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DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISTIC ROUTES IN THE SOUTH-EAST REGION

Project “Development of Sustainable Cultural Tourism in the Black Sea Basin - CULTOUR-BSB”, eMS code BSB -117



Project funded by
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April 2020

01

**BENEATH THE SURFACE
TALES OF ANCIENT CULTURES
BY THE BLACK SEA**



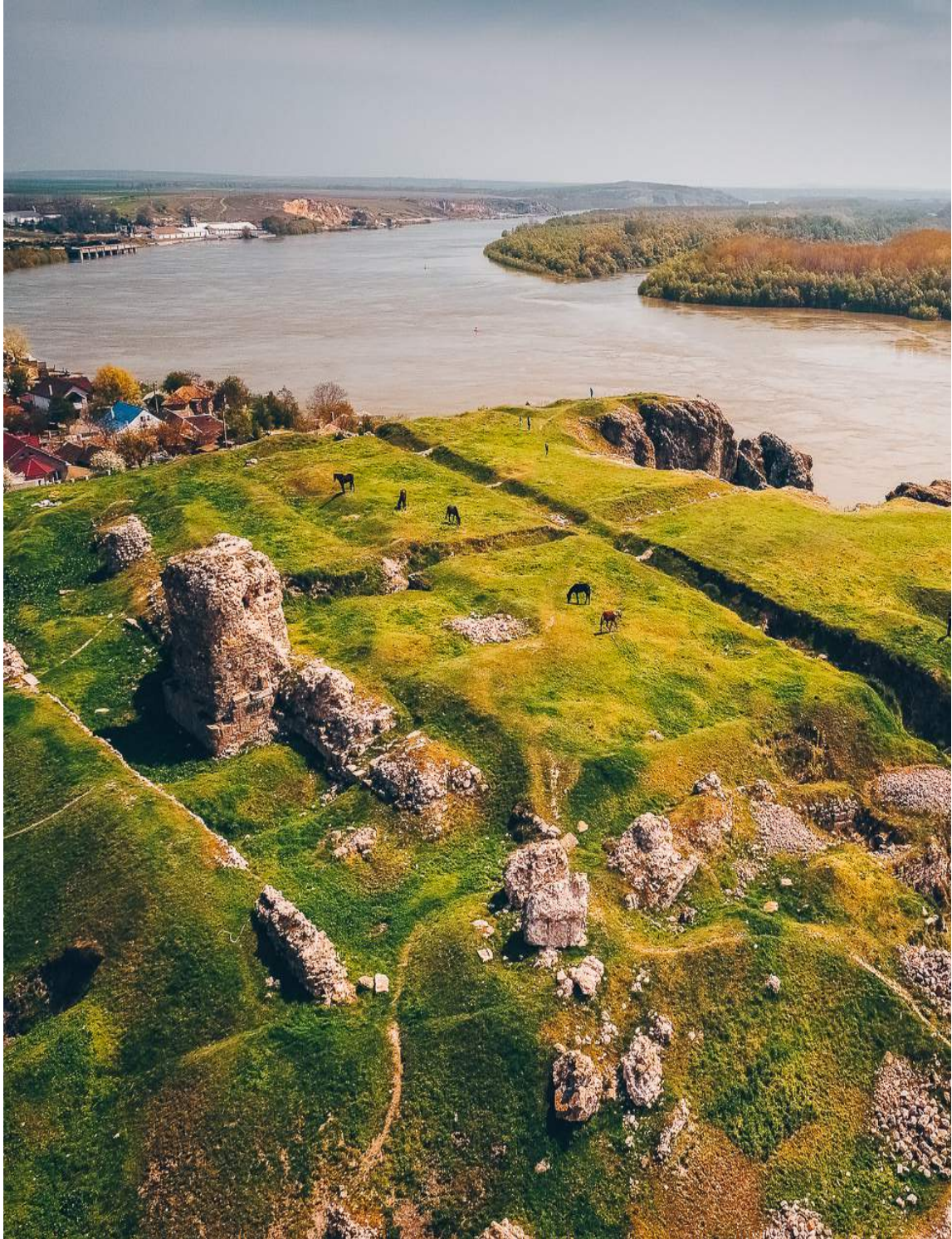


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BENEATH THE SURFACE. TALES OF ANCIENT CULTURES BY THE BLACK SEA

The route tempts visitors to take a journey through the 7th century BC to the 1st centuries AD, in the Classical Antiquity. The Pontic-Danubian region acted as a link between the imperial authorities of the Mediterranean and the migrant people of the Pontic steppes. This link took the form of both trade and open conflict, thus resulting in a variety of distinct settlements. In the dynamics of this region, the Greek cities, which sprouted along the shores of the Black Sea starting with the 7th century BC, have a special place. Later to be annexed to Rome's Balkan possession, the region displays both Hellenistic and Roman sites which can be discovered by cultural tourists. The Route links the archaeological sites with their individual (unique) histories, in the introduction of Greek and Roman culture along the Black Sea. The trail expands over 2 counties - Tulcea and Constanța, encompassing more than 15 archaeological sites, 3 museums dedicated to the subject and other smaller archaeological parks located in the main cities.

Technical features:

Administrative geography/counties included: Constanța, Tulcea

Duration of the tourist route: 7 days

Seasonality: spring, summer, autumn

Transport accessibility: car, bike, boat

Main goals:

- interlinking cultural heritage from the Antiquity with wine and gastronomical routes, combining regional heritage with national specifics
- strengthening image, identity and visibility of the region
- setting the framework for long term cooperation of various stakeholders
- possibility to link the archeological heritage from Romania, to Ukraine and Bulgaria

Sectors:

Sector 1: Cernavodă (starting from Bucharest or Constanța) - Brăila

Time: 1 day (2 days by bike, 2 days with possible 1 day trips)

Sector 2: Brăila - Tulcea

Time: 1 day (with overnight stay in Tulcea)

Sector 3: Tulcea - Constanța

Time: 3 days (with overnight stays in Tulcea and in the Danube Delta)

Sector 4: Constanța - Cernavodă

Time : 2 days (with overnight stay in Constanța)



Keywords:

- archaeology
- ancient cultures
- gastronomy & wine
- equestry

Types of sites:

- archaeological sites of Hellenic origin
- archaeology museums, city archeological parks
- sites connected with Military Campaigning by an Emperor
- archaeological sites of Roman origin

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES FOUND IN THE REGION

Archaeological sites of Hellenic origin - apoikia

Hystria Citadel, Argamum (Orgame)

Relics of Hellenic and Roman origin - archaeology museums, city archeological parks

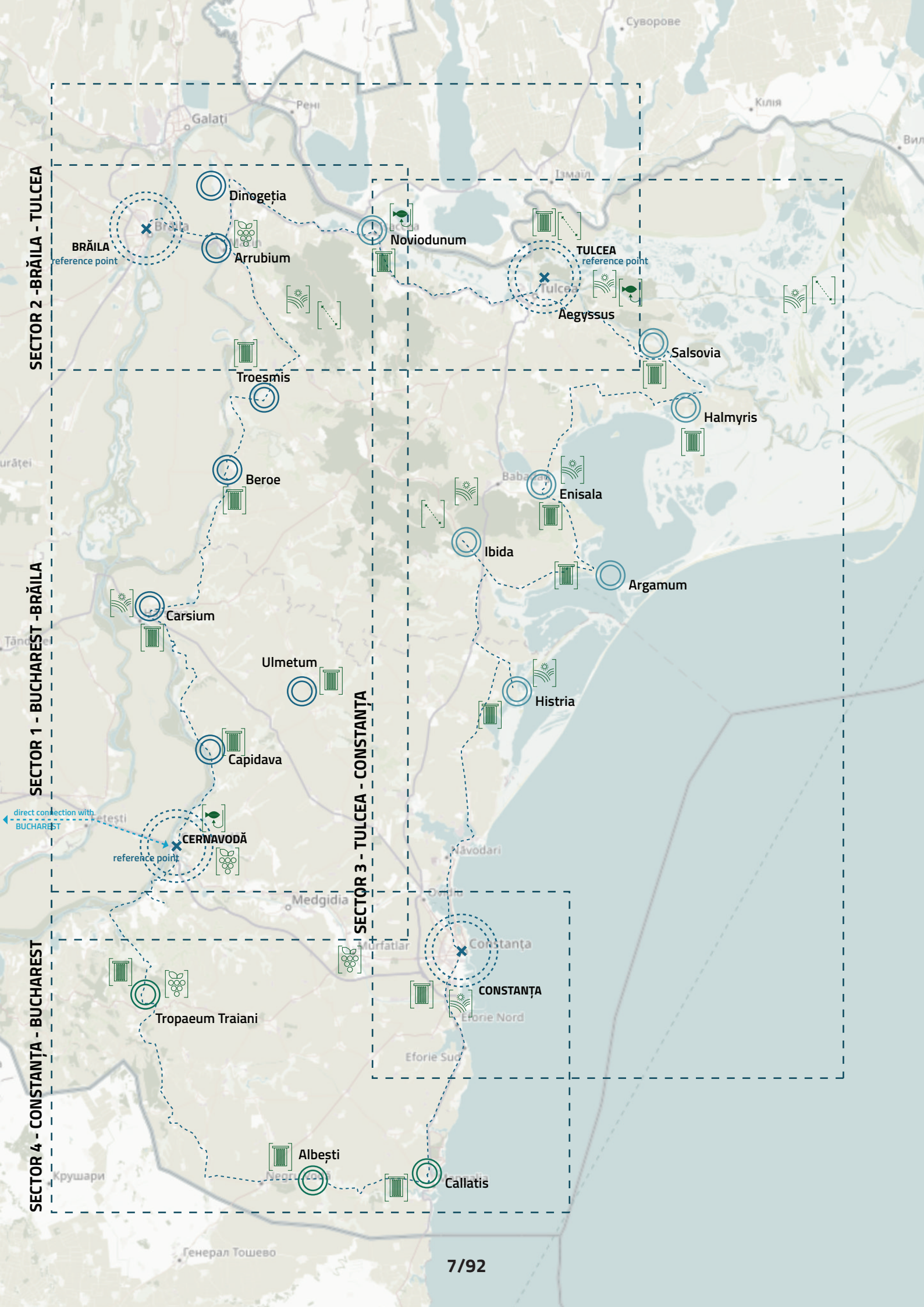
Constanța (formerly known as Tomis), Mangalia (formerly known as Callatis), Museum of History and Archaeology, Tulcea (formerly known as Aegyssus)

Sites Connected with Military Campaigning by an Emperor

Adamclisi - Tropeum Traiani

Archaeological sites of Roman origin - castra

Halmyris



SECTOR 2 - BRĂILA - TULCEA

SECTOR 1 - BUCHAREST - BRĂILA

SECTOR 4 - CONSTANȚA - BUCHAREST

SECTOR 3 - TULCEA - CONSTANȚA

BRĂILA
reference point

TULCEA
reference point

CERNAVODĂ
reference point

CONSTANȚA

Dinogetia

Arrubium

Noviodunum

Aegyssus

Salsovia

Halmyris

Troesmis

Beroe

Enisala

Ibida

Argamum

Carsium

Ulmetum

Histria

Capidava

direct connection with
BUCHAREST

CERNAVODĂ

Navodari

Medgidia

Murfatlar

CONSTANȚA

Eforie Nord

Eforie Sud

Tropaeum Traiani

Albești

Callatis

Крушари

Генерал Тошево

Суворове

Киля

Вил

urăței

Tânc

SECTOR 1 - THE FORTRESSES LOCATED ALONG THE OLD DANUBE

START POINT: BUCHAREST (VIA CERNAVODĂ)

ENDPOINT: BRĂILA

Main Route

Bucharest - Axiopolis Museum (Cernavodă) - Domneasca Mare Lake Complex - Capidava Fortress - Ulmetum Fortress (Pantelimon) - Carsium Fortress (Hârșova) - Canaralele Hârșova - Beroe Fortress - Troesmis Fortress (with possibility of thematic sub-routes from Greci) - Arrubium Fortress (with the possibility of thematic sub-routes from Măcin) - Brăila

Targeted types of tourists: motivated cultural tourists, incidental cultural tourists

Main targeted country markets: Hungary, Israel, Germany

Activities and designated places:



scenic views

Lake Domneasca Mare (Cernavodă), Canaraua Țigănească (Hârșova), Old Danube



archaeological remains

Capidava, Carsium, Beroe, Troesmis, Arrubium, Ulmetum



hiking trails

from Măcin: Culmea Pricopanului, Fântâna de Leac, Jijila Valley
from Greci: Țuțuianu, Dealul cu Drum, Cozluț, Măcin Stories, Turcoaica



sport fishing

Lake Domneasca Mare (Cernavodă)

The route offers the possibility to explore the archaeological remains along the Old Danube, by car or bike. The route starts in Bucharest, with a first stop-point in Cernavodă, where tourists can observe the historical remains of the Hamangia Culture, found at the Axiopolis Museum, or explore the breathtaking sceneries and relax along the Domneasca Mare Lake. Moving upwards to the Northern part of Dobrudja, tourists can visit Capidava, Ulmetum, Carsium, Beroe and Troesmis Fortresses, admiring both the archaeological remains left behind by the Greeks and the Romans and also the amazing vistas of the Old Danube. In Troesmis, travelers can explore the Măcin Mountains, detouring from the main route, choosing one of the 5 thematic trails from Greci commune: Țuțuianu, Dealul cu Drum, Cozluț, Măcin Stories, Turcoaica. In Măcin, the adventurous tourists can opt for 3 detour routes: Culmea Pricopanului, Fântâna de Leac, Jijila Valley, all in the Natural Park of Măcin Mountains. Continuing on the main routes, from Măcin, tourists can continue on their way to Brăila, passing the Danube by ferry, from Smârdan commune.

BRĂILA
reference point

Arrubium

direct connection with
TULCEA

Troesmis

Beroe

Carsium

Ulmetum

Capidava

CERNAVODĂ

reference point

9/92

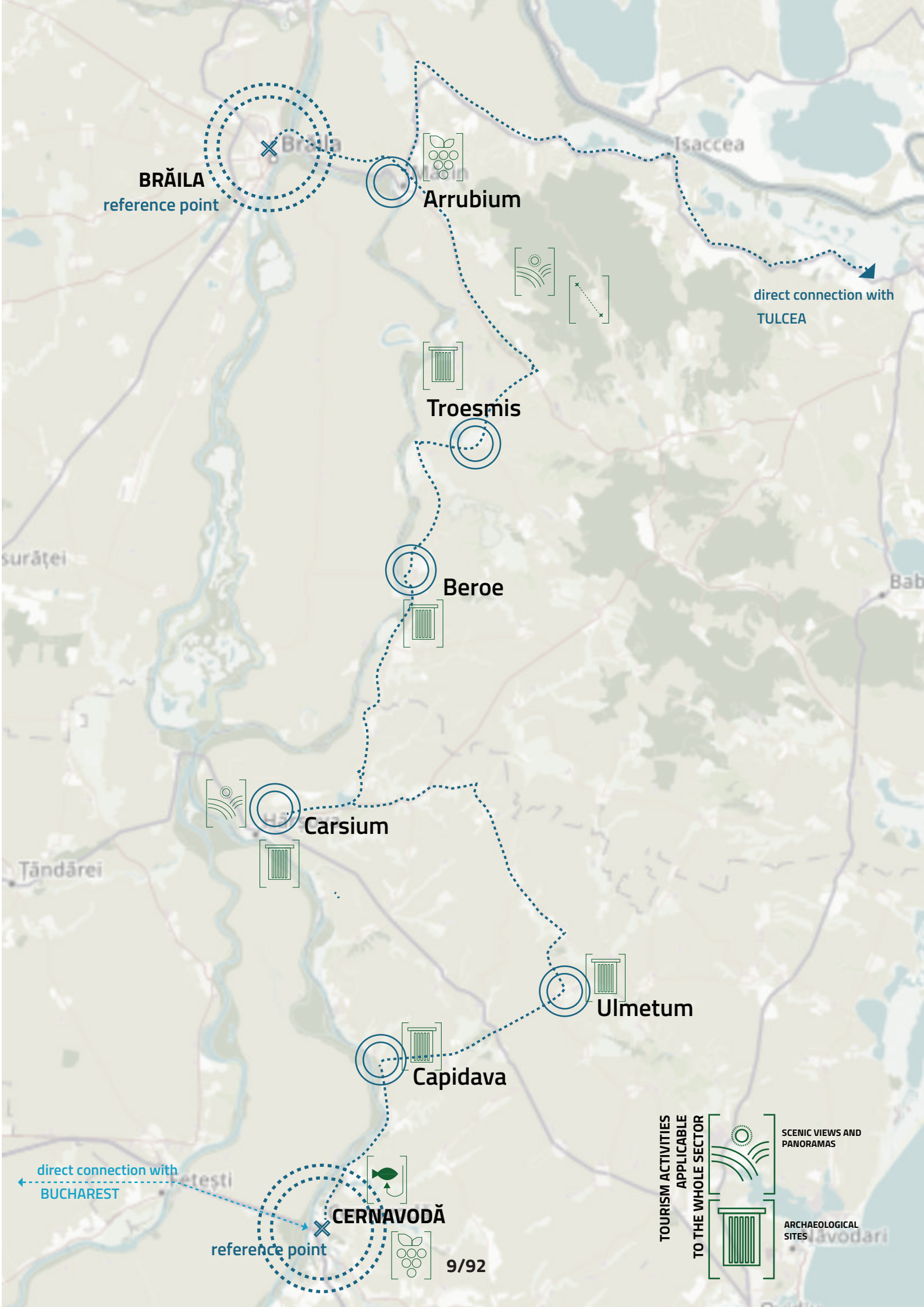
direct connection with
BUCHAREST

TOURISM ACTIVITIES
APPLICABLE
TO THE WHOLE SECTOR



SCENIC VIEWS AND
PANORAMAS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SITES



SECTOR 2 - NORTHERN DOBRUDJA FORTRESSES

START POINT: BRĂILA

ENDPOINT: TULCEA

Main Route

Brăila - Dinogeția Fortress - Noviodunum Fortress (possibility of thematic sub-routes from Niculițel, Nifon, Balabancea) - Tulcea (Aegyssus Fortress)

Targeted types of tourists: motivated cultural tourists, incidental cultural tourists

Main targeted country markets: Hungary, Israel, Germany

Activities and designated places:



scenic views

Țuțuianu Peak, Sarica Hill,
Racova Valley, Pietra Roșie
Valley, the Danube



archaeological
remains

Dinogeția, Noviodunum,
Aegyssus



hiking trails

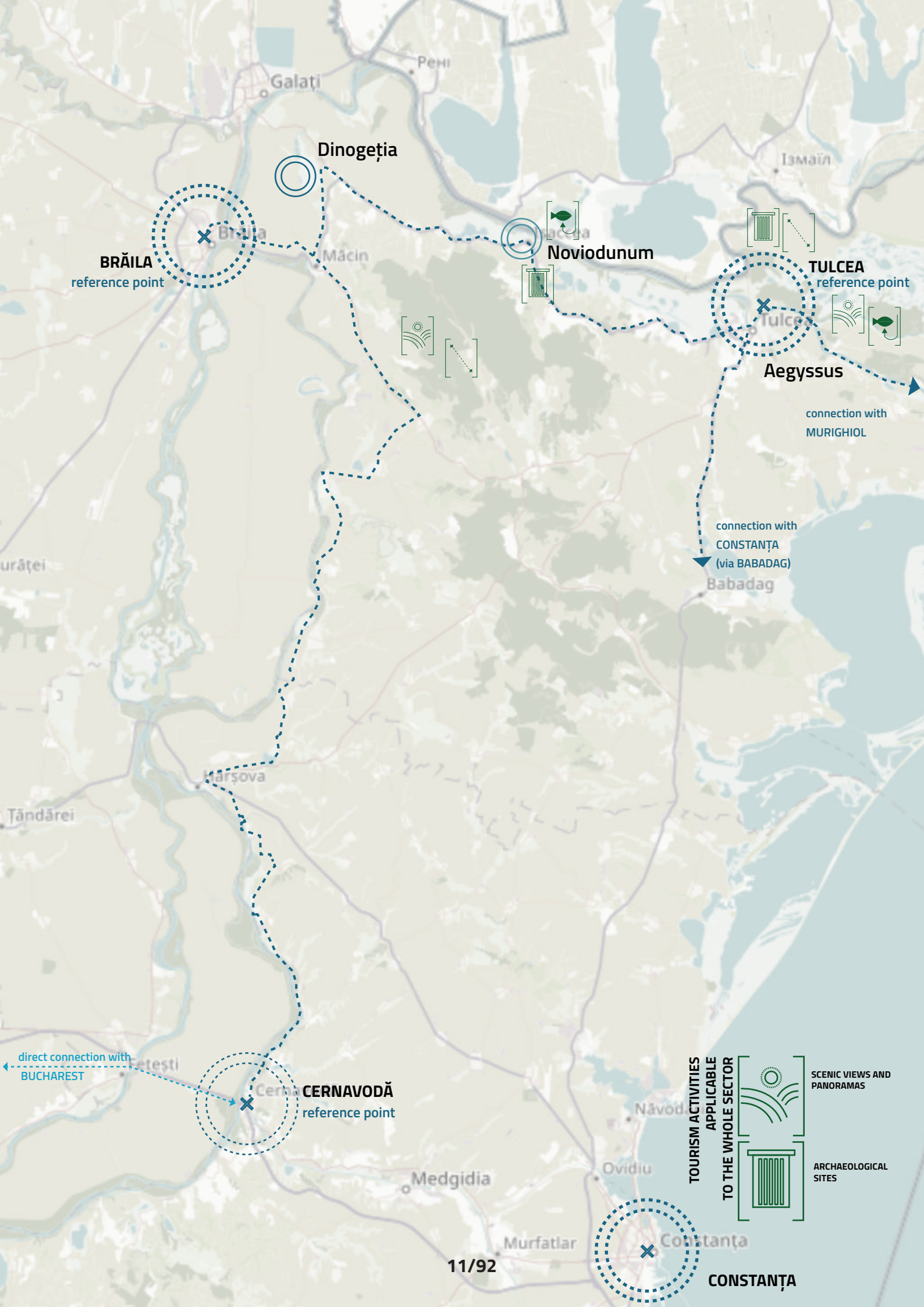
from Luncavița: Țuțuianu
from Nifon: Cocoș - Sarica, Dealul
cu Drum
from Balabancea: Crapcea
from Niculițel: Niculițel



sport fishing

Isaccea

The route offers the possibility to explore the archaeological remains in the Northern part of Dobrudja, by car or bike. Continuing from the first sector, the route starts in Brăila, with a first stop-point in Dinogeția and moving on to Noviodunum. Along the way, tourists can opt for 5 hiking trails, from Luncavița, Nifon, Niculițel or Balabancea: Țuțuianu, Dealul cu Drum, Crapcea, Cocoș - Sarica, Niculițel. Continuing on the main route, tourists can spend the night in Tulcea, where they can visit the remains of the ancient fortress of Aegyssus, take a boat ride on Ciuperca Lake, take a stroll along the Danube waterfront, or explore the museums the city has to offer.



BRĂILA
reference point

Dinogeția

Noviodunum

TULCEA
reference point

Aegyssus

connection with
MURIGHIOL

connection with
CONSTANȚA
(via BABADAG)

Babadag

direct connection with
BUCHAREST

CERNAVODĂ
reference point

TOURISM ACTIVITIES
APPLICABLE
TO THE WHOLE SECTOR



SCENIC VIEWS AND
PANORAMAS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SITES

SECTOR 3 - FORTRESSES FROM THE DANUBE DELTA AND THE EASTERN PART OF DOBRUDJA

START POINT: TULCEA

STOP-POINT: MURIGHIOL

ENDPOINT: CONSTANȚA

Main Route

Tulcea (possibility of thematic sub-routes in the Danube Delta) - Mahmudia (Salsovia Fortress) - Murighiol (possibility of thematic sub-routes in the Danube Delta) - Halmyris - Enisala - Argamum - Slava Rusă (Ibida Fortress) - Histria - Constanța

Targeted types of tourists: motivated cultural tourists, incidental cultural tourists

Main targeted country markets: Hungary, Israel, Germany

Activities and designated places:



bird and nature exploration

Letea, Roșca - Buhaiova, Răducu, Nebunu, Vătafu - Lunguleț complex, Erenciuc Canal, New Mahmudia reservation, Bestepe Hill reservation



archaeological remains

Salsovia, Halmyris, Enisala, Argamum, Ibida, Histria, Constanța archaeology museum



water trails

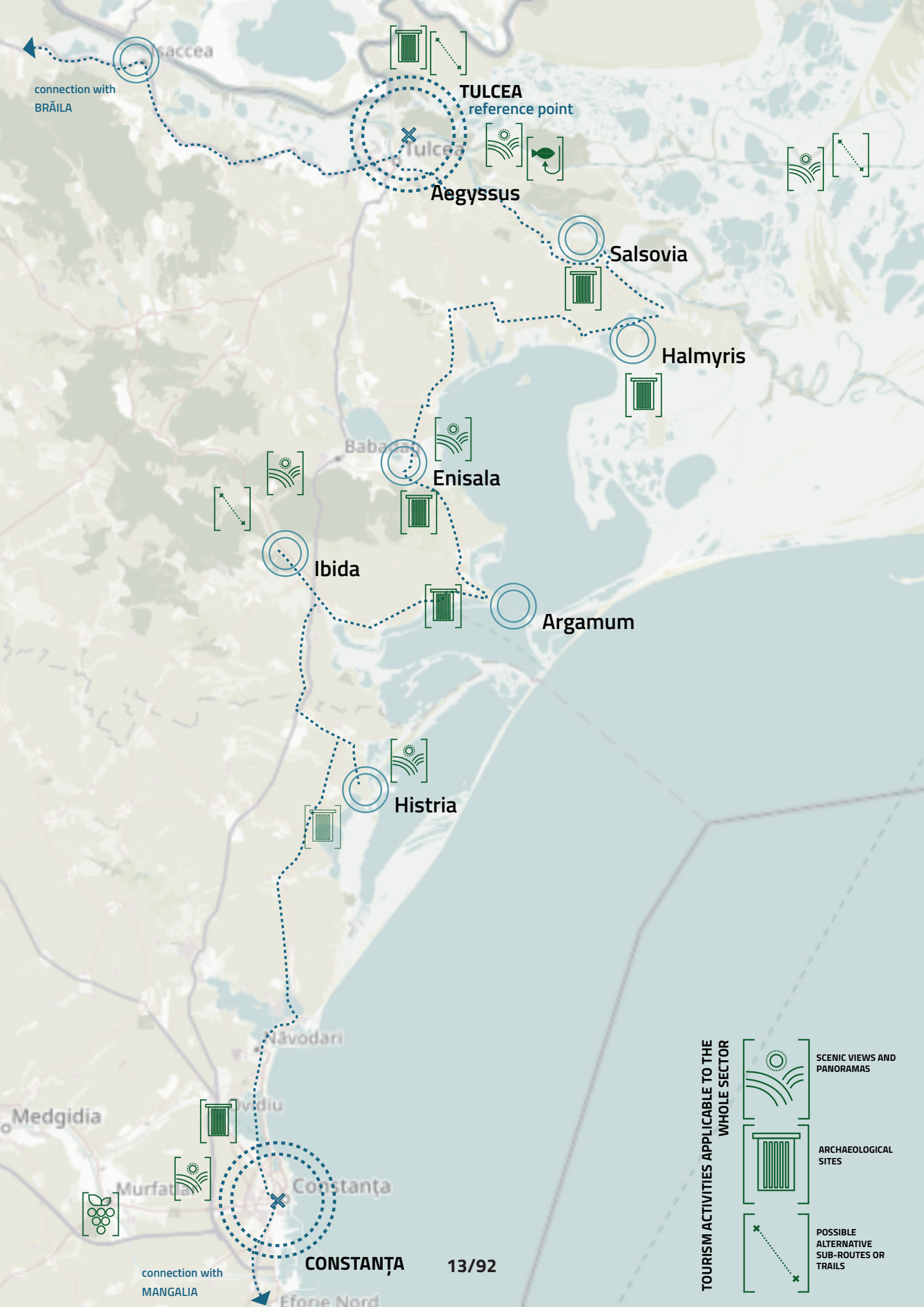
Saint George Branch, Dranov Canal, Cocoș Channel - Mustaca Canal - Belt Channel - Dranov - Murighiol Channel etc.



sport fishing

Murighiol Lake, Isac Lake, Isăccel Lake, Chiril Lake, Furtuna Lake, Eracle Canal etc.

The route offers the possibility to explore the archaeological remains in the Eastern part of Dobrudja and also to experience first hand the scenic beauties of the Danube Delta. Continuing from the Tulcea, the route brings tourists to the towns of Mahmudia (Salsovia Fortress) and Murighiol. From the latter, travelers interested in exploring the waterways and fishing communities of the delta, can embark on several water routes. Returning to the main route, travelers can visit the Fortresses of Halmyris, Enisala, Argamum, Ibida, Histria, ending in Constanța.



connection with
BRĂILA

TULCEA
reference point

Aegyssus

Salsovia

Halmyris

Enisala

Ibida

Argamum

Histria

Năvodari

Medgidia

Murfatlar

Olvidiu

Constanța

CONSTANȚA

13/92

connection with
MANGALIA

Eforie Nord

TOURISM ACTIVITIES APPLICABLE TO THE
WHOLE SECTOR



SCENIC VIEWS AND
PANORAMAS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SITES

POSSIBLE
ALTERNATIVE
SUB-ROUTES OR
TRAILS

SECTOR 4 - CONSTANȚA AND SOUTHERN DOBRUDJA FORTRESSES

START POINT: CONSTANȚA

ENDPOINT: BUCHAREST (VIA CERNAVODĂ)

Main Route

Constanța - Mangalia (Callatis) - Adamclisi (Tropaeum Traiani) - Sacidava - Cernavodă - Bucharest

Targeted types of tourists: motivated cultural tourists, incidental cultural tourists

Main targeted country markets: Hungary, Israel, Germany

Activities and designated places:



scenic views

Țuțuianu Peak, Sarica Hill,
Racova Valley, Pietra Roșie
Valley, the Danube



archaeological
remains

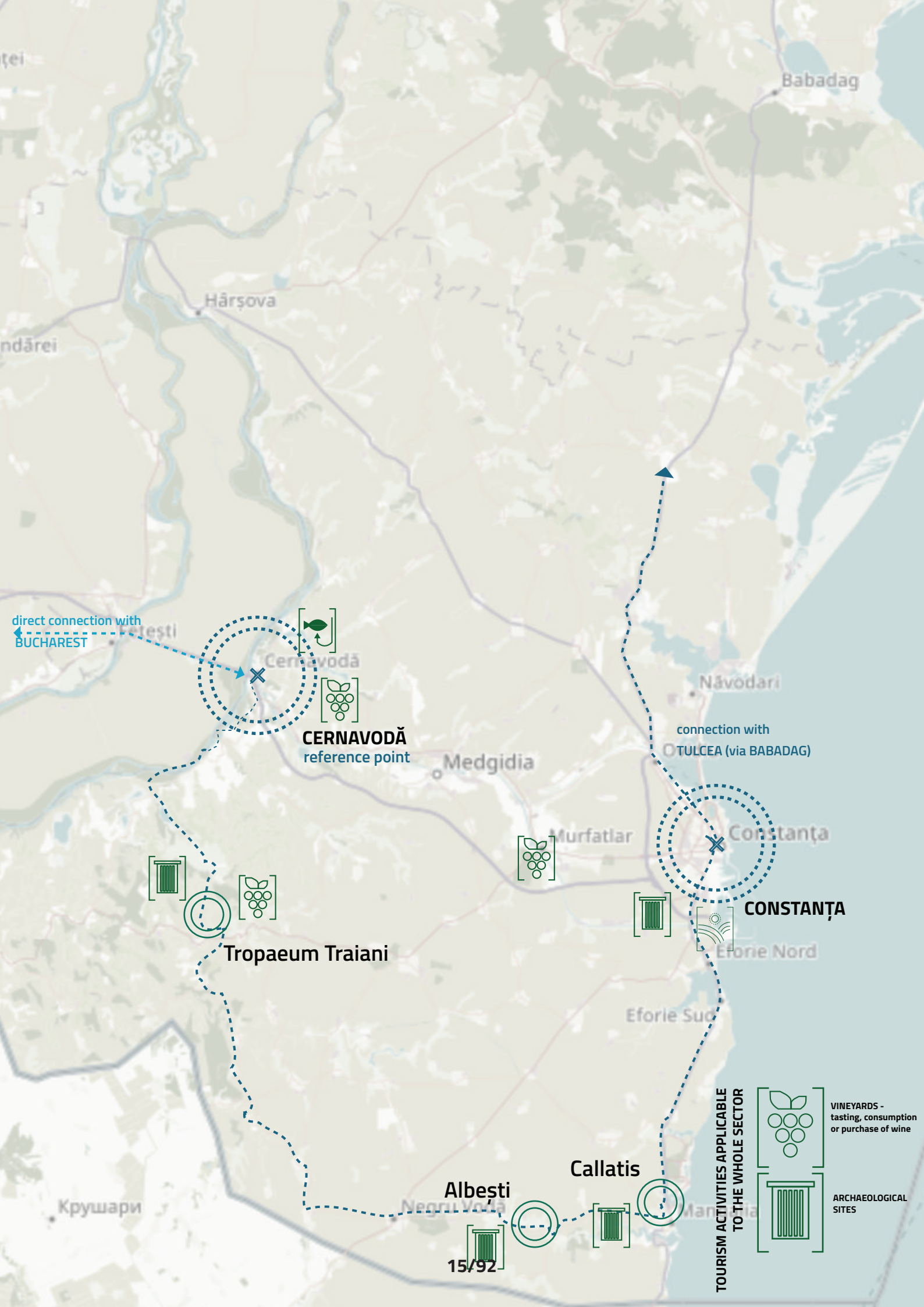
Mangalia archaeology museum,
the ruins of Callatis, Tropaeum
Traiani, Albești



vineyards

Ostrov, Rasova, Adamclisi

The route explores the archaeological remains from the Southern Dobrudja region. Starting from Constanța and moving along the coast to Mangalia, tourists can explore the Archaeological Museum that displays the ancient ruins of Callatis, then moves along to the Tropaeum Traiani monument in Adamclisi. From that point on, travelers can visit Sacidava Fortress, also stopping along the way to the Southern vineyards of Constanța County (found in Ostrov, Rasova and Adamclisi). Moving onward to Cernavodă, tourists can return to Bucharest, on the A2 Motorway.

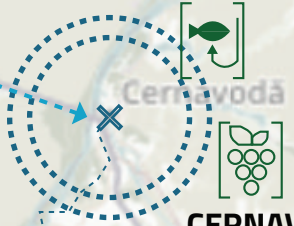


Babadag

Hârșova

ndărei

direct connection with
BUCHAREST



CERNAVODĂ
reference point

connection with
TULCEA (via BABADAG)

Medgidia

Năvodari



Murfatlar



Constanța

CONSTANȚA



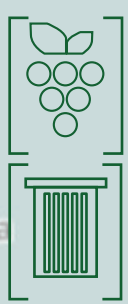
Tropaeum Traiani



Eforie Nord

Eforie Sud

TOURISM ACTIVITIES APPLICABLE
TO THE WHOLE SECTOR



VINEYARDS -
tasting, consumption
or purchase of wine

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SITES

Callatis

Albesti

15/92

Крушари

01

**AXIOPOLIS MUSEUM OF HISTORY
CERNAVODĂ
SECTOR 1 - CULTURAL ATTRACTIONS**



AXIOPOLIS MUSEUM OF HISTORY - CERNAVODĂ

At the beginning of their journey through Dobrudja, tourists can make their first stop at the History Museum Axiopolis, located in the city of Cernavodă. The main profile of the museum is archaeology, notably prehistorical, Dacian and Roman archaeology. The restored building that hosts the artifacts is divided into 5 rooms and a main hallway, displaying a collection of local and regional prehistoric remains, Roman and Dacian relics and decorative art pieces from the 19th century. Visitors can get familiarized with the Neoeolithic culture (displayed in Room 1) and admire the dark ceramics produced by the Hamangia culture. Room 2 displays the funeral inventory of a Hellenistic tomb from Medgidia dating from the 2nd century BC, Hallstattian vessels discovered at Cernavodă and Rasova, funeral and ceramic urns of import and amphorae. The following rooms are dedicated to the presence of the Romans in the region, notably in Axiopolis, Capidava, Sacidava and Basarabi. From the archaeological evidence, Axiopolis was not only an important port on the Danube or the residence of some units, but also a true religious center of Minor Schiathia. The hallway is dedicated to the Feudal Era, presenting a monetary Turkish treasure of 2,394 pieces dating from the 17th-18th century.

useful information

address: 19, Ovidiu Street, Cernavodă

contact: +4 0241 487 170

website:

<http://www.minac.ro/muzeul-axiopolis-cernavoda.html>

visiting hours:

from 1st of May - 30th of September

Monday - Sunday - 09:00 - 20:00

*ticket house closes at 19:00

from 1st of October - 30th of April

Wednesday - Sunday - 09:00 - 17:00

Monday, Tuesday - closed

*ticket house closes at 16:00

full ticket price: 9 lei

student ticket price: 2 lei

senior ticket price: 4 lei



HAMANGIA CULTURE - CERNAVODĂ

The Hamangia culture is a Late Neolithic archaeological culture of Dobrudja (Romania and Bulgaria), which was believed to have lived between the Danube and the Black Sea. It is named after the site of Baia-Hamangia, discovered in 1952 along Golovița Lake. The Hamangia culture began around 5250/5200 BC and lasted until around 4550/4500 BC. Its cultural links with Anatolia suggest that it was the result of a migration from that region, unlike the neighboring cultures, which appear descended from Earlier Neolithic settlement. The Hamangia culture attracts the attention of many art historians because of its exceptional clay figures. Painted vessels with complex geometrical patterns based on spiral-motifs are typical. The shapes include: bowls and cylindric glasses. They are decorated with dots, straight parallel lines and zig-zags, which make Hamangia pottery very original. Pottery figurines are normally extremely stylized and show standing naked faceless women with emphasized body parts. 2 figurines known as "The Thinker" and "The Sitting Woman" are considered masterpieces of Neolithic art, discovered near the town of Cernavodă, and now being part of the permanent collection in the National Museum of History, Bucharest.

useful information

note: the Thinker and the Sitting Woman can be seen in Bucharest, as they are part of the permanent collection of the National Museum of History. Other relics originating from this culture can be found in the Museum of National History and Archaeology Constanța, the Axiopolis Museum and the Callatis Museum of Archaeology Mangalia.

03

**LAKE DOMNEASCA COMPLEX
CERNAVODĂ**

SECTOR 1 - NATURAL ATTRACTIONS



LAKE DOMNEASCA COMPLEX - CERNAVODĂ

Leaving the city of Cernavodă, tourists can enjoy the natural surroundings and engage in outdoor activities such as fishing, hunting, horse-riding and nature observation in the Lake Domneasca Complex. The Domneasca Domain is a micro-delta with over 40 wildlife species. The fauna includes elements characteristic of the steppe, in which rodents and birds predominate. In terms of sports, the complex offers travelers the possibility to practice both fishing (in certain areas of the lake) or horse-riding activities in the adjacent fields. It also offers accommodation, for people who want to spend a weekend of peace and quiet in scenic surroundings.

useful information

address: Seimenii Mici, Constanța County

contact: +4 0722 545 355

website:

<http://cazarepescuitvanatoare.ro>

04

CAPIDAVA FORTRESS
SECTOR 1 - CULTURAL ATTRACTIONS



CAPIDAVA FORTRESS

The remains of Capidava Fortress lie along the Danube's Eastern front, at half the distance between Cernavodă and Hârșova, the main road passing by the exterior wall of the fortress. Capidava occupies an important place in the Ancient Roman defense system, being one of the many castrums and fortifications built during Emperor Trajan's rule (starting from the beginning of the 2nd century AD). Visitors can see the enclosure walls, the Southern gate of the citadel, guarded by a rectangular tower and the main access. A secondary gate (poterna) has been constructed in the North-Western tower and represents the start of the visiting tour. In the Southern sector of the fortress, tourists can see the remains of the biggest building in the complex, namely the guard house (horreum) and the remains of a residential area, with houses organized along small porticos or courtyards. In the opposite side of the citadel, the remains of a Proto-Christian basilica can be found near the surrounding walls. In terms of accommodation, travelers can set up tents in the fields located North-West of South-West of the citadel walls, near the Danube. As side activities, the Danube offers the possibility for both swimming and sport - fishing.

useful information

address: Capidava village, Constanța County

contact:
conf.dr. Ioan I.C. OPRIS
ioan_opris@yahoo.com
ioan.opris@capidava.ro

website:
<http://www.capidava.ro>

visiting dates:
15th of June - 1st of September

note:
visitors can request guided tours during the archaeology excavation season from the archaeologists or student volunteers on the site

05

**ULMETUM FORTRESS
PANTELIMON
SECTOR 1 - CULTURAL ATTRACTIONS**



ULMETUM FORTRESS - PANTELIMON

According to historical sources, the fortress was built around the 3rd century AD, during the late Roman period and lasted until the 6th century, during the Roman-Byzantine era. It is a small to medium fortress, which gradually became a fortified settlement and was attacked and nearly destroyed by 3 Hunnic waves in the 5th century. The ancient settlement of Ulmetum has the form of a rectangular triangle with a curved hypotenuse. On the corners, the fortress is provided with 3 round towers. It has 2 gates flanked by 2 towers with a semicircular front side (in the form of the letter U). The South-Eastern side displays 4 rectangular towers, while the other 2 sides of the fortress have 2 rectangular towers each.

useful information

address:

Pantelimon commune, Constanța County

note:

the Ulmetum Fortress does not have any visiting hours or guided tours included

06

**CARSIUM FORTRESS AND
CARSIUM MUSEUM, HÂRȘOVA**
SECTOR 1 - CULTURAL ATTRACTIONS



CARSIMUM FORTRESS AND MUSEUM - HÂRȘOVA

The Roman and Roman-Byzantine citadel was built on a former Getae fortification, in the 1st century AD. In the 2nd century AD, during the Dacian Wars, Emperor Trajan fortifies the citadel with stone walls. The massive walls are the only visible remains of the former fortress. The Commander Tower, situated in the Northern part of the site is 9 m high, while a monumental wall, 40 m long marks the area in which the river port activated until the destruction of the citadel (17th - 18th centuries). Not much is known about the archaeological site, the Fortress of Carsium, housing throughout time the Romans, the Byzantines and the Genoese. The Carsium Museum displays nowadays the most representative archaeological findings from Hârșova and its surroundings, illustrating the civilizations that reigned the Danubian region, starting from the Neolithic Period to the beginning of the Modern Era. The museum has among its collections particularly valuable pieces typical of Neolithic cultures (Hamangia, Gumelnița), from the Metal Age cultures, from the Roman civilization, Roman-Byzantine and from Medieval cultures.

useful information

address:

Carsium Fortress - 4, Dobrogea Street,
Hârșova

Carsium Museum - 27, Revoluției Street,
Hârșova

website: www.harsova.ro

visiting dates (museum):

Monday - Sunday

visiting hours (museum):

09:00 - 17:00

note:

the Carsium Fortress does not have any visiting hours or guides included. Further information regarding the archaeological site can be obtained at the Carsium Museum, Hârșova.

07

HÂRȘOVA STONES
SECTOR 1 - NATURAL ATTRACTIONS



HÂRȘOVA STONES

For the adventurous tourists, Hârșova Stones offer picturesque vistas along the Danube. The rocky verticals of tectonic origin are faults of the Dobrudjan horst. The slopes have receded over time, by disintegration and are dug at the base of the continuous flow of the river. The landscape in the canaries is varied, with relief varying from 10 to 40 meters. The region is composed of monolithic walls, sometimes overlapping slopes / washings, torrential valleys with hanging trees, corners, figurative rocks. Tourists can encounter the small rock flora similar to the one in Măcin Mountains, which is present in restricted, isolated areas, even in the quarry areas. Travelers can wander around Gypsy Rocks (Canaraua Țigănească), Turkish Rocks (Canaraua Turcească) or Dealu Mare Rocks (Canaraua de la Dealu Mare). Among other activities, tourists can engage in sport-fishing.

useful information

website: www.harsova.ro

08

**BEROE FORTRESS
OSTROV
SECTOR 1 - CULTURAL ATTRACTIONS**



BEROE FORTRESS - OSTROV

The fortress is located on the Eastern side of the Danube, in the Pietra Frecăței hillside, 3 km South of Ostrov commune. Although the period in which the fortress was erected remains unknown, ancient Roman and Byzantine sources inform us that the citadel was the seat of a cavalry unit, then the episcopal headquarters, that was rebuilt during the rule of Constantine the Great and destroyed by the Avaric-Slavic raids during Justinus II. Both the fortification and the civil settlement were superimposed by an Early Medieval settlement (11th-12th centuries). To the North of the fortress, to the left of the Ostrov-Dăeni road, lies the necropolis from which over 1,100 tombs, framed between the 2nd-7th and the 10th-12th centuries, and a Paleo-Christian basilica that functioned as the cemetery basilica (4th-6th AD).

useful information

address:

Ostrov commune, Tulcea County

note:

the Beroe Fortress does not have any visiting hours or guided tours included

09

TROESMIS FORTRESS
TURCOAICA
SECTOR 1 - CULTURAL ATTRACTIONS



TROESMIS FORTRESS - TURCOAICA

Troesmis was one of the main cities of the Getae tribes. The fortress is located in the North-West of Dobrudja, on the bank of the Măcin branch of the Danube, 3 km North from Turcoaica commune. It was throughout the ancient period an important strategic point, its oldest mention being in *the Pontic* of Ovidius. Around the year 100 AD, it is recognized as a Roman military center, due to the development of a civil settlement between the Eastern and Western citadels where craftsmen, merchants etc. are established. The ruins of the fortress were not investigated on their entire surface, but until now 3 waves of defense, a canal, 2 aqueducts, horseshoe towers at the corners, 2 Christian basilicas and the walls of several buildings, were excavated. The road to the archaeological site is a difficult one, the site infodelta.ro recommending travelers to take the DN22D road, and afterwards a dirt road orientated towards the Danube.

useful information

address:

Turcoaica commune, Tulcea County

note:

the Troesmis Fortress does not have any visiting hours or guided tours included

10

**ARRUBIUM FORTRESS
MĂCIN
SECTOR 1 - CULTURAL ATTRACTIONS**



ARRUBIUM FORTRESS - MĂCIN

The ruins of the Roman castrum Arrubium are situated on the North-Western part of Măcin city. The fortress was first documented in 100 AD, being a part of Emperor Trajan's system of military settlements in order to attack the Dacian King Decebalus. The fortress ceased to function in the 8th century AD and in the 10th and 11th centuries, it was transformed into an early medieval settlement. Visitors can easily access the site from the town of Măcin, although there are no formal tour guides or information points available.

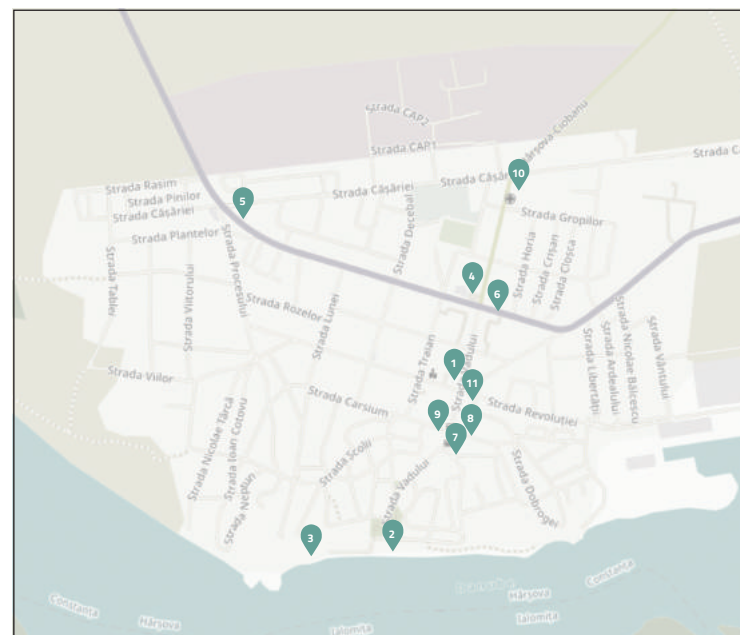
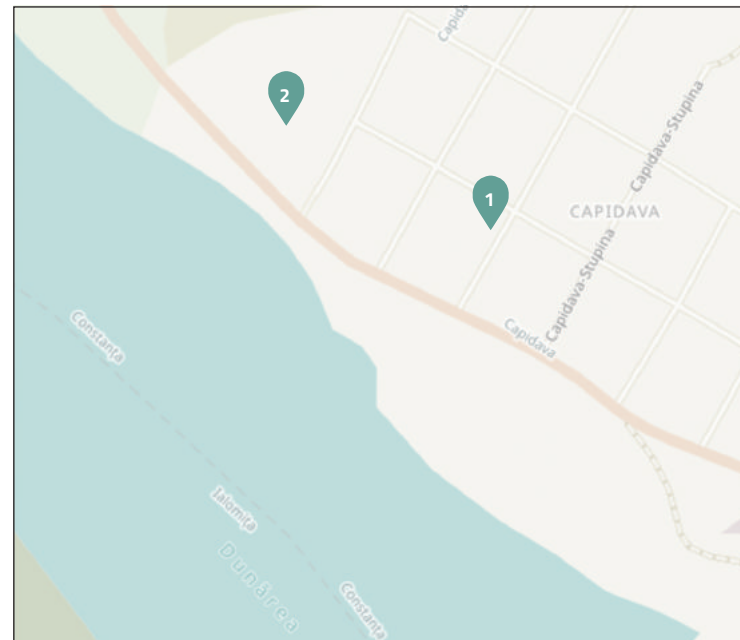
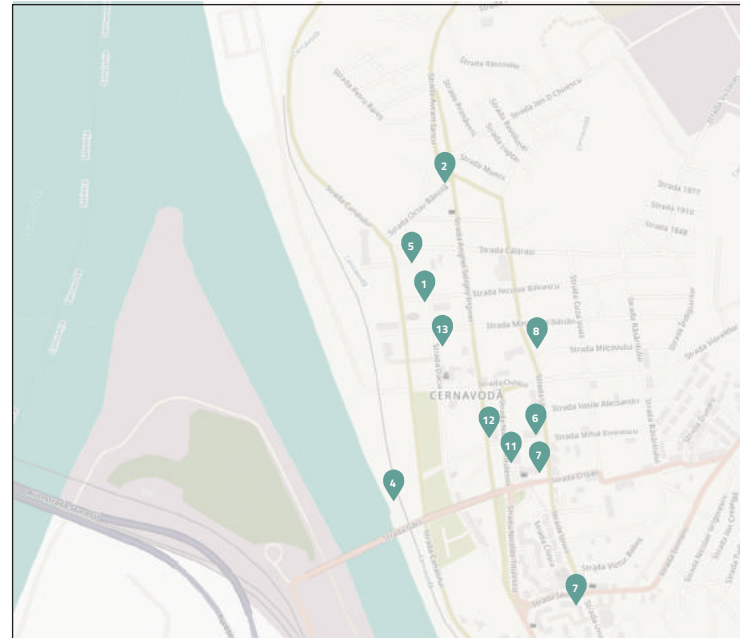
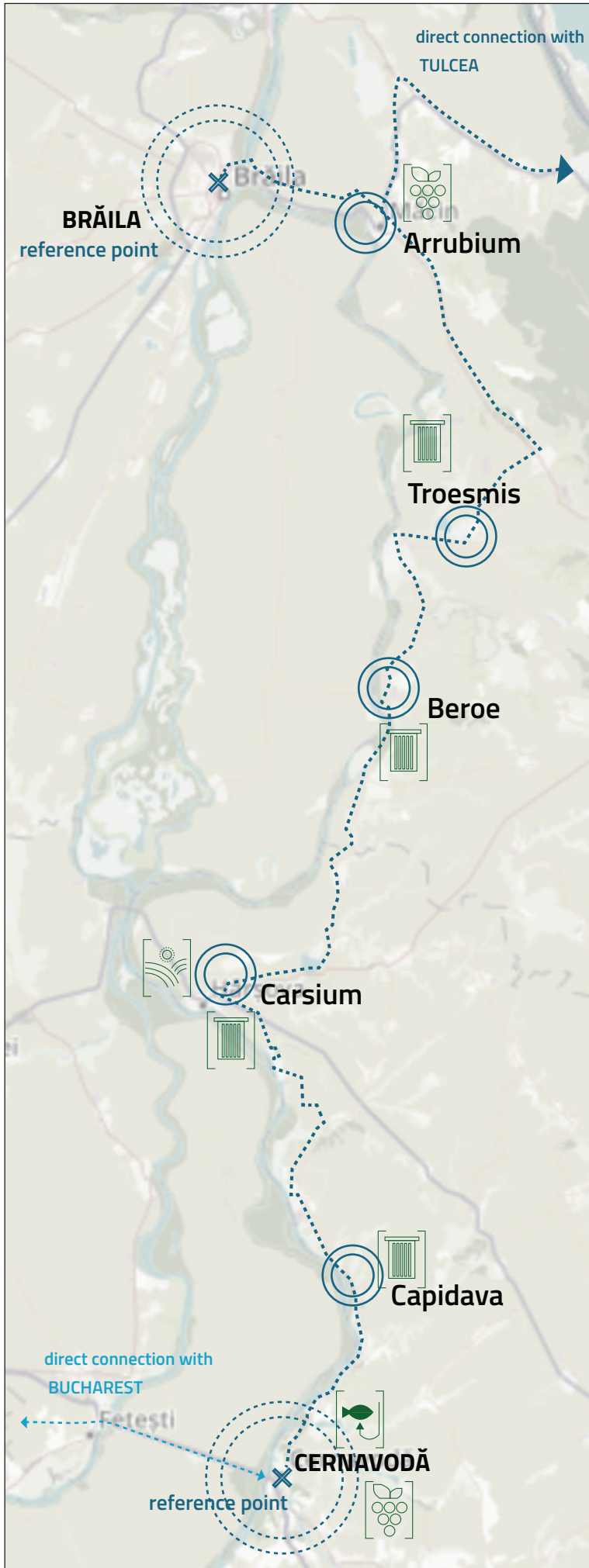
useful information

address:
Măcin commune, Tulcea County

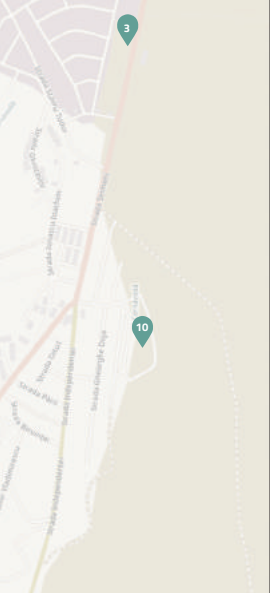
website:
<https://cetatea-arrubium.business.site>

contact: +4 0340 100 311

note:
the Arrubium Fortress does not have any visiting hours or guided tours included



CERNAVODĂ CITY



ACCOMMODATION

1. Hotel Hollywood - 72, Dacia Street
2. Hotel Daria - 3A Lt. Mușat Ion Street
3. Hotel YahooBest - 26, Seimeni Street

FOOD AND DRINKS

4. Orașu Vechi - 5, Ovidiu Street
5. Grande Miraj Restaurant - 4-6, Călărași Street
6. Samsara House - Ovidiu Street, R3 Building

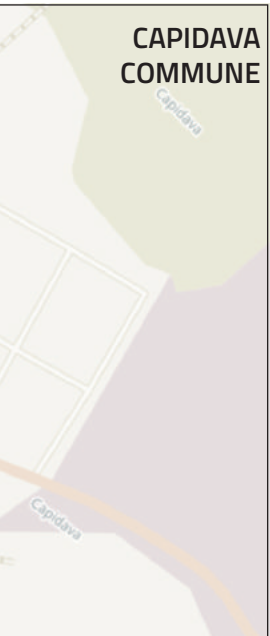
ATMS / BANKS

7. Raiffeisen Bank - 1, Seimeni Street
8. Banca Transilvania - 5, Crișan Street
9. BRD - Unirii Street, R4A Building

HOSPITALS AND PHARMACIES

10. Cernavodă Hospital - 1A, Gheorghe Doja Street
11. Sensiblu Pharmacy - Campus Cernavodă
12. Fitocenter - Mihai Eminescu Street
13. Farmana - 20, Dacia Street

CAPIDAVA COMMUNE



ACCOMMODATION

1. Pensiunea Capidava
2. Camping Capidava

FOOD AND DRINKS

-

ATMS / BANKS

-

HOSPITALS AND PHARMACIES

-

HÂRȘOVA CITY



ACCOMMODATION

1. Club Robert Motel
2. Portul Dunării - 1, Vadului Street
3. La pescărie Laurențiu - Vadului Street

FOOD AND DRINKS

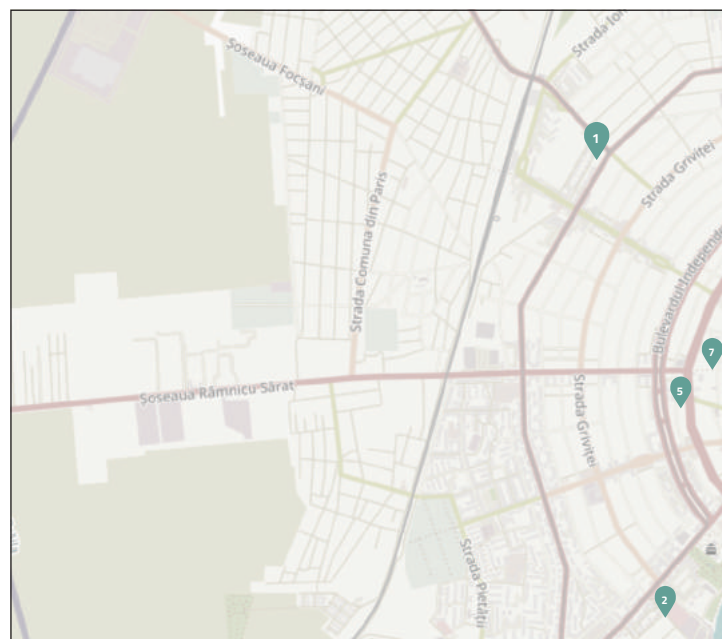
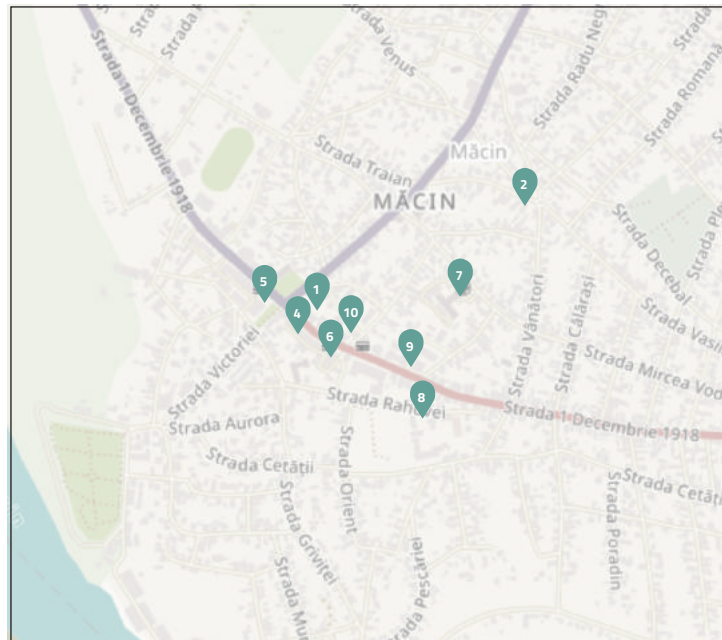
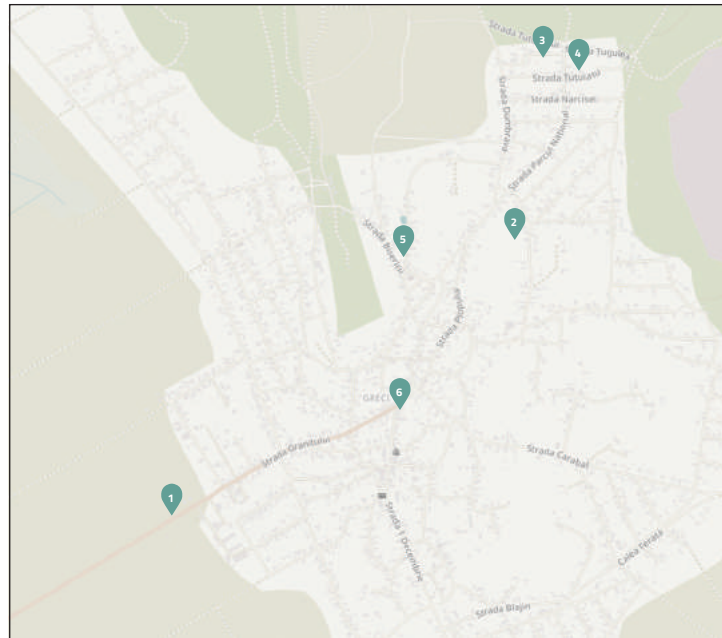
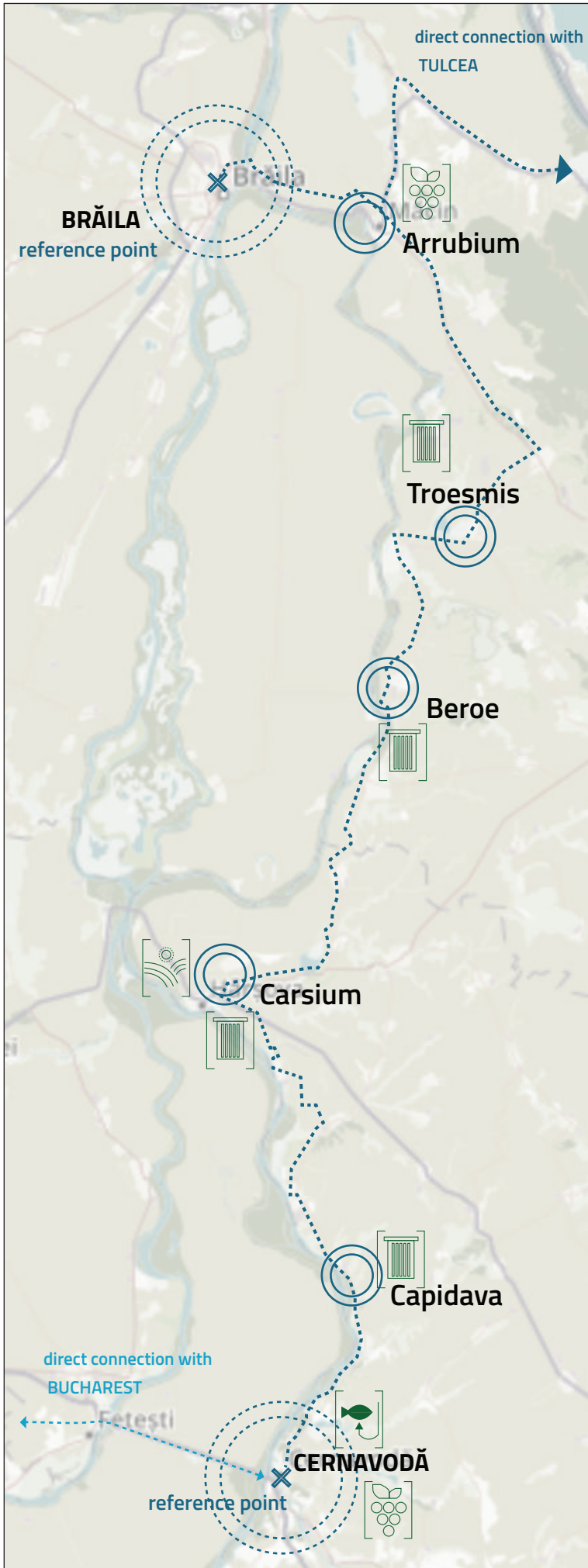
4. Restaurant Pizza House - 9, Plantelor Street
5. Restaurant La Regep - 60, Plantelor Street
6. Alex Pub - 8, Vadului Street

ATMS / BANKS

7. BRD - 26, Vadului Street
8. CEC - 26, Vadului Street
9. Raiffeisen Bank - V2 Building, Vadului Street

HOSPITALS AND PHARMACIES

10. Hârșova City Hospital - 76, Vadului Street
11. ALFAMED S.R.L. - 20, Vadului Street



GRECI COMMUNE



ACCOMMODATION

1. Camping Turtle Camp
2. La Livadă - 9A, Viitorului Street
3. Casa Haralambie - Morsu Street
4. Pensiunea Relax - 13, Narcisei Street
5. Agroturistic Matetovici - 22, Bisericii Street

FOOD AND DRINKS

-

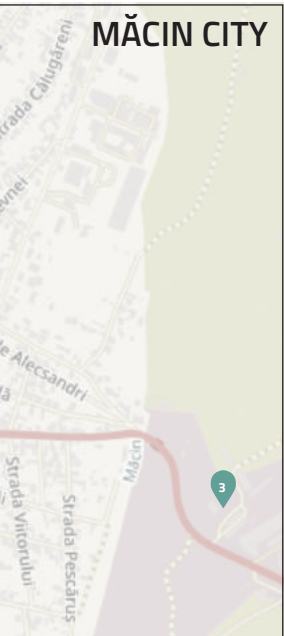
ATMS / BANKS

6. BCR - Granitului Street

HOSPITALS AND PHARMACIES

-

MĂCIN CITY



ACCOMMODATION

-

FOOD AND DRINKS

1. Bossty Pizza - 32, Mihai Bravu Street
2. Magnolia Restaurant - 22, Traian Street
3. Crama Dobrogeană - 2A, Viticultori Street

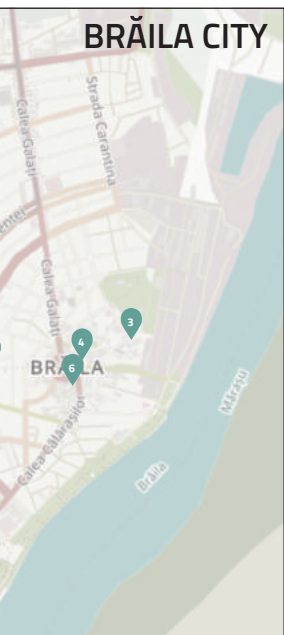
ATMS / BANKS

4. Banca Transilvania - 35, 1 Decembrie 1918 Street, Măcin
5. BRD -14-19A, 1 Decembrie 1918 Street
6. BCR - 10, 1 Decembrie 1918 Street

HOSPITALS AND PHARMACIES

7. Măcin City Hospital
8. Richter Pharmacy - Sports Hall Măcin
9. Bratu Farm - 57, 1 Decembrie 1918 Street
10. 35 Pharmacy - 17 Building, 1 Decembrie 1918 Street

BRĂILA CITY



ACCOMMODATION

1. Hotel Orient - 455, Dorobanților Boulevard
2. Hotel Belvedere - 1, Independenței Square
3. Hotel Saint Germain - 1, Grădinii Publice Street

FOOD AND DRINKS

4. Restaurant Carol - 1, Oituz Street
5. Casa Domnească - 87, Al. I. Cuza Street
6. La Fenice Restaurant - 13-15, Rubinelor Street
7. Music Pub - Plevnei Street

Note: Taking in consideration the fact that Brăila Municipality displays a multitude of amenities, the authors mapped only the top 10, as listed by travel sites such as TripAdvisor.com and Booking.com in March 2020. For more information, tourists can visit these websites or similar ones.

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**DINOGEȚIA FORTRESS
GARVĂN
SECTOR 2 - CULTURAL ATTRACTIONS**



DINOGETIA FORTRESS - GARVĂN

Dinogetia is a Roman - Byzantine fortress located on a small island, near the Garvăn commune. The settlement benefited from a favorable natural position, located in the proximity of the Danube. The fortification was built by the Romans in the 2nd century AD, on a former Getae settlement. The fortress suffered considerable damage, and by the end of the 3rd century AD, it took the form of the Byzantine settlement we know today. Nowadays, the 3 meters thick wall, dating from the 6th century and formerly guarded by 14 towers, is kept. Inside the enclosing walls, travelers can see the ruins of a basilica, believed to be one of the oldest in the country. After the 1990 restorations, Dinogetia became an important tourist spot. At the moment, there are no formal guided tours of the archaeological remains, although they are accessible to travelers.

useful information

address:
Garvăn commune, Tulcea County

contact: + 4 0340 100 311

note:
the Dinogetia Fortress does not have any visiting hours or guided tours included

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**NOVIODUNUM FORTRESS
ISACCEA
SECTOR 2 - CULTURAL ATTRACTIONS**



NOVIODUNUM FORTRESS - ISACCEA

Although most of the archaeological material has not been excavated yet, tourists can still visit the Noviodunum fortress, located near the town of Isaccea. The geographical position of this settlement offered the Romans the possibility of supervision and control of the border of the entire Roman limes located North of the Danube. The late Roman fortress was surrounded by massive fortifications, including large, impressive towers. The inside of the area has not been uncovered yet, but a Christian basilica has been identified. Historical sources demonstrate the fact that the fortress was reused during the Byzantine era. Around the fortress, a large civil settlement and cemeteries with numerous graves have been found, which can be dated to the Roman and Late Roman periods, as well as the Byzantine era.

useful information

address:

Isaccea commune, Tulcea County

contact: +4 0340 100 311

website: www.noviodunum.ro

visiting dates and hours:

May - September - 10:00 - 18:00

October - April - 08:00 - 16:00

Closed on Mondays



AEGYSSUS - TULCEA

Located on the Monument Hill in the North-Eastern section of Tulcea, the fortress was built at the end of the 4th century BC. Its name, of Celtic origin, derived from a legendary founder, Caspius Aegyssos. Reporting the events of the year 12 AD, 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. The 6th century finds it as an episcopal residence. Urban life knows an end in the first quarter of the 7th century and a revival in the 10th and 11th centuries. Currently, on the Monument Hill, several archaeological complexes from the late Roman epoch can be visited. Many archaeological materials, discovered during the research organized in the second half of the 20th century, can be found in the permanent exhibition of the Museum of History and Archaeology found nearby. The Museum of History and Archaeology is a main component of the Gavrilă Simion Eco-Museum Research Institute Tulcea. Its foundation act is considered to be the organization of the permanent exhibition of history and archaeology, in 1975, on the place of the ancient fortress Aegyssus. But its history is obviously totally identified with the over 50 years' evolution of the museum institution in Tulcea County.

useful information

address:

1bis, 14 Noiembrie Street, Tulcea
Municipality, Tulcea County

contact: +4 0340 105 652;

email: relatiipublice@icemtl.ro

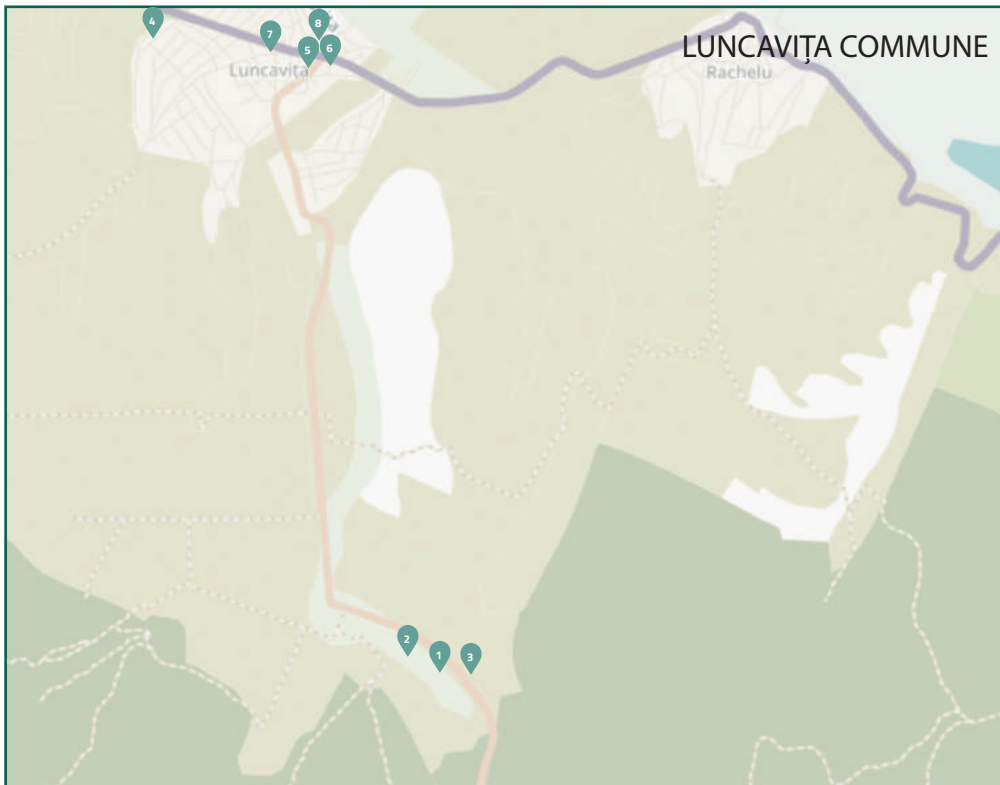
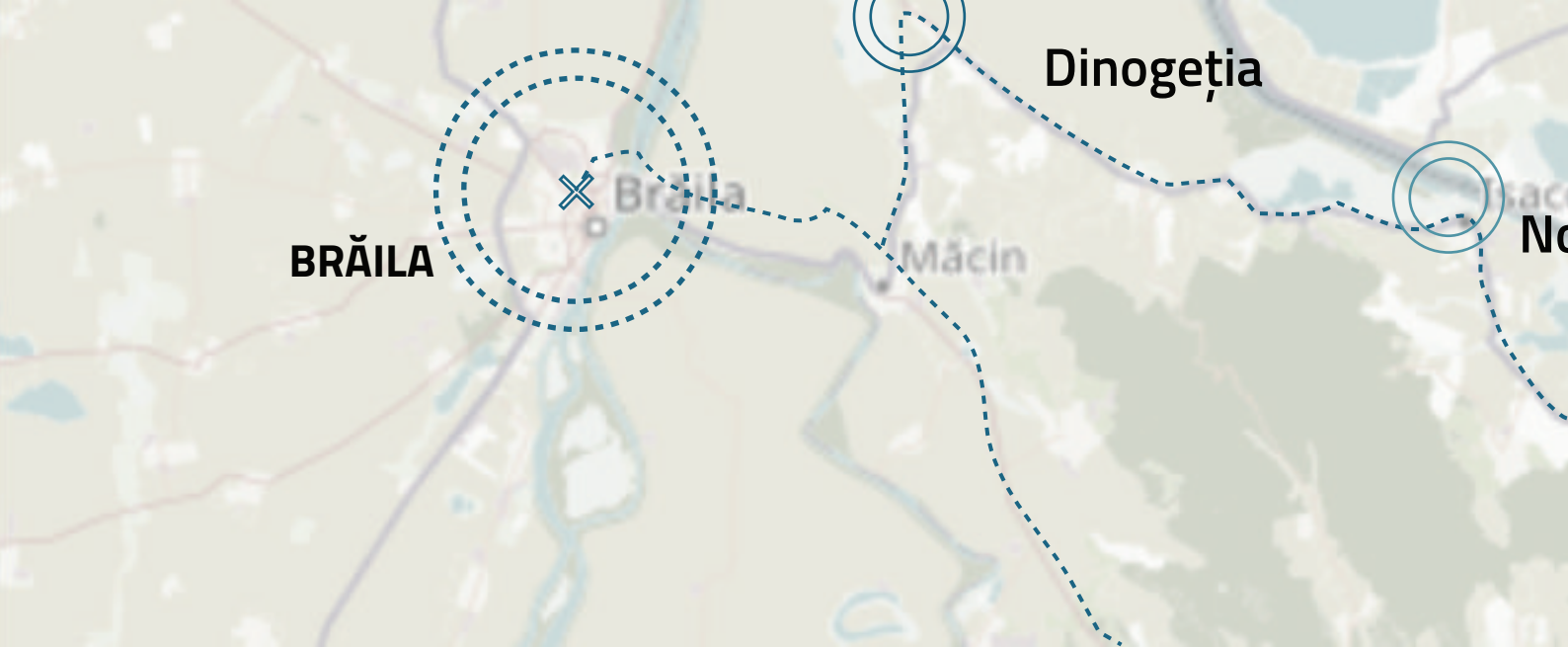
website: <https://www.icemtl.ro/muzeul-de-istorie-si-arheologie-engleza/>

visiting dates and hours:

Tuesday - Sunday - 08:00 - 16:00

Last entry - 15:30

Closed on Mondays



ACCOMMODATION

- 1. Silva B&B - 36, Valea Fagilor Street
- 2. Agro B&B Valea Fagilor - 35, Valea Fagilor Street
- 3. Agro B&B Cetățuia - 41, Valea Fagilor Street
- 4. Drumul Teilor B&B

ATMs / BANKS

- 5. BCR
- 6. CEC Bank

FOOD AND DRINKS

-

HOSPITALS AND PHARMACIES

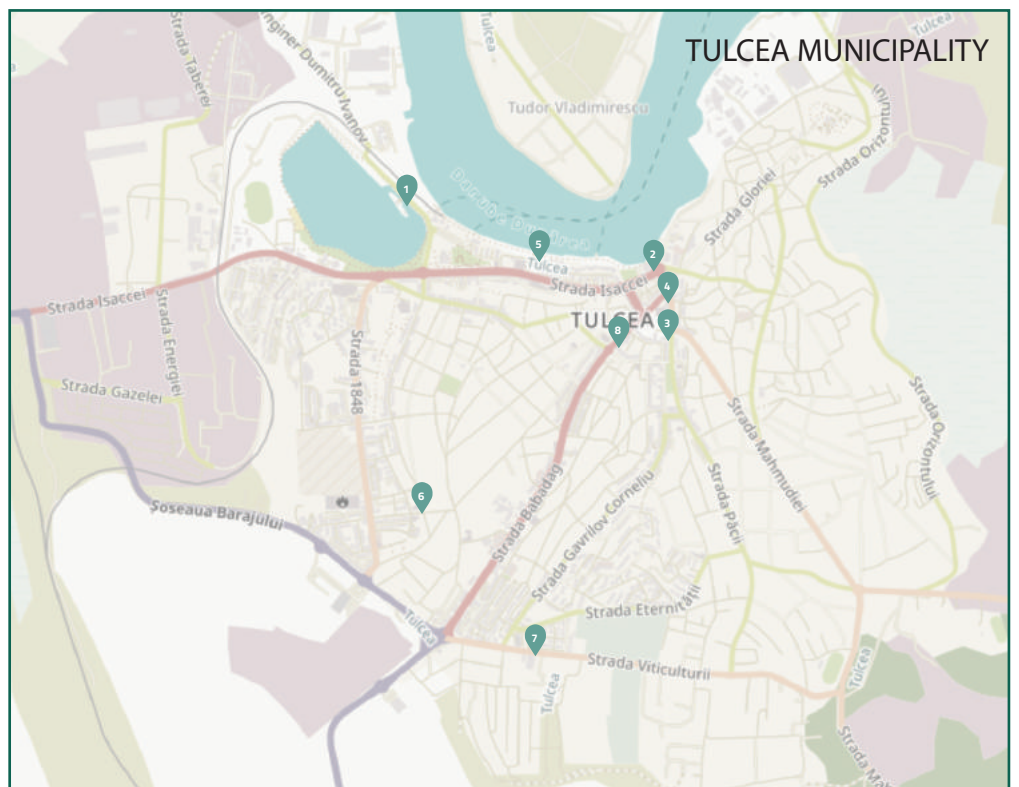
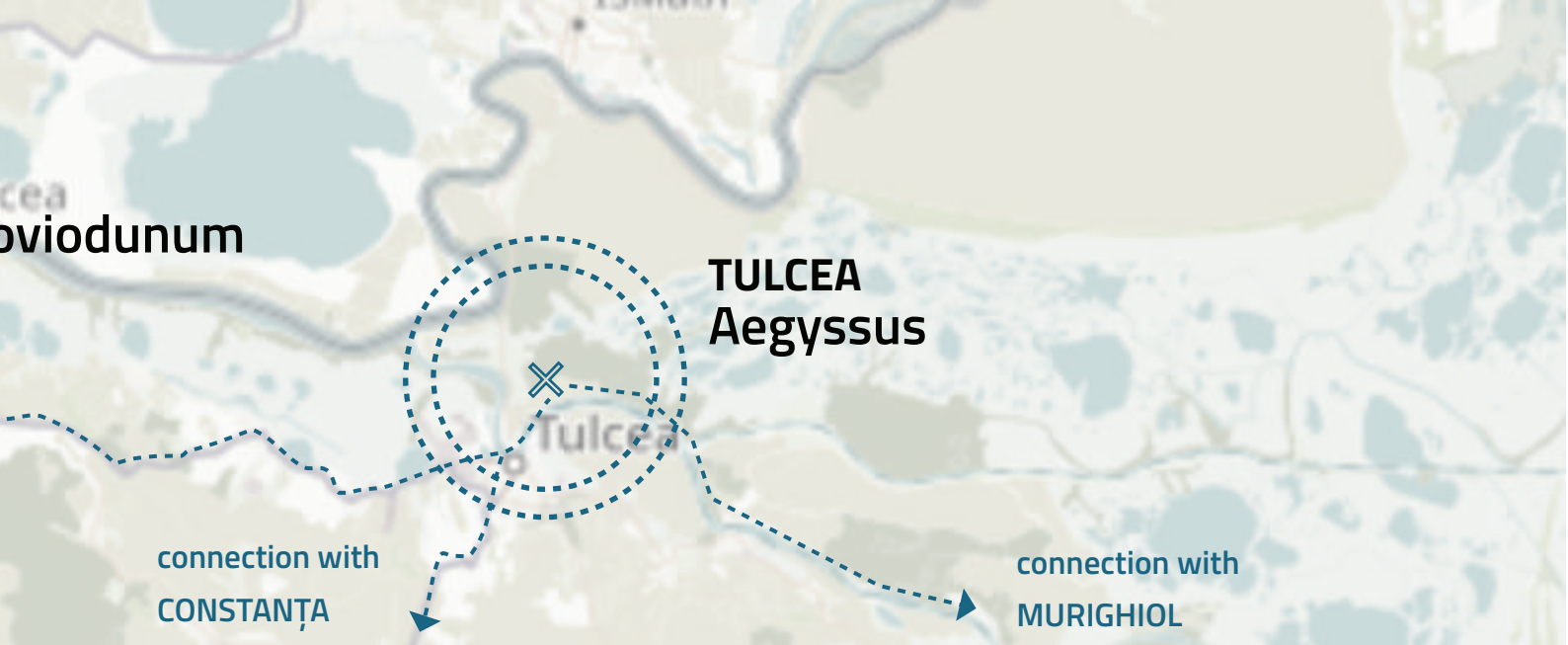
- 7. Unika Pharmacy
- 8. Pharmacy

ACCOMMODATION

- 1. Verada Tour Guest House - 12, Pelicanului Lane
- 2. Varvara Touristic Complex - Grănicerilor Street
- 3. Delta Nature Resort - 2, Parcheșului Street

ATMs / BANKS

-



FOOD AND DRINKS

-

ACCOMMODATION

1. Insula Hotel - 2, Ing. Sava Dumitru Street
2. Delta Hotel - 2, Isaccea Street
3. Europolis Hotel - 20, Păcii Street
4. Select Hotel - 1, Babadag Street

FOOD AND DRINKS

5. Ivan Pescar - 28, Gării Street
6. Old Times Pub - Frasinului Street
(next to E3 Market)
7. Ca Odinioară Restaurant -
Viticulturii Street
8. Central Restaurant - 3A, Babadag Street

HOSPITALS AND PHARMACIES

-

Note: Taking in consideration the fact that Tulcea Municipality displays a multitude of amenities, the authors mapped only the top 10, as listed on travel sites such as TripAdvisor.com and Booking.com (March 2020). For more information, tourists can visit these websites or similar ones.

14

HALMYRIS FORTRESS
MURIGHIOL
SECTOR 3 - CULTURAL ATTRACTIONS



HALMYRIS -MURIGHIOL

Halmyris has been shaped by more than 1,500 years of history, as multiple civilizations once ruled the point where the Danube River poured into the Black Sea. Halmyris was one of the most important military, civilian, economic and religious centers in the region throughout antiquity. Today Halmyris sits in the oasis of natural beauty that is the Danube Delta, a site of local tourism, religious pilgrimage, and archaeological exploration. Archaeological sources show that the first stone castrum at Halmyris was built during the reign of the Emperor Trajan. Although the original layout of the Trajanic fortress is largely covered by later reconstructive phases, the plan seems to follow the typical 2nd century layout of a Roman fort, composed of a rectangular defensive wall, rectangular towers and a gate on each side. Structures found within the establishment include numerous barracks, a private thermae or bathhouse and a basilica. Tourists can visit the ruins of the citadel driving from Murighiol towards Dunavățul de Sus, near the Sfântu Gheorghe (Saint George) branch of the Danube Delta.

useful information

address: Murighiol commune, Tulcea County

email: relatiipublice@icemtl.ro

website:
<https://www.icemtl.ro/halmyris-en/>

visiting dates and hours:
Tuesday - Sunday - 08:00 - 16:00
Closed on Mondays

visiting fees:
adults: 4 lei
professional photo shooting: 100 lei/ hour
professional video shooting: 500 lei/ hour

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ENISALA FORTRESS
ENISALA
SECTOR 3 - CULTURAL ATTRACTIONS



ENISALA FORTRESS

The Enisala Fortress is one of the monuments of military architecture on the territory of Romania, built in the Middle Ages. The fortification was built in the second half of the 14th century by an authority targeting the Danube Gorge area. Archaeological sources indicate that Enisala was part of the chain of Genoese colonies that includes the cities of Delta - Chilia and Likostomion, the White Fortress at the mouths of the Dniester, Caffa in the South of Crimea. Between 1397-1416 the fortress of Enisala was part of the defensive system of the Romanian country during the reign of Mircea cel Bătrân. After the conquest of Dobruđa by the Turks in 1419-1420, an Ottoman military garrison was installed in the fortress. Tourists can enter the fortress on its Southern side, through a gate with a very high opening, provided with a double arch and protected by a massive pentagonal bastion. Coming from Murighiol, tourists can take the DJ222 road to Enisala commune.

useful information

address: Enisala commune, Tulcea County

email: relatiipublice@icemtl.ro

website:

<https://www.icemtl.ro/enisala-medieval-fortress/>

visiting dates and hours:

Tuesday - Sunday - 08:00 - 16:00

Closed on Mondays

visiting fees:

adults: 8 lei

children / students / pensioners: 4 lei

professional photo shooting: 100 lei/ hour

professional video shooting: 500 lei/ hour



ARGAMUM FORTRESS - JURILOVCA COMMUNE

One of the oldest Greek settlements on the territory of Dobrudja, Romania, Fortress Argamum, originally named Orgame, was founded by Greek colonists from Asia Minor, sometime in the 7th century BC, to protect the gulf beneath the Doloşman Cape that offered shelter for boats during storms. The fortress was built on what was formerly the Black Sea: Doloşman Cape and today Razim Goloviţa bank, which is part of Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve, in Tulcea County. In the Roman period, the fortress was named Argamum and many noticeable archaeological discoveries date from this time. The Fortress of Argamum stretches over 2 and a half hectares but the archaeological site's surface is much larger. There important relics were discovered like trade coins, bronze arrowheads, bronze shaped dolphins, glassware, pottery tools, bone and metal ornaments and clothing items. As mostly the walls during Roman period have been brought to life so far, all that is visible from the Argamum city nowadays are the fragments from these inside walls, basilicas and buildings in the city (4 Paleo-Christian basilicas, the oldest Greek tomb from the Pontic basin dating almost the half of 7th century BC). However, most of the city is still underground.

useful information

address: Jurilovca commune, Tulcea County

note:
the Argamum Fortress does not have any visiting hours or guided tours included

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**IBIDA FORTRESS
SLAVA RUSĂ
SECTOR 3 - CULTURAL ATTRACTIONS**



IBIDA FORTRESS - SLAVA RUSĂ VILLAGE

Expanding over 24 hectares, the fortress is located on the Western edge of the Slava Rusă village, on the valley of the Slava river, being the only fortress whose fortified space is crossed by a watercourse and presents works of embankment, sewerage, bridges. Currently, the fortress is covered more than half by the village. The archaeological site is very complex, the archaeological research carried out sporadically has led to the identification of archaeological remains and traces from the Middle Paleolithic, Neolithic, from the Roman, Roman-Byzantine and early medieval times. In the center of the fortress there was discovered a basilica with 3 ships and 3 apses, 7 levels of living. 2.5 km West of the fortress was discovered a Paleo-Christian monastic complex and 2.5 km East of the fortress was discovered a Gothic settlement with a wave and groove.

In 2001, the archaeological research carried out revealed the entire Western Gate, considered to be the most important discovery, representing a defense and access device in the fortress. Unfortunately, the site does not offer guided tours on a regular basis.

useful information

address: Slava Rusă village, Tulcea County

contact:
Mihaela Iacob, iacobm9@yahoo.com

website: <http://www.arheologie-ibida.eu>

note:
the Ibida Fortress does not have any visiting hours or guided tours included

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HISTRIA FORTRESS
ISTRIA
SECTOR 3 - CULTURAL ATTRACTIONS



HISTRIA FORTRESS - ISTRIA COMMUNE

Located on the shore of Lake Sinoe, the Fortress of Histria is the first Greek colony on the western shore of the Black Sea and the oldest city on the Romanian territory. It was founded in the 7th century BC by Greek merchants and navigators, and permanently abandoned in the 7th century AD. The city of Histria has had an uninterrupted development in both the Greek and in the Roman period, being for a long time the most important economic center at the mouths of the Danube. The settlement was surrounded by defense walls, the water supply was made through pipes and the streets were paved with stone. Unfortunately, the Gulf of Halmyris on the bank of which the settlement is located begins to collapse with sand, closing the direct exit to the Black Sea. The fortress of Histria will be definitively abandoned after invasions that destroyed a large part of the settlement. Visitors can see the defense wall, with towers and bastions, which closed the smaller surface of the late Roman city of about 7 ha (comprising the former acropolis of the Greek city). The preserved ruins of Greek temples in the sacred area, paved streets and neighborhoods of Roman houses or workshops, civil and Christian basilicas and, in the center of the city, one of the largest Christian basilicas in the region, dating from 6th century AD can all be seen on the site.

useful information

address: Istria commune, Constanța County

visiting hours:

08:00 - 20:00 (during the summer)

09:00 - 17:00 (during the winter)

visiting fees:

adults: 10 lei

children/ students: 2.5 lei

pensioners: 5 lei

note: students from Constanța County have free access with the student ID

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**HISTRIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL
MUSEUM, ISTRIA
SECTOR 3 - CULTURAL ATTRACTIONS**



HISTRIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM - ISTRIA COMMUNE

Founded in 1982, under the authority of the Museum of National History and Archaeology in Constanța, in a new building, the museum displays pieces of Greek, Roman and Byzantine archaeology, revealed by the excavations of Histria and its surroundings: amphorae, inscriptions, pottery, glassware, ornaments, Hellenistic bas-reliefs and others.

useful information

address: Istria commune, Constanța County

website: <http://www.cimec.ro>

visiting hours:

09:00 - 20:00 (during the summer)

09:00 - 17:00 (during the winter)

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**MUSEUM OF NATIONAL HISTORY
AND ARCHAEOLOGY
CONSTANȚA
SECTOR 4 - CULTURAL ATTRACTIONS**



MUSEUM OF NATIONAL HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY - CONSTANȚA

The Museum of National History and Archaeology Constanța is one of the richest museums in Romania. It houses objects of Greek, Romanian, Byzantine and medieval origin (tools and weapons made of stone, bronze and iron), ceramics, ancient architectural elements (columns, capitals, pediments, decorations, etc.), ancient sculptures, glass vessels, statues made of bronze, jewelry, numismatics (the collection includes silver, bronze and gold coins, some of them being unique), and so on. At the ground floor of the museum there are two rooms where archaeological monuments of special value, rarities and unique pieces are displayed: Glykon snake, Fortuna statuary group with Pontos, Aedicula with the double representation of the goddess Nemesis - one of the most remarkable pieces of the Museum (2nd century AD), collections of gold ornaments, stones and cameos, the treasure chest of silver vessels Sucidava-Izvoarele, etc. Within the other floors of the museum, the exhibits are arranged chronologically, starting with the first evidence of Dobrudja's residence and ending with the modern era. Of these pieces we can highlight "The Thinker" and its pair, emblematic pieces for the Hamangia (Neolithic) culture. The museum complex of history and archeology is completed on the outside by a large lapidary (an ensemble of engraved and carved stones) and by the Roman Building with the Mosaic, a unique historical monument in Eastern Europe by its dimensions.

useful information

address: 12, Ovidiu Square, Constanța,
Constanța County

contact: minaconstanta@gmail.com
+4 0241 614 583 / +4 0241 618 763

website: <http://www.minac.ro>

visiting hours:
09:00 - 20:00 (during the summer)
09:00 - 17:00 (during the winter)
Mondays and Tuesdays: closed

visiting fees:
adults: 11 lei
children/ students: 5 lei



ROMAN BUILDING WITH MOSAIC - CONSTANȚA

Constructed between the 3rd and 4th centuries AD, the building represents an architectural jewel of the early Byzantine period West of the Pontus Euxin. The imposing construction was carried out in Antiquity on 3 terraces, cut in the slope of the cliff and leveled to ensure the stability of the construction. It was located right on the docks of the old Tomitan harbor, from where it opened its first suite of rooms. It contained 11 vaulted rooms used as warehouses for the merchandise brought by the commercial ships that docked in the port. The feature which gave the building its name, as we know it today, the mosaic carpet was spread over the entire surface of the room. The portion that sat on the sloping terrace was the best kept, and the part above the 11 rooms on the lower level collapsed with their vaults, seizing the goods stored there. Some of the collapsed pieces could be recovered. The Roman Building with Mosaic is part of the Museum of History and Archaeology Constanța and can be visited, both during the summer and the winter season.

useful information

address: 12, Ovidiu Square, Constanța,
Constanța County

contact: minaconstanta@gmail.com
+4 0241 614 583 / +4 0241 618 763

website: <http://www.minac.ro>

visiting hours:
09:00 - 20:00 (during the summer)
09:00 - 17:00 (during the winter)

visiting fees:
adults: 10 lei
children/ students: 2,5 lei
pensioners: 5 lei

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**ROMAN THERMAE
CONSTANȚA
SECTOR 4 - CULTURAL ATTRACTIONS**



ROMAN THERMAE - CONSTANȚA

Towards the Southern part of the city's seafront, the remains of an ancient building, known as *Lentiarion*, were partially discovered by researchers in 1964. Due to the nature of the constructive material and the architectural style, it was proved that the building represented the public baths, which were closely linked to the Building with Mosaic, possibly representing a Southern extension of it. The main hall of the building and a vestibule, provided with a connecting staircase between the building and the rest of the city, were the only remains preserved from the complex. The imposing thermal building from the ancient city Tomis is relatively unknown, with many rooms and compartments specific to the baths still being hidden in the ground below the city's seafront. However, the dimensions of the cleared rooms allow the imaginary reconstruction of the monumental architectural proportions of the building, most probably raised during the same period as the Roman Building with Mosaic.

useful information

address: Profesor Doctor Ion Cantacuzino Street, Constanța, Constanța County

contact: minaconstanta@gmail.com
+4 0241 614 583 / +4 0241 618 763

website: <http://www.minac.ro>



ARCHAEOLOGICAL PARK AND MOSAIC MAP OF ANCIENT SETTLEMENTS IN DOBRUDJA - CONSTANȚA

Located in the peninsular area of the city, the side of the park from Ferdinand Boulevard is still bordered by the Roman enclosure wall, a construction dating from the 3rd century AD, which has 2 entrance gates to the fortress. Also here tourists can see the remains of the Butcher's Tower, rebuilt during the Justinian period, a series of other architectural fragments of the ancient Tomis, as well as objects such as amphorae, columns etc. On the wall of the building at the Eastern end of the park, tourists can see the map of the ancient settlements in Dobrudja, an objective realized on a large scale and made of natural stone.

useful information

address: Arhiepiscopiei Street, Constanța,
Constanța County

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**HYPOGEUM TOMB
CONSTANȚA**

SECTOR 4 - CULTURAL ATTRACTIONS

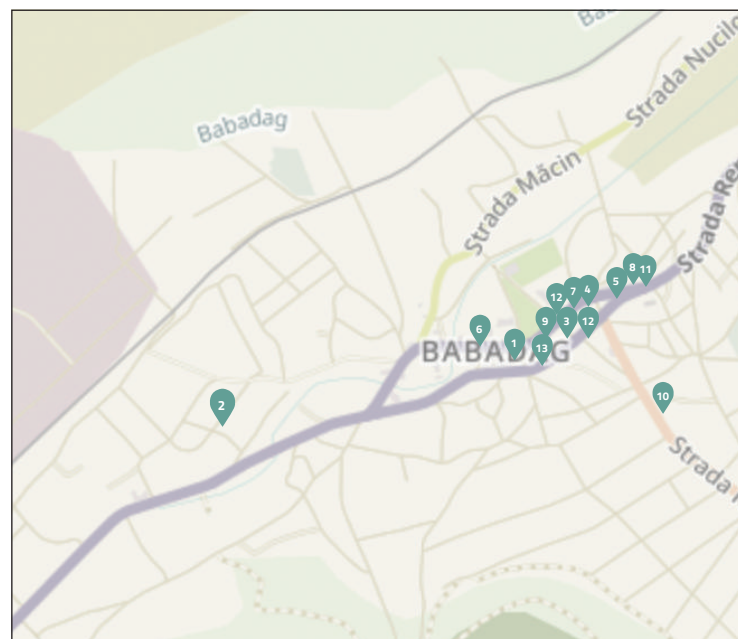
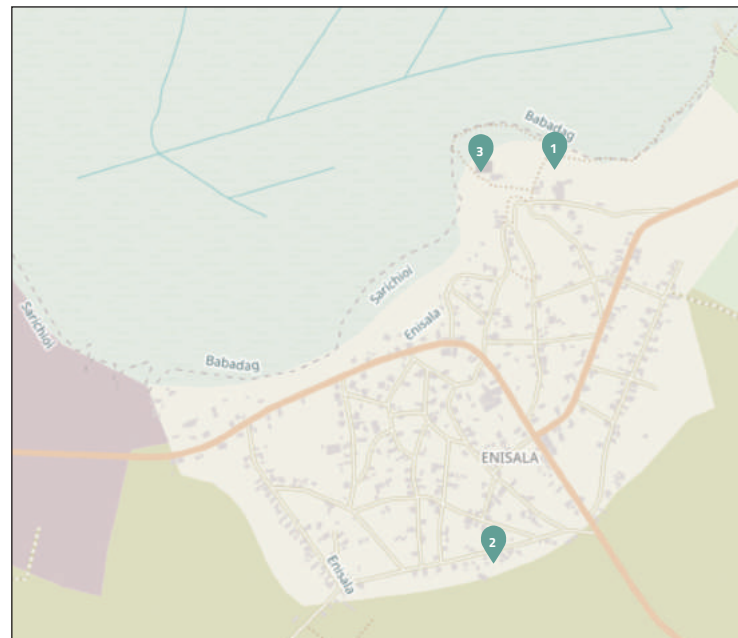
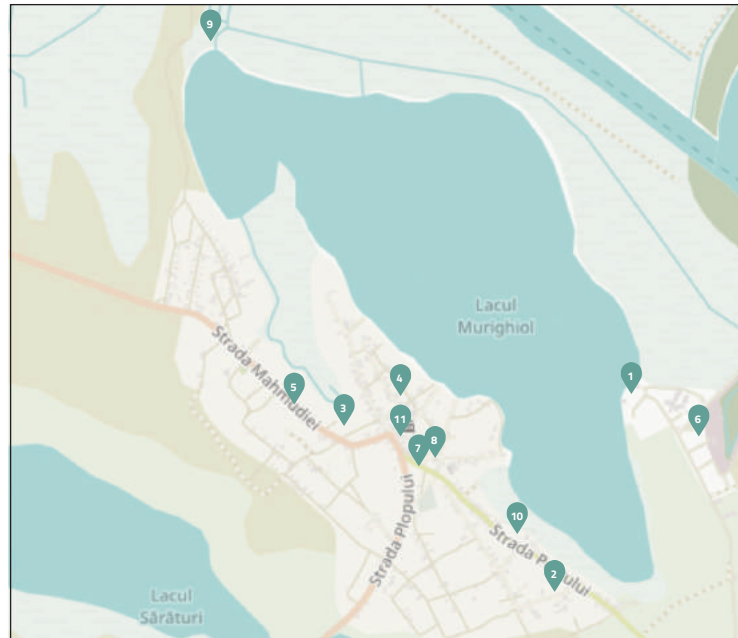


HYPOGEUM TOMB - CONSTANȚA

Located at the intersection of Mircea cel Bătrân and Ștefan cel Mare streets, at a short distance from the Black Sea shore, The Hypogeum Tomb or "The Banquet" is unique in the ancient landscape of Dobrudja, being part of a large necropolis of Tomis. It is a family cave like tomb, built around 330. Inside the tomb, 5 skeletons have been discovered, 4 adults and a child. The cave is decorated entirely with a paint applied *al-seco*, on a layer of fine plaster. Thus, on the surface of the Northern wall there is a fresco marked by powerful symbolism, representing a celestial ritual mass, fact revealed by the glasses held by 2 of the deceased, probably husband and wife. The drawings made researchers believe that the tomb was erected at the border of 2 different periods: Roman and Byzantine, but also at the border between the last remains of paganism and the dawn of a Monotheistic religion. The cave is not open to the public, but a high-fidelity copy can be viewed at the Museum of National History and Archeology in Constanța.

useful information

note: the tomb is not accessible to tourists, however, a 3D reconstruction of it can be found at the Museum of National History and Archaeology Constanța.





**MURIGHIOL
COMMUNE**

ACCOMMODATION

1. Puflene Resort
2. Clisciova B&B - 74, Pontului Street
3. Blue House B&B - 62, Mahmudiei Street
4. Casa Badea Guesthouse - Soarelui Street
5. Green Delta - 48, Mahmudiei Street
6. Laguna Albastră

FOOD AND DRINKS

7. Republika Pljeskavica Murighiol
8. The Village Pub -6, DJ229L
9. Peninsula Restaurant

ATMS / BANKS

10. CEC Bank ATM - DJ229L

HOSPITALS AND PHARMACIES

11. Pharmacy - Lacului Street



**ENISALA
VILLAGE**

ACCOMMODATION

1. Enisala Safari Village - 94A, Enisala
2. La Bunica Enisala
3. Villa La Parmac Enisala - 118, Republicii Street

FOOD AND DRINKS

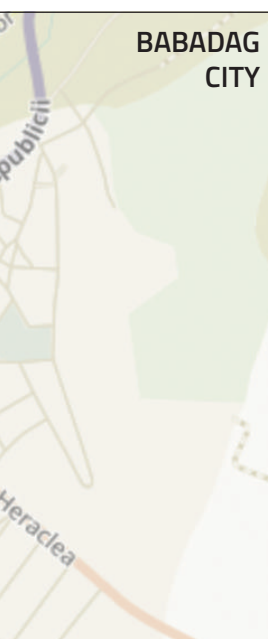
-

ATMS / BANKS

-

HOSPITALS AND PHARMACIES

-



**BABADAG
CITY**

ACCOMMODATION

1. La Parmac Hotel and Restaurant - 118, Republicii Street
2. Casa Vlăduț - 31, Stejarului Street

FOOD AND DRINKS

3. Oceania Pizzeria - 2, Andrei Mureșanu Street
4. Nibia - 91, Republicii Street
5. Anelis Cafe - 85, Republicii Street

ATMS / BANKS

6. Raiffeisen Bank
7. BRD
8. BCR
9. CEC Bank

HOSPITALS AND PHARMACIES

10. Babadag Polyclinic - 23, Heracleea Street
11. Pharmacon SRL - 78, Republicii Street
12. Novafarm SRL - 1, Heracleea Street
13. Minifarm Babadag - 93, Republicii Street
14. Allegra Farm



JURILOVCA COMMUNE

ACCOMMODATION

1. La Iipoveni - Razelm Street
2. Milică Guesthouse - 6, Portului Street
3. Heracleea Guesthouse - 1, Heracleea Street
4. Cristina House
5. Palagia Guesthouse
6. Casa Radu - 52, Heracleea Street
7. Sailors Guesthouse

FOOD AND DRINKS

8. Lotca Restaurant - Izvoarelor Street
9. Sailors Restaurant - 6, 6 Martie Street
10. La Gomera Max - 25, Portului Street

ATMS / BANKS

11. CEC Bank - 19, 6 Martie Street

HOSPITALS AND PHARMACIES

12. Pro Farm Pharmacy



MAMAIA RESORT

ACCOMMODATION

1. Zenith - Complex Jupiter Junona
2. Hotel Del Mar & Conference Center
3. Iaki Hotel - Mamaia
4. Mizuumi Boutique Hotel - 431A, Mamaia Boulevard
5. Hotel Splendid - 477, Mamaia Boulevard
6. Hotel Bavaria Blu
7. Hotel Scapino
8. Hotel Vega
9. Hotel Tomis
10. Hotel Savoy
11. Ramada by Wyndham

FOOD AND DRINKS

12. B'Arca Restaurant - Tăbăcărie Lake
13. Blue Acqua Restaurant
14. Havana Restaurant and Bar
15. Diplomatic Mamaia

ATMS / BANKS

16. BRD
17. Banca Transilvania

HOSPITALS AND PHARMACIES

18. Eramiris Pharmacy
19. Iuly Farm
20. Catena

Note: Taking in consideration the fact that Mamaia is close to the Constanța Municipality and displays a multitude of amenities, the authors mapped only the ones listed in the TOP 10, as advertised on travel sites such as TripAdvisor.com and Booking.com (March 2020). For more information, tourists can visit these websites or similar ones. (for the Constanța - Mamaia region, the authors recommend <https://opmcta.ro>).



CONSTANȚA MUNICIPALITY

ACCOMMODATION

1. Peninsula Boutique Hotel - 41A, Tomis Boulevard
2. Hotel Cherica - Ștefan Cel Mare Street
3. New Royal - 191, Mamaia Boulevard
4. Villa Reyna - 33B, Pescarilor Street
5. Ferdinand Hotel - 12, Ferdinand Boulevard
6. Belle Epoque Botique - 16, Tomis Boulevard

FOOD AND DRINKS

7. Manarola - Touristic Port Constanța
8. Nikos Greek Taverna - 44, Tomis Boulevard
9. dasKino - 2, Perlei Street
10. Irish Pub - 1, Ștefan cel Mare Street
11. Marco Polo - 2, Sarmisegetuza Street
12. Bacaro Port - Touristic Port Constanța

Note: Taking in consideration the fact that Constanța Municipality displays a multitude of amenities, the authors mapped only the ones listed in the TOP 10, as advertised on travel sites such as TripAdvisor.com and Booking.com (March 2020). For more information, tourists can visit these websites or similar ones (for the Constanța - Mamaia region, the authors recommend <https://opmcta.ro>).

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**CALLATIS MUSEUM OF
ARCHAEOLOGY, MANGALIA
SECTOR 4 - CULTURAL ATTRACTIONS**



CALLATIS MUSEUM OF ARCHAEOLOGY - MANGALIA

The Callatis Mangalia Archeology Museum offers a varied cultural offer to the visiting public. In the permanent exhibition of the museum, the public can notice numerous architectural fragments (columns, capitels, architraves, metope friezes, cornices with buckles, etc.), various ceramic vessels (amphorae, hydri, kantharos, lekythos), opaques, aqueducts, Tanagra statues, glass vases, funerary stars, inscriptions, representations of some deities, ornaments, jewelry, coins, metal objects, etc. Entering the museum, visitors can see the famous papyrus tomb, dating from the 4th century BC, researched in 1959, restored and preserved in the museum's basic exhibition. The tomb had been covered with 3 stone slabs, and inside it was found a papyrus written in Greek. The tomb was surrounded by a stone ring that can be seen even today. Papyrus is the only such artifact found in Romania and is the oldest in Europe. Moreover, in the adjacent park behind the museum building, numerous architectural fragments are exhibited. In the municipal archaeological park, travelers can see other ancient columns and various architectural fragments, as well as sarcophagi from the Roman period. Archaeological excavations have also shed light on an ancient Byzantine construction from the 4th century AD, that can be found in the atrium of the President Hotel.

useful information

address: 23, Constanța Road, Mangalia, Constanța County

contact: muzeul_callatis@yahoo.com
+4 0341 146 763

visiting and hours:
08:00 - 19:30 (during the summer)
08:30 - 16:30 (during the winter - closed on weekends)

visiting fees:
adults: 5 lei
children/ students / pensioners: 2.5 lei
tour guide: 5 lei
photography tax: 10 lei
video tax: 20 lei

26

CALLATIS FORTRESS RUINS
MANGALIA
SECTOR 4 - CULTURAL ATTRACTIONS



CALLATIS FORTRESS RUINS - MANGALIA

The ruins of the ancient fortress can be seen in different parts of the contemporary city. The most notable sites represent the North-Western and the Northern part of the Doric fortress. Near the Museum of Archaeology, towards the center of the city, tourists can take glimpses of the old defensive North-Western tower, and of the ancient columns and various architectural fragments, as well as sarcophagi from the Roman period. Another important archaeological monument is the Northern wall of Callatis. The defense wall surrounded the most important surface of the Hellenic city. The ancient fortress had 2 enclosures: the first - built at the end of the 4th century BC, and the second, in the 2nd century AD. The wall protected the main buildings of the city (temples, markets, public and private buildings). It was constructed of large blocks of limestone, of parallelepiped shapes, with lengths between 0.70 and 1.15 m and with the other sides of 0.40-0.45 m. The defense wall of the Roman Era followed the route and overlapped the Greek one. The Roman construction system is similar to the Greek one: it has 2 sides built of limestone blocks, connected with lime mortar. If the initial height was 8 - 9 m, a maximum of 2 m is still preserved, and the width of the wall is 3.12 - 3.40 m. Near the Northern wall of Callatis is the episcopal palace and the Syrian basilica. The latter building is made of large blocks of limestone, beautifully carved and connected with lime mortar.

useful information

address:

50, Constanța Road, Mangalia (the North-Western part of the ancient city)

27

**SYRIAN BASILICA
MANGALIA**
SECTOR 4 - CULTURAL ATTRACTIONS



SYRIAN BASILICA - MANGALIA

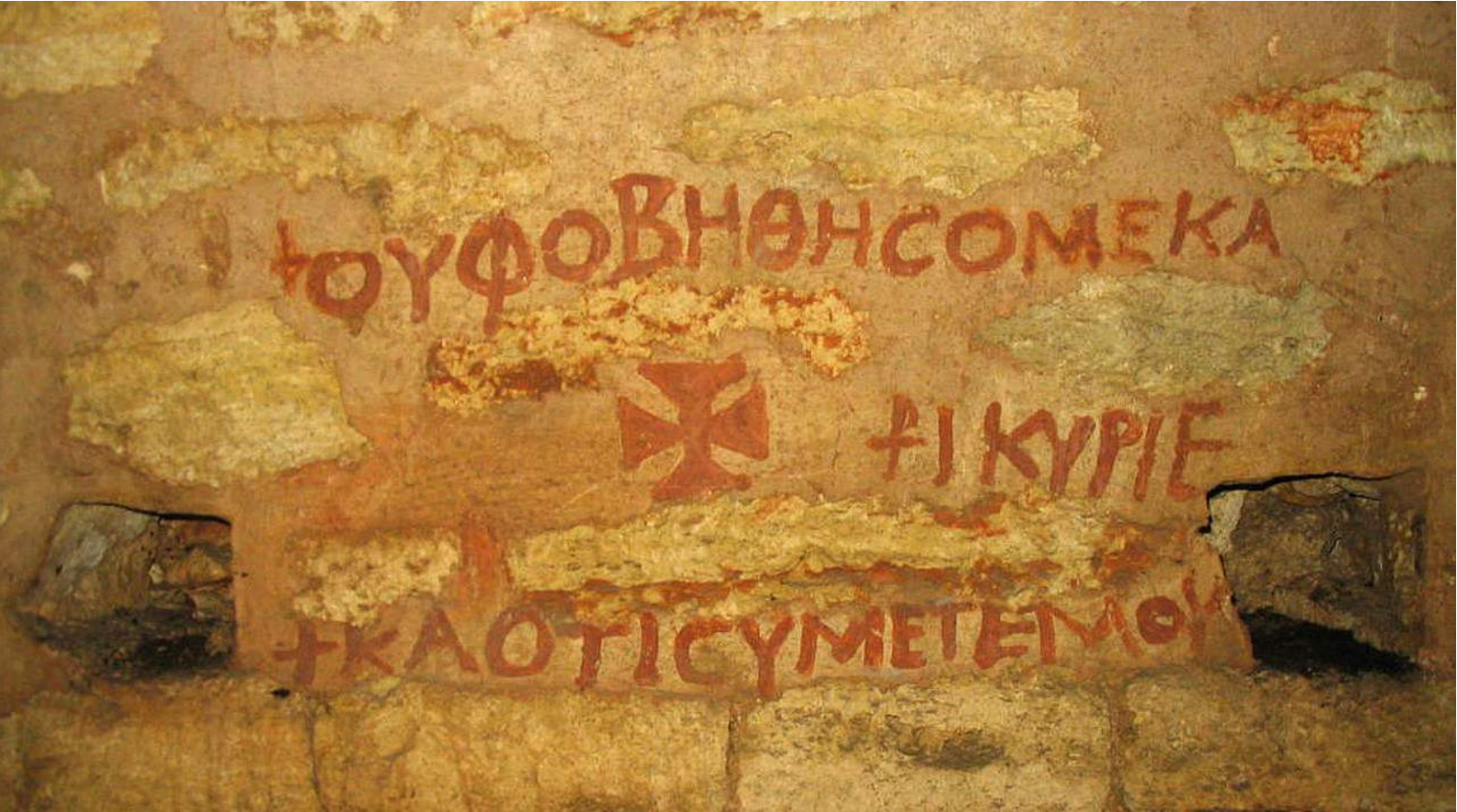
The basilical ensemble is made up of 3 distinct constructions: the basilica building itself, the episcopal palace and the atrium. The Basilica is located in the Western part of complex and has a rectangular form. The main hall of the basilica is divided by 2 rows of columns in 3 naves with a North-South orientation. The traces of several columns are still preserved today, as well as some stone slabs, used for paving the building. The large hall of the basilica is connected with 3 Southern auxiliary rooms. To the East of these chambers lies an *atrium* - inner courtyard - surrounded on the Northern, Western and Eastern sides by a *portico*. On the East side of the complex there is the episcopal palace, divided into 3 rooms.

useful information

note: located near the City of Callatis
Arhitectural complex - Northern part

28

**ROMAN BYZANTINE
NECROPOLIS, MANGALIA
SECTOR 4 - CULTURAL ATTRACTIONS**



THE ROMAN BYZANTINE NECROPOLIS - MANGALIA

The Roman-Byzantine necropolis (built in the 4th-5th century AD) is located in the Western part of Mangalia. As a result of several years of archaeological excavations, the Roman-Byzantine necropolis of Callatis continues to reveal funerary monuments, which confirm an intense spiritual life in the Callatis fortress. The most important discovery in the region is the tomb painted with psalms. The access passage to it is covered with 3 limestone slabs and from the level of the last step, the ceiling is vaulted and plastered with the same material used in the funeral room. Above the entrance, as well as on the side walls of the dromedary, different inscriptions and a cross are painted with red paint.

useful information

note: the actual archaeological site is not accessible to tourists, however, for more details regarding the necropolis, tourists can contact the Callatis Archaeology Museum.

29

THE FORTIFIED SETTLEMENT OF
ALBEȘTI
SECTOR 4 - CULTURAL ATTRACTIONS



THE FORTIFIED SETTLEMENT OF ALBEȘTI

The fortified settlement of Albești is located in the Callatian territory, on its Western boundary and on the line of a traffic artery that ensures the connection between the settlements in the South-East of Dobrudja and those in the Danube area. It falls into the category of permanent fortifications, designated by the term *frurion*, with role in the defense and agricultural exploitation of the area. The proximity to Callatis, but especially the manner of building the enclosures, the quasi-urban character of the settlement and the preponderance of the Greek materials, support the idea of a Callatian creation. The other elements - Getic and possibly Scythian, identified by inventory objects and forms of their own spiritual manifestations, give the measure of the Greek-indigenous character of the settlement. Not as renowned as the other ancient fortification of Dobrudja, the road to the Albești settlement is a difficult one, once stirring away from the main road (it can also be accesible by car, but there is no main motorised road leading directly to the archaeological remains).

useful information

address: Albești commune, Constanța County

website: <http://www.minac.ro>

note:

the fortified settlement of Albești does not have any visiting hours or guided tours included

30

**TROPAEUM TRAIANI AND
ADAMCLISI MUSEUM
ADAMCLISI
SECTOR 4 - CULTURAL ATTRACTIONS**



TROPAEUM TRAIANI AND ADAMCLISI MUSEUM

The fortress of Adamclisi, located in the South-Western part of the village with the same name, at approximately 1,500 m from the triumphal monument, on the Urluia valley, was built at the orders of Emperor Trajan for the families of the veterans who participated in the Dacian wars (and is considered the largest Roman civil settlement in the territory of Dobrudja). The city was rebuilt in the 4th century AD and it witnessed another flourishing period during the 5th century, when it became an important religious centre. North-East of the settlement, about 1.5 km on the side road that runs from DN3 to the East of the village, a triumphal monument can be found. The triumphal monument from Adamclisi constitutes one of the most important monuments of Roman provincial art. It was rebuilt in 1977, according to one of the hypothetical models of the old ruined monument. On the same plateau, 250 m West-North-West from the monument, is the funeral altar dedicated to the approximately 3,800 Roman soldiers who fell on the battlefield. Moreover, the Adamclisi Museum contains archaeological remains discovered in the fortress of Tropaeum Traiani, at the monument (the original pieces) and in the immediate or further vicinity.

useful information

address: Adamclisi commune, Constanța County

contact:

+4 0241 854 653 (Tropaeum Traiani Monument)

+4 0241 614 562 (Adamclisi Museum)

website: <http://www.minac.ro>

visiting hours:

Monday - Sunday - 09:00 - 18:00
(Tropaeum Traiani Monument)

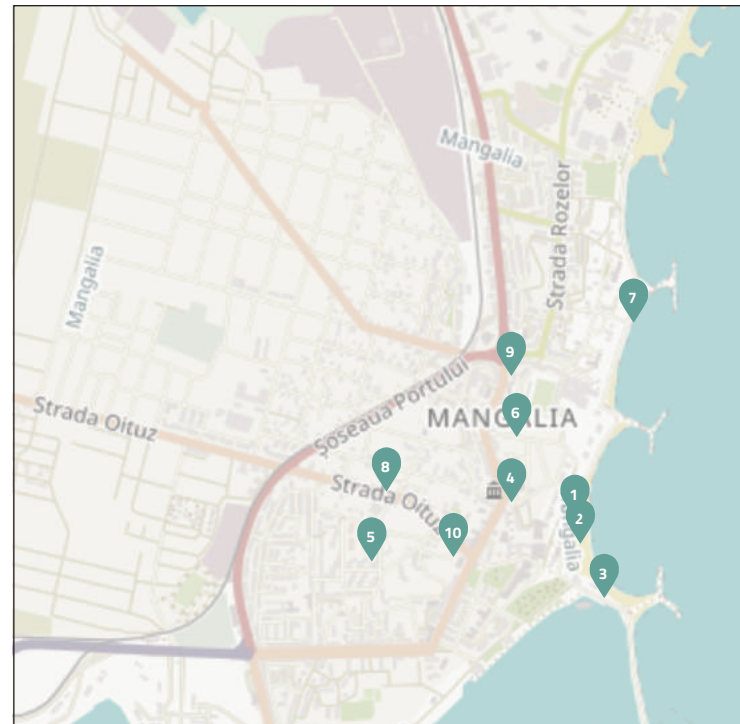
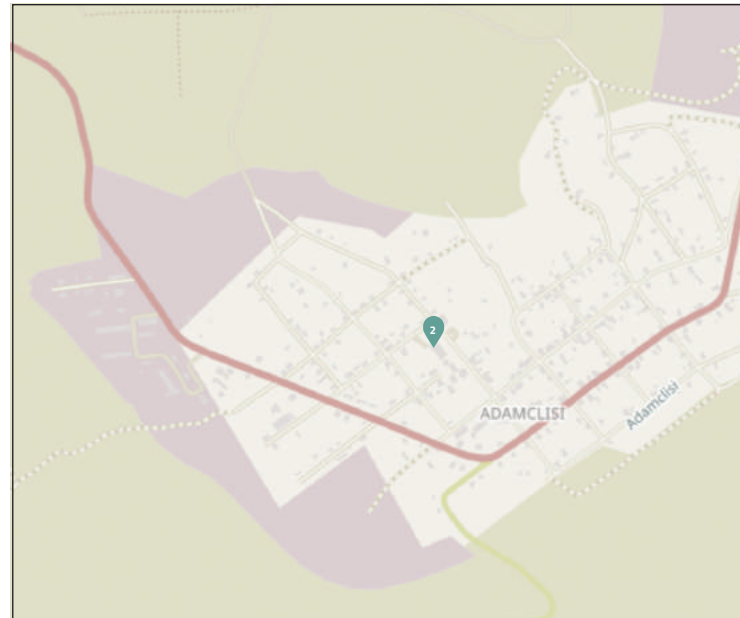
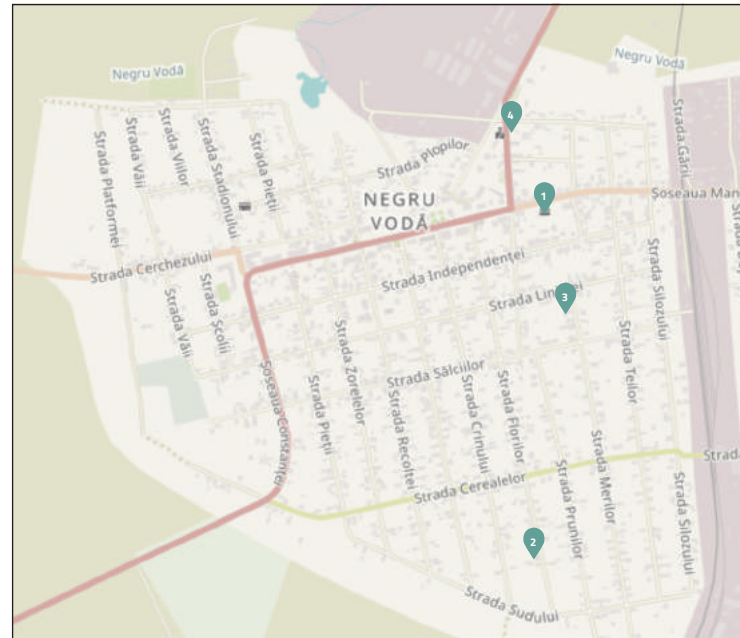
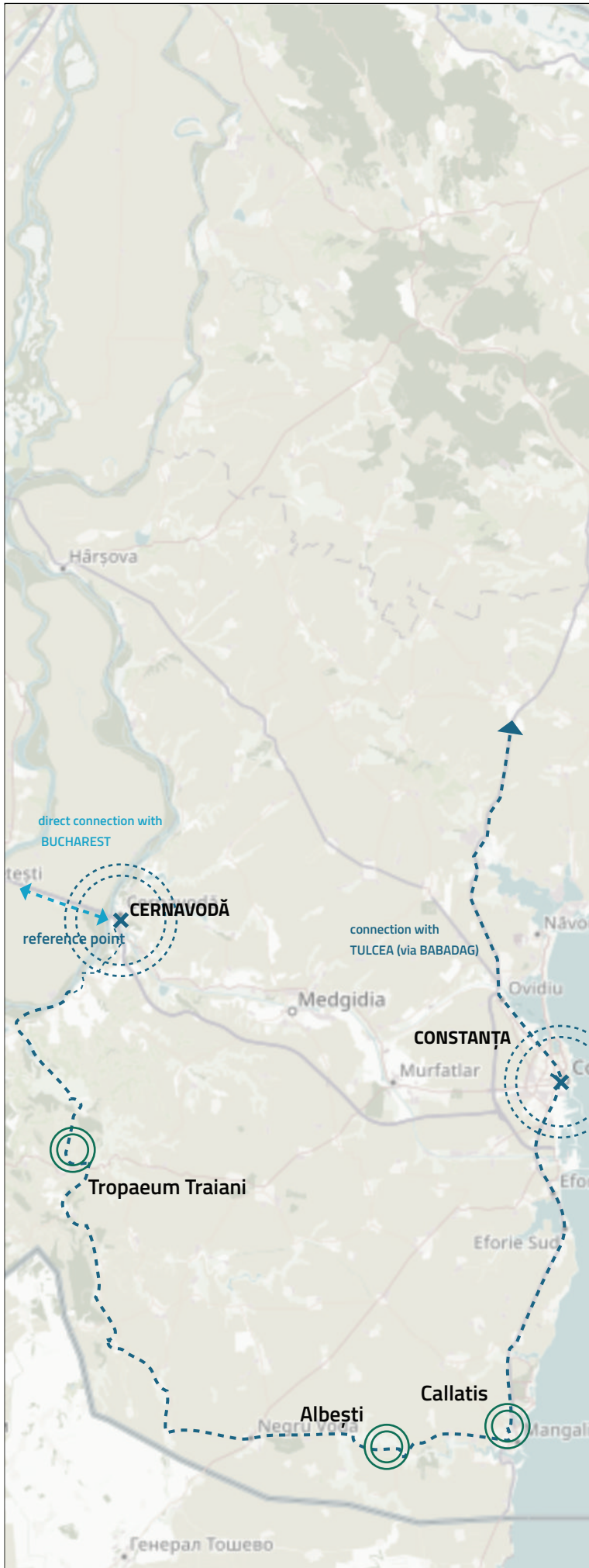
Monday - Sunday - 09:00 - 20:00
(Archaeological Museum Adamclisi)

visiting fees:

adults: 10 lei

children/ students: 2.5 lei

pensioners: 5 lei



NEGRU VODĂ TOWN



ATMS / BANKS

1. Raiffeisen Bank - 13, Mangaliei Street

FOOD AND DRINKS

2. Pizza Davito - 38, Florilor Street
3. Restaurant Revolution - Merilor Street
4. Popas Dalin - 2A, Gladiolelor Street

ADAMCLISI COMMUNE



ACCOMMODATION

1. Trophaeum Traiani Guesthouse

FOOD AND DRINKS

2. Trophaeum Restaurant

MANGALIA MUNICIPALITY

ACCOMMODATION

1. Hotel Corsa - 11, Frumoasei Street
2. Mera Brise - Frumoasei Street
3. Hotel Laguna - Mangalia Seafront
4. Royal Boutique Mangalia Breeze - 10, Mihai Viteazu Street
5. Hotel MaRailis Mangalia - Libertății Street

FOOD AND DRINKS

6. Bistro Marinas - 12A, Vasile Pârvan Street
7. PUIU'S Cazemata - Mangalia Seafront
8. Al posta giusto - 36A, Oituz Street
9. Christopher Pub - Constanța Street
10. Callatis Restaurant - 16, Ștefan cel Mare Street

Note: Taking in consideration the fact that Mangalia Municipality displays a multitude of amenities, the authors mapped only the ones listed in the TOP 10, as advertised on travel sites such as TripAdvisor.com and Booking.com (March 2020). For more information, tourists can visit these websites or similar ones.



Faleză Nord

Planetarium

Exotic Bird Exhibition

Dolphinarium

Tabăcărie

Campus locuințe sociale „Henri Coandă”

Bulevardul Mamaia

Baba Novac

Coiciu

Zonă Centrală

1 Constanța Art Museum

Constanța Navy Museum

2 Constanța Folk Art Museum

3

Aquarium

CONSTANȚA

4

8

Ion Jalea Sculpture Museum

Abator

1

The Constanța Art Museum was established on the basis of the collection of paintings and sculptures, from the Pinacoteca of the City Hall of Constanța. The collection includes paintings by Theodor Aman, Nicolae Grigorescu, Ioan Andreescu and Ștefan Luchian.

Address: 82-84, Tomis Boulevard

Contact: +4 0341 454 498

2

The Constanța Folk Art Museum is home to an impressive heritage, consisting of over 15,000 exhibits that illustrate the folklore culture from various corners of Romania.

Address: 82-84, Tomis Boulevard

Contact: +4 0241 616 133

3

The Constanța Navy Museum is organized chronologically, presenting the history of the military and commercial navy in Romania and the evolution of navigation in the Danube-Pontic area. The collection of navomodels occupies an important place among the exhibits of the Museum of the Romanian Navy, comprising 150 models of the military and civilian ships that made up the Romanian fleet throughout history.

Address: 53, Traian Street

Contact: +4 0241 619 035

4

The Ion Jalea Museum carries tourists through all the phases of the sculptor's creation, through the favorite themes, thus outlining an exceptional artistic destiny. The museum exhibits over 200 magnificent works donated by the sculptor in 1969 and his family, in 1984, after his death.

Address: 26, Arhiepiscopiei Street

Contact: +4 0241 618 602

5

The Dolphinarium is one of the most visited tourist attractions in Constanța both in the summer and winter season. Along with the Planetarium, the Astronomical Observatory and the Micro-reservation, the Dolphinarium is part of the Constanța Museum of Natural Sciences

Address: 255, Mamaia Boulevard

6

The Planetarium is the perfect place for tourists interested in the study of the Universe. Upon entering the Observatory, travelers can visit an exhibition that presents the structure of the Universe, starting from the meta-galaxies to the structure of the Solar System, presenting the planets in images, along with their characteristics.

Address: 255, Mamaia Boulevard

7

The Exotic Bird Exhibition contains representatives of the different bird species from Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, New Guinea and South America. Tourists can admire them in an area expanding over 300 square meters, with adequate compartmentalization for food, nesting, flight and rest.

Address: 255, Mamaia Boulevard

8

The Constanța Aquarium has collected over 100 species of fish and marine creatures that belong to different geographical areas. Taking into account ecological, biogeographic and taxonomic criteria, the Aquarium is structured in 3 sections: Marine, Fresh Water and Exotic Fish.

Address: 1, Regina Elisabeta Boulevard

TYPES OF CLIENTS TARGETED

ORIGIN

local
national
international
(DE, HU, IL)

AGE

20-40 years old
middle aged
(40-59 years
old)

BUDGET

medium budget
high budget

TRAVELER PROFILE



Motivated cultural tourist

higher education background
medium to high income
considerable interest in culture
considerable interest in social and environmental issues

Incidental cultural tourist

This group likes to add cultural components to their holiday. However, they have another primary reason for their trip. They may participate in cultural activities that fit their plans

MARKETING STRATEGY



1. Promotion on website and social media accounts
2. Integration of social media influencers and support of local population and local tourism stakeholders
3. Promotion and partnership with tourism digital newspapers and tourism blogs
4. PDF guidebook and mobile app



1. Promotion via billboards, leaflets at hotels and restaurants, partnership with tourism offices
2. Establishing partnerships with tour operators and local tourism service providers

NEW PRODUCTS / SERVICES RECOMMENDED



1. The integration of archaeological sites with gastronomical tourism
Ex. : Tavola Mediteranea <https://tavolamediterranea.com>
2. Virtual reality shows in certain archaeological sites

IMAGE LIST

Image 1. Capidava Fortress, Dragoș Asaftei, available at: <https://www.dragosasaftei.ro>

Image 2. Carsium Fortress, Dragoș Asaftei, available at: <https://www.dragosasaftei.ro>

Image 3. Axiopolis Museum, available at: <http://ghidulmuzeelor.cimec.ro>

Image 4. The Thinker and his pair, available at: <http://www.capodopere2019.ro/>

Image 5. Lake Domneasca Complex, available at: <http://cazarepescuitvanatoare.ro>

Image 6. Capidava Fortress, Dragoș Asaftei, available at: <https://www.dragosasaftei.ro>

Image 7. Ulmetum Fortress, available at: <https://www.mangalianews.ro>

Image 8. Carsium Fortress, Dragoș Asaftei, available at: <https://www.dragosasaftei.ro>

Image 9. Hârșova Stones, Peter Lengyel, available at: <https://peterlengyel.wordpress.com/>

Image 10. Beroe Fortress, Dragoș Asaftei, available at: <https://www.dragosasaftei.ro>

Image 11. Troesmis Fortress, available at: <https://www.treacator.ro>

Image 12. Arrubium Fortress, available at: <http://www.romanianresorts.ro>

Image 13. Dinogetia Fortress, Dragoș Asaftei, available at <https://www.dragosasaftei.ro>

Image 14. Noviodunum Fortress, Dragoș Asaftei, available at: <https://www.dragosasaftei.ro>

Image 15. Aegyssus Fortress, available at: <http://www.romanianresorts.ro>

Image 16. Halmyris Fortress, Dragoș Asaftei, available at: <https://www.dragosasaftei.ro>

Image 17. Enisala Fortress, Dragoș Asaftei, available at: <https://www.dragosasaftei.ro>

Image 18. Argamum Fortress, available at: <https://www.info-delta.ro>

Image 19. Ibida Fortress, available at: <https://www.info-delta.ro>

Image 20. Histria Fortress, available at: <https://www.romanian-journeys.com>

Image 21. Histria Archaeological Museum, available at: <https://www.uncover-romania.com>



Image 22. Constanța Museum of National History and Archaeology, available at: <https://ecomareaneagra.wordpress.com>

Image 23. Roman Building with Mosaic, available at: <https://planiada.ro>

Image 24. Roman Thermae Constanța, available at: <https://constantalife>

Image 25. Archaeological Park Constanța, available at: <https://ro.wikipedia.org>

Image 26. Hypogeum Tomb, available at: <https://www.cugetliber.ro>

Image 27. Callatis Museum of Archaeology, available at: <https://www.mangalianews.ro>

Image 28. Callatis Fortress Ruins, available at: <http://www.romanianresorts.ro>

Image 29. Syrian Basilica, available at: <https://ecomareaneagra.files.wordpress.com>

Image 30. Roman Byzantine Necropolis, available at: <https://ecomareaneagra.files.wordpress.com>

Image 31. The Fortified Settlement of Albești, available at: <https://www.mangalianews.ro>

Image 32. Tropaeum Traiani Monument, available at: <https://ro.wikipedia.org>

Image 33. Enisala Fortress, Dragoș Asaftei, available at: <https://www.dragosasaftei.ro>



Project funded by
EUROPEAN UNION



DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISTIC ROUTES IN THE SOUTH-EAST REGION

Project “Development of Sustainable Cultural Tourism in the
Black Sea Basin - CULTOUR-BSB”, eMS code BSB -117

April 2020



Constanța Municipality

Address: Romania

900725, Constanța 51, Tomis boulevard

Phone: +40241488146

E-mail: proiecte@primaria-constant.ro

Website: www.primaria-constant.ro

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Constanța Municipality
April 2020

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