

**CONSTANTA COUNTY**  
**A DISCOVERY THAT**  
**IS ALWAYS RECENT**

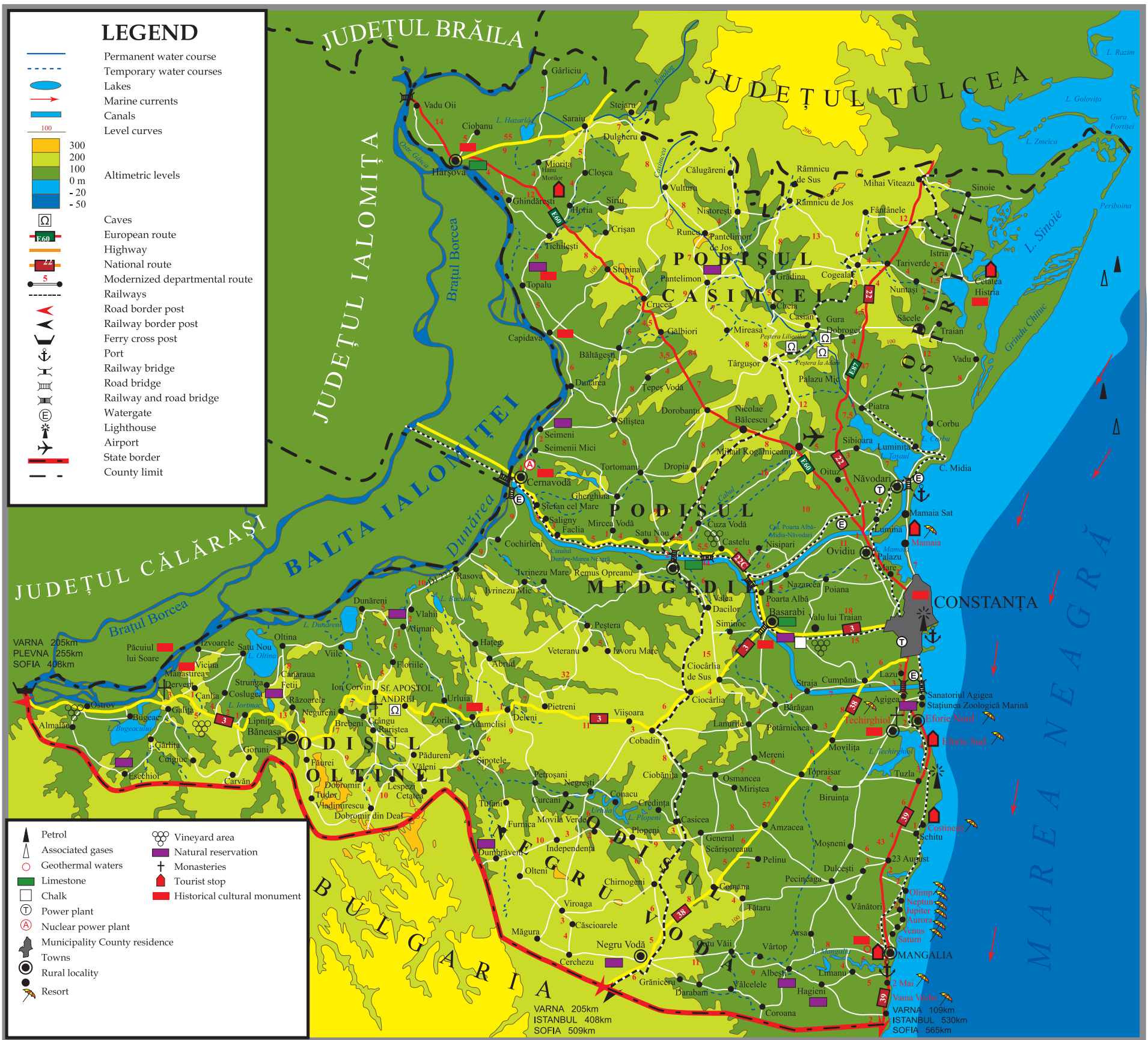


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Constanța County



## *Introduction*

*In the south-east part of Romania, on a surface of approximately 7000 km<sup>2</sup>, a marvelous land with deep roots in history named Constanta lies. From these blessed lands, St. Apostle Andrei started the Christianization of the peoples of present-day Europe.*

*The richness, diversity and value of the historical traces on these magic lands bear witness of the origins of the future Romanian people, born out of Dacian people and Romans, with influences from the Thracian people, Byzantines, Greeks, Armenians, Turks and Macedonians and from other migrating peoples attracted by the richness of these lands.*

*The generosity of the relief, with fine plains, fields, wooded plateaus with a value of reservations, hills covered by noble vineyards, with lakes, lagoons and estuaries, together with the remains of Hercinici mountains, the oldest in Europe, spur to a careful exploration in a natural environment maintained throughout over two thousand years.*

*All these are made available to those who wish to visit a special place of the few still existent nowadays.*



*Tropaeum Traiani  
Monument*



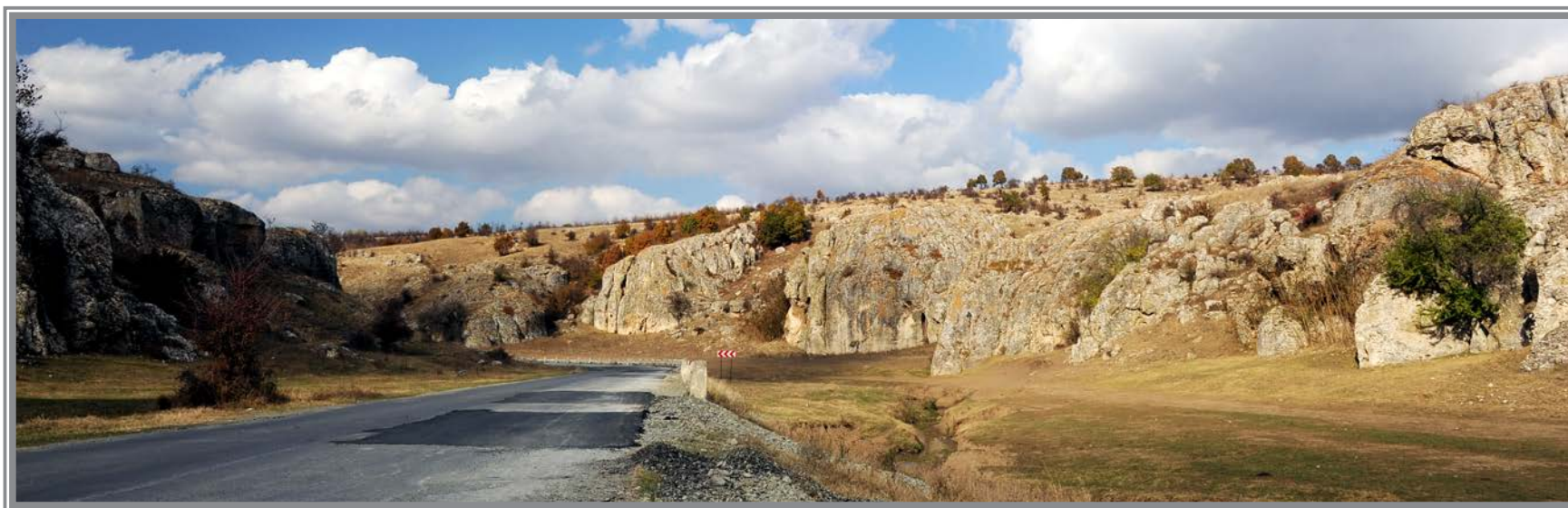
*Tropaeum Traiani Monument*



## *Flora and Fauna Of Constanta County and the Black Sea*

*The Particularities of Dobrogei determined over time the development of a characteristic flora and fauna, a mix of elements of Mediterranean, Pontic, Pontic-Caspian, European and Eurasian origins.*

*Of the total of 38 natural protected areas, 21 are natural reservations, 12 are natural monuments, and 5 are scientific reservations, 36 protected areas are declared at a national level.*



*"Cheia Mountain" Natural Reservation*



*The Turtle of Dobrogea*

*Swan*

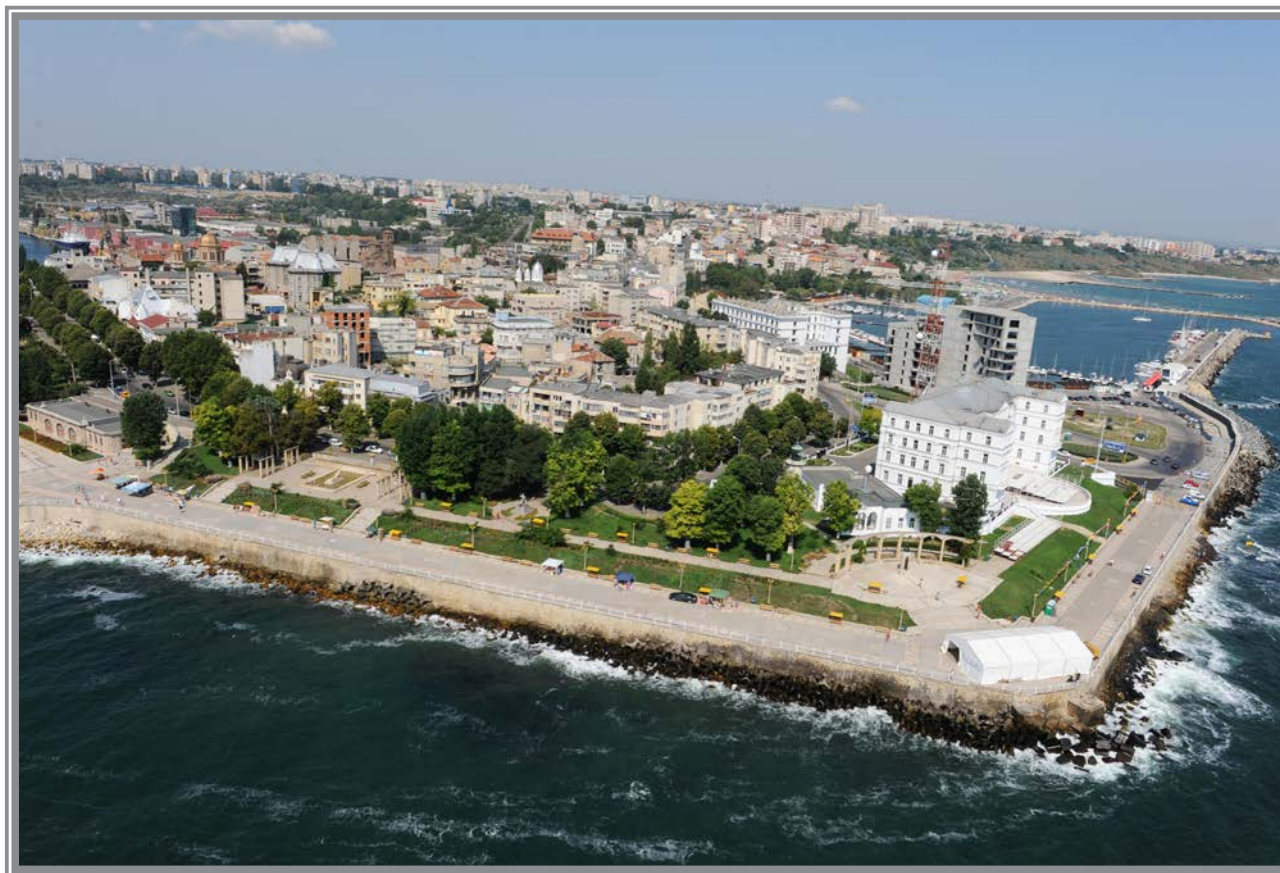
*The Seagull*



*Administrative Palace Constanta*



*Administrative Palace Constanta*



*Peninsular area - aerial view*



*Tomis Tourist Port*







*Maritime station*



*General Headquarters of Navy Forces*

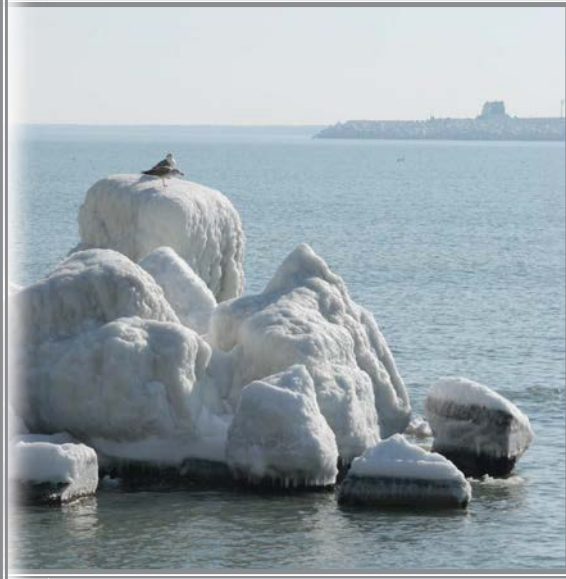
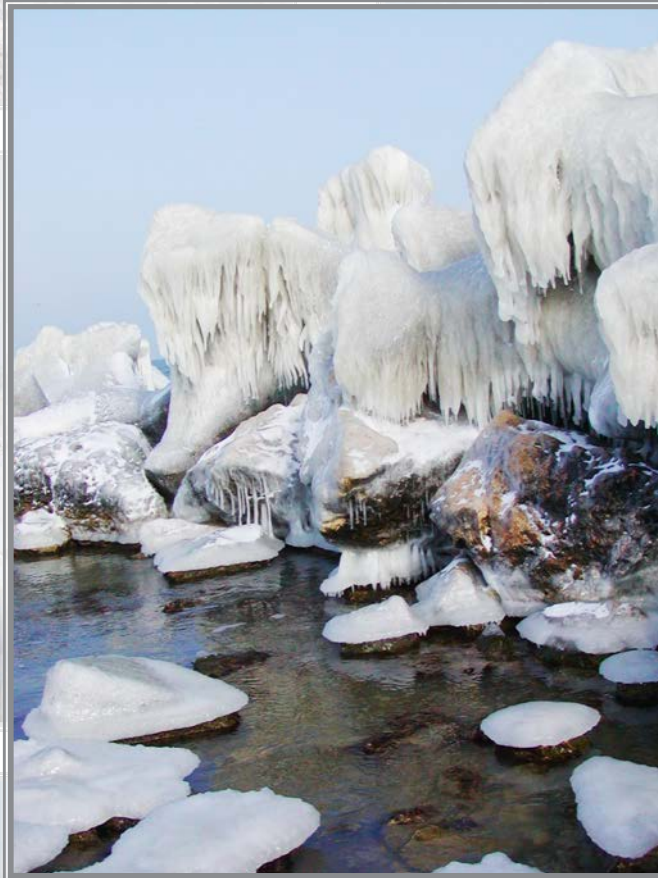


*Sports hall*



*Tomis Port*





*Black Sea in winter*





*"Free man, you will always love the  
sea."*

*C.H. Baudelaire*



*"Propeller" monument in Constanta*

# CULTURAL OBJECTIVES

CULTURAL OBJECTIVES





### *Ovidiu's Statue in Constanta*

*It is situated in Ovidiu Plaza, in the ancient part of the city in front of the Museum of National History and Archeology, of the municipality of Constanta, it was created in the year 1887 being the creation of the Italian artist Ettore Ferrari.*

*An identical replica is situated since the year 1925 in Sulmona city from Italy.*

*The statue is made out of bronze and posted on a white marble pedestal, on which a text from "The*



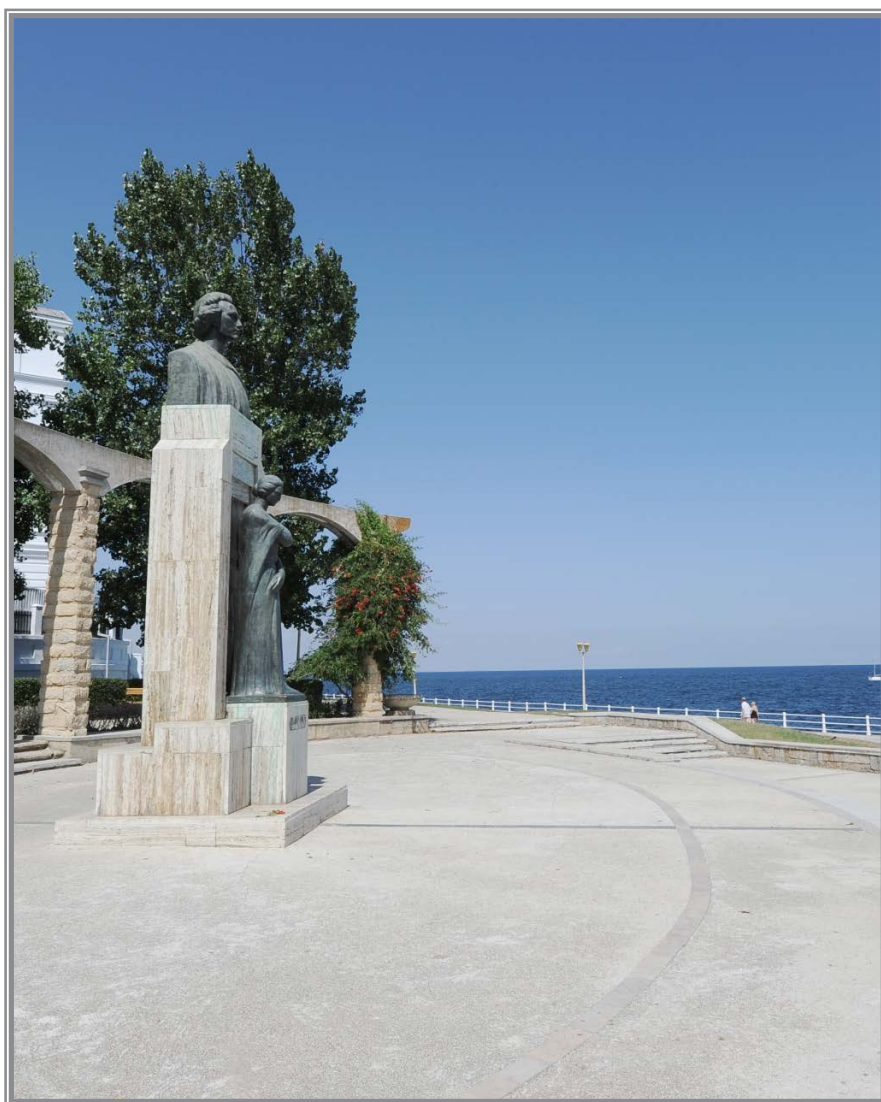
*Ovidiu's Statue*





## *Mihai Eminescu's Statue from Constanta*

*It is situated on the Casino cliff in Constanta, being realized in the year 1930 by the sculptor Oscar Han. The official stripping took place on 15th August 1934. The statue represents the poet Mihai Eminescu under whose bust a sculpture believed to represent Veronica Micle is placed. The feminine character depicted by the sculptor is actually Calliope, Eminescu's muse, being known in Greek mythology as a muse of epic poems. The pedestal on which the statue is placed has a height of 3 m.*



*Constanta Casino promenade*



*Mihai Eminescu's Statue*





*The monument of Victory from  
Constanta*

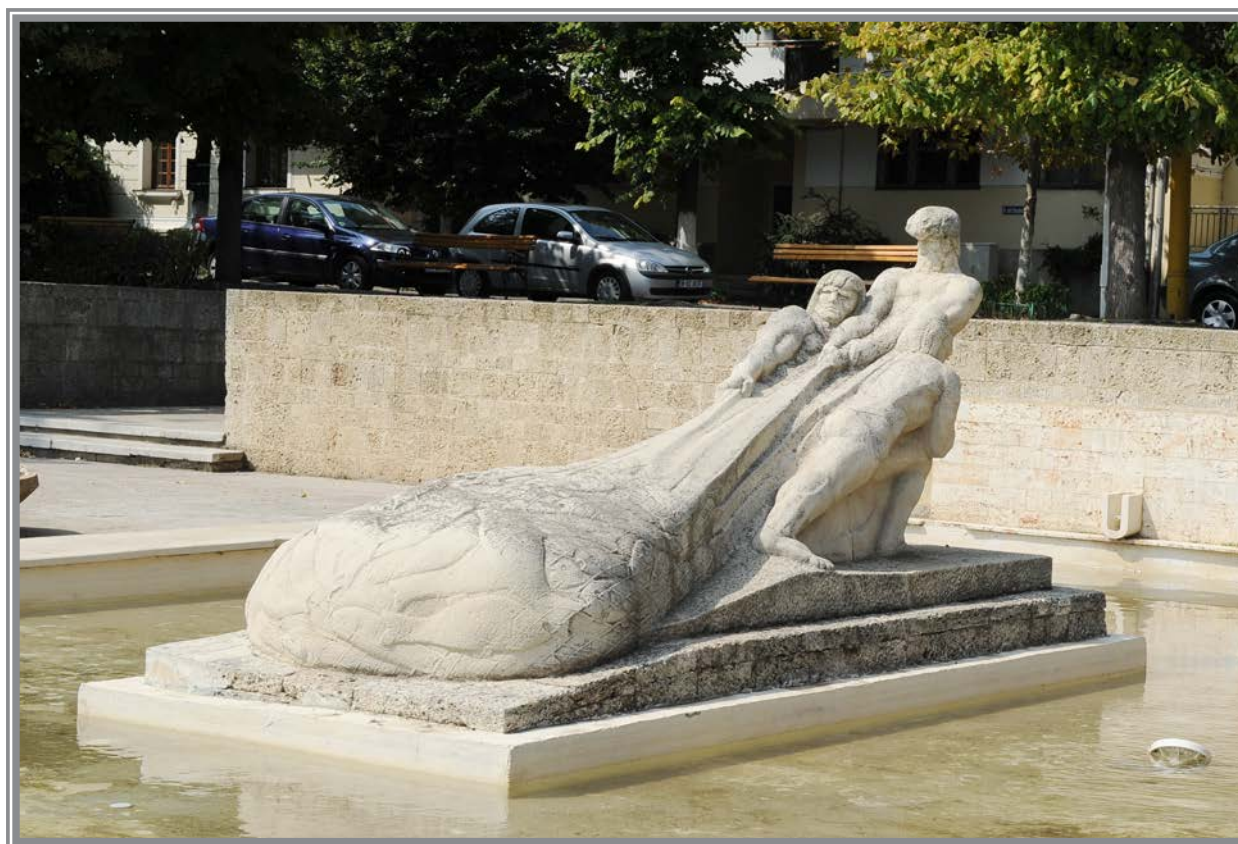
*It is situated on Traian Street, in the City Hall  
Park, municipality of Constanta and it was stripped  
in the year 1968 being a creation of the sculptor Boris  
Caragea. The monument presents scenes from the  
antifascist battle.*

*Monument of Victory*





*Archer's Statue 1961*



*Statuary Group Fishermen 1959*



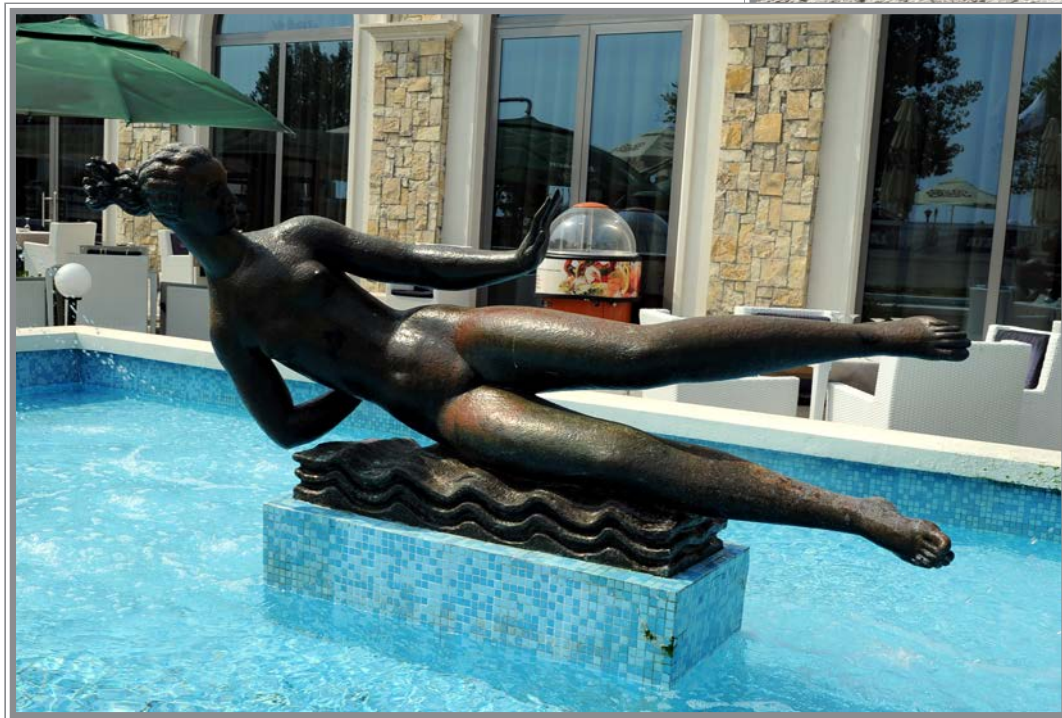




*Anghel Saligny's Statue 1957*



*Bas-relief Young Sportsmen 1960*

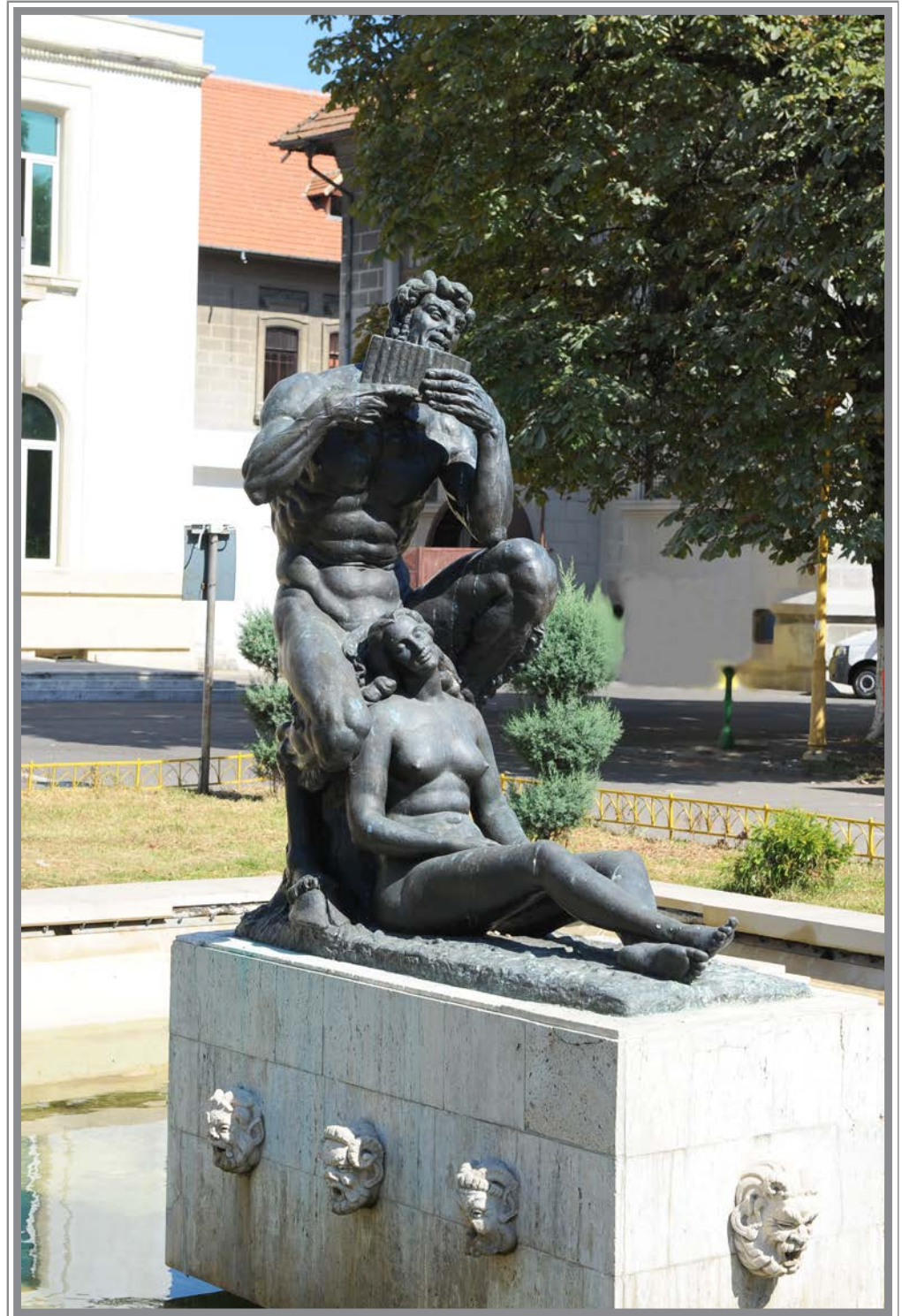


*Statue on waves 1963*





*Grigore Antipa's Bust 1958*



*Statuary Group Faun and the nymph 1963*



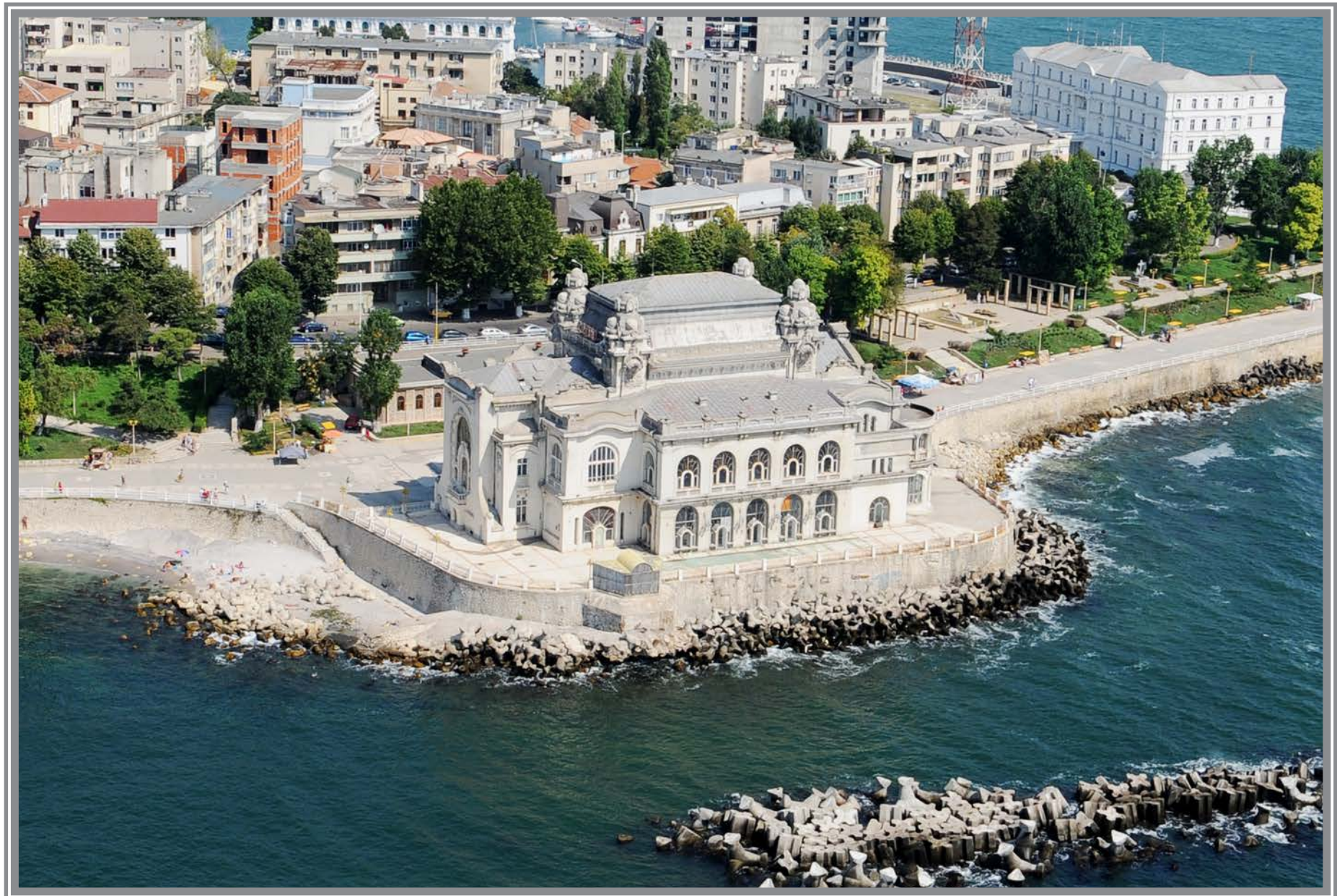
*Statue of Disk thrower 1958*





## *Casino of Constanta*

*The casino was built between the years 1904-1910. In the central part the terrace of the façade, supported on a wide porch, dominated by a stained glass with a fan form can be noticed. The superior part of the building is special from the point of view of decorations presenting architectural elements of the form of ancient ships, with buck heads and garlands of algae.*



*Casino of Constanta*



*National Opera and Ballet Theatre Oleg Danovski*



*Elpis Theatre*

## *Theatres*

*Constanta, being one of the biggest towns of Romania, is also a cultural seminary of national importance. The State Theatre of*



*State Theatre of Constanta*

*Buildings declared historical monuments of national interest*



*Law Court of Constanța*



*Mihai Eminescu National College*



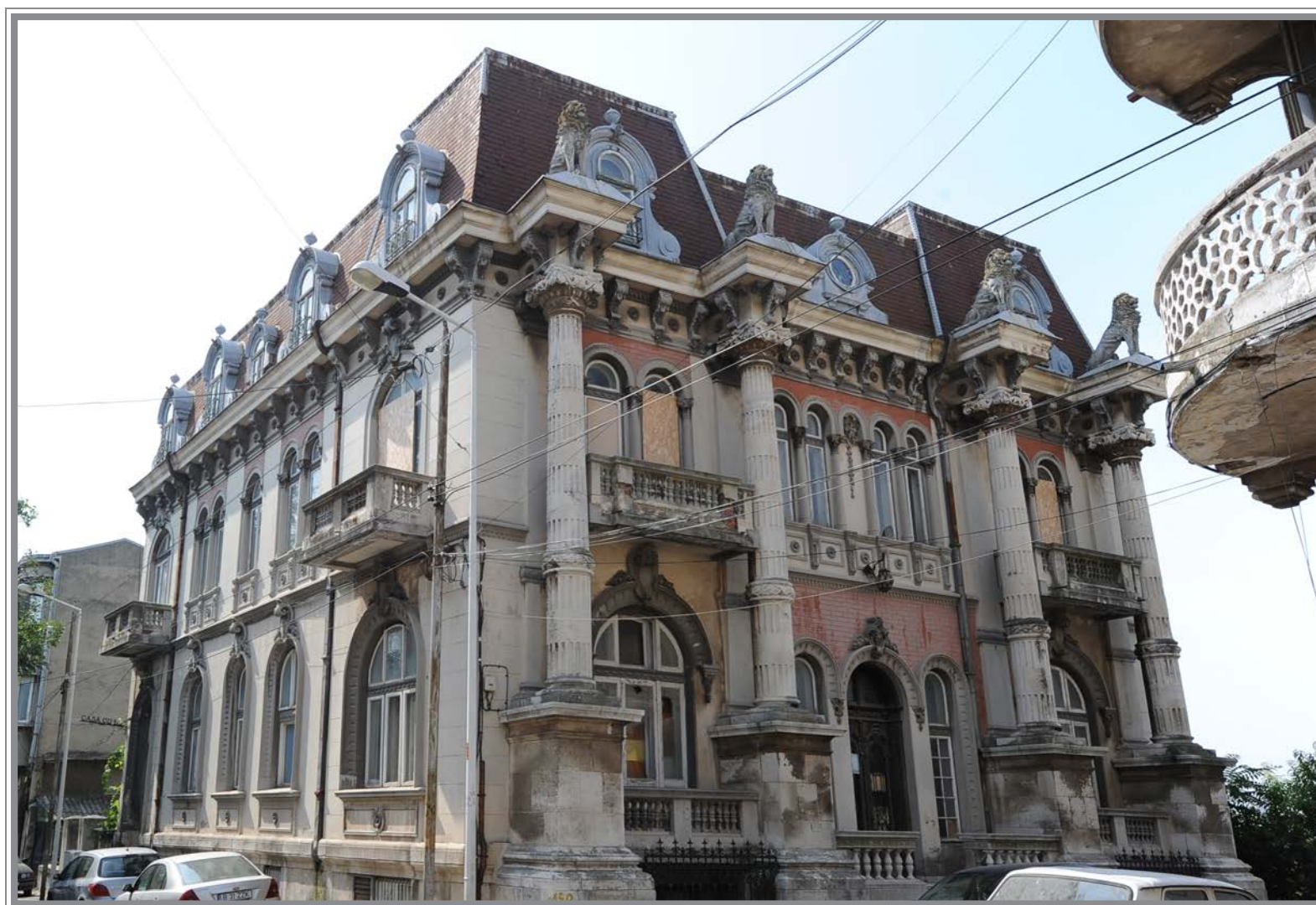
*Military Center (the building of the of Prefecture of Constanța)*



*Details - House with lions*



*The building is realized in eclectic style with Renaissance and Swiss baroque elements. The residential edifice House with lions was built at the beginning of the last century by a member of the Armenian Community, Dicran*



*House with lions*





## *Museum of National History and Archeology Constanta*

*The museum has a history of over one hundred years being situated in Ovidiu Plaza, no. 12, from Constanta. The museum shelters one of the biggest and most fascinating collections of archeological objects of Romania.*



*Museum of National History and Archeology*





*Museum of National History and Archeology – Room of thesaurus*



*Room of thesaurus*







*Artifacts during the Revolution of 1848 and the 1859 Union of Romanian Principalities*



*Artifacts since 1918.*



*Eighteenth century Artifacts*





*Glykon snake*



*Fortuna with Pontos  
Protective gods of the city and of Tomis Port*





*Bronze rush light and strainer*



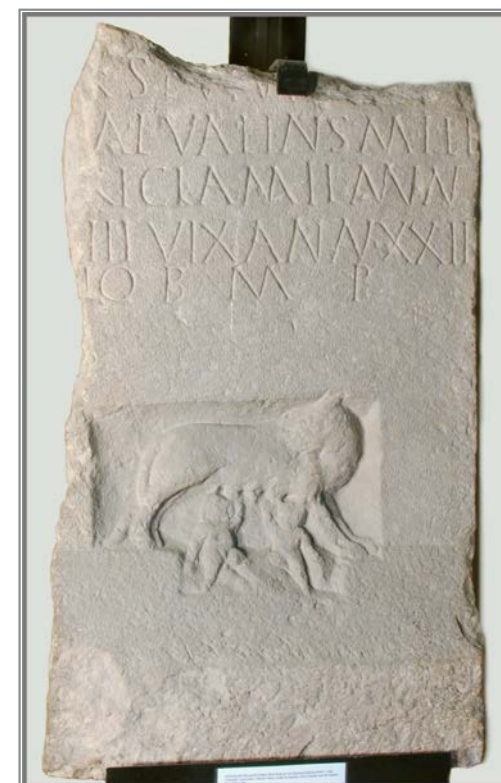
*Thracian Knight Sun Dial*



*Aphrodite*



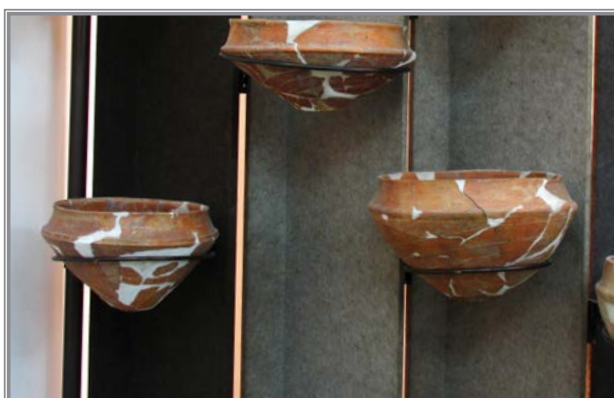
*The thinker from Hamangia*



*Funerary stele*



*Mammoth teeth*



*Neolithic Bowls*

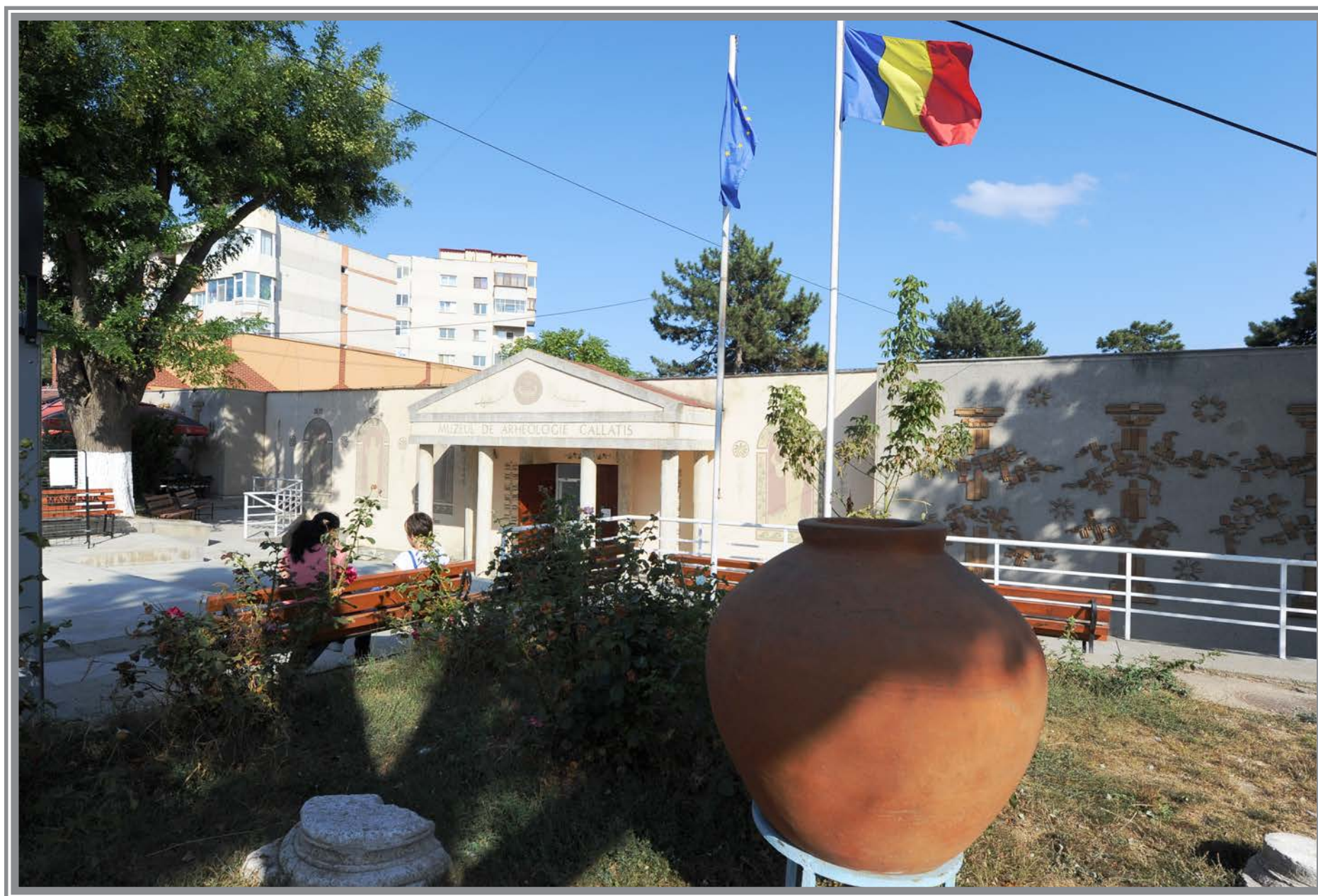




## *Callatis Museum of Archeology – Mangalia*

*In the year 1994 it was inaugurated in its present form.*

*The permanent exhibition is composed by: lapidarium - architectural pieces, inscriptions; antiquity - adornments, architectural pieces, statuary representations; numismatics - Greek Age, Roman Age, Roman - Byzantine Age; thesaurus - collections of Greek Age, collections of Roman Age.*



*Callatis Museum of Archeology – Mangalia*



*Elements of I-I-III century a. Chr.*



*Friezes from the 2nd - 3rd century a. Chr.*



*Grave with papyrus*



*Capital of Teodosian type*

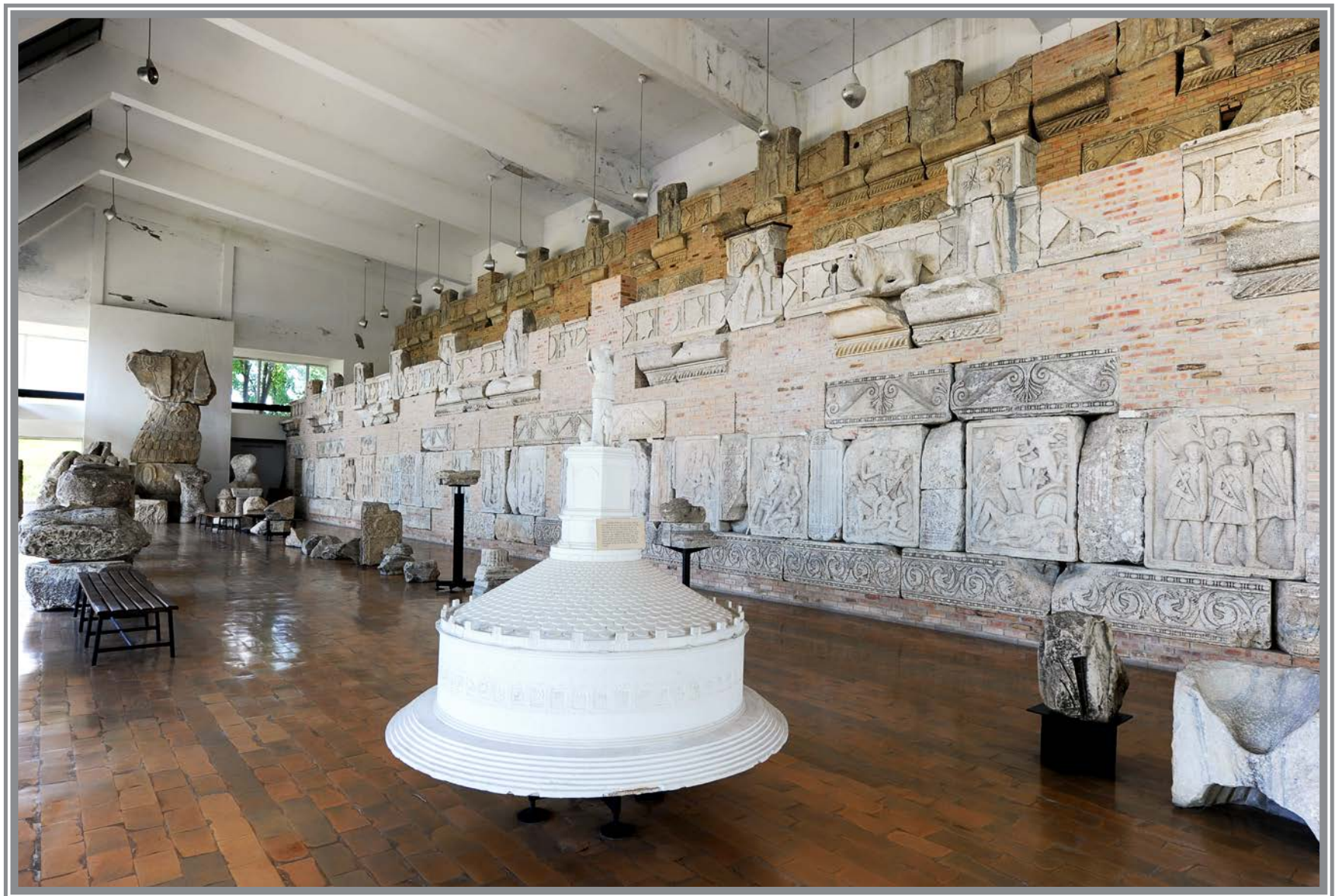


*Museum room with artifacts*



## *Tropaeum Traiani Museum*

*It is conceived as a lapidarium that exhibits and protects the original figurate pieces of the triumphal monument. Here are exhibited two levels metopes friezes, pilasters, pinnacles. In the ground floor room there is the colossal statue of the trophy with a statuary group at its base, the fragments of inscriptions from the monument and altar and the small trophy discovered at the Eastern gate of the citadel. The museum also presents other archeological relics discovered in the Tropaeum Traiani citadel and in the surroundings.*

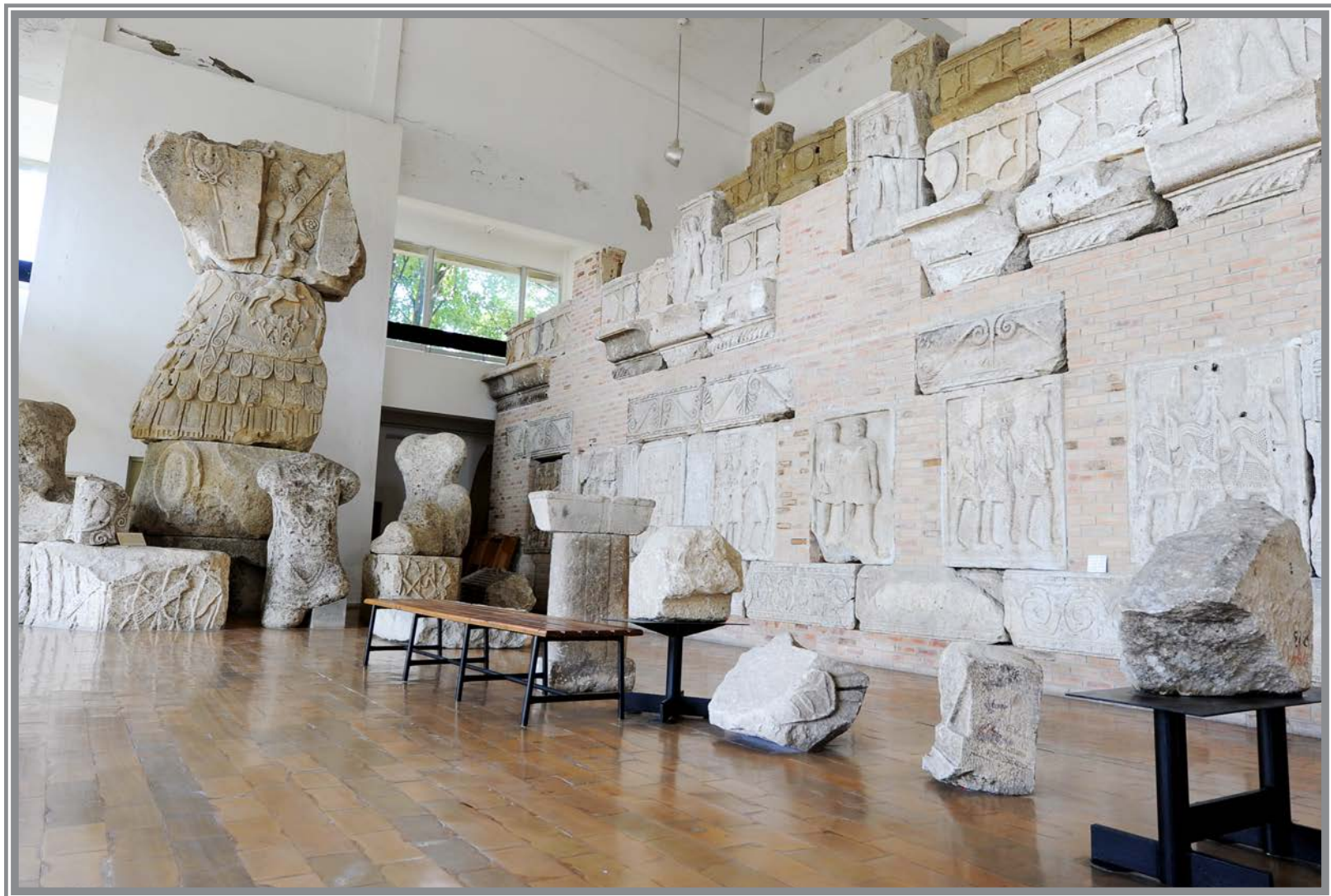


*Tropaeum Traiani Museum*





*Frieze detail - Tropaeum Traiani*



*Artifacts from Adamclisi village*





*Tropaeum Traiani Monument*



*The monument, conceived as a symbol of the force of Rome, was built-up by the emperor Traian after some important victories carried in these places during the first Dacian war. The triumphal monument, rendered to Mars Avenger god (Mars Ultor) was built-up between the years 106 - 109 A.D., at the end of Dacian wars.*





## *Roman edifice with mosaic*

*The building in which it develops its activity is unique in Eastern Europe - it has 2.000 m<sup>2</sup> and it is considered by experts as a miracle of antique civilization. The building was discovered in the year 1959 and it is dated in the Roman - Byzantine period, representing the meeting place of merchants, transporters and aediles of the époque.*

*Presently, collections found in the deposits of the edifice are exhibited: anchors, ingots, weights, amphorae with dyes and resins, statuettes, rush light collections, marble plies, polychrome mosaic, pilaster ends. The former deposits stage for museum purposes shelter epigraphic monuments discovered in different centers of Dobrogea.*



*Roman edifice with mosaic*



*Roman edifice - courtyard*



*Roman edifice with mosaic*



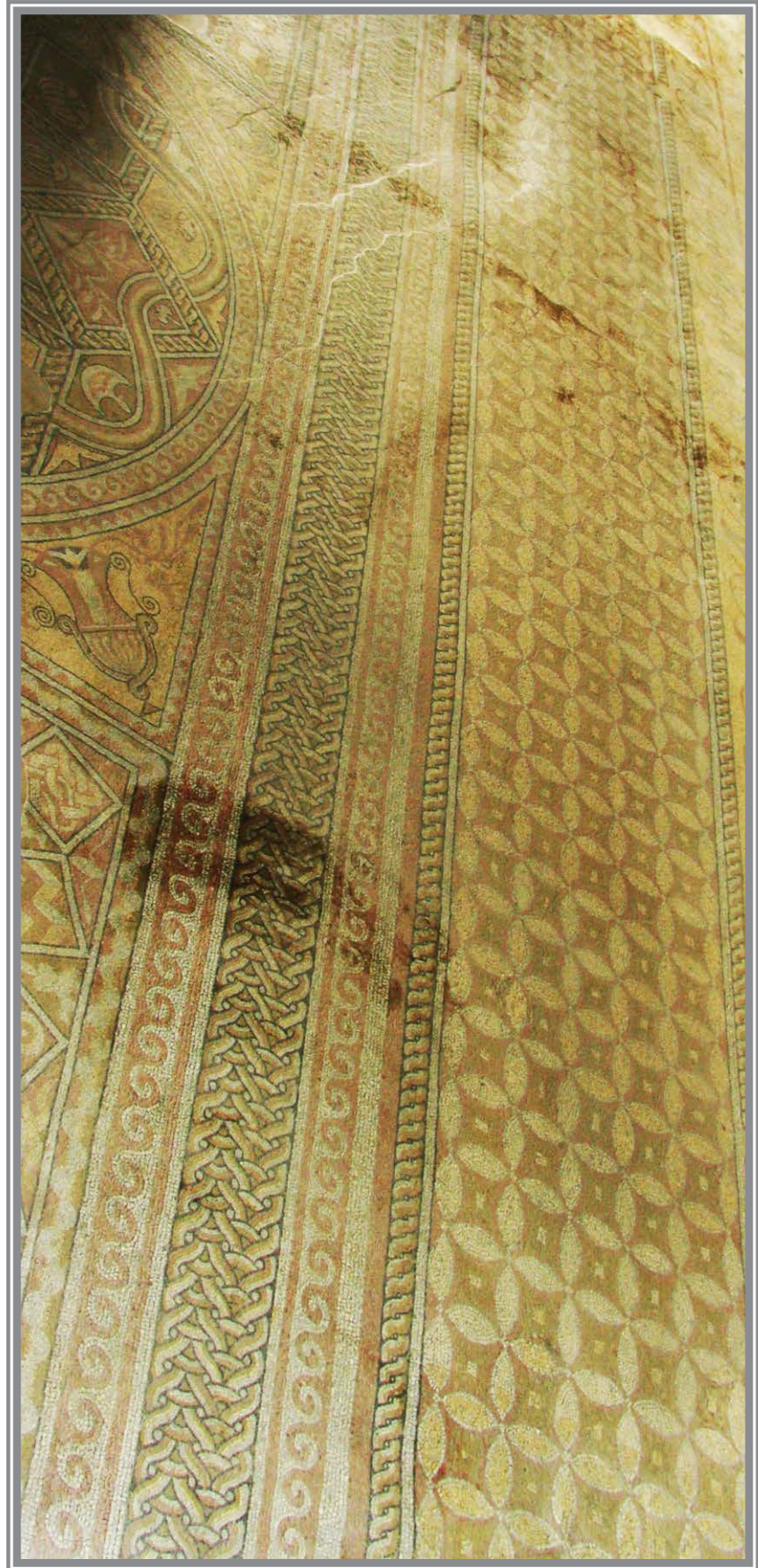
*Mosaic pavement and ceramics*



*Inside Roman edifice with mosaic*



*Mosaic detail*

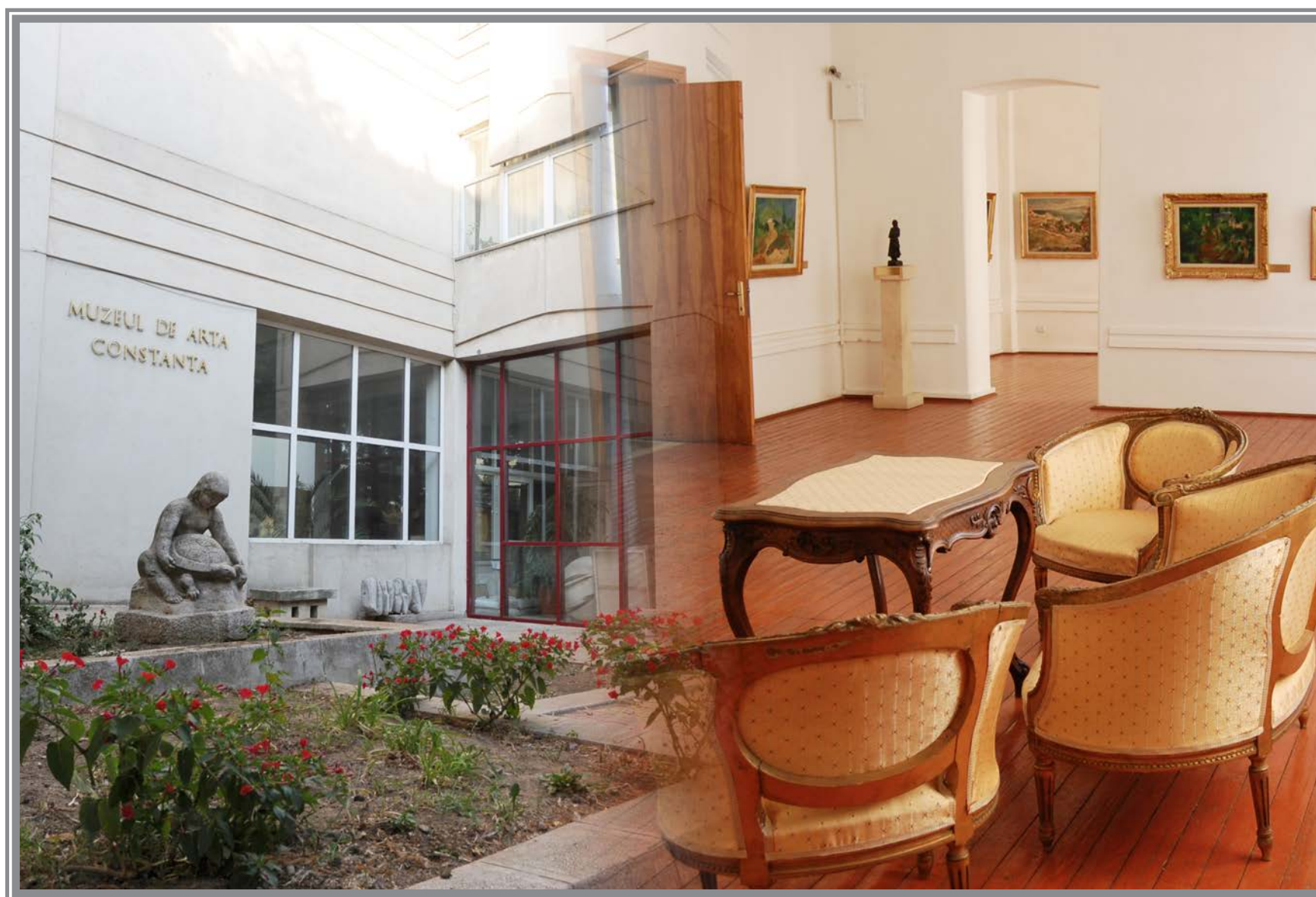




## *Museum of Art in Constanta*

*The museum is nationally considered an important and representative maintenance and capitalization space of Romanian pictorial creation from the modern and contemporary period.*

*Out of a patrimony of over 7800 papers, only approximately 1500 are exhibited, both at the residence in Constanta, and in the two other sections from the town and county - "Ion Jalea" Sculpture Museum and "Dinu and Sevasta Vintilă" Museum of*



*- Museum of Art -*





*Spear thrower*



*Icarus*



*Nicolae Grigorescu paintings ; "Stone thrower" Frederic Storck*

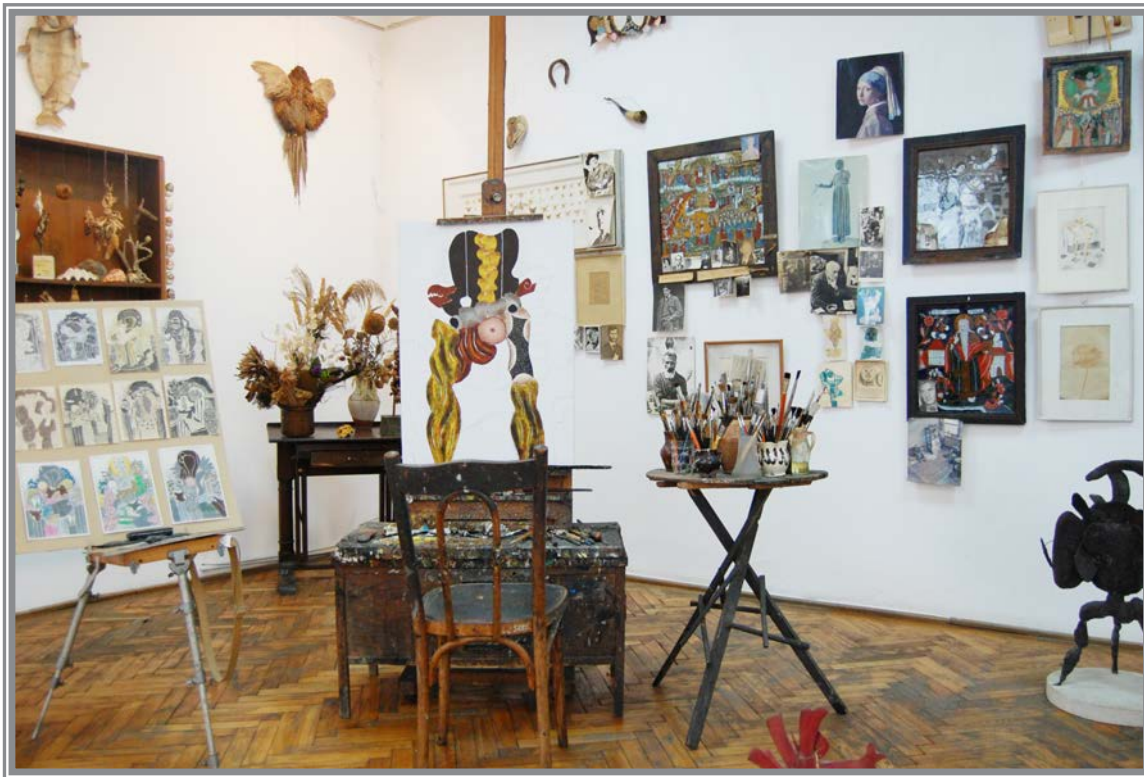


*Museum hall*





*Painting workshop arranged in the art museum*



*Portrait - artist Gheorghe Popovici*



*European decorative art pieces*



*Painting - Nicolae Jonitza*





*- Ion Jalea Sculpture Museum -*



*Saint Peter and Pavel*







*- Museum of Folk Art -*



*Folk Costumes*





## *Museum of Romanian Navy*

*It presents in the chronological order the history of military and commercial navy of Romania. The museum also contains collections of anchors and steering wheels. Anchors of wood, iron and steel are exhibited. The oldest steering wheel of the museum is that of "Elisabeta" Cruiser, built in England in the year 1888.*



*Navy Museum*



*The helm*

*Sailors in uniform*

*Lighthouse*



## *Museum Complex of Natural Sciences of Constanta*

*Having an institutional tradition of half a century, with an excellent material base and a multidisciplinary structure, the Museum Complex of Natural Sciences of Constanta is constituted as an important guideline in the cultural and scientific landscape of the county, with an emblematic value for the summer-like offer of the Romanian seaside. In this generous place are placed: Micro-reservation of Danube Delta, Dolphinarium, Planetarium – Astronomic Observer and a Permanent exhibition of exotic birds.*



*- Museum Complex of Natural Sciences -*



*- Dolphinarium -*



*Dolphin*



*Performance with dolphins*



*Dolphin acrobatics*



*Dolphinarium show*

- Aquarium -



Interior details

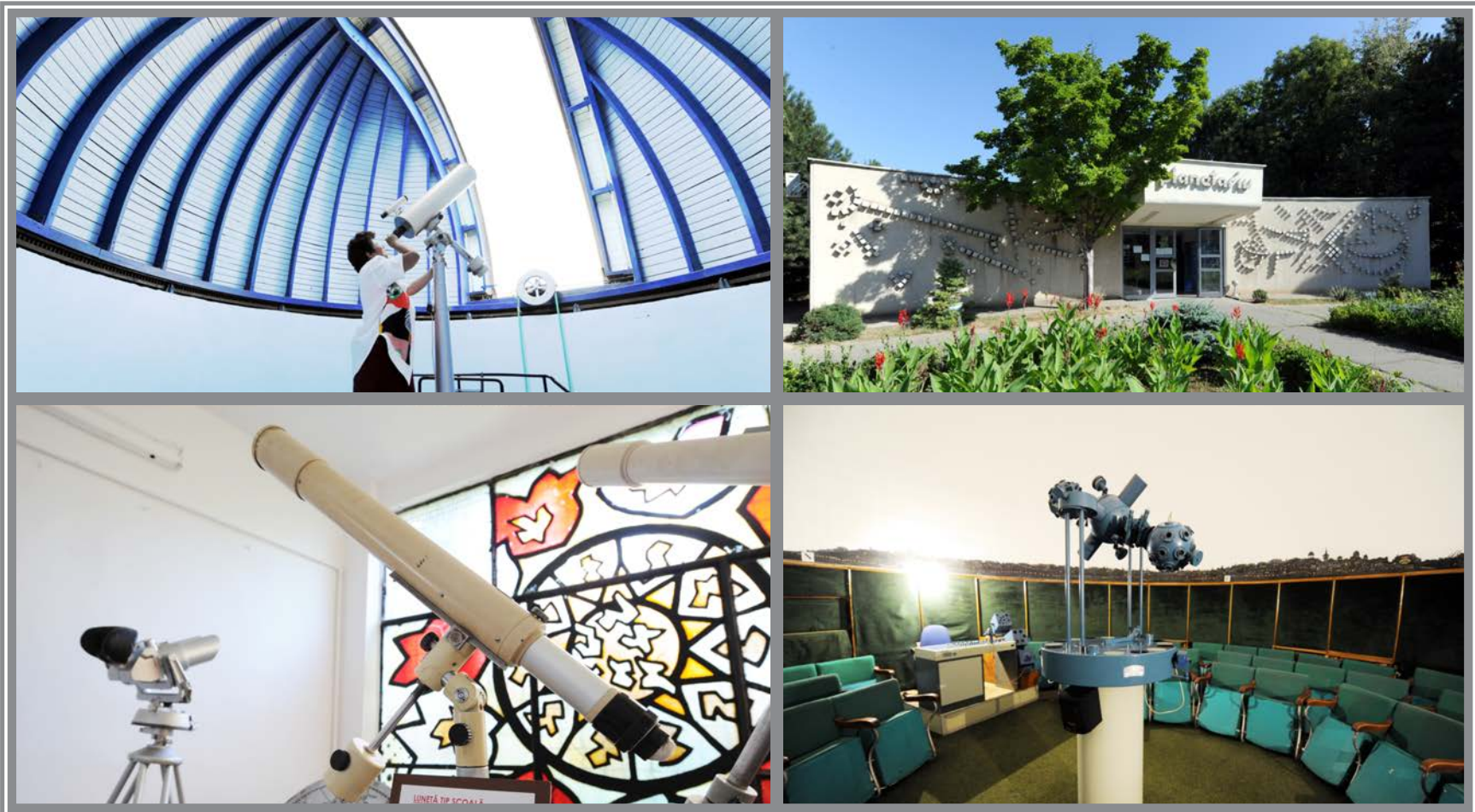


- *Micro-reservation* -





*- Planetarium - Astronomic Observer -*



*The great Alexander*

*Rosella Budgerigar*







*Dolphins (Delphinus delphis)*



*On the territory of Constanta County, together with the Romanian members of the Orthodox Church, Moslem, Greeks, Catholics have their own places of worship, thus being preserved the oldest tradition of peaceful cohabitation.*



*Saint Mina Church from Constanta*

# CHURCHES AND MONASTERIES

CHURCHES AND MONASTERIES



## *The Orthodox Cathedral “ Saint Peter and Pavel ”*

*The cathedral was built-up after the plans of the architect Ion Mincu, between 1883-1885, its inauguration taking place on 22nd May 1895.*



*Cathedral St. Peter and Pavel main entrance*



*St. Andrei mosaic*

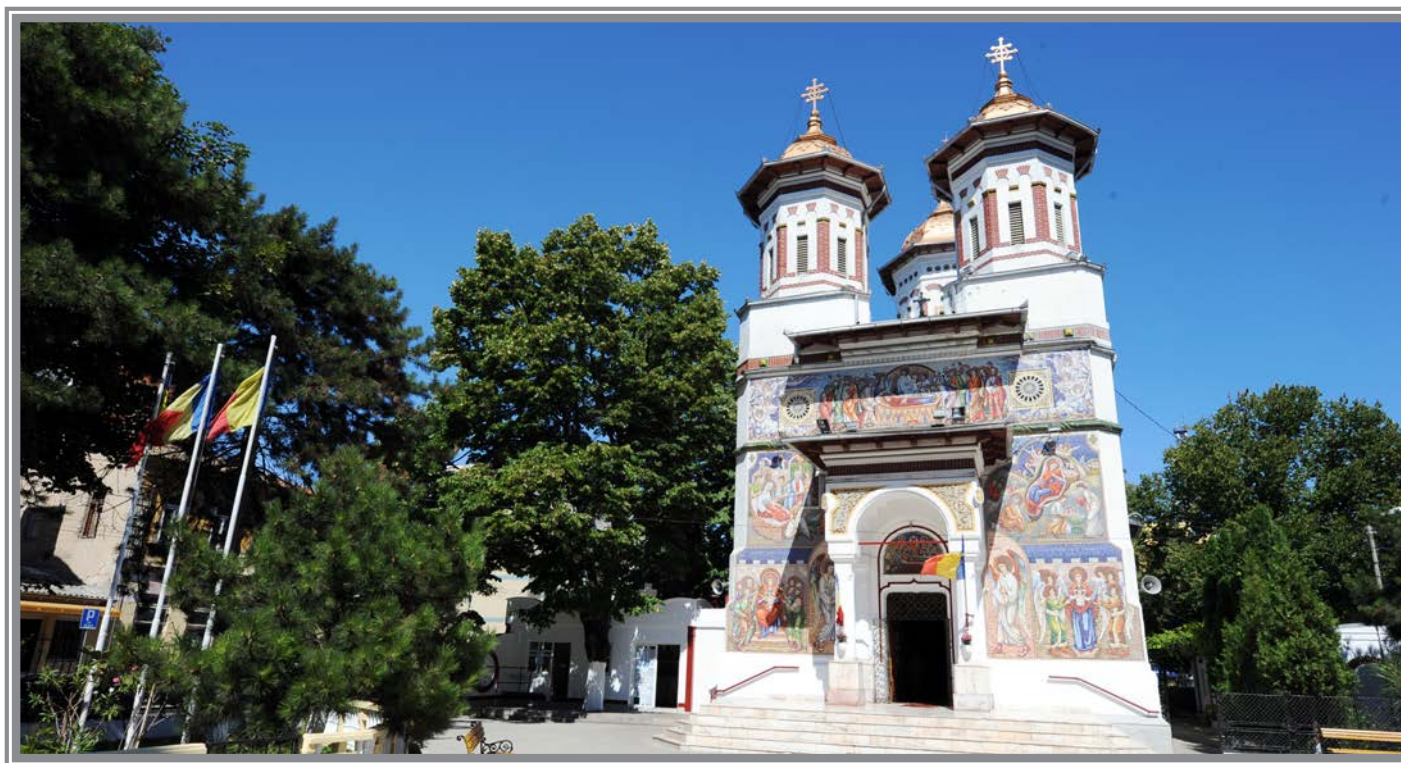


*Cathedral St. Peter and Pavel interior*

*Park of the Cathedral St. Peter and Pavel*



*Orthodox Church "The Assumption" of Constanța*



*Greek Church "The Transfiguration" of Constanța*



*Church "St. Mare Mc. Mina" of Jăbăcăriei Park*

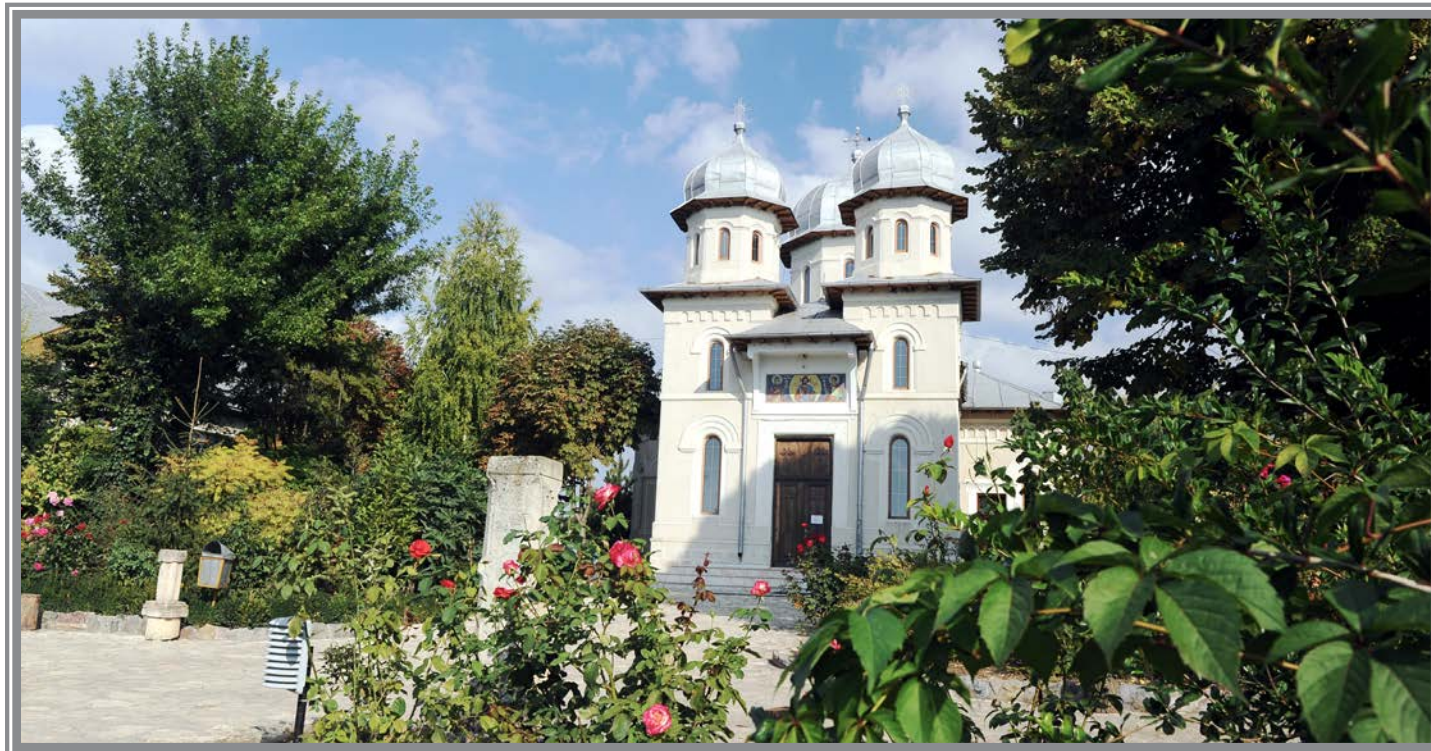
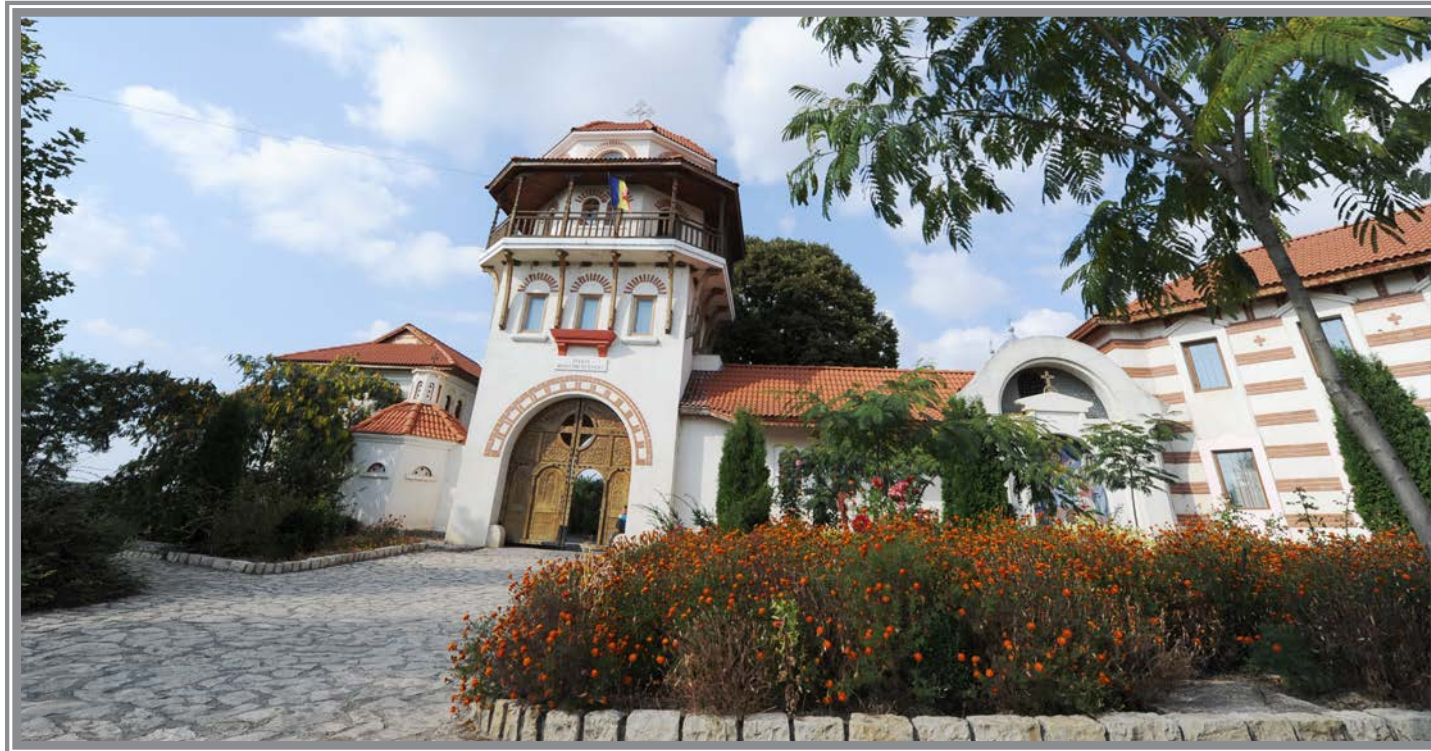




## *Derwent Monastery*

*The corner stone of the monastery was put on 5th July 1936, and the construction was finalized in the year 1942. The monastery bears the wake "Saint Paraschiva", "The Ascension of Saint Cross" and "The*

*Derwent Monastery*

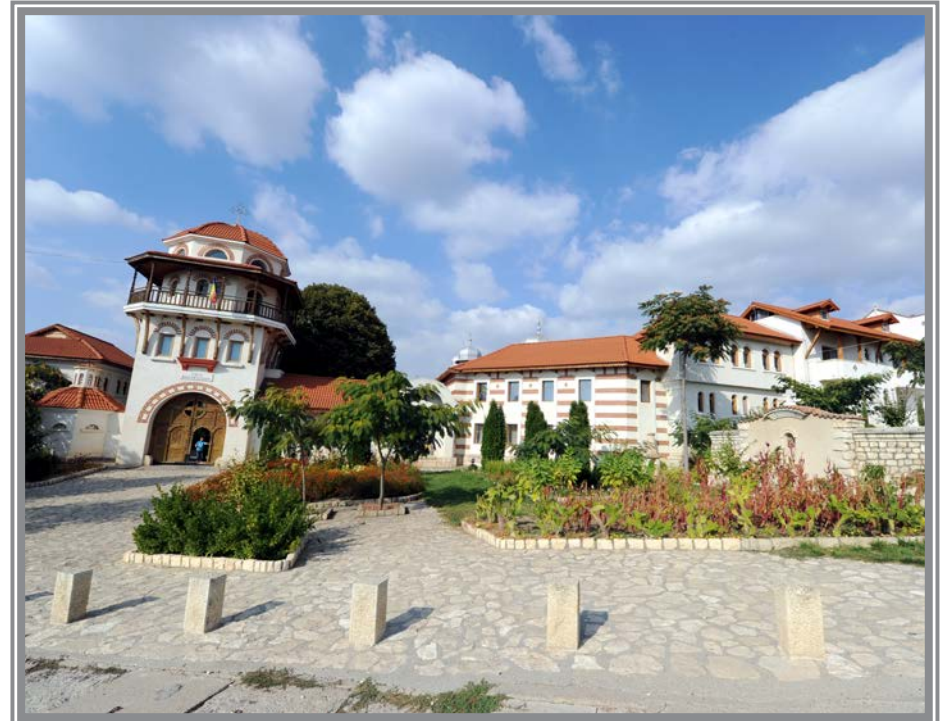


*Derwent Monastery - indoor garden*





*Dervent Monastery - indoor garden*



*Dervent Monastery*



*Dervent Monastery - garden*



*Amphora with holy water*





*Monastery "St. Ioan Casian" of the commune of Jârgușor*



*Small monastery "St. Maria" of Techirghiol*



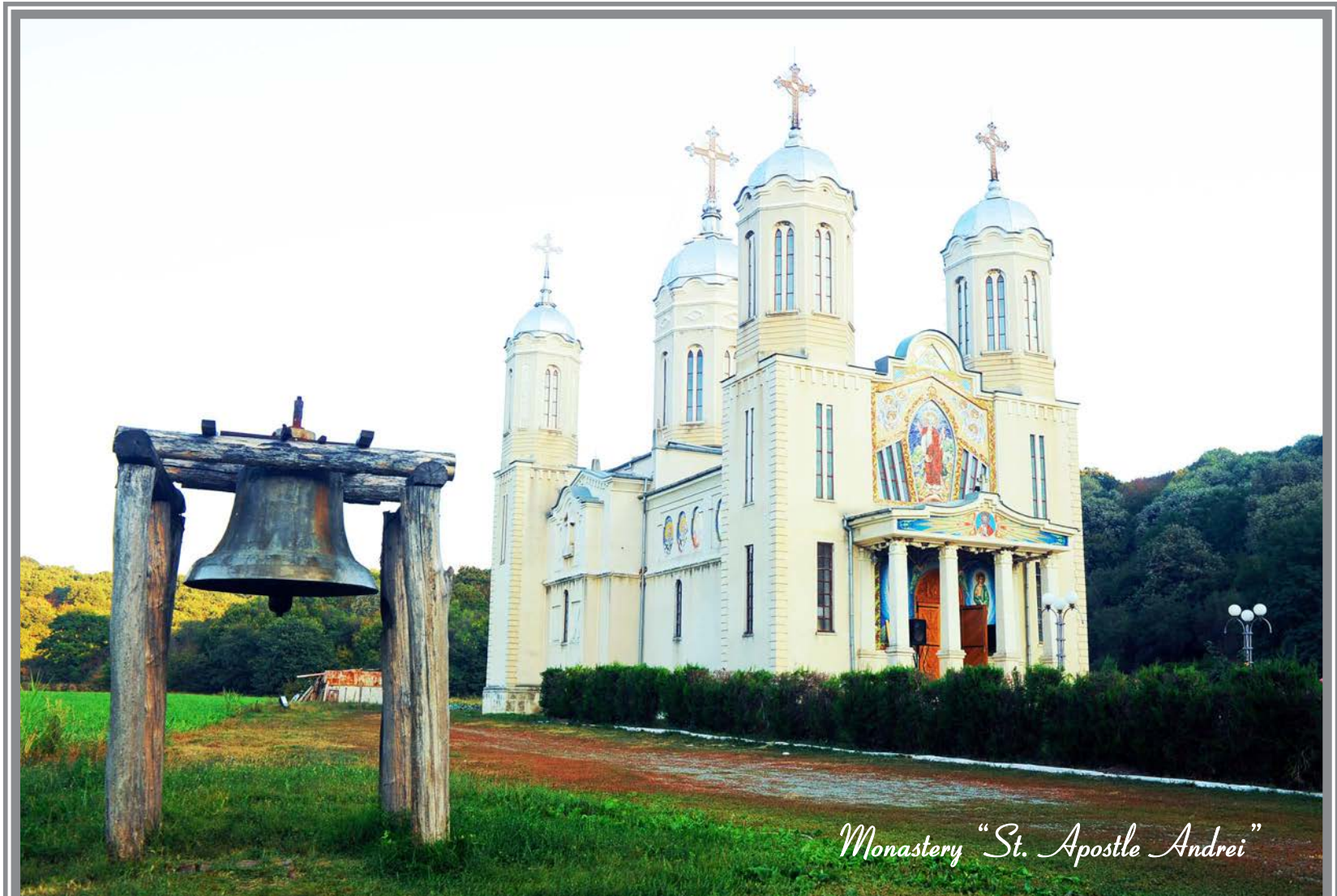
*Small monastery "St. Elena" of Costinești*





## Monastery "St. Apostle Andrei"

The monastery "Saint Apostle Andrei" is found 4 km away from the Dobruja locality Ion Corvin with the three churches and sanctum bodies, situated in a beautiful environmental frame.



Monastery "St. Apostle Andrei"



St Andrei's cave

Stone bed

Sanctuary







*“Hunchiar” Mosque of Constanța*




*The Great Mosque of Constanța*



*“Esmahan Sultan” Mosque of Mangalia*





*For the thousands of visitors who step year after year on the lands where the poet Ovidius was once mourning the crude fate of the exile, Tomis represents, firstly, a surprising and suggestive contact with the Roman world, with the great empire within whose borders, in the Danubian-Pontic space, the osmosis of autochthonous elements with the elements of Greek-Roman civilization was*

# CITIES CITIES?

*Details - Monument Tropaeum Traiani*



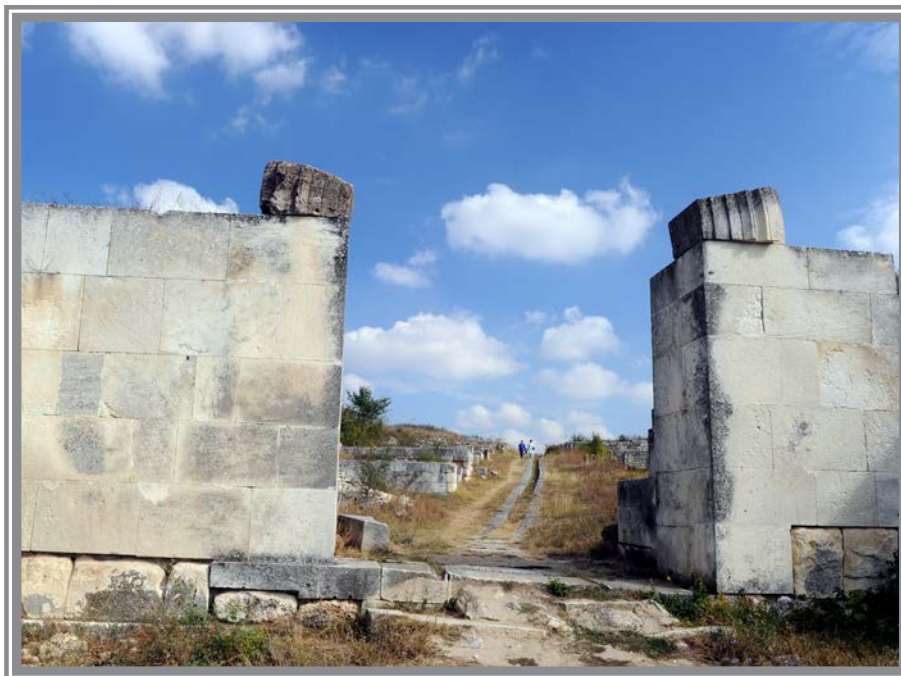


*Tropaeum Traianii citadel - The west gate*



## *Adamclisi Citadel*

*Situated in the South-East part of the commune of Adamclisi and at approximately 1500 m away from the monument, the citadel occupies a surface of over 10 ha. The indigenous settlement that preceded the Roman city was populated with veterans and Roman civil elements. Ever since the 2nd century A.D. the settlement transforms in a flourishing urban center and is raised to the position of municipality.*



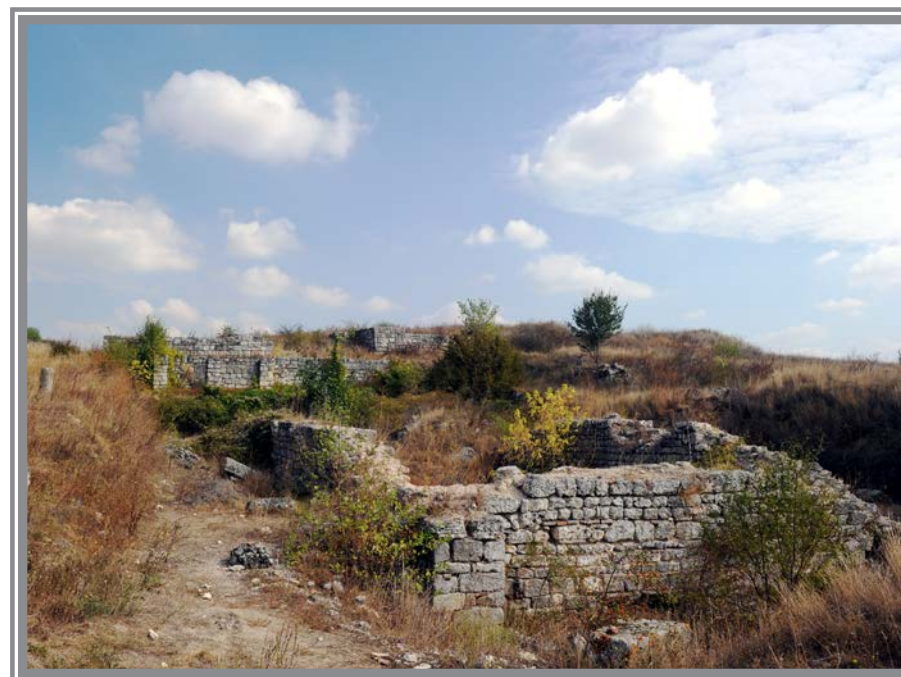
*The west gate*



*Enclosure wall*



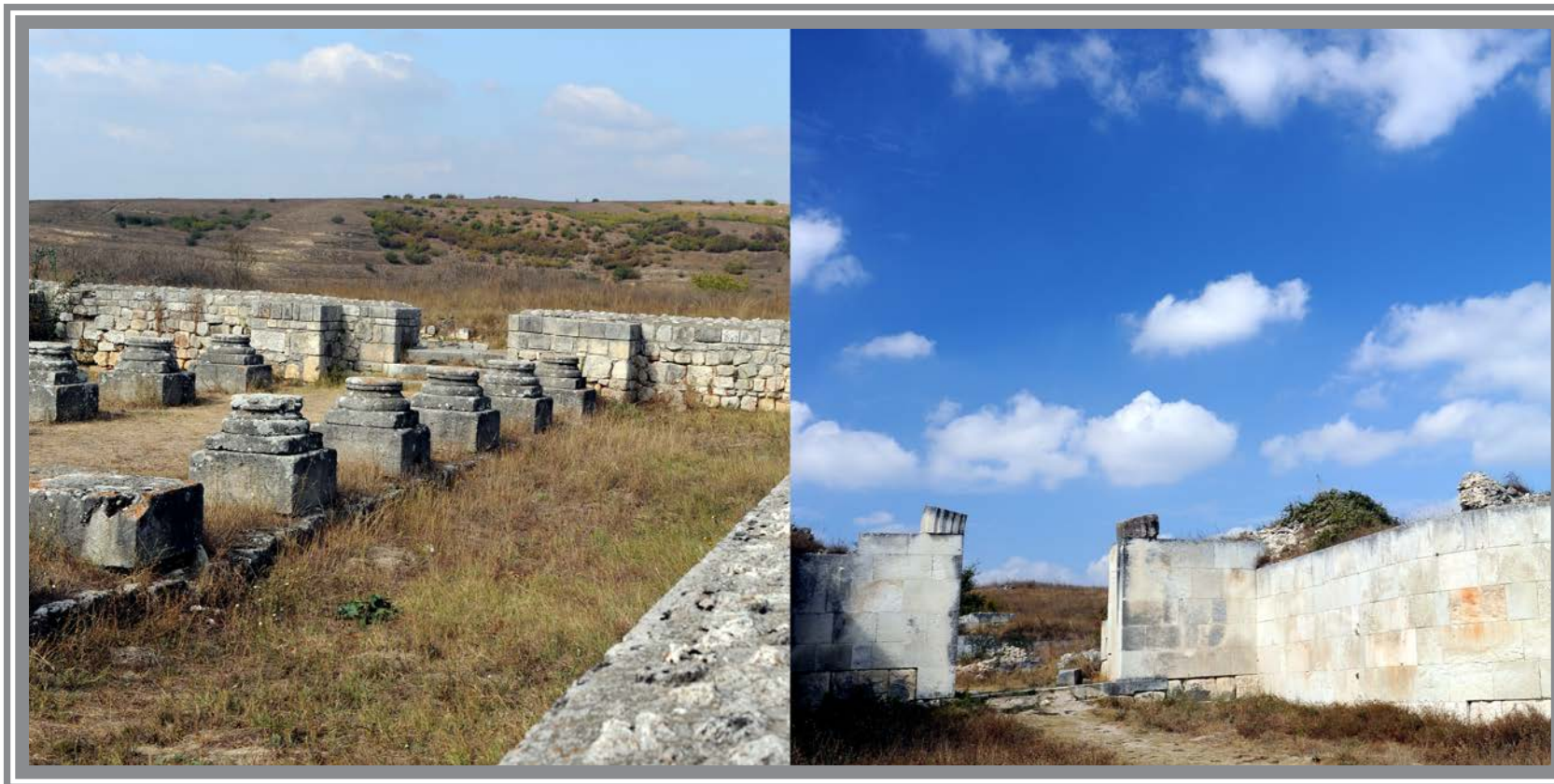
*Main street*



*Inside the city*



*Ruins of Adamclisi Citadel*



*Basilica Forensis*

*East gate*



*Columns - Basilica Forensis*

*Basilica Forensis - ruins*



## *Histria Citadel*

*Histria Citadel, situated on the shore of Sinoe Lake, is the first Greek colony on the Western shore of the Black Sea. Founded in the middle of the 7th century B.C. Histria has an uninterrupted development both during the Greek period, and during the Roman one, representing for a long time the most significant economic and cultural center from the entrances of Danube.*

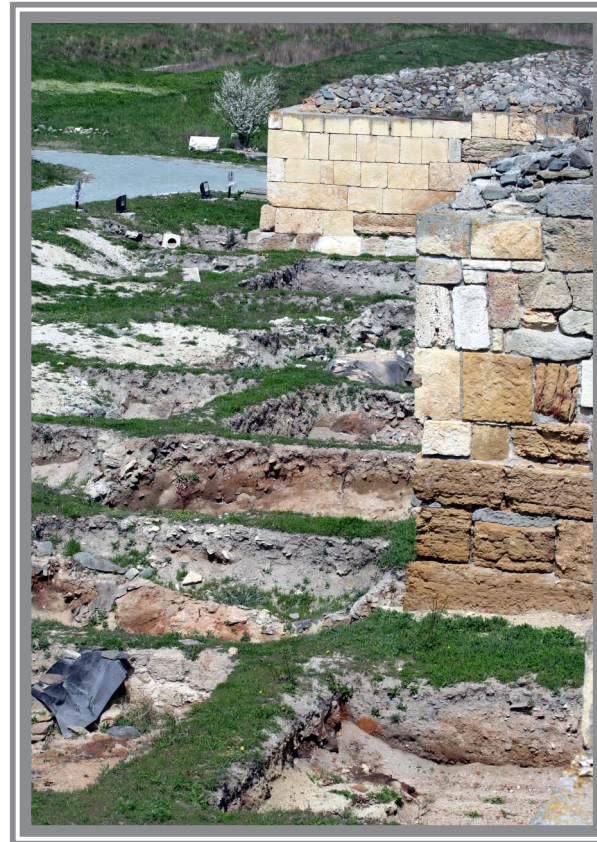


*Ruins of Histria Citadel*





*Roman thermae*



*Eastern District*



*Enclosure wall*





*Ruins of Histria Citadel*







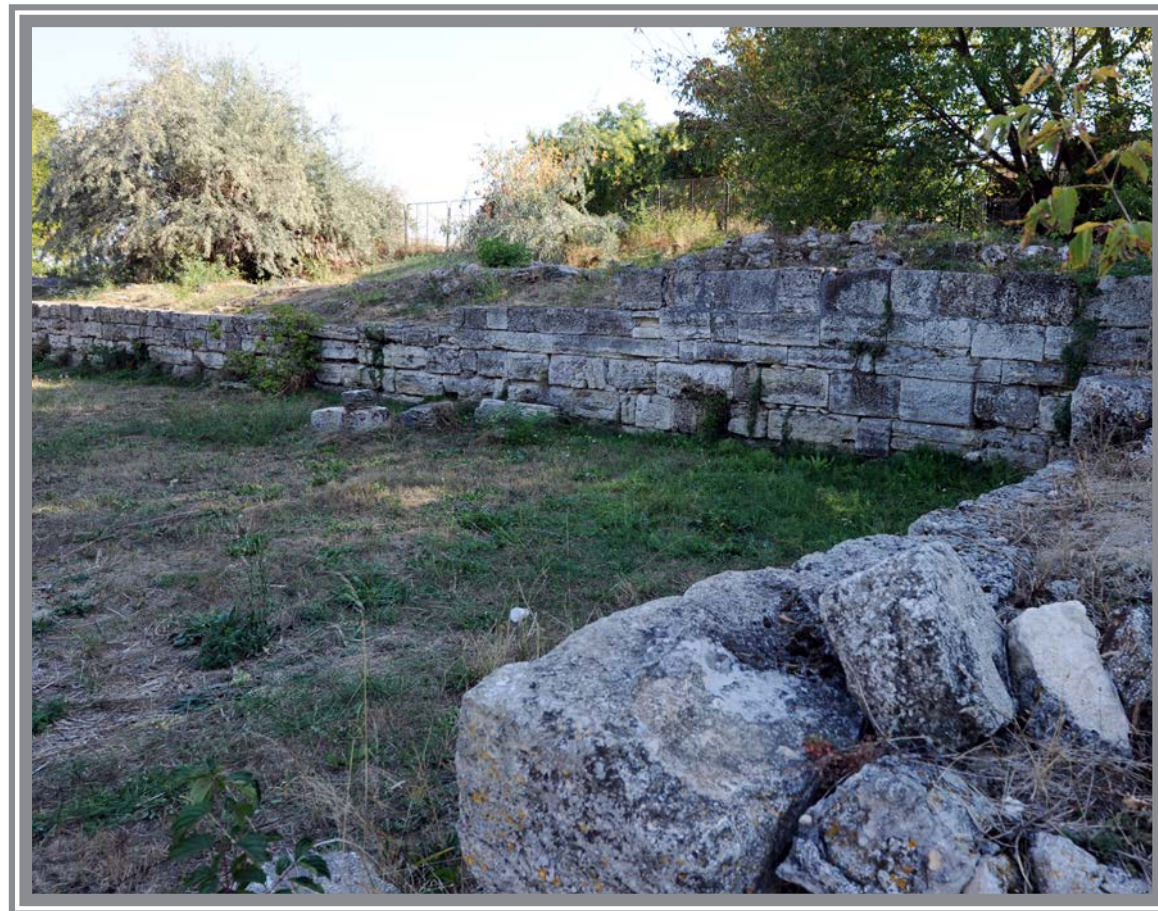
## *Callatis Citadel*

*Callatis city was a colony of Dorian origin, founded by the Greeks who came from Pontic Heraclea, a colony of Megara.  
Ruins of Callatis Citadel*



*Ruins of Callatis Citadel*





*Ruins of Callatis Citadel*



*Ruins of Callatis Citadel*




## *Capidava Citadel*

*The citadel built in the 2nd century suffered a first destruction after the carpo-Gothic attacks so that, toward the end of the 3rd century, it was re-built entirely; other destructions also followed (more important that of the year 337) after which, when re-building, the defensive capacity of the fortress was emphasized.*



*Ruins of Capidava Citadel*



*In a strong interdependence with the testimonies of the genesis of the Romanian people, the seaside area offers, starting with Mamaia, the reference standard of the tourist offer of recreation and entertainment, a constellation of resorts as Eforie, Techirghiol, Costinești, Neptun, Olimp, Jupiter, Cap Aurora, Venus, Saturn, Mangalia Vama Veche - 2 Mai.*

# SEASIDE

*Obelisk - Costinesti*



*- Mamaia -*



*Casino area Mamaia*



*Overview - Mamaia*



*Gondola*



*Mamaia resort*



*Mamaia lake view*





- Costinești -



- Eforie -



Eforie beach



*- Jupiter -*



*- Mangalia -*



*- Neptun -*



*- Olimp -*



*- Vama Veche -*







*Military ship - Entry of Constanta*

Front cover: Photo - Monument Adamclisi  
Cover verso: Map of Constanta

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July 2020  
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