

Short tour Orsova - Drobeta Turnu Severin EN

Descriere

This tour does not include accommodation and starts from Portile de Fier Museum, visits Mraconia Monastery, then Mraconia Golf, lunch at Hotel Restaurant Steaua Dunarii, return in Drobeta Turnu Severin with visit of the Citadel

Iron Gates Region Museum, Orșova section

Descriere

Starting with December 2018, a new section of the Iron Gate Museum has opened in Orșova. Arranged in a building provided by the Town Hall, the museum is a modern space, equipped with all the facilities, in which you can admire the traces left by history in these places. It has within it three exhibition registers with distinct themes: nature sciences, history-archeology and ethnography. The collections of the objects exhibited here bring to the visitors images of the tumultuous history of these places, the life of the Turkish locals on the island of Ada Kaleh, as well as complex dioramas with the beauty and wildness of the Iron Gates National Park. There are exhibited collections of weapons of various types, as well as household objects or with cultural and religious significance. Visitors can admire a space with objects and the interior of a traditional Ottoman house. Another exhibition is dedicated to the species of plants, animals and fish that live in this region with the specific Mediterranean climate. New as a way of exposition is a hologram presenter, who appears in the form of an old Turk, and the story told by him carries the imagination of tourists in a foray into the glamorous history of these places.



Harta



Monastery of Mraconia (old name Mrăcunea)

Descriere

Located near the town of Orșova, the Mraconia monastery has, according to some opinions, its beginnings in the eleventh century, during the Glad and Ohtum voivodes. It appears mentioned in the historical sources before the end of the fourteenth century. In 1453, because of the Turkish incursions, the monks were forced to leave the settlement. Between 1521-1523, the ruler of Severin, Nicola Gârlișteanu, his wife, Anca, and their daughter, Irina, the wife of the ruler Ubul and their daughter, Nasta, re-founded the monastery. Even so, it was quickly ruined due to the numerous Turkish-Tatar incursions. Between 1658-1665, it was again repaired by monks, supported by the locals. During the wars between the Turks and the Austrians, carried out between 1670-1682, it suffered numerous damages (in 1682 it was set on fire by the martialots). In 1690, the first attempts were made to "convert" the monks from Mrăcunea to "Catholicism". In 1715, a Turkish mob killed almost all the monks (only one escaped). In 1738, it was burned by the Austrian troops, and in 1788, it was destroyed by the Turks. In 1934, through the efforts of the bishop of Caransebeș, Vasile Lazarescu and of the protopop Iosif Câmpianu from Orșova, a new burnt brick church was erected, in the form of a cross and covered

with metal sheet, but remained unfinished for a long time. In the first two decades of the communist regime, it functioned as a chism church. In 1968, as a result of the work done at the Iron Gates I hydroelectric power station, the old church was covered by the Danube waters. The present settlement was built after 1989, on a new site, becoming a monastic settlement in 2007.



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Hotel-restaurant Steaua Dunarii

Descriere

GPS coordinates: 44.674828 / 44°40'29" N - 22.321010 / 22°19'16" E

Address: Danube Street, Eselnița Commune, Mehedinți district



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Mraconia Bay - statue of the Dacian king Decebal

Descriere

This impressive statue was dug directly into the rock by a team of 12 climbers, coordinated by sculptor Florin Cotarcea. The artistic creation represents the face of the Dacian king Decebal and is the largest sculpture made in nature in Europe, with a height of 55 meters and a width of 25 meters. For this impressive work was done for 10 years, between 1994 and 2004, being financially supported by the Romanian businessman Iosif Constantin Drăgan, who could see his work completed 4 years before his death in 2008.



DECEMBRE 1971
URACA FELIT

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Medieval Citadel of Severin

Descriere

Adresa: Strada Portului nr. 5, Drobeta Turnu Severin

Cetatea medievală a Severinului a fost construită în secolul al XIII-lea la inițiativa Regatului Maghiar, care a ridicat această fortăreață în scop de apărare la granița de sud a Banatului de Severin. Prima garnizoană a cetății a fost formată din cavalerii Sfântului Ioan. Cetatea avea o poziție strategică, fiind situată pe malul Dunării și în imediata apropiere a vechiului castru roman Drobeta. Construcția a fost realizată de-a lungul secolelor XIII - XV, timp în care cetatea a fost permanent fortificată, lărgită și întărită. Construcția era apărată de un șanț adânc cu apă, ale cărui urme se pot vedea și astăzi, fiind înconjurată de două rânduri de ziduri de piatră, sprijinite de 6 turnuri de apărare. Invaziile otomane au supus cetatea unui lung șir de asedii de-a lungul secolelor. Cel mai devastator atac a fost cel din timpul lui Soliman Magnificul, în anul 1524, atunci când zidurile au fost complet distruse, practic din fortificații rămânând întreg doar un singur turn, denumit Turnul lui Sever, ceea ce a dus la stabilirea numelui localității de astăzi,

Drobeta Turnu Severin. În urma unui amplu proiect privind reabilitarea, cetatea poate fi admirată astăzi în toată măreția ei.



Harta

