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**Activity A.T1.1: Study on the cultural and tourism value of the
Silk Road**

**Deliverable D.T1.1.2: MAP OF THE LOCAL SILK ROAD
CULTURES**

ANTREC Tulcea Inputs

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D.T1.1.2. MAP OF THE LOCAL SILK ROAD CULTURES

1. IDENTIFICATION / REGISTRATION OF SILK ROAD CULTURAL ASSETS IN THE STUDY AREA

1.1. Identification / Registration of Silk Road cultural assets in the study area: Romania

1.1.1. Overview of identified Silk Road cultural assets in the study area: Romania

- The archaeological site **Roman Castrum from Pietroasele** is located in Pietroasele village from Buzău county. It is a historical monument and specialists believe it was built by the Emperor Constantin the Great in 332.
- **The Dacian Fortress** from Gruiu Dării is located on the way to Pietroasa Mica, Buzău county. After they lived here for a period of time, the Dacians transformed this fortress into a religious center. The archaeological research revealed a 4th century a. Ch. tomb and, in the northern side of the fortress, a Neolithic settlement, which confirms the theory that underneath this fortress there was a Neolithic settlement which disappeared after a fire or a war¹.
- **Durostorum Fortress** was both a fortress and a Roman city, located on the right bank of the Danube, in Silistra which today belongs to Bulgaria. It can be easily reached from Ostrov commune, Constanța county. The Fortress was built between the ancient cities Sucidava and Axiopolis and was part of the Roman fortress complex that defended the Lower Danube from north-eastern European invasions².
- **The Capidava Fortress** is located near the village with the same name, in Constanța county. Originally, the fortress was an important Dacian center, located on the right bank of the river Danube. After the Roman conquest, however, it became a castrum and part of Moesia Inferior. The name means old settlement in the Goth language. The fortress was destroyed by the Goths in the 3rd century and rebuilt in the next. In the

¹ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/cetatea-dacica-de-la-gruiul-darii/>

² <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/cetatea-durostorum/>

10th century, the fortress was modernized by the Byzantines, but the 1306 fire caused by nomads led to its permanent abandonment³.

- **The Histria Fortress** (Constanța), the oldest Greek settlement on the territory of Romania, founded in 657 BC by Greek colonists, who came from Asia Minor. Now, it is called the "Romanian Pompeii". The city of Histria had a continuous development of 1,300 years, from the Greek period to the Byzantin period. Today, tourists can visit the defensive wall with towers and bastions and ruins of some bazilicas, Roman thermae and a few settlements.

- **Aegyssus Fortress**, located on the Monument Hill in the North-Eastern section of Tulcea, the fortress was built at the end of the 4th century B.C. Its name, of Celtic origin, derived from a legendary founder, Caspios Aegyssos. Reporting the events of the year 12 A.D., when the town was attacked by the Getae, Ovidius called it the attribute uetus urbs (old town). At the beginning of 2nd century, the town was included in the Danubian limes (boundary). Then, starting with the 3rd century, it became an important military headquarters.

- **Dinogetia Fortress** was a Geto – Dacian settlement and then a Roman fortress situated on the southern bank of the Danube river. It is situated 11 kilometers from Galați. Its military structure was formed by thick stone walls, 14 towers, grain cellars, Roman baths, one church and a praeotrium. Specialists say that this Fortress was often attacked by barbaric populations. Across time, the archaeological research revealed various objects from that time, which have a great scientific value. The archaeological site is situated in Jijila village, Tulcea county⁴.

- **The Argamum Fortress** (its Latin name) or Orgame (its Byzantin name) is an archaeological site in the eastern part of Tulcea county, Jurilovca commune. Most part of the archaeological site, of almost 100 hectares, is still covered, but discoveries and archaeological research are being made constantly. The Argamum Fortress is the oldest settlement from Romania because it dates from the beginning of the 6th century B. C⁵.

³ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/cetatea-capidava/>

⁴ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/cetatea-dinogetia/>

⁵ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/cetatea-argamum/>

- **Enisala Fortress** was a defensive, military and supervising the area medieval fortress. It was built under the Byzantin Empire between the 13 – 14th centuries. Then, The Fortress entered into the defensive system of Valachia and after that it became an Ottoman Empire garrison.

- **The Noviodunum Fortress** is situated 2 kilometers from Isaccea, Tulcea county. It is a Roman castrum and is considered one of the oldest fortresses in the region. Nowadays, the castrum is almost entirely covered, but archaeological research is regularly done in order to reveal this important monument. Due to research, archeologists found important objects with great stientific value⁶.

- **Halmyris Fortress** is located in the area of Murighiol village in the village with the same name. It was under the occupation of both the Romans and the Byzantines. It is assumed that here the first Roman fortification was built, most probably by two detachments of the Roman legions "Italica" and "Claudia", around the period 101-106 AD. The name of the fortress is of Greek origin and would be it translates as "brine", which refers to the salt water of the water on which it was raised. It was the easternmost point of the Ottoman Empire on the Danube border. It had 15 defense towers, three gates and covered 2 hectares.

- **The Archaeological Park** from Constanța or the City Hall Park exhibits the remains of Tomis, the ancient city of Constanța. Tomis, today Constanța, was founded over 2500 years ago by seafarers and Greek merchants came from the city of Miletus (Asia Minor), attracted by the shelter offered by the bay and the peninsula formed by the Black Sea as well as by the very good exchange of products made with the chiefs of the local population, the Getians. Tomis period of great prosperity lies in the middle of the first century AD, when, with the introduction of Roman rule over the territory between Istra (Danube) and Eucin Pontos (Black Sea), has become a Roman province, the city reached the rank of capital. Meanwhile, were built great temples and buildings, squares and baths (bathrooms), marble processing workshops were built streets and new neighborhoods. Since the third century, the city is increasingly troubled by Carpo-Getae invasion, reaching be desolated. However, until the coming of the Emperor Justinian (527-565) the enclosure wall was restored the (today also, visible in the Archaeological Park). The fortress is devastated by Avars in 601. A few

⁶ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/cetatea-noviodunum/>

centuries later, on the ruins of Tomis, a small fishermen's settlement blossoms, which gradually in the following centuries, was developed Constanta⁷.

- **The Tropaeum Traiani Fortress.** Traian founded the Roman fortress Tropaeum Traiani, which is mentioned in inscriptions for the first time as a municipality in 170. The Roman fortress was founded by Traian on the site of the old Geto-Dacian settlement. It was part of the offensive system created by Traian at the Lower Danube. The fortress is on a low extension of the hill on which the monument was built, to which it is linked by a narrow land tongue. The plateau is surrounded on all other sides of slopes more or less steep, which is a natural protection. The enclosure closes an area of approx. 10 ha. The exact plan of the fortress confirms that the towers are neither equal nor the distance between them is the same. The differences stem from a non-simultaneity of their construction. The semicircular towers are earlier than those developed on a rectangular plane with the semicircular front, which, in turn, precedes those in the form of a horseshoe⁸.

- **The Prehistoric Caves** from Naeni commune, Buzău county, are very close to the Church Made of One Stone. Inside this caves were discovered traces of ash, bones and rupestral drawings that date back to Dacian times. Specialists also found objects that are now exhibited in museums. According to archaeologists, these caves are 5,000 – 7,000 years old⁹.

- The **Roman Edifice with Mosaic** was accidentally found in 1959 while renovating Ovidius Square from Constanța. Today, only 850 square meters are preserved from the initial 2,000 square meters of the mosaic. It dates from the end of the IIIrd century and the beginning of the IVth century after Christ. The mosaic is a historic monument, being part of the ancient Tomis city¹⁰.

- **6S Mânzălești Cave (in Romanian: Peștera 6S de la Mânzălești)** is located at the bottom of a moat, which is part of an oval in which 4 other caves have been identified. The cave is located north of the Meledic Lake, at the base of a steep slope with a

⁷ <https://audiotravelguide.ro/en/tomis-fortress-constantia/>

⁸ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VXBDYk_B_64

⁹ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/grotele-preistorice/>

¹⁰ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/edificiul-roman-cu-mozaic/>

height of 15m¹¹. In 1980, the cave reached the world record for being the longest salt cave. In 1983, however, the ICRC cave (MALHAM) in Israel was discovered, becoming the longest, the 6S Mânzălești Cave passing to the second place in the world in length. This cave is noted for the abundance, variety and beauty of salt concretions¹².

- **Dobrogea's Mouth Cave or The Bats Cave (in Romanian: Peștera Gura Dobrogei sau Peștera Liliiecilor)** is a nature monument located in the northeast of the village of Dobrogea Mouth, being part of the Dobrogea Mouth Nature Reserve, Constanța County¹³. The existence of the cave was reported in 1926 by the historian and archaeologist Vasile Pârvan. Geologist E. Jekelius appreciated that the age of its formation is at the beginning of the Quaternary or the end of the Pliocene, and its excavation was done at the boundary between two categories of limestone - some more compact and some softer - representing the plan of minimum resistance rich in fissures¹⁴.

- **At Adams' Cave** (in Romanian: Peștera La Adam) is a nature monument located in the northeast of the village of Dobrogea Mouth, part of the Dobrogea Mouth Nature Reserve, Constanța county, only a few kilometers from Târgușor commune¹⁵. In the cave were identified, by specialists, over 70 species of Jurassic fossils and quaternary animals. Here was found a special piece, a molar that belonged to a homo sapiens fossilis, an individual who probably lived, or found its end in this cave, more than 100,000 years ago. Beyond all this, however, this cave stands out because it is one of the few places in Dobrogea that has a direct connection with that archaic cult of the god Mithras, a deity of Persian origin, extremely popular during the height of the Roman Empire.

¹¹ [http://www.citBuzău.ro/platoul-meledic-\(lacul-pesterile-in-sare-tabara-de-sculptura-in-lemn\)-2-1.htm](http://www.citBuzău.ro/platoul-meledic-(lacul-pesterile-in-sare-tabara-de-sculptura-in-lemn)-2-1.htm)

¹² (in Romanian) Caiet de practică de vară pentru studenții Facultății de Știința Mediului - Universitatea Babeș-Bolyai Cluj Napoca, online source: http://xa.yimg.com/kq/groups/23155035/393985486/name/Caiet_practica_vara.pdf

¹³ (in Romanian) Agerpres, „Monumente ale naturii din România: Peștera Liliiecilor sau Peștera Gura Dobrogei”, online source: <https://www.agerpres.ro/flux-documentare/2015/11/18/monumente-ale-naturii-din-romania-pestera-liliiecilor-sau-pestera-gura-dobrogei-14-04-44>

¹⁴ Id.

¹⁵ (in Romanian) „Peștera "La Adam"”. Unitatea Administrativ Teritorială Istria. 2013, online source: <http://www.histria-cheiledobrogei.ro/Turism-3/Cheile-Dobrogei-6,Peștera-La-Adam-28>

- **Limanu Cave (in Romanian: Peștera Limanu)** is a nature monument located in the southern part of Romania, in the area of Limanu commune, not far from the village of Limanu, on the shore of Lake Mangalia. The area of the protected area is 1 hectare. It's 3.64 km long¹⁶. A strange thing about the cave is the dizzying branching of the galleries. Unlike most of the caves where the water has formed its main galleries to which the secondary galleries converge, as in a city the side streets exit into the boulevards, the designer of Limanu Cave had no systematic thought¹⁷. Even more bizarre is the appearance of galleries, which have a very regular rectangular section, as if they were carved by man. In reality it is a morphology specific to caves developed in limestone with horizontal stratification, in what geologists call tabular structures.

- **The Cave from the Rock (in Romanian: Peștera de la Stânca)**, the corner of the cave is in a patch of Triassic limestone not too thick. The entrance is of avenue type (well) and a staircase of 5 m is required to approach the jump. It is a labyrinthine cavity, fossil type, with a development of 60 m in the direction of NNE-SSV, with many entrances, short and wide galleries, which combine spacious and brightly lit rooms, due to the collapsed ceilings¹⁸.

- **Sphinx from Buștea** is one of the oldest human settlements in our country and they even have the courage to believe that it is the cradle of European civilization, because, they say, this is the only place on the continent where salt is found on the surface, a mineral from which the body human is dependent¹⁹.

- The **Ovid Statue** of the Latin poet Ovid from Constanța was created by the Italian sculptor Ettore Ferrari in 1887, as an homage to the poet who was exiled in Tomis. The statue was placed on a white marble base, on which a text from "The Sorrows" was written. The monument is located in Ovidius Square from Constanța²⁰.

- The archaeological site **Turkish Gate** from Galați is a historic monument and dates from the end of the 18th century – the beginning of the 19th century. Made of bricks, the Gate was the entry point to an old inn from the city.

¹⁶ (in Romanian) National Geographic Romania, Peștera Limanu, un adevărat labirint prin timp, online source: <https://www.natgeo.ro/articole/natura/9855-petera-limanu-labirint-prin-istorie>

¹⁷ Id.

¹⁸ <https://www.info-delta.ro/pesteri-dobrogea-52/pestera-de-la-stanca--360.html>

¹⁹ <http://romaniamegalitica.blogspot.com/2010/12/sfinxul-din-bustea-com-manzalesi-jud.html>

²⁰ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/statuia-lui-ovidiu-Constanta-2/>

- **Michael the Brave`s Fountain** is a monument built in 1985, at 375 years from the passing of Michael the Brave through Buzău Valley on his way to Transylvania. It is located in Ciuta village from Magura commune, Buzău county. The monument was placed right in the area where Michael the Brave camped for a night with his army in October 1599 and was created by the sculptor George Coman, one of the founders of Magura Sculpture Camp²¹.

- **The Manaf`s Cross** is a stone cross situated in Breaza commune from Buzău county. It is located on the old road that used to link Buzău to Bucharest. The Cross was built in 1846 by the family of a Turkish merchand who converted to Christianity and settled in Wallachia. It is decorated with Muslim and Christian symbols, is 4 meters high and is surrounded by 4 tall pillars²².

- **The Genoese Lighthouse** from Constanța was built at the beginning of the 14th century by the merchants from Genoa, Italy, that came to the seaport of Tomis for business. They built two more lighthouses – one in Sulina and the other one in Mangalia.

- Statue **“Woman with Harp”** is located in Decebal Square from Medgidia city, Constanța county. The statue was created in 1933 by the sculptor Ion Jalea (1887 – 1983). It represents a woman playing a cordless harp. The idea behind the cordless harp is that the cords represent parts of nature – either the water that pours down the statue when it rains or the wind when it blows – creating a symbolic connection between the work of art and the environment²³.

- As one of the most imposing structures in Tulcea, the **Independence Monument** is one of the main attractions of the city. It is located on the North-East side of Tulcea, on top of a hill where you can also find the ruins of the ancient roman city of Aegyssus. The monument was erected as homage to the heroic soldiers who fought to free the country from the Ottoman rule between 1877 and 1888.

- **Carol the 1st Lighthouse** is part of Costanta Seaport. It was built by the king Carol the 1st in 1909 and is also known as the White Lighthouse. The edifice is decorated

²¹ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/fantana-lui-mihai-viteazul/>

²² <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/crucea-manafului/>

²³ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/statuia-femeia-cu-harpa/>

with the bass relief of the king Carol the 1st on its southern side and the bass relief of the emperor Trajan on the northern side²⁴.

- **Brăila Clock** is a precious work of art situated at the cross point between the old and the new city. The monument was built in 1909 with the support of P. Naum Petru. Its architectural style impresses with grandeur and majesty. Although the clock functioned for many years, it was never a minute slow²⁵.

- **The Kinetic Fountain** is the main attraction of Brăila city, being built in 1989. It is placed in the center of the city and was made by Constantin Lucaci, a Romanian sculptor known for his kinetic fountains and his monuments of steel or stone²⁶.

- **Brăila County Museum** (also known as „Carol I” Museum of Brăila) was established in 1881 by a decree of King Charles I. It functioned in the former Ceaparu Inn, and since 1959 has been located in the present premises. In 1968 the permanent exhibition of the museum was structured into two departments: history and art. Restored in May 1990, besides the archaeology and history departments, the museum has art departments (House of Collections), ethnography folk art, natural sciences and memorials departments. The museum owns goods listed in the National Cultural Heritage Treasure²⁷.

- **”Maria Filotti” Theater** from Brăila was founded in 1896 under the name of ”Rally Theater”. From 1969 it has the name of Maria Filotti, a great actress of Romania who was born in Brăila county. The building that hosts the theater is a UNESCO world heritage monument.

- **Marghiloman Park** from Buzău was created from the garden of the old noble mansion of Marghiloman family. The Park comprises the Marghiloman Mansion, a lake, a bridge, stone statues, playgrounds, etc. A large part of the park is surrounded by the ”Marghiloman wall”²⁸.

- **The Communal Palace** from Buzău hosts the City Hall and the Local Counselors` Commission. It was built between 1899 – 1903 and at the official inauguration King

²⁴ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/farul-carol-i/>

²⁵ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/orologiul-Braila/>

²⁶ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/fantana-cinetica/>

²⁷ <http://ghidulmuzeelor.cimec.ro/iden.asp?k=178&imgord=8&-Muzeul-Brailei-BRAILA>

²⁸ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/parcul-marghiloman/>

Carol the 1st was also present. The Palace is decorated in Art Nouveau style combined with New Romanian elements. Its most important hall is the Reception Hall, which is decorated in Venetian style. The Communal Palace is a historic monument²⁹.

- **The Museum of Amber** from Colți commune, Buzău county, is the only amber museum from Romania. It exhibits over 300 pieces of raw and worked amber. The variety of colors is wide and unique in the world – from opaque black to greenish black, yellowish black, pearly brown, bright yellow, etc. Amber is a fossilized resin of different colors that comes from various species of pine trees. It's 50 – 60 million years old and many times contains animal or plant fossils³⁰.

- **The House with Lions** from Constanța was built by a rich Armenian businessman at the end of the 19th century. Its architectural style has New Renaissance and New Classical elements combined. The building has four columns on which four lions are standing and this is why the locals call it the "House with Lions". After the first world war the building hosted a bank, after that it became a restaurant, then an enterprise headquarters and a lawyer Bar³¹.

- **"King Ferdinand the 1st" National Military Museum** from Constanța was created in 1985. Its exhibitions display collections of weapons, archaeological objects, clothing accessories, decorations, dioramas, photographs and vintage documents, representing different moments of the Romanian military, either in war, retreat, attack or in the trench³².

- **The Romanian Navy Museum** was officially open on August, the 3rd, 1969, in Constanța and is hosted by the ex-headquarter of the Naval School. The museum presents the history of the Romanian Navy throughout the years. At the entrance, in the Honor Foyer, a double steering wheel that was used on the "Alexandru Lahovari" ship was placed. The collection includes, among other cultural objects, Roman amphorae, ship models, the Navy uniform from 1860, etc³³.

²⁹ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/palatul-comunal-Buzău/>

³⁰ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/muzeul-chihlimbarului-de-la-colti-judetul-Buzău/>

³¹ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/casa-cu-lei/>

³² <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/muzeul-militar-national-din-Constanța/>

³³ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/muzeul-marinei-romane/>

- The **Museum of National History and Archaeology from Constanta** was created at the initiative of the great archaeologist Vasile Parvan in 1911. The museum exhibits many cultural objects that remind us of the existence of Tomis Fortress. It has a collection of over 430,000 objects which date back from Paleolithic to the Modern Age³⁴.

- Callatis (Mangalia, Constanța county) was, across the years, an important trade, sea port and strategic center. **The Archaeology Museum from Callatis** displays archaeology objects that date from prehistory to the Greek-Roman age. It also has the only papyrus from Romania, a very old document dating from the 4th century B. Ch³⁵.

- **Histria Archaeology Museum** was created in 1982 and is subordinated to the Museum of National History and Archaeology from Constanța. It is situated in Istria village from Constanța county. The museum includes the remnants of the ancient Greek fortress, Histria and displays objects of Greek, Roman or Byzantine archaeology³⁶.

- **The Museum of Vineyard and Wine from Murfatlar** is an homage brought to the traditional viticulture from Dobrogea, which started 2000 years ago. The museum is managed by the Museum of National History and Archaeology from Constanța and hosted by Murfatlar Wine Cellars³⁷.

- **The Episcopal Palace of the Lower Danube** was built between 1897 and 1900 after the plans of the architect Toma Dobrescu. In the left wing of the edifice was designed a chapel for the episcopal residence. It is dedicated to the “Presentation of Lord Jesus”, which is celebrated, every year, on February, the 2nd. Today, the Episcopal Palace hosts the Museum of History, Culture and Christian Spirituality³⁸.

- **Palaeo-Christian Monument from Niculițel** houses a paleo-Christian basilica from the end of the 4th century, situated above several martyr tombs. It has a projecting semicircular apse, a rectangular naos divided into three naves by individual pillars, that used to support, in the vertical part of the edifice, a wooden ridged roof, covered by

³⁴ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/muzeul-de-istorie-nationala-si-arheologie-Constanta/>

³⁵ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/muzeul-de-arheologie-callatis/>

³⁶ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/muzeul-arheologic-histria/>

³⁷ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/muzeul-viei-si-al-vinului/>

³⁸ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/palatul-episcopal-al-dunarii-de-jos/>

gutter tiles. In the central zone of the apse, under the altar pavement, there is a monumental martyr crypt, completely buried, housing a group of four martyrs at the upper part of the martyrion - Zotikos, Attalos, Camasis and Philippos, and two martyrs on the lower level, that originate in an earlier martyr tomb. The martyrion at Niculițel is a unique monument in Europe.

- **History and Archaeology Museum from Tulcea** holds archaeology collections of Northern Dobrudja, from prehistory, protohistory, the Graeco-Hellenistic period, the Daco-Roman period, the Middle Ages (pottery, glassware, tools, weapons, ornaments), ancient, mediaeval and modern coins (hoards with Roman, Genoese and Tartar pieces), a lapidarium (epigraphic and sculptural monuments)³⁹.

- **The Museum of Vrancea** was founded in 1931 and comprises the following departments: history and archaeology, ethnography, natural sciences and the mausoleums from Marasesti, Marasti and Soveja. Moreover, the museum manages the memorial houses of Ion Roata and Alexandru Vlahuta. It has a collection of over 50,000 cultural objects⁴⁰.

- **Ambrozie`s Cell**, situated on Istrita Hill, Buzău county, is formed by two rooms in which a few bays and porches were carved, either with domestic or religious destination. Ambrozie was a monk from Breaza commune who, as a layman, was named Tanase Rizea. He spent a few years at Athos Mountain, Greece, and when he came back home, he decided to isolate himself in a cell that he himself carved in the Stone. He lived 50 years in the cell that today has his name⁴¹.

- **The “Society of Craftsmen” Temple** from Galați was built in 1875 by the “Society of Craftsmen”. It is the largest Jewish religious edifice from Galați and had suffered a lot throughout the years. For example, in the Second World War the temple was a detention camp for Jewish prisoners. It was reopened in 2014, after five years of renovations⁴².

³⁹ <http://ghidulmuzeelor.cimec.ro/iden.asp?k=626&imgord=2&-Muzeul-de-Istorie-si-Arheologie-TULCEA>

⁴⁰ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/muzeul-vrancei/>

⁴¹ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/chilia-lui-ambrozie/>

⁴² <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/templul-societatii-meseriasilor-2/>



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- **The Church Made of One Stone**, situated in Naeni commune, Buzău county, was built, just as its name suggests, from one stone – travertine extracted from a mine close to Naeni. It is dedicated to "Palm Sunday" and its painting was made with a Byzantine influence. The iconostasis is also made of travertine, which is very rare in European orthodoxy⁴³.

- **The "Holy Trinity" Monastery or the Bridge of the Bulgarian Monastery** is located in Podgoria commune from Buzău county. It was founded in 1946, but was dissolved in 1959 by the communists. The religious edifice was reopened again in 1990 when various buildings were added. The folk name of the monastery is the Bridge of the Bulgarian, because, according to a local legend, a Bulgarian, who fled from the Ottomans' occupation, built, in this place, a bridge to help the locals cross a ramp and thus, avoid the attacks of burglars⁴⁴.

- **Berca Monastery** is situated in Berca locality from Buzău county. It was built by a family of local noblemen in 1694. The initial built skete became a monastery and fortress in the 18th century. Across time the monastery was enlarged by other buildings. It is dedicated to "Saints Archangels Michael and Gabriel" and is a historic monument. Only a few walls can be seen today from the old fortress⁴⁵.

- **Găvanu Monastery** is located in Manzalesti commune from Buzău county. It is dedicated to the "Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary" and was built in 1707 from wood beams supported by a stone base⁴⁶.

- **Ciolanu Monastery from Tisau** commune, Buzău county, dates from the 16th century. It has two churches, the first one being built in the second half of the 16th century, dedicated to "Saint George" and the other one built in 1828, dedicated to "Saints Archangels Peter and Paul"⁴⁷.

- **The Great Mosque from Constanța** is also known as Carol Mosque. The Muslims call it "Kral Camisi" or the King's Mosque. The construction was made following the architecture of Konya Mosque from Anatolia, Turkey. Its building started in 1910, at

⁴³ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/biserica-dintr-o-piatra/>

⁴⁴ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/manastirea-sfanta-treime-podul/>

⁴⁵ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/manastirea-berca/>

⁴⁶ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/manastirea-gavanu/>

⁴⁷ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/manastirea-ciolanu/>

the initiative of the King Carol the 1st, as an homage to the Muslim community from Constanța. Initially, the mosque was called Mosque “Carol the 1st” and later Mosque “Mahmud the 11nd”. The minaret of the mosque was built in Moorish style and is 47 meters long⁴⁸.

- **The Buried Church from Istria** commune, Constanța county, was built by Bulgarians in 1857. The religious edifice is half buried and the stones used in its construction were brought from the ancient fortress of Histria.

- **“Saints Peter and Paul” Cathedral from Constanța** was built between 1883 – 1885. It is erected in New Byzantine style and impresses the viewer by its large facade and 35 meters tall tower. It is a historic monument⁴⁹.

- **“Assumption of Mary” Church from Constanța** was built between 1906 – 1911, in Romanian Byzantine style. Its interior fresco was made in Renaissance style. In 2000, this beautiful religious edifice was enriched with a 60 square meter mosaic⁵⁰.

- **“Saint Mina” Wooden Church from Constanța** is situated in a beautiful landscape, between Tabacarie Lake and the Danube Delta. It was built between 1994 – 1997 and is made of wood. Its architectural style follows the design of Maramures wooden churches. The church is 43 meters high and can be seen from various areas of the city⁵¹.

- **Metamorphosis Greek Church** from Constanța was built between 1862 – 1867, with the approval of sultan Abdul Aziz, when Dobrogea was part of the Ottoman Empire. It is a small church, dedicated to the “Holy Face of Jesus”. The liturgy is done both in Romanian and in Greek⁵².

- **The Hunchiar Mosque** is situated in the historic area of the city Constanța, a few steps from the Museum of Traditional Art. This place is not very large but has a huge significance for the history and multiculturalism of Constanta being the oldest Muslim religious edifice in the city. The history documents tell us that at the beginning of the nineteenth century, Constanta, then occupied only the peninsula (now the historic

⁴⁸ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/marea-moschee-carol-din-Constanta/>

⁴⁹ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/catedrala-sfintii-petru-si-pavel-din-Constanta/>

⁵⁰ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/biserica-adormirea-maicii-domnului/>

⁵¹ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/biserica-de-lemn-sf-mina/>

⁵² <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/biserica-greaca-metamorfosis/>

area, almost to the Casino), was bounded by a defensive wall with bastion built by Turks who ruled Dobrogea at that time. The defensive wall was destroyed between 1828 - 1829, leaving only a pile of white stones. Of those remaining, the Hunchiar mosque was built in 1867, whose name in Turkish means government⁵³.

- **The Rupestral Churches from Basarabi**, this archaeological site, discovered in 1957, is situated 15 km away from Constanța, near the chalkstone mine from Basarabi. The Rupestral Complex dates from the end of the 10th century and has 6 little paleochristian churches (the oldest from Romania), cells, galleries and early christian tombs, among which archaeologists found 2 skeletons of Viking origin (they probably belonged to Viking merchands from the Black Sea). The artifacts from the site can be seen at the National History and Archaeology Museum from Constanța⁵⁴.

- **“Saint Hierarch Nicholas” Archiepiscopal Cathedral from Galați** city was built between 1906 and 1917 by Prince Ferdinand and Queen Mary. In 1950, the building had to be restored because one of its towers collapsed due to the 1940 earthquake. The church was erected in New Byzantine style, with Moldavian and Vallachian influences⁵⁵.

- **Buciumeni Monastery** was built between 1420 – 1430, by a few nuns who erected a church dedicated to Saint Nicholas. The church resisted across the years, although it went through many fires. In 1750 the church was moved to a newly founded skete – Buciumi Skete. Therefore, Buciumeni Monastery is situated in Buciumeni commune from Galați county. It is dedicated to the “Holy Trinity” and is a historic monument⁵⁶.

- **Saon Monastery** was initially built in 1846 as a cell. It was built by the monks that had left the Celic-Dere Monastery. At first, two cells and a chapel were built and after entering the jurisdiction of Lower Danube Bishopric from Galați, the bishop Iosif Gheorghian decided to bring the rest of the monks here from Lower Celic, making Saon Cell independent. Afterwards the actual old wooden church was built with the dedication day “The Entrance of Virgin Mary in the Church”. The construction of the new church started in September 1909, under the supervision of bishop Nifon Niculescu. The dedidaction day of this new church made of stone with three derricks

⁵³ https://www.litoralulromanesc.ro/en/geamia_hunchiar.htm

⁵⁴ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/bisericile-rupestre-de-la-basarabi/>

⁵⁵ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/catedrala-arhiepiscopala-sf-ierarh-nicolae/>

⁵⁶ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/manastirea-buciumeni/>

is “The Holy Virgin’s Protection” and, unfortunately, it took 50 years to get built. The first thing that stopped the construction was the First World War, then the earthquake of 1940 that led to the ruin of the three derricks. Their reconstruction took three years, from 1956 to 1959. In the meanwhile the paintings were finished. The church was sanctified only in 1959, during the pastorate of Saint Bishop Chesarie Paunescu. In 1972 it became the Branch (Metoc) of the Archbishopric of Tomis and Lower Danube, and in 1990 it became an independent monastery⁵⁷.

- **The Celic Dere Monastery** is situated in Frecatei Commune, in Tulcea County and is one of the most well known monasteries in Dobrogea, considered the center of Orthodoxy of the area. It is named after the nearby river, which translated from Turkish means “River of Steel”. According to the existing documents, the first church was built here at the beginning of the 19th century by the bishop Athanasie Lisivencof. Today, a cemetery can be found on this land.

- **The Monastery Cave of St. Andrew the Apostle** was discovered in 1918 and it shelters the icon of Saint Andrew, known as the apostle who Christianized the lands at the North of the Danube. There is a bed carved in stone in a niche of the pronaos. It is said that that was used as a resting place by Andrew the Apostle. In the course of time this has been a place to light candles, and now it is used by those in need of comfort from disease. Here, the priests also read prayers for sick people and the Mass of Saint Basil the Great. In the small church are kept the relics of Saint Andrew. A cross in the shape of “X” can be found, on the left, in front of the altar of the smaller church. In the center of this cross is placed a part of the finger belonging to Saint Andrew. The finger was brought from the Trifiliei Metropolitan Church of Greece. Tens of thousands of pilgrims come each year to the Cave of Saint Andrew and this made this place to be rightfully named the Bethlehem of Romanian people. To get here, the pilgrims must first reach Cernavoda, afterwards head south to Ostrov. In the locality Ion Corvin, an indicator points them to a side road that takes them to the monastery in a forest, after 3 – 4 km⁵⁸.

- The **Cocos Monastery** is situated at the foot of Dealul Cocosului, surrounded by linden tree forests in Tulcea County, 6 km from Niculitel Commune. The legend says

⁵⁷ <http://www.romanianmonasteries.org/other-monasteries/dobrogea-monasteries/saon>

⁵⁸ <http://www.romanianmonasteries.org/other-monasteries/dobrogea-monasteries/cave-st-apostle-andrew>

that once, on that hill, could be heard the sound of a rooster and a bell board and this is where its name came from. This area is said to have attracted three monks by their names of Visarion Fagarasanu, Gherontie and Isaia. In 1833 they were on their way to the Athos Mountain. This place was so beautiful that they decided to build a monastery. They bought the land from a local woman and with the consent of the local Moslem administration of that time, they built a halidom from twigs and clay. In 1971, an important discovery was made on a road of Niculitel Commune, after a pouring rain brought to light the dome of a crypt covering the relics of four martyrs: Zotic, Attal, Kamasie and Filip. The archeologists established that they dated back to the years of 303 – 304, from the time of the great persecution of Diocletian. For this reason, the relics have been placed with honor in the church of the Cocos Monastery.

- **The Hermitage St. Athanasius** is located on the Stipoc Spit, halfway between Chilia and Mila 23 and is the only monastery in the Danube Delta Reserve. The place of worship is a hermitage of ancient Orthodox rite monks, populated by 9 monks, who lead their lives in prayer, among reeds and wild birds. Although they celebrate the old Julian style, the religious services are held in Romanian, not Slavic.

- **"Saint Paraschiva" Wooden Church** from Salt Valley village, Vrancea county, was built between 1772 – 1773 and is a historic monument. The religious edifice was made of wooden beams put on a river boulder foundation⁵⁹.

- **Muntioru Skete** is situated in Poiana Muntioru, near Vintileasca commune, Vrancea county. The Orthodox Skete is located at an altitude of 1,300 meters and is managed by Poiana Marului Monastery. It was founded by the priest Macarie Besliu in 1999 and is dedicated to "The Holy Face of Jesus"⁶⁰.

- **Lepsa Monastery** is situated on the shore of the river Putna, in Vrancea Mountains, Tulnici commune. It was built in 1774. Its oldest wooden church is dedicated to the "Assumption of the Holy Virgin Mary" and was rebuilt between 1930 – 1936 on a river boulder foundation⁶¹.

- **The Danube Delta**, the second largest delta in Europe (after that of the Volga River), is a special attraction of great scientific value and high tourist potential, especially after

⁵⁹ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/biserica-de-lemn-cuvioasa-paraschiva-2/>

⁶⁰ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/scithul-muntioru/>

⁶¹ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/manastirea-lepsa/>

its inclusion in 1990, together with other adjacent natural areas, in the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve.

- **The Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve** is a labyrinth of water and land shared between Romania and Ukraine. It is made up of countless lakes, channels and islands at the end of a 2,860 km-long river⁶². At the end of a course of over 2,860 km, collecting the water from a vast hydrological basin that exceeds 8% of the area of Europe, the Danube (the second largest river of the Continent) has during the last 16,000 years built at its mouth with the Black Sea one of the most beautiful deltas in Europe, perhaps in the whole world. The Danube Delta is famous as one of the greatest wetlands of the earth. The wonderful natural habitats formed here offer good living conditions for an impressive number of plants and animals. Among these, reeds form one of the largest single expanses in the world, and Letea and Caraorman forests represent the northern limit for two rare species of oak that are more frequently met in the south of the Italian and Balkan peninsulas. Together with the great number of aquatic and terrestrial plants, there are also many important colonies of pelicans and cormorans, which are characteristic of the Danube Delta, as well as a variety of other waterbirds which reside in or visit the delta for breeding or wintering. The large number of fish is also notable, with species of both high economic and ecological value.

- **Razim-Sinoe Lagoon**, the second component of the Danube Delta Reserve, is located in the south part of Danube Delta, Dobrogea region, southeastern Romania. It is the largest lagoon in Romania, with an area of 71,500 hectares. The name of the lake Razim comes from the Turkish-Tatar *razi iim* that means: I am happy, satisfied – regarding the lake's good production of fish, while Sinoe – from the Slavic *sin –sinii* (blue)-the color of the water. Its hydrographic characteristics allow the navigation with any type of boat, from kayaks to sailing ships. But the most important fact is that the lagoon's waters confer easy access to the Black Sea and to the Delta's channels. It is the geographical, biological, historical and ethnographical complexity that makes this area unique. The diversity of birds (312 important bird species) and fish species (about 90 fish species, including populations of sturgeon), the archeological traces and the

⁶² <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/natural-sciences/environment/ecological-sciences/biosphere-reserves/europe-north-america/romaniaukraine/danube-delta/>

ethno-cultural multitude make the lagoon and its surroundings perhaps the most spectacular touristic location over the Romanian's seacoast⁶³.

- **The Danube cliffs** in the municipalities of Brăila and Galați is a promenade place where the modern constructions blend harmoniously with the architecture of the beginning of the 20th century (Brăila river station), the river landscape being completed by a rich collection of art monuments (sculptures);

- **The Black Sea coast** is famous for practicing balneoclimatic tourism. The complex consisting of water, sand, air and sun has therapeutic effects, doing miracles for people who are looking for a beneficial place for health. The air is well ionized with marine aerosols which, together with the influence of the waves, generate special thalassotherapy treatments; moreover, some resorts such as Eforie Nord, Mangalia, Costinesti, Neptun, Techirghiol are both recreational and balneoclimatic resorts. The numerous services offered on the coast (children's clubs, indoor and outdoor pools, children's pools equipped with slides, playgrounds, green spaces set up for outdoor sports activities, facilities for SPA services and fitness rooms, etc.) have led to the development of leisure tourism. With a low salinity compared to other continental seas, tourists can practice underwater and nautical sports⁶⁴.

- **The Great Brăila Island** (Romanian: Insula Mare a Brăilei) is an island on the Danube river in the Brăila County, Romania.

- **Popina Island** (in Romanian: Insula Popina) is a Romanian island in the northern part of the Razelm Lake (Razim). The island spans 98 hectares and it is a protected reserve, hosting an important nesting area for shelducks. Razelm Lake is the largest natural lake in Romania⁶⁵, and the largest permanent water expanse in the Danube Delta, separated from the Black Sea by two long grinds. Geologically speaking, Popina Island consists of Triassic limestones which crop out over the island. Some parts are covered by loess.

⁶³ <https://www.romaniajournal.ro/travel/razim-sinoe-the-largest-lagoon-in-romania/>

⁶⁴ (in Romanian) http://www.adrse.ro/Regiunea/Turism_Patrimoniu.aspx

⁶⁵ 2017 Romanian Statistical Yearbook, online source:
http://www.insse.ro/cms/sites/default/files/field/publicatii/anuarul_statistic_al_romaniei_carte_en.pdf

- **Sacalin Island** (in Romanian: Insula Sacalin) is a newly formed island in the Black Sea, right off the coast of the Romanian Danube Delta, off the Sfântu Gheorghe branch⁶⁶.

- **Ovid Island** is located in the center of Siutghiol Lake, at 500 meters distance from the city of Ovidius and 5 kilometers away from Mamaia Spa Resort. The Island has a limestone origin and was formed thousands of years ago. It is said that, Ovid – the famous Roman poet – during his exile in Tomis came here often to write. This is why the island has his name⁶⁷.

- Hidden in the heart of a forest on the Danube Delta's shore, in the Hârşova area, Constanţa county, **the sulphurous thermal springs "Puturoasa"** are a unique place of relaxation. They were accidentally discovered more than 50 years ago and have been attracting tourists ever since.

- **Letea Forest (in Romanian: Pădurea Letea)** is the oldest natural reservation in Romania. It was established in 1938, when the Romanian Council of Ministers passed Decision No. 645 declaring the forest a nature reserve. It is located between the Sulina and Chilia branches of Danube in the Danube Delta. It covers an area of approximately 2,825 ha (6,980 acres). This forest was the initial foundation of the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve, which has been declared a World Heritage Site. It was internationally recognized as a Biosphere Reserve under UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere Programme in 1992⁶⁸.

- **Caraorman Forest (kara orman meaning "dark forest" in Turkish; in Romanian: Pădurea Caraorman)** is a protected area of national interest that corresponds to the IUCN category (strict mixed nature reserve), located in Tulcea county on the administrative territory of Crişan commune⁶⁹.

⁶⁶ Carp, Erik (1980). Directory of wetlands of international importance in the Western Palearctic. International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. p. 342

⁶⁷ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/insula-ovidiu/>

⁶⁸ UNEP-WCMC Protected Areas Programme - Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve, online source: <https://archive.is/20011205025007/http://www.unep-wcmc.org/sites/wh/danubed.html>

⁶⁹ Eunis.eea.europa.eu - Padurea Caraorman (general information), online source: <http://eunis.eea.europa.eu/sites/31706>

- **The Beech Valley Forest** (in Romanian: Pădurea Valea Fagilor) is located in the territory of Luncavița, Tulcea County. On an area of 154 ha in a narrow valley, the impressive beech species can be admired, it is a unique forest in Romania. This relic from the Tertiary Age is the remanence of the old beech forest which used to cover this land a long time ago. The reserve is a place most sought after by beekeepers who spend here a few weeks per season and collect delicious linden honey⁷⁰.

- **The Forest with English Yew (in Romanian: Pădurea cu tisă)** is a protected area of national interest that corresponds to the 4th category IUCN (forest type nature reserve) located in Buzău county, on the administrative territory of Chiojdu commune⁷¹. The forest is a protected natural reserve of forest type which can be found at the foot of the Monteoru Mountains. It has 197 hectares and the natural area represents a forested area with a protective role for the arboreal species of *Taxus Baccata*, known under the popular name of the English Yew (Tisă)⁷².

- **Măcin Mountains National Park** is a protected area of national interest that corresponds to the IUCN II category (national park, special conservation area), located in the south-eastern part of Romania, on the north-western territory of Tulcea county⁷³. It was created for the purpose of conservation and scientific and tourist exploitation of the area, given that the Măcin Mountains represents the oldest geological formation in the country⁷⁴.

- **Putna-Vrancea Natural Park** (in Romanian: Parcul Național Putna-Vrancea) is a protected area (natural park category V IUCN) situate in Romania, in administrative territory of Vrancea County⁷⁵. The Natural Park is located in Vrancea Mountains (Eastern Carpathians), in the hydrographical basin of the Putna River, in the north-west part of Vrancea county. The natural park represents a mountainous area

⁷⁰ <https://www.romanian-journeys.com/en/attraction/beechn-valley-forest-nature-reserve>

⁷¹ (in Romanian) Legea Nr. 5 din 6 martie 2000, Publicat în Monitorul Oficial al României, Nr. 152 din 12 aprilie 2000, online source: http://www.cdep.ro/pls/legis/legis_pck.htm?act_text?id=22636

⁷² <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/listing/padurea-cu-tisa/>

⁷³ Protectedplanet.net - Parcul Național Munții Măcinului,
<http://www.protectedplanet.net/sites/184172>

⁷⁴ (in Romanian) Unibuc.ro - University of Bucharest - The Dobrogea Plateau (physico-geographical framework) - Geological survey and paleogeographic evolution, online source:
http://www.unibuc.ro/prof/sandulache_m_i/Podisul_Dobrogei.php

⁷⁵ protectedplanet.net - Putna-Vrancea Natural Park (location), online source:
<http://protectedplanet.net/sites/196474>

(crevasses, mountain peaks, valleys, canyons, waterfalls, forests, pastures), with a large variety of flora and fauna⁷⁶. The natural park is superimposed on the site of community importance - Putna - Vrancea and includes the following natural reserves: Putnei Waterfall (Cascada Putnei), Pine Forest (Groapa cu pini), Goru Mountain (Muntele Goru), Lepşa - Zboina Forest (Pădurea Lepşa – Zboina), Strămtura - Coza and Tişitei Valley.

- **The Vrancea Mountains (in Romanian: Munții Vrancei)** are a mountain range in the Curvature Carpathians of eastern Vrancea County. The 1977 Vrancea earthquake had its epicenter there⁷⁷.

- **The Living Fires from Lopătari** (in Romanian: Focul Viu – Lopătari) is a natural phenomenon due to the emission of natural gas that comes to the surface through the cracks of the earth's crust, forming flames that burn, ignited by the sun's rays (or by humans if the flame goes out). The foundation of the phenomenon is represented by the existence of underground hydrocarbon deposits⁷⁸.

- **Dobrogea Gorges** (in Romanian: Cheile Dobrogei) are a protected area (special avifaunistic protection area) located on the territory of Constanța county. The natural area is located in the north-central part of Constanța county, on the administrative territories of the communes Cogealac, Grădina, Mihail Kogălniceanu, Pantelimon, Săcele, Siliştea and Târgușor and is crossed by the national road DN22⁷⁹. The area of the Dobrogea Gorges has been declared a Special Avifauna Protection Area in 2007 regarding the declaration of special bird protection areas as an integral part of the European ecological network Natura 2000 in Romania, and it covers an area of 10,929

⁷⁶ (in Romanian) apmvn.anpm.ro - Agenția pentru Protecția Mediului Vrancea, online source: <http://apmvn.anpm.ro/>

⁷⁷ Pandea, Razvan-Adrian (2 July 2016). "4 March 1977 Earthquake". Agerpres, online source: <http://www.agerpres.ro/english/2014/03/04/march-4-1977-earthquake-14-38-04>

⁷⁸ (in Romanian) Analiza privind situația actuală a ariilor naturale protejate din Regiunea de Dezvoltare Sud – Est, "Inovare în domeniul managementului sustenabil al ariilor naturale protejate", Agenția pentru Dezvoltare Regională Sud-Est, Institutul Național de Cercetare - Dezvoltare "Delta Dunării", Tulcea, 2014, p. 19, online source: http://www.adrse.ro/Documente/DIP/4GreenInn/Analiza_zone_protejate_Regiunea_SE.pdf

⁷⁹ Protectedplanet.net - Cheile Dobrogei Special Protection Area (Birds Directive), online source: http://protectedplanet.net/sites/Cheile_Dobrogei_Special_Protection_Area_Birds_Directive

hectares. This includes Dobrogea Mouth Natural Reservation, Adam Cave and Dobrogea Mouth Cave⁸⁰.

The Berca Mud Volcanoes (in Romanian: Vulcanii Noroioși de la Pâclele Mici) is a geological and botanical protected area of national interest that corresponds to the 4th IUCN category⁸¹, located in Scorțoasa commune close to Berca in Buzău County⁸². This reservation is unique in Romania. The Berca Mud Volcanoes are at an altitude of 341 m and have an area of 16.5 ha. Its most spectacular feature is the mud volcanoes, small volcano-shaped structures typically a few metres high caused by the eruption of mud and natural gases.

The Mud Volcanoes from Pâclele Mari (in Romanian: Vulcanii Noroioși de la Pâclele Mari) are a protected area of national interest that corresponds to the 4th category IUCN (natural fauna and floristic geological type reserve), located in Muntenia, on the territory of Buzău county⁸³. The muddy volcanoes grow on a barren circular plateau (162 ha), being occupied by many active devices of 2-3m and fossils of 6-8m, developed on an area of 22ha. Here prevails the volcanoes that produces viscous mud with traces of oil. The reservation represents an area of geological interest (due to the two craters of mud volcanoes on the plateau), floristic (plants that develop in salted environment) and faunistic (mammals, reptiles and amphibians). At the base of the reservation designation are several wildlife species (mammals, reptiles and amphibians) that are on the IUCN Red List and listed in Annex I of EC Directive 92/43 / EC of 21 May 1992 (on the conservation of natural habitats and of wildlife species and wild flora)⁸⁴.

- **The Salt Lake** (in Romanian: Lacul Sărat), known worldwide as a source of health, is located in the Chișcani rural town, only 5 km from the Brăila municipality. It's said

⁸⁰ Agenția Națională pentru Protecția Mediului - Aree de Protecție Specială Avifaunistică, online source : http://www.anpm.ro/upload/3690_HG_1284_2007_SPA.pdf

⁸¹ Protected Planet - Vulcanii Noroioși de la Pâclele Mici - delimitarea ariei protejate, online source: <https://www.protectedplanet.net/555531432>

⁸² (in Romanian) "Harta senzitivă Valea Buzăului- Vulcanii Noroioși- Barajul Siriu", online source: <http://www.itinerar.ro/Harta/VIBz.htm>

⁸³ ProtectedPlanet.net - Vulcanii Noroioși de la Pâclele Mari - delimitarea ariei protejate, online source : http://www.protectedplanet.net/sites/Vulcanii_Noroioși_Paclele_Mari_Nature_Reserve

⁸⁴ (in Romanian) Directiva Consiliului European 92/43/CE din 21 mai 1992, privind conservarea habitatelor naturale și a speciilor de faună și floră sălbatică, online source: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CONSLEG:1992L0043:20070101:RO:PDF>

that the miraculous therapeutic properties of the lake's water were discovered centuries ago by Prince Vlad the Impaler (Vlad Tepes)⁸⁵. This place is appreciated from a tourist point of view for its good positioning in nature and for the healing properties that have the sapropelic sludge and the hypertonic mineral water, the source being the Salt Lake itself. There is also a spa complex that operates throughout the year and offers accommodation, meals served in the restaurant, soccer field, tennis⁸⁶.

- **Lake Techirghiol (in Romanian: Lacul Techirghiol)** The name of the lake comes from the Turkish Tekirgöl, meaning "Tekir's lake". The name also means (in Turkish) "Striped Lake" (tekir - striped, and göl - lake). This is because of the salinity of the lake; when the wind blows, white salt stripes appear on the surface of the lake.

- **Agigea Lake** (in Romanian: Lacul Agigea) is located northeast of the Black Sea Danube Canal and southwest of Agigea commune. The surface of the lake is 35 ha and is part of Lake Agigea Nature Reserve, a zoological reservation, a valuable national monument. An important lake of fluvio-maritime liman, Lake Agigea, together with its surroundings, houses between 5,000 - 10,000 birds, many of them considered very valuable. In 1985, the lake was transformed into a fishing arrangement, which greatly reduced the number of birds in the area.

- **Constanța Aquarium**, the first section of the Natural Science Museum Complex, located on the seafront on the Casino's cliff, in its immediate vicinity, is also the first public aquarium in Romania and was inaugurated on May 1, 1958.

- **The Dolphinarium** in Constanța, which started its activity on June 1, 1972, constituting the first museum-type of its kind in the country and the first in southeastern Europe at that time. In the amphitheater with swimming pool and in the covered basin, demonstrations with dolphins and sea lions are organized.

- **The Botanical Garden** in the municipality of Galați is part of the Museum Complex of the Natural Sciences of Galați, where 260,846 specimens of trees, shrubs and

⁸⁵ <https://www.agerpres.ro/engleza-destinatie-romania/2014/09/23/destination-romania-salt-lake-near-Braila-miraculous-place-where-tepes-used-to-cure-his-troops-12-59-33>

⁸⁶ <http://www.romanianresorts.ro/statiunea-lacu-sarat>

flowers can be admired, of 1,542 species, some very rare, which are on the way to extinction⁸⁷.

- **"Rasvan Angheluta" Natural Sciences Museum Complex** from Galați was built in 1990 and is one of the largest museums from Romania. It comprises: a Botanic Garden, an Aquarium, an Astronomic Observatory and Planetarium, a Zoo and exhibiting halls for temporary or permanent exhibitions⁸⁸.

- **Institute for Eco-Museum Researches "Gavrilă Simion"** was established in the year 1950 by the foundation of the Natural Sciences Museum. Since 1965 it has been the "Danube Delta" Museum with four departments: history and archaeology, ethnography, natural sciences and art. It is the first and only theme museum in Romania accepted at that time, under the name of Danube Delta Museum. In time the museum has grown due to the emergence of other museum units. The most significant achievement is the 1975 emergence of the History and Archaeology Department in the "Independence Monument" Park, inside an initial pavilion, later extended due to the construction of the second edifice. Other important achievements involve the emergence of the Art Museum (1972) and the Ethnography and Folk-Art Museum (1989). The endeavors of the institution towards diversifying the forms of valorization of the entire cultural heritage in the end led to a changed organizational structure of the Old Danube Delta Museum and its turning into an Institute for Eco-Museum Researches.

- **Danube Delta Eco-Touristic Centre** - The botany collection comprises herb plants species from Dobrudja and the Danube Delta (no water species) both common species and endangered endemic ones, rising to 13,609 items. The entomology collection comprises insect species (coleoptera, hymenoptera, dipters) from the Danube Delta, Dobrudja, other regions of the country and exotic species rising to 21,000 items. The mineralogy and palaeontology collections comprise minerals from Dobrudja, Baia Mare and ammonite, echinoderm, fish fossils from Dobrudja rising to 1,104 items. The ornithology collection comprises day and night birds of prey species, water, steppe and Passeriformes species. The collection comprises rare, accidental and endangered species. The collection pieces are naturalized or under the form of casts (690 naturalized pieces and 760 pieces under the form of casts). The oology collection

⁸⁷ (in Romanian) http://www.adrse.ro/Regiunea/Turism_Patrimoniu.aspx

⁸⁸ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/complex-muzeal-al-stiintelor-naturii-Galati/>

comprises 320 eggs belonging to water birds and birds of prey. The mammals collection comprises species characteristic of the Danube Delta and Dobrudja rising to 50 items. The skulls and breast bones collection comprises pieces under the form of mammal skulls and water and prey bird breast bones rising to 220 skulls and 150 breast bones. The ichthyology collection (wet specimens) comprises fish species of the ichthyofauna from the Danube Delta, the Black Sea, the Atlantic Ocean (south - east and centre) and the Indian Ocean (west); the conserved specimens rise to 153. The live fish collection comprises local prey and domestic species, from lakes, rivers or seas, as well as exotic species from the lakes or rivers of Latin America, South America (north part), South - West Asia, Central Africa (over 90 local specimens, 17 species and over 50 exotic specimens, 28 species)⁸⁹.

- **The Casino** from Constanța was built in 1909 and is located on the banks of the Black Sea. It is built in Art Nouveau style. During the First World War, it served as a military hospital and it returned to its original destination after the creation of the Great Union of Romanian provinces.

- **The Palace of Agriculture** from Brăila was built in 1923 and open for the public in 1929. It was erected in New Romanesque style. A European stock exchange for wheat functioned here for a few years. The Palace is an homage to the Romanian peasant from Baragan Plain, to hard work and sacrifice⁹⁰.

- **The Navigation Palace** from Galați is situated on the Danube Quay and was built between 1909 – 1912. The edifice was erected on New Romantic style after the plans of the architect Petre Antonescu. It hosts the Administration of the Maritime Danube Ports and Navrom Romanian River Navigation Company⁹¹.

- **The Palace of the European Commission of the Danube** is a historical monument located on I Street in the city of Sulina, Romania. The palace was the seat of the European Danube Commission until 1921, then entering the administration of the Romanian state. The building is now the headquarters of the Sulina Waterway Section within the Lower Danube River Administration⁹².

⁸⁹ <http://ghidulmuzeelor.cimec.ro/iden.asp?k=624&-Centrul-Ecoturistic-Delta-Dunarii-TULCEA>

⁹⁰ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/palatul-agriculturii/>

⁹¹ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/palatul-navigatiei/>

⁹² <https://www.dobrogeanews.ro/anul-european-al-patrimoniului-cultural-mai-multe-obiective-din-sulina-inscrie-in-lista-monumentelor-istorice-din-romania/>

- **Lyra Palace** from Brăila was built between 1924 – 1926 at the initiative of George Cavadia, songwriter and president of Lyra Society. Today, the Palace hosts Lyra Symphonic Orchestra and is a place to see classical music concerts⁹³.
- **The Royal Palace from Mamaia**, Constanța county, was built in 1923 at the initiative of Queen Mary of Romania. The Queen was very involved in this project, adding to the Palace a minaret (tower), setting the style for future constructions in the young sea resort of Mamaia.
- **Brăila River Station** is a historic monument situated on no. 4, Anghel Saligny street. It was built between 1904 – 1906 and is also known as the Old Commandment. The Station is an important sight of Brăila and one century ago it represented the main point of river transportation. Today, Brăila River Station was restored and will be included in the touristic circuit of the city⁹⁴.
- **The Naval Station of Constanța Seaport** was inaugurated in 1933 by king Carol the 2nd. It was both a naval and railway station, being the link between the West and the East. It is built in Art Deco style and is a historic monument. After 1945, the Naval Station becomes the headquarter of Constanța Seaport Management⁹⁵.
- **The Anghel Saligny Bridge** (formerly King Carol I Bridge) is a railroad truss bridge in Romania, across the Danube River, and it is listed in the National Register of Historic Monuments⁹⁶.
- “Major **Gheorghe Pastia**” **Folk Atheneum** is a cultural institution from Focsani, Vrancea county, which organizes musical shows, workshops, art exhibitions, conferences, etc. Its building started in 1927 at the initiative of Major Gheorghe Pastia⁹⁷.
- The building "**Vergu - Mănăilă House**" **Ethnografic and Folk-Art Collection** was reconstructed between 1971 and 1974, on the ruins of an earlier manor documented in 1794. The themes of the permanent exhibition illustrate the fundamental trades

⁹³ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/palatul-lyra/>

⁹⁴ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/gara-fluviala/>

⁹⁵ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/gara-maritima/>

⁹⁶ Meltem Toksoz, Biray Kolluoğlu, *Cities of the Mediterranean: From the Ottomans to the Present* Day, I.B.Tauris, 2014, p. 170, online source:

https://books.google.ro/books?id=HS8BAwAAQBAJ&pg=PA172&redir_esc=y

⁹⁷ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/ateneul-popular-maior-gheorghe-pastia/>

(agriculture and animal breeding), the secondary ones (viticulture, sericulture, fishing, hunting) and the domestic occupations (food preparing, textiles processing, and clothing manufacturing), as well as the traditional folk craftsmanship (pottery art, wood processing, stone cutting). The exhibition includes two halls displaying folk costumes, both structurally (cuts, ornaments, according to categories) and the male and female costumes specific of the Buzău ethnographic area⁹⁸.

- **The Folk-Art collection of Constanța** was created in 1975 at the Art Museum. From 1990, this collection becomes a distinct museum and grows larger. The museum has ethnographic pieces from all around Romania and is situated in an important building of Constanța. It has over 15,000 cultural objects, such as: folk costumes, glass or wood icons, rugs, etc⁹⁹.

- **“Fani Tardini” Theater** is named after the actress Fani Tardini Vladicescu, who settled to Galati from 1872. It was founded on August 8th, 1886, at the initiative of the actress. The performing arts institution annually organizes The National Festival of Comedy, where various troupes from the country or abroad are invited to perform theater plays¹⁰⁰.

- **"Avramide" House - Collections House** presents aspects of the urban life of Tulcea town between the end of the XIX and beginning of the XX centuries. Carrying on this project aims at highlighting Tulcea identity within the Dobrogea regional one. Also, the complex is foreseen to have an interactive component, through diverse cultural and artistic activities intending to connect the past to the future. The complex, composed of the Avramide House and the Art Museum (in no.2, Grigore Antipa street), will exhibit: art (paintings and sculpture) with works of consecrated Romanian painters and, also, works by contemporary painters; painting and engraving workshops for children and amateurs; oriental art exhibition; Dobrogea art exhibition; art exhibition of the national minorities; small concerts, associated to important cultural events; cultural events.

- **The Art Museum from Tulcea** is hosted by a neoclassical building, raised between 1863 and 1865, as an administrative palace of Tulcea Sangeac, called at the time Pasha's Mansion, that underwent changes in time. The Tulcea Art Museum takes pride

⁹⁸ <http://ghidulmuzeelor.cimec.ro/iden.asp?k=182&-Colectia-de-Etnografie-si-Arta-Populara-Casa-Vergu-Manaila-BUZĂU>

⁹⁹ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/muzeul-de-arta-populara/>

¹⁰⁰ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/teatrul-dramatic-fani-tardini/>

in holding a significant heritage that constantly grew over the last ten years, from 4,365 by the end of the year 1991, to 7,015 works currently, so that it owns seven collections, as follows: the modern and contemporary painting collection, counting 932 works; the modern and contemporary sculpture collection, counting 420 works; icon collection from the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries, counting 797 works; modern and contemporary graphics collection, counting 4,016 works; engraving plates collection (unique in this country), counting 400 works; the Oriental decorative art collection from the 18th and 20th centuries, counting 311 pieces; the decorative art collection from the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries, counting 139 pieces.

- **Museum of Ethnography and Folk Art from Tulcea** shelters ethnography and folk art collections from northern Dobrudja. The ethnography collection comprises a movable heritage presenting the practice of traditional trades and crafts, the lifestyle by the end of the 19th century and early 20th century up to 1950. It includes agricultural and animal breeding artefacts; artefacts for the practice of various trades and for daily life; icons. The folk art collection includes common and decorative fabrics representative for all the ethnic groups; costumes and ornaments. The ethnographical collection includes about 1,600 artefacts representing the tools used at practising the traditional trades and crafts.

- **Soveja Mausoleum** is a monument situated in Dragosloveni commune from Vrancea county. It was built in 1929 in homage of the soldiers who died in the First World War. A small museum was founded behind the monument which exhibits pictures and weapons used by the Romanian soldiers in the First World War¹⁰¹.

- **The Heroes' Mausoleum from Marasti** is a monument dedicated to the Romanian soldiers who died in the First World War, in the battle of Marasti. The Mausoleum is located in Marasti, Vrancea county, and was built in 1928. A small museum was created at the ground floor of the monument which exhibits objects that belonged to General Vaitoianu and weapons from the First World War¹⁰².

- **The Heroes' Mausoleum from Marasesti**, Vrancea county, is dedicated to the heroes of the First World War. Its building started in 1924, was stopped and restarted after 12 years, in 1936. The Mausoleum is erected on the place where Marasesti battle

¹⁰¹ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/mausoleul-soveja/>

¹⁰² <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/mausoleul-eroilor-de-la-marasti/>

took place in 1917. Today, the Mausoleum hosts 5,073 soldiers and officers that fought in the First World War. It is one of the most important mausoleums from Europe and was declared a historic monument¹⁰³.

- **The Heroes' Mausoleum** is located in the southern part of the city of Focsani, Vrancea county. Its building started in 1927 and was finished in 1936. The Mausoleum is created after the plans of the architect State Balosin. It hosts 2,422 Romanian heroes who fought in the First World War¹⁰⁴.

1.1.2. Registration of Silk Road cultural assets in the study area: Romania

All Silk Road tangible and intangible cultural heritage assets of the project eligible areas, namely Southeastern Region of Romania are registered below with their basic characteristics (e.g. identity number, cultural heritage asset name, content characteristics, website (if available)).

The ID number for each cultural heritage asset is collected as following:

- *For historical architecture and archeological sites* - from National Archaeological Directory (RAN) – in Romanian: Repertoriul Arheologic Național (**RAN**), online source: <http://ran.cimec.ro/>
- *For monuments* – from National Institute of Heritage (Ministry of Culture): List of historical monuments in Romania (**LMI**) – in Romanian: Institutul National al Patrimoniului (Ministerul Culturii): Lista monumentelor istorice din România (LMI), online source: <https://patrimoniul.ro/monumente-istorice/lista-monumentelor-istorice>
- *For museums* – from National Institute of Heritage (ciMeC): Database of Museums and Collections in Romania (**DMC**) (in Romanian: Institutul National al Patrimoniului (ciMeC) – Baza de date Muzee si Colectii din Romania), online source: <http://ghidulmuzeelor.cimec.ro/>
- *For natural cultural assets* – from Romania's National Network of Protected Natural Areas (in Romanian: Agenția Națională pentru Arii Naturale Protejate), online source: <http://ananp.gov.ro/ariile-naturale-protejate-ale-romaniei/> : Sites

¹⁰³ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/mausoleul-de-la-marasesti/>

¹⁰⁴ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/mausoleul-eroilor-romani-din-primul-razboi-mondial/>



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of Community Importance – **SCI**, World Heritage sites – **WH**, **RAMSAR**, and Biosphere Reserves - **MAB / UNESCO** Committee, Nature Reserves and Monuments (**NRM**), and Areas of special avifauna protection - **SPA**.

- *For religious architecture* - National Institute of Heritage: Places of worship in Romania (**LCR**) (in Romanian: Institutul National al Patrimoniului: Lăcașuri de cult din România), online source:

<http://www.cimec.ro/Monumente/LacaseCult/EN/Documente/BazaDate.htm>

Table 1. Registration of Silk Road cultural assets in the study area: Romania (the Southeastern Region)

<i>ID number</i>	<i>Cultural assets name</i>	<i>Content characteristics</i>	<i>Map location</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>County</i>
RAN: 48496.04	Roman Castrum from Pietroasele	The castra of Pietroasele was one of the forts erected by Emperor Constantine the Great on the north bank of the river Danube after his victory over the Goths in 328. Together with the Barbosi camp and Trajan's Wall (vallum) was part of the system for the defense of the Danubian border of the Roman Empire.	https://map.cimec.ro/M apserver?layer=ran&co d=48496.04	Pietroasele	Buzău County
RAN: 48539.01	The Dacian Fortress	After they lived here for a period of time, the Dacians transformed this fortress into a religious center. The archaeological research revealed a 4th century a. Ch. tomb and, in the northern side of the fortress, a Neolithic settlement, which confirms the theory that underneath this fortress there was a Neolithic settlement which disappeared after a fire or a war	https://map.cimec.ro/M apserver?layer=ran&co d=48539.01	Pietroasa Mică	Buzău County
RAN: 62547.01	Durostorum Fortress	Both a fortress and a Roman city, located on the right bank of the Danube, in Silistra which today belongs to Bulgaria. The Fortress was built between the ancient cities Sucidava and Axiopolis and was part of the Roman fortress complex that defended the Lower Danube from north-eastern European invasions	https://map.cimec.ro/M apserver?layer=ran&co d=62547.01	Ostrov commune	Constanța County
RAN: 60892.08	Tropaeum Traiani Fortress	The archaeological site of Adamclisi - Tropaeum Traiani Fortress is one of the most important economic, political and religious centers in Roman Dobrogea (within the provinces of Moesia Inferior and Scythia Minor), the specialized researches carried out for more than 120 years revealing a great amount of historical, archaeological and architectural information, disseminated in scientific and popularization works.	https://map.cimec.ro/M apserver?layer=ran&co d=60892.08	Adamclisi commune	Constanța County
RAN: 63063.01	Capidava Fortress	Originally, the fortress was an important Dacian center, located on the right bank of the river Danube. After the Roman conquest, however, it became a castrum and part of Moesia Inferior. The name means old settlement in the Goth language. The fortress was destroyed by the Goths in the 3rd century and rebuilt in the next. In	https://map.cimec.ro/M apserver?layer=ran&co d=63063.01	Topalu commune, Capidava village	Constanța County



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		the 10th century, the fortress was modernized by the Byzantines, but the 1306 fire caused by nomads led to its permanent abandonment			
RAN: 62039.02	Histria Fortress	It is the oldest Greek settlement on the territory of Romania, founded in 657 BC by Greek colonists, who came from Asia Minor. Now, it is called the "Romanian Pompeii". The city of Histria had a continuous development of 1,300 years, from the Greek period to the Byzantin period. Today, tourists can visit the defensive wall with towers and bastions and ruins of some basilicas, Roman thermae and a few settlements	https://map.cimec.ro/M apserver?layer=ran&co d=62039.02	Istria commune, Istria village	Constanța County
RAN: 159623.01	Aegyssus Fortress	The fortress was built at the end of the 4th century B.C. Its name, of Celtic origin, derived from a legendary founder, Caspius Aegyssos. Reporting the events of the year 12 A.D., when the town was attacked by the Getae, Ovidius called it the attribute uetus urbs (old town). At the beginning of 2nd century, the town was included in the Danubian limes (boundary). Then, starting with the 3rd century, it became an important military headquarters	https://map.cimec.ro/M apserver?layer=ran&co d=159623.01	Tulcea Municipality	Tulcea County
RAN: 160635.03	Dinogetia Fortress	A Geto – Dacian settlement and then a Roman fortress situated on the southern bank of the Danube river. It is situated 11 kilometers from Galați. Its military structure was formed by thick stone walls, 14 towers, grain cellars, Roman baths, one church and a praeotrium. Specialists say that this Fortress was often attacked by barbaric populations. Across time, the archaeological research revealed various objects from that time, which have a great scientific value	https://map.cimec.ro/M apserver?layer=ran&co d=160635.03	Jijila commune, Garvăn village	Tulcea County
RAN: 160653.02	Argamum Fortress	The Argamum Fortress is the oldest settlement from Romania because it dates from the beginning of the 6th century B. C	https://map.cimec.ro/M apserver?layer=ran&co d=160653.02	Jurilovca commune	Tulcea County
RAN: 161197.02	Enisala Fortress	The fortress, located 2 km far from Enisala locality, on a calcareous hill which rises above Razim and Babadag lakes area, was built in the second half of the 14th century, for military purpose, probably by the Genoese merchants, owners of the monopoly on the Black Sea navigation. It has an irregular polygonal plane which follows the sinuosity of the land; the walls and bastions maintain a 5-10 m height	https://map.cimec.ro/M apserver?layer=ran&co d=161197.02	Sarichioi commune, Enisala village	Tulcea County



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		at some points. Integrated during the reign of Mircea the Old in the defense system of Wallachia, the fortress was abandoned in the context of the Turkish domination advance north of the Danube Mouths (end of the 15th century) and as a consequence of the formation of the offshore sand bars which separate the Razim Lake from the Black Sea.			
RAN: 159696.05	Noviodunum Fortress	It is a Roman castrum and is considered one of the oldest fortresses in the region. Nowadays, the castrum is almost entirely covered, but archaeological research is regularly done in order to reveal this important monument. Due to research, archeologists found important objects with great scientific value	https://map.cimec.ro/M apserver?layer=ran&co d=159696.05	Isaccea city	Tulcea County
RAN: 160920.02	Halmyris Fortress	It was under the occupation of both the Romans and the Byzantines. It is assumed that here the first Roman fortification was built, most probably by two detachments of the Roman legions "Italica" and "Claudia", around the period 101-106 AD. The name of the fortress is of Greek origin and would be it translates as "brine", which refers to the salt water of the water on which it was raised. It was the easternmost point of the Ottoman Empire on the Danube border. It had 15 defense towers, three gates and covered 2 hectares	https://map.cimec.ro/M apserver?layer=ran&co d=160920.02	Murighiol village	Tulcea County
RAN: 60428.02	Archeological site "Tomis ancient city" (The Archaeological Park)	Tomis, today Constanța, was founded over 2500 years ago by seafarers and Greek merchants came from the city of Miletus (Asia Minor), attracted by the shelter offered by the bay and the peninsula formed by the Black Sea as well as by the very good exchange of products made with the chiefs of the local population, the Getians. Tomis period of great prosperity lies in the middle of the first century AD, when, with the introduction of Roman rule over the territory between Istra (Danube) and Eucin Pontos (Black Sea), has become a Roman province, the city reached the rank of capital.	https://map.cimec.ro/M apserver?layer=ran&co d=60428.02	Constanța Municipality	Constanța County
RAN: 60892.08	Tropaeum Traiani Fortress	Traian founded the Roman fortress Tropaeum Traiani, which is mentioned in inscriptions for the first time as a municipality in 170. The Roman fortress was founded by Traian on the site of the old Geto-Dacian settlement. It was part of the offensive system created by Traian at the Lower Danube. The fortress is on a low	https://map.cimec.ro/M apserver?layer=ran&co d=60892.02	Adamclisi commune	Constanța County



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		extension of the hill on which the monument was built, to which it is linked by a narrow land tongue. The plateau is surrounded on all other sides of slopes more or less steep, which is a natural protection. The enclosure closes an area of approx. 10 ha. The exact plan of the fortress confirms that the towers are neither equal nor the distance between them is the same. The differences stem from a non-simultaneity of their construction. The semicircular towers are earlier than those developed on a rectangular plane with the semicircular front, which, in turn, precedes those in the form of a horseshoe.			
RAN: 47881.01	The Prehistoric Caves	Inside this cave were discovered traces of ash, bones and rupestal drawings that date back to Dacian times. Specialists also found objects that are now exhibited in museums. According to archaeologists, these caves are 5,000 – 7,000 years old	https://map.cimec.ro/M apserver?layer=ran&co d=47881.01	Năeni commune	Buzău county
RAN: 60428.10	Roman Edifice with Mosaic	The Roman Edifice with Mosaic was accidentally found in 1959 while renovating Ovidius Square from Constanța. Today, only 850 square meters are preserved from the initial 2,000 square meters of the mosaic. It dates from the end of the IIIrd century and the beginning of the IVth century after Christ. The mosaic is a historic monument, being part of the ancient Tomis city	https://map.cimec.ro/M apserver?layer=ran&co d=60428.10	Constanța	Constanța County
ANANP: ROSCI0199	6S Mânzălești Cave	It is located at the bottom of a moat, which is part of an oval in which 4 other caves have been identified. The cave is located north of the Meledic Lake, at the base of a steep slope. This cave is noted for the abundance, variety and beauty of salt concretions.	https://goo.gl/maps/a8 Ve7SkhUDFavLdL8	Mânzălești commune	Buzău County
RAN: 61416.01	Dobrogea's Mouth Cave or The Bats Cave	Geologist E. Jekelius appreciated that the age of its formation is at the beginning of the Quaternary or the end of the Pliocene, and its excavation was done at the boundary between two categories of limestone - some more compact and some softer - representing the plan of minimum resistance rich in fissures.	https://map.cimec.ro/M apserver?layer=ran&co d=61416.01	Cogealac commune, Gura Dobrogei village	Constanța County
RAN: 62994.02	At Adams' Cave	In the cave were identified, by specialists, over 70 species of Jurassic fossils and quaternary animals. Here was found a special piece, a molar that belonged to a homo sapiens fossilis, an individual who probably lived, or found its end in this	https://map.cimec.ro/M apserver?layer=ran&co d=62994.02	Târgușor commune	Constanța County



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		cave, more than 100,000 years ago. Beyond all this, however, this cave stands out because it is one of the few places in Dobrogea that has a direct connection with that archaic cult of the god Mithras, a deity of Persian origin, extremely popular during the height of the Roman Empire			
RAN: 60641.01	Limanu Cave (also called Caraciocola Cave)	A strange thing about the cave is the dizzying branching of the galleries. Unlike most of the caves where the water has formed its main galleries to which the secondary galleries converge, as in a city the side streets exit into the boulevards, the designer of Limanu Cave had no systematic thought. Even more bizarre is the appearance of galleries, which have a very regular rectangular section, as if they were carved by man. In reality it is a morphology specific to caves developed in limestone with horizontal stratification, in what geologists call tabular structures	https://map.cimec.ro/Mapserver?layer=ran&co d=60641.01	Limanu commune	Constanța County
	The Cave from the Rock	The corner of the cave is in a patch of Triassic limestone not too thick. The entrance is of avenue type (well) and a staircase of 5 m is required to approach the jump. It is a labyrinthine cavity, fossil type, with a development of 60 m in the direction of NNE-SSV, with many entrances, short and wide galleries, which combine spacious and brightly lit rooms, due to the collapsed ceilings			
LMI: GL-II-m-B-03039	Turkish Gate	It is a historic monument and dates from the end of the 18th century – the beginning of the 19th century. Made of bricks, the Gate was the entry point to an old inn from the city	https://goo.gl/maps/nXLvCqyerEZ9QFft8	Galați Municipality	Galați County
	Sphinx from Buștea	Sphinx from Buștea is one of the oldest human settlements in our country and they even have the courage to believe that it is the cradle of European civilization. The Sphinx in Bustea, a monument of nature without documents, is a rock about five - six meters high, with the appearance of a human head, which watches from the very high salt valleys in the Mânzălești - Lopătari area. It is located in the Bărau massif, not far from the Meledic Plateau and is visible from a few kilometers.	https://goo.gl/maps/Wsj5dijoET3Sk8W29	Mânzălești commune, on the Slănic Valley	Buzău County
LMI: CT-III-m-A-02928	Ovid Statue	The Ovid Statue of the Latin poet Ovid from Constanța was created by the Italian sculptor Ettore Ferrari in 1887, as an homage to the poet who was exiled in Tomis.	https://goo.gl/maps/GLZieNCiC9tr6fvt7	Constanța Municipality	Constanța County

		The statue was placed on a white marble base, on which a text from “The Sorrows” was written. The monument is located in Ovidius Square from Constanța			
LMI: BZ-IV-m-B-02520	Michael the Brave's Fountain	The monument was placed right in the area where Michael the Brave camped for a night with his army in October 1599 and was created by the sculptor George Coman, one of the founders of Magura Sculpture Camp	https://goo.gl/maps/kEeDenpmZUc3VoYG9	Ciuta village from Măgura commune	Buzău county
LMI: BZ-IV-m-B-02526	The Manaf's Cross	The Cross was built in 1846 by the family of a Turkish merchant who converted to Christianity and settled in Wallachia. It is decorated with Muslim and Christian symbols, is 4 meters high and is surrounded by 4 tall pillars	https://goo.gl/maps/7azDXCeH9vv7Hnbj7	Breaza commune, Greceanca village	Buzău county
LMI: CT-II-m-A-02800	The Genoese Lighthouse	The Genoese Lighthouse from Constanța was built at the beginning of the 14th century by the merchants from Genoa, Italy, that came to the seaport of Tomis for business. They built two more lighthouses – one in Sulina and the other one in Mangalia.	https://goo.gl/maps/paNBKqZdosUjmdT8	Constanța Municipality	Constanța County
LMI: CT-III-m-A-02955	Woman with Harp	The statue was created in 1933 by the sculptor Ion Jalea (1887 – 1983). It represents a woman playing a cordless harp. The idea behind the cordless harp is that the cords represent parts of nature – either the water that pours down the statue when it rains or the wind when it blows – creating a symbolic connection between the work of art and the environment		Medgidia Municipality	Constanța County
LMI: TL-III-m-A-06040	Independence Monument	It is located on the North-East side of Tulcea, on top of a hill where you can also find the ruins of the ancient roman city of Aegyssus. The monument was erected as homage to the heroic soldiers who fought to free the country from the Ottoman rule between 1877 and 1888	https://goo.gl/maps/36axxRREM4jbVrQr5	Tulcea Municipality	Tulcea County
LMI: CT-II-m-A-02782	Carol the 1st Lighthouse	It was built by the king Carol the 1st in 1909 and is also known as the White Lighthouse. The edifice is decorated with the bass relief of the king Carol the 1st on its southern side and the bass relief of the emperor Trajan on the northern side	https://goo.gl/maps/Lti2aNSZNzx3tqJc6	Constanța seaport	Constanța County
LMI:	Brăila Clock	Brăila Clock is a precious work of art situated at the cross point between the old and the new city. The monument was built in 1909 with the support of P. Naum	https://goo.gl/maps/tSD2t6eoHkK6Yu289	Brăila Municipality	Brăila County



BR-III-m-B-02146		Petru. Its architectural style impresses with grandeur and majesty. Although the clock functioned for many years, it was never a minute slow			
LMI: BR-III-m-B-02145	The Kinetic Fountain	The Kinetic Fountain is the main attraction of Brăila city, being built in 1989. It is placed in the center of the city and was made by Constantin Lucaci, a Romanian sculptor known for his kinetic fountains and his monuments of steel or stone	https://goo.gl/maps/ZGifF7gkKeLB141z7	Brăila Municipality	Brăila County
LMI: BR-II-a-A-02131 DMC: 6916500	Brăila County Museum	Brăila County Museum (also known as „Carol I” Museum of Brăila) was established in 1881 by a decree of King Charles I. It functioned in the former Ceaparu Inn, and since 1959 has been located in the present premises. In 1968 the permanent exhibition of the museum was structured into two departments: history and art. Restored in May 1990, besides the archaeology and history departments, the museum has art departments (House of Collections), ethnography folk art, natural sciences and memorials departments. The museum owns goods listed in the National Cultural Heritage Treasure	https://goo.gl/maps/iZvW6pEDdrRG31Ew5	Brăila Municipality	Brăila County
LMI: BR-II-m-B-02097	”Maria Filotti” Theater	”Maria Filotti” Theater from Brăila was founded in 1896 under the name of ”Rally Theater”. From 1969 it has the name of Maria Filotti, a great actress of Romania who was born in Brăila county. The building that hosts the theater is a UNESCO world heritage monument	https://goo.gl/maps/UQpgC8p1nXxHHAUB6	Brăila Municipality	Brăila County
LMI: BZ-II-a-B-02347	Marghiloman Park	Marghiloman Park from Buzău was created from the garden of the old noble mansion of Marghiloman family. The Park comprises the Marghiloman Mansion, a lake, a bridge, stone statues, playgrounds, etc. A large part of the park is surrounded by the ”Marghiloman wall	https://goo.gl/maps/M1B1wpxNq1K5H2gp8	Buzău Municipality	Buzău County
LMI: BZ-II-m-A-02323	The Communal Palace (headquarters of the town hall and the local council)	The Communal Palace from Buzău hosts the City Hall and the Local Counselors` Commission. It was built between 1899 – 1903 and at the official inauguration King Carol the Ist was also present. The Palace is decorated in Art Nouveau style combined with New Romanian elements. Its most important hall is the Reception Hall, which is decorated in Venetian style. The Communal Palace is a historic monument	https://goo.gl/maps/2UvDirkZR4PPvR2G6	Buzău Municipality	Buzău County



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DMC: 6918503	The Museum of Amber	The Museum of Amber from Colți commune, Buzău county, is the only amber museum from Romania. It exhibits over 300 pieces of raw and worked amber. The variety of colors is wide and unique in the world – from opaque black to greenish black, yellowish black, pearly brown, bright yellow, etc. Amber is a fossilized resin of different colors that comes from various species of pine trees. It's 50 – 60 million years old and many times contains animal or plant fossils	https://g.page/Colectia-Muzeala-Colti?share	Colți commune	Buzău County
LMI: CT-II-m-A-02798	The House with Lions	The House with Lions was built by a rich Armenian businessman at the end of the 19th century. Its architectural style has New Renaissance and New Classical elements combined. The building has four columns on which four lions are standing and this is why the locals call it the "House with Lions"	https://goo.gl/maps/iiUQtBbydxKhMZYF9	Constanța Municipality	Constanța County
DMC: 7510110	"King Ferdinand the 1st" National Military Museum	There are presented collections of sidearms and firearms, from different historical periods, artillery and optical equipment, original harness and uniforms, military camouflage elements and transmission technique, as well as documents or personal items of the Dobroean military. In 2010, the museum sectors were opened with the following topics: Ethnic communities in Dobrogea on duty in the army; Religious service in the army.	https://goo.gl/maps/1eC4kGyGpcxetNx7	Constanța Municipality	Constanța County
LMI: CT-II-m-A-02859 DMC: 7511100	The Romanian Navy Museum	The Romanian Navy is organized on the thematic-chronological criterion, in accordance with the periods of Romanian historiography and has four sections: old, medium, modern and contemporary eras, presented over 30 rooms, with an area of 10,775 square meters. The ground floor is dedicated to exposing the most important moments in the history of the navy from ancient times and the middle ages, underlining the connection that the Romanian people have always had with the waters.	https://goo.gl/maps/qg9E6ueYCkvtxaCy7	Constanța Municipality	Constanța County
LMI: CT-II-m-A-02831 DMC: 6926500	Museum of National History and Archaeology	The museum exhibits pieces of prehistoric, Greek, Roman, Byzantine and medieval archeology: flint, ceramic, tools and weapons (stone, bronze and iron), architectural elements, sculptural art, glass vessels, bronze microstats, jewelry; numismatics: bronze, silver and gold coins, as unique as the Scythian coins; history.	https://goo.gl/maps/RFDTigMuRaab3h9m8	Constanța Municipality	Constanța County



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DMC: 6926502	The Archaeology Museum from Callatis	The museum exhibits archaeological discoveries in Mangalia and its surroundings (dating from prehistory and the Greco-Roman period): vessels, amphoras, glass containers, aqueduct tubes and sewers, mosaic of a Hellenistic period room, numismatic collection, inventory of papyrus tombs, statues of Tanagra, bas-reliefs.	https://goo.gl/maps/LHfU2qVEqHQxtmCL8	Mangalia Municipality	Constanța County
LMI: CT-I-m-A-02681.01 DMC: 6926503	Histria Archaeology Museum	The complex consists of the Histria Fortress Museum and the ruins of the Greco-Roman city (7th century BC - 7th century AD). The story was discovered by archaeologist Vasile Pârvan in 1914 and since then archaeological research continues uninterrupted. In the museum are exhibited pieces of Greek, Roman and Byzantine archeology, coming from researches from Histria and the surrounding area: amphoras, inscriptions, ceramic vessels, glass, ornaments, Hellenistic bas-reliefs, inscriptions. In the fortress you can see the enclosure wall from the Roman-Byzantine period, with towers and gates, ancient streets and markets, foundations of basilicas, houses and shops, Roman baths, ancient temples, etc.	https://goo.gl/maps/9fohN4bmGcHH3jGe6	Istria commune	Constanța County
	The Museum of Vineyard and Wine from Murfatlar	In the museum there are dozens of exhibits of remarkable value, which certify the practicing of wine culture on the Dobrogea territory for over 2000 years. Stopping on the times when the grapes were crushed with the feet in stone tanks in order to obtain the liqueur, we are reminded of the robustness of the Dacians, who used to drink the wine without mixing it with water. Instead of the silver or golden cups, the Dacians used to serve the wine from wooden vessels, from big corns of deer or ass, which were passed from hand to hand. Romans minded coins also literally with the wine from Dacia, the coin Dacia Felix launched in the times of Traian, as well as another issuance from the period of the emperor Decius (with a little time before abandoning the province by the Romans), illustrating Dacia under the form of a woman who was carrying in her hands two children, one holding in his hand a bunch of grapes and the other one ears of wheat. There are information regarding the consumption of Moldavian wines at Constantinople, Warsaw or Vienna, while the production from Țara Românească was exported in Egypt and in the Roman Empire	https://g.page/statiuneamurfatlar	Murfatlar	Constanța County



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Siliștea Local Culture



DMC: 51620000177	The Episcopal Palace of the Lower Danube	The Episcopal Palace of the Lower Danube was built between 1897 and 1900 after the plans of the architect Toma Dobrescu. In the left wing of the edifice was designed a chapel for the episcopal residence. It is dedicated to the "Presentation of Lord Jesus", which is celebrated, every year, on February, the 2nd. Today, the Episcopal Palace hosts the Museum of History, Culture and Christian Spirituality	https://goo.gl/maps/T3Pwft6LKWQpU8	Strada Domnească nr. 141, Galați	Galați county
DMC: 6975508	Palaeo-Christian Monument from Niculițel	The museum houses a Paleo-Christian basilica from the end of the 4th century, located above some martyr tombs. This is a unique monument in Europe. The protection building creates an elegant, airy and pleasant interior space. The perimeter gallery dedicated to the flow of visits ensures a permanent visual contact with the monument, and the permanent exhibition of paleo-Christian objects, color photographs and slides complete the museum visit of the whole paleo-Christian ensemble. The discovery of the monument was due to torrential rains that, in the spring of 1971, caused a portion of the crypt's dome to appear. Being located in the slope, in an inhabited area and at the intersection of access roads, the monument required a long research, which was carried out in stages: 1971, 1975, 1985, 1994.	https://goo.gl/maps/zsjZQmYCMpRto9Yn8	Niculițel commune	Tulcea county
DMC: 6975507	History and Archaeology Museum from Tulcea	The museum holds archeology collections from northern Dobrogea: pre and protohistory, Greek-Hellenistic, Dacian-Roman, medieval (ceramics, glass, tools, weapons, ornaments), numismatics: ancient, medieval, modern (monetary treasures with Roman, Genoese, Tatar), lapidary (epigraphic and sculptural monuments).	https://goo.gl/maps/YPem8Pd6d6eQWTZY7	Tulcea Municipality	Tulcea County
DMC: 6981500	The Museum of Vrancea	The Vrancea Museum holds rich collections of archaeological, ethnographic and natural sciences, exhibited in the basic exhibitions or in the 72 objectives of the Ethnography Section. A rich treasure trove of testimonies proving the existence and evolution of human communities on the territory of Vrancea county was made following intense archaeological researches that revealed tools, ceramics, ornaments, monetary treasures, testimonies of the beliefs and customs of the humanities from the Neolithic, Bronze, Geto-Dacian, Middle Ages times. Also, the	https://goo.gl/maps/Tfv7ErEP5DmcRPHQ9	Focșani	Vrancea County



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		<p>museum also holds objects and documents bearing the imprint of the events that took place in the 19th century, as well as some personalities of the social, cultural and political life in Vrancea.</p>			
<p>RAN: 45637.01</p>	<p>Ambrozie`s Cell</p>	<p>Situated on Istrita Hill, Buzău county, it is formed by two rooms in which a few bays and porches were carved, either with domestic or religious destination. Ambrozie was a monk from Breaza commune. He spent a few years at Athos Mountain, Greece, and when he came back home, he decided to isolate himself in a cell that he himself carved in the Stone. He lived 50 years in the cell that today has his name</p>	<p>https://goo.gl/maps/GKxSkJ8x1UYVRJYk6</p>	<p>Breaza commune, Istrița Hill</p>	<p>Buzău county</p>
<p>LCR: 32802-1</p>	<p>The “Society of Craftsmen” Temple</p>	<p>It is the largest Jewish religious edifice from Galați and had suffered a lot throughout the years. For example, in the Second World War the temple was a detention camp for Jewish prisoners. It was reopened in 2014, after five years of renovations</p>	<p>https://goo.gl/maps/7fhS1LqQqfFgeJ6U9</p>	<p>Strada Dornei 9, Galați</p>	<p>Galați county</p>
<p>LCR: 24757-1</p>	<p>The Church Made of One Stone</p>	<p>The Church Made of One Stone was built, just as its name suggests, from one stone – travertine extracted from a mine close to Naeni. It is dedicated to “Palm Sunday” and its painting was made with a Byzantine influence. The iconostasis is also made of travertine, which is very rare in European orthodoxy.</p>	<p>https://goo.gl/maps/1UpQSYTWADdV18Nc7</p>	<p>Naeni commune</p>	<p>Buzău county</p>
<p>LCR: 27495-1</p>	<p>The “Holy Trinity” Monastery or the Bridge of the Bulgarian Monastery</p>	<p>The folk name of the monastery is the Bridge of the Bulgarian, because, according to a local legend, a Bulgarian, who fled from the Ottomans` occupation, built, in this place, a bridge to help the locals cross a ramp and thus, avoid the attacks of burglars</p>	<p>https://goo.gl/maps/dLSMC5h4QJtiqXyN9</p>	<p>Podgoria commune</p>	<p>Buzău county</p>
<p>LCR: 3032-2</p>	<p>Berca Monastery</p>	<p>Berca Monastery is situated in Berca locality from Buzau county. It was built by a family of local noblemen in 1694. The initial built skete became a monastery and fortress in the 18th century. Across time the monastery was enlarged by other buildings. It is dedicated to “Saints Archangels Michael and Gabriel” and is a historic monument. Only a few walls can be seen today from the old fortress.</p>	<p>https://goo.gl/maps/QENRcRm86XGaz8Nv7</p>	<p>Berca commune</p>	<p>Buzău county</p>



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LCR: 24746-1	Găvanu Monastery	Găvanu Monastery is located in Manzalesti commune from Buzău county. It is dedicated to the "Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary" and was built in 1707 from wood beams supported by a stone base	https://goo.gl/maps/9xb97zpvZNa2jLwp9	Mânzălești commune	Buzău county
LCR: 16455-1	The Great Mosque	The Great Mosque from Constanța is also known as Carol Mosque. The Muslims call it "Kral Camisi" or the King's Mosque. The construction was made following the architecture of Konya Mosque from Anatolia, Turkey. Its building started in 1910, at the initiative of the King Carol the 1st, as an homage to the Muslim community from Constanța. Initially, the mosque was called Mosque "Carol the 1st" and later Mosque "Mahmud the 11nd". The minaret of the mosque was built in Moorish style and is 47 meters long	https://goo.gl/maps/TRGW7bC7vNMgLvZ9	Strada Crângului 1, Constanța	Constanța County
LCR: 26618-1	The Buried Church from Istria	The Buried Church is unique in the country in terms of used architecture and construction techniques. The monument dates from the beginning of the second half of the nineteenth century, during which Dobrogea was still under Ottoman domination. More specifically, the beginnings of the beautiful place of worship starts on 1857, when the Bulgarians living in the village were given by the Ottoman authorities to build an Orthodox church. As with other Christian religious buildings constructed during this period in Dobrogea, the Bulgarian church in Istria must meet some strict rules imposed by the Ottomans. They called clear that the church is not higher than in the mosque, have no towers, is not provided with bell and outer bell form that will not indicate that there would be no Christian place of worship. Thus, it was decided to "bury" the church to create inside a much larger space without breaking the Ottoman specifications. Construction of the building were completed in 1860. The church, whose floor is 1 meter below ground was consecrated four years later, by the first patron "The holy Trinity" and "St. Nicholas".	https://goo.gl/maps/nTWfGoUfZrzVx6LW9	Istria commune	Constanța County
LCR: 16480-1	"Saints Peter and Paul" Cathedral from Constanța	The cathedral is dedicated to Saints Peter and Paul and it is the largest and most important Orthodox church in Dobrogea, being known as the Cathedral of the	https://goo.gl/maps/egVNvj1cNu51qTG56	Strada Arhiepiscopi	Constanța County



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		<p>Archbishop of Tomis. The church is situated in the historical area of the city, close to the seafront boulevard Elizabeth and the Casino.</p> <p>Built between 1883 and 1885 was the first Orthodox settlement built in Dobrogea after the release from Ottoman domination. The church was built of brick and concrete, after the plans of the famous architect Ioan Mincu. The interior furniture, consisting of veil, pews, chandeliers and candlesticks is genuine and was executed in Paris, from oak, according to architect's drawings. Part of the furniture, with an extraordinary elegance, is covered with gold leaf and inlaid with semiprecious stones.</p>		ei 25, Constanța	
LCR: 16470-1	“Assumption of Mary” Church from Constanța	<p>“Assumption of Mary” Church from Constanta was built between 1906 – 1911, in Romanian Byzantine style. Its interior fresco was made in Renaissance style. In 2000, this beautiful religious edifice was enriched with a 60 square meter mosaic.</p>	https://goo.gl/maps/7mnyMASddum855h19	str. Lahovary Ion 18, Constanța	Constanța County
	“Saint Mina” Wooden Church from Constanța	<p>“Saint Mina” Wooden Church from Constanta is situated in a beautiful landscape, between Tabacarie Lake and the Danube Delta. It was built between 1994 – 1997 and is made of wood. Its architectural style follows the design of Maramures wooden churches. The church is 43 meters high and can be seen from various areas of the city.</p>	https://goo.gl/maps/bYQ1yVSbMdCJeFCB6	Strada Soveja 21, Constanța	Constanța County
LCR: 16476-1	Metamorphosis Greek Church	<p>The Greek Church "Metamorphosis" is a small sanctuary located in the historical area of the city, on Mircea cel Batran street, close to the Modern beach. The story for the beautiful church began half a century ago, back when Dobrogea was part of the Ottoman Empire, and marked "birth" of the first Christian place of worship in Constanta. The building was started in 1862 with the consent of the Sultan Mehmet Han Bin Abdul Aziz who responded so positively to the request of the Greek community to build a place of worship in the area.</p> <p>The church building was designed by the Greek architect Iani Teoharidi's requirements imposed by the sultan, namely that the church should not be higher than any other mosque to be built in the city and as far away from the Turkish district.</p>	https://goo.gl/maps/ewRTRxFDfqHCCAYT9	Strada Mircea cel Bătrân 36, Constanța	Constanța County



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		The works were completed in 1867, although the facade of the building is inscribed as the year of completion 1868.			
LCR: 16459-1	Hunkiar mosque in Constanța	The Hunchiar Mosque is situated in the historic area of the city, a few steps from the Museum of Traditional Art. This place is not very large but has a huge significance for the history and multiculturalism of Constanta being the oldest Muslim religious edifice in the city. The history documents tell us that at the beginning of the nineteenth century, Constanta, then occupied only the peninsula (now the historic area, almost to the Casino), was bounded by a defensive wall with bastion built by Turks who ruled Dobrogea at that time. The defensive wall was destroyed between 1828 - 1829, leaving only a pile of white stones. Of those remaining, the Hunchiar mosque was built in 1867, whose name in Turkish means "government."	https://goo.gl/maps/CEksiiiD1Bt5eX3r8	Bulevardul Tomis 41, Constanța	Constanța County
LCR: 10694-2	The Rupestral Churches from Basarabi-Murfatlar	The Rupestral Complex dates from the end of the 10th century and has 6 little paleochristian churches (the oldest from Romania), cells, galleries and early christian tombs, among which archaeologists found 2 skeletons of Viking origin (they probably belonged to Viking merchants from the Black Sea). The artifacts from the site can be seen at the National History and Archaeology Museum from Constanta.	https://goo.gl/maps/cuTxNx5A7Da5gers5		Constanța County
LCR: 13919-1	Archdiocesan Cathedral "Saint Hierarch Nicholas"	"Saint Hierarch Nicholas" Archiepiscopal Cathedral from Galati city was built between 1906 and 1917 by Prince Ferdinand and Queen Mary. In 1950, the building had to be restored because one of its towers collapsed due to the 1940 earthquake. The church was erected in New Byzantine style, with Moldavian and Vallachian influences.	https://goo.gl/maps/zvjoGyinacTBaH1x7	Strada Domnească 104, Galați	Galați County
LCR: 1075-1	Buciumeni Monastery	Buciumeni Monastery was built between 1420 – 1430, by a few nuns who erected a church dedicated to Saint Nicholas. The church resisted across the years, although it went through many fires. In 1750 the church was moved to a newly founded skete – Buciumi Skete. Therefore, Buciumeni Monastery is situated in	https://goo.gl/maps/yA2YQyKaYausgQBm9	Buciumeni commune	Galați County



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		Buciumeni commune from Galati county. It is dedicated to the "Holy Trinity" and is a historic monument.			
LCR: 38167-1	Saon Monastery	The monastic establishment from Saon was initially built in 1846 as a cell. It was built by the monks that had left the Celic-Dere Monastery. At first, two cells and a chapel were built and after entering the jurisdiction of Lower Danube Bishopric from Galati, the bishop Iosif Gheorghian decided to bring the rest of the monks here from Lower Celic, making Saon Cell independent. Afterwards the actual old wooden church was built with the dedication day "The Entrance of Virgin Mary in the Church".	https://goo.gl/maps/Wmh9Bj22rGYZdwGf8	a distance of 11 kilometers to Niculitel, from Tulcea county	Tulcea county
LCR: 11008-1	The Celic Dere Monastery	The Celic Dere Monastery is situated in Frecatei Commune, in Tulcea County and is one of the most well known monasteries in Dobrogea, considered the center of Orthodoxy of the area. It is named after the nearby river, which translated from Turkish means "River of Steel". According to the existing documents, the first church was built here at the beginning of the 19th century by the bishop Athanasie Lisivencof. Today, a cemetery can be found on this land. The people that built the church were priests from Transylvania and Basarabia, who had lived on the Athos Mountain, in Greece.	https://goo.gl/maps/3LVVeCyPUoH4hy1V7	Frecăței commune	Tulcea County
LCR:	The Monastery Cave of St. Andrew the Apostle	The Monastery Cave of St. Andrew the Apostle was discovered in 1918 and it shelters the icon of Saint Andrew, known as the apostle who Christianized the lands at the North of the Danube. There is a bed carved in stone in a niche of the pronaos. It is said that that was used as a resting place by Andrew the Apostle. In the course of time this has been a place to light candles, and now it is used by those in need of comfort from disease. Here, the priests also read prayers for sick people and the Mass of Saint Basil the Great. In the small church are kept the relics of Saint Andrew. A cross in the shape of "X" can be found, on the left, in front of the altar of the smaller church. In the center of this cross is placed a part of the finger belonging to Saint Andrew. The finger was brought from the Trifiliei Metropolitan Church of Greece. Tens of thousands of pilgrims come each year to	https://goo.gl/maps/bWxWBYYmmAUzBuxss8	Cernavoda, afterwards head south to Ostrov. In Ion Corvin, an indicator points to a side road that takes them to the monastery in	Constanța County



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		the Cave of Saint Andrew and this made this place to be rightfully named the Bethlehem of Romanian people.		a forest, after 3 – 4 km	
LCR: 26619-1	Cocos Monastery	The monastery includes an abbot's house, a number of monks' dwellings, a bell tower, a chapel and a church dedicated to the Dormition of the Theotokos, all of which are on the list of historical monuments in Romania, being built between 1883 and 1913.	https://goo.gl/maps/entMZNxxRcUegKkd6	located in a forest clearing 6 km south of Isaccea and 5 km NW of Niculițel.	Tulcea County
LCR:	The Hermitage St. Athanasius	The Hermitage St. Athanasius is located on the Stipoc Spit, halfway between Chilia and Mila 23 and is the only monastery in the Danube Delta Reserve. The place of worship is a hermitage of ancient Orthodox rite monks, populated by 9 monks, who lead their lives in prayer, among reeds and wild birds. Although they celebrate the old Julian style, the religious services are held in Romanian, not Slavic	https://goo.gl/maps/NGgyH9jxzPkvqFjo8	Chilia Veche	Tulcea County
RAN: 178322.01 LMI: VN-II-m-A-06563 LCR: 1885-1	"Saint Paraschiva" Wooden Church	"Saint Paraschiva" Wooden Church was built between 1772 – 1773 and is a historic monument. The religious edifice was made of wooden beams put on a river boulder foundation	https://goo.gl/maps/ZyVYfSbsKMqHRBry7	Valea Sării commune	Vrancea county
LCR:	Muntioru Skete	The Orthodox Skete is located at an altitude of 1,300 meters and is managed by Poiana Marului Monastery. It was founded by the priest Macarie Besliu in 1999 and is dedicated to "The Holy Face of Jesus".	https://goo.gl/maps/B6m8mhDHBnypEL6EA	Poiana Muntioru, near Vintileasca commune,	Vrancea county



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				Vrancea county	
LCR:	Lepsa Monastery	It was built in 1774. Its oldest wooden church is dedicated to the "Assumption of the Holy Virgin Mary" and was rebuilt between 1930 – 1936 on a river boulder foundation.	https://goo.gl/maps/BpwRxLue8nNfytia7	on the shore of the river Putna, in Vrancea Mountains, Tulnici commune	Vrancea county
SCI: ROSCI0066 RAMSAR: RORMS0001	Danube Delta	The Danube Delta, the second largest delta in Europe (after that of the Volga River), is a special attraction of great scientific value and high tourist potential, especially after its inclusion in 1990, together with other adjacent natural areas, in the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve.			
SCI: ROSCI0065 MAB/UNESCO: ROMAB0003 WHS: ROWHS0001	Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve	The Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve is a labyrinth of water and land shared between Romania and Ukraine. It is made up of countless lakes, channels and islands at the end of a 2,860 km-long river. The Danube (the second largest river of the Continent) has during the last 16,000 years built at its mouth with the Black Sea one of the most beautiful deltas in Europe, perhaps in the whole world. The Danube Delta is famous as one of the greatest wetlands of the earth. The wonderful natural habitats formed here offer good living conditions for an impressive number of plants and animals.			
SPA: ROSPA0031	Razim-Sinoe Lagoon	Razim-Sinoe Lagoon, the second component of the Danube Delta Reserve, is located in the south part of Danube Delta, Dobrogea region, southeastern Romania. It is the largest lagoon in Romania, with an area of 71,500 hectares. The name of the lake Razim comes from the Turkish-Tatar razi iim that means: I am happy, satisfied – regarding the lake's good production of fish, while Sinoe – from the Slavic sin –sinii (blue)-the color of the water. Its hydrographic characteristics allow the navigation with any type of boat, from kayaks to sailing ships. But the	https://goo.gl/maps/TQehQ7hb17jpp1tR6	southern part of the Danube Delta	

		most important fact is that the lagoon's waters confer easy access to the Black Sea and to the Delta's channels. It is the geographical, biological, historical and ethnographical complexity that makes this area unique.			
SPA: ROSPA0076	Black Sea coast	The Black Sea coast is famous for practicing balneoclimatic tourism. The complex consisting of water, sand, air and sun has therapeutic effects, doing miracles for people who are looking for a beneficial place for health. The air is well ionized with marine aerosols which, together with the influence of the waves, generate special thalassotherapy treatments; moreover, some resorts such as Eforie Nord, Mangalia, Costinesti, Neptun, Techirghiol are both recreational and balneoclimatic resorts. The numerous services offered on the coast (children's clubs, indoor and outdoor pools, children's pools equipped with slides, playgrounds, green spaces set up for outdoor sports activities, facilities for SPA services and fitness rooms, etc.) have led to the development of leisure tourism. With a low salinity compared to other continental seas, tourists can practice underwater and nautical sports.	https://goo.gl/maps/xJvDB2wiqkbxxjdn9		
RAMSAR: RORMS0002	Great Brăila Island	The Great Brăila Island (Romanian: Insula Mare a Brăilei) is an island on the Danube river in the Brăila County, Romania.	https://goo.gl/maps/hHoMSibgmZvWSzw67	Between the navigable Danube and the Vâlcium Arm	Brăila county
NRM: 2.757.	Popina Island	Popina Island is a Romanian island in the northern part of the Razelm Lake (Razim). The island spans 98 hectares and it is a protected reserve, hosting an important nesting area for shelducks. Razelm Lake is the largest natural lake in Romania, and the largest permanent water expanse in the Danube Delta, separated from the Black Sea by two long grinds, and flows into Lake Golovița through a 1.9 miles (3.1 km) channel to the south. Geologically speaking, Popina Island consists of Triassic limestones which crop out over the island. Some parts are covered by loess.	https://goo.gl/maps/qbVeppoVj8ip7kWWA	Razelm Lake	Tulcea county
NRM: 2.758.	Sacalin Island	Sacalin Island is a newly formed island in the Black Sea, right off the coast of the Romanian Danube Delta, off the Sfântu Gheorghe branch. Initially Sacalin was	https://goo.gl/maps/KL8J3Hw3o1u7vVL56	off the Sfântu	Tulcea county



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		made up of two smaller islands, Sacalinu Mare (Greater Sacalin) and Sacalinu Mic (Lesser Sacalin). In time, however, the two merged into one continuous landmass. The Romanian government has declared the area an ecological reserve and no settlement is permitted on the island.		Gheorghe branch	
NRM: 2.751.	Letea Forest	Letea Forest is the oldest natural reservation in Romania, it was established in 1938. This forest was the initial foundation of the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve, which has been declared a World Heritage Site. It was internationally recognized as a Biosphere Reserve under UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere Programme in 1992. It has a subtropical aspect, due to the presence of the tropical creeper named Periploca graeca. This is a Mediterranean plant which finds its most northern refuge in the Danube Delta. Along with this, types of liana and other climbing plants are woven on the branches of the trees, such as the wild vine, common hop and the ivy. Letea Forest is formed mainly from trees like white poplar, black poplar, elm tree, English oak, silver lime, narrow-leaved ash and common alder. Along with those above, it is completed by a great diversity of sub-shrub species.	https://goo.gl/maps/SA7HFGzvxDzGB2bf9	located between the Sulina and Chilia branches of Danube Delta	Tulcea county
NRM: 2.755.	Caraorman Forest	Caraorman Forest (kara orman meaning "dark forest" in Turkish; in Romanian: Pădurea Caraorman) is a protected area of national interest that corresponds to the IUCN category (strict mixed nature reserve), located in Tulcea county on the administrative territory of Crișan commune.	https://goo.gl/maps/ianopwhL2wgjcRi37	in the central-eastern extremity of Tulcea county (in the central-northern part of the Danube Delta)	Tulcea county



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NRM: 2.764	The Beech Valley Forest	The Beech Valley Forest (in Romanian: Pădurea Valea Fagilor) is located in the territory of Luncavița, Tulcea County. On an area of 154 ha in a narrow valley, the impressive beech species can be admired, it is a unique forest in Romania. This relic from the Tertiary Age is the remanence of the old beech forest which used to cover this land a long time ago. The reserve is a place most sought after by beekeepers who spend here a few weeks per season and collect delicious linden honey.	https://goo.gl/maps/Lxf1hCzZUd6fLUnj7	Luncavița	Tulcea County
NRM: 2.270.	The Forest with English Yew	The Forest with English Yew (in Romanian: Pădurea cu tisă) is a protected area of national interest that corresponds to the 4th category IUCN (forest type nature reserve). The forest type can be found at the foot of the Monteoru Mountains, it has 197 hectares and has a protective role for the arboreal species of Taxus Baccata, known under the popular name of the English Yew (Tisă)	https://goo.gl/maps/WmUiCCRg5uneJogx6	Chiojdu commune	Buzău county
SCI: ROSCI0123	Măcin Mountains National Park	Măcin Mountains National Park is a protected area of national interest that corresponds to the IUCN II category (national park, special conservation area), located in the south-eastern part of Romania, on the north-western territory of Tulcea county. It was created for the purpose of conservation and scientific and tourist exploitation of the area, given that the Măcin Mountains represents the oldest geological formation in the country	https://goo.gl/maps/hzmNNXh9W8tKc8hXA	on the administrative territories of the Cerna, Greci, Hamacearca, Jijila, Luncavița and Turcoaia communes.	Tulcea county
SCI: ROSCI0208	Putna-Vrancea Natural Park	Putna-Vrancea Natural Park (in Romanian: Parcul Național Putna-Vrancea) is a protected area (natural park category V IUCN) situate in Romania, in administrative territory of Vrancea County. The Natural Park is located in Vrancea Mountains (Eastern Carpathians), in the hydrographical basin of the Putna River, in the north-west part of Vrancea county. The natural park represents a mountainous area (crevasses, mountain peaks, valleys, canyons, waterfalls, forests, pastures), with a	https://goo.gl/maps/bM78zPdr1hWgfcH8	on the administrative territories of Nistorești, Păulești, Soveja and	Vrancea County



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		large variety of flora and fauna. The natural park is superimposed on the site of community importance - Putna - Vrancea and includes the following natural reserves: Putnei Waterfall (Cascada Putnei), Pine Forest (Groapa cu pini), Goru Mountain (Muntele Goru), Lepşa - Zboina Forest (Pădurea Lepşa – Zboina), Strămtura - Coza and Tişiţei Valley.		Tulnici communes	
SPA: ROSPA0088	Vrancea Mountains	The Vrancea Mountains (in Romanian: Munţii Vrancei) are a mountain range in the Curvature Carpathians of eastern Vrancea County. The 1977 Vrancea earthquake had its epicenter there.	https://goo.gl/maps/NW51nU1i5DPivran7	Curvature Carpathians of eastern Vrancea County	Vrancea county
NRM: 2.273.	Living Fires from Lopătari	The Living Fires from Lopătari (in Romanian: Focul Viu – Lopătari) is a natural phenomenon due to the emission of natural gas that comes to the surface through the cracks of the earth's crust, forming flames that burn, ignited by the sun's rays (or by humans if the flame goes out). The foundation of the phenomenon is represented by the existence of underground hydrocarbon deposits.	https://goo.gl/maps/4f5RSaqi4QMbgWQi7	Terca village, Lopătari commune	Buzău County
SPA: ROSPA0019	Dobrogea Gorges	Dobrogea Gorges (in Romanian: Cheile Dobrogei) are a protected area (special avifaunistic protection area) located on the territory of Constanţa county. The natural area is located in the north-central part of Constanţa county, on the administrative territories of the communes Cogealac, Grădina, Mihail Kogălniceanu, Pantelimon, Săcele, Siliştea and Târgușor and is crossed by the national road DN22 . The area of the Dobrogea Gorges has been declared a Special Avifauna Protection Area in 2007 regarding the declaration of special bird protection areas as an integral part of the European ecological network Natura 2000 in Romania, and it covers an area of 10,929 hectares. This includes Dobrogea Mouth Natural Reservation, Adam Cave and Dobrogea Mouth Cave	https://goo.gl/maps/a2tPzK8QYzv21Ug8A	on the administrative territories of the communes Cogealac, Grădina, Mihail Kogălniceanu, Pantelimon, Săcele, Siliştea and Târgușor	Constanţa county



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SCI: ROSCI0272 NRM: 2.262.	The Berca Mud Volcanoes	<p>The Berca Mud Volcanoes (in Romanian: Vulcanii Noroioși de la Pâclele Mici) is a geological and botanical protected area of national interest that corresponds to the 4th IUCN category, located in Scorțoasa commune close to Berca in Buzău County. This reservation is unique in Romania. The Berca Mud Volcanoes are at an altitude of 341 m and have an area of 16.5 ha. Its most spectacular feature is the mud volcanoes, small volcano-shaped structures typically a few metres high caused by the eruption of mud and natural gases.</p>	https://g.page/vulcanii-noroioși?share	Scorțoasa commune	Buzău County
SCI: ROSCI0272 NRM: 2.261.	The Mud Volcanoes from Pâclele Mari	<p>The Mud Volcanoes from Pâclele Mari (in Romanian: Vulcanii Noroioși de la Pâclele Mari) are a protected area of national interest that corresponds to the 4th category IUCN (natural fauna and floristic geological type reserve). The muddy volcanoes grow on a barren circular plateau (162 ha), being occupied by many active devices of 2-3m and fossils of 6-8m, developed on an area of 22ha. Here prevail the volcanoes that produces viscous mud with traces of oil. The reservation represents an area of geological interest (due to the two craters of mud volcanoes on the plateau), floristic (plants that develop in salted environment) and faunistic (mammals, reptiles and amphibians). At the base of the reservation designation are several wildlife species (mammals, reptiles and amphibians) that are on the IUCN Red List and listed in Annex I of EC Directive 92/43 / EC of 21 May 1992 (on the conservation of natural habitats and of wildlife species and wild flora)</p>	https://g.page/vulcanii-noroioși?share	Scorțoasa commune	Buzău County
SCI: ROSCI0307	The Salt Lake	<p>The Salt Lake (in Romanian: Lacul Sărat), known worldwide as a source of health, is located in the Chișcani rural town, only 5 km from the Brăila municipality. It's said that the miraculous therapeutic properties of the lake's water were discovered centuries ago by Prince Vlad the Impaler (Vlad Tepes). This place is appreciated from a tourist point of view for its good positioning in nature and for the healing properties that have the sapropelic sludge and the hypertonic mineral water, the source being the Salt Lake itself. There is also a spa complex that operates throughout the year and offers accommodation, meals served in the restaurant, soccer field, tennis</p>	https://goo.gl/maps/3H7wZ6gDHYmjLth67	Brăila, Chișcani rural town	Brăila county



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RAMSAR: RORMS0005 NRM: 1610	Lake Techirghiol	Lake Techirghiol (in Romanian: Lacul Techirghiol) The name of the lake comes from the Turkish Tekirgöl, meaning "Tekir's lake". The name also means (in Turkish) "Striped Lake" (tekir - striped, and göl - lake). This is because of the salinity of the lake; when the wind blows, white salt stripes appear on the surface of the lake. It is a fluvio-marine estuary with an area of 10.68 km ² , separated from the sea by a perissipus and with a maximum depth of 9 m. Due to the small intake of fresh water, the water of the estuary has increased its salt concentration. This phenomenon allowed the formation of a layer of mud with therapeutic qualities. A sanatorium has been opened in Techirghiol since 1899. The town is a famous treatment resort, where the therapeutic effects of salt water (mineralized) and silt from the estuary, recommended for treating diseases such as psoriasis, rheumatism, allergies are highlighted.	https://goo.gl/maps/edzDj5Xa1rHn8qqg9	on the edge of the spa town Eforie Nord on the Black Sea coast, 12 km away from the port of Constanța	Constanța county
NRM: 2.368	Agigea Lake	Agigea Lake (in Romanian: Lacul Agigea) is located northeast of the Black Sea Danube Canal and southwest of Agigea commune. The surface of the lake is 35 ha and is part of Lake Agigea Nature Reserve, a zoological reservation, a valuable national monument. An important lake of fluvio-maritime liman, Lake Agigea, together with its surroundings, houses between 5,000 - 10,000 birds, many of them considered very valuable. In 1985, the lake was transformed into a fishing arrangement, which greatly reduced the number of birds in the area	https://goo.gl/maps/YkNCjJEHZtj4p7kR8	northeast of the Black Sea Danube Canal and southwest of Agigea commune	Constanța county
DMC: 6927101	Constanța Aquarium	The Constanța Aquarium is located along the Black Sea in Constanța, Romania. The building that hosts the aquarium dates to the early 20th century. It served as a restaurant for the adjacent Constanța Casino until the aquarium opened in 1958.	https://goo.gl/maps/22jB7MirbarNnL8c6	Inside the The Museum of Natural Sciences Constanța, Bulevardul Regina Elisabeta 1, Constanța	Constanța county



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DMC: 6927104	The Dolphinarium	A natural history museum with a planetarium, a popular dolphin show and exotic birds, the Dolphinarium in Constanta started its activity on June 1, 1972, constituting the first museum of its kind in the country and the first in southeastern Europe at that time. Dolphin demonstrations are held in the amphitheater with pool and indoor pool. Three subspecies of dolphins live in the Black Sea, namely: the porpoise, the common dolphin and the aphid. The Constanța Dolphinarium has housed in its basins all three species of dolphin from the Black Sea. The first were the martins (<i>Phocoena phocoena relicta</i>) and the common dolphins (<i>Delphinus delphis ponticus</i>), and almost 20 years ago, large aphids or dolphins were brought in, as the species <i>Tursiops truncatus ponticus</i> , of which Mark also belonged, the veteran and also a star of the Dolphinarium until 2009.	https://goo.gl/maps/1nq6ZLtdAdZdHJLt6	Inside the The Museum of Natural Sciences Constanța, Bulevardul Mamaia 255	Constanța county
DMC: 6934501	The Botanical Garden	The Botanical Garden in the municipality of Galați is part of the "Rasvan Angheluta" Natural Sciences Museum Complex of Galați, where 260,846 specimens of trees, shrubs and flowers can be admired, of 1,542 species, some very rare, which are on the way to extinction	https://goo.gl/maps/YNYjXhU32CNpfpRA	Strada Regimentul 11 Siret 6A, Galați	Galați county
DMC: 6934501	"Rasvan Angheluta" Natural Sciences Museum Complex	"Rasvan Angheluta" Natural Sciences Museum Complex from Galați was built in 1990 and is one of the largest museums from Romania. It comprises: a Botanic Garden, an Aquarium, an Astronomic Observatory and Planetarium, a Zoo and exhibiting halls for temporary or permanent exhibitions.	https://goo.gl/maps/uYZ46AFJSGCr22tG7	Strada Regimentul 11 Siret 6A, Galați	Galați county
DMC: 6975500	Institute for Eco- Museum Researches "Gavrilă Simion"	ICEM Tulcea is a public institution acting in the scientific and cultural area under the authority of the Tulcea County Council. Its purpose is to develop fundamental and applied research of the natural and cultural heritage, especially of Northern Dobrudja, in order to protect and enhance the value of its scientific, educational, cultural and tourism values. Main streams for research – development and cultural-educational development are: archaeology, ancient and medieval history, modern and contemporary history, fine arts, ethnography and folk art, biology	https://goo.gl/maps/hm5ZLdgSb17ovE3r6	Str. Progresului nr. 32 (administrati ve headquarters) , Tulcea	Tulcea county



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		(botany, entomology, malacology, ichthyology, ornithology, mammalogy), ecology, pedology, technologies for conservation and restoration of heritage. Given the exceptional natural and cultural heritage of Northern Dobruja horst and the Danube Delta, ICEM Tulcea has developed numerous collaborations with specialists in Romania, Ukraine, Moldova, Bulgaria, Hungary, England, Germany, Italy, France, Portugal, in all fields of research, in the form of scientific and cultural events, publications and research and promotion projects.			
DMC : 6975503	Danube Delta Eco-Touristic Centre	Located near the town's embankment, the Danube Delta Eco-Tourism Museum Center, together with other two museums, the Muslim mosque, and other buildings-patrimony, is part of the cultural center of Tulcea town. Conceived as a complex cultural institution – museum and public aquarium, the Danube Delta Eco-Tourism Museum Center is the result of the joint efforts of the Tulcea County Council and the Eco-Museum Research Institute Tulcea, in the frame of a project developed through the Neighbourhood Programme Romania-Ukraine (PHARE CBC 2004-2006).	https://goo.gl/maps/V7gxYabTxfc3DEsUA	Str. 14 Noiembrie nr. 1bis, Tulcea	Tulcea county
LMI: CT-II-m-A-02801	The Casino	Always present in the tourists seaside photos and the postcards, Constanta's Casino is arguably the city emblem. An imposing building that exudes the air since his glory days, the Casino "watches" the Black Sea for over 130 years. The Casino beginning binds Dobrogea to the romanian administration, the first building built on the seashore after the end of the Ottoman domination. More specifically, the first stone of the Casino was laid in 1880. At the time the settlement was located near Genoese lighthouse and was built on wooden structure and the outside was lined with boards. Inside, a dance hall, two game rooms and two lecture halls were arranged, where visitors could read the local press, national and international. The Casino's terrace, landscaping the seafront was the favorite meeting place for sailors around the world, the tourists and the elite weather.	https://goo.gl/maps/bT4oibjEplLjodC6	Bd. Elisabeta 4, Constanța	Constanța county



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LMI: BR-II-m-B-02079	The Palace of Agriculture	The Palace of Agriculture from Brăila was built in 1923 and open for the public in 1929. It was erected in New Romanesque style. A European stock exchange for wheat functioned here for a few years. The Palace is an homage to the Romanian peasant from Baragan Plain, to hard work and sacrifice	https://goo.gl/maps/CMwerpa9NZEYfTU6	Calea Călărașilor 52 Brăila	Brăila county
LMI: GL-II-m-B-03064	The Navigation Palace	The Navigation Palace from Galați is situated on the Danube Quay and was built between 1909 – 1912. The edifice was erected on New Romantic style after the plans of the architect Petre Antonescu. It hosts the Administration of the Maritime Danube Ports and Navrom Romanian River Navigation Company	https://goo.gl/maps/Sde64D3aMUXaeXVD8	Strada Portului Palatul Navigației, nr. 34 Galați	Galați county
LMI: TL-II-m-A-06019	The Palace of the European Commission of the Danube	The Palace of the European Commission of the Danube is a historical monument located on I Street in the city of Sulina, Romania. The palace was the seat of the European Danube Commission until 1921, then entering the administration of the Romanian state. The building is now the headquarters of the Sulina Waterway Section within the Lower Danube River Administration	https://goo.gl/maps/MhsPQJZHfuMLRhYu9	Strada 1 202, Sulina	Tulcea county
LMI: BR-II-m-B-02082	Lyra Palace	Lyra Palace from Brăila was built between 1924 – 1926 at the initiative of George Cavadia, songwriter and president of Lyra Society. Today, the Palace hosts Lyra Symphonic Orchestra and is a place to see classical music concerts	https://goo.gl/maps/17SVJdFxpIQ99Bgk9	Strada Cojocari 21, Brăila	Brăila county
LMI: CT-II-m-A-02896	The Royal Palace from Mamaia	The Royal Palace from Mamaia, Constanța county, was built in 1923 at the initiative of Queen Mary of Romania. The Queen was very involved in this project, adding to the Palace a minaret (tower), setting the style for future constructions in the young sea resort of Mamaia	https://goo.gl/maps/GY2JzZmRtrf1Fi4t9	Mamaia, Constanța	Constanța county
LMI: BR-II-m-B-02128	Brăila River Station	Brăila River Station is a historic monument situated on no. 4, Anghel Saligny street. It was built between 1904 – 1906 and is also known as the Old Commandment. The Station is an important sight of Brăila and one century ago it represented the main point of river transportation. Today, Brăila River Station was restored and will be included in the touristic circuit of the city	https://goo.gl/maps/2Zeek8CCsTLzgS8A6	Anghel Saligny 4, Brăila	Brăila county



LMI: CT-II-m-B-02783	The Naval Station of Constanța Seaport	The Naval Station of Constanța Seaport was inaugurated in 1933 by king Carol the 2nd. It was both a naval and railway station, being the link between the West and the East. It is built in Art Deco style and is a historic monument. After 1945, the Naval Station becomes the headquarter of Constanța Seaport Management	https://goo.gl/maps/Ytg_rQdrTD58MR5wd6	Șoseaua Portul Constanța	Constanța county
LMI: CT-II-m-A-02872	The Anghel Saligny Bridge	The Anghel Saligny Bridge (formerly King Carol I Bridge) is a railroad truss bridge in Romania, across the Danube River, and it is listed in the National Register of Historic Monuments	https://goo.gl/maps/jR5_2an2cRkp5A1VS9	Autostrada Soarelui, Campus, Cernavodă	Constanța county
LMI: VN-II-m-B-06488	“Major Gheorghe Pastia” Folk Atheneum	“Major Gheorghe Pastia” Folk Atheneum is a cultural institution from Focsani, Vrancea county, which organizes musical shows, workshops, art exhibitions, conferences, etc. Its building started in 1927 at the initiative of Major Gheorghe Pastia	https://goo.gl/maps/8Y_SCiqLWJWpFJ21m6	Bulevardul Unirii, Focșani	Vrancea county
DMC: 6918501	"Vergu - Mănăilă House" Ethnografic and Folk-Art Collection	The building "Vergu - Mănăilă House" Ethnografic and Folk-Art Collection was reconstructed between 1971 and 1974, on the ruins of an earlier manor documented in 1794. The themes of the permanent exhibition illustrate the fundamental trades (agriculture and animal breeding), the secondary ones (viticulture, sericulture, fishing, hunting) and the domestic occupations (food preparing, textiles processing, and clothing manufacturing), as well as the traditional folk craftsmanship (pottery art, wood processing, stone cutting). The exhibition includes two halls displaying folk costumes, both structurally (cuts, ornaments, according to categories) and the male and female costumes specific of the Buzău ethnographic area	https://goo.gl/maps/9TY5S1T81x9n4S6y5	Strada Războieni 8, Buzău	Buzău county
DMC: 7026504	The Folk-Art collection of Constanța	The Folk-Art collection of Constanța was created in 1975 at the Art Museum. From 1990, this collection becomes a distinct museum and grows larger. The museum has ethnographic pieces from all around Romania and is situated in an important building of Constanța. It has over 15,000 cultural objects, such as: folk costumes, glass or wood icons, rugs, etc	https://goo.gl/maps/mCXKvbLTF4h5gofFA	Bulevardul Tomis nr.32, Constanța	Constanța county



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LMI: GL-II-m-B-03018	“Fani Tardini” Theater	“Fani Tardini” Theater is named after the actress Fani Tardini Vladicescu, who settled to Galati from 1872. It was founded on August 8th, 1886, at the initiative of the actress. The performing arts institution annually organizes The National Festival of Comedy, where various troupes from the country or abroad are invited to perform theater plays	https://goo.gl/maps/XGQg3ifrV9tCuU987	Strada Domnească 59, Galați	Galați county
DMC: 6975509	"Avramide" House - Collections House	"Avramide" House - Collections House presents aspects of the urban life of Tulcea town between the end of the XIX and beginning of the XX centuries. Carrying on this project aims at highlighting Tulcea identity within the Dobrogea regional one. Also, the complex is foreseen to have an interactive component, through diverse cultural and artistic activities intending to connect the past to the future. The complex, composed of the Avramide House and the Art Museum (in no.2, Grigore Antipa street), will exhibit: art (paintings and sculpture) with works of consecrated Romanian painters and, also, works by contemporary painters; painting and engraving workshops for children and amateurs; oriental art exhibition; Dobrogea art exhibition; art exhibition of the national minorities; small concerts, associated to important cultural events; cultural events.	https://goo.gl/maps/6mrV2WGyzRFe2RXC9	Strada Progresului 32, Tulcea	Tulcea county
DMC: 6975501	The Art Museum from Tulcea	Part of the “Gavrila Simion” Eco-Museum Research Institute Tulcea, Museum of Fine Arts (Pasha’s Manor House) a historical monument building raised between 1862 and 1865, hosts an exceptional cultural heritage (collections of paintings, sculptures, icons, oriental art, graphics and decorative art).	https://goo.gl/maps/je8VHWLKAHPrsaNA8	Strada Grigore Antipa 2, Tulcea	Tulcea county
DMC: 6975502	Museum of Ethnography and Folk Art from Tulcea	The premises of the Museum of Ethnography and Folk Art (former headquarters of the National Bank of Romania – Tulcea Branch) is one of the emblematic public buildings of Tulcea, and together with other buildings are valuable samples of the national shapes architecture. The construction is based on a project developed in 1924 and was raised in the interwar period (1924 – 1927), at the end of the national trend in Romanian architecture. The building has a balanced composition given both by its position in a junction and the initial functionality. This public edifice can be considered a successful sample of modern architecture, built on the	https://goo.gl/maps/uZYUBmGUqEv9hFhk9	Strada 9 Mai 2, Tulcea	Tulcea county



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		traditional architecture values that marked the first part of the 20th century. The patrimony of the museum reflects, through the diversity of its collections, a unique cultural model generated by the ethnic cohabitation between Romanians and other populations. The approximately 8000 pieces make up an invaluable ethnographic fund which can be translated in the folk art and folk clothing collections, ethnography and photo-documents.			
LMI: VN-IV-m-A-06619	Soveja Mausoleum	Soveja Mausoleum is a monument situated in Dragosloveni commune from Vrancea county. It was built in 1929 in homage of the soldiers who died in the First World War. A small museum was founded behind the monument which exhibits pictures and weapons used by the Romanian soldiers in the First World War	https://goo.gl/maps/2cGgUV21547AmWtt6	DN2L, Soveja, Dragosloveni commune	Vrancea county
LMI: VN-IV-m-A-06632	Heroes' Mausoleum from Mărăști	The Heroes' Mausoleum from Marasti is a monument dedicated to the Romanian soldiers who died in the First World War, in the battle of Marasti. The Mausoleum is located in Marasti, Vrancea county, and was built in 1928. A small museum was created at the ground floor of the monument which exhibits objects that belonged to General Vaitoianu and weapons from the First World War	https://goo.gl/maps/GXHQXnbmurZrbEuy7	Mărăști	Vrancea county
LMI: VN-IV-m-A-06631	Heroes' Mausoleum from Mărășești	The Heroes' Mausoleum from Marasesti, Vrancea county, is dedicated to the heroes of the First World War. Its building started in 1924, was stopped and restarted after 12 years, in 1936. The Mausoleum is erected on the place where Marasesti battle took place in 1917. Today, the Mausoleum hosts 5,073 soldiers and officers that fought in the First World War. It is one of the most important mausoleums from Europe and was declared a historic monument	https://goo.gl/maps/2FFpiBW1oDVP3iRR7	DN2, Mărășești	Vrancea county
LMI: VN-IV-m-B-06592	Heroes' Mausoleum from Focșani	The Heroes' Mausoleum is located in the southern part of the city of Focsani, Vrancea county. Its building started in 1926 and was finished in 1936. The Mausoleum is created after the plans of the architect State Balosin. It hosts 2,422 Romanian heroes who fought in the First World War	https://goo.gl/maps/HnekbbwMd69iXpQh6	Strada Revoluției 9, Focșani	Vrancea county



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1.1.3. Overview of Silk Road cultural assets by selected criteria in the study area: Romania

Table 2. Overview of Silk Road cultural assets by selected criteria in the study area: Romania (the Southeastern Region)

<i>Cultural assets</i>	<i>Construction period</i>	<i>Class</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Website</i>	<i>Contact details</i>
Roman Castrum from Pietroasele	sec. 4th post Chr., Roman era	Non-religious architecture, historical	archeological site	In the village fireplace and in the City Hall area	http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?codlmi=BZ-l-m-A-02263.02	
The Dacian Fortress	sec. IV - I a. Chr., Latin, Geto-Dacian culture	Non-religious architecture, historical	archeological site	The site is located 1.5 km north of the village, north of Pietroasa Mică, elevation 530 m, 4 km northeast of the Roman settlement, on the right bank of the Dara stream.	http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?codlmi=BZ-l-m-B-02261.03	
Durostorum Fortress	The Roman era (II-IV centuries)	Non-religious architecture, historical	archeological site	The site is located parallel to the Bucharest-Călărași-Constanța road, about 150 m S from the bank of the Danube Ostrov arm.	http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?codlmi=CT-l-s-A-02719	
Tropaeum Traiani Fortress	sec. II - VII, Roman and Roman-Byzantine times	Non-religious architecture, historical	archeological site	The site is 400 m N from Valea Urluia, at N of DN3 Constanța-Ostrov	http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?codlmi=CT-l-m-A-02567.01	
Capidava Fortress	The Roman era, the late Byzantine era (II-XI century)	Non-religious architecture, historical	archeological site	On the edge of the village, on the bank of the village The Danube, south of DJ 223	http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?codlmi=CT-l-s-A-02600.01	



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Histria Fortress	657 BC, The Greek era	Non-religious architecture, historical	archeological site	The Greek settlement is located in the SE part of the village of Istria, near the necropolis of Bent.	http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?codran=62039.02	
Aegyssus Fortress	4th-3rd centuries BC, Hellenistic and Roman times	Non-religious architecture, historical	archeological site	The site is located in the northeastern part of the city of Tulcea, in the city, in the park "Monument of independence", the perimeter formed by str. Nufărului, Orizontului, Brumăriei, Prislav, Walter, 9 Mai, Grigore Antipa, Independenței, Mistreți, Grădinari.	http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?codlmi=TL-l-s-A-05718	
Dinogetia Fortress	The Roman-Byzantine era (4th - 6th centuries)	Non-religious architecture, historical	archeological site	The fortress is 5 km NW of the village of Gârvan and 1 km E of DN Galați-Tulcea	http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?codlmi=TL-l-s-A-05795	
Argamum Fortress	7th century BC - 7th century AD, Greco-Roman era	Non-religious architecture, historical	archeological site	The site is located about 4.5 km east of Jurilovca, on the shore of Lake Razim, on a rocky promontory.	http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?codlmi=TL-l-m-A-05808.01	
Enisala Fortress	sec. IV - VII, Roman-Byzantine Era	Non-religious architecture, historical	archeological site	on the NW edge of Enisala village, on the south bank of Lake Babadag	http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?codlmi=TL-l-s-B-05781	
Noviodunum Fortress	sec. I - VII, Roman era,	Non-religious architecture, historical	archeological site	The site is located 2.5 km NE from the city of Isaccea, on the right bank of the Danube	http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?codlmi=TL-l-m-A-05804.02	



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	Roman-Byzantine					
Halmyris Fortress	sec. IV a. Chr. - VII post Chr., Greco-Roman era	Non-religious architecture, historical	archeological site	The site is located 2 km southeast of the village and 200 m north of the Murighiol - Dunavățul de Sus road; 1.5 km S of St. George's arm.	http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?codlmi=TL-l-m-A-05844.01	
Archeological site "Tomis ancient city" (The Archaeological Park)	The Roman-Byzantine era (IV-VII centuries)	Non-religious architecture, historical	archeological site	Constanța Peninsula, between Ferdinand Blvd., the eastern cliff of the city to the Modern beach, Casino, Gate 1, commercial port, Bd. Termele Romane (formerly Mariners), Traian str.	http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?codlmi=CT-l-s-A-02553	
Tropaeum Traiani Fortress	sec. II p. Chr., The Roman era	Non-religious architecture, historical	archeological site	North-east of the village, about 1.5 km on the side road starting from DN3 east of Adamclisi village	http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?codlmi=CT-l-m-A-02567.05	
The Prehistoric Caves	sec. V a. Chr., Hallstatt	Non-religious architecture, historical	caves	1 km N of the village, on the top of Colarea hill and on the SSV slope of this hill	http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?codlmi=BZ-l-m-B-02227.01	
Roman Edifice with Mosaic	The Roman-Byzantine era (IV-VI centuries)	Non-religious architecture, historical	building	between Ovidiu Square and Bd. Marinarilor, the SV cliff of the peninsula	http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?codlmi=CT-l-m-A-02553.05	
6S Mânzălești Cave		Non-religious architecture, historical	caves			



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Dobrogea's Mouth Cave or The Bats Cave	Paleolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age	Non-religious architecture, historical	caves	on the valley of the Gura Dobrogei stream, 1.5 km SE of the village	http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?codlmi=CT-l-s-A-02673	
At Adams' Cave	Neolithic (4th century BC), Eneolithic, Late Bronze Age, Roman-Byzantine era	Non-religious architecture, historical	caves	4 km SV from the village, on the Sitorman Valley	http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?codlmi=CT-l-s-B-02759	
Limanu Cave	Neolithic (4th millennium BC), early medieval era, Eneolithic	Non-religious architecture, historical	caves	on the western edge of the village Limanu	http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?codran=60641.01	
The Cave from the Rock		Non-religious architecture, historical	caves			
Turkish Gate	the beginning of the century XIX	Non-religious architecture, historical	historical monument	Str. Egalității 16		
Sphinx from Buștea		Non-religious architecture, historical	open air museum	Mânzălești commune, on the Slănic Valley		
Ovid Statue	1887	urban architecture	monument	Ovidiu Square nr. 9		
Michael the Brave's Fountain	1975	urban architecture	monument	Buzău County, Ciuta village from Măgura commune		
The Manaf's Cross	1846	urban architecture	monument	Buzău County, Breaza commune, Greceanca village		



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The Genoese Lighthouse	1860-1861	urban architecture	monument	Elisabeta Boulevard, intersection with Opreanu Remus street		
Woman with Harp	1933	urban architecture	monument	Small Market Decebal		
Independence Monument	1879, 1899- 1904, 1935, 1977	urban architecture	monument	Hora Colnic (today the Monument Hill), in the Monument Park, where the ruins of the fortress Aegyssus are also found		
Carol the 1st Lighthouse	1909	urban architecture	monument	Constanța seaport		
Brăila Clock	1909	urban architecture	monument	Traian Square nr. 4		
The Kinetic Fountain	1891	urban architecture	monument	Calea Călărașilor		
Brăila County Museum	1881	urban architecture	Museum (profile: Prehistoric Archeology, History)	Traian Square nr. 3	https://www.muzeulbrailei.ro/	Stănică Pandrea; Ghena Pricop; Valeriu Sârbu, Phone numbers: 0339-401.002; 0339-401.003, Email: sediu@MuzeulBrailei.ro
"Maria Filotti" Theater	1896	urban architecture	museum, performing arts theater	Str. Eminescu Mihai nr. 2	https://www.tmf.ro/	0239-613930 (secretary), 0239-613969 (theater agency)



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Marghiloman Park	19th century	urban architecture	museum	Alexandru Marghiloman Street	https://www.facebook.com/pages/Pa-rcul-Marghiloman/349521438426921	
The Communal Palace	1899-1903	urban architecture	palace	Piața Daciei, nr. 1	https://turismbuzau.ro/palatul-comunal-buzau/	Phone: 0238-710562 Fax: 0238-717950 Email: cabinet.primar@primariabuzau.ro
The Museum of Amber	1979	urban architecture	museum (profile: Natural sciences - Geology; Ethnography)	DC69, Colți 127195	https://www.muzeubuzau.ro/?venue=colectia-de-chihlimbar-colti	Daniel Costache (Director), Email: home@muzeubuzau.ro
The House with Lions	1898 - 1902	urban architecture	museum, heritage building	Str. Dianeii nr. 1		
“King Ferdinand the 1st” National Military Museum	1985	urban architecture	museum (profile: Military history)	Prelungirea Liliacului 7-9	https://www.facebook.com/Muzeul-Militar-Na%C5%A3ional-Regele-Ferdinand-I-Filiala-Constan%C5%A3a-128428647353482/	Costin Scurtu (Director), Phone numbers: 0241.674.359; 0241.618.154, Email: muzeulmilitarconstanta@yahoo.com ;



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						scurtucostin@yahoo.com
The Romanian Navy Museum	1908 - 1909	urban architecture	museum (profile: Science and technology, Naval history)	Str. Traian nr. 53	https://www.navy.ro/index_en.php	Andreea-Maria Croitoru (curator), Phone: 0241.619.035, Email : naval.museum@yahoo.com
Museum of National History and Archaeology	1913 - 1921	urban architecture	museum (profile: Daco-Roman Archeology, Prehistoric Archeology, History, Numismatics)	Ovidiu Square nr. 12	https://www.mina.ro/	Sorin Marcel Colesniuc (Director), Phones: 0241 614 562; 0341 408 739, Email: minaconstantagmail.com
The Archaeology Museum from Callatis	1990	urban architecture	museum (profile: Daco-Roman Archeology, Site Museum)	Șos. Constanței nr. 23	https://www.facebook.com/Muzeul-de-Arheologie-Callatis-Mangalia-392231840856941	Sorin Marcel Colesniuc (Director), Phone number: 0341.146763, Email: muzeul_callatis@yahoo.com
Histria Museum Complex	1920	urban architecture	archeological museum	Constanța County, Istria commune	http://www.cimec.ro/Arheologie/web :	Stan Georgică (conservator), Phone: 0763



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					historia/3muzeulhistoria/muzeu.htm	878 595, Email: minaconstantagmail.com
The Museum of Vineyard and Wine from Murfatlar	1970	urban architecture	museum	in the heart of the Vineyard and winery Murfatlar, Calea București nr. 2, Murfatlar	http://www.murfatlarorasul.ro/atracti-e/podgoria-i-crama-murfatlar	Phone: 0241 234 350, Email: contact@murfatlarorasul.ro
The Episcopal Palace of the Lower Danube	1898	urban architecture	museum (profile: church and religious art)	Strada Domnească nr. 141	http://www.muzeugalatiadj.ro/despre	Cosmin Ilie (Director), Phone: 0236.412.000, Email : muzeuadj@yahoo.ro
Palaeo-Christian Monument from Niculițel	1995	urban architecture	archaeological museum	Niculițel commune	https://www.icemtl.ro/muzeul-de-istorie-si-arheologie-ingleza/monumentul-paleocrestin-din-niculitel-ingleza/	Sorin Ailincăi (Director), Contact persons: Cristian Micu, Cornelia Odagiu, Phones: 0240.513.231, 0240/513.626, Email: icemtl@icemtl.ro ; relatiipublice@icemtl.ro



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History and Archaeology Museum from Tulcea	1975	urban architecture	museum (profile: Daco-Roman Archeology, Medieval Art, Prehistoric Archeology, History, Numismatics)	str. Gloriei, Parcul Monumentul Independenței	http://www.icemtl.ro/acasa/	Sorin Ailincăi (Director), Micu Cristian (contact), Phone: 0240 513 626, Emails: history@icemtl.ro ; relatiipublice@icemtl.ro
The Museum of Vrancea	1928	urban architecture	museum (profile: Archeology, History, Ethnography, Old Books, Numismatics, Natural Sciences)	Bulevardul Gării, Focșani	https://civrancea.ro/en/unitati_subor_donate/vrancea-museum/	Dumitrescu Horia (Director), Phone: 0237 222.890, Email: muzeulvrancei@yahoo.com
Ambrozie's Cell	Late medieval times, sec. XVIII - XX	Religious	complex architecture, rock dwelling	From Breaza commune, one can reach, under the guidance of a guide, the Ambrozie's Cell, located near the wildest and most picturesque area of Șoimului Stone, a wall about 15 meters high, with an empty rock eaten by erosion. The Ambrozie's Cell is in the middle of this wall.	http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?codlmi=BZ-l-m-B-02196.01	



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The “Society of Craftsmen” Temple	1896	religious	temple, messianic synagogue	Strada Dornei 9, Galați	http://www.cimec.ro/Monumente/La caseCult/EN/Documente/ASP/detaliu.asp?k=32802-1	
The Church Made of One Stone	1859	religious	orthodox church	Naeni commune (Colarea hill top)	https://casacutei.ro/portfolio-item/biserica-dintr-o-piatra/	
The “Holy Trinity” Monastery or the Bridge of the Bulgarian Monastery	1946	religious	monastery	Podgoria commune, Buzău county	http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/manastirea-sfanta-treime-podul/	0730 835 602
Berca Monastery	1694, monastery and fortress in the 18th century	religious	monastery	Berca commune, Buzău county	http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/manastirea-berca/	
Găvanu Monastery	1886	religious	monastery	Mânzălești commune, Buzău county	http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/manastirea-gavanu/	
The Great Mosque	1910-1913	religious	mosque (Romanesque Revival architecture, Egyptian Revival)	Strada Crângului 1, Constanța	https://www.litoralulromanesc.ro/en/	0241 611 390



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			architecture, Byzantine Revival architecture)		moscheea_carol.htm	
The Buried Church from Istria	1822-1860	religious	church	Str. Bisericii 1, Istria commune	https://www.litoralulromanesc.ro/en/biserica_ingropata.htm	0724 531 073
“Saints Peter and Paul” Cathedral from Constanța	1883-1885	religious	cathedral	Strada Arhiepiscopiei 25, Constanța county	https://www.litoralulromanesc.ro/en/catedrala_petru_pavel.htm	0241 582 910
“Assumption of Mary” Church from Constanța	1906 – 1911	religious	church	str. Lahovary Ion 18, Constanța county	http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/biserica-adormirea-maicii-domnului/	
“Saint Mina” Wooden Church from Constanța	1994 – 1997	religious	church	Strada Soveja 21, Constanța county	http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/biserica-de-lemn-sf-mina/	0723 999 296
Metamorphosis Greek Church	1865-1867	religious	Greek Orthodox church	Strada Mircea cel Bătrân 36, Constanța county	http://www.bisericeagreaca.ro/	0241 615 243
The Hunchiar Mosque	1869	religious	mosque	Bulevardul Tomis 41, Constanța	https://www.litoralulromanesc.ro/en/	0241 611 390



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					geamia_hunchiar.h tm	
The Rupestral Churches from Basarabi-Murfatlar	sec. X-XI	religious	rupestrian church	near the chalkstone mine from Basarabi, 15 km away from Constanta, on the north side, 500 m south of the village church, on the south bank of the Danube - Black Sea channel	http://www.inform atii- romania.ro/en/listi ng/bisericile- rupestre-de-la- basarabi/	
“Saint Hierarch Nicholas” Archiepiscopal Cathedral	1905-1917	religious	orthodox cathedral	str. Domnească 104, Galați county	http://www.inform atii- romania.ro/en/listi ng/catedrala- arhiepiscopala-sf- ierarh-nicolae/	0236 460 014
Buciumeni Monastery	1420 – 1430	religious	monastery	Buciumeni commune, Galați county	http://www.inform atii- romania.ro/en/listi ng/manastirea- buciumeni/	
Saon Monastery	1846	religious	monastery	a distance of 11 kilometers to Niculitel, from Tulcea county	https://manastirea saon.ro/	
The Celic Dere Monastery	1911, 1925	religious	monastery	Frecăței, Tulcea county	http://www.roman ianmonasteries.org /other- monasteries/dobro gea-	0723 366 351



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					monasteries/celic-dere	
The Monastery Cave of St. Andrew the Apostle	sec. I post Chr., 1943	religious	monastery	the pilgrims must first reach Cernavoda, afterwards head south to Ostrov. In the locality Ion Corvin, an indicator points them to a side road that takes them to the monastery in a forest, after 3 – 4 km	http://www.romanianmonasteries.org/other-monasteries/dobrogea-monasteries/cave-st-apostle-andrew	0241 856 485
Cocos Monastery	1833	religious	monastery	6 km South of Isaccea, 5 km NW of Niculițel	https://www.info-delta.ro/manastiri-42/manastirea-cocos-129.html	0755 125 933
The Hermitage St. Athanasius		religious	hermitage	Chilia Veche, Tulcea county	http://sosdelta.ro/schitul-stipoc-singura-manastire-din-rezervatia-delta-dunarii/	
"Saint Paraschiva" Wooden Church	1772 – 1773	religious	wooden church	Valea sării commune, Vrancea County	http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/biserica-de-lemn-cuvioasa-paraschiva-2/	
Muntioru Skete	1999	religious	hermitage	Poiana Muntioru, near Vintileasca commune, Vrancea county	http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listi	0758 107 479



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					ng/scithul-muntioru/	
Lepsa Monastery	1774	religious	monastery	on the shore of the river Putna, in Vrancea Mountains, Tulnici commune	https://lepsi.ro/atractii/manastirea-lepsi/	0745 776 044
Danube Delta		economic	river		http://www.ddbra.ro/en/danube-delta-biosphere-reserve/danube-delta	
Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve		economic	biosphere reserve		http://www.ddbra.ro/en/	
Razim-Sinoe Lagoon		economic	lagoon	southern part of the Danube Delta	http://ecotourism-robg.eu/en/situri/razim-sinoe-complex/	
Black Sea coast		economic	seaside coast		https://www.uncover-romania.com/attractions/nature/black-sea/	
Great Brăila Island		economic	island	Between the navigable Danube and the Vâlcium Arm		
Popina Island		economic	island	Razelm Lake		
Sacalin Island		economic	island	off the Sfântu Gheorghe branch	https://www.romania-insider.com/a-	



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					new-black-sea-lagoon-in-romania-in-the-making-as-danube-delta-peninsula-keeps-growing	
Letea Forest		economic	forests	located between the Sulina and Chilia branches of Danube Delta	https://www.romaniajournal.ro/travel/letea-forest-one-of-the-fairy-tale-sceneries-in-dobrogea/	
Caraorman Forest		economic	forests	in the central-eastern extremity of Tulcea county (in the central-northern part of the Danube Delta)	https://romaniatourstore.com/blog/exploring-romanas-hidden-paradise-in-the-danube-delta/	
The Beech Valley Forest		economic	forests	Luncavița		
The Forest with English Yew		economic	forests	Chiojdu commune		
Măcin Mountains National Park		economic	mountains	on the administrative territories of the Cerna, Greci, Hamacearca, Jijila, Luncavița and Turcoaia communes.	http://www.parcmain.ro/en/	
Putna-Vrancea Natural Park		economic	mountains	on the administrative territories of Nistorești,	https://www.putna-vrancea.ro/	



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				Păulești, Soveja and Tulnici communes		
Vrancea Mountains		economic	mountains	Curvature Carpathians of eastern Vrancea County		
Living Fires from Lopătari		economic	a natural phenomenon due to the emission of natural gas that come to the surface through the cracks of the earth's crust forming burning flames	Terca village, Lopătari commune	https://www.argophilia.com/news/the-living-fires-of-lopatari-a-must-see-in-romania/225611/	
Dobrogea Gorges		economic	Avifauna Special Protection Area	on the administrative territories of the communes Cogealac, Grădina, Mihail Kogălnicean, Pantelimon, Săcele, Siliștea and Târgușor	http://ecotourism-robg.eu/en/situri/dobrudzha-gorges/	
The Berca Mud Volcanoes		economic	volcanoes	Scorțoasa commune	https://vulcanii-noroiosi-paclele-mici.business.site/	
The Mud Volcanoes from Pâclele Mari		economic	volcanoes	Scorțoasa commune	https://vulcanii-noroiosi-paclele-mici.business.site/	
The Salt Lake		economic	lake	Brăila, Chișcani rural town		
Lake Techirghiol		economic	lake	on the edge of the spa town Eforie Nord on the Black Sea	http://ecotourism-robg.eu/en/situri/techirghiol-lake/	



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				coast, 12 km away from the port of Constanța		
Agigea Lake		economic	lake	northeast of the Black Sea Danube Canal and southwest of Agigea commune		
Constanța Aquarium	1958	scientific	scientific museum	B-dul Elisabeta, nr. 1 (Faleza Casino Constanța)	http://www.delfinariu.ro/	Adriana Chioreanu (Director), Phone: 0241-611 277, Email: acvariu@delfinariu.ro
The Dolphinarium	1972	scientific	scientific museum	Bulevardul Mamaia, nr. 255, Constanța county	http://www.delfinariu.ro/	Adrian Bîlbă (Director), Phone: 0723-656 313, Email: office@delfinariu.ro
The Botanical Garden	1990	scientific	botanical garden	Strada Regimentul 11 Siret 6A, Galați county, inside the "Rasvan Angheluta" Natural Sciences Museum Complex	http://www.cmsngi.ro/	0236 411 898
"Rasvan Angheluta" Natural Sciences Museum Complex	1956	scientific	scientific museum, large natural-sciences complex with a botanical garden, aquarium,	Str. Regiment 11 Siret nr. 6A	http://www.cmsngi.ro/	Mădălin Șerban (Director), Phone: +40 236 411 898, Email:



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			planetarium, observatory & zoo.			contact@cmsn-gl.ro
Institute for Eco-Museum Researches "Gavrilă Simion"	1953	scientific	scientific museum (profile: Prehistoric Archeology, Daco-Roman Archeology, Medieval Archeology, Romanian Fine Arts, Ethnography, History, Natural Sciences – Zoology)	Str. Progresului nr. 32 (administrative headquarters), Tulcea	http://www.icemtl.ro/	Sorin Ailincăi (Director), Phone: 0240.513.231, Email: icemtl@icemtl.ro ; relatiipublice@icemtl.ro
Danube Delta Eco-Touristic Centre	1964	scientific	scientific museum	Str. 14 Noiembrie nr. 1bis, Tulcea	https://www.icemtl.ro/danube-delta-eco-tourism-museum-center/	Sorin Ailincăi (Director), Phone: 0340.105562; 0240.515866, Email: naturale@icemtl.ro ; relatiipublice@icemtl.ro
The Casino	1910	residential	seafront area with a landmark derelict art nouveau–style casino building.	Bd. Elisabeta 4	https://www.litoralulromanesc.ro/en/cazino.htm	0241 488 100
The Palace of Agriculture	1923 - 1929	residential	palace	Calea Călărașilor 52 Brăila	http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listi	



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					http://www.palatul-agriculturii/	
The Navigation Palace	1912 - 1914	residential	palace	Strada Portului Palatul Navigației, nr. 34 Galați		
The Palace of the European Commission of the Danube	1860 - 1868	residential	palace	Strada 1 202, Sulina		
Lyra Palace	1924	residential	palace	Strada Cojocari 21, Brăila	http://www.filarmonicabraila.ro/	0239 615 010
The Royal Palace from Mamaia	1926	residential	palace	Mamaia, Constanța		
Brăila River Station	1906 - 1907	residential	river station	Anghel Saligny 4, Brăila	www.romnav.ro	0239 612 405
The Naval Station of Constanța Seaport	1930 - 1935	residential	naval station	Șoseaua Portul Constanța		0241 611 540
The Anghel Saligny Bridge	1890 - 1895	communication	bridge	Autostrada Soarelui, Campus, Cernavodă		
"Major Gheorghe Pastia" Folk Atheneum	1927	arts	art museums	Bulevardul Unirii, Focșani	https://ateneu-pastia.ro/	0237 223 722
"Vergu - Mănăilă House" Ethnographic and Folk-Art Collection	1975	arts	art museums	Str. Războieni nr. 8, Buzău	https://www.muzeubuzau.ro/?venue=vergu-manaila	Daniel Costache (Director), Phone: 0238 710 561, Email:



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						home@muzeu_buzau.ro
The Folk-Art collection of Constanța	1990	arts	art museums	B-dul Tomis nr. 32, Constanța	https://www.muzeuetnocta.ro/	Maria Magiru (Director), Phone: 0241.616.133, Email : muzeuetno@yahoo.com
"Fani Tardini" Theater	1930 - 1949	arts	drama theater	Str. Domneasca, nr. 59, Galați	http://www.fanitar dini.ro/istoric-teatru/	Phone: 0236 412 745, Email: tdfanitardini@yahoo.com , cassatdg@gmail.com
"Avramide" House - Collections House	late nineteenth century	arts	art museums	Strada Progresului 32, Tulcea	https://www.icemtl.ro/museum-complex-of-northern-dobrudja-cultural-heritage/casa-avramide-engleza/	Sorin Ailincăi (Director), Phone: 0240.513.231, Email: relatiipublice@icemtl.ro
The Art Museum from Tulcea	1863 – 1865, 1972	arts	art museums	Strada Grigore Antipa 2, Tulcea	https://www.icemtl.ro/museum-complex-of-northern-dobrudja-cultural-heritage/muzeul-de-arta-engleza/	Sorin Ailincăi (Director), Phone: 0240. 513.249, Email: arta@icemtl.ro



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						relatiipublice@icemtl.ro
Museum of Ethnography and Folk Art from Tulcea	1989	arts	art museums	Strada 9 Mai 2, Tulcea	https://www.icemtl.ro/muzeul-de-etnografie-si-arta-populara-engleza/	Sorin Ailincăi (Director), Phone: 0240.516.204, etno@icemtl.ro ; or: relatiipublice@icemtl.ro
Soveja Mausoleum	1929	memorial	mausoleum	DN2L, Soveja, Dragosloveni commune	http://www.muzeulvrancei.ro/mausoleul-soveja/	Horia Dumitrescu (Director), Phone: 0237.242.190, Email: muzeulvrancei@yahoo.com
Heroes' Mausoleum from Marasti	1928	memorial	mausoleum	Mărăști	http://www.muzeulvrancei.ro/mausoleul-marasti/	Horia Dumitrescu (Director), Email: muzeulvrancei@yahoo.com
Heroes' Mausoleum from Marasesti	1923 - 1938	memorial	mausoleum	DN2, Mărășești	http://www.muzeulvrancei.ro/mausoleul-marasesti/	Horia Dumitrescu (Director), Phone: 0237.260.574, Email: muzeulvrancei@yahoo.com



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Heroes' Mausoleum from Focșani	1926	memorial	mausoleum	Strada Revoluției 9, Focșani	http://www.muzeulvrancei.ro/mausoleul-focsani/	
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2. PROFILES OF IDENTIFIED SILK ROAD CULTURAL ASSETS IN THE STUDY AREAS

2.1. Description of Silk Road cultural assets in the study areas

2.1.1. Profiles of identified Silk Road cultural assets in the study area: Romania

Non-religious architecture, historical: archeological site

- The archaeological site **Roman Castrum from Pietroasele** is located in Pietroasele village from Buzău county. It is a historical monument and specialists believe it was built by the Emperor Constantin the Great in 332.



Online source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/castrul-roman-de-la-pietroasele/>

- **The Dacian Fortress** from Gruiu Dării is located on the way to Pietroasa Mica, Buzău county. After they lived here for a period of time, the Dacians transformed this fortress into a religious center. The archaeological research revealed a 4th century a. Ch. tomb and, in the northern side of the fortress, a Neolithic settlement, which confirms the



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theory that underneath this fortress there was a Neolithic settlement which disappeared after a fire or a war¹⁰⁵.



Online source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/cetatea-dacica-de-la-gruiul-darii/>

- **Durostorum Fortress** was both a fortress and a Roman city, located on the right bank of the Danube, in Silistra which today belongs to Bulgaria. It can be easily reached from Ostrov commune, Constanța county. The Fortress was built between the ancient cities Sucidava and Axiopolis and was part of the Roman fortress complex that defended the Lower Danube from north-eastern European invasions¹⁰⁶.

¹⁰⁵ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/cetatea-dacica-de-la-gruiul-darii/>

¹⁰⁶ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/cetatea-durostorum/>



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Online source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/cetatea-durostorum/>

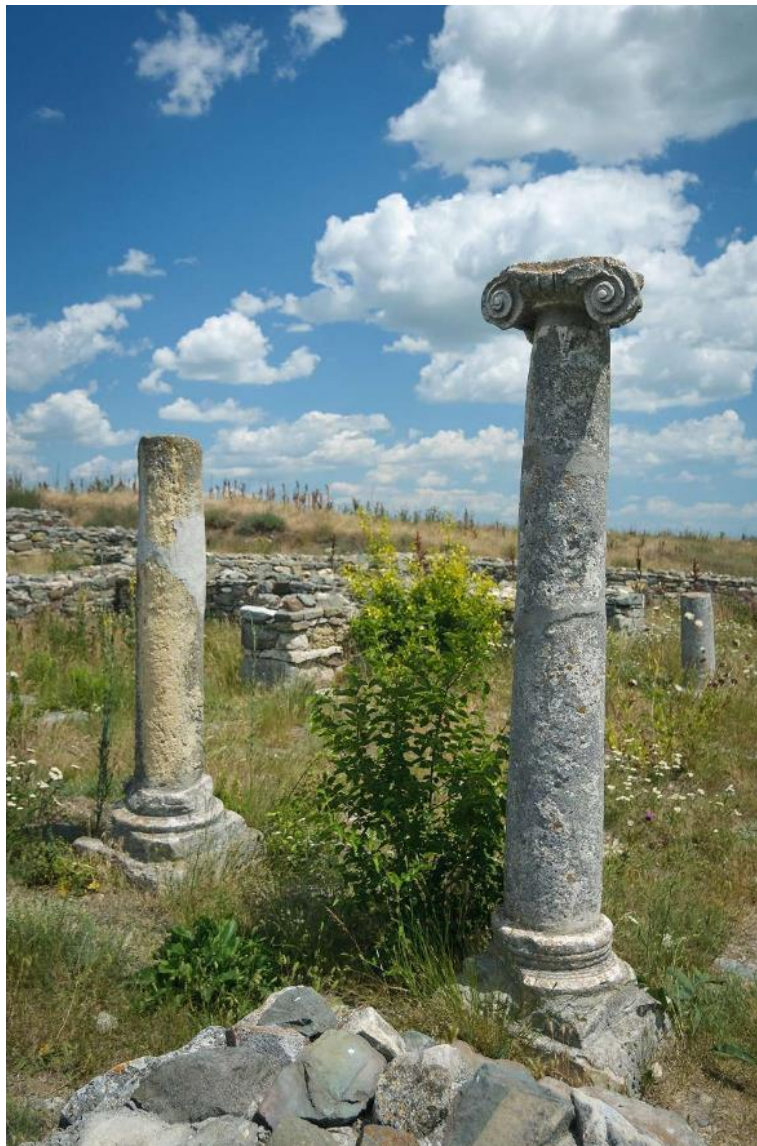
- **The Histria Fortress** (Constanța), the oldest Greek settlement on the territory of Romania, founded in 657 BC by Greek colonists, who came from Asia Minor. Now, it is called the "Romanian Pompeii". The city of Histria had a continuous development of 1,300 years, from the Greek period to the Byzantine period. Today, tourists can visit the defensive wall with towers and bastions and ruins of some basilicas, Roman thermae and a few settlements.



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Online source: <https://www.romanian-journeys.com/en/attraction/histria-fortress>

- **The Capidava Fortress** is located near the village with the same name, in Constanța county. Originally, the fortress was an important Dacian center, located on the right bank of the river Danube. After the Roman conquest, however, it became a castrum and part of Moesia Inferior. The name means old settlement in the Goth language. The fortress was destroyed by the Goths in the 3rd century and rebuilt in the next. In the 10th century, the fortress was modernized by the Byzantines, but the 1306 fire caused by nomads led to its permanent abandonment¹⁰⁷.

¹⁰⁷ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/cetatea-capidava/>



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Online source: <https://elements.envato.com/capidava-fortress-romania-CPBJAWN>

- **Tomis Fortress** in Constanța (6th century BC), which preserves valuable vestiges from the ancient port city.



Online source: <https://audiotravelguide.ro/en/tomis-fortress-constant/>



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- The archaeological site **Turkish Gate** from Galați is a historic monument and dates from the end of the 18th century – the beginning of the 19th century. Made of bricks, the Gate was the entry point to an old inn from the city.



Online source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/poarta-turceasca-din-Galati/>

- **Aegyssus Fortress**, located on the Monument Hill in the North-Eastern section of Tulcea, the fortress was built at the end of the 4th century B.C. Its name, of Celtic origin, derived from a legendary founder, Caspius Aegyssos. Reporting the events of the year 12 A.D., when the town was attacked by the Getae, Ovidius called it the attribute *vetus urbs* (old town). At the beginning of 2nd century, the town was included in the Danubian *limes* (boundary). Then, starting with the 3rd century, it became an important military headquarters.



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Online source: <https://planiada.ro/destinatii/tulcea/cetatea-aegyssus-25>

- **Dinogetia Fortress** was a Geto – Dacian settlement and then a Roman fortress situated on the southern bank of the Danube river. It is situated 11 kilometers from Galați. Its military structure was formed by thick stone walls, 14 towers, grain cellars, Roman baths, one church and a praeotrium. Specialists say that this Fortress was often attacked by barbaric populations. Across time, the archaeological research revealed various objects from that time, which have a great scientific value. The archaeological site is situated in Jijila village, Tulcea county¹⁰⁸.

¹⁰⁸ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/cetatea-dinogetia/>



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Online source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/cetatea-dinogetia/>

- **The Argamum Fortress** (its Latin name) or Orgame (its Byzantin name) is an archaeological site in the eastern part of Tulcea county, Jurilovca commune. Most part of the archaeological site, of almost 100 hectares, is still covered, but discoveries and archaeological research are being made constantly. The Argamum Fortress is the oldest settlement from Romania because it dates from the beginning of the 6th century B. C¹⁰⁹.

¹⁰⁹ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/cetatea-argamum/>



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Online source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/cetatea-argamum/>

- **Enisala Fortress** was a defensive, military and supervising the area medieval fortress. It was built under the Byzantin Empire between the 13 – 14th centuries. Then, The Fortress entered into the defensive system of Valachia and after that it became an Ottoman Empire garrison.



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Online source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/cetatea-enisala/>

- **The Noviodunum Fortress** is situated 2 kilometers from Isaccea, Tulcea county. It is a Roman castrum and is considered one of the oldest fortresses in the region. Nowadays, the castrum is almost entirely covered, but archaeological research is regularly done in order to reveal this important monument. Due to research, archeologists found important objects with great scientific value¹¹⁰.

¹¹⁰ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/cetatea-noviodunum/>



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Online source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/cetatea-noviodunum/>

- **Halmyris Fortress** is located in the area of Murighiol village in the village with the same name. It was under the occupation of both the Romans and the Byzantines. It is assumed that here the first Roman fortification was built, most probably by two detachments of the Roman legions "Italica" and "Claudia", around the period 101-106 AD. The name of the fortress is of Greek origin and would be it translates as "brine", which refers to the salt water of the water on which it was raised. It was the easternmost point of the Ottoman Empire on the Danube border. It had 15 defense towers, three gates and covered 2 hectares.



Online source: <https://planiada.ro/destinatii/tulcea/cetatea-halmyris-34>

- **The Archaeological Park** from Constanța or the City Hall Park exhibits the remains of Tomis, the ancient city of Constanța. The archaeological objects date from the Roman-Byzantine period. Tourists can admire the remains of the Butchers' Tower restored by Emperor Justinian and other ancient objects from the old Tomis¹¹¹.

¹¹¹ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/parcul-arheologic-din-Constanța/>



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Online source: <https://worldcometomyhome.blogspot.com/2016/06/2601-romania-constantina-archaeological.html>

- **The Prehistoric Caves** from Naeni commune, Buzău county, are very close to the Church Made of One Stone. Inside this caves were discovered traces of ash, bones and rupestral drawings that date back to Dacian times. Specialists also found objects that are now exhibited in museums. According to archaeologists, these caves are 5,000 – 7,000 years old¹¹².

¹¹² <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/grotele-preistorice/>



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Online source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/grotele-preistorice/>

- The **Ovid Statue** of the Latin poet Ovid from Constanța was created by the Italian sculptor Ettore Ferrari in 1887, as an homage to the poet who was exiled in Tomis. The statue was placed on a white marble base, on which a text from “The Sorrows” was written. The monument is located in Ovidius Square from Constanța¹¹³.



Online source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/statuia-lui-ovidiu-Constanta-2/>

- The **Roman Edifice with Mosaic** was accidentally found in 1959 while renovating Ovidius Square from Constanța. Today, only 850 square meters are preserved from the initial 2,000 square meters of the mosaic. It dates from the end of the IIIrd century

¹¹³ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/statuia-lui-ovidiu-Constanta-2/>

and the beginning of the IVth century after Christ. The mosaic is a historic monument, being part of the ancient Tomis city¹¹⁴.



Online source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/edificiul-roman-cu-mozaic/>

- **6S Mânzălești Cave (in Romanian: Peștera 6S de la Mânzălești)** is located at the bottom of a moat, which is part of an oval in which 4 other caves have been identified. The cave is located north of the Meledic Lake, at the base of a steep slope with a height of 15m¹¹⁵. In 1980, the cave reached the world record for being the longest salt cave. In 1983, however, the ICRC cave (MALHAM) in Israel was discovered, becoming the longest, the 6S Mânzălești Cave passing to the second place in the world in length. This cave is noted for the abundance, variety and beauty of salt concretions¹¹⁶.



Source: <http://www.descoperalocuri.ro/descopera-romania/frumusetea-de-sub-ochii-nostri-platoul-meledic.html>

¹¹⁴ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/edificiul-roman-cu-mozaic/>

¹¹⁵ [http://www.citBuzău.ro/platoul-meledic-\(lacul-pesterile-in-sare-tabara-de-sculptura-in-lemn\)-2-1.htm](http://www.citBuzău.ro/platoul-meledic-(lacul-pesterile-in-sare-tabara-de-sculptura-in-lemn)-2-1.htm)

¹¹⁶ (in Romanian) Caiet de practică de vară pentru studenții Facultății de Știința Mediului - Universitatea Babeș-Bolyai Cluj Napoca, online source: http://xa.yimg.com/kg/groups/23155035/393985486/name/Caiet_practica_vara.pdf

- **Dobrogea's Mouth Cave or The Bats Cave (in Romanian: Peștera Gura Dobrogei sau Peștera Liliiecilor)** is a nature monument located in the northeast of the village of Dobrogea Mouth, being part of the Dobrogea Mouth Nature Reserve, Constanța County¹¹⁷. The existence of the cave was reported in 1926 by the historian and archaeologist Vasile Pârvan. Geologist E. Jekelius appreciated that the age of its formation is at the beginning of the Quaternary or the end of the Pliocene, and its excavation was done at the boundary between two categories of limestone - some more compact and some softer - representing the plan of minimum resistance rich in fissures¹¹⁸.



Dobrogea's Mouth Cave or The Bats Cave, online source: <http://www.99tour.ro/timp-liber/gura-dobrogei/pe-ter/pestera-liliiecilor-de-la-gura-dobrogei-576>

- **At Adams' Cave (in Romanian: Peștera La Adam)** is a nature monument located in the northeast of the village of Dobrogea Mouth, part of the Dobrogea Mouth Nature Reserve, Constanța county, only a few kilometers from Târgușor commune¹¹⁹. In the

¹¹⁷ (in Romanian) Agerspres, „Monumente ale naturii din România: Peștera Liliiecilor sau Peștera Gura Dobrogei”, online source: <https://www.agerpres.ro/flux-documentare/2015/11/18/monumente-ale-naturii-din-romania-pestera-liliiecilor-sau-pestera-gura-dobrogei-14-04-44>

¹¹⁸ Id.

¹¹⁹ (in Romanian) „Peștera "La Adam"”. Unitatea Administrativ Teritorială Istria. 2013, online source: <http://www.histria-cheiledobrogei.ro/Turism-3/Cheile-Dobrogei-6,Peștera-La-Adam-28>

cave were identified, by specialists, over 70 species of Jurassic fossils and quaternary animals. Here was found a special piece, a molar that belonged to a homo sapiens fossilis, an individual who probably lived, or found its end in this cave, more than 100,000 years ago. Beyond all this, however, this cave stands out because it is one of the few places in Dobrogea that has a direct connection with that archaic cult of the god Mithras, a deity of Persian origin, extremely popular during the height of the Roman Empire.



At Adams' Cave, online source: <http://www.povestilemariinegre.ro/targusor-in-pestera-la-adam-la-altarul-zeului-mithras/>

- **Limanu Cave (in Romanian: Peștera Limanu)** is a nature monument located in the southern part of Romania, in the area of Limanu commune, not far from the village of Limanu, on the shore of Lake Mangalia. The area of the protected area is 1 hectare. It's 3.64 km long¹²⁰. A strange thing about the cave is the dizzying branching of the galleries. Unlike most of the caves where the water has formed its main galleries to which the secondary galleries converge, as in a city the side streets exit into the boulevards, the designer of Limanu Cave had no systematic thought¹²¹. Even more bizarre is the appearance of galleries, which have a very regular rectangular section,

¹²⁰ (in Romanian) National Geographic Romania, Peștera Limanu, un adevărat labirint prin timp, online source: <https://www.natgeo.ro/articole/natura/9855-petara-limanu-labirint-prin-istorie>

¹²¹ Id.

as if they were carved by man. In reality it is a morphology specific to caves developed in limestone with horizontal stratification, in what geologists call tabular structures.



Limanu Cave, online source: <https://www.natgeo.ro/articole/natura/9855-petera-limanu-labirint-prin-istorie>

- **The Cave from the Rock (in Romanian: Peștera de la Stânca)**, the corner of the cave is in a patch of Triassic limestone not too thick. The entrance is of avenue type (well) and a staircase of 5 m is required to approach the jump. It is a labyrinthine cavity, fossil type, with a development of 60 m in the direction of NNE-SSV, with many entrances, short and wide galleries, which combine spacious and brightly lit rooms, due to the collapsed ceilings¹²².

¹²² <https://www.info-delta.ro/pesteri-dobrogea-52/pestera-de-la-stanca--360.html>



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The Cave from the Rock, online source: <https://www.info-delta.ro/pesteri-dobrogea-52/pestera-de-la-stanca--360.html>

Monuments

- **Sphinx from Buștea** is one of the oldest human settlements in our country and they even have the courage to believe that it is the cradle of European civilization, because, they say, this is the only place on the continent where salt is found on the surface, a mineral from which the body human is dependent¹²³.

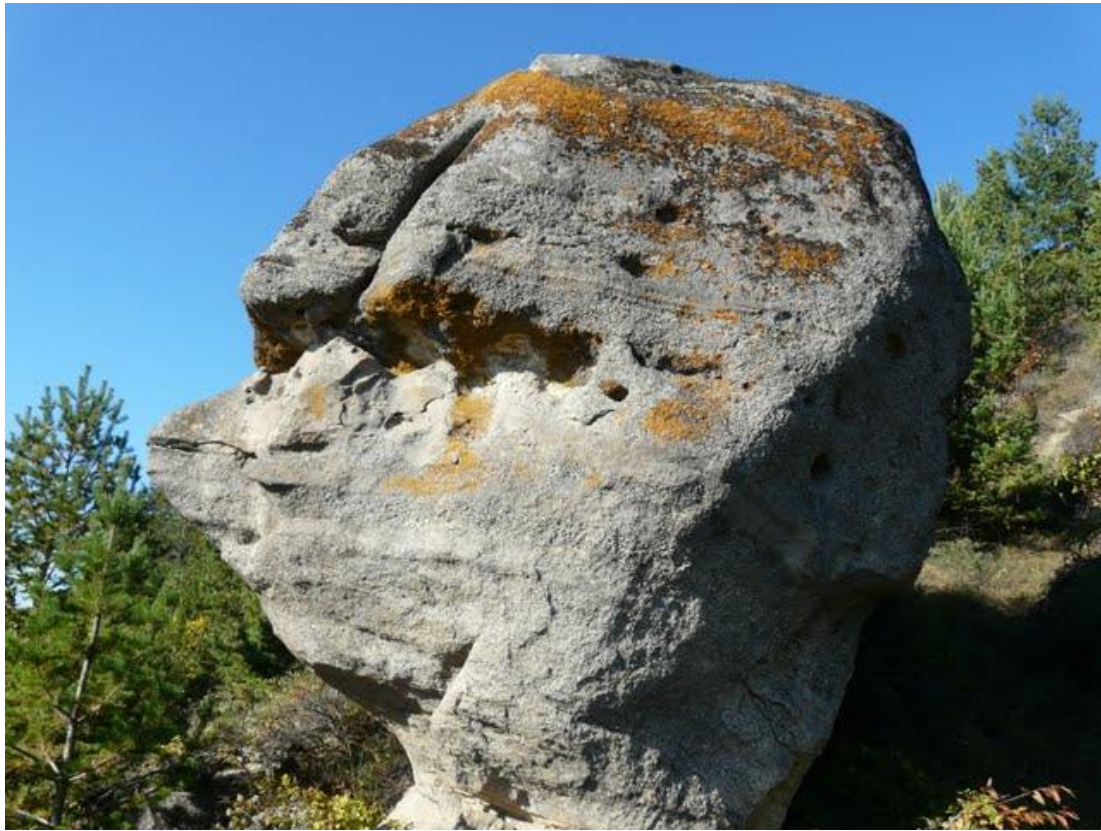
¹²³ <http://romaniamegalitica.blogspot.com/2010/12/sfinxul-din-bustea-com-manzalesti-jud.html>



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Online source: <http://romaniamegalitica.blogspot.com/2010/12/sfinxul-din-bustea-com-manzalesti-jud.html>

- **Michael the Brave's Fountain** is a monument built in 1985, at 375 years from the passing of Michael the Brave through Buzău Valley on his way to Transylvania. It is located in Ciuta village from Magura commune, Buzău county. The monument was placed right in the area where Michael the Brave camped for a night with his army in October 1599 and was created by the sculptor George Coman, one of the founders of Magura Sculpture Camp¹²⁴.

¹²⁴ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/fantana-lui-mihai-viteazul/>



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Online source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/fantana-lui-mihai-viteazul/>

- **The Manaf's Cross** is a stone cross situated in Breaza commune from Buzău county. It is located on the old road that used to link Buzău to Bucharest. The Cross was built in 1846 by the family of a Turkish merchant who converted to Christianity and settled in Wallachia. It is decorated with Muslim and Christian symbols, is 4 meters high and is surrounded by 4 tall pillars¹²⁵.

¹²⁵ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/crucea-manafului/>



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Online source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/crucea-manafului/>

- **The Genoese Lighthouse** from Constanța was built at the beginning of the 14th century by the merchants from Genoa, Italy, that came to the seaport of Tomis for business. They built two more lighthouses – one in Sulina and the other one in Mangalia.



Online source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/farul-genovez/>



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- **The Tropaeum Traiani** is a monument in Roman Civitas Tropaensium (site of modern Adamclisi, Constanța County), built in 109 in then Moesia Inferior, to commemorate Roman Emperor Trajan's victory over the Dacians, in the winter of 101-102, in the Battle of Adamclisi.



Online source: <https://zigzagprinromania.com/blog/complexul-arheologic-tropaeum-traiani-adamclisi/>

- Statue "**Woman with Harp**" is located in Decebal Square from Medgidia city, Constanța county. The statue was created in 1933 by the sculptor Ion Jalea (1887 – 1983). It represents a woman playing a cordless harp. The idea behind the cordless harp is that the cords represent parts of nature – either the water that pours down the statue when it rains or the wind when it blows – creating a symbolic connection between the work of art and the environment¹²⁶.

¹²⁶ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/statuia-femeia-cu-harpa/>



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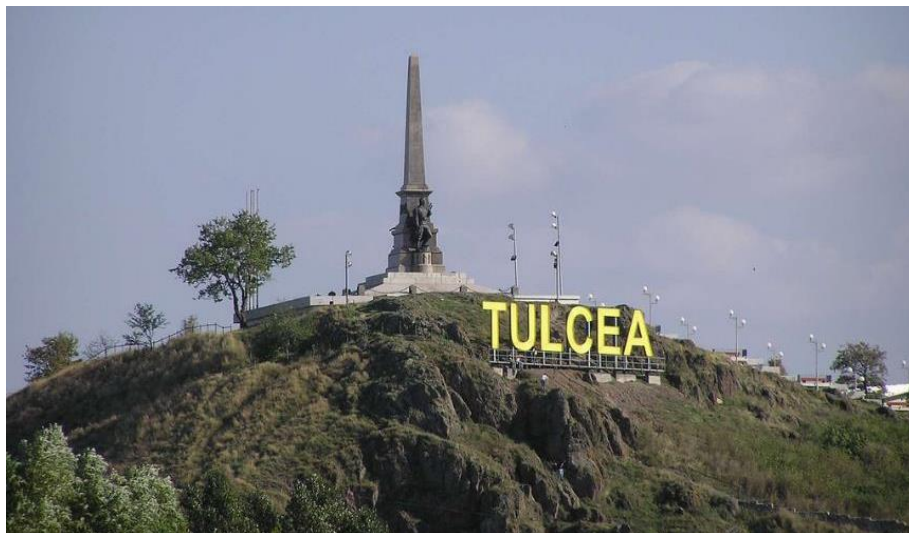


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Online source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/statuia-femeia-cu-harpa/>

- As one of the most imposing structures in Tulcea, the **Independence Monument** is one of the main attractions of the city. It is located on the North-East side of Tulcea, on top of a hill where you can also find the ruins of the ancient roman city of Aegyssus. The monument was erected as homage to the heroic soldiers who fought to free the country from the Ottoman rule between 1877 and 1888.



Online source: <https://www.trecator.ro/europa/romania/dobrogea/monumentul-independentei-tulcea/>

- **Carol the 1st Lighthouse** is part of Costanta Seaport. It was built by the king Carol the 1st in 1909 and is also known as the White Lighthouse. The edifice is decorated

with the bass relief of the king Carol the 1st on its southern side and the bass relief of the emperor Trajan on the northern side¹²⁷.



Online source: <http://www.romanianresorts.ro/farul-carol-i/>

¹²⁷ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/farul-carol-i/>



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Museums

- **Brăila Clock** is a precious work of art situated at the cross point between the old and the new city. The monument was built in 1909 with the support of P. Naum Petru. Its architectural style impresses with grandeur and majesty. Although the clock functioned for many years, it was never a minute slow¹²⁸.



Online source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/orologiul-Braila/>

- **The Kinetic Fountain** is the main attraction of Brăila city, being built in 1989. It is placed in the center of the city and was made by Constantin Lucaci, a Romanian sculptor known for his kinetic fountains and his monuments of steel or stone¹²⁹.

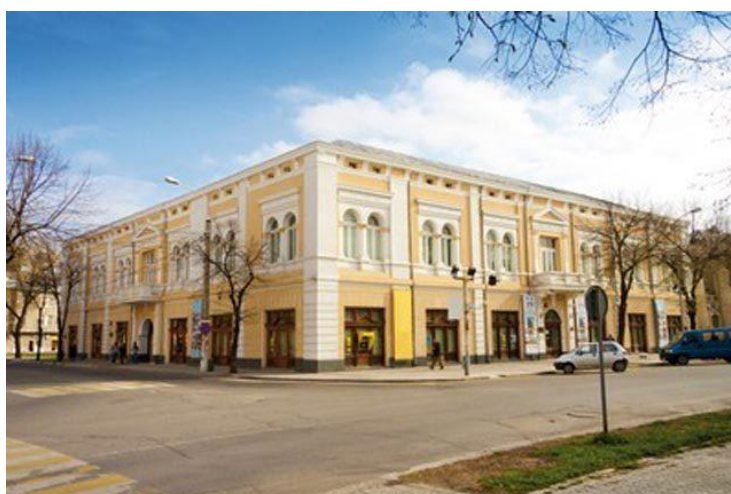
¹²⁸ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/orologiul-Braila/>

¹²⁹ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/fantana-cinetica/>



Online source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/fantana-cinetica/>

- **Brăila County Museum** (also known as „Carol I” Museum of Brăila) was established in 1881 by a decree of King Charles I. It functioned in the former Ceaparu Inn, and since 1959 has been located in the present premises. In 1968 the permanent exhibition of the museum was structured into two departments: history and art. Restored in May 1990, besides the archaeology and history departments, the museum has art departments (House of Collections), ethnography folk art, natural sciences and memorials departments. The museum owns goods listed in the National Cultural Heritage Treasure¹³⁰.



¹³⁰ <http://ghidulmuzeelor.cimec.ro/iden.asp?k=178&imgord=8&-Muzeul-Brailei-BRĂILA>



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Online source: <https://exploremag.ro/muzeul-brailei-angajeaza-%EF%BB%BFsef-de-sectie/>

- **"Maria Filotti" Theater** from Brăila was founded in 1896 under the name of "Rally Theater". From 1969 it has the name of Maria Filotti, a great actress of Romania who was born in Brăila county. The building that hosts the theater is a UNESCO world heritage monument.



Online source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/teatrul-maria-filotti/>

- **Marghiloman Park** from Buzău was created from the garden of the old noble mansion of Marghiloman family. The Park comprises the Marghiloman Mansion, a lake, a bridge, stone statues, playgrounds, etc. A large part of the park is surrounded by the "Marghiloman wall"¹³¹.

¹³¹ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/parcul-marghiloman/>



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Online source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/parcul-marghiloman/>

- **The Communal Palace** from Buzău hosts the City Hall and the Local Counselors` Commission. It was built between 1899 – 1903 and at the official inauguration King Carol the 1st was also present. The Palace is decorated in Art Nouveau style combined with New Romanian elements. Its most important hall is the Reception Hall, which is decorated in Venetian style. The Communal Palace is a historic monument¹³².



Online source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/palatul-comunal-Buzău/>

¹³² <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/palatul-comunal-Buzău/>

- **The Museum of Amber** from Colti commune, Buzău county, is the only amber museum from Romania. It exhibits over 300 pieces of raw and worked amber. The variety of colors is wide and unique in the world – from opaque black to greenish black, yellowish black, pearly brown, bright yellow, etc. Amber is a fossilized resin of different colors that comes from various species of pine trees. It's 50 – 60 million years old and many times contains animal or plant fossils¹³³.



Online source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/muzeul-chihlimbarului-de-la-colti-judetul-Buzău/>

- **The House with Lions** from Constanța was built by a rich Armenian businessman at the end of the 19th century. Its architectural style has New Renaissance and New Classical elements combined. The building has four columns on which four lions are standing and this is why the locals call it the “House with Lions”. After the first world war the building hosted a bank, after that it became a restaurant, then an enterprise headquarters and a lawyer Bar¹³⁴.

¹³³ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/muzeul-chihlimbarului-de-la-colti-judetul-Buzău/>

¹³⁴ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/casa-cu-lei/>



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Online source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/casa-cu-lei/>

- **“King Ferdinand the 1st” National Military Museum** from Constanța was created in 1985. Its exhibitions display collections of weapons, archaeological objects, clothing accessories, decorations, dioramas, photographs and vintage documents, representing different moments of the Romanian military, either in war, retreat, attack or in the trench¹³⁵.



Online source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/muzeul-militar-national-din-Constanta/>

- **The Romanian Navy Museum** was officially open on August, the 3rd, 1969, in Constanța and is hosted by the ex-headquarter of the Naval School. The museum presents the history of the Romanian Navy throughout the years. At the entrance, in the Honor Foyer, a double steering wheel that was used on the “Alexandru Lahovari”

¹³⁵ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/muzeul-militar-national-din-Constanta/>



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ship was placed. The collection includes, among other cultural objects, Roman amphorae, ship models, the Navy uniform from 1860, etc¹³⁶.



Online source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/muzeul-marinei-romane/>

- The **Museum of National History and Archaeology from Constanta** was created at the initiative of the great archaeologist Vasile Parvan in 1911. The museum exhibits many cultural objects that remind us of the existence of Tomis Fortress. It has a collection of over 430,000 objects which date back from Paleolithic to the Modern Age¹³⁷.



Online source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/muzeul-de-istorie-nationala-si-arheologie-Constanta/>

¹³⁶ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/muzeul-marinei-romane/>

¹³⁷ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/muzeul-de-istorie-nationala-si-arheologie-Constanta/>



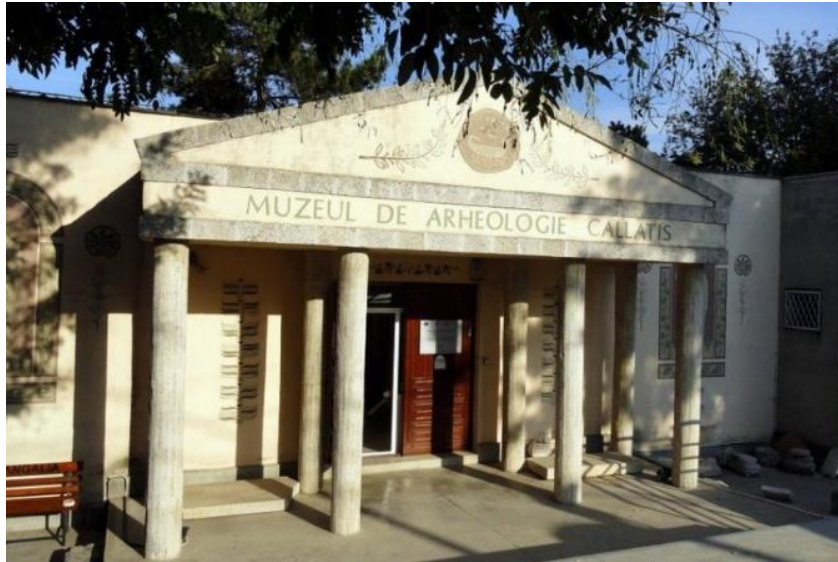
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- Callatis (Mangalia, Constanța county) was, across the years, an important trade, sea port and strategic center. **The Archaeology Museum from Callatis** displays archaeology objects that date from prehistory to the Greek-Roman age. It also has the only papyrus from Romania, a very old document dating from the 4th century B. Ch¹³⁸.



Online source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/muzeul-de-arheologie-callatis/>

- **Histria Archaeology Museum** was created in 1982 and is subordinated to the Museum of National History and Archaeology from Constanța. It is situated in Istria village from Constanța county. The museum includes the remnants of the ancient Greek fortress, Histria and displays objects of Greek, Roman or Byzantine archaeology¹³⁹.

¹³⁸ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/muzeul-de-arheologie-callatis/>

¹³⁹ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/muzeul-arheologic-histria/>



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Online source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/muzeul-arheologic-histria/>

- **The Museum of Vineyard and Wine from Murfatlar** is an homage brought to the traditional viticulture from Dobrogea, which started 2000 years ago. The museum is managed by the Museum of National History and Archaeology from Constanța and hosted by Murfatlar Wine Cellars¹⁴⁰.

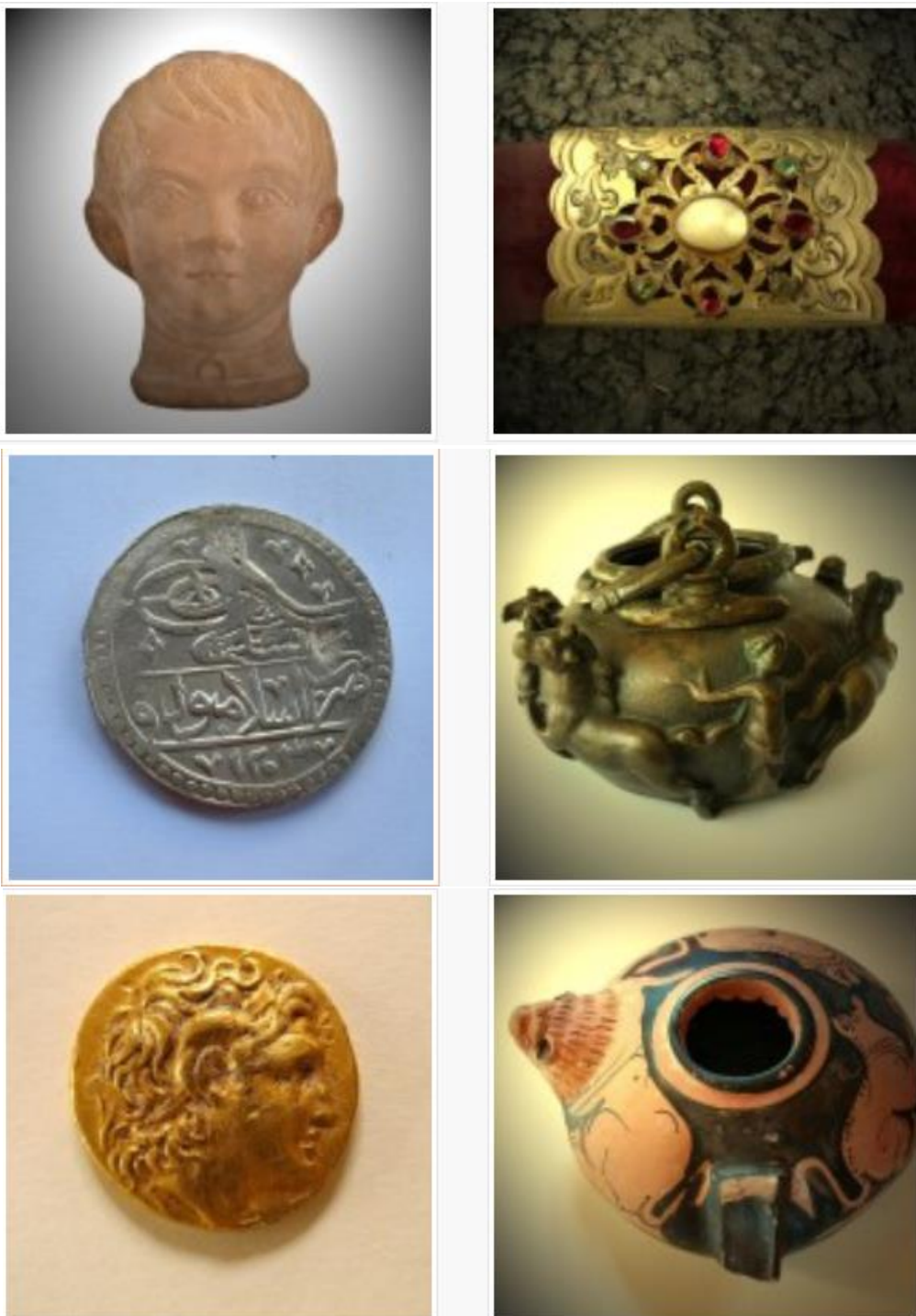


Online source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/muzeul-viei-si-al-vinului/>

- **History and Archaeology Museum from Tulcea** holds archaeology collections of Northern Dobrudja, from prehistory, protohistory, the Graeco-Hellenistic period, the

¹⁴⁰ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/muzeul-viei-si-al-vinului/>

Daco-Roman period, the Middle Ages (pottery, glassware, tools, weapons, ornaments), ancient, mediaeval and modern coins (hoards with Roman, Genoese and Tartar pieces), a lapidarium (epigraphic and sculptural monuments)¹⁴¹.



¹⁴¹ <http://ghidulmuzeelor.cimec.ro/iden.asp?k=626&imgord=2&-Muzeul-de-Istorie-si-Arheologie-TULCEA>

Online source: <https://www.icemtl.ro/muzeul-de-istorie-si-arheologie-engleza/>

- **The Museum of Vrancea** was founded in 1931 and comprises the following departments: history and archaeology, ethnography, natural sciences and the mausoleums from Marasesti, Marasti and Soveja. Moreover, the museum manages the memorial houses of Ion Roata and Alexandru Vlahuta. It has a collection of over 50,000 cultural objects¹⁴².



Online source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/muzeul-vrancei/>

Religious: monastery, complex architecture, church, temple

- **Ambrozie`s Cell**, situated on Istrita Hill, Buzău county, is formed by two rooms in which a few bays and porches were carved, either with domestic or religious destination. Ambrozie was a monk from Breaza commune who, as a layman, was named Tanase Rizea. He spent a few years at Athos Mountain, Greece, and when he

¹⁴² <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/muzeul-vrancei/>



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came back home, he decided to isolate himself in a cell that he himself carved in the Stone. He lived 50 years in the cell that today has his name¹⁴³.



Online source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/chilia-lui-ambrozie/>

- **The “Society of Craftsmen” Temple** from Galați was built in 1875 by the “Society of Craftsmen”. It is the largest Jewish religious edifice from Galați and had suffered a lot throughout the years. For example, in the Second World War the temple was a detention camp for Jewish prisoners. It was reopened in 2014, after five years of renovations¹⁴⁴.

¹⁴³ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/chilia-lui-ambrozie/>

¹⁴⁴ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/templul-societatii-meseriasilor-2/>



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Online source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/templul-societatii-meseriasilor-2/>

- **The Episcopal Palace of the Lower Danube** was built between 1897 and 1900 after the plans of the architect Toma Dobrescu. In the left wing of the edifice was designed a chapel for the episcopal residence. It is dedicated to the “Presentation of Lord Jesus”, which is celebrated, every year, on February, the 2nd. Today, the Episcopal Palace hosts the Museum of History, Culture and Christian Spirituality¹⁴⁵.



Online source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/palatul-episcopal-al-dunarii-de-jos/>

- **Palaeo-Christian Monument from Niculițel** houses a paleo-Christian basilica from the end of the 4th century, situated above several martyr tombs. It has a projecting

¹⁴⁵ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/palatul-episcopal-al-dunarii-de-jos/>

semicircular apse, a rectangular naos divided into three naves by individual pillars, that used to support, in the vertical part of the edifice, a wooden ridged roof, covered by gutter tiles. In the central zone of the apse, under the altar pavement, there is a monumental martyr crypt, completely buried, housing a group of four martyrs at the upper part of the martyrion - Zotikos, Attalos, Camasis and Philippos, and two martyrs on the lower level, that originate in an earlier martyr tomb. The martyrion at Niculițel is a unique monument in Europe.



Online source: <http://ghidulmuzeelor.cimec.ro/iden.asp?k=697&imgord=3&-Monumentul-paleocrestin-NICULITEL-Tulcea>

- **The Church Made of One Stone**, situated in Naeni commune, Buzău county, was built, just as its name suggests, from one stone – travertine extracted from a mine close to Naeni. It is dedicated to "Palm Sunday" and its painting was made with a Byzantine influence. The iconostasis is also made of travertine, which is very rare in European orthodoxy¹⁴⁶.

¹⁴⁶ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/biserica-dintr-o-piatra/>



Online source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/biserica-dintr-o-piatra/>

- The **"Holy Trinity" Monastery or the Bridge of the Bulgarian Monastery** is located in Podgoria commune from Buzău county. It was founded in 1946, but was dissolved in 1959 by the communists. The religious edifice was reopened again in 1990 when various buildings were added. The folk name of the monastery is the Bridge of the Bulgarian, because, according to a local legend, a Bulgarian, who fled from the Ottomans' occupation, built, in this place, a bridge to help the locals cross a ramp and thus, avoid the attacks of burglars¹⁴⁷.



Online source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/manastirea-sfanta-treime-podul/>

- **Berca Monastery** is situated in Berca locality from Buzău county. It was built by a family of local noblemen in 1694. The initial built skete became a monastery and

¹⁴⁷ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/manastirea-sfanta-treime-podul/>



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fortress in the 18th century. Across time the monastery was enlarged by other buildings. It is dedicated to "Saints Archangels Michael and Gabriel" and is a historic monument. Only a few walls can be seen today from the old fortress¹⁴⁸.



Online source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/manastirea-berca/>

- **Găvanu Monastery** is located in Manzalesti commune from Buzău county. It is dedicated to the "Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary" and was built in 1707 from wood beams supported by a stone base¹⁴⁹.



¹⁴⁸ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/manastirea-berca/>

¹⁴⁹ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/manastirea-gavanu/>

Online source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/manastirea-gavanu/>

- **Ciolanu Monastery from Tisau** commune, Buzău county, dates from the 16th century. It has two churches, the first one being built in the second half of the 16th century, dedicated to "Saint George" and the other one built in 1828, dedicated to "Saints Archangels Peter and Paul"¹⁵⁰.



Online source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/manastirea-ciolanu/>

- **The Great Mosque from Constanța** is also known as Carol Mosque. The Muslims call it "Kral Camisi" or the King's Mosque. The construction was made following the architecture of Konya Mosque from Anatolia, Turkey. Its building started in 1910, at the initiative of the King Carol the Ist, as an homage to the Muslim community from Constanța. Initially, the mosque was called Mosque "Carol the Ist" and later Mosque "Mahmud the IInd". The minaret of the mosque was built in Moorish style and is 47 meters long¹⁵¹.

¹⁵⁰ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/manastirea-ciolanu/>

¹⁵¹ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/marea-moschee-carol-din-Constanța/>



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Online source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/marea-moschee-carol-din-Constanța/>

- **The Buried Church from Istria** commune, Constanța county, was built by Bulgarians in 1857. The religious edifice is half buried and the stones used in its construction were brought from the ancient fortress of Histria.



Online source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/biserica-ingropata-din-comuna-istria/>

- **“Saints Peter and Paul” Cathedral from Constanța** was built between 1883 – 1885. It is erected in New Byzantine style and impresses the viewer by its large facade and 35 meters tall tower. It is a historic monument¹⁵².

¹⁵² <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/catedrala-sfintii-petru-si-pavel-din-Constanța/>



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Online source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/catedrala-sfintii-petru-si-pavel-din-Constanta/>

- **“Assumption of Mary” Church from Constanța** was built between 1906 – 1911, in Romanian Byzantine style. Its interior fresco was made in Renaissance style. In 2000, this beautiful religious edifice was enriched with a 60 square meter mosaic¹⁵³.



Online source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/biserica-adormirea-maicii-domnului/>

¹⁵³ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/biserica-adormirea-maicii-domnului/>



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- **“Saint Mina” Wooden Church from Constanța** is situated in a beautiful landscape, between Tabacarie Lake and the Danube Delta. It was built between 1994 – 1997 and is made of wood. Its architectural style follows the design of Maramures wooden churches. The church is 43 meters high and can be seen from various areas of the city¹⁵⁴.



Online source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/biserica-de-lemn-sf-mina/>

- **Metamorphosis Greek Church** from Constanța was built between 1862 – 1867, with the approval of sultan Abdul Aziz, when Dobrogea was part of the Ottoman Empire. It is a small church, dedicated to the “Holy Face of Jesus”. The liturgy is done both in Romanian and in Greek¹⁵⁵.

¹⁵⁴ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/biserica-de-lemn-sf-mina/>

¹⁵⁵ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/biserica-greaca-metamorfozis/>



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Online source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/biserica-greaca-metamorfosis/>

- **King`s Mosque from Constanța** is also known as Carol the 1st Mosque. It was built between 1910 – 1913 as a gift of the king Carol the 1st to the Muslim community from Dobrogea. Its minaret is 40 meters high and people can reach the top of it by climbing 140 stairs. From up there they can see the view of Constanța¹⁵⁶.



Online source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/moscheea-regelui/>

¹⁵⁶ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/moscheea-regelui/>



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- **The Rupestral Churches from Basarabi**, this archaeological site, discovered in 1957, is situated 15 km away from Constanța, near the chalkstone mine from Basarabi. The Rupestral Complex dates from the end of the 10th century and has 6 little paleochristian churches (the oldest from Romania), cells, galleries and early christian tombs, among which archaeologists found 2 skeletons of Viking origin (they probably belonged to Viking merchants from the Black Sea). The artifacts from the site can be seen at the National History and Archaeology Museum from Constanța¹⁵⁷.



Online source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/bisericile-rupestre-de-la-basarabi/>

- **“Saint Hierarch Nicholas” Archiepiscopal Cathedral from Galați** city was built between 1906 and 1917 by Prince Ferdinand and Queen Mary. In 1950, the building had to be restored because one of its towers collapsed due to the 1940 earthquake. The church was erected in New Byzantine style, with Moldavian and Vallachian influences¹⁵⁸.

¹⁵⁷ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/bisericile-rupestre-de-la-basarabi/>

¹⁵⁸ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/catedrala-arhiepiscopala-sf-ierarh-nicolae/>



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Online source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/catedrala-arhiepiscopala-sf-ierarh-nicolae/>

- **Buciumeni Monastery** was built between 1420 – 1430, by a few nuns who erected a church dedicated to Saint Nicholas. The church resisted across the years, although it went through many fires. In 1750 the church was moved to a newly founded skete – Buciumi Skete. Therefore, Buciumeni Monastery is situated in Buciumeni commune from Galați county. It is dedicated to the "Holy Trinity" and is a historic monument¹⁵⁹.



Online source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/manastirea-buciumeni/>

¹⁵⁹ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/manastirea-buciumeni/>

- **Saon Monastery** was initially built in 1846 as a cell. It was built by the monks that had left the Celic-Dere Monastery. At first, two cells and a chapel were built and after entering the jurisdiction of Lower Danube Bishopric from Galați, the bishop Iosif Gheorghian decided to bring the rest of the monks here from Lower Celic, making Saon Cell independent. Afterwards the actual old wooden church was built with the dedication day “The Entrance of Virgin Mary in the Church”. The construction of the new church started in September 1909, under the supervision of bishop Nifon Niculescu. The dedication day of this new church made of stone with three derricks is “The Holy Virgin’s Protection” and, unfortunately, it took 50 years to get built. The first thing that stopped the construction was the First World War, then the earthquake of 1940 that led to the ruin of the three derricks. Their reconstruction took three years, from 1956 to 1959. In the meanwhile the paintings were finished. The church was sanctified only in 1959, during the pastorate of Saint Bishop Chesarie Paunescu. In 1972 it became the Branch (Metoc) of the Archbishopric of Tomis and Lower Danube, and in 1990 it became an independent monastery¹⁶⁰.



Online source: <http://www.romanianmonasteries.org/other-monasteries/dobrogea-monasteries/saon>

- **The Celic Dere Monastery** is situated in Frecatei Commune, in Tulcea County and is one of the most well known monasteries in Dobrogea, considered the center of

¹⁶⁰ <http://www.romanianmonasteries.org/other-monasteries/dobrogea-monasteries/saon>

Orthodoxism of the area. It is named after the nearby river, which translated from Turkish means “River of Steel”. According to the existing documents, the first church was built here at the beginning of the 19th century by the bishop Athanasie Lisivencof. Today, a cemetery can be found on this land.



Online source: <https://doxologia.ro/locuri-sfinte/manastirea-celice-dere-unul-dintre-cele-mai-importante-centre-de-spiritualitate-dintre>

- **The Monastery Cave of St. Andrew the Apostle** was discovered in 1918 and it shelters the icon of Saint Andrew, known as the apostle who Christianized the lands at the North of the Danube. There is a bed carved in stone in a niche of the pronaos. It is said that that was used as a resting place by Andrew the Apostle. In the course of time this has been a place to light candles, and now it is used by those in need of comfort from disease. Here, the priests also read prayers for sick people and the Mass of Saint Basil the Great. In the small church are kept the relics of Saint Andrew. A cross in the shape of “X” can be found, on the left, in front of the altar of the smaller church. In the center of this cross is placed a part of the finger belonging to Saint Andrew. The finger was brought from the Trifiliei Metropolitan Church of Greece. Tens of thousands of pilgrims come each year to the Cave of Saint Andrew and this made this place to be rightfully named the Bethlehem of Romanian people. To get here, the pilgrims must first reach Cernavoda, afterwards head south to Ostrov. In the locality Ion Corvin, an



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indicator points them to a side road that takes them to the monastery in a forest, after 3 – 4 km¹⁶¹.



Online source: <http://www.romanianmonasteries.org/other-monasteries/dobrogea-monasteries/cave-st-apostle-andrew>

- The **Cocos Monastery** is situated at the foot of Dealul Cocosului, surrounded by linden tree forests in Tulcea County, 6 km from Niculitel Commune. The legend says that once, on that hill, could be heard the sound of a rooster and a bell board and this is where its name came from. This area is said to have attracted three monks by their names of Visarion Fagarasanu, Gherontie and Isaia. In 1833 they were on their way to the Athos Mountain. This place was so beautiful that they decided to build a monastery. They bought the land from a local woman and with the consent of the local Moslem administration of that time, they built a halidom from twigs and clay. In 1971, an important discovery was made on a road of Niculitel Commune, after a pouring rain brought to light the dome of a crypt covering the relics of four martyrs: Zotic, Attal,

¹⁶¹ <http://www.romanianmonasteries.org/other-monasteries/dobrogea-monasteries/cave-st-apostle-andrew>



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Kamasie and Filip. The archeologists established that they dated back to the years of 303 – 304, from the time of the great persecution of Diocletian. For this reason, the relics have been placed with honor in the church of the Cocos Monastery.



Online source: <https://www.info-delta.ro/manastiri-42/manastirea-cocos-129.html>

- **The Hermitage St. Athanasius** is located on the Stipoc Spit, halfway between Chilia and Mila 23 and is the only monastery in the Danube Delta Reserve. The place of worship is a hermitage of ancient Orthodox rite monks, populated by 9 monks, who lead their lives in prayer, among reeds and wild birds. Although they celebrate the old Julian style, the religious services are held in Romanian, not Slavic.



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Online source:

https://www.citulcea.ro/sites/citulcea/PrezentareaJudetului/Obiective%20Turistice/PublishingImages/stipoc_mare.jpg

- **"Saint Paraschiva" Wooden Church** from Salt Valley village, Vrancea county, was built between 1772 – 1773 and is a historic monument. The religious edifice was made of wooden beams put on a river boulder foundation¹⁶².

¹⁶² <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/biserica-de-lemn-cuvioasa-paraschiva-2/>



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Online source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/biserica-de-lemn-cuvioasa-paraschiva-2/>

- **Muntioru Skete** is situated in Poiana Muntioru, near Vintileasca commune, Vrancea county. The Orthodox Skete is located at an altitude of 1,300 meters and is managed by Poiana Marului Monastery. It was founded by the priest Macarie Besliu in 1999 and is dedicated to "The Holy Face of Jesus"¹⁶³.



¹⁶³ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/scithul-muntioru/>



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Online source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/scithul-muntioru/>

- **Lepsa Monastery** is situated on the shore of the river Putna, in Vrancea Mountains, Tulnici commune. It was built in 1774. Its oldest wooden church is dedicated to the "Assumption of the Holy Virgin Mary" and was rebuilt between 1930 – 1936 on a river boulder foundation¹⁶⁴.



Online source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/manastirea-lepsa/>

Economic criteria: mountains, salt lakes, mud volcanoes

- **The Danube Delta**, the second largest delta in Europe (after that of the Volga River), is a special attraction of great scientific value and high tourist potential, especially after its inclusion in 1990, together with other adjacent natural areas, in the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve.

¹⁶⁴ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/manastirea-lepsa/>



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Online source: <https://romaniadacia.wordpress.com/aerial-view-sulina-branch-channel-danube-delta-black-sea-romania/>

- **The Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve** is a labyrinth of water and land shared between Romania and Ukraine. It is made up of countless lakes, channels and islands at the end of a 2,860 km-long river¹⁶⁵. At the end of a course of over 2,860 km, collecting the water from a vast hydrological basin that exceeds 8% of the area of Europe, the Danube (the second largest river of the Continent) has during the last 16,000 years built at its mouth with the Black Sea one of the most beautiful deltas in Europe, perhaps in the whole world. The Danube Delta is famous as one of the greatest wetlands of the earth. The wonderful natural habitats formed here offer good living conditions for an impressive number of plants and animals. Among these, reeds form one of the largest single expanses in the world, and Letea and Caraorman forests represent the northern limit for two rare species of oak that are more frequently met in the south of the Italian and Balkan peninsulas. Together with the great number of aquatic and terrestrial plants, there are also many important colonies of pelicans and cormorans, which are characteristic of the Danube Delta, as well as a variety of other

¹⁶⁵ <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/natural-sciences/environment/ecological-sciences/biosphere-reserves/europe-north-america/romaniaukraine/danube-delta/>



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waterbirds which reside in or visit the delta for breeding or wintering. The large number of fish is also notable, with species of both high economic and ecological value.



Online source: <https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/588/>

- **Razim-Sinoe Lagoon**, the second component of the Danube Delta Reserve, is located in the south part of Danube Delta, Dobrogea region, southeastern Romania. It is the largest lagoon in Romania, with an area of 71,500 hectares. The name of the lake Razim comes from the Turkish-Tatar *razi iim* that means: I am happy, satisfied – regarding the lake's good production of fish, while Sinoe – from the Slavic *sin* – *sinii* (blue)-the color of the water. Its hydrographic characteristics allow the navigation with any type of boat, from kayaks to sailing ships. But the most important fact is that the lagoon's waters confer easy access to the Black Sea and to the Delta's channels. It is the geographical, biological, historical and ethnographical complexity that makes this area unique. The diversity of birds (312 important bird species) and fish species (about 90 fish species, including populations of sturgeon), the archeological traces and the



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ethno-cultural multitude make the lagoon and its surroundings perhaps the most spectacular touristic location over the Romanian's seacoast¹⁶⁶.



Online source: <https://depositphotos.com/159512194/stock-video-razim-sinoe-lagoon-located-in.html>

- **The Danube cliffs** in the municipalities of Brăila and Galați is a promenade place where the modern constructions blend harmoniously with the architecture of the beginning of the 20th century (Brăila river station), the river landscape being completed by a rich collection of art monuments (sculptures);

¹⁶⁶ <https://www.romaniajournal.ro/travel/razim-sinoe-the-largest-lagoon-in-romania/>



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Online source: https://www.tripadvisor.com/Attraction_Review-g304059-d8638198-Reviews-Danube_Cliff-Galati_Galati_County_Southeast_Romania.html

- **The Black Sea coast** is famous for practicing balneoclimatic tourism. The complex consisting of water, sand, air and sun has therapeutic effects, doing miracles for people who are looking for a beneficial place for health. The air is well ionized with marine aerosols which, together with the influence of the waves, generate special thalassotherapy treatments; moreover, some resorts such as Eforie Nord, Mangalia, Costinesti, Neptun, Techirghiol are both recreational and balneoclimatic resorts. The numerous services offered on the coast (children's clubs, indoor and outdoor pools, children's pools equipped with slides, playgrounds, green spaces set up for outdoor sports activities, facilities for SPA services and fitness rooms, etc.) have led to the development of leisure tourism. With a low salinity compared to other continental seas, tourists can practice underwater and nautical sports¹⁶⁷.

¹⁶⁷ (in Romanian) http://www.adrse.ro/Regiunea/Turism_Patrimoniu.aspx



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Online source: <https://ro.pinterest.com/pin/339177415655941501/>

- **Popina Island** (in Romanian: Insula Popina) is a Romanian island in the northern part of the Razelm Lake (Razim). The island spans 98 hectares and it is a protected reserve, hosting an important nesting area for shelducks. Razelm Lake is the largest natural lake in Romania¹⁶⁸, and the largest permanent water expanse in the Danube Delta, separated from the Black Sea by two long grinds. Geologically speaking, Popina Island consists of Triassic limestones which crop out over the island. Some parts are covered by loess.

¹⁶⁸ 2017 Romanian Statistical Yearbook, online source:
http://www.insse.ro/cms/sites/default/files/field/publicatii/anuarul_statistic_al_romaniei_carte_en.pdf



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Popina Island, online source: <https://www.info-delta.ro/delta-dunarii-17/insula-popina--107.html>

- **Sacalin Island** (in Romanian: Insula Sacalin) is a newly formed island in the Black Sea, right off the coast of the Romanian Danube Delta, off the Sfântu Gheorghe branch¹⁶⁹.



¹⁶⁹ Carp, Erik (1980). Directory of wetlands of international importance in the Western Palearctic. International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. p. 342

Sacalin Island, online source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T2puGk2w0mw>

- **Ovid Island** is located in the center of Siutghiol Lake, at 500 meters distance from the city of Ovidius and 5 kilometers away from Mamaia Spa Resort. The Island has a limestone origin and was formed thousands of years ago. It is said that, Ovid – the famous Roman poet – during his exile in Tomis came here often to write. This is why the island has his name¹⁷⁰.



Online source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/insula-ovidiu/>

- **The Great Brăila Island** (Romanian: Insula Mare a Brăilei) is an island on the Danube river in the Brăila County, Romania.

¹⁷⁰ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/insula-ovidiu/>



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The Great Brăila Island, online source: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/8628950@N06>

- Hidden in the heart of a forest on the Danube Delta's shore, in the Hârşova area, Constanţa county, **the sulphurous thermal springs "Puturoasa"** are a unique place of relaxation. They were accidentally discovered more than 50 years ago and have been attracting tourists ever since.



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Sulphurous Thermal Springs "Puturoasa", online source:

https://adevarul.ro/locale/slobozia/izvoarele-termale-puturoase-capatul-dobrogei-atrag-mii-oameni-turistii-vin-relaxeze-inima-padurii-1_5722fdaa5ab6550cb8711d69/index.html

- **Letea Forest (in Romanian: Pădurea Letea)** is the oldest natural reservation in Romania. It was established in 1938, when the Romanian Council of Ministers passed Decision No. 645 declaring the forest a nature reserve. It is located between the Sulina and Chilia branches of Danube in the Danube Delta. It covers an area of approximately 2,825 ha (6,980 acres). This forest was the initial foundation of the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve, which has been declared a World Heritage Site. It was internationally recognized as a Biosphere Reserve under UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere Programme in 1992¹⁷¹.

¹⁷¹ UNEP-WCMC Protected Areas Programme - Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve, online source: <https://archive.is/20011205025007/http://www.unep-wcmc.org/sites/wh/danubed.html>



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Letea Forest, online source: <https://discoverdobrogea.ro/padurea-letea/>

- **Caraorman Forest** (**kara orman** meaning "dark forest" in Turkish; in Romanian: **Pădurea Caraorman**) is a protected area of national interest that corresponds to the IUCN category (strict mixed nature reserve), located in Tulcea county on the administrative territory of Crișan commune¹⁷².

¹⁷² Eunis.eea.europa.eu - Padurea Caraorman (general information), online source: <http://eunis.eea.europa.eu/sites/31706>



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Caraorman Forest, online source: <https://www.travelguideromania.com/ro/delta-dunarii-letea-caraorman/rezervatia-biosferei-delta-dunarii-stejarul-ingenunchiat-padurea-caraorman/>

- **The Beech Valley Forest** (in Romanian: Pădurea Valea Fagilor) is located in the territory of Luncavița, Tulcea County. On an area of 154 ha in a narrow valley, the impressive beech species can be admired, it is a unique forest in Romania. This relic from the Tertiary Age is the remanence of the old beech forest which used to cover this land a long time ago. The reserve is a place most sought after by beekeepers who spend here a few weeks per season and collect delicious linden honey¹⁷³.

¹⁷³ <https://www.romanian-journeys.com/en/attraction/beechn-valley-forest-nature-reserve>



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The Beech Valley Forest, online source: <https://www.info-delta.ro/rezervatii-naturale-53/padurea-valea-fagilor-295.html>

- **The Forest with English Yew (in Romanian: Pădurea cu tisă)** is a protected area of national interest that corresponds to the 4th category IUCN (forest type nature reserve) located in Buzău county, on the administrative territory of Chiojdu commune¹⁷⁴. The forest is a protected natural reserve of forest type which can be found at the foot of the Monteoru Mountains. It has 197 hectares and the natural area represents a forested area with a protective role for the arboreal species of *Taxus Baccata*, known under the popular name of the English Yew (Tisă)¹⁷⁵.

¹⁷⁴ (in Romanian) Legea Nr. 5 din 6 martie 2000, Publicat în Monitorul Oficial al României, Nr. 152 din 12 aprilie 2000, online source: http://www.cdep.ro/pls/legis/legis_pck.http_act_text?id=22636

¹⁷⁵ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/listing/padurea-cu-tisa/>



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Source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/listing/padurea-cu-tisa/>

- **Măcin Mountains National Park** is a protected area of national interest that corresponds to the IUCN II category (national park, special conservation area), located in the south-eastern part of Romania, on the north-western territory of Tulcea county¹⁷⁶. It was created for the purpose of conservation and scientific and tourist exploitation of the area, given that the Măcin Mountains represents the oldest geological formation in the country¹⁷⁷.

¹⁷⁶ Protectedplanet.net - Parcul Național Munții Măcinului,

<http://www.protectedplanet.net/sites/184172>

¹⁷⁷ (in Romanian) Unibuc.ro - University of Bucharest - The Dobrogea Plateau (physico-geographical framework) - Geological survey and paleogeographic evolution, online source:

http://www.unibuc.ro/prof/sandulache_m_i/Podisul_Dobrogei.php



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Măcin Mountains National Park

<http://www.parcmacin.ro/en/acasa>

- **Putna-Vrancea Natural Park** (in Romanian: Parcul Național Putna-Vrancea) is a protected area (natural park category V IUCN) situated in Romania, in administrative territory of Vrancea County¹⁷⁸. The Natural Park is located in Vrancea Mountains (Eastern Carpathians), in the hydrographical basin of the Putna River, in the north-west part of Vrancea county. The natural park represents a mountainous area (crevasses, mountain peaks, valleys, canyons, waterfalls, forests, pastures), with a large variety of flora and fauna¹⁷⁹. The natural park is superimposed on the site of community importance - Putna - Vrancea and includes the following natural reserves: Putnei Waterfall (Cascada Putnei), Pine Forest (Groapa cu pini), Goru Mountain (Muntele Goru), Lepșa - Zboina Forest (Pădurea Lepșa – Zboina), Strămtura - Coza and Tișitei Valley.

¹⁷⁸ protectedplanet.net - Putna-Vrancea Natural Park (location), online source:
<http://protectedplanet.net/sites/196474>

¹⁷⁹ (in Romanian) apmvm.anpm.ro - Agenția pentru Protecția Mediului Vrancea, online source:
<http://apmvm.anpm.ro/>



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online source: <https://blog.hotelguru.ro/cheile-tisitei-raiul-din-judetul-vrancea/>

- **The Vrancea Mountains (in Romanian: Munții Vrancei)** are a mountain range in the Curvature Carpathians of eastern Vrancea County. The 1977 Vrancea earthquake had its epicenter there¹⁸⁰.

¹⁸⁰ Pandea, Razvan-Adrian (2 July 2016). "4 March 1977 Earthquake". Agerpres, online source: <http://www.agerpres.ro/english/2014/03/04/march-4-1977-earthquake-14-38-04>



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The Vrancea Mountains, online source: <https://www.ziaruldevrancea.ro/actualitatea/stiri-locale/muntii-vrancei-muntii-sub-care-dorm-balaurii>

- **The Living Fires from Lopătari** (in Romanian: Focul Viu – Lopătari) is a natural phenomenon due to the emission of natural gas that comes to the surface through the cracks of the earth's crust, forming flames that burn, ignited by the sun's rays (or by humans if the flame goes out). The foundation of the phenomenon is represented by the existence of underground hydrocarbon deposits¹⁸¹.

¹⁸¹ (in Romanian) Analiza privind situația actuală a ariilor naturale protejate din Regiunea de Dezvoltare Sud – Est, "Inovare în domeniul managementului sustenabil al ariilor naturale protejate", Agenția pentru Dezvoltare Regională Sud-Est, Institutul Național de Cercetare - Dezvoltare "Delta Dunării", Tulcea, 2014, p. 19, online source: http://www.adrse.ro/Documente/DIP/4GreenInn/Analiza_zone_protejate_Regiunea_SE.pdf



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Living Fire, a natural phenomenon from Buzău County, online source:

<https://cartitaplimbareata.ro/index.php/2554/focul-viu-de-la-terca-comuna-lopatari-Buzău/>

- **Dobrogea Gorges** (in Romanian: Cheile Dobrogei) are a protected area (special avifaunistic protection area) located on the territory of Constanța county. The natural area is located in the north-central part of Constanța county, on the administrative territories of the communes Cogealac, Grădina, Mihail Kogălniceanu, Pantelimon, Săcele, Siliștea and Târgușor and is crossed by the national road DN22¹⁸². The area of the Dobrogea Gorges has been declared a Special Avifauna Protection Area in 2007 regarding the declaration of special bird protection areas as an integral part of the European ecological network Natura 2000 in Romania, and it covers an area of 10,929 hectares. This includes Dobrogea Mouth Natural Reservation, Adam Cave and Dobrogea Mouth Cave¹⁸³.

¹⁸² Protectedplanet.net - Cheile Dobrogei Special Protection Area (Birds Directive), online source: http://protectedplanet.net/sites/Cheile_Dobrogei_Special_Protection_Area_Birds_Directive

¹⁸³ Agenția Națională pentru Protecția Mediului - Arii de Protecție Specială Avifaunistică, online source : http://www.anpm.ro/upload/3690_HG_1284_2007_SPA.pdf



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Dobrogea Mouth Nature Reserve, online source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/rezervatia-naturala-gura-dobrogei/>

- The Berca Mud Volcanoes (in Romanian: Vulcanii Noroioși de la Pâclele Mici)

is a geological and botanical protected area of national interest that corresponds to the 4th IUCN category¹⁸⁴, located in Scorțoasa commune close to Berca in Buzău County¹⁸⁵. This reservation is unique in Romania. The Berca Mud Volcanoes are at an altitude of 341 m and have an area of 16.5 ha. Its most spectacular feature is the mud volcanoes, small volcano-shaped structures typically a few metres high caused by the eruption of mud and natural gases.

¹⁸⁴ Protected Planet - Vulcanii Noroioși de la Pâclele Mici - delimitarea ariei protejate, online source: <https://www.protectedplanet.net/555531432>

¹⁸⁵ (in Romanian) "Harta senzitivă Valea Buzăului- Vulcanii Noroiosi- Barajul Siriu", online source: <http://www.itinerar.ro/Harta/VIBz.htm>



General view of the Berca Mud Volcanoes

The Mud Volcanoes from Pâclele Mari (in Romanian: Vulcanii Noroioși de la Pâclele Mari) are a protected area of national interest that corresponds to the 4th category IUCN (natural fauna and floristic geological type reserve), located in Muntenia, on the territory of Buzău county¹⁸⁶. The muddy volcanoes grow on a barren circular plateau (162 ha), being occupied by many active devices of 2-3m and fossils of 6-8m, developed on an area of 22ha. Here prevails the volcanoes that produces viscous mud with traces of oil. The reservation represents an area of geological interest (due to the two craters of mud volcanoes on the plateau), floristic (plants that develop in salted environment) and faunistic (mammals, reptiles and amphibians). At the base of the reservation designation are several wildlife species (mammals, reptiles and amphibians) that are on the IUCN Red List and listed in Annex I of EC Directive 92/43 / EC of 21 May 1992 (on the conservation of natural habitats and of wildlife species and wild flora)¹⁸⁷.

¹⁸⁶ ProtectedPlanet.net - Vulcanii Noroioși de la Pâclele Mari - delimitarea ariei protejate, online source : http://www.protectedplanet.net/sites/Vulcanii_Noroioși_Paclele_Mari_Nature_Reserve

¹⁸⁷ (in Romanian) Directiva Consiliului European 92/43/CE din 21 mai 1992, privind conservarea habitatelor naturale și a speciilor de faună și floră sălbatică, online source: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CONSLEG:1992L0043:20070101:RO:PDF>



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The Mud Volcanoes from Pâclele Mari

- **The Salt Lake** (in Romanian: Lacul Sărat), known worldwide as a source of health, is located in the Chișcani rural town, only 5 km from the Brăila municipality. It's said that the miraculous therapeutic properties of the lake's water were discovered centuries ago by Prince Vlad the Impaler (Vlad Tepes)¹⁸⁸. This place is appreciated from a tourist point of view for its good positioning in nature and for the healing properties that have the sapropelic sludge and the hypertonic mineral water, the source being the Salt Lake itself. There is also a spa complex that operates throughout the year and offers accommodation, meals served in the restaurant, soccer field, tennis¹⁸⁹.

¹⁸⁸ <https://www.agerpres.ro/engleza-destinatie-romania/2014/09/23/destination-romania-salt-lake-near-Brăila-miraculous-place-where-tepes-used-to-cure-his-troops-12-59-33>

¹⁸⁹ <http://www.romanianresorts.ro/statiunea-lacu-sarat>



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The Salt Lake of Brăila, online source: <http://walkthiswayBrăila.ro/salt-lake-of-Brăila/>

- **Lake Techirghiol (in Romanian: Lacul Techirghiol)** The name of the lake comes from the Turkish Tekirgöl, meaning "Tekir's lake". The name also means (in Turkish) "Striped Lake" (tekir - striped, and göl - lake). This is because of the salinity of the lake; when the wind blows, white salt stripes appear on the surface of the lake.



Lake Techirghiol, online source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bOO3Df1XsCE>

- **Agigea Lake** (in Romanian: Lacul Agigea) is located northeast of the Black Sea Danube Canal and southwest of Agigea commune. The surface of the lake is 35 ha and is part of Lake Agigea Nature Reserve, a zoological reservation, a valuable national monument. An important lake of fluvio-maritime liman, Lake Agigea, together with its surroundings, houses between 5,000 - 10,000 birds, many of them considered



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very valuable. In 1985, the lake was transformed into a fishing arrangement, which greatly reduced the number of birds in the area.



Lake Agigea, online source: <http://turism-agigea.ro/obiective/agigea/>

Scientific

- **Constanța Aquarium**, the first section of the Natural Science Museum Complex, located on the seafront on the Casino's cliff, in its immediate vicinity, is also the first public aquarium in Romania and was inaugurated on May 1, 1958.



Online source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/acvariul-Constanta/>



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- **The Dolphinarium** in Constanța, which started its activity on June 1, 1972, constituting the first museum-type of its kind in the country and the first in southeastern Europe at that time. In the amphitheater with swimming pool and in the covered basin, demonstrations with dolphins and sea lions are organized.



Online source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/delfinariu/>

- **The Botanical Garden** in the municipality of Galați is part of the Museum Complex of the Natural Sciences of Galați, where 260,846 specimens of trees, shrubs and flowers can be admired, of 1,542 species, some very rare, which are on the way to extinction¹⁹⁰.

¹⁹⁰ (in Romanian) http://www.adrse.ro/Regiunea/Turism_Patrimoniu.aspx



Online source: https://galaticityapp.ro/en/places/botanical-garden-the-sensory-garden-xhxf1igc_7xt4q

- **"Rasvan Angheluta" Natural Sciences Museum Complex** from Galați was built in 1990 and is one of the largest museums from Romania. It comprises: a Botanic Garden, an Aquarium, an Astronomic Observatory and Planetarium, a Zoo and exhibiting halls for temporary or permanent exhibitions¹⁹¹.



Online source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/complex-muzeal-al-stiintelor-naturii-Galati/>

- **Institute for Eco-Museum Researches "Gavrilă Simion"** was established in the year 1950 by the foundation of the Natural Sciences Museum. Since 1965 it has been

¹⁹¹ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/complex-muzeal-al-stiintelor-naturii-Galati/>



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the "Danube Delta" Museum with four departments: history and archaeology, ethnography, natural sciences and art. It is the first and only theme museum in Romania accepted at that time, under the name of Danube Delta Museum. In time the museum has grown due to the emergence of other museum units. The most significant achievement is the 1975 emergence of the History and Archaeology Department in the "Independence Monument" Park, inside an initial pavilion, later extended due to the construction of the second edifice. Other important achievements involve the emergence of the Art Museum (1972) and the Ethnography and Folk-Art Museum (1989). The endeavors of the institution towards diversifying the forms of valorization of the entire cultural heritage in the end led to a changed organizational structure of the Old Danube Delta Museum and its turning into an Institute for Eco-Museum Researches.



Online source: <https://editiadedimineata.ro/descopera-romania-casa-avramide-un-loc-incarcat-de-istorie/>

- **Danube Delta Eco-Touristic Centre** - The botany collection comprises herb plants species from Dobrudja and the Danube Delta (no water species) both common species and endangered endemic ones, rising to 13,609 items. The entomology collection comprises insect species (coleoptera, hymenoptera, dipters) from the Danube Delta, Dobrudja, other regions of the country and exotic species rising to 21,000 items. The

mineralogy and palaeontology collections comprise minerals from Dobrudja, Baia Mare and ammonite, echinoderm, fish fossils from Dobrudja rising to 1,104 items. The ornithology collection comprises day and night birds of prey species, water, steppe and Passeriformes species. The collection comprises rare, accidental and endangered species. The collection pieces are naturalized or under the form of casts (690 naturalized pieces and 760 pieces under the form of casts). The oology collection comprises 320 eggs belonging to water birds and birds of prey. The mammals collection comprises species characteristic of the Danube Delta and Dobrudja rising to 50 items. The skulls and breast bones collection comprises pieces under the form of mammal skulls and water and prey bird breast bones rising to 220 skulls and 150 breast bones. The ichthyology collection (wet specimens) comprises fish species of the ichthyofauna from the Danube Delta, the Black Sea, the Atlantic Ocean (south - east and centre) and the Indian Ocean (west); the conserved specimens rise to 153. The live fish collection comprises local prey and domestic species, from lakes, rivers or seas, as well as exotic species from the lakes or rivers of Latin America, South America (north part), South - West Asia, Central Africa (over 90 local specimens, 17 species and over 50 exotic specimens, 28 species)¹⁹².

¹⁹² <http://ghidulmuzeelor.cimec.ro/iden.asp?k=624&-Centrul-Ecoturistic-Delta-Dunarii-TULCEA>



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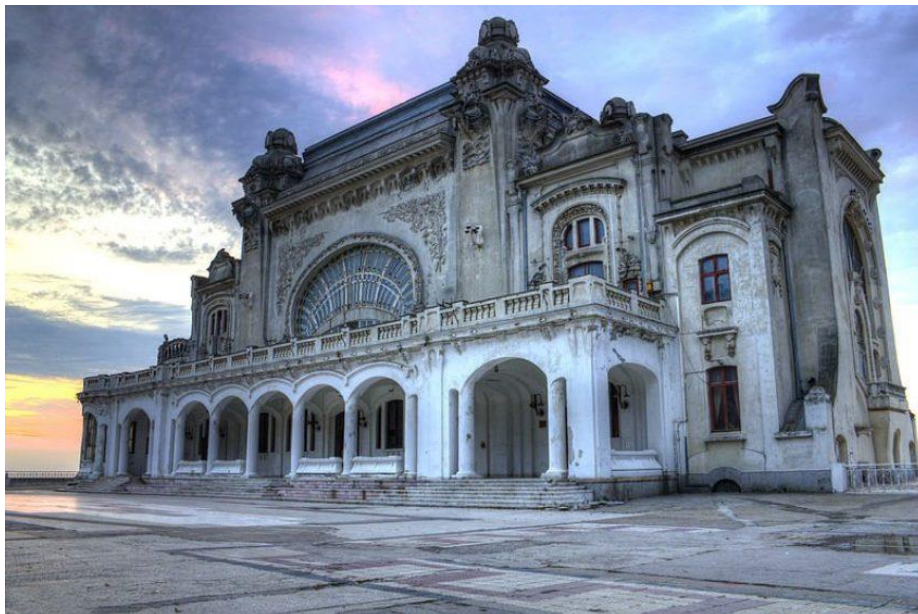
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Online source: <http://wikimapia.org/11778586/Danube-Delta-Eco-Tourism-Museum-Center>

Residential

- **The Casino** from Constanța was built in 1909 and is located on the banks of the Black Sea. It is built in Art Nouveau style. During the First World War, it served as a military hospital and it returned to its original destination after the creation of the Great Union of Romanian provinces.





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Online source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/cazinoul-din-Constanta/>

- **The Palace of Agriculture** from Brăila was built in 1923 and open for the public in 1929. It was erected in New Romanesque style. A European stock exchange for wheat functioned here for a few years. The Palace is an homage to the Romanian peasant from Baragan Plain, to hard work and sacrifice¹⁹³.



Online source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/palatul-agriculturii/>

- **The Navigation Palace** from Galați is situated on the Danube Quay and was built between 1909 – 1912. The edifice was erected on New Romantic style after the plans of the architect Petre Antonescu. It hosts the Administration of the Maritime Danube Ports and Navrom Romanian River Navigation Company¹⁹⁴.

¹⁹³ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/palatul-agriculturii/>

¹⁹⁴ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/palatul-navigatiei/>



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Online source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/palatul-navigatiei/>

- **The Palace of the European Commission of the Danube** is a historical monument located on I Street in the city of Sulina, Romania. The palace was the seat of the European Danube Commission until 1921, then entering the administration of the Romanian state. The building is now the headquarters of the Sulina Waterway Section within the Lower Danube River Administration¹⁹⁵.



Online source: <https://www.dobrogeanews.ro/anul-european-al-patrimoniului-cultural-mai-multe-obiective-din-sulina-inscrie-in-lista-monumentelor-istorice-din-romania/>

¹⁹⁵ <https://www.dobrogeanews.ro/anul-european-al-patrimoniului-cultural-mai-multe-obiective-din-sulina-inscrie-in-lista-monumentelor-istorice-din-romania/>



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- **Lyra Palace** from Brăila was built between 1924 – 1926 at the initiative of George Cavadia, songwriter and president of Lyra Society. Today, the Palace hosts Lyra Symphonic Orchestra and is a place to see classical music concerts¹⁹⁶.



Online source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/palatul-lyra/>

- **The Royal Palace from Mamaia**, Constanța county, was built in 1923 at the initiative of Queen Mary of Romania. The Queen was very involved in this project, adding to the Palace a minaret (tower), setting the style for future constructions in the young sea resort of Mamaia.

¹⁹⁶ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/palatul-lyra/>



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Online source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/castelul-regal-mamaia/>

- **Brăila River Station** is a historic monument situated on no. 4, Anghel Saligny street. It was built between 1904 – 1906 and is also known as the Old Commandment. The Station is an important sight of Brăila and one century ago it represented the main point of river transportation. Today, Brăila River Station was restored and will be included in the touristic circuit of the city¹⁹⁷.



Online source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/gara-fluviala/>

¹⁹⁷ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/gara-fluviala/>



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- **The Naval Station of Constanța Seaport** was inaugurated in 1933 by king Carol the 2nd. It was both a naval and railway station, being the link between the West and the East. It is built in Art Deco style and is a historic monument. After 1945, the Naval Station becomes the headquarter of Constanța Seaport Management¹⁹⁸.



Online source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/gara-maritima/>

Communication: Bridge

- **The Anghel Saligny Bridge** (formerly King Carol I Bridge) is a railroad truss bridge in Romania, across the Danube River, and it is listed in the National Register of Historic Monuments¹⁹⁹.

¹⁹⁸ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/gara-maritima/>

¹⁹⁹ Meltem Toksoz, Biray Kolluoğlu, *Cities of the Mediterranean: From the Ottomans to the Present Day*, I.B.Tauris, 2014, p. 170, online source: https://books.google.ro/books?id=HS8BAwAAQBAJ&pg=PA172&redir_esc=y



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Online source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Podul_lui_Saligny.jpg

Arts

- The building "**Vergu - Mănăilă House**" **Ethnografic and Folk-Art Collection** was reconstructed between 1971 and 1974, on the ruins of an earlier manor documented in 1794. The themes of the permanent exhibition illustrate the fundamental trades (agriculture and animal breeding), the secondary ones (viticulture, sericulture, fishing, hunting) and the domestic occupations (food preparing, textiles processing, and clothing manufacturing), as well as the traditional folk craftsmanship (pottery art, wood processing, stone cutting). The exhibition includes two halls displaying folk costumes, both structurally (cuts, ornaments, according to categories) and the male and female costumes specific of the Buzău ethnographic area²⁰⁰.

²⁰⁰ <http://ghidulmuzeelor.cimec.ro/iden.asp?k=182&-Colectia-de-Etnografie-si-Arta-Populara-Casa-Vergu-Manaila-BUZĂU>



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Online source: <http://ghidulmuzeelor.cimec.ro/iden.asp?k=182&-Colectia-de-Etnografie-si-Arta-Populara-Casa-Vergu-Manaila-BUZĂU>

- “Major **Gheorghe Pastia**” Folk Atheneum is a cultural institution from Focsani, Vrancea county, which organizes musical shows, workshops, art exhibitions, conferences, etc. Its building started in 1927 at the initiative of Major Gheorghe Pastia²⁰¹.

²⁰¹ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/ateneul-popular-maior-gheorghe-pastia/>



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Online source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/ateneul-popular-maior-gheorghe-pastia/>

- **The Folk-Art collection of Constanța** was created in 1975 at the Art Museum. From 1990, this collection becomes a distinct museum and grows larger. The museum has ethnographic pieces from all around Romania and is situated in an important building of Constanța. It has over 15,000 cultural objects, such as: folk costumes, glass or wood icons, rugs, etc²⁰².



Online source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/muzeul-de-arta-populara/>

²⁰² <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/muzeul-de-arta-populara/>



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- **“Fani Tardini” Theater** is named after the actress Fani Tardini Vladicescu, who settled to Galati from 1872. It was founded on August 8th, 1886, at the initiative of the actress. The performing arts institution annually organizes The National Festival of Comedy, where various troupes from the country or abroad are invited to perform theater plays²⁰³.



Online source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/teatrul-dramatic-fani-tardini/>

- **"Avramide" House - Collections House** presents aspects of the urban life of Tulcea town between the end of the XIX and beginning of the XX centuries. Carrying on this project aims at highlighting Tulcea identity within the Dobrogea regional one. Also, the complex is foreseen to have an interactive component, through diverse cultural and artistic activities intending to connect the past to the future. The complex, composed of the Avramide House and the Art Museum (in no.2, Grigore Antipa street), will exhibit: art (paintings and sculpture) with works of consecrated Romanian painters and, also, works by contemporary painters; painting and engraving workshops for children and amateurs; oriental art exhibition; Dobrogea art exhibition; art exhibition of the national minorities; small concerts, associated to important cultural events; cultural events.

²⁰³ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/teatrul-dramatic-fani-tardini/>



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Online source: <http://ghidulmuzeelor.cimec.ro/iden.asp?k=1827&-Casa-Avramide-TULCEA>

- **The Art Museum from Tulcea** is hosted by a neoclassical building, raised between 1863 and 1865, as an administrative palace of Tulcea Sangeac, called at the time Pasha's Mansion, that underwent changes in time. The Tulcea Art Museum takes pride in holding a significant heritage that constantly grew over the last ten years, from 4,365 by the end of the year 1991, to 7,015 works currently, so that it owns seven collections, as follows: the modern and contemporary painting collection, counting 932 works; the modern and contemporary sculpture collection, counting 420 works; icon collection from the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries, counting 797 works; modern and contemporary graphics collection, counting 4,016 works; engraving plates collection (unique in this country), counting 400 works; the Oriental decorative art collection from the 18th and 20th centuries, counting 311 pieces; the decorative art collection from the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries, counting 139 pieces.



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Online source: <https://www.icemtl.ro/complexul-muzeal-de-patrimoniu-cultural-nord-dobrogean/muzeul-de-arta/>

- **Museum of Ethnography and Folk Art from Tulcea** shelters ethnography and folk art collections from northern Dobrudja. The ethnography collection comprises a movable heritage presenting the practice of traditional trades and crafts, the lifestyle by the end of the 19th century and early 20th century up to 1950. It includes agricultural and animal breeding artefacts; artefacts for the practice of various trades and for daily life; icons. The folk art collection includes common and decorative fabrics representative for all the ethnic groups; costumes and ornaments. The ethnographical collection includes about 1,600 artefacts representing the tools used at practising the traditional trades and crafts.



Online source: <http://ghidulmuzeelor.cimec.ro/iden.asp?k=625&-Muzeul-de-Etnografie-si-Arta-Populara-TULCEA>

Memorial: tombs, mausoleum

- **The Thracian Necropolis** from Năeni commune, Buzău county, is an ensemble of old tombs. They were dated to over 2,000 years ago. In this area, around 800 – 600 B. Ch., the inhabitants buried their relatives in stone carved tombs.



Online source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/necropola-tracica/>

- **Soveja Mausoleum** is a monument situated in Dragosloveni commune from Vrancea county. It was built in 1929 in homage of the soldiers who died in the First World War. A small museum was founded behind the monument which exhibits pictures and weapons used by the Romanian soldiers in the First World War²⁰⁴.

²⁰⁴ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/mausoleul-soveja/>



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Online source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/mausoleul-soveja/>

- **The Heroes' Mausoleum from Marasti** is a monument dedicated to the Romanian soldiers who died in the First World War, in the battle of Marasti. The Mausoleum is located in Marasti, Vrancea county, and was built in 1928. A small museum was created at the ground floor of the monument which exhibits objects that belonged to General Vaitoianu and weapons from the First World War²⁰⁵.



Online source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/mausoleul-eroilor-de-la-marasti/>

²⁰⁵ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/mausoleul-eroilor-de-la-marasti/>



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- **The Heroes' Mausoleum from Marasesti**, Vrancea county, is dedicated to the heroes of the First World War. Its building started in 1924, was stopped and restarted after 12 years, in 1936. The Mausoleum is erected on the place where Marasesti battle took place in 1917. Today, the Mausoleum hosts 5,073 soldiers and officers that fought in the First World War. It is one of the most important mausoleums from Europe and was declared a historic monument²⁰⁶.



Online source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/mausoleul-de-la-marasesti/>

- **The Heroes' Mausoleum** is located in the southern part of the city of Focsani, Vrancea county. Its building started in 1927 and was finished in 1936. The Mausoleum is created after the plans of the architect State Balosin. It hosts 2,422 Romanian heroes who fought in the First World War²⁰⁷.

²⁰⁶ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/mausoleul-de-la-marasesti/>

²⁰⁷ <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/mausoleul-eroilor-romani-din-primul-razboi-mondial/>



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Online source: <http://www.informatii-romania.ro/en/listing/mausoleul-eroilor-romani-din-primul-razboi-mondial/>

3. PROFILES OF IDENTIFIED KEY LOCAL STAKEHOLDERS

3.1. Identification of the key stakeholders involved

3.1.1. Profiles of the key stakeholders in the study area in Romania

The survey area in Romania includes: The Southeastern Region of Romania which comprises the following counties: Brăila, Buzău, Constanța, Galați, Tulcea, and Vrancea. The main target groups to record the tourism and culture stakeholders of the study areas that are interested in the SILC project, by use of questionnaires are:

- Regional public authorities (all the local stakeholders can be found in Annex 2)
- NGOs (all the local stakeholders can be found in Annex 3)
- National Tourism Information Centers (all the local stakeholders can be found in Annex 4)
- Accommodations – Hotels (all the local stakeholders can be found in Annex 5.1)
- Accommodations – Guesthouses (all the local stakeholders can be found in Annex 5.2)
- Food places (all the local stakeholders can be found in Annex 6)
- Tourism agencies (all the local stakeholders can be found in Annex 7)

The list of the major local tourism and culture stakeholders that showed interest in the SILC project by answering the questionnaires are displayed in the Table 1 of the D.T1.1.1. STUDY FOR THE LOCAL SILK ROAD CULTURES FOOTPRINT, 6. SURVEY IDENTIFICATION OF MAJOR LOCAL STAKEHOLDERS, 6.2. Survey areas, 6.2.5. Survey area Romania.

For the identification of the key stakeholders involved, below you can find the profiles of the key stakeholders in the study area in Romania.

Buzău County Council

<i>Target group</i>	<i>Name of Organization</i>	<i>E-mail</i>	<i>Website</i>
Regional public authorities	Buzău County Council	claudiu.bz21@gmail.com	http://cjbuzau.ro/en/home-2/

In Romanian: Consiliul Județean Buzău

Address: Bulevardul Nicolae Bălcescu nr. 48

Location: Buzău County, Buzău City

Phone number: 0238 414 112

Description of activity:

Buzău County Council, as an authority of local public administration at county level, is at the service of the citizen and stakeholders, with planning, development and administration services in the territorial, municipal, administrative, cultural, social and in attracting European funds²⁰⁸.

Cosmești City Hall

<i>Target group</i>	<i>Name of Organization</i>	<i>E-mail</i>	<i>Website</i>
Regional public authorities	Cosmești City Hall	cosmesti@gl.e-adm.ro	http://primaria-cosmesti.ro/

In Romanian: Primăria Cosmești

Address: Str. General Dumitru Dămăceanu, nr. 73

Location: Galați County, Cosmești commune

Phone numbers: 0236 336 227; 0236 336 218

Description of activity:

²⁰⁸ <http://cjbuzau.ro/en/home-2/>

City Hall of Galați

<i>Target group</i>	<i>Name of Organization</i>	<i>E-mail</i>	<i>Website</i>
Regional public authorities	City Hall of Galați	arhitectsef@primariagalati.ro	https://www.primariagalati.ro/portal/index.php

In Romanian: Primăria Galați

Address: Strada Domnească 54

Location: Galați County

Phone number: 0236 307 000

Description of activity:

Administrative Territorial Unit of the Isaccea Municipality

<i>Target group</i>	<i>Name of Organization</i>	<i>E-mail</i>	<i>Website</i>
Regional public authorities	Administrative Territorial Unit of the Isaccea Municipality	secretariatisaccea@gmail.com	https://www.isaccea.ro

In Romanian: Unitatea administrativă teritorială a municipiului Isaccea, Primăria Isaccea

Address: Str. 1 Decembrie, nr. 25

Location: Tulcea County, Isaccea Municipality

Phone number: 0240.506.600

Description of activity:

Administrative Territorial Unit of the Isaccea Municipality is a legal person of public law, with full legal capacity and own heritage. The administrative-territorial unit constitutes a legal subject of fiscal law, holder of the fiscal registration code and of the accounts opened at the territorial treasury units, as well as at the banking units. The administrative-territorial unit is the holder of the rights and obligations deriving from the contracts regarding the administration of the assets belonging to the public and private domain to which it is a part, as well as from the relations with other natural or legal persons, according to the law. In court, the administrative-territorial unit is represented by the mayor. In order to defend the interests of the administrative-territorial units, the mayor stands in court as a legal representative and not in personal name. The public

administration in the territorial-administrative units is organized and operates on the basis of the principles of decentralization, local autonomy, decentralization of public services, eligibility of local public administration authorities, legality and consultation of citizens in solving local problems of particular interest. The public administration authorities through which the local autonomy is realized in the city of Isaccea are the following: ISACCEA LOCAL COUNCIL AS A DELIBERATIVE AUTHORITY and THE FIRST AS AN EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY. The local elected ones are the mayor and the local councilors, who performing a public authority function benefit from the provisions of the criminal law regarding the persons who fulfill a function that implies the exercise of the state authority. THE FIRST, THE VICE-PRIMARY, THE SECRETARY OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE-TERRITORIAL UNIT AND THE SPECIALTY APPARATUS OF THE PRIMARY constitute a functional structure with permanent activity, called the PRIMARY OF THE CITY, which leads to the compliance of the local council's resolutions and the resolution of the local council²⁰⁹.

Ostrov City Hall

<i>Target group</i>	<i>Name of Organization</i>	<i>E-mail</i>	<i>Website</i>
Regional public authorities	Ostrov City Hall	secretariat@primariaostrovtulcea.ro	https://www.primariaostrovtulcea.ro/

In Romanian: Primăria Ostrov

Address: Strada Școlii nr. 6

Location: Tulcea County, Ostrov communes

Phone number: 0240 577 336

Description of activity:

Ceatalchioi City Hall

<i>Target group</i>	<i>Name of Organization</i>	<i>E-mail</i>	<i>Website</i>
Regional public authorities	Ceatalchioi City Hall	primariaceatalchioi@gmail.com	https://www.primariaceatalchioi.ro/

In Romanian: Primăria Ceatalchioi

²⁰⁹ (in Romanian) <http://www.isaccea.ro/primaria-isaccea/informatii-generale>



Address: Strada Primăverii nr. 40

Location: Tulcea County, Ceatalchioii commune

Phone number: 0371 034 711

Description of activity:

Constanța City Hall – Tourism Department

<i>Target group</i>	<i>Name of Organization</i>	<i>E-mail</i>	<i>Website</i>
Regional public authorities	Constanța City Hall	compartiment.turism@primaria-constant.ro	http://www.primaria-constant.ro/

In Romanian: Primăria Municipiului Constanța

Address: Bd. Tomis nr.51

Location: Constanța County, Constanța Municipality

Phone number: 0241 488 100

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/PrimariaConstanta/>

Description of activity:

Constanța will be a European metropolis, a growth pole and an expanding tourism area, with a solid and competitive economy and a high standard of living for all its inhabitants. The medium and long term objective is to provide a functional metropolitan area, an adequate urban environment that offers optimal living conditions to its inhabitants and to generate opportunities for them, as well as for other people who want to settle here, one of the aims being also to increase from a demographic point of view, especially in the active area of the population, stimulating the positive migration and attracting young people and qualified human capital. A pillar of the vision of development of the Constanța Metropolitan Area is the integration of innovative measures and the use of new technologies in the city's life, thus stimulating progress in this direction, following the implementation of the concept of a SMART CITY.

The strategic objective of the tourism department within the Constanța City Hall is to create an attractive and competitive tourist area for Romanian and foreign tourists through:

- the possibility of practicing different forms of tourism: coastal, spa and leisure, cultural, religious, ethnic, ecotourism, business tourism and congresses, etc.
- exploiting the favorable natural potential available to UAT Municipiul Constanța and its area of influence
- capitalization of cultural, historical and archaeological heritage
- launch of new tourism products meant to permanently interest the area throughout the year.
- development of public infrastructure that directly or indirectly serves tourism²¹⁰.

Chilia Veche commune town hall

Target group	Name of Organization	E-mail	Website
Regional public authorities	Chilia Veche commune town hall	primaria_chilia_veche@yahoo.com	https://www.primariachilia.ro/

In Romanian: Primăria Chilia Veche

Address: Strada Dunării, 65

Location: Tulcea County, Chilia Veche commune

Phone number: 0240 547 301

Description of activity:

Crișan Commune Hall

Target group	Name of Organization	E-mail	Website
Regional public authorities	Crișan commune town hall	primariacrisan@gmail.com	https://www.primariacrisan.ro/

In Romanian: Primăria Crișan

Address: Strada Principală, 378

²¹⁰ (in Romanian) pp. 11-12, online source: <http://www.primaria-constanta.ro/docs/default-source/documente-pwpmc/librarie-proiecte/strategia-de-dezvoltare-si-promovare-a-turismului-in-municipiul-constanta.pdf?sfvrsn=2>



Location: Tulcea County, Crişan commune

Phone number: 0240 547 057

Description of activity:

FLAG Danube Delta (Local Group Association for Sustainable Fisheries Danube Delta)

Target group	Name of Organization	E-mail	Website
NGOs	FLAG Delta (Local Group Association for Sustainable Fisheries Danube Delta)	flag.delta@yahoo.com	http://www.flagdelta.ro/

In Romanian: FLAG Danube Delta - Asociația Grup Local pentru Pescărie Durabilă în Delta Dunării

Address: Str. Ing. Dumitru Ivanov Nr. 6, etaj 2

Location: Tulcea County, Tulcea City

Phone numbers: +4.0340.401.630; +4.0756.144.580; +4.0756.144.582;

Description of activity:

In 2010, the **Local Group Association for Sustainable Fisheries in the Danube Delta** was created through the will agreement of five founding members: Tulcea County Council, DDBRA (Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve Authority), Ro-Pescador Association, Black Sea - Sfântu Gheorghe Association, Shark - Crişan Association with the following purpose and objective: elaboration and implementation of a Local Development Strategy, aimed at developing a competitive, modern and dynamic fisheries sector based on sustainable fisheries and aquaculture activities, taking into account all aspects related to environmental protection, social development and economic well-being.

Between 2010 and 2015 the Local Group Association for Sustainable Fisheries in the Danube Delta - FLAG Danube Delta implemented the Local Development Strategy funded from the 2007-2013 Fisheries Operational Program, totaling € 22,284,780.48, thus being the largest FLAG from Europe both in terms of the area covered and the value of the strategy that has been implemented. FLAG Danube Delta is part of the FARNET (European Network of Fisheries Zones) network, is a founding member of

the Federation of Fisheries Zones (FZP) in Romania, and a founding member and vice-president of the FGLP (Federation of Local Fisheries Groups).

Currently, the Local Group Association for Sustainable Fisheries in the Danube Delta is made up of six associate members of which: two public entities Administration of the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve and Tulcea County Council, three supporters of civil society (associations), the Black Sea Association, the Association "The Shark" and the Association "Ivan Patzaichin - Mila 23" (full member since March 2016) and a private organization "Ro-Pescador" Association²¹¹.

Anticus Multicultural Association

<i>Target group</i>	<i>Name of Organization</i>	<i>E-mail</i>	<i>Website</i>
NGOs	Anticus Multicultural Association	taner@anticusmulticultural.org	https://www.anticusmulticultural.org/

In Romanian: Asociația Multiculturală Anticus

Address:

Location: Constanța

Phone number:

Description of activity:

The story of **Anticus Multicultural Association** started in the afternoon of Wednesday, May 2, 2017, following the meeting that the Vice-President of the Committee on Culture and Education of the European Parliament had with the citizens of Constanța on the conservation of the cultural heritage. The constituent assembly of the organization took place on Thursday, May 11, 2017, at 16:00, before the meeting of the "Mihail Sadoveanu" Literary Cenacle in the Clio Hall of the Romanian Navy Museum.

The association is concerned with the intangible cultural heritage of the humanity. They are in the service of languages under threat and cultural diversity. Their main mission is to help scientists, researchers, writers, artists and people from isolated, minority cultures and threatened languages to find each other, to create deeper connections

²¹¹ (in Romanian) <http://www.flagdelta.ro/index.html>

between their cultures, to point out the problem of each threatened culture and call attention to it, to show solidarity, emerge with solutions and secure their future²¹².

Association of the Ecological Tourist Club MONT-DELT-MAR

Target group	Name of Organization	E-mail	Website
NGOs	Association of the Ecological Tourist Club MONT-DELT-MAR	mdm.cornel@gmail.com	https://www.facebook.com/mont.delt.mar/

In Romanian: Asociația Clubul Turistic Ecologic Mont-Delt-Mar

Address: Strada Moinești nr. 8, bl. 14, sc. 1, et. 2, ap. 6

Location: Bucharest, Sector 6

Phone number: 0727 023 286

Description of activity:

The **Association of the Ecological Tourist Club MONT-DELT-MAR**, through its purpose and activity, understands to respect the Constitution and the laws of the country and to promote, through its entire activity, the Romanian tourism and the ecology among the large masses of people and, in particular, to contribute to the development of tourism and ecology in the country, as well as outside its borders. The Association of the Ecological Tourist Club MONT-DELT-MAR is constituted as a Romanian non-profit, non-governmental and apolitical legal entity.

The Association of the Ecological Tourist Club MONT-DELT-MAR has the following activity:

- Development and practice of tourism and ecology in its most varied forms
- The school of qualification and improvement guides for the people registered in the club.
- Organization of symposia, conferences, colloquiums, exhibitions, film and slide projections, trips, hikes, etc.
- Organizing and participating in actions to restore and protect the environment, flora and fauna, including cleaning on tourist routes and camping sites.

²¹² <https://www.anticusmulticultural.org/about-us>

- Construction, installation, maintenance of shelters and mountain huts, in compliance with the Romanian legislation in force.
- Marking, noticing and tracing new tourist routes.
- Managing tourist groups with qualified persons when they have requested the club's support.
- Organizing and participating in actions to rescue and prevent mountain accidents with specialized people within the club.
- Exchanges of experience with other profile organizations in the country and abroad.
- Organization and participation in mountain sports competitions. (Sports Tourism, Mountaineering, Lifeguard, Orientation, Speleology)

The activity of the Association of the Ecological Tourist Club MONT-DELT-MAR comprises the following fields of activity: Tourism, Ecology, Sport (sports tourism, mountaineering, lifeguard, speleology, orientation, etc.), Education and culture, and Technic activities.

The role of the tourist and ecological club is a launching bridge towards the true professional tourism seen as a profession, hobby and passion. Mont-Delt-Mar offers equal opportunities to organize volunteer activities for all members and supporters of the club, encouraging and supporting the diversity of these forms of association, current and potential. Mont-Delt-Mar does not discriminate regardless of: age, ethnicity, gender, marital status, race, religion, invalidity / health status, sexual orientation, nationality / descent. Mont-Delt-Mar is committed to treating all members correctly, respecting their right to privacy, safety at work, the right to express themselves freely and to work in a professional environment devoid of favoritism. It will be the responsibility of everyone to ensure and ensure a non-discriminatory professional environment²¹³.

ANTREC Constanța (National Association of Rural, Ecological and Cultural Tourism of Romania, Constanța Branch)

Target group	Name of Organization	E-mail	Website
NGOs	ANTREC Constanța	constanta@antrec.ro / florentina.dospinescu@gmail.com	http://www.antrec-se.ro/index.php/ro/judete/constanta

²¹³ (in Romanian) <https://biblioteca.regielive.ro/proiecte/turism/practica-la-clubul-turistic-ecologic-mont-delt-mar-45222.html>



In Romanian: ANTREC Constanța (Asociația Națională de Turism Rural Ecologic și Cultural din România, Filiala Constanța)

Address: Str. George Murnu nr. 13, bl. D, sc. B, ap. 21, Parter

Location: Constanța County, Mangalia Municipality

Phone numbers: 0241.759.473; 0722.745.987

Description of activity:

Established in 1994, with the support and expertise of the European profile organization, currently having over 2500 members of the Romanian hospitality industry, grouped in county and regional branches throughout Romania, ANTREC association is the main vector for promoting and representing routes, destinations, objectives, infrastructure, services, Romanian and European rural tradition, products and interests of the owners or administrators of natural or cultural tourism resource in Romania.

ANTREC is an organization of owners of tourist pensions or restaurants with specific, of popular crafts and folklore ensembles, of the owners or administrators of objectives of cultural or natural heritage, of tourism agencies that promote and sell tourism products, packages and touristic services aimed at rural, ecological and cultural tourism, of other actors in this field who are passionate and act to promote the routes, destinations and objectives in the area of cultural heritage, natural heritage and immaterial heritage of Romania.

The ANTREC association is representative at national and international level, it is the national member association in Eurogites (European Rural Tourism Organization) representing Romania in this field. ANTREC members and partners benefit from the expertise, vast experience, lobbying capacity, being appreciated as the most qualified and performing professional engine in promoting and developing our field of activity. In this sense, only a few achievements and activities of ANTREC are: the concept of classification of pensions on daisies (stars), permanent stands at national tourism fairs, consulting and providing solutions for the development of specific tourism infrastructure, organizing international competitive events and not least promoting and developing rural areas at the level of routes and tourist destinations worldwide

competitive. The latest project aims to achieve the Tourist Danube as a route and a competitive destination worldwide²¹⁴.

Foundation of the Romanian School of Business of Chambers of Commerce and Industry Tulcea Branch

Target group	Name of Organization	E-mail	Website
NGOs	Foundation of the Romanian School of Business of Chambers of Commerce and Industry Tulcea Branch	sraftl@yahoo.com	https://www.sraftl.ro/

In Romanian: Fundația Școala Română de Afaceri a Camerelor de Comerț și Industrie Filiala Tulcea

Address: Str Victoriei nr. 22

Location: Tulcea County

Phone numbers: 0240.519038; 0240.519040

Description of activity:

CCIA Tulcea (Tulcea Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture) is a founding member of the **Foundation of the Romanian School of Business of Chambers of Commerce and Industry Tulcea Branch**, created at the proposal of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Romania, in 1995. The Tulcea branch aims to:

- vocational training;
- initiation into business;
- organizing colloquiums, seminars, symposiums in the field of business;
- organization of professional attestation activities.

The Foundation of the Romanian School of Business of Chambers of Commerce and Industry Tulcea Branch, authorized on the basis of Ordinance 129/2000 and republished, with nationally recognized diplomas, organizes vocational training programs in order to qualify, in the following professions:

- cook;
- waiter;
- cuttings;
- installer of technical-sanitary installations and gases;

²¹⁴ (in Romanian) <http://www.antrec.ro/despre/>

- accounting (management assistant);
- data entry, validation and processing operator;
- trade worker (seller);
- confectionery-pastry shop;
- skilled worker who ensures the burning of fuel in a fire;
- hairdresser;
- technician masseur;
- manufacturing textile products;
- manufacture of aluminum and plastic joinery.

Also, at the request of the economic agents, the foundation organizes consultancy, training and assistance courses in the management of environmental quality, health and safety at work²¹⁵.

Golovița Fishermen's Association

<i>Target group</i>	<i>Name of Organization</i>	<i>E-mail</i>	<i>Website</i>
NGOs	Golovița Fishermen's Association	asociatia.golovita@gmail.com	https://asociatiagolovita.wordpress.com/

In Romanian: Asociația de Pescari Golovița

Address: Str. Portului nr. 22

Location: Tulcea County, Jurilovca commune, Vișina village

Phone number: 0724785042

Description of activity:

Professional association of fishermen established in 2007, with the purpose of representing and supporting the traditional fishing activity in the perimeter of the DDBR, Razim-Sinoe complex. Activities of Golovița Fishermen's Association: representation, professional meetings, trainings, festivals, profile events, traditional events²¹⁶.

²¹⁵ (in Romanian) <http://www.cciatl.ro/camera/index.php/filiala-tulcea-a-fundatiei-scoala-romana-de-afaceri-a-camerei-de-comert>

²¹⁶ (in Romanian) <https://asociatiagolovita.wordpress.com/about/>

DAKIA Association for Sustainable Development, the project "Integrated Management of the North Dobrogea Plateau"

Target group	Name of Organization	E-mail	Website
NGOs	DAKIA Association for Sustainable Development, the project "Integrated Management of the North Dobrogea Plateau"	comunicare@dakia.ro	www.dakia.ro www.apnd.ro

In Romanian: Asociația pentru Dezvoltare Durabilă DAKIA, proiectul „Managementul Integrat al Podișului Nord Dobrogean”

Address: Bd. Magheru 31, Sector 1, București

Location: București

Phone number: 0766243944

Description of activity:

The administration of the North Dobrogean Plateau represents the administration structure of the protected natural areas from the North Dobrogean Plateau and was established in September 2016 by the Association for Sustainable Development DAKIA together with the “Forestry Progress” Company, based on the administration contract no. 1882 / CPP / 11.03.2016 and the provisions of art. 18 para. (1) lit. b) of GEO no. 57/2007 on the regime of protected natural areas, conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, approved with amendments and completions by Law no. 49/2011 with subsequent amendments and completions and the provisions of art. 15 para. (1) lit. g) of the Order of the Minister of Environment and Climate Change no. 1052/2014.

The management plan of the 21 protected natural areas in the North Dobrogean Plateau will be realized within the project “Integrated Management of the North Dobrogean Plateau” (SMIS code 116964, acronym MIPoNoDo) financed by the Large Infrastructure Operational Program / Priority Axis 4 - Environmental protection measures for biodiversity conservation, air quality monitoring and decontamination of historically polluted sites / Specific objective 4.1 - Increasing the degree of protection and conservation of biodiversity and restoration of degraded ecosystems.

The objectives of the project "Integrated Management of the North Dobrogea Plateau":

1. Elaboration and adoption of the Integrated Management Plan of the 21 protected natural areas in the North Dobrogean Plateau targeted by the project, namely 4 Natura 2000 sites: ROSCI0201 North Dobrogean Plateau, ROSPA0091 Babadag Forest, ROSPA0100 Steppe Casimcea, ROSPA0040 Dunărea Veche-Brațul Măcin and 17 nature reserves: IV. 49 Babadag Forest - Codru, IV.51 Cernei Edges - Iaila, IV.52 Beidaud, IV.53 Mahomencea Valley, IV.54 Ghiunghiurmez Hill, IV.62 Ostrov Valley, IV.63 Uspenia, IV.65 Casimcea, IV.66 Colțanii Mari, IV.67 Peceneaga, IV.68 Măgurele, IV.69 Războieni, 2,765 Dealul Bujorului, 2,766 Valea Oilor Bat Reserve, 2,767 Fântâna Mare Bat Reserve, 2,768 Vârful Secarul and 2,769 Korum Tarla.
2. Information, education and awareness of stakeholders on the importance of biodiversity conservation and sustainable development of the 20 local communities in the 21 protected natural areas in the North Dobrogea Plateau targeted by the project.
3. Strengthening the management capacity of the 21 protected natural areas in the North Dobrogean Plateau targeted by the project.

Alpin Club Brașov Association

Target group	Name of Organization	E-mail	Website
NGOs	Alpin Club Brașov	marian@alpinclubbrasov.ro	http://alpinclubbrasov.ro/

In Romanian: Asociația Alpin Club Brașov

Address: Str. Vasile Alecsandri nr. 10, bl. D1, sc. G, ap. 10

Location: Brașov

Phone number: 0744 484 525

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/alpinclubbrasov.romania/>

Description of activity:

Alpin Club Brașov is a non-governmental, non-profit organization, with the main purpose of promoting mountaineering among young people, through collective ascents, in all seasons, focusing mainly on accident prevention, protection of fauna and flora, popularization and growth of tourism potential. mountains in Romania among foreign tourists. The club was formed by mountain lovers, around a mountain guide in

the 80's. At first there is no form of official organization, board of directors and statute. The members of the group had no obligations, each participating in the organized excursions when he wanted. Since then, a weekly meeting day has been established, on which occasion the main issues related to the group's activity, planning and organizing weekend tours were discussed. Every year, most members organize a week-long summer tour, generally in less "beaten" group areas, and a few-day winter tour of Fagaras.

Missions:

- promoting mountaineering among young people;
- organizing expeditions and collective ascents internally or externally, without taking into account the seasons;
- prevention of mountain accidents;
- organization of first aid courses for cases of mountain accidents, under the guidance of specialists;
- creating and marking tourist routes;
- restoration and maintenance of existing routes and markings;
- construction of alpine shelters and shelters and their maintenance;
- repair and maintenance of existing alpine refuges and shelters;
- protection of flora, fauna, natural monuments, nature reserves and national parks;
- educating the population in the sense of respecting the ecological heritage;
- editing periodicals highlighting the results and the following objectives of the club;
- editing ecological propaganda materials, tourist guides, maps and the like;
- setting up the club's own library comprising literature and specialized publications;
- support provided to club members in order to equip them with equipment corresponding to the expeditions.

CNIPT Nehoiu (National Center for Tourism Information and Promotion in Nehoiu city)

Target group	Name of Organization	E-mail	Website
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National Tourism Information Centers	CNIPT Nehoiu	cniptnehoiu@yahoo.com	http://www.cniptnehoiu.ro/
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In Romanian: Centrul Național de Informare și Promovare Turistică în orașul Nehoiu

Address: str. Calea Mihai Viteazu, nr. 43b

Location: Buzău County, Nehoiu city

Phone number: 0238.504.548; 0238.505.066; 0762.061.945

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/Info-Turism-Nehoiu-557534207761430>

Description of activity:

The National Center for Tourism Information and Promotion in Nehoiu city deals with promoting the tourism potential and creating the necessary infrastructure in order to increase Romania's attractiveness as a tourist destination. The general objective is to promote the Romanian tourism potential, especially the anthropic tourism potential in Nehoiu (ecumenical, cultural, historical, traditional and recreational heritage), in the country and abroad, by creating a national center for tourist information and promotion (CNIP), in order to increase the number of tourists. The center has as specific objectives the construction of a tourist information and promotion center in Nehoiu city, the creation of a site for promoting tourism and the anthropic resources of Nehoiu city and the neighboring localities, increasing the visibility of the tourist objectives of Nehoiu city. By making a complex, original, attractive, competitive tourism offer and creating an attractive image of Nehoiu city on the Romanian tourism market, the center is promoting sustainable tourism based on a variety of forms of tourism²¹⁷.

CNIPT Băneasa (National Center for Tourism Information and Promotion in Băneasa commune)

<i>Target group</i>	<i>Name of Organization</i>	<i>E-mail</i>	<i>Website</i>
National Tourism Information Centers	CNIPT Băneasa	cniptbaneasa@yahoo.com	http://www.baneasacnipt.ro/

²¹⁷ (in Romanian) <http://www.cniptnehoiu.ro/index.htm>



In Romanian: Centrul Național de Informare și Promovare Turistică în comuna Băneasa

Address: Str. Trandafirilor nr. 55

Location: Constanța County, Băneasa commune

Phone number: 0241.851.018

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/cnipt.baneasa>

Description of activity:

The National Center for Tourist Information and Promotion Băneasa will facilitate the tourist information and promotion of the tourist area of Baneasa city by: ensuring the general information of Romanian and foreign tourists about the tourist offer and of the local, regional and national tourist attractions; collecting and processing information for the purpose of editing information and tourism promotion materials (leaflets, brochures, posters, flyers, maps, tour guides, etc.); providing information on the local accommodation offer, as a free service; information on the possibilities of booking the transport tickets, as well as on the local, national and specialized tour guides; organizing exhibitions of tourism at local and regional level and general internal and external marketing activities, with a role in increasing the local and regional tourist circulation, etc²¹⁸.

Cultural center in Mahmudia, Tulcea

<i>Target group</i>	<i>Name of Organization</i>	<i>E-mail</i>	<i>Website</i>
Cultural Centers	Cultural center in Mahmudia, Tulcea	domnitamatfei@yahoo.ro	-

In Romanian: Căminul Cultural din Mahmudia, Tulcea

Address: Mahmudia

Location: Tulcea County, Mahmudia

Phone number: 0744 405 894

²¹⁸ (in Romania) <https://www.ziuaconstanta.ro/stiri/administratie-locala/centru-national-de-informare-si-promovare-turistica-la-baneasa-590864.html>

Description of activity:

The cultural center in Mahmudia is best known for the "Salsovia" theater troupe, made up of young high school students, students and adults, known in the county and appreciated by the audience faithful to this kind of show. The project envisages the arrangement of a theater studio, which will strengthen and develop the current band of artists: amateur actors will learn new acting techniques, which will help them to make even more attractive shows. The project ends with a national theater festival, where amateur artists from all over the country will present their performances on the new stage of the Cultural Center in Mahmudia. The festival will aim to attract the local community, the zonal community from the rural area, the tourists from the country and from abroad.

Club D'or tourist complex in Vama Veche

Target group	Name of Organization	E-mail	Website
Accommodations – Hotels	Club D'or tourist complex in Vama Veche	office@clubdor.ro	http://www.clubdor.ro/

In Romanian: Complexul turistic Club D'Or din Vama Veche

Address: Str. Ion Creangă Nr.15

Location: Constanța County, Limanu commune, Vama Veche village

Phone number: 0743 335 114

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/ClubDorVamaVeche/>

Description of activity:

The **Club D'Or tourist complex in Vama Veche** is made out of the passion for tourism and the desire to offer the guests memorable moments and unforgettable holidays. Club D'Or is waiting for you in an intimate and cozy atmosphere, being built in a quiet area of Vama Veche resort, only 5 minutes from the seafront, with direct access to the main road. Due to the U-shaped layout of the complex, almost all rooms have an extraordinary view of the garden and pool. Walking in the complex, you enter a modern and refined environment, where the harmony of colors, style and elegance are linked to the permanent concern for the comfort of the guests. Club D'Or restaurant and

teresa guarantee an unforgettable evening with your loved ones, friends, colleagues or business partners²¹⁹.

Delta Hotel

<i>Target group</i>	<i>Name of Organization</i>	<i>E-mail</i>	<i>Website</i>
Accommodations – Hotels	Delta Hotel	receptiedelta3@gmail.com	https://www.hoteldelta.eu/

In Romanian: Hotel Delta

Address: Strada Isacsei nr. 2

Location: Tulcea County, Tulcea city

Phone number: 0240 514 720

Facebook: <https://ro-ro.facebook.com/HOTEL-DELTA-174263852670019/>

Description of activity:

Hotel Delta is open all year round, both for business travelers and for those who want to get acquainted to the natural beauty of the Danube Delta, the traditions and the life of the locals from the surrounding villages. At Hotel Delta, you will enjoy seamless services and comfortable accommodation. The view towards Tulcea port, located nearby, lures you to go on a dream trip to the Danube Delta! Indulgence and a one-of-a-kind sight on the Danube shore. From tasty food and delicious cocktails to refreshing massages and treatments or exciting trips to the fascinating Danube Delta, the Delta complex offers you the facilities that take you out of the daily routine and bring you in a relaxed atmosphere, ideal for fully enjoying one of the most beautiful areas in Romania²²⁰.

Esplanada Hotel

<i>Target group</i>	<i>Name of Organization</i>	<i>E-mail</i>	<i>Website</i>
Accommodations – Hotels	Esplanada Hotel	office@hotelesplanada.ro	www.hotelesplanada.ro www.esplanadaparc.ro

In Romanian: Hotel Esplanada

²¹⁹ (in Romanian) <http://www.clubdor.ro/despre-noi>

²²⁰ <https://www.hoteldelta.eu/en/>



Address: Sstr. Portului nr. 1

Location: Tulcea County, Tulcea city

Phone numbers: 0240 506 607; 0240 516 609; 0731 505 072

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/Hotel-Esplanada-Tulcea-645356152268694/>

Description of activity:

Located on the banks of the Danube River, with a wonderful view over the Tulcea Cliff and the tourist port and with a capacity of 104 rooms, the 4-star Hotel Esplanada combines elegance with refinement, and offers its guests comfort to international standards and satisfies the most diverse demands. The hotel's rooms, comfortable and modern, are decorated in warm colors. The windows are well soundproofed ensuring a quiet and restful sleep. In addition, all rooms have free Wi-Fi. The restaurant offers a pleasant environment overlooking the Cliff and the Danube, prepared from international and Romanian cuisine. They also provide the customers with a secure parking space²²¹.

Agrotourism Bunica Maria Guesthouse

<i>Target group</i>	<i>Name of Organization</i>	<i>E-mail</i>	<i>Website</i>
Accommodations – Guesthouses	Bunica Maria Guesthouse	contact@bunicamaria.com	https://www.bunicamaria.com/

In Romanian: Pensiunea Bunica Maria

Address: Str. Libertatii nr. 4

Location: Tulcea County, Mahmudia commune

Phone number: 0721 206 963

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/BunicaMariaGuesthouse/>

Description of activity:

"Bunica Maria" (in English it means Grandma Maria) is a beautiful property, located 200 meters from the Danube River bank-Sf. Gheorghe Arm, in the village of Mahmudia, a gateway to the Danube Delta, Natural Reserve and bird paradise. Built in classical style, following elements of traditional and rustic design, our location retains the charm

²²¹ (in Romanian) <https://www.hotelesplanada.ro/>

of a bygone age, but with all modern facilities at hand and keeping a cosy, relaxing environment. They understand that a healthy Earth needs healthy people and healthy nature, thus they are practicing responsible tourism with recommendations²²².

Andreea 2 Mai Guesthouse

<i>Target group</i>	<i>Name of Organization</i>	<i>E-mail</i>	<i>Website</i>
Accommodations – Guesthouses	Andreea 2 Mai Guesthouse	casaandreea2mai@yahoo.com	https://casaandreea2mai.ro/

In Romanian: Casa Andreea 2 Mai

Address:

Location: Constanța County, 2 Mai seaside resort

Phone number: 0722 301 602

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/pg/CasaAndreea2Mai.ro>

Description of activity:

Andreea 2 Mai Guesthouse is a villa located in a quiet location, within 5 minutes access to the beach from the seaside resort 2 Mai. The villa has 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, living room with TV, large terrace, balconies, fully equipped kitchen, barbecue facilities, free Wi-Fi and free private parking area²²³.

Agrotourism Mariana Guesthouse

<i>Target group</i>	<i>Name of Organization</i>	<i>E-mail</i>	<i>Website</i>
Accommodations – Guesthouses	Mariana Guesthouse	casamariana.murighiol@gmail.com	https://www.booking.com/hotel/ro/casa-mariana.ro.html

In Romanian: Pensiunea agroturistică Casa Mariana

Address: Strada Agricultorilor nr 23

Location: Tulcea County, Murighiol commune

Phone number: 0799 423 885

²²² <https://www.bunicamaria.com/>

²²³ <https://casaandreea2mai.ro/>

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/agriturismocasamariana/>

Description of activity:

Agrotourism Mariana Guesthouse is the ideal place to find peace, immerse yourself in nature and discover the wonders of the Danube Delta! It has a shared lounge, garden, barbecue facilities and terrace in Murighiol. Among the facilities at this property are a 24-hour front desk and a shared kitchen, along with free WiFi throughout the property. Private parking can be arranged at an extra charge. At the guesthouse, the rooms come with a closet and a flat-screen TV. All rooms at Casa Mariana feature air conditioning and a desk. The accommodation also has a playground²²⁴.

Agrotourism Valea Fagilor Guesthouse

<i>Target group</i>	<i>Name of Organization</i>	<i>E-mail</i>	<i>Website</i>
Accommodations – Guesthouses	Agrotourism guesthouse Valea Fagilor	iliemarian07@yahoo.com	https://www.pensiuneavaleafagilor.ro/

In Romanian: Pensiunea agroturistică Valea Fagilor

Address: Str. Valea Fagilor nr. 35

Location: Tulcea County, Luncavița commune

Phone numbers: 0744.506.822, 0735.537.489

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/ValeaFagilor/>

Description of activity:

The **Agrotourism Valea Fagilor Guesthouse** is a pension with classification in tourism on 4 daisies / stars and it has 3 double rooms with private bathroom; bathrooms (adapted for people with disabilities); kitchen fully equipped with tools and utilities, also available to customers; living room with dining area; iron, hair dryer, washing machine; barbecue, stove, traditional oven; terrace with table and chairs for 12 people; playground with swings; bicycles, chess, cards; self-parking video surveillance. In the courtyard of the farmhouse there is a fruit orchard (apples, apricots, cherries, nectarines, plums) being the agricultural activity with which the tourist can directly contact and who can help in the maintenance work. In the courtyard full of

²²⁴ <https://www.booking.com/hotel/ro/casa-mariana.ro.html>

greenery there is a farmhouse annex with a table and relaxing chairs, a sidewalk with barbecue, a playground equipped with wood and wooden benches, car parking. The agropension administrator is a person immobilized in a wheelchair, which gives charm and a smile to the location. The pension thus offers tourist services for people with disabilities being a specially designed location, without access thresholds, with adapted bathrooms and comfortable spaces for them. The Agrotourism Valea Fagilor Guesthouse wants to come to the clients through constant innovation and high quality of services but also keeping the national, regional and local specific²²⁵.

Vasiliu Guesthouse

<i>Target group</i>	<i>Name of Organization</i>	<i>E-mail</i>	<i>Website</i>
Accommodations – Guesthouses	Vasiliu Guesthouse	petrerotl@yahoo.com	https://www.ecoturismdelta.ro/

In Romanian: Pensiunea Vasiliu

Address: in the center of Crișan village, along the riverbank, at number 180bis on the only street, 500 meters from the ferry station on your left, once you get off the ferry.

Location: Tulcea County, Crișan village

Phone number: 0744 957 148; 0744 761 323

Description of activity:

Surrounded by a beautiful garden full with vegetables and flowers, at Petre **Vasiliu Guesthouse** you will enjoy the nice atmosphere of the Danube River and the peace of our village. They are offering you a traditional cuisine based on fresh and local products: homemade gem, vegetables from our own garden, milk products from our village, fresh fish...and elaborated traditional dishes as “sarmale” and “ardei umpluti”. The structure of the guesthouse consists of 9 rooms, each one having its own bathroom, situated in two different houses, one at number 174 and another at number 180bis, all our rooms are recently renovated: 3 rooms with single beds, 4 rooms with double beds, 2 rooms with one double bed and a single bed. The guesthouse has a large dining room (where you have a WI-FI connection), a terrace and a place to sit by the Danube River. The guesthouse also organizes qualitative nature activities such as:

²²⁵ (in Romanian) <https://www.facebook.com/ValeaFagilor/>

Bird watching tours, Discovery tours, Wildlife photography, Canoe rental, and Sport fishing. The owners are Petre and Caroline Vasiliu. Petre is a local of the Delta, a former fisherman; he is involved into the development of the rural tourism by gathering several homestays in Crisan. A very keen birdwatcher, he knows the best birding spots in Danube Delta and all the variety of species existing here. Being a certified guide, he will be happy to show you "his" Delta. He speaks perfectly French and English and has a good level in German and Russian. Caroline, coming from France, has discovered the Delta in 2004 when she was in a voluntary mission on the rural tourism development. Today a real inhabitant of the Delta, she will know to welcome you and make you discover her adoptive village. Caroline speaks Romanian, French, English and a little German²²⁶.

Cormoran Resort

<i>Target group</i>	<i>Name of Organization</i>	<i>E-mail</i>	<i>Website</i>
Accommodations – Guesthouses	Cormoran Resort	cornel_gaina@yahoo.com	http://www.cormoran.ro/

In Romanian: Cormoran Resort

Address: At 38 km from Tulcea lies Murighiol village. Leave the village on Dunavat route and turn left on the first asphalted road. After around 300 m, on the right side you will see the Danube Delta Cormoran Resort parking. Here you will be informed where to wait for the boats transfer to Danube Delta Cormoran Resort.

Location: Tulcea County, Murighiol commune, Uzlina village

Phone number: 0748.032.593 (We recommend you to call from Tulcea at Danube Delta Cormoran Resort Reception so that we can send you in time a boat for transfer.)
Rezervations phones: 0745.059.818 or 0744.656.372

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/cormoran.resort>

Description of activity:

Cormoran Resort aims eminence since the year of 2000, offering to the tourists accommodation in the Danube Delta and, even more, the possibility to discover and enjoy the wonders of nature, the local traditions and regaining national affiliation. That

²²⁶ <https://www.ecoturismdelta.ro/index.php>

is why comfort and tradition in DANUBE DELTA is our signature, that global all the values which we believe in and promote. Comfort, because you can accommodate in the 3*** hotel. Tradition, because you can choose for one of the villas specific to the area. For the vacation in Danube Delta to be perfect, within the Cormoran Resort you can find two restaurants, bar, club, five conference rooms, fitness room, sauna, pool table, table tennis, two pools and sport fields (tennis, volley, football, basketball). All these are part of the Cormoran Resort one of the best accommodation options in Danube Delta!²²⁷

Puiu Guesthouse

<i>Target group</i>	<i>Name of Organization</i>	<i>E-mail</i>	<i>Website</i>
Accommodations – Guesthouses	Puiu Guesthouse	pensiunea.puiu@yahoo.com	http://www.pensiuneapuiu.ro/

In Romanian: Pensiunea Puiu

Address: Dunăvațul de Jos, Nr. 74

Location: Tulcea County, Dunăvațul de Jos village

Phone numbers: 0744 630 225; 0742 043 234; 0722 599 295

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/pensiunea.puiu>

Description of activity:

Puiu Guesthouse was born out of the love and passion of the two owners, Dan and Rodica for the Delta, for birds, for fishing, for nature! The guesthouse offers guides on water, but also on land, organizing a tour of the strongholds of Dobrogea. At the guesthouse, the owners also provide information on how to spend your time and what to visit in a stay in the delta. There is an interior garden with a covered terrace, sun umbrellas and table tennis. The on-site restaurant serves fish and chicken specialties. The rooms, colored in blue and orange, are equipped with private or shared bathroom²²⁸.

²²⁷ <http://www.cormoran.ro/en/>

²²⁸ (in Romanian) <http://www.pensiuneapuiu.ro/>



4 Willows Guesthouse

<i>Target group</i>	<i>Name of Organization</i>	<i>E-mail</i>	<i>Website</i>
Accommodations – Guesthouses	4 Willows Guesthouse	scurtulescurazvan@yahoo.com	http://pensiunea4salcii.ro/

In Romanian: Pensiunea 4 Sălcii

Address: Băltenii de Sus village, Beștepe commune

Location: Tulcea County, Băltenii de Sus village, Beștepe commune

Phone number: 0735 223 575

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/Pensiunea-4-Salcii-228482577523499/>

Description of activity:

4 Willows Guesthouse is the perfect place to get some well deserved rest in the tranquility and wilderness of nature. The guesthouse is perfectly blended in nature, surrounded by green areas and a delightfull view of the Danube, the "No Name" Lake and the Tulcea Hills. You and your family can relax and get a feel of the wild spirit of nature. The 4 Willows Guesthouse offers a high level of comfort, privacy and delightfull ambience. We have a private parking, a garden set up on three terraces, swimming pool, sunbed area, spring board, area for sports (volley, badminton, archery range, pentaq etc), playing zone for kids, a special place for open air fire where we lit a swedish style torch, barbeque, free Wi-Fi. At the ground floor, you have the lobby, the dining room, self service bar with room coins, the restaurant that is open for orders between 07:30 - 21:30. The hills around Tulcea offer a beautiful trek for biking, nature and history lovers. Nearby it was discovered a city from the Dacic times during IV-III before Christ, with defensive walls. The city covers 25 Ha and it was the biggest in Dobrogea at that time, used as a refuge area for the people living around it that didnt have defensive fortifications themselves. A village was set up by the turks in the XVIII century and left deserted after the war between the turks and the russians during 1828 – 1829. The guesthouse has 8 double rooms and 4 family-size rooms available for accomodation. Each room has its own bathroom, balcony, air condition and TV set. On the upper floor, there is a terrace with a beautiful view of the Danube and the surrounding natural landscape. It is a perfect place for relaxation, reading, having a cup of cofee, tea or drinks.



Danube's Shore House

<i>Target group</i>	<i>Name of Organization</i>	<i>E-mail</i>	<i>Website</i>
Accommodations – Guesthouses	Danube's Shore House	casamaluldunarii@gmail.com	https://casamaluldunarii.ro

In Romanian: Casa Malul Dunării

Address: Strada Dunarii nr 46

Location: Tulcea County, Mahmudia commune

Phone numbers: 0747 934 297, 0746 254 094

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/casamaluldunarii/>

Description of activity:

Danube's Shore House awaits its tourists in an area with a special landscape, being located in the heart of the Danube Delta, on the right bank of the Sfântul Gheorghe arm. The guesthouse is located right next to the water, in an oasis of tranquility, overlooking the Danube. If you love nature and birds, you are passionate about fishing, eager for adventure or relaxation, you want to taste the specific fishing dishes, or you simply like to travel, we are happy to host you an unforgettable vacation. To reach us, in Mahmudia you will cover a distance of about 28 km from Tulcea. The access can be made directly by car on the "Tulcea-Mahmudia" road, as well as by boat on the Sfântu Gheorghe arm.

The capacity of the location is of maximum 14 places in 4 rustic rooms with their own bathroom, hot running water, air conditioning, central heating, etc. On the ground floor of the pension is the living room where you can taste delicious fish dishes specific to the area, but also a terrace discovered in hot weather overlooking the Danube. In the morning you can drink your coffee on the banks of the Danube, in a specially arranged place, admiring the sunrise or enjoying the tranquility of nature. The pension is provided with a rustic reed pavilion, terrace, living room, parking spaces, lawned garden, fruit trees and vines, playground for children, but also a garden where we grow organic vegetables and plants that ensure the freshness of food. Fishing enthusiasts and not only can try their luck right in front of the pension. If you want to discover unique natural landscapes, wild bird species and all the hidden treasure of the Delta waters, we organize boat trips on lakes and canals, day trips with a stop at Sfântu

Gheorghe, Sulina, Padurea Letea, but also other destinations on request. Here you can admire the famous water lilies, the pelican colonies and even the life and huts of the fishermen.

Alternative Travel

<i>Target group</i>	<i>Name of Organization</i>	<i>E-mail</i>	<i>Website</i>
Tourism agencies	Alternative Travel	contact@alternativetravel.ro	https://www.alternativetravel.ro

In Romanian: Alternative Travel

Address: Str Isacsei nr. 31

Location: Tulcea County, Tulcea city

Phone number: 0757 894 456

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/alternativetravel.ro/>

Description of activity:

Alternative Travel are a team of enthusiasts (guides and tour operators) hardly trying to show you the beautiful face of the Eastern Europe (particularly Romania) as we see it: wild, mysterious, old, lively, fascinating, beautiful. A piece of world to be discovered. They bring on market a new concept, brick made tours, pieces of an entire package, built like lego, from different elements, so you can build your desired tour. More than that, most of their members are members of AER (Association Eco Romania), they bring only sustainable travel tours. Tours are made in slow speed, to help you understand the places, the people and the moment. All their guides are doing this from passion first, then as a job, so they will be happy to take you into a fascinating world, ready to be discovered. Being in the travel business for more than 10 years, has given Alternative Travel the experience to create amazing, adventures for each and every one of their customers. Their guides and tour leaders are great communicators who combine exhaustive knowledge of Romania with infectious enthusiasm for nature, history, culture, and people. They help you to ensure that every journey runs smoothly and every tourist gets the most out of the travel experience²²⁹.

²²⁹ https://www.alternativetravel.ro/about_us



Verada Tour

<i>Target group</i>	<i>Name of Organization</i>	<i>E-mail</i>	<i>Website</i>
Tourism agencies	Verada Tour	contact@veradatour.ro	http://veradatour.ro/en

In Romanian: Verada Tour

Address: Waterfront - Verada Tour pontoon (in front of 4* Hotel Delta)

Location: Tulcea County, Tulcea city

Phone numbers: 0755 500 601; 0723 228 756

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/danubedelta.veradatour/>

Description of activity:

Verada Tour are an organizing boat tours agency, with experience in Danube Delta, with a dynamic and eager team to introduce you into the mysteries of the Delta. Their main activity, as highlighted by the slogan “Boat Tours Agency”, is organizing trips in Danube Delta. Their main objective is to make every experience with Verada Tour, regardless of budget or destination, a memorable one and with the highest quality services. They have their own fleet of boats equipped with everything the clients need to ensure their greater comfort, and more recently, they added in their portfolio an eco-friendly boat, a 10-seats solar catamaran, for unique experiences. Their guides and boatmen are local and specialized on Danube Delta, so that their clients’ experience will be authentic. The lunches served during the boat trips are some of the most traditional fish meals and the locations are some of the most unique in Danube Delta, carefully chosen and expertly guided. They also have an accommodation unit, Verada Tour Guest House, located in Somova village, near the lake with the same name, where everybody can enjoy both accommodation and a tasty and healthy food, obtained from natural products of the local producers. They promote and support sustainable and ecological tourism in the corner of paradise, the one and only Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve²³⁰.

Chettusia Tours

<i>Target group</i>	<i>Name of Organization</i>	<i>E-mail</i>	<i>Website</i>
Tourism agencies	Chettusia Tours	info@chettusia.com	https://www.chettusia.com/

²³⁰ <https://veradatour.ro/en/about-us/>



In Romanian: Chettusia Tours

Address: online

Location: Tulcea County, Tulcea city

Phone number: 0744 224 897

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/chettusia>

Description of activity:

Chettusia Tours is a small private eco tourism company established by Mr. Baciú Mihai, a passionate of nature, enthusiast with years of experience working at the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve Authority. He is also a passionate nature photographer with photo expo in France, Luxemburg, Romania. The company specializes in ornithological tours in the Danube Delta, for both private parties and conservation organizations, photo safaris, countryside and monastery tours and cultural tourism highlighting the customs and traditions of Romanian villages. They organize trips in the most beautiful parts of Romania, including Danube Delta or the Romanian Black Sea coast, and more²³¹.

Discover Danube Delta

<i>Target group</i>	<i>Name of Organization</i>	<i>E-mail</i>	<i>Website</i>
Tourism agencies	Descoperă Delta Dunării	newstravelromania2012@yahoo.com / contact@descoperadeltadunarii.ro	www.descoperadeltadunarii.ro

In Romanian: Descoperă Delta Dunării

Address: Tulcea Port, lower part of the stream, Marmurei entrance

Location: Tulcea County, Tulcea city

Phone number: 0749 120 009

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/discoverdanubedelta/>

Description of activity:

Discover Danube Delta are a dedicated and enthusiastic team that succeeds each and every time to show the world the beautiful views of the Danube Delta as they see it,

²³¹ <https://www.chettusia.com/content/about-eco-chettusia>

fascinating, wild and mysterious. Their goal is to offer their travelers a safe and unforgettable holiday to the highest standards. This paradise, called the Danube Delta, a realm of special places, people and traditions, has every year something new to be explored. They pride themselves on having a team aiming at exceeding the expectations of their clients concerning the services supplied, product innovation and professionalism, so that each stay in the Danube Delta will be a truly unique and memorable experience²³².

Certified Tour Guide in Danube Delta – Ionuț Călin

<i>Target group</i>	<i>Name of Organization</i>	<i>E-mail</i>	<i>Website</i>
Certified Tour Guide in Danube Delta	Ionuț Călin	ionutcalin125@gmail.com	https://www.facebook.com/ionut.calin.165

In Romanian: Ghid turistic atestat în Delta Dunării – Ionuț Călin

Address: Crișan commune

Location: Tulcea County, Crișan commune

Phone number: 0740 134 570

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/ionut.calin.165>

Description of activity:

Ionuț Călin is a certified tour guide and he works in the Danube Delta and Dobrogea. In Danube Delta, he organizes boat or kayaks / canoes trips. He also organizes birdwatching, biodiversity, photo, culture and history of localities tours. In mainland Dobrogea, he organizes trips that include: traditions, history, culture, religion and last but not least the multitude of wineries.

Ionuț Călin has specialized training:

- he holds a travel guide certificate issued by the Ministry of Tourism.
- its specialties are for: ornithology, bird watching, fishing guide, flora and fauna, Danube Delta, circuits, canoe tour, photo tours

²³² <https://www.discoverdanubedelta.com/>

- he is a Romanian Ornithological Society (SOR) member for over 10 years, participating in the actions organized by them.
- he is currently studying his master at Ecological University of Bucharest. He also works on several study programs regarding the natural resources of Romania and the biodiversity of Danube Delta.
- voluntary participation in ecological activities in the delta but also activities to promote the delta at national level.

Ionuț Călin speaks the following foreign languages: English, French, Spanish, knowing the names of birds in: Latin (scientific name), English, French, German, Spanish, Hebrew and Hungarian²³³.

Jean Bart Theoretical High School Sulina

<i>Target group</i>	<i>Name of Organization</i>	<i>E-mail</i>	<i>Website</i>
Higher Education and Research Institutions	Jean Bart Theoretical High School Sulina	valentinropl@yahoo.com	http://liceuljeanbartsulina.info/

In Romanian: Liceul Teoretic Jean Bart Sulina

Address: Str. A 2-A Nr. 338

Location: Tulcea County, Sulina city

Phone number: 0240 543 503

Description of activity:

Jean Bart Theoretical High School Sulina is an independent public unit with school programs for pre-school education, gymnasium education, primary education and high school education²³⁴.

Souvenir from Dobrogea

<i>Target group</i>	<i>Name of Organization</i>	<i>E-mail</i>	<i>Website</i>
SMEs	Souvenir from Dobrogea	suvenirdindobrogea@gmail.com	http://suvenirdindobrogea.ro/

²³³ (in Romanian) https://www.info-delta.ro/ghizi_delta_dunarii/ionut-calin-ghid-in-delta-dunarii/

²³⁴ (in Romanian) <http://liceuljeanbartsulina.info/>



In Romanian: Suvenir din Dobrogea

Address: Str. Nufarului nr. 1

Location: Tulcea County, Jurilovca commune, Vișina village

Phone numbers: 0723 369 112

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/SuvenirdinDobrogea/>

Description of activity:

Souvenir from Dobrogea is a local business and a welcoming traditional Dobrogean household, a good host for crafts and art, for non-formal education and movement, for relaxation and rest and support for a healthy lifestyle²³⁵.

TONIDEL BLUE SRL

Target group	Name of Organization	E-mail	Website
SMEs	TONIDEL BLUE SRL	tonidelblue@gmail.com	-

In Romanian: Tonidel Blue SRL

Address: Str. Mahmudiei Nr. 26, camera 1

Location: Tulcea County, Murighiol commune

Phone numbers: 0748 512 835

Description of activity:

Holiday and other short-stay accommodation.

²³⁵ (in Romanian) <https://www.facebook.com/pg/SuvenirdinDobrogea/about/>



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Slik Road Local Culture

