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# *Cross-border Religious Heritage*



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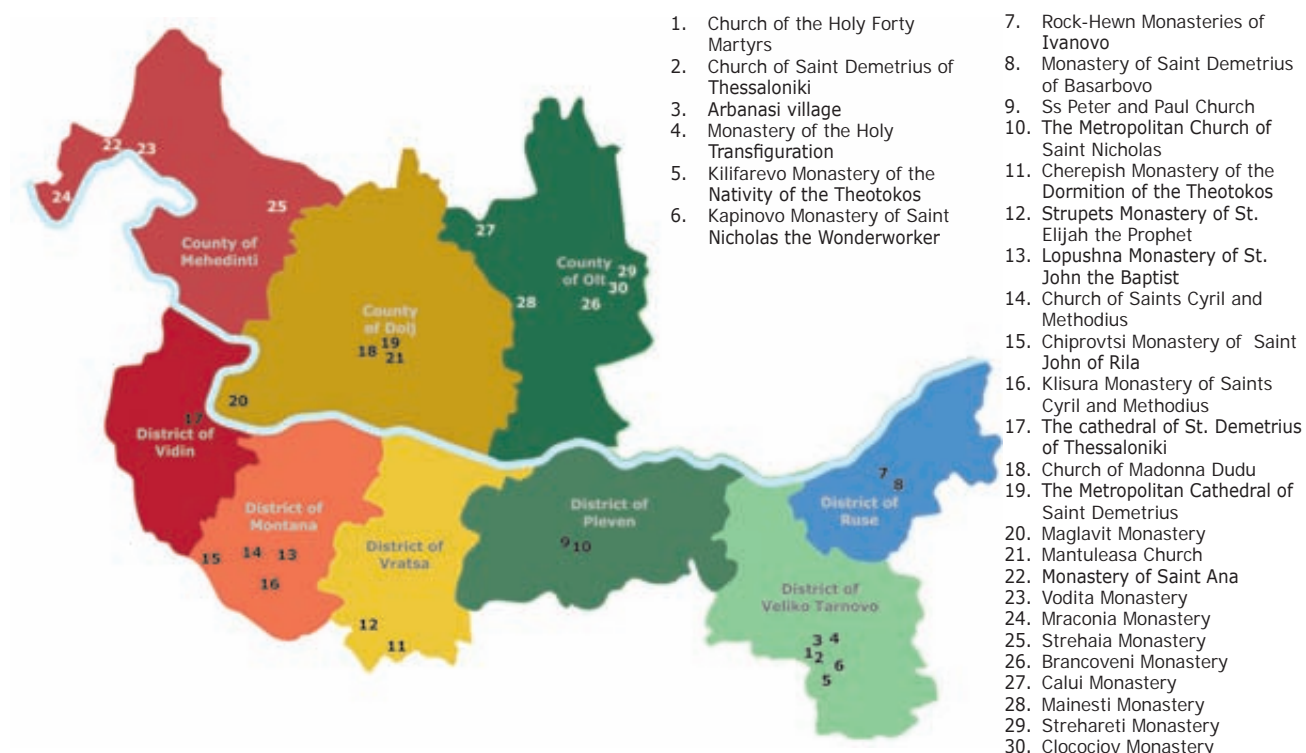
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# Cross-border heritage between Bulgaria and Romania

Century-old guardians of Christian faith, exquisite examples of Medieval and Revivalist church art and important centres of literature, spiritual education and culture, the monasteries and churches of the cross-border region between Romania and Bulgaria bear important witness to their countries' turbulent pasts. Although few of them have kept their original appearance, they are known for their rich history and spiritual traditions. The act of worship here leaves unforgettable memories for every pilgrim in these lands.

**B**ulgaria is a country with millennium-long history, rich Christian traditions and culture. Remnants of several great civilizations have been discovered on its territory. These are remains of prehistoric communities, Thracian tribes, ancient Greeks, Romans, Byzantines, Bulgarians and Islam. It is a land of compelling discoveries about the origin of human civilization and culture, diverse religious cults and practices, established here thousands of years before Christ. Dozens of ancient and medieval basilicas and churches from the Bulgarian Revival period, also known for their unsurpassed architectural beauties and many historical attractions tell a lot about the glorious cultural and religious past of the country.



**R**omania is the largest country in southeastern Europe. The country is known for its millennium-long history and has been a cultural crossroad of the East and the West since ancient times. Its territory reveals unique opportunities for cultural, historical and religious tourism. Ancient settlements, Roman cities, medieval fortresses, majestic palaces, Christian basilicas, Renaissance monasteries are witnesses of its glorious past and present. Romania presents to those who want to visit its beautiful sites of worship, which turns its region into extraordinary destinations for pilgrim tourism. Although few of them have kept their original appearance, they are known today for their rich history, culture and miracles. The visit here leaves unforgettable memories in every pilgrim in these lands.

# Christian feasts and traditions

Both in Romania and in Bulgaria each Christian feast is accompanied by local customs, which are like an unwritten law for the local community. These customs, although they have a common origin, differ in form, as they become richer or simpler in accordance with the local specificity. They do not contradict the holiday itself, but are intended to emphasize its meaning for the community, to educate so that everyone can become part of this event. Learn more about the Christian feasts, customs and traditions in Bulgaria and Romania from our website: <http://www.holysites.me>. This brochure intends to list some of the most significant religious holidays, celebrated by the Orthodox Christians in both countries.

## Nativity of Christ (Christmas)



On 25th December the orthodox Christians from Romania and Bulgaria celebrate the nativity in flesh of Jesus Christ. When Adam and Eve were expelled from the paradise, God promised to send them Messiah who would take them back again. This happened in the town of Bethlehem, where in the King of Judea was born. Shepherds saw angels in the sky, who told them the joyful news. One incredibly bright star led wisemen from the east bringing expensive gifts.

## Theophany



The Orthodox Church celebrates this holiday with a particular solemnity. This is the only day in the year when a Great Blessing of Waters is performed. Christ Himself, receiving baptism in the waters of the Jordan River by St. John, leaves us the sacrament as an obligatory condition for us to have an eternal life. When Christ was in the water, the Holy Spirit came down from the heaven in the form of a white dove and the voice of God the Father was heard, Who says: „This is My beloved Son, with Whom I am well pleased!“ This is the moment in which God Trinity manifests Himself to the world.

## Palm Sunday



The Easter traditions start with Palm Sunday (Willow Day) or Entry of Christ into Jerusalem. The Sunday of this holiday, preceding the Pascha Sunday, is the beginning of the Holy Week and reminds us about the Saviour's entry into Jerusalem and about His triumphant welcoming with palm branches and flowers.



## Resurrection of Christ (Easter)

The Resurrection of Christ is the main holiday in the Orthodox Christian calendar. It is called "the holiday of holidays". People prepare themselves in a special way for it. For this helps the

Great Lent, which raises the soul to God. During the Passion Week we pass with Christ His last days. During the divine service we are witnesses to His crucifixion and we symbolically bury Him so that we can greet each other on Sunday with "Christ is risen!" This greeting is used until the 40th day after Pascha.



# *The sacred places of Veliko Tarnovo*



When in 1186 Bulgaria was liberated from the Byzantine rule, Tarnovo became the capital of the Second Bulgarian Empire. Many sacred places were built in the most picturesque areas around the city. Today there are more than 15 active monaster-

ies in the area, some of them also known as tsars' monasteries on account of their historical origins. Welcome here to savour the architectural beauty of these sites and the breathtaking natural wonders among which they majestically rise.



**Church of Saint  
Demetrius of  
Thessaloniki**

In 1185, in the Church of Saint Demetrius of Thessaloniki, the nobles Bulgarians Asen and Peter proclaimed the uprising that ended the Byzantine rule of the country. This led to the restoration of the Bulgarian Empire and the proclamation of Tarnovo for its capital.

**Church of the Holy  
Forty Martyrs**

The Church of the Holy Forty Martyrs, built in 13th century under the Bulgarian tsar Ivan Asen II, is Veliko Tarnovo's most celebrated medieval monument. Some of the most significant historical records of the Bulgarian Empire are stored in this church. These are Omurtag's Column, Asen's Column and the Border Column from the Fortress of Rodosto from the rule of Khan Krum in 8th century AD. The inscription on Asen's Column commemorates the glorious victory of



the Bulgarians over the ruler of Epirus Theodore Komnenos Doukas near Klokochnitsa in 1230. After this

event the Bulgarian Empire emerged as one of the most powerful states in the Balkans.



**Arbanasi  
village**

Not far from Veliko Tarnovo lies the quaint archaeological reserve of Arbanasi. Here, in the 17th century, its eminent merchants traded all through the Ottoman Empire. Numerous affluent and magnificent homes, public buildings and churches bear record of the splendour of Arbanasi. The Church of the Nativity of Christ is the oldest one here, and the all-female monastery of the Dormition of the Theotokos, near the entrance to the village, is a painful evocation of the Ottoman invasion.



## Monastery of the Holy Transfiguration



The monastery of the Holy Transfiguration is situated in a picturesque rocky area near the city of Veliko Tarnovo. Founded far back in the 14th century by Tsar Ivan Shishman of Bulgaria and his mother Sarah-Theodora, the monastery was plundered and destroyed multiple times. It was not fully re-established until 1882, when some of the greatest masters of the Bulgarian Revival – Kolyu Ficheto and Zahari Zograf – took part in its restoration. Murals of the Last Judgement, and the Wheel of Life and many fine frescoes beautifully covering its outer façade, as well as the gold-plated iconostasis, make the main monastery church a valuable example of the painting and woodcarving art of the Revival era.



## Kilifarevo Monastery of the Nativity of the Theotokos

Kilifarevo monastery was one of the most significant spiritual educational centres during the Medieval time. The monastery was founded in the distant 1348 by the revered hesychast St. Theodosius of Tarnovo, with support from tsar Ivan Alexander, the ruler of Bulgaria. Many important works of literature, liturgical books, lives of saints, sermons and secular chronicles were translated here. During this period the monastery turned into a true spiritual centre of Orthodox Hesychasm, a Christian doctrine that spread across these lands in the late 13th and early 14th centuries.

## Kapinovo Monastery of Saint Nicholas the Wonderworker



Kapinovo monastery of Saint Nicholas the Wonderworker is nestled at the foothill of the Fore-Balkan Massif, near the banks of the Veselina River. Built in the distant 1272, this holy place is part of the complex known as tsars' monasteries, located near the old capital of the Second Bulgarian Empire (1186-1393) – the city of Veliko Tarnovo. The monastery church dates back to the end of the 17th and the beginning of the 18th century, and houses a unique scene of the Last Judgement, a fine example of the Bulgarian Revival painting. The monastery was used as refuge by many participants and leaders of the Bulgarian struggles against the Turkish invaders, and still keeps the memory of the patriotic spirit of the time.

# The Holy places of Ruse



Ruse is the Bulgaria's biggest Danubian city. Dubbed Rusçuk during the Ottoman rule, the city was one of the Empire's major centres. Today, it is also known as Little Vienna because of its majestic architecture and interiors. An impressive landmark here is the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity. It is the oldest church in the city, built in the distant 1632. The church is a home to a miraculous icon of the Theotokos and of the relics of some of the saints of the Orthodox Church.

## Rock-Hewn Monasteries of Ivanovo



The monasteries of Ivanovo hewn out of solid rock in the deep canyon of the Rusenski Lom river, represent unique complex, dating back to the 12th century, which consists of monasteries, churches, hermit cells and farming premises. Inhabited for decades by monks, literary and linguistic ideologues, the monasteries became one of the most active centres of literature and education at the time of the Second Bulgarian Empire. Their founders were the Bulgarian rulers Ivan Asen II and Ivan Alexander, whose donor portraits seen inside the churches are known all over the world.



## Monastery of Saint Demetrius of Basarbovo



The Rock Monastery of Saint Demetrius of Basarbovo is located in the valley of the Rusenski Lom River, some 10 km from the city of Ruse, and is the only active cave monastery in Bulgaria. Built in the 13th century during the time of the Second Bulgarian Empire, it became famous after the death of St. Dimitar Basarbovski, a shepherd who led an ascetic life in the rocks hosting today's monastery in the 17th century.



## The Orthodox sites of Pleven

The city of Pleven will surprise you with its numerous attractions bearing important witness to the bloody battles of the time of the Russian-Turkish Liberation War (1877-1878). One of them is the Chapel Mausoleum of Saint George the Conqueror, which is the most significant historical landmark in the city. Built in memory of those who fell during the siege of the city, this ossuary keeps the remains of thousands of Russian and Romanian soldiers.



### Ss Peter and Paul Church



Ss Peter and Paul Church in Nikopol is known among the local folks as "the little monastery". The church is a medieval building, dating back to the 13th-14th century, and built during the Second Bulgarian Empire. It represents a small cross-shaped basilica. Its name first appeared in historical sources in 1871 (Felix Kanitz's notes), stat-

ing that the church has been used for a while by the locals as a Catholic one. Historical sources of Bals from 1914 indicate that the church had been already in ruins during this period. It was declared as a historic monument in 1927. Although the church needs repairing, it continues to enjoy its visitors with its medieval charm.



### The Metropolitan Church of Saint Nicholas

The Metropolitan Church of Saint Nicholas, built far back in the 13th century, is a unique cultural monument and home to the largest collection of 68 icons of the distinguished Samokov School of icon painting.



## The Holy sites of Vratsa

The city of Vratsa is the largest one in Northwest Bulgaria. It harmoniously blends with the picturesque scenery of the Vratsa Balkan and is the starting point for many cave-, waterfall-, rock- and other tours of natural wonders. It is home to one of the most remarkable churches in the city, the Church of the Holy Ascension, which is linked with the life and work of one of the most highly-esteemed Bulgarian saints of the 19th century, St. Sopronius, Bishop of Vratsa, who left us the first copy of *Istoriya Slavyanobolgarskaya* (also known as *Slavonic-Bulgarian History*), the great work of St. Paisius of Hilendar, the forefather of the Bulgarian National Revival. The cathedral of the Twelve Holy Apostles is the biggest and most impressive church in the city. An object of mesmerising beauty, the church iconostasis is decorated with floral and animal ornaments.



### Cherepish Monastery of the Dormition of the Theotokos

We will now head to the Vratsa Balkan, a mountainous area where, perched on the riverbank of the Iskar Gorge, one can find one of Bulgaria's most outstanding Bulgarian monasteries – Cherepish Monastery of the Dormition of the Theotokos, declared a monument of culture of national significance. The legend goes that a wealthy Turk named Rashid built one of the residences in the complex in gratitude for his daughter's being healed upon visiting the monastery.



### Strupets Monastery of St. Elijah the Prophet

Strupets Monastery of St. Elijah the Prophet is built in a picturesque area on the banks of the Iskar River near the city of Vratsa. Founded during the time of the Second Bulgarian Empire, the monastery is still active today, and its complex includes two churches, a three-storey building, and a beautiful old stone water fountain, decorated with a snake chasing a lizard and other animals. The Church of Saint Nicholas the Wonderworker is an impressive sight here, with its unique murals taking us back to the time of its founding in the 16-17th century.





# The Christian sites of Montana

Montana District is located in Northwestern Bulgaria. More than 600 historical monuments of national and local importance are registered in Montana, most of them artefacts (prehistoric, antique, medieval), historical monuments or public buildings with specific architecture. If you are on a tour in the area, you must visit the fortress "Kastrad Montanensium" (an archaeological site from the time of the Roman Empire), the Lapidarium (an archaeological exhibition of local culture from the 2nd and 3rd centuries), the Ethnographic Museum in the town Berkovitsa with its rich collection of traditional crafts – Berkovska ceramics and Chiprovtsi carpets, which are included in the UNESCO World Heritage. There are plenty of churches and several monasteries, which are among the oldest in the whole country.

## Lopushna Monastery of St. John the Baptist

Lopushan monastery of St. John the Baptist is a home to the miraculous icon of the Theotokos – a cure for many people, but also a survivor of the monastery's turbulent past.



## Church of Saints Cyril and Methodius

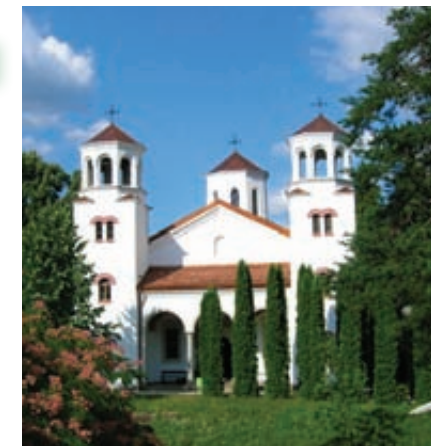
The church is in the old part of town, under Castra ad Montanensium fortress, at the site of a sacred ancient and medieval centre. After the withdrawal of the Provisional Russian Administration (1879), acting on a proposal of the Russian Governor and a local Turkish leader, the town government decided to replace one of the mosques with an Orthodox church. Overnight the minaret was taken down and the mosque was converted into a church. The low structure no longer matched the rapid economic, architectural and cultural development of the town, so it was rebuilt into a two-domed brick building, with a large and spacious basilica and a gallery in the western section. The church was consecrated in 1898, and for a time it maintained its own candle factory, a baptistery and a monastic school (1879).



## Chiprovtsi Monastery of Saint John of Rila



Chiprovtsi Monastery of Saint John of Rila is one of the oldest holy places in the country, and is situated in the district of Montana, in a close proximity to the charming town of Chiprovtsi. It is believed to have been founded back in the 10th century. In the Middle Ages the monastery was an important cultural and educational hub. During the early fights against the Ottoman rule, it was an important centre of the national liberation movement. The monastery is closely linked with the first struggles against the Ottomans, and its tower features an ossuary, preserving the bones of the fallen freedom fighters at the time of the uprising.



## Klisura Monastery of Saints Cyril and Methodius

Klisura Monastery of Saints Cyril and Methodius is the fourth largest in Bulgaria, located about 40 kilometres from the city of Vratsa. Today the monastery is all-female, with a complex consisting of a church, a chapel, dormitories, a large park and a holy spring with healing living water. It has set up a one-of-a-kind iconography studio for Bulgaria, in which the nuns paint wonderful icons in the style of the Ohrid school. Visitors to the monastery can learn more about its history from the church museum, which houses valuable exhibits – photographs, documents, church plate objects, liturgical books, and icons. Today the monastery is in the territory of Vidin Eparchy.





# The Churches of Vidin



The city of Vidin was named Bononia by the Romans and Bdin by the Bulgarians, when it was the capital of the Tsardom of Vidin under the Second Bulgarian Empire (1186-1396). A splendid river park, a medieval castle, hidden fortified walls, museums, breathtaking views of the Danube, pedestrian alleys, and also river restaurants serving traditional local food are just some of the attractions this city has to offer.

Vidin's oldest churches date back to the 17th century. The legend goes that in 1806 in the Church of Saint Paraskevi, located in the central part of the city, many priests and laymen were killed on account of parting with Serbian insurgents against the Turks. Other stories link the "accidental burning" of another old church in the city of Vidin, the Church of St. Pantaleon, with complaints made to the Sultan by local muslims claiming that its services interfered with their daily prayers. A Turkish invasion in the area ended with the slaughter of its entire priesthood. Today, the church is home to an ancient miraculous silver-covered icon of St. Pantaleon. The esteemed national leader St. Sophronius of Vratsa served here for two years during his exile to the city. Another of its notable clergymen was Anthim I, the first head of the Bulgarian Exarchate. Since ancient times, Saint Pantaleon has been worshiped as the patron of the Holy Vidin Metropolia and of its seat, the city of Vidin.



## The cathedral of St. Demetrius of Thessaloniki

The cathedral of St. Demetrius of Thessaloniki, which is situated in the city of Vidin, is actually the third highest and the second largest church in Bulgaria. The cathedral is declared as a cultural heritage of national importance. One of the greatest sights of the church is the clock installed on one of the bells and reports the time of every quarter and every hour since 1900 when the bells rang for the first time.

# The Sacred places of Dolj

The county of Dolj is situated in the Southwestern part of the Romanian province of Oltenia. The university city of Craiova is the biggest in the county. Dozens of archaeological finds testifying to the rich and glorious past of the county. There are more than 700 historical monuments here such as unique archaeological and ethnographic sites, museums, medieval fortresses, palaces and many others, which are part of the Romanian national heritage, but also Christian churches with impressive architecture, which rank among Romania's most fascinating and majestic buildings.



## Church of Madonna Dudu

In the centre of the city of Craiova rises the majestic Church of Madonna Dudu. Its name comes from the Romanian word for mulberry, as, back in the 17th century, an icon of the Theotokos was found here, hidden in a mulberry tree. A

church was built where the tree grew. Designed in the Brancovenesc style, after the Wallachian Prince Constantin Brancoveanu, the church is known today for its exquisite mosaics, and is a fine example of Romanian architecture.





## The Metropolitan Cathedral of Saint Demetrius

The Metropolitan Cathedral of Saint Demetrius is the oldest in the city of Craiova. According to some historians the construction of the church dates back to the 8th - 9th centuries. Nevertheless, the first document, indicating its existence, dates back to 1645, where it was named "The rural church of Craiova". It houses the relics of Saints Sergius and Bacchus and Saint Tatiana of Rome, who sacrificed their lives for the Christian faith. The church was a home to the oldest church school of Oltenia.

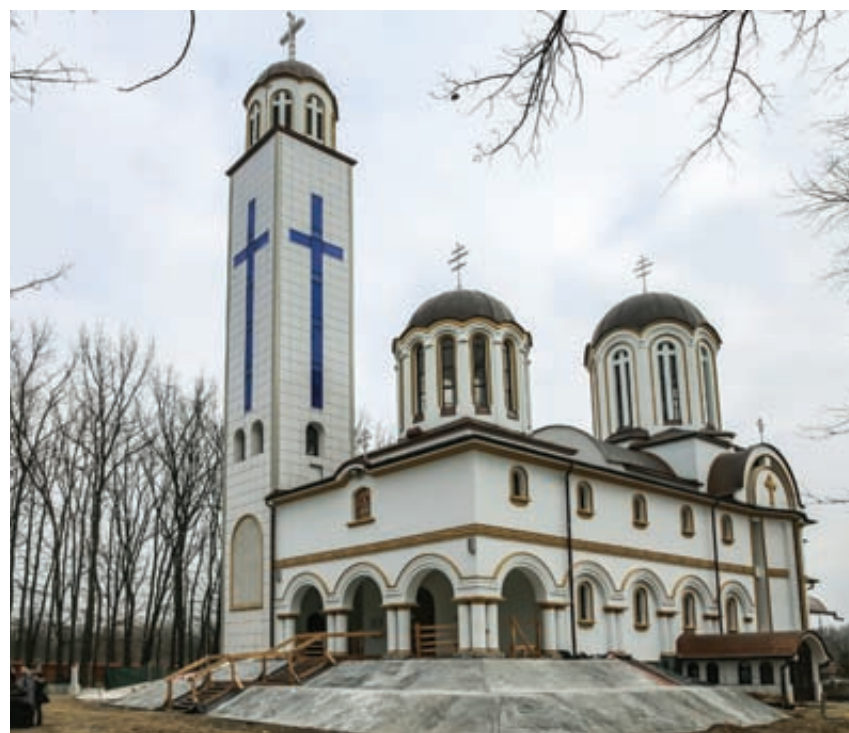


## Mantuleasa Church

Mantuleasa Church is located in the centre of the city of Craiova. It is a brick structure built between 1786 and 1792 on top of an older church. In 1896 the prominent artist Chostache Petrescu (1829-1910) painted the church using an oil-based technique mixing the Byzantine and the Romanian Renaissance styles.

## Maglavit Monastery

The all-female monastery of Maglavit is located in the commune with the same name in Dolj County, some 75 km from the city of Craiova and is well-known for its miracles. It is believed that here in 1935 the shepherd Petrache Lupu had a vision of „a white-bearded man [...] seemingly two feet above ground.” The old man appeared before the shepherd on each of the following Fridays, instructing him in the ways of the world, the Church and the righteous faith. Shortly, thousands of believers started to gather here each day.



## The Monasteries in Mehedinți



Mehedinți County, located in the southeastern Oltenia region, on the left bank of the Danube river, attracts many visitors thanks to its numerous historical monuments, archaeological remains, medieval churches, and memorial houses. The county will surprise you with its unique nature and beautiful landscapes and with great number of folklore festivals and

annual celebrations. The area of the Danube Gorge is a spectacular natural landscape along the entire river, which reveals magnificent views of the river and the steep rocks rising above it. One of the most impressive monuments here is the statue of the leader of the Dacians – Decebalus, representing the highest rock sculpture in Europe.



## Monastery of Saint Ana

The all-women monastery of Saint Ana's architecture resembles the old Ro-

manian wooden churches. The church of the monastery is beautifully decorated



with paintings of impressive scenes of various Biblical stories of great artistic value.



## Vodita Monastery

Vodita Monastery, one of the first built in Romania, was founded by Saint Nikodimos of Tismana to the north of the Danube. Although the exact date of its establishment is unknown, it is believed to have already been in existence by 1369. The monastery church was built of wood in the typical Maramures style, and is considered an exquisite work of the wood-carving art.



## Strehaia Monastery

Strehaia Monastery lies about 60 km from the city of Craiova. Its name comes from the old Bulgarian language and means hidden. Built by the local ruler Matei Basarab in the middle of the 17th century, the fortified monastery complex is an exquisite example of Romanian Medieval architecture. The monastery church is one of the last original works of the Muntenian School of the 17th century. Also, it is possible the only church in the country whose altar is faced to the south, contrary to the general rule for church altars to face east.



## Mraconia Monastery

Mraconia Monastery is located near the town of Orșova, some 50 km from Turnu Severin and is surrounded by scenic views along the rock-carved bed of the Danube river. Here we will savour the stunning view of Mraconia Bay at the Danube River. Not far from the monastery we can find the rock-carved sculpture of Decebalus, the last king of Dacia, which took 10 years and the work of 12 experienced climber sculptors to make. This remarkable site is the largest and most impressive rock relief in Europe.



# The Christian sites of Olt county

Olt county is situated in the southwestern part of Oltenia. 758 historical monuments are registered on its territory and some of these are declared as religious buildings of national importance. All these cultural and religious sites are located in Slatina municipality and in the villages of Brancoveni, Calui and Poboru. The Christian-orthodox churches and monasteries in this region receive a large number of visitors during the celebration of the Christian holidays. The most well-known religious sites of worship in the county are Calui, Brancoveni and Cloco-



ciov Monasteries. Welcome in Olt, if you are interested to learn more about the rich

religious and cultural heritage, local traditions and customs of this region.

## Brancoveni Monastery

Brancoveni Monastery is situated some 20 km from the city of Slatina in Olt County. Its founding date is lost back in time; however, historical records tell of the building of the architectural ensemble by the Brâncoveni boyars in the early 16th century. The legend goes that having been healed with the spring water that can still be found in this place today, the Wallachian Prince Matei Basarab restored the monastery and built a complex fortification system. The remnants of those times are a bell tower, spacious arched cellars and a wall of battlements. The great church, built between 1699 and 1700 in the Brâncovenesc style, with a cruciform groundplan, an open nart and supported by eight stone columns in the centre, is an impressive architectural achievement.



## Calui Monastery

Calui Monastery was founded in 16th century during the reign of Neagoe Basarab (1512-1521). Its three-domed church is built in the traditional Romanian open-narthex style. Initially, Calui was a male monastery, but it was later converted into all-female monastery. Since 1985-1986 it has again functioned as all-male monastery.



## Mainesti Monastery

Mainesti monastery is located some 30 km away from the city of Craiova. This was where some of the followers of Iancu Jianu took the monastic vows, after he renounced life as a hajduk in 1818. For this reason, the place is also commonly known as Hajduk Skete.



## Strehareti Monastery

Strehareti Monastery lies in a beautiful picturesque area. Its story is lost in the depths of time, but different sources date its existence back to 1478. It is home to valuable murals, painted in the neo-Byzantine style, and Cyrillic inscriptions, carved in its wall-drawn icons.



## Clocociov Monastery

To the south of the city of Slatina, near the Olt river, one can find one of Romania's most imposing historical landmarks - a magnificent structure of outstanding beauty, Clocociov Monastery. With its spectacular appearance this holy place takes the visitor by surprise – seen from above, the low-lying monastery resembles a fairytale palace. Its splendour does not just lie in the aesthetic value of its architectural design, but also in its dazzling 17th-century frescoes and the rich cultural and historical heritage of its church objects and manuscripts – real masterpieces of Romanian church painting, art and culture.



## Tourists information centres

### Bulgaria

#### Tourist Information Centre Ivanovo

Address: 7088 Ivanovo, Ruse district  
75 Olimpiyska street  
Tel./fax: 08116/ 22 85  
E-mail: tur\_iv@abv.bg  
Web page: www.ivanovo.bg

#### Tourist information centre Ruse

Address: 7000 Ruse  
61 Alexandrovska Street  
Tel.: +359 82 824704  
E-mail: ruse.tic@gmail.com  
ruseart@gmail.com  
Web page: www.visitruse.info

#### Tourist Information Centre Pleven

Address: 5800 Pleven  
1 Vazrazhdane Square  
Tel./Fax: +359 64 824 004  
E-mail: tourpleven@abv.bg  
Web page: www.pleven.bg/  
bg/turisticheski-informatsionentsentar

### Did you know that?

Many monasteries offer accommodation (with private bathroom and hot water) for pilgrims and tourists. Such Bulgarian monasteries in the cross-border region covered by the project are: Klisura, Dobridol, Izvor and Lopushna monasteries in the diocese of Vidin; Cherepish, Gradeshitsa and Strupets monasteries in the Diocese of Vratsa; Karanvarbovka Monastery" in the Diocese of Ruse and others. The Romanian monasteries offering accommodation are the monastery of St. Anna in Mehedinti County and Clocociov Monastery in Olt County.

#### Tourist information centre Belogradchik

Address: 3900 Belogradchik;  
1A Poruchik Dvoryanov Str.  
Tel.: +359 877 881 283  
E-mail: tourism@belogradchik.bg;  
kmet@belogradchik.bg  
Web-site: www.belogradchik.bg

#### Tourist Information Centre Berkovitsa

Address: 3500 Berkovitsa  
2 Yordan Radichkov Square  
Tel./Fax: +359 953 88682  
E-mail: tic\_bercovitsa@abv.bg

#### Tourist information centre Vidin

Address: 3700 Vidin  
4 Baba Vida str.  
Tel.: +359 94 609 498  
Fax: +359 94 601 117  
E-mail: vidin@gmail.com;  
obshtinavidin@gmail.com

### Romania

#### Tourist Information Centre Dolj County

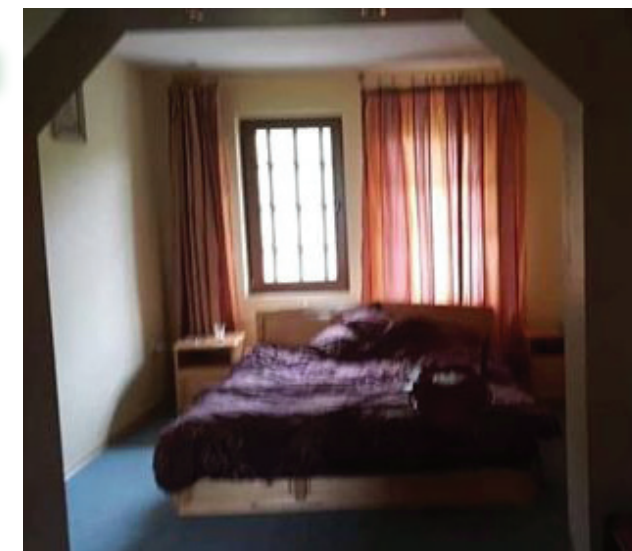
Address: Craiova, Dolj  
19 Calea Unirii (5,035.59 mi)  
Facebook page: www.facebook.com/consiliuljudetean-dolj/  
Web page: www.cjdolj.ro

#### Tourist Information Centre Orsova

Address: Orsova, Mehedinti County  
20 1 Decembrie 1918 Blvd  
Tel.: +40 352401409  
Web page: www.primariaor-sova.ro

#### Tourist Information Centre Olt county

Address: 235200 Caracal  
35B Victoria  
Tel.: +40 768 998 014  
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Visit our website [www.holysites.me](http://www.holysites.me) to learn more about the monasteries and churches in the cross-border region between Romania and Bulgaria.



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