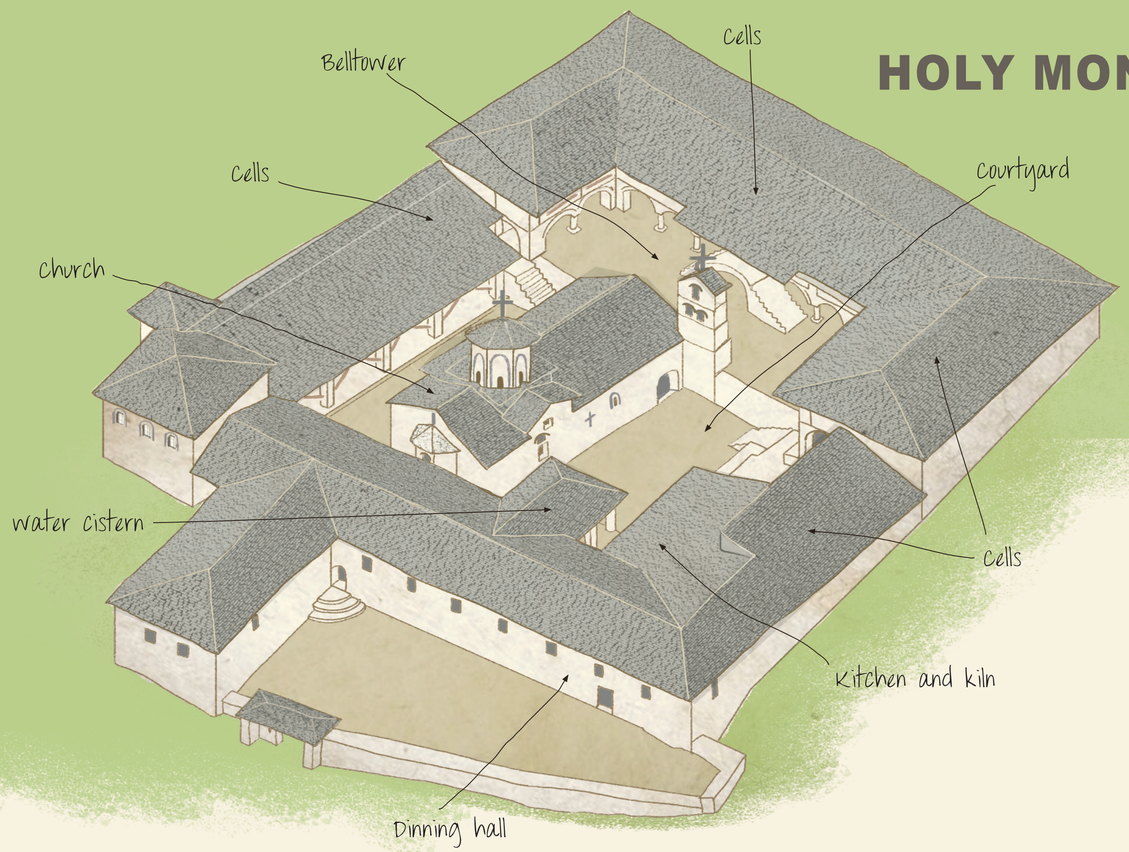

HOLY MONASTERY OF THE NATIVITY OF THE VIRGIN MARY (SAINTS CYRICUS AND JULITTA), DHUVJAN

MANASTIRI I SHENJTË I LINDJES SË VIRGJËRESHËS MARI (SHËN QIRIKU DHE JULITA), DHUVJAN

ΙΕΡΑ ΜΟΝΗ ΓΕΝΕΘΛΙΟΥ ΤΗΣ ΘΕΟΤΟΚΟΥ (ΑΓΙΩΝ ΚΗΡΥΚΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΙΟΥΛΙΤΤΑΣ), ΔΟΥΒΙΑΝΗ

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A Center of Faith and Learning

The Holy Monastery of Saints Cyricus and Julitta is part of the rich post-Byzantine monastic heritage of the Dropull region and was originally dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It was founded in the 16th century, during a period of prosperity marked by a wave of monastic construction across the Drino Valley.

The monastery church follows the typical inscribed cross plan of the era, featuring a square structure whose interior is arranged in the form of a cross. The church's interior preserves wall paintings dating back to mid-17th century, with later repainting visible on the western wall.

During Ottoman rule, monasteries in this region functioned not only as places of worship but also as centers of education and community life. Notably, this monastery housed one of the first schools for girls in the region.

Qendër e besimit dhe dijes

Manastiri i Shenjtë i Lindjes së Virgjëreshës Mari në Dhuvjan, i njohur gjerësisht si Manastiri i Shën Qirikut dhe Shën Julitës, përbën një pasuri të rëndësishme të trashëgimisë kulturore të periudhës pasbizantine në krahinën e Dropullit. Ky manastir daton në shekullin XVI, në një periudhë historike të begatë, e karakterizuar nga një valë ndërtimesh monastike në Luginën e Drinos.

Nga pikëpamja e konstruksionit ndërtimor, naosi i kishës i përket tipit në formë kryqi me kupolë, i realizuar sipas variantit të zhvilluar. Brenda saj ruhen afreske të periudhës nga mesi i shekullit XVII, ndërsa në murin perëndimor dallohen shtresa të mëvonshme ripikturimi.

Manastiret e rajonit funksiononin jo vetëm si vende adhurimi, por edhe si qendra të arsimit dhe jetës shoqërore nën sundimin osman. Ky manastir ishte shtëpia e një prej shkollave të para të vajzave në rajon.

Κέντρο Πίστης και Μάθησης

Η Ιερά Μονή Γενεθλίου της Θεοτόκου στη Δούβιανη, ευρύτερα γνωστή ως Μονή των Αγίων Κηρύκου και Ιουλίττας, ανήκει στην πλούσια μεταβυζαντινή μοναστική κληρονομιά της περιοχής της Δρόπολης. Ιδρύθηκε τον 16ο αιώνα, σε μια περίοδο ευημερίας που χαρακτηρίστηκε από την ανέγερση πολλών μοναστηριών στην κοιλάδα του Δρίνου.

Ο ναός της μονής ακολουθεί τον τυπικό για την εποχή σταυροειδή εγγεγραμμένο τύπο, όπου ένα τετράγωνο κτίσμα περικλείει εσωτερικό χώρο σε σχήμα σταυρού. Το εσωτερικό του ναού διατηρεί τοιχογραφίες που χρονολογούνται στα μέσα του 17ου αιώνα, ενώ μεταγενέστερες επιζωγραφίσεις είναι ορατές στον δυτικό τοίχο.

Τα μοναστήρια στην περιοχή δε λειτουργούσαν μόνο ως χώροι λατρείας αλλά και ως κέντρα εκπαίδευσης και κοινωνικής ζωής υπό την οθωμανική κυριαρχία. Στη μονή στεγάστηκε ένα από τα πρώτα σχολεία θηλέων στην περιοχή.

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