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## Inventory file of a anthropic objective

### MANGALIA - CALLATIS FORTRESS AND MUSEUM

Objective name	Mangalia - Callatis Fortress and Museum
<p>Description:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• location</li> <li>• territorial area/jurisdiction</li> <li>• property status</li> <li>• distinction year</li> <li>• Categorization/division</li> <li>• Museum exhibition</li> <li>• Other area characteristics</li> </ul>	<p>Location: : Constanței Street, nr. 23, Mangalia phone: +40 341146763 muzeul_callatis@yahoo.come-mail&amp;</p> <p>Callatis is the southernmost of the Greek colonies on the Romanian coast. It was founded by settlers from the Pontic Heracles in the 4th century BC. It is the only Dorian colony with an oligarchic social system. In 262 BC, he had a conflict with Thomis, which was aided by the Byzantine fleet. During the 3rd-6th centuries AD, public buildings, basilicas and enclosure walls were built. The invasions of migrant peoples led to the decline of the city until the seventh century. The only papyrus in the country was discovered in Callatis, on display in the museum today. The ancient port of Callatis, as well as part of the ancient polis are currently below the level of the Black Sea. Today, some of the remains of the ancient city of Callatis can be admired inside the hotel in Mangalia. The remains were brought to light in 1993, during repairs and constructions. The discovered archeological site was later restored, arranged for visiting in the hotel lobby and in the basement of the restaurant. Thus, the remains can be visited at present, the hotel being considered the only hotel-museum with archaeological remains in Romania.</p> <p><b>NORTH - WEST CORNER OF CALLATIS FORTRESS</b></p>  <p>Near the museum, towards the city center, you can see the northwest corner of Callatis, where there is also a defense tower. Near the northwest corner of the fortress are exposed,</p>



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in the archeological park, ancient columns and various architectural fragments, as well as sarcophagi from the Roman period.

**THE ENCLOSURE WALL, THE NORTH SIDE OF THE FORTRESS**




A particularly important archaeological monument is the north wall of the fortress of Callatis. The defensive wall surrounded the larger area of the ancient city. Two enclosures were built at Callatis: 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, squares, public and private buildings). The wall was built 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 Roman defense wall followed the route and overlapped the Greek one. The Roman construction system is similar to the Greek one: it has two faces built of limestone blocks, connected with lime mortar. If the initial height was 8 - 9 m, now a maximum of 2 m of it is preserved, and the width of the wall is 3.12 - 3, 40 m. . The building is built of large blocks of limestone, beautifully carved, connected with lime mortar.




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	<p>ROMAN-BYZANTINE</p>  <p>NECROPOLIS</p> <p>The Roman-Byzantine necropolis (4th-5th century AD) is located in the western part of Mangalia. Here were discovered tombs built of slabs or carved stone blocks and tombs of the hypogeum type. In this area is also the tomb painted with psalms.</p> <p><b>PRINCIPAL TOMB</b> On the road to Albești, 3 km away from Mangalia, in 1993 a funerary complex consisting of a princely tomb and an annex construction whose functionality has not yet been established was investigated. The tomb consists of a large burial chamber (3.56X3X3.62m). The access to the room is made through a dromos, located in the eastern part of the tomb, with a length of 9.55 m and a width of 1.61 m. The construction of the tomb was done in two phases: in the first phase the funeral chamber was built and a part of the dromos, with the vaulted roof and mortar plaster, and in the second phase an extension of the dromos with a gabled roof. The entrance to the funerary room is made through a door that had a marble frame, with sculptures painted with geometric motifs, and in the funeral room you can see a polychrome fresco.</p>
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	<p>THE ROMAN - BYZANTINE PERIOD NEIGHBORHOOD</p>  <p>On the place where the Romanian Black Sea Business Center is built today, in 1993, on an area of over 1000 sq m, aspects of Romanesque-Byzantine urbanism of a southern district of Callatis were discovered. The neighborhood was crossed by a main street facing east-west, 6 m wide and paved with carved limestone slabs. It had a sewer, built of large limestone slabs, into which flowed other smaller canals that connected the buildings or courtyards north or south of the main street. The canal and the street date from the 6th century AD. and the beginning of the seventh century AD, as evidenced by the coins discovered here. Part of the walls erected in the 4th century AD. have been redone or doubled. The constructions generally keep the same orientation imposed by the Callatian enclosure and the southern gate. In the southern sector was discovered a small thermal edifice, attached to the enclosure, consisting of two rooms with walls made in opus mixtum, of limestone alternating with layers of square bricks.</p> <p><a href="http://danubelimes-robg.eu/index.php/ro/materiale-promotionale/catro">http://danubelimes-robg.eu/index.php/ro/materiale-promotionale/catro</a></p>
Actual status	Open to the public.
Schedule	<p>Visiting hours:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• summer: daily 08:30 - 19:30</li> <li>• winter: monday - friday 08:30 - 16:30</li> </ul>
<p>Annual visitors (wherever applicable):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- organized groups</li> <li>- individual visitors</li> <li>- fee free</li> <li>- Bulgarians/Romanians</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- groups organized by Romanian and foreign tourists;</li> <li>- groups of pupils, students, pensioners;</li> <li>- periodic cultural events with topics of interest to the public;</li> <li>- individual visitors - researchers;</li> </ul>



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- foreigners - students and seniors	
Touristic services: • guide • approvals, signatures • languages • application • 3D videos • info center • others:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• adult visiting fee: 5 lei</li> <li>• visit tax for students, students, pensioners: 2.5 lei</li> <li>• guide fee: 5 lei</li> <li>• photography fee: 10 lei</li> <li>• filming fee: 20 lei</li> </ul>
Objective presentation: • indications markings • other types of presentation • objective website	<p>The target is signaled on the street; The goal can be identified online here:</p> <p><a href="http://danubelimes-robgeu/index.php/ro/48ro">http://danubelimes-robgeu/index.php/ro/48ro</a></p>
Accessibility: • availability of infrastructure and type • facilities for people with disabilities and types of facilities • access to types of vehicles • parking • Toilets • drinkable water available • site security • accommodation • gas station	<p>The museum is located in the center of Mangalia.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- For the access of the visitors in the museum but also in the other objectives of interest of the complex, there are road access roads and also facilities are arranged for people with disabilities, only for those inside the city.</li> <li>- There are parking spaces;</li> <li>- Access is by bike, cars and coaches;</li> <li>- There are toilets inside the lens as well as all utilities;</li> <li>- There are gas stations in Mangalia;</li> <li>- Accommodation can be done in the numerous accommodation spaces in the city (hotels, motels);</li> </ul>
Restoration recommendations (urgent measures) and the required funds	The Mangalia - Callatis Fortress and Museum complex benefits from funding from the local budget, the budget of the Ministry of Culture and European Funds based on projects carried out as a leader or partner
Recommendations to improve accessibility, necessary resources	<p>For the objectives outside the city of Mangalia, additional arrangements are required, access road made of environmentally friendly materials, means of protection of the objectives against uncontrolled anthropogenic interventions and also means of signaling the access.</p> <p>Estimated amount: 5,000 -10,000 euros</p>
Recommendations for marketing improvement and increment of the visitors' number (advertising)	Applying the concept of Cultural Hub - opening to the new category of public, preserving the collective memory, attracting young people in educational and cultural programs and the need to protect the national cultural heritage;



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	<p>Advertising through tourism companies operating in the area</p> <p>Advertising on national and local radio and television stations having scientific and tourism promotion programs;</p> <p>Traveling exhibitions organized in the centers of tourist attraction in the area;</p> <p>Modern means of online advertising, virtual tour, etc. are already used.</p> <p>Estimated amount: 1.000 – 3.000 euros</p>
Possible sources of financing	<p>Possible sources of financing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- from the budget of the Ministry of Culture</li> <li>- from the local budget of Mangalia City</li> <li>- through European funds</li> <li>- through sponsorship</li> </ul>





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**Inventory file of a anthropic objective**  
**MUSEUM OF NATIONAL HISTORY AND ARCHEOLOGY AND**  
**ROMAN BUILDING WITH MOSAIC**

Objective name	Constanta - Museum of National History and Archeology and Roman Building with mosaic
<p>Description:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• location</li> <li>• territorial area/jurisdiction</li> <li>• property status</li> <li>• distinction year</li> <li>• Categorization/division</li> <li>• Museum exhibition</li> <li>• Other area characteristics</li> </ul>	<p>Location: Romania, Constanța county,  Lat. 44.17388 N  Long. 28.658222°E  <b>Region name:</b> South East  <b>Address:</b> Piața Ovidiu 12  <b>Tel:</b> 0241/614.583; 0241/618.763</p> <p>The Museum of National History and Archeology Constanta is an important cultural institution of national interest, which capitalizes for study and education a rich historical, archaeological and numismatic heritage consisting of over 430,000 objects dating from the Paleolithic to the modern era.</p> <p>The institution houses objects of Greek, Roman, Byzantine and medieval origin, ancient sculptures, glass vessels, bronze statuettes, jewelry, numismatics, icons, documents, maps, models, photographs, telegrams, magazines, objects that belonged to early personalities twentieth century, pieces of furniture and other objects with a large load.</p> <p>The museum, one of the most important tourist attractions of the Constanta Peninsular area, has been housed since 1977 in a monumental building (former headquarters of the City Hall of Constanta. The massive and imposing building that dominates the entire square was built between 1912-1921 under the guidance of the architect Victor Ștefănescu.</p> <p>On March 28, 1911, the Communal Council of Constanța decides to conclude a contract between the City Hall (represented by the mayor Eng. Titus Cănanău) and the architect Victor Ștefănescu, for the latter to draw up the plans for the Independence Square (as it was called then) and erection of the Communal Palace. The cornerstone of the building is laid the following year on May 22, by the heir to the throne, Prince Ferdinand. After the religious service, officiated by Bishop Nifon, Prince Ferdinand signed the commemorative act, together with: Bishop Nifon, Constantin Pariano, Mayor Titus Cănanău and other councilors.</p> <p>Initially, the projects provided for the foundations a depth of 3-4 m, then 5-7 m, so that, in the end, they reached no less than 17 m, until the builders encountered solid earth. The</p>



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palace is built by dismantling Neptun and Thetis streets, on the old access road to the port. The works are stopped due to the ever-increasing costs in 1913, being resumed in the spring of 1914 and stopped again at the beginning of the First World War, when all the municipal works in the country were stopped.

Between 1919-1921, the construction of the building is resumed and completed. The works carried out by the enterprise eng. C.M. Vasilescu ends, and on July 17, 1921, the inauguration of the Communal Palace takes place, reported in two successive issues of the newspaper "Farul", by renowned journalists Ioan N. Duployen and Ioan N. Roman. At the initiative of Ion Theodorescu Sion, it is proposed to paint the reception hall of the Communal Palace, but the fresco is executed much later, in 1966-1968, in a non-Byzantine vision, by the painters Niculina Dona Delavrancea and Gheorghe Popescu.

The construction is part of the series of public buildings built in neo-Romanian style with characteristic architectural elements: the loggia on the large pediment with richly decorated columns at the base and capital, the entrance and the two windows of the more advanced side bodies with stone frames, the hall with wide opening and outside the small, narrow windows on the third floor. The Museum of National History and Archeology Constanta differs from similar institutions in other counties by the fact that, although it emphasizes the history of Dobrogea, it has a national thematic area.

On the ground floor of the museum there are two rooms in which are exhibited archaeological monuments with special value, rarities and unique pieces. From this section are noted: the collection of statuettes "Tanagra type" (from the Hellenistic and early Roman eras); anthropomorphic ceramic vessels or with Dionysian representations; the Tomitan treasure of sculptures discovered in 1962 (bust of the goddess Isis, the aedicula with the double representation of the goddess Nemesis, the statue of the Glykon Snake, the statuary group Fortuna with Pontos, etc.); the collection of imperial portraits (Antonius Pius, Caracalla, Gordian III, Philip the Arab, Constantine); collections of gold ornaments (rings, earrings, bracelets, pendants, crosses), gems and cameos; the treasure of silver vessels discovered at Sucidava-Izvoarele etc.

The museum complex of history and archeology is completed on the outside by a large lapidary (set of engraved and sculpted stones) and the Roman Mosaic Building, a





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	unique historical monument in Eastern Europe by its size.
Actual status	Open to the public.
Schedule	Visiting hours: daily 9:00 - 20:00 (May 1-September 30) the ticket office closes at 19:00; 9:00 - 17:00; Monday, Tuesday: closed (October 1-April 30), the ticket office closes at 16:00.
Annual visitors (wherever applicable): - organized groups - individual visitors - fee free - Bulgarians/Romanians - foreigners - students and seniors	- groups organized by Romanian and foreign tourists; - in the summer season it is an attraction for many organized tourist groups whose objectives are Ovidius Square, the Statue of Ovid, which has become an almost obligatory place for photos / memories and obviously the Constanta Museum with all its cultural and historical riches, located immediately behind the poet's statue; - groups of pupils, students, pensioners; - periodic cultural events with topics of interest to the public; - individual visitors - researchers;
Touristic services: • guide • approvals, signatures • languages • application • 3D videos • info center • others:	- Guide; - Access based on entrance fee; - Languages used - Romanian and English; - Virtual tour; Entrance fees: 11 lei - Adults, 5 lei - Organized groups and children Duration of the visit: 2 hours Online presentation: <a href="http://www.minac.ro/edificiul-roman-cu-mozaic.html">http://www.minac.ro/edificiul-roman-cu-mozaic.html</a> <a href="http://tomis.cerva.ro/index.php?option=com_content&amp;view=article&amp;id=61&amp;Itemid=65">http://tomis.cerva.ro/index.php?option=com_content&amp;view=article&amp;id=61&amp;Itemid=65</a> <a href="http://www.minac.ro/arheodrom/">http://www.minac.ro/arheodrom/</a> <a href="https://arheotact.ro/muzeul-de-istorie-si-arheologie-constantia">https://arheotact.ro/muzeul-de-istorie-si-arheologie-constantia</a>
Objective presentation: • indications markings • other types of presentation • objective website	-the objective dominates the historical square Ovidius in Constanta, it is a large historical building; - the objective can be identified in the online environment; - the online presentations are of a remarkable quality and content;
Accessibility: • availability of infrastructure and type • facilities for people with disabilities and types of facilities • access to types of vehicles • parking	- car access to the Ovidius Square area; - access by bicycle, car, coach; - pedestrian access in the area of Ovidius Square; - access for people with disabilities; - there is parking; - there are public toilets; - there are utilities; - there are accommodation spaces in Constanta and Mamaia; - there are gas stations in Constanta



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Toilets</li> <li>• drinkable water available</li> <li>• site security</li> <li>• accommodation</li> <li>• gas station</li> </ul>	
Restoration recommendations (urgent measures) and the required funds	<p>The project is underway: "Rehabilitation of the Museum of National History and Archeology Constanta" SMIS Code 116053 financed by the Regional Operational Program 2014-2020, Priority Axis 5: "Improving the urban environment and conservation of natural and cultural heritage", Investment priority 5.1 - Conservation, protection , promotion and development of natural and cultural heritage SMIS Code 116053.</p> <p><b>Project budget</b></p> <p>The project "<b>Rehabilitation of the Museum of National History and Archeology Constanta</b>" SMIS Code 116053 has the following budget:</p> <p>Total value: 19,521,820.91 lei</p> <p>Non-reimbursable financial assistance: 19,020,669.25 lei</p> <p>Own contribution to the project: 501,151.66 lei</p> <p><b>Project duration</b></p> <p>The implementation period of the Project is 68 months, respectively between 01.07.2016 and 28.02.2022, this including the period of development of project activities before signing the financing contract, according to the rules of eligibility of expenses.</p>
Recommendations to improve accessibility, necessary resources	Not the case
Recommendations for marketing improvement and increment of the visitors' number (advertising)	<p>It is one of the reference cultural objectives of Constanta, with a high degree of attendance. It is located in a historic area of the city;</p> <p>It has an efficient management;</p> <p>It has its own developed advertising system; It is strongly present even in the online environment;</p> <p>It is included in the tourist circuits of many travel agencies that organize tours of the city;</p> <p>The museum and Ovidius Square are included in the standard circuit of the double decker bus route organized by Constanta City Hall</p>
Possible sources of financing	<p>Possible sources of financing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- own income;</li> <li>- revenues from the local budget Constanta;</li> </ul>



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- revenues from the budget of the Ministry of Culture;</li><li>- income from European funds;</li><li>- income from sponsorships;</li><li>- other incomes</li></ul>
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**Inventory file of a anthropic objective**  
**HISTRIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPLEX**

Objective name	HISTRIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPLEX
<p>Description:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• location</li> <li>• territorial area/jurisdiction</li> <li>• property status</li> <li>• distinction year</li> <li>• Categorization/division</li> <li>• Museum exhibition</li> <li>• Other area characteristics</li> </ul>	<p>Location: The fortress is located in Istria in Constanta county, almost 60 kilometers from Constanta Address Istria locality, Constanta county</p> <p>State property - state;</p> <p>Category: - Section of MINAC</p> <p>Year of establishment 1982</p> <p>Istros / Histria, the oldest Greek colony on the western shore of the Black Sea, was founded by Milesians in 657–656 BC. Although the fortress was identified on the ground as early as the second half of the 19th century, the first research systematic were initiated in 1914 by Vasile Pârvan. Once located in a sea bay, today Lake Sinoe, not far from the mouth of the Danube, a river to which it linked its existence, the city of Histria has contributed decisively for 14 centuries to defining an intercultural space northwest of the Euxin Pontus.</p> <p>The Histria Museum Complex houses some of the most important discoveries in the city and its territory. The collection consists of ceramic and stone vessels, objects for personal and household use, sculptures, pieces of architecture, inscriptions. They are divided into epochs (Greek and Roman, late Roman), following their succession in time. Thus, the rooms on the ground floor are intended for archaic, classical and Hellenistic history, and those on the ground floor for Roman and late Roman history.</p> <p>At the entrance you can admire a beautiful marble frieze, belonging to a Histrian monument from the end of the second century - beginning of the first century BC. She was identified in the immediate vicinity of the civil basilica, located on the south side of the street that starts from the main gate of the fortress, to the east. Made in the Neoatic style, the relief has represented on the front the images of Apollo, Hephaistus, Poseidon, Eros, Aphrodite, Athena, Zeus, Hermes and Hera, and on the sides the figure of Apollo as Helios.</p> <p>In the first hall (L-shaped), after a display case in which are exposed the main publications related to Histria, there are five more that include ceramic fragments</p>



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	<p>belonging to the Hamangia cultures (early Eneolithic, about 5,000–4,500 BC) and Babadag (11th-7th centuries BC) (see map). Among them a menhir statue, discovered at Hamangia (Baia) in a mound dating from the beginning of the Bronze Age (beginning of the third millennium BC). Following are a series of showcases containing archaic pottery (late seventh-sixth century BC): Greek-Oriental (bowls, amphorae of Clazomene), Corinthian, Attic with black figures, fragments of pottery stone, votive terracotta statuettes, a pond of malachite. In the next room can be seen a fragment of kuros (marble, 560–550 BC, probably Milesian style) and a very beautiful tapir capital, dating from the first half of the 5th century BC. Along with this imposing capital, other architectural fragments of marble, belonging to the decoration of the same building or other temples, complete the image of the exceptional development of the fortress in the 5th and 4th centuries BC.</p> <p>Leaving the rooms on the ground floor, the visitor can admire a series of altars, stars and other votive or funerary sculptures. We mention only the altar dedicated to Asklepios, in which the origin of the cult of this god is mentioned: the city of Pergamum. On the right side are also exposed some architectural pieces: Ionic capitals, Ionic with impost (Paleo-Christian), as well as a Corinthian capital of late Roman era.</p>
Actual status	Open to the public.
Schedule	The visiting schedule of the archeological site are 08: 00-20: 00 in summer and 09: 00-17: 00 in winter.
Annual visitors (wherever applicable): - organized groups - individual visitors - fee free - Bulgarians/Romanians - foreigners - students and seniors	<p>It is visited annually by groups of students on one-day themed trips;</p> <p>In the summer season it is visited by groups of tourists traveling to the Danube Delta;</p> <p>It is an attraction for young students and researchers in fields such as history and archeology;</p>
Touristic services: • guide • approvals, signatures • languages • application • 3D videos	- Functional virtual tour; - Romanian language and English language; - Specialized guide; - Ticket prices: 15 lei / adults; 7 lei / children, students.



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• info center</li> <li>• others:</li> </ul>	
<p>Objective presentation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• indications markings</li> <li>• other types of presentation</li> <li>• objective website</li> </ul>	<p>The objective is well signposted on the road but also easy identifiable online; has spectacular online presentations; <a href="https://audiotravelguide.ro/complexul-arheologic-histria-istria/">https://audiotravelguide.ro/complexul-arheologic-histria-istria/</a></p>
<p>Accessibility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• availability of infrastructure and type</li> <li>• facilities for people with disabilities and types of facilities</li> <li>• access to types of vehicles</li> <li>• parking</li> <li>• Toilets</li> <li>• drinkable water available</li> <li>• site security</li> <li>• accommodation</li> <li>• gas station</li> </ul>	<p>The fortress is located in Istria, Constanta County, almost 60 kilometers from Constanta. By car or bus you can follow one of the following routes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- On DJ 226 Constanta - Mamaia - Navodari - Corbu - Sacele - Istria and then on the variant DJ226A to Histria Fortress;</li> <li>- On DN 22 Tulcea - Babadag - Mihai Viteazu and further on DJ 226 towards Istria, DJ 226A towards Histria Fortress;</li> <li>- On DN 22D Braila - Macin - Ciucurova - Slava Rusa, then on DN 22 Baia - Mihai Viteazu, DJ 226 Mihai Viteazu - Sinoe - Istria and DJ 226A Istria - Histria Fortress.</li> </ul> <p>Parking. At the entrance to the objective; There are access facilities for people with disabilities; Accommodation: there are accommodation offers in the localities of Baia, Jurilovca or Gura Portitei; There are gas stations in Baia and Mihai Viteazu The site is secure; Inside the museum there are toilets for visitors and drinkable water;</p>
<p>Restoration recommendations (urgent measures) and the required funds</p>	<p>The Istrian Archaeological Museum was set up in 1982 and renovated in 2001</p>
<p>Recommendations to improve accessibility, necessary resources</p>	<p>Access is provided on a road (national road and county road) in very good condition;</p>
<p>Recommendations for marketing improvement and increment of the visitors' number (advertising)</p>	<p>The goal is intensely promoted online. It has interesting presentations. It is included in the circuit of the great tour operators in the area; A more accentuated presence in the media is required. As an idea to increase the attractiveness, the idea of Sighisoara can be applied, with a festival that attracts annually. It is an area away from the noise of cities and can attract tourists (especially young) eager for adventure and</p>





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	sleeping in a tent, outdoors
Possible sources of financing	Possible sources of financing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- from the budget of the Ministry of Culture and Cults</li><li>- from the local budget of Constanța county</li><li>- through European funds</li><li>- through sponsorship</li></ul>



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## Inventory file of a anthropic objective

### CAROL I MOSQUE

Objective name	Carol I Mosque
<p>Description:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• location</li> <li>• territorial area/jurisdiction</li> <li>• property status</li> <li>• distinction year</li> <li>• Categorization/division</li> <li>• Museum exhibition</li> <li>• Other area characteristics</li> </ul>	<p>Location: Romania, Constanța county,  <b>Region name:</b> South East  <b>Address:</b> Arhiepiscopiei Street no. 5, Constanța  <b>Tel.:</b> 0040-241-611390  <b>Fax.:</b> 0040-241-611390  <b>Email:</b> <a href="mailto:muftiyat.muftiyat@yahoo.com">muftiyat.muftiyat@yahoo.com</a>  <b>Site:</b> <a href="http://www.muftiyat.ro/monumente/111-2/">http://www.muftiyat.ro/monumente/111-2/</a></p> <p>The Great Mosque of Constanța, also known as the Carol Mosque, is a Muslim place of worship in Constanța, an architectural monument, built between 1910 and 1913. It is located on Str. Archdiocese no. 5. It is a historical monument.</p> <p>The construction was started in 1910, at the initiative of King Carol I, as a tribute to the Muslim community in the city of Constanța. The works were completed in 1913. The inauguration took place on May 31, 1913 in the presence of the royal family and representatives of the Muslim cult in Romania.</p> <p>Initially it was called the Carol I Mosque, later it was renamed the Mahmoud II Mosque. However, today, Muslim believers call it "Kral camisi" or "King's Mosque". The construction was made according to the plans of eng. Gogu Constantinescu, under the guidance of the architect Victor Ștefănescu, taking as a model the Konya Mosque in Anatolia, Turkey. The construction is made of stone and brick, except for the dome and the minaret which are made of reinforced concrete. The main portal is made of Dobrogea stone, and the black marble door with bronze inlays. The interior columns are made of Câmpulung (Mateiaș) marble.</p> <p>The construction was made in Egyptian-Byzantine style, with some Romanian architectural motifs. It is the first building with reinforced concrete elements built in Romania. The mosque stands on the site of the former Mahmudia Mosque from 1822.</p> <p>In the courtyard of the window to the right and left of the entrance there is a washer with six taps that serve for abdest (ablution) imposed by the Islamic religion.</p> <p>The minaret, built in Moorish style, is 47 meters high,</p>



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	<p>and the inner staircase has 140 steps to the place of the muezzin, from where in the past the hour of prayer was announced.</p> <p>The central hall of the mosque is a square room with a side of 14 meters. The prayer hall is simple, in the Muslim religion there are no icons, the only ornaments being a few murals on the large dome and the four arches. In the background, in the middle of the south wall (towards Mecca) is the mihrab from where the imam officiates the service. The placement of the altar on the south wall (towards Mecca) is determined by a verse from the Qur'an "Turn to Mesgid Haram (Kaba)". Around the mihrab are written the 99 attributes of Allah. To the right of the mihrab is the minber from where the imam holds hütbe (sermon) at the weekly Friday service and at the special holiday services. To the left of the mihrab is the vaaz kürsü tribune where sermons are held outside of holidays.</p> <p>The mosque has a beautiful interior mural. Inside it houses a famous oriental rug, received as a donation from Turkey. It comes from the island of Ada Kaleh and is over 200 years old. The carpet impresses with its size (9 m x 16 m, a total of 144 m<sup>2</sup>) and its weight of over 490 kg. This massive rug, handcrafted in the famous Hereke handicraft center in Turkey, was owned by Sultan Abdul Hamid.</p>
Actual status	Open to the public.
Schedule	The Carol I Mosque can be visited daily from 8 am to 8 pm during the summer. In the rest of the year the visiting schedule is restricted in the time interval 8 - 17. A symbolic fee (5 lei) is paid at the entrance. Children and students benefit from the discount.
<p>Annual visitors (wherever applicable):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- organized groups</li> <li>- individual visitors</li> <li>- fee free</li> <li>- Bulgarians/Romanians</li> <li>- foreigners</li> <li>- students and seniors</li> </ul>	<p>Currently, the Carol I Mosque is visited by several thousand people a year, both tourists and locals.</p> <p>Some of the groups of tourists who are irresistibly attracted by the romantic statue of the Roman poet Ovid, in the square of the same name, also go to the Mosque to visit it.</p> <p>The ritual is repeated every summer and is a delightful spectacle of a free and democratic country where orthodoxy and Islam can coexist in peace. It should be mentioned that in the vicinity of the Mosque rises the Orthodox Cathedral "The Holy Apostles Peter and Paul" whose foundation stone was laid on September 4, 1883, during the time of Metropolitan Iosif Gheorghian.</p>
Touristic services:	There is no specialized guide;



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• guide</li> <li>• approvals, signatures</li> <li>• languages</li> <li>• application</li> <li>• 3D videos</li> <li>• info center</li> <li>• others:</li> </ul>	<p>An entrance fee is paid; Presentation videos are made but when the team is checked they were not functional / active; There is no dedicated information center; The location of the Mosque can be identified online;</p>
<p>Objective presentation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• indications markings</li> <li>• other types of presentation</li> <li>• objective website</li> </ul>	<p><a href="https://audiotravelguide.ro/moscheea-carol-i-constantina/">https://audiotravelguide.ro/moscheea-carol-i-constantina/</a></p> <p>It is good to know that when you enter a Muslim place of worship for the first time, it is necessary to follow a few rules of conduct. It is very important that the outfit is a decent one. It is advisable to reschedule the visit to the mosque if you cannot follow this rule. Before stepping inside, you must take off your shoes. If a job is in progress, mobile phones must be turned on silently or off. You should also not pass in front of people praying.</p>
<p>Accessibility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• availability of infrastructure and type</li> <li>• facilities for people with disabilities and types of facilities</li> <li>• access to types of vehicles</li> <li>• parking</li> <li>• Toilets</li> <li>• drinkable water available</li> <li>• site security</li> <li>• accommodation</li> <li>• gas station</li> </ul>	<p>Access by car or bus to the Casino area, then in Ovidiu Square and for all tourist attractions in the area, including the Mosque, access is pedestrian. Access can also be made for people with disabilities; In the area there are public toilets and numerous restaurants and terraces; The site is secure; There are gas stations in Constanta; Accommodation can be done in Constanta or Mamaia</p>
<p>Restoration recommendations (urgent measures) and the required funds</p>	<p>The monument is in functional condition, the data collected do not show the need for restoration works</p>
<p>Recommendations to improve accessibility, necessary resources</p>	<p>Access to the monument is very good; - all the routes of the great tour operators mention the Mosque as a tourist objective in the area of Ovidiu Square in Constanta</p>
<p>Recommendations for marketing improvement and increment of the visitors' number (advertising)</p>	<p>It's not necessary; - Over a certain number of visitors this can damage the historical monument.</p>



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Possible sources of financing	Possible sources of financing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- from the budget of the Ministry of Culture and Cults</li><li>- The budget of the Muslim community in the area;</li><li>- through European funds</li><li>- through sponsorship</li></ul>
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## Inventory file of a anthropic objective

### Roman fortress Adamclissi

Objective name	Roman fortress Adamclissi
<p>Description:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• location</li> <li>• territorial area/jurisdiction</li> <li>• property status</li> <li>• distinction year</li> <li>• Categorization/division</li> <li>• Museum exhibition</li> <li>• Other area characteristics</li> </ul>	<p>Location: Romania, Constanța county, Adamclisi Commune, 65 km from Constanta City and Black Sea  Lat. 44°05'57 N  Long. 27°57'08 E  <b>Region name:</b> South East  <b>Type:</b> fortress</p> <p>Distance from cities  Medgidia 41 KM  Cernavoda 55 KM  Slobozia 129 KM  Calarasi 82 KM  Constanta 63 KM</p> <p>The fortress of Tropaeum Traiania was built after Trajan's victory over Decebalus at an important crossroads leading from the Danube to the Black Sea, where there was an older Geto-Dacian settlement. Until now, the name of the Geto-Dacian village is not known. On the site of the former Geto-Dacian settlement, Emperor Trajan set up a military resort near which a rural settlement (vicus) with a civil character was born, made up of the older local population and the new settlers, mostly settled and owned veterans. Starting with the middle of the second century, the settlement experienced a period of economic and cultural flourishing, becoming an important urban center.</p> <p>2 km west of the triumphal monument, the Roman fortress Tropaeum Traiani was founded by Trajan, which is mentioned in inscriptions for the first time as a municipality in 170.</p> <p>The Roman fortress was founded by Trajan on the site of the old Geto-Dacian settlement. It was part of the offensive limes system created by Trajan on the Lower Danube. The fortress is located on a low extension of the hill on which the monument was built, to which it is connected by a narrow tongue of land. The plateau is surrounded on all other sides by more or less steep slopes, which is a natural protection. The enclosure closes an area of approx. 10 ha. The exact plan of the fortress confirms V. Pârvan's statement that the towers are neither equal nor the distance between them is the same.</p>





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	<p>The differences come from a nonsimultaneity of their construction. The semicircular towers predate those developed on a rectangular plane with a semicircular front, which, in turn, precede the horseshoe-shaped ones.</p> <p>Regarding the density of the towers, there is a particularly high frequency between the northwest corner and the west gate, where the distance between them varies between 18 and 25 m. The situation is motivated by the natural slope of the plateau less pronounced. On the north side, the distance between the towers is approx. 35 m, relatively equal to that between the towers on the southern side of the western enclosure. The linear distance between tower T 1 (of the east gate) and tower T 2 is 90 m, and the distance between tower T 21 and gate tower T 22 is 120 m. On the northern sector of the east side, its enclosure wall kept at the highest height. The empplenton stripped of the facing blocks has in some parts a height of 4 m above the current ground level.</p> <p>The fortress of Tropaeum Traiani (com. Adamclisi, jud. Constanța) was one of the most important economic, political and religious centers in Roman Dobrogea (within the provinces of Moesia Inferior and Scythia Minor), specialized research conducted by more than 120 for years revealing a large amount of historical, archaeological and architectural information, disseminated in scientific and popularization works.</p> <p>The fortress of Adamclisi, located in the southwestern part of the village, at approx. 600 m from it and 1500 m from the triumphal monument, on the Urluia valley, was built at the orders of Emperor Trajan for the families of veterans who participated in the Dacian wars (and is considered the largest Roman civilian settlement in Dobrogea). Before the construction of the Roman center, on that place, according to the archeological discoveries, it results that it was a Getic settlement. The new fortification evolves demographically through its constant population with various elements of Roman and Greek origin. Already, before 170, there was a flourishing urban center, raised under Emperor Marcus Aurelius to the rank of municipium, led by a senate and benefiting from many magistrates, respectively a corps of priests of the official cult.</p> <p>The city was at the beginning of the 4th century AD. rebuilt from the ground up, according to an inscription dated in 316 AD, by Emperor Constantine the Great. The damage previously caused by the Goths was removed by</p>
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	<p>equipping them with new massive defensive walls. The fortress is the result of several buildings, identified by archaeologists, some still under archaeological deposits.</p> <p>The current enclosure wall has several construction phases, namely: a preconstantinian phase from the end of the 3rd century AD. and a Constantinian one that follows the irregular shape of the plateau, having a thickness of 2.60-3.70 m and a length of approx. 1200 m. Two U-shaped towers bordered the two main gates (east and west), which also marked the ends of the axial street (via principalis). The west gate had a massive arch-shaped vault (4.40 m wide). The east gate had a locking system in the wings, fixed with an iron rod (with a width of 4 m). Two other gates, north and south, were framed by massive quadrilateral bastions. All the gates, but especially the western one, provided the connection with the imperial road that crossed Roman Dobrogea from north to south.</p> <p>The city had running water and sewerage, as well as public baths. In the second half of the fourth century, a fortified annex to the SE was added. Via principalis, oriented east-west, had a length of 300 m and a width of 14 m, being paved with large stone slabs. It has a 7 m wide roadway, with porticos on the sides for pedestrian traffic.</p> <p>In the central part of the street there is a rainwater collection channel, inside it is kept the awning pipe for the transport of drinking water.</p> <p>A last period of flourishing is recorded from the end of the fifth century until the second half of the sixth century, when the fortress became, in addition to an important civic center, an important religious center. A proof of the religious role played as an episcopal center in Dobrogea is the multitude of basilicas built in the fortress, five inside and two outside. The latter are raised on the plateau in the northern part of the fortress, respectively not far from the western gate. The first had two phases of operation (cemetery and then parish). The second basilica functioned in the second half of the 4th century as a cemetery church, and from the second half of the same century and especially towards the end of the 5th century it became a parish church. Their presence in both forms of organization is explained by the development of Christian communities in the city, imposing the officers outside the walls.</p> <p>Inside the fortress the five basilicas are the "marble" one, cistern, forensis, with transept and A or simple. The "marble" basilica is located near the west gate, at the</p>
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	<p>entrance to the fortress. The name comes from the architectural elements of marble present (columns, columns, capitals with shutters, gate plates). It was considered an episcopal church at the Tropaeum and consisted, near the atrium, of a baptysterium (with three rooms connected by a narrow corridor), which was intended for baptismal officers. A room to the north-west of the building seems to be the bishop's residence, and others to the east of the apse would form a pastophorium.</p> <p>The cistern basilica, located further east and parallel to the via principalis, in the south, owes its name to its construction on the foundations of a former water tank. Its appearance is completed by fragments of columns, colonnades, canopy ends and several other monuments scattered around it. Basilica forensis, of secular character, is one of the most imposing buildings of the city, being dated in the third century AD. and rebuilt in the 4th century. To this day, two rows of 18 columns have been preserved, dividing the interior into three naves, so that later one of the naves (the one on the north) will be transformed into a chapel, sometime during the 5th century. An apse was also built on the east side. Its destination was dedicated to economic, administrative and legal issues.</p> <p>The transept or T-shaped basilica is the largest of the five churches here (33.80 x 10.70 m), with a baptysterium. The presence of two baptysterium basilicas inside the city could suggest the existence of two Christian communities, one of which is Orthodox and one heretical, respectively perhaps a chronological construction gap between the two. Basilica A or the simple one is positioned on the north side of the via principalis, having a rectangular shape, organized in three naves. The building had a crypt. On its walls appears a text made of blue paint, and inside appeared the bones of some Christian martyrs. The dating of the building belongs to the 5th century AD.</p> <p>The strong destruction of the Tropaeum fortress was due to the Avar-Slavic invasion in 586 AD, a fact attested by all the archaeological excavations carried out inside the fortification, a situation corresponding to a massive quasi-final layer affected by the fire. The same attack affected other important centers of the time such as Ratiaria, Durostorum, Zaldapa, Markianopolis, etc., as literary and archaeological sources tell us. Some extremely scattered and weak elements of life seem to continue in the fortress and in the seventh century.</p>
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	<p>The fortress loses its urban character, betraying strong features characteristic of rural forms. From an archaeological point of view, the first discreet indications of a possible "repopulation" of some sectors inside the former city (especially near the north and south gates, respectively along the enclosure to the southwest) or the immediate surroundings, belong IX-XI centuries, specific to the early Middle Ages. A phenomenon identified in many places in the fortress is the possible dismantling of the enclosures, gates and important buildings in the fortress. These working conditions seem to have happened during the early Middle Ages, when limestone blocks were reused for various constructions, with military predilection. Evidence of the existence of an early medieval dwelling near the Roman-Byzantine fortress consists in the signaling of specific ceramic fragments on the slopes that delimit its plateau. A possible necropolis near the fortress is suggested by the fortuitous discovery, over three decades ago, of a burial tomb, on a private property in the built-up area of Adamclisi, located about 1.5 km in a straight line from the side of south of the Roman-Byzantine enclosure. The medieval-early materials in the area of the fortress belong to the 10th century and the first decades of the 11th century AD.</p>
Actual status	Open to the public.
Schedule	<p>Visiting hours:</p> <p>08: 00-20: 00 (summer)</p> <p>09: 00-17: 00 (winter)</p>
<p>Annual visitors (wherever applicable):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- organized groups</li> <li>- individual visitors</li> <li>- fee free</li> <li>- Bulgarians/Romanians</li> <li>- foreigners</li> <li>- students and seniors</li> </ul>	<p>Groups organized by students on one-day themed trips;</p> <p>Groups of tourists on routes to the coast or Delta with large tour operators;</p> <p>Students and researchers passionate about history and archeology;</p> <p>Romanian and foreign tourists passionate about history and places</p>
<p>Touristic services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• guide</li> <li>• approvals, signatures</li> <li>• languages</li> <li>• application</li> <li>• 3D videos</li> <li>• info center</li> <li>• others:</li> </ul>	<p>There is a guide to the Tropheum Traiani monument in neighborhood;</p> <p>Free access;</p> <p>Romanian and English;</p> <p>There are online presentations of the historic complex Adamclisi;</p> <p>There is an information center at the Adamclisi Museum</p>
Objective presentation:	The objectives are very well signaled physically and



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• indications markings</li> <li>• other types of presentation</li> <li>• objective website</li> </ul>	<p>online; The site is well secured; <a href="http://www.minac.ro/complexul-muzeal-adamclisi.html">http://www.minac.ro/complexul-muzeal-adamclisi.html</a></p>
<p>Accessibility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• availability of infrastructure and type</li> <li>• facilities for people with disabilities and types of facilities</li> <li>• access to types of vehicles</li> <li>• parking</li> <li>• Toilets</li> <li>• drinkable water available</li> <li>• site security</li> <li>• accommodation</li> <li>• gas station</li> </ul>	<p>Access by car and bus to the Tropheum Traiani monument which dominates the whole area in height and majesty; Access to the fortress is on foot; Access to the fortress is not provided for people with disabilities; There is parking at the monument; The site is secure; There are toilets and drinking water at the monument; There are gas stations in nearby towns; Accommodation at the boarding houses in Adamclisi</p>
<p>Restoration recommendations (urgent measures) and the required funds</p>	<p>The monument and museum have been completely restored; There is no restoration plan for the fortress</p>
<p>Recommendations to improve accessibility, necessary resources</p>	<p>The Adamclisi complex is very well signposted and presented both physically in the field and online;</p>
<p>Recommendations for marketing improvement and increment of the visitors' number (advertising)</p>	<p>A national campaign is required to revalue the historical richness of the complex, especially for the young generations of Romanian citizens Estimated amounts: 2000 - 10000 euros</p>
<p>Possible sources of financing</p>	<p>Possible sources of financing: - from the budget of the Ministry of Culture and Cults - from the local budget of Constanța county - through European funds - through donations and sponsorship</p>



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## Inventory file of a anthropic objective

### THE TRIUMPHAL MONUMENT TROPAEUM TRAIANI

Objective name	The triumphal monument Tropaeum Traiani
<p>Description:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• location</li> <li>• territorial area/jurisdiction</li> <li>• property status</li> <li>• distinction year</li> <li>• Categorization/division</li> <li>• Museum exhibition</li> <li>• Other area characteristics</li> </ul>	<p>Location: Romania, Constanța county, Lat. 46<sup>0</sup>.06 N Long. 27<sup>0</sup>.57 E <b>Region name:</b> South East</p> <p>Adamclisi is a village in Constanța County with 1200 inhabitants, located in the southern part of Dobrogea, near the Urluia Valley. In this town of great historical resonance is the famous triumphal monument built by Emperor Trajan in the years 108-109, near which were found the traces of the famous settlement "Tropaeum Traiani", which covers an area of 10 hectares.</p> <p>It is interesting that the name of the commune - Adamclisi - comes from Adam Klisse, which in Turkish means the Church of Man, the Turks confusing the ruins of the imposing Roman monument (Tropaeum Traiani) with those of a place of worship.</p> <p>The monument is located in the region of the Negru Vodă plateau, near the commune of Adamclisi, 60 km away. southwest of Constanța, on the national road Călărași-Constanța. All around, the 54 metopes depict bas-relief war scenes. Of the 54 initial metopes, 48 and 23 battlements carved in bas-relief are still preserved.</p> <p>The triumphal monument Tropaeum Traiani from Adamclisi, Constanța County, was built as a result of the dramatic confrontations at the end of the first Daco-Roman war, which took place in the province of Moesia Inferior and there. Inaugurated in 109, it celebrated the hard-won victory of the Romans against the Dacians, Getae and their allies.</p> <p>It was built on the site of the decisive battle at the beginning of 102, and the inscription of the Monument contained the dedication of Emperor Trajan to Mars Vltor - Mars the Avenger. Also there, in the immediate vicinity and in a significant position, are the remains of the tumular tomb of an unidentified military commander and of the funerary altar dedicated to the several thousand Roman soldiers who fell in battle.</p> <p>The monument was erected on the highest plateau in the region, located at approx. 150 m altitude above sea level, which makes it visible all around, as today when it is</p>





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	<p>reconstituted, from great distances, before being around it.</p> <p>The monument consists of a cylindrical drum which can be reached by climbing a series of steps, partially preserved until today, on which were mounted 54 metopes, limestone blocks carved in relief with images of military confrontations that had taken place in the area, alternating with pilasters, decorated with plant motifs.</p> <p>The upper part of the cylinder consists of a battlement on which were proportionally depicted the fighting barbarian nations. The drum was protected by a roof made of a kind of stone scales. Above were two hexagonal prisms superimposed, containing Trajan's dedicatory inscription to Mars the Avenger, over which was the trophy itself, typical Roman. According to the studies of specialists, the Monument had a height equal to its diameter, approx. 40 m.</p> <p>The discovery and research of the three monuments is related to the name of Grigore Tocilescu. For 12 years (1882–1894), he carried out extensive systematic research, which materialized in 1895, with the publication of the monographic work <i>The Monument of Adamklissi</i>, published in Vienna, in Romanian and German. Following the campaigns between 1882–1885, Tocilescu was of the opinion that the Monument dates from the time of Valens and that it celebrates his victory against the Goths.</p> <p>However, the discovery, in the period 1885–1889, of several fragments of the dedicatory inscription allowed him to date the Monument exactly in the years 108–109. The discovery of such an important monument in Dobrogea, barely attached to Romania, represents a solid support for the national consciousness, with reference to the origins of the Romanian nation. The question then arose of illustrating this picture of the history of the Romanians' appearance by "restoring" the Monument. Not on the spot, because, according to the claims of Nicolae Iorga from the Romanian Parliament, in Dobrogea the barely annexed situation remained still insecure. It will be followed, according to the proposal of Mihail Kogălniceanu, widely supported at the time, the restoration of the monument in a public square in Bucharest. Grigore Tocilescu himself agreed with this proposal.</p> <p>With great efforts the pieces are brought to Bucharest, but the project of "restoration" has not materialized. Paths in which oxen were pulled to Rasova (the shortest road from Adamclisi to the Danube reaches this locality), were then loaded on barges and transported to Giurgiu, from</p>
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	<p>where, by rail, they reached Bucharest. The transport of the pieces lasted several years, ending in 1888.</p> <p>Originally brought and deposited in the courtyard of the University, where the National Museum of Antiquities functioned at that time, they were moved in 1923, at the request of Vasile Pârvan, to Carol Park, where they were exhibited according to the organization of the Military Museum.</p> <p>In 1948, on the initiative of the architect Horia Teodoru, they were moved to the Museum courtyard of National Art, currently the Museum of the Romanian Peasant. Subsequently, the pieces were brought back to the place of discovery, and displayed under glass, near the core of the Monument, in a sui-generis form, reminiscent of the original arrangement and at a height accessible to the visitor.</p> <p>With the restoration of the Monument in 1977, by mounting copies on a metal frame, placed above the masonry core of the Monument, the pieces originals were arranged in the local museum, also inaugurated at the time. This fulfilled the wish of George Murnu, who, in 1910, had the idea of building a museum of the site, designed as a way to house not only the non-transportable pieces in the capital, but also the discoveries in the area, constituting both a point of scientific interest and "A school of practical learning" for the local community.</p> <p>On the occasion of the restoration works, the archeological researches at the three monuments were resumed. These were undertaken by Mihai Sâmpetru, and their results were presented in volume II of the monographic series Tropaeum Traiani, dedicated to them and published in 1984.</p>
Actual status	Open to the public.
Schedule	<p>Visiting hours:</p> <p>08: 00-20: 00 (summer)</p> <p>09: 00-17: 00 (winter)</p>
<p>Annual visitors (wherever applicable):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- organized groups</li> <li>- individual visitors</li> <li>- fee free</li> <li>- Bulgarians/Romanians</li> <li>- foreigners</li> <li>- students and seniors</li> </ul>	<p>Visiting fee: 7 RON</p> <p>Illustrated brochure: 8 RON</p> <p>The monument is included in the tourist circuit of the great tour operators on the coast;</p> <p>It is visited annually by groups organized by students from Constanta and the country;</p>
Touristic services:	



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• guide</li> <li>• approvals, signatures</li> <li>• languages</li> <li>• application</li> <li>• 3D videos</li> <li>• info center</li> <li>• others:</li> </ul>	<p>There is a specialized guide;          Languages used: Romanian and English;          There are virtual presentations;          There is an information center in the Adamclisi Museum;</p>
<p>Objective presentation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• indications markings</li> <li>• other types of presentation</li> <li>• objective website</li> </ul>	<p><a href="http://www.minac.ro/complexul-muzeal-adamclisi.html">http://www.minac.ro/complexul-muzeal-adamclisi.html</a>          The route is marked;          The monument is visible from a great distance</p>
<p>Accessibility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• availability of infrastructure and type</li> <li>• facilities for people with disabilities and types of facilities             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• access to types of vehicles</li> </ul> </li> <li>• parking</li> <li>• Toilets</li> <li>• drinkable water available</li> <li>• site security</li> <li>• accommodation</li> <li>• gas station</li> </ul>	<p>Access by car and coach;          Access facilities for people with disabilities;          There is parking;          There are gas stations in the area;          There are accommodation spaces in the boarding houses in Adamclisi;          There are public toilets and drinking water; The site is secure.</p>
<p>Restoration recommendations (urgent measures) and the required funds</p>	<p>The monument has been restored since 1977 on a metal skeleton, with moldings of the original pieces. The original pieces are exhibited in the Adamclisi Museum in the town of the same name.</p>
<p>Recommendations to improve accessibility, necessary resources</p>	<p>None.</p>
<p>Recommendations for marketing improvement and increment of the visitors' number (advertising)</p>	<p>Identifying innovative solutions to attract the less present categories of tourists, generally young people. The appeal to technology and the capitalization of the historical potential in attractive presentations represent only some of the possible solutions          Amounts required: 1.000 – 4.000 euros</p>
<p>Possible sources of financing</p>	<p>Possible sources of financing:          - from the budget of the Ministry of Culture          - from the local budget of Constanța county</p>



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- through European funds</li><li>- own funds</li><li>- through donations and sponsorship</li></ul>
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## Inventory file of an anthropic objective

### FACLIA POND

Objective name	Faclia Pond
Description: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• location</li> <li>• territorial area/jurisdiction</li> <li>• property status</li> <li>• distinction year</li> <li>• Categorization/division</li> <li>• Museum exhibition</li> <li>• Other area characteristics</li> </ul>	Location: Romania, Constanța County Lat. 44°26' N Long. 28°09' E Region Name: RO 22, South East Commune: Mircea Vodă Tel.: 0729351445  Faclia <b>Pond</b> with its fish development is a microdelta, a paradise of birds and animals, set in a beautiful landscape, on the banks of the Danube-Black Sea Canal, in the area of Faclia, between the cities of Medgidia and Cernavoda. The microdelta is guarded on one side by the modern wind turbines that remind us that we are in the 21st century, and on the other three sides the microdelta is protected by the geological formations in the Pestera area. These formations are microconglomerates, coarse sandstone with phosphate concretes, quartz sandstone which passes into cretaceous sandstone and greasy chalk, with an ammonium fauna. In the central part of the microdelta there is an island that enhances the beauty of the landscape. Here you can admire birds that fell in love with our micro-delta: swans, wild ducks, pheasants, dives, cormorants, lysites etc. A dear guest is also the buzzard who swims indefinitely here. The fish population is wild and is made up of different species: pike, carp, crucian carp, perch, redfish, catfish, etc.
Actual status	Natural state with anthropogenic facilities for recreational and sport fishing
Schedule	None
Annual visitors (wherever applicable): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- organized groups</li> <li>- individual visitors</li> <li>- fee free</li> <li>- Bulgarians/Romanians</li> <li>- foreigners</li> <li>- students and seniors</li> </ul>	Access to the recreational / sport fishing area is made only at the main gate, after paying the tax and registering according to the identity documents. The right of access within the premises is not transferable.
Touristic services:	The objective has ultramodern equipment (spring water,



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• guide</li> <li>• approvals, signatures</li> <li>• languages</li> <li>• application</li> <li>• 3D videos</li> <li>• info center</li> <li>• others:</li> </ul>	modern toilets, septic tank with electronic system), and in the area there is a mobile signal
<p>Objective presentation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• indications markings</li> <li>• other types of presentation</li> <li>• objective website</li> </ul>	There are no facilities for signaling and presenting the objectives
<p>Accessibility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• availability of infrastructure and type</li> <li>• facilities for people with disabilities and types of facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• access to types of vehicles</li> </ul> </li> <li>• parking</li> <li>• Toilets</li> <li>• drinkable water available</li> <li>• site security</li> <li>• accommodation</li> <li>• gas station</li> </ul>	<p>Access to the national road</p> <p>There are several gas stations nearby, at the entrance and exit of Medgidia</p> <p>There is no parking on the lake</p>
Restoration recommendations (urgent measures) and the required funds	It is necessary to develop and apply in the field some visual materials for presenting the area (maps, panels, etc.): name, characteristics, legislation, rules and restrictions, fines, etc.
Recommendations to improve accessibility, necessary resources	<p>In order to improve the accessibility, there is a need for a tourism planning plan in accordance with the need for environmental protection, which will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- access roads from environmentally friendly materials</li> <li>- tourist areas, like camping, on the edge of the protected area</li> </ul>
Recommendations for marketing improvement and increment of the visitors' number (advertising)	<p>Advertising through tourism companies operating in the area</p> <p>Advertising through national and local radio and television stations that have sports promotion programs</p>





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Possible sources of financing	Possible sources of financing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- through European funds</li><li>- through own funds</li></ul>
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**Inventory file of a anthropic objective**  
**“POPASUL PESCARILOR” (eng. Fishermen's stop)**

**RESTAURANT IN OLIMP RESORT**

Objective name	“Popasul Pescarilor”( eng. Fishermen's stop) Restaurant in Olimp Resort
Description: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• location</li> <li>• territorial area/jurisdiction</li> <li>• property status</li> <li>• distinction year</li> <li>• Categorization/division</li> <li>• Museum exhibition</li> <li>• Other area characteristics</li> </ul>	Location: Romania, Constanța county, Olimp resort Lat. 43.899468 N Long. 28.613661 E <b>Region name:</b> South East Code: Lot 1 Olimp, Olimp 905503 Phone: 0743 336 952 Email: info@popasul –pescarilor.ro Popasul Pescarilor, from Olimp resort, one of the oldest fish restaurants, opened in 1996, went over a business of one million euros (4.7 million lei) in 2017. Famous for its specific dishes, from fish soup to special fish dishes, seasoned with Dobrogean wines. In the immediate vicinity there is a hotel complex, Popasul Pescarilor Fishing Village, located near the beach and 4 km away from Neptun resort.
Actual status	Natural state with anthropogenic arrangements. Nearby are other similar fishery restaurants: „Cherhana” 100 m, „Cherhana Împăratul Romanilor” 300 m, “Casa cu Stuf”, “Lacul Racilor”.
Schedule	Seasonal schedule announced on the restaurant's website, Open outside the summer season: May 1, Pentecost.
Annual visitors (wherever applicable): - organized groups - individual visitors - fee free - Bulgarians/Romanians - foreigners - students and seniors	Individual visitors with booking or unorganized groups;
Touristic services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• guide</li> <li>• approvals, signatures</li> <li>• languages</li> <li>• application</li> <li>• 3D videos</li> <li>• info center</li> <li>• others:</li> </ul>	There are organized tourist services Nearby beach at 50 m



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Objective presentation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• indications markings</li> <li>• other types of presentation</li> <li>• objective website</li> </ul>	There are no signage and presentation panel for the site nearby
Accessibility: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• availability of infrastructure and type</li> <li>• facilities for people with disabilities and types of facilities</li> <li>• access to types of vehicles</li> <li>• parking</li> <li>• Toilets</li> <li>• drinkable water available</li> <li>• site security</li> <li>• accommodation</li> <li>• gas station</li> </ul>	Access on DN 39 that connects Constanța with Mangalia, then on DN 39 B next to the lake, “Casa cu Stuf”, “Lacul Racilor”, local road to the objective Accommodation on site or in the nearby resorts of Olimp and Neptune There are several gas stations nearby, on DN 39 There is parking There are toilets There are access facilities for people with disabilities
Restoration recommendations (urgent measures) and the required funds	It is necessary to finance a program for the knowledge of the area, for the knowledge and protection of the patrimony and the elaboration of measures for the tourist value. It is necessary to develop and apply in the field some visual materials for presenting the area (maps, panels, etc.): name, characteristics, legislation, rules and restrictions, fines, etc. Estimated amount: 2.000 – 5.000 euros
Recommendations to improve accessibility, necessary resources	In order to improve accessibility, a tourism development plan is needed in accordance with the need to protect the environment, which should include: - access roads - spaces for tourist use nearby, such as camping - sports fishing areas nearby. Estimated amount: 10,000 - 40,000 euros
Recommendations for marketing improvement and increment of the visitors' number (advertising)	Advertising through tourism companies operating in the area Advertising on national and local radio and television stations that have scientific programs and promote seaside tourism.
Possible sources of financing	Possible sources of financing: - from the budget of the Ministry of Environment - from the local budget of Mangalia City - through European funds



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## Inventory file of a anthropic objective

### CONSTANTA AQUARIUM

Objective name	The Museum Complex of Natural Sciences Constanta Aquarium
<p>Description:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• location</li> <li>• territorial area/jurisdiction</li> <li>• property status</li> <li>• distinction year</li> <li>• Categorization/division</li> <li>• Museum exhibition</li> <li>• Other area characteristics</li> </ul>	<p>Location: Romania, Constanța county, Lat. 44.170835 N Long. 28.6663020 E <b>Region name:</b> South East <b>Address:</b> Elisabeta blv, no.1, Constanta City <b>e-mail:</b> <a href="mailto:office@delfinariu.ro">office@delfinariu.ro</a> <b>website:</b> <a href="http://www.delfinariu.ro">www.delfinariu.ro</a> <b>General profile:</b> natural sciences <b>Main profile:</b> natural sciences, aquarium</p> <p>The "Professor Ion Borcea" aquarium is located in the historic center of Constanța, on the peninsula, on the seafront below Regina Elisabeta Boulevard, in front of the Casino in Constanța. The aquarium was built during the years 1955-1958 according to the plans of the architect A. Bernovschi, the aquariums and the technical space being distributed around a central basin. It was inaugurated on May 1, 1958, as the second public aquarium in Romania.</p> <p>The aquarium in Constanța is home to a wide variety of fresh and saltwater fish, as well as invertebrates from the Black Sea and Mediterranean migrants. It includes a total of about 2000 fish from 60 species. The distribution of the different species in the basins respects, as much as possible, the taxonomic criterion. The main pool is home to a valuable collection of fresh tropical fish.</p> <p>Of particular interest are also the non-economic, but ecologically useful species, and less known as the cat and the sea fox, the scorpion and the sea dragon, the horse and the sea needle (respectively the hippocampus and the signature), the woodpecker (respectively the orphia), the owls, starfish, crabs, garrisons (respectively shrimp) etc.</p> <p>The Freshwater section presents species of fish and freshwater invertebrates that populate the ponds and lakes of the Romanian coast and the waters of the Danube Delta: cyprinids, carp, crucian, redfish, babusca, bream, catfish, pikeperch, perch and pike. The Exotic Fish section includes fish belonging to different freshwater ecosystems from tropical and subtropical areas: varieties of Piranha</p>



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	<p>fish, knife fish, angel fish, shovel fish, sea cat, etc.</p> <p>The space for the presentation of the permanent exhibition of aquatic fauna and flora has 57 specific pools.</p> <p>It belongs to the Museum Complex of Natural Sciences Constanta, subordinated to the Constanța County Council</p>
Actual status	Open to the public.
Schedule	<p>Visiting hours:</p> <p>Monday-Sunday: 09:30-16:30</p>
<p>Annual visitors (wherever applicable):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- organized groups</li> <li>- individual visitors</li> <li>- fee free</li> <li>- Bulgarians/Romanians</li> <li>- foreigners</li> <li>- students and seniors</li> </ul>	Individual visitors, in organized groups of pupils and students (discounted tickets) and unorganized Free for children up to 7 years;
<p>Touristic services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• guide</li> <li>• approvals, signatures</li> <li>• languages</li> <li>• application</li> <li>• 3D videos</li> <li>• info center</li> <li>• others:</li> </ul>	<p>There are organized tourist services</p> <p>There are guides</p> <p>There are leaflets</p> <p>Presentation languages: Romanian and English</p> <p>Admission is based on fee;</p>
<p>Objective presentation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• indications markings</li> <li>• other types of presentation</li> <li>• objective website</li> </ul>	There are signs and presentation panels of the site nearby, but also on some main streets in the city center, with guidance to the objective
<p>Accessibility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• availability of infrastructure and type</li> <li>• facilities for people with disabilities and types of facilities</li> <li>• access to types of vehicles</li> <li>• parking</li> <li>• Toilets</li> <li>• drinkable water available</li> <li>• site security</li> <li>• accommodation</li> <li>• gas station</li> </ul>	<p>those with public transport bus: 44, 49 (from the city); 40, 48 (from the train station)</p> <p>By car or bus: from the center, near Constanța City Hall, on the Port Road - Gate 1 Port Constanta - Elisabeta Boulevard</p> <p>There is parking nearby on Elisabeta Blvd.</p> <p>There are facilities for the disabled</p> <p>There are own toilets with drinkable water;</p> <p>The site is secure</p> <p>There are gas stations nearby in Constanta;</p> <p>Accommodation in Constanta or Mamaia</p>
Restoration recommendations (urgent measures) and the required funds	It is necessary to finance the continuation of the specialized scientific research, on the Black Sea and on the Danube, and the elaboration of measures for their tourist value.



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	<p>There is a need to develop and implement a plan for the restoration, expansion and modernization of the building and facilities. Increasing the number of specialists in the field.</p> <p>Estimated amount: 10.000 – 30.000 euro</p>
Recommendations to improve accessibility, necessary resources	<p>In order to improve accessibility, a plan is needed to increase the visibility of the objective, an access road from Elisabeta Boulevard</p> <p>Estimated amount: 2,000 - 10,000 euros</p>
Recommendations for marketing improvement and increment of the visitors' number (advertising)	<p>Advertising through tourism companies operating in the area</p> <p>Advertising on national and local radio and television stations that have scientific programs and promote seaside tourism</p>
Possible sources of financing	<p>Possible sources of financing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- from the budget of the Ministry of Environment</li> <li>- from the budget of the Ministry of Education and Research</li> <li>- from the local budget of Constanța county</li> <li>- own funds</li> <li>- through European funds</li> <li>- through sponsorship</li> </ul>



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## Inventory file of a anthropic objective

### Greek Church

Objective name	Greek Church
Description: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• location</li> <li>• territorial area/jurisdiction</li> <li>• property status</li> <li>• distinction year</li> <li>• Categorization/division</li> <li>• Museum exhibition</li> <li>• Other area characteristics</li> </ul>	<p>Location: Romania, Constanța county, Lat. 44<sup>0</sup>.1769 N Long. 28<sup>0</sup>.656E <b>Region name:</b> South East <b>Name:</b> Greek Church <b>Address:</b> Constanța County, Mircea cel Batran Street, no. 36 (0.82 km), 900744, Constanța Code: LMI CT-II-m-A-02826</p> <p>The Greek Church "METAMORPHOSIS" is a small Orthodox shrine located in the historic area of Constanta, dedicated to "Change of Face".</p> <p>The story of the beautiful church begins a century and a half ago, when Dobrogea was part of the Ottoman Empire and marked the "birth" of the first Christian place of worship in Constanța. Construction of the church began in 1862 with the consent of Sultan Abdul Aziz Bin Mehmet Han, who responded positively to the Greek community's request to build a place of worship in the area.</p> <p>The church building was designed by the Greek architect Iani Teoharidis who exactly complied with the requirements imposed by the sultan, namely that the church should not be higher than any mosque in the city and be built as far as possible from the Turkish quarter.</p> <p>The works were completed in 1867, although on the facade of the building is inscribed as the year of completion 1868. The church "Metamorphosis" is only 10 m high, 25 m long and 12.5 m wide and, originally, not it was provided with towers (the tower that today rises on the right side of the church was added only in 1947). Bricks and natural stone were used to build the church, the supporting pillars were made of cedar wood, and the floor was covered with white marble brought from Greece. Unobstructed doors and windows are protected by beautifully wrought iron bars. The interior of the church has a hall-like appearance, with equal height, and the architecture is reminiscent of typical Greek buildings.</p> <p>Many of the objects that beautify the "Metamorphosis" Church today are very precious and were brought from abroad by the Greeks shortly before the construction of the shrine began. Remarkable are the four polycandres with Murano crystals donated in 1862, six silver candlesticks</p>





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	<p>brought from Constantinople, a Gospel with silver covers and many icons made between 1812-1870. One of the most important icons of the "Metamorphosis" church is the one that embodies Saint Fanurie, a saint much loved by the Greek Orthodox. The original painting inside the church was made in oil by a painter from Mount Athos, but due to the smoke from the candles it deteriorated and was replaced with a new one between 1988-1989.</p> <p>Until 1948, the services within the "Metamorphosis" Church were officiated by Greek priests, but with the departure of the last Greek priest from Constanța, this sacred task fell to the Romanian priests.</p> <p>Another significant event in the history of the place of worship took place in 1974. Then the Greek committee that administered the church requested, for financial reasons, its transfer under the jurisdiction of the Romanian Orthodox Church.</p> <p>The request was approved, and the place of worship entered the patrimony of the Archdiocese of the Lower Danube and Tomis. Although today "Metamorphosis" retains only the specific name of a Greek place of worship, there is a holiday that the church marks and that brings together the Greek ethnics in the city. It is the feast of Saint Fanurie, celebrated on August 27.</p> <p>Today, the Greek Church "Metamorphosis" arouses the curiosity of passers-by precisely because of its small size and the uniqueness of its architecture. Its beauty and importance for the city made the place of worship officially declared a historical monument and cultural monument of Constanta.</p> <p>There is evidence of the presence of King Carol I at the officiating, in the church, as the only place of Christian worship, of the Te Deum service on the occasion of obtaining the independence of Dobrogea.</p>
Actual status	Open to the public.
Schedule	Visiting hours: daily
<p>Annual visitors (wherever applicable):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- organized groups</li> <li>- individual visitors</li> <li>- fee free</li> <li>- Bulgarians/Romanians</li> <li>- foreigners</li> <li>- students and seniors</li> </ul>	<p>Individual visitors or in organized and unorganized groups;</p> <p>On the day of Saint Fanurie, celebrated on August 27, there is a high influx of visitors and parishioners of the Orthodox rite among the Greeks.</p>
Touristic services:	There are organized tourist services



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• guide</li> <li>• approvals, signatures</li> <li>• languages</li> <li>• application</li> <li>• 3D videos</li> <li>• info center</li> <li>• others:</li> </ul>	There are no leaflets;
<p>Objective presentation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• indications markings</li> <li>• other types of presentation</li> <li>• objective website</li> </ul>	There is a signage and presentation panel for the site nearby, but it should be upgraded;
<p>Accessibility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• availability of infrastructure and type</li> <li>• facilities for people with disabilities and types of facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• access to types of vehicles</li> </ul> </li> <li>• parking</li> <li>• Toilets</li> <li>• drinkable water available</li> <li>• site security</li> <li>• accommodation</li> <li>• gas station</li> </ul>	<p>Access by car or coach from Ovidiu Square in Constanța</p> <p>There is parking nearby</p> <p>There are toilets and drinking water</p> <p>The site is secure</p> <p>There are gas stations nearby and in Constanța</p> <p>There is accommodation nearby in Constanta</p>
Restoration recommendations (urgent measures) and the required funds	<p>It is necessary to develop and implement a plan tourism development.</p> <p>Estimated amount: 1,000 - 3,000 euros</p>
Recommendations to improve accessibility, necessary resources	<p>The representatives of the Church appreciate that it is necessary, more than ever, that it be consolidated and renovated through complex works, whose value can exceed the amount of 3,000,000 euros.</p> <p>It is necessary to develop and implement a tourism development plan.</p>
Recommendations for marketing improvement and increment of the visitors' number (advertising)	<p>Advertising through tourism companies operating in the area</p> <p>Advertising on national and local radio and television stations that have scientific programs and promote seaside tourism.</p>
Possible sources of financing	<p>Possible sources of financing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- from the budget of the Ministry of Culture and Cults</li> <li>- from the local budget of Constanța county</li> <li>- through European funds</li> <li>- through donations and sponsorship</li> </ul>



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**Inventory file of a anthropic objective**  
**Capidava Fortress**

Objective name	Capidava Fortress
<p>Description:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• location</li> <li>• territorial area/jurisdiction</li> <li>• property status</li> <li>• distinction year</li> <li>• Categorization/division</li> <li>• Museum exhibition</li> <li>• Other area characteristics</li> </ul>	<p>Location: Romania, Hârșova, Constanța county, Lat. 44<sup>0</sup> 29' N Long. 28<sup>0</sup> 05'E <b>Region name:</b> South East Archaeological site "Cetatea Capidava" Cod CT-I-s-A-02600</p> <p>Located near the village of CAPIDAVA, TOPALU commune Capidava rises on the right bank of the Danube, halfway between Hârșova and Cernavoda, the road that connects the localities passing right next to the fortress walls. Capidava was a Geto-Dacian fortified center, then a Roman camp, on the right bank of the Dobrogea Danube, on the place where today is the village of the same name Capidava, Constanța County.</p> <p>During the Roman Empire it played an important role on the line of defense of the Danube.</p> <p>The fortification has the shape of a quadrangle with long sides from NW to SE - 105m x 127m, with walls over 2 m thick and 5-6 m high, with 7 towers over 10 m, of which 3 rectangular towers, 2 towers in quarter circle and 2 horseshoe-shaped intermediate towers (U), a 2.50 m wide gate located on the SE side that connected with the rest of the territory and a strategic exit on the SW side of the tower from the Danube, where it was arranged port.</p> <p>Emperor Trajan, in the preparations for the Daco-Roman wars, would build, with detachments of the V Macedonia Legions from Troesmis and XI Claudia from Durostorum, a castellum on the rock of Capidava to control the ford and establish here a garrison formed, probably, from Cohors I Ubiorum. It seems that the fort at Capidava was only a link in a system comprising many others, including the fortifications of Carsium, Cius, Troesmis, Noviodunum, Aegyssus. The fort was also provided with a port installation, comprising a quay, water, and warehouses and other annexes on the terrace immediately above, as well as a thermal building - public baths - outside the walls, to the southeast. This quay was in fact the main endowment of a station of the Classis Flavia Moesica fleet whose main base had been established at Noviodunum. To the E and NE of the fortress stretched the tumular cemetery with</p>



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	<p>cremation graves, with rich inventories, and further south, a flat cemetery, with more modestly lined graves. We do not know to what extent the Trajan's fort had a role to play in the Moesic episode in the autumn of the first year of the first Dacian war (101 AD) when the great battle of Adamclisi took place. However, he continued to serve as guard of the river and the ford at Capidava, it seems that without too many problems, except for the change of garrison troops, after 243 when Cohors I Ubiorum is replaced by Cohors I Germanorum civium romanorum, until the end of the century. III AD Chr.</p> <p>The fortress occupies an important place in the Roman defensive system, being part of the series of camps and fortifications built during the reign of Emperor Trajan, at the beginning of the second century, within the measures of organizing the Danube limes. The place was particularly suitable for the character of the building, offering a vast area of surveillance: a rocky massif that rises between the foot of the slope that descends from the NE and the Danube. The massif had an advantage from a strategic point of view, namely a natural ditch that started from the Danube, bypassed it on the NE side, until close to the eastern corner of the fortress. In fact, the shape of the massif imposed the shape and orientation of the camp.</p> <p>The strategic importance of the place determined the installation of a military station as well as the location and development of a civilian center in the Roman era. The camp, located near a crossing ford, was built by detachments from the 5th Macedonian Legion and the 11th Claudia Legion. The Getic toponym of Capidava - meaning the fortress at the turn - confirms a pre-Roman settlement, the special geographical position explaining the significance of the native settlement, a place that allowed communication between the Dacians from Dobrogea and those from the Munteana Plain. The Peutingerian table gives us exact data on the distances between Axiopolis, Capidava and Carsium. These distances coincide with the distances between the current localities Hinog - Capidava and Capidava - Hârșova. In the verification of the table comes the discovery of a milestone pillar in the locality of Seimenii Mici which gave the distance of 18000 steps from Axiopolis to Capidava, ie 27 km.</p> <p>Destroyed by the Goths in the third century, the fortification was rebuilt in the next century, then becoming an episcopal center. Sources from the 4th - 6th centuries attest to a cavalry unit - Cuneus equitum Solensium - and</p>
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	<p>the units of equites scutarii and vexillatio Capidavensium. The fort was abandoned after the invasion of the quarrels (559).</p> <p>After the official Roman-Byzantine withdrawal from Dobrogea (about 600), the fortress was rebuilt by the Byzantines in the tenth century, also housing the native population. The fire caused by the Pechenegs in 1036 led to its final abandonment.</p>
Actual status	Restoration program. Is not open to the public
Schedule	Visiting hours: no
<p>Annual visitors (wherever applicable):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- organized groups</li> <li>- individual visitors</li> <li>- fee free</li> <li>- Bulgarians/Romanians</li> <li>- foreigners</li> <li>- students and seniors</li> </ul>	Individual visitors or in organized and unorganized groups;
<p>Touristic services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• guide</li> <li>• approvals, signatures</li> <li>• languages</li> <li>• application</li> <li>• 3D videos</li> <li>• info center</li> <li>• others:</li> </ul>	<p>There are no organized tourist services</p> <p>Accommodation possibilities: you can use the areas in the NW and SW of the fortress, near the Danube where a tent can be easily located. As a way to relax, the area is accessible for swimming and you can successfully fish.</p> <p>The guide of the visitors on the fortress can be made, during the summer, by one of the professors who participate in the archeological excavations, once the archeological site is opened (from June 15 to 1 to September 15), or by one of the many students, masters and doctoral students who work annually on site.</p> <p>2 Visitors wishing to camp on the banks of the Danube, below the fortress, must ask permission (to find out the premises), keep clean, quiet and not attack the monuments. Climbing, as well as walking on the walls are forbidden, being not only dangerous for the reckless, but also deeply harmful.</p>
<p>Objective presentation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• indications markings</li> <li>• other types of presentation</li> <li>• objective website</li> </ul>	There are signage and presentation panels nearby but they should be upgraded
<p>Accessibility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• availability of infrastructure and type</li> <li>• facilities for people with disabilities and types of facilities</li> </ul>	<p>Capidava village is located on the high Dobrogea bank of the Danube, halfway between the national roads 2A (E 60) (Constanța-Hârșova-Slobozia-Urziceni-Bucharest) and 3A - A2 - 22C (Bucharest-Cernavoda highway, then continued with 22C towards Constant). You can thus reach the fortress following DJ 223, either coming from Hârșova</p>



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• access to types of vehicles</li> <li>• parking</li> <li>• Toilets</li> <li>• drinkable water available</li> <li>• site security</li> <li>• accommodation</li> <li>• gas station</li> </ul>	<p>(through the intersection from Hanul Morilor - Tichilești - Topalu - Capidava), or from Cernavoda (through Seimeni - Danube - Capidava). The road from Hârșova does not present any problems, being in a very good condition. Instead, the second possible route from Cernavoda, at the entrance to the village of Seimeni (Seimenii Mari) from Siliștea and the Danube, DJ 223 the Danube seafront is collapsed. The road above the village was paved. At the exit of the village, however, you must follow the road to Siliștea, halfway between the two communes there is a new intersection, to the left, to re-enter DJ 223. This "shoulder" connecting with DJ 223 is presented in a excellent condition, being also completely paved.</p> <p>There is parking nearby There are toilets The site is secure There are gas stations nearby in Cernavoda.</p>
Restoration recommendations (urgent measures) and the required funds	There is a tourist development plan
Recommendations to improve accessibility, necessary resources	<p>A plan to increase the visibility of the lens is needed to improve accessibility</p> <p>Estimated amount: 1.000 – 3.000 euro</p>
Recommendations for marketing improvement and increment of the visitors' number (advertising)	<p>Advertising through tourism companies operating in the area</p> <p>Advertising on national and local radio and television stations that have scientific programs and promote tourism.</p>
Possible sources of financing	<p>Possible sources of financing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- from the budget of the Ministry of Culture</li> <li>- from the local budget of Constanța county</li> <li>- through European funds</li> <li>- through sponsorship</li> </ul>



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## Inventory file of a anthropic objective

### Carsium Fortress

Objective name	Carsium Fortress
Description: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• location</li> <li>• territorial area/jurisdiction</li> <li>• property status</li> <li>• distinction year</li> <li>• Categorization/division</li> <li>• Museum exhibition</li> <li>• Other area characteristics</li> </ul>	<p>Location: Romania, Hârșova, Constanța county,            Lat. 44<sup>0</sup> 40' N            Long. 27<sup>0</sup> 57'E  <b>Region name:</b> South East            Cod LMI CT-I- S- A- 02676            Archaeological site "Carsium Fortress"            Dating sec. II, first half of the sec. IX</p> <p>The Roman camp Carsium is located on the territory of Hârșova. The camp was founded by Trajan in 103 on the site of a Dacian settlement. In the 10th or 11th century, the Byzantines built a fortress here.</p> <p>The fortress from Hârșova, on its ancient name Carsium, was built on the bank of the Danube near the most important ford to the Ialomițean Plain. This is where the rapid passage of goods from the western Black Sea coast to human communities in the southeastern Carpathian area is ensured.</p> <p>The Roman fortress was built at the latest in the first years of the 2nd century AD and rebuilt by the emperors Constantine the Great and Justinian.</p> <p>The role of the fortress was to ensure the protection and defense of the most important ford crossing the Danube, which ensured the connection between the communities of the Romanian Plain and those on the western coast of the Black Sea, later with the world in the south of the Balkan Peninsula. For the first Christian centuries we know that there was a flourishing economic life here. Proof of this are the architectural elements discovered since the last century, made of marble, the large number of discoveries - ceramic vessels, coins, glass. A life comparable to that of the great metropolises. Unfortunately, the interventions of the Middle Ages and the modern era have largely destroyed these traces. Near the fortress there are rural settlements, some flourishing. Today, both near Hârșova and near Ciobanul, Saraiu, Ghindărești, there are traces of such village settlements.</p> <p>In Roman times, the fortress of Hârșova was part of the evolution of the Danube limes. It was affected by invasions in the III-IV centuries. An inscription from</p>





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	<p>Durostorum speaks of the battle of the emperor Aurelianus with the carps he defeats between Carsium and Sucidava. Those who were not killed or crossed to the left of the Danube were colonized in a village - vicus carporum, near Carsium. In the time of the emperor Constantine the Great, the fortress was rebuilt without knowing, for the time being, what it consisted of. Only in the most recent campaigns, in the sector of the western enclosures, the rest of a Roman-Byzantine tower was discovered, which can be exactly a phase from the Constantinian era. Other discoveries illustrate the life of Carsium in the fourth century. The walls of a Christian basilica, probably in the second half of the century, were discovered in the fortification. In the fifth century, the invasions of the Huns are particularly violent.</p> <p>The whole province is devastated. At the peace concluded in 434, the fortress of Karsos in Thrace, most probably Carsium in Scythia Minor, is mentioned as being in Hindu rule. We do not know what effects this domination had. Probably devastating. This explains the presence of the fortification on the list of those who were rebuilt by Emperor Justinian, a list left by Procopius. Also now the settlement becomes an episcopal residence dependent on the metropolis of Tomis. The invasions of the Kutriguri, Avars and Slavs in the 6th century, known in other centers in the province, also affected Carsium. Roman-Byzantine life became more and more restricted. The settlement of the Bulgarians south of the Danube permanently interrupted political and administrative ties with the Byzantine world. From this moment, the history of the places becomes uncertain. In the second half of the 10th century, when the Byzantines returned to the Danube, the fortress of Hârşova was rebuilt.</p> <p>We have indications of the presence of the Genoese in the thirteenth century. At the end of the 14th century, the fortress, together with the whole of Dobrogea, was ruled by Mircea cel Bâtrân.</p> <p>The next 4 centuries of Ottoman rule follow, during which time the fortress is present in historical events. This is where the armies of Iancu de Hunedoara, Vlad Țepeș and Mihai Viteazul pass. The fortification is rebuilt and we find it in the documents of the time. In 1651, Evlia Celebi writes that Hârşova had 1600 houses, windows, vegetable gardens, it was defended by a 3000-step fortification that stood on the banks of the Danube. News of this has multiplied since the nineteenth century. Count de</p>
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	<p>Langeron, von Moltke, von Saar paint the image of the fortification and even draw up its plans.</p> <p>The interest for the fortification is explained by the fact that during the wars between Russia, Austria and the Ottoman Empire, the fortress retains its role as a bridge (bridgehead) between Dobrogea and Muntenia. Following the war of 1826-1829, through the Treaty of Adrianople, Russia forced the Gates to demolish their fortifications on the right bank of the Danube. The fortress of Hârşova, one of the most important at the time, is blown up. Next to it remains the medieval city whose life is slowly dying out, to make way, after only a few decades, for the modern settlement.</p> <p>In the middle of the 19th century, the Transylvanian Mocans settled in large numbers here and the construction of the new city began. Obviously, the ruins of the fortress became stone "quarries". This is how Vasile Pârvan found the fortress from Hârşova in the first visits here. Then, in 1946, Grigore Florescu, who in 1943 carried out a digging campaign at Carsium, insisted on the central authorities to intervene and put an end to the destruction of the fortress in Hârşova.</p> <p>As aspect and chronology, the fortress from Hârşova is unique on this segment of the Danube. The uniqueness is doubled by the appearance of the area in which it developed, a rocky hill declared a landscape reservation since 1943.</p> <p>The fortress is frequently mentioned in all documents of antiquity from the second century AD to the seventh century (Ptolemy, Tabula Peutingeriana, Itinerarium Antonini, Notitia Dignitatum, Hierocles, Procopius, the Geographer of Ravenna) with the name of Carsum, Carsio, Carso, Carsos. Most likely, the toponym has Thracian origin and is related to the rocky appearance of the place, but the Roman fortification Carsium is almost unknown archaeologically.</p> <p>Historical sources indicate the repeated destruction of the city and its restoration during the reigns of Emperors Constantine the Great and Justinian. Older research, but also recent ones, have discovered archaeological materials of great scientific and museographic value both in the fortification and especially in its necropolises.</p>
Actual status	Restoration program. Is not open to the public
Schedule	Visiting hours: no



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Annual visitors (wherever applicable): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- organized groups</li> <li>- individual visitors</li> <li>- fee free</li> <li>- Bulgarians/Romanians</li> <li>- foreigners</li> <li>- students and seniors</li> </ul>	Individual visitors or in organized and unorganized groups;
Touristic services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• guide</li> <li>• approvals, signatures</li> <li>• languages</li> <li>• application</li> <li>• 3D videos</li> <li>• info center</li> <li>• others:</li> </ul>	There are no organized tourist services
Objective presentation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• indications markings</li> <li>• other types of presentation</li> <li>• objective website</li> </ul>	There are no signage and presentation panels nearby.
Accessibility: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• availability of infrastructure and type</li> <li>• facilities for people with disabilities and types of facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• access to types of vehicles</li> </ul> </li> <li>• parking</li> <li>• Toilets</li> <li>• drinkable water available</li> <li>• site security</li> <li>• accommodation</li> <li>• gas station</li> </ul>	Access from the Constanța - Hârșova road  There is no parking nearby There are no toilets The site is secure There are gas stations nearby in Hârșova; There is accommodation in Hotels and pensions in Hârșova
Restoration recommendations (urgent measures) and the required funds	The fortress is in a restoration program
Recommendations to improve accessibility, necessary resources	A plan to increase the visibility of the lens is needed to improve accessibility. This action will be started after the completion of the restoration actions.
Recommendations for marketing improvement and increment of the visitors' number (advertising)	Advertising through tourism companies operating in the area  Advertising on national and local radio and television stations that have scientific programs and promote seaside



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	tourism.
Possible sources of financing	Possible sources of financing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- from the budget of the Ministry of Culture</li><li>- from the local budget of Constanța county</li><li>- through European funds</li><li>- through sponsorship</li></ul>



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## Inventory file of a anthropic objective

### Carsium Museum

Objective name	Carsium Museum
<p>Description:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• location</li> <li>• territorial area/jurisdiction</li> <li>• property status</li> <li>• distinction year</li> <li>• Categorization/division</li> <li>• Museum exhibition</li> <li>• Other area characteristics</li> </ul>	<p>Location: Romania, Constanța county, Lat. 44° 41' N Long. 27° 57' E <b>Region name:</b> South East <b>Address:</b> Revoluției Street, no 27, Hârșova City Phone: +4 0241 871 033</p> <p>The Carsium Museum in Hârșova illustrates, with the most representative discoveries from Hârșova and its surroundings, the development of the material and spiritual civilization in the Danube area, from the Neolithic to the beginning of the modern era. Pieces of special value are exhibited, some presented in international or national exhibitions, typical of Neolithic cultures (Hamangia, Gumelnita), metal culture, Roman, Roman-Byzantine and medieval civilization on the Lower Danube. The museum is a section of the Museum of National History and Archeology Constanta</p> <p>The museum in Hârșova was organized by the teacher Vasile Cotovu, son of Ioan Cotovu, the founder of the state school in the city, in the first years of the 20th century, in the old school building. It represented the efforts of the teacher, the children and the inhabitants of the city, who gathered over time fragments of inscriptions, whole and fragmentary vessels, coins, paintings, rocks, folk costumes, all gathered in the museum.</p> <p>On May 1, 1904, on a trip on the Danube, the Royal Family visited the school and on this occasion the inauguration of the museum took place. The signatures of King Carol I and Queen Elizabeth bear witness to the Golden Book.</p> <p>On August 1, 1911, the Dobrogea newspaper noted that it was developing and tending to gradually become a "rich museum of the whole of Dobrogea." It quickly attracts the attention of specialists. Here Vasile Pârvan finds the fragment from the foundation stone of the camp together with other inscriptions he publishes, and the geologist I. Simionescu, president of the Romanian Academy, points out, also in the museum, a valuable collection of rocks. During the First World War, the museum was largely</p>



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	<p>destroyed.</p> <p>In January 1921, the "Hârșova Regional Museum", as it was known in the documents of the time, was reopened in the founder's own home, but the real inauguration will take place, according to the marble plaque placed on this occasion, on May 29, 1926 in the presence of the King. Ferdinand and Queen Mary.</p> <p>Its threshold was crossed by personalities of the Romanian interwar cultural and political life. It continues to exist after the retirement of V. Cotovu in 1928. At his death, in the first years of the communist regime, his wife donated to the Museum of Constanța the rest of the remaining exhibits.</p> <p>After 1975, the reopening of the museum began. During this time, an archeological showcase was organized at the House of Pioneers and a large collection of material recovered during the activities with the students from the city and its surroundings was created.</p> <p>Since 1987, as a result of the increase in the fund of materials collected and because in the city, extensive archaeological research was carried out on the site where the Wire and Cable Enterprise was to be built, with spectacular results, the "Archaeological Exhibition of the city" was organized. .</p> <p>In 1993, the late Adrian Rădulescu started the initiative to reopen a modern museum in Hârșova.</p> <p>In April 2000, the local council made available to MINA Constanța the current building. After extensive repair work, the building was completed in 2005. Here was arranged the exhibition that illustrates the history of the town in the last seven millennia (from the Neolithic to the beginning of the modern era).</p> <p>On April 23, 2006, King Mihai and Queen Ana inaugurated the "Carsium" Museum in Hârșova.</p>
Actual status	Restoration program. Is not open to the public
Schedule	Visiting hours: no Starting with 01.06.2019, the Carsium Museum is closed to visitors in order to check, inventory and properly pack the heritage for moving to the future location.
Annual visitors (wherever applicable): - organized groups - individual visitors - fee free - Bulgarians/Romanians - foreigners	Individual visitors or in organized and unorganized groups; Groups of students on day trips or longer; Romanian and foreign researchers who are interested in exhibits;



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- students and seniors	
<p>Touristic services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• guide</li> <li>• approvals, signatures</li> <li>• languages</li> <li>• application</li> <li>• 3D videos</li> <li>• info center</li> <li>• others:</li> </ul>	<p>The museum, at the date of reopening in the new location, will have professional guide;</p> <p>Languages used: Romanian and English;</p> <p>Other facilities and facilities will be discovered upon completion rehabilitation works of the new headquarters and at the opening of the museum</p>
<p>Objective presentation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• indications markings</li> <li>• other types of presentation</li> <li>• objective website</li> </ul>	<p>There are no signage and presentation panels nearby. These will be installed after the inauguration of the new headquarters;</p>
<p>Accessibility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• availability of infrastructure and type</li> <li>• facilities for people with disabilities and types of facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• access to types of vehicles</li> <li>• parking</li> <li>• Toilets</li> <li>• drinkable water available</li> <li>• site security</li> <li>• accommodation</li> <li>• gas station</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Access from the Constanța - Hârșova road</p> <p>The new headquarters will have parking;</p> <p>In the new headquarters there will be toilets for visitors;</p> <p>In the new headquarters there will be access facilities for visitors with disabilities;</p> <p>The site will be secured</p> <p>There are Peco stations nearby in Hârșova;</p> <p>There is accommodation in hotels and guesthouses in Hârșova;</p>
<p>Restoration recommendations (urgent measures) and the required funds</p>	<p>The new headquarters of the Museum is in the final phase of restoration based on a project financed from European funds of 3,200,000 euros, part of which is the contribution of local authorities.</p>
<p>Recommendations to improve accessibility, necessary resources</p>	<p>After the inauguration of the new headquarters, the local administration has a plan to improve accessibility and increase the visibility of the objective.</p>
<p>Recommendations for marketing improvement and increment of the visitors' number (advertising)</p>	<p>Advertising through tourism companies operating in the area</p> <p>Advertising on national and local radio and television stations that have scientific programs and promote seaside tourism.</p>
<p>Possible sources of financing</p>	<p>Possible sources of financing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- from the budget of the Ministry of Culture</li> <li>- from the local budget of Constanța county</li> </ul>





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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Own sources of financing - own revenues</li><li>- through European funds</li><li>- through sponsorship</li></ul>
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### Inventory file of a anthropic objective

**Tell type Neolithic settlement, located on Sofia Hill, the Thinker and the sitting Woman**

Objective name	Tell type Neolithic settlement, located on Sofia Hill, the Thinker and the sitting Woman
<p>Description:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• location</li> <li>• territorial area/jurisdiction</li> <li>• property status</li> <li>• distinction year</li> <li>• Categorization/division</li> <li>• Museum exhibition</li> <li>• Other area characteristics</li> </ul>	<p>Location: Romania, Constanța county  Lat. 44° 34 'N  Long. 28° 02' E  <b>Region name:</b> South East  RAN code: 60785.01.02, (LMI code: CT-I-m-A-02619.01)</p> <p>The Neolithic Tell settlement is located on Sofia Hill, Cernavoda, Constanta County. This archeological site is located starting from 100 m west of the City Hall to the bank of the Danube with Neolithic remains, Gumelnița Culture Period</p> <p>Transition to the Bronze Age, Cernavoda Culture, phases I, II, III. The sharp limestone coast of Sofia Hill, above which is the poorest neighborhood of Cernavoda, Colombia, separates this disadvantaged area from the rest of the city.</p> <p>Here in 1956, several archaeologists, led by Dumitru Berciu, began excavating after it was discovered that the works taking place on the Danube-Black Sea Canal destroy the traces of ancient civilizations.</p> <p>In the settlement, a Neolithic burial cemetery, belonging to the Hamangia culture, were discovered two burnt clay figurines representing a man sitting on a chair in a position that mimics the gesture of thought, which is why he was called "The Thinker" and a woman sitting next to him, probably his wife. Made in the same stylized way, the woman is also a thinker, but she keeps her hands on one leg and sits without a chair. According to the dating, the statuettes are 5,500 - 6,000 years old (3500 - 4000 BC) and are considered masterpieces of universal primitive art. The characteristic attitude of concentration and meditation is all the more expressive as the whole body of the naked man, stylized in volumes and triangular planes, constitutes a perfectly balanced and proportionate spatial composition. The figure of the statuette is carefully processed, with clearly defined features and marking of expressive details, such as changing the contour of the cheeks under the pressure of the palms.</p> <p>The woman, also naked, with an accentuated pregnancy,</p>



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	<p>characterized by an atypical representation, with one leg outstretched and the other folded, sitting on the ground. The two pieces are perfectly smoothed and polished, brown-black. Figurines are among the oldest and most beautiful examples of plastic design and the use of simple means of expression to obtain artistic effects.</p> <p>Archaeologists have not reached a clear conclusion about the meaning of these representations, but the fact that they were discovered in a tomb proves the funerary significance. The image of the pregnant woman and the man, in pairs, can be a reference to beliefs in fecundity and fertility. However, it is difficult to determine whether it is the representation of the mythical pair that ensures the fecundity and fertility of nature, of intermediaries between people and deities or even of the deceased.</p> <p>The Hamangia culture is of distant oriental origin and is characteristic, in the Middle Neolithic, 6000-6500 years ago, of the entire territory of Dobrogea. The population of this crop was engaged in the cultivation of plants, sedentary, living in settlements located near lakes or running waters. The settlements were semi-stable, their hearth moving along the watercourse as the land lost fertility through cultivation. Near the settlements were located burial cemeteries with rich food offerings, fine vessels, predominantly female terracotta figurines.</p> <p>Hamangia type ceramics excels and abounds in decorations with triangular motifs arranged in concentric areas on the shoulder or on the top of the vessels, "and the plastic is completely exceptional, the figurines being close as a type to the Cycladic ones, characterized by and triangular plans ". The culture to which the "Thinker" belongs was first attested in an archeological site near Baia commune (former Hamangia). It is the level of the first population established on the western coast of the Black Sea, a southern civilization. Hamangia is of the Middle Neolithic type, respectively the 6th millennium.</p> <p>The archeological discoveries that characterize the culture were made in the settlements of Ceamurlia de Jos, Baia, Medgidia, Târgușor and in Cernavodă and Durankulak. Characteristic for Hamangia are the anthropomorphic statuettes with special artistic attire.</p> <p>In 2000, the statuette "The Thinker" was designated by an international commission as "one of the 10 artifacts of earthly culture that should represent our planet."</p> <p>The "thinker" reveals his true virtues, a series of interesting and important mathematical relations, imposing</p>
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	<p>himself from the beginning by the parameter height, 113 mm, which is not accidental and 355 mm the circumference of the circle in which he fits, as these values are unique in the perimeter of mathematics, being the only integers whose ratio is even "Pi", with an inaccuracy of only 3 tenths of a millionth. These numbers were kept by the initiates of the ancient peoples, they being later attested by Geto-Dacian scholars, codified in the structure of the sanctuaries of Sarmisegetuza Regia. The height of the statuette was not made at random, proving that our ancestors had knowledge of mathematics and geometry, and this operation of obtaining Pi from two integers is perhaps the oldest attestation of the fundamental relationship.</p> <p>The "thinker" is a multifunctional statuette. Turning it upside down, it can be seen that the tip of the nose, forearms and knees are on the same line, proving a position of prayer, but also built to be installed in other positions. But the "Thinker" was not designed to be left alone, just as Adam was not. Proof is the female statuette with the same allure, his pair. Thus, two identical thinkers, placed with their backs to each other, so that the tip of the legs of the chairs and the point of contact of their back (single position) coincide with the pyramid of Cheops. The straight line of their hands is parallel to the edges of the pyramid. Reversing the positions of the two thinkers and placing them face to face so that the tips of their noses, hands and knees are glued, we find that the flat surface of their necks is parallel to the lines of the edges of the pyramid of Cheops. The same thing happens when the two thinkers stand with their backs to the observer and their faces to the pyramid, united by the points of contact of their arms, forearms and heads (unfortunate position) again reproducing the model of the pyramid with the help of the marginal, straight line. of the necks, which overlap the edges of the pyramid. Thus, these statuettes are world-class masterpieces of Neolithic anthropomorphic art in Romania.</p> <p>The thinker and his wife are famous all over the world, being, every year, walking through various exhibitions around the world, traveling on all continents. In Romania, we only know about this work of art, but how many had the chance to admire it at the National Museum in Bucharest?</p>
Actual status	Is not open to the public.
Schedule	Visiting hours: none



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Annual visitors (wherever applicable): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- organized groups</li> <li>- individual visitors</li> <li>- fee free</li> <li>- Bulgarians/Romanians</li> <li>- foreigners</li> <li>- students and seniors</li> </ul>	Individual visitors or in organized and unorganized groups
Touristic services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• guide</li> <li>• approvals, signatures</li> <li>• languages</li> <li>• application</li> <li>• 3D videos</li> <li>• info center</li> <li>• others:</li> </ul>	There is the National Center for Tourist Information and Promotion Cernavoda (CNIPTC), SMIS code 48265 which provides general information on the tourist offer and local tourist attractions; making local, regional or national promotional materials available to tourists; information on the local accommodation offer, as a free service; information on the possibilities of booking transport tickets, as well as on local, national and specialized tourist guides.
Objective presentation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• indications markings</li> <li>• other types of presentation</li> <li>• objective website</li> </ul>	There are no signage and site display panels nearby,
Accessibility: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• availability of infrastructure and type</li> <li>• facilities for people with disabilities and types of facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• access to types of vehicles</li> </ul> </li> <li>• parking</li> <li>• Toilets</li> <li>• drinkable water available</li> <li>• site security</li> <li>• accommodation</li> <li>• gas station</li> </ul>	The same with the car or the bus on the A2 Constanța - Cernavoda There is parking nearby There are gas stations nearby in Cernavoda. There are no facilities for people with disabilities; There are no public toilets; The site is secure; There is accommodation in Cernavoda
Restoration recommendations (urgent measures) and the required funds	There is the Integrated Development Strategy of Of the city of Cernavoda, 2015 - 2020 which mentions the local archeological sites, but it is necessary to develop and implement a plan for conservation, modernization and enhancement of tourism. Estimated amount: 2,000 - 10,000 euros
Recommendations to improve	A plan to increase the visibility of the lens is needed to



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accessibility, necessary resources	improve accessibility Estimated amount: 1,000 - 4,000 euros
Recommendations for marketing improvement and increment of the visitors' number (advertising)	Advertising through tourism companies operating in the area. Advertising through national and local radio and television stations that have tourism promotion programs.
Possible sources of financing	Possible sources of financing: - from the budget of the Ministry of Culture - from the local budget of Constanța county or Cernavoda - European funds - through sponsorship



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**Inventory file of a anthropological objective  
Tuzla Lighthouse and Tuzla Marine Area**

Objective name	Tuzla Lighthouse and Tuzla Marine Area
<p>Description:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• location</li> <li>• territorial area/jurisdiction</li> <li>• property status</li> <li>• distinction year</li> <li>• Categorization/division</li> <li>• Museum exhibition</li> <li>• Other area characteristics</li> </ul>	<p>Location: România, Constanța County  Lat. 43° 59' 45 N  Long. 28° 39' 98E  <b>Region name:</b> South East  Cod: 4 E 5022  Telefon: 040 241 651 040 interior 113  Mail: hidro@dhmf.ro  Web: www.dhmf.ro  General profile: technical construction  Main profile: special maritime signaling installation</p> <p>The Tuzla lighthouse is a cylindrical metal tower framed by a frustoconical structure made of metal lattice in black and white oblique bands. Light: group of two flashes at intervals of 9.7s, light height 62 m, nominal visibility 20 nautical miles, visibility sector 191° - 014° (183°), construction height 44 m. An auxiliary headlamp is installed on the Tuzla landing light, which has a fixed red light, visibility 6 nautical miles, visibility sector 162°-192° (30°), light height 57 m and a fog signal (nautophone) emitting the letter "U" in Morse code. The steady red light indicates to sailors that they are in an area with shallow, shallow waters.</p> <p>The Tuzla landing lighthouse is the oldest lighthouse on the Romanian Black Sea coast that is still in operation today. It came into operation in 1900, running on oil lamps and was modernized in 1946, 1957 and 1972, and in 1958 it was electrified. The Romanian engineers Anghel Saligny and Gheorghe Panculescu also contributed to its design and it was built by the French company Barbier, Bernard &amp; Turrene.</p> <p>It is located in the Cape Tuzla area very close to the Tuzla archeological site.</p> <p>The Tuzla archeological site is located south of the Tuzla Lighthouse, at 50 ... 150 m and is represented by an ancient settlement, civilian dwelling, La Tene type (3rd century BC) and Roman-Byzantine (5th century BC). - VI d.Hr.)</p>
	Functional condition, can be reached on foot from





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Actual status	<p>Tuzla, is not open to the public. It can be admired up close, including from the unspoilt beach of Tuzla.</p> <p>To the south of the lighthouse can be seen the natural cliff and the rocky beach that are part of the Natura 2000 Site ROSCI0273.</p> <p>The marine area of Cape Tuzla approved by the European Commission by Decision 209/92 / EC, with an area of 1,738 ha. In the marine site ROSCI0273 The marine area at Cape Tuzla, the reef rocky bottom has the largest extension to the sea and the most varied and rugged relief in the Romanian sector of the Black Sea.</p> <p>Therefore, here is the most diverse range of microhabitats of this type and, consequently, a very diverse aquatic fauna and flora. The protected area within the Pontic bioregion of the territorial waters of the Black Sea, preserves three habitats: sandbanks permanently covered by a small layer of seawater, sands and swampy areas not covered by seawater at ebb and reefs.</p> <p>In the area of the marine area from Cape Tuzla live marine mammals: the sea pig (<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>) and the thick-nosed dolphin (<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>), but also fish, such as: rizeafca, a fish of the species <i>Alosa tanaica</i>, the cod (<i>Huso huso</i> ), trout (<i>Acipenser stellatus</i>), sturgeon (<i>Acipenser gueldenstaedtii</i>), seahorse (<i>Hippocampus guttulatus</i>), platinum (<i>Liza ramada</i>), hanus (<i>Mesogobius batrachocephalus</i>), sea thread (<i>Nerophis ophidion</i>), sea needle (<i>Syngn</i>), sharp-edged sea needle (<i>Syngnathus tenuirostris</i>), a guvid of the species <i>Neogobius ratan</i>, sea tongue (<i>Solea nasuta</i>), emerald (<i>Spicara smar</i>is), European saltwater fish (with species of <i>Callionymus risso</i>, <i>Symphodus tinca</i>), mackerel ( <i>Scomber scombrus</i>), sea scorpion (<i>Scorpaena porcus</i>), starfish (<i>Symphodus ocellatus</i>), sea ox (<i>Uranoscopus scaber</i>), bearded vulture (<i>Mullus barbatus ponticus</i>), sea rooster (<i>Aidablennius sphyx</i>), sea dragon (<i>Trachinus draco</i>) and invertebrates : (<i>Clibanarius erythropus</i>, <i>Ca rcinus aestuarii</i>, <i>Eriphia verrucosa</i>, <i>Xantho poressa</i>, <i>Pachygrapsus marmoratus</i>, <i>Hemimysis anomala</i>, <i>Dysidea fragilis</i>, <i>Halichondria panicea</i>, <i>Gastrana fragilis</i>), as well as species of algae (<i>Corallina officinalis</i>, <i>Cystoseira barbata</i>).</p>
Schedule	Visiting program: none



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Annual visitors (wherever applicable): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- organized groups</li> <li>- individual visitors</li> <li>- fee free</li> <li>- Bulgarians/Romanians</li> <li>- foreigners</li> <li>- students and seniors</li> </ul>	Individual visitors or in unorganized groups
Touristic services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• guide</li> <li>• approvals, signatures</li> <li>• languages</li> <li>• application</li> <li>• 3D videos</li> <li>• info center</li> <li>• others:</li> </ul>	There are no organized tourist services  There is no guide  There are no leaflets
Objective presentation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• indications markings</li> <li>• other types of presentation</li> <li>• objective website</li> </ul>	There are no signposts and site presentation nearby.
Accessibility: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• availability of infrastructure and type</li> <li>• facilities for people with disabilities and types of facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• access to types of vehicles</li> </ul> </li> <li>• parking</li> <li>• Toilets</li> <li>• drinkable water available</li> <li>• site security</li> <li>• accommodation</li> <li>• gas station</li> </ul>	Access by car: from the center of Tuzla to Tuzla beach on asphalt and dirt roads There is no parking nearby There are no facilities for people with disabilities There are no toilets The site is secure There are gas stations nearby in Tuzla There are accommodations in Tuzla for private individuals or in neighboring resorts (Cosntanta and Mamaia to the south, Costinesti, Olimp, Neptun to the north)
Restoration recommendations (urgent measures) and the required funds	It is necessary to develop and implement a plan Declaration as an object of national patrimony considering the age and the technical and cultural value of the Tuzla Lighthouse for this area and of tourist value Estimated amount: 1,000 - 4,000 euros



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Recommendations to improve accessibility, necessary resources	In order to improve accessibility, a plan is needed to increase the visibility of the objective, from Tuzla. Currently it can be reached on foot from Tuzla and is not open to the public. One solution could be to arrange a bike path to the goal or maybe even an access road by car. Estimated amount: 2,000 - 10,000 euros
Recommendations for marketing improvement and increment of the visitors' number (advertising)	Advertising through tourism companies operating in the area. Advertising through national and local radio and television stations that have programs to promote coastal tourism.
Possible sources of financing	Possible sources of financing: - from the budget of the Ministry of Culture - from Constanța county budget - own funds of the Maritime Hydrographic Directorate (M.Ap.N) - through European funds - through own funds



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## Inventory file of a anthropic objective

### Dervent Monastery

Objective name	Dervent Monastery
<p>Description:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• location</li> <li>• territorial area/jurisdiction</li> <li>• property status</li> <li>• distinction year</li> <li>• Categorization/division</li> <li>• Museum exhibition</li> <li>• Other area characteristics</li> </ul>	<p>Location: Romania, Constanța county, Lat. 44<sup>0</sup>06 N Long. 28<sup>0</sup>50 E <b>Region name:</b> South East</p> <p>Location: out of town, west of Canlia village, on the northern front of DN3 Constanța-Ostrov, in the area of Galița village in Ostrov commune.</p> <p>Dervent Monastery is located about 20 km from the border with Bulgaria, from Ostrov, on a hill where you can admire the sparkling waters of the Danube, in times of floods. The white walls and the red roofs, the silver towers attract your attention from a distance.</p> <p>The tradition of this Holy Monastery says that on the right bank of the Danube, nearby, at a distance of only two kilometers, there was an ancient Roman fortress called Dervent, a name that means Roman camp or garrison, but also see crossing or passing in Turkish language. The fortress of Dervent, after a flourishing period until 1036, was destroyed by the Pechenegs when the fortresses of Dinocetia, Capidava and Sucidava were also destroyed. Today, the ruins of this ancient city can still be seen.</p> <p>At the end of the first century AD, the Holy Apostle Andrew, the First Called to the Apostolate, in his Christian mission came to preach Christ in Scythia Minor, finding shelter in a cave 37 km from the monastery of Dervent, on the radius, where today a monastery is dedicated in honor and in memory of Saint Andrew the Apostle, the Christianizer of Romania. Later the missionary work of the Holy Apostle Andrew will return to some of the Saint's disciples, namely a priest and three virgins who will come to the great city of Dervent to confess Christ. Once here, the four are caught and sentenced to death, after being advised to renounce Christ.</p> <p>At the time of the martyrdom, the tradition of this Holy Place says that they were placed like this: The priest was on the spot where the Holy Cross is now in the left apse of the church, the miracle-working and healing cross and the three virgins were in front of the church, more precisely in front of the Holy Altar. Seeing</p>



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	<p>that they could not be determined to renounce their true faith, the Holy Martyrs were terribly tormented. In the end the priest was skinned alive and hanged on a wooden cross upside down and the three virgins had their eyes removed, their fingernails and toenails torn off, and after these terrible torments their bodies these Holy Martyrs were cut to pieces. The bodies of these Saints were thrown into the Danube, after being burned at the stake so as not to be worshiped by the Christians in the city. On the spot where they were martyred, tradition tells us that four cross-shaped stones with healing and miraculous properties have risen from the earth, which over the centuries have proved to be healing of various mental and physical diseases.</p> <p>After the War of Independence, the Holy Cross rediscovered itself in a wonderful way, carrying divine grace. The young Ionică, a shepherd in the village of Coslugea, near the Holy Dervent Monastery, was with the sheep around the Holy Cross. Ionica was deaf from birth. He was very tired and fell asleep, making himself the head of the Holy Cross of the Priest. And, by a divine revelation, after a short time, he is awakened, hearing for the first time in his life the thunder from outside and the sheep that had meanwhile moved away from him. He kissed the Holy Cross with faith, thanked God for this miracle. Atanasie Negară kept at the beginning of the twentieth century - for a long time - a detailed record of some alleged healings that took place at "the holy crosses not placed by human hands, but raised from the ground". In 1923, Bishop Ilarie Teodorescu of Tomis founded in Dervent a monastery on land donated by the Andreevici and Paraschiva Gheorghiu family. In 1934, the chapel that housed the crosses burned to the ground, but the icons remained untouched by fire. In 1936, PS Gherontie of Tomis laid the foundation stone of the current church, built according to the project of the architect N. Săndulescu and consecrated on September 13, 1942, when Elefterie Mihail was appointed abbot of the monastery. In 1959, by Decree 410, the monastery was closed for ten years.</p> <p>From 1970 it functioned as a myrrh church of the neighboring village, Galita, the buildings that belonged to the monastery were used by IAS Ostrov until 1990. On February 2, 1990, Father Elefterie Mihail receives the blessing of reopening the monastery. In the same year, on May 12, at the age of 90, the famous Dobrogean clergyman died and was buried on the right side of the</p>
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	altar.
Actual status	Open to the public.
Schedule	Visiting hours: none
Annual visitors (wherever applicable): - organized groups - individual visitors - fee free - Bulgarians/Romanians - foreigners - students and seniors	Individual visitors or in organized and unorganized groups; The monastery is visited by numerous groups of parishioners at the great Christian holidays of the year and especially at the patron saint of the monastery
Touristic services: • guide • approvals, signatures • languages • application • 3D videos • info center • others:	There are organized tourist services There are leaflets; Access is free; There is a guide. Near the monastery is the Byzantine fortress Păcuiul lui Soare (10th century), considered to be the old Vicina fortress, from which the first metropolitan of Wallachia, Iachint, was brought in 1359 from Curtea de Argeș.
Objective presentation: • indications markings • other types of presentation • objective website	There is a signage and presentation panel for the site nearby, but it should be upgraded;  There are numerous online presentations of the monastery
Accessibility: • availability of infrastructure and type • facilities for people with disabilities and types of facilities • access to types of vehicles • parking • Toilets • drinkable water available • site security • accommodation • gas station	The same with the car or the bus on the road DN 3 Constanța - Ostrov. There is parking nearby There are toilets There are access facilities for people with disabilities in the objective; The site is secure There are gas stations nearby Ostrov; In the area there are guesthouses where you can reserve spaces for accommodation and meals;
Restoration recommendations (urgent measures) and the required funds	The condition of the Monastery is very good It is necessary to develop and implement a plan tourist enhancement of the monument to other categories of tourists Estimated amount: 1,000 - 4,000 euros



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Recommendations to improve accessibility, necessary resources	<p>The access to the Monastery is made from Constanta Ostrov road, it is in very good conditions, it can be reached by car, bus or bicycle; there is no track for cyclists;</p> <p>Estimated amount: no investment is needed at this stage</p>
Recommendations for marketing improvement and increment of the visitors' number (advertising)	<p>Advertising through tourism companies operating in the area</p> <p>Advertising on national and local radio and television stations that have scientific programs and promote seaside tourism.</p> <p>Among the Orthodox believers from Romania and Bulgaria, the monastery is known and frequented every year.</p>
Possible sources of financing	<p>Possible sources of financing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- from the budget of the Ministry of Culture and Cults</li> <li>- from the local budget of Constanța county</li> <li>- own funds</li> <li>- through European funds</li> <li>- through sponsorship</li> </ul>





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**Inventory file of a anthropic objective**  
**Saint Andrew Monastery**

Objective name	Saint Andrew Monastery
<p>Description:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• location</li> <li>• territorial area/jurisdiction</li> <li>• property status</li> <li>• distinction year</li> <li>• Categorization/division</li> <li>• Museum exhibition</li> <li>• Other area characteristics</li> </ul>	<p>Location: Romania, Constanța county,  Lat. 44<sup>00</sup>5 N  Long. 27<sup>00</sup>50 E  <b>Region name:</b> South East</p> <p>The Cave of the Holy Apostle Andrew's Monastery is located near Ion Corvin, approximately 4 km from the road Constanța - Ostrov, being classified as a historical monument with the code CT-IV-a-A-20990.</p> <p>St. Andrew's Cave is the first Christian church in Romania. The first place to visit in the monastery is the cave of St. Andrew the Apostle, a real church dug into the rock, located at the base of a small wooded mountain. On the walls of the cave church there are many icons that can be admired by candlelight and candles. In place of the altar is now a large icon of St. Andrew the Apostle. Saint Andrew the Apostle was the son of Jonah the fisherman from the city of Bethsaida on the shores of Lake Gennesaret. He was the brother of the Holy Apostle Peter and was from the same city as the Holy Apostle Philip. St. Andrew the Apostle was first a disciple of St. John the Baptist, along with St. John the Apostle and Evangelist.</p> <p>According to the passions of the Savior, after the Crucifixion, after the Resurrection, the Ascension and the Descent of the Holy Spirit, the Holy Apostles each drew in what area to preach the faith. Thus it fell to St. Andrew the Apostle to preach in general in the countries around the Black Sea, including Scythia Minor of that time or today's Dobrogea. The Holy Apostle Andrew arrived in the city of Tomis, between the years 60 and 63. The city was very crowded and, to some extent, for fear of the Romans who then persecuted Christians, St. Andrew the Apostle with two disciples he chose from fortress and who knew very well the area of Dobrogea retired here to this cave.</p> <p>After baptizing the first Christians of Dobrogea, he left here with the two disciples and preached the faith throughout Dobrogea.</p> <p>From here the Holy Apostle Andrew went to the regions of Ukraine and Kiev today. But there, unlike the Dacian people, he encountered great difficulties because he met a</p>



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	<p>savage people, who kept him imprisoned and beaten so hard that all the limbs of the body were broken. But at night, when the Savior came and healed him, taking him out of the dungeon, the next day the Holy Apostle Andrew was again healthy in the city. Seeing all this, those savages believed in the word of St. Andrew the Apostle. Returning again to Dobrogea and seeing that all things were good here, St. Andrew the Apostle left here for the south of the Balkan Peninsula, more precisely at Patras, in Greece, where he was crucified on an X-shaped cross.</p> <p>Not much is known about the discovery of the cave. What is known for sure is the next incident that happened in 1918, when a great lawyer from Constanța, named Jean Dinu, while traveling through this area, following a repeated dream, discovered the Saint's Cave. Apostle Andrew in a damaged condition. The cave was surrounded by forest, the trees reached as far as the entrance to the cave, the entrance was much smaller and weeds had grown inside, no one lived there. After cleaning the cave, he built a small body of cells.</p> <p>Along with the first cells erected, the first monks gathered. They served the holy services in the cave. They then built a tower above the cave which in 1936 was said to be 40 m high and visible from the main road. Others say he was only 18 m tall.</p> <p>In 1943, Bishop Chesarie Păunescu consecrated the cave for the first time. World War II came and then it was the communist period, very difficult for the Orthodox Church, and the Communists, more precisely the Bolshevik Russians, destroyed everything here. The cave became the sheepfold. The peasants of this area used to shelter their sheep here in bad weather.</p> <p>The most serene period for the cave came only after 1990 when Father Nicodim Dincă, the founder of this Holy Monastery, a monk from the Sihastria monastery in Neamț County, together with Father Hieromonk Victorin Ghindăoanu, a priest also from there, with the blessing of His Eminence Lucian again the works of redevelopment of the cave and the construction of the holy monastery. The cave has the shape of a church. The large icon of Saint Andrew was brought and placed in the place of the iconostasis, followed by the nave and the narthex, all in the rock.</p> <p>The priests of the local cult, called in the ballad Cave of St. Andrew "saints", received with their love the Holy Apostle Andrew, the first disciple of Jesus, who had arrived in</p>
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	<p>these lands preaching the word of the Gospel of the Savior. They offered him lodging in the cave worshiped by Christians today. In the current church in the cave, in the narthex, in a niche, there is a kind of bed, initially carved in stone, about which tradition says that the apostle Andrew rested on it. Today, those in suffering come here to regain their health, spending a few days and nights on this "bed of St. Andrew." As a sign of honoring the place where the "first called" of the Lord himself sat, over the years, it was also used as a place to burn candles or incense. Certainly, this is the "house" spoken of in the ballad of St. Andrew's Cave.</p> <p>The cave did not change until the entrance where that wall was built, after the model of the one from 1918, and above the place was built the tower only 4 m high. The monastery now has a small church located near the cave, completed in September 1995. Also in 1995, on October 1, it was consecrated to the Shroud of the Mother of God. The painting of the small church was completed in 1999. The large church of the monastery was built between 1998 and 2002.</p> <p>In the small church is kept a holy seal with the relics of St. Andrew. It is an X-shaped cross, in front of the holy altar, on the left. In the center of the cross is a particle of the finger of St. Andrew the Apostle, brought from the Metropolitan Church of Trifilia in Greece, and on the four sides of the cross are the parts of holy relics of the Dobrogean saints: Zoticos, Attalos, Kamasias and Filippos the holy martyrs from Niculițel, Epictetus the priest and Astion the monk.</p> <p>Nearby there is also the Spring of the Holy Apostle Andrew, also called "Mihai Eminescu fountain". Tradition says that when the Holy Apostle Andrew arrived here, there was no water in this area. Then he struck the rock with his staff and sprung water, and so the Source of the Holy Apostle Andrew is preserved as a testimony to this day, never failing</p>
Actual status	Open to the public.
Schedule	Visiting hours: none
Annual visitors (wherever applicable): - organized groups - individual visitors - fee free - Bulgarians/Romanians	Individual visitors or in organized and unorganized groups; Religious holidays, and especially St. Andrew's, bring hundreds or even thousands of pilgrims to the monastery every year.



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- foreigners - students and seniors	
Touristic services: • guide • approvals, signatures • languages • application • 3D videos • info center • others:	There are organized tourist services There are no leaflets; Access is free; There is a guide.
Objective presentation: • indications markings • other types of presentation • objective website	There is a signage and presentation panel for the site nearby, but it should be upgraded;
Accessibility: • availability of infrastructure and type • facilities for people with disabilities and types of facilities • access to types of vehicles • parking • Toilets • drinkable water available • site security • accommodation • gas station	The same with the car or the bus on the road DN 3 Constanța - Ostrov. There is parking nearby There are toilets There are access facilities for people with disabilities in the objective; The site is secure There are Peco stations nearby in Ion Corvin; In the area there are guesthouses where you can reserve spaces for accommodation and meals;
Restoration recommendations (urgent measures) and the required funds	It is necessary to develop and implement a plan tourism development. Estimated amount: 1,000 - 3,000 euros
Recommendations to improve accessibility, necessary resources	In order to improve accessibility, a plan is needed to increase the visibility of the objective, Estimated amount: 2,000 - 3,000 euros
Recommendations for marketing improvement and increment of the visitors' number (advertising)	Advertising through tourism companies operating in the area Advertising on national and local radio and television stations that have scientific programs and promote seaside tourism. Among the Orthodox believers from Romania and Bulgaria, the monastery is known and frequented every year.
Possible sources of financing	Possible sources of financing: - from the budget of the Ministry of Culture and Cults - from the local budget of Constanța county



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- own funds</li><li>- through European funds</li><li>- through sponsorship</li></ul>
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**Inventory file of a anthropic objective**  
**"Peter and Paul" Cathedral in Constanta**

Objective name	<b>"Peter and Paul" Cathedral in Constanta</b>
<p>Description:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• location</li> <li>• territorial area/jurisdiction</li> <li>• property status</li> <li>• distinction year</li> <li>• Categorization/division</li> <li>• Museum exhibition</li> <li>• Other area characteristics</li> </ul>	<p>Location: Romania, Constanța county,  Lat. 44°10'17 N  Long. 28°29'40 E  <b>Region name:</b> South East  <b>Address:</b> Arhiepiscopiei Street, no 25, Constanta City  Cod: LMI CT-II-m-A-02793</p> <p>The "Peter and Paul" Cathedral is one of the monuments built in the period following the war of independence in 1877, a period that was for our state a leap in social-historical and economic progress and which have remained valuable buildings appreciated for their style. and especially for their strength and durability.</p> <p>The construction of the cathedral, in neo-Byzantine style, made of pressed brick, imposes through the monumentality of the façade and the 35 m high tower. The painting is restored between 1959-1961, by Gheorghe Popescu and Niculina Dona-Delavrancea a Romanian coloring. The sculpture is well represented in the iconostasis and pews, as well as in chandeliers, polycandres and candlesticks (bronze metal alloy with brass) designed by Ion Mincu and made in Paris.</p> <p>The exterior of the church, in pressed brick with symmetrically profiled cement belts, raises the monumental value of the building declared from 1953 an architectural monument and inscribed on letter 4 at no. 3327/1954.</p> <p>Called by many a "via gentium" for this mirage of encounters and flows of peoples with origins in legends, Dobrogea abundantly offers a huge documentary material that historians and archaeologists identify, locate in time and interpret in order to it gives a more comprehensive picture of what it represented historically and spiritually.</p> <p>Crossed by roads leading to the center of the Roman Empire, surrounded by city walls and the remains of basilicas, this province has known since the early centuries the spread of the Christian religion as a privilege offered both by connection with the cities on the coast of Asia Minor and by permanent movement of Roman legions and cohorts from the provinces of the Balkan Peninsula that</p>



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	<p>came under the rule and administration of the vast Roman Empire.</p> <p>On the top of the peninsula that forms the old settlement of Constanța (Tomis), at the bottom of the land leading to the entrance to the port are preserved valuable archaeological sites, including: Roman mosaic building, Christian basilica inside the port, Christian basilica from the courtyard of M. Eminescu high school, etc. Approximately 200 meters from the remains of the basilica inside the port on the promoter that forms the central settlement of Constanța, between Ovidiu Square and the main cliff that decoratively flanked with trees and flowers the entrance to the aquarium and Casino, is the oldest church in operation: St. Apostles Peter and Paul. It patronizes with its monumental aspect, a part of the city, in which the multinational specificity of the past is projected in the religious buildings preserved until today: Roman Catholic Church, Bulgarian Church, Greek Church, Gothic Synagogue, Armenian Church, Mosque etc. All these are placed on a limited portion of land, which tightens a belt whose southern end is held by the Orthodox Cathedral.</p> <p>The foundation stone was laid on September 4. 1883, during the bishop Iosif Gheorghian of the Lower Danube, later elected Primate Metropolitan of the Romanian Orthodox Church. The first painting was executed in oil by the painter Gh. D. Mirea between the years 1885-1888 in a realistic style, much discussed from a religious point of view and considered at that time as inappropriate. Until 1925 it served as the parish church on a weak foundation that gave way slightly to the weather and which, following the bombing during World War II, deteriorated.</p> <p>Until 1925 it served as the parish church; between 1925-1950 it was used as the Episcopal Cathedral of the former diocese of Tomis.</p> <p>On August 3, 1941, the church was damaged by aerial bombardment, the eastern part of the building was destroyed, as well as the interior iconwork made of enameled icons. Between 1946-1950, the exterior works were carried out to consolidate the main tower and the profiles that decorate its exterior were mounted again. What gives special value to this church today, is the new painting executed in the fresco technique between 1959-1965 by the painter Prof. Gh. Popescu from the Institute of Fine Arts in Bucharest and Niculina Dona Delavrancea. This neo-Byzantine style painting is an exceptional contemporary achievement on the line of representative</p>
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	<p>monuments in our country and especially those in northern Moldova with obvious evolution in both historical-Christian documentation and artistic execution. In its totality, this painting raises to another level our church art with a dominant artistic affirmation, more expressive, more cultured.</p> <p>In this Cathedral is the miracle-working icon of the Mother of God made in 1932 after the famous icon "Prodromita" from the Prodromul Hermitage in the Holy Mount Athos-Greece, kept for three years in the Durău-Neamț Hermitage, and in 1935 brought here by the bishop Gherontie Nicolau. Also in this Cathedral there are and are honored relics of St. Hierarch Andrei Criteanul, of St. Great Martyr Pantelimon, Epistet and Astion of Halmiris, Zotic, Atal, Camasie, and Philip of Niculițel and of St. Cuv. Simeon the Pillar, Auxentie, Stelian, Rufim and Anaretenton.</p> <p>Martyrologies and synaxaries record an impressive number of martyrs who fell to Tomis in the persecutions dictated by the Roman emperors especially in the time of Diocletian. But their names did not penetrate the ritual books. In the Greek mines was found the Holy Zoic Martyr martyred at Tomis and honored on September 13: he is the only martyr of Tomis painted in the development of this painting and this in honor of the great Christian center of yesteryear. In the porch of the church were inscribed two panels in the sides with scenes from the life of the hierarchs of Tomis, where as it is known a strong and organized Christian life has been affirmed since the period of the ecumenical synods. One of these panels shows the presence of spirit and the dignity of hierarch of Bishop Betranion of Tomis who, forced by the Arian emperor Valens to convert to Arianism, demonstratively leaves the church with the faithful and enters another nearby church where he continues his service. The second panel shows the holiness of Bishop Teotim and the moral courage with which he faced the Huns in a difficult historical period for the natives. In general, the proportion of the figures, the technical execution, the variation of the models and the combination of colors give this painting a special richness in a polychromatic ensemble that offers to this objective an exceptional church interior. Viewed from an artistic point of view, this ensemble formed by the proportional variation of colors and shades, has the image of a national carpet. The monumental aspect of the building with</p>
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	concrete belts and pressed brick, with decorative profiles and marble columns, the space open to the sea through the next park, as well as the interior rich in theology and artistic vibrations, make this church an art monument and a gift. of the ancestral faith, an altar built of generosity and virtuosity.
Actual status	Open to the public.
Schedule	Visiting hours: daily
Annual visitors (wherever applicable): - organized groups - individual visitors - fee free - Bulgarians/Romanians - foreigners - students and seniors	Individual visitors or in organized and unorganized groups;  Some of the groups of tourists who are irresistibly attracted by the romantic statue of the Roman poet Ovid, in the square of the same name, also go to the Peter and Paul Cathedral located in the Casino part of the peninsula to visit it.  The ritual is repeated every summer and is a delightful spectacle of a free and democratic country where Orthodoxy, Catholicism, Islam and other cults can coexist in peace. It should be mentioned that in the vicinity of the Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul there is the Carol I Mosque built at the beginning of the 20th century at the initiative of King Carol I of Romania.
Touristic services: • guide • approvals, signatures • languages • application • 3D videos • info center • others:	There are organized tourist services There are leaflets; Access is free; Romanian language and English language;
Objective presentation: • indications markings • other types of presentation • objective website	There is a signage and presentation panel for the site nearby, but it should be upgraded;  The goal can be easily identified online;
Accessibility: • availability of infrastructure and type • facilities for people with disabilities and types of facilities	Access by car from Ovidiu Square in Constanța; Access by bus to the area of Elisabeta Boulevard, then easy pedestrian access parking nearby there are toilets the site is secure



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• access to types of vehicles</li> <li>• parking</li> <li>• Toilets</li> <li>• drinkable water available</li> <li>• site security</li> <li>• accommodation</li> <li>• gas station</li> </ul>	<p>there are gas stations nearby in Constanța</p> <p>accommodation in Constanta and Mamaia</p>
Restoration recommendations (urgent measures) and the required funds	It is necessary to develop and implement a plan tourism development
Recommendations to improve accessibility, necessary resources	<p>In order to improve accessibility, a plan is needed to increase the visibility of the objective,</p> <p>Estimated amount: 2,000 - 3,000 euros</p>
Recommendations for marketing improvement and increment of the visitors' number (advertising)	<p>Advertising through tourism companies operating in the area</p> <p>Advertising on national and local radio and television stations that have scientific programs and promote seaside tourism</p>
Possible sources of financing	<p>Possible sources of financing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- from the budget of the Ministry of Culture and Cults</li> <li>- from the local budget of Constanța county</li> <li>- own funds</li> <li>- through European funds</li> <li>- through sponsorship</li> </ul>



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## Inventory file of a anthropological objective

### Constanța Port - objectives of tourist interest

Objective name	Constanța Port – objectives of tourist interest
<p>Description:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• location</li> <li>• territorial area/jurisdiction</li> <li>• property status</li> <li>• distinction year</li> <li>• Categorization/division</li> <li>• Museum exhibition</li> <li>• Other area characteristics</li> </ul>	<p>Location: România, Constanța County  Lat. 44<sup>0</sup>10' N  Long. 28<sup>0</sup>38' E  Address: Port Constanța  <b>Region name:</b> South East  The Maritime Port Administration  Address: Port precincts Constanța, Gara Maritimă  code 900900  Tel.: +40.241.61.15.40  Fax: +40.241.61.95.12  E-mail: apmc@constantza-port.ro  Website: <a href="http://www.portofconstantza.com">http://www.portofconstantza.com</a>  Social media: Facebook Twitter</p> <p>Constanta port is located on the west coast of the Black Sea, 179 nautical miles from the Bosphorus and 85 nautical miles from Sulina, located at the confluence of important European trade corridors. Defined as the largest commercial port within the Black Sea, it is characterized by the fact that it has become over time the Hub (the major connection hub) between Central and Eastern Europe with the Far East and Middle East, preferred by Asian traders. and trans-Caucasians due to transport routes connecting the markets of European countries without the sea or the Nordic European trade through pan-European transport corridors: Corridor IV, Corridor IX and Corridor VII (Danube) - which connects the North Sea with the Black Sea through the Rhine corridor -Main-Danube.</p> <p>Constanța port has been designed to be a multifunctional port that offers a modern infrastructure with a high degree of navigation safety, disaster protection and sufficient drafts in suitable docks for the operation of the high capacity vessels that can cross the Suez Canal. Constanța port has an annual operating capacity of approximately 120 million tonnes, being served by 156 berths, of which 140 are operational. The total length of the docks is 29.83 km, and the depths</p>



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	vary between 7 and 19 m. These characteristics are comparable to those offered by the most important European and international ports, allowing access to oil tanks with the capacity of 165,000 dwt. and the bulk vessels with a capacity of 220,000 dwt
Actual status	Functional status, open to the public
Schedule	Visiting program: Saturday and Sunday: 11.00, 13.00
Annual visitors (wherever applicable): - organized groups - individual visitors - fee free - Bulgarians/Romanians - foreigners - students and seniors	<p>Objectives of tourist interest in the port of Constanta: Saligny silos built between 1904-1909 and 1912-1915 by the engineer Anghel Saligny located in the harbors 17-18 of the Port of Constanța, with a height of 45 m and a storage capacity of 30,000 tons each . The silos were designed by Anghel Saligny following the plans of the architect Petre Antonescu. The initial project envisaged the erection of 5 buildings: 4 silos and a grain dryer. In the end, only 3 silos were built and the dryer. Until 1909 the warehouses no. 1 and 2, and in the third and fourth only the foundations are executed. The first silo was equipped with the cereal silage facilities arriving in the wagons. Prior to the First World War, work began on the third warehouse, a work completed in 1924.</p> <p>The buildings are made of brick and metallic structure. The neoclassical elements on the facades as well as the overall appearance are strongly inspired by the US architecture of those times. According to Anghel Saligny's design, each silo comprises 250 reinforced concrete compartments, with a total capacity of approx. 30,000 tonnes of cereals and a flow rate of 125 tonnes per hour on receipt and 200 tonnes per hour on delivery. Saligny succeeded in designing a technology whereby silos could be loaded and unloaded at the same time.</p> <p>The Constanta Port Museum, constituted in the royal residence of Queen Elizabeth, the "Queen's Nest", which was built in 1909 and represented a tribute to the building engineers of that time for the royal family, especially for King Carol I. It, though not loved the sea, realized the economic importance of the port and convinced all the Romanian leaders of that time to build a port in Constanta. The nest was built in 1909, and in 1927 it burned because of a short circuit. It was rebuilt from brick and concrete, between 1928-1929. In the</p>



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	<p>Romanian language, the term "nest", especially the diminutive form, has a folkloric connotation and many people think of the lyrics of the famous song "Cuibușor de nebunii". However, King Carol I thought of the meaning given by the Saxons, by the Germanic peoples, that of the place where the bird rests. The royal family called "nest", about all the residences it had. The visit to the Royal Pavilion of Tsar Nicholas II of Russia, together with the imperial family was famous. There was talk that a dynastic union was wanted, in the sense of the marriage of Prince Carol, the future King Carol II with the great daughter of the imperial family. King Mihai last entered the Royal Pavilion in 1998 and said he did not recognize anything. Many things have changed in the Queen's Nest since her penultimate visit, from which 70 years had passed. The furniture was missing, which lately had the king's monogram. When he was presented to King Mihai the terrace from the sea, which is now covered with platforms, he said: "From here I was fishing gingerbread." The fact that he remembered this word, used only by fishermen and a few people around the port, means that he was impressed.</p> <p>For visiting the sights of tourist interest from the port of Constanta and the city of Constanta there is the summer line "CiTy Tour" running on the new route: CFR railway station - Far Market - Gate 5 - Saligny silos (Port precinct) - Regina's nest (Port precinct) - Tourist port Tomis - bd. Elisabeta - Termele Romane str. - Negru Vodă str. - Mircea cel Batrân str. - bd. Mamaia to the Tourist Camp (Hotel Caraiman) in Mamaia Resort. The line is served by 6 buses with departures from Mamaia (Tourist Camp) with a frequency of 25 minutes, as follows:</p> <p>June 16 - June 30 - program 09:00 - 18:00          July 1 - August 31 - program 09:00 - 22:00          September 1 - September 15 - program 09:00 - 18:00</p> <p>CiTy Tour buses will operate on the Hop On / Hop Off principle. The great advantage for passengers is the possibility of interrupting the tourist route for visiting the objectives of interest and continuing the journey by another bus, from any station, at the price of the ticket originally paid.</p> <p>City Tour buses include in their route 100 important sights from Constanța city and from Mamaia resort: Anghel Saligny Silos, Old Maritime Exchange,</p>
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	Maritime Station, Queen's Nest, Museum of History and Archeology, Roman mosaic building, Carol I Mosque, Casino , Aquarium, Lighthouse Genoa, "Tomis" Tourist Port, Dolphinarium, Holiday Village, Mamaia Casino.
<p>Touristic services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• guide</li> <li>• approvals, signatures</li> <li>• languages</li> <li>• application</li> <li>• 3D videos</li> <li>• info center</li> <li>• others:</li> </ul>	<p>There are organized tourist services</p> <p>The price for a trip with the busses is 3 lei and for the whole day (hop on / hop off), 5 lei. Tickets can be found at the RATC kiosks but also directly at the bus drivers. On the summer line "CiTy Tour" the free tickets and subscriptions are not valid, because it is a tourist route.</p>
<p>Objective presentation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• indications markings</li> <li>• other types of presentation</li> <li>• objective website</li> </ul>	<p>There are signposts and site presentation nearby, but also on some main streets in the city center, with directions.</p>
<p>Accessibility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• availability of infrastructure and type</li> <li>• facilities for people with disabilities and types of facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• access to types of vehicles</li> <li>• parking</li> <li>• Toilets</li> <li>• drinkable water available</li> <li>• site security</li> <li>• accommodation</li> <li>• gas station</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Access by public transportation: 40, 41, 42, 49, 51, 101 (from the city); 43 (from the train station)</p> <p>By car: from the center, near Constanta City Hall, Port Boulevard - Port 1 Port</p> <p>There are several car parks nearby</p> <p>There are facilities for people with disabilities</p> <p>There are own bathrooms</p> <p>The site is secure</p> <p>There are gas stations nearby in Constanța</p>
Restoration recommendations (urgent measures) and the required funds	It is necessary to elaborate and apply a plan for the restoration, extension and modernization of the constructions of tourist interest in Constanța port.
Recommendations to improve accessibility, necessary resources	In order to improve the accessibility, a plan is needed to increase the visibility of the objective, an easier access path from Ferdinand Boulevard and Traian Street.
Recommendations for marketing improvement and increment of the visitors' number (advertising)	<p>Advertising through tourism companies operating in the area.</p> <p>Advertising through national and local radio and television stations that have programs to promote</p>



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	coastal tourism. Specialized advertising and promotion services, including in the virtual space by organizing thematic media campaigns and promoting the institution's programs and activities on social networks
Possible sources of financing	Possible sources of financing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- from the budget of the Ministry of Transport</li><li>- from Constanța county budget</li><li>- through European funds</li><li>- through own funds</li></ul>





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## Inventory file of a anthropic objective

### The Adamclisi Museum Complex of Natural Sciences Constanta

Objective name	The Adamclisi Museum
<p>Description:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• location</li> <li>• territorial area/jurisdiction</li> <li>• property status</li> <li>• distinction year</li> <li>• Categorization/division</li> <li>• Museum exhibition</li> <li>• Other area characteristics</li> </ul>	<p>Location: Romania, Constanța county, Adamclisi commune</p> <p>Phone: 0241 614 562; 0241 614 563</p> <p><b>Region name:</b> South East</p> <p>The building was inaugurated in 1977 and includes archaeological remains discovered following archaeological research and fortuitous discoveries in the fortress of Tropaeum Traiani, at the monument (original pieces) and in the immediate or more distant vicinity. There are ceramic collections, collections-pieces of architecture, collections-ornaments, etc.</p> <p>Also on display are the metopes, the lower and upper frieze, the pilasters, battlements and parapet blocks of the scalloped attic, the colossal statue of the trophy, the inscription and frieze with weapons, the remains of the cenotaph altar walls, fragments of the trophy statue pedestal on which the face is carved. jellyfish and cnemides, a scale support, a scale from the truncated roof.</p> <p>We continue with the original 48 metopes (out of the 54 that once existed) in an order consistent with the unfolding of the events of the winter of 101-102 BC. We also list as present a rich epigraphic material (as evidenced by the inscription on the pedestal of the statue on the mention in 116 of the inhabitants of Traianenses Tropaienses), the dedicatory inscription from the triumphal monument, funerary stars (reused over time as building materials) between which stands out that of L. Fufidius Lucianus whose position in the city administration betrays his declaration in 170 AD. as municipium or others reminiscent of the presence of veterans from Legio V Macedonica or mentions of merchants from Syria, Palestine, Greece, etc.), bas-reliefs (with representations of a tropaeum, of Thanatos), fragments of aqueducts, capitals with impostes, other architectural fragments, Roman pottery for common or luxury use, tools, ornaments (gem rings, brooches, sponges, bells), keys, etc. Last but not least, we note the presence of a very small trophy that reproduces on a much smaller scale the colossal statue / trophy that was</p>



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	<p>discovered at the eastern gate of the fortress, a true emblem of the city in the first half of the fourth century AD.</p> <p>The museum presentation ends chronologically with ceramic materials specific to the IX-XIII centuries from burial tombs.</p>
Actual status	Open to the public.
Schedule	<p>Visiting hours:</p> <p>Summer season: 8.00 - 20:00</p> <p>Extraseason: 9:00, 17:00</p>
<p>Annual visitors (wherever applicable):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- organized groups</li> <li>- individual visitors</li> <li>- fee free</li> <li>- Bulgarians/Romanians</li> <li>- foreigners</li> <li>- students and seniors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- groups organized with major tour operators (eg tripadvisor) bus transport;</li> <li>- students from the county and from the country on trips of one day or more;</li> <li>- Romanian and Bulgarian tourists;</li> <li>- individual tourists;</li> <li>- groups of students and researchers who sometimes come to study and document</li> </ul>
<p>Touristic services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• guide</li> <li>• approvals, signatures</li> <li>• languages</li> <li>• application</li> <li>• 3D videos</li> <li>• info center</li> <li>• others:</li> </ul>	<p>There are organized tourist services</p> <p>There are guides</p> <p>There are info points</p> <p>Virtual tour on website</p> <p>Presentation languages: Romanian and English</p> <p>Admission is based on fee;</p>
<p>Objective presentation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• indications markings</li> <li>• other types of presentation</li> <li>• objective website</li> </ul>	<p>The target is signaled by road;</p> <p>The objective can be easily identified online, there are maps on which it is marked and access is easy, on the road;</p> <p>Distance from Constanta - 63 km</p>
<p>Accessibility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• availability of infrastructure and type</li> <li>• facilities for people with disabilities and types of facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• access to types of vehicles</li> </ul> </li> <li>• parking</li> <li>• Toilets</li> <li>• drinkable water available</li> <li>• site security</li> <li>• accommodation</li> <li>• gas station</li> </ul>	<p>Car access (tourism, bus)</p> <p>Bicycle access, on the road, there is no designated track;</p> <p>Access is arranged for people with disabilities;</p> <p>There is arranged parking;</p> <p>There are public toilets for visitors;</p> <p>There is drinking water;</p> <p>The site is available and very well maintained;</p> <p>There are gas stations on DN - 3 Constanta - Ostrov in Cobadin Commune;</p> <p>Accommodation can be done at the locals, or at a boarding house that operates in the locality;</p>



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Restoration recommendations (urgent measures) and the required funds	<p>The archaeological research at Tropaeum Traiani is part of the category of systematic research aimed at knowing the evolution of a city founded by the Romans ab initio. Archaeological excavations in recent years are taking place in Sectors A and C, where the research of monuments in these areas, their evolution in the late Roman period, the street plot and the relationship between them and previous monuments, as well as their relationship with the wall are considered. of enclosure. In order to complete the data regarding the territory that was legally dependent on the Roman city, surface surveys are organized annually.</p> <p>The monument is restored, it is in a very good condition. Necessary amounts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the activity is financed rhythmically from the state budget</li> </ul>
Recommendations to improve accessibility, necessary resources	<p>Access is by road. The road is in very good condition, there are parking spaces, visitors are pleasantly surprised by the access conditions</p>
Recommendations for marketing improvement and increment of the visitors' number (advertising)	<p>The monument is included in the offers of the big travel agencies operating in the area (ex: tripadvisor etc.)</p> <p>A solution to increase the attractiveness of the objective can be the development of a cycling tour for certain categories of visitors.</p>
Possible sources of financing	<p>Possible sources of financing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- from the budget of the Ministry of Culture</li> <li>- from the local budget of Constanța county</li> <li>- Own sources of financing - own revenues</li> <li>- through sponsorship</li> </ul>



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## Inventory file of a anthropic objective

### The Museum Complex of Natural Sciences Constanta

Objective name	<b>The Museum Complex of Natural Sciences Constanta</b> <b>Dolphinarium – Planetarium – Microreservation and Exotic Birds</b>
Description: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• location</li> <li>• territorial area/jurisdiction</li> <li>• property status</li> <li>• distinction year</li> <li>• Categorization/division</li> <li>• Museum exhibition</li> <li>• Other area characteristics</li> </ul>	<p>Location: Romania, Constanța county,            Lat. 44.205573 N            Long. 28.642663 E  <b>Region name:</b> South East  <b>Address:</b> Mamaia bly, no.255 Constanta City  <b>e-mail:</b> <a href="mailto:office@delfinariu.ro">office@delfinariu.ro</a>  <b>website:</b> <a href="http://www.delfinariu.ro">www.delfinariu.ro</a>  <b>General profile:</b> natural sciences  <b>Main profile:</b> dolphinarium  <b>Secondary profile:</b> Planetarium, Astronomical Observatory, Microreservation and Exotic Birds</p> <p>The Museum Complex of Natural Sciences Constanța is a complex multifunctional and multidisciplinary museum institution, the mission of the institution as main task is to promote ecological, modern education at the society level, customizing the means and effort according to the target groups approached, their educational level, living requirements and their relationship with the environment.</p> <p>The Museum Complex in Constanta operates through 4 important sections, which can certainly be a living museum, oriented mainly to various sections of Natural Sciences, namely Dolphinarium, Microreservation, Exotic Birds and Riding Pavilion, Planetarium, Astronomical Observatory (location Bld .Mamaia, no.255) and Aquarium (location Bld.Elisabeta, no.1).</p> <p><b>The Dolphinarium in Constanța</b> was opened to the public on June 1, 1972, being the first museum form of its kind in the country and the first in Southeast Europe at that time. Dolphin demonstrations are held in the amphitheater with pool and indoor pool.</p> <p>Three subspecies of dolphins live in the Black Sea: the porpoise, the common dolphin and the aphid.</p> <p>The Constanța Dolphinarium hosted in its pools all three species of dolphin from the Black Sea. The first were porpoises (<i>Phocoena phocoena relicta</i>) and common</p>



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	<p>dolphins (<i>Delphinus delphis ponticus</i>), and almost 20 years ago, aphids or large dolphins were also brought in, as the species <i>Tursiops truncatus ponticus</i>, of which Mark was also a part, was called. the veteran and also star of the Dolphinarium until 2009.</p> <p>Currently, the demonstrations with dolphins, Ni-Ni and Chen Chen, take place in a modern hall, with a capacity of 1300 seats, both in summer and winter. Also, temporary thematic exhibitions and ecological education activities are organized, through which biologists-museographers present to visitors a part of the knowledge gained from scientific research classes and participation in dolphin work sessions.</p> <p><b>Micro-reservation, Exotic birds and Riding Pavilion</b></p> <p>The heritage of this objective has the aquatic avifauna (pelicans, swans, ducks and wild geese), terrestrial avifauna (peacocks, pheasants) and mammals (mouflons, shovels, deer), which are found in the Danube Reserve B and the Negureni Reserve. Most of these specimens are monuments of nature and rare species with a declining representation in natural biotopes.</p> <p>Within the Microreserve you can find, in a special natural setting, a number of 86 species with a population of over 460 specimens, and the Exotic Birds Exhibition hosts a number of 23 species with a population of 85 specimens.</p> <p>Also, within the section there is a riding pavilion that offers the visiting public the opportunity to do leisure riding with horses and ponies in a covered riding school that has an area of 3,000 square meters and is open all year round.</p> <p><b>Planetarium</b> - the first public objective of this kind in the country, being created in the year in which man managed to "touch" for the first time with his foot the Moon (1969), the Planetarium still reveals the difficult to penetrate mysteries of the sky. The hall where the performances take place has a capacity of 60 seats, is equipped with an analog and digital projector, and through the European project "A joint opened window to the universe mysteries" RO-BG 528, will be purchased during 2020 a 4k Digital projector that will offer the opportunity to make topical celestial representations. Within the same European project, <b>the Astronomical Observatory</b> was equipped with telescopes and current telescopes with which astronomical phenomena can be observed during the night in an organized setting (Museum Night, eclipses, meteor showers, etc.). Also, actions are already organized: Black</p>
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	Sea Day, Dolphin Week and others in partnership with schools, high schools, NGOs and media representatives, for a better awareness of environmental conservation and protection issues, thematic exhibitions , dioramas and other exceptional museum forms.
Actual status	Open to the public.
Schedule	Visiting hours: Summer season: Monday-Sunday: 11.00, 15.00, 19:00 Extraseason: Monday-Sunday: 11:00, 15:00
Annual visitors (wherever applicable): - organized groups - individual visitors - fee free - Bulgarians/Romanians - foreigners - students and seniors	Individual visitors, in organized groups of pupils and students (discounted tickets) and unorganized Free for children up to 7 years; In the summer season the museum complex is a constant attraction especially for groups of tourists who have children. A visit to the Dolphinarium can be a one-day adventure that the little ones will surely not forget, both as an experience and as a way of pro-nature education.
Touristic services: • guide • approvals, signatures • languages • application • 3D videos • info center • others:	There are organized tourist services There are guides There are leaflets Presentation languages: Romanian and English Note: the museographer staff is insufficient for the volume of activity required; Admission is based on fee;
Objective presentation: • indications markings • other types of presentation • objective website	There are signs and presentation panels of the site nearby, but also on some main streets in the city center, with guidance to the objective  The site is easily identifiable online
Accessibility: • availability of infrastructure and type • facilities for people with disabilities and types of facilities • access to types of vehicles • parking • Toilets • drinkable water available • site security	those with public transport bus: 40, 41, 42 (from the city); 43 (from the train station) By car or bus: from the center, near Constanța City Hall, on Mircea Street - Tomis Boulevard - Soveja Street There is parking nearby on Mamaia Blvd. There are facilities for the disabled There are own toilets with drinkable water; The site is secure There are gas stations nearby in Constanta; Accommodation in Constanta or Mamaia



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• accommodation</li> <li>• gas station</li> </ul>	
Restoration recommendations (urgent measures) and the required funds	<p>It is necessary to finance the continuation of the specialized scientific research, on the Black Sea and on the Danube, and the elaboration of measures for their tourist value. There is a need to develop and implement a plan for the restoration, expansion and modernization of the building and facilities. Increasing the number of specialists in the field. Increasing the area of parking spaces near the objective.</p> <p>Estimated amount: 10.000 – 50.000 euro</p>
Recommendations to improve accessibility, necessary resources	<p>In order to improve accessibility, a plan is needed to increase the visibility of the objective, an easier access route from Mamaia Boulevard and Soveja Street</p> <p>Estimated amount: 10.000 – 25.000 euro</p>
Recommendations for marketing improvement and increment of the visitors' number (advertising)	<p>Advertising through tourism companies operating in the area</p> <p>Advertising on national and local radio and television stations that have scientific programs and promote seaside tourism</p> <p>Collaboration partnerships for the tourist promotion of the coast, which also includes the cultural-educational offer of the institution, through travel agencies and the Chamber of Commerce of Industry, Navigation and Agriculture (CCINA) Specialized advertising and promotion services, including in the virtual space by organizing thematic media campaigns and promoting the institution's programs and activities on social networks;</p> <p>Estimated amount: 2.000 – 5.000 euro</p>
Possible sources of financing	<p>Possible sources of financing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- from the budget of the Ministry of Environment</li> <li>- from the budget of the Ministry of Education and Research</li> <li>- from the local budget of Constanța county</li> <li>- Own sources of financing - own revenues</li> <li>- through European funds</li> <li>- through sponsorship</li> </ul>