

Romania



ROMANIA – Tourist Guide

Official name: Romania.

Official language: Romanian.

Romania is located in southeastern Europe and borders Ukraine (in the north and east), Moldova (in the east), Hungary (in the west and northwest), Bulgaria (in the south), Serbia (in the southwest) and Bulgaria (in the south). The country's surface area is 238,391 km².

Flag: Blue, yellow and red in vertical stripes, from left to right, respectively.

Government: Bicameral parliamentary republic.

European Status: member of the European Union since 1 January 2007.

Population: 21,733,556 people (2003), of which 89% are Romanian. The principal minorities include Hungarians and Szeklers (Secui) (7.1%) and Roma (Gypsies) (1.7%).

Religions: Christian-Orthodox (86.8%), Catholic (5%), Graeco-Catholic (Uniate) (1%), Protestant (3.5%).

Capital: Bucharest (2,064,000 inhabitants), first mentioned in 1459.

Time zone: GMT +3 hours in summertime (from the last Sunday of March to the last Sunday of October), and GMT +2 hours for the rest of the year.

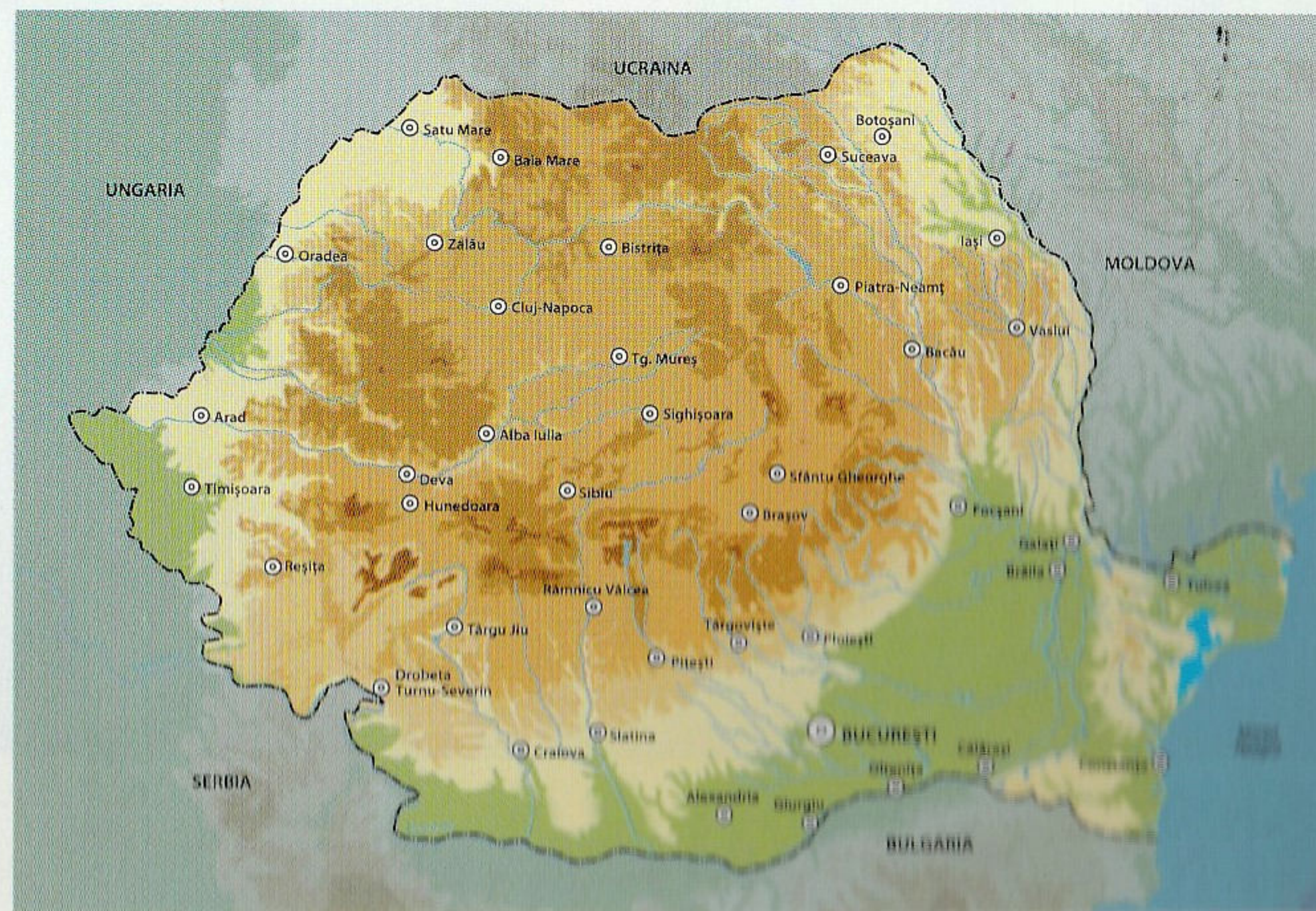
Climate: Temperate continental. The average summer temperature is between 22° and 24°C, although maximum temperatures can reach 38°C. In winter the average temperature is typically below -3°C.

Units of Measurement: Metric. 1 km = 0.62 miles.

National currency: LEU. 1 Leu = 100 Bani. Currently circulating banknotes: 1, 5, 10, 50, 100, 200 and 500 Lei. Currently circulating coins: 1, 5, 10 and 50 Bani.

Emergency Services Telephone Number: 112.

Official Public Holidays: December 1st – Romanian National Day, January 1st and 2nd – New Year, March 1st – Labour Day, first and second day of Easter, December 25th and 26th – Christmas.



A Romania with the perfumes of the Levant, a Romania that preserves the memory of the “Little Paris”, a Romania of churches, a sub-Mediterranean Romania, a Romania of Carpathian peaks... these are just some of the facets this fascinating country reveals! And every journey allows us to discover yet more faces of Romania, as though its metamorphoses were inexhaustible.



Bucharest



Şirnea

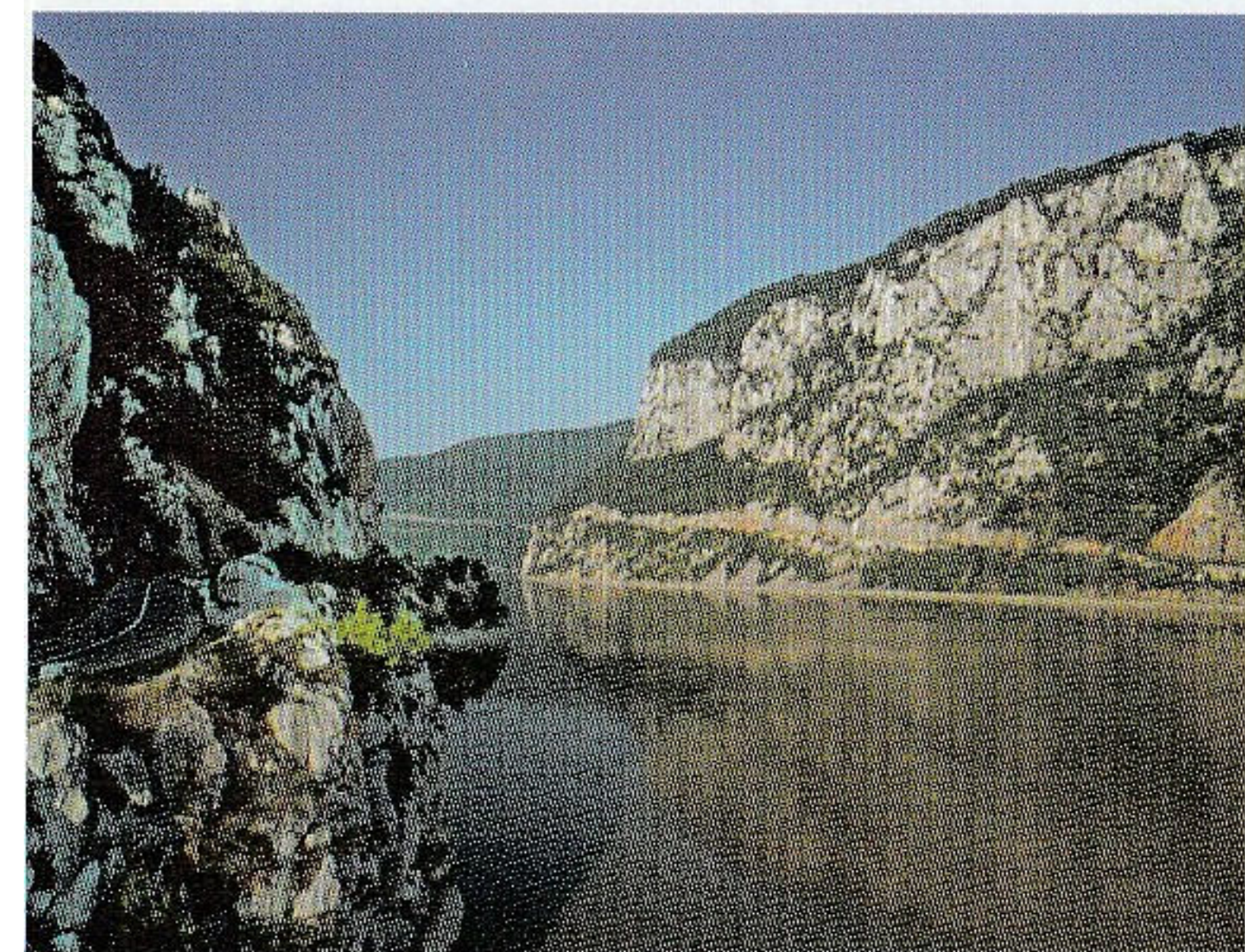
Situated at the “gateway to the Orient”, but occidental in very many respects; a Latin land in the midst of Slavic nations; a predominantly Orthodox country that nonetheless preserves the memory of Rome... All these apparent contradictions only serve to enhance Romania's charm...

Today's Romania is not a country that can be overlooked – it is a European country in the true sense of the word, a country with its own identity and values, a seductive country, which cannot fail to fascinate. It is a country about which we still have much to learn...

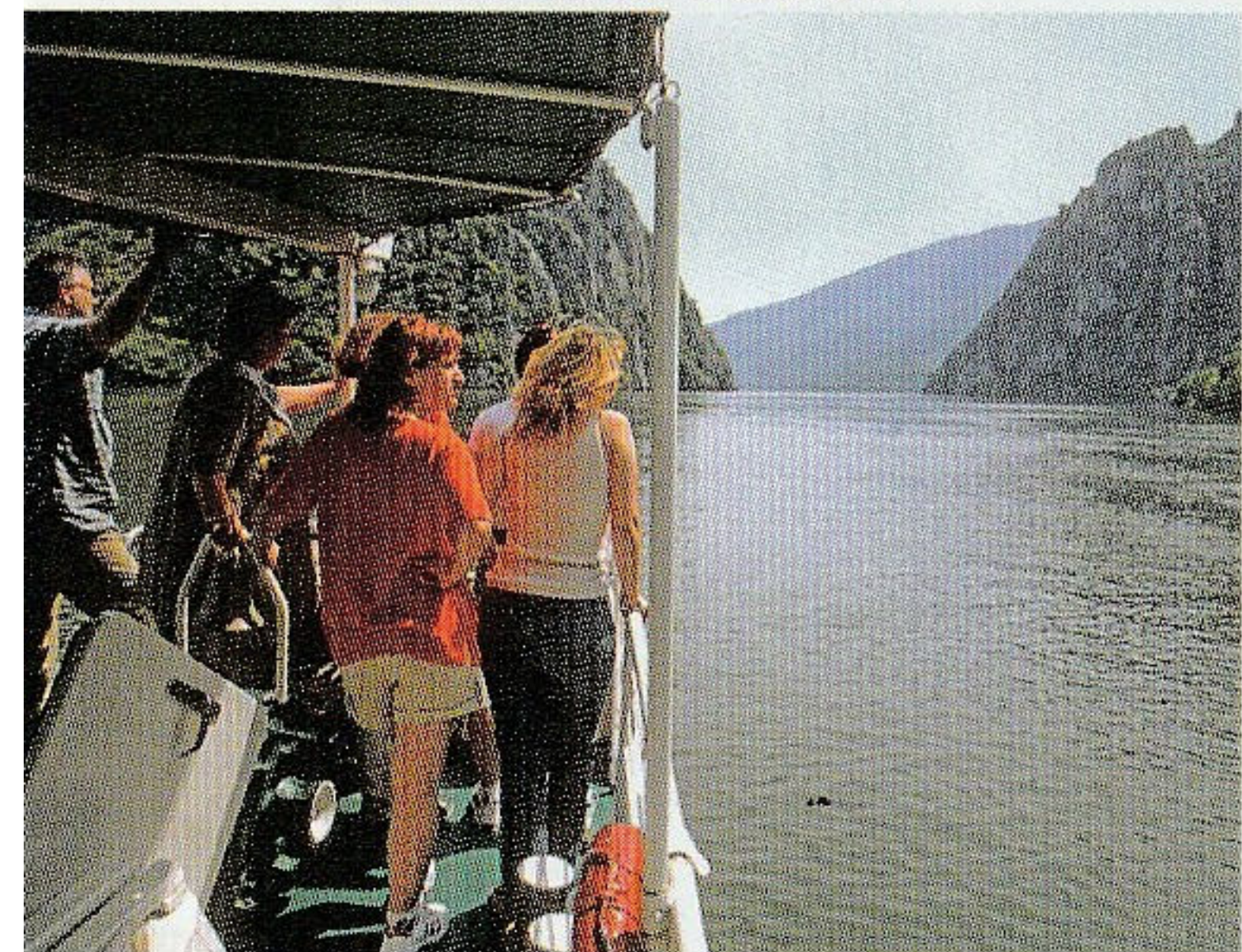
Tourists who come to Romania find themselves placed in the rather difficult situation of having to choose between just some of the countless and wonderful sightseeing itineraries on offer. For, although it has a surface area of just under 240,000 square kilometres, Romania can boast almost all forms of geographical relief: mountains, sea, delta, lakes, hills, winding valleys, caves, gorges, waterfalls...

You should follow at least part of the course of the **Danube** through Romania. For 1,075 kilometres, the *Danubius*, the sacred river of the Dacians, offers magnificent vistas. In the Banat, along the banks of the Danube, sub-Mediterranean vegetation flourishes (in spite of the fact that we find ourselves in a zone of continental climactic influence) and mysterious karst formations can be found. The **Cauldrons** sector of the **Danube Gorges** is the most spectacular: in former times, this section of the river resembled the boiling, churning water in a fisherman's cauldron, whence the name.

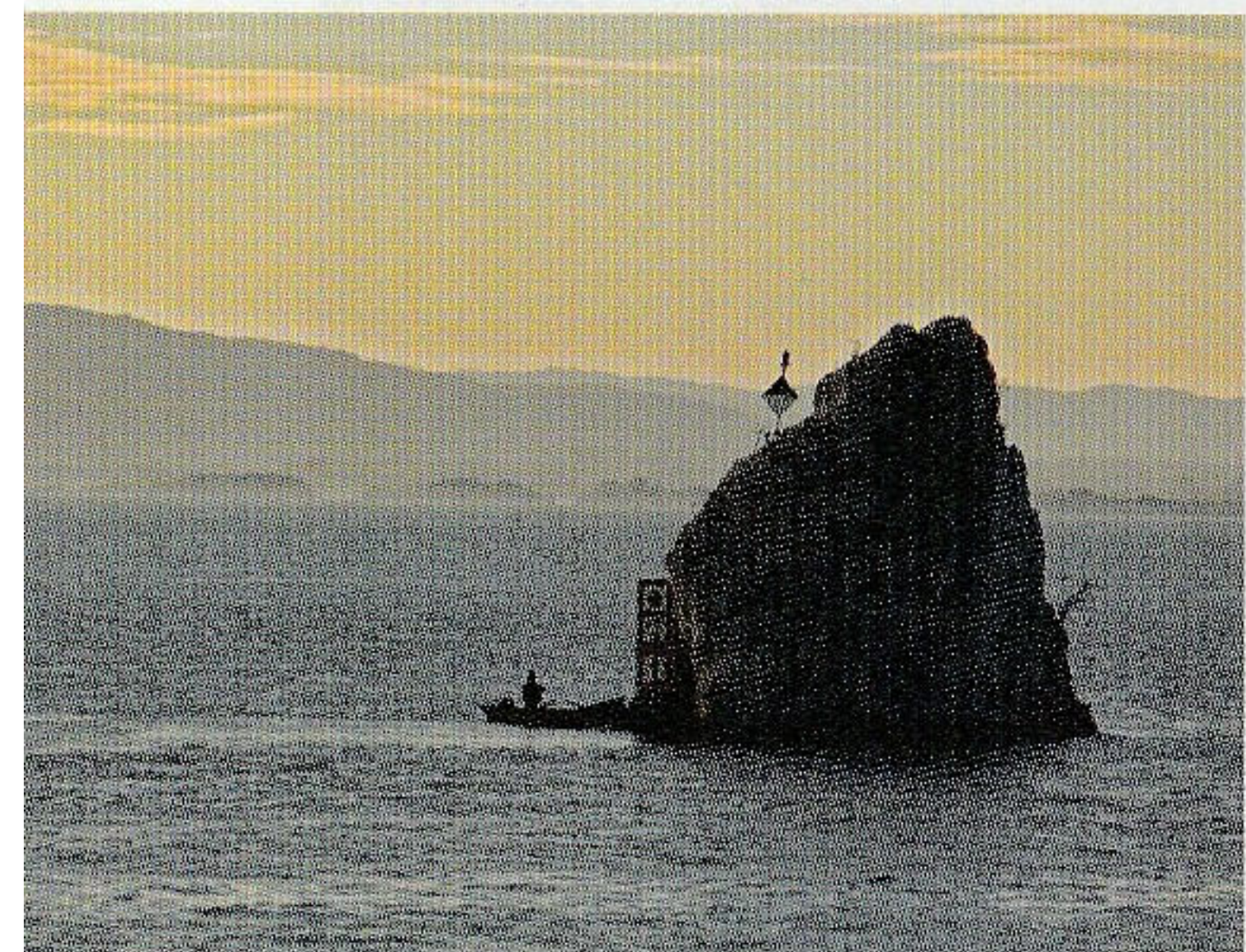
Before it empties into the Black Sea, the Danube splits into three long branches (*Chilia*, *Sulina* and *Saint George*), between which a wild delta has formed. At not more than ten thousand years old, this is the youngest terrain in the country. A "paradise" for all kinds of plants and wild animals, the **Danube Delta** has been declared a UNESCO world biosphere reservation.



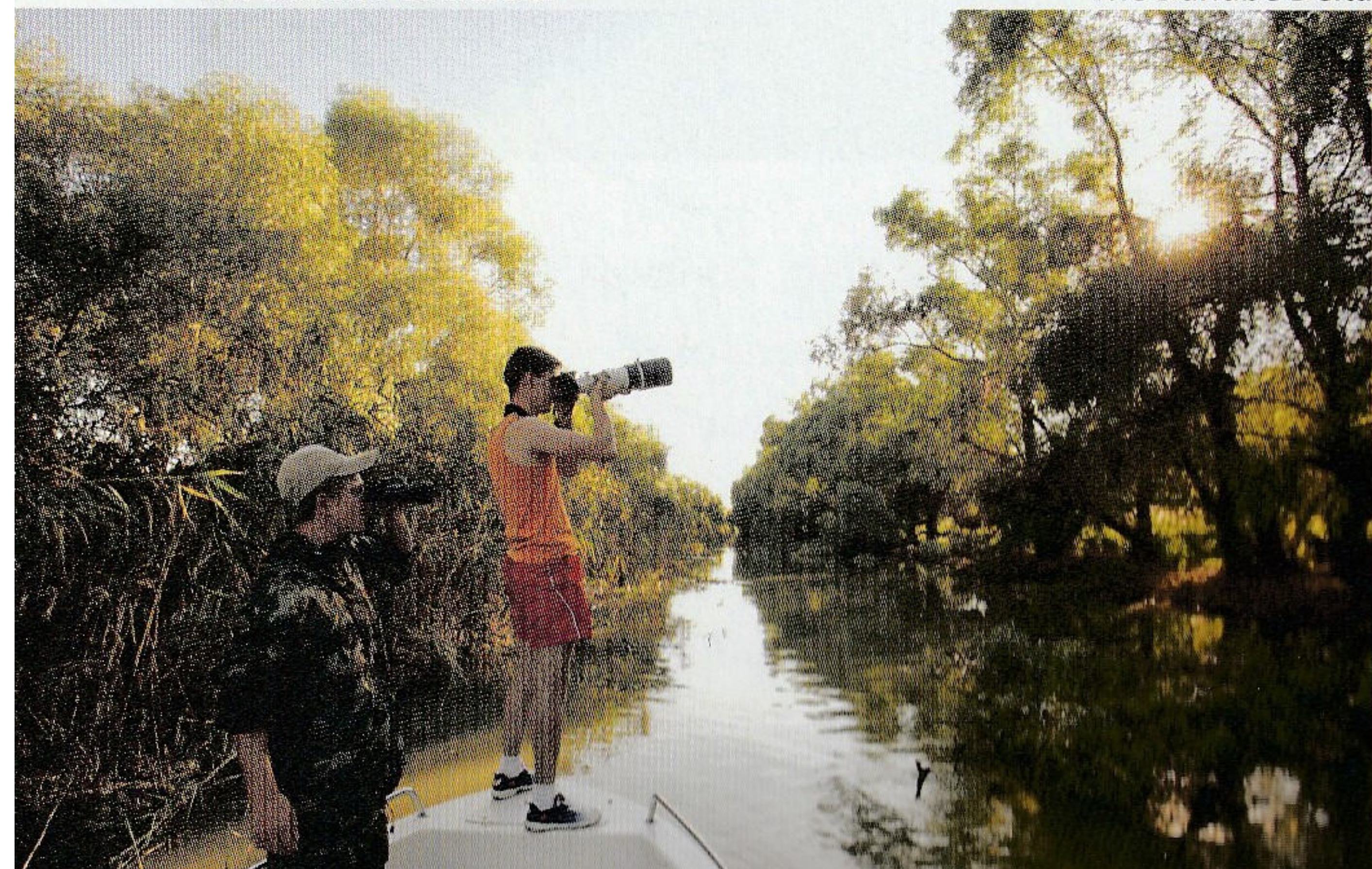
The Danube Cauldrons



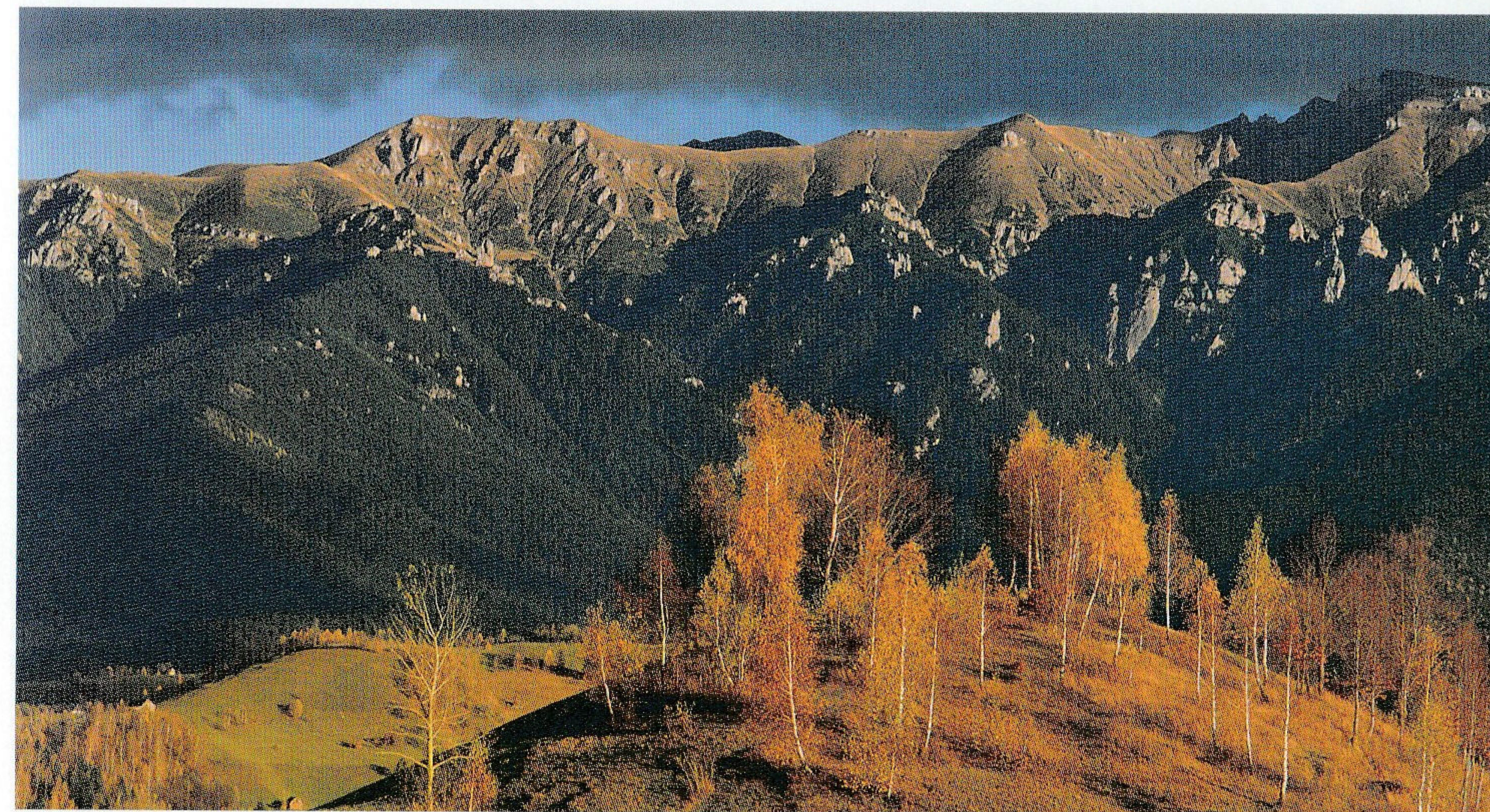
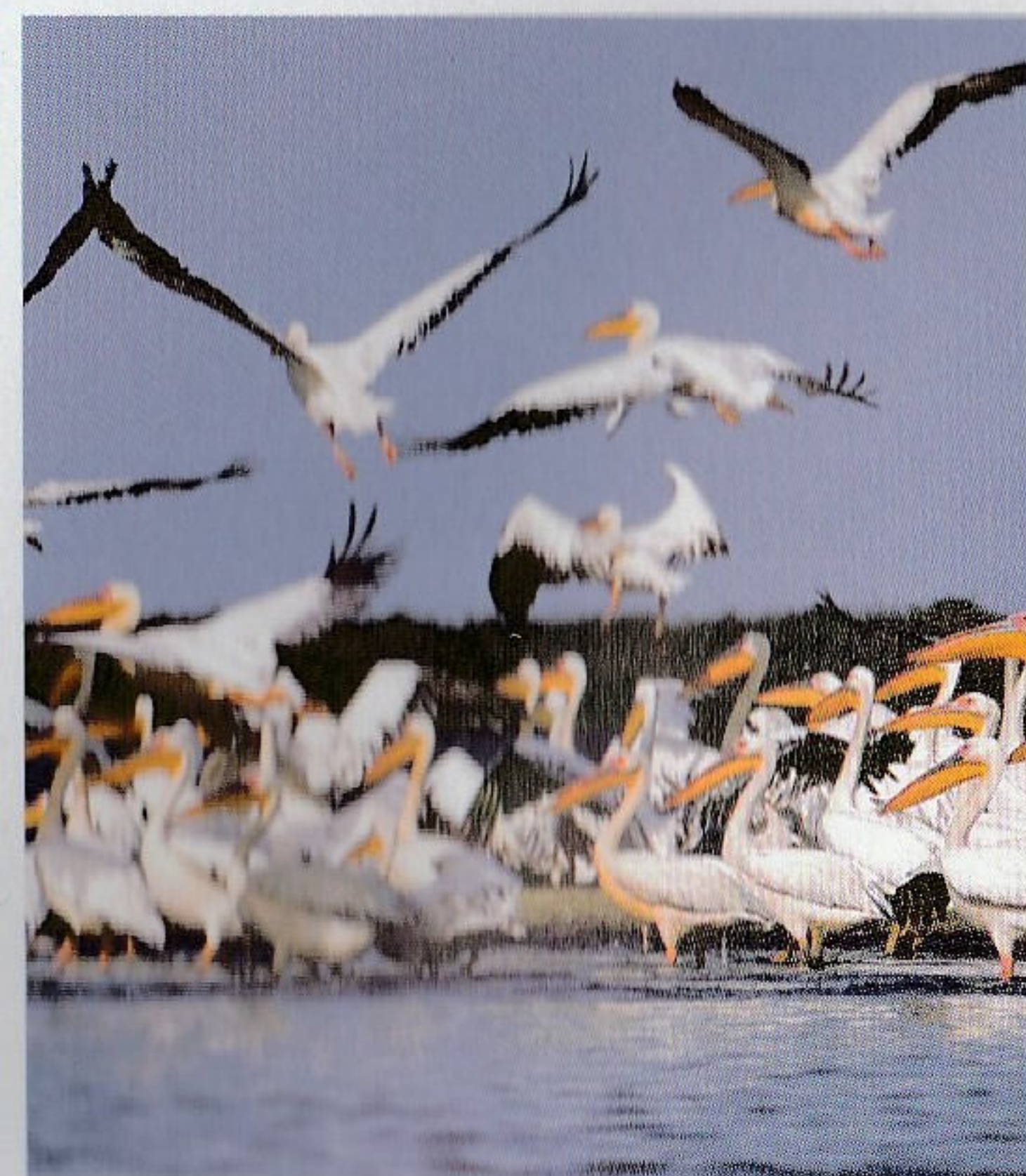
The Danube Cauldrons



The Danube Cauldrons



The Danube Delta

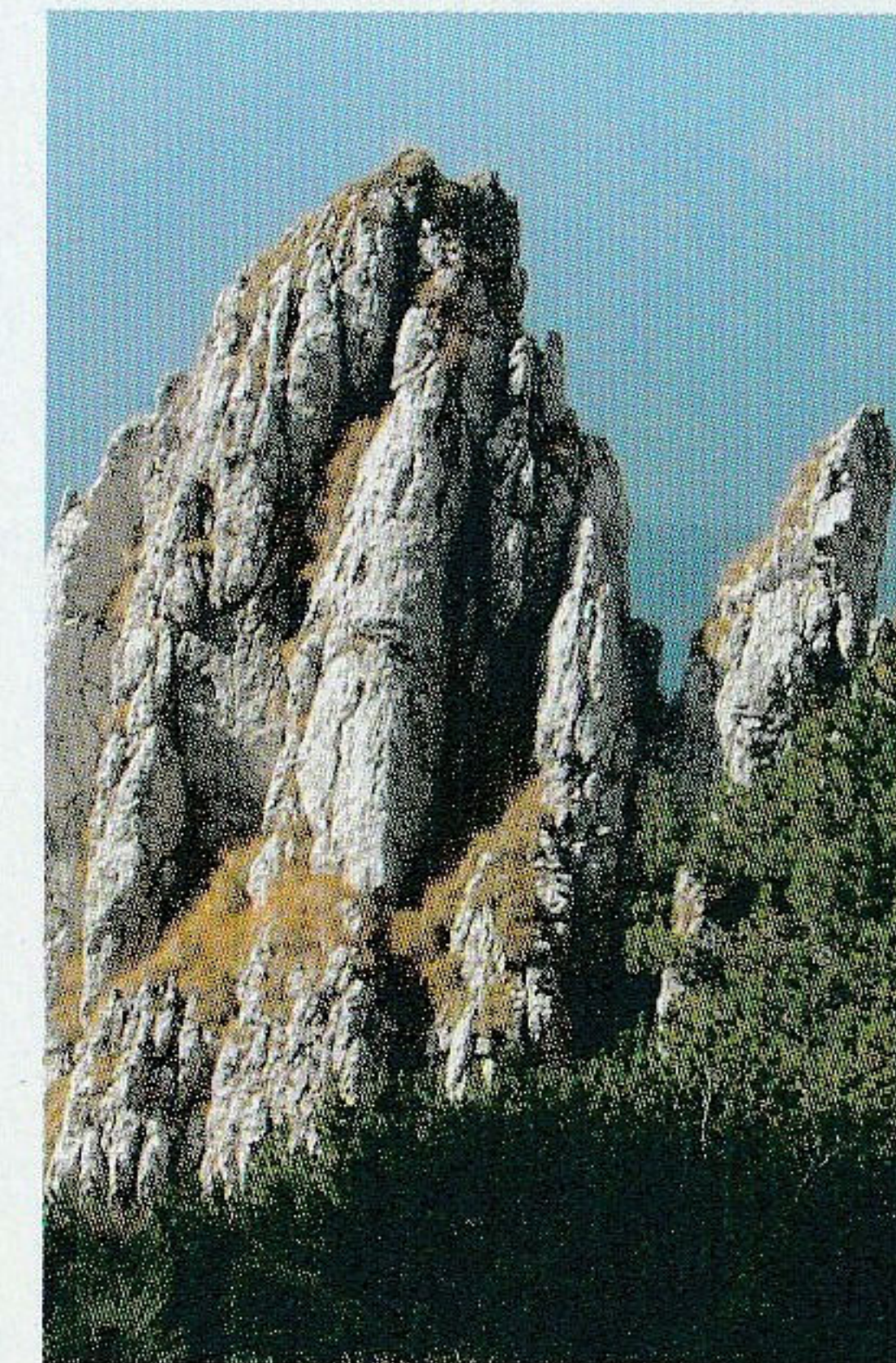


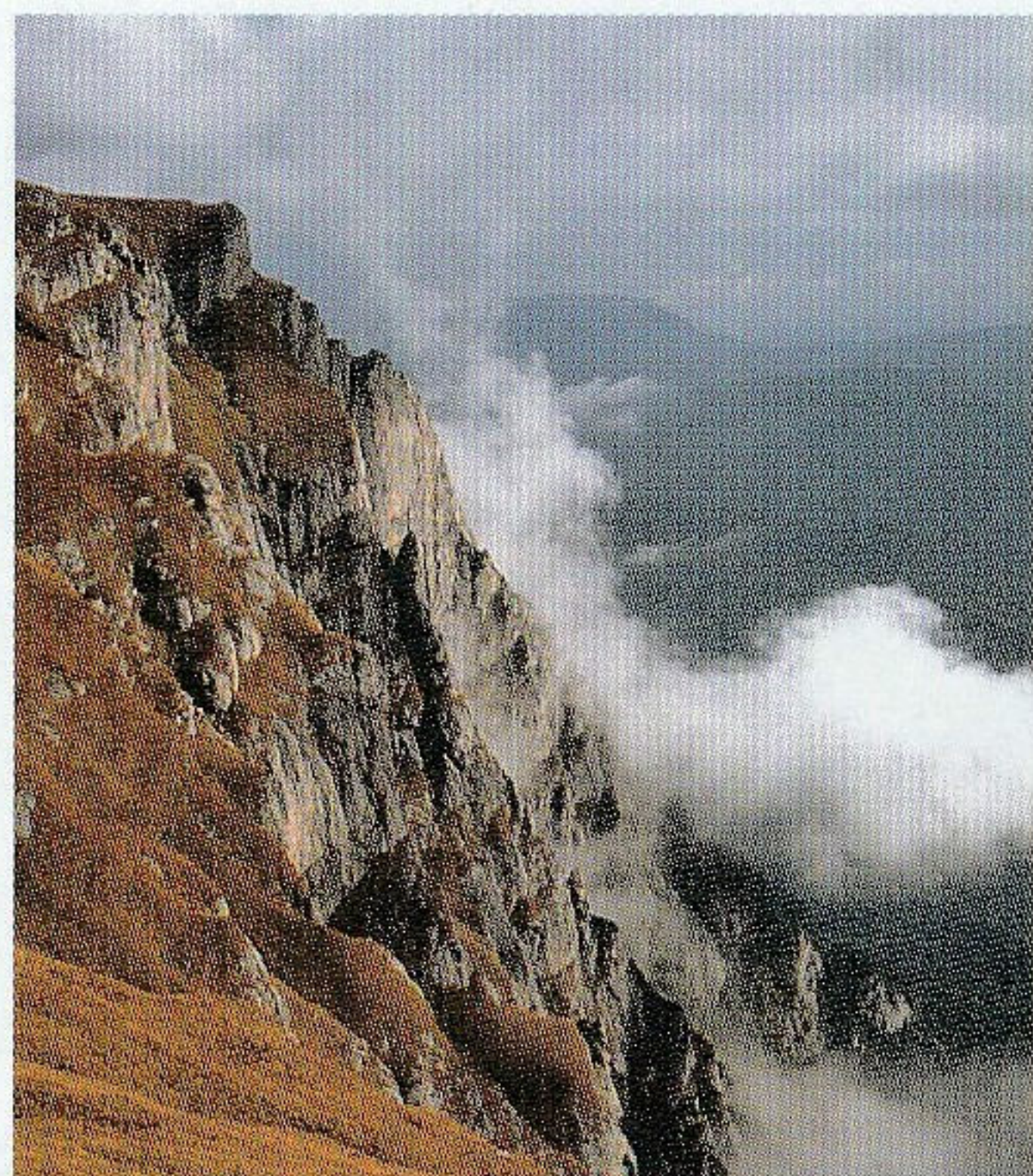
The Bucegi Mountains

More than half the length of the Carpathian Mountains, which are part of the Alpine-Carpathian-Himalayan chain, is to be found within the territory of Romania. The **Romanian Carpathians** are a paradise for skiers, hikers and extreme-sports enthusiasts. There is snow cover in the mountains for between one hundred and one hundred and twenty days a year. In the mountains, there are numerous marked hiking routes, with varying degrees of difficulty. The most accessible mountain resorts are in the *Prahova Valley*, which is flanked by the Bucegi and Baiului Mountains: *Sinaia*, the former summer residence of the royal family, *Bușteni*, *Azuga*, *Predeal*. The *Făgăraș Massif* holds the record for altitude, with its almost unassailable Moldoveanu peak (2,544m). *Piatra Craiului* is a crest of grey-white limestone, with precipices, rocky shelves, crags and scree. The *Retezat Massif*, with its eighty glacial tarns (*Bucura*, *Zănoaga*, *Black Tarn*, *Ana*, *Lia*, *Viorica*), is home to a national park of 54,400 hectares, and has been declared a Biosphere Reservation. The *Maramureș Mountains* are traversed by the *Vaser Valley*, along the length of which runs an old-fashioned narrow-gauge steam railway. In *Gutâi*, one is particularly struck by the *Cockerel Crest* – a sheer wall of volcanic rock with an altitude of 1,438 metres. The *Rodnei Mountains* preserve numerous glacial traces: crests, valleys, morains. We cannot speak of the *Rarău Massif* without mentioning the mysterious *Lady's*



Piatra Craiului





The Bucegi Mountains

Rocks. On the plateau of the *Călimani Mountains*, which are of volcanic origin, there tower the *Twelve Apostles Rocks*, which seem to transport us to the mythic beginnings of the world.

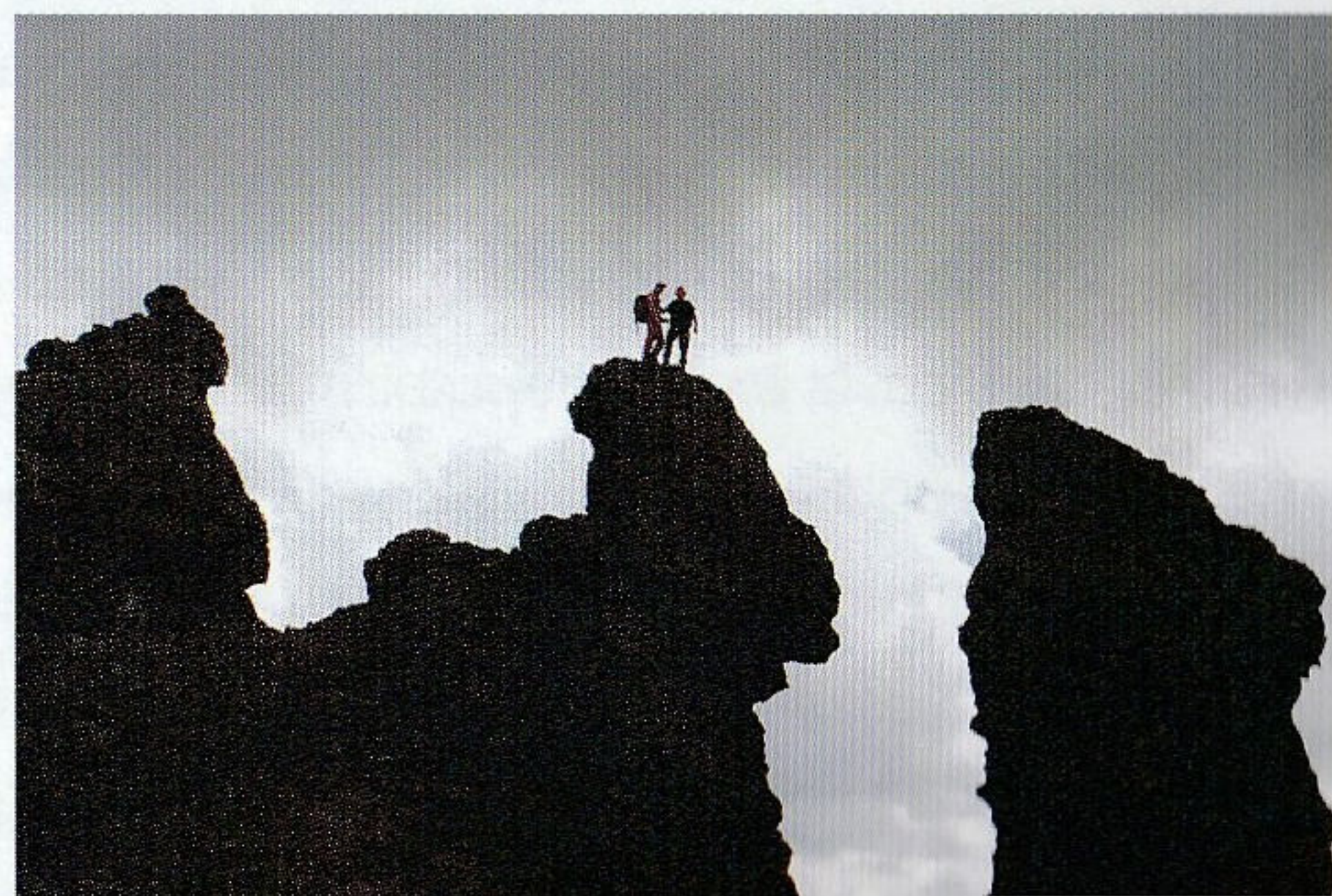
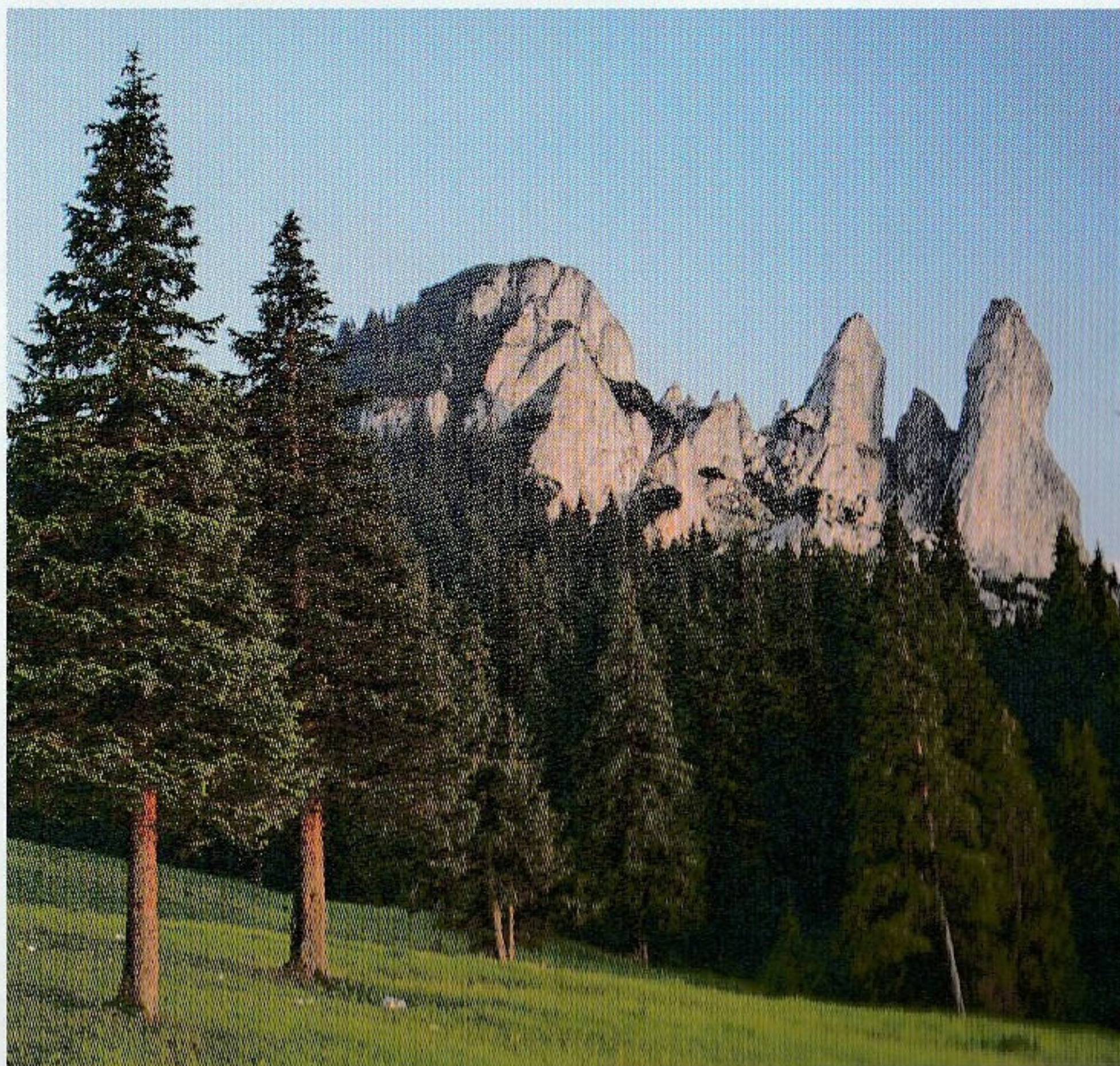
The Carpathian Mountains have been called a "stronghold of waters". For it is here that hundreds of **rivers** and streams begin their journey through Romania, representing ninety-eight per cent of the country's hydrographic network: the *Olt*, *Mureș*, *Ialomița*, *Someș*, *Argeș*, *Siret*, *Jiu*, *Râmpeț*. The course of these waters through the mountains of Romania often offers magnificent spectacles. The *Nerei*, *Turzii*, *Bistrița*, *Oltețului*, *Runcului* (*Sohodolului*), *Bicazului*, and *Tătarului* are just

some of the country's two hundred gorges.

Beneath Romania lie hidden around twelve thousand **caves**, whose galleries stretch for one thousand kilometres: *the Scărișoara Glacier*, *the Cave of Bears*, *Bistrița Cave*, *the Cave of the Women*, *the Cave of the Bats*, *Ialomița Cave*, *the Cave of Wind*, *Meziad Cave*.

Romania can boast some three thousand five hundred **lakes**. There are volcanic lakes (*St Ana*), glacial lakes (*Bucura*, *Zănoaga*, *Gâlcescu*, *Bâlea*), karst lakes (*Iezerul Ighiu*), saline lakes (*Bottomless Lake*, *Ursu Lake*), natural dams (*Red Lake*), man-made reservoirs (the *Iron Gates*, on the Danube, *Izvorul Muntelui* or *Bicaz*, on the *Bistrița*, *Vidraru*, on the *Argeș*, *Vidra*, on the *Lotru*, and *Scropoasa*, on the *Ialomița*).

The Rarău Mountains

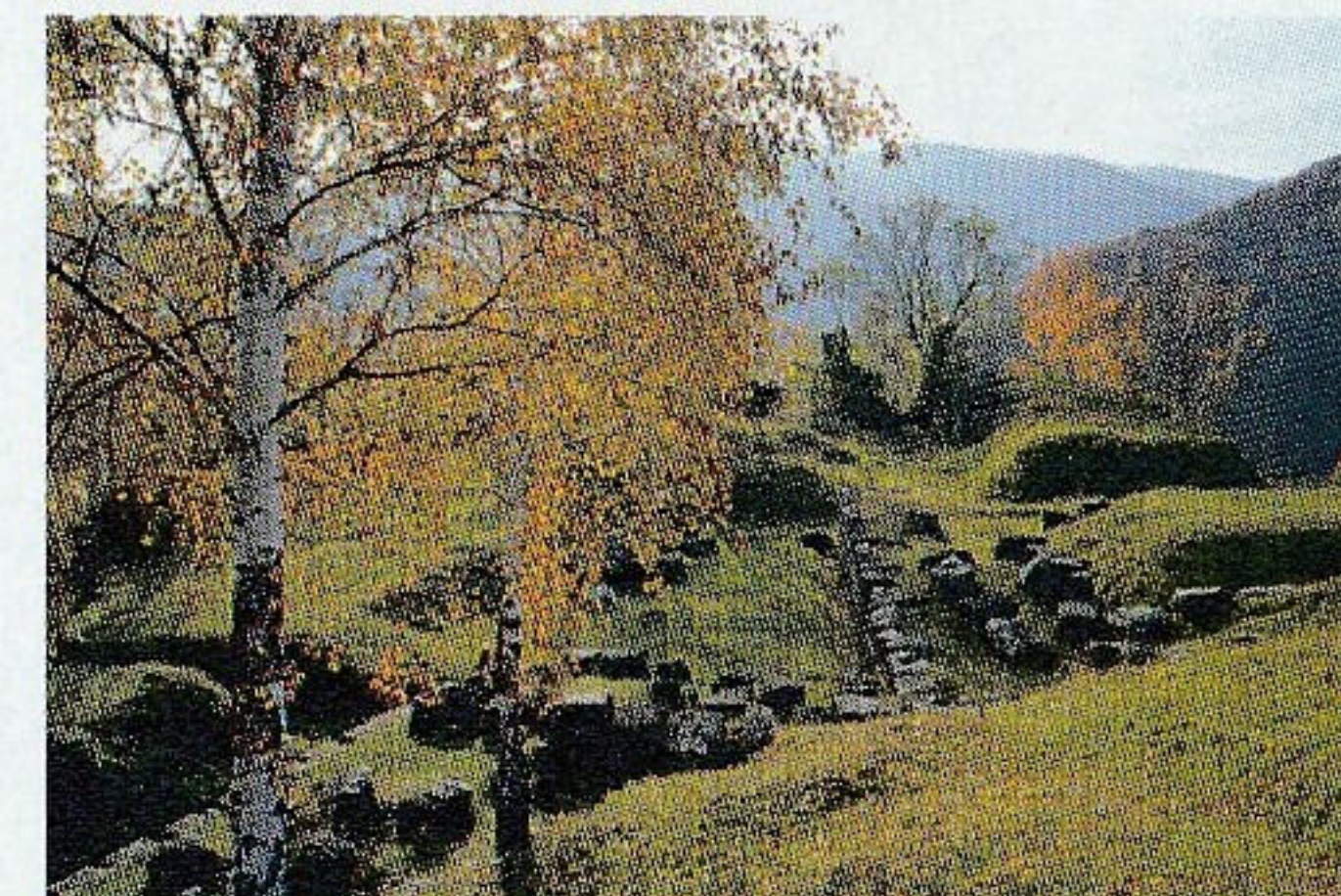


The Călimani Mountains ΔV



The heart of the ancient state of Dacia lay in the *Orăștiei Mountains* of South Western Transylvania. It was in these mountains, between the 1st century BC and the 1st century AD, that the "immortal" Getae (or Dacians), who worshipped Zalmoxis, constructed many fortresses and strategic outposts, over a surface area of two hundred square kilometres. The riddle of the mysterious sanctuaries found within these Dacian fortresses, which are enclosed by walls of perfectly interlocking polished limestone blocks (*murus dacicus*), has yet to be solved. The fortifications at *Sarmizegetusa Regia*, *Costești-Cetățuie*, *Costești-Blidaru*, *Luncani-Piatra Roșie*, and *Bănița* (Hunedoara county), listed as UNESCO World Heritage Sites, are the only remaining vestiges of the Romanians' legendary ancestors.

In the 1st century AD, the Roman legions of the Emperor Trajan made their way across the waters of the Danube into Dacia. After the Roman conquest of Dacia, part of the kingdom was transformed into a Roman province, named *Dacia Felix* (which is to say "Fertile Dacia"). The Romanian nation was born of the ethnic mix of Romans and Dacians.



Dacian ruins, Costești-Cetățuie



Sarmizegetusa Regia ΔV





Adamclisi

The Romans ruled for approximately 165 years in central and south-western Dacia, building roads, forts and towns (*Colonia Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa*, *Apulum*, *Napoca*, *Potaissa*, *Porolissum*) and digging mines. There are many archaeological remains from this period: the foot of the bridge built by Apollodorus of Damascus in 103-5 AD at the orders of the Emperor Trajan in *Drobeta Turnu-Severin*; the thermal baths at *Herculane*; the ruins of *castra*; traces of ancient roads. In *Constanța*, we can find an *emporium* (a Roman building where commercial transactions took place), with an impressive multicoloured mosaic, which has been preserved intact over a surface area of two thousand square metres.

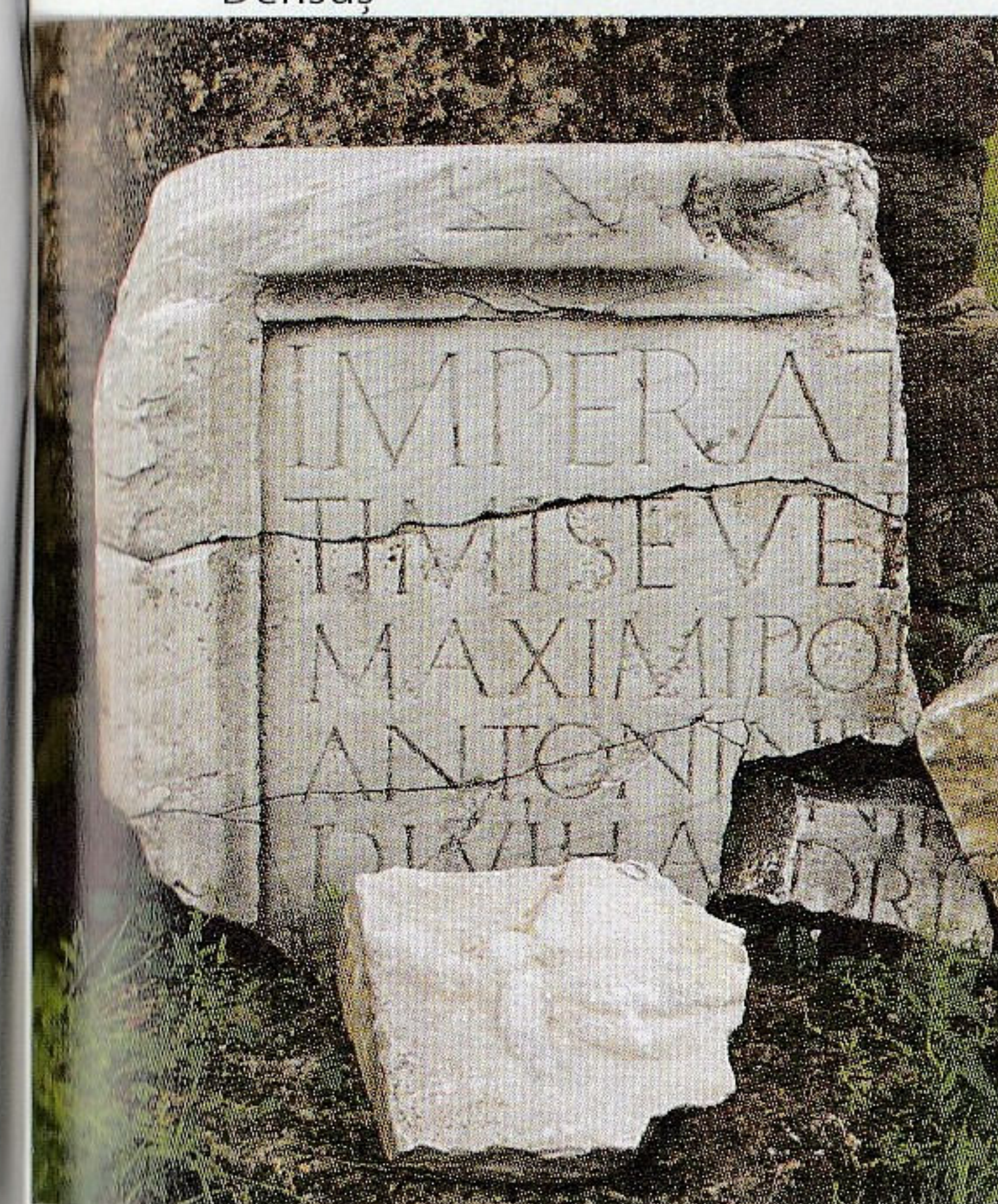
In Dobrogea, at *Enisala* ("new village" in Turkish) a Roman-Byzantine fortress (4th-6th centuries) has been conserved: *Heracleea*, rebuilt by the Genoese in the 13th-14th centuries.

Enisala

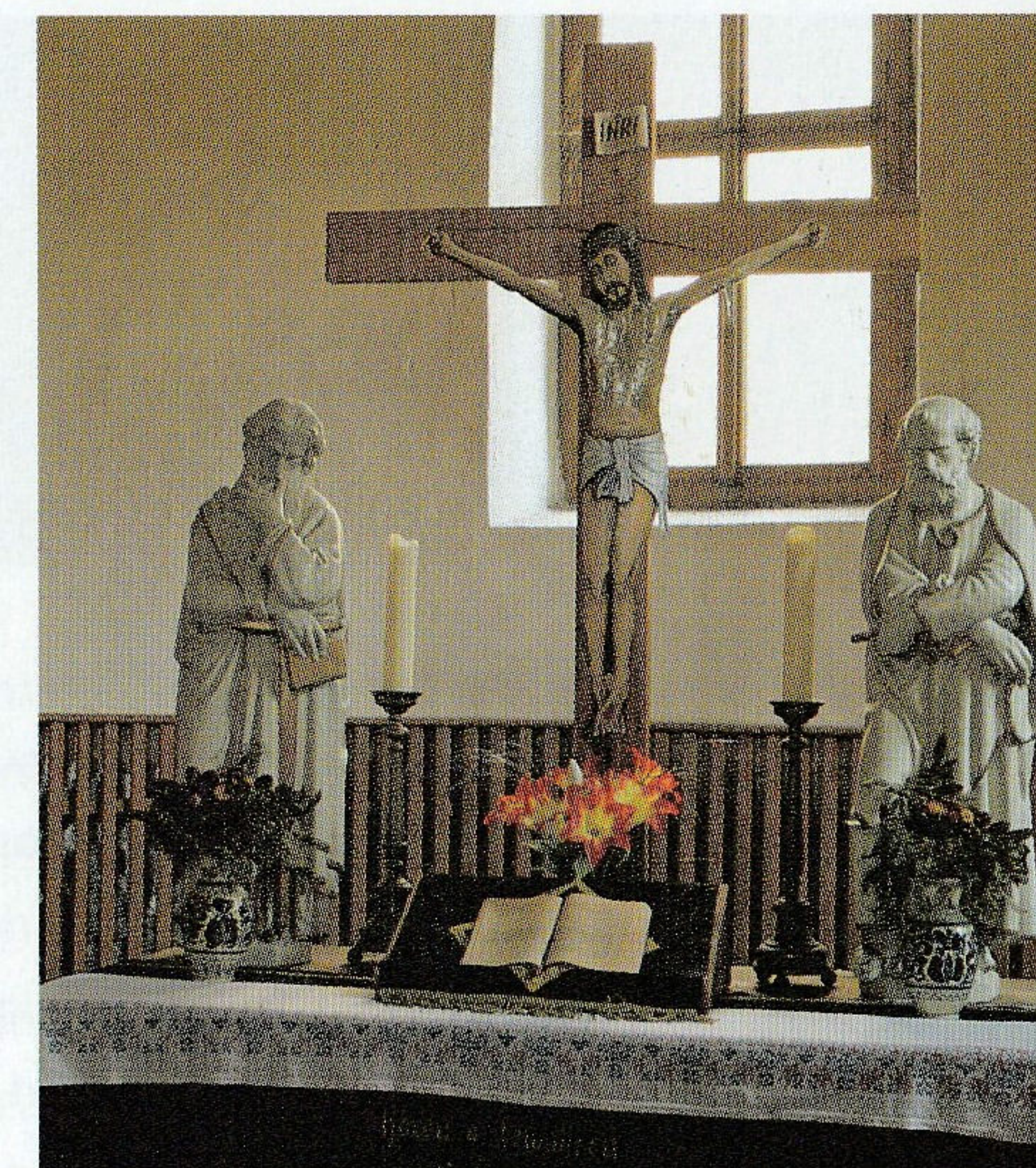
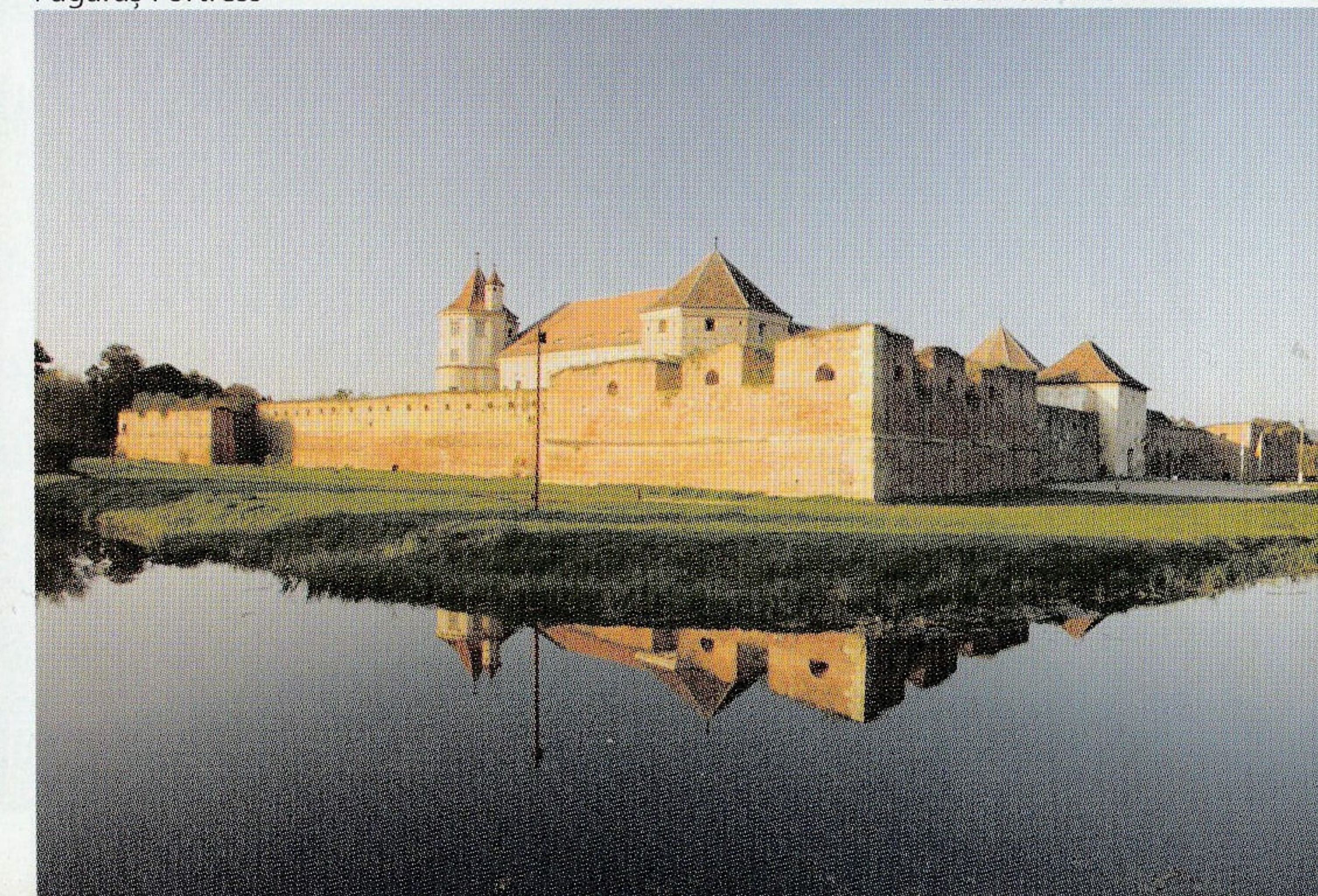
After the Roman withdrawal from Dacia under the Emperor Aurelian (271), the inhabitants were faced with successive waves of invaders. By the time the Hungarians arrived in the 9th century, the first autochthonous populations had already crystallised, under the leadership of the *juzi* (< Latin *judices*) and *cnezi* ("princes" < Slavonic *knjazi*). The Hungarians encountered fierce resistance from the voievode states established in the **Banat** and **Transylvania**, two of the Romanian provinces. Thus, in the 12th century, King Geza II was obliged to call on the assistance of the Germans (Saxons), to whom he accorded various privileges, in order to consolidate his power in these recently conquered regions, whose inhabitants opposed centralisation. During this period, many citadels were built, including that of *Sighișoara* (a UNESCO World Heritage site), founded by Saxon colonists in their quality of *hospites regis* ("guests of the king"). The peasant fortifications at *Râșnov*, *Biertan* and *Cristian* similarly transport us back to the atmosphere of mediaeval Transylvania.

An archaeological curiosity from this period is the *Church at Densuș* (Hunedoara), which was built in the 13th century on the site of a 4th century structure, using stone from *Ulpia Trajana Sarmizegetusa*.

Densuș



Făgăraș Fortress



Câlnic Δ



Saxon traditions Δ



Baia



Piatra-Neamț



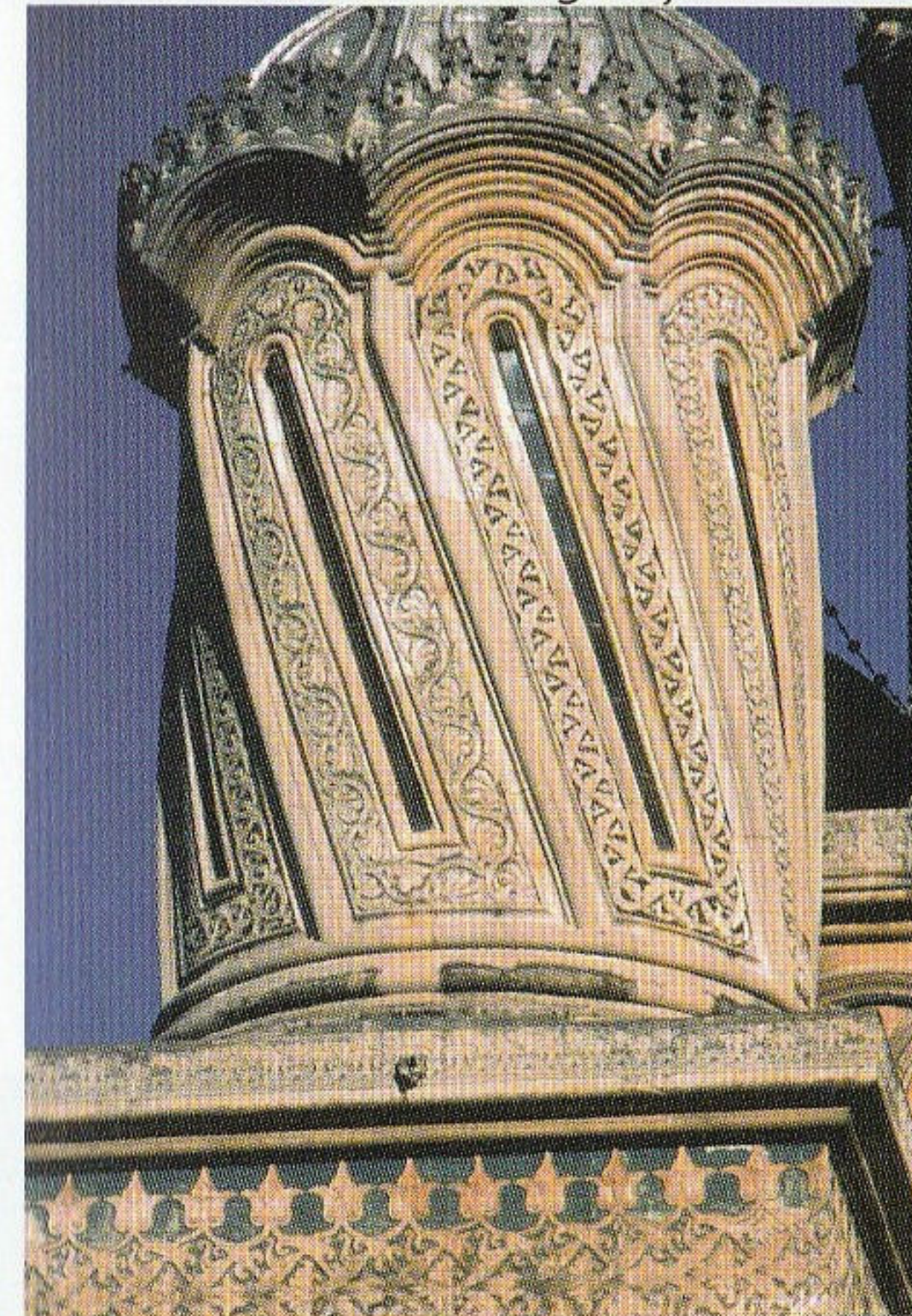
The Neamț Citadel Δ

A different Middle Ages can be discovered in the **Moldavia** of the famous Prince Stephen the Great, known as a tireless opponent of the Ottomans. The ruins of citadels and princely courts – such as those at *Suceava, Baia, Șcheia, Siret, Târgu-Neamț, Piatra-Neamț* and *Roman* – remind us of the times when these solid and at the same time harmoniously proportioned stone edifices repelled the invading Turks.

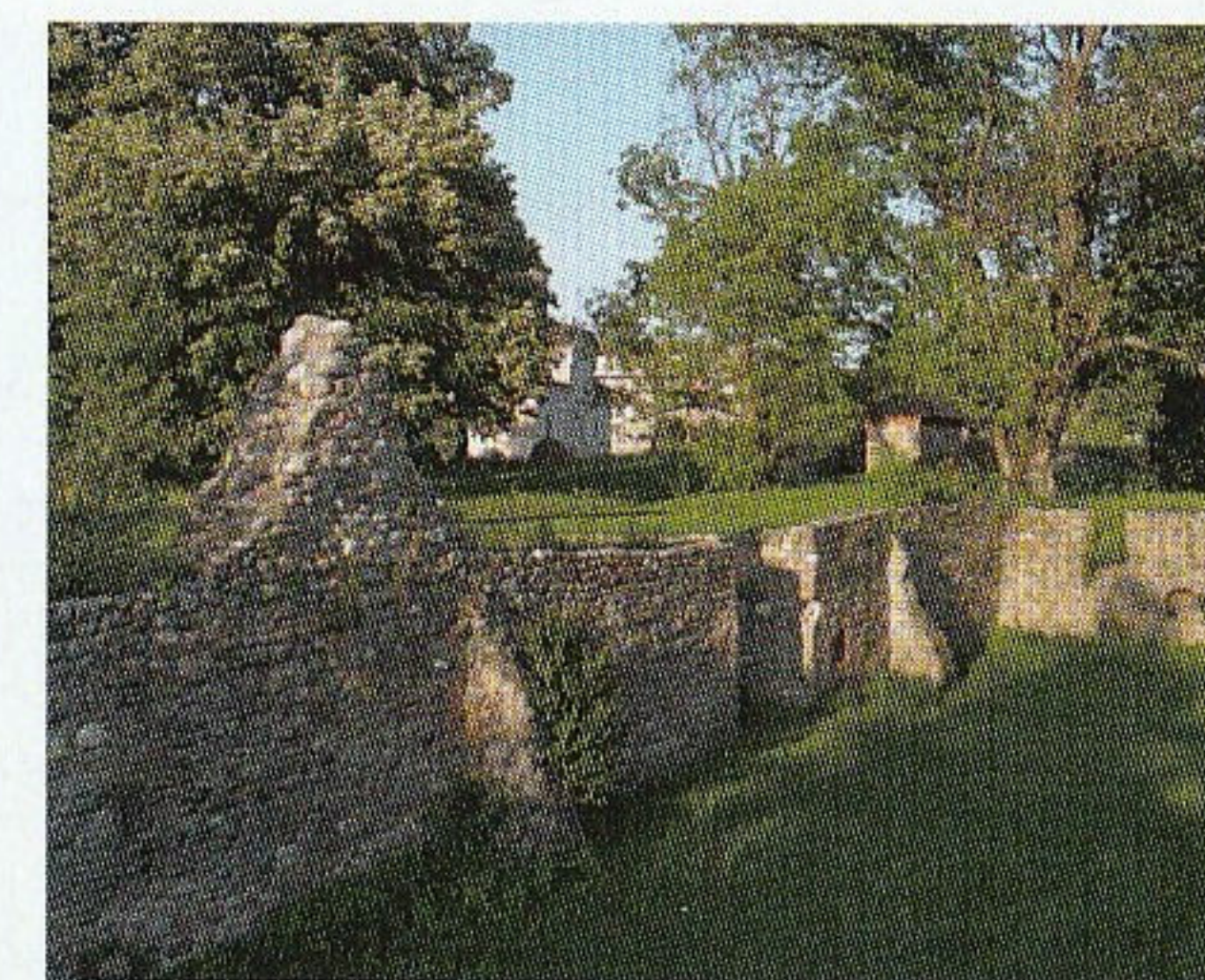
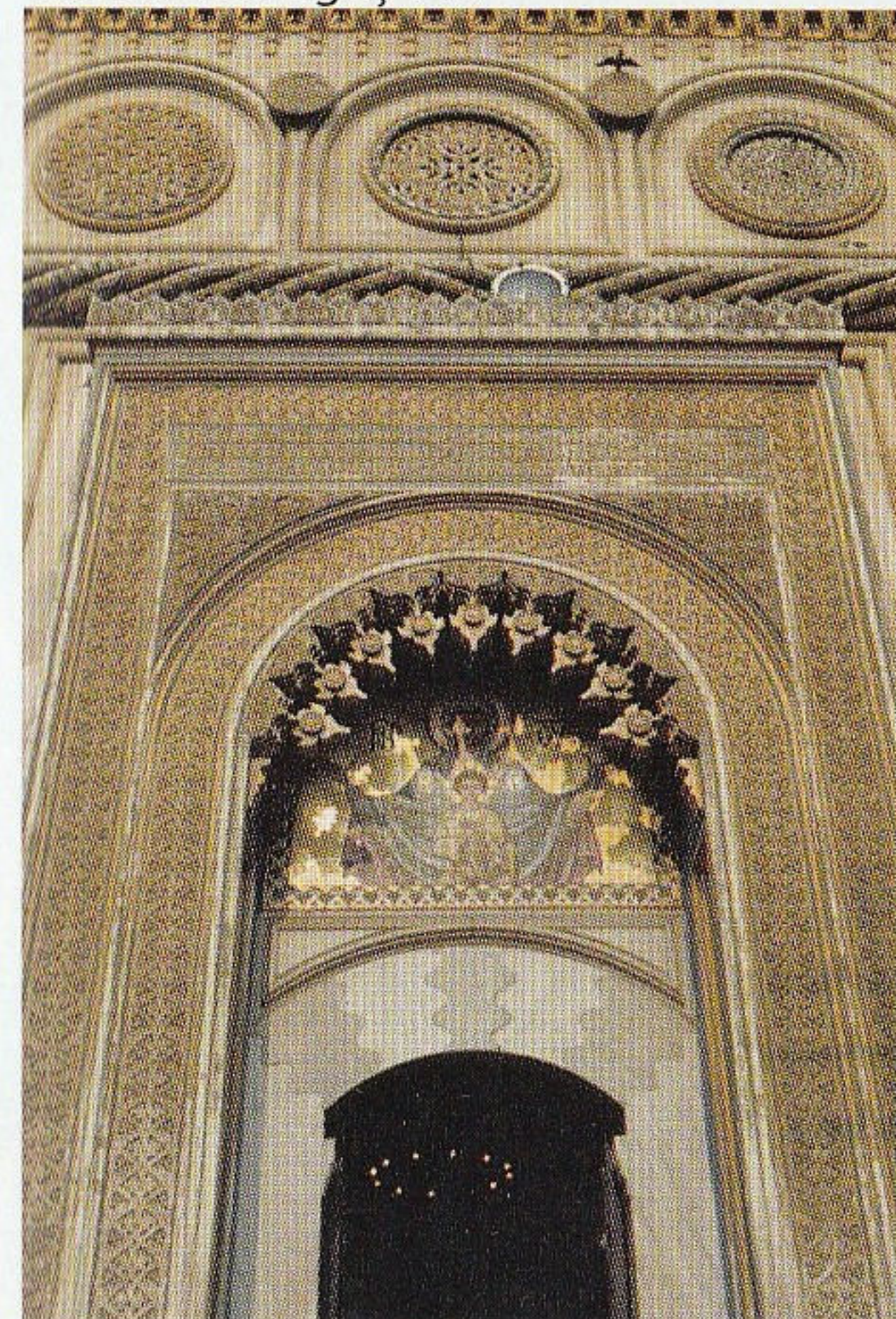
The Suceava Citadel



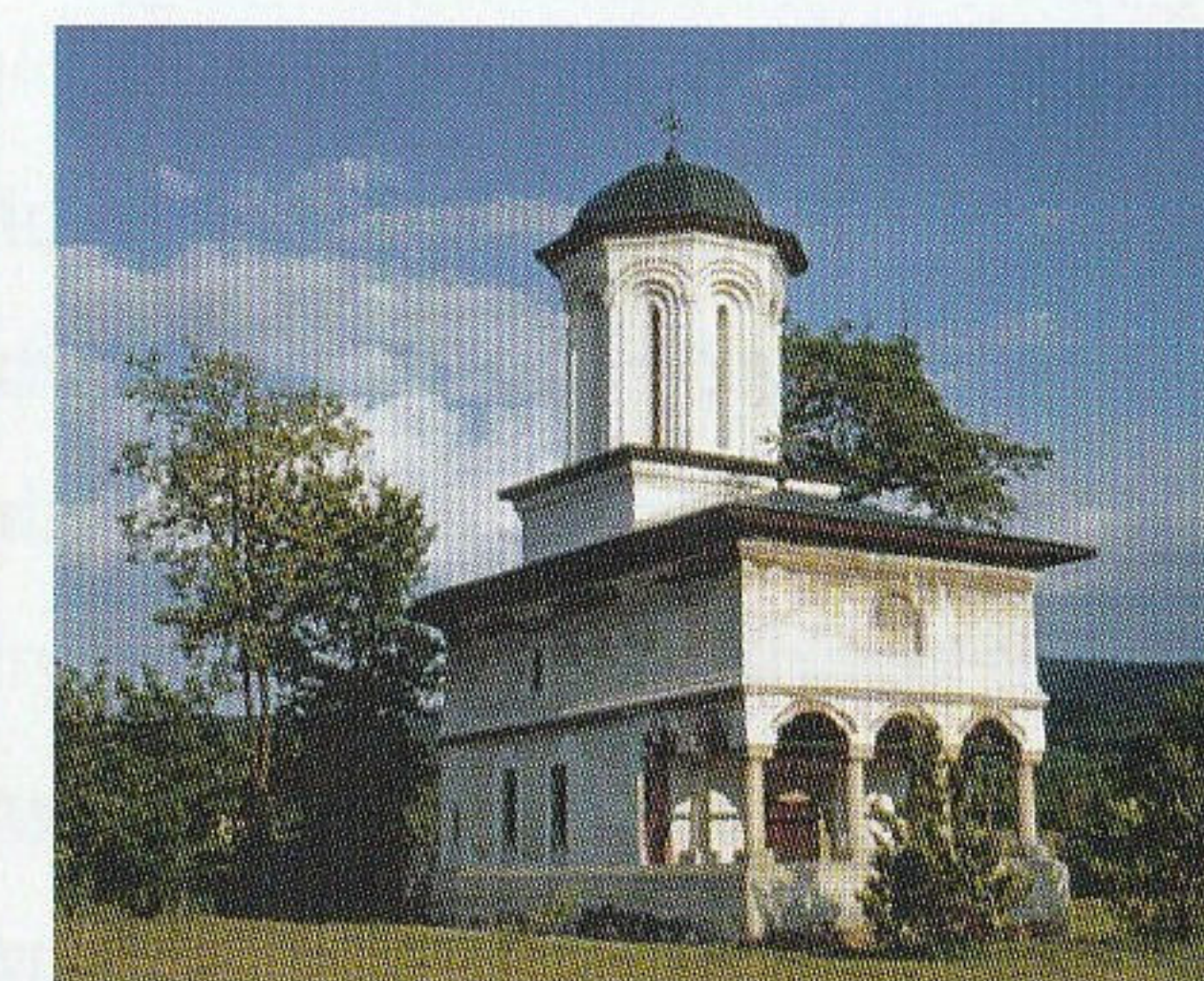
The Chindia Tower, Târgoviște Δ



Curtea de Argeș Δ∇



Curtea de Argeș



Câmpulung-Muscel

The **Romanian Land** (or **Wallachia**), one of the oldest Romanian provinces, obtained its independence in 1330, after Basarab I defeated Charles Robert de Anjou at the battle of the Loviște Depression. The most illustrious princes of the Romanian Land (Neagoe Basarab, Matei Basarab, Constantine Brâncoveanu) were the founders of numerous cities, palaces, and monasteries. The first capitals of Wallachia were established in *Câmpulung-Muscel, Curtea de Argeș* and *Târgoviște*.

The Poienari Citadel



BUCHAREST, the capital of Romania, is a true European city. The brilliance of its historic edifices is overwhelming: the *Palace of the National Savings Bank*, the *Romanian Athenaeum*, the *George Enescu Museum* (the *Cantacuzino Palace*), the *Municipality of Bucharest Museum of History* (the *Suțu Palace*), the *National Museum of History*, the *Military Club*, the *National Museum of Art* (the former *Royal Palace*), the *Central University Library* (the former *Palace of the Carol I University Foundation*), the *Cotroceni Palace*, the *Palace of the Ministry of Agriculture*, the *Palace of the Patriarchate*, the *Știrbei Palace*, the *University*, the *Romanian Opera*.

At the beginning of the twentieth century, elegant Bucharest was known as “the Little Paris”. Many of its monumental buildings, constructed in the 19th century, display the influence of French architectural style. Today, the dynamic life of this fascinating metropolis,

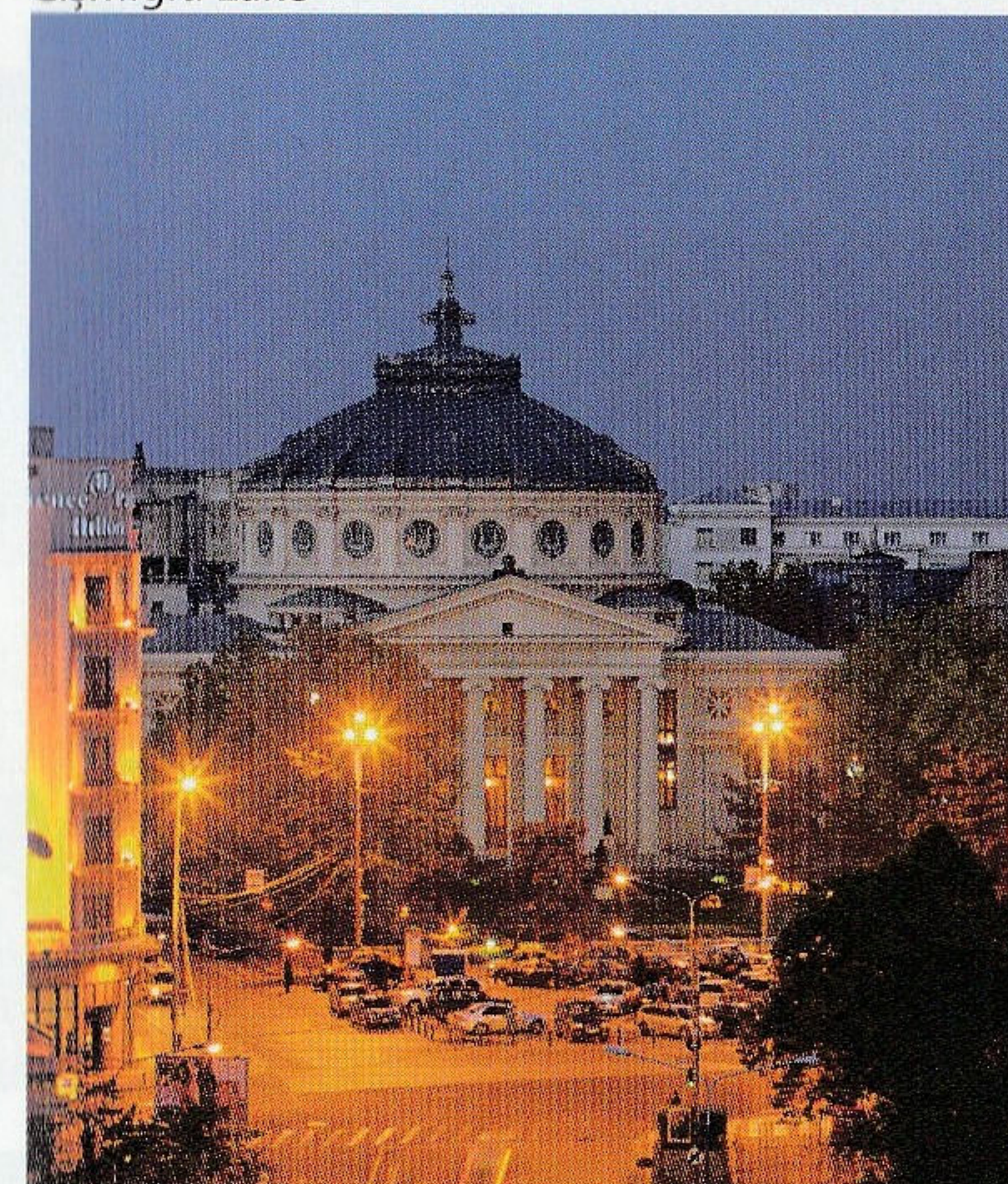
in step with the times, offers different charms, which are ever waiting to be discovered along its bustling streets flanked with eclectic buildings.

The *Palace of Parliament* (the *Palace of the People*) is a colossal construction, with a height of 84m, six thousand rooms, and a built surface area of 330,000 square metres. It was built on Spirii Hill between 1984 and 1989, during the communist regime. The Palace of Parliament comprises more than four hundred offices, and dozens of conference and reception rooms. The most sumptuous is the *Hall of Union* (2,200 square metres), which has seating for one thousand people and a seven-thousand-bulb chandelier weighing three tonnes. A number of rooms are open to the public. Today, the building houses the *Romanian Parliament*, the *International Conference Centre*, and the *National Museum of Contemporary Art* (MNAC).

The Palace of Parliament



Cișmigiu Lake



The Romanian Athenaeum

The *Cișmigiu Gardens*, with a surface area of fourteen hectares, are the oldest park in the city. They were laid out in the 19th century according to the designs of German landscape gardeners Karl Wilhelm Meyer and Fr. Rebhuhn. The park is divided into sectors, each with its own evocative name: *Writers' Round*, laid out in the style of an ancient Roman garden, with statues of the greatest Romanian writers; the *Eminescu Spring*; *Chess-players' Corner*; the *Rose Garden*; the *Japanese Garden*; the *Sissi Stefanidi Spring*; *Lovers' Lane*.

The *Museum of the Village* is an open-air ethnographic museum, which stretches for fifteen hectares along the shore of Herăstrău Lake. There are around three hundred traditional rustic dwellings and outbuildings, dating from the 17th to 20th centuries, and originating from all the historic regions of Romania. The museum is a favourite place for the inhabitants of Bucharest, who come to this tranquil and verdant “village at the heart of the Capital” in order to escape the hustle and bustle of the city.

The Museum of the Village

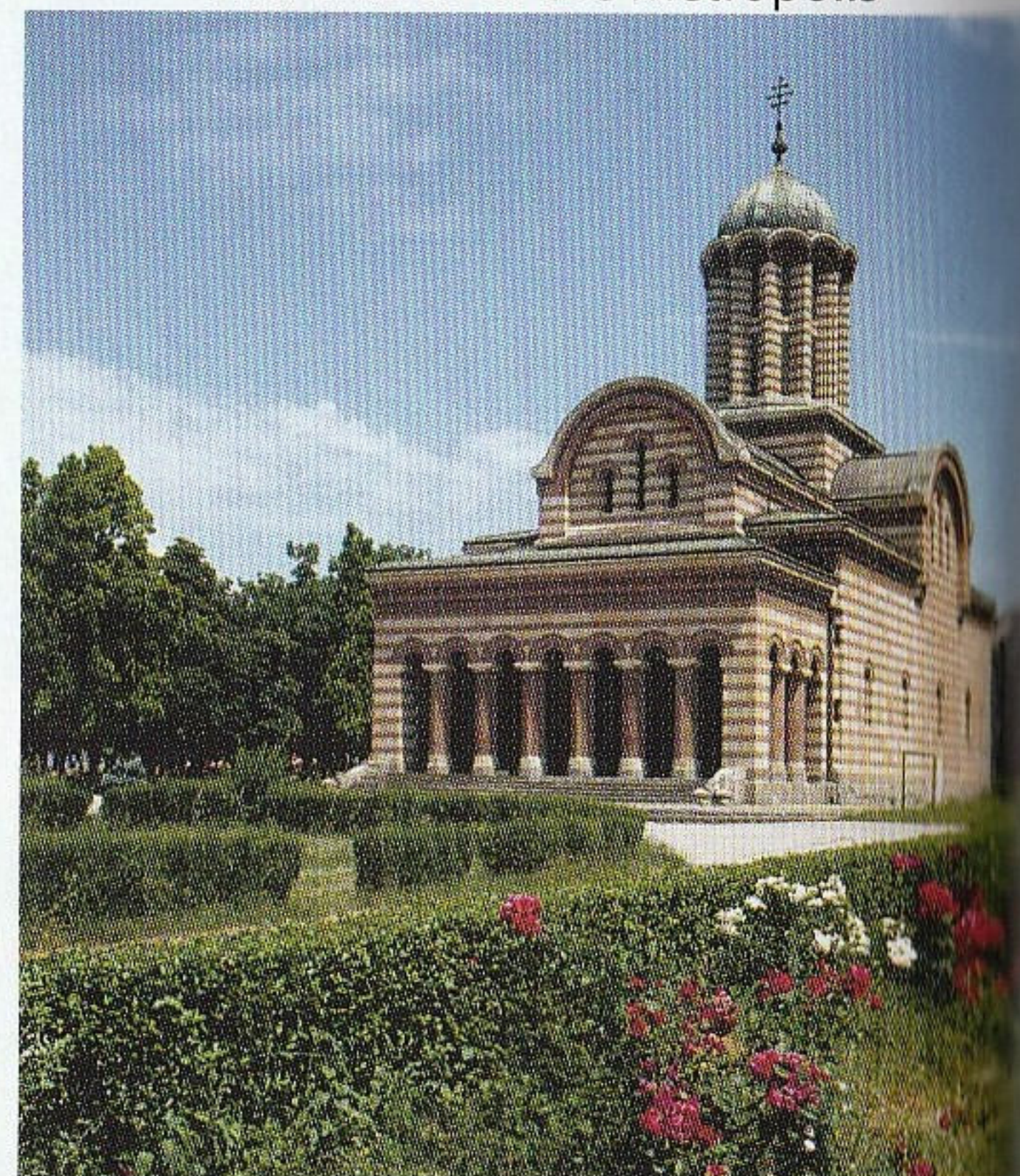


TÂRGOVIȘTE, the former princely residence of the Romanian Land, has preserved the ruins of the *Princely Court*, constructed by Mircea the Old, Petru Cercel, Matei Basarab, Radu the Great, Constantine Brâncoveanu etc. The *Chindia Tower* – a symbol of the city of Târgoviște – was built by Vlad the Impaler on the site of a church dating from the time of Mircea the Old. The *Church of the Metropolis*, founded in 1515-18 by Neagoe Basarab, with its murals dating from 1708, during the reign of Constantine Brâncoveanu, was demolished and rebuilt from its foundations by French architect André Lecomte du Noüy. The *Stelea Church*, founded by Vasile Lupu (1644-5), bears the imprint of the Moldavian style, and architecturally recalls the Three Hierarchs Church in Jassy. The *Church of Dealu Monastery* (five kilometres from Târgoviște), with its walls clad in stone flags, was built in 1499-1501 by Radu the Great and houses the tomb of the latter, as well as that of Pătrașcu the Good and the casket containing the head of Mihai the Brave.

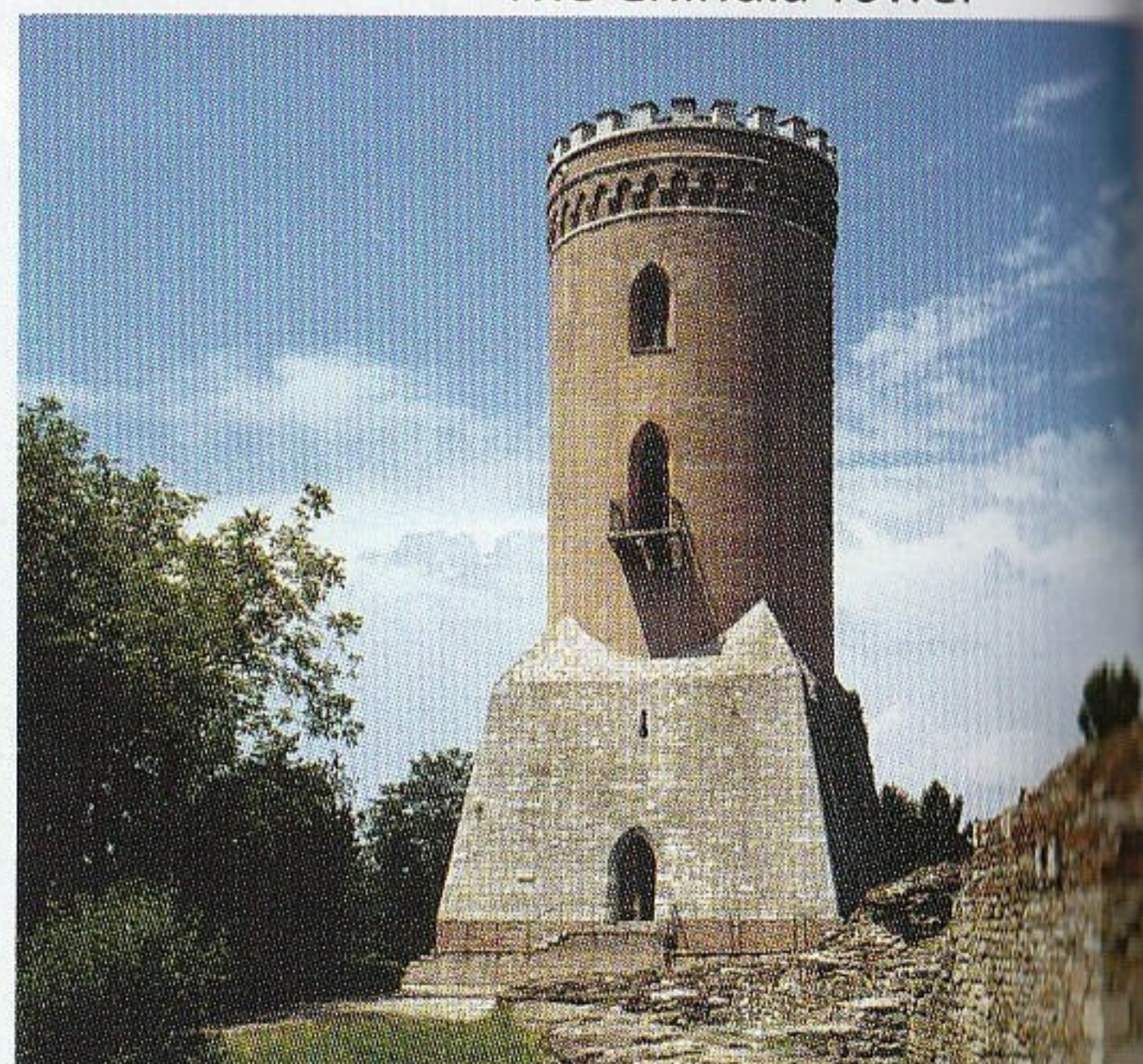
The Princely Court



The Church of the Metropolis



The Chindia Tower



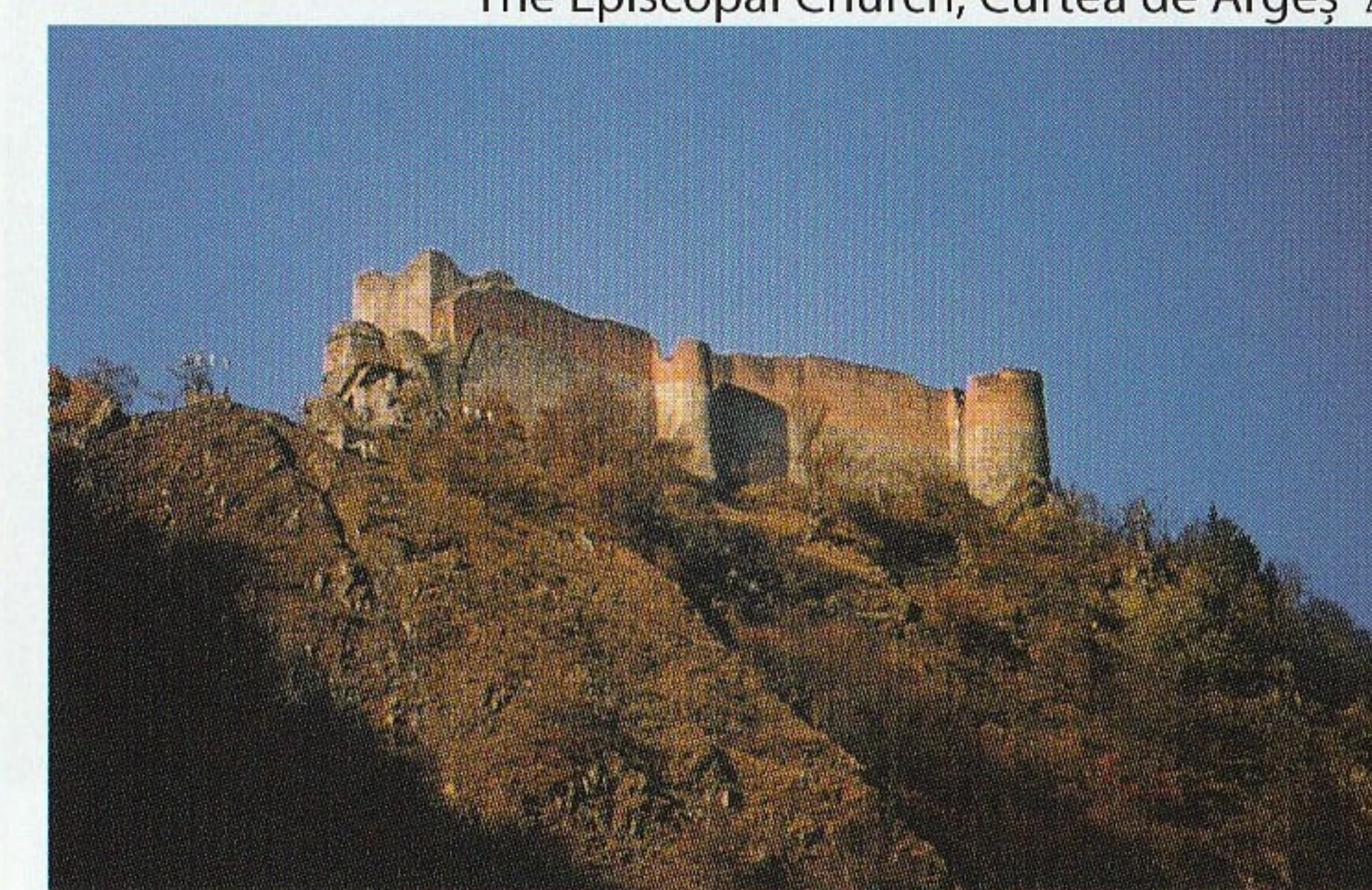
The Princely Church



The Episcopal Church, Curtea de Argeș Δ



The Poienari Citadel Δ▷



Likewise a former capital of the Romanian Land (14th-15th centuries), **CURTEA DE ARGEȘ** preserves the *Princely Church*, whose murals and architecture date from the 14th century. The town is famous for its *Episcopal Church*, founded by Neagoe Basarab in 1512-17, and rebuilt in 1875 by André Lecomte du Noüy. The church houses the

tombs of the most illustrious members of the former Romanian royal family (King Carol I, King Ferdinand I, Queen Elisabeta, and Queen Maria).

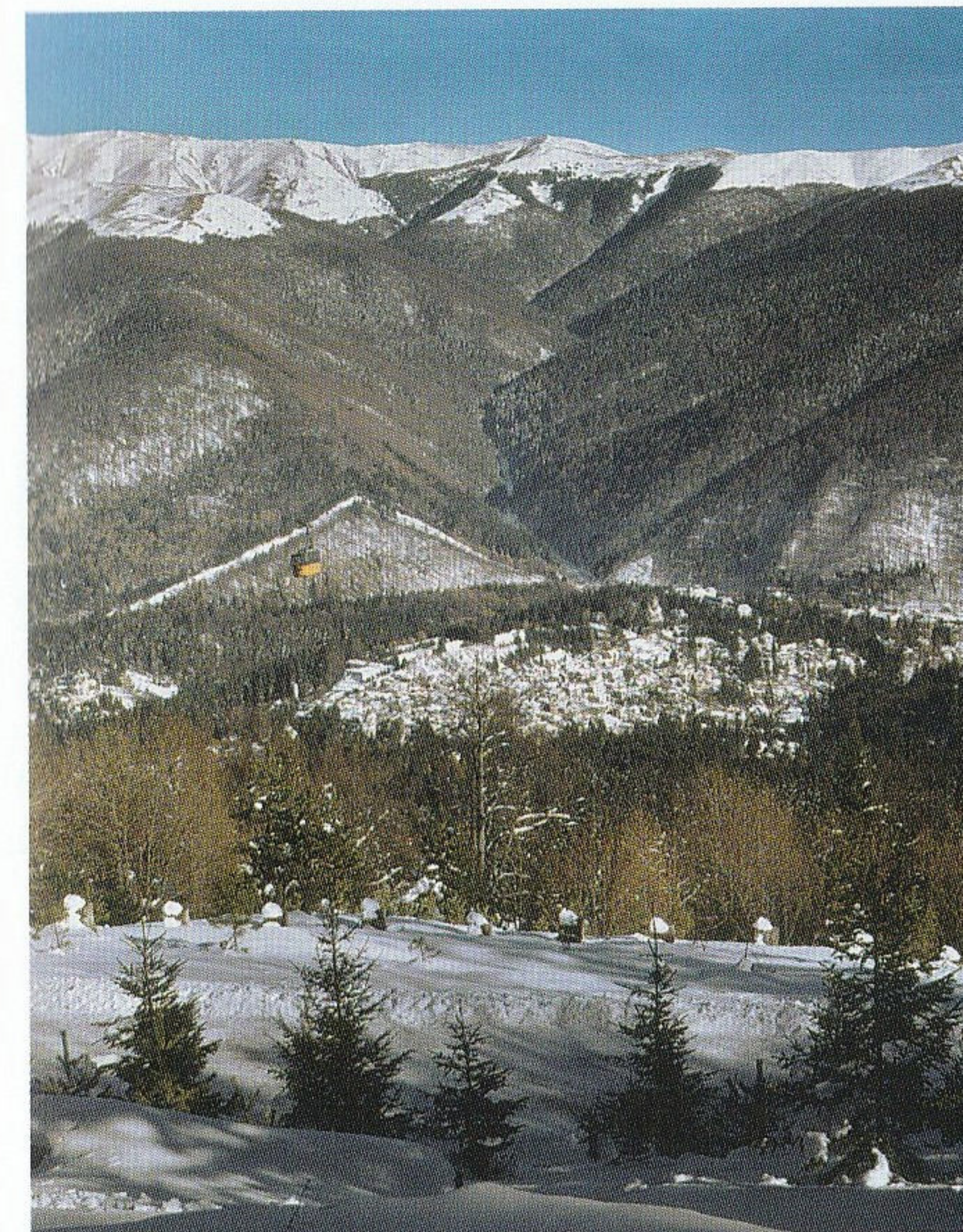
Near the town, on the heights that dominate the Argeș Valley, stand the ruins of the **Poienari Fortress**, built by Radu I (Negru Vodă) and rebuilt by Vlad the Impaler.

The **PRAHOVA VALLEY** is one of the most popular tourist destinations in Romania.

The Prahova River rises beneath the Predeal Pass, at an altitude of 1,020m. As far as Posada, the Prahova flows through the Bucegi Mountains on the right and the Baiului Mountains on the left. This upper (or montane) section of the Prahova Valley is thirty-three kilometres long. Over a distance of just twenty-five kilometres, there is a string of tourist resorts (*Predeal, Azuga, Bușteni, Poiana Țapului, Sinaia*), from which it is possible to hike to the surrounding high-altitude cabanas (*Trei Brazi, Clăbucet-Sosire, Gârbova, Susai, Piatra Mare, Poiana Secuilor, Timiș, Cerbul, Diham, Gura Diham*).



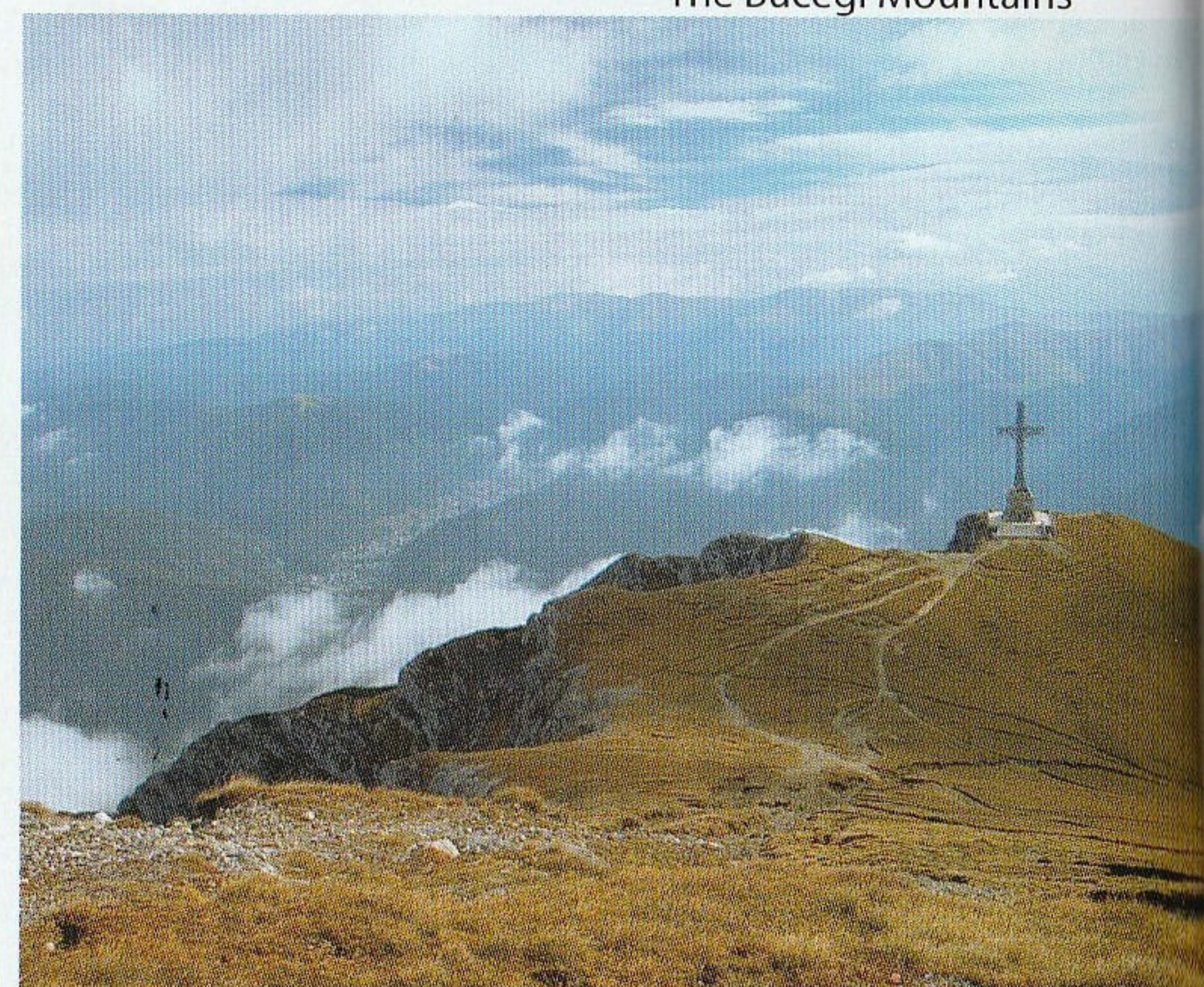
The Bucegi Mountains



Sinaia

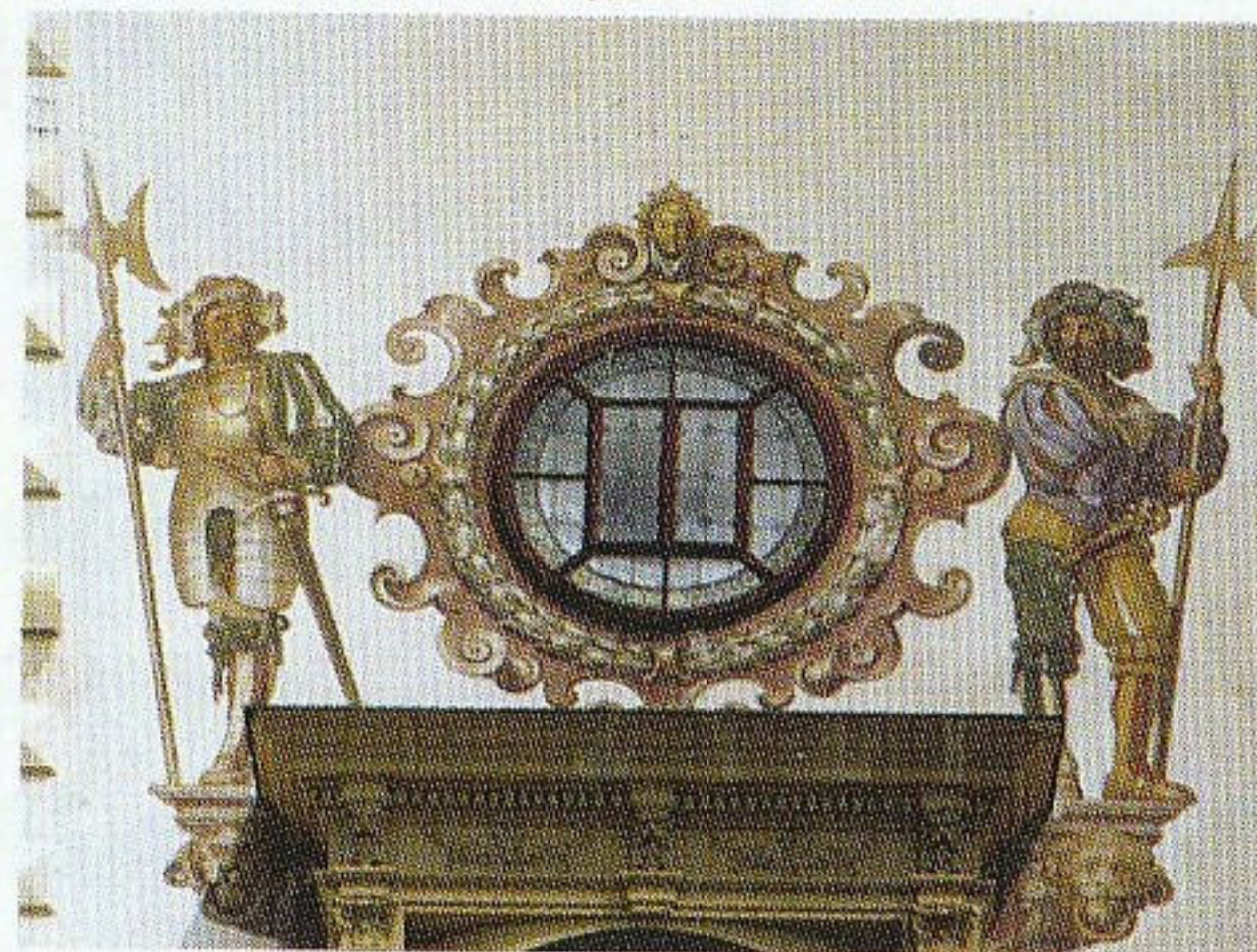
AZUGA is a "skiers' paradise". The Azuga winter sports complex comprises: the Cazacu slope, the only slope endorsed by the International Skiing Federation in Romania, the Sorica slope, slopes for *ski fond* and *ski randonnée* (18km), a snowboarding slope, and ski lifts.

BUȘTENI is known as the "gateway to the Bucegi Mountains". It is from here that most of the hiking trails into the Bucegi Mountains set out. The sheer rocky faces of the Bucegi Mountains, known as the "Eastern Alps", offer mountaineers around 250 trails of differing degrees of difficulty.



PREDEAL, flanked by the peaks of Piatra Mare, Postăvaru and Clăbucet, began to develop in 1918. Situated at an altitude of 1,020-1,160m, it is equipped with numerous ski slopes (10km), and ski lifts. Predeal is an ideal place for winter sports enthusiasts: there is snow cover for approximately one hundred days a year.





The Luminiș Villa Δ



Peleș Castle

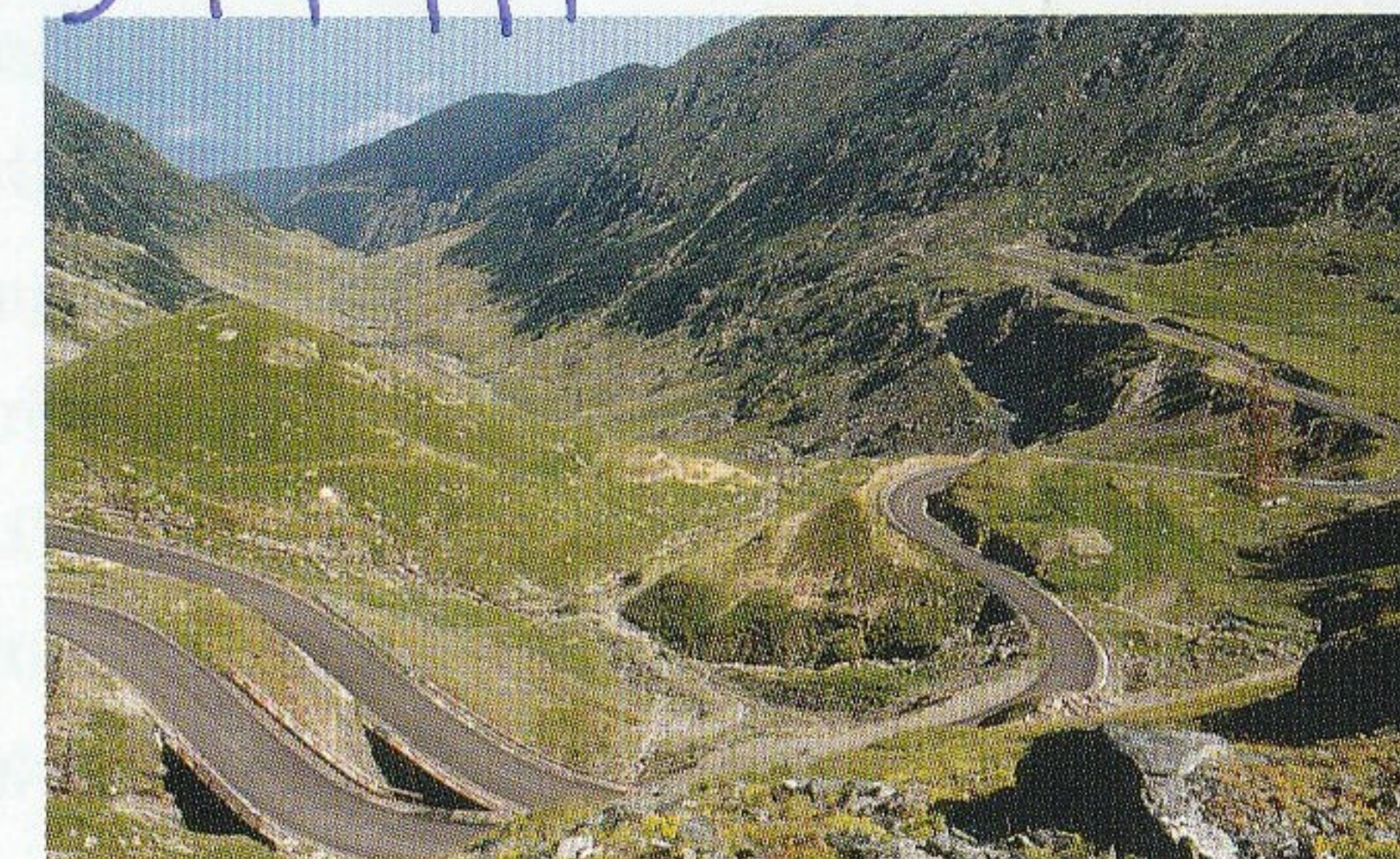
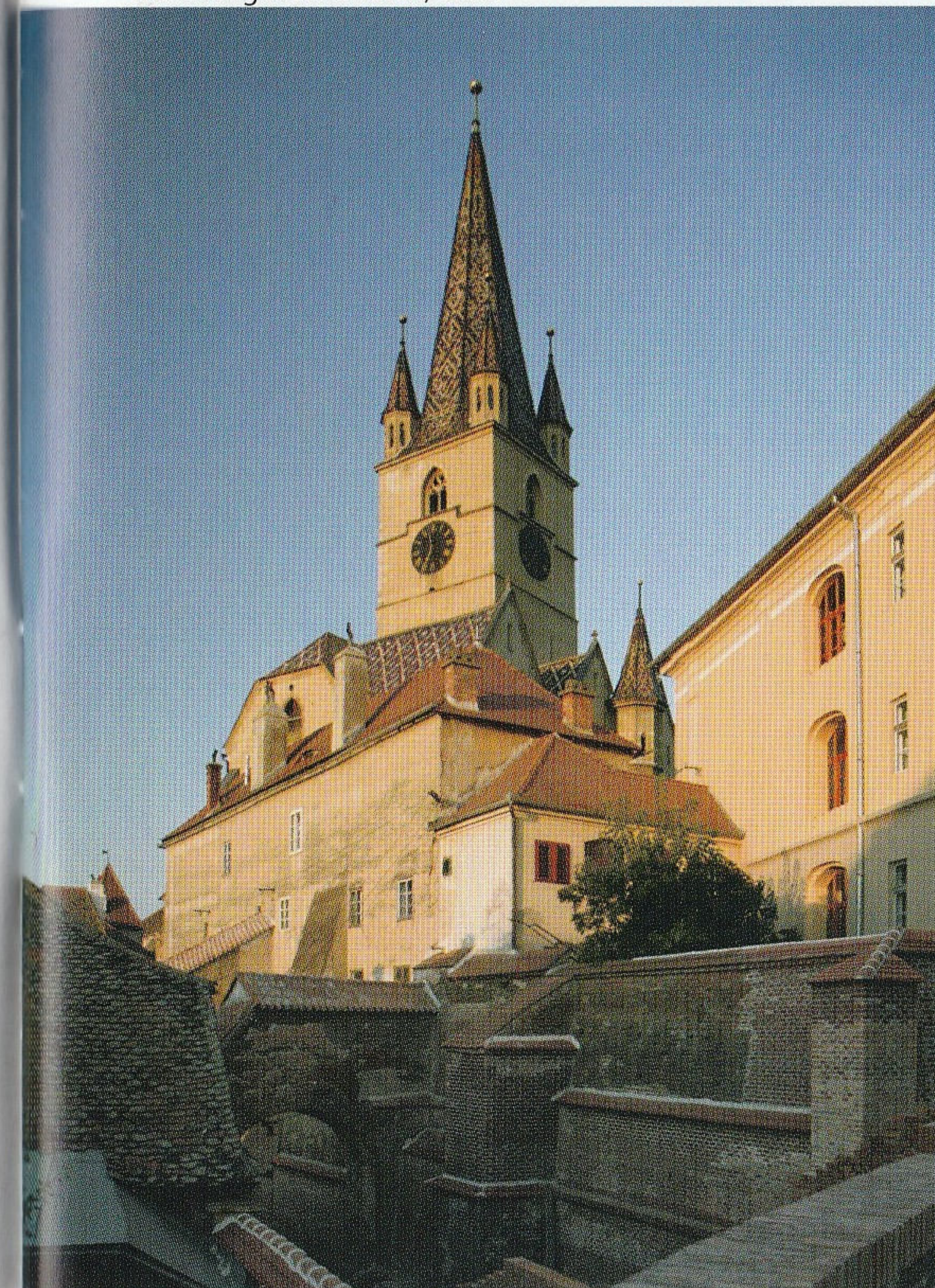


The **SINAIA** resort owes its name to *Sinaia Monastery*, founded in 1690-95 by Mihail Cantacuzino the Spatharius. Carol I Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, the first King of Romania, established his summer residence here, building *Peleș Castle*, which bears the imprint of the German Neo-Renaissance, between 1875 and 1883. The *Luminiș Villa*, in the Cumpătu district of Sinaia, is now the *George Enescu Memorial Museum*.

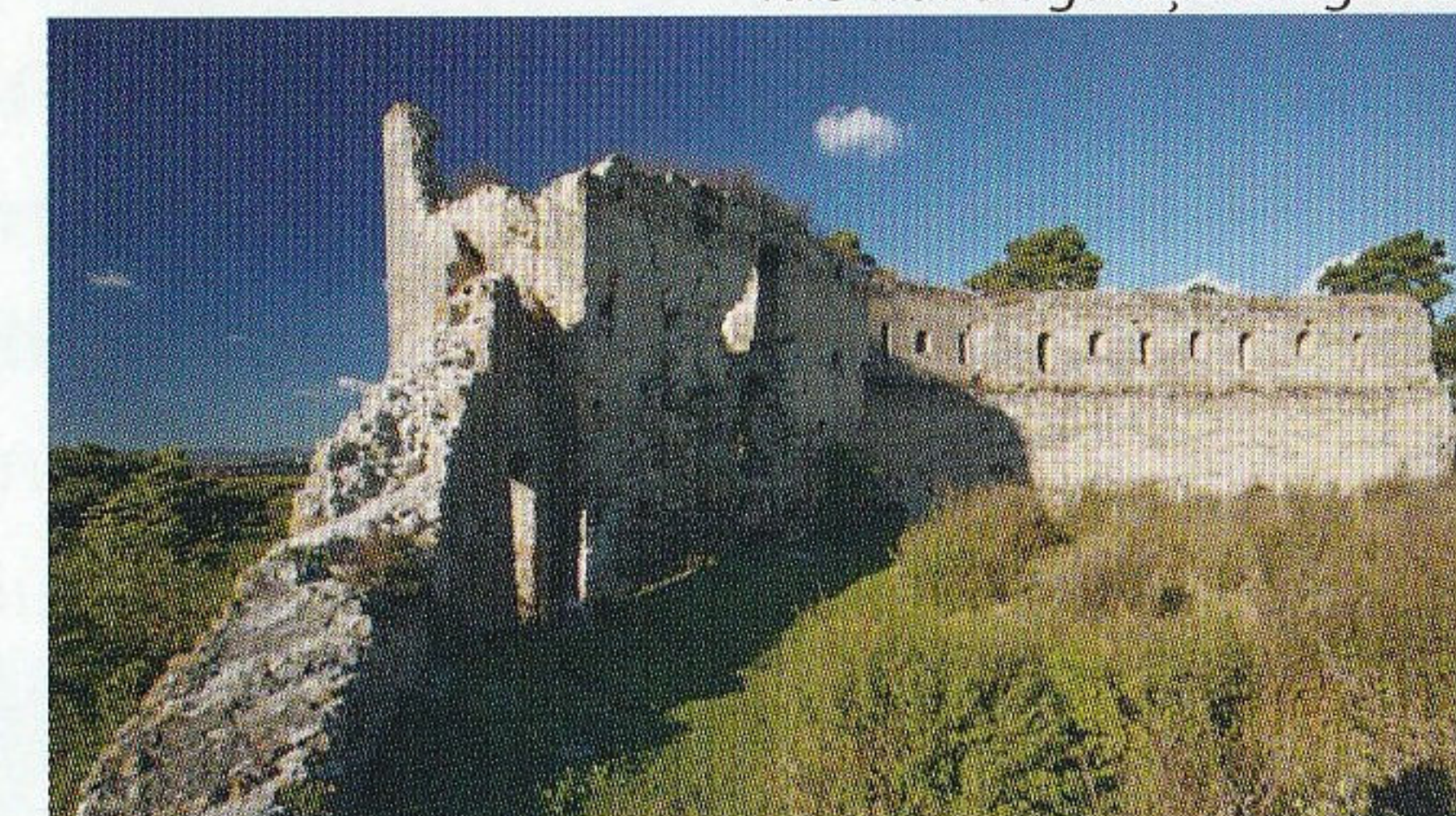
TRANSYLVANIA is a unique region, with historical, ethnic and cultural characteristics that set it apart from all the other Romanian provinces. Its multiethnic past and multicultural traditions have left their distinct mark upon the region. For centuries, Transylvania has been inhabited by Romanians, Hungarians, Germans (Saxons) and Szeklers. These different ethnic groups have together succeeded in creating a unique milieu.

A journey through Transylvania takes us to the heart of different worlds, with mediaeval citadels and fortifications, and burgs built according to the German model.

The Evangelical Church, Sibiu



The Transfăgărășan Highway



Feldioara



Deva

We recommend that you take the picturesque **Transfăgărășan Highway** (which, for ninety kilometres, traverses the crest of the Făgăraș Mountains) in order to cross from Wallachia (Argeș county) into Transylvania (Sibiu county). However, it should be borne in mind that the road is closed from the end of October until June, due to the risk of rock falls, landslides and avalanches.

SIBIU, now a thriving modern city, still preserves the traces of the flourishing mediaeval burg of olden days, as well as the buildings in the style of the Viennese baroque that were constructed here after Transylvania became part of the Habsburg Empire in 1699.

In the Middle Ages, Sibiu (*Cibinum*), later named *Hermannstadt*, was fortified with massive walls of red brick – whence the name the *Red City* – defensive towers and bastions. The *Evangelical Church* (14th century), a monument representative of the Transylvanian gothic style, whose tower is more than 73 metres high, houses a famous baroque organ, built in 1671 by a Slovak master craftsman. The *Minorite Church* (13th century) and *Ursuline Church* (1479), the church of the former *Franciscan monastery* (1716), and the *Holy Trinity Orthodox Cathedral*, modelled on the *Hagia Sophia Cathedral* in Constantinople, are all landmarks of Sibiu.

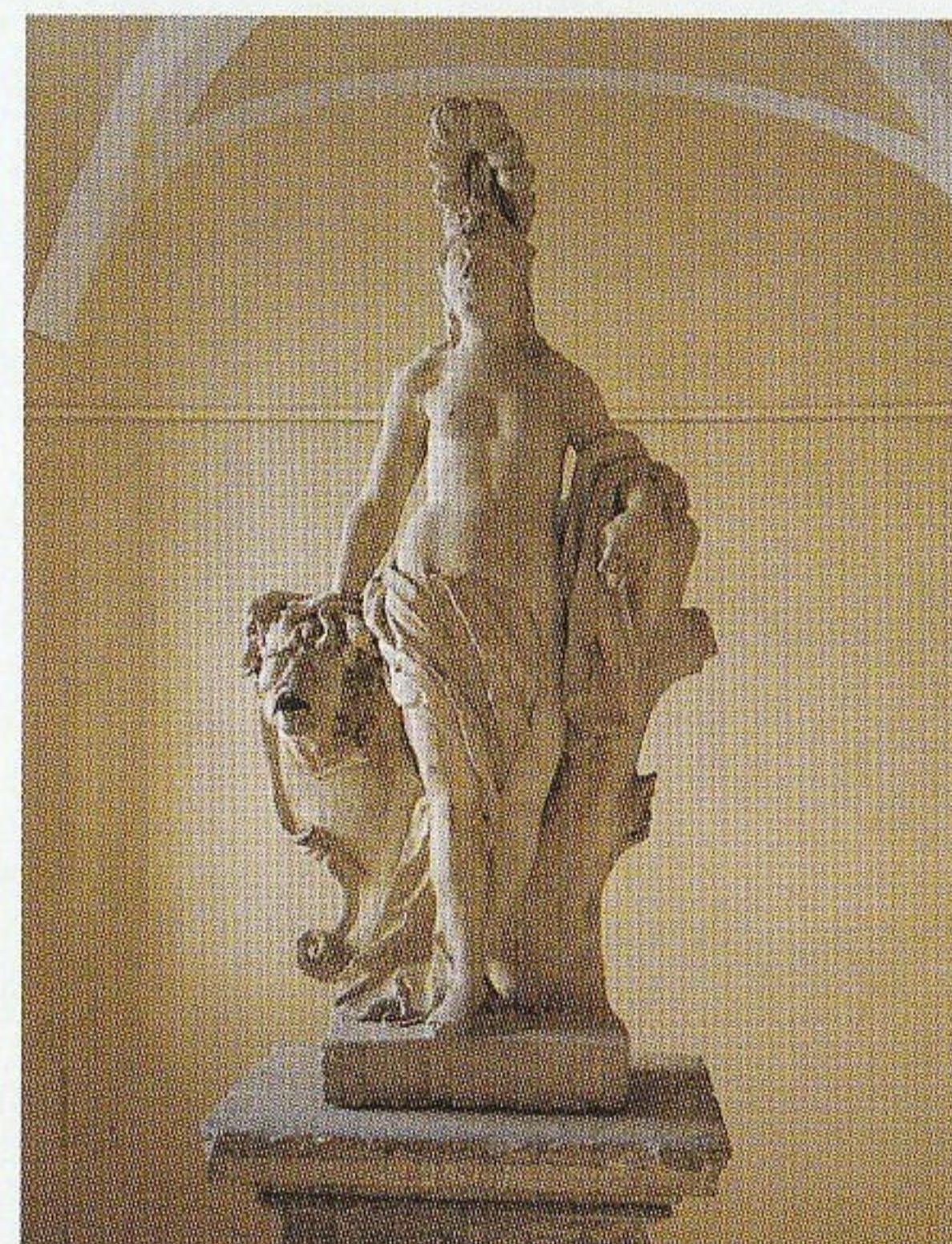
However, the city's true symbol is the *Brukenthal Palace*, built in 1778-88 by Baron Samuel von Brukenthal, the Governor of Transylvania.



The Town Council Tower



Small Square



The Brukenthal Palace



The Bridge of Lies

When crossing the *Bridge of Lies* (*Lugenbrucke*) in Sibiu, the first wrought iron bridge in Romania (1859), one should take particular care: according to legend, it will collapse on the spot if you tell a lie.

Sibiu is one of the few European cities whose historic centre represents a unified whole. Declared a reserve of mediaeval architecture, the eighty-hectare city centre has entirely preserved its historic character. Declared **European Capital of Culture 2007**, Sibiu is a tourist city par excellence.

View of the historic town centre



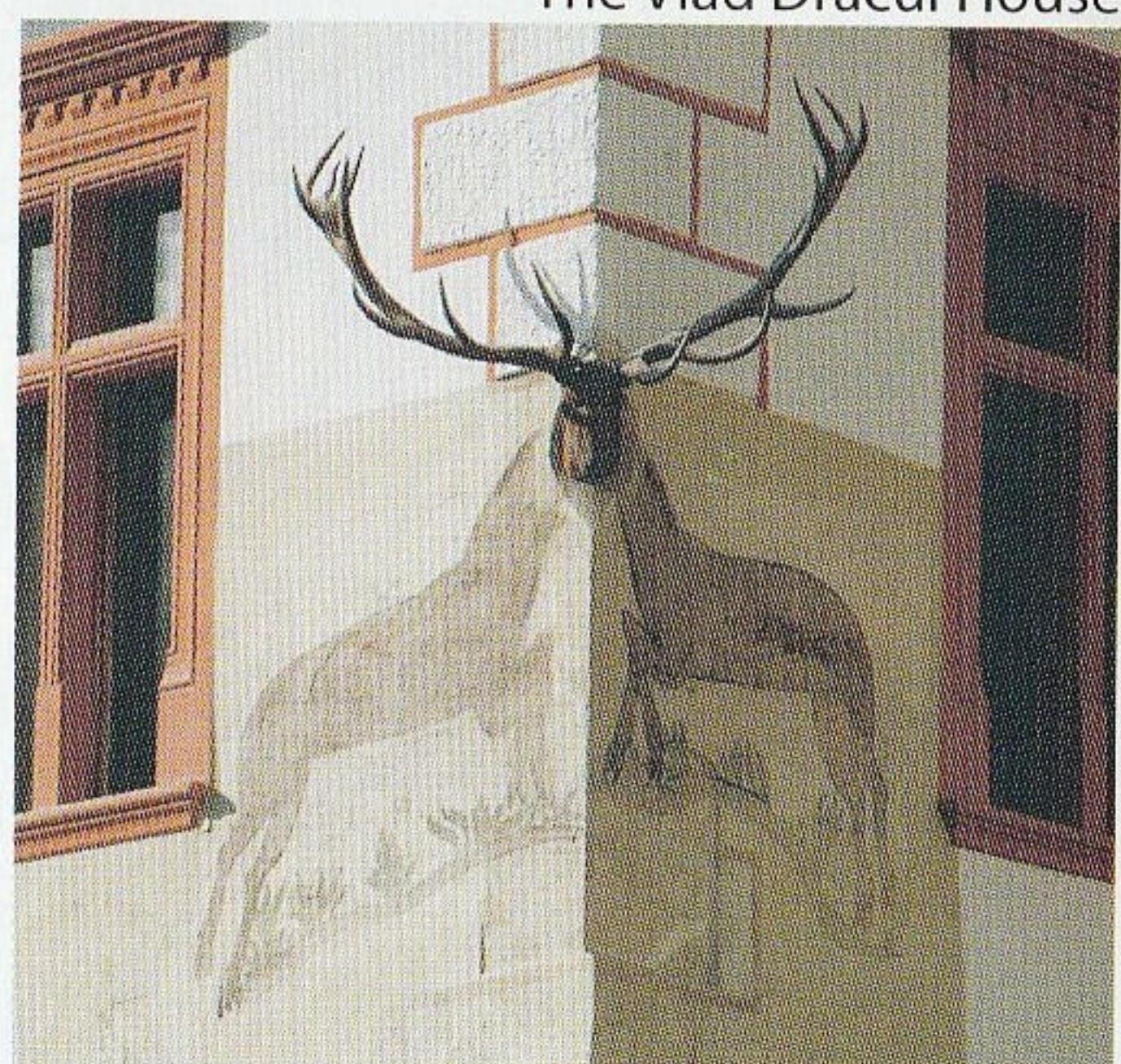
SIGHIȘOARA – a city unique in Romania and in South Eastern Europe – has been named a UNESCO World Heritage Site. How fascinating seems the idea of a mediaeval city inhabited by people of today! Sighișoara is a mediaeval world just waiting to be explored: the massive city walls, with their nine defensive towers, which enclose the city for a length of 920m; the austere *Clock Tower* (which now houses the city's *History Museum*), with its steep baroque-style roof; the main square, where the “pole of infamy” once stood and where trials and executions were held; the Gothic churches (the *Church on the Hill*, the *Monastery Church*); the narrow, winding cobbled streets; the old houses, painted in pastel colours, with geraniums at the window; the vaulted passageways, echoing to the sounds of children’s play...

Sighișoara, the citadel founded by the Saxons in 1191, is still a living place...

The citadel of Sighișoara



The Vlad Dracul House



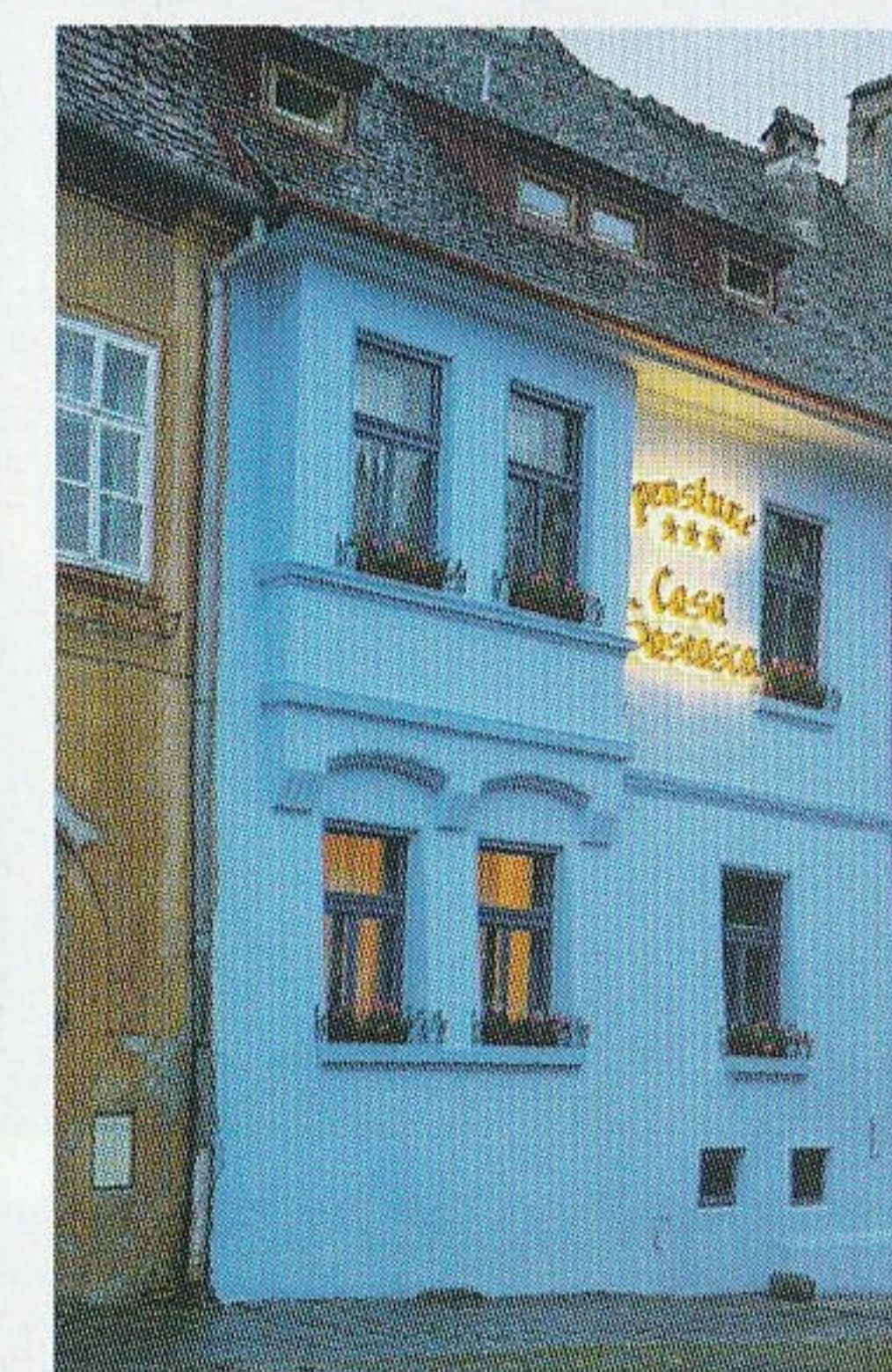
The Stag House

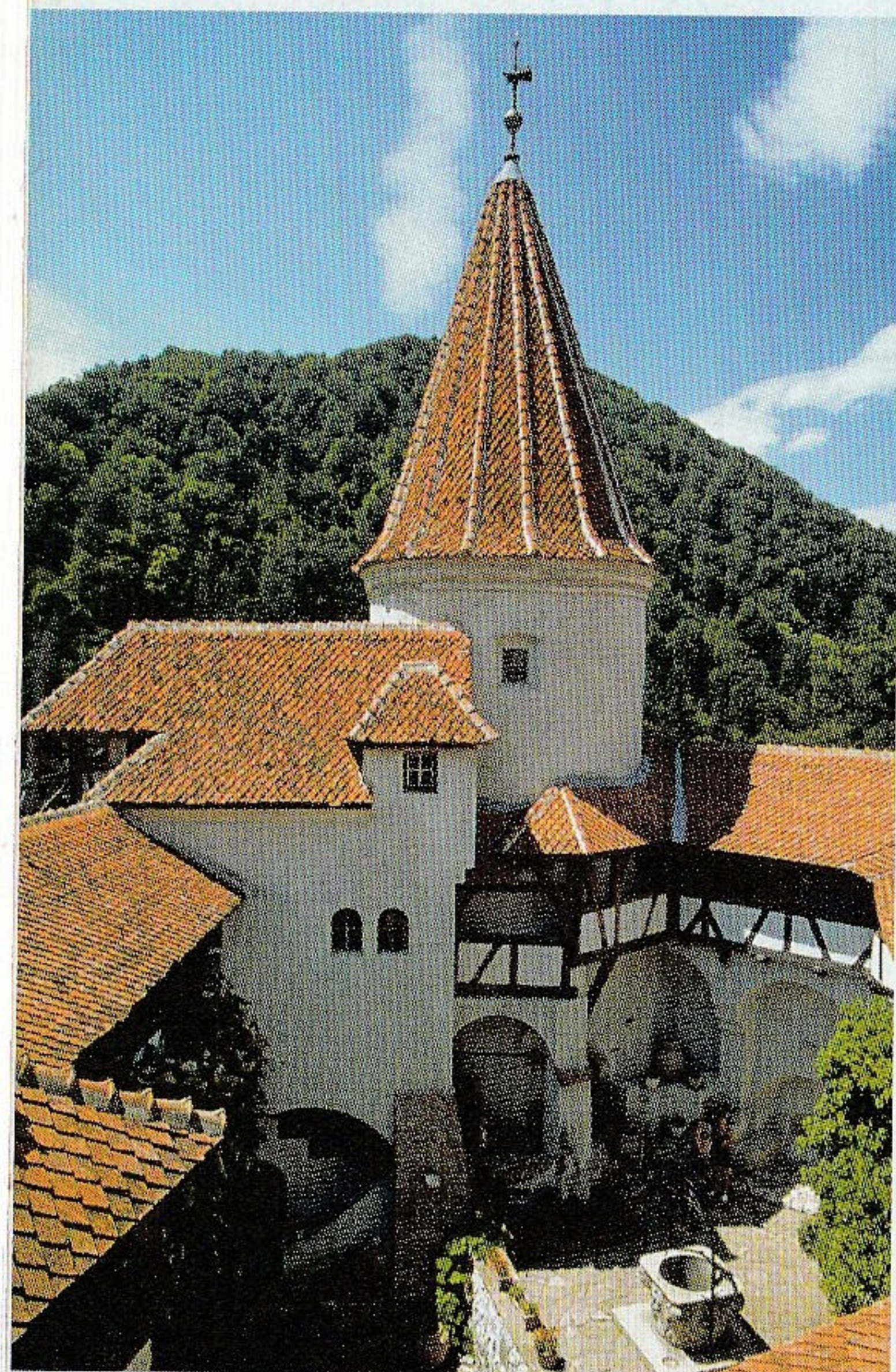


The Scholars' Stair



The Clock Tower





CASTLE BRAN was built in 1212 by the Teutonic Knights. Although the castle has become an emblem of the Dracula myth, its real history has very little to do with the legendary vampire.

It was King Andrei II of Hungary (1176-1235) who brought the Order of the Teutonic Knights to the Bârsa Land, entrusting them with the defence of the eastern border of the province, recently conquered by the Hungarians, and of spreading Catholicism among the "pagans". Fourteen years later, in 1225, the Teutons were driven out. However, in the meantime, they had built seven castles, including Bran. In 1377, the Saxons of the Bârsa Land, who had conquered the Teutons' fortifications at the end of the 13th century, built a stone castle on the same spot. Later, Iancu of Hunedoara (1441-1456) repaired and strengthened Bran. He then entrusted Vlad the Impaler, who had lost the throne

Castle Bran



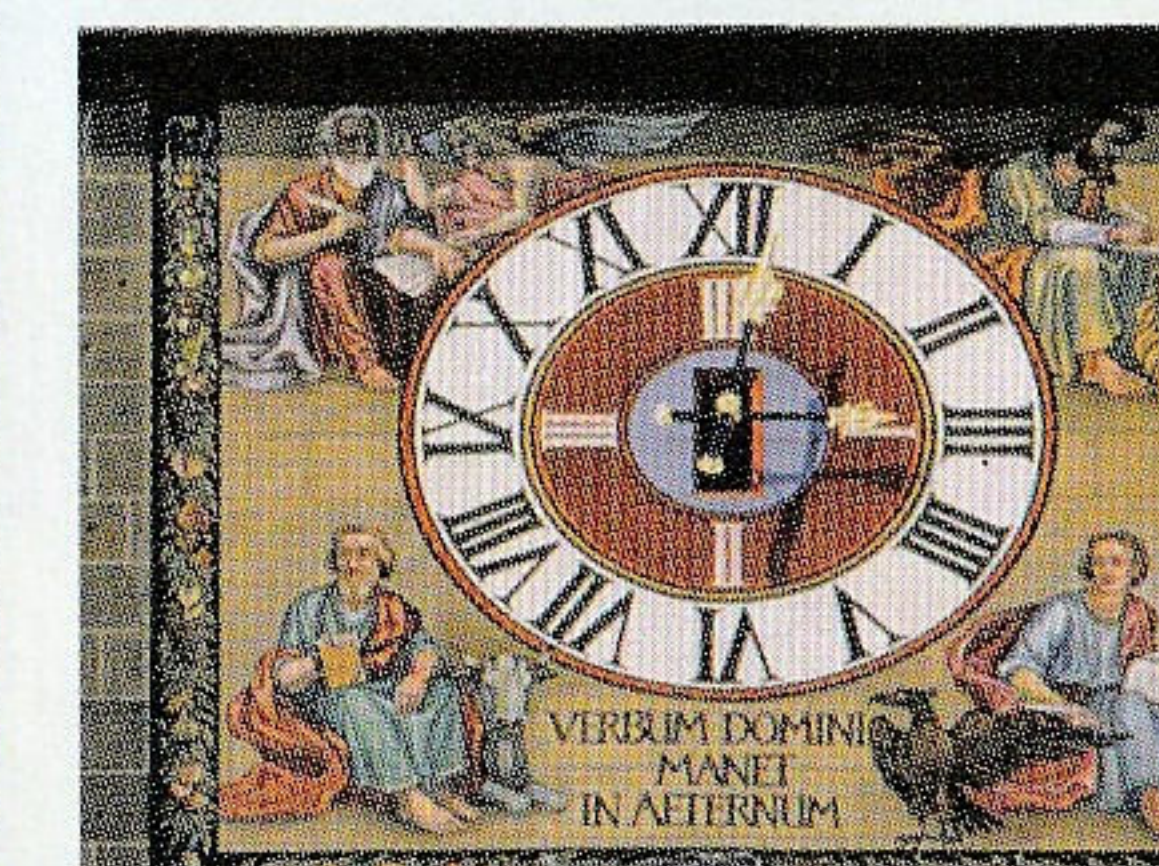
of the Romanian Land, with the defence of Southern Transylvania. It is quite possible that the Impaler may have thus stayed at Bran during that time. In 1651, the castle was sold by Prince Rakoczy II (1648-1660) to the townsfolk of Brashov, in whose possession it then remained for centuries. On 1 December 1920, the Town Council of Brashov donated Bran Castle to Queen Maria, in sign of recognition for the part she played in the Great Unification of 1 December 1918. Between 1920 and 1927, court architect, Karel Liman, restored the edifice, at the behest of Queen Maria, who wished to transform it into a summer residence.

BRASHOV, situated at the foot of the Tâmpa Mountain, is one of the largest tourist centres in Romania. The nucleus of the old city (*Council Square*), flanked by houses in the Renaissance, Baroque and Neo-Classical styles, is dominated by the famous *Black Church* (1384-1477), the largest gothic structure in Romania, the facades of which are adorned with numerous sculptures.

The area around Brashov is one of the most visited tourist destinations in Romania. From Brashov, it is possible to set off on excursions to the **Făgăraş Forts, Rupea, Râşnov, Prejmer, Hărman**, and the mediaeval castles at **Bran, Racoş and Hoghiz**.

Twelve kilometres from Brashov lies the mountain resort of **Poiana Brashov**, above which towers the Postăvaru Massif. Winter sports enthusiasts will find here numerous ski slopes, with varying degrees of difficulty.

Brashov



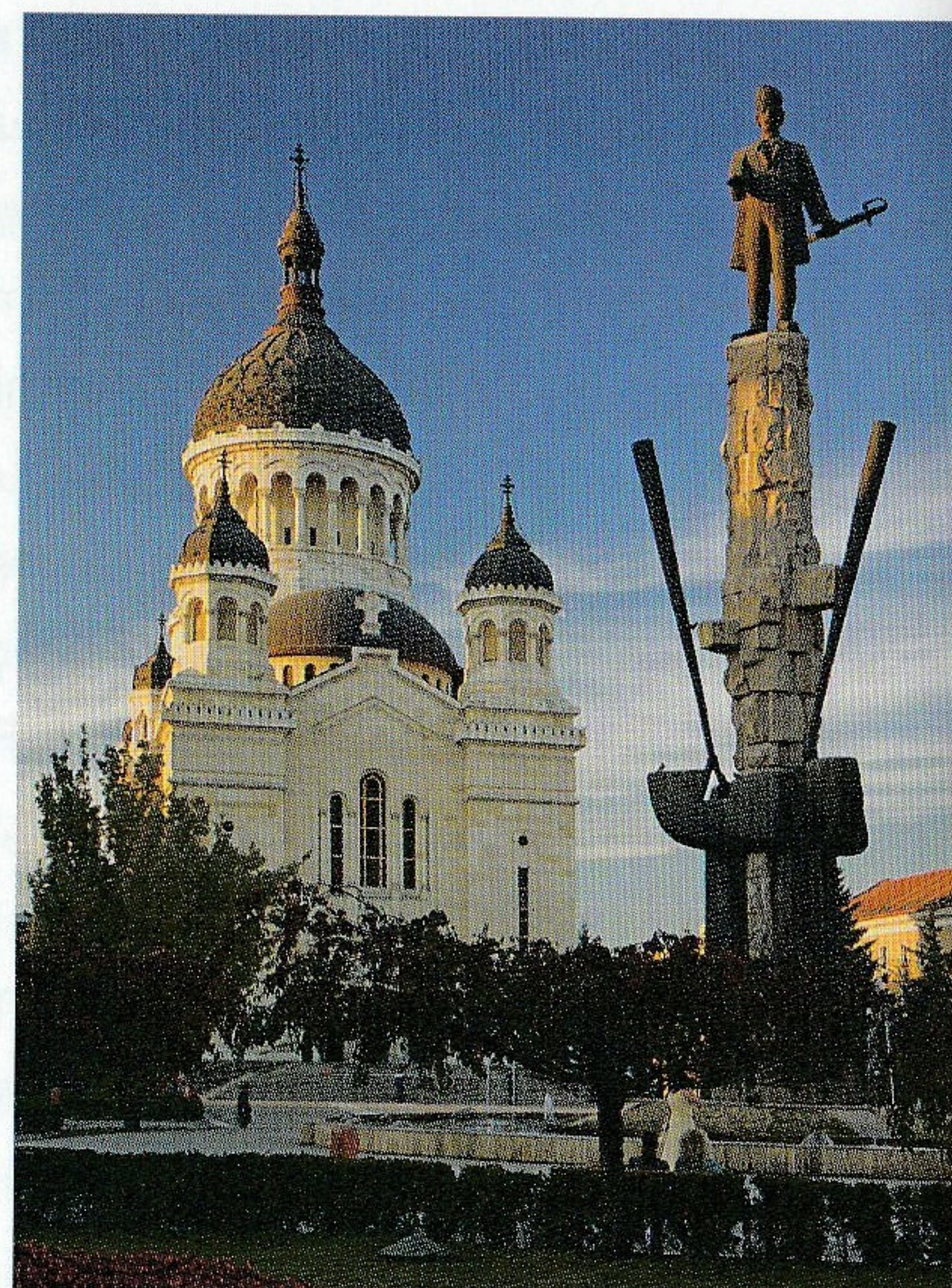
CLUJ-NAPOCA is a forward-looking, modern city. Ever open to the new, Cluj has always kept pace with the times.

The Dacian citadel of *Napoca* became, under Roman rule, a *colonia*, then a *municipium*. In 1316, during the Middle Ages, it gained the rank of *civitas*. Of the fortifications erected after 1407, the *Firemen's* and *Builders' Towers*, the *Tailors', Drapers' and Cobblers' Bastions*, remains of the defensive walls and the fortifications of the *Citadel* (1715-1735) can still be seen today.

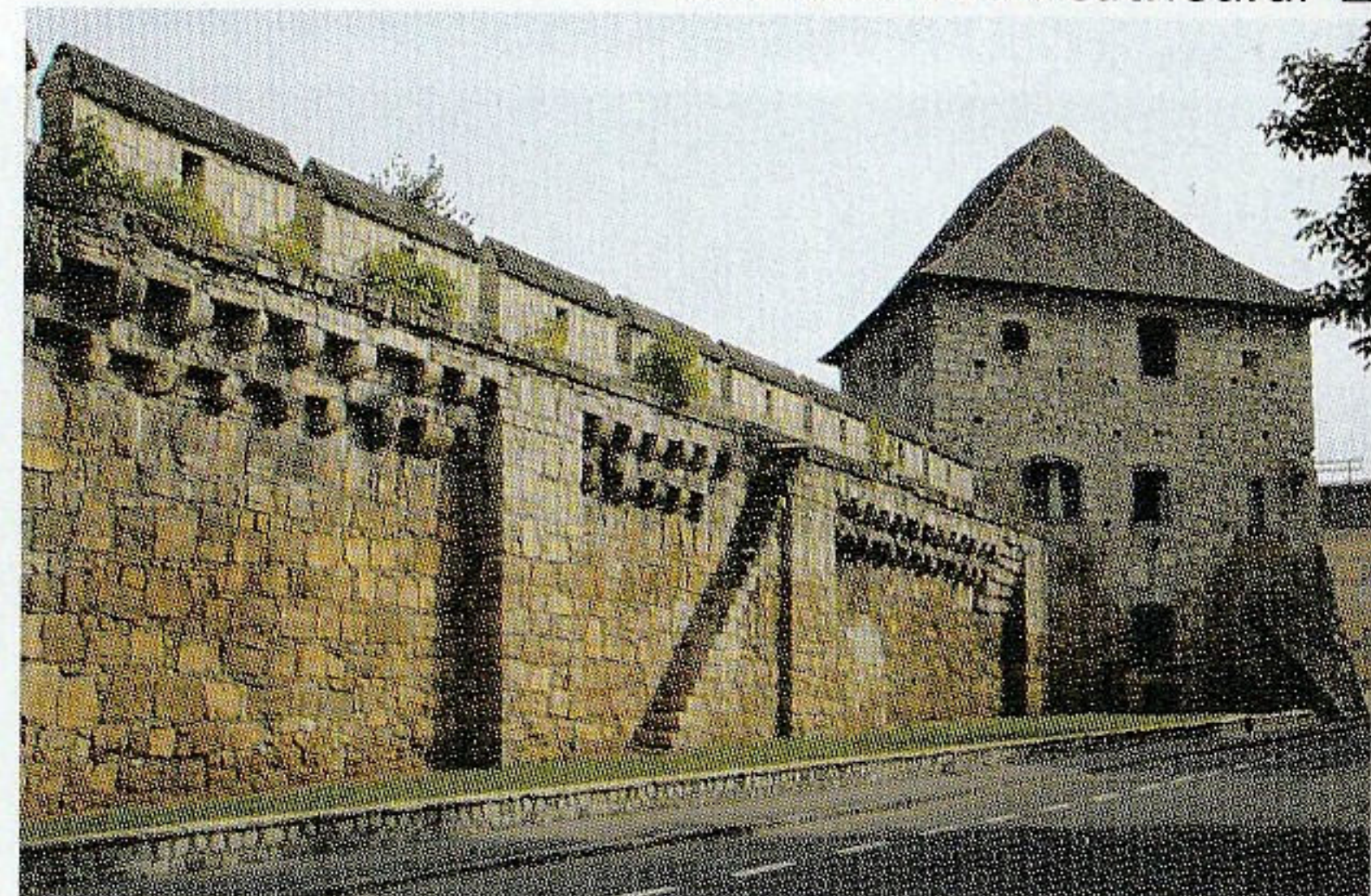
The centre of the city is dominated by the Roman Catholic *St. Michael's Cathedral*, built in the gothic style in the 14th-15th centuries. The cathedral has an eighty-metre-high neo-gothic tower, built in the 19th century. Nearby, our attention is immediately drawn to the imposing statue of Matei Corvin on horseback, fashioned by János Fadrusz in 1902.

The Orthodox Cathedral of the "Dormition of the Theotokos" (1921-1933) combines Byzantine and Brâncoveanu-style architectural elements.

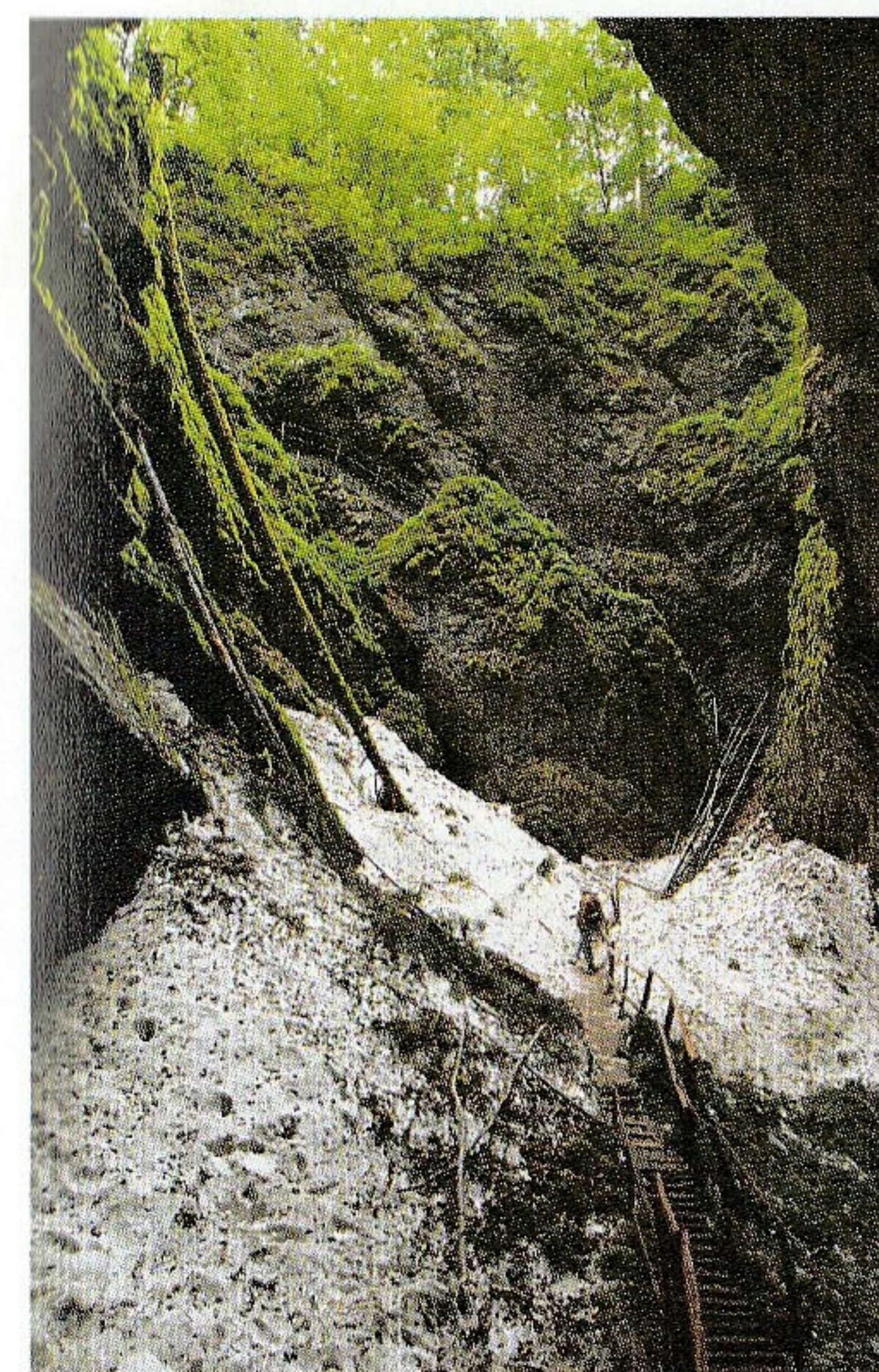
The Roman Catholic Cathedral



The Orthodox Cathedral Δ



The Tailors' Bastion Δ



The Scărișoara Glaciary Cave

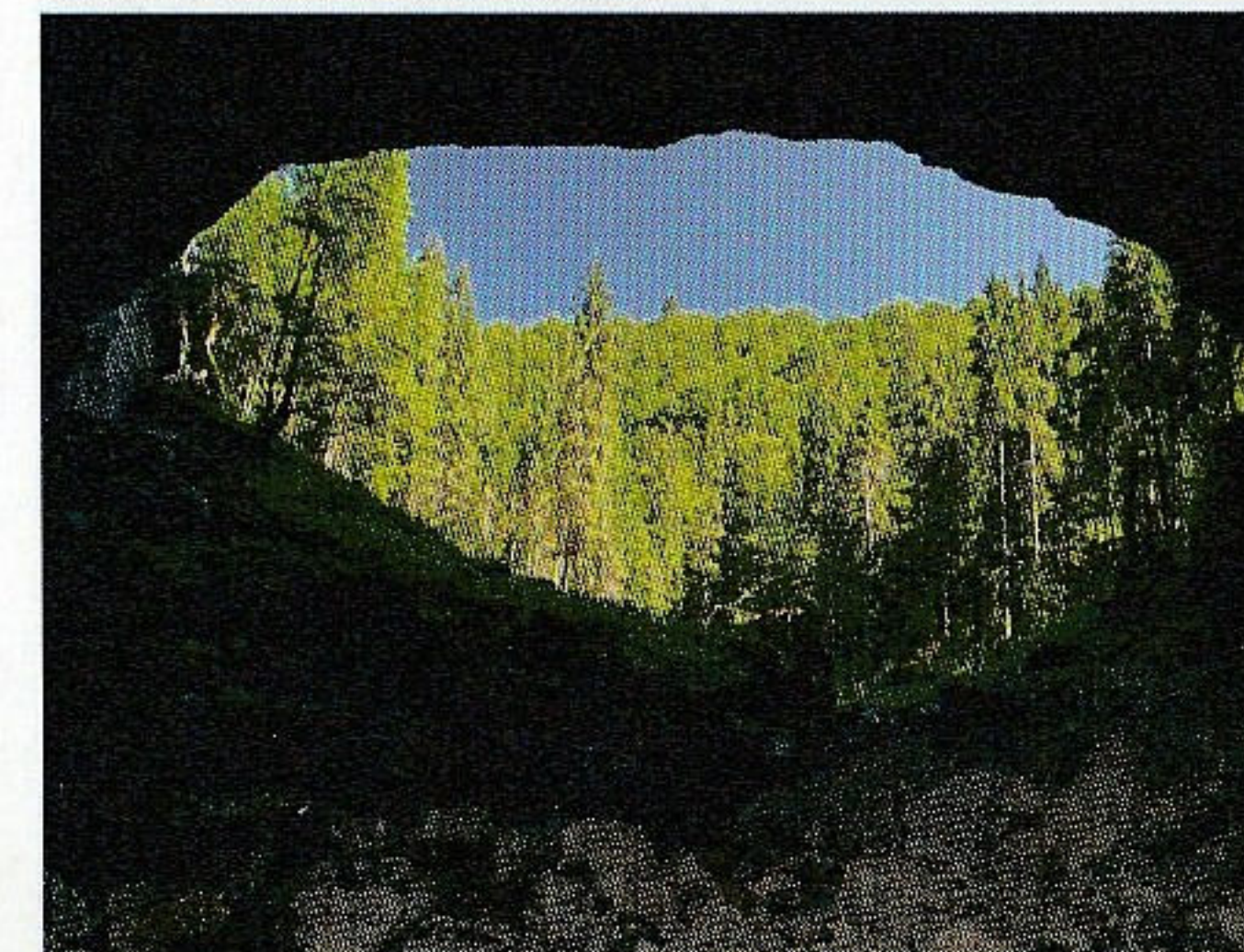
For reasons that are readily apparent, the city of **HUNEDOARA**, situated in the Cernei Valley, in the foothills of the Poiana Ruscă Mountains, has become synonymous with the *Castle of the Huniazi* or *Corvinești* (14th century) – considered to be the most important monument of Transylvanian lay gothic architecture. The castle was altered in the Gothic and then Renaissance styles by Iancu of Hunedoara and his son Matei Corvin. The rooms most admired by visitors are the Hall of Knights, the Hall of the Diet, and the Treasury. Also famous is the "Fear Not" Tower. In Hunedoara, there can also be found a beautiful Orthodox church (dedicated to *Saint Nicholas*), in the form of a Greek cross and dating from 1458. The church was built on the site of one of the oldest Romanian churches.

In the **APUSENI MOUNTAINS** we discover the *Arieș Valley* – the golden river, the *Turda, Galbena and Someș gorges*, the *Ponor Forts*, the *Living Flame Glaciary*, and *Groapa Ruginoasa*. This is the realm of karst phenomena. The numerous gorges (*Râmeți, Aiud, Întregalde, Ampoița, Galda, Vălișoara*) give the Apuseni Mountains a distinctive aspect. The *Padiș Plateau*, with its thirteen sinkholes, is, indisputably, the objective of all visitors to these parts. Here can be found strange formations, such as *Snail Hill*, a segment of prehistoric seabed that has preserved the fossils of millions of shells, or *Detunata Goală*, a rock formation of solidified lava. Four hundred caves furrow the depths of the Apuseni Mountains: the *Scărișoara Glaciary*, the *Cave of Bears*, the *Rădesei Citadel*, *Meziad Cave*, *Huda lui Papară* etc.

The Castle of the Corvinești, Hunedoara



The Coiba Mare Cave



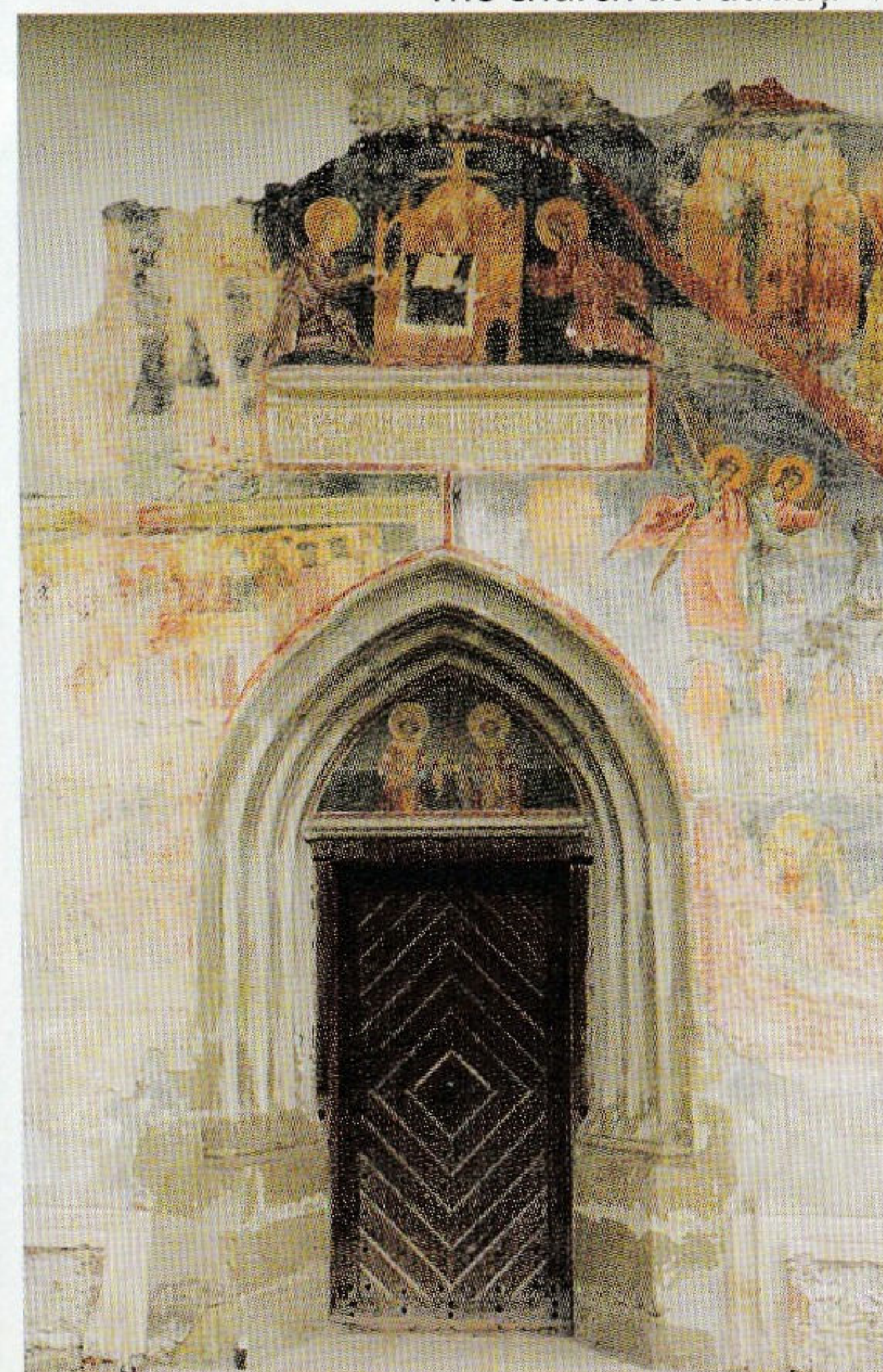
The **CHURCHES OF NORTHERN MOLDAVIA**, with their exterior murals, have been declared UNESCO World Heritage Sites and are, of course, an objective for all those who visit this ancient Romanian province. For it is almost impossible to come to these sacred climes and not enter one of the churches or monasteries that are to be found at every step of the way. It is almost impossible not to be overwhelmed by the beauty of the frescos, painted in inimitable hues of blue, red, yellow and green, which entirely cover the exterior walls of the monastery churches.

Voronet Monastery ▽▷

One has to see with one's own eyes these "jewels of Bukowina", unique examples of mediaeval Moldavian architecture, in order to understand the fascination they have always held: **Voronet** (1488) – the "Sixtine Chapel of Romania and the East", with its celebrated west facade, depicting the *Last Judgement* against a inimitable blue background; **Putna** (1466-69), which houses collections of embroidery and church objects from the time of its founder Stephen the Great; **Humor** (1530) – with its stunning Byzantine frescos, painted by Toma Zugravul; **Sucevița** (1591), whose north



The church at Pătrăuți ▽

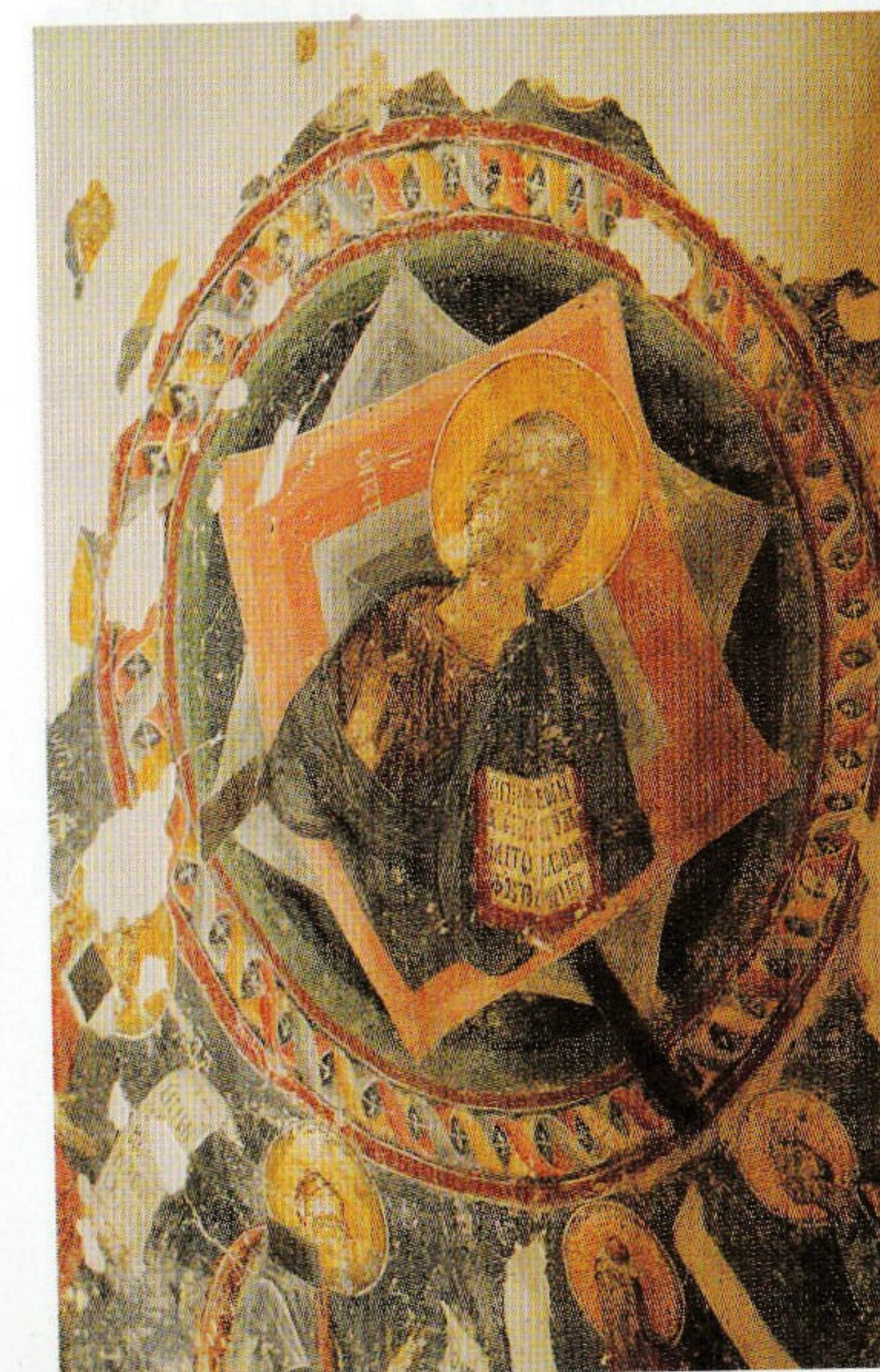


facade has a mural of the *Ladder of Virtues*; **Moldovița** (1532), dominated by the glinting gold of its murals, the best known of which depicts the *Siege of Constantinople*; **Arbore** (1502), which has priceless frescos by Dragoș Coman, considered "a Pisanello of Moldova, the greatest Eastern Orthodox artist of the 16th century"; **Bogdana** (14th century), the oldest church in Moldavia; **Pătrăuți** (1487); **Bălinești** (1494-5); **Probota** (1530); **Dragomirna** (1609) etc.

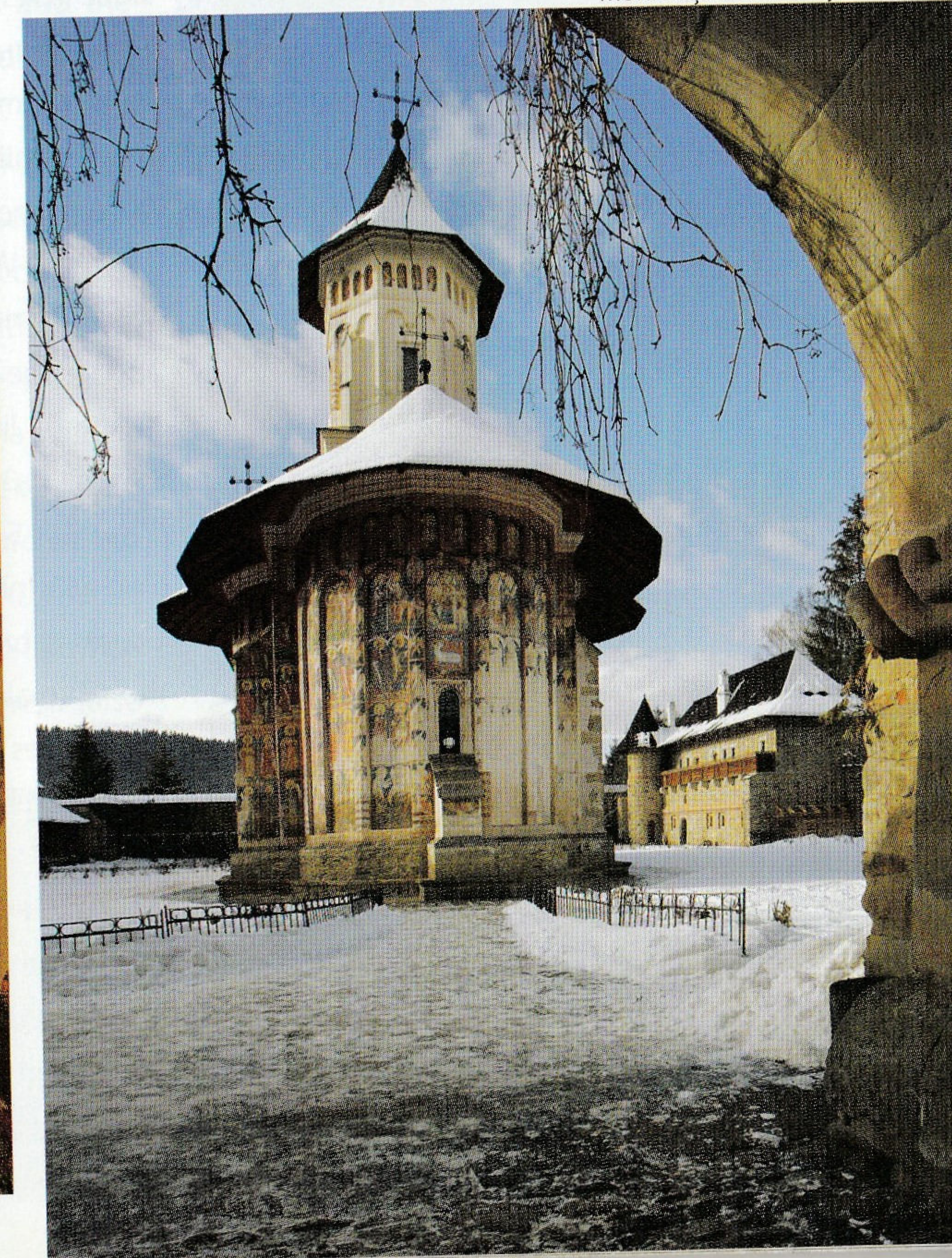
The ruins of princely citadels and palaces speak to us of the first "dismounting" (1342) of Voievode Dragoș of Maramureș, the

"tamer of aurochs", who drove the Tartars from these regions and established the first capital of the Principality of Moldavia at *Baia*. They speak also of the second "dismounting" in 1359, when Bogdan I of Maramureș moved the capital to *Siret*, of Petru I Mușat (1375-91), who established his capital in *Suceava*, and of all the other Moldavian voievodes who have inspired so many legends.

Humor Monastery

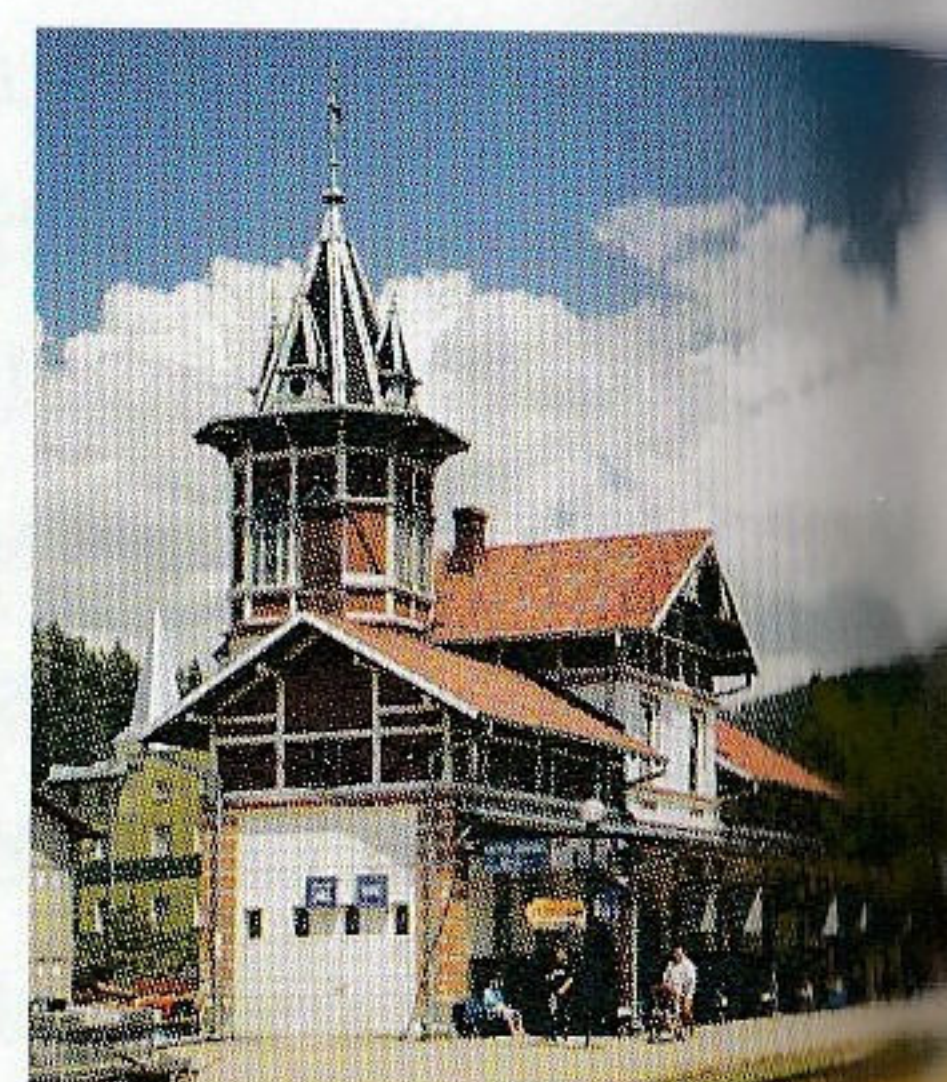


Moldovița Monastery



The charm of Bukowina resides in its undulating hills, parallel chains of peaks, clothed in forests of fir, beech and spruce, in the winding Bistrița and Moldovița rivers, in the slopes of the Călimani Mountains, with their *Twelve Apostles* Crag.

Vatra Dornei

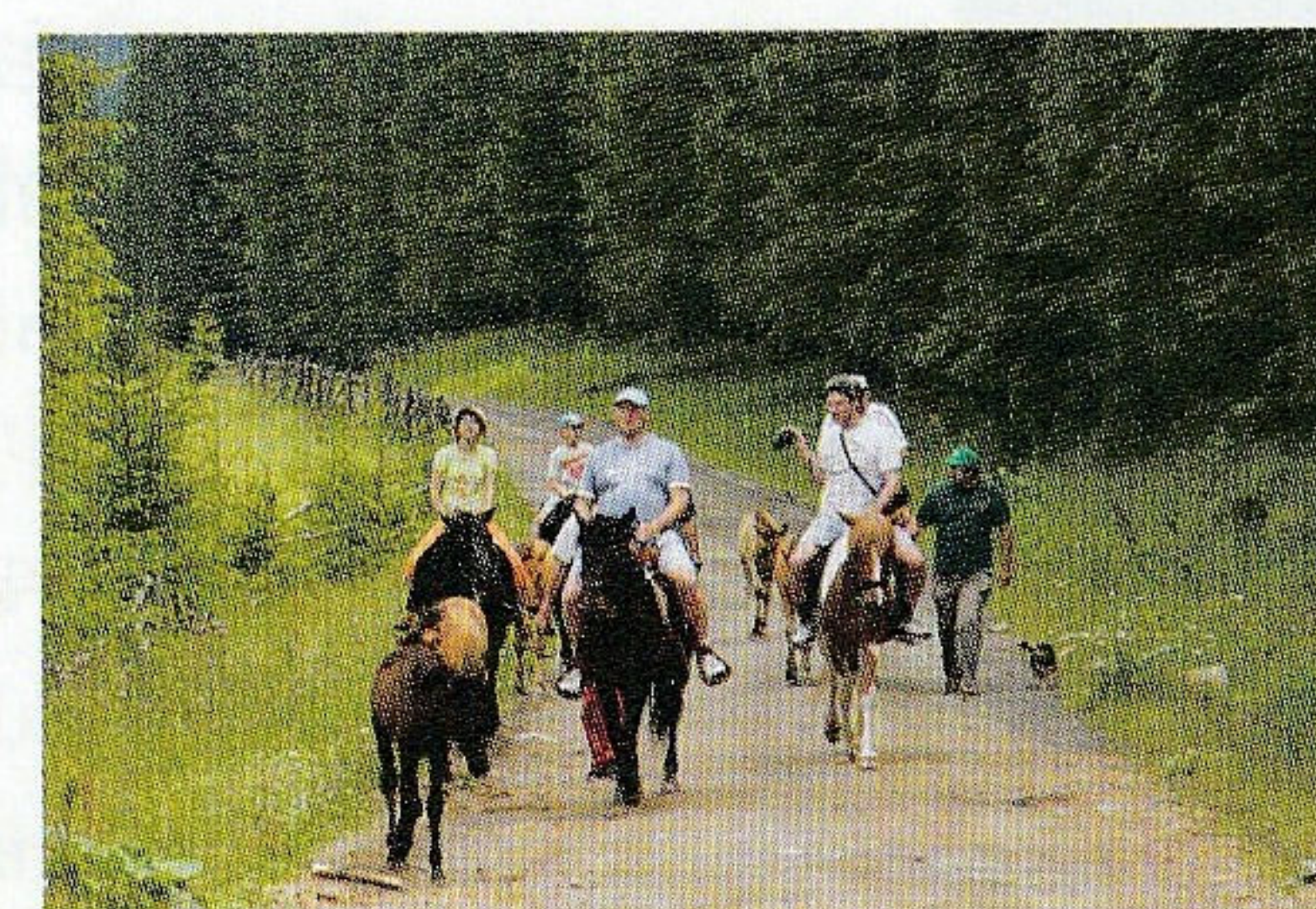


VATRA DORNEI, traversed by the waters of the Golden Bistrița and the Dorna, surrounded by the gentle slopes of the Suhard, Bistrița and Călimani Mountains, is a renowned spa and climacteric resort, with thirty-seven mineral springs which have been attested since 1845. One of the town's attractions is the *Tree Sanctuary* (50 hectares), known as "Squirrels Park". From Vatra Dornei there begin numerous marked hiking trails into the Rarău-Giumalău, Suhard and Călimani Mountains.

Winter sports enthusiasts will find at Vatra Dornei ski slopes (*Dealul Negru, Parc* etc.) and sledge and bobsleigh runs. A ski lift, 3,200m in length, links Vatra Dornei to the Dealul Negru summit (1,300m).

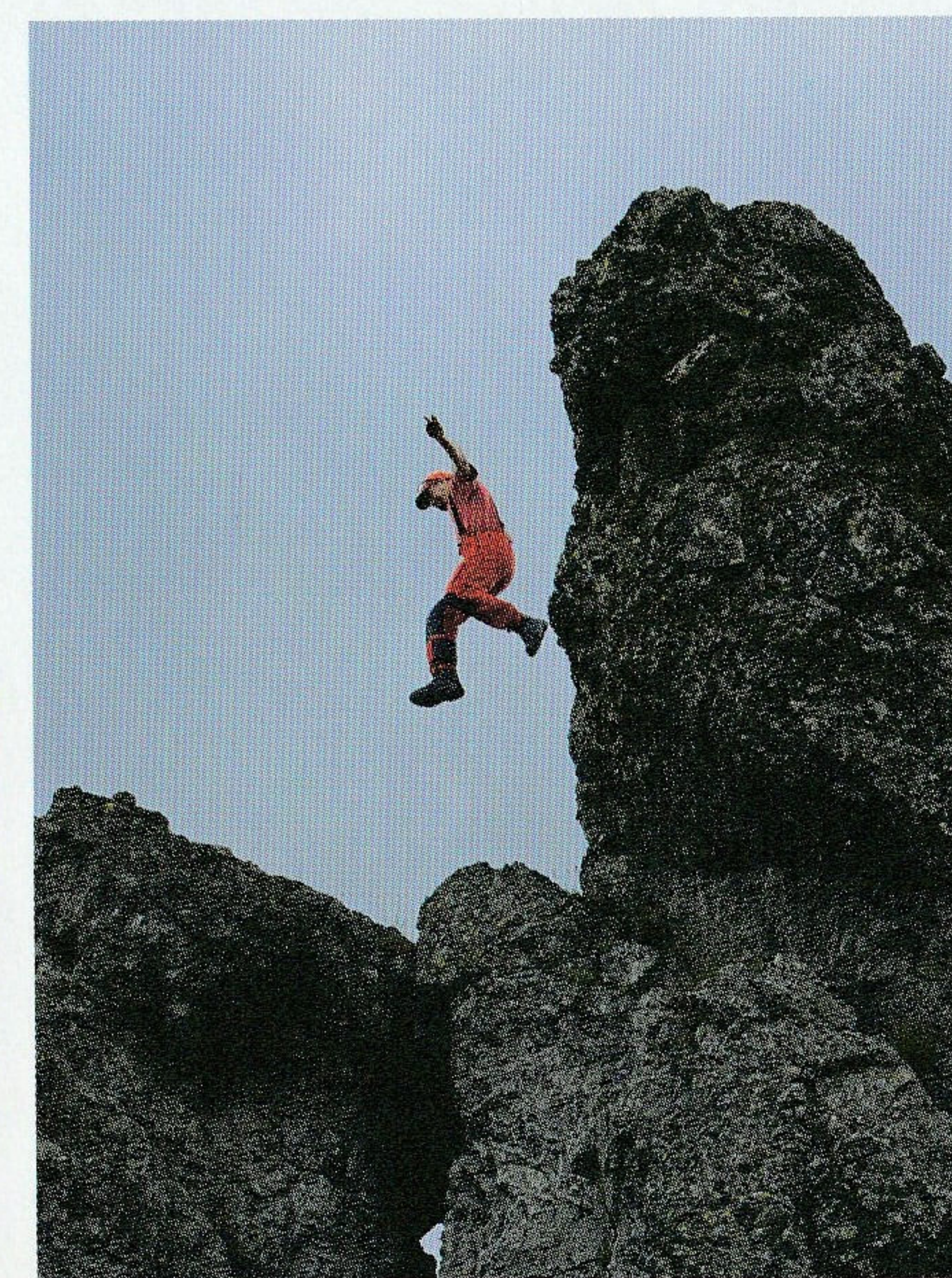
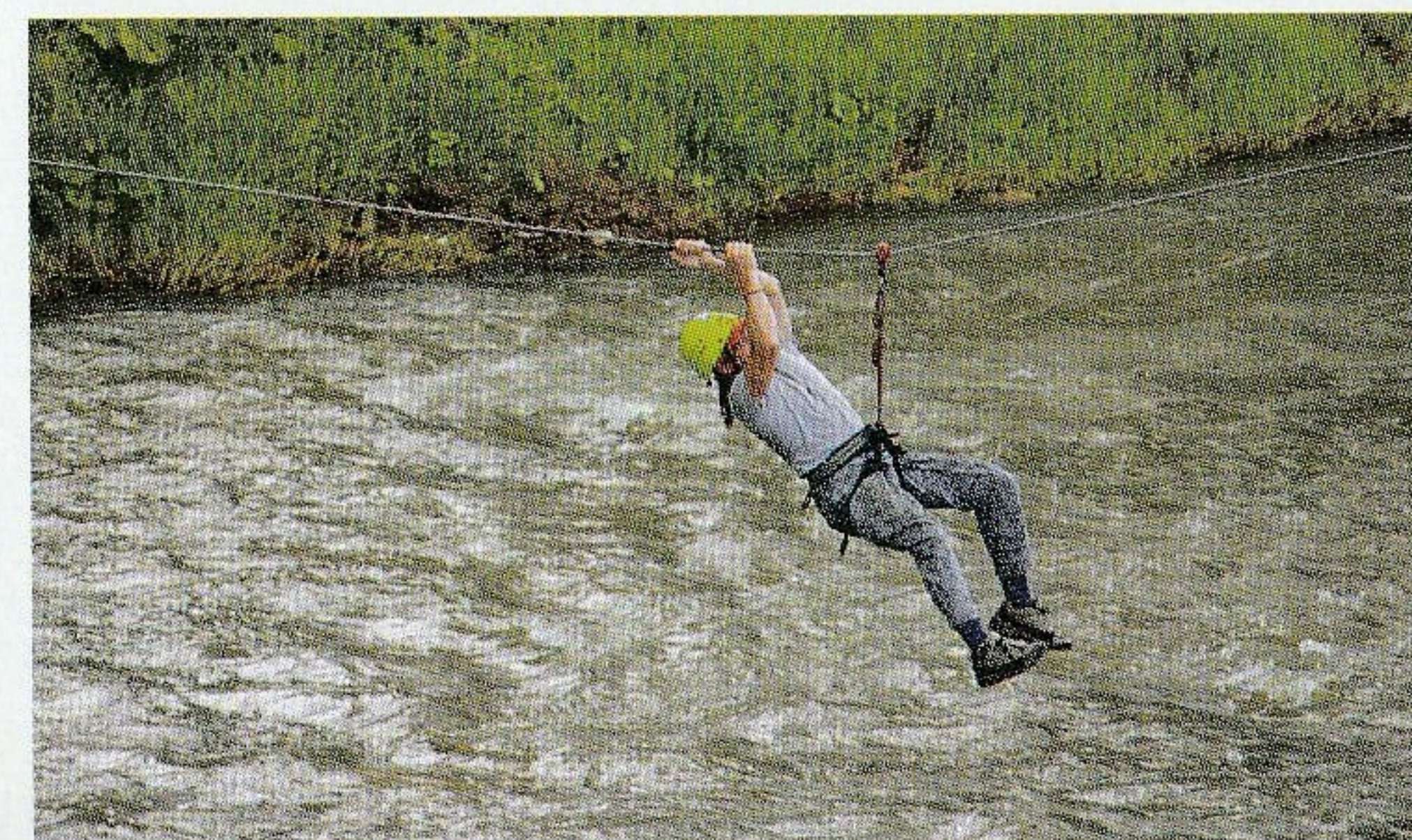
South of Vatra Dornei, passing through Dorna Arini, we head towards the wild *Zugreni Gorges*, carved by the waters of the Bistrița through the Giumalău Massif and the Pietrosul Bistriței. The gorges have been declared a monument of nature. Extreme sports enthusiasts can find white-water rafting in the Zugreni Gorges area.

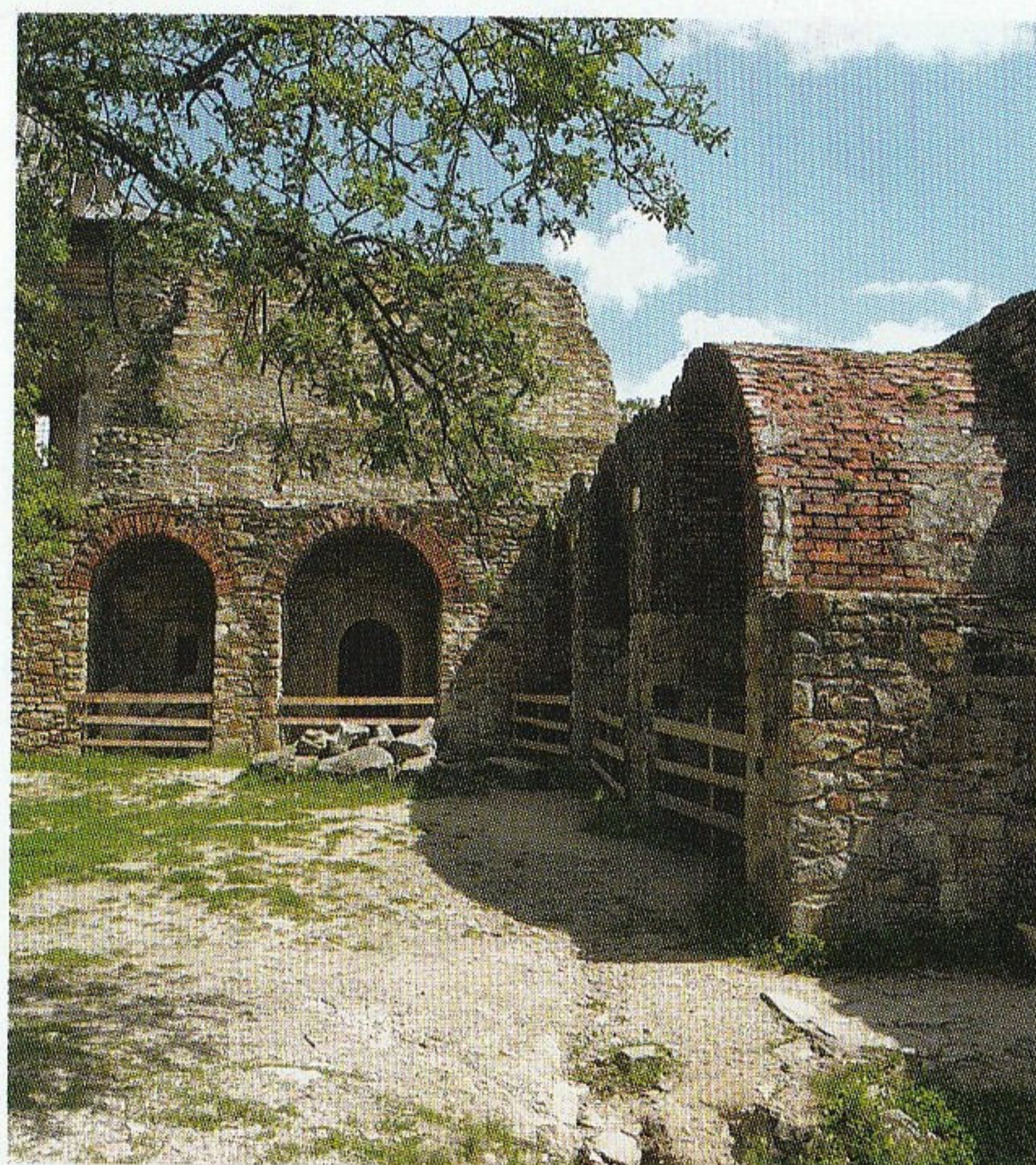
In Bukowina, nature can be found in all its wealth and diversity: the *hay meadows* of Ponoare and Frumoasa-Moara, the *ancient woods* of Slătioara, the *alpine meadows* of the Todirescu heights, and the *Twelve Apostles geological reserve* are just some examples.



You will not have seen the real Bukowina until you have visited its **villages**, which are enveloped in a picturesque, archaic atmosphere, although it is far from anachronistic since everything pulses with life. You will be able to feast your eyes and ears on the colourful hand-woven fabrics and the traditional ballads and songs, which draw one into the profundity of the folk spirit. Be sure to visit the potters' workshops at *Marginea* and *Rădăuți*, which religiously preserve the ancient craft of making polished black ceramics and pottery richly decorated with floral motifs. Then you should seek out the amazing metamorphoses of wood. In Bukowina there is a veritable culture of woodcarving, the beautiful open porches of the houses and churches are decorated with minutely carved wood. The art of Easter-egg painting has brought Bukowina fame throughout the land. At *Ciocănești* (also

known for its unique houses, decorated using a stucco technique) there is a *Festival of Painted Eggs* every year, at which folk craftsmen from all over the country take part. Also worthy of mention are the sheepskin jerkins decorated with marten fur that are made in *Vama*, and the peasant coats of *Straja*. There are opportunities to discover more about the traditions specific to the region at the *Museum of Bukowina Folk Customs* (*Gura Humorului*), the *Woodcarving Museum at Câmpulung Moldovenesc*, and the *Ethnographical Museum at Vatra Dornei*.





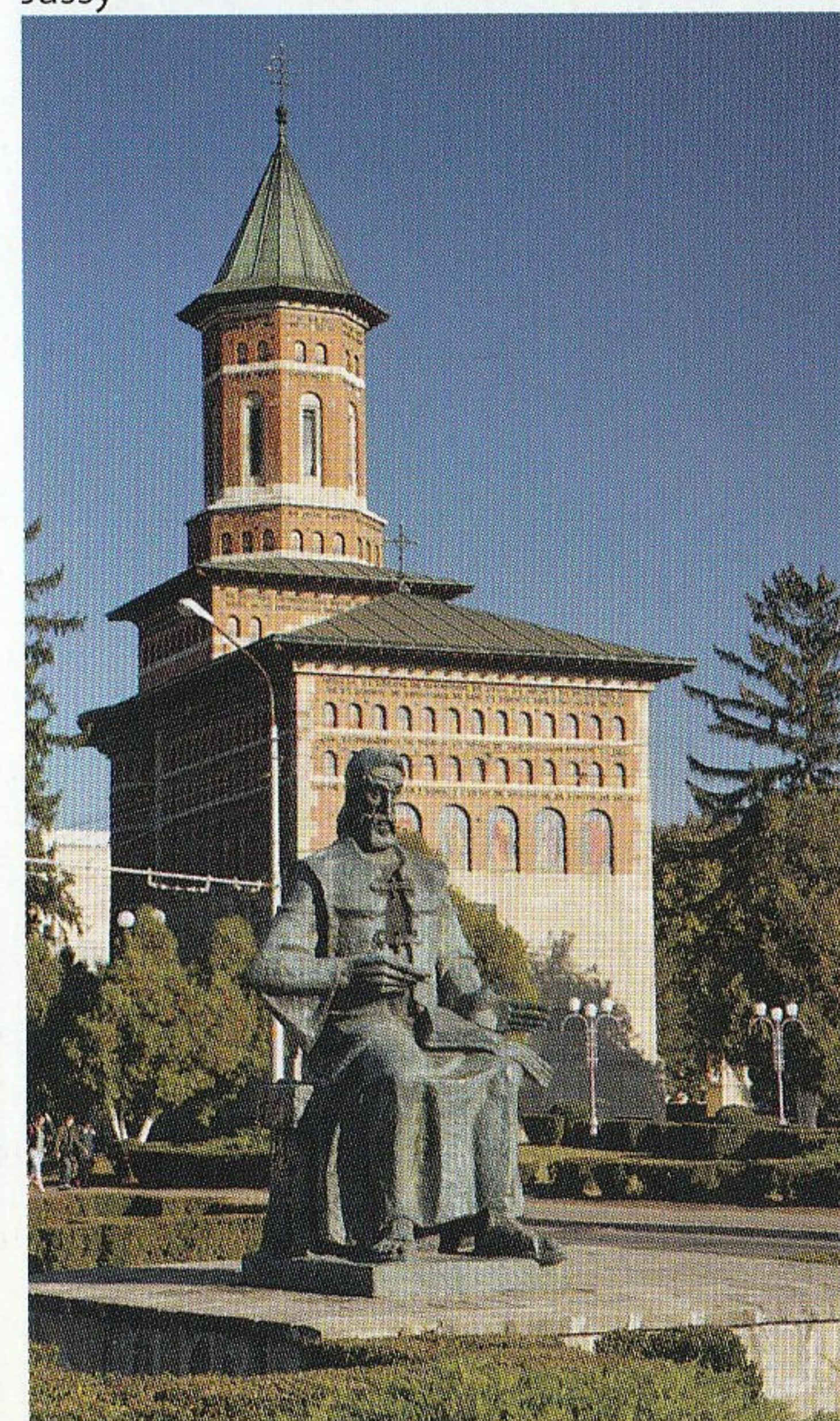
Suceava

SUCEAVA became the capital of Moldova in 1388, at the command of Petru I Mușat. After that date, the *Throne Fortress* (Mușatin Fort) was built in the eastern part of the city, and was later extended by Stephen the Great. The town of Suceava was the residence of the best known princes of Moldavia: Petru I Mușat, Alexandru the Good, Stephen the Great, Petru Rareș, Vasile Lupu. Of the former princely palace, within the perimeter of the old mediaeval city (now 22 December Plaza) only ruins remain.

JASSY, a city which, like Rome, lies on seven hills, is, of course, the “heart of Moldavia”. The town of Jassy began to develop in the 15th century, after the princes of Moldavia established their residence here. It was at the *Church of Saint Nicholas*, built by Stephen the Great in 1491-1492 and formerly a part of the princely court, that the princes of Moldavia were anointed, from the 16th century until 1859. During the period from 1564 to 1859, when Jassy was capital of the Principality of Moldavia, most of the city's most impressive edifices were built: the *Three Hierarchs Monastery*, the *Church of the Galata Monastery*, the *Church of the Golia Monastery*, the *Church of the Citadel Monastery*, the *Church of the Frumoasa Monastery*, the *Roman Catholic Cathedral* (the *Franciscan Church*).

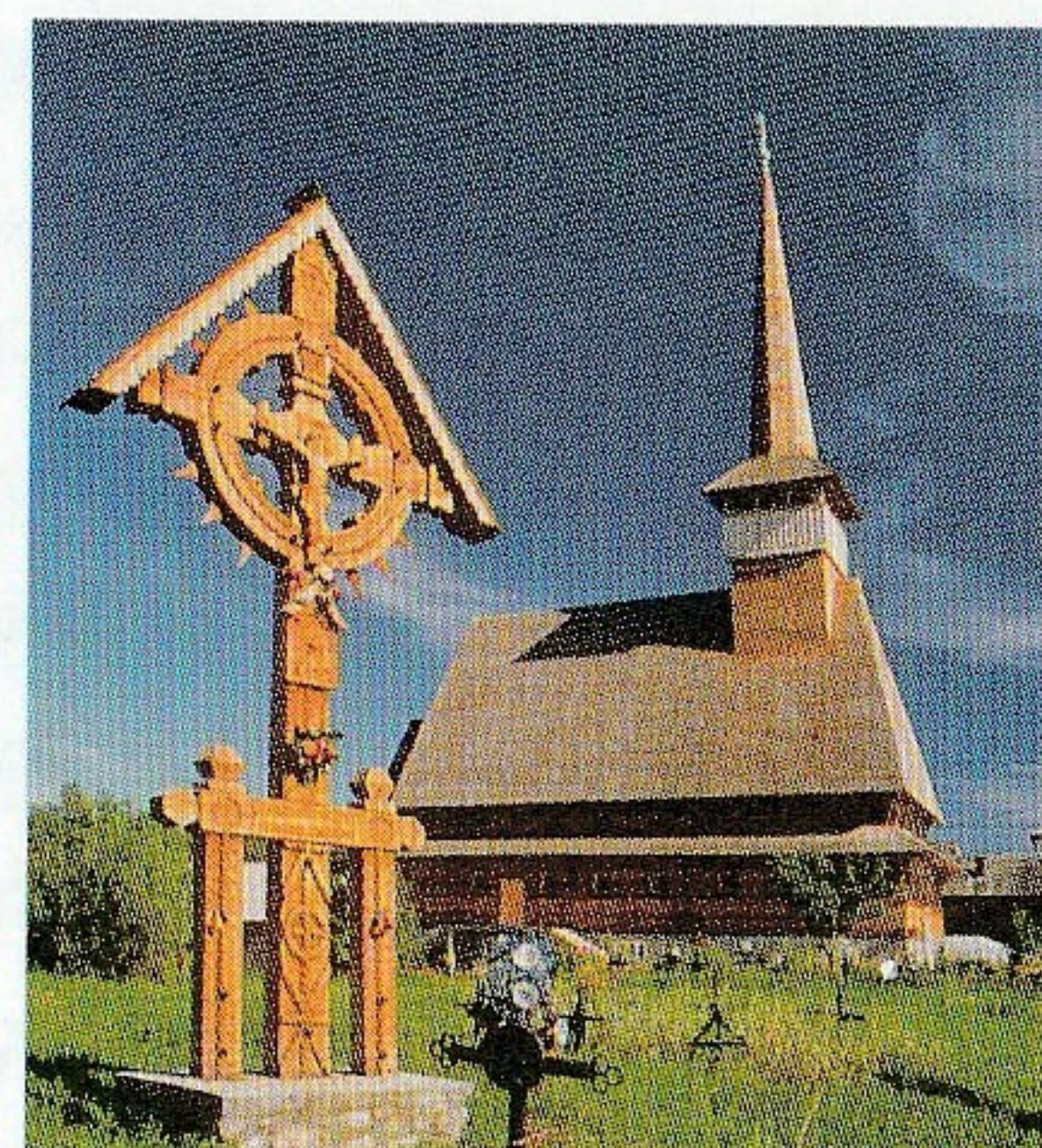
The neo-gothic edifice of the *Palace of Culture*, built on the site of the former princely court between 1907 and 1926 to the plans of architect I.D. Berindei, houses a vast museum complex. Likewise, Jassy is home to an impressive number of museums and memorial houses, monuments, palaces, and historic buildings.

Jassy

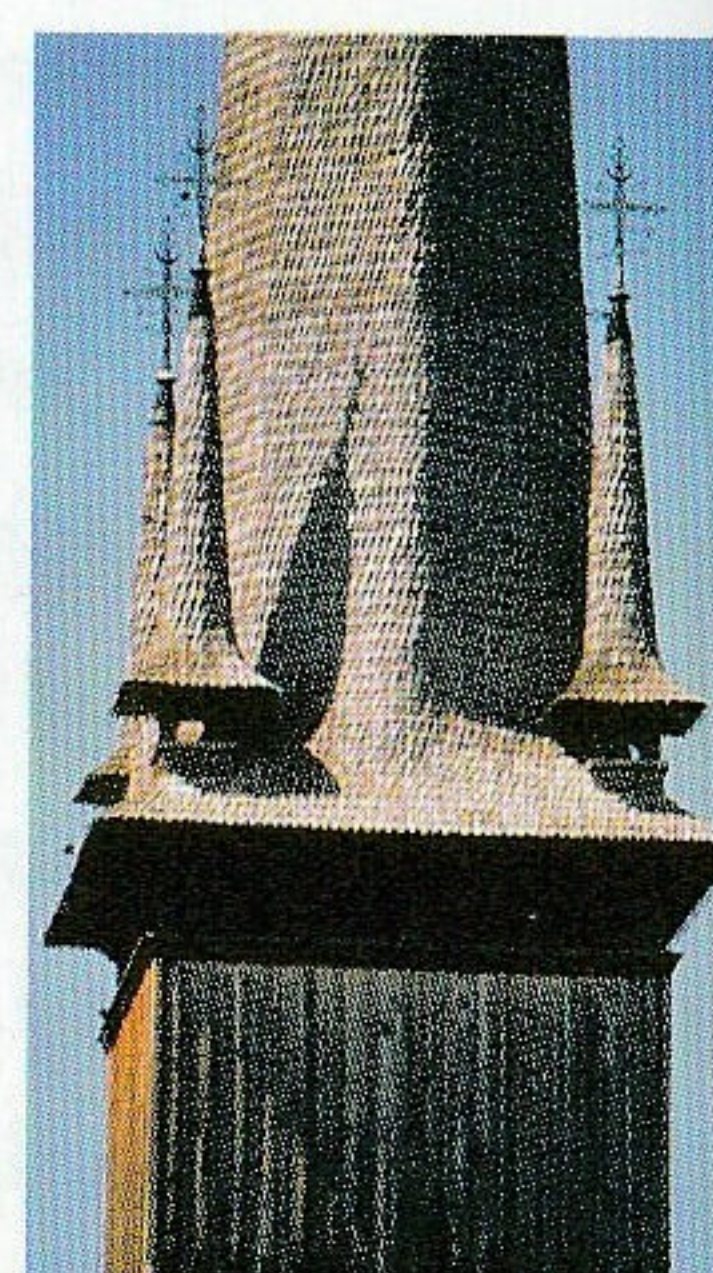


The “old land” of **MARAMUREȘ** is a place “beyond compare” in the Romanian landscape. It is the most appropriate destination for all those who wish to enjoy a milieu which, while not resistant to technology and modern comforts, is still redolent with the meanings of the peasant culture of olden days.

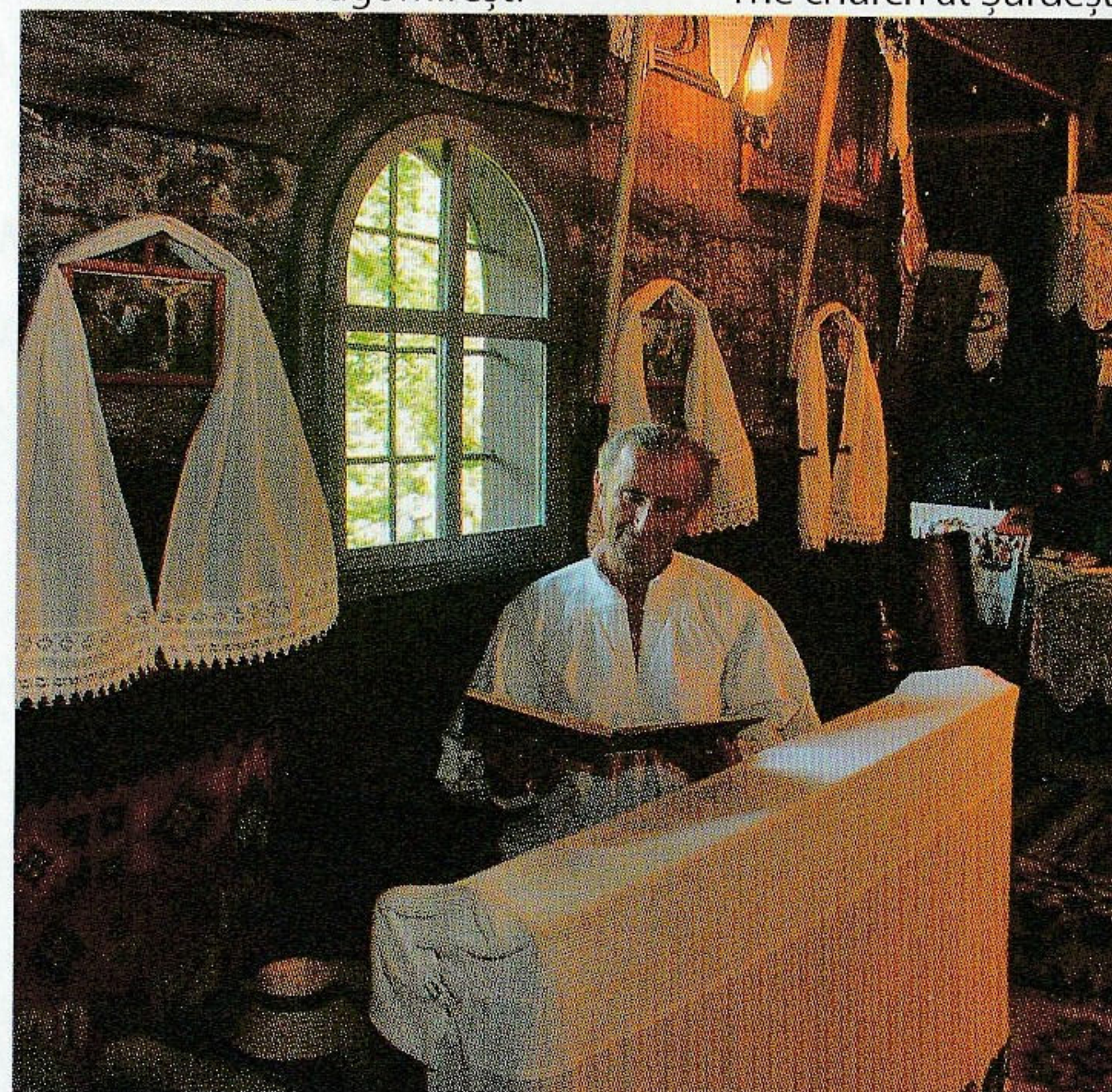
The church at Botiza



The church at Dragomirești



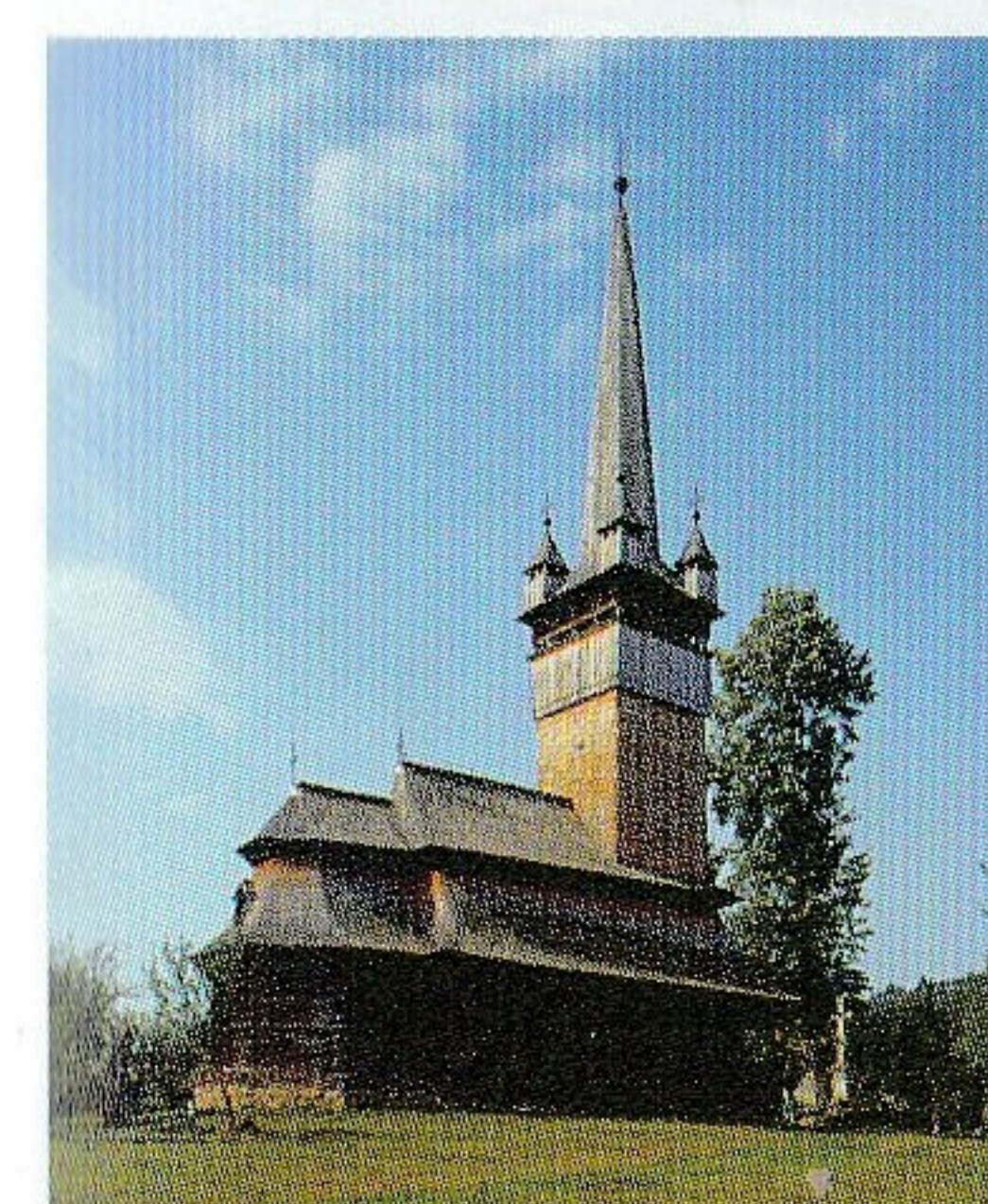
The church at Șurdești



The villages that nestle in the **Mara, Iza, Cosău** and **Tisa Valleys** are included in all the tourist itineraries through Maramureș. In the region, there is a veritable culture of woodcarving. The portals of Maramureș homesteads greet us with an extravagant display of imagination, with the matchless designs of their meticulously carved wood: solar disks, the Tree of Life, the Cross, geometrical figures, birds, serpents, anthropomorphic motifs. The most beautiful of these wooden portals are to be found in the villages of *Vadu Izei, Desești, Săpânța, and Giulești.*

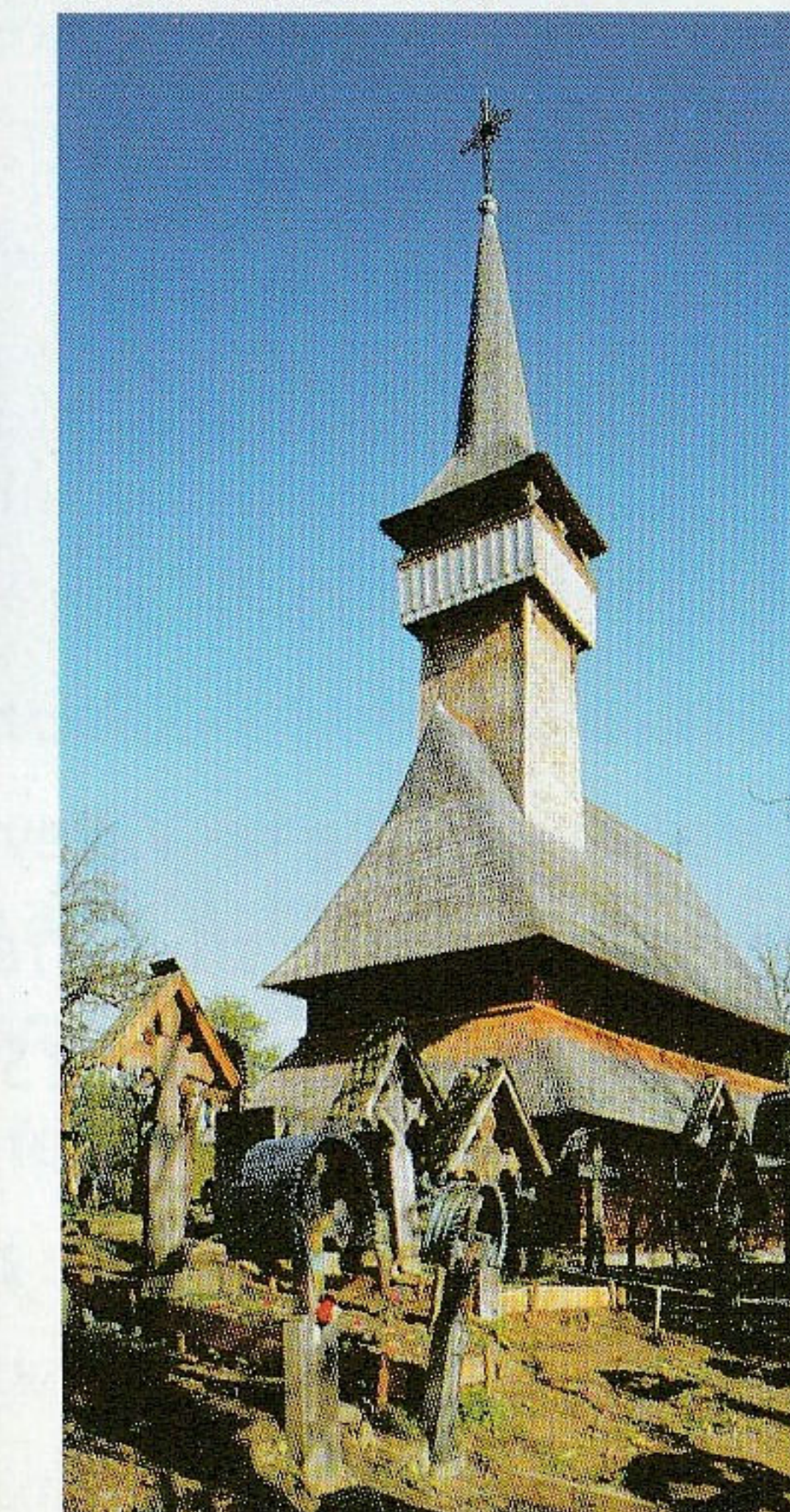
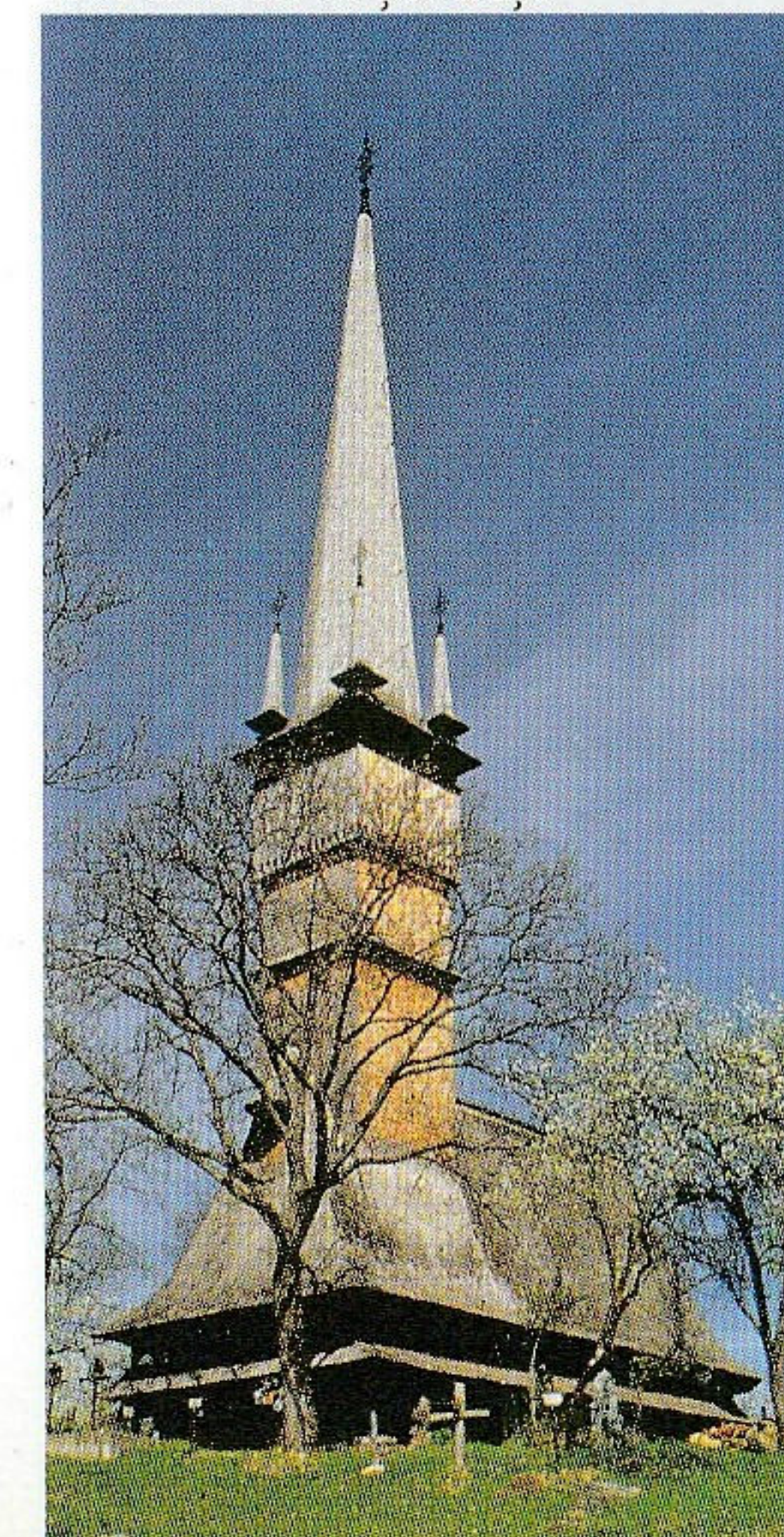
This wonderful culture of woodcarving is also dazzlingly embodied in the churches of Maramureș. You will immediately observe that there is a church at the centre of every community. These churches are characterised by their tall spires and handcrafted carvings. Every Sunday and on feast days, they become the heart of village life. On such occasions, you will be able to admire a veritable parade of traditional Maramureș folk costumes. The most beautiful of the wooden churches can be seen in *Bârsana, Budești, Desești, Ieud, Plopiș, Poienile Izei, Rogoz* and *Șurdești* (UNESCO World Heritage Sites).

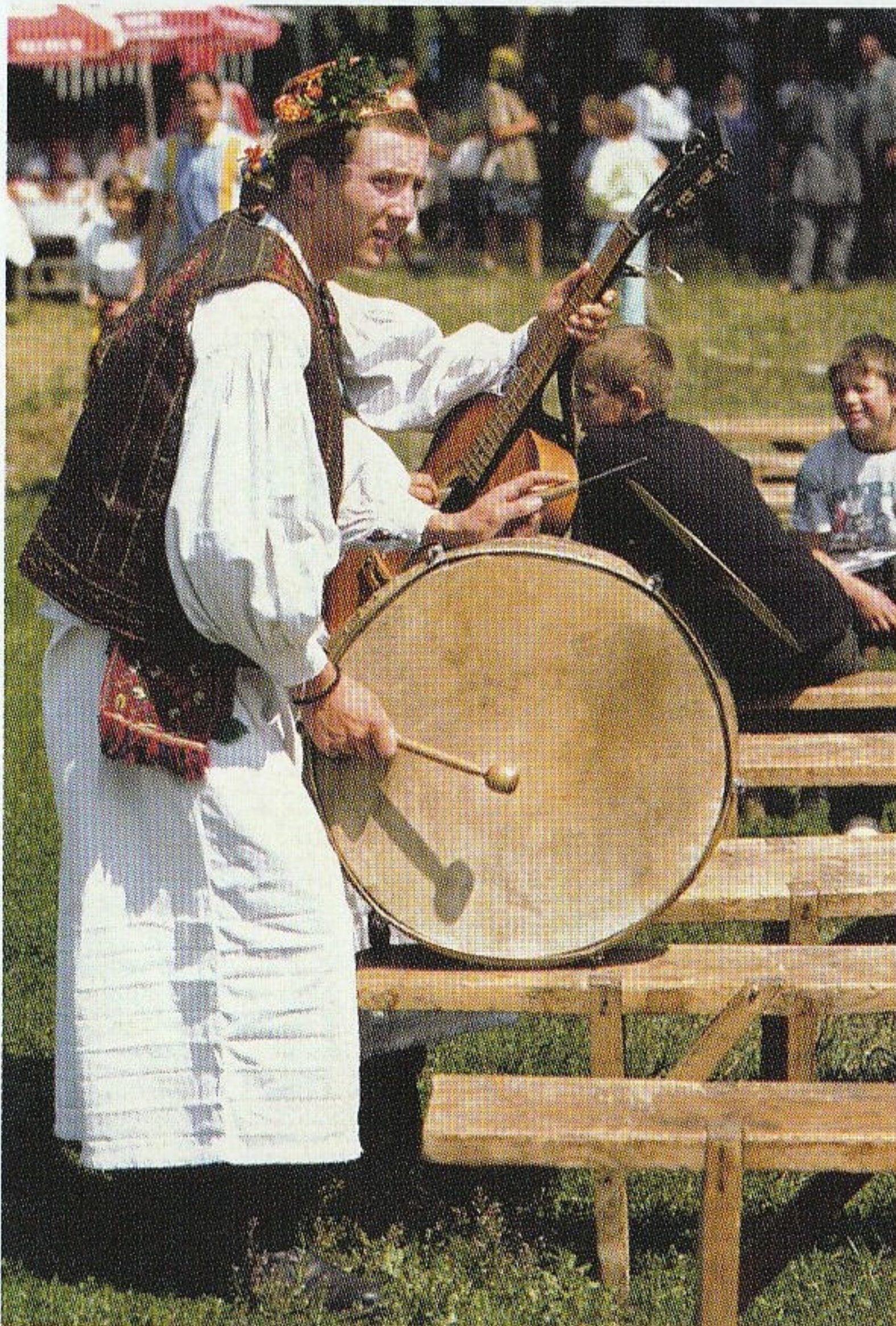
The church at Bogdan Vodă



The church at Șurdești

The church at Ieud





The communities of Maramureș have conserved numerous traditional rustic installations – water mills, brandy stills, fulling mills, oil presses. These are by no means mere museum pieces: before the major Christian feast days, when general cleaning is done, all the women of the village gather at the *vâltoare*, a primitive hydraulic device, by means of which they wash their rugs and woollen garments. The *horincie* is an installation used in double distilling *horincă* ("sixty-fires water"), with which the folk of Maramureș invariably greet any guest who crosses their threshold.

Other unique attractions of Maramureș include the old rural and pastoral festivals, such as the *Hora de la Prislop* folkloric festival, the *Virgin Mary processions* in the Iza Valley and the *Day of the Dead*, the narrow-gauge steam railway in the Vaser Valley, and the *Merry Cemetery at Săpânța*.



The city of **BAIA MARE**, in the foothills of the Gutâi Mountains, which was attested as an important mining centre in 1329, under the name *Civitas Rivului Dominarum*, was granted the right to construct its own defensive walls and bastions in 1469. The *Butchers' Bastion* still survives from that period.

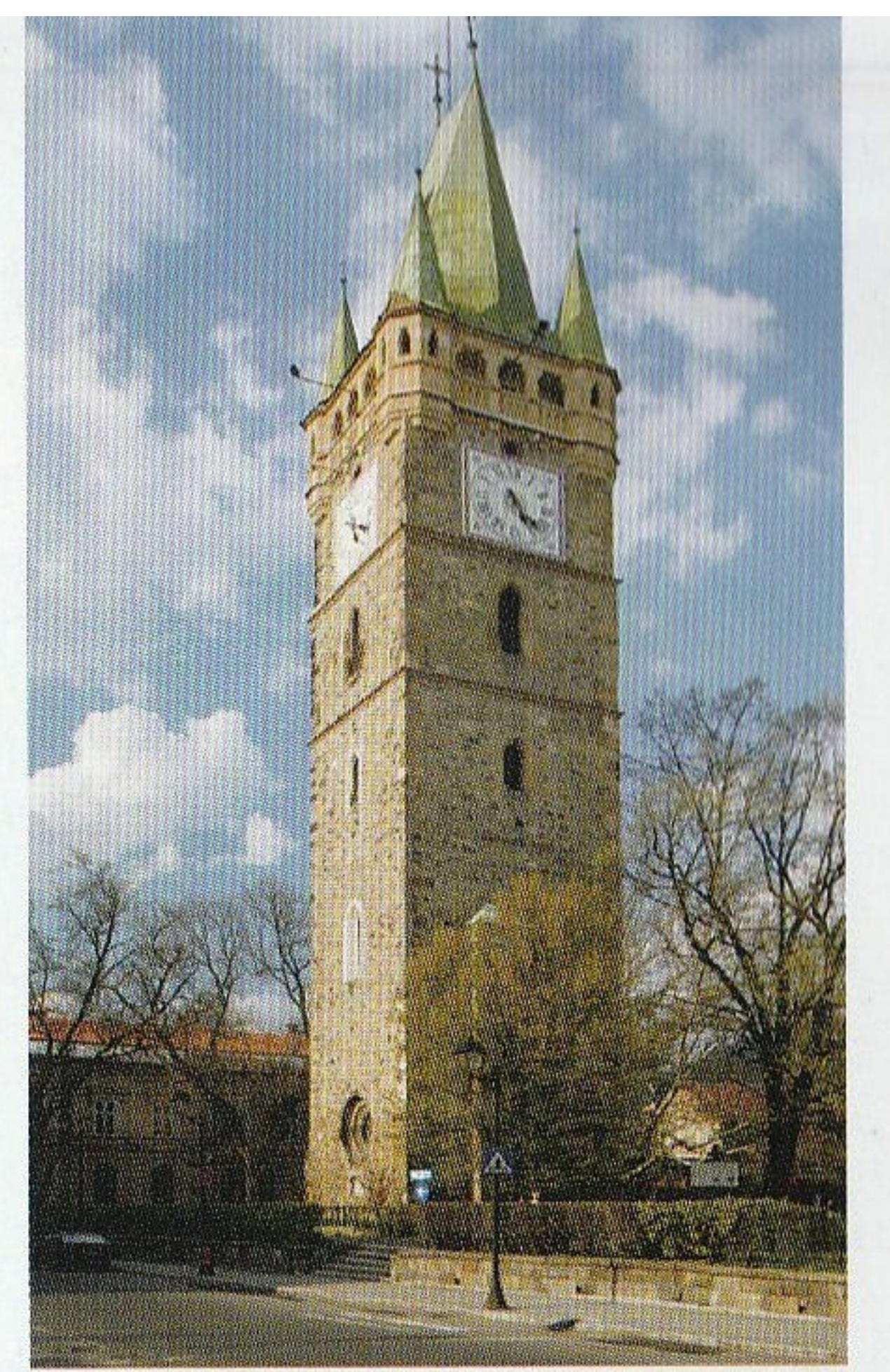
The old centre of the settlement is dominated by the fifty-metre-high *Stephen's Tower*, built between 1445 and 1468 in honour of Iancu de Hunedoara's victory at the Battle of Ialomița. The plaza is bordered by numerous recently restored baroque buildings.

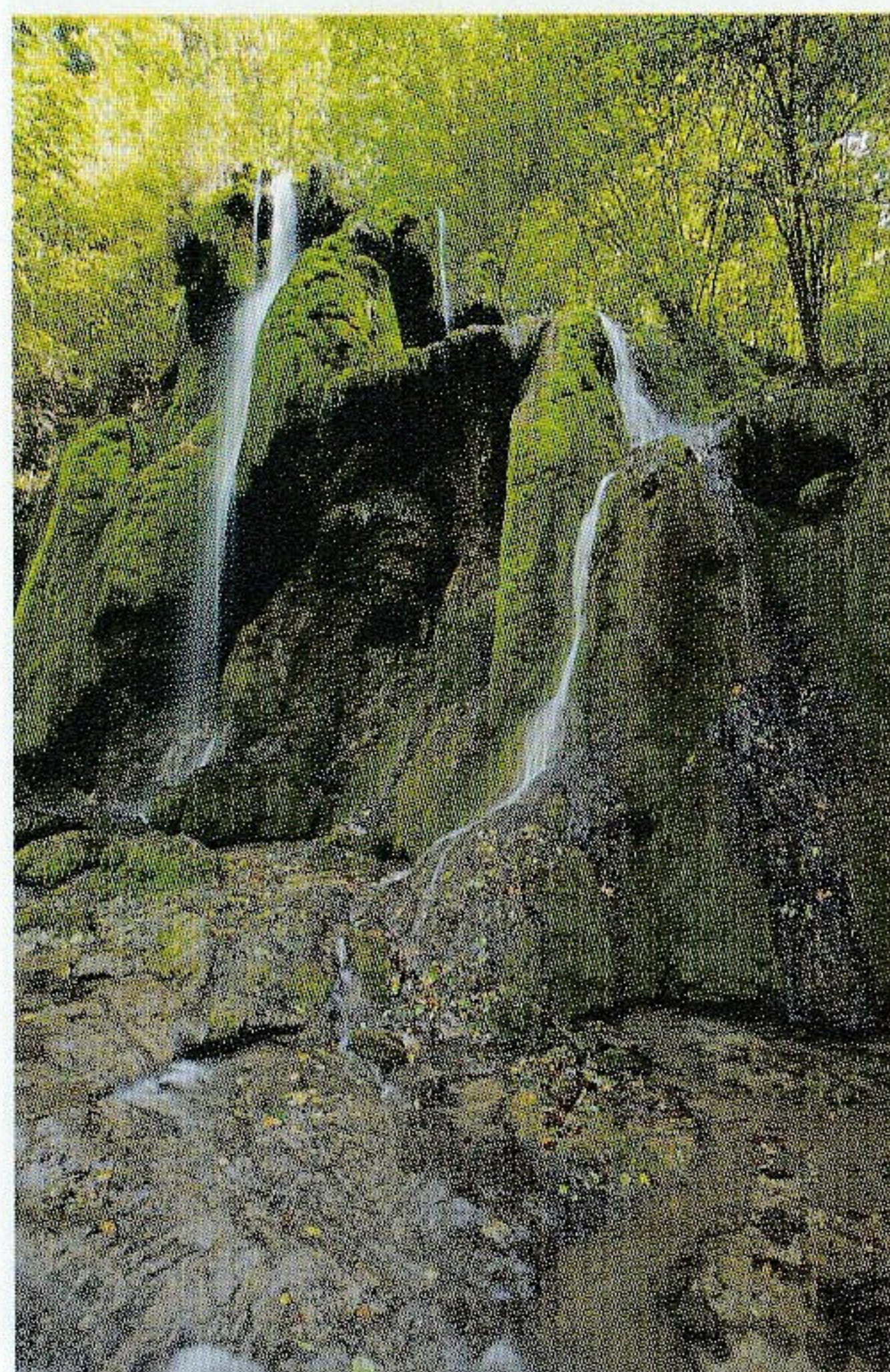
The exhibits at the Baia Mare *Museum of Mineralogy* (volcanic, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks, hydro-thermal minerals) are famous all over the world. The museum plays host to touring exhibitions and lends pieces to other similar institutions.

Baia Mare



Maramureș is also a region of mountain resorts. *Borșa*, *Izvoare* and *Mogoșa* have modern ski slopes, while *Ocna Șugatag* is sought after for its mineral springs. Visitors to the mountains of Maramureș should not miss seeing the *Cockere's Crest*, the *Tătarului Gorges*, the *Cailor Cataract*, the *Pietrosul Rodnei Reserve*, and the *Lala*, *Iezer* and *Buhăescu Lakes*.

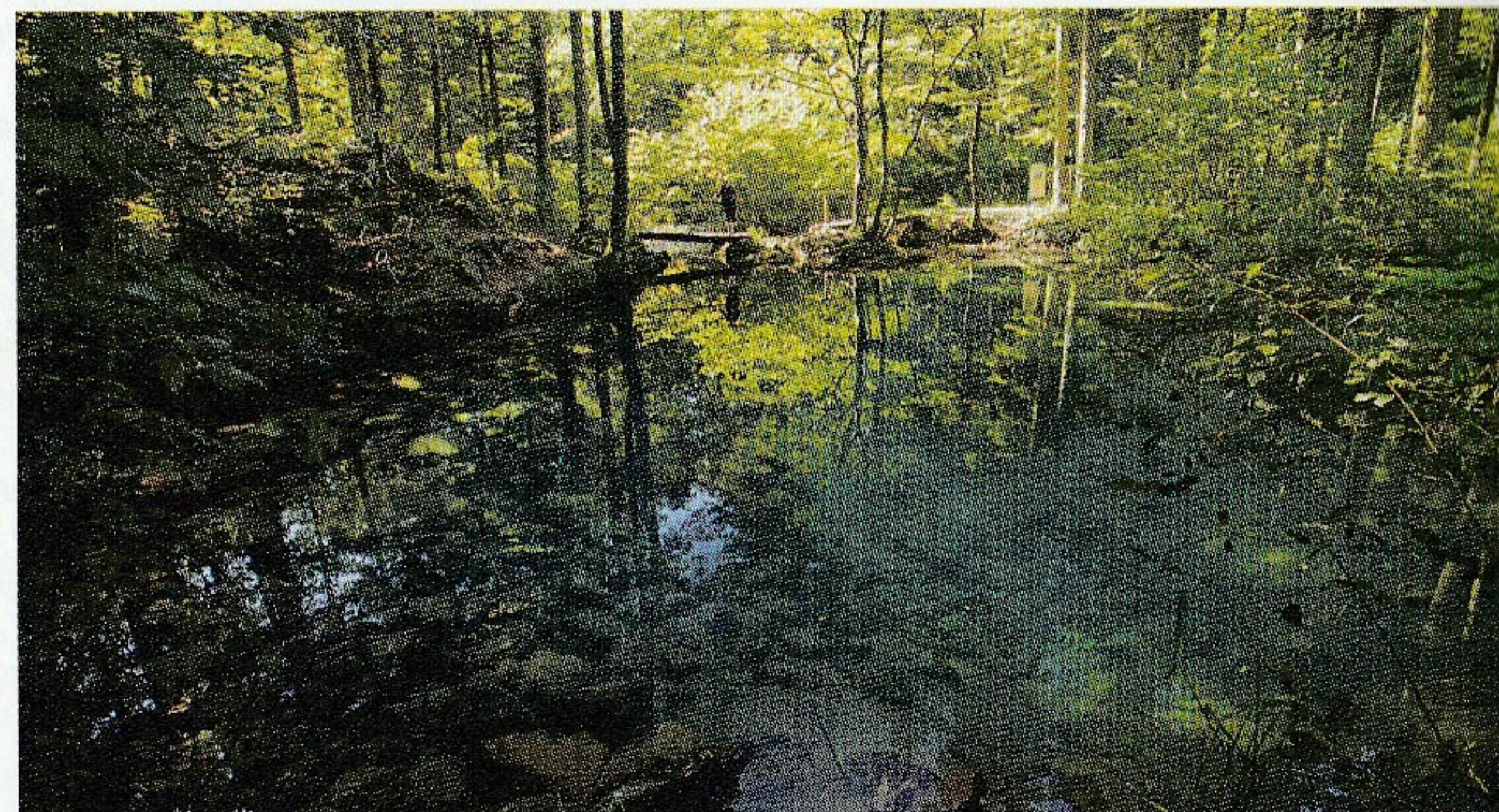




The Beușnița Waterfall



The Nerei Gorges



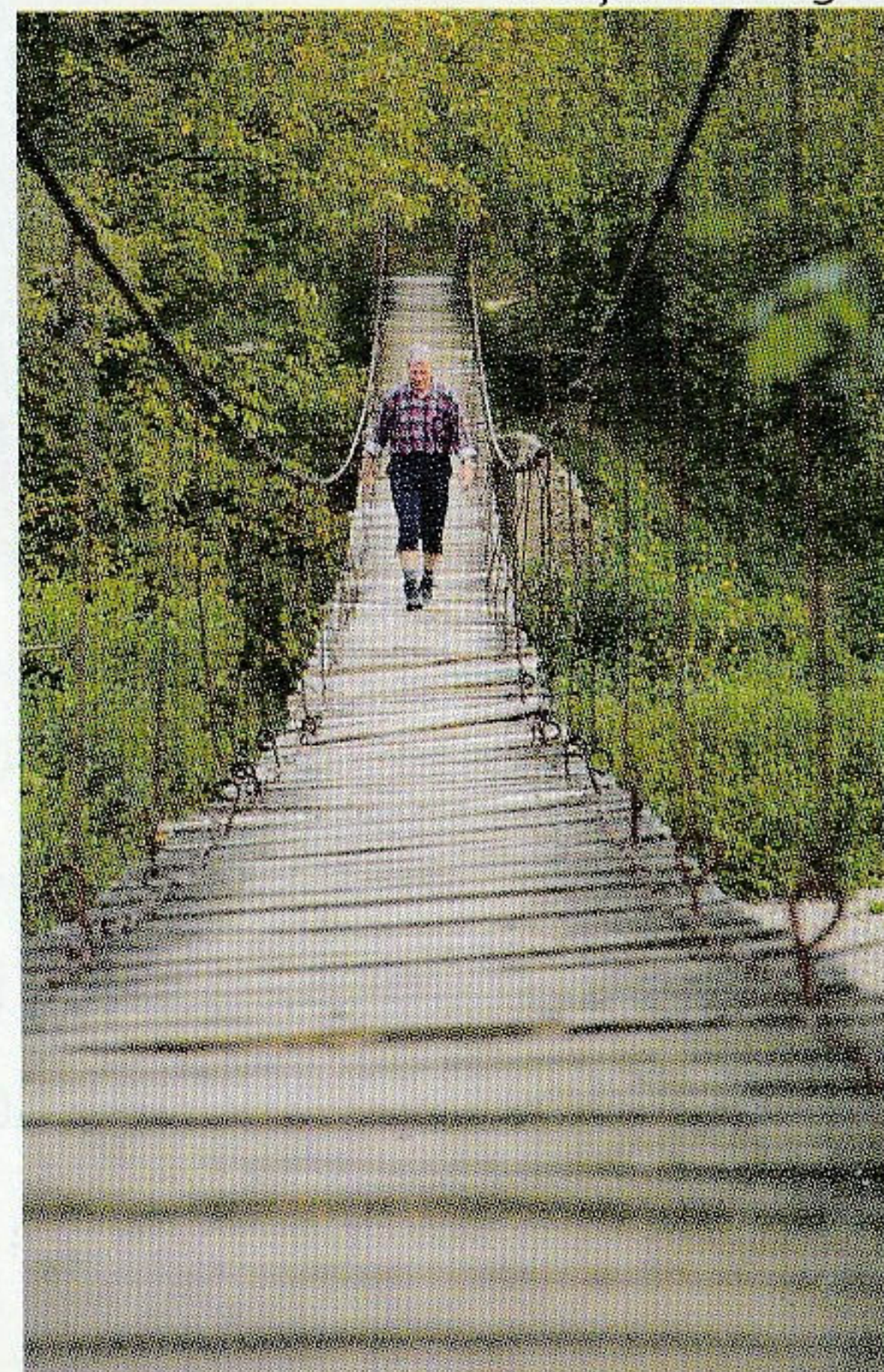
Ochiul Bei Lake

The Banat is one of the most privileged of all the Romanian provinces in terms of its natural setting. This south-western region of Romania is bordered by the Meridional Carpathians, the Danube River, and the Tisa and Mureș Rivers. The climate of the region is milder than in the rest of the country, and is subject to Mediterranean influence.

The ethnic diversity that characterises the Banat is a natural consequence of its situation as a border region. The communities of the Banat, made up, in varying proportions, of Romanians, Hungarians, Swabians, Czechs, Slovaks, Bulgarians and Ukrainians, offer a pleasant lesson in the spirit of tolerance and multiculturalism.

The Danube Cauldrons

The Carașului Gorges



Timișoara

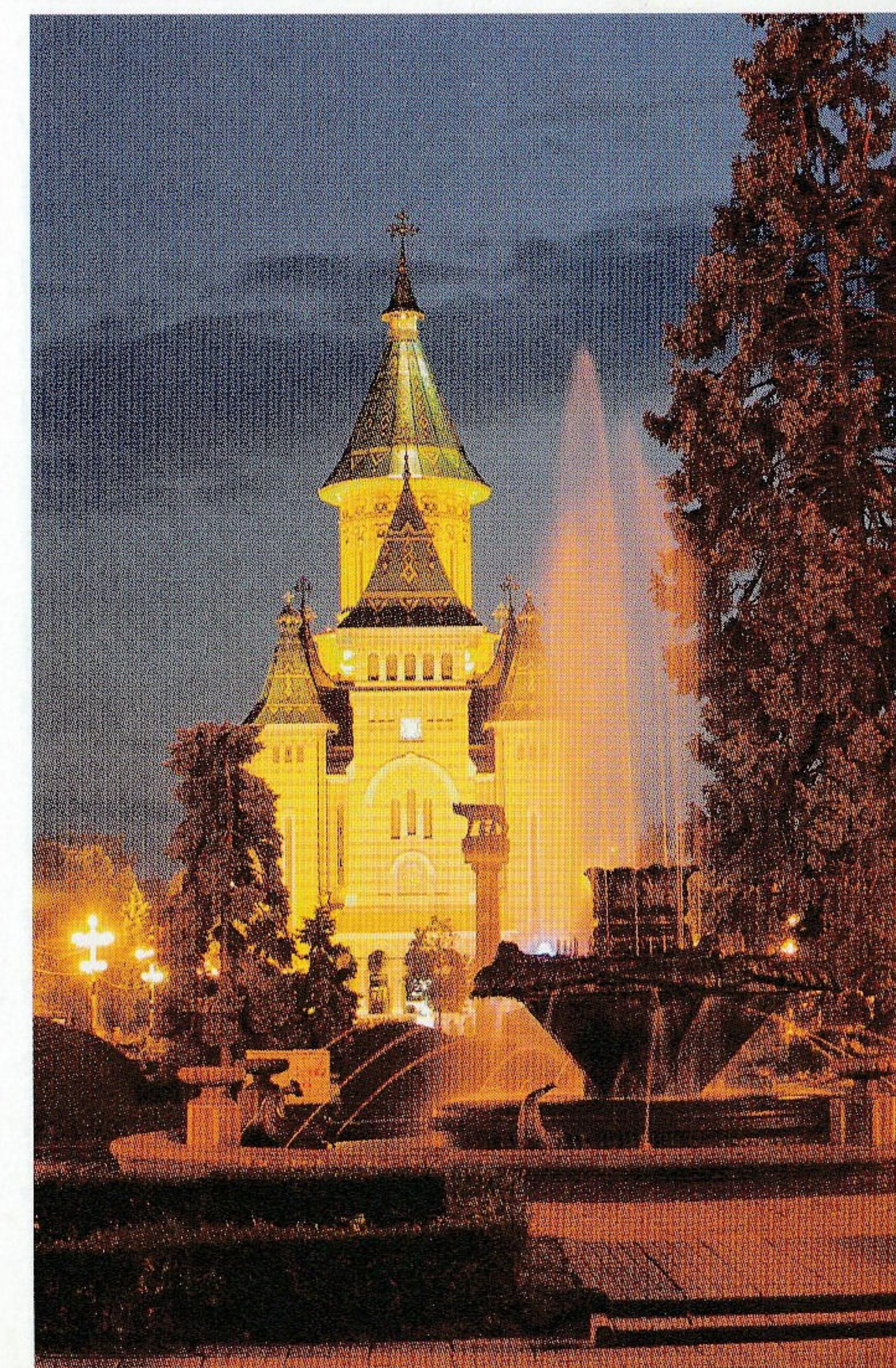
The Banat is synonymous above all with **TIMIȘOARA**, the city on the Bega. Timișoara is the Romanian city where the imprint of the Baroque is most evident: the *Old Town Hall* (1731-34), the *Roman Catholic Episcopal Palace* (1743-52), the *Palace of the Prefecture* (1754), the *Saint Catherine Roman Catholic Church* (1752-55), the *Saint George Serbian Church* (1745-55).

We should not omit to mention the *Roman Catholic Cathedral*, built between 1736 and 1774 in the Baroque style; the *Dicasterial Palace* (now the County Courts), with its three hundred and fifty rooms, built between 1850 and 1854 in the Renaissance style, according to the model of the Strozzi Palace in Florence; the *Deschan Palace*, built in 1735 in the Neo-Classical style; or the impressive *Orthodox Cathedral of the Three Hierarchs* (1936-1946).

In 1857, gas-lit public street lighting was introduced to Timișoara. In the same year, the city was connected to the European rail network. In 1869, Timișoara inaugurated the first horse-drawn tramlines in Romania (and the fifth in the world). It was the first city in Europe to introduce electric street lighting, in 1884.



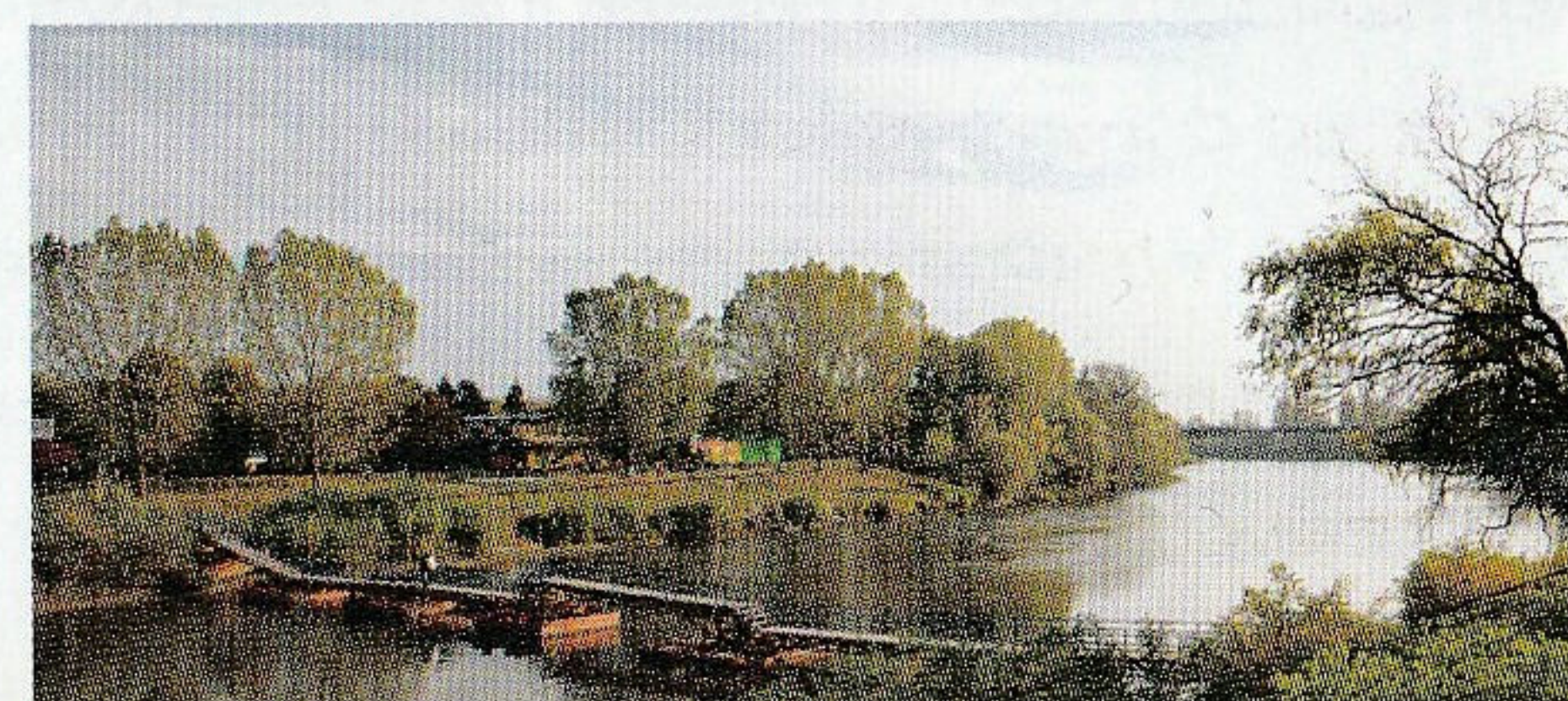
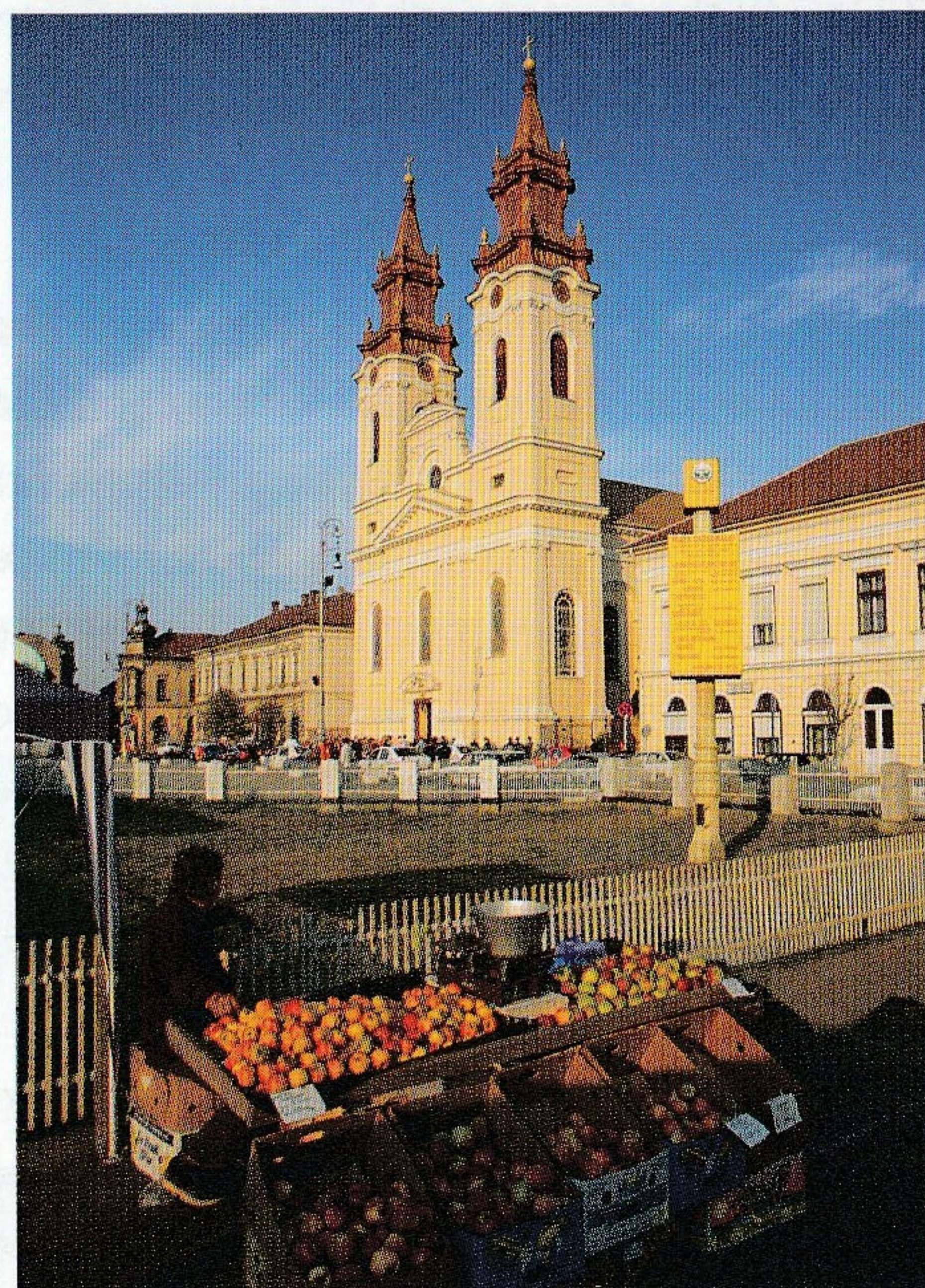
The *Castle of the Huniazi*, built by Iancu of Hunedoara in the early Renaissance style, now houses the Museum of the Banat, which contains a collection of the most important archaeological finds relating to the province.





Arad

The citadel of **ARAD**, dating from the 16th century and rebuilt by Eugene of Savoy in 1698-1701, houses a complex of 18th century Baroque buildings. This is not the only curiosity of this old town on the Mureş, first attested in 1131. The most imposing building in Arad is the *Palace of Culture* (1910-13), which combines a variety of architectural styles. The three hundred rooms of this grandiose edifice house the county museum. In Arad, you will also be able to discover the story of the *House with the Lock* (1815), which once belonged to the iron-smiths' guild. The *Macea Castle* (25km from Arad), built in 1724 by boyar Mihai Cernovici, is now home to the *Museum of Ethnography*, the *Botanical Museum* and the *Museum of Romanian Caricatures*. The castle grounds (20.5 hectares) have been the botanical garden of Arad's "Vasile Goldiș" University since 1990.



Oradea

Situated just twelve kilometres from the border, **ORADEA**, the largest town in the province of Crişana, is the main gateway to Romania from the Western Europe.

For Oradea, the period of Austro-Hungarian rule was one that was beneficial from every point of view. It was then that the *Orthodox Cathedral of the Dormition of the Mother of God* was built. The cathedral is known as the *Church with the Moon*, because its spire houses a clock that shows the phases of the moon, and is characterised by its Baroque and Neo-Classical architecture. Also built during the same period were the *Roman Catholic Cathedral of the Virgin Mary*, one of the most impressive Baroque edifices in the country; the *Roman Catholic Episcopal Palace*, which now houses the *Museum of Crişana*; the *Saint Ladislav Roman Catholic Church*; the *Synagogue*; the *Chamber of Commerce Palace*; the *Town Hall*; the *Theatre*; the *Palace of Justice*; and the *Vulturul Negru*, *Apollo* and *Ullmann palaces*.

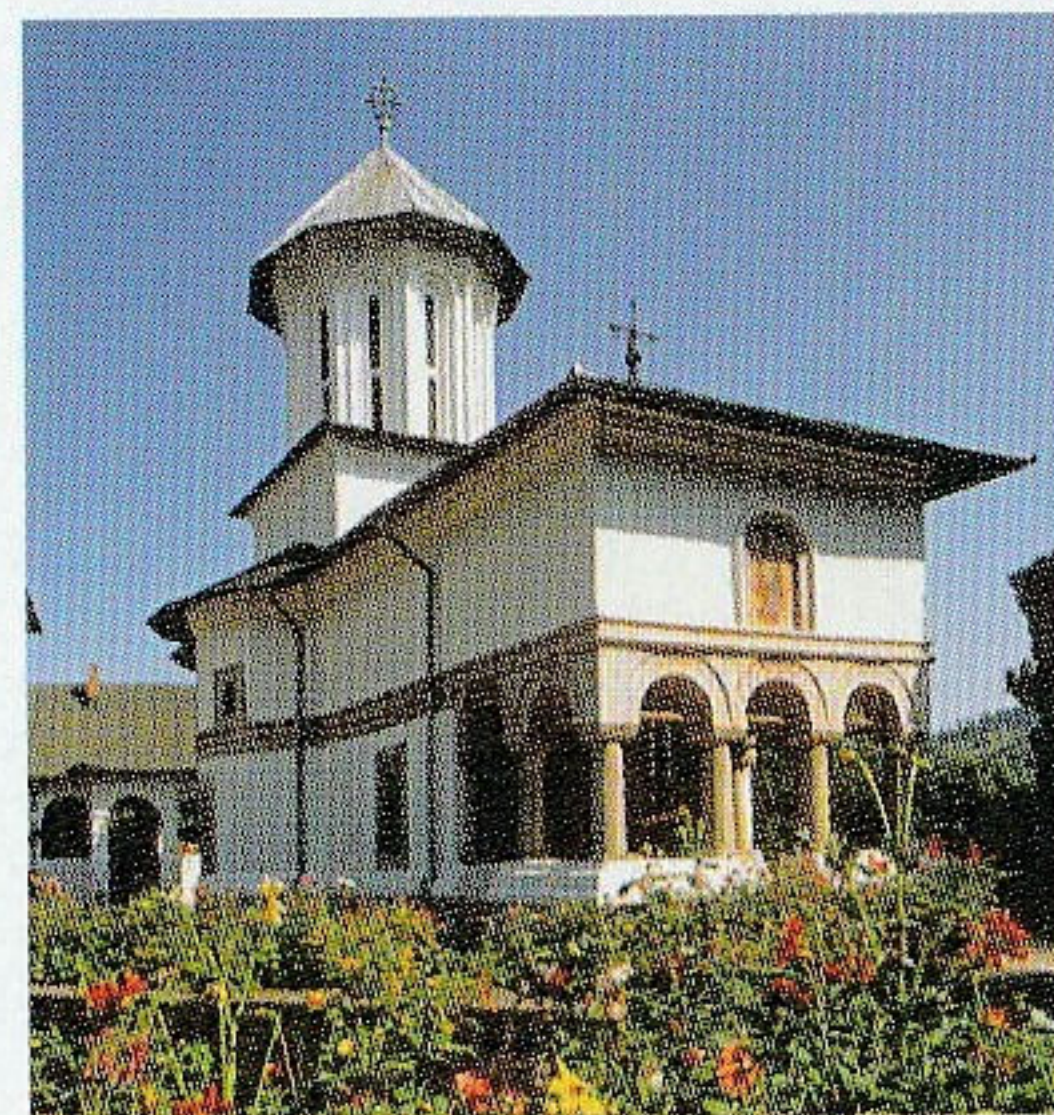
Eight kilometres from the city can be found two of the most famous Romanian spa resorts: **Băile Felix** and **Băile 1 Mai**.

In the *Cerna Valley* can be found a wonderful spa resort: **BĂILE HERCULANE**, first attested in 153 AD. Around the mineral springs of this area, the Romans built thermal baths (*Ad aquas Herculis sacras*), whose ruins are still visible today.





Tismana Monastery

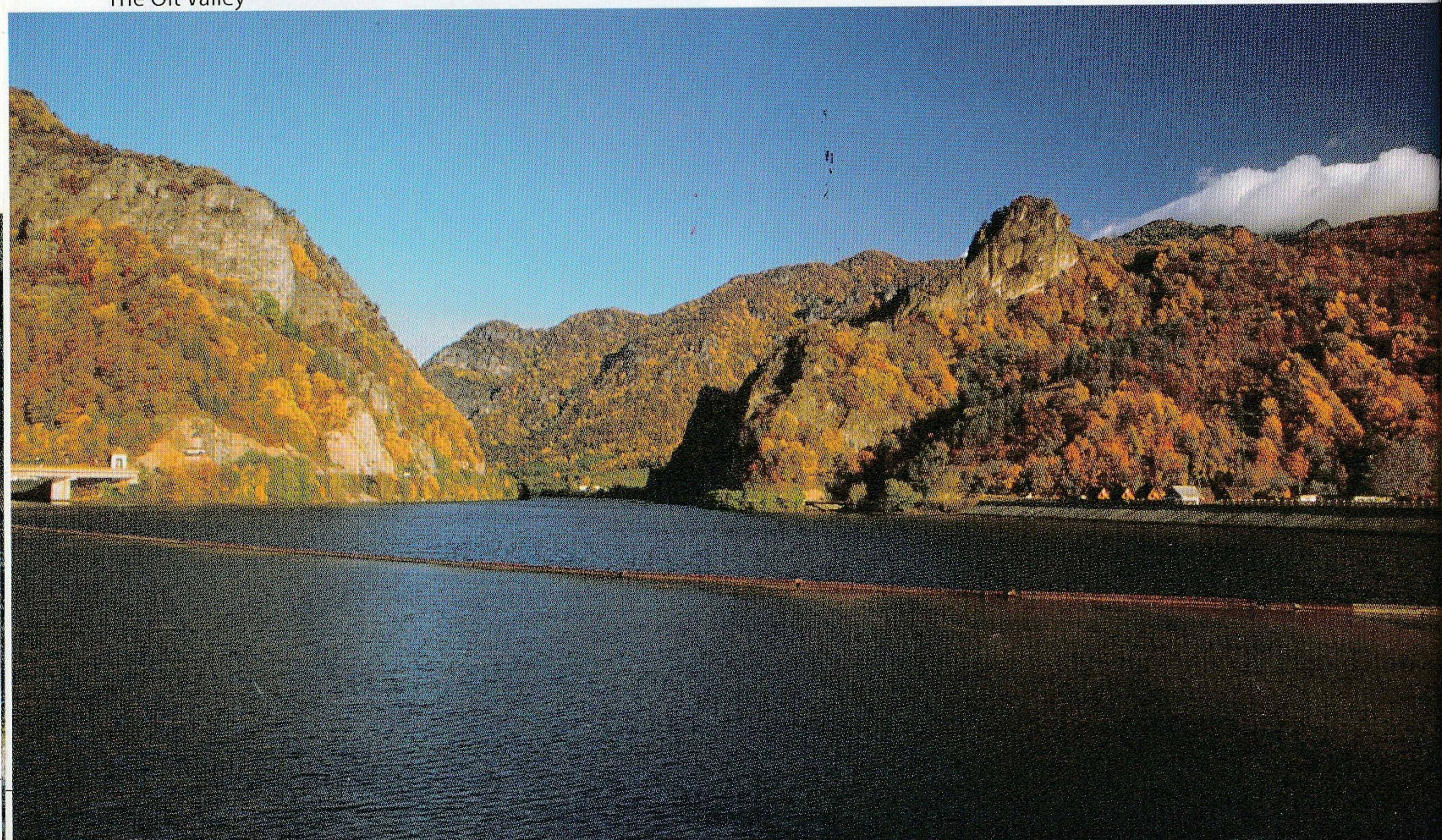


Govora Monastery

The region of **NORTHERN OLTENIA** can not be encompassed in just one glance. In order truly to get to know Oltenia, you must visit its countless monasteries and hermitages, its resorts with their "miracle-working waters", its villages with their ancient wooden churches. Here and there, you will come across caves, gorges and ravines...

The revelations of the ancient Dacian River *Alutus* (known as the *Olt* nowadays) are many. Following its course, we come across now ancient

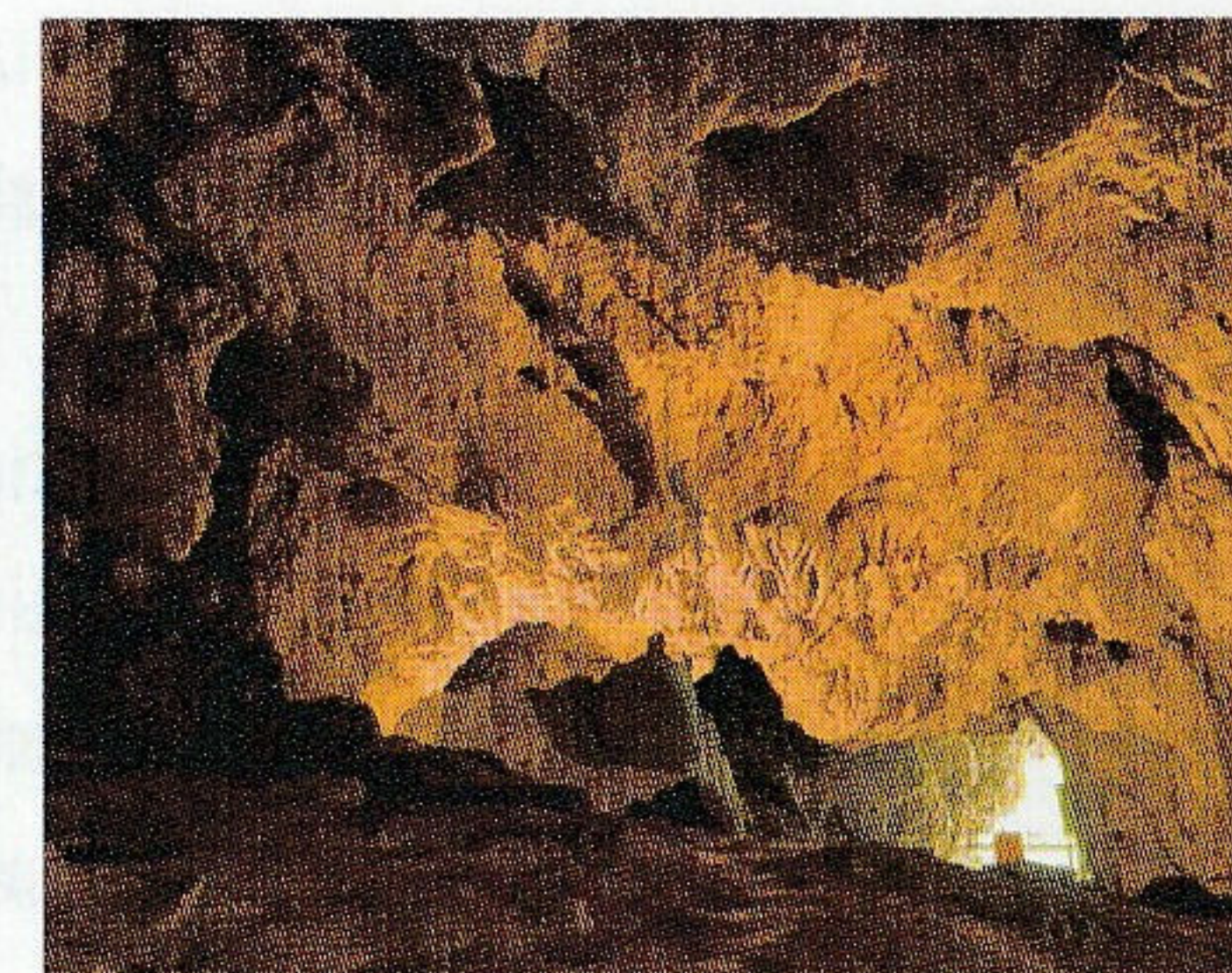
The Olt Valley



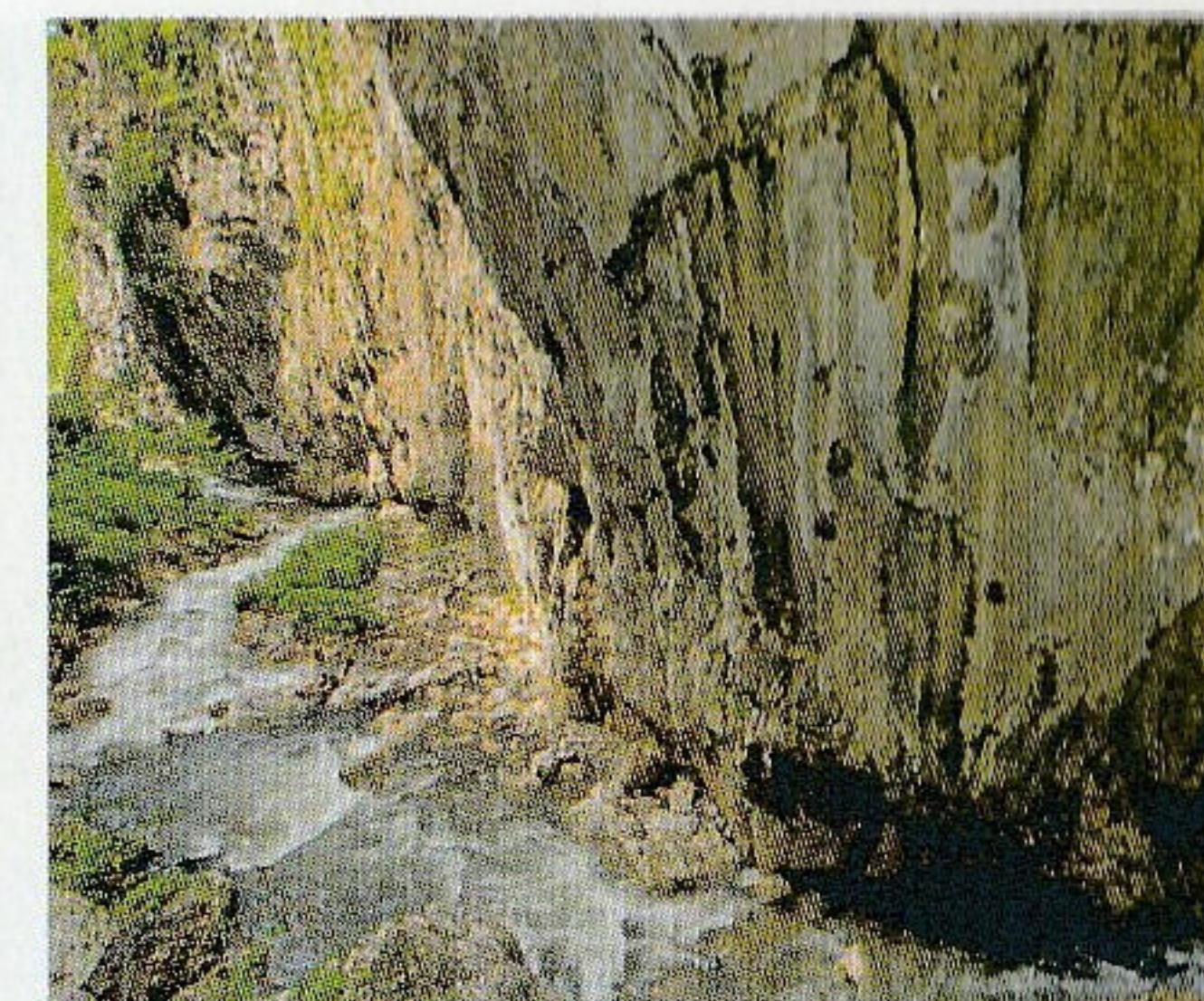
ruins, now monasteries and hermitages redolent of the atmosphere of the Middle Ages. Near the Olt can be seen the ruins of a chain of Roman forts, called the *Limes Alutanus*, which advance towards the Danube. We can discover many architectural wonders in this region: the **Cozia Monastery** of Mircea the Old; the **Tismana Monastery** of Nicodim the Monk; the **Hurez Monastery** of Constantin Brâncoveanu; the **Bistrița Monastery** of the Craiovești boyars; **Polovragi**, a splendid example of Brâncoveanu architecture; the **Monastery from a Single Tree**; the **Arnota** and **Govora Monasteries** of Matei Basarb; **Frăsinei Monastery**, which follows the monastic *typikon* of Mount Athos. In hidden corners can be found the hermitages, grottoes and cells of hermits and monks: *Turnu, Stânișoara, Ostrov, Bradu, Iezeru, Pahomie, Mamu, Dobrușa, Păpușa, Lainici, Locurele, Săcelu, Pătrunsa, Fedeleșoiu, Cornetu*.



The Ioan Gh. Duca Memorial House, Măldărești



Polovragi Cave



The Bistrița Gorges

Oltenia has preserved a number of historic structures named **kules**, which can also be found on the plains of Latin countries like Italy, Spain and France. A *kule* is a fortified dwelling, built by the great boyars for protection against incursions by armed bands of Turks who, in the eighteenth century, crossed the Danube from the Ottoman garrisons in Bulgaria. In time, the *kules* at **Greceanu, Duca, Bujoreni, Poenaru, Cornoiu**, and **Crăsnaru** have become tourist rather than strategic objectives on the map of Oltenia.

In the subterranean world beneath Oltenia have been identified more than two thousand forms of karst relief. The **Cave of the Women, Polovragi Cave, Topolnița Cave**, and the **Cave of the Bats** are the best known. Truly spectacular are the **Bistrița, Olteț** and **Jiu Gorges**. At **Costești** (Vâlcea County) can be admired the "growing stones", as the local peasants call them. The *Trovanți Museum* contains strange formations, some reaching ten metres, mainly consisting of petrified silex, dating from the Superior Miocene Age. At **Ponoare** (Mehedinți county) can

The Greceanu kule, Măldărești



be found the *Bridge of God*, a karst formation unique in Romania. This huge vault remained standing after the walls of a large cave collapsed.

Also unique in Romania is the **lilac forest at Ponoare**, a botanical reserve situated four kilometres from Baia de Aramă. Year after year, in the first half of May, there is a lilac festival in the locality. The **natural reserve of chestnuts and Turkish nut-tree at Tismana** marks the perimeter of Mediterranean climatic influence.



Târgu Jiu



Govora



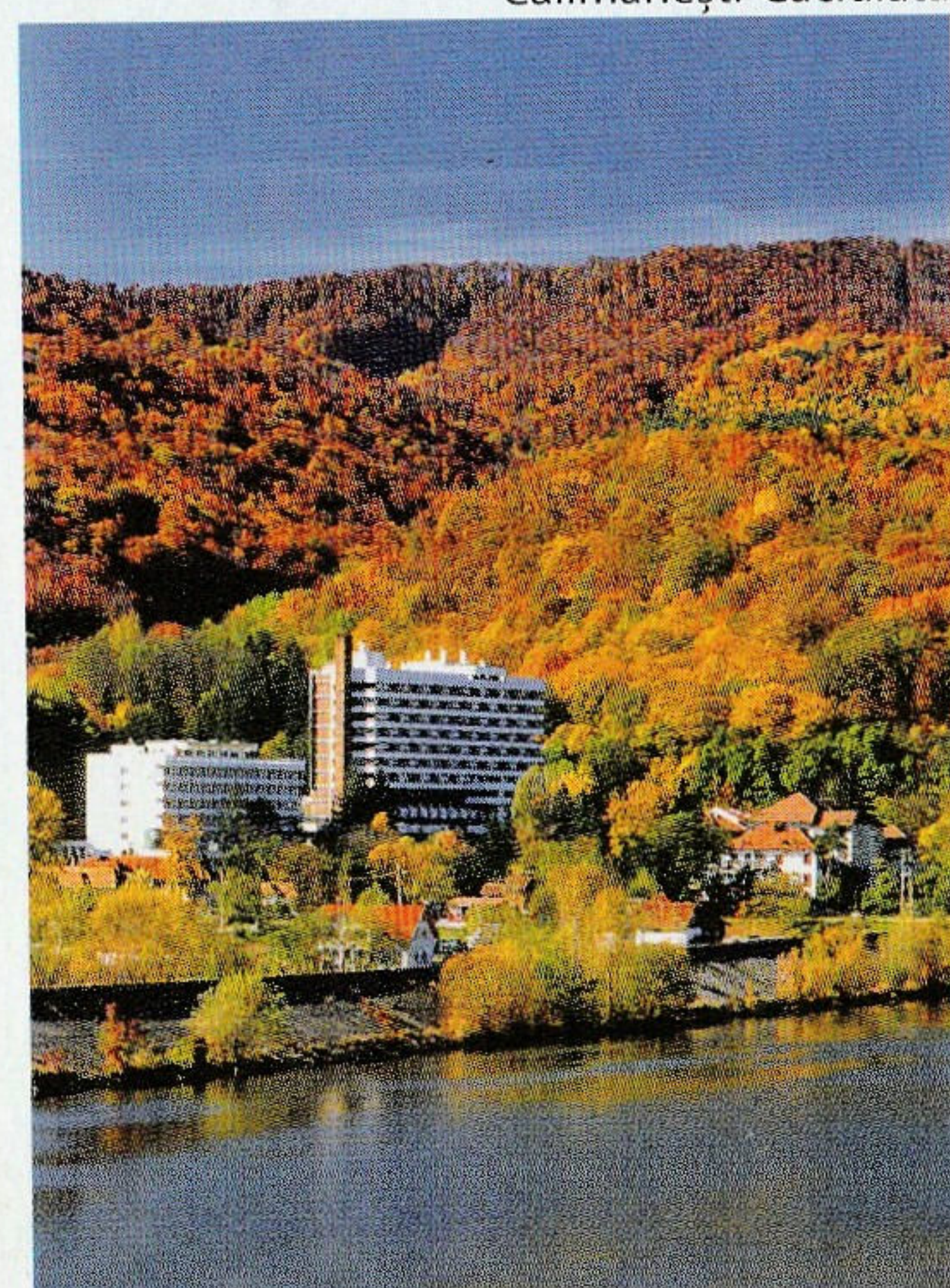
Târgu Jiu

Oltenia is a region of very well known spa resorts: **Olănești, Călimănești-Căciulata, Govora, Voineasa.**

Traditions are still alive in Oltenia. Houses are built according to the old architectural models; there are wayside crosses at wells and crossroads, and even crosses carved into the trunk of trees. At **Horezu** can be found the most representative centre of traditional pottery. Every year, during the period from 3 to 5 June, the *Hurez Cockerel Fair* takes place. In Oltenia, a number of ancient pastoral festivals are still celebrated: the bringing of the sheep from the mountain, at *Baia de Fier*, on the third Sunday in September; the taking of the sheep into the mountains, at *Novaci*, in the month of May; *Nedeia* at *Polovragi*.

The lode of Oltenian tradition can be uncovered even in the work of Constantin Brâncuși, regarded as one of the greatest modern sculptors. Travellers to **Târgu Jiu** can admire four masterpieces by Brâncuși: the *Table of Silence*, the *Alley of Chairs*, the *Gate of the Kiss*, and the *Column of the Infinite*.

Călimănești-Căciulata



DOBROGEA, situated in south-eastern Romania, between the Danube and the Black Sea, is one of the most picturesque regions of Romania. Formerly inhabited by the Getae and Scythians, the region was colonised by the Greeks in the 7th and 6th centuries BC. It later became part of the state formed by Burebista, before being absorbed by the Roman and Byzantine Empires, and finally by the Romanian Land. Over the settlements of Dobrogea there still float the perfumes of the Levant, reminding us of the times when these places were under Turkish rule (1417-1878). After the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878, Dobrogea once more became part of a Romanian state.

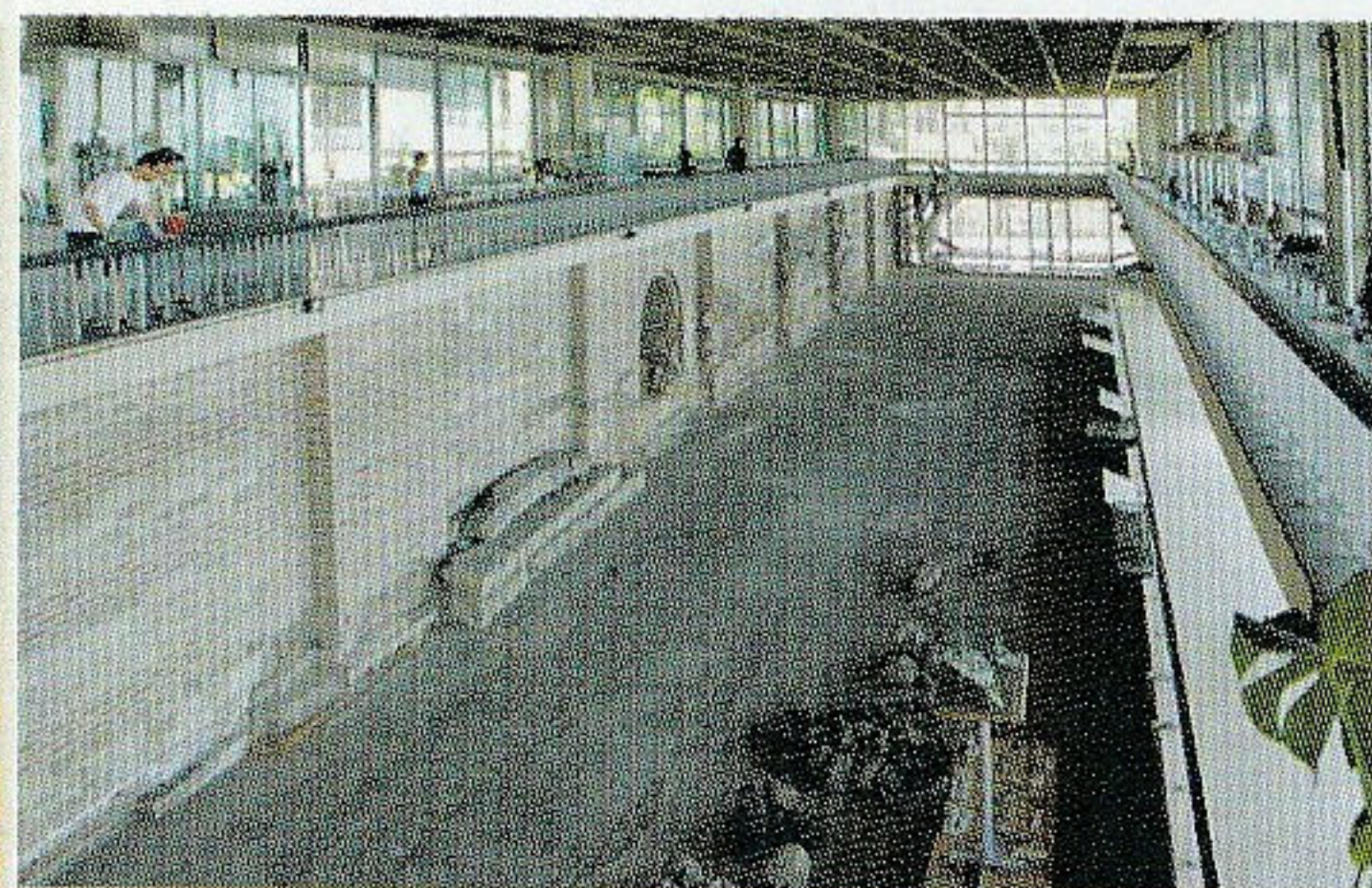
In the commune of *Adamclisi* can be seen the ruins of the *Tropaeum Traiani*, the triumphal monument erected by the Emperor Trajan to honour his victory over the Dacians.

Adamclisi

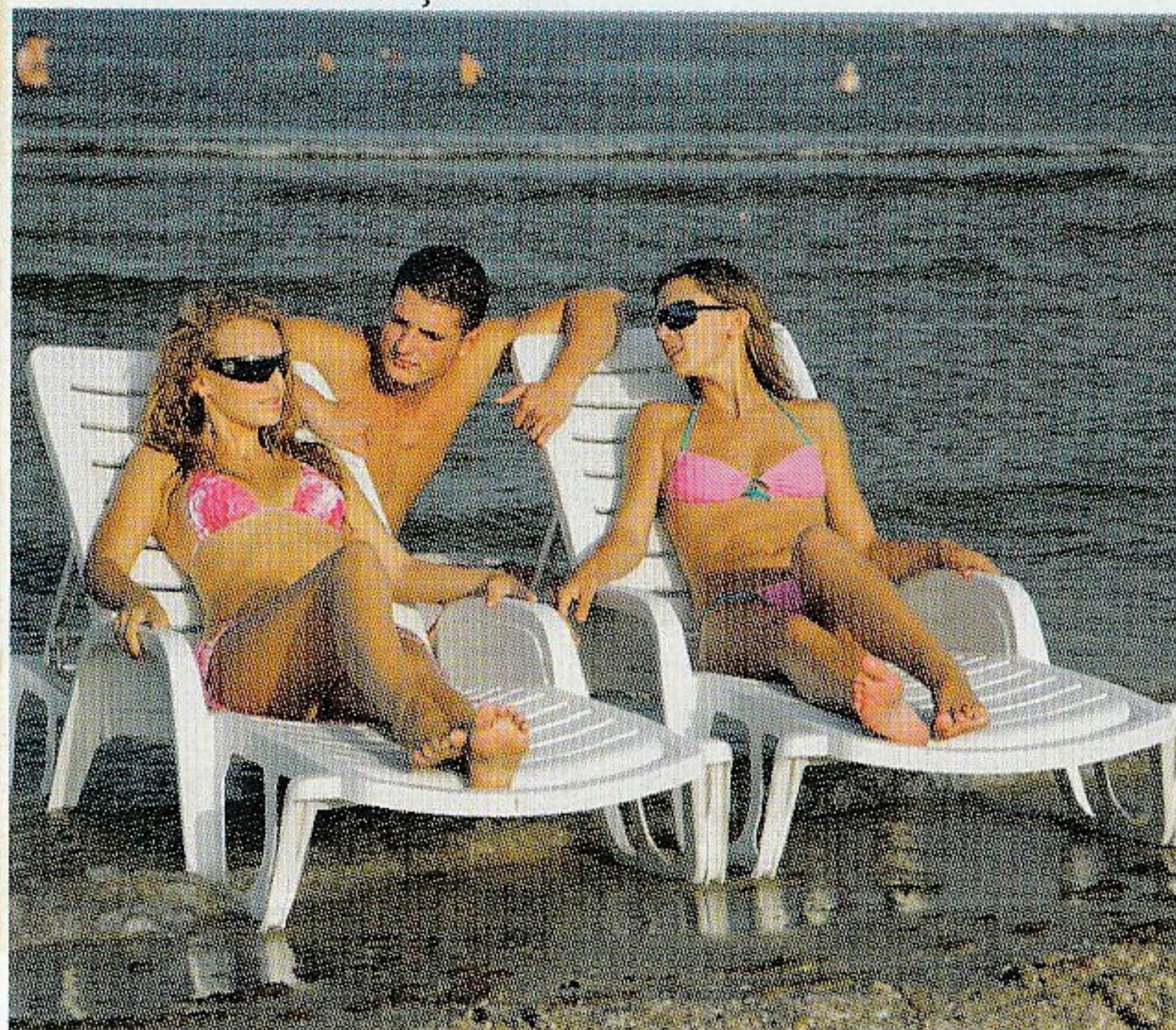


Capidava ▽

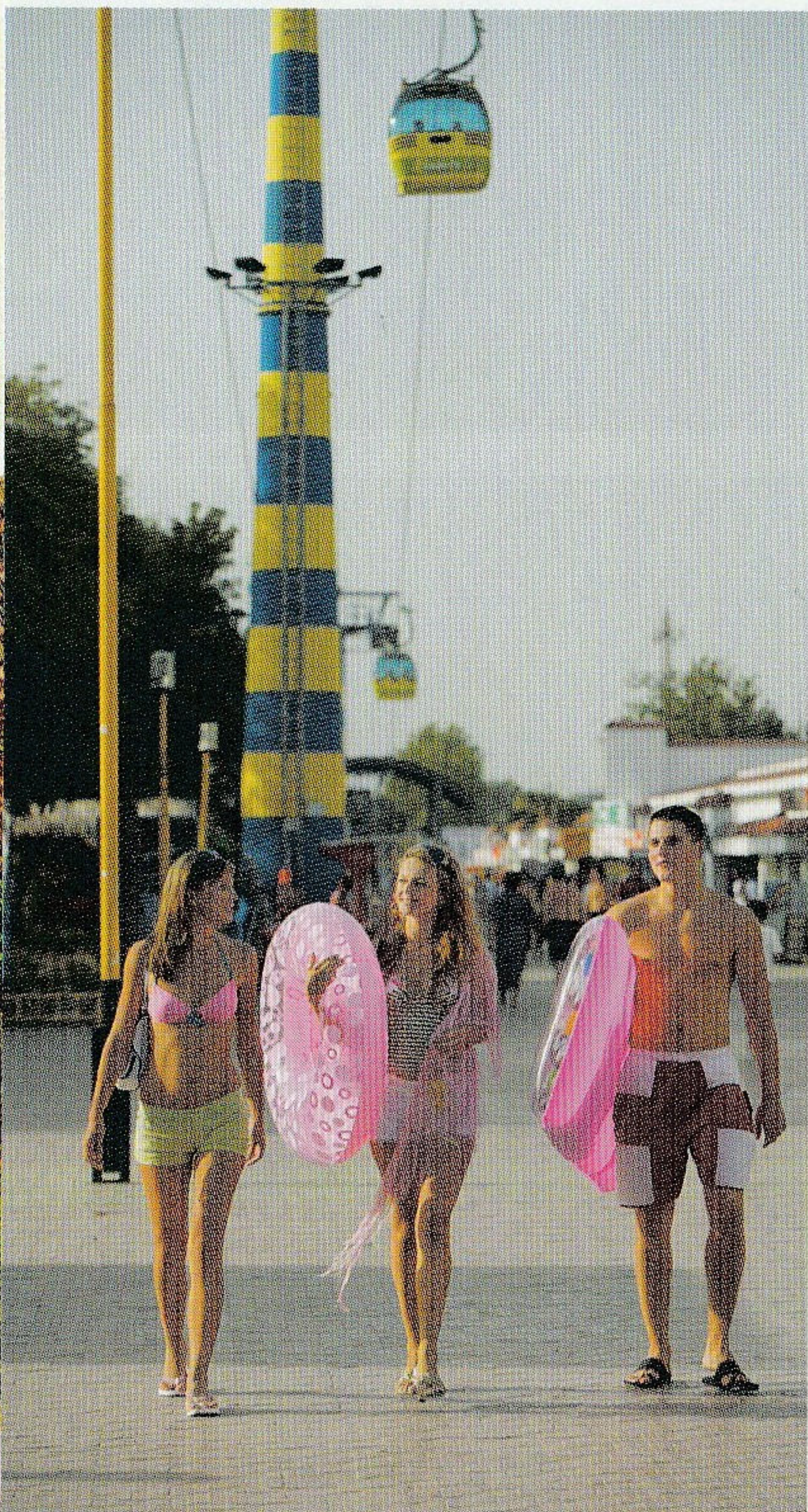




Constanța Δ▷



Mamaia Δ▽



With two hundred and forty kilometres of coastline, Romania has the benefit of an opening onto the **BLACK SEA**. Along the length of the southern Romanian coast, which stretches from *Cape Midia* to *Vama Veche*, we can find both wild rocky shorelines and exotic beaches of fine sand.

In Antiquity, it used to be called the *Pontus Euxinus*, or the "Hospitable Sea", the "Sea Benevolent to Strangers". Today, the Black Sea – or rather its coast – is besieged every summer by tourists, who come here to enjoy the sun and seawater. There are numerous resorts for tourists: *Mamaia*, *Năvodari*, *Eforie Nord*, *Eforie Sud*, *Costinești*, *Olimp*, *Neptun*, *Jupiter*, *Venus*, *Saturn*, *Mangalia*.

In May 2006, the *Foundation for Environmental Education* (FEE) accorded, for the first time in Romania, Blue Flag status to five resorts on the Romanian coast (*Mamaia*, *Saturn*, *Neptun*, *Eforie Nord*, *Venus*) and to a tourist port at *Eforie Nord*. The Blue Flag programme was set up in 1987, with the object of granting awards to European beaches and tourist ports for management and environmental quality and protection.

MAMAIA (three kilometres north of Constanța), situated on a coastal strip between the Black Sea and Lake Siutghiol, offers elegant three, four and five star hotels, open-air swimming pools, sports fields, amusement parks, discotheques, an open-air theatre, a dolphinarium and a planetarium. In the holiday village, you will find restaurants decorated in the styles typical of the different regions of Romania.

EFORIE NORD (fourteen kilometres south of Constanța) developed after 1894, when *Eforia Spitalelor Civile* of Bucharest constructed a sanatorium here. The two treatment centres have hot bath installations (with concentrated salt water from Lake Techirghiol and from the sea).

EFORIE SUD (eighteen kilometres south of Constanța) is remarkable for its wonderful maritime riviera, which descends in successive stages to a beach two kilometres long. From the cliffs, there is a wonderful view. Until 1950, it was named *Carmen Sylva* (the pen name of Queen Elisabeta, the wife of King Carol I). It was here that the first balneary establishment in Dobrogea was founded in 1892.



Olimp



COSTINEȘTI (twenty-eight kilometres south of Constanța) is a favourite resort for young people in Romania. The Costinești beach, oriented towards the south, is exposed to the sun all day, a privilege which can be boasted by very few European beaches. The beach is equipped for thalassotherapy and heliotherapy.

JUPITER (five kilometres north of Mangalia) is a summer climacteric resort situated between the Comorova Woods and the seashore. The beach at Jupiter stretches for one kilometre along the gulf.

VENUS (three kilometres north of Mangalia) is situated on a sloping promontory, which forms a natural amphitheatre. We may remark here the variety of architectural styles displayed by the hotels, which mostly have female names (*Anca, Corina, Dana, Felicia, Irina, Raluca, Rodica, Silvia*). At the south of the resort, there is a pavilion for mud and sulphur baths.

MANGALIA (forty-four kilometres south of Constanța), the southernmost resort on the Romanian coast, developed on the site of the ancient colony of *Callatis*, founded by the Greeks in the 6th century BC, and revitalised by the Genoese (in the 13th and 14th centuries), who named it *Pangalia*. It is the only coastal resort in which mineral springs can be found. Three kilometres from the municipality of Mangalia can be found *Herghelia Mangalia*, with its hippodrome.

Mangalia



The climate of the Romanian Black Sea coast is temperate continental, with light marine influences. In summer, the average temperature is 22°C. Romanian beaches have the advantage of being exposed to the sun for between ten and twelve hours a day. On torrid days (when the surface temperature of the beach rises to forty degrees Celsius), the marine breezes, rich in aerosols, cool the atmosphere. Given its quite reduced salinity, the Black Sea offers optimal conditions for sub-aquatic and nautical sports. Swimming enthusiasts have nothing to fear here from currents or dangerous marine animals. At Mangalia or Neptun, there are opportunities to



What could be more pleasant than a ride in a horse-drawn carriage along the Black Sea shore? In Mangalia, we can see the ruins of a *Roman-Byzantine basilica* dating from the 5th century, the *mosque of Esmahan Sultan* (1590), in the Moorish style, and the *Museum of Archaeology*.

take special thalassotherapy cures, or treatment with Gerovital and Aslavital, famous Romanian products which prevent premature ageing and reinvigorate the body. The organogenous mud of *Lake Techirghiol* has curative properties renowned throughout the world.

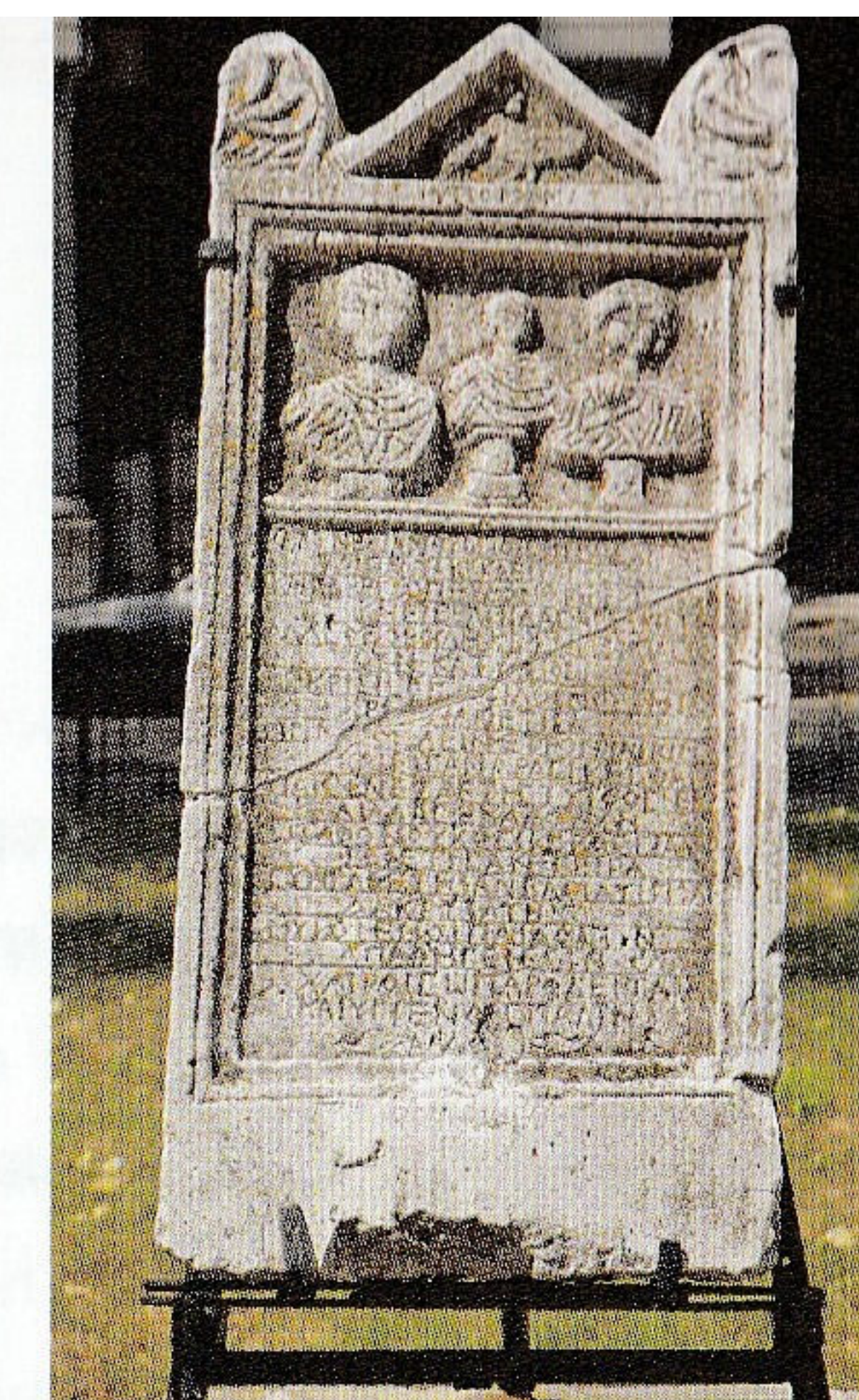
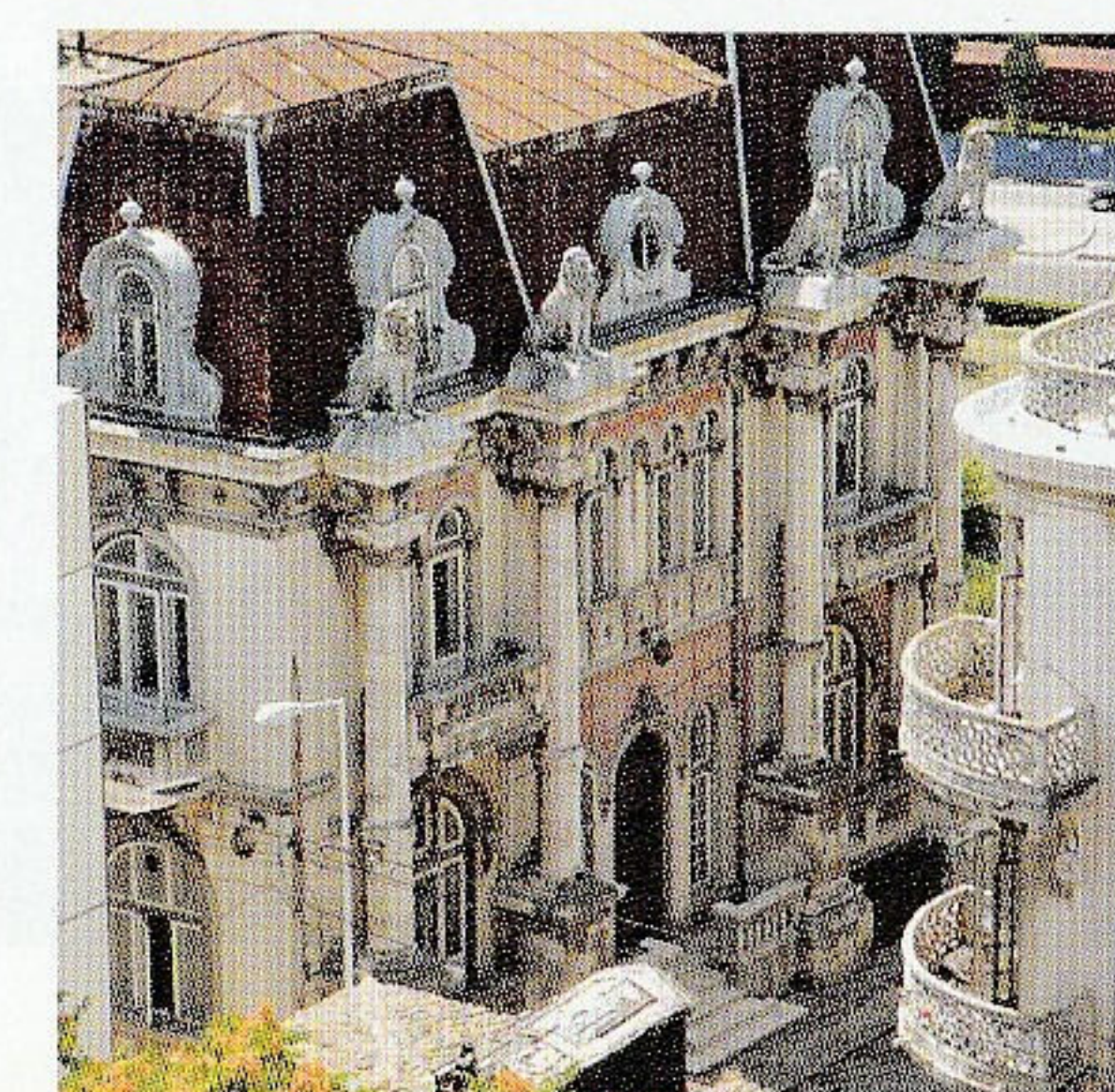
CONSTANȚA, the ancient Greek colony of *Tomis* (7th century BC), is the largest port on the Romanian Black Sea coast. Its current name was adopted in the 4th century AD, after the Emperor Constantine added a district to the city, named the *Constantiana*. From Roman times there survives an *emporium* (a structure where commercial transactions took place), with an impressive multicoloured mosaic. In the 13th century, the Genoese founded a colony at Constanța. The *lighthouse* they built still survives today.

During the reign of Carol I, the maritime port was modernised, under the direction of engineer Anghel Saligny. During the same period, numerous hotels were built, as well as the impressive Art Nouveau *Casino* (1909).

Constanța



It is impossible not to be bewitched by the cosmopolitan atmosphere of Constanța. Here, we can find mosques in the Moorish style, Armenian churches, Roman Catholic cathedrals, and Romanian, Bulgarian and Greek Orthodox churches.



GETTING TO ROMANIA

Situated at a European crossroads, Romania is accessible by every means of transport:

***by aeroplane:**

There are flights to Romania from all major European cities.

***by train:**

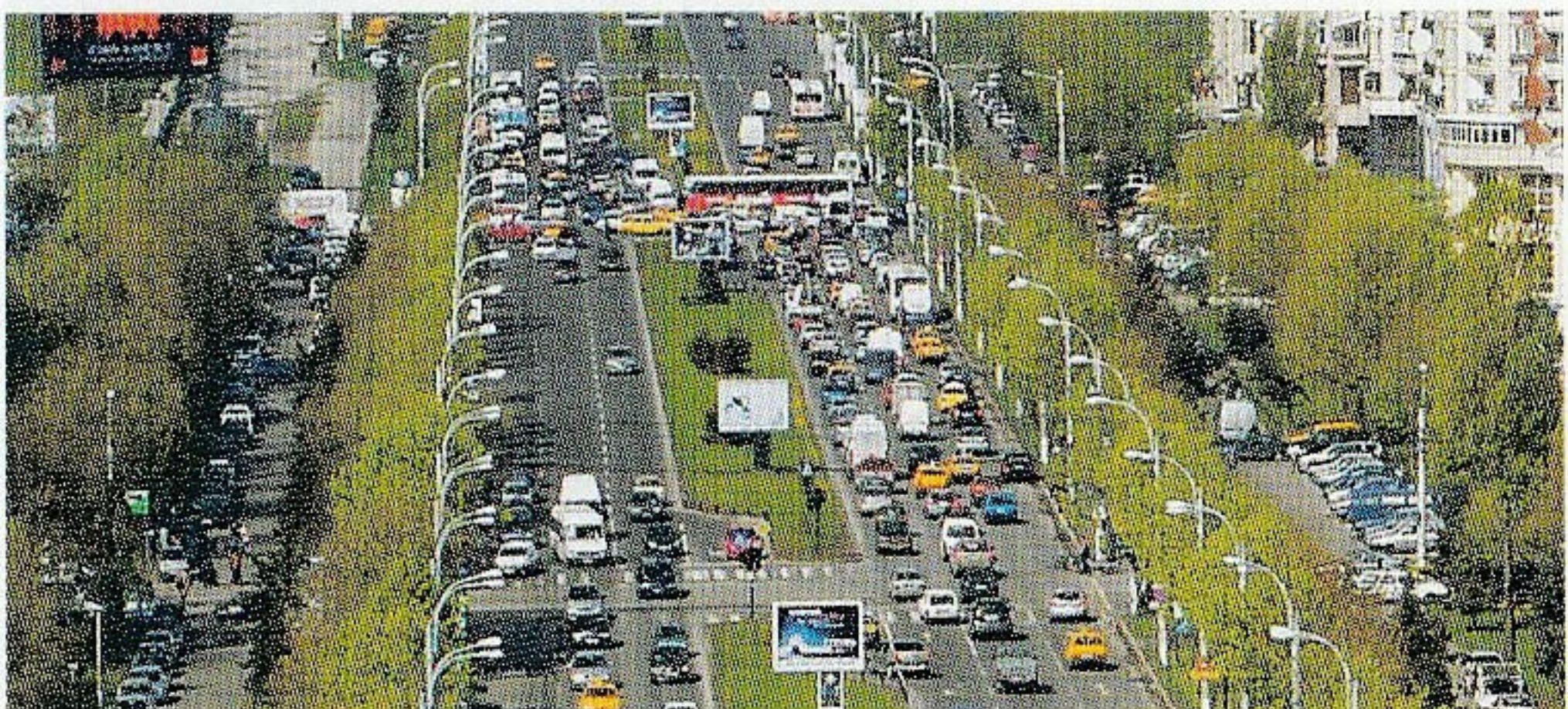
International train journey times to Romania from other major European cities last from six (Budapest-Timişoara) to forty-six hours (London-Bucharest). Most international train tickets allow stopovers during the course of the journey, thus enabling travellers to combine different itineraries en route.

***by car:**

The main frontier crossings into Romania for motor vehicles are to be found at Borş, Nădlac (from Hungary), the Iron Gates (from Serbia), Giurgiu, Vama Veche, Calafat (from Bulgaria), Albiţa, Galaţi, Sculeni (from the Republic of Moldova), Siret, Sighetu Marmăţiei – the bridge across the Tisa (from Ukraine). The distances between major European cities and the Romanian border can be found on page 57.

***by ship:**

A number of companies in Austria and Germany offer Danube cruises as far as the Delta and the Black Sea.



THE BEST TIMES OF YEAR TO VISIT ROMANIA

Romania is situated within a temperate continental zone and is thus a pleasant tourist destination at all seasons. Nevertheless, depending on the chosen destination, seasonal conditions should be taken into account. The best period for a sojourn on the Romanian coast is June to September. Holidays in the Danube Delta are recommended during the period between April and October (and especially in autumn for keen anglers). Mountaineering enthusiasts are advised to avoid the months during which

there is still snow cover at higher altitudes (generally between November and February). Of course, those wishing to ski will find ample opportunities on the numerous slopes to be found at Romania's mountain resorts. Every season has its own particular charm: spring and autumn offer veritable spectacles of natural colour. Moreover, it is well worth braving the cold in order to enjoy the picturesque winter traditions of Bukowina and Maramureş.



ROMANIA'S NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT NETWORKS

motor vehicles: There is a domestic (inter-county, county, local) and international bus and minibus network covering the whole of Romania. There are regular bus lines linking Romania to Italy, Austria, Germany, Spain, Holland, France etc.

rail: Now modernised and reorganised, Romania's rail network responds to all passenger exigencies, particularly on Intercity (IC) and express routes. In addition, "accelerat" trains permit access to almost all the towns in Romania.

Information about train timetables can be obtained by calling 9521 (for Bucharest) or accessing the Romanian National Railways website at www.cfr.ro.

air: The website of Romanian national airline TAROM (www.tarom.ro) provides information about all Romanian domestic and international flights.



Main airports near Bucharest:

Henri Coandă (Otopeni) Airport (17km)

Telephones: 204.12.00, 201.40.50, fax: 201.49.90

web: www.otp-airport.ro

e-mail: otp@otp-airport.ro

To reach the airport by bus, take the number 783 from Gara de Nord to Piața Presei Libere and from there either the 105 or 205.

Aurel Vlaicu (Băneasa) Airport (4km)

Telephones: 9371, 232.00.20, 232.01.30, fax: 232.36.87

e-mail: baoffice@pcnet.ro

To reach the airport by bus, take the number 131 or 335 from Gara de Nord to Piața Presei Libere and from there either the 105 or 205.

Carpatair (www.carpatair.ro) offers both domestic and international flights, with connections mainly to Italy, Germany and Hungary.



Besides Romanian airlines, other international companies provide direct flights to Bucharest and other cities in Romania: *Aeroflot, Air France, Alitalia, British Airways, KLM, Lufthansa, LOT, MALEV, Turkish Airlines* etc.

Low-cost airline companies which operate domestic or international flights in Romania: *Blue Air, My Air, Wizzair, Sky Europe, Alpi Eagles, Club Air*.

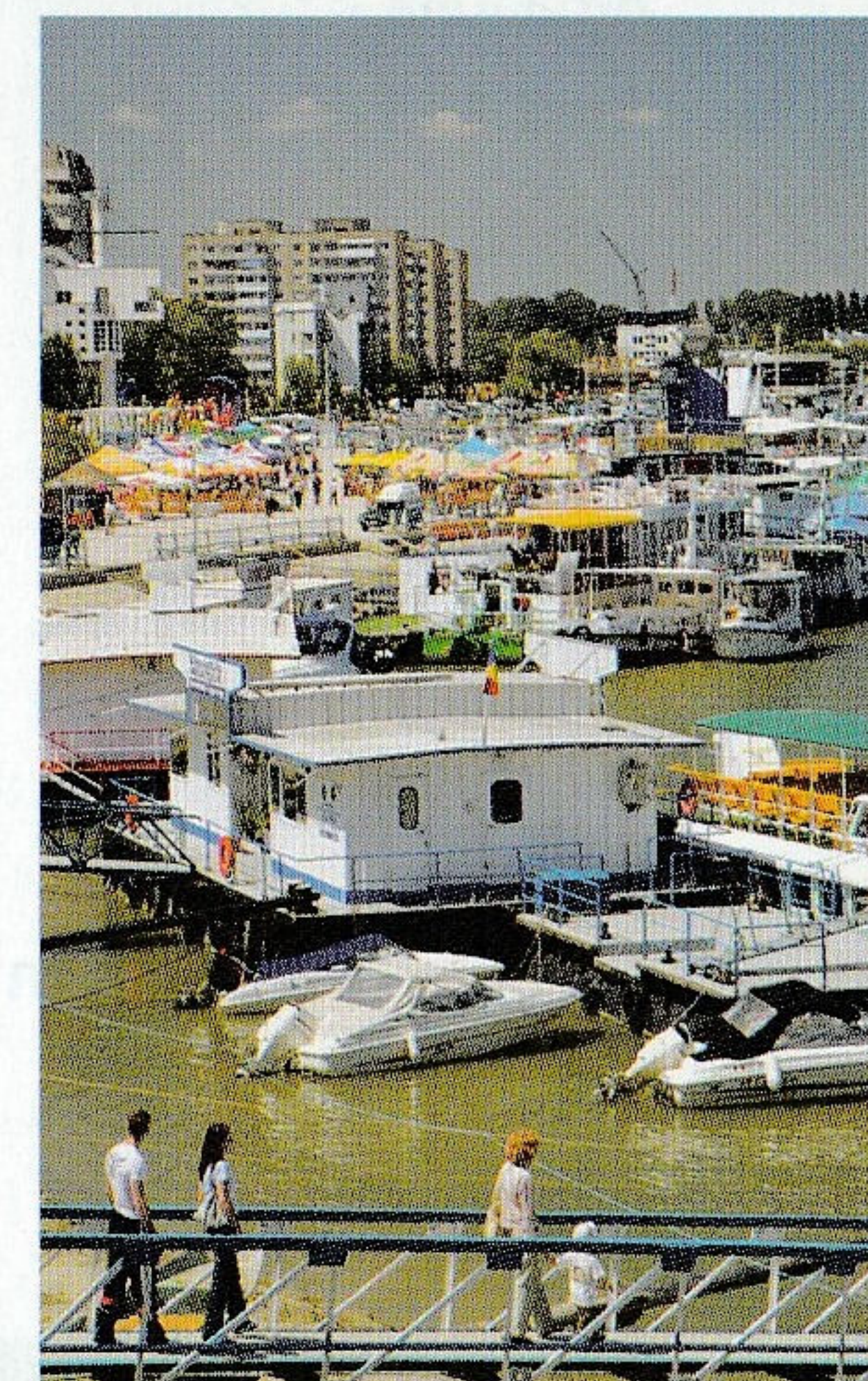
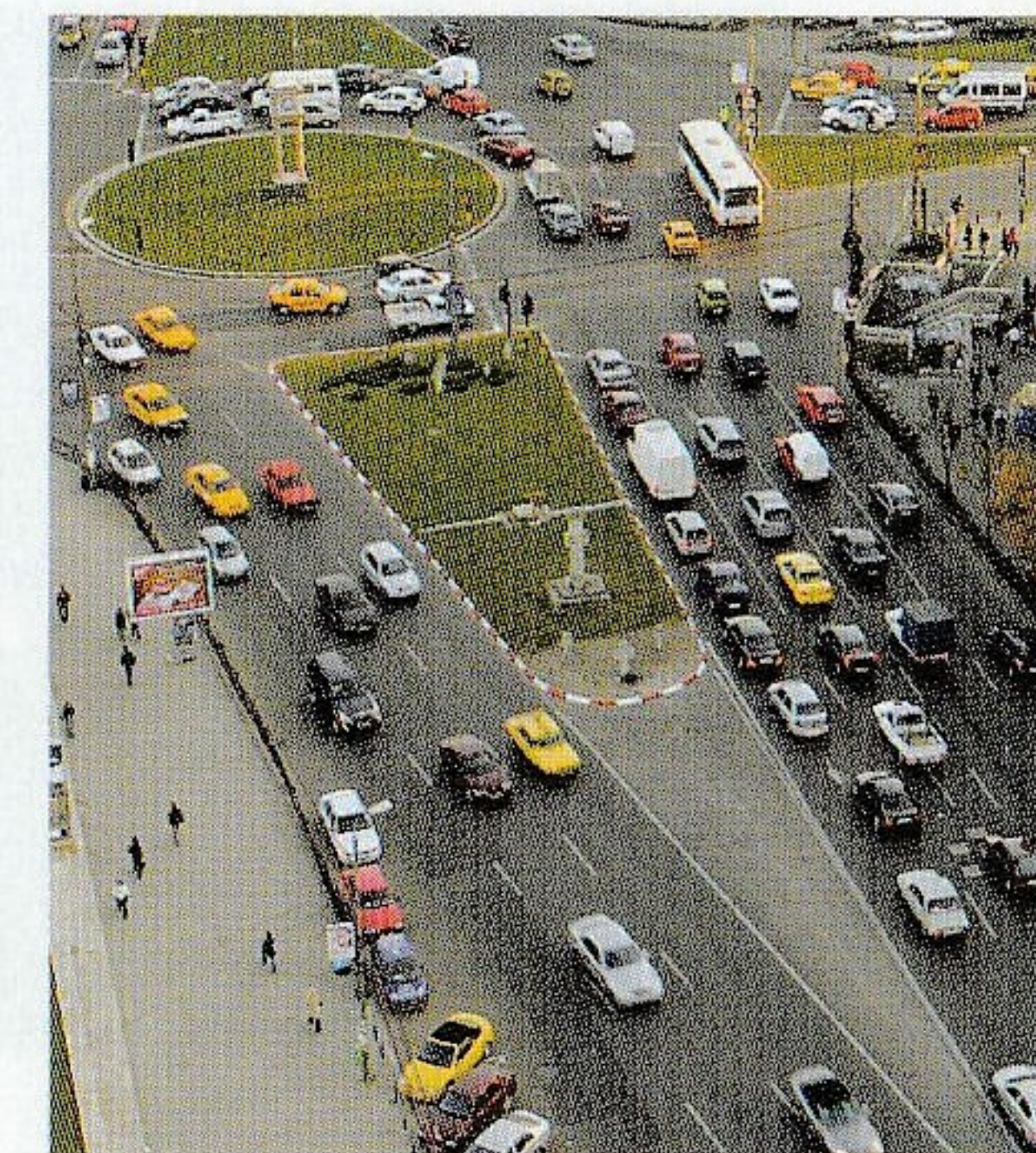
In addition to Bucharest, the following cities in Romania have international airports: *Timișoara, Cluj, Sibiu, Oradea, Arad, Bacău*.

naval: There are no regular passenger routes between Romania's river ports on the Danube. There are, however, passenger and ferry routes between Romania and Bulgaria and Serbia.

Passenger ships can be boarded at *Galați, Brăila, Calafat, Moldova Veche, Smârdan, and Bechet*.

The port of *Tulcea* provides passenger services to the main towns of the Delta (*Sulina, Sfântu Gheorghe, Periprava*).

During the summer season, there are pleasure cruises from the tourist port of Tomis in Constanța, on the Euxin, Tomis and Condor vessels.

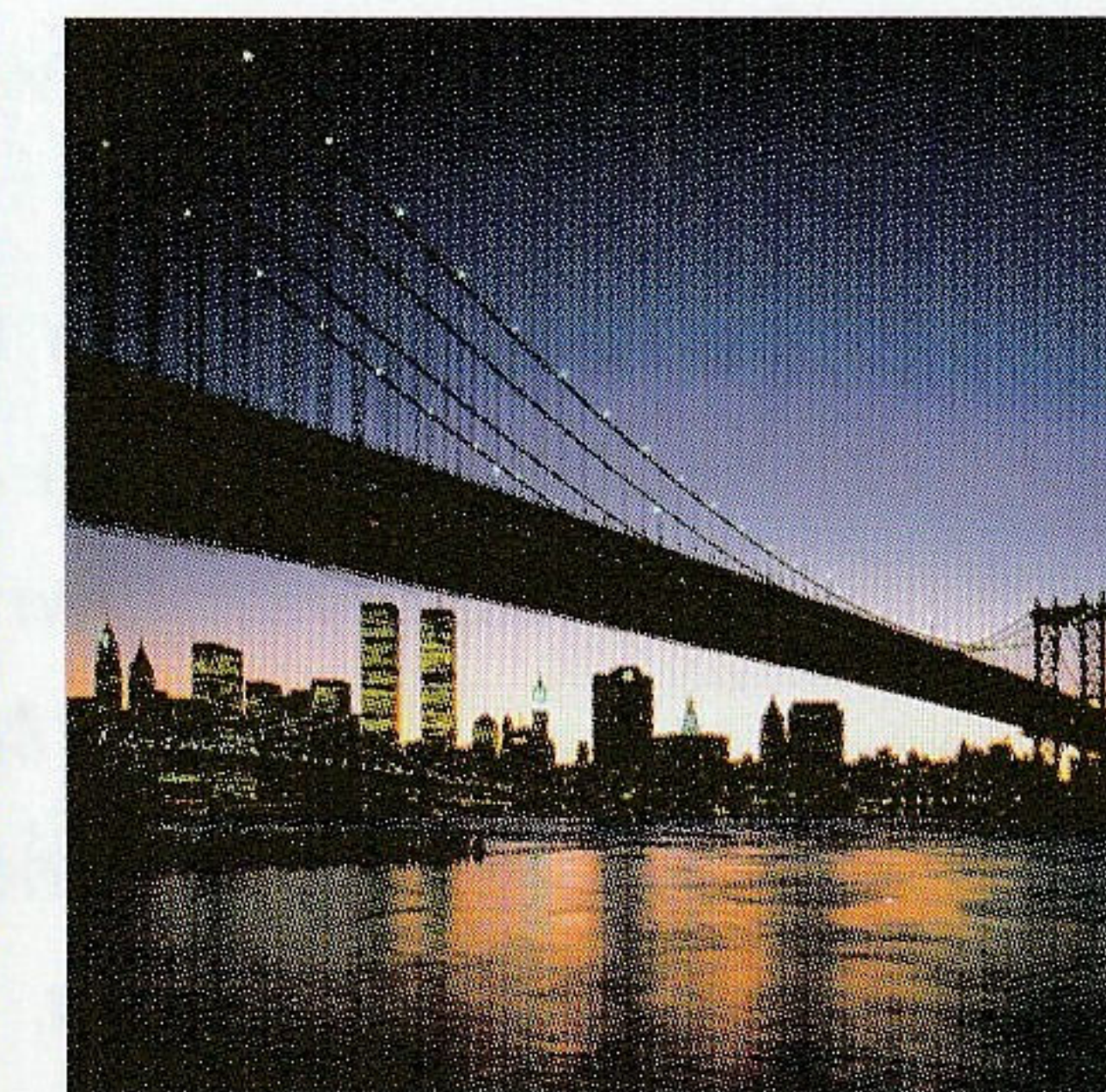
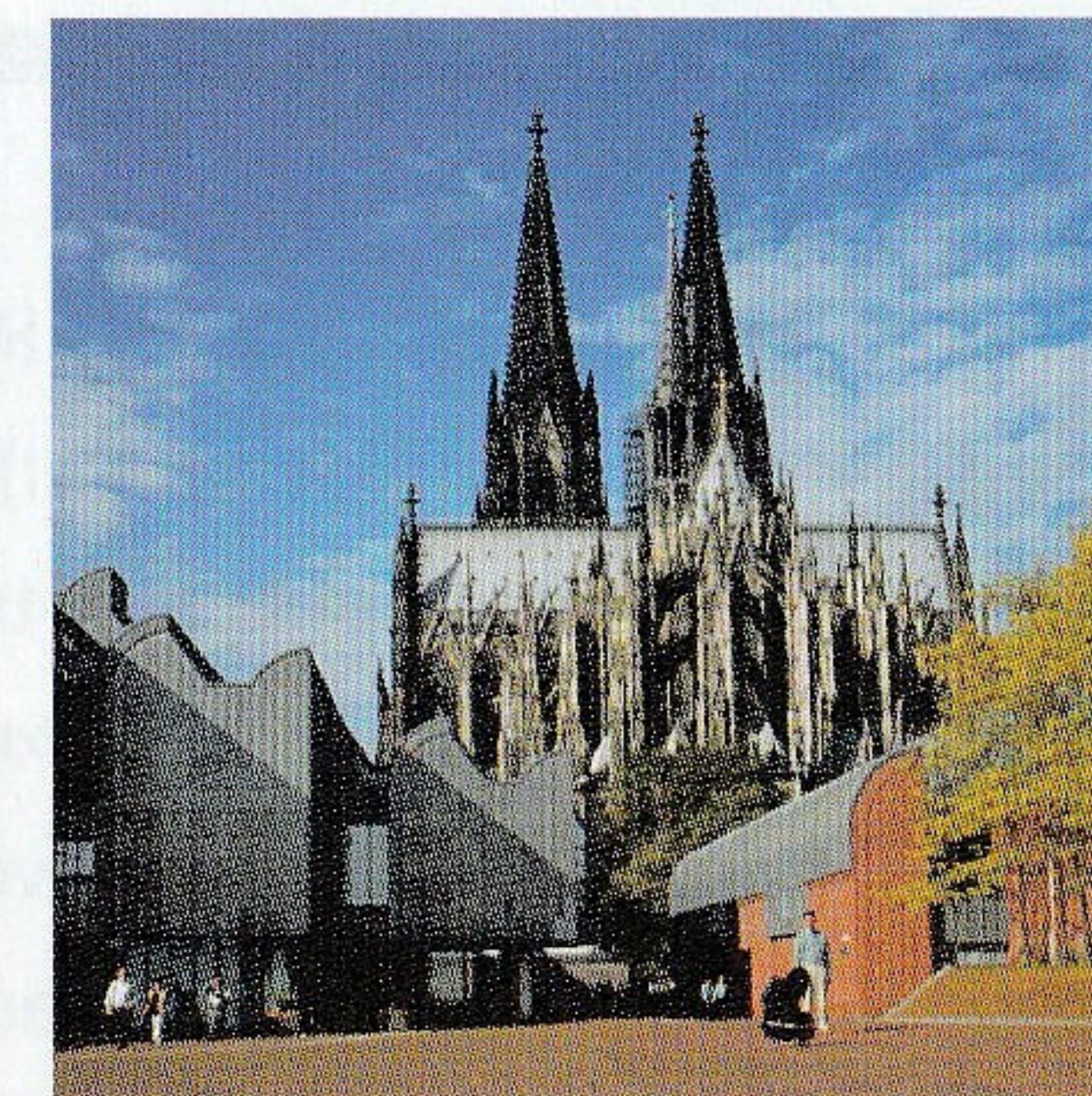
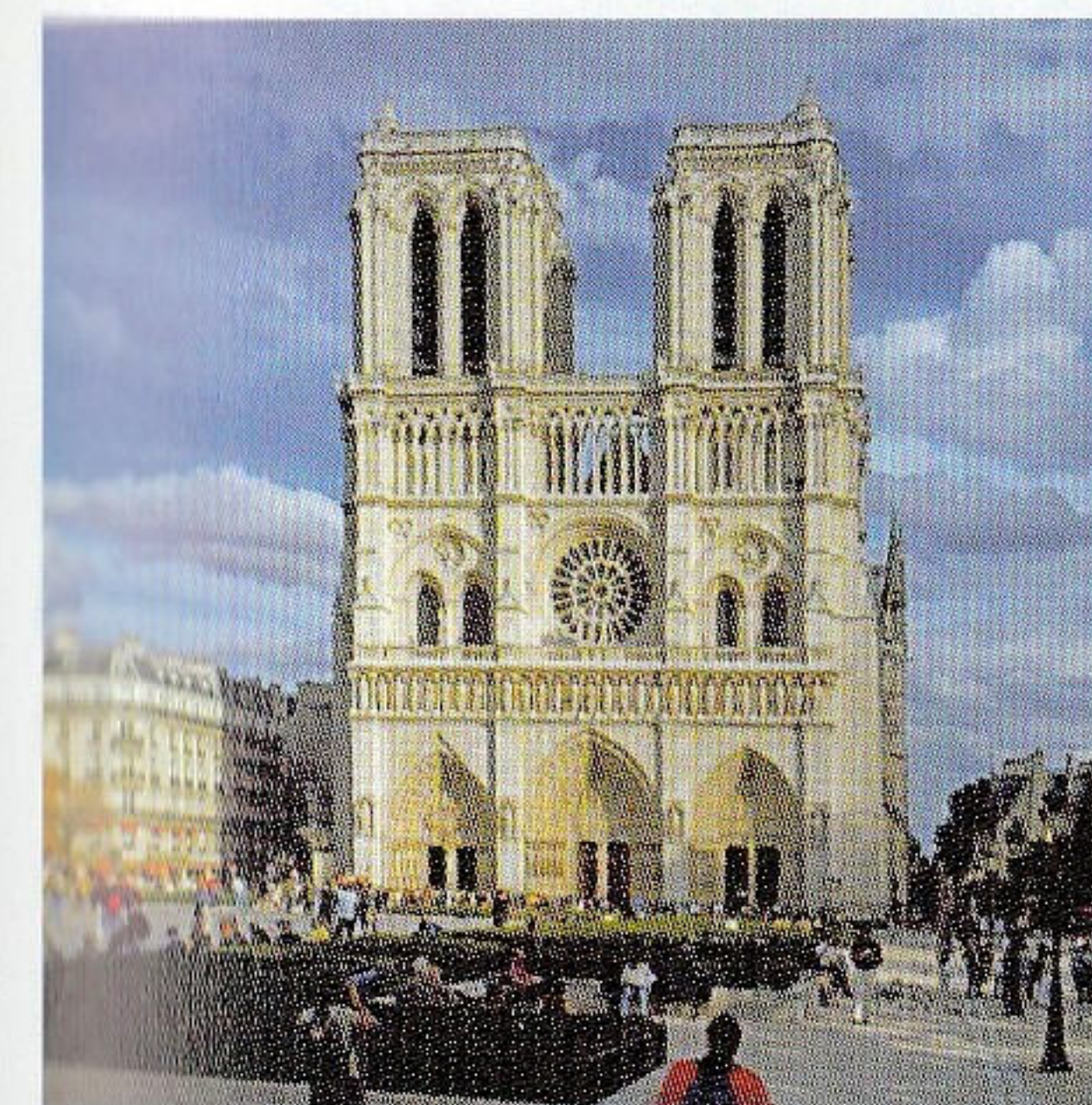
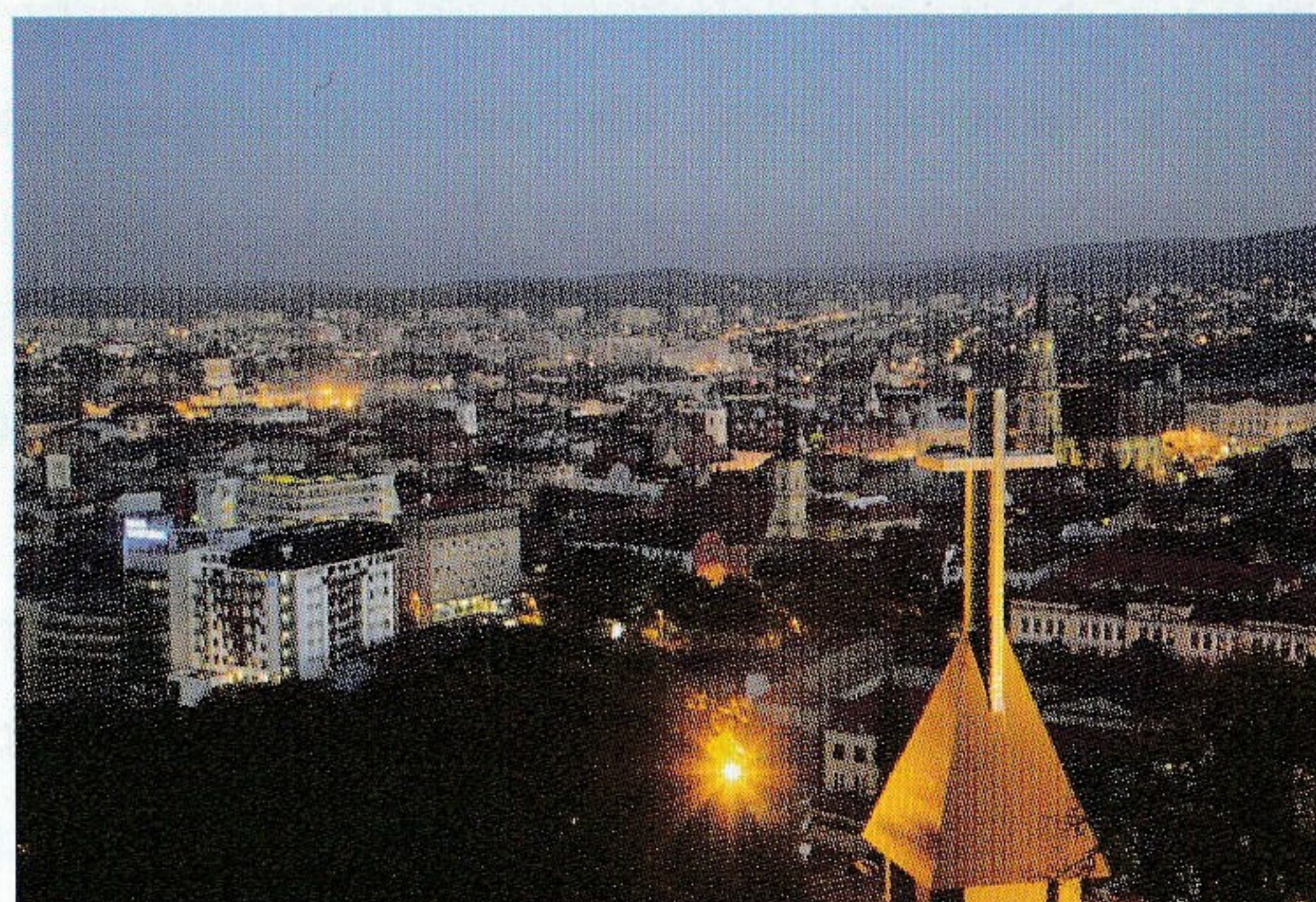


CAR RENTAL

You will have no difficulty in finding rental cars should you wish to tour Romania by road. The last few years have seen a considerable growth in the number of international and national car rental companies in Romania (*Avis, Hertz, Sixt, Budget, Francocar, Autorent, Europcar, Euro Service Amerom* etc.).

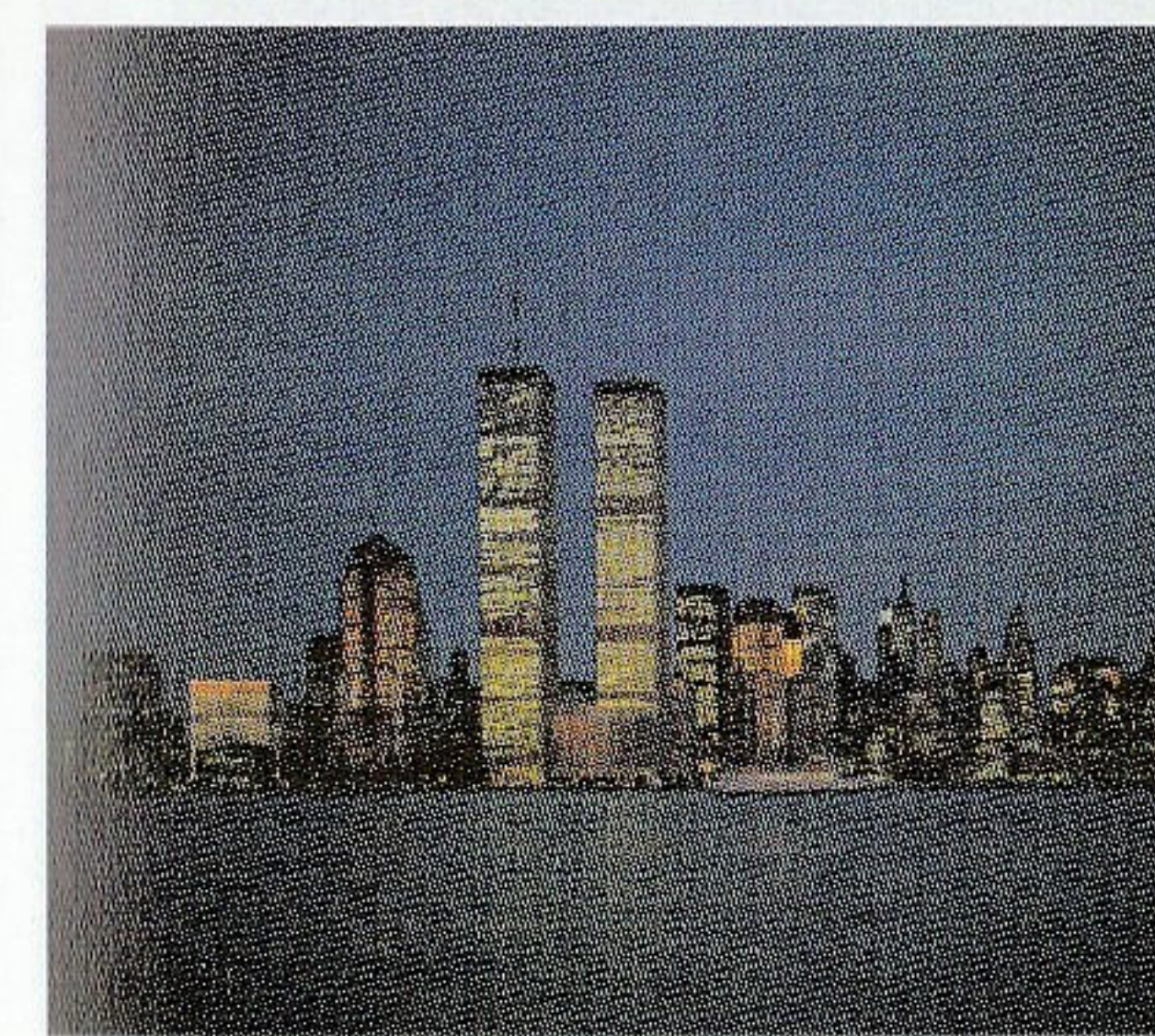
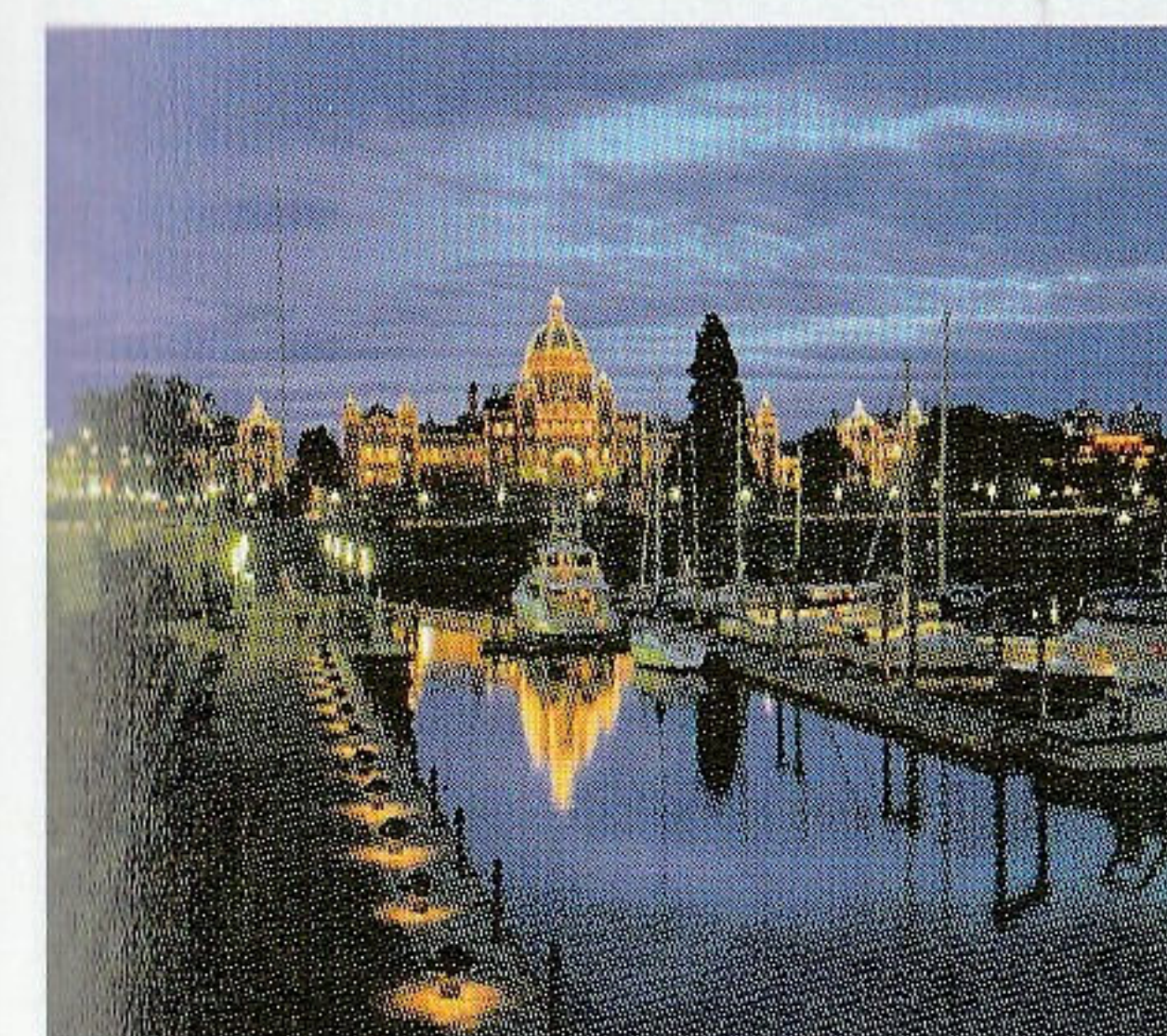
DISTANCES BETWEEN BUCHAREST AND THE MAIN CITIES OF ROMANIA

Alba Iulia	343
Arad	547
Bacău	284
Baia Mare	592
Brashov	168
Cluj-Napoca	440
Constanța	226
Craiova	134
Deva	395
Drobeta Turnu Severin	343
Galați	244
Giurgiu	64
Iassy	393
Miercurea Ciuc	270
Oradea	592
Piatra-Neamț	342
Pitești	114
Ploiești	60
Râmnicu Vâlcea	175
Sibiu	274
Suceava	439
Târgoviște	75
Târgu Mureș	337
Timișoara	562
Tulcea	279



DISTANCES BETWEEN BUCHAREST AND OTHER EUROPEAN CITIES

Amsterdam – 2.428 km	Madrid – 3.530 km
Athens – 1.252 km	Moscow – 1.963 km
Berlin – 2.154 km	Oslo – 2.820 km
Bonn – 2.100 km	Paris – 2.401 km
Brussels – 2.394 km	Prague – 1.465 km
Budapest – 893 km	Rome – 2.149 km
Copenhagen – 2.587 km	Sofia – 404 km
Frankfurt – 2.100 km	Stockholm – 3.100 km
Istanbul – 704 km	Vienna – 1.100 km
London – 2.577 km	Warsaw – 1.797 km



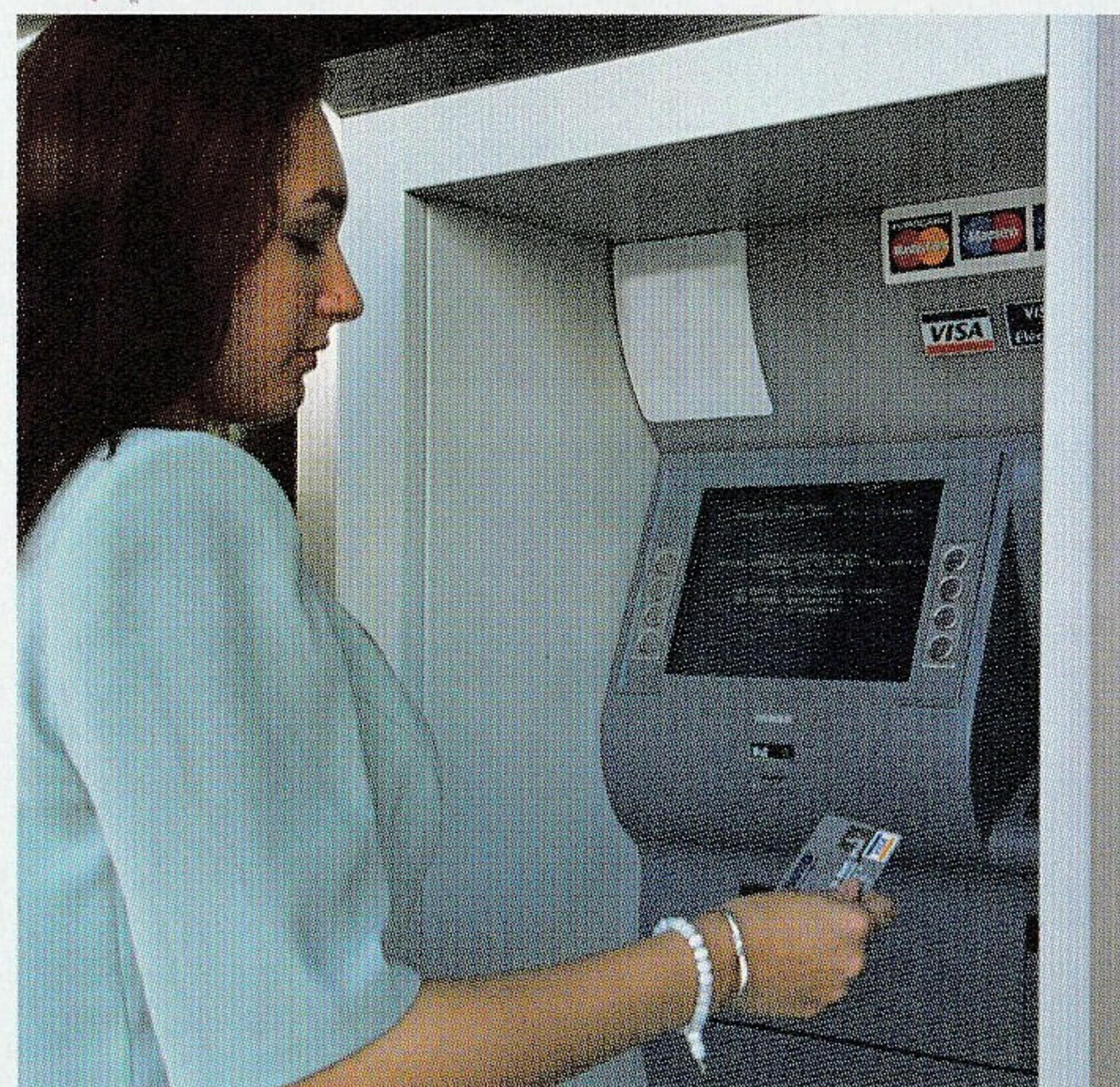
BANKS, EXCHANGE HOUSES, AND CREDIT CARDS ACCEPTED IN ROMANIA

The banking system in Romania is constantly expanding. As well as institutions that are wholly Romanian owned or have a Romanian majority stake – *Banca Română de Dezvoltare, Banc Post, Banca Comercială Română, C.E.C., Romexterra, Banca Italo Romena* – a number of major international banks are also present in Romania (*ING Bank N.V. Amsterdam, ABN AMRO, Alpha Bank Romania, Banca di Roma, Finansbank, HVB Bank Romania, Piraeus Bank, Raiffeisen Bank, Volksbank Romania* etc.).

Travellers to Romania will find no problem in using internationally accepted bankcards. There are cash machines in all the major towns and payment by card is common in hotels and shops. In Romania, the following credit cards are widely accepted: *Eurocard, MasterCard, VISA, American Express, JCB Cards, Diner's Club International, Cirrus* etc.

The Romanian unit of currency is the Leu (plural: Lei). Currency can be exchanged at banks, hotels, train stations, airports, shopping centres, and exchange houses. Proof of identity is required. Avoid changing money except in authorised places.

For exchange rates, a list of all the banks in Romania and other similar information, consult the website of the National Bank of Romania at www.bnr.ro



IMPORTANT TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Emergencies	112
Police	955
Ambulance	961
Casualty hospital	962
Rescue services	973, 976, 978
Fire brigade	981
Romanian Automobile Club (ACR)	9271
TAROM	9361
Consumer protection	980
Useful information – shows, exchange rate, weather	951



MOBILE TELEPHONE NETWORKS

A number of mobile telephone companies have networks in Romania: *Vodafone (Connex), Orange, Cosmote, Zapp*. Information about these companies can be found at the following websites: <http://www.vodafone.ro>, <http://www.orange.ro>, <http://www.cosmote.ro> and <http://www.zapp.ro>. Mobile telephones can be rented from representative offices of these companies at Otopeni Airport.



TAXI COMPANIES

According to the current legislation, any motor vehicle that serves as a taxi must fulfil the following conditions: it must be equipped with a meter, a two-way radio, and a working taxi light inscribed TAXI on both sides. It is obligatory that taxis should be painted yellow. The tariff for taxis includes a departure charge, a rate per distance travelled, and a rate per time spent stationary in traffic.

FORMS OF TOURISM PRACTISED IN ROMANIA

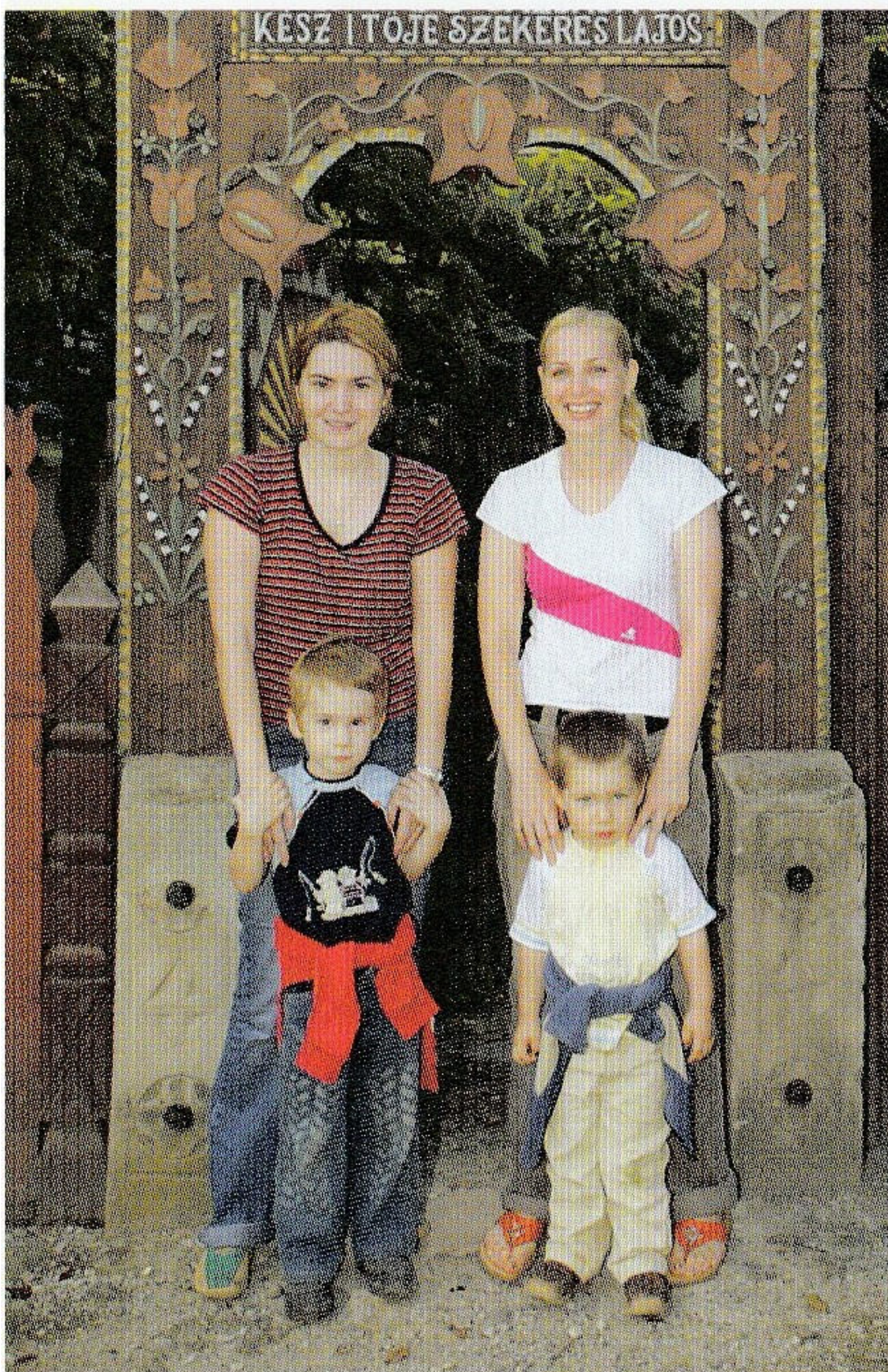
rural: What could be more enchanting than combining an old fashioned way of rural life with modern comforts? Such an enchanting sojourn is not a utopia: we assure you that you will be able to savour traditional peasant culture in those Romanian villages where rural tourism services are now widely available:

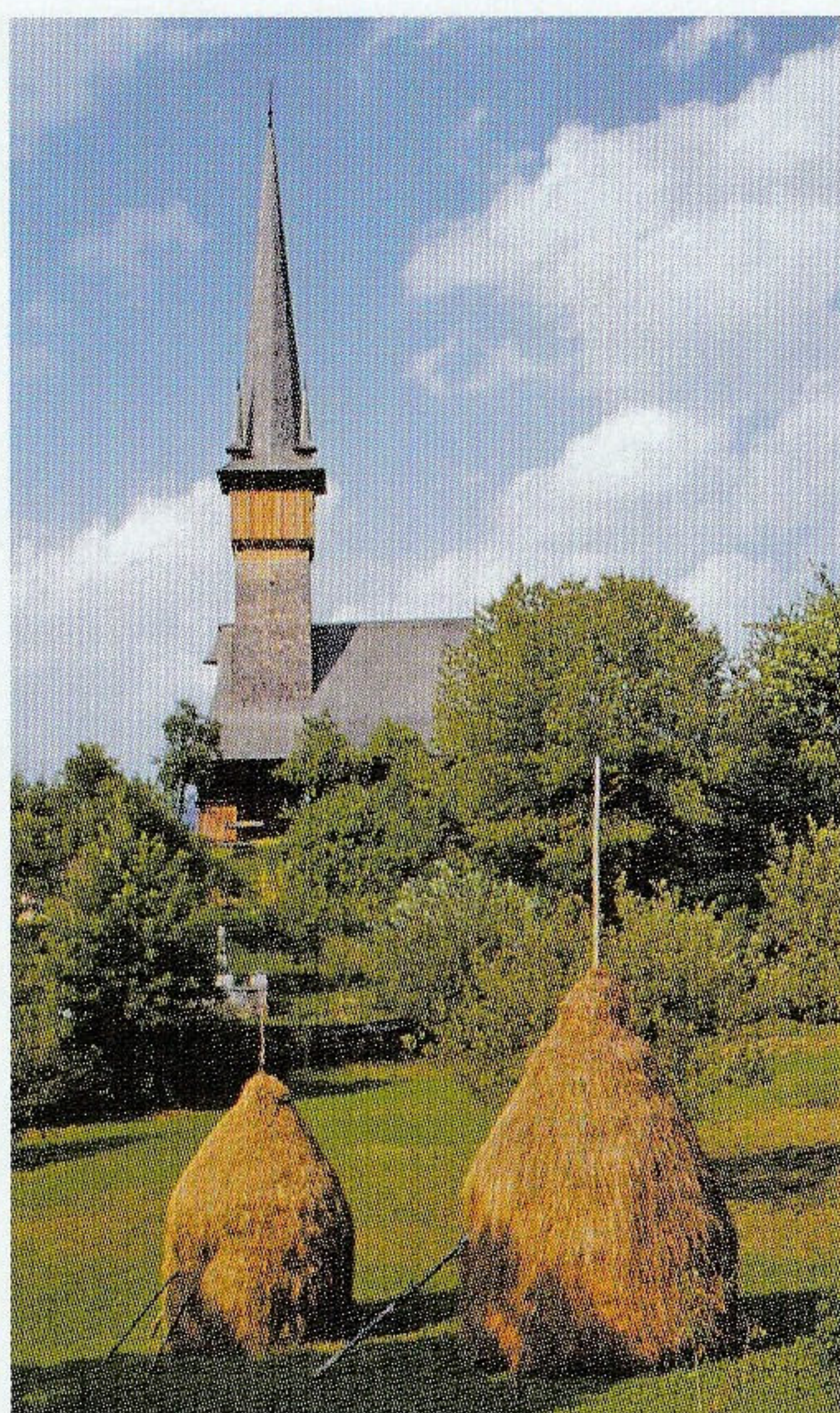
- *The Rucăr-Bran corridor* (Bran, Moieciu, Șirnea, Fundata, Peștera, Măgura)
- *Maramureș* (Botiza, Șurdești, Bârsana, Ieud, Bogdan Vodă, Rozavlea, Rogoz, Săpânța)
- *Bukowina* (Vama, Vatra Moldoviței, Marginea, Solca, Putna)
- *Mărginimea Sibiului* (Săliște, Sibiel, Tilișca, Jina, Poiana Sibiului, Rășinari)
- *The Moț Country in the Apuseni Mountains, Arieș Valley* (Arieșeni, Avram Iancu, Horea, Scărișoara, Vidra).

ethnographic: Romanian popular crafts are unrivalled for their inventiveness. It is worth making an excursion to Romania if only to see the traditional craftsmen at work, carving wooden utensils, painting icons on glass, fashioning pottery, decorating eggs, weaving baskets:



- *Pottery centres:* Corund (Harghita county), Cosești and Vlădești (Argeș county), Balcani and Oituz (Bacău county), Botoșani (Botoșani county), Mânzălești (Buzău county), Glogova, Ștefănești (Gorj county), Rădăuți, Vama (Suceava county), Horezu, Vlădești (Vâlcea county)
- *Egg-painting centres:* Suceava county (Izvoarele Sucevei, Moldovița, Paltinu, Vatra Moldoviței), Harghita county, Mărginimea Sibiului, Rucăr-Bran corridor
- *Glass-painting centres:* Brașov county, Sibiel (Sibiu county)
- *Rustic painting centres:* Brusturi (Arad county), Bacău (Bacău county), Reșița (Caraș-Severin county), Iași, Bălțați (Iași county), Vaslui (Vaslui county)
- *Centres for folk costume, masks, carpets:* Telciu, Salva (Bistrița-Năsăud county), Tismana (Gorj county), Botiza, Rogoz, Săpânța (Maramureș county), Târpești (Neamț county), Breaza (Prahova county), Avrig, Mărginimea Sibiului (Sibiu county), Humor, Marginea, Sucevița, Vatra Dornei (Suceava county), Bărbătești, Râmnicu Vâlcea (Vâlcea county)
- *Woodcarving and basket-weaving centres:* villages in Maramureș, Pietriș (Dolj county), Crasna and Polovragi (Gorj county), Gherghița (Prahova county), Câmpulung Moldovenesc, Gura Humorului, Suceava (Suceava county), Vaideeni (Vâlcea county).





cultural: There are countless destinations of cultural interest throughout Romania. Let us not forget that this was the land that gave birth to Costantin Brâncuși, George Enescu, Sergiu Celibidache, Emil Cioran, Lucian Pintilie, Andrei Șerban, Angela Gheorghiu.

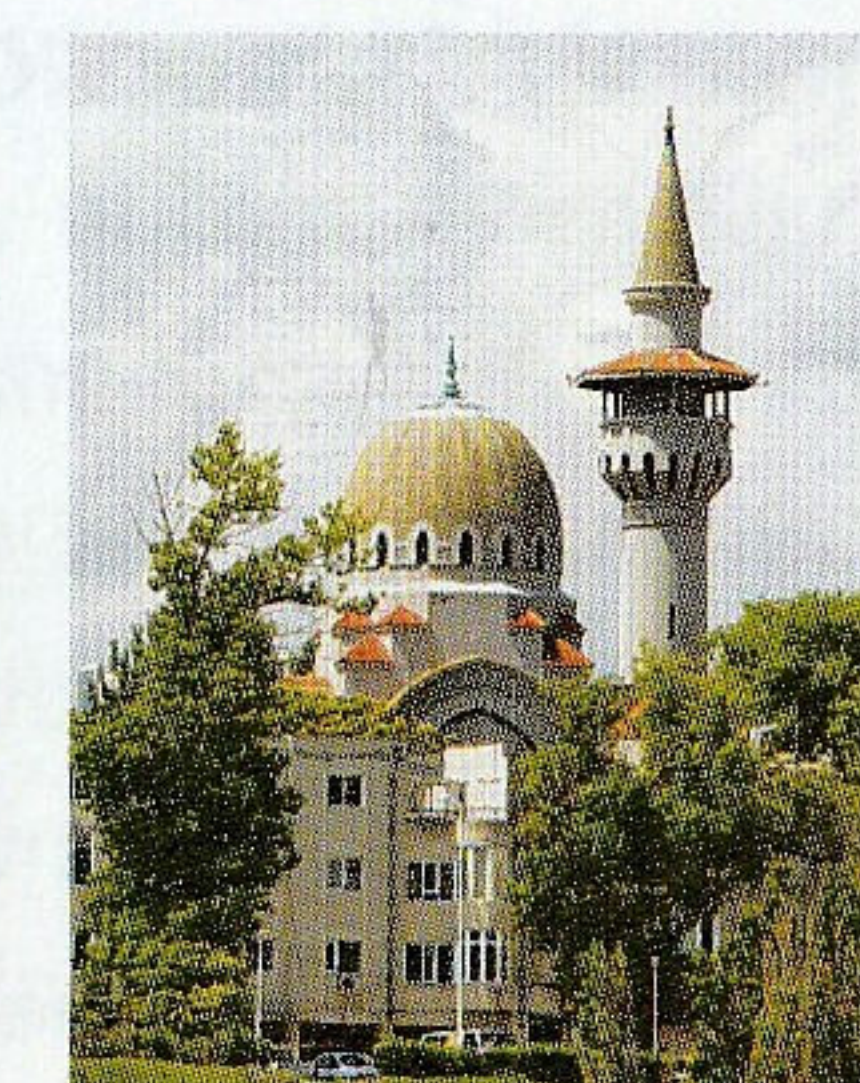
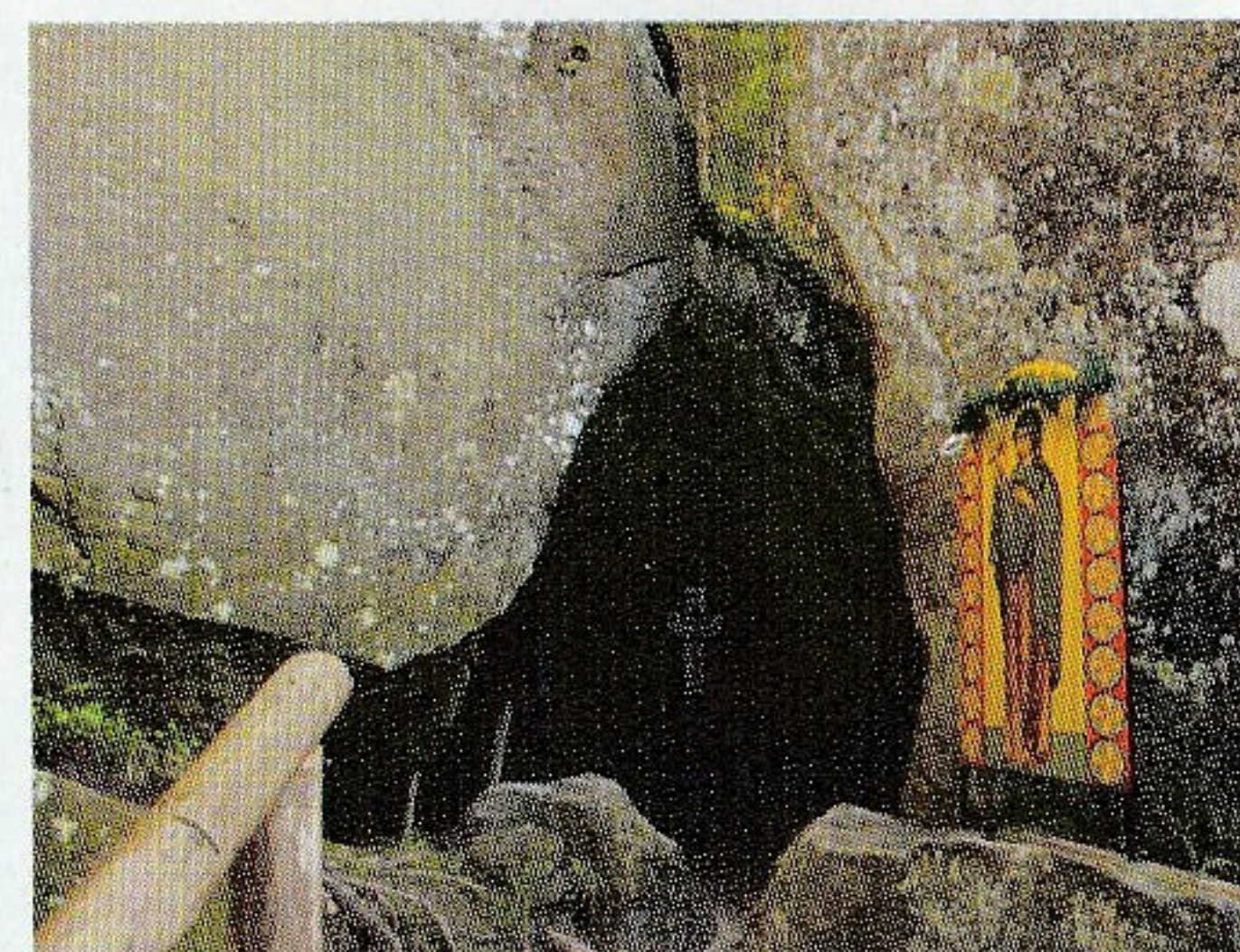
religious: Romania is a predominantly Orthodox country. Throughout the country, you will come across churches and monasteries, which stand in witness to the profoundly religious spirit of the Romanian people. There are a number of regions which, by their beauty and the uniqueness of their centuries-old places of worship, are places of pilgrimage for thousands and thousands of believers:

- The *monasteries of Northern Moldavia*, especially those which preserve mediaeval exterior frescos: Humor, Moldovița, Arbore, Voroneț, Sucevița, Putna, Dragomirna, Pătrăuți (Suceava county)
- The *wooden churches of Maramureș*: Moisei, Bârsana, Ieud,

Șurdești, Budești, Rogoz, Poienile Izei, Plopiș

- The *monasteries of Northern Oltenia*: Hurez, Bistrița, Cozia, Tismana, Arnota, Polovragi, Govora, Frăsinei, Lainici

- The *monasteries of Neamț county*: Neamț, Agapia, Văratec, Secu, Sihăstria, Sihla.

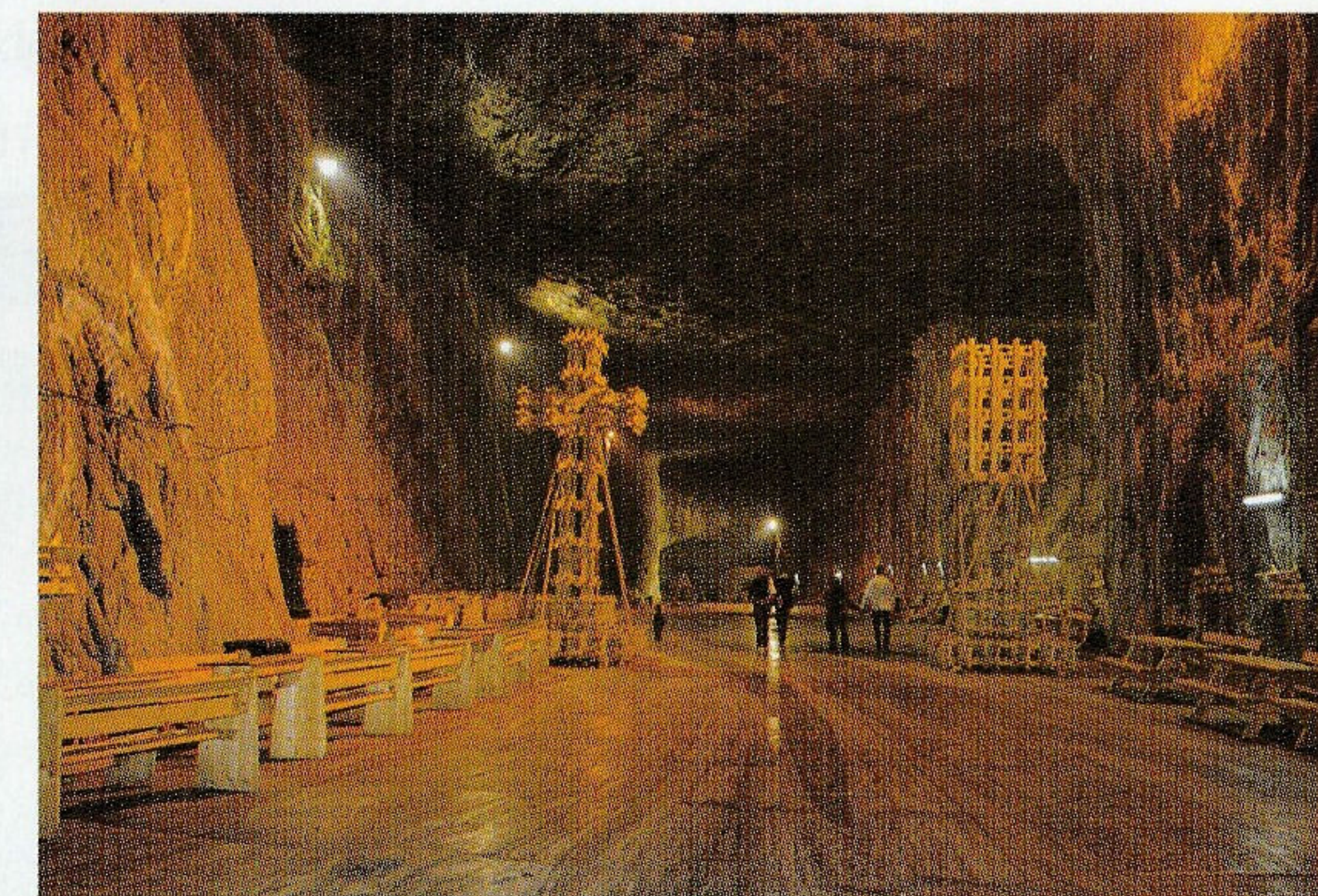


The *Șumuleu Franciscan Monastery* (3km from Miercurea Ciuc) is regarded as the **spiritual** centre of the Szeklers. Every year, at Whitsuntide, it is the site of the largest pilgrimage in Eastern Europe, attended by Catholic archbishops and Franciscan monks from Romania and abroad, as well as thousands of Roman Catholic faithful. The monastery church was built by Iancu of Hunedoara in the 15th century.

The *Roman Catholic Church at Cacica* (40km from Suceava), declared a *Basilica Minor* by Pope John Paul II in 2000, is another celebrated centre of pilgrimage, particularly on the feast of the *Dormition of the Virgin Mary* (15 August). The church was built by the Polish population during the time of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and houses a miracle-working icon (the *Black Madonna*) – a copy of the one at Czestochowa in Poland.

The most important Muslim places of worship in Romania are the *Hunchiar Djamia and Mosque Carol I in Constanța*, the *Esmahan Sultan Djamia in Mangalia* (1590) – the oldest in Romania, and the *mosques at Medgidia, Cernavodă, Hârșova, Babadag, Măcin, and Isaccea*.

balneary: Romania's numerous therapeutic mineral springs and saline lakes recommend it as the perfect destination for balneary cures. The spa resorts with the longest traditions are: *Băile Herculane, Băile Felix, Sovata, Călimănești-Căciulata, Govora, Băile Tușnad, Vatra Dornei, Slănic Moldova, Eforie Nord, Neptun, Techirghiol*.



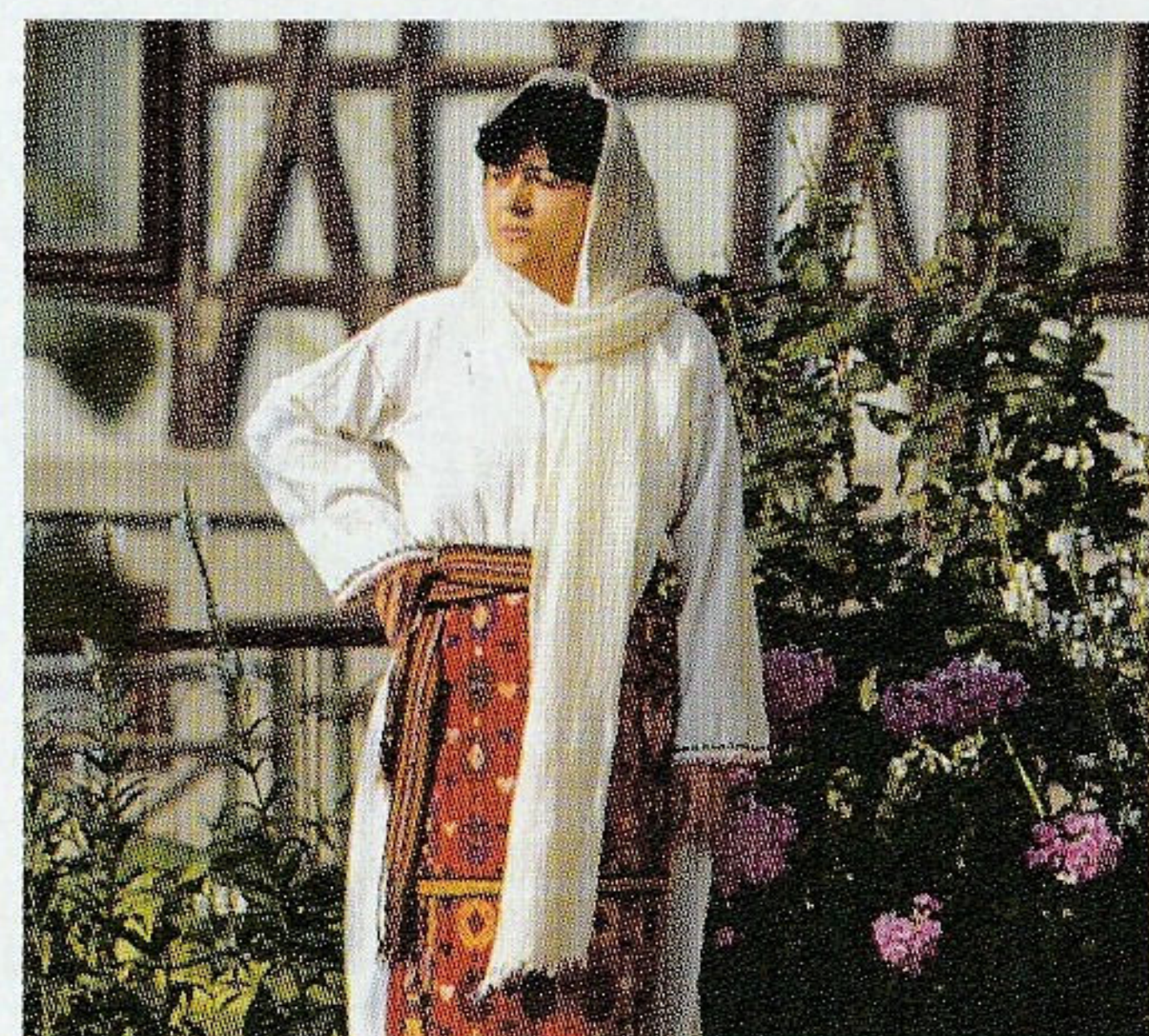
MINORITY TRADITIONS

In Romania there live twenty national minorities (Hungarians, Germans (Saxons), Serbs, Lipovians, Turks, Roma, and Jews), whose rights are guaranteed by the constitution. The members of these ethnic minority communities are full Romanian citizens with all the rights that result from this. Romania's minorities have preserved their own traditions, languages, religions, architecture, national dress, music, cooking, occupations, and customs. For example, the Lipovians of the Danube Delta, who are descended from Russian Old Believers, are traditionally fishermen, while the Roma are unsurpassed in hand-working copper.

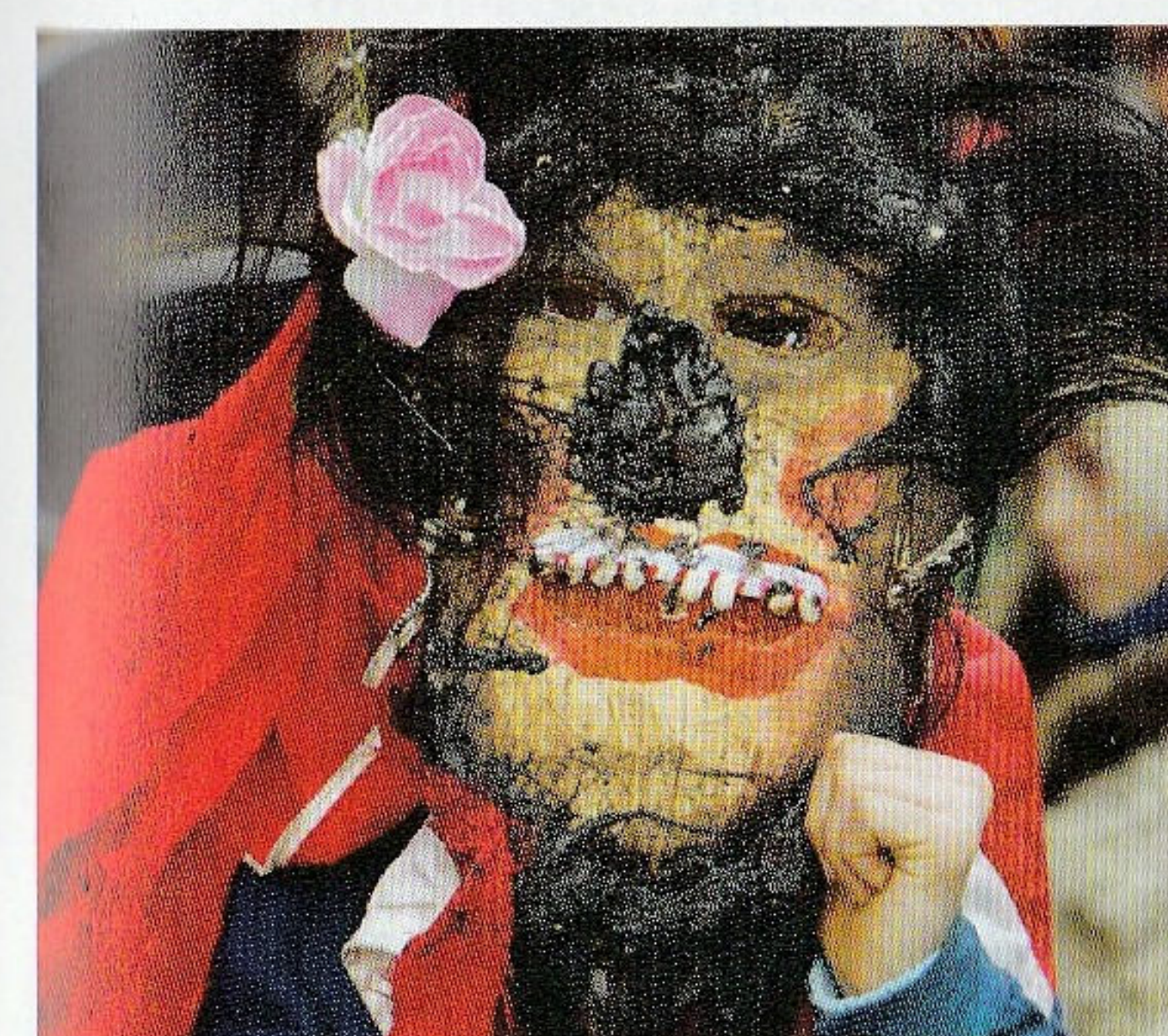
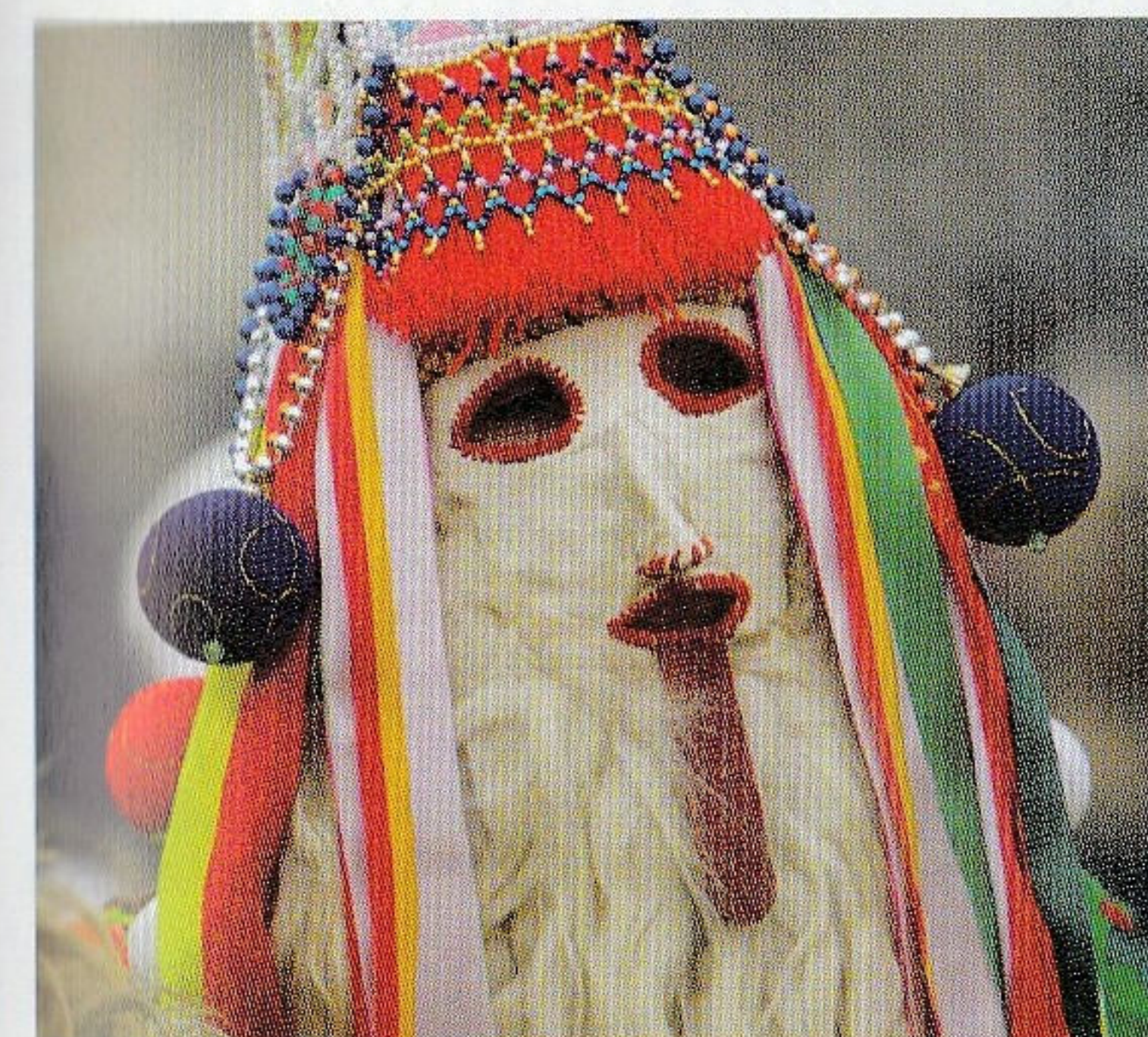
At seven per cent of the population, the Hungarian minority is the largest in



Romania. Their best-known festival is the Whitsuntide pilgrimage to the Roman Catholic Șumuleu Monastery in Harghita county.



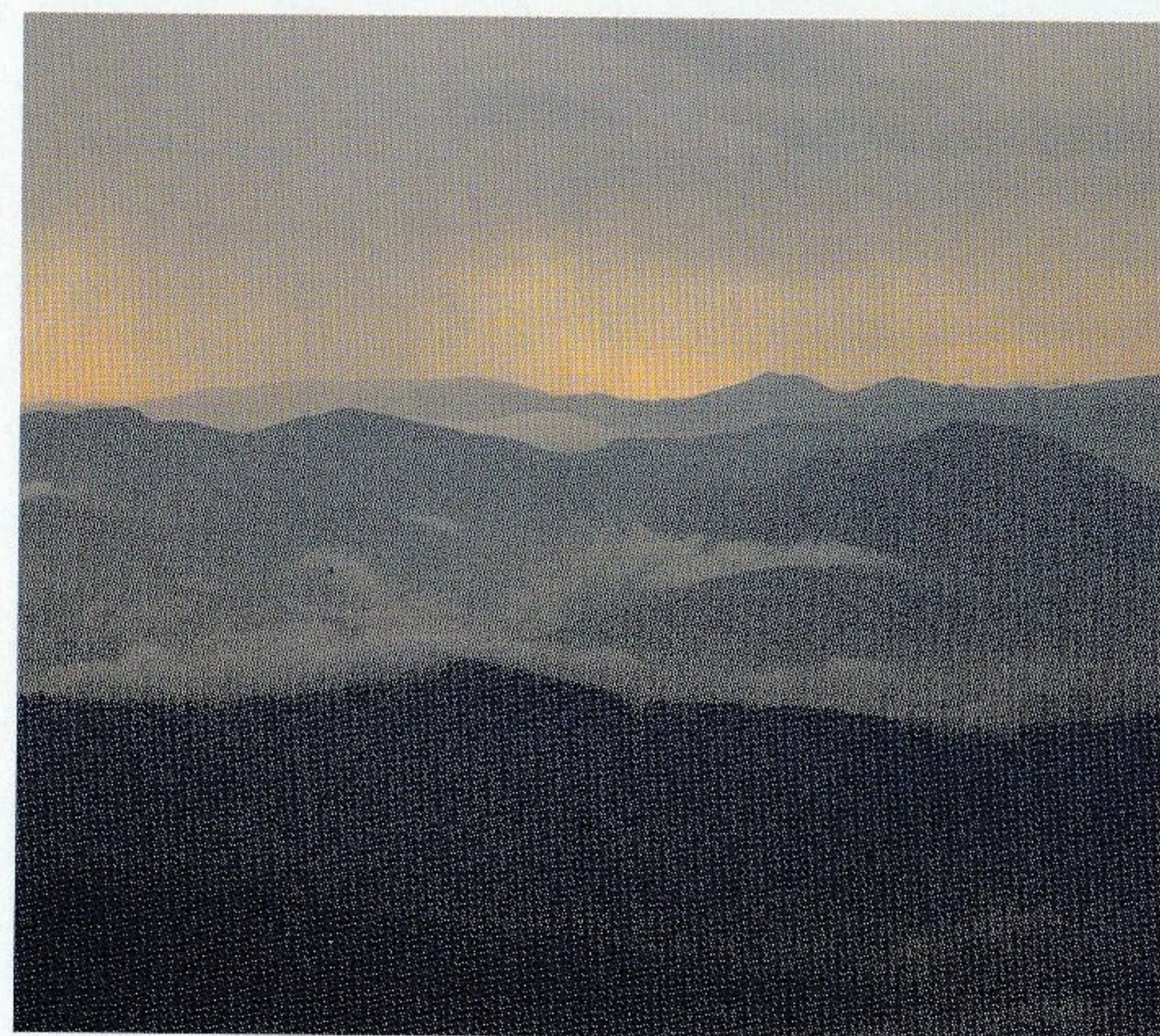
Both the Hungarian and Saxon minorities celebrate *Farsâng* at the end of February or the beginning of spring. Six weeks before Easter, on the first Sunday of Lent, when Nikita the puppet (or Johann, as he is called by the Germans) is born, the young men of the village wear masks and colourful costumes and go from house to house collecting money. The puppet, which symbolises all the evil that has accumulated over the course of a year, falls mortally ill the next day, and there is another procession through the village. On the third day, there is a final candle-lit procession, with the protagonists dressed up as priests. At midnight, Nikita is ritually burnt and then buried, in the hope that all the evil in the village and in the villagers has been destroyed. The participants then take off their masks and the celebrations end with a grand ball.



In the Saxon villages of the Hârtibaciu Valley (Sibiu) *Lolele* (*Urzel*) is celebrated. Groups of people wearing colourful patchwork costumes and gruesome masks dance through the village. The origin of *Lolele* goes back to the bloody Turkish raids of the Middle Ages. During the course of one such attack, when the inhabitants of Agnita were besieged in their fortified church and on the point of surrendering, they were persuaded by a courageous woman to continue their resistance. Wearing overly large man's clothing, adorned with colourful rags and sewn with bells to make as much of a din as possible, the woman rushed upon the Turks cracking a bullwhip, whereupon the besiegers took flight and Agnita was saved.



TOURIST INFORMATION BUREAUX OF THE NATIONAL AUTHORITY FOR TOURISM



1. AUSTRIA

Währingerstrasse 6-8, 1090 VIENNA
Tel: 0043-1-317.31.57
Fax: 0043-1-317.31.574
e-mail: rumaenien@aon.at
www.rumaenien-info.at

2. BELGIUM

17 A Avenue de la Toison d'Or,
1050 BRUSSELS
Tel: 0032-2-502.46.42
Fax: 0032-2-502.56.22
e-mail: info@roumanie-tourisme.be;
info@roemenie-toerisme.nl
www.roumanie-tourisme.be
www.roemenie-toerisme.nl

3. PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

9G Oriental Kenzo Office Building,
48 Dongzhimenwai Str., Dong Cheng,
100027 BEIJING PRC
Tel: 0086-10-65.66.01.36
Fax 0086-10-65.66.01.37
e-mail: info@romaniatourism.cn

4. FRANCE

7, Rue Gaillon, 75002 PARIS
Tel: 0033-1-40.20.99.33
Fax: 0033-1-40.20.99.43
e-mail: info@guidroumanie.com

GERMANY

5. 20a Budapesterstr., D-10787 BERLIN
Tel: 0049-30-241.90.41
Fax: 0049-30-24.72.50.20
e-mail: berlin@rumaenien-tourismus.de
www.rumaenien-tourismus.de

6. Dachauerstr. 32-34, D-80335 MUNICH

Tel: 0049-89-515.67.687, 0049-89-515.67.688
Fax: 0049-89-515.67.689
e-mail: muenchen@rumaenien-tourismus.de

7. HUNGARY

Hercegprimas ut. 9, 1051 BUDAPEST
Tel: 0036-1-269.49.61
Fax: 0036-1-269.49.57
e-mail: romaniatourism@t-online.hu,
office@romaniaturizmus.hu
www.romaniaturizmus.hu

8. ISRAEL

135 Ben Yehuda Street, TEL AVIV
Tel/Fax: 00972-3-527.67.46
e-mail: rominfo@zahav.net.il

9. ITALY

Via Torino 95, Galleria Esedra, 00184 ROME
Tel: 0039-06-488.02.67
Fax: 0039-06-4898.62.81
e-mail: romania@progleonard.it
www.romania.it

10. JAPAN

160-8308 Hanawa Bldg. 4F, 1-8-5
Kamezawa Sumida-ku TOKYO
Tel: 0081-3-5819-1929;
Fax: 0081-3-5819-1928
e-mail: info@romaniatabi.jp
www.romaniatabi.jp

11. REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

B-dul Stefan cel Mare 4, KISHINEV
Tel/Fax: 00373-22-273.555
e-mail: romtur@ch.moldpac.md

12. RUSSIA

Str. Bolshaya Marinskaya 9, 3rd floor,
office 313, 129085 MOSCOW
Tel: 007-495-615.95.57;
Fax: 007-495-615.65.66
e-mail: mt@futures.msk.ru
www.RomaniaTravel.ru
www.RomaniaTourism.ru

13. SPAIN

Calle Alcántara no. 49-51, 28006 MADRID
Tel: 0034-91-401.42.68
Fax: 0034-91-402.71.83
e-mail: oficina@rumaniatour.com
www.rumaniatour.com



14. SWEDEN

Gamla Brogatan 36-38, 111 20 STOCKHOLM
Tel: 0046-8-21.02.53
Fax: 0046-8-21.02.55
e-mail: roto scand@telia.com

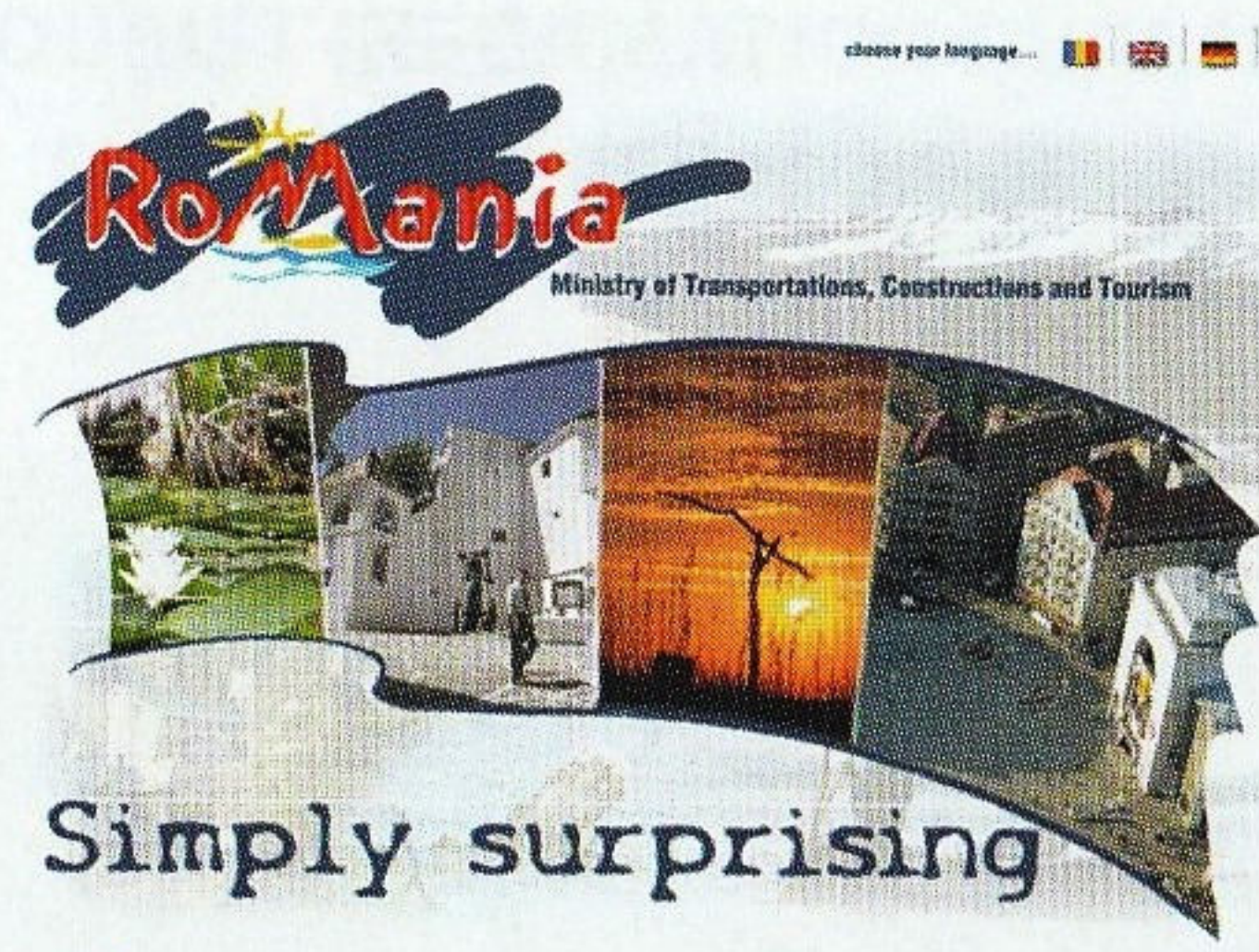
15. UNITED KINGDOM

22 New Cavendish Street,
LONDON W1G 8TT
Tel: 0044-20-7224.36.92
Fax 0044-20-7935.64.35
e-mail: romaniatravel@btconnect.com

16. USA

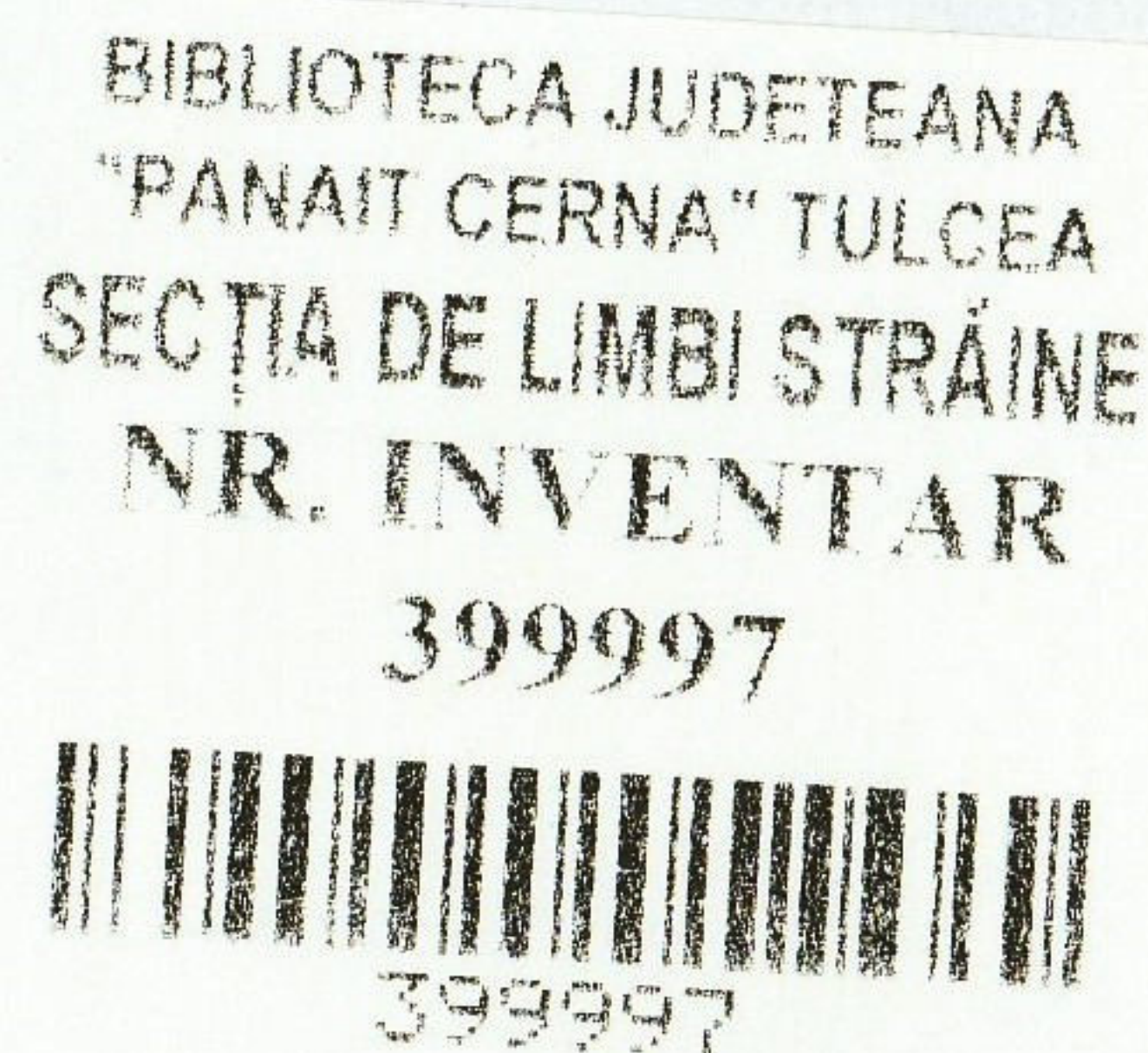
355 Lexington Avenue, floor 19,
NEW YORK, NY 10017
Tel: 1-212.545.84.84
e-mail: info@RomaniaTourism.com
www.RomaniaTourism.com





WEBSITES ABOUT PLACES OF INTEREST IN ROMANIA

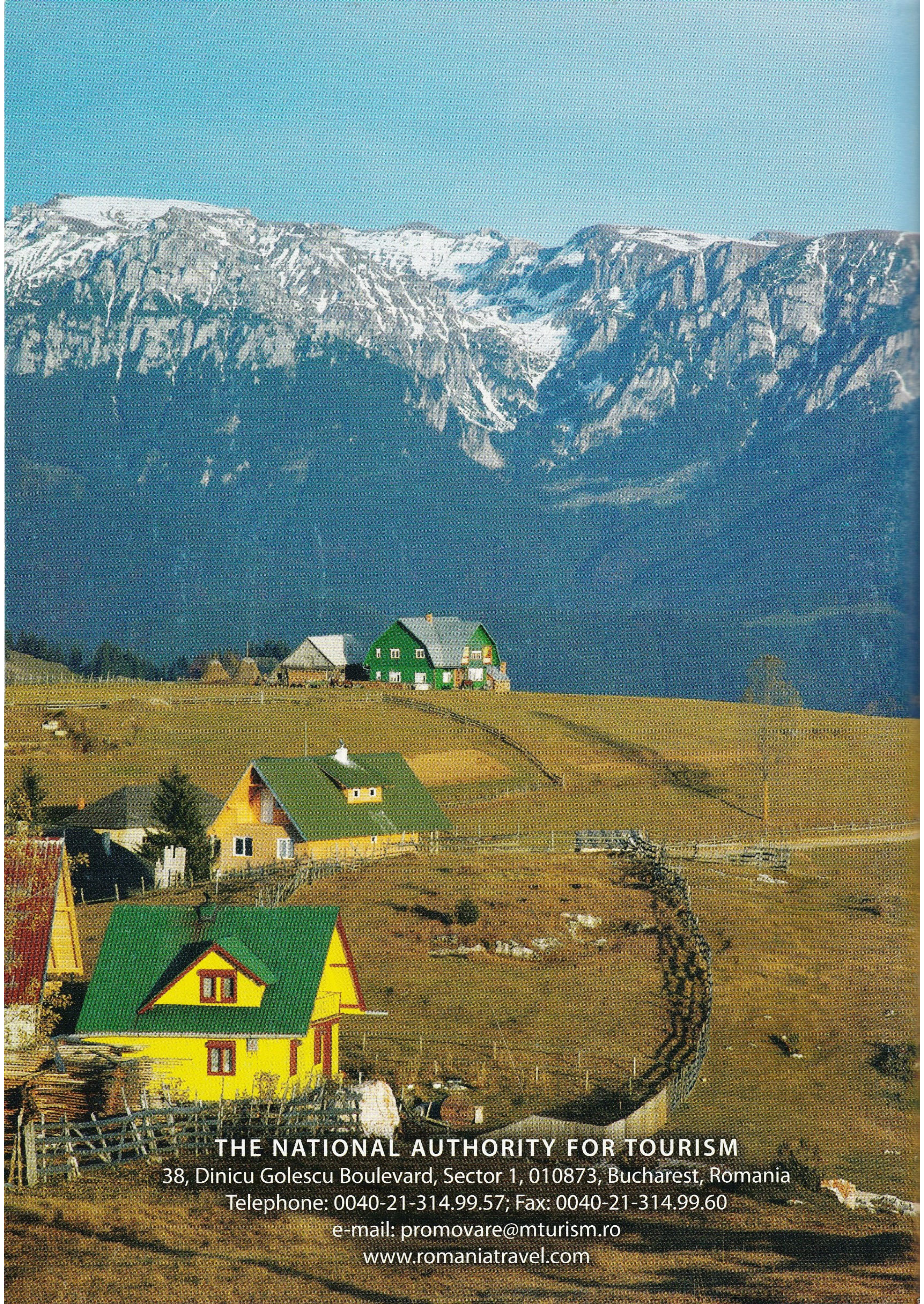
<http://www.romaniatravel.com>
<http://www.romaniatourism.com>
<http://www.ici.ro>
<http://www.rotravel.com>
<http://www.cimec.ro>
<http://www.ruraltourism.ro>
<http://www.spas.ro>
<http://www.onlinero.com>
<http://www.aboutromania.com>



USEFUL ROMANIAN PHRASES

ROMANIAN	ENGLISH	FRENCH	DEUTSCH
Da	Yes	Oui	Ja
Nu	No	Non	Nein
Bună dimineața	Good morning	Bonjour	Guten Morgen
Bună ziua	Good day	Bonjour	Guten Tag
Bună seara	Good evening	Bonsoir	Guten Abend
Bine ați venit	Welcome	Soyez les bienvenus	Herzlich Willkommen
La revedere	Goodbye	Au revoir	Auf Wiedersehen
Ce mai faceți?	How are you?	Comment-allez vous?	Wie geht es?
Cum vă numiți?	What's your name?	Quel est votre nom?	Wie ist Ihr Name bitte?
Vă rog	Please	S'il vous plaît	Bitte
Mulțumesc	Thank you	Merci	Danke
Cu plăcere	With pleasure	Je vous en prie, de rien (réponse)	Gerne
Nu înțeleg	I don't understand	Je ne comprends pas	Ich verstehe nicht
Unde se află?	Where is...?	Où se trouve...?	Wo ist...?
Ce oră este?	What time is it?	Quelle heure est-il?	Wieviel Uhr ist es?
Poftă bună	Enjoy your meal	Bon appétit	Mahlzeit!
Cât costă?	How much is...?	Combien ça coûte?	Wie viel kostet es?
Când	When	Quand	Wann
Unde	Where	Où	Wo
Astăzi	Today	Aujourd'hui	Heute
Măine	Tomorrow	Demain	Morgen
Bun	Good	Bon	Gut
Rău	Bad	Mal, mauvais	Schlecht
Sosire/Plecare	Arrival/Departure	Arrivée/Départ	Ankunft/Abfahrt
Intrare/Ieșire	Entry/Exit	Entrée/Sortie	Eingang/Ausgang
Liber/Ocupat	Free/Occupied	Libre/Occupé	Frei/Besetzt
Deschis/Închis	Open/Closed	Ouvert/Fermé	Offen/Geschlossen
Nord/Sud/Est/Vest	North/South/ East/West	Nord/Sud/Est/Ouest	Norden/Süden/ Osten/Westen
Dreapta/Stânga	Right/Left	Droite/Gauche	Rechts/Links
Drept înainte	Straight ahead	Tout droit	Geradeaus
Centru	Centre	Centre	Zentrum

5 lei



THE NATIONAL AUTHORITY FOR TOURISM

38, Dinicu Golescu Boulevard, Sector 1, 010873, Bucharest, Romania

Telephone: 0040-21-314.99.57; Fax: 0040-21-314.99.60

e-mail: promovare@mturism.ro

www.romaniatravel.com