

A virtual travel tour with QR

codes to Botoșani / ROMÂNIA





In collaboration with the tourism office of the town Botoșani.

"Mihai Eminescu" National College Botoşani initiated this project by approaching the authorities, that put us in contact with the tourism office of Botoşani, within the Erasmus+ project "Smart phones for Smarter Students (KA229)" in 2018/19. The information created in english and plates with QR codes for tourism were the outcome. Students chose the touristic spots, created a short information in English and developed the responding QR code for use on smart phones. The plates with the printed QR codes will be placed near the chosen sightseeing spots. Tourists can get more sightseeing and historic information about this spots by scanning the code with the smartphone camera or a specialized app. All pictures were chosen by the students and the texts are created in english by students from Colegiul Național "Mihai Eminescu" Botoşani as part of the Erasmus+ project "Smart phones for Smarter Students (KA229)"



Ștefan Luchian Foundation







The "Ştefan Luchian" Foundation, whose name is often referred as "the poet of still life" (mainly flowers) was established 20 years ago on the 30th august, 1999 and it's included

in the Ciomac-Cantemir house -a patrimony value from way back the 1800s. The Armenian merchants house's architecture shows a special detail seen in many newer and older houses from Botoşani: a brâncovenesc veranda. The Ciomac-Cantemir house also includes the memorial house "Ştefan Luchian" and a workshop for traditional creations.

Ștefan Luchian, a great romanian painter, was born in Ștefănești, Botoșani county, in 1868.



Armenian Cemetery





The oldest Armenian Orthodox church from Moldavia was built in Botosani a fact that denotes the large number of Armenians settled in the city at that time. The Armenian Ortodox church Saint Mary was bulit in 1350. The "Eternity" cemetery, which is also the place where the Armenian cemetery is located, an open-air museum of funerary art for 200 years.



Grand Synagogue – Oiche Sil







The Great Synagogue – "Oiche Sil" dates from 1834. The building is located right in the center of Botosani, inside, you can admire very well-preserved paintings, Hebrew books and cult objects. Guides are part of the Jewish community and if you want to visit the synagogue, you have to announce the community.



The lacinschi Kuty Pottery Workshop





One of the most attractive techniques in the field of pottery in Romania, the Kuty-type pottery, survives because of the passion of a family from Botoșani. The pottery workshop of the lacinschi family, on Miorița Street No 10. is the only one in Botoșani county and the second one in Romania, after the one from Rădăuți-Suceava, which produces plates, mugs, candlesticks, bowls, or objects of decoration made manually following a technique practiced since 14th century.







Dating from 1350, the 'St. Mary' Church is the oldest place of worship built by Armenian communities in Europe, but also the first stone made Orthodox church in Botosani. The Holy Scriptures written on parchment in 1354, the earliest known and surviving book from Botosani, were kept until 1950 in the altar of the 'St. Mary' Church. The first Christian cemetery discovered in Botosani lies near the church, with graves dating from the 15th century and tombstones carrying not yet deciphered Armenian inscriptions. The 'St. Mary' Church is the oldest Armenian church in Europe. On August 16 this year we have celebrateb 669 years since its founding, 669 years of uninterrupted service in a church, says the head of the Armenian community in Botosani, Viorica Popa.



Suceava Fortress





Cetatea de Scaun a Sucevei, also known as the Fortress of Suceava, is a medieval fortress located on the eastern edge of Suceava city (in northeastern Romania). It is located on a terminal spur of a plateau at a height of 70 m from the Suceva meadow. From here, you can see the entire valley of Suceava.

The fortress was built at the end of the 14th century by Peter I Musat, it was fortified in the 15th century by Stephen the Great and destroyed in the 17th century (1675) by Dumitrașcu Cantacuzino. Currently, the Suceava Fortress is in ruins.



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Palace of Culture Iași







The Palace of Culture is an edifice located in Iași, Romania. The building served as Administrative and Justice Palace until 1955, when its destination was changed, being assigned to the four museums nowadays united under the name of Moldavia National Museum Complex.

