

Post-EXCURSION FAGARAS - SAMBATA. ONE DAY TRIP
3th August 2014

1. FAGARAS CITADEL

www.fagarasonline.ro

Built before 1310, when it was mentioned in historic documents, on the foundation of a palisaded clay building from the 10th century. Fagaras became then a voivodal residence, due to the Voivode Ștefan Mailat (1528-1541), as well as an important military center, supported by a domain of more than 60 villages. The ruler of Wallachia, Mihai the Brave, owner of Fagaras between 1599 and 1600, looked at this town as at his own residence. Later on, in the 17th century, the Transylvanian princes Gabriel Bethlen and Gyorgy Rakoczi extend and define the final shape of the citadel.

During the reign of the prince Mhaly Apafi Ist, Fagaras becomes the political centre of Transylvania and effective residence of the prince. The citadel was rebuilt in the style of Transylvanian Renaissance. Together with the Deva citadel it is known as one of the strongest fortifications of Transylvania. In the 18th century it was surrounded by a Vauban fortification.



2. THE CISTERCIAN ABBEY OF CARTA

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cârța_Monastery

The ruins of the Cistercian monastery of Carta still point out strongly to one of the oldest and most important early Gothic monuments of Transylvania. The monastery was founded in 1205 by the King Andras II of Hungary. It was destroyed and put on fire by the tatar invasion (1241-1242), and rebuilt from stone in 1242 - 1250. Damaged by the Turks in 1421 and 1432, the monastery was closed in 1474 by order from Matei Corvin, then prince of Transylvania. The church was rebuilt in 1519. Today a part of the church became a parish church for the small Saxon community of the village of Carta. Here lived the popular Saxon poet Viktor Kästner (1826-1857).



3. Saxon fortified church of CINCSOR

www.info-transylvania.com/cincsor

Within the perimeter of the Cincsor village, 14 km from Brasov, a Roman *castrum* was discovered in the 20th century. The stamps observed on the bricks reveal the name of Cohors II Flavia Bessorum.

The building of the Saxon fortified church from the 14th century shows the *Fachwerk* structure, common to Western and Central Europe in the Middle Ages. In Transylvania it was also common for a while, but few such structures survived, so the parapets of Cincsor mean a good medieval example.



4. The castle from SAMBATA DE JOS

www.historia.ro/.../celalalt-bruckenthal-palatul-sambata

The castle from Sambata de Sus was built by Josef Bruckenthal in 1770. It is a Baroque building. In 1850 the building was remodelled. The castle with its annexes cover a surface of 36 hectares. In this area the famous horses, the Lipizzaner horses, are kept, the most important breed of Romania.



5. The Wallachian Constantin Brancoveanu SAMBATA DE SUS Castle

www.tripadvisor.com.au › ... › Brasov County › Sambata de Sus

With a splendid location, close to the huge Fagaras Mountain Ranges, there is a castle built by the famous Wallachian Constantin Brancoveanu between 1653– 1678. The castle was reresored after 1906 and used between the World Wars as a guesthouse for artists and writers. After WWII, it was used for apple storage for the local cooperative. After 1990, an ample restoration project was initiated, due to its advanced degradation.



6. THE ORTHODOX MONASTERY AT SAMBATA DE SUS

www.brasovtravelguide.ro/en/brasov/.../sambata-monastery

The monastery was built between 1700-1701 by the Wallachian ruler Constantin Brancoveanu. The church shows beautiful elements of the Brancovan style, and there are fresco paintings from 1766-1787. The church was bombed by the Austrian army in 1785 and rebuilt in 1926-1936. A relevant collection of icons painted on glass can be seen at the monastery, as well a library with old books and manuscripts.



7. THE LISA TRADITIONAL RURAL MILLS

www.tarafagarasuluiromania.ro/en/mountain-and.../cultural-tourism

In Lisa village a unique ensemble of traditional installations was conserved and restored. The installations are powered by waterfalls. They are of various kinds, for the processing of wool fabrics. The processing phases are on display, the entire installation works correctly, according to the traditional ways, used for many centuries. Water is directed through wood channels, left to fall from high altitude upon the woolen fabrics, thus improving their density and surface quality.



8. THE VOILA HYDROELECTRIC PLANT ON THE RIVER OLT

www.hidroelectrica.ro/Details.

The history of Romanian energetics is coined by a historic date, 1896, the starting of the Sadu I Hydroelectric plant from Sibiu county, designed and built by the Oskar von Miller, born in Munich, Germany.

The forced industrialization from the communist era imposed the raise of the electric energy production. In 1983 a state project for 5 hydroelectric plants on the river Olt, in the sector Fagaras – Avrig was decreed. The lack of money led to the fact that only 3 of these were finalized, and this happened after 1989: Arpasu (1991), Scoreiu (1992) si Avrig (1996).

The visit at the Voila Hydroelectric Plant of Voila is a good opportunity to know the ingenious solutions proposed by the Romanian engineering designers for obtaining electric energy from water resources.

