

Tour # 1
Bucharest Panoramic View
 (no entrance fees included)



- “Palatul Parlamentului” (Casa Poporului) - Parliament Palace (the 2nd largest building in the world after The Pentagon)
- “Casa Presei Libere” - The Free Press House (1952 – 1957, hosted the famous communist newspaper “Scanteia”)
- “Cercul Militar” – The Military Club (1923 – the official opening)
- “Primaria Capitalei” – The City Hall of Bucharest
- “Parcul Cismigiu” – Cismigiu Garden (the oldest park in Bucharest – 1779)



- “Ateneul Roman” - Romanian Athenaeum (1886 – project done by the French architect Albert Galleron)
- “Palatul Regal” – The former Royal Palace (in the present - National Art Museum)
- “Arcul de Triumf” - The Arch of Triumph (built in 1921 – 1922, celebrates Romanian victory in the First World War)
- “Palatul Cotroceni” - Cotroceni Palace (built in 1888, during Carol I, Venice style)
- “Academia Militara” – The Military Academy (1937 – 1939)
- “Biserica Sf Elefterie” - St. Elefterie Cathedral (built in 1743 – 1744, during Mihai Racovita voivode)



- “Muzeul Satului” - The Village Museum (1936 – the official opening, during Carol II, outdoor museum)
- “Opera romana” - Opera House (1921 – first theatrical season, under the famous bandmaster George Enescu commends)
- “Palatul de Justitie” – The Palace of Justice (built in 1890 – 1895, French renaissance style)
- “Muzeul Taranului Roman” - The Romanian Peasant Museum (1906, brancovenesc style, unique collection of traditional clothes)
- “Catedrala Patriarhala” - Metropolitan Cathedral (1654 -1658)



- “Teatrul National Ion Luca Caragiale” – National Theatre (1852 – the official opening)
- “Bulevardul Gen. Kiseleff” - Gen. Kiseleff Avenue / “Calea Victoriei” - Victoria Avenue
- “Piata Unirii” – Unification Square / “Piata Constitutiei” - Constitution Square / “Piata Revolutiei” – Revolution Square
- “Piata Universitatii” - University Square (the 0 km of the city) / “Piata Victoriei” - Victory Square (Victoria Palace)
- “Piata Romana” - Roman Square (“Lupoanca” statue) / “Piata Ch. De Gaulle” - Ch. De Gaulle Square.

Price per person	1 person	2 person	3 person	4 person	5 person	6 person	7 person
	€ 71.00	€ 42.00	€ 32.00	€ 30.00	€ 27.00	€ 24.00	€ 20.00

Tour # 2

Bucharest – Cultural Roots and Traditions

Include 2 visits, the Village Museum and the Romanian Peasant Museum



For about 4 hours



“Muzeul Satului” - The Village Museum (1936 – the official opening, during Carol II, outdoor museum) – one of the main tourist attraction in Bucharest. You will see a unique collection, in Eastern Europe, of old villages, peasant houses from all the regions of Romania (Moldova area, Transilvania area, Muntenia area, Banat area, Bucovina area, Crisana area). Unique architecture, old furniture and tools. Like an oasis in the heart of Bucharest - you can go back in time and feel the old times!



“Muzeul Taranului Roman” - The Romanian Peasant Museum (1906, brancovenesc style) – an unique collection of textiles (especially costumes), icons, ceramics, and other artifacts of Romanian peasant life. One of Europe’s leading museums of popular arts and traditions, it was designated “European Museum of the Year” for 1996. Its collection includes over 100,000 objects. During the Communist era, the building housed a museum representing the country’s Communist party. The museum was devastated during the June 1990 Mineriad. In 2002, the museum’s exhibit space was greatly expanded.



“Ateneul Roman” - Romanian Athenaeum (1886 – project done by the French architect Albert Galleron)

“Palatul Regal” – The former Royal Palace (in the present - National Art Museum)

“Palatul Cotroceni” - Cotroceni Palace (built in 1888, during Carol I, Venice style)

“Parcul Cismigiu” – Cismigiu Garden (the oldest park in Bucharest – 1779)

“Muzeul George Enescu” - George Enescu Museum (Cantacuzino Palace)

“Cercul Militar” – The Military Club (1923 – the official opening)

“Muzeul National de Istorie” – The National Museum of Romanian History (one of the most important museums; contains Romanian historical artifacts from prehistoric times up to modern times; the permanent displays include a plaster cast of the entirety of Trajan’s Column, the Romanian Crown Jewels, and the Pietroasele treasure)

“Palatul de Justitie” – The Palace of Justice (built in 1890 – 1895, French renaissance style)

“Palatul Parlamentului” (Casa Poporului) - Parliament Palace (the 2nd largest building in the world after The Pentagon)

“Opera romana” - Opera House (1921 – first theatrical season, under the famous bandmaster George Enescu commends)

“Academia Militara” – The Military Academy (1937 – 1939)

Price per person	1 person	2 person	3 person	4 person	5 person	6 person	7 person
	€ 107.00	€ 60.00	€ 48.00	€ 39.00	€ 32.00	€ 30.00	€ 27.00

Tour # 3

Bucharest - Communism

Megalomania

(The Old and The New)

Include one hour visit at The Parliament Palace ("Casa Poporului") and
"The Old and the New" Tour



For about 3 hours



"Palatul Parlamentului" (**Casa Poporului**) - **Parliament Palace**
(the 2nd largest building in the world after The Pentagon), 2% bigger, in volume, than Keops Pyramid. The Civic centre (most of the ministries) has been built around the Palace with the Unification Avenue (initially Victory of the Socialism – against whom?) – the broader and longer replica than the famous Champs Elysees in Paris.



"Casa Radio" – The Unfinished Radio House (on the shore of the Dâmbovită River; It was erected during the late 1980s by the Communist regime over the terrain which used to be the Bucharest Hippodrome before World War II, and was intended to serve as a museum of the Romanian Communist Party; The balcony (which no longer exists) of the unfinished building facing Stirbei Voda Street was used by the Romanian dictator Nicolae Ceausescu on 23 August 1989 to watch the festivities marking Romania's National Day. It was the last Communist-style parade in Romania.)



"Casa Presei Libere" - The Free Press House (1952 – 1957, the tallest in the city between 1956 and 2007; construction began in 1952 and was completed in 1956. The building was named Combinatul Poligrafic Casa Scintei "I.V.Stalin" and later Casa Scintei (Scinteia was the name of the Romanian Communist Party's official newspaper). On 21 April 1960, a giant statue of Vladimir Lenin, made by Romanian sculptor Boris Caragea, was placed in front of the building. However, this statue was removed on 3rd of March 1990, following the Romanian Revolution of 1989. The statue's pedestal is still there.

"Piata Unirii" – Unification Square (one of the largest squares in central Bucharest; It is bisected by Unirii Boulevard, originally built during the Communist era as the Boulevard of the Victory of Socialism, and renamed after the Romanian Revolution of 1989)

"Piata Universitatii" - University Square (the 0 km of the city), THE PLACE where all the major events happened in the last 20 years (December 1989 The Revolution, April 1990 the biggest anticommunism meeting after the revolution – "Mineriad" (the most violent mineriad, which happened on the 14 and 15 June 1990; the rest of Romania and the world watched the government television broadcasts of miners brutally grappling with students and other protesters), 2007 January joining in European Union)

"Academia Militara" – The Military Academy (1937 – 1939), photo stops and History presentation at the Military Academy

"THE CLASSIC, THE COMMUNIST AND THE MODERN ARCHITECTURE TOUR" (by car) - see the differences between the Old and the New (stop to see Ceausescu's tomb in Ghencea Cemetery)

Price per person	1 person	2 person	3 person	4 person	5 person	6 person	7 person
	€ 83.00	€ 54.00	€ 42.00	€ 36.00	€ 32.00	€ 30.00	€ 27.00

Included Services: transportation and tour guide, as well as the entrance fee at the Parliament Palace. Photo stops and History presentation at the Military Academy. Photo tax is not included!
MUST HAVE – passport or ID document for the Parliament Palace visit.

Tour # 4

Bucharest Essential

Include 2 visits, the Village Museum and the Parliament Palace ("Casa Poporului")



For about 4 hours



"Palatul Parlamentului" (Casa Poporului) - Parliament Palace (the 2nd largest building in the world after The Pentagon). The Civic centre (most of the ministries) has been built around the Palace with the Unification Avenue (initially Victory of the Socialism – against whom?) – the broader and longer replica than the famous Champs Elysees in Paris. The structure combines elements and motifs from multiple sources, in an eclectic neoclassical architectural style



"Muzeul Satului" - The Village Museum (1936 – the official opening, during Carol II, outdoor museum) – one of the main tourist attraction in Bucharest. It is an open-air ethnographic museum located in the Herastrau Park (Bucharest, Romania), showcasing traditional Romanian village life. The museum extends to over 100,000 m2, and contains 272 authentic peasant farms and houses from all over Romania.



- "Ateneul Roman" - Romanian Athenaeum (1886 – project done by the French architect Albert Galleron)
- "Palatul Regal" – The former Royal Palace (in the present - National Art Museum)
- "Palatul Cotroceni" - Cotroceni Palace (built in 1888, during Carol I, Venice style)
- "Parcul Cismigiu" – Cismigiu Garden (the oldest park in Bucharest – 1779)
- "Muzeul George Enescu" - George Enescu Museum (Cantacuzino Palace)
- "Cercul Militar" – The Military Club (1923 – the official opening)
- "Muzeul National de Istorie" – The National Museum of Romanian History (Trajan's Column, the Romanian Crown Jewels, the Pietroasele treasure)
- "Palatul de Justitie" – The Palace of Justice (built in 1890 – 1895, French renaissance style)
- "Opera romana" - Opera House (1921 – first theatrical season, under the famous bandmaster George Enescu commends)
- "Academia Militara" – The Military Academy (1937 – 1939)

Price per person	1 person	2 person	3 person	4 person	5 person	6 person	7 person
	€ 107.00	€ 60.00	€ 48.00	€ 39.00	€ 32.00	€ 30.00	€ 27.00

Included Services: transportation and tour guide, the entrance fees for both visits.

Photo stops and History presentation at the Military Academy.

Photo tax is not included!

MUST HAVE – passport or ID document for the Parliament Palace visit.

Depending on the weather, the Village Museum will be replaced with the visit at the Peasant Museum.

Tour # 5

Bucharest Complete

Include 6 visits, the Village Museum, the Romanian Peasant Museum, the Former Royal Palace (the National Art Museum), the National History Museum, the Old Princely Court, the Parliament Palace



For about 6 hours



"Muzeul Satului" - The Village Museum (1936 – the official opening, during Carol II, outdoor museum) – one of the main tourist attraction in Bucharest. It is an open-air ethnographic museum located in the Herstru Park (Bucharest, Romania), showcasing traditional Romanian village life. The museum extends to over 100,000 m2, and contains 272 authentic peasant farms and houses from all over Romania.



"Muzeul Taranului Roman" - The Romanian Peasant Museum (1906, brancovenesc style) – an unique collection of textiles (especially costumes), icons, ceramics, and other artifacts of Romanian peasant life. One of Europe's leading museums of popular arts and traditions, it was designated "European Museum of the Year" for 1996.

"Palatul Regal" – The former Royal Palace (in the present - National Art Museum) – the modern Romanian collection sculptures by Constantin Brancuși and Dimitrie Paciurea, paintings by Theodor Aman, Nicolae Grigorescu, Theodor Pallady, Gheorghe Petrașcu, and Gheorghe Tattarescu. The international one includes Domenico Veneziano, El Greco, Tintoretto, Rubens and Rembrandt.



"Muzeul National de Istorie" – The National Museum of Romanian history - one of the most important museums; contains Romanian historical artifacts from prehistoric times up to modern times; the permanent displays include a plaster cast of the entirety of Trajan's Column, the Romanian Crown Jewels, and the Pietroasele treasure).



"Curtea Veche" - The Princely Court and St. Anton Church - built as a place of residence during the rule of Vlad III Dracula in the 15th century; the residence was moved under the rule of Radu cel Frumos, who moved the princely residence and the Wallachia capital to Bucharest; In the 16th century Mircea Ciobanul rebuilt it completely and afterward it became the nucleus of the Bucharest).



"Palatul Parlamentului" (Casa Poporului) - Parliament Palace (the 2nd largest building in the world after The Pentagon). The Civic centre (most of the ministries) has been built around the Palace with the Unification Avenue (initially Victory of the Socialism – against whom?) – the broader and longer replica than the famous Champs Elysees in Paris.



"Ateneul Roman" - Romanian Athenaeum (1886 – project done by the French architect Albert Galleron)

"Muzeul George Enescu" - George Enescu Museum (Cantacuzino Palace)

"Cercul Militar" – The Military Club (1923 – the official opening)

"Parcul Cismigiu" – Cismigiu Garden (the oldest park in Bucharest – 1779)

"Palatul Cotroceni" - Cotroceni Palace (built in 1888, during Carol I, Venice style)

"Gradina Botanica" – Botanical Garden (more than 10,000 species of plants; Botanical Museum - Brancovenesc style)

"Academia Militara" – The Military Academy (1937 – 1939)

"Opera romana" - Opera House (1921 – first theatrical season, under the famous bandmaster George Enescu commends)

"Palatul de Justitie" – The Palace of Justice (built in 1890 – 1895, French renaissance style)

"Catedrala Patriarhala" - Metropolitan Cathedral (1654 -1658)

Price per person	1 person	2 person	3 person	4 person	5 person	6 person	7 person
	€ 155.00	€ 89.00	€ 65.00	€ 60.00	€ 54.00	€ 48.00	€ 45.00

Included Services: transportation and tour guide, the entrance fees for the above mentioned locations. Photo stops and History presentation at the Military Academy. Photo tax is not included! MUST HAVE – passport or ID document for the Parliament Palace visit.

Tour # 6

Bucharest - Old City (The Princely Court)

Include 2 visits, the Old Princely Court and the National History Museum (visit the national treasury)



For about 3 hours



"Piata Revolutiei" – Revolution Square (Kretzulescu Church, former Royal Palace, Palace Hall, Hilton, Romanian Athenaeum, Royal Foundation King Carol I, The Revolution Memorial and the Balcony, Italian Church & Aldo Moro School)

"Ateneul Roman" - Romanian Athenaeum
(1886 – project done by the French architect Albert Galleron)

"Palatul Regal" – The former Royal Palace (in the present - National Art Museum)

"Biblioteca Universitara Centrala" – The Central University Library of Bucharest
(founded in 1895 as the Carol I Library of the University Foundation; designed by French architect Paul Gottereau)

"Cercul Militar" – The Military Club (1923 – the official opening)

"Palatul CEC" – The former National Savings Bank
(the oldest Romanian bank, built in 1900)

"Muzeul National de Istorie" – The National Museum of Romanian History
(one of the most important museums; contains Romanian historical artifacts from prehistoric times up to modern times; the permanent displays include a plaster cast of the entirety of Trajan's Column, the Romanian Crown Jewels, and the Pietroasele treasure)

"Strada Lipscani" – The Old Merchant Lipscani Street (Old Centre; pedestrian area)

"Strada Smardan" – Smardan Street (Old Centre; pedestrian area)



"Curtea Veche" - The Princely Court and St. Anton Church
(built as a place or residence during the rule of Vlad III Dracula in the 15th century; the residence was moved under the rule of Radu cel Frumos, who moved the princely residence and the Wallachia capital to Bucharest; In the 16th century Mircea Ciobanul rebuilt it completely and afterward it became the nucleus of the Bucharest, surrounded by the houses of traders and craftsmen)

"Manastirea Stavropoleos" - The Stavropoleos Monastery
(also known as Stavropoleos Church, built in Brâncovenesc style; one of the monastery's constant interests is Byzantine music, expressed through its choir and the largest collection of Byzantine music books in Romania)

Glass & Crystal Boutique

"Biserica Sf Nicolae" - Saint Nicholas Church (with an icon with healing powers)

"Pasajul Macca-Vilacrosse" - Villacrosse Passage
(hosted the first Stock Exchange House of Bucharest)

"Banca Nationala a Romaniei" - The National Bank of Romania
(It was erected on the former site of the inn built by Serban Cantacuzino (1678-1688))

"Parcul Cismigiu" – Cismigiu Garden (the oldest park in Bucharest – 1779)

Price per person	1 person	2 person	3 person	4 person	5 person	6 person	7 person
	€ 83.00	€ 48.00	€ 36.00	€ 32.00	€ 30.00	€ 27.00	€ 25.00

Included Services: transportation, tour guide and the entrance fees for The Old Princely Court and The National History Museum.

Photo tax is not included!

Tour # 8

Jewish Memories

Include 6 visits, the Jewish Museum, the Choral Temple, the State Jewish Theatre, the Great Synagogue, the Yeshua Tova Synagogue and the Jewish Cemetery



For about 4 hours

The history of Jews in Romania concerns the Jews of Romania and of Romanian origins, from their first mention on what is nowadays Romanian territory. Minimal until the 18th century, the size of the Jewish population increased after around 1850, and more especially after the establishment of Greater Romania in the aftermath of World War I. A diverse community, albeit an overwhelmingly urban one, Jews were the favorite target of religious persecution and racism in Romanian society - from the late-19th century debate over the "Jewish Question" and the Jewish residents' right to citizenship, to the genocide carried out by Romania as part of The Holocaust. The latter, coupled with successive waves of aliyah, has accounted for a dramatic decrease in the overall size of Romania's present-day Jewish community.



"Muzeul de Istorie a Comunității Evreiești București" - The Jewish Museum (located in the former Templul Unirea Sfânt (United Holy Temple) synagogue, which survived both World War II and Nicolae Ceaușescu unscathed; contains a large collection of Jewish ritual objects from Romania, collected by Rabbi Moses Rosen (1912–1994), the late Chief Rabbi of the Romanian Jewry)

The museum gives broad coverage of the history of the Jews in Romania. Displays include an enormous collection of books written, published, illustrated, or translated by Romanian Jews; a serious archive of the history of Romanian Jewry; a collection of paintings of and by Romanian Jews that, while relatively small, consists of works of a caliber worthy of a major art museum (many of the same artists' works hang in the National Museum of Art).



"Templul Coral" - The Choral Temple (synagogue). It followed the plans of Vienna's Leopoldstadt – Tempelgasse Great Synagogue (raised in 1855-1858). It was designed by Enderle and Freiwald and built between 1857 - 1867. It was devastated by the extreme right Legionaries and then restored after World War II, in 1945. It still hosts the religious service, being one of the most frequented synagogues.



"Teatrul evreiesc de stat" - the State Jewish Theater in Bucharest, Romania is a theater specializing in Jewish-related plays. Its contemporary repertoire includes plays by Jewish authors, plays on Jewish topics, and plays in Yiddish (which are performed with simultaneous translation into Romanian, using headphones installed in the theater in the 1970s). Many of the plays also feature Jewish actors. A precursor, the Teatrul Evreiesc Baraieș, operated as a Jewish theater through most of World War II, although they were closed during the few months of the National Legionary State, and thereafter performed in Romanian rather than Yiddish through until the fall of Ion Antonescu.



"Sinagoga Mare" - The Great Synagogue was raised in 1845 by the Polish-Jewish community. It was repaired in 1865, redesigned in 1903 and 1909, repainted in Rococo style in 1936 by Gherșon Horowitz, and then it was restored again in 1945, as it had been devastated by the extreme right Legionaries. It nowadays hosts an exhibition entitled "Memorial of Jewish Martyrs 'Chief Rabbi Dr. Mozes Rosen'". During the late 1980s, just like many churches in the area, this synagogue was virtually surrounded by concrete buildings, so as to hide it from public sight.



"Sinagoga Iesua Tova" - The Yeshua Tova Synagogue (the city's oldest synagogue; 1827)

Visit The Jewish Cemetery (in Bucharest).

Price per person	1 person	2 person	3 person	4 person	5 person	6 person	7 person
	€ 101.00	€ 60.00	€ 48.00	€ 42.00	€ 36.00	€ 32.00	€ 30.00

Included Services: transportation and tour guide, the entrance fee (where is the case). Photo tax is not included! MUST HAVE – passport or ID document for the visits.

Tour # 9

Bucharest - Legendary Count Dracula's Tomb



(Snagov) and Brancoveanu Palace (Mogosoia)
 Include visits to Snagov Lake (The Monastery and the Tomb – by boat)
 and the Brancoveanu Palace

For about 4 hours



“Piata Universitatii” - University Square (the 0 km of the city), THE PLACE where all the major events happened in the last 20 years (December 1989 The Revolution, April 1990 the biggest anticommunism meeting after the revolution (“Mineriad”), 2007 January joining in European Union)

“Piata Romana” - Roman Square (“Lupoaica” statue)

“Piata Victoriei” - Victory Square (Victoria Palace – government)

“Monumentul Eroilor Aerului” - The Romanian Airmen Heroes Memorial (located in the Aviators' Square, was built between 1930 and 1935 by the architect and sculptress Lidia Kotzebuie, and by Iosif Fekete)

“Arcul de Triumf” - The Arch of Triumph (built in 1921 – 1922, celebrates Romanian victory in the First World War)



“Casa Presei Libere” - The Free Press House (1952 – 1957, hosted the famous communist newspaper “Scanteia”)

“Aeroportul International Henri Coanda” – International Airport Henry Coanda (the builder of world's first jet powered aircraft)

“Snagov Sat”, “Lacul Snagov” - Snagov Village, Snagov Lake (The Legendary Count Dracula's Tomb, Snagov Monastery). Vlad Tepes, the historical figure on whom Bram Stoker's book Dracula is based, is said to be buried there at the Snagov monastery. Snagov village was built around the Snagov monastery. Archeologists confirmed human presence of inhabitants since 400 BC. The first written record of it is found in a document from the court of “Mircea cel Bătrân” (Mircea The Elder) and dated 1408. Vlad Tepes is believed to be killed here by the Janissaries during a battle between Wallachia & Ottoman forces.

“Palatul brancovenesc Mogosoia” – Brancoveanu Palace, Mogosoia (built between 1698-1702 by Constantin Brâncoveanu in what is called the Romanian Renaissance style or Brâncovenesc style, a combination of Venetian and Ottoman elements). The palace bears the name of the widow of the Romanian boyar Mogoș, who owned the land it was built on. The Palace was to a large extent rebuilt in the 1920s by Marthe Bibesco. The Palace had been given to Marthe by her husband, George Bibesco, who later also deeded the land to her. She spent all her wealth from the many books she wrote in its reconstruction and it became the meeting place for politicians and international high society, a quiet retreat during the growing turmoil of the 1930s.

Price per person	1 person	2 person	3 person	4 person	5 person	6 person	7 person
	€ 113.00	€ 65.00	€ 54.00	€ 44.00	€ 36.00	€ 33.00	€ 31.00

Included Services: transportation (car and boat), tour guide, entrance fees to the Snagov Monastery and Mogosoia Palace. Depending on the weather the Snagov Monastery visit may be replaced with a visit to The Cernica Monastery.

Photo stops by request! Photo tax is not included!

Tour # 10

Carpathian Marvels and Tales

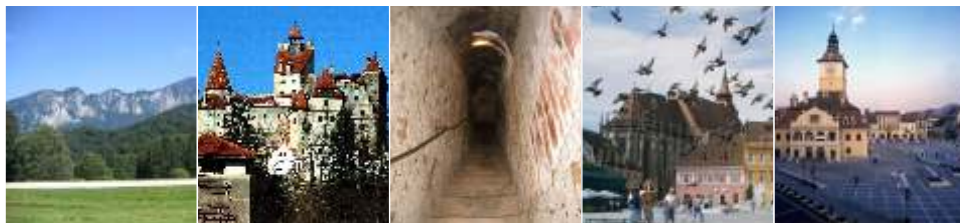
Include 4 visits, Peles Castle (Sinaia), Sinaia Monastery, Dracula Castle (Bran), Rasnov Fortres and Brasov (quick tour in the old city)



WALLACHIA



- “Aeroportul International Henri Coanda” – International Airport Henry Coanda (the builder of world's first jet powered aircraft)
- “Rafinaria Petrobrazi Ploiesti” - Petrobrazi Refinery (one of the largest Romanian refineries and one of the largest in Eastern Europe)
- “Posada” - The Battle of Posada (November 9, 1330 – November 12, 1330) was fought between Basarab I of Wallachia and Charles I Robert of Hungary
- “Manastirea Sinaia” – Sinaia Monastery (founded by Prince Mihai Cantacuzino in 1695 and named after the great Sinai Monastery on Mount Sinai)
- “Castelul Peles” (Sinaia) – Peles Castle (Neo-Renaissance castle placed in an idyllic setting in the Carpathian Mountains, on an existing medieval route linking Transylvania and Wallachia, built between 1873 and 1883; world's first castle fully operated by electric power). King Carol I of Romania (1839-1914), one of the great Romanian kings and conqueror of the National Independence, future site of the castle in 1866. The castle has rooms with dedicated themes from world cultures, themes that can vary by function (offices, libraries, armories, art galleries) or by style (Florentine, Turkish, Moorish, French and imperial).



- “Predeal” – Predeal (the highest town in Romania with an altitude between 1033m-1110m; an important mountain resort)
- “Castelul Bran” – Dracula Bran Castle (the fortress is situated on the border between Transylvania and Wallachia. Commonly known as "Dracula's Castle", although it is one among several locations linked to the Dracula legend, including Poenari Castle and Hunyad Castle; it is marketed as the home of the titular character in Bram Stoker's Dracula. The castle was first used in 1378 in defense against the Ottoman Empire, and later became a customs post on the mountain pass between Transylvania and Wallachia)
- “Brasov” (Kronstadt) – Brasov city (the capital of Bra ov County, the 8th largest Romanian city. It is surrounded by the Southern Carpathians, and is part of the Transylvania region. The city is notable for hosting the Golden Stag (Cerbul de Aur) international music festival).
- “Biserica Neagra” – The Black Church (it was built by the German community of the city and stands as the main Gothic style monument in the country, as well as being the largest and one of the most important Lutheran places of worship in the region)

Price per person	1 person	2 person	3 person	4 person	5 person	6 person	7 person
	€ 286.00	€ 161.00	€ 113.00	€ 101.00	€ 89.00	€ 77.00	€ 71.00

Included Services: transportation, tour guide, entrance fees (Peles Castle, Sinaia Monastery, Bran Castle) Bucharest (departure at 8 o'clock) – the journey will take around 12 hours.
Please note that on Monday the Peles Castle is not open to visitors, neither is open the Black Church on Sunday.
Lunch and dinner are not included! / Photo tax is not included!

Tour # 11

Transylvania, Mysterious Land



Include 7 visits, Peles Castle (Sinaia),
Dracula Castle (Bran), Rasnov Fortress, Brasov (old city - quick tour),
The Church on the Hill (Sighisoara), Weapon Collection (Sighisoara) and
the Clock Tower (Sighisoara) and Bruckental Museum (Sibiu)

First day!



“Aeroportul International Henri Coanda” – International Airport Henry Coanda
(the builder of world’s first jet powered aircraft)

“Rafinaria Petrobrazi Ploiesti” - Petrobrazi Refinery (one of the largest in Eastern Europe)

“Posada” - The Battle of Posada (November 9, 1330 – November 12, 1330)

“Manastirea Sinaia” – Sinaia Monastery
(founded by Prince Mihai Cantacuzino in 1695, named after the great Sinai Monastery)

“Castelul Peles” (Sinaia) – Peles Castle (Neo-Renaissance castle placed in an idyllic setting in the
Carpathian Mountains, on an existing medieval route linking Transylvania and Wallachia, built between
1873 and 1883)

“Predeal” – Predeal
(the highest town in Romania with an altitude between 1033m-1110m; an important mountain resort)

“Castelul Bran” – Dracula Bran Castle
(the fortress is situated on the border between Transylvania and Wallachia)

“Brasov” (Kronstadt) – Brasov city
(the capital of Brasov County, the 8th largest Romanian city)

“Biserica Neagra” – The Black Church (it was built by the German community of the city and stands as
the main Gothic style monument in the country, as well as being the largest and one of the most
important Lutheran places of worship in the region)

ACCOMMODATION (overnight in Sighisoara – hotel or guest house)

Second day!



“Sighisoara” – Schaessburg (interesting sights: Sighisoara Citadel - a 12th Century Saxon edifice; Clock
Tower - built in 1360; Weapon Museum - next to Vlad's birthplace; Covered Staircase - a very old stone
staircase with a wooden roof along the whole span., it leads up to the Church on the Hill (contains many
frescoes and a crypt. Built on the location of the Roman fort

“Sibiu” – Hermannstadt (the capital of Sibiu County; 1692—1791 was the capital of
Principality of Transylvania; European Capital of Culture for 2007. The first official record referring to the
Sibiu area comes from 1191, when Pope Celestine III confirmed the existence of the free prepositure of
the German settlers in Transylvania. Its old center has begun the process for becoming a UNESCO World
Heritage Site in 2004. The city also lies close to the Fagaras Mountains - a very popular trekking
destination, close to the Paltinis resort - a popular winter holiday destination, and it is at the heart of the
former Saxon communities in Transylvania renowned for its fortified churches. Places of interest: “Piata
Mare” - Grand Square, the largest square of the city, it has been the center of the city since the 16th
century; “Palatul Bruckental” - Brukenthal Palace, one of the most important Baroque monuments in
Romania; “Biserica Evanghelica Parohiala” - Evangelical Lutheran Cathedral is the place where the
earliest fortifications have been built. The buildings around this square are mainly Gothic)

Price per person	1 person	2 person	3 person	4 person	5 person	6 person	7 person
	€ 696.00	€ 393.00	€ 298.00	€ 262.00	€ 238.00	€ 220.00	€ 202.00

Included Services:

transportation, tour guide, entrance fees at the above mentioned locations and accommodation.

Lunch and dinner are not included! / Photo tax is not included!

Tour # 12

Bucovina, Painted Monasteries

Include 9 visits, The Suceava Mediaeval Fortress, the Painted Monasteries – Sucevita, Moldovita, Gura Humorului, Voronet, Putna, Agapia and Varatec, the salt mine Cacica



First Day!



"Bucuresti" – Bucharest (the capital city, first mentioned in documents as early as 1459)

"Buzau" – the city's name dates back to 376 AD; an important railway hub

"Focsani" – one of the most popular wine-producing regions in Romania (Odobesti)

"Bacau" – the earliest known reference to the city dates from 1408, during the rule of Moldavian Prince Alexandru cel Bun

"Piatra Neamt" – the ruins of a large Dacian city, Petrodava, mentioned by Greek geographer Ptolemy in the 2nd century

"Suceava" – was the capital of the Moldavian state and the main residence of the Moldavian princes (between 1388 and 1565)

ACCOMODATION (overnight in Sucevita)

Second Day!

"Manastirea Sucevita" – Sucevita Monastery (built in 1585; Byzantine and gothic elements)

"Manastirea Moldovita" – Moldovita Monastery (built in 1532; it is the second (after Humor Monastery) and the last church with open porch, hidden place above the burial-vault, with Gothic-style windows and doors)

"Manastirea Gura Humorului" – Gura Humorului Monastery (the city, until 1918, it was in the Austro-Hungarian Empire; Humor was one of the first of Bucovina's painted monasteries to be frescoed and is probably the best preserved)

"Manastirea Voronet" – Voronet Monastery (one of the famous painted monasteries from southern Bukovina; between May and September 1488, Stephen III of Moldavia (known as "Stephen the Great") built the Voronet Monastery to commemorate the victory at Battle of Vaslui; often known as the "Sistine Chapel of the East", the frescoes at Voronet feature an intense shade of blue known in Romania as "Voronet blue")

"Salina Cacica" – Cacica Salt Mine (1791 the mine opening, under the command of Paul Hoffman)
ACCOMODATION (overnight in Sucevita)

Third Day!



"Falticeni" – the city houses the largest collection of works of art by a single artist, Muzeul de Arta "Ion Irimescu"

"Targu Neamt" - The Neamt Fortress (Cetatea Neamtului) was built in the 14th century by Voivode Petru I

"Manastirea Neamt" – Neamt Monastery (jewel of 15th century architecture, the church was built by Stefan cel Mare)

"Manastirea Agapia" – Agapia Monastery (religious community)

"Manastirea Varatec" – Varatec Monastery (Romanian orthodox religious settlement)

"Cheile Bicazului" – Bicaz Gorges (one of the most spectacular places in Romania; one of the biggest cement plants in Romania)

"Lacul Rosu" – The Red Lake (the name comes from the reddish alluvia deposited in the lake by the Red Creek)

"Tusnad" (has an absolute Székely Hungarian majority)

"Brasov" (the 8th largest Romanian city, it hosts the Golden Stag (Cerbul de Aur) international music festival)

Round trip to Bucharest.

Price per person	1 person	2 person	3 person	4 person	5 person	6 person	7 person
	€ 881.00	€ 536.00	€ 393.00	€ 357.00	€ 321.00	€ 286.00	€ 262.00

Included Services: transportation, tour guide, entrance fees and accommodation.

Lunch and dinner are not included! / Photo tax is not included!

Tour # 13

Brancusi Homeland

Include 5 visits, Horezu Monastery, Polovragi Monastery, the Women's Cave ("Pestera Muierilor"), Hobita - Brancusi Memorial House, Scornicesti – Ceausescu Memorial House



First Day!



"Bucuresti" – Bucharest (the capital city, first mentioned in documents as early as 1459)

"Pitesti" - the earliest traces of human settlements in this area relate to the Paleolithic

"Ramnicu Valcea" - was the site of a roman castrum; first attested 1388, during Mircea cel Batran; Anton Pann Memorial House

"Manastirea Horezu" – Horezu Monastery (founded in 1690 by Prince Constantin Brancoveanu; it is considered to be a masterpiece of "Brancovenesc style")

"Manastirea Polovragi" – Polovragi Monastery (1505; it is attributed to Radul and Patru, Danciu Zamona's sons, which are mentioned in a document issued by Prince Basarab cel Tanar (1477-1481), on 18th January 1480. This document constitutes the first documentary attestation of the village of Polovragi)

"Oltet" River Gorges

"Baia de Fier" ("Pestera Muierilor" - Women's Cave (limestone cave, on 4 levels)

"Novaci" - situated at the foothills of the Parang Mountains, on the river Gilort

"Targu Jiu" - attested for the first time in 1406 ; Constantin Brancusi homeland)

ACCOMODATION (overnight in Targu Jiu)

Second Day!



City Tour Targu Jiu (Brancusi - internationally renowned Romanian sculptor; sculptures are now the main touristic attraction of Targu Jiu: "Masa Tacerii" - The Table of Silence, "Poarta Sarutului" - The Gate of the Kiss and "Coloana Infinitului" - The Endless Column)

"Casa memoriala Brancusi" – Brancusi Memorial House (in Hobita, near Targu Jiu)

"Casa memoriala Ecaterina Teodoroiu" – Ecaterina Teodoroiu Memorial House (a heroine of Romania; in Romanian historiography, Ecaterina Teodoroiu is placed in the context of gendered experience of the Great War on the Eastern Front, on the same pedestal as Queen Maria of Romania)

Dragasani Vineyard - some of the best Wallachia wines

"Slatina" - the town of Slatina was first mentioned on January 20, 1368 in an official document issued by Vladislav I Vlaicu, Prince of Wallachia. The document stated that merchants from the Transylvanian city of Brasov would not pay customs when passing through Slatina

Scornicesti (Nicolae Ceausescu Memorial House) - was the birthplace of the communist leader Nicolae Ceausescu, who lived here until the age of 11, when he left for Bucharest to become a shoemaker)

Round trip to Bucharest.

Price per person	1 person	2 person	3 person	4 person	5 person	6 person	7 person
	€ 631.00	€ 387.00	€ 268.00	€ 238.00	€ 220.00	€ 202.00	€ 184.00

Included Services: transportation, accommodation 1 night in Targu Jiu, tour guide, entrance fees at the above mentioned locations.

By request we shall book a professional wine tasting in Dragasani.

Lunch and dinner are not included! / Photo tax is not included!

Tour # 14

The Original Dracula Legend
 Include 3 visits, the Princely Court of
 Basarab I, Curtea de Arges Monastery,
 the Dracula Poienari Fortress



Itinerary:



“Bucuresti” – Bucharest
 (the capital city, first mentioned in documents as early as 1459)

“Pitesti” - the earliest traces of human settlements in this area relate to the Paleolithic

“Curtea de Arges” – one of the oldest city in Romania; According to tradition it was founded early in the 13th century by Negru Voda (or Radu Negru), succeeding Cămpulung as capital of Wallachia. Hence its name (“Curtea” - The Court). The city is the site of several medieval churches (among them the Curtea de Arges Cathedral) having been a bishopric since the close of the 18th century.

The most important church is the Biserica Domneasca (Royal Church – 1352) built by Basarab I, completely renovated in 2003-2004. It resembles a stone fortress, connected through catacombs to a guard tower on a nearby hill. Ruins of the Prince's Palace Complex are still visible. It is mentioned in Alexandru Odobescu's Doamna Chiajna. One of the most enduring and famous Romanian legends, the legend of Mesterul Manole, is related to the monastery's construction

“Manastirea Curtea de Arges” – Curtea de Arges Monastery (it resembles a very large and elaborate mausoleum, built in Byzantine style, with Moorish arabesques; one tablet records that the founder was Prince Neagoe Basarab I (1512-1521); another that Prince Ioan Radu completed the work in 1526; a third describes the repairs executed in 1681 by Prince Serban Cantacuzino; a fourth, the restoration, in 1804, by Joseph, the first bishop)



The Royal Tombs

“Cetatea Poienari” – Poienari Fortress (1457; also known as Poienari Citadel, on a canyon formed on the Arges River valley, close to the Fagaras Mountains. It stands on a cliff, on the right side of the Transfagarasan road which climbs high into the mountains. Poienari Castle is said to be one of the most haunted places in the world. It was erected around the beginning of the 13th century by the first Romanian rulers in the South region of Romania, known as Wallachia. Around the 14th century, Poenari was the main citadel of the Basarab I rulers. However, in the 15th century, realizing the potential for a castle perched high on a steep precipice of rock, Vlad III the Impaler repaired and consolidated the structure, making it one of his main fortresses. Although the castle was used for many years after Vlad's death in 1476, it eventually was abandoned again in the first half of the 16th century and was in ruins by the 17th century. Due to its size and location, control of the castle was difficult to take, even by natural forces. However, in 1888, a landslide brought down a portion of the castle which crashed into the river far below. Nonetheless, the castle was slightly repaired and the walls and its towers still stand today. To reach the castle, visitors need to climb 1,500 steps.

“Barajul Vidraru” - Vidraru dam & manmade lake (built in 1965 on the Arges River; it is an arch dam built on a foundation of rock, and it was built to produce hydroelectricity. Its construction has also created a reservoir, Lake Vidraru; at the completion date, it ranked 5th in Europe and 9th in the world)

Round trip to Bucharest (arrival in the evening).

Price per person	1 person	2 person	3 person	4 person	5 person	6 person	7 person
	€ 286.00	€ 143.00	€ 107.00	€ 95.00	€ 83.00	€ 71.00	€ 60.00

Included Services: transportation, tour guide, entrance fees to the above mentioned locations.

Bucharest (departure at 8 o'clock) – the journey will take 12 hours.

Lunch is not included! / Photo tax is not included!

Tour # 15

Danube Delta, The Birds' Paradise

Include 3 visits, History Museum,
Saint Nicolae Cathedral and the Clock Church



Itinerary:



"Bucuresti" – Bucharest (the capital city, first mentioned in documents as early as 1459)

Autostrada Soarelui – the new highway

"Tulcea" - founded in the 7th century BC, under the name of Aegyssus; it was then ruled by the Byzantine Empire (5th - 7th century), the Bulgarian Empire (681-c.1000; 1185-14th century, the Genoese (10th - 13th century), it was part of the local Dobrujan polities of Balik/Balica, Dobrotitsa/Dobrotici, and, for a brief while after 1390, ruled by the Wallachian Prince Mircea cel Batran; in 1416 it was conquered and ruled for 460 years by the Ottoman Empire) - the region once was a centre of Islam in Romania

"Monumentul lui Mircea cel Batran" - Mircea the Elder Monument

"Biserica cu Ceas Sf Gheorghe" - The Clock Church "Saint George" (1857)

"Catedrala Sf Nicolae" - Saint Nicolas Cathedral

"Muzeul de Istorie si Arheologie" - History and Archeological Museum



„Delta Dunarii” - The delta of the Danube River represents one of the last natural paradises in Europe, a network of channels, lakes, and lushly vegetated forests. Starting with the 15th century, the Danube Delta was part of the Ottoman Empire. In 1812, following the Russo-Turkish War the borders of Ottoman and Russian Empires were set by Kilia and Old Stambul Channels of Danube and in 1829 by Georgievsky Channel. The Treaty of Paris of 1856 which ended the Crimean War, Danube Delta together with two districts of Southern Bessarabia was included in the Principality of Moldavia and was established an international commission which made a series of works to help navigation. In 1859, it became part of the United Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia. In 1878, following the defeat of Ottoman Empire from Russia and Romania, the border between those two was set again by Kilia and Old Stambul Channels



Cruise on the Danube Delta (2 – 4 hours; 20 – 50 euro / hour / boat; not included)

Bird watching - see the wildlife through the Danube Delta's channels

Traditional fish soup or coffee served on the boat

Round trip to Bucharest (arrival in the evening).

Price per person	1 person	2 person	3 person	4 person	5 person	6 person	7 person
	€ 405.00	€ 232.00	€ 184.00	€ 155.00	€ 137.00	€ 113.00	€ 101.00

Included Services: transportation, tour guide, entrance fees to the above mentioned locations.

Bucharest (departure at 8 o'clock) – the journey will take around 12 hours.

Boat fee is not included! / Lunch is not included! / Photo tax is not included!

Tour # 16

The Birds' Paradise
(Danube Delta),

Romanian Riviera (Black Sea Coast)

Include 6 visits, History Museum (Tulcea), Saint Nicolae Cathedral,
the Clock Church, Aquarium (Constanta),
The Great Mahmoudiye Mosque, the Casino



First Day!



"Bucuresti" – Bucharest (the capital city, first mentioned in documents as early as 1459)
Autostrada Soarelui – the new highway

"Tulcea" – founded in the 7th century BC, under the name of Aegyssus; the region once was a
centre of Islam in Romania

"Monumentul lui Mircea cel Batran" - Mircea the Elder Monument

"Biserica cu Ceas Sf Gheorghe" - The Clock Church "Saint George" (1857)

"Catedrala Sf Nicolae" - Saint Nicolas Cathedral

"Muzeul de Istorie si Arheologie" - History and Archeological Museum

"Delta Dunarii" - The delta of the Danube River represents one of the last natural paradises in
Europe, a network of channels, lakes, and lushly vegetated forests; the second largest delta in
Europe, after the Volga Delta, and is the best preserved on the continent. The greater part of the
Danube Delta lies in Romania (Tulcea County), while its northern part, on the left bank of the
Chilia arm, is situated in Ukraine (Odessa Oblast)

Cruise on the Danube Delta (2 – 4 hours; 20 – 50 euro / hour / boat; not included)

Bird watching - see the wildlife through the Danube Delta's channels

Traditional fish soup or coffee served on the boat

ACCOMMODATION (overnight in Constanta)

Second Day!



"Constanta" (Tomis) – the oldest city in Romania (657 A.C.); the biggest harbor at the Black Sea
Coast (4th place in Europe)

Aquarium (1958) - The most significant is the collection of sturgeons, one of largest of the world

"Moscheea Mare Mahmoud II" – The Great Mahmoudiye Mosque (built in 1910 by King Carol I,
the mosque is the seat of the Mufti, the spiritual leader of the 55,000 Muslims (Turks and Tatars
by origin) who live along the coast of the Dobrogea region

"Piata Ovidiu" – Ovid's Square (designed by the sculptor Ettore Ferrari in 1887, the statue
dedicated to the Roman poet, Publius Ovidius Naso, gives name to this square. Emperor Augustus
exiled Ovid to Tomis in 8 AD)

"Casinoul" – The Casino (completed between the two World Wars in art nouveau style according
to the plans of the architects, Daniel Renard and Petre Antonescu)

"Farul Genovez" – The Genoese Lighthouse (soaring 26 feet (7.9 m), this lighthouse was built in
1860 by the Danubius and Black Sea Company to honor Genoese merchants who established a
flourishing sea trade community here in the 13th century)

"Mamaia" - the greatest station of the Black Sea, a major summer destinations of Europe,
extended between the sea and the Siutghiol Lake

ENJOY the Romanian Riviera Sun!

Price per person	1 person	2 person	3 person	4 person	5 person	6 person	7 person
	€ 696.00	€ 405.00	€ 333.00	€ 286.00	€ 250.00	€ 208.00	€ 190.00

Included Services: transportation, tour guide, entrance fees to the above mentioned locations.

Boat fee is not included! / Lunch is not included! / Photo tax is not included!

Tour # 17

Romanian Riviera (Black Sea Coast)

Include 3 visits, Aquarium,
the Great Mahmoudiye Mosque and the Casino



Itinerary:



"Bucuresti" – Bucharest (the capital city, first mentioned in documents as early as 1459)

Autostrada Soarelui – the new highway

Passing "Murfatlar Vineyards"

"Constanta" (Tomis) – the oldest city in Romania (657 A.C.); the biggest harbor at the Black Sea Coast (4th place in Europe)

Aquarium (1958) - The most significant is the collection of sturgeons, one of largest of the world

"Moscheea Mare Mahmoud II" – The Great Mahmoudiye Mosque (built in 1910 by King Carol I, the mosque is the seat of the Mufti, the spiritual leader of the 55,000 Muslims (Turks and Tatars by origin) who live along the coast of the Dobrogea region

"Piata Ovidiu" – Ovid's Square (designed by the sculptor Ettore Ferrari in 1887, the statue dedicated to the Roman poet, Publius Ovidius Naso, gives name to this square. Emperor Augustus exiled Ovid to Tomis in 8 AD)

"Casinoul" – The Casino (completed between the two World Wars in art nouveau style according to the plans of the architects, Daniel Renard and Petre Antonescu)

"Farul Genovez" – The Genoese Lighthouse (soaring 26 feet (7.9 m), this lighthouse was built in 1860 by the Danubius and Black Sea Company to honor Genoese merchants who established a flourishing sea trade community here in the 13th century)

"Edificiul roman cu mozaic" – The roman mosaics (Built toward the end of the 4th century AD and developed over the centuries, it was the city's commercial center until the 7th century; remains of the Roman public baths can still be seen nearby; aqueducts brought water six miles (10 km) to the town)

"Casa cu lei" – The House with Lions (blending pre-Romantic and Genovese architectural styles, this late 19th century building features four columns adorned with imposing sculptured lions; during the 1930s, its elegant salons hosted the Constanta Masonic Lodge)



"Mamaia" - the greatest station of the Black Sea, a major summer destinations of Europe, extended between the sea and the Siutghiol Lake

The Romanian Seaside is 245 km long and lies between the mouth of Chilia Branch and Vama Veche locality. The Romanian Seaside is recommended for spa treatment based on the marine bio-climate, on the presence of sapropelic mud, on the lakes with water rich in minerals, on the sulphur mesothermal springs (from Mangalia). The features of the bio-climate, the acknowledged qualities of the Romanian beaches and of the sea water are offering excellent conditions for heliotherapy, sand therapy and thalassic-therapy.

Touristic attractions: Telegondola, Aqua Magic, Siutghiol Lake
ENJOY the Romanian Riviera Sun!

Price per person	1 person	2 person	3 person	4 person	5 person	6 person	7 person
	€ 333.00	€ 190.00	€ 143.00	€ 119.00	€ 101.00	€ 89.00	€ 83.00

Included Services: transportation, tour guide, entrance fees to the above mentioned locations.

Bucharest (departure at 8 o'clock) – the journey will take 12 hours.

Lunch is not included! / Photo tax is not included!

Tour # 18

The Wine Route (Dealu Mare Vineyard–Ceptura) and Slanic Prahova – The Salt Mine



Include 2 visits, Dealu Mare Vineyard (visiting the S.E.R.V.E. wineries, professional tasting wine with a bottle of wine included and traditional lunch - cooking demonstration - at "Conacul dintre Vii"), Slanic Prahova (The Salt Mine)

Itinerary:



- "Bucuresti" – Bucharest (the capital city, first mentioned in documents as early as 1459)
The european road (E60) – DN1
- "Aeroportul International Henri Coanda" – International Airport Henry Coanda (the builder of world's first jet powered aircraft)
- "Rafinaria Petrobrazi Ploiesti" - Petrobrazi Refinery (one of the largest Romanian refineries and in Eastern Europe)

"Podgoria Dealu Mare" - Dealu Mare vineyard – Ceptura (professional tasting wine)
The wine-growing center from Urlati-Ceptura is part of the Dealu Mare vineyard, together with Boldesti, Valea Calugareasca, Tohani and Cricov, all located in the Prahova district. Also in Dealu Mare are centers as Breaza, Pietroasa, Merei and Zoresti, in Buzau district. The entire region benefits from an ancient and rich wine growing tradition as well as from Bordeaux like climate. Except from the vineyards in Boldesti, Cricov and Breaza, all the other six centers enjoy favorable circumstances regarding the growing of superior red wines varieties (Cabernet Sauvignon, Feteasca Neagra, Pinot Noir, Merlot and Burgund Mare). Apart from the vineyard Cricov, all the other eight are growing superior white wines varieties (Feteasca Alba, Riesling, Pinot Gris, Sauvignon Blanc, Feteasca Regala and Muscat Ottonel).



"Salina Slanic Prahova" - The Salt Mine (known as a salt extraction center, as well as a spa town, with salt lakes). Known as the biggest salt mine in Europe, Slanic Prahova stands today for one of the most important watering and climatic resorts in Romania. Tourist objectives, all within easy reach for any untrained hiker:

- "Fantana Rece" – The Cold Fountain (a local water spring)
- "Releu" - the TV Relay Tower beyond The Fir Forest ("Padurea de Brazi")
- "Dealul cu Semn" - Beacon's Hill
- "Muntele de Sare" - The Salt Mountain with the legendary Bride's Cave ("Grota Miresei"), now partially collapsed due to rain erosion
- "Piatra Verde" - The Green Rock
- "Delusorul Manzului" - The Colt's Small Hill

We have to mention here The Old Salt Mine (Unirea), which was transformed in a sanatorium, at 210 meters deep, for the treatment of pulmonary diseases in a saline air microclimate.

Price per person	1 person	2 person	3 person	4 person	5 person	6 person	7 person
	€ 309.00	€ 196.00	€ 155.00	€ 131.00	€ 107.00	€ 105.00	€ 101.00

Included Services: transportation, tour guide, entrance fees to the above mentioned locations, tasting wine, lunch.

Bucharest (departure at 9 o'clock) – the journey will take 8 - 10 hours.

Beverage is not included! / Photo tax is not included!