



Co-funded by the  
Erasmus+ Programme  
of the European Union

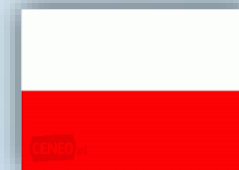


**„Traditions without frontiers - Journey around regional cultures”**

**2017-1-SK01-KA219-035314\_(1-5)**

# Presentation of national folk cultures

Output Nr. 2



The document was created as a result of the project financed by the European Union under the Erasmus + program. The document reflects only the author's position. The European Union and the Foundation for the Development of the Education System are not responsible for the substantive content contained therein or for the use of the information contained therein.

Free publication









Erasmus+

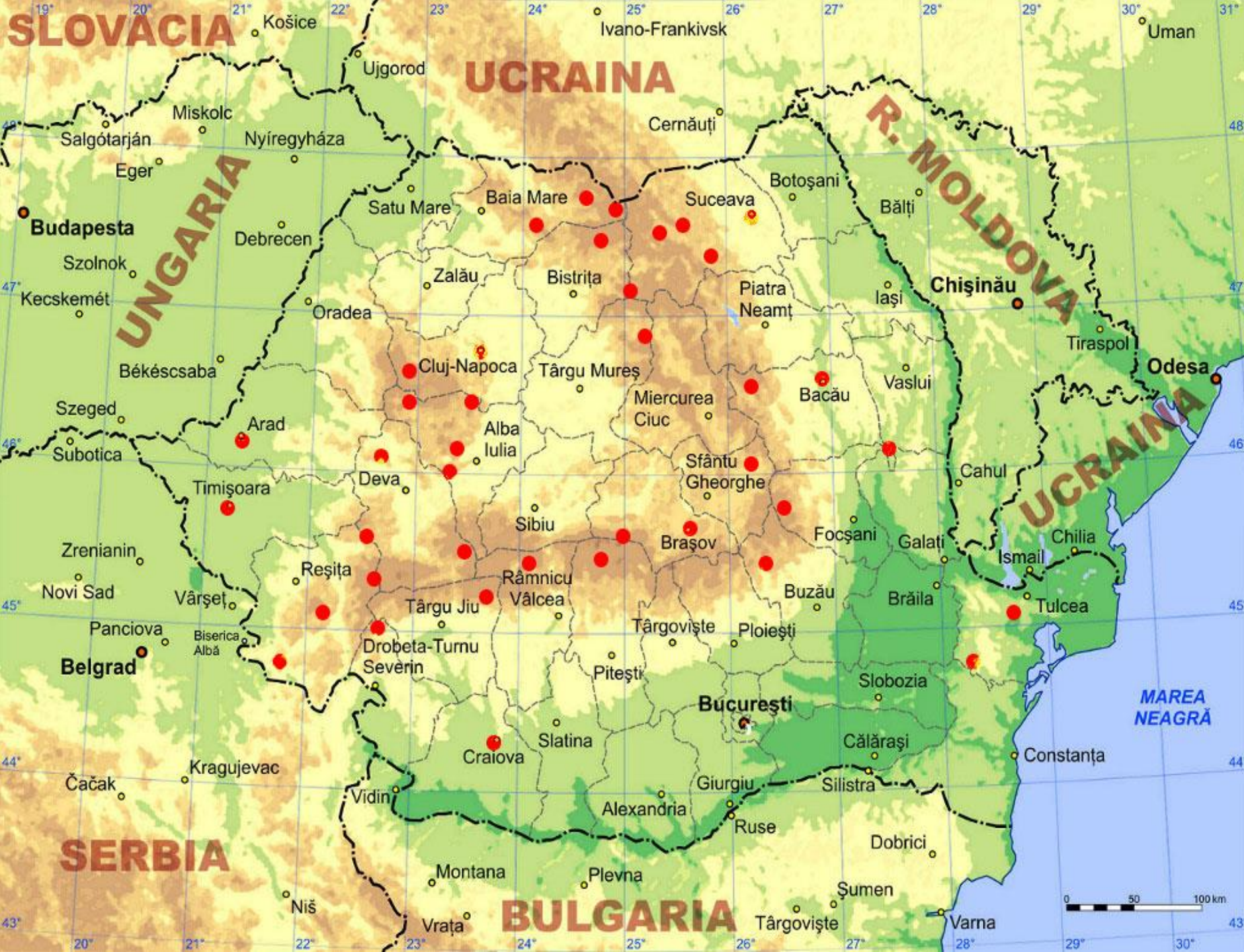


Technical College Bals

*TRADITIONS WITHOUT FRONTIERS-  
JOURNEY AROUND REGIONAL CULTURES*

**SLOVAKIA- DECEMBER 2017**






## ROMANIA

**Romania is a sovereign state in the Southeast of Europe.**

- ❖ **It borders the Black Sea, Bulgaria, Ukraine, Hungary, Serbia and Moldova.**
- ❖ **It has the area 235,397 square kilometers and a temperate – continental climate.**
- ❖ **With almost 20 million inhabitants, the country is the 7<sup>th</sup> most populous member in the European Union.**
- ❖ **Its capital and largest city Bucharest, is the 6<sup>th</sup> largest city in the European Union.**
- ❖ **It has been a member of NATO since 2004 and part of the European Union since 2007.**
- ❖ **Romanians celebrate the National day on the 1<sup>st</sup> December**





**THE CULTURE OF ROMANIA IS A UNIQUE CULTURE, WHICH IS THE PRODUCT OF ITS GEOGRAPHY AND ITS DISTINCT HISTORICAL EVOLUTION. IT IS THEORIZED AND SPECULATED THAT ROMANIANS ARE THE COMBINATION OF DESCENDANTS OF ROMAN COLONISTS AND PEOPLE INDIGENOUS TO THE REGION WHO WERE ROMANIZED. THE DACIAN PEOPLE, ONE OF THE MAJOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OF CENTRAL AND SOUTHEAST EUROPE ARE ONE OF THE PREDECESSORS OF THE PROTO-ROMANIANS. IT IS BELIEVED THAT A MIXTURE OF ROMANS,**

**DACIANS, SLAVS AND ILLYRIANS ARE THE PREDECESSORS OF THE ROMANIANS. ROMANIAN CULTURE SHARES SOME SIMILARITIES AS WELL WITH OTHER ANCIENT CULTURES EVEN OUTSIDE OF THE BALKANS, SUCH AS THAT OF THE ARMENIANS. DURING LATE ANTIQUITY AND MIDDLE AGES, THE MAJOR INFLUENCES CAME FROM THE SLAVIC PEOPLES WHO MIGRATED AND SETTLED SOUTH OF THE DANUBE; FROM MEDIEVAL GREEKS AND THE BYZANTINE EMPIRE; FROM THE HUNGARIANS; FROM**

**THE GERMANS, ESPECIALLY SAXON SETTLERS IN TRANSYLVANIA AS WELL AS FROM SEVERAL OTHER NEIGHBORING PEOPLES. MODERN ROMANIAN CULTURE EMERGED AND DEVELOPED WITH MANY OTHER INFLUENCES AS WELL, PARTIALLY THAT OF CENTRAL AND WESTERN EUROPE.**



# TRADITIONAL FOOD





❖ AFTER BEING SOLTED, SHREDDED AND KNEADED THE CHEESE IS PRESSED IN A FIR-BARK CYLINDER AND AGED FOR THREE MONTHS BEFORE CONSUMING

CHEESE IN FIR  
TREE BARK







**SARMALE**

❖ THEY ARE SERVED AT ALL FAMILY AND GUESTS GATHERINGS, ESPECIALLY CHRISTMAS

❖ TRADITIONAL CABBAGE ROLLS - SARMALE- ARE MADE WITH SOUR CABBAGE STUFFED WITH PORK, BEEF AND A BIT OF BACON



❖ IT IS PRESENT IN MANY CULTURES OF THE WORLD WITH DEEP ROOTS INTO THE PAST

❖ SWEET LEAVENED BREAD, IS USUALLY PREPARED FOR EASTER AND CHRISTMAS

**COZONAC** ❖ NOWADAYS IT IS MOSTLY PREPARED IN SOUTHEASTER EUROPE





❖ TRADITIONALLY SHEPHERD'S FOOD, BULZ HAS BECOME A POPULAR DISH THAT IS SERVED IN MOST RESTAURANTS.

❖ TO MAKE IT, YOU HAVE TO MAKE POLENTA BALLS STUFFED WITH CHEESE, SMOKED BEACON AND SAUSAGES.

❖ THIS BALLS ARE THEN GRILLED ON HOT CHARCOAL



**BULZ**

❖ BULZ IS A DELICIOUS WAY TO EAT POLENTA, OR MAMALIGA, THE STAPLE DISH OF ROMANIAN CUISINE



# MICI



- ❖ MITITEI IS A TRADITIONAL DISH OF GRILLED GROUND MEAT ROLLS MADE FROM A MIXTURE OF BEEF, LAMB AND PORK WITH SPICES, SUCH AS GARLIC, BLACK PEPPER, THIME, CORIANDER AND SOMETIMES A TOUCH OF PAPRIKA.

- ❖ SODIUM, BICARBONATE AND BROTH OR WATER IS ADDED TO THE MIXTURE.
- ❖ IT IS SERVED WITH FRANCH FRIES, MUSTARD AND PICKLES.



# UNESCO MONUMENTS





**SAMISEGETUZA REGIA** WAS THE CAPITAL AND THE MOST IMPORTANT RELIGIOUS AND POLITICAL CENTRE OF THE DACIANS PRIOR TO THE WARS WITH THE ROMAN EMPIRE

ERECTED ON TOP OF A 1200M HIGH MOUNTAIN, THE FORTRESS, COMPRISE SI CITADELES WAS THE CARE OF A STRATEGIC DEFENSE SYSTEM IN THE ORASTIE MOUNTAINS





❖ THE CHURCHES WITH EXTERNAL MURAL PAINTINGS, BUILT FROM THE LATE 15<sup>TH</sup> TO THE LATE 16<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY, ARE MASTERPIECES INSPIRED BY BYZANTINE ART

# CHURCHES OF MOLDAVIA

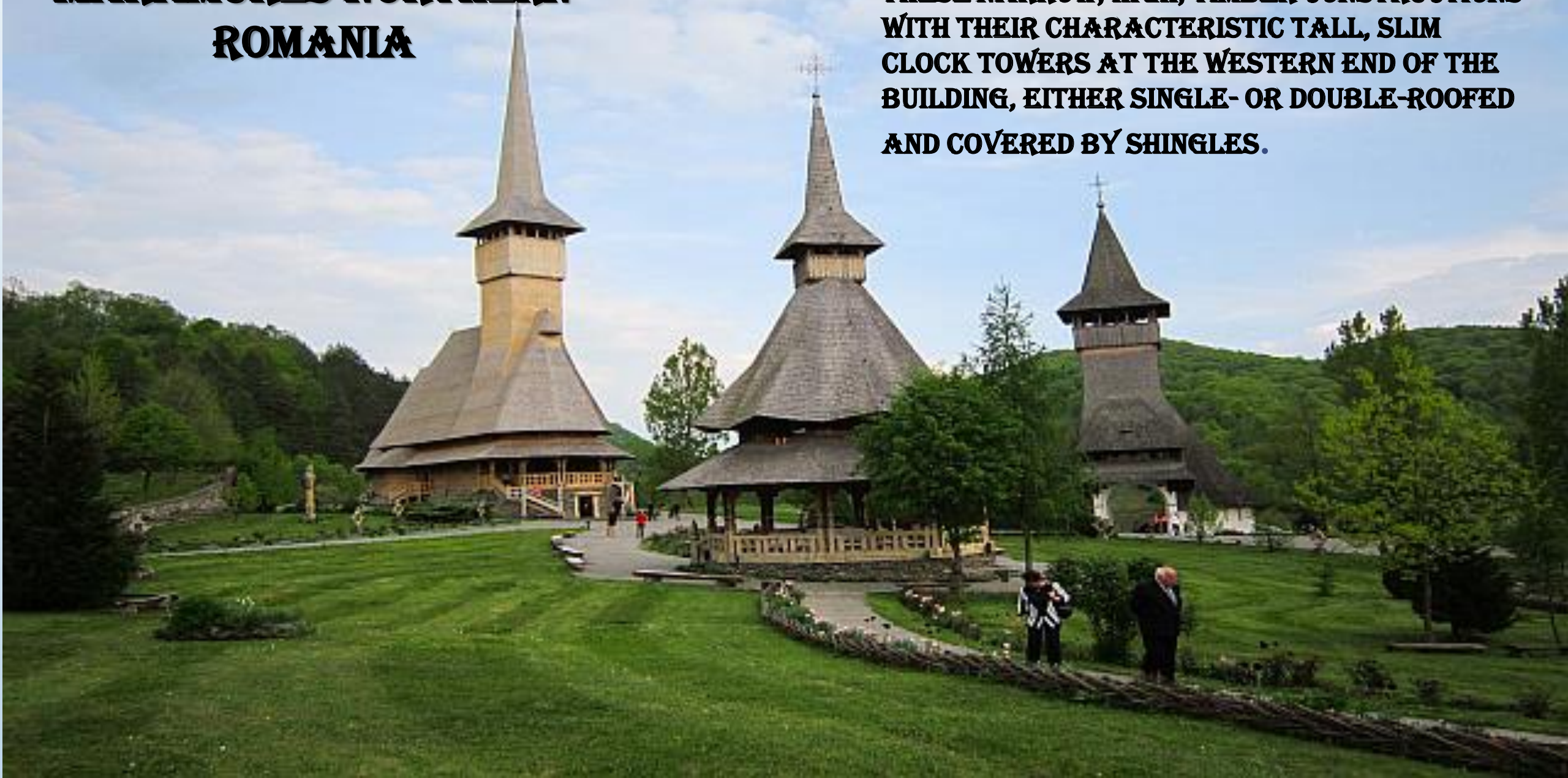
❖ THE PAINTINGS FORM A SYSTEMATIC COVERING ON ALL THE FACADES AND REPRESENT COMPLETE CYCLES OF RELIGIOUS THEMES





# **THE WOODEN CHURCHES OF MARAMURES-NORTHERN ROMANIA**

❖ **THESE EIGHT CHURCHES SHOW THE VARIETY OF DESIGNS AND CRAFTSMANSHIP ADOPTED IN THESE NARROW, HIGH, TIMBER CONSTRUCTIONS WITH THEIR CHARACTERISTIC TALL, SLIM CLOCK TOWERS AT THE WESTERN END OF THE BUILDING, EITHER SINGLE- OR DOUBLE-ROOFED AND COVERED BY SHINGLES.**





# MONASTERY OF HOREZU



**FOUNDED IN 1690 BY PRINCE  
CONSTANTIN BRANCOVEANU, THE  
MONASTERY OF HOREZU, IN  
WALACHIA, IS A MASTERPIECE OF  
THE 'BRANCOVAN' STYLE.**

**IT IS KNOWN FOR ITS ARCHITECTURAL PURITY AND BALANCE, THE RICHNESS OF ITS SCULPTURAL DETAIL, THE TREATMENT OF ITS RELIGIOUS COMPOSITIONS, ITS VOTIVE PORTRAITS AND ITS PAINTED DECORATIVE WORKS. THE SCHOOL OF MURAL AND ICON PAINTING ESTABLISHED AT THE MONASTERY IN THE 18TH CENTURY WAS FAMOUS THROUGHOUT THE BALKAN REGION.**



# FOLK ARCHITECTURE






# **TRADITIONAL HOUSE NORTHERN OLTENIA- 220 YEARS OLD**

**THE RUSTIC ARCHITECTURE IS THE MOST COMPLETE,  
THE MOST EXPRESSIVE CREATION OF THE RURAL  
SOCIETIES**







**RUSTIC ARCHITECTURE IS THE PERSONALIZED  
ROMANIAN STYLE WHICH DEVELOPED THROUGH  
CENTURIES**

**TRADITIONAL HOUSE IN BUCOVINA**



**THE VILLAGE CIOCANESTI WAS ASSIGNED THE CULTURAL VILLAGE OF THE COUNTRY IN 2004**



**THE HOUSES IN  
BUCOVINA, INSIDE AND  
OUTSIDE, ARE  
DECORATED WITH  
MOTIFS INSPIRED BY THE  
TRADITIONAL ROMANIAN  
COSTUMES**




**THE RUSTIC ARCHITECTURE IS DIVIDED INTO:**

- ❖ **A SINGLE LEVELED-HOUSE ; SHEDS ARE USUALLY BUILT SEPARATELY**
- ❖ **1-2 STORE HOUSE; THE GROUND FLOOR IS USED FOR FOOD STORAGE; IF SHEDS ARE BUILT SEPARATELY THE GROUND FLOOR MAYBE RESIDENTIAL AS WELL**



**THE PORCH (VERANDA) IS AN EVER PRESENT ELEMENT IN ALL ROMANIAN RURAL HOUSES**



The image shows a traditional interior room with a low ceiling made of wooden planks and dark wooden beams. On the left, there is a bed with a patterned coverlet and a dining table with a white tablecloth and wooden chairs. In the center, a dark wooden door is set into a white wall. On the right, a large, ornate wooden cabinet with glass doors and a built-in stove is visible. The floor is covered with patterned rugs. The text "THE ROOMS HAVE LOW CEILINGS WITH BEAMS WHICH HELP MAINTAIN THE HEAT" is overlaid on the right side of the image.

**THE ROOMS HAVE LOW  
CEILINGS WITH BEAMS  
WHICH HELP MAINTAIN  
THE HEAT**





# TRADITIONAL COSTUMES





**THE STRUCTURE OF ROMANIAN  
TRADITIONAL CLOTHING HAS  
REMAINED UNCHANGED THROUGHOUT  
THE HISTORY AND CAN BE TRACED  
BACK TO THE EARLIEST TIMES**





**THE BASIC GARNEMENT FOR BOTH  
MEN AND WOMEN IS A SHIRT OR  
CHEMISE WHICH IS MADE FROM  
HAMP, LINEN OR WOOLEN FABRIC**





**THE SHIRT WAS TIED ROUND THE WAIST USING A FABRIC BELT NARROW FOR WOMEN AND WIDER FOR MEN  
WOMEN WORE AN APRON OVER THE CHEMISE. THIS WAS INITIALLY A SINGLE PIECE OF CLOTH WRAPPED THE  
LOWER PART OF THEIR BODIES AS IT IS STILL SEEN IN EAST AND SOUTH-EAST OF ROUMANIA**





**IN TRANSYLVANIA AND SOUTH-WEST  
OF ROUMANIA THIS BECAME TWO  
SEPARATED APRONS, ONE WORN AT  
THE BACK AND ONE AT THE FRONT**





**THE OUTER GARMENTS WORN BY MEN ARE USUALLY MADE OF SHEEPSKIN OR FELTED WOOLLEN FABRIC AND DECORATED WITH LEATHER APPLIQUE AND SILK EMBROIDERY**







**THE** IS THE TYPE OF SHIRT OF A TYPICAL GATHERED FORM OF THE COLOR WHICH HAS EXISTED SINCE ANCIENT TIMES. IT IS ALSO KNOWN AS THE CARPATHIAN SHIRT, SIMILAR TO THE SLAVIC PEOPLES. EACH BLOUSE TELLS A COMPELLING STORY ABOUT THE REGION IT COMES FROM.





THE 3 PART DÉCOR OF THIS PLEATED SHIRT IS ALMOST ALWAYS THE SAME: IN ADDITION TO THE UNDERARM EMBROIDERY, THE "ALTITA", THERE IS A SINGLE HORIZONTAL ROW ON THE SLEEVE, KNOWN AS "INCRET", AND DIAGONAL STRIPES BELOW THE ARMPIT AND SHOULDER, THE "RAURI". THE UNDERARM EMBROIDERY CHARACTERISES THE ENTIRE COSTUME; IT IS TRADITIONALLY SEEN AS THE CULMINATION OF EMBROIDERY AND DECORATION.





# CITY HERITAGE RESERVATIONS





# VILLAGES WITH FORTIFIED CHURCHES IN TRANSYLVANIA

FOUNDED BY THE TRANSYLVANIAN SAXONS, THE 7 VILLAGES FEATURE A SPECIFIC LAND-USE SYSTEM, SETTLEMENT PATTERN AND ORGANISATION OF THE FAMILY FARMSTEAD THAT HAVE BEEN PRESERVED SINCE THE MIDDLE AGE. THEY ARE DOMINATED BY THEIR FORTIFIED CHURCHES, WHICH ILLUSTRATE BUILDING STYLES FROM THE 13<sup>TH</sup> AND 16<sup>TH</sup> CENTURIES.





# SIGHISOARA

THE HISTORIC CENTRE OF SIGHISOARA (SIGHISOARA CITADEL) IS THE OLD HISTORIC CENTER OF THE TOWN OF SIGHISOARA , BUILT IN THE 12TH CENTURY. IT IS AN INHABITED MEDIEVAL CITADEL THAT, IN 1999, WAS DESIGNATED A UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITE FOR ITS 850-YEAR-OLD TESTAMENT TO THE HISTORY AND CULTURE OF THE TRANSYLVANIAN SAXONS.





# THE OLD CENTRE OF ALBA IULIA



**THE CITY OF ALBA IULIA, ALBA COUNTY IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT URBAN CENTERS OF ROMANIA, A PLACE OF MONUMENTAL HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE, ASSOCIATED TO THE GREAT UNION OF 1918 AND THE CORONATION OF THE KINGS FERDINAND I AND MARY, THE 1<sup>ST</sup> MONARCHS OF GREATER ROMANIA. ITS ANCIENT MEDIEVAL CENTRE, THE ALBA CAROLINA FORTRESS, ENCLOSES BETWEEN ITS WALLS SEVERAL CENTURIES OLD ATTRACTIONS LADEN WITH HISTORY, INCLUDING SAINT MICHAEL'S CATHEDRAL.**



# BUCHAREST OLD TOWN

A street view in Bucharest Old Town. The image shows a narrow street lined with ornate, multi-story buildings. In the distance, a large domed church is visible. The sky is clear and bright. The buildings have intricate architectural details, including balconies and decorative facades. A green street sign with a white arrow pointing right is visible on the left side of the street. The overall atmosphere is that of a well-preserved historical neighborhood.

BUCHAREST'S OLD TOWN WAS MERCIFULLY UNTOUCHED BY SECOND WORLD WAR BOMBS AND CEĂUSESCU'S BULLDOZERS AND IS THE CITY'S MOST CHARISMATIC NEIGHBOURHOOD.

A MASSIVE REGENERATION PROJECT HAS TRANSFORMED MANY OF ITS HITHERTO GRUBBY-LOOKING STREETS AND BUILDINGS, THE MOST SPECTACULAR EXAMPLE BEING THE NEW CARTURESTI CARUSEL BOOKSHOP .

THE PINT-SIZED STĂVROPOLEOS CHURCH, WITH ORNATE CARVINGS IN STONE AND WOOD BOTH INSIDE AND OUT, IS ANOTHER ARCHITECTURAL MUST-SEE.





*"Where words fail, music speaks"*

## **FOLK INSTRUMENTS**



- ❖ TULNICUL IS USED BY ROMANIAN SHEPHERDS IN THE MOUNTAINS TO COMMUNICATE AND GUIDE THE SHEEP AND DOGS
- ❖ IN THE PAST IT WAS USED AS AN INSTRUMENT TO SIGNALIZE MILITARY CONFLICTS.



- ❖ IT IS BETWEEN 1,3m AND OVER 3m LONG
- ❖ IT IS MADE OF FIR, LINDEN OR HAZEL WOOD



# THE CURVED PAN FLUTE

❖ THE CURVED PAN FLUTE WAS POPULARIZED BY THE ROMANIAN MUSICIAN GHEORGHE ZAMFIR, WHO TOURED EXTENSIVELY AND RECORDED MANY ALBUMS OF PAN FLUTE MUSIC IN THE 1970'S

❖ CONTEMPORARILY MAKERS OF CURVED ROMANIAN -STYLE PAN FLUTES USE WAX TO TUNE NEW INSTRUMENTS



THE TAMBAL IS A TYPE OF CHORDOPHONE COMPOSED OF A LARGE, TRAPEZOIDAL BOX WITH METAL STRINGS STRETCHED ACROSS ITS TOP. IT IS A MUSICAL INSTRUMENT COMMONLY FOUND IN THE GROUP OF CENTRAL-EASTERN EUROPEAN NATIONS AND CULTURES. IT IS ALSO POPULAR IN GREECE AND GYPSY MUSIC. THE TAMBAL IS PLAYED BY STRIKING TWO BEATERS AGAINST THE STRINGS. THE STEEL TREBLE STRINGS ARE ARRANGED IN GROUPS OF 4 AND ARE TUNED IN UNISON. THE ROMANIAN VERSION IS HELD BY THE PLAYER INTO HIS HANDS BY THE USE OF A BELT ROUND HIS NECK.



# COBZA

- ❖ THE ROMANIAN COBZA IS METAL STRUNG AND HAS A VERY SHORT NECK WITHOUT FRETS WITH A BENT-BACK PEGBOX



- ❖ IT IS THOUGHT TO BE A LOCAL ADAPTATION OF TWO PERSIAN AND TURKISH INSTRUMENTS BROUGHT TO THE AREA BY ITINERANT GIPSY MUSICIANS IN THE 15<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY







**RUGS IN  
OLTENIA**



**RUG MAKING HAS BEEN AN IMPORTANT ASPECT OF CULTURAL  
HERITAGE IN ROMANIA  
THE WORD FOR THIS TYPE OF CARPET IS 'SCOARTA'.  
ROMANIANS USE THE KILIM TECHNIQUE.**





A woman is seated on a wooden loom, weaving a large, vibrant red rug with intricate floral and geometric patterns. The workshop is filled with various stages of rug-making, including spools of wool and other looms. The scene is set in a traditional, well-lit room with wooden beams and a warm atmosphere.

**THEY USE  
PREDOMINANTLY  
STRONG COLORS  
SUCH AS RED AND  
BLACK AGAINST  
GREEN OR SANDY-  
COLORED  
BACKGROUNDS.**

**THE DESIGNS DIFFER FROM  
REGION TO REGION:  
FLORAL MOTIFS, ANIMALS  
AND ORIENTAL  
INFLUENCES  
THE RUGS ARE USUALLY  
PASSED THOUGH  
GENERATIONS.**

arta la sat



HOREZU CERAMICS IS A  
UNIQUE TYPE OF  
ROMANIAN POTTERY  
THAT IS TRADITIONALLY  
PRODUCED AROUND THE  
TOWN OF HOREZU IN  
NORTHERN OLTENIA

COLORS ARE BRIGHT  
SHADES OF BROWN, RED,  
GREEN, BLUE AND THE SO-  
CALLED "HOREZU IVORY".

FOTO © GEORGE CRISTIAN ENACHE



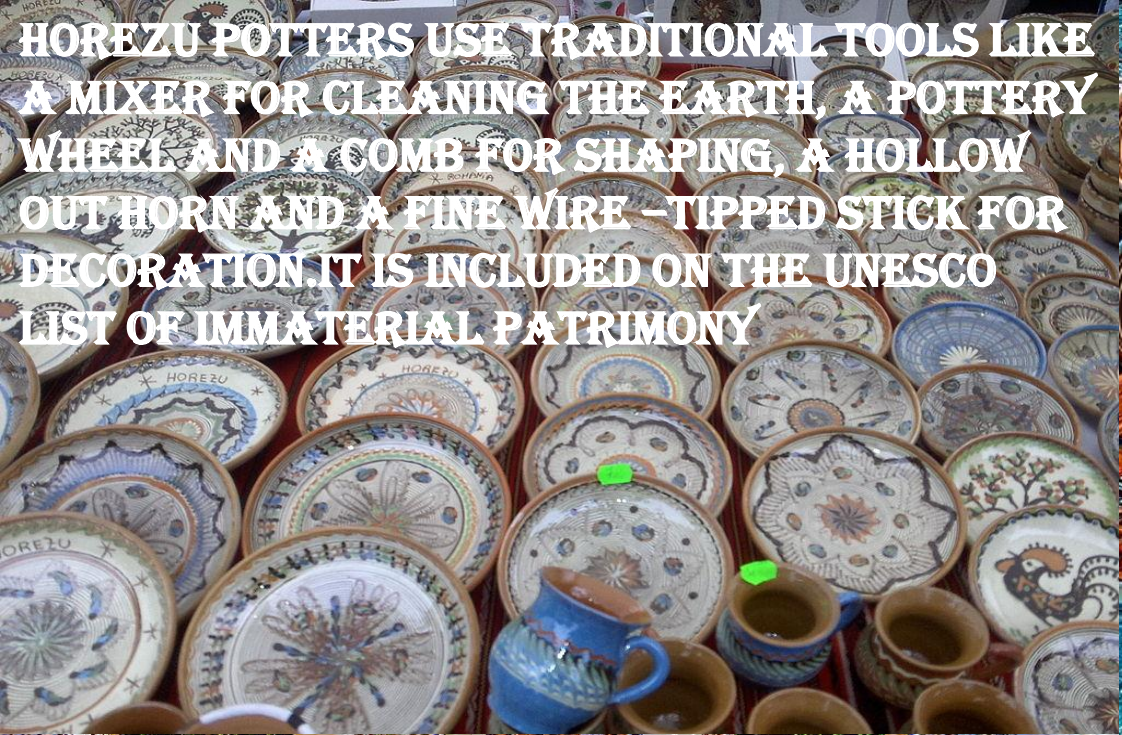
www.ziarpiatraneamt.ro



Valcea Turistica  
www.valceaturistica.ro



**HOREZU POTTERS USE TRADITIONAL TOOLS LIKE A MIXER FOR CLEANING THE EARTH, A POTTERY WHEEL AND A COMB FOR SHAPING, A HOLLOW OUT HORN AND A FINE WIRE - TIPPED STICK FOR DECORATION. IT IS INCLUDED ON THE UNESCO LIST OF IMMATERIAL PATRIMONY**





# THE MOST IMPORTANT BUILDING MONUMENTS





# VŁAD ŢEPEŞ VS DRACULA'S LEGEND



❖ VŁAD THE IMPALER, FORMER ROMANIAN RULER IN THE XV CENTURY, FAMOUS FOR HIS CRUELTY

❖ HIS SEVERE WAYS OF PUNISHING CRIMINALS HELPED BUILDING THE WELL-KNOWN IMAGE OF A VAMPIRE

❖ THE FICTIONAL VAMPIRE IN THE NOVEL "DRACULA" BY BRAM STOKER WAS INSPIRED BY THE LEGENDS OF THIS ROMANIAN PRINCE

❖ HOWEVER, THERE IS NO DIRECT CONNECTION BETWEEN STOKER'S CASTLE AND BRAN CASTLE





# **BRAN CASTLE**

- ❖ **ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS CASTLES IN ROMANIA.**
- ❖ **VERY OFTEN ASSOCIATED WITH THE HOME OF DRACULA, BRAM STOKER'S CHARACTER**





# CORVIN CASTLE

- ❖ A GOTHIC-RENAISSANCE CASTLE IN HUNEDOARA
- ❖ ONE OF THE LARGEST CASTLES IN EUROPE
- ❖ IT FIGURES IN A TOP OF 7 WONDERS OF ROMANIA





# THE PALACE OF PARLIAMENT

- ❖ THE SECOND LARGEST BUILDING IN THE WORLD, AFTER THE PENTAGON, U.S.A. , HAVING AROUND 1,000 ROOMS
- ❖ THE MOST EXPENSIVE ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING IN THE WORLD
- ❖ THE HEAVIEST BUILDING IN THE WORLD
- ❖ BUILT IN 13 YEARS: 1984-1997
- ❖ FOR THE ROMANIANS, IT IS A REMEMBRANCE OF COMMUNISM, BUT ALSO OF NATIONAL PRIDE
- ❖ DIMENSIONS: • 66,000  $m^2$  surface • 270m length • 240m width • 86m high • 92m underground • 9 levels above the ground • 9 levels underground





- ❖ IT'S CONSTRUCTION NEEDED:
- 1,000,000,000  $m^3$  marble
  - 900,000  $m^3$  wood
  - 5,500 tons of cement
  - 200,000  $m^3$  glass
  - 7,000 tons of steel
  - 220,000  $m^2$  carpets
  - 2,000,000 tons of sand
  - 3,500  $m^2$  leather
  - 1,000 tons of basalt
  - 3,500 tons crystals
  - 2,800 chandeliers
  - 700 architects
  - around 20,000 workers 24h/day





# PELES CASTLE

❖ THE FIRST EUROPEAN CASTLE TO BE LIT ENTIRELY BY ELECTRICAL CURRENT.





# THE BLACK CHURCH- BRASOV

- ❖ THE BIGGEST GOTHIC CHURCH IN EUROPE
- ❖ ONE OF THE LARGEST PIPE ORGANS IN EUROPE (4000 TUBES)
- ❖ THE LARGEST BELL IN ROMANIA WEIGHING 6.5 TONS



# THE WOODEN CHURCH IN SĂPÂNȚA PERI

- ❖ THE TALLEST WOODEN CHURCH IN THE WORLD – THE CROSS IS 7M HIGH AND IT WEIGHS 455 KG
- ❖ THE SECOND TALLEST WOODEN STRUCTURE IN EUROPE – 78M HIGH





# THE STATUE OF DECEBALUS – THE LAST KING OF DACIA

- ❖ THE TALLEST ROCK SCULPTURE IN EUROPE
- ❖ 55 M TALL AND 25 M WIDE
- ❖ ON THE RIVER DANUBE , AT THE IRON GATES , NEAR THE BORDER BETWEEN ROMANIA AND SERBIA

DECEBALUS REX  
DRACAN FECIT

*by \_almost\_*



# **ASTRA MUSEUM - SIBIU**

- ❖ **THE SECOND LARGEST OUTDOOR MUSEUM IN THE WORLD , FEATURING MORE THAN 300 BUILDINGS , WATERMILLS , WINDMILLS**
- ❖ **GIGANTIC PRESSES FOR WINE , FRUIT AND OIL ,**
- ❖ **HYDRAULIC FORGES AND MORE .**





- ❖ **THE SECOND LARGEST DELTA IN EUROPE ( AROUND 2.733 Km<sup>2</sup> )**
- ❖ **THE BEST PRESERVED IN EUROPE**
- ❖ **IT HOSTS OVER 300 SPECIES OF BIRDS , 45 FRESHWATER FISH SPECIES ,LAKES AND MARSHES**
- ❖ **SINCE 1991 , IT BECAME PART OF UNESCO LIST OF WORLD HERITAGE SITES .**



**THE DANUBE DELTA**



# THE GOLD MUSEUM IN BRAD

- ❖ THE BIGGEST NATURAL RESERVES IN GOLD IN EUROPE ARE SAID TO BE IN ROMANIA.



Aur lamelar cu depuneri de  
cristale și microlamele de aur

- ❖ THE ONLY GOLD MUSEUM IN EUROPE WITH OVER 2000 PIECES FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD



Aur lamelar cu cuarț



**≡ The first town  
in Europe with  
horse-drawn  
trams -1869**

**TIMIȘOARA**  
**THE 12<sup>th</sup> NOVEMBER 1884**

**THE FIRST TOWN  
OF EUROPE WITH  
STREETS  
ILLUMINATED  
BY ELECTRIC  
LIGHT**

**TIMIȘOARA**  
**12 NOIEMBRIE 1884**

**PRIMUL ORAȘ  
DIN EUROPA  
CU STRĂZILE  
ILUMINATE  
ELECTRIC**





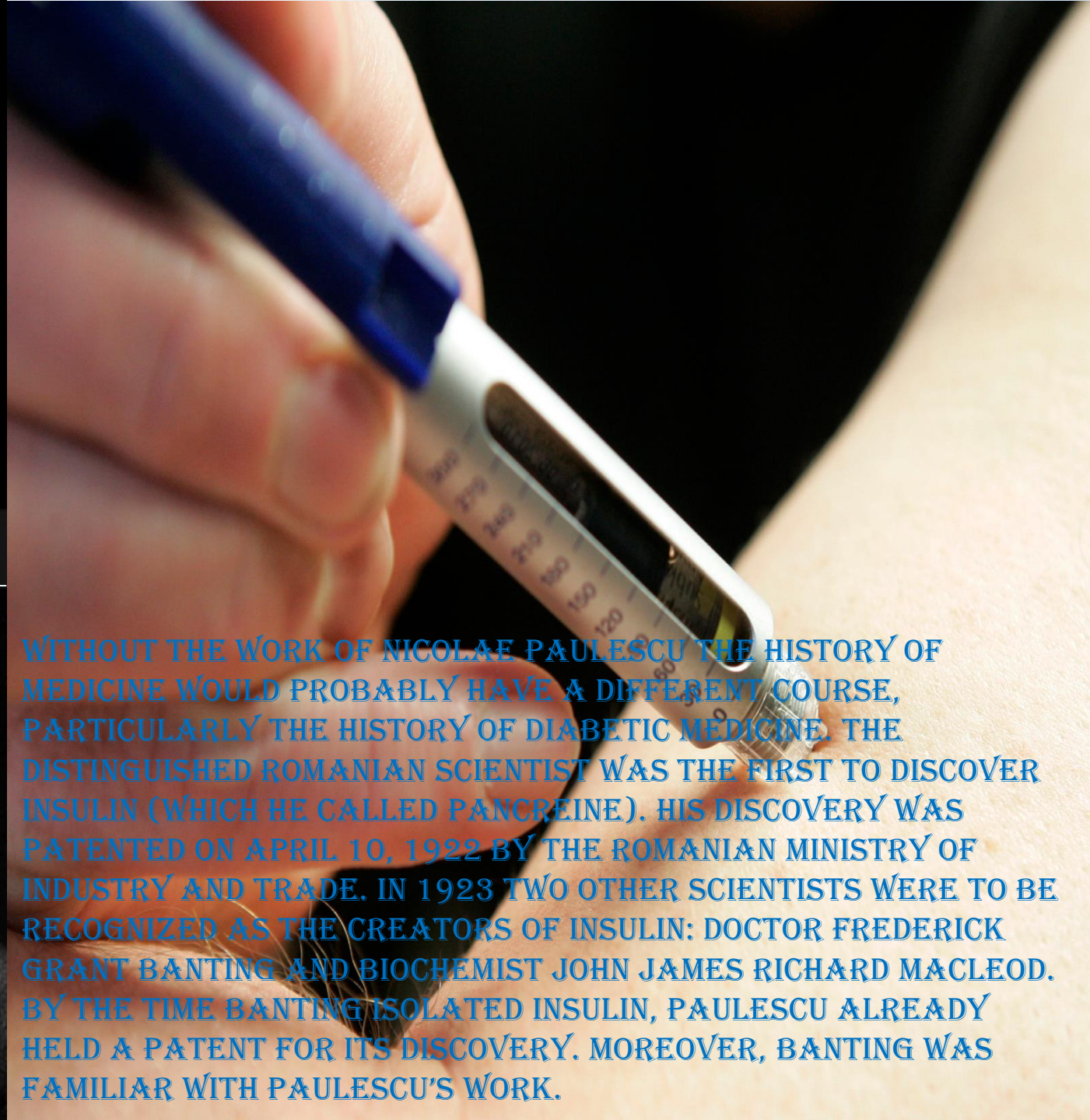
NADIA COMANECI IS THE FIRST ATHLETE IN THE HISTORY OF THE SPORT TO BE AWARDED A PERFECT SCORE OF 10.0 AT AN OLYMPIC GAMES (1976, MONTREAL). IN ALL, SHE RECEIVED SIX MORE PERFECT 10S IN MONTREAL, AS WELL AS THREE GOLD MEDALS. BECAUSE THE SCOREBOARD COULD NOT DISPLAY A 10.00, NADIA WAS SHOWN 1.00 SCORE.







*Nicolae Paulescu - the true inventor of insulin*



WITHOUT THE WORK OF NICOLAE PAULESCU THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE WOULD PROBABLY HAVE A DIFFERENT COURSE, PARTICULARLY THE HISTORY OF DIABETIC MEDICINE. THE DISTINGUISHED ROMANIAN SCIENTIST WAS THE FIRST TO DISCOVER INSULIN (WHICH HE CALLED PANCREINE). HIS DISCOVERY WAS PATENTED ON APRIL 10, 1922 BY THE ROMANIAN MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND TRADE. IN 1923 TWO OTHER SCIENTISTS WERE TO BE RECOGNIZED AS THE CREATORS OF INSULIN: DOCTOR FREDERICK GRANT BANTING AND BIOCHEMIST JOHN JAMES RICHARD MACLEOD. BY THE TIME BANTING ISOLATED INSULIN, PAULESCU ALREADY HELD A PATENT FOR ITS DISCOVERY. MOREOVER, BANTING WAS FAMILIAR WITH PAULESCU'S WORK.



**TECHNICAL  
COLLEGE BALS  
ROMANIA**

