the opening of the monastery, His Grace Bishop Elisey performed the first divine service at the monastery. The elder sister of the monastery, nun Elizav eta (Goncharova), with her sisters and parishioners, met the archpastor at the gates of the St. Seraphim Church.

useful information:

Address: 46a, st. Krasnoarmeyskaya, Kamysh-Zarya village

Phones: +38 (06147) 7–32–20

Cathedral of the Nativity of Christ





Cathedral of the Nativity of Christ

The Cathedral in honor of the Nativity of Christ in Berdyansk, Zaporizhzhia region was built in 1897. This is one of the oldest religious buildings in the city.

The cathedral has its own unique history: it was the only one that survived the years of total destruction of the Church by the godless power in the seaside town.

The last serious work on the improvement of the shrine was carried out back in 1986, and now only its ancient walls remain from the old temple.

Last summer and fall, the clergy and parishioners were forced to huddle in a large army tent, adapted for a temporary temple. Despite the fact that serious efforts were made to improve it, the believers were still waiting for an early return under the arches of the cathedral. This event took place on the day of commemoration of the holy Apostle Philip and Saint Gregory Palamas - November 27.

On November 27, 2011, the first service after the reconstruction took place.

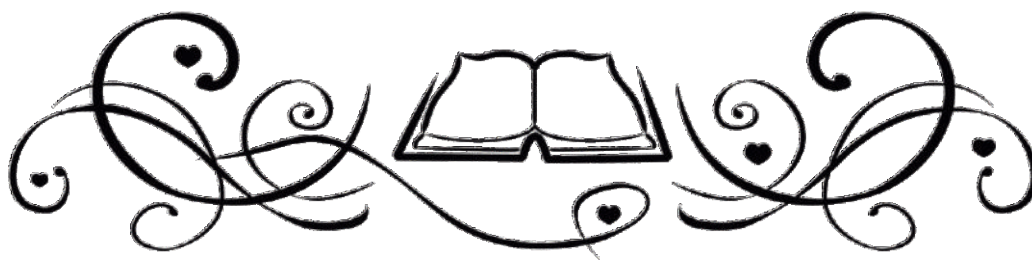


useful information:

Address: 30, Shevchenko st., Berdyansk

Phone: +38 (06153) 7-14-42

St. Michael's convent





St. Michael's convent

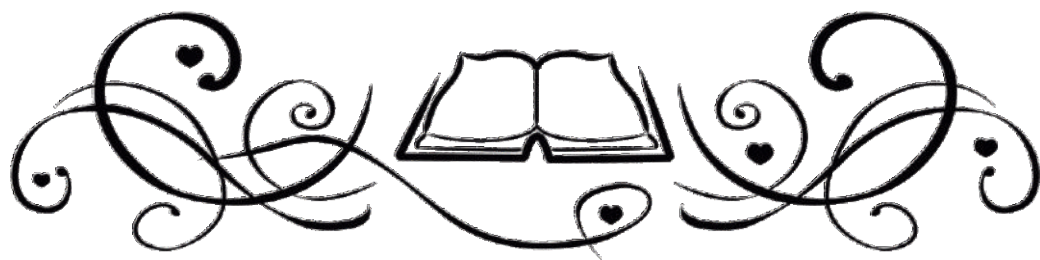
The monastery was established by the decision of the Holy Synod of the UOC on November 11, 2008 at the temple, which was built back in 1863. It was under construction for over 10 years and for 145 years it has been named after the commander of the heavenly forces, Archangel Michael. Residents of Verkhny Tokmak consider it a local landmark, as it is one of the few historical buildings in the Zaporizhzhia region that have survived in their original form. In the 1930s. They tried to destroy the church, then a warehouse of pesticides was placed in the building, and, perhaps, only this saved the temple. During the years of Soviet power, it was planned to open a museum in it, and even began restoration. The then head of the collective farm Leonid Slobodchenko was engaged in it. They say that in a dream the Mother of God appeared to him, pointing to this holy place. This temple has its own heavenly patron – Shiarhimandrit Seraphim (Tyapochkin), who served here for several years, and then asceticised in the Belgorod monastery. The church is currently considering the issue of his canonization.

useful information:

Address: 2, st. Chapaeva, the village of Verkhniy Tokmak

Phone: +38 (097) 473-66-19

Monastery of Saint Sava the Sanctified





Monastery of Saint Sava the Sanctified

The Melitopol Monastery of St. Sava the Sanctified was established by the decision of the Holy Synod of the UOC on December 24, 1994. Despite its relatively young age, it is the second monastery founded on the territory of the Zaporizhzhia and Melitopol diocese, although the Zaporizhzhia-Melitopol diocese itself was only 2 years old at the time the monastery was founded (in 1992 it was separated from the Dnepropetrovsk-Zaporizhzhia diocese).

In the first months of the monastery's activity, its brethren were only 3-4 people.

On Sundays, the temple is open from 3.00 to 21.00

On weekdays, the temple is open from 6.00 to 21.00

Except for the time of the Divine Service, the unbroken Psalter is read in the main monastery church.

Every Saturday at 13:00 a prayer service is performed before the icon of the Mother of God "Inexhaustible Chalice" .

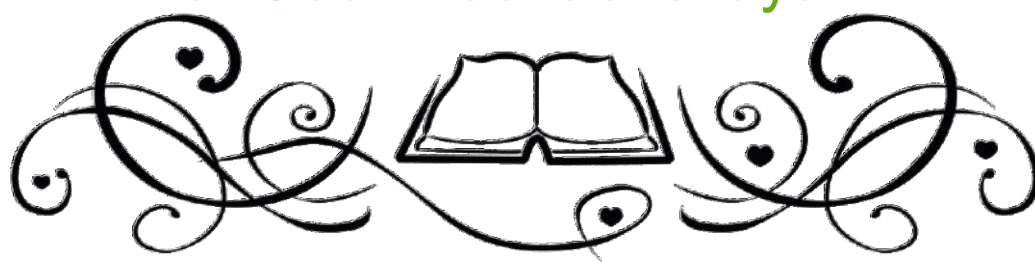
useful information:

Address: 45, Vorovskogo st., Melitopol

Phone: +38 (06192) 6-73-77

Monastery website: <http://www.savva.org.ua>

Temple of the Icon of the Mother
of God "Pochaevskaya"





Temple of the Icon of the Mother of God "Pochaevskaya"

The parish of the Church of the Pochevskaya Icon of the Mother of God was one of the first in Energodar.

On the basis of the Church of the Pochaev Icon of the Mother of God at the Catechism Center of the Energodar Deanery, there is a class for the spiritual and moral education of children.

useful information:

Address: 6, Naberezhnaya st., Energodar

Temple open: 10:00-15:00

TYPES OF TARGET CLIENTS

Origin

local
national
international

USA, Republic of Moldova,
Israel, Republic of Belarus,
Russian Federation, Italy,
Greece

Age

20-60 years old

middle aged (smallest
segment)
seniors (more than half of
the religious tourists)

Budget

low budget
medium budget

TRAVELER PROFILE

Motivated cultural tourist
significant interest in architecture / art / history
significant interest in culture
significant interest in social and environmental
Pilgrim tourist
interested in the spiritual / religious aspect
desire to heal from spiritual and physical ailments
expressing their need to pray for relatives and
less interest in cultural aspects of the visited
I wish to participate in rituals
prefers to travel in groups rather than alone



MARKETING STRATEGY

ONLINE

1. Promotion on the website and in social networks.
2. Social media influencer integration and support local population and local tourism participants
3. Promotion and partnership with digital tourism newspapers and travel blogs
4. PDF guide and mobile app.

OFFLINE

1. Promotion through brochures in hotels and restaurants, partnership with tourist offices
2. Establishing partnerships with tour operators and local travel providers

NEW PRODUCTS / SERVICES RECOMMENDED

1. Establishing routes to specific religious sites based on architecture, art, culture, etc., which complement each other religious / pilgrimage tours / routes.



**Agency of Sustainable Development and European
Integration “Lower Danube” Euroregion”**

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Website: www.asdei.od.ua

Joint Operational Programme Black Sea Basin 2014-2020
Agency of Sustainable Development and European Integration “Lower Danube” Euroregion”

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