

LET'S GO TO BUCOVINA!!!

come on Bucovina

JUDETUL SUCEAVA
HAI IN BUCOVINA!

The fortress of Suceava

Voronet
Monastery

Black pottery
Măgina

Throne room

personal collection of eggs
(Priest Mirăuți Church)

Stefan
the
Great
and
Saint

Dragomirna
Monastery

Mirăuți
Church

Bucovina on the map



At present, Bucovina is divided between Romania - the southern part, Suceava County and Ukraine, the northern part, the Chernivtsi region (it arrived in Ukraine after the disintegration of the USSR in 1991).

Bucovina is a historical region comprising a territory of 10,500 km² covering regions of Romania and Ukraine. The name Bucovina officially came into use in 1774, with the annexation by the Habsburg Empire. The name "Bucovina" comes from the Slavic word for beech - "buk", so the term "Bucovina" can be translated as "Land of beeches".



The Citadel of Suceava

The entrance to the fortress was over a bridge with a fixed part and a movable part, suspended on two pillars.

Medieval fortress, built by the voivode Petru I. Mușat around 1388, fortified by Ștefan cel Mare, being the main residence of the lords of Moldavia for almost 200 years.



The statue of Stephen the Great



The equestrian statue of Stephen the Great located in the Șipote - Cetate Park was made by the sculptor Iftimie Bârleanu and unveiled in 1977.



With a height of 23 meters (including the pedestal), the statue is the largest work of its kind in the country



Bucovina Village Museum

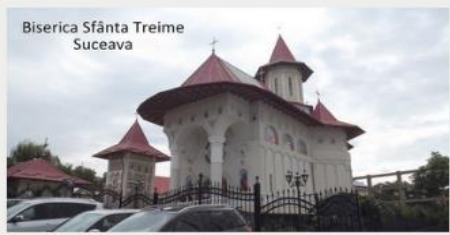


At the end of the organization of the museum, the village of Bucovina should include 80 settlements

Established in 1970, it has a number of over 30 objectives: traditional wooden houses, household outbuildings, popular technical installations, craft workshops, community constructions.



Bucovina - the land of Monasteries



The Monasteries of Bucovina have their own beauty and grandeur, both in their interior and exterior paintings and in their architecture.

These Churches and their paintings are testimonies of our Orthodox faith, they are the fruit of the sacrifice of those who founded them, our forerunners defenders of the country and keepers of the ancestral faith.

They show the worthiness and creative power of our people in all that is beautiful.

Master builders and painters have realized the beauty that springs from the holiness of life and man's connection with God through the work of the Holy Spirit.

Preserving and maintaining these values is a primary duty; they belong to both the national and universal heritage; through them we are part of both the family of the loving and value-creating world.

† His Eminence Pimen - Bishop of Suceava and Rădăuți.

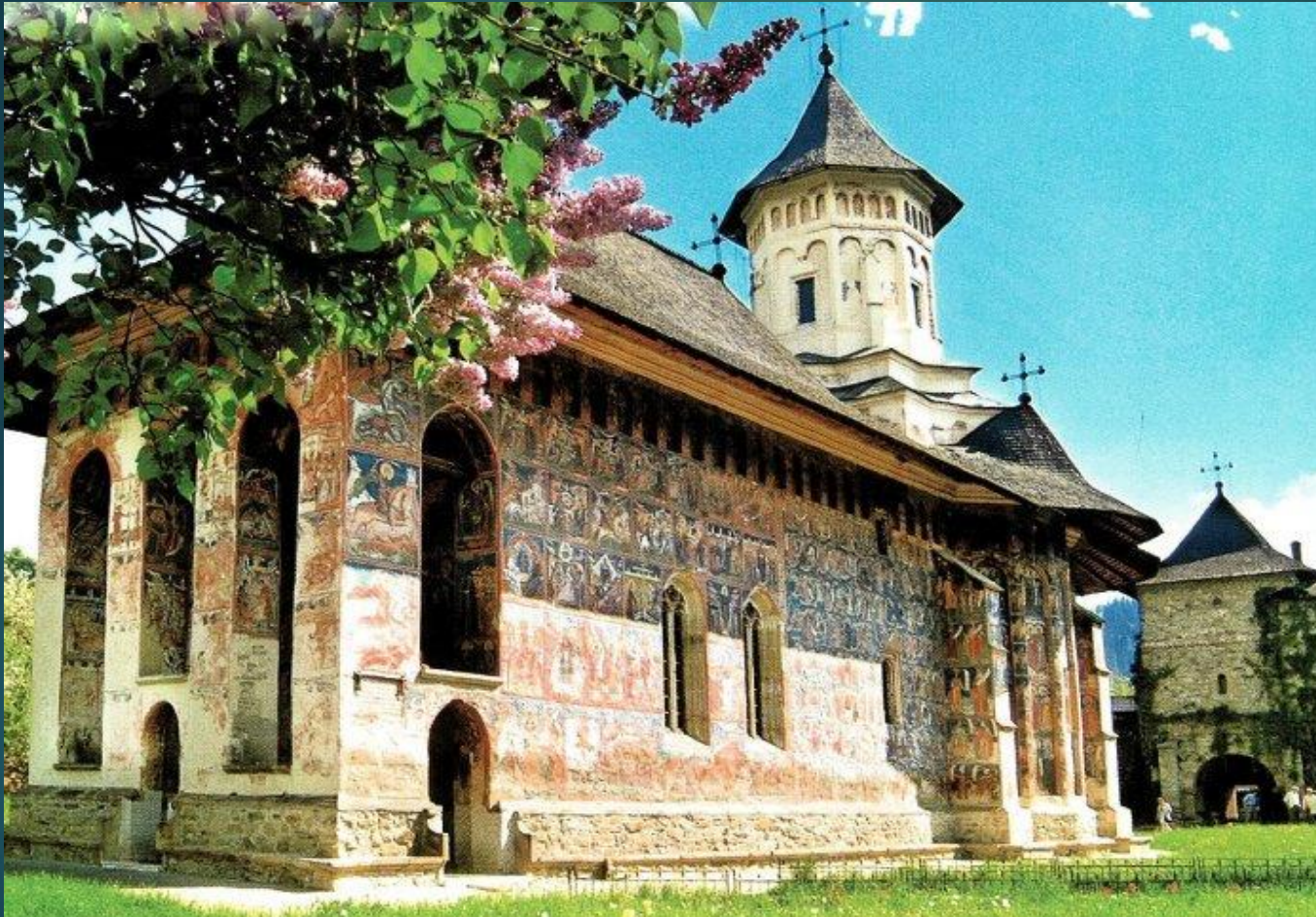
Putna Monastery (1466 – 1470)



The tomb of
Stephen
the Great

Putna Monastery, located 72 kilometers from the Citadel of Suceava, is the first and most important foundation of the Faithful Voivode Stephen the Great and Saint, and has been guarding the legendary land of Bukovina for over five centuries.

Moldovița Monastery (1532)



Petru Rares
the founder of
the Monastery.
Lord of
Moldova
between the
years 1527-1538
and 1541-1546



The Moldavian Monastery, erected by Petru Rares in 1532 and painted in 1537. The Moldavian Monastery is dated much earlier, in 1410, when Prince Alexander the Good completed its domain, calling it "the newly built one".

Voroneț Monastery (1488)



“The blue of Voroneț” the dominant color in the exterior painting, is considered by specialists being unique in the world, just like Ruben’s red and Veronese’s green.

The Voronet Monastery was built by the Voivode Stefan cel Mare si Sfant, in a record time, from May 26 to October 15, 1488.



Sucevița Monastery (1581)



The exterior painting of the Sucevița Monastery is the best preserved of the group of Moldovan churches with exterior painting

Sucevița Monastery, dedicated to the Resurrection of the Lord, was built in the last decades of the 16th century, at the expense of the Movila boyar family. The first hermits from the valley of the Sucevița stream were disciples of Saint Daniel the Hermit.



Dragomirna Monastery (1602)



It has the dimensions: 35 m long, 9.5 m wide and 42 m high. Its walls are not painted, but are decorated with stone engravings.

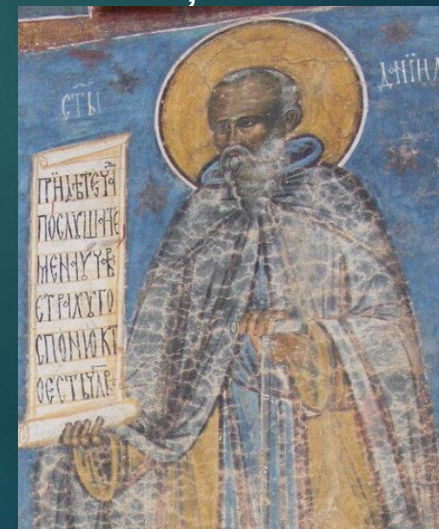


It was built in 1602 at the initiative of Bishop Anastasie Crimca. The medieval art complex Dragomirna Monastery is composed of a small church or a hermitage, a large church, dedicated to the Descent of the Holy Spirit, defense walls, an old abbot's building, the five towers, cells and a chapel.

The cell of the pious saint Daniel the Hermit



Daniil Sihastrul
(b. at the beginning of the 15th century - d. 1496, Voroneț) was a Romanian Orthodox hermit, famous clergyman, counselor of the ruler Ștefan cel



The young Dumitru, entered the honest rank of monk, at the monastery of Radauti. Wishing a life away from the world and its turmoil, the young monk retreated to the Hermitage of St. Lavrentie. Here he wore the last rank of the monk, receiving the name of Daniil. He then retired to a secret place, towards the mountains, where he carved a chapel with great zeal and toil.

Easter in Bucovina



The Easter holidays are the most important Christian holidays - the Resurrection of the Lord.



The Passover is preceded by 40 days of fasting to which is added 7 days of Holy Week, or Passion Week, in which Jesus Christ was mocked, beaten, crowned with thorns, crucified, giving his life for our salvation.

The Museum of Bukovina



Subordinate units:
“Nicolae Labiș” Memorial House; Siret History Museum; “Ciprian Porumbescu” Museum; The Citadel of Suceava; History Museum; Museum of Natural Sciences; Art Museum; The Royal Inn Ethnography Section.

The Museum of Bukovina (also known as the National Museum of Bukovina, formerly the Museum Society), is the main museum institution in Suceava County, built between 1902-1903.



Museum of Natural and Hunting Sciences



Vertebrate animals are presented in evolutionary order: fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.

Founded in 1952, the museum was officially opened in 1957. It consists of 2 sections: the Department of Fauna and Flora in the area of Dornelor and the Department of Hunting in Suceava County.



Ciprian Porumbescu Museum



He composed patriotic music, and one of the compositions is currently used as a song for the National Anthem of Albania.



Romanian composer, son of a priest. He lived between 1853 and 1883. He studied music in Suceava, Chernivtsi and Vienna. He attended the courses of the Faculty of Orthodox Theology in Chernivtsi.

Marginea Ceramics Center



The technology by which the pots at Marginea are obtained by smothering and polishing with the help of a flint.

Marginea Ceramics Center It is characterized both by the black color that objects acquire after burning and by ornaments of traditional shapes.



Lucia Condrea Egg Museum from Moldovița



- the unique pieces of art created by Lucia Condrea
- the largest in number;
- very old painted eggs ,collected from places inhabited by "hutuli";
- Pieces of art collected by Lucia Condrea from artists belonging to different countries (international collection).

Out of more than **30,000** eggs decorated in more than 50 years by artist **Lucia Condrea**, more than half of them are exhibited in 106 showcases, making it **the largest author museum in the world**, with the rest of the exhibits found in museums, Royal Houses and private collections in about 110 countries.



Narrow gauge - Hutulca



The departure of the trains is from CFR Moldovita station. The line follows the river "Moldovita", in a picturesque area, typical for Bucovina. The end of the line is in Algiers, a glade at the edge of the fir forest,

The narrow-gauge railway from Moldovita was built by a sawmill owner, Louis Ortieb, and follows the watercourse of Moldovita, it was put into use in 1888 for the transport of timber from the forest to the sawmill.



Cacica Salt mine



The galleries are dug by hand, unsupported, with a width of about 1 m. The depth of extraction on three horizons at 35 m, 55 m and 70 m depth.

Archaeological research has shown that there was one of the oldest salt mines in Europe, dating from the early Neolithic period (5th millennium BC). The deposit is estimated at about 238 million tons of salt.



The hand from the top of the mountain



After eight years of hard work, in which the road builders built 19 bridges and no less than 180 bridges, the two teams met. At the meeting place, they raised Palma. and they clapped their

In the 60's two teams of workers started the construction of the road from the two directions, Rădăuți and Sadova.



Wooden Spoons Museum



Most of its collection is made up of local specimens but there are also exotic ones. Spoons used in the sheepfold are of special interest. The museum also contains a collection of towels (over 500), sewing, pottery and coins

The collection of over 6,000 wooden spoons was collected by the former history teacher Ion Ţugui and his wife Elisabeta, and includes spoons of different sizes, and uses, of different wood species.



Thank you

Bucovina is the cradle of my childhood. It is the ray of sunshine that first caressed my face, it is the raindrop that cools my body, it is the longing that soothes my soul, it is my mother's mute song.

Bucovina is the ringing of the bell from Putna that crosses the lands to the distant horizons, where it meets the faint voice of the chisel knocked on the corner by Sucevita. He is the barely heard of prayers, kneeling spoken by monks and nuns dearly loved by his neighbor.



Bucovina is the hum of flowers,
it is the doina of the forest and
the trembling of the wind.

I'm Bucovina,
that piece of Monastery Land.