



Bacău's resorts,
oasis of health
and relaxation
for all seasons

SLĂNIC
MOLDOVA

TÂRGU OCNA

MOINEȘTI



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SLĂNIC MOLDOVA



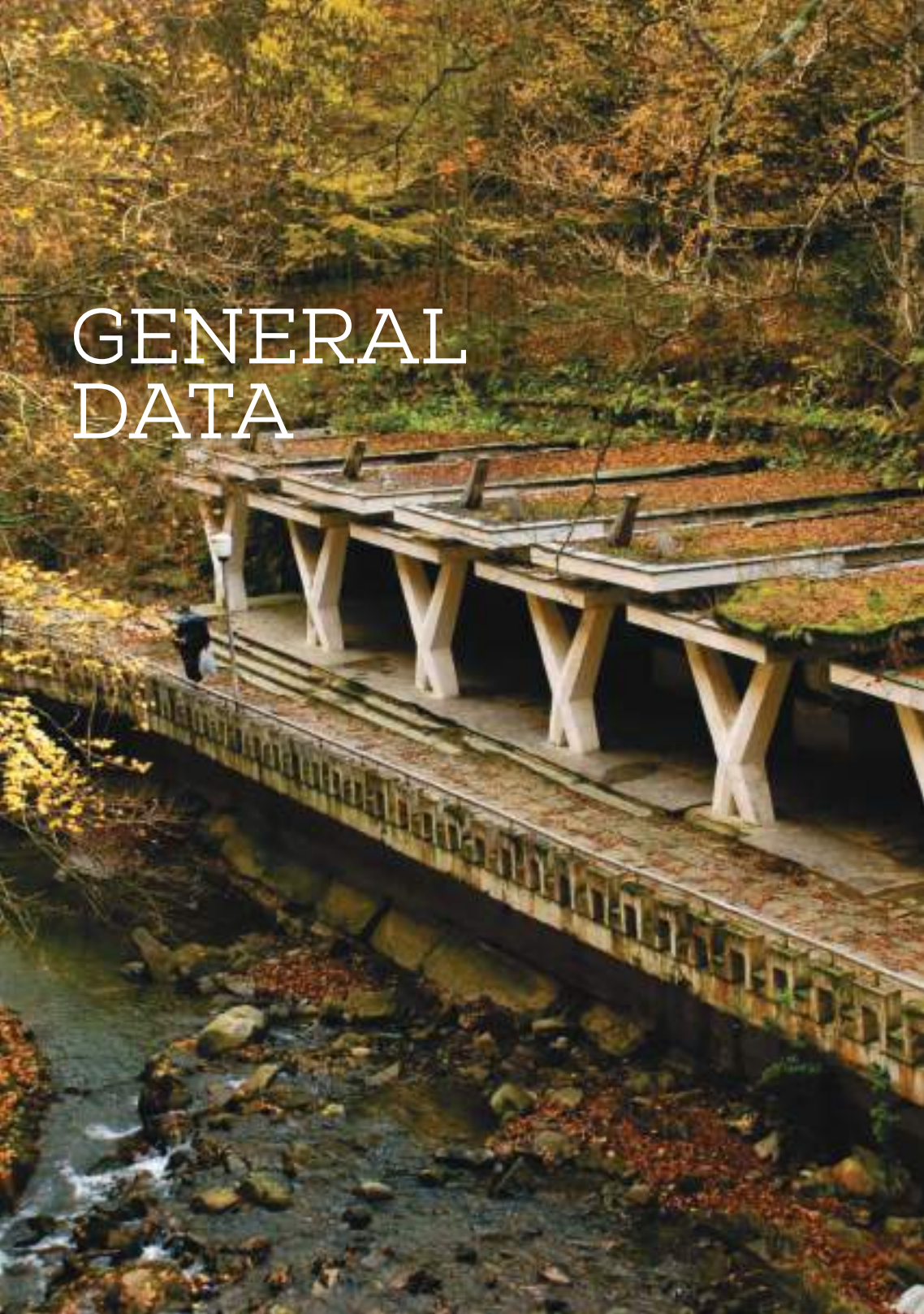
In the cradle of the Carpathian peaks and forests, in an especially scenic natural setting, streams in all its glory one of the most beautiful resorts on the Romanian lands: SLĂNIC-MOLDOVA. the so beautifully called "Moldavia's Sinaia" by the wayfarer writer Alexandru Vlahuță.

The settlement was founded and developed thanks to the numerous mineral springs with such varying compositions from the Slănic brook's valley, which on a map printed at Vienna in 1856 is called the Slatini brook, due to the fact that it passes through a region with a soil rich in soluble salts, a "slatina" (a spring with salted water) or salt mine. The settlement was named Slănic-Moldova, in order to distinguish it from Slănic-Prahova, also a resort.

The therapeutic value of mineral waters from Slănic-Moldova has been confirmed over time by medals won at international exhibitions in Vienna (gold medal, 1873), Frankfurt am Main (silver medal. 1881), Bucharest (gold medal, 1894), Paris (gold medal, 1889). For these reasons it was compared by specialists with the mineral waters from Karlovy-Vary, Vichy, AixlesBains and dubbed the "Pearl of Moldavia".



GENERAL DATA



Located in the south-west of Bacău County, on the eastern slope of the Eastern Carpathians, in the Group of Nemira Mountains (**the peak Nemira Mare -1.649 m**), Slănic-Moldova resort is located in the valley of the Slănic creek, at 26°37' east longitude, 46°17' north latitude, and elevation 530 m, in the depression covered in dense coniferous and deciduous forests, at 85 km from the Bacău municipality and 18 km from the city of Târgu Ocna.

Because its location in a valley with wooded slopes, Slănic-Moldova enjoys a climate of transition between the hill climate and the alpine one, with summers not the hot (around 20 degrees Celsius, the average during the summer) and gentle winters (- 4, 2 degrees Celsius, the average, during the winter), the atmospheric pressure being in general low, with an annual average of 720 mm. **The average annual temperature is of 7,1°C.**

Protected in the distance, towards N-E, by the peaks Suru and Secatura, the resort is not in the way of the furious CRIVĂȚ (a north-easterly wind in the eastern and southern parts of Romania), which fortunately has never made its presence felt in here, so winds with speeds above 40-50 km / h are only accidentally registered here, the number of the calm days rising to 293,6 per year. Prevailing wind blows from the south-west; it is the mountain evening breeze, which brings coolness during the summer, refreshing the atmosphere with aerosols of fir and resin.

The pure air, rich in resinous aerosols and negative oxygen ions, due to the mass of ozone air and forest-flavored aerosols, gives Slănic, besides its quality of a balneary resort, also the quality of a climatic resort, offering the visitors the possibility of air cures of a great purity.

The total surface of the township is of 11,595 ha of which the forests occupy a surface of 9,265 ha.

According to the 2011 census, **the population of the city Slănic Moldova amounted to 4,198 inhabitants**, in decline compared with the previous census in 2002, when 4,996 inhabitants had been registered. The majority of the inhabitants are Romanian (96.02%).

For 3.69% of the population, the ethnicity is not known. In terms of confessional belonging, most residents are Roman Catholic (59.55%), with a minority of Orthodox believers (36,33%). For 3.69% of the population, the confessional belonging is not known.

An aerial photograph of a historic resort town, likely in the Adirondacks. The town is built on a valley floor, surrounded by dense evergreen forests. In the foreground, there are large, light-colored buildings with multiple stories and many windows, possibly hotels or government buildings. A large, circular, paved area, possibly a racetrack or a large plaza, is visible on the left. The town is nestled at the base of a steep, forested hill that rises in the background. The overall scene is a mix of historic architecture and natural landscape.

PAGES OF HISTORY

Scenic settlement, as well as the existence of various types of mineral springs which spring on a relatively small area - sometimes next to each other and yet different in curative effects, constitutes, according to the specialists in mineralogy and balneology, particularities rare across Europe, which over the time, transformed Slănic-Moldova in a wanted resort. To all these, we can add the contribution of local people, who polished this pearl of Moldavia, through their exquisite accomplishments over time, despite the obstacles of all kinds, inherent for the transformations imposed by the historic cycle.

Outlining an arch over time, after **the discovery of the first mineral water spring by the serdar (translator's note: commander of an army) Mihalache Spiridon, on 20th of July 1801** - on the Saint Elijah's Day, who is also the spiritual patron of the resort, the forests around the streams have been cleared and a few houses have been raised to accommodate those who were beginning to come for the cure, which would become overcrowded with time for the increasing numbers of patients who, hearing about the power of the healing mineral waters working wonders, were beginning to come in increasing numbers to alleviate their suffering.

The inexistence of means of medical treatment at that time further enhanced the fame of the tiny settlement, which needed personnel as much as possible qualified and in much larger numbers: physicians, bathing personnel, cooks, servants for houses and courtyards, bearers, woodcutters, warders. Since the balneary cure in Băile Slănicului could be done only during the hot season, respectively between 15th of June and 15th of August, everyone who worked there remained available for the rest of the year, which meant either their dismissal, or the granting of compensatory payments, to benefit from their work the next season.

Certainly neither alternative appeals to those involved, so Serdar Mihalache was the one who managed to solve this problem, transforming the temporary workers in permanent residents of the resort. Although the place around the springs with all the Valley of Slănic and with the fair and the salt mines constituted "the domain of the Salina" which was owned by the state, he considered the field as his personal property, and this made him to request from the Regency the permission to colonize here people coming from abroad, namely from the area of Transylvania.

Consequently, based on a charter issued in 1808 by Prince Scarlat Callimachi, the boyar Mihalache Spiridon relocated with covenant a



number of 12 Families of "rufetași" – namely ploughmen working at the salt mine of Târgu Ocna, and who, in exchange for the exemption from tributes for 10 years, were compelled to take care of the springs, and the persons coming to the cure. The new inhabitants received in use a plot of land just downstream of the springs, where they raised their households, with the right to hunt and fish, to procure wood and to pick up berries and sponges for the feasting of the resort's visitors.

Serdar Mihalache manages to build a small church in the proximity of the springs (1810), building around it rooms for hosting some of the guests, but also "feredeie" (baths) for the ill.

In year 1812, in Slănic arrive the first patients, "in number of two or three, who had heard about the healing springs in Germany and knew how to value the benefit brought by the mineral waters". Around 1816 the first two houses are built from logs on the area of the park located today in the center of the resort, on the occasion of the metropolitan bishop Veniamin Costache's visit in Slănic Moldova. The number of visitors was increasing year by year, so, around 1820, in Slănic were about 40 rooms for the sick, built by Serdar Spiridon.



A truly historical moment can be considered the year 1824, when a royal privilege for establishing the bathes was awarded, Prince Ioniță Sandu Sturdza raising the number of the settlers in 1826 to 27. In 1837, when the number of settlers has reached 50, Prince Mihail Sturdza (1834 - 1849) switched to charity, forcing the Serdar through an additional charter to give rooms without rent to a total of 30 poor sick people, for which, the Serdar in turn forced the entrepreneur of the baths to build six rooms for the patients deprived of material means. During all this time, more and more peasants from the Oituz's Valley and the surrounding regions were coming, founding the villages of Cerdac and Satu -Nou.

In year 1840, the resort appears first on the administrative map of Moldavia, under the name of "Fere-deiele Slănicului" ("Baths of Slănic").

For nearly 40 years, the Serdar had considered the springs and the baths of Slanic as a personal property, and boyar Mihalache Nastasache, his nephew, hears about the existence of seven mineral springs at the foot of Mount "Măgura", where establishes a second balneary resort, known under the name of "Băile Nastasache", the current resort "Târgu Ocna".

But, noting that the business with the baths had become more and more

prosperous and profitable, the State litigates the serdar's family's right of ownership and, in 1846, the Public Assembly of Moldavia transfers based on a donation the baths' premises, together with 800 fălci (1 falca = 14.3 m²) of forest, the mineral springs, the baths and the enclosures, to the Trusteeship of the "Sfântul Spiridon" Hospitals of Iași (an event sanctioning the first nationalization in the history of the resort) according to the will of the former owner, prince Racoviță, who donated it to the Trusteeship long before his death. This donation was sanctioned through a royal charter given by Prince Grigore Alexandru Ghica on November 6, 1851 (for 11 years the Baths of Slănic have been exploited by the state based on a leasing to private entities), and the estate of Slănic will be managed by the Trusteeship until 1948, when it becomes the property of the communist state, as a result of the law issued and implemented in 1948. The royal charter of that year provided, among others, that annual quota of 10 fălci will be given to the nearest of the baths until the full separation of the fiscal authorities' estate.

Under the management of the "Sfântul Spiridon" Trusteeship, Slănic Moldova resort follows an ascending trajectory of its development. Works are performed with great dedication for the discovering and capturing of new springs, and in 1856, based on the assignment of the Trusteeship, protophysician dr. Ludwig Steege compiles on the basis of a partial analysis conducted in 1856 by the pharmacists Zotta and Abrahamfi – with the assistance of the chemists Schnell and Th. Stenner – a complete study of the mineral springs, which he compares with the waters of famous resorts in Europe: Vichy, Marienbad, Karlsbad, Spa, Aix-La Chapelle, St. Marie, Kissingen, Krahnchen.





According to the historical foundation of Slănic Baths presented by Dr. Epiphany Cozarescu, mineral waters were analyzed for the first time in 1832, from the order of the Russian general Pavel Kiseleff, the plenipotentiary president of the Divans (Royal Councils) of Moldova and Wallachia during the Russian military administration, ambassador of Russia to Paris, one of the supporters of the union of the Romanian Principalities. In gratitude, the Spring no. 1 will bear for a time the name of "Saint Paul's Spring" or "The President's spring", after the name of the Russian general, who visited the resort in 1833 (the spring was later called "Michael's Spring" or "Mihaluca's Spring", after the name of the discoverer). **But the first determinations of the chemical composition of these waters were carried out in 1852, followed by other analyses in 1953, 1957, 1965** and subsequently by periodic analyses performed at the Chemistry Laboratory for Mineral Waters within the Institute of Balneology and Physiotherapy. Overall, the analyses have showed that the mineral water of these springs have been retaining, over time, a constant chemical composition. In 1874, Spring no. 1 Bis is discovered and named "Alexandru Varnav's Spring", after the name of one of the worthy householders of Slănic.

The waters of the mineral springs from Slănic-Moldova are present at various exhibitions winning the gold medals at Vienna (1873), Paris (Universal Exhibition - 1889), Bucharest (Cooperative Exhibition - 1894) and the silver medal at Frankfurt am Main (International Exhibition of Balneology-1881).

The fame that the resort starts to enjoy brings more and more visitors, and prominent people of the country cease to leave the country for treatments in other resorts abroad. But, compared to the standard of the conditions offered by well-known resorts in Europe, Slănic's facilities were leaving much to be desired. Although the royal charter stipulated that the territories owned by the Hospitals' Trusteeship cannot be alienated, in year 1884 came into force a law allowing the sale of a part of the marginal lands to private entities, provided that these, within three years from the date of the purchase, to build comfortable villas, based on plans approved by the Trusteeship's higher management. Thus, more and more owners from Bucharest, Brăila, Galați, Iași began to build houses on the land bought from the Hospitals' Trusteeship, which led to a considerable increase in the accommodation capacity of the resort. The first accommodation buildings built by the new owners were the villas were Ieronin Scurtu Villa (1885), Dimitrie Brandza Villa (1887) and Codrescu Villa (1888).

In year 1887, a comprehensive process of systematizing the resort begins, the inhabitants who were possessing lands in the center of Slănic – where today the park is located – being displaced in the downstream area of the resort, where they established Satu Nou. According to the history presented by Dr. Epiphany Cozarescu, the last 24 households were evacuated in 1880, their inhabitants receiving lots of 1,200 sqm, on which they have built houses with wooden lattices, specific for the mountain areas.

In the center of the town, between 1887 -1912, new and towering edifices are built: "Racovita" Hotel (built between 1894 - 1897, after the name of the prince who donated these places to the Hospitals' Trusteeship), the hotels: Zimbru, Puf, Nemira, Cerbu, Dobru and Central and the refectories no. 1 and no. 4; in the same period, the construction of the famous casino named "Casino Royal" (1894) is finished; the casino was built based on the plans of the architects George Sterian and H. Rick. Next to "Racovita" Hotel, a hall for cures and the Inhaler are built (1912); the Inhaler was endowed with the most modern compressed air installations of German provenance, a real factory, built for the treatment of the respiratory diseases. For the construction of the new edifices, the stone from the quarries on the Slănic's Valley was used, and as craftsmen famous Italian builders were recruited. One of them was Antonio Magro, who since 1880 has worked to raise Slănic's first stone buildings and to capture the springs. He settled with his family in the resort, where even today there are two families named Magru.



On the place occupied until then by the houses of the first settlers (or "rufetași", as they were called) and where the first "feredeie" (baths) were, first large park of the resort was developed, in steps, with spacious paths, where various ornamental trees and shrubs adapted to the climate conditions of this place are planted; nearby a greenhouse was constructed, which provided the floral decoration of the resort.

Alongside with these arrangements major works are undertaken at local level: the regularization of the Slănic brook; building of bridges and catwalks; the capture of new mineral springs and the introduction of the most up-to-date bath installations, inhalers and sprayings, under the guidance of foreign specialists among which included the famous architect József Szűcs, who came from the famous resort Karlsbad to oversee the on-site application of its modernization project of the resort.

Lack of communication means was hindering the access to the resort of the growing numbers of visitors. **The railway line Adjud - Târgu Ocna was commissioned in 1884; in 1890 the highway Târgu Ocna - Slănic Moldova and four iron bridges across Slănic's waters were built, under the guidance of engineer Elie Radu**, prominent personality of the Romanian technique, in a time when in our country, the technique was in its infancy.

In order to supply water to the resort, a reservoir is constructed in 1898 on Mountain Pufu, which was provided with a water plant for outdoors; **in year 1900 the first electric plant was built, which through the two electrogenic generators was able to provide power to the largest hotels, and the park was lit by 5 big lamps.**

At the beginning of the 20th century, Slănic-Moldova was a balneology-climate resort modern for those times, which stood proud alongside other internationally recognized resorts.

Despite the metamorphoses which began to be felt with the systematization of the resort and the emergence of new constructions, with the commissioning of the power plant and the landscaping of the huge and beautiful park, the years of the World War I transformed the resort into a heap of ruins. The Austro-Hungarian and German troops were trying to

open access on the line Târgu Ocna - Adjud - Mărașești to the heart of Moldavia, and in order to conquer the resort, were repeatedly attacking, artillery fire from destroying everything that stood in its way. The enemy knew very well the value of Slănic's waters, so even since 1853, the Austrian had left a sentinel to guard spring No. 1, who was forced later by the locals to leave. Several times during the night they had tried to move the border barrier in order to conquer the spring. After the invasion of the resort by the German troops, military command is hosted at Hotel "Racovița", and the beautiful building of the casino is converted into a stable. In retreat the German troops torched the resort, which was completely destroyed, the reconstruction starting late, only in 1927.

In the hot summer of 1944, more precise around the event of August the 23rd, 1944 (on 21st and 22nd of August), at Slănic-Moldova secret meetings were held between the Marshal Ion Antonescu and General Hans Friessner – the commander of the Army Group "Southern Ukraine", which concluded in important decisions about the fate of the war and the country.





Among the relevant visitors of the resort we can mention **Costache Conachi** (the step father of the political figure Costache Negri), the poet who

together the Văcărești brothers, pioneered the Romanian poetry and who, visiting Slănic in 1819, sculpted in the bark of a fir his feelings for the beautiful Zulina, the pet name of Smaranda Donici, whom

he met in the middle of this charming nature; **Veniamin Costache** – the scholar metropolitan bishop of Moldavia, guest of the resort in 1816; **King Carol 1**, which lodged in Slănic in 1891; **Costache Negri**, poet and political personality; the storyteller **Nicu Gane**, who left us in the short story "Two days in Slănic" the memories of the resort's life during 1890- 1900; the great storyteller **Ion Creangă**, who starting with 1884 came for a few summers at Slănic to take "feredeie" (baths) and to treat his affliction with the renowned mineral waters – which was awarded gold and silver medals at various international balneology exhibitions; **Wilhelm de Kotzebue** – the Russian consul in Moldavia, who left us travel notes very valuable for their documentary value; the composer **George Enescu**, the genius of the Romanian music, care, who on 24th of July 1889 (when he was studying at the Conservatory of Vienna), performs for the first time in front of the numerous audience of the resort, when he barely had turned nine years old; the writer **Alexandru Vlahuță**, who discovered in literature the beauty of the settlement of Slănic which he calls "Moldavia's Sinaia"; the architect **George Sterian**; the philosopher **Ion Petrovici** – professor at the University of Iași and Bucharest and minister in the interwar period, who narrates in his book "Over a lifetime" episodes from the time when he was enjoying his holidays in Slănic-Moldova.

Among Slănic's personalities, we can mention: **Nicolae Grebenea**, the only priest mayor in the history of the resort and one of the martyrs of the anti.-communist struggle; the writer and poet **Valeriu Filimon**; playwright, poet and publicist from Bacău **Viorel Savin**, former director of House of Culture and Popular Comedy Theatre of Slănic-Moldova; the poet **Alexandru Dumitru** – an adopted son of Slănic; fine arts artists **Ilie Teodorescu** and his daughter, **Alina-Georgiana Teodorescu**, the physician and publicist **Romulus C. Busnea**; archimandrite **dr. Irineu Cjeorbeja**; parson priest **Constantin Cartas**, student of the great historian Nicolae Iorga; **PhD Epifanie Cozărescu**, historian and publicist, professor and publicist **Răzvan Ștefănescu**; producer, script writer and actor **Marin Cimponeriu**, the actress and cultural activists **Adriana Nedelcu**, disciple of the great producer Jean Georgescu; the writer and publicist **Mircea Dinutz**, former manager of the Slănic-Moldova House of Culture; physician and writer **Dorel Raape**; priest and publicist **Cătălin Ilie**, a passionate admirer of the history of these places; professor, composer, conductor and publicist **Liviu Dănceanu**, distinguished name in the contemporary music, the promoter and organizer of classical and contemporary music concerts in the resort at the foot of Nemira, the balneo-physio-therapist **Dan Ciurlică**, the founder of a health center exclusively herbal-based, engineer Constantin Popa–PhD in tourism and one of the pioneers of the investment in Slănic's tourism, the businessman **Dumitru Sava**, actively and affectively engaged in the publication of one of the most important and documented work on Slănic-Moldova resort, economist **Ioan Munteanu**, one of the most reputed tourism managers of the county and vice-president of Employers' Organization of Balneary Tourism of Romania, etc.



A scenic view of a river with a weir in a mountain town under a bright sun. The sun is in the top right corner, creating a starburst effect. The river flows from the background towards the foreground, where it passes through a series of stone weirs, creating white water. On the left bank, there is a town with several buildings, including a large one with a red roof. The background shows steep, forested mountains under a clear blue sky.

BALNEOLOGY

Profiles and natural factors for treatment

Along the Valley of Slănic, embraced from all directions by mountains, between Peak Cheșcheșului (1.010 m) at north and Golul Paltinișului (1.019 m), which gird it at the middle, **spring from both sides of the Slănic, very close to the thalweg, the mineral springs, the main natural wealth of Slănic**, with mineral, alkaline, with bicarbonate, ferruginous, brominated, iodinated, hypertonic and hypotonic, sulfurous, with chlorine-sodium, oligomineral, chlorinated waters, used since the 1820.

They are spread over a distance of almost two kilometers, from the confluence of Slănic with Slănicelul (550 meters altitude) and to the confluence of Slănic with Scărișoara brook, where the point called "At 300 stairs" (480 meters altitude) is located, in groups of 3 or 4 or isolated, at 50-150 meters from each other, most of them are located on the right bank of the water. The resort is located on deposits of Kliwa sandstone and disodilic schists in which traces of fossil fish are preserved, the rainwater flowing through these deposits are mineralized. The springs of mineral water have their source in the rain and the melting snow from the mountains Pufu and Piciorul Dobrului, which flow from the top of the two mountains in the Slănic's Valley, among the sandstone layers and the schists layers. Enriched with the carbon dioxide that is emitted through the cracks in the earth's crust, they dissolve in their way the salts from the rocks. Slănic's mineral waters have different compositions and concentrations, being in general carbonated, with a composition of chloride-bicarbonatesodium, slightly sulfurous, athermal, with a mineralization which reaches up to 252.45 g / kg. Their beneficial action may be likened to the action of the springs of living water; they are complex medicines mysteriously prepared in the depths of the earth's crust.

The exquisite qualities of the climate, associated with the well-known therapeutic mineral waters, favored the creation and development of the second therapeutic profile of the resort, after the digestive one, namely, the respiratory profile, which determined another medical personality, prof. dr. Ion Predescu-Rion, ENT specialist and bronchology expert of great renown from the '30s, to assert: **"Moldavia's Slănic can be considered as having no rival among the resorts of Europe"**.

Slănic-Moldova resort occupies a leading position among the European resorts, in terms of the number of springs, their total daily flow, and especially the variety of the composition and the concentration of its waters.

The fact that springs so different stream on a relatively small area, sometimes next with each other and yet different in curative effects, is a rare balneology feature both in our country and abroad.

In terms of the variety of mineral waters, Slănic-Moldova resort can be considered more endowed by nature than the famous resorts Karlovy-Vary, Vichy, Montecatini or Baden-Baden, without correspondent in similar profiles other than another reputable resort, in Czech Republic: Mariánské Lázně (Marienbad).

One of the practical consequences of the diversity of the mineral waters from Slănic-Moldova is that it allowed the foundation of treatment methods for most gastric, intestinal, liver and nutrition disorders and at the same time for totally different functional states of the digestive tract: hypo- or hyperacidity, hypo- sau hypermotility, etc.

The mineral springs in Slănic-Moldova have constituted the study subject of several Romanian doctors and scientists, among which dr. G. Tudoran, who highlighted their therapeutic value: "The waters from Slănic-Moldova is a happy association, provided to physicians in order to treat all the diseases of the stomach, intestines, liver, nutrition; it has been said that it is a caprice of nature, in Slănic to be springs for all the digestive diseases, as in no other resort in the world".



At Slănic there are 24 hydro-mineral sources identified and homologated in 1980, including 20 in operation, three in conservation and one in reserve; 12 of these sources are currently used:

Spring No. 1 (named also “Mihail Spring” – from its discoverer the Serdar Mihalache Spiridon, after previously had been named “Saint Paul’s Spring” or “The President’s Spring”, in the memory of the Russian general Pavel Kiseleff, who “ordered” the first analysis of Slănic’s mineral waters), **Spring No.1 Bis** (named “Alexander Spring”, in the memory of Alexandru Vornav, who had an important contribution to the development of the resort), **Spring No. 3** (named “The King of the Mineral Waters”), **Spring No. 5**, **Spring No. 6**, **Spring No. 8**, **Spring No. 10**, **Spring No. 14** (Well 703), **Spring No. 15** (Well 704), **Well No. 2 (S2)**, **Spring “300 stairs”** and **Spring “Saint Spiridon” (S3)**.

The mineral springs are used in the internal cure:

- **Diseases of the digestive system (Springs 1,1 bis, 3, 6, 8, 10,14,15, S2, S3);**
- **Diseases of the liver and the gallbladder (Springs 1, 3, 6, 10, 14,15, S2, S3);**
- **Diseases of the airways (Springs 1bis, 3, 6,15);**
- **Nutrition and metabolism diseases (Spring 3);**
- **Diseases of the kidneys and the urinary tract (Spring S2, “300 stairs”, S3).**

In the external treatment, the mineral waters are used for the treatment of peripheral neurological disorders, of the posttraumatic and rheumatic diseases, related diseases, gynecological diseases, upper respiratory tract diseases (rhinopharyngitis), neurasthenia, chronic inflammation of the ocular conjunctivitis (especially Spring No. 5, which is recommended only for external cures). The balneological research and the medical indications concerning the mineral waters from Slănic Moldova were performed by experts from the National Institute of Rehabilitation, Physical Medicine and Balneoclimatology, in collaboration with physicians from the resort, and their evaluation, classification and homologation were conducted by specialists from the National Agency for Mineral Resources.

A special peculiarity in the springs’ category is represented by the **Spring Well No. 2** – a minerals spring **very rarely found worldwide**, which falls in the category of pure alkaline springs, with beneficial effects in treating hepatitis, chronic renal lithiasis, and with an anti-inflammatory effect on the prostate,

which potentiates male sexual activity. Its water is very well tolerated by elderly patients, by debilitated, neurotic patients and by those with recent surgery on the stomach and liver.

The Spring "Sfântul Spiridon" ("Saint Spyridon") is considered a special spring, which distances itself from all the other springs, being a spring with pure non-mineral water, "the special gift of God for the inhabitants of Slănic, of Romania and of the entire planet", as it was described by the physician Dorel Raape, of Slănic, who presented in one of his volumes this spring's legend with divine valences.

According to recent determinations, the sample corresponding to Spring no. 1 bis presents the most stable-in-time chemical composition; for the other springs, the samples regarding the concentrations of chlorides, bicarbonates and calcium are comparable to those identified in the literature of the domain; in the case of the other parameters, especially for the hydrogen sulfide, differences have appeared, which can be explained by the change of the chemical composition of those springs.

Besides the mineral springs and the climate of sparing, two more natural healing factors are used in the balneoclimatology therapy at Slănic Moldova – moffeta and cave microclimate.

Mofetta, a treatment cabin with natural gas emissions, mostly carbon dioxide, was founded in Slănic in 1976 on an experimental basis, later beneficial results being observed in the treatment of hypertonic malady and the cardiovascular diseases associated with it: obliterating arthritis in all phases, "Raynaud" syndrome, acrocyanosis. The moffeta aura is created by the presence of the volcanic tuff at Slănic-Moldova, at 70 km from eruptive chain of the Eastern Carpathians – Oaş, Gutâi, Căliman, Gurghiu, Harghita – an area in which through the fissures, the pores and the dislocations of the rocks in the center of the volcanic, the carbon dioxide emissions associated with nitrogen and hydrogen make their way. For the application in the therapeutic domain of the mofetta gas (CO₂), in the resort two mofettas were installed. They were built in the vicinity of the Springs 11 and 3, as follows:

- an old, rudimentary moffeta, placed on the caption of the former Spring no. 11, whose CO₂ emission is situated on a knoll of calcareous tuffs prohibiting its modernization. In the present, this moffeta is abandoned.

- a new and modern moffeta, located in the vicinity of Spring no. 3, which constitutes the most important source of mineral water and free CO₂ in the resort. The mofetta was built in 1985 and was commissioned in June 1986. The new mofetta has a capacity of 40 persons.

The cave microclimate (the Slat Mine of Târgu Ocna) constitutes an extremely valuable natural factor, used with efficiency by the treatment facilities in the resort, as one of the basic procedures in the complex balneary-physio-climatic treatment of the patients with certain respiratory conditions which are part, according to the balneology specialists, of the group "Unspecified chronic obstructive bronchopneumonia". The patients indicated for such a therapy are transported in an organized manner in the Salt Mine "Trotu" from Târgu Ocna, where they follow the recommended treatment for about 4 hours under the direct supervision and guidance of the medical personnel, after which they return to Slănic, where they can undergo depending on the case 1-2 related procedures, further benefiting from the curative effects of the resort's climate.

The treatment base in the underground sanatorium of Târgu Ocna possesses the necessary modern requirements for recovery and leisure, including the tourists accommodated in the resort of Slănic-Moldova.

Over time, millions of people have taken their steps with the hope of healing and the joy of the encounter with nature, towards this transcendent place, blessed by God and heavy with legend and history, oasis of beauty and peace of the soul.

TOURISTIC ATTRACTIONS

PARKS, NATURAL RESERVES ROUTES



MONUMENTS, CULTURAL CENTERS



CHURCHES, RELIGIOUS MONUMENTS



Natural Reserves

"Plaiurile și stâncăriile Nemirei – Sit Natura 2000"



The natural reserve "The lands and the rocky spaces of Nemira " – Natura 2000 Site (located between the Peaks Șandru Mare and Nemira Mare), constituted by a segment of terrain where rare species grow, such as edelweiss, oriental pine and the brush of yew. The Peak Nemira Mare reaches an elevation of 1,649 meters. Here we can find two small natural lakes called Nemira's Ponds. In the spruce forests, around the springs, we can meet species as: "Saxifraga Cymbalaria", "Goodyera repens", "Taxus Baccata", and on the Nemira's rocky spaces grow: "Leontopodium alpinum", "Centaurea Kotschyana", "Sedum caeea", "Draba carinthiaca". On the territory of the town, two more protected areas can be found: "The Lime stones with Litothamnium" from the Cireșoaia locality, and "Tofu de Falcau", monument of nature, geologic complex located on the Dobru brook.



The Natural Reserve Slănic-Moldova



The natural reserve Slănic-Moldova, a forest reserve located on the slopes of Mountains Cerbu, Dobru and Pufu (area 671.3 ha, elevation 530 – 1,000 m; it includes the park and the forests near the resort.



The Casino's Building (Royal Casino)



The Casino's Building (Royal Casino), the most representative building in the resort and one of the most beautiful in the country. Architectural monument. Monumental construction in baroque style, with elements of old Romanian style, raised by renowned Italian craftsmen, based on the design of the architects George P. Sterian and H. Rick from Iași, at the initiative of the architect N. Ghica-Budești, at that time member in the "Sfântul Spiridon" Trusteeship of Iași. The edifice was finalized in 1894, restored between 1986 and 1989 and completely developed as a cultural and educative edifice.



The Balneary Complex (Hotel) "Racovița"



The Balneary Complex (Hotel) "Racovița" (1891-1895), monumental building, which combines the baroque style with elements from the old Romanian architecture, location almost entirely destroyed during the First

World War by the German and Austro-Hungarian troops in retreat. During the World War Two, the building was the headquarters of Army Group "Southern Ukraine", hastily withdrawn the day after the act of August 23, 1944.



The Inhaler



The Inhaler (1912), a massive construction, made of stone and brick, with Oriental decorative elements, held spaces especially compartmented areas for applying aerosols, inhalations, spraying, together with a complex of pressure chambers consisting of four pneumatic caissons in which compressed air was introduced, ozonized and filtered at different pressures, one of the most modern pneumotherapy units in the South/East of Europe of those times.

The Resort's Park



The resort's park (4.16 ha), engineered in the interwar period, on the place of the former baths destroyed during the First World War. It is a jewel in terms of landscape and the area most frequented by tourists. Fountains and anthropogenic waterfalls, splendid specimens of larch, Swiss pine, tall fir, white pine, and elegant floral arrangements delight the tourists. At its center the Music Pavilion is located, built in style "Art Nouveau", where in the late nineteenth century, was playing a fanfare directed by the chapel-master Knight Petro Rewotty. He also composed part of the operetta "Baths of Slănic", considered one of the few compositions in the world dedicated to a resort, on the lyrics by the journalist from Bacău Radu Costache.



The route "300 stairs"



The route "300 stairs" starts near the spring with the same name and climbs the stairs made of stone and concrete through the forest from the foothills of Mount Dobru, above the area of the mineral springs and along the Gorge of Slănic, with hindrances overlooking the resort and the main ridge of the Mountains "Nemira".



The Gorge and the Waterfall of Slănic



Slănic's Gorge runs parallel with the road leading to the resort's camping, on a length of about 500 meters, establishing the delineation between Mount Pufu (left bank) and Mount Dobru (right bank). Consisting of large rocks, the waterfall descends in gentle steps, the landscape is made whole by the hardwood forest on the banks and by a bridge built above it, a beautiful image of nature in all its beauty and its wilderness.



The Trout Farm and Restaurant "Casa Montana"



The trout farm and the restaurant "Casa Montana" are the places which will welcome you with menus cooked based on unique trout recipes.

The Assembly of the old villas of the resort



The assembly of the old villas of the resort: The Building of the Trusteeship of Roman – the former City Hall (villa dating from 1870, currently the building is belonging to the Archdiocese of Roman and Bacau), Villa "Rico" (unique by its construction, similar to a medieval castle, during the Second World War the residence of general H. Friessner, the commander of the German Army Group "South Ukraine"), Villa "Pufu", Villa "Palas" and the other villas grouped in the center of the town, representative monuments for the local cultural heritage (built between 1920 – 1930, buildings of stone and brick with architectural and decorative elements of stone and wood, specific to the mountain resorts).



The Orthodox Church "Sfântul Ilie" ("Saint Elijah")



The Orthodox Church "Sfântul Ilie" ("Saint Elijah") (1927 - 1929), located in the central park, on the place of the former wooden church built in 1810 by Serdar Mihalache Spiridon and destroyed by German artillery bombardments in 1916.

The Roman Catholic Church "Adormirea Maicii Domnului"



The Roman Catholic Church "Adormirea Maicii Domnului" ("The Assumption of Mary") (1947) was rebuilt based on a modern project in 1998.

The Monastery "Sfântul Ștefan cel Mare"



The Monastery "Sfântul Ștefan cel Mare" ("Saint Stephan the Great") (located at 900 m altitude, on Mount Bolovanu), Orthodox church inhabited by a community of monks, raised by a Romanian family established in America, now both members are dead and buried inside the halidom.





(built in the memory of the heroes fallen in the battles during the First World War that took place on the Peak Cireșoaia):

The memorial wayside cross (located in the component township of Cerdac), a stone construction, on whose pedestal the heroes fallen in World War I are embossed;

The cemetery of the World War I Heroes (1916 - 1919), with the unfinished ossuary and obelisk, created by the Society "Cultul Eroilor" ("The Cult of Heroes") between 1930 - 1931 (situated in the resort, next to the town's cemetery; over 3.500 unidentified heroes);

The Monument of the World War I Heroes (1916 - 1919) "**Masa Reginei**" (**The Queen's Table**"), Sector Cireșoaia, Cireșoaia's Hill.



Monuments of plastic art



(Listed on the List of public monuments of Bacau County and located in the resort's park): **The stone portraits and busts of the writers: Mihai Eminescu** (Vasile Aciobăniței, 1964), **Ion Creangă** (Vasile Aciobăniței, 1964), **Ion Luca Caragiale** (Pompiliu Clement, 1964), **George Coșbuc** (Alexandru Gheorghiță, 1964).

Springs No. 1, 3, 4 and 5



The springs 1, 3, 4 and 5 are the first springs discovered by the royal serdar Mihalache Spiridon (Spring no. 1, discovered in 1801, with the memorial

plaque 1927, maintained for a long time the name of Michael, in the memory of the commander, and it was followed between 1804 -1807 by springs 3, 4 and 5).

"Nemira" ski slope



The first ski slope in the County of Bacău, the most recent and most relevant investment in Slănic's tourism in the last years (situated at the entrance in the resort of Slănic-Moldova, at about 100 meters of DN12B. With a trajectory oriented towards north, the slope is located at an altitude of 720 meters - the highest point of departure and it has a length of 1,414 m on the slope, the average width of 38 m, a total difference of level of 240 meters and an average gradient of 17%, a gradient which inscribes the slope in the category of easy slopes and therefore it endows it with a very high degree of attractiveness. In order to provide optimal conditions for practicing skiing and in order to fulfill the desires of the winter sports lovers, the slope is provided with: installation for cable transportation, artificial snow installation, snow beating machine, lighting system for the night, homologated security nets, live web camera, mountain rescue services, parking, etc. The skiing slope "Nemira" in Slănic-Moldova was developed by the County Council of Bacău in partnership with the Mayor's Office of Slănic-Moldova, within the project "Skiing Park Slănic-Moldova", funded by the "Regional Operational Programme 2007-2013, Priority Axis 5 – Sustainable development and promotion of tourism; DMI 5.2 – Creation, development, modernization of tourism infrastructure in order to exploit natural resources and to increase the quality of tourism services".





MOUNTAIN ROUTES IN NEMIRA MOUNTAINS ON THE BACĂU COUNTY TERRITORY*

1. THE 300 STEPS ROUTE



Slănic Moldova - Culmea Dobrului - Popasul turistic Slănic Moldova (Slănic Moldova Tourist Stop) - Slănic Moldova.

Marking: red triangle. **Route time:** 2 – 2 ½ hours.

Difficulty: easy route. Requires equipment appropriate for the season.

The route begins at the park entrance with the provided mineral springs, we cross a bridge over Slănic river and we begin our climbing on the steps set up on the northern slopes of Dobru Mountain. The trail goes up in small windings through the mixed forest where the coniferous are predominant and after the steps end, we reach a small uncovered rocky peak, from where we have visibility to the main peak of Nemira Mountains. About 45 minutes after departure, we pass the maximum altitude of the route (795 m) on Mount Dobru and we go down easily following the western part of the peak. After another 10 minutes, the trail leaves the peak, first following the level winding, and then descending to the beautiful

* see the map on page 107

Poiana Căprioarei at the end of which we cross Slănic creek on a recently renovated metallic bridge. From Poiana Căprioarei to the start point where we close the circuit there are 2.5 extra km which we travel as follows: on the route to the junction of Slănicel with Slănic and then by the waterfall to Slănic Quays.

2. ROUTE SLĂNIC MOLDOVA - VALEA UZULUI



Slănic Moldova - Culmea Caprioarei - Șandru Mare Peak - Șaua Nemirei - Nemira Mare Peak - Farcu Mare Peak - Farcu Mic Peak - Valea Uzului (Nasolea Mare waterfall).

Marking: blue tape. **Travel time:** 9-10 hours.

Difficulty: Average difficulty route. Requires equipment appropriate for the season and good physical shape.

The route crosses the main peak of Nemira Mountains over Șandru Mare, from the East to the West, from Slănicului Valley to Uzului Valley. The blue tape marking starts from the former Rai Camping site, from where we head right on a road that easily climbs for approximately 50 meters and then we enter the trail which crosses a dell and continues to climb on the Eastern slopes of Culmea Căprioara. The trail goes round in the West Nemira Mică Peak (1627 m), and after a short descent we reach Șaua Nemirei (1440 m). From Nemira Mare Peak (1649 m) we go back down on our trail marked with blue tape on which we have approximately a 4 hours' walk to Uzului Valley. An hour later, we reach Farcu Mare Peak (1498 m) from where we admire the impressive view of Poiana Uzului reservoir. We reach the County Road 123 which we follow for about 400 m and we arrive at the bridge over Uz River, almost at the tail of Poiana Uzului reservoir.

3. SLĂNIC MOLDOVA - SĂLĂTRUC



Slănic Moldova - Muntele Pufu - La Sălărie - Cleja Mountain - La strigoi - La Argintărie - Plaiul Ciungetului - Streața Mică - Lacul Bălătau - Sălătruc.

Marking: blue tape. **Travel time:** 9 - 10 hours.

Difficulty: Average difficulty route. Requires equipment appropriate for the season and good physical shape. Not recommended in winter.

The route connects Slănic Moldova and Sălătruc, crossing the secondary ridges which form to the East the main ridge, as well as the

valleys between them. The following mountains are crossed perpendicularly, in order: Pufu Mountain, Dofteanei Valley, Cleja Mountain, Ciungetului Valley and Izvorul Negru creek. The route begins on the opposite side of the entrance on the "300 steps" route. After an hours' walk, we go round Pufu Peak (1047 m) and we suddenly change direction, we go down westwards, we pass by the forestry canton and out over the bridge across Dofteana River, in La Sălărie meadow (610 m). We continue our travel going up the right side. After approximately one hour, we reach the peak of Cleja Mountain and we continue our way going down North-West in order to catch the forestry road on the bank of Ciunget river, from where we engage in the windings which take us upwards on the Southern slopes of Ciunget Peak and from one of its elbows, by a footbridge, we leave it to follow a trail which takes us to the peak in approximately 10 min. We follow the trail from Plaiul Ciungetului in the North-East direction. After approximately 2 hours, the marking suddenly goes down from the peak to the West to Izvorul Negru Valley. The trail goes down on a tilting slope, between the blocks of rock in the forest, by a puddle and it takes us out to the forestry road from Izvorul Negru, near Bălătau Lake. Up to the center of Sălătruc village we have approximately 1 hours' walking distance on a forestry road.

4. SLĂNIC MOLDOVA - ȘAUA NEMIREI



Slănic Moldova – Pufu Valley – La Cireș Peak – Șaua Nemirei.

Marking: blue cross.

Travel time: 4–5 hours. **Difficulty:** Average difficulty route.

Requires equipment appropriate for the season and good physical shape.

At the junction of Slănic with Pufu River, we follow the forestry road from the valley of the latter for approximately 3 km. From its end, we take a trail which follows the creek and at the end it climbs on the right side through thick spruce woods. We come across a forestry road which goes down to Dofteana Valley and after we cross it, we enter the woods and climb the mountain foot to La Cireș Peak. After about 1 hours' walk through the woods, we reach La Cireș Peak (1063 m), at the geodetic pyramid. The peak is covered with woods and around we can discover traces of the war, tranches or cannon supports. The route changes direction to the south for about 200 meters through the rare forest and goes back down to the right, to Dofteanei Valley. We shall follow the forestry route to Țiganca creek. The

trail goes up the left bank of the creek and in approximately 50 minutes we reach the main peak of the mountains, at Șaua Nemirei (1440m) where we come across the route marked with the blue tape. Poarta Vânturilor, as the locals call this area, separates Nemira Mică Peak (1627 m) in the South from Nemira Mare Peak (1649 m) in the North.

5. PLAIUL CIUNGETULUI - NEMIRA MARE PEAK



Connection to route 3.

Marking: yellow cross. **Travel time:** 1 hour

Difficulty: Easy route. Requires equipment appropriate for the season.

The route connects the ridge route marked with blue tape and the main road which crosses the secondary ridges marked with blue tape. The route goes down a trail right from Nemira Mare and following the secondary ridge, Plaiul Ciungetului it crosses the route coming from Argintărie and goes down on the ridge to Bălătau Lake.

6. SLĂNIC MOLDOVA - THE PLATEAU UNDER CERBULUI PEAK



Marking: red circle. **Travel time:** 30-40 min.

Difficulty: Easy route. Requires equipment appropriate for the season.

The route starts from Dobru Valley and after approximately 300 m travelled on the road, after a bridge, we suddenly turn left and start climbing through a beautiful beech and spruce forest. The trail is wide, the slope is pretty mild. The marking is highly visible which makes the route accessible to any visitor of the balnear and climatic resort Slănic Moldova. Once you have arrived on the plateau, you have a spectacular view of the resort. We fill our lungs with the fresh air, we rest on the benches set up in inspiration on the plateau, enjoying the beauty of these blessed places.

7. NEMIRASKI SLOPE - DOBRU VALLEY - S. MOLDOVA PARK



Marking: blue triangle. **Travel time:** 2 - 2 ½ hours.

Difficulty: Easy route. Requires equipment appropriate for the season.

The route starts from the basis of Nemira ski slope, climbs gently on the left side of the slope up to its upper part. From here, after a short break, when we admire the beautiful view with the mountains around, we

continue our route through the forest, following the blue triangle marking. The forest is a mixture of beech and spruce, and if we go forward quietly, we may even have the chance to see deer, squirrels or even stags. Not after long, we reach the highest point of the route, located in a saddle which separates Cerbului Peak from the Eastern ridges. We are at the altitude of 795 m and from here, we go down to Dobru Valley, in the same beautiful and wild forest. The descent is not abrupt, but we must pay attention to the markings. The last part of the route is common with the route marked with blue cross, which comes from Hârja village, Oituz commune, on a road slightly disturbed by a recent forestry exploitation in the area. After we leave Dobru Valley, we have only a few hundred meters left until we reach the central park of the resort. We recommend the route to all the tourists who reach Slănic-Moldova.

8. SLĂNIC MOLDOVA - HÂRJA



Marking: blue cross. **Travel time:** 2 ½ – 3 hours.

Difficulty: Easy route. Requires equipment appropriate for the season.

The route starts from the central park of Slănic Moldova resort on Dobru Valley and after approximately 200 m travelled on the road, after a bridge, we suddenly turn left and start climbing through a beautiful forest of beech and spruce. After approximately 1.5 hours we reach the highest point of the route (839m) where we can find a petrol well. We follow the road going down from the well a few tens of meters and suddenly we enter a trail to the right. The arrival point is in Hârja village, on DN 11 (National Road 11).

9. SLĂNIC MOLDOVA - PIPAȘ PEAK



Marking: blue circle. **Travel time:** 1 hour.

Difficulty: Easy route. Requires equipment appropriate for the season.

The route starts right at the entrance in Slănic Moldova, passes a few houses and starts climbing through the forest to Pipaș Peak. After approximately one hour, we reach the peak, where we continue to walk for a few more minutes, above a rocky area from where we have a beautiful view of Slănic Valley and Bolovanul Mountain. The area includes a cliff with a few routes for escalading.

Nemira Mountains are part of the Central Group of Eastern Carpathians, delineating its southern border, and they fall in the category of Eastern sedimentation mountains. The main ridge is oriented on the Northeast direction, and the middle third of the main ridge represents the delineation line between the counties of Bacău and Covasna.

The routes in Nemira Mountains attract the mountain lovers because of their exquisite landscapes and of the wilderness of these places. Less exploited from a touristic point of view than other mountains and with lower heights (the highest peak has 1649 m), Nemira mountains permanently proffer to their tourists the surprise of discovering wonderful places.



SURROUNDINGS



Târgu-Ocna



"Măgura Ocnei" Monastery (skete mentioned in 1665); Fortified Church "Buna Vestire" ("Annunciation") (former "Răducănu" Monastery, 1694, with the tomb of Costache Negri, 1876); "Adormirea Maicii Domnului" Church (former "Precista" - "Virgin", 1662); the wooden Church "Cuvioasa Parascheva" "Parascheva of the Balnkas" (1725); the wooden Church "Sfântul Gheorghe" ("Saint George") (1752); "Sfântul Nicolae" Church ("Saint Nicholas" Church) (1758-1772) and the Cemetery of Heroes of World War I; The Administrative Palace (1912, today the City Hall); Grand Station (1884, architect: engineer Anghel Saligny); the Flag Station "Saline" (1896, architect: engineer Elie Radu); Borisov House (1890); the Monument of the Heroes of World War I on the Mount Măgura (1927); Independence Monument (1910); Wayside Cross in the memory of the anticommunist detainees who lost their lives in the Hospital Penitentiary Târgu-Ocna (1993), the Bust of Costache Negri in City Hall's plaza (1941); History Museum of the resort city Târgu-Ocna; "Trotu" salt mine, with underground sanatorium and leisure facility located at a depth of 240 m; the Balneary Center "Pore Măgura"; the Touristic Complex "Creangă"; the Skete "Ștefan cel Mare" Cireșoaia.

Dofteana



The Deondrology Park, a dendrologic-silvicultural collection consisting of over 660 species and varieties of trees that covers an area of 24 ha; "Ghika" Castle (the end of XIXth century); Mineral water springs from "Ciunget" and "Sărărie"; "Ochiul Huitorii" – natural barometer; the Natural Reserve "Nemira" – natural reserve with floral and forestry character – "Natura 2000 Site".



Dărmănești



The dam with abutments from the Uzu's Valley (Valea Uzului) (the second in its type in Europe); the Castle of Știrbei family; the Complex of technical hydraulic installations in the neighborhood of Boiștea, including a rudimentary hydraulic mill machine (dating from the end of the 19th century), a hydraulic mill machine and a whirlpool (both from the beginning of the 20th century); the wooden church "Sfântul Nicolae" ("Saint Nicholas") (1807, with additions in 1884); the Mill on the Hazaparu river (beginning of the 20th century); the wooden church "Sfinții Voievozi" ("Holly Princes") (1813) in the village of Lapoș; the wooden church "Adormirea Maicii Domnului" ("Assumption of the Virgin Mary") in the village of Plopu.

Comănești



The assembly of the Ghika-Comănești Palace (1890), an edifice designed by the architect Albert Galleron (the architect building the Romanian

Athenaeum and the building of the National Bank), today “Dimitrie Ghika - Comănești” Museum of Ethnography and Art; The Comănești Railway Station (1892), raised by the engineer Elie Radu, inspired by the model from Curtea de Argeș and Lausanne, Switzerland; Heroes’ International Cemetery, the only one in Romania, specially built in year 1933 after the cessation of hostilities in World War I, where the bones of the heroes were gathered, regardless of which they had belonged to (Here have found their rest 165 Romanian heroes, 46 German soldiers, 2,141 Russian soldiers, 370 Hungarian soldiers and 191 Austrian soldiers); the wooden Church in Maramureș style “Sfântul Arhidiacon Ștefan” (“Holy Archdeacon Stephen”).



Moinești



Natural Reserve “Pădurea cu pini” (“The Forest with Pines”); “Băi” Park, with mineral water springs; “Dada” Park and the “Dada” Monument (in the memory of Tristan Tzara); the Dacian Fortresses Moinești; the Jewish Cemetery; the Church with the patron saint “Sf. Mare Mucenic și Tămăduitor Pantelimon” (“The Great Saint and Healer Pantelimon”) in the vicinity of the Emergency Municipal Hospital – the first church in Maramureș style in the Archdiocese of Roman and Bacău.

Tescani



Cultural Center “Rosetti Tescanu - George Enescu” (from 2006, a

Department of the National Museum "George Enescu" București), where annually a number of cultural events are organized: International Festival of Music Outdoors "Enescu - Orfeul Moldav" ("Enescu - The Moldavian Orpheus"), International Festival and Symposium "George Enescu", International Painting Camp, established 30 years ago. Also within the Center there are: concert hall "OEDIP" (60 places), the outdoor stage for an orchestra of 60 persons and an audience of 300 persons, conference room with a capacity for 35 persons, three multipurpose workshops, an art gallery, a library, a specialized library (G. Enescu) for research, reading and logistics audition room, complete lodging (35 accommodation places, dining room with 45 seats). Here Enescu composed his lyric masterpiece, "Oedipus", in his visits at the mansion after marrying Maria Cantacuzino, the daughter of Rosetti-Tescanu family, whom he also dedicated his work. The two met in 1909. It is said that the poplar alley of the park inspired to Enescu the triumphantly end of his masterpiece "Oedipus".

The Department "Dumitru and Alice Rosetti Tescanu - George Enescu" operates in the former mansion of the famous boyar family Rosetti-Tescanu and has the status of a historic monument. The edifice was built in 1880 and is considered the oldest cultural center of the country. In the Tescanu mansion the Romanian state opened in the '80s a center of creation; here were composed literary works ("Jurnalul de la Tescani" - "Tescanu Journal" by Andrei Pleșu) and also every year here a painting camp and a philosophy camp take place.



Onești



Municipal History Museum; the Municipal Library “Radu Rosetti”; the Monument “Mihai Eminescu”; the Church “Adormirea Maicii Domnului” (“Assumption”) and the Museum of Culture and Religious Art Borzești – Onești; Natural Reserve “Perchiu” and the Cross on the “Perchiu” Hill (30 meters high, altitude 398 meters), “Nadia Comăneci” Gym, “Bogdana” Monastery.

Cașin



The wooden gates with three pillars and the roof; Artistic wood processing center (sculptures); the Center for folk stiches and fabrics (carpets, rugs, wooden carpets, folk costumes); the Center for carpentry; Water Mill; The wooden Church “Sfintii Voievozi” (“The Saint Princes” - built before 1796, attested in 1809 and painted in 1852 by Gheorghe Grama); “Sf. Dumitru” Church (“Saint Demetrius” Church) (1840 - 1843); The wooden Church “Sf. Nicolae” (“Saint Nicholas”) (1771) in the village of Curita; Ferdinand’s Fountain (in memory of the king under which the Great Union was achieved); Zboina Learing; “Mănăstirea Cașin” (“Cașin Monastery”) Church (1655) in the commune with the same name, a faithful replica of “Golia” Church in Iași.



EVENTS



Snow Festivals

(February) – Artistic and sport events specific to the winter season.

National Off-Road Championship, the “Dacii Liberi” (“Free Dacian”) Trophy

(May) – competition organized by Off-Road Club Vaslui, Club Off-Road Bacău “Dacii Liberi” and Enduro Club Riders, in partnership with County Council of Bacău through the County Public Service for Tourism Promotion and Coordination of Mountain Rescue Services Bacău and the Myor’s Office Slănic-Moldova. It is organized under the aegis of the Romanian Federation of Automobile Sports and the National Commission for Off-Road.

The cultural season of Slănic

Held annually during the summer season (June to September in the resort’s park), which promotes the Moldavian traditions and values, with the participation of over 80 folk groups.

County Folk Festival and the Folk Craftsmen’s Fair

(July, in the resort's park) - events organized by the County Center for Conservation and Promotion of the Traditional Culture Bacău, County Council of Bacău, the City Hall and City Council Slănic-Moldova, attended by over 200 craftsmen and around 60 artists from Bacău county.

The Days of the City of Slănic-Moldova

An event that takes place annually in the resort's park, around the 20th of July, when the Holy Prophet Elijah the Tishbite, is celebrated. The holy prophet is the patron saint of the resort - crafts and traditional food fairs, live concerts of rock and pop, dance and folklore shows, fireworks.

The Festival of Winter Customs and Traditions from the Valley of Trotuș

Annual event (28-29 December, in the resort's park) - with the participation of artistic ensembles from the Valley of Trotuș, from the townships: Palanca, Asău, Dofteana and Dărmănești.

INFORMATION - ACCESS ROUTES

Roads



From Onești or Miercurea-Ciuc to Târgu Ocna on DN 12A, then Târgu Ocna - Slănic-Moldova on DN 12B.

From Bacău to Brașov on DN 11 to Onești, then Târgu Ocna - Slănic-Moldova on DN 128.

Railways



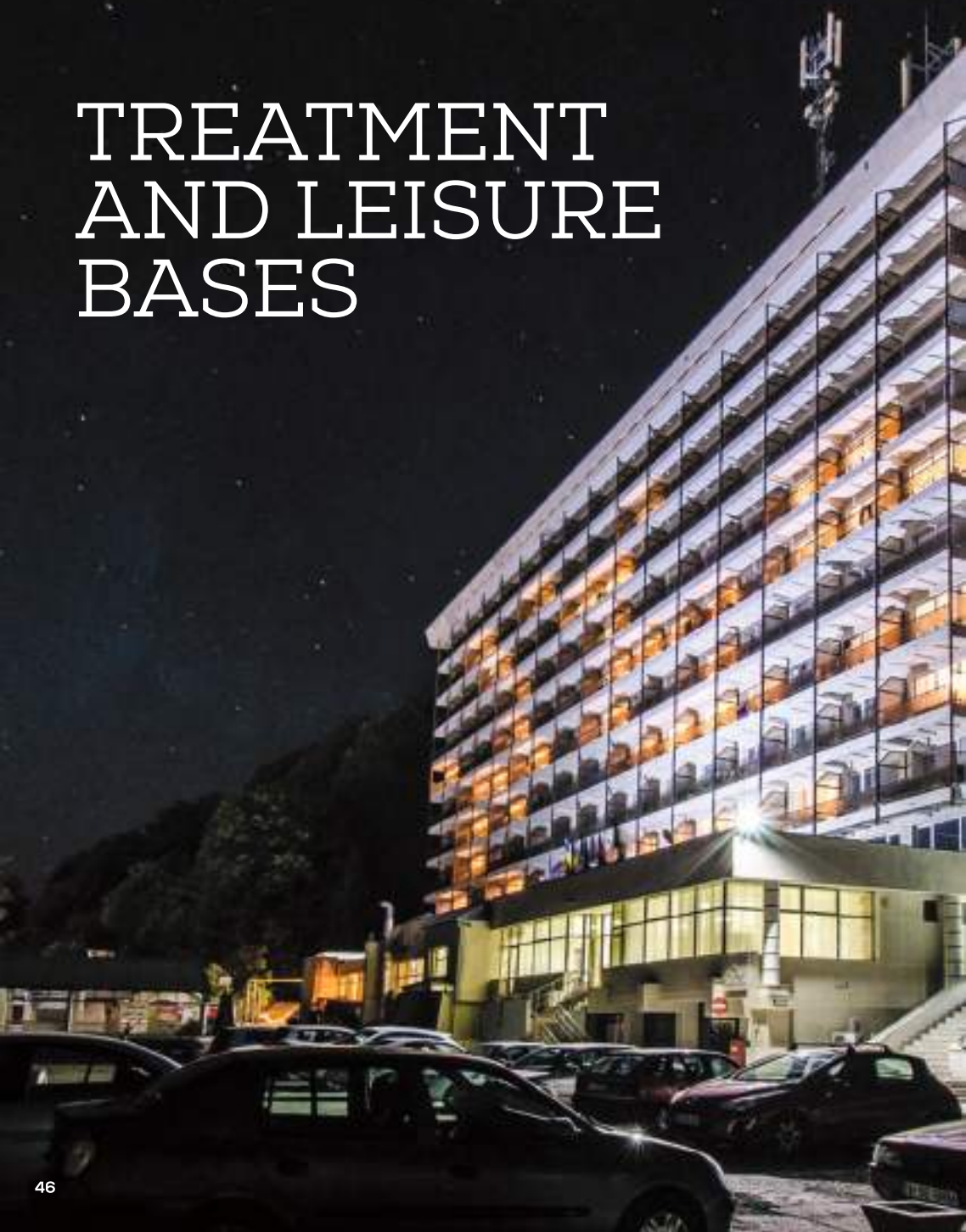
Salina Railway Station (Târgu Ocna), on the Adjud - Ciceu line, then by bus to the resort.

Airplanes



Air flights, landing on Bacău Airport, then by bus, with buses that circulate daily on the route: Bacău - Onești - Târgu Ocna - Slănic-Moldova; Iași - Bacău - Moinești - Comănești - Târgu Ocna - Slănic-Moldova (85 km).

TREATMENT AND LEISURE BASES



The Balneary Sanatorium of Slănic-Moldova

Located in the center of Slănic-Moldova, the Balneary Sanatorium provides medical rehabilitation services for adults and children, in hospitalization and outpatient regime, mainly on the respiratory pathology and liver-digestive profiles.

The medical services proposed by the Slănic-Moldova Balneary Sanatorium comprise various types of procedures, depending on the therapy recommended by the attending physician:

- **Pneumotherapy:** ultrasono-aerosols and inhalations with mineral waters daily extracted from, the area of the springs from Slănic-Moldova resort;
- **Magnetotherapy:** magneto-diaflux;
- **Electrotherapy:** ultrasounds, short waves, ionizations, diadynamic, faradic, exponential, interferential currents, TENS, STOCH, Trabert, Russian stimulation;
- **Massage therapy:** regional/segmental massage with therapeutic ointment;
- **Phototherapy:** UV, solux;
- **Thermotherapy:** applications with paraffin;
- **Hydrotherapy:** bubble baths, galvanic baths 4 cells;

The efficiency of the balneary treatment proposed by Slănic-Moldova Balneary Sanatorium is supported by the association with treatments prescribed by the attending physicians based on:

- **Air therapy** – the air rich in aerosols and negative ions that Slănic Moldova resort enjoys, as it is located on the eastern slope of the Eastern Carpathians (Mount Nemira) at the height of 530 m, in the valley of the Slănic creek;
- **Water therapy** – cure with the mineral waters of Slănic Moldova (20 springs and shallow wells), chlorinated-bicarbonated, with sodium, carbonated, lightly sulfurous, athermal, of various compositions and concentrations with a total mineralization between 0,5-17gr/l;
- **Moffeta therapy** – at the moffetas of Slănic Moldova – therapeutic gas emissions, with CO₂ concentrations higher than 70%, which are to be used in vascular disorders;
- **Speleotherapy** – in Tg. Ocna Salt Mine, situated at a distance of 18 km from Slănic Moldova.

In outpatient regime, the insured patients benefit from special consultations and 4 procedures / day over a period of 10 days.

The insured patients, hospitalized in the ward with beds, enjoy a balneary treatment of between minimum 10 days and maximum 21 days.

The uninsured patients benefit from packages of balneary treatment in inpatient regime, of 5, 7, 10 days, for a fee.

The insured patients receive free treatment in outpatient regime = initial consultation, follow up + 4 procedures / day

Documents required for insured patients:

- Referral (in duplicate) from the family doctor or the specialist, for the clinical specialty balneary physiotherapy
- ID
- Proof of the quality of insured individual, by means of the insurance certificate issued by the Health Insurance Department of the county they belong to.

Opening hours: non-stop

Slănic-Moldova Balneary Sanatorium

N. Bălcescu Street, no.7, Postal code: 605.500 Phone.: 0234.348.129

Fax: 0234.348.184, E-mail: sanatoriuslanic@clicknet.ro



Treatment Base - "Venus" Hotel

It has an area of 452 square meters and can provide a total of about 1,200 daily procedures to treat digestive tract, liver-biliary, airways, metabolic and nutrition diseases or related diseases.

The carbonated mineral water, but also the saline microclimate (Târgu Ocna Salt Mine) are critical in the treatments applied by the qualified personnel. The treatment base has landscaped spaces, equipment and medical devices to ensure the following procedures and treatments: hydrotherapy, massage therapy, electrotherapy, respiratory therapy, thermal therapy. The treatments are performed by medical personnel.

The carbonated mineral water, but also the saline microclimate (Târgu Ocna Salt Mine) are critical in the treatments applied by the qualified personnel.

"Venus" Hotel,

Mihai Eminescu Street, no. 1 Phone: 0234. 348. 027

E-mail: receptie.smoldova@alfahotels.ro Web: www.alfahotels.ro

Treatment Base - "Euro Vacanta" Hotel

Possesses dedicated spaces, modern medical equipment to ensure procedures according to the therapies recommended by the physician, namely: **Electrotherapy** - dynamic currents, ionization, Trabert, TENS, interferential currents, ultrasound; **Respiratory therapy** - aerosols and inhalations with mineral waters; **Massage therapy** - manual massage, lymphatic massage; **Thermotherapy** - applications with paraffin, solux, short waves, microwaves; **Hydrotherapy** - hydromassage, bubble bath, galvanic bath, underwater shower.

"Euro Vacanța" Hotel

Vasile Alecsandri Street, no. 4 Phone: 0234. 348. 280

Fax: 0234. 348. 280 Web: www.hotelslanicmoldova.ro

Treatment Base - "Cristal" Pension

Within the rehabilitation center in the complex the following diseases are treated:

- spine diseases: spondylosis, scoliosis,
- discopathy, herniated discs
- arthrosis
- liver-biliary disorders: hepatitis, gallstones, biliary dyskinesia
- kidney disorders: microlithiasis, renal lithiasis
- urogenital disorders
- cardiovascular diseases
- disorders of the digestive tract: gastritis, ulcers, colitis
- disorders of the respiratory apparatus
- neuropsychiatric disorders, etc.

Being equipped with a specialized medical equipment and medical personnel nationally recognized and coordinated by the bio-therapist Dan Ciurlică, the treatment base offers:

- Chiropractic and biotherapy office
- Reflex-therapy office
- Osteopathy office
- Massage hall
- sauna
- fitness
- jacuzzi
- indoors pool
- a room for mineral baths and herbal baths

"Cristal" Pension N. Bălcescu Street, No. 70

Phone: 0744.219.866/0744.111.554 Fax: 0234.348.004

Email: ciurlicaliana@yahoo.com Web: www.cristal.info-tur.ro



"Nemira" Ski Slope

The open skiing slope "Nemira" in Slănic-Moldova was developed by the County Council of Bacău in partnership with the Mayor's Office of Slănic-Moldova, within the project "Skiing Park Slănic-Moldova" code SMIS 3393, funded by the "Regional Operational Programme 2007-2013, Priority Axis 5 – Sustainable development and promotion of tourism; DMI 5.2 – Creation, development, modernization of tourism infrastructure in order to exploit natural resources and to increase the quality of tourism services".

The skiing slope "Nemira" is located at the entrance in Slănic Moldova resort, at about 100 meters of DN 12B and it has a trajectory oriented towards north, being **located at a maximum altitude of 724.54 meters (upper base) and the minimum altitude of 484.54 meters (departure point).**

It has a length of 1,414 m on the slope, the average width of 38 m, a total difference of level of 239.62 meters and an average gradient of 17%, a gradient which inscribes the slope in the category of easy slopes and therefore it endows it with a very high degree of attractiveness.

In order to provide optimal conditions for practicing skiing and in order to fulfill the desires of the winter sports lovers, the slope is provided with: installation for cable transportation, artificial snow installation, snow beating machine, lighting system for the night, parking, mountain rescue services.

SLOPE - TECHNICAL DETAILS

- Length: **1.414 m**
- Difficulty level: **easy**
- Level difference: **239,62 m**
- Maximum altitude: **724,54 m**
- Minimum altitude : **484,92 m**
- Average width: **38 m**
- Average gradient of the slope : **17%**
- Number of flagpoles: **15**
- Trajectory: **north oriented**
- Artificial snow: **yes**
- Night installation : **yes**
- Protection nets: **yes**

CHAIRLIFT - TECHNICAL DETAILS

- Chairlift: **Type C.F. 4 LEITNER**
- Type of transportation device: **fixed chair for 4 people**
- Route length: **1.089,34 m**
- Average duration of climbing: **10-12 min**
- Number of chairs: **68**
- Capacity of chairs: **4 pers./climb**
- Capacity of transport: **pers./hour 1.200**
- Working speed (m/s): **2,3**





EQUIPMENT RENTAL

Close to the Nemira ski slope, there are centers for the rental of ski equipment which belong to the executives in the region and who provide the skiers all the tools necessary for the practice of winter sports

"Nemira" ski slope, Nicolae Bălcescu Street, No. 44 C, Slănic-Moldova,
Postal Code 605500, Bacău County, Phone: 0371.023.073, Fax: 0372.008.823
www.partianemira.ro (with daily update during the winter season)
GPS: 46.215208, 26.449992

UNIQUE READINGS

SLĂNIC-MOLDOVA RESORT DURING THE INTERWAR PERIOD. VACATION IN THE RESORT FROM NEMIRA'S FOOT

*Slănic's life after the war of 1916 - 1919 was put under the sign of the sacrifices generated by the restoration of the resort, which was conducted with the inherent gaps for some years, starting with 1922. In the summer of 1932 Administration of Slănic resort made intensive efforts to return the resort to the glamorous prewar image, designing and raising those buildings that remained unrestored and about which we have talked about in the previous chapter. Since 1930, an extensive program of refurbishment of the resort has been running, so that the works could have been finished by the start of next season. First, the remains of all soldiers who died during World War I are dug up, collected and transported, then buried with military honors in Heroes Cemetery – built between 1931 and 1930 on an area of 480 sqm. At the entrance, on two marble plates these words are inscribed: **"Built by the Society "Cultul Eroilor", Central Committee Bucharest 1930 -1931". Here rest Romanian, Russian, German and Hungarian soldiers, fallen in 1916 -1919 War "***

On October 12, 1932 (at the initiative and untiring perseverance of professor dr. Rașcanu, trustee of "Sf. Spiridon" Hospital House and led by architect professor I. Pompilian, entrepreneur C. Maccia), the raising from ruins of the monumental building of "Racoviță" Hotel begins, so that by the next summer (1933), the restored hotel was inaugurated, together with its bath installations and their facilities, giving it back the greatness and splendor of the times past. The more than 100 rooms will be equipped

with new facilities, which will give it comfort, though, in terms of the fees, it was a touristic structure accessible to any tourist. But here are the main activities included in the *"The Beautification program of Slănic for the period 1932-1933"* developed by the administrative management of Slănic - presented in the first monography of the resort written between 1930 - 1934 by Cleopatra Tăutu, with the adjustments required for a better understanding of the objectives:

1. The extension of the quay from Spring No. 1 to Spring No.3, which will bring with it much alleviation for the sufferer;
 2. Restoration and enlarging the Cascada Park;
 3. Tarring the roads;
 4. The demolition of the barracks in the New Village of the resort and the development on the vacant space of a splendid park;
 5. Renovation of all hotels, villas, rest houses, but also of the heritage objectives as the Royal Casino, especially the renovation of the theater, the casino's card rooms and restaurants, which will be exploited in time-based system by the Household School from Iași;
 6. Installation of heaters in villas and hotels, for the resort to be used by the sick ones even during winter, and this will cause the resort to become a permanent balneary-climatic resort;
 7. Building of a new church in Cerdac village;
 8. Construction of new hotels to house the visitors who often in high season cannot find rooms;
 9. The scientific review of the springs;
 10. The improvement of the roads and the definitive settlement of the water issue;
 11. Prevention of the expensiveness of the life in the resort by reducing the prices for villas, hotels and private homes, and the cheapening of the needs in order to enable the life of all sufferers irrespective of the social class they are part of;
 12. The capitalization on all the rights of the settlements of "St. Spiridon" House: by claiming all the donations and the assets of this institution.
- And all these objectives were carried out despite the huge problems due to the great world economic crisis of 1929 -1933!

From an administrative point of view, Slănic depended until 1848 by the commune Târgu Trotuș; at this time, the commune Slănic is founded, comprising the villages Cerdac and Cireșoaia. In 1934, the urban commune Slănic was divided in two: the resort proper, declared urban commune (and named Băile Slănic) and the rural commune, with the name of Slănic-Cerdac, comprising the villages Cerdac and Cireșoaia, with the Mayor's Office in Cerdac village. The residents of these settlements have always expressed dissatisfaction because they were separated from the resort. Following the repeated demands of the people of the two villages, in 1945 the Mayor Office in Cerdac is completely abolished and Cerdac and Cireșoaia are united with Băile Slănic.

SEASONAL ASPECTS

Reborn from its own ashes like the Phoenix, the resort experiences a period of peace and prosperity, and its lovely views and its healing springs attract every year a growing number of holidaymakers. As reported by the press of those times, it was so much life and movement in Slănic Moldova, "that you had the impression that this would be the only resort in Romania". Moreover, in 1897 (June) it appears the scenic seasonal newspaper "Curierul Băilor Slănic" ("Courier of Slănic Baths"), laudatory reported by the press of those times, which presented it as "the only newspaper published in a Romanian balneary resort": and since 1903 it reappeared as "Curierul Slănicului" ("The Courier of Slănic").

Thus, over a period of 14 years (1903 -1905 1907 -1915 1932 and 1933), every summer were published between 5 and 11 issues, the editorial office being based within the Racoviță hotel. In the first issue from 1932, the newspaper reports about a conversation which took place in Berlin, between Professor dr. Demetriade and the chief physician of the former German Army IX, who had spent more time in Slănic and he said that the Romanians do not realize the great value that the Slănic's waters present in the balneary therapy. The international reputation of the

resort, at which this newspaper has contributed greatly, can be acknowledged based on the great number of foreign guests coming from Paris, London, Vienna, Milan, Florence, Port-Said etc.

The editor of the newspaper, M. Mioreanu, rightly emphasized with pride and the satisfaction of the accomplished mission Slănic's achievements, in his editorial "După 30 de ani" ("After 30 years"), published in the celebration issue of July 26, 1933: "For 14 years, almost without interruption, our newspaper has conscientiously done its duty, contributing to heightening the most beautiful resort of Romania, Slănic Moldova".

From the stories of the incomparable Ion Luca who visited several times Slănic, from the recording of the first concert in front of an audience by the greatest Romanian composer George Enescu, of the moments of the war and then the revival and the flourish of the resort, to the benefits of the mineral springs and the rich cultural and artistic activity, the newspaper portrayed the resort's life, extolling this piece of heaven. A tradition which would deserve to be revived, in order Slănic's memory to remain always fresh.

Slănic's atmosphere of that period was made whole during the season by the musical tunes of the military fanfare that gave the sign of early morning awakening, even at half past five in the morning, singing marches throughout the resort and announcing the beginning of a new day. The resort suddenly became animated and groups of visitors and sick were flowing to the mineral springs, endowed with glasses or cups on which images from the resort were reproduced. Others were taking morning walks on the alleys of the park, in the forest, to the waterfall or the terraces of the resort. Near eight o'clock in the morning, all the restaurants, pubs and the casino were full of people taking a "thin" snack: tea, milked coffee, bread and butter and various jams, croissants, cakes.

The beautiful park was filled by people, who came here to read

magazines, talk, or listen to the music of the military fanfare, whose program started daily set at ten o'clock,, finished around noon and resumed after lunch, between 17:00 - 19.00. In the evening after dinner, people walked slowly to the places of entertainment, especially to the casino rooms, where they were participating in gambling (the famous roulette), pool, the tea dances, festivals, concerts of classical music, or they were watching - some of them for the first time - the movies that ran every night in the cinema hall. Some of them retreated in villas or hotel rooms at nine and a half to be fresh in the morning, when they left for the treatment or on the trips that were organized in the neighborhood, to Poiana Sărată (The Salty Clearing), Cireșoia, Heros' Monument and the Monastery on Măgura Ocnei in Târgu Ocna, to the Church of Stephen the Great in Borzești and other townships in the Valley of Trotuș.

Slănic's history records in this period a novel fact, represented by the existence of a Regulation of the resort, established by the Trusteeship of the House of "Sf. Spiridon" Hospitals of Iași, the owner of the settlement Băile Slănic.

The management of the Trusteeship was maintaining order throughout the resort, based on well-established rules which were binding for both the authorities, and the tourists: "There are guards everywhere, for the protection of the circulation, the flowers, various plantations. Severe ordinances at all the crossroads prohibit any fishing, hunting, tearing of flowers and trees, scribbling on benches and tree bark and everything that would damage the resort or would disturb the visitors or order across the resort. Also it was strictly monitored the payment of cure fees and of music for those spending more than three days in the resort. All these instructions and the payment of the fees are included in the brochures that the Trusteeship sent upon request to all those interested to visit or to follow treatment procedures in this township. The life in the resort is moderate compared to other resorts in the country and the most common means of arriving

to Slănic is by train, with a fifty percent discount on railways, or by car. Every day, many cars and carriages bring the majority of the visitors at Slănic through Târgu Ocna on a wonderful road", Cleopatra Tăutu reported in her monography. Slănic was traversing such a period of remarkable achievements, impressive for those times, fact recorded with emotion and poetic sensitivity by Cleopatra Tăutu at the end of her book: *"Who visited you cannot forget you, because in the middle of your unsurpassed gifts in a unique and your enchanting beauty, his/her soul vibrated deeply. In Slănic, the eye delights itself, the mind recreates itself and the whole soul vibrates of strong emotions. Whole being under your beneficent influence, revives, the sick is healed or at least relieves his/her suffering, the weary come to rest, the grieved finds comfort in you, and the merry find the most favorable environment in you! Be forever blessed, charming corner of earthly heaven!"*

Here it is another presentation of the resort dated from 1938, published in the interwar Encyclopedia of Romania, having as reference a map showing each county, including those belonging to Romania at that time: *"Climatic resorts, balneary, tourism: Slănicul Moldovei, located at 17 km from the rail station Tg. Ocna: altitude 530 m: gentle climate: protected from currents and surrounded by pine forests: one of the most reputed Romanian resorts, entirely rebuilt after the War of 1916: alkaline waters, chlorine-sodium and ferruginous waters, with bicarbonate: modern balneary establishments with warm mineral baths, hydrotherapy and inhalation: indications of internal treatment, diseases of the stomach, liver, diabetes, anemia, chlorosis, nerves, respiratory diseases, and in the external treatment: chronic diseases of women, rheumatism, chronic ophthalmia: three big hotels, numerous villas, restaurants (some of them dietary), Postal Office, Balneary specialist physicians, pharmacy, casino, theater, numerous walks and excursions".*

Registered as balneary-climatic resorts of local interest with

chloride-sodium-content waters in Bacău County were the following localities: Moinești, Năstăseni, Târgu-Ocna, Poiana-Sărată, Sărata and Vâlcica. At the chapter "Main settlements", Băile Slănic is mentioned as "an urban commune, balneary-climatic resort situated in a mountain region, at an altitude of 530 m, 17 km far from Târgu Ocna, with which it is connected by bus charters; it numbers 1,989 inhabitants; climatic resort of first rank, frequently visited for the mineral waters it possesses; one Orthodox church and one Roman-Catholic church, one mixed primary school, one cultural community center, one summer cinema, casino; City Hall, Police Commissioner, Gendarmes Department, Postal office, Phone Office".





ACCOMMODATION AND PUBLIC FOOD SERVICES ESTABLISHMENTS

Perla Hotel****

V. Alecsandri Street, no. 36
Phone: 0234.704.704
E-mail: contact@hotelperlaslanic.ro
Website: www.hotelperlaslanic.ro

Coroana Moldovei Hotel****

Porumbelilor Street, no. 1
Phone: 0728.187.777, 0743.171.001, 0234.348.888
E-mail: office@coroana-moldovei.ro
Website: www.coroana-moldovei.ro

Nemira Hotel****

V. Alecsandri Street, no. 1
Phone: 0234.348.381 Fax: 0234.348.384
E-mail: receptie@hotelnemira.ro
Website: www.hotelnemira.ro

Euro Vacanța Hotel***

V. Alecsandri Street, no. 6
Phone: 0744.510.146, 0234.348.280
E-mail: slanicmoldova@yahoo.com
Website: www.hotelslanicmoldova.ro

Dobru Hotel***

Armoniei Street, no. 2
Phone: 0758.254.192, 0234.348.475, 0737.554.455
E-mail: hoteldobru@yahoo.com
Website: www.hoteldobru.ro

Venus Hotel**

M. Eminescu Street, no. 1
Phone: 0234.348.324, 0324.348.027
Fax: 0234.348.718
Email: receptie.smoldova@alfahotels.ro
vanzari.smoldova@alfahotels.ro
Website: www.hotel-venus.eu

Cristal Pension***

N. Bălcescu Street, no. 70
Phone: 0744.219.866, 0234.348.004
E-mail: contact@complex-cristal.ro
Facebook: [complexcristal](https://www.facebook.com/complexcristal)
Website: www.complex-cristal.ro

Poiana Verde 1 Pension****

N. Bălcescu Street, no. 89
Phone: 0740.240.705, 0234.348.444
E-mail: office@poiana-verde.ro
Website: www.poiana-verde.ro

Poiana Verde Pension ***

N. Bălcescu Street, no. 89
Phone: 0740.240.705, 0234.348.444
E-mail: office@poiana-verde.ro
Website: www.poiana-verde.ro

Casa Donna Byanca Pension***

N. Bălcescu Street, no. 54
Phone: 0751.546.132, 0745.599.095, 0234.348.509
Fax: 0234.348.510
E-mail: casadonnabyanca@gmail.com

Izvoare Pension***

N. Bălcescu Street, no. 2
Phone: 0744.597.705, 0234.348.021

Pălteniș Pension***

Pălteniș Street, no. 4
Phone: 0722.601.825, 0730.633.533, 0234.348.155
E-mail: office.sa@sierraquadrant.ro
Website: www.pensiuneaplatinis.ro

Casa Albă Pension***

N. Bălcescu Street, no. 59 Bis
Phone: 0745.177.246, 0744.476.332, 0234.348.803
Email: contact@pensiuneacasaalba.ro
Website: www.casaalbaslanicmoldova.ro

Eden Maison Pension***

N. Bălcescu Street, no. 84
Phone: 0740.553.793, 0742.099.985
E-mail: edenmaison@gmail.com
Website: www.edenmaison.ro

Miruna Pension***

Sărăriiei Street, no. 11
Phone: 0744.776.710, 0234.341.880
E-mail: bogdanspaun@yahoo.com
Website: www.mirunaslanicmoldova.ro

Sabina Pension***

N. Bălcescu Street, no. 52
Phone: 0744.617.253, 0234.312.581
E-mail: necarthur@yahoo.com

Lorena Pension***

N. Bălcescu Street, no. 52
E-mail: necarthur@yahoo.com
Telefon: 0744.617.253

Stejarul Pension***

Poiana Soarelui Street, no. 2
Phone: 0745.325.378
Website: www.pensiuneastejarulslanic.eu

Andrei Pension***

N. Bălcescu Street, no. 18 C
Phone: 0747.053.240, 0747.077.780,
0740.131.925, 0234.348.586

Rodica Pension**

N. Bălcescu Street, no. 96
Phone: 0234.348.420, 0749.293.023

Casa Cosmin Pension**

N. Bălcescu Street, no. 84
Phone: 0744.378.654
Facebook: [Pensiunea-Casa-Cosmin](https://www.facebook.com/Pensiunea-Casa-Cosmin)

Flora Pension**

N. Bălcescu Street, no. 78
Phone: 0744.210.664
Website: www.pensiuneaflora.slanicmoldova.ro

Liliana Pension**

N. Bălcescu Street, no. 70
Phone: 0744.219.866
E-mail: contact@complex-cristal.ro
Facebook: [complexcristal](https://www.facebook.com/complexcristal)
Website: www.complex-cristal.ro

Sara Pension**

N. Bălcescu Street, no. 92 E
Phone: 0742.294.594, 0334.402.110

Montana Motel**

N. Bălcescu Street, no. 92
Phone: 0234.348.858, 0743.069.761, 0723.268.101
E-mail: montanarosid@yahoo.com,
montanarosid@hotmail.com
Website: www.montanaslanc.ro

Maria Pension*

N. Bălcescu Street, no. 97
Phone: 0234.348.727, 0744.857.281, 0745.375.581

Siam Villa*****

M. Eminescu, no.1
Phone: 0749.371.385, 0234.348.337
E-mail: marialacatusu@vilasiam.com
Website: www.vilasiam.com

Teleconstrucția Villa***

V. Alecsandri Street, no. 8
Phone: 0744.503.300, 0234.348.301
Fax: 0234.348.304
E-mail: office@hotelteleconstrucția.ro
Website: www.hotelteleconstrucția.ro

Edi 1-8 Villa***

Primăverii Street, no. 29 A
Phone: 0723.627.748
E-mail: complex.edi.slancic@gmail.com
Website: www.complex.edi.ro

CFR Villa**

V. Alecsandri Street, no. 13
Phone/Fax: 0234.348.560

Pufu Villa**

V. Alecsandri, Street, no. 1
Phone: 0234.348.019
Website: www.slancic-moldova.info/Vile/Vila-Pufu

Roua Florilor Villa**

N. Bălcescu Street, no. 72 H
Phone: 0741.030.901
Website: www.vila.rouaflorilor.slancicmoldova.ro

Room to Rent

Casa Moldavia Best***

Pălteniș Street, no. 2
Phone: 0740.618.045, 0746.124.041
E-mail: pfacretu@yahoo.com,
moldaviabest@yahoo.ro
Facebook: [moldaviabest.casa](https://www.facebook.com/moldaviabest.casa)

Apartments to Rent

Moldavia Class***

Pălteniș Street, no. 2
E-mail: pfacretu@yahoo.com,
moldaviabest@yahoo.ro
Facebook: [moldaviabest.casa](https://www.facebook.com/moldaviabest.casa)

Rooms to Rent

Ferma Stăna Dacilor**

Punctul Dealul „Bolovanul”
Phone: 0744.219.866, 0234.348.004
E-mail: contact@complex-cristal.ro
Facebook: [complexcristal](https://www.facebook.com/complexcristal)
Website: www.complex-cristal.ro/ferma-stana-dacilor

Rooms to Rent Casa Bamby**

N. Bălcescu Street, no. 12A
Phone: 0740.018.791, 0741.707.878, 0234.348.151
Website: www.casabamby.ro

Rooms and Apartments to rent Caraffa**

N. Bălcescu Street, no. 96 A
Phone: 0744.533.322
Website: www.pensiuneacaraffa.ro

Touristic Stop Cascada*

N. Bălcescu Street, F.N. (Zona B, Cascada)
Phone: 0234.348.833

Crama Domnească Restaurant**

N. Bălcescu Street, no. 1 (Parcul stațiunii)
Phone: 0752.109.404, 0749.015.236

Cascada Restaurant**

N. Bălcescu Street, no. 1A (Zona Cascada)
Phone: 0752.041.505, 0740.215.215

*The locality of Slănic-Moldova is attested as touristic resort of national interest by Governmental Decision No. 58 on 16 February 2017, for approval of attesting localities or parts of localities as touristic resorts of national or local interest and for the modification of Appendix No. 5 to Governmental Decision No. 852/2008 for approval of the norms and criteria of attestation of the touristic resorts. * According to the classified accommodation structures and to the list of classified of public food services, published on the official site of Ministry of Tourism, Section: Tourism Authorization, 2017.

Remarks:

- The units Palas Villa, Racovița Balneary Complex, Slănic Hotel, Flora Hotel were not included, because they are non-functional or temporarily closed.

-The accommodation units on the list possess restaurants / bars / dining halls, except the two public food services units mentioned above;

-The subsequent amendments in the list of accommodation units and public food services and the ones regarding "Nemira" ski slope and the event calendar of Slănic Moldova resort will be presented on the websites (permanently updated):

www.turism-bacau.ro
www.partianemira.ro
www.romaniaturistica.ro
www.primariaslanicmoldova.ro

TÂRGU OCNA

An aerial photograph of the town of Târgu Ocna, Romania. The town is nestled in a valley, surrounded by lush green hills. The architecture is a mix of traditional and modern buildings, with many houses featuring red-tiled roofs. A prominent white building with a red roof is visible in the foreground on the right. The background shows rolling hills and a clear blue sky.

General data

Târgu Ocna resort is located in the south-west of Bacau county in a depression, between the mountains and the hills, at the confluence of Slănic with Trotuș. The natural background on which the resort is built is scenic: the rivers that confluence here, the hills covered with trees, the vineyards and forests guarding the resort, the Trotuș's gorge at Cireșoaia, the mountain extensions of Nemira or of Peak Berzunt give a special charm to this balneary resort and town. The painters Emanoil Panaiteanu-Bardasare, Gheorghe Petrașcu, Ștefan Popescu, Iosif Iser, but also the local ones, Ștefan Constantinescu, Sorin Nicodim, were excited about these places and they have immortalized them in paintings full of charm.

The nature was generous with this region. Natural wealth are varied and relevant: forests, orchards, vineyards, waters, agricultural land as well as significant deposits of coal, salt, mineral water and building materials. The gorges and passes created by Trotuș and its tributaries have created pathways between Moldavia and Transylvania, fact that has boosted the trade in goods and the development of the area.

The history of these places adds beauty and mystery to the resort-city Târgu Ocna. The township flourished in close relationship with the intensified exploitation of salt. The tourist resort of national interest Târgu Ocna is formed by the town proper and two component townships - Poieni and Vâlcele. The population, in demographic decline after 1989, after the last census, is of 10,208 inhabitants, from which 9,030 inhabitants are Orthodox, and the remainder Roman Catholic, and very few Protestants.



Pages of History

Târgu Ocna was a hearth of ancient habitation, about seven millennia old. The Cucuteni settlement from the terrace Podei-Tisești, discovered in 1933, belonged to an ancient European civilization (Marija Gimbutas). On the surroundings of the town, other settlements from the Eneolithic were found (ca 5000-3700 b.C.) at Titila (Boghii Creek) and "Mastacăn" (Viișoara), belonging to the Cucuteni culture, phases A and B.

The Neolithic settlements from the floor, with the beautiful three-coloured ceramic vessels discovered and the variety of forms that can be seen in museums in Onești, Piatra Neamț and Bucharest, revealed to us only a part of the fascinating Neolithic civilization that underlies the European ancient civilization and future investigations will certainly bring new evidence about this invaluable cultural heritage. At Podei-Tisești, as in the vicinity, on Docmana-Viișoara and Varnita-Tuta hills, settlements from the Bronze Age (Monteoru culture), and the first Iron Age (Basarabi culture) were discovered. These settlements continue their existence in the classic Geto-Dacian era. The Dacian citadel from Titelca-Tisești and the civilian settlements from Podei, "Poieni" and "Peak Hasman" (Coșna Hill), where many imported Greek and Roman products were found, but also coins, may indicate the beginning of salt's exploitation.





The continuity of the local population during the ethnogenesis of the Romanian people and the passing of the migrant populations through these zones (Goths, Huns, Slavs) is proved by the archaeological discoveries from Boga brook and Viișoara.

The historical monuments of the town are real stone documents, testimonies of a very troubled centuries-old history. Rising extraordinarily while, during the 18th century, the old town Troțuș was decaying, Târgu Ocna has been, without doubt, for nearly three centuries, the largest settlement on the Troțuș Valley. By the mid-century XIX, it has obscured Bacău, the capital city of the province. It followed a long period of stagnation and dramatic attempts that have marked the development of the city. The raising, after 1950, of strong urban working centers, the municipalities of Onești and Comănești, and the renowned balneary-climatic resort Slănic-Moldova led to a slower development of this old city and to the loss of its place as a center of zonal influence, which after 1956 was taken by the municipality of Onești.

Târgu Ocna, documentary attested six centuries ago, became starting with 2002 a tourist resort of national interest. The emergence and development of the town Târgu Ocna were due, no doubt, to some extremely favorable genetic factors, which have individualized its evolution, namely: favorable position against certain natural resources (salt, petroleum, mineral waters, building materials, forests, etc.); the position of contact between the two natural units (mountains and Subcarpathian hills); favorable position against certain climatic conditions.

Such geographic area with so many resources favorable for life, could not have gone against the establishment of human communities since ancient times. The archeological findings from Podei, Titelca and La Conducte (Boghii Creek), mentioned above, attest a continuous habitation of the present-day area of the town from Neolithic and up to the first documented mention of this locality (March 15, 1410). On this royal estate since the 15th century, propriety of the state since 1862, it existed the only and the largest salt mining center in Moldova. Salt, which brought a significant income to the royal treasury, was exported over the centuries on three continents.

The extremely difficult conditions which the extraction of salt involved made many rulers to grant numerous privileges to the members of the salt mine's hanse. The settlement in the vicinity of important trade routes favored the accelerated urbanization of the town since sec. XVII. So, by the end of the next century, it became one of the most important settlements of Moldavia.

In terms of economic and social development we can distinguish two periods: a first period since the end of the XVIII century to the mid-century XIX, it is characterized by a high economic and social dynamism, a territorial and demographic remarkable growth, a salt mining industry and oil exploitation in full ascent, a surprisingly large number of trades practiced, an active trade; a second period from the end of the XIX century until today, it is characterized by a slower development, and one could even speak of a setback. We could consider the XVIII century as "Târgu Ocna's century" when the town reached its place as the second city of Moldavia after Iași. In the communist era several large industrial enterprises functioned (the Salt Mine, Drilling Lease, IPROD COOP, "Coșna" furniture factory, etc.), with a large number of employees. After 1989, many of these companies have disappeared, and the only economic alternative of the city remained the development of its tourist function.

If in the Middle Ages the only local administrative institution with many responsibilities but representing the reign was the Pantry of the Salt Mines, in 19th century the first modern institutions were founded: administrative, educational, health and cultural. The great political events of the period studied by us (1821, 1848 1859, 1877, 1917) more or less marked the destiny of the city: wars, military occupations, fires, abandonment, famine, etc., all these give this area a great historical resonance. The impressive number of historical monuments, relative to the size of the city, undoubtedly ensures it a special place among the cities of Bacău County.

The historical and cultural heritage

In the historical and cultural heritage of the city we can include 30 churches (a monastery and a skete with three churches and two chapels, 12 Orthodox churches and four Orthodox chapels, four Catholic churches, one of which dismantled, an Armenian church, two Pentecostal churches, two Baptist churches, a Pentecostal church and an Adventist of the 7th day church). Of these, eight are declared historical monuments: "Buna Vestire" ("Annunciation") or "Răducanu", "Cuvioasa Parascheva" ("Parascheva of the Balkans"), "Sf. Gheorghe" ("Saint George"), "Sf. Nicolae" ("Saint Nicholas"), "Adormirea Maicii Domnului" ("The Assumption of Mary") or "Sf. Precista" ("Virgin Mary"), "Sfânta Treime" ("Holy Trinity"), "Sfintii Voievozi" ("The Saint Princes") and "Sf. Ioan Botezătorul" ("Saint John the Baptist"); 7 memorials (for example: Independence Memorial or Heroes' Memorial on Mount Măgura); 6 buildings with architectural and historical value (for example: the railway station Târgu Ocna, built in 1884 by the engineer Anghel Saligny, the City Hall building , built in 1912 and designed by the architect Petre Antonescu). In the vicinity of the City Hall it was placed the statue of the great politician and diplomat Costache Negri (1812-1876), made in 1941 by the sculptor Dimitriu Borlad and near Poieni, it was placed the drawings of the first mechanical well of Romania (1864).



Personalities

The historical and cultural personalities who were born or lived here transformed Târgu Ocna, for many centuries, in the cultural and spiritual center of the Valley of Trotuș. Here were born and grew up, among others, the poet **Claude Sernet** (1902-1968), the mathematician **Mihai Botez** (1902-1987) and **Dumitru Motreanu** (1949), the prose writer **Gabriela Adameșteanu** (1942), the painters **Nicolae Barcan** (1928) and **Ștefan Constantinescu** (1898-1983), **Vasile Melica** (1924) and **Sorin Nicodim** (1951), chemist **Constanța Gheorghiu** (1922-1983), the editor **Miron Grindea** (1909-1995), the athlete **Dan Luga** (1945), vice-admiral **Grigore Marteș** (1914-1973), the actors **Simion Simionică** (1934-1991) and **Ion Talianul** (1898-1956), professor docent PhD **Gheorghe Zamfir** (1914-2004), the poet **Dan Sandu** (1954), etc. In the city's cemeteries, rest, among others, the great politician **Costache Negri** (1812-1876), corporal **Constantin Mușat** (1870-1917), the writer **Ion Grămadă** (1886-1917), etc.

One could say that Târgu Ocna is the typical case of urban centers, with an economic activity based mainly on mining and lacking administrative functions which could not go beyond the status of small or medium cities. The historical destiny of a city does not depend on its size. From this point of view, Târgu Ocna occupies a special place among the cities of Bacău County.





TOURISTIC ATTRACTIONS

The city of Târgu Ocna, a genuine Romanian Salzburg, gained its fame through a number of national records: the first and only salt mining center in Moldavia (since XV century), which for centuries exported the “white gold” on three continents (Europe, Asia and Africa); the first well for mechanical drilling in Romania and the third in the world (1864); the first funicular in the country (built by engineer Anghel Saligny for transporting salt - 1885); the largest number of churches reported to the number of inhabitants (30 religious establishments for less than 11,000 inhabitants); city churches at three levels (elevation 0-24 churches; elevation 240 m depth - Troțuș mine - a church and at the elevations of 560-600 m - Mount Măgura and Titirezu Peak - 5 other churches); the city with some of the oldest institutions in Moldavia: hospital (1828), barracks (1836), public school (1845), City Hall (1846), prison (1856), fire station (1850), railway station (1884).

Other attractions of the area are: **Măgura – Heroes’ Mountain** (a small local Athos, 6 religious establishments), the **Heroes’ Monument and the Nature Reserve** which preserves some endemic plants.

The History Museum, hosted by the House of Culture, can be visited from Monday to Thursday between 9 a.m.-17 p.m. The Museum offers its visitors: a collection of old books in foreign languages and of art, signed by Ion Diaconescu, Vasile Melica, Karol Storck, Nicodim family; a stone sculpture representing a sundial, 1875; pieces of weapons and ammunition from World War I discovered on the front line Coșna-Măgura-Cireșoaia; artifacts from the Neolithic and Bronze age; an ethnographic collection and a numismatic collection, etc. the Monument-Museum on Mount Măgura (elevation 504 m) is open from March to October on weekends and holidays or on request for groups of tourists.

Historical religious monuments



The “Buna Vestire” (“Annunciation”) (former Răducănu Monastery) was built in 1694 by the great chancellor Ion Buhuș and rebuilt in 1763 by the great chancellor Radu Racoviță. It is a monument representative for the late Moldavia baroque and it is the only church in the country with a French text in the inscription of 1763. It was a fortified monastery

dedicated together with Precista ("Virgin Mary") Monastery, to Iviron Monastery from Mount Athos. It had a very troubled history (occupied by eterists and Turkish army in 1821, in danger of becoming an armory in 1864, under bombardment in 1917). The monastery was also an important cultural center, here operated a school in Greek language. It also had a rich collection of rare books in Greek and Romanian. Near the south-eastern wall of the church there is the tomb of Costache Negri (1812-1876), diplomat and writer, one of the creators of modern Romania. Inside the monastery had been buried representatives of illustrious noble families: Buhuș, Racoviță, Negri, Sturdza. With its picturesque position on a tiled terrace of 10 m height, with the interior of the former convent and the beauty of the church, by lodging the grave of the great patriot Costache Negri, this monument is an attraction for those visiting the city.

The wooden church "Sf. Gheorghe" ("Saint George") of Tisești was built according to the diptych of the founders in 1752 by the monk Ghenadie and other clergymen. But most authors indicate 1761 as the year of the building's construction. The church was repaired in 1924, when the side apses and the porch with the bell were built. Remarkable is the twisted belt, carved in wood beams, which forms the horizontal crown surrounding the church.

The wooden church "Cuvioasa Parascheva" ("Parascheva of the Balkans"), also named "Princely", was built from beams on the banks of Valcica not far from the mines, for the members of the guild, at the end of the XVI century. Burned by the Tatars in 1717, the church will be rebuilt in 1725, by the chamberlain Dediu, high sword bearer, father of Prince Mihai Racoviță. Among the founders are mentioned Prince Ioan Mihai Racoviță and Constantin Racoviță. The church has a simple ship shape with the apsis of the altar unhooked, typologically belonging to the XVIII-th century. As an extension of the narthex at a later date was added a bell tower lined with plank. It has an iconostasis of incomparable beauty, with splendid columns and sculptures at its base and with old icons as beautiful as them. Although modest in scale and as a design it remains among the churches full of history of the city, located in a picturesque setting.

The Church "Adormirea Maicii Domnului" ("The Assumption of Mary") former "Precista" ("Virgin Mary") Monastery, was built by the

great treasurer Gheorghe Ursache, around 1662, and was dedicated to Iviron Monastery on Mount Athos in 1683. It was the metochion of Iviron Monastery, together with Răducanu Monastery, until 1863. It was equipped with over 74 estates in 9 regions of Moldavia, mills, houses and shops by princes and boyars. We do not have information about the appearance of the first church, but a description of the tower Precista ("Virgin") was left to us by the writer Costache Negruzzi. Until secularization, the monastery was led by 16 Greek abbots. It is the most impressive Orthodox church in city.

"Sf. Nicolae" ("Saint Nicholas") Church It was built between 1758-1772 by the priest Vasile Harapu and the hetman Ruset. The church had a tumultuous destiny: the tower served as an observation post for the firefighters (1870-1880), was hit by lightning (1890) and bombed in World War One. The church was repaired several times, today being again in total repair. Inside there is the Guns Cemetery where rest 69 heroes fallen in the battles from Cosna and Cireșoia in the summer of 1917.

The Church "Schimbarea la Față" (Transfiguration") was raised from stone by Vasile Ene Bacalu and his wife, Sanda, in Poieni, 1844. The first repair takes place in 1857. Suffering much damage as a result of the battlers in the summer of 1917, it will be repaired in 1929 and modified at the last recent repair.



Slănic Moldova



The Royal Casino, the resort's Park with the Music pavilion, "Racovița" Hotel, "Rico" Villa, "300 stairs", mineral springs, monuments of art and commemorative monuments, Trout farm, the Gorge and the Waterfall of Slănic, the ski slope "Nemira", "Sf. Ștefan cel Mare" ("Saint Stephan the Great" Monastery, "Stâna Dacian" farm, Nature Reserve "Nemira - Natura 2000"

Dofteana



Dendrology Park, "Ghika" Castle, mineral springs "Ciunget" and "Sărărie", "Ochiul Huitoarei" - natural barometer, Natural Reserve "Nemira - Sit Natura 2000"

Dărmănești



The dam with buttresses on Uzu's Valley (second as a type in Europe), the Castle of Știrbei's family

Comănești



The railway station, "Ghika" Palace and "Ghika" Park, Maramureș-style wooden church "Sfântul Arhidiacon Ștefan" ("The St. Archdeacon Stephan")



Moinești



Natural Reserve "Pădurea cu pini" ("Pine Forest"), "Băi" ("Baths/Spa") Park with mineral springs, "Dada" park and "Dada" monument (in the memory of Tristan Tzara)

Tescani



"RosettiTescanu - George Enescu" Cultural Center.

Onești



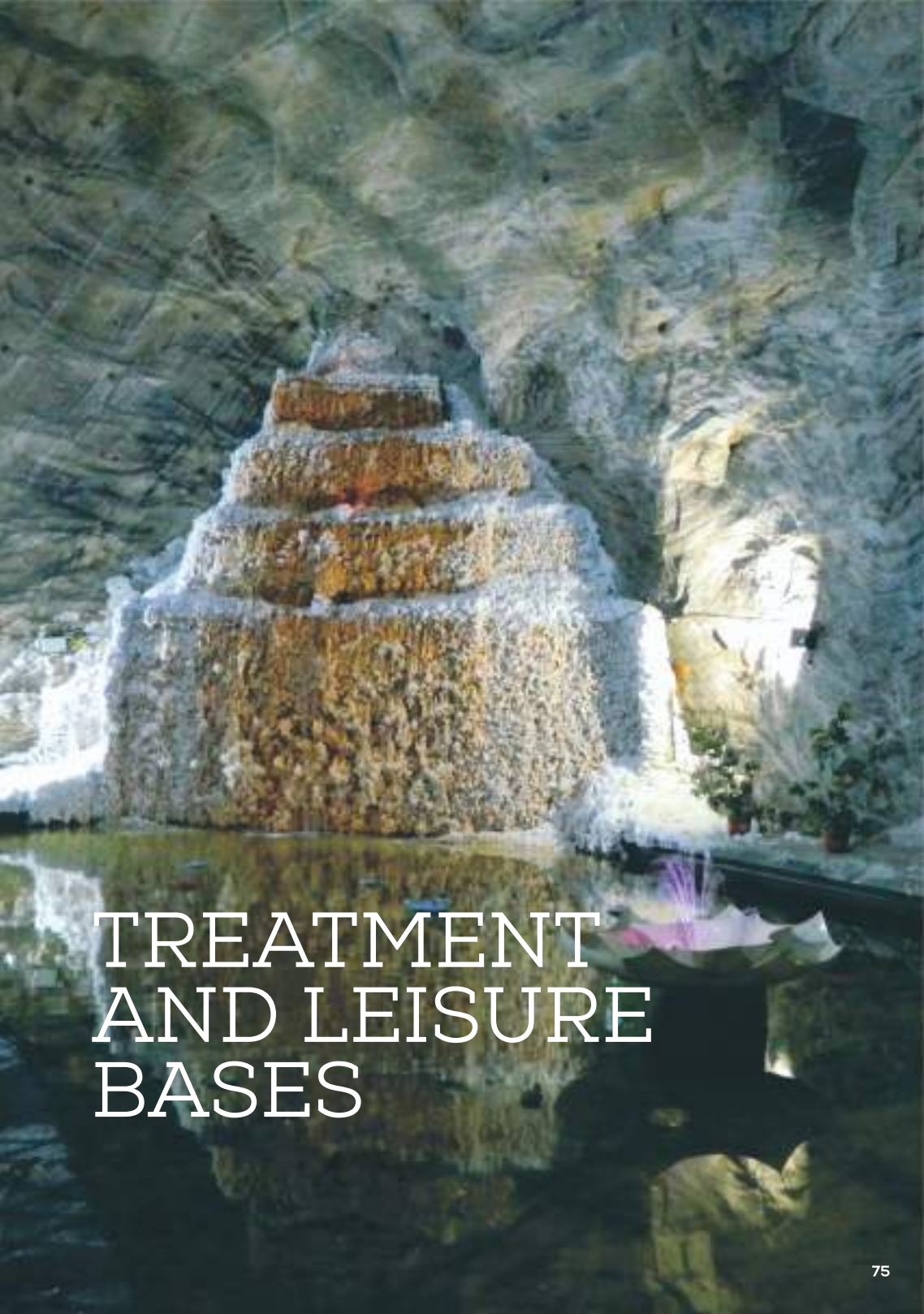
Municipal History Museum, "Mihai Eminescu" Monument, the Church "Adormirea Maicii Domnului" ("Assumption") and the Museum of Culture and Religious Art Borzești - Onești, Natural Reserve "Perchiu" and the Cross on the "Perchiu" Hill (30 meters high, altitude 398 meters), "Nadia Comăneci" Gym, "Bogdana" Monastery.

Cașin



The wooden gates with three pillars and the roof; Artistic wood processing center (sculptures); the Center for folk stiches and fabrics (carpets, rugs, wooden carpets, folk costumes)





TREATMENT AND LEISURE BASES

The Salt Mine and Măgura Park are the main areas dedicated to the treatment of a number of illnesses, mainly of the respiratory system and rheumatism illnesses, to which we add the treatment base of Hotel Complex of "Măgura" and the modern Spa Center "Creangă".

Măgura Park

The first mineral springs were discovered in 1846 in "Nastasache's garden" (now the Park), and also then their first chemical analyses were made. But only in 1883 Dr. Samuel Konya publishes the chemical analysis of the seven springs, and in 1888 their capture took place. The first organized baths (40 cabins and 70 tubs) occur in 1912, but during the First World War, the establishment was destroyed and a new one was built between 1927-1936, open only in summer. The existence of these springs helped the city Târgu Ocna to enter the category of balneary-climatic resorts in 1894, and this status was confirmed in 2002, when Târgu Ocna became a resort of national interest. After 1970, the salt exploitation by wells resulted in serious damage to the park. Only in recent years initiatives of management and capitalization of its tourism potential have been made.

On June 11, 2009, the Balneary Center "Măgura" Park in Târgu Ocna was inaugurated comprising: the Balneary Treatment Center "Măgura" Park, the Tourist Information Center and the Center of Mineral Springs. The new balneary center will harness the therapeutic properties of the seven mineral springs in its vicinity. For now, in summer, only two swimming pools for adults and children are working.

Of the seven springs, the **spring no. 1**, with sulphurous hypotonic water, containing chloride, bicarbonate, sodium, it is recommended for internal cure (for example chronic nonspecific enterocolitis, biliary dyskinesia, chronic cholecystitis, post-operative sequelae of the biliary tract).

Springs no. 2 and 4, with sulphurous, lightly bromurated, chlorinated hypotonic water with a content of sodium, are recommended in internal cure (for example: chronic nonspecific enterocolitis, biliary dyskinesia, chronic cholecystitis, post-operative sequelae of the biliary tract), and in external cures (for example: chronic degenerative rheumatism, post-traumatic muscular-articular sequelae and chronic peripheral neurological diseases).

Springs no. 3, 5, 6 and 7, sulphurous, lightly bromurated, chlorinated hypotonic water with a content of sodium, are recommended only in external cures (chronic degenerative rheumatism, abarticular rheumatism, post-traumatic muscular-articular sequelae and chronic peripheral neurological diseases). A point of interest is Burlacu Pit, a lake formed by the sinking of the land due to the exploitation of salt in solution in the area; its transformation into a recreational lake is already provided for in a project. In the park in August the events dedicated to “Târgu Ocna’s Days” are organized, and in its vicinity, the stadium is home to football matches and other sporting events. Măgura Park remains the place of choice for promenade.



The Tourist Leisure Base Salina

Located at a few hundred meters from the center of Târgu Ocna, in the Valley of Vâlcica, Salina (Salt Mine) is one of the highlights of the city. The beginning of the salt in this area stems from the 15th century, during the reign of Ștefan cel Mare (Stephen the Great). It was the only center for salt exploitation in Moldavia, the salt being exported on three continents. Over time, three methods were used for the extraction of salt: mines in the form of a bell (15th century until 1870 – The Arrested’s Pit, Oprean’s Pit Ocniței pit); trapezoidal large rooms arranged around a central pillar (1870-1968) – the mines Moldova Veche and Moldova Noua) and small rooms and square pillars (1967 – Pilot mine and Troțuș mine).

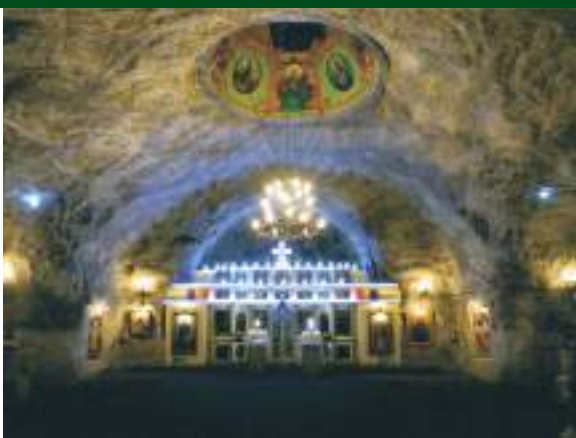
The first touristic base was established in Pilot Mine, in 1974, at a depth of 130 m, targeting the treatment of upper airways diseases. The touristic leisure base, established in 2005, is located in Troțuș Mine, at horizon IX, a depth of 240 m, 3.1 km from the departure point of the minibuses and 136 m to the entrance in the mine. The touristic base has an area of 13,000 sqm, with a net volume of 61,000 m³ and 8 m the height of the accommodation rooms (small rooms with square pillars). The salt mine microclimate, rich in negative ions, has a constant temperature of 12-13 degrees Celsius and it is favorable for the treatment of airways diseases.

The touristic leisure base offers the following interest points: **"Sfânta Varvara" (Saint Barbara) Church, Salt Museum, "Florin Piersic" Theatre Hall, the waterfall and the salty lake, gym space, medical office, sports base** (fields and spaces for football, volleyball, basketball, table tennis, pool, chess, board game, jogging, rollers), **play spaces for children** (swings, slides, minicars), **mechanical games, fast-food, souvenir shop and terrace, wireless internet** (4 computers), **an interwar railway engine**. "Sfânta Varvara" Church is one of the few churches in our country built in salt mines. Graved in salt, during year 1992, the church has the sconces, the grand chandelier, the "chinov" and other cult objects cut in salt. A visit of the church and of the touristic leisure base, a real underground town, could transform itself in a unique experience. Above ground, there is a pool with salty water, functioning during the summer which is recommended for rheumatism illnesses.

Salina Touristic Leisure Base

Salinei Street, no. 12 Phone 0234. 344. 017, Fax 0234. 344. 022

Email: salina@salina.ro Web: www.salina.ro



"Casa Creangă" Guesthouse

The location is an alternative for leisure and treatment for the increasingly numerous tourists who visit it. The resort offers its guests an opportunity to relax, providing accommodation, restaurant, but also numerous ways of spending their free time: fishing, sauna, swimming pool, jacuzzi, horse riding, tennis, table tennis, pool, etc. Two conference rooms offer a generous space and the excellent facilities provide the conditions for training events, teambuilding and thematic conferences.

The new Creangă SPA (4**)** provides an excellent place for relaxation and comfort. The SPA Center offers: **Relaxation & Fitness** (Indoor pool with fresh water; a pool with salted water; jacuzzi; sauna; Finnish sauna, Hammam, infrared sauna; Relaxation room overlooking the valley of Trotuș; fitness); **Beauty** (Pressure therapy, MANTIS Body and facial shaping, Vichy showers, Scrubs with different flavors, Relaxation baths with 60 water jets and various flavors; Cosmetic treatments for various diseases of the skin type; Anti-cellulite relaxation massage on water mats); **Health** (Cervical and lumbar tractions; aerosols; Paraffin wraps; Therapeutic massage; Individual baths with salt water; Baths with 60 jets; Ultrasounds, Electrotherapy, Vacuum, Electrostimulation, Laser; Underwater shower; Medical rehabilitation fields; Medical gymnastics in water; Acupressure). **Together with the Leisure Base Salina, it is the second tourist attraction of the city.**

"Casa Creangă" Pension

Pension and Holiday village, Gălean Street, no. 23

Phone 0234. 341. 795; 0744. 605. 870 Web: www.casacreanga.ro



Hotel Complex “Măgura”

has an impressive hallmark, offering its tourists: accommodation in single and double rooms (360 places), restaurant with 450 seats in four parlours: WHITE, RED, GREEN, BLUE parlour (for protocol), orchestra, a bar with 40 seats; a summer terrace with 40 seats; pool, fun games.

It is the only facility in the resort offering comprehensive treatment programs for the diseases of the airways. It possess its own treatment base, within the building, equipped with modern equipment for performing a wide range of balnear-physio-therapeutic procedures (aerosols, electrotherapy, hydrotherapy, massage, paraffin wraps), and fitness center. The patients have access to the modern leisure tourist base of Saline and services provided by a medical personnel with rich experience in this field.

Măgura Hotel, Trandafirilor Street, no. 3, Phone: 0234.344.444

The area is suitable not only for balneary-climatic tourism, cultural tourism (churches and old buildings of the city), monastic tourism (Măgura Ocnei Monastery and the Skete of Cireșoia), but also for traveling. The city can organize trips in the neighborhood for the tourists to admire the landscapes of a rare beauty: the Carpathian hills of Vâlcele and Gălean, with carst on salt, Mount Măgura, Drăcoaia hogback, Perchiu Hill, the Goge of Troțuș, etc. 9 km towards west, on the road DN 12A, it is the settlement of Dofteana, which is an important ethnographic center with interesting winter habits. Dofteanei Valley, with its points Poiana Sălăriei and Ciunget is a great touristic area: with rich mineral springs, comparable to those of Vichy, a wild natural setting, a beautiful view of the Massif of Nemira etc.

An unforgettable walk can be taken in the Dendrologic Park at Haghiac, where on an area of 50 ha there are more than 570 species of plants and trees (splendid specimens of conifers). 18 km on DN 128, in a magnificent landscape, there is the tourist resort of national interest Slănic-Moldova, called “the Pearl of Moldavia”, with 22 bicarbonated, ferruginous magnesium-containing springs, recommended in the diseases of the digestive apparatus, of the airways, in nutrition, etc. The resort offers

accommodation and leisure in its many villas. Skiing is a new attraction for the winter season. Other tourist itineraries, the cities of Onești, Comănești and Dărmănești, the balneary-climatic resort of local interest Poiana Sărată (The Salty Clearing), Cașin's Valley, Bogdana, Pralea, Berzunți, Tescani, Bacău (museums, monuments, palaces, ethnographic centers, mineral springs, recreational opportunities).

Târgu Ocna resort can constitute a short stay for sightseeing, or a longer one, for treating diseases or for recreation and relaxation due to its climate of spring. It is a destination that cannot be evaded by those who visit this geographical area.

INFORMATION - ACCESS ROUTES

Roads



From Onești or Miercurea-Ciuc to Târgu Ocna on DN 12A or from Bacău to Brașov on DN 11 till Onești, then on DN 12A to Târgu Ocna.

Railways



On the line Adjud - Ciceu, to the railway station Saline.

Airplanes



Air flights landing on Bacău Airport, then by bus, with buses that circulate daily on the route: Bacău - Onești - Târgu Ocna; Iași - Bacău - Moinești - Comănești - Târgu Ocna.



UNIQUE READINGS

TOURISM AT TÂRGU-OCNA AT THE TURN OF THE NINETEEN CENTURY. ROMANTIC YEARS FAIR

Over 120 years have passed since Târgu-Ocna was declared a balneary-climatic resort in 1894. In the following lines we intend to evoke the beginnings of this old Moldavian resort. The period at the crossways of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries is without doubt the most beautiful and romantic period in the history of this city. Beautiful buildings, parks, promenades and leisure, shops, hotels and restaurants, cinemas, a carefree world, far from the tragedies of war.

Some beautiful descriptions of the city in this period remained from Maria Cantacuzino Enescu, written with sensitivity, talent, admiration and a touch of melancholy. The author writes from the perspective of a person who knew, by the summoning of her mother, Alice Rosetti, the golden age of the "Negri Castle". Here is how she remembers her meeting with this disturbing city: "At seven in the evening, under the sunset greatness, Târgu-Ocna! Farther away, face to face with the blue peak of Măgura, the gloomy penitentiary, gray, at the feet of the barren hills. Salt mines, Ocnele-Mari, in which they toil to extract the salt from the bowels of the earth, at the light of the torches, in a semi-darkness in which a murmur of purgatory fights its way, hundreds of convict sweat. With their shaved head, in the ugly clothes of striped fabric – the regimentals of the prisons – chained feet, crime and maybe regret in their soul. Then comes the old precinct wall, of stone, overgrown by moss and grasses, the low towers and the sunny cemetery of Răducănu church. Private church and cemetery, in which will rest

(today) Catinca Negri Costache Sturdza and their sister Zulnia, next to Rosetti Răducanu family, the founders of the church. Three wooden crosses with sober inscriptions indicate the final resting place of these great figures of the past. On the other side of the Trotuș, which is to be crossed on an endless wooden bridge which rings under the horses' hooves and sways dangerously under the weight of the berline, the Negri Castle presents itself to the eyes of the lady travellers, unthinkably white at this time, on the dark background of the park".

Also, George Sion-Gherey, in the magazine "Buciumul roman" from 1882, is proving to be irremediably in love with the charm of this locality: "The city Târgul-Ocna through its varied and beautiful location, attracts the love of all who had the opportunity of visiting it. Surrounded on all sides by rugged mountains covered with forests, and winding at their feet, in indifference, Trotuș on its grained bed depicts for the eyes a view of the most beautiful. The summer nights spent at the Spa in Târgu-Ocna are the most picturesque; the moon crossing with its rays the backwoods of the mountains, you hear in the distance the doleful doinas sung with great sweetness by boys and girls who have given their word of meeting, when you hear the horn resounding in the distance, when you see lights fireflying, some in town, others on the hills, the fresh air, the zephyr's breeze, they give an unspoken contentment to the soul. [...] From the baths in Ocna Fair, which are named Nastasachi, you glance down towards the valley, and you can see in the city a monastery built on rocks, smitten for centuries by Trotuș. It is completely surrounded by high blackberries, it looks like a fortress, and they say about it that it is as old as the salt pits. The monastery we talked about is called Răducanu; another one is in the Ocna Fair, and it is called Precista ("Virgin Mary")".

Duiliu Zamfirescu, novelist and diplomat, in his travelling notes from 1883 entitled "The mountains, from Bucharest to Târgu Ocna", written in a free style, in which the story is intertwined with political and social considerations, demonstrates the plastic vocation of the one learned "to draw and color phrases with words" in describing the natural

environment of the city. "Târgu-Ocnii is situated in a valley formed by the mountains of salt surrounding it, a valley whose panoramas develop on the entire bed of Trotuș, up to the village of Onești. From the Măgura skete, which is placed westward, on one of the highest slopes of the mountain, you look in Târgu-Ocnii as in a spoon. The town is old. Targu-Ocnii is situated in a valley, in which a lot of houses whose ruins seem to speak of a certain greatness, stand up like documents of the past, proving the life that were forced to carry many of the boyars of the old times when the Turkish or the Tatars raided the country. In this small town, one would say that the whole Moldavia is summarized, with the silence of its cities, strangers of all kinds serried to its land: Armenians, Greeks, Germans who have been denationalized and have become Romanian with the unavoidable Jews, who, here like everywhere, have not lost one iota of their nature and traditional habits". The author was remarking, like Costache Negruzzi once, that "in Târgu-Ocnii, as in the villages surrounding it, the women are of a rare beauty and vigor", and the river that crosses the city was making him ponder. "On the bridge across Trotuș I stopped engulfed by thoughts and tried to understand what the water was saying. It is a foreign language, the language of waters. Who knows it cries. The happy are upset. The indifferent, here as everywhere, gladly pay the bridge fee and go forward. These are real people".

In 1886, Nicolae Gane, in his story "Two days in Slănic", describes a journey by carriage of Nae Frunzescu, a kind of Ried Venturiano, from Târgu Ocna to Băile Slănic. "The Carriage was advancing in the trotting of the horses. It had already crossed the Trotuș bridge that had been swaying under the feet of horses and it entered the narrow road on the rocky Valley of Slănic".

In the unequalled pages of Al. Vlahuță written in "România pitorească" ("Picturesque Romania" (1901) the evocation of these places does not miss: "From the hearth of Onești to Târgu Ocna we travel one hour by carriage - a nice little town, nestled on Trotuș's water, between hillocks covered by vineyards and orchards. We leave behind us the

purple mound with its famous mines, which from the most remote times have opened their endless wealth of salt to the country and we travel to the west, on the dry and dusty road of Slănic. Behind us, facing the meadow of Trotuș, remains lonely, stuck in a bank, the old house of the immortal Negri. We pass our eyes with respect upon those white walls you could barely see through the trees - there lived, dreamed, worked for our welfare and happiness the gentle priest of the Union, the man for whom the love for the country and nation was a true religion”.

Mihail Sadoveanu, in the three months spent in the garrison of the city (1903), became well acquainted with the surroundings and all that was characteristic for this town: “The town, tidy, with white houses and thankfully full of pubs, lies besides Trotuș. Crystal-clear water: where there are two layers of a man’s height, you can see the stones on the bottom. On the shore towards the fair, on the left, the houses of the slum and old boyar houses with verandahs line up. Water flows over the wooden bridge that trembles under your steps. And beyond, vineyards, orchards and the Nastasache garden with stone baths and a water which smells pretty unpleasant, but which people drink until they make their belly like a drum. On the other side, mastering the valley, it raises, with its bristly tree mane, the little mountain of Măgura. Slănic’s road comes underneath, bending, white, soft as a fur, with dust two palms thick. It crosses the new bridge with two big pillars, walled in, and with the third cut in a huge rock, which for ages is lying there in the bed. And in the town, houses of gossipers, more shinny buildings, even cobbled streets. And next to the rookeries that stand for barracks, the public garden... You can measure it easily, making ten steps to the right and ten to the left. And as the sun is going down, boyars with hard hats and dressed-up ladies come, and a brassware music starts to make such a roar that all the dogs from the surroundings begin to howl”.

The great historian, Nicolae Iorga visited the city in 1904, leaving us some impressions and historical considerations about the city, the salt mine, the prison and its old churches: “The line arches now, and soon the train stops in the grand station of Târgu- Ocnei which boils with people

waiting to receive the daily guests for the baths of Slănic. The Porters pass warped under the luggage, young elegant men talk in poses as at the photographer. The Jews crave hotels. Outside a number of clean hacks are waiting, and on their coach box peasants with round hats drive the swift little horses of Moldavian bred. The salt mine begins with a very decent boulevard, well paved with stone from these parts. A municipal household, which can be seen further: it is a market with a triple lantern, it is a public garden: the three churches of the 18th century, large, strong, elegant, are very well kept: the locations are fenced. Romanian back lanes, which go nowhere, and downhill, on the harsh cobbled lanes, almost devoided of light, houses are aligned - some of them very beautiful - a perfectly cared for and clean. The inns are hold by the Armenians: the one in which we are sitting is built on three lines: the bottom has very thick walls, of brick, and heavy vaults; others are mostly of wood, and long rows of stairs straight and rare weave over a courtyard full of greenery, where maidens scream late in the night, new guests arrive, and the dogs stubbornly bark. The part of the main street on which the Jews live is cleaner than other places: I discover a stationery, a bookbinding, a photographer: the Fair has recently gained a school for vocational practice".

The main attraction of the city had become in the late nineteenth century the Baths "Nastasache" which were attracting every year more and more people coming for the baths or for rest. The beginnings of the park date from 1846 when the first mineral springs were discovered. But only in 1883 Dr. Samuel Konya publishes the chemical analysis of the seven springs, and in 1888 their capture took place. At first, the springs were baptized each with its name: "St. Spiridon" ("Saint Spyridon") (Spring no. 4), "St. Gheorghe" ("Saint George") (Spring no. 5) and so on. Costache Negruzzi, who has visited the park in 1852, writes that, during the summer season, many people were coming for the treatment. The owner of the park, Anastase (Nastasache) Mihail, the son of serdar Spiridon Mihail, has taken a "very commendable" care, said the writer, because houses had been built for visitors and patients.

Târgu Ocna became the second resort with mineral waters

discovered in Moldavia after Slănic-Moldova, but with possibilities of accommodation and food supply superior to the former. The local people were taking walkings in the park, enjoyed cures with mineral water, but also the picnics in the park. The military band in Bacau performed on Sundays in the "Pavilion of Music" in the center of "Nastasache Park". There was also a ballroom and the trails of Măgura were destinations of choice for romantic walks. For decades, it was among the most attractive places in the town.

In 1888 under the Mayor Dumitru Mataxa, the City Hall bought from the heirs of Michael Nastasache, through Colonel Panait Botez, his son-in-law, the park and the baths over the Troțuș, for the amount of 15.000 lei. After 1890, the Mayor provided the lighting of the park and its buildings, with oil lamps. In that period the recapture of the springs was performed, when the dam was built to align them. The park, the mineral springs and the casino became the center of attraction for more and more visitors in summer and winter.

In the tourist season, the city was crowded with people who were invading the local hotels, with tourists coming from all over Moldavia and even Basarabia. The fame of the waters from "Nastasache" Spa, but also the mild climate and scenic places and triggered in 1894 the declaration of the town as a resort. In 1912 when the first organized baths (40 cabins and 70 tubs) are constructed, in the center of the park there were three hotels, of which one had 52 rooms in 1900. During World War I, the balneary establishment was destroyed and a new one was built between the years 1927 - 1936, which was operating only in the summer. The park managed to regain the charm and fame from the turn of the 19th century. Before 1900 on the lower course of Vâlcica six cabins had been built, which between 1862-1872 Dr. Louis Collin used for rheumatic baths and which belonged to the City Hall.

In 1896, the Mayor's Office bought a plot of 2,400 sqm, located at the east of the today's "Măgura" Hotel from Ion C. Burghelescu and Safta Nicolau from Focșani. On this land the Mayor will build a public garden, with a pavilion built in 1900, a kiosk for music and a cement fountain. The

garden was uprooted in 1954. This is the public garden that Mihail Sadoveanu describes in *"Amintirile căprarului Gheorghică"* (*"The Memoirs of corporal Gheorghică"*), the experience of 3 months of army mobilization spent, in 1903, in this town: "You can measure it easily, making ten steps to the right and ten to the left. And as the sun is going down, boyars with hard hats and dressed-up ladies come, and a brassware music starts to make such a roar that all the dogs from the surroundings begin to howl".

After 1890 in the town settled down several foreign horticulturists, including the Austrian Schipinger. He built greenhouses on his personal property (across the street from the current National College "C. Negri"). The Mayor's Office used these horticulturists to build a small greenhouse for planting the flowers required in the park. The mayor was paying paid a gardener who tended the public garden and the Nastasache park and in 1895 on the Gării street on both sides, were planted chestnut, linden and beech. The tradition continued in the coming years on other streets. This concern lasted until the First World War. In the panoramas of the era we can see a green town with parks, streets lined with trees, houses surrounded by greenery. We look at the postcards of that era with nostalgia and regret that we live in times when pollution has reached unimaginable levels. The whole town was at that time a park and the local administration was constantly striving in this direction.

This was the world of the ancient fair at the turn of the 19th century, lively, picturesque, quiet, but also with dour toil in the depths of the salt mines or pain or muffled hatred behind the thick walls of the prison, with the piety and philanthropy of some locals, with the longing for studies abroad or of travel for others, a world the war will come to crumble physically and morally. A world lost forever, remaining only in the consciousness of the followers. It is the age of our grandparents and our great-grandparents, distant but so warm, human and romantic. It shows that tourism once, with much more limited resources than today, could have attracted many people every year in the small town at the foot of Măgura, for recreation and balneary treatment, and the impressions left are relevant in this respect.



ACCOMMODATION AND PUBLIC FOOD SERVICES ESTABLISHMENTS

Măgura Hotel**

Trandafirilor Street, no. 3
Phone: 0234.344.444
E-mail: hotelmag@hotelmagura.ro
Website: www.hotelmagura.ro

Havana Hotel***

C. Negri Street, no. 110
Phone: 0744.669.593, 0334.428.391
Website: www.havanatarguocna.ro

Casa Creangă***

Touristic Pension

Gălean Street, no. 23
Pension and cottages
Phone: 0234.341.795, 0744.605.870
Website: www.casacreanga.ro

Remarks: Casa Creangă pension
include the following hotel units too:

Cerbul Pension***

Zorilor Pension***

Bradul Pension***

Rândunica Pension***

Casa Elena Pension***

Vânătorul Pension***

Apus de Soare Pension****

with the same contact details.

Anda Motel***

Costache Negri Street, no. 217A
Phone: 0234.344.144,
0744.338.085, 0735.007.106
Fax: 0234.344.143
E-mail: dobrenita@yahoo.com
Website: www.motelanda.ro

Pensiunea Amelia***,

Maior Roșiță Street, no. 25
Phone: 0744.694.712
Website: www.ameliapensiune.ro

Pensiunea Casa Andreea***

Costache Negri Street, no. 78
Phone: 0745.308.779

Casa Cristal Villa***

Văleni Street, no. 10
Phone: 0744.219.866

Porțile Ocnei Pension***

Mosoare Street, no. 25
Phone: 0751.230.490, 0747.250.646
E-mail: office@portileocnei.ro
Website: www.portileocnei.ro

Elena Pension***

Ștefan Constantinescu Street, no. 14
Phone: 0723.563.676, 0744.582.095
Website: www.festivturism.ro/detalii-Pensiunea_Elena

Cioca Pension**

Poieni Street, no. 46 Bis
Phone: 0736.690.341

Florina Pension***

Salinei Street, no. 2
Phone: 0745.705.510

Rooms to Rent

Casa Tradițiilor**

Costache Negri Street, no. 66
Phone: 0748.365.648
E-mail: casa.traditiilor@yahoo.com

Rooms to Rent Vivaldi**

Victoriei Street, no. 68
Phone: 0334.802.901
E-mail: gabri.luci2014@gmail.com

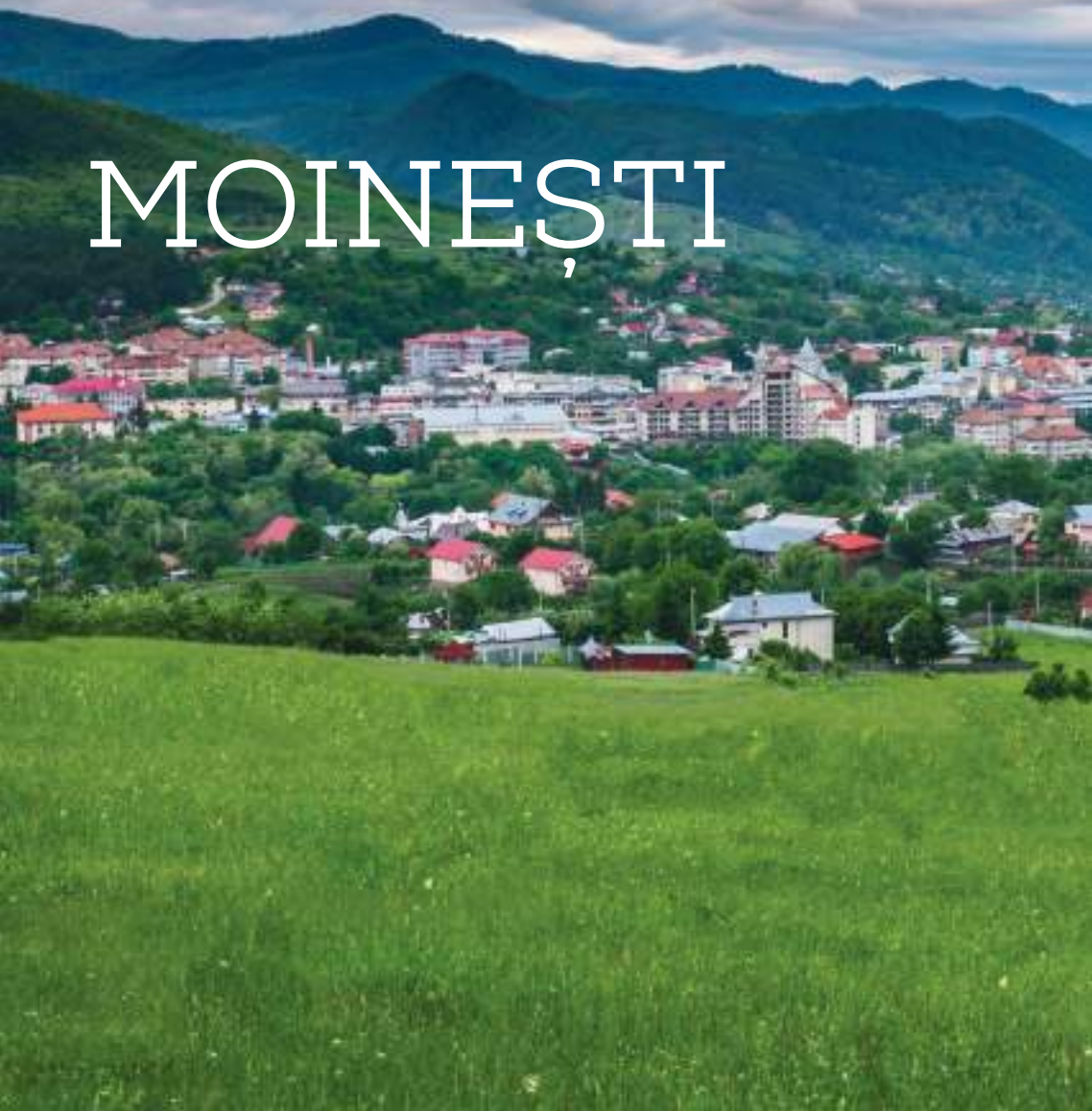
* The locality of Târgu-Ocna is attested as touristic resort of national interest by Governmental Decision No. 58 on 16 February 2017, for approval of attesting localities or parts of localities as touristic resorts of national or local interest and for the modification of Appendix No. 5 to Governmental Decision No. 852/2008 for approval of the norms and criteria of attestation of the touristic resorts.

* According to the classified accommodation structures and to the list of classified of public food services, published on the official site of Ministry of Tourism, Section: Tourism Authorization, 2017.

Remarks:

- The accommodation units on the list possess restaurants / bars / dining halls;
- The subsequent amendments in the list of accommodation units and public food services and the ones regarding "Nemira" ski slope and the event calendar of Slănic Moldova resort will be presented on the websites (permanently updated):
www.turism-bacau.ro
www.romaniaturistica.ro
www.primariatarguocna.ro

MOINEȘTI



Come in a land of fairytales, full of magic and poetry! Here the blue sky has a special serenity, the savage green of the forests on the hills embracing the town is unique, the rolls of the birds describe songs unheard in other corners of the world, and the wind, if you listen to it very carefully, tells fantasy stories and tales about the magic interwoven with great charm in the chronicles of times... Beautiful is a barren and feeble word which does not tell us anything about the brilliant splendor of the landscape of Moinești", confessed the painter Ștefan Luchian, in a letter written in 1909.

Moinești-Băi area, Moinești municipality, County of Bacău, was attested as touristic resort of national interest by Governmental Decision No. 58 on 16 February 2017, for approval of attesting localities or parts of localities as touristic resorts of national or local interest and for the modification of Appendix No. 5 to Governmental Decision No. 852/2008 for approval of the norms and criteria of attestation of the touristic resorts.



Geographic position

The Moinești municipality is situated in the central-western Moldavia and it is part of the cities of the mountains, inscribed in the outer belt of cities between the Eastern Romanian Carpathians and the extra-Carpathian areas. It is located at the boundary between the Eastern Carpathians and the Sub-Carpathian Depression of Tazlău, in the north-west of Bacău county, in the middle basin of the system of rivers Trotuș-Tazlău.

The Moinești municipality is situated in the Valley of Tazlău, in the west side of the county of Bacău, being surrounded by beautiful settlements such as Zemeș (north), Măgirești (north-east), Poduri (east), Comănești town (south-west) and Asău commune (west).

STRUCTURE: Moinești (the seat) and Găzărie (constituent locality).

POPULATION: 21,787 inhabitants, according to the census of 2011.

General data

The 10 springs with mineral water in "Parcul Băi" ("Spa Park"), situated on Gozu creek, and the ozone microclimate of the area free of harmful dust, accompanied by the beauty of the landscape and the local flora, advocates for its status as a balnear-climatic resort. Besides all these, the town of Moinești enjoys an intense spiritual and sportive life, and a continuous development of the educational institutions, justice, banking and tourism. As such, the town has certain prospects of urban development, economic and tourism development, the striving being to transform it in an important balneary-climatic center, preferred by the domestic tourists, but also by those coming from other cities or abroad.

Pages of History

The geographical area of the town Moinești has been inhabited since ancient times. The evidence resides in the veritable archaeological treasures unearthed by the research conducted in this area - the archaeological site of Ghindaru's Hill, near Moinești. Research has started

here in 1979 and until now the works have been coordinated by remarkable researchers, under the care of "Cucuteni pentru Mileniul Trei" ("Cucuteni for the Third Millennium") Foundation. The vestiges found here are of great historical value for the Neolithic times and the evolution of Cucuteni. The findings led to new conclusions the knowledge and the use of metals by the people belonging to Cucuteni culture. For the prehistoric age, the archaeological riches of Ghindaru's Hill make this place unique in Europe and, in time, this archaeological site has become the most important archeological station east of the Carpathians, in direct connection with a very wide area exceeding the northeast of Romania. The treasure discovered includes pottery in the style of the amphorae, painted with unique designs of an exquisite complexity, anthropomorphic statues celebrating the matriarchy and the motherhood. Thousands of fragments constitute today the object of study for archaeologists and historians from around the world - an opportunity for lectures around the world regarding the treasures of an inestimable value of this archaeological site, especially since an exhibition comprising some of these totally surprising artifacts arrived at the Vatican and Athens, New York and Melbourne, and the studies by experts and researchers, published in specialized publications around the world, reveal novel truths about a civilization that lived here more than five to six millennia ago.

The Fair of Moinești was a meeting place for people from the Trotuș Valley and Tazlău Valley, others coming from Transylvania - there were here sources of oil, logs and processed wood, mineral waters and other handicraft and agricultural and alimentary products, probably one of the reasons for here to develop a strong Jewish community, since the 16th century, as proven by the tombstones from the Jewish Cemetery, a veiled place, picturesque and full of inscriptions in Hebrew, some of them including a translation into Romanian. The cemetery is situated on the Osoiu Hill, near the protected area the Pine Forest; revealing to our eyes is the magnificent perspectives of the town, of the gorge towards Zemeș commune, the waving mounds coming from Poduri commune and Măgura hill attired in forests. Truth speak the words of our great painter Ștefan Luchian, who in the summer of 1909 was in Moinești for treatment at the spa and had taken the opportunity to paint several paintings which entered the national heritage, among which we mention here "Landscape after rain in Moinești", sheltered today in Zambaccian Museum of Bucharest.



Personalities

Tristan Tzara (born 1896, Moinești - died 1963, Paris) is the pseudonym of Samuel Rosenstock, Romanian-Jewish poet and essayist, settled later in France, co-founder of Dada cultural movement that revolutionized the art of the 20th century.

Pic G. Adrian (born 1910, Moinești - died 2008, Barcelona, Spain), the pseudonym of Grünberg Pincu, painter, poet and theorist of fine arts. Founder of essentialist realism in European painting of the twentieth century.

Moses Rosen (born July 1912, Moinești - died May 1994 Bucharest) was the chief rabbi of the Jewish Cult of Romania during 1948-1994 and President of the Federation of Hebrew Communities of Romania. In 1957 he became deputy in the National Assembly and in 1992 Honorary Member of the Romanian Academy. Synthesizing the role played in his long mandate as a rabbi, in which due to his wisdom and diplomacy, about 400,000 Romanian Jews emigrated to Israel, Lord Jacobovitz asserted uncom- promisingly: "None of us will appear on the scene of history with a balance so brilliant".

Alexandru Sever (born 1921, Moinești - died 2010, Be'er Sheva, Israel), Romanian novelist and playwright of Hebrew origin. As editor of the State Publishing House for Literature and Art he made his editorial debut in 1955 with the dramatic story "Boierii și țăranii" "The boyars and the peasants", mounted in the same year on the stage of "Alexander Davila" Theatre of Pitești. Among its publications, we mention the novel "Cezar Dragoman" (two volumes) and the novella "Regele, spionul și actorul" ("The King, the spy and the actor"). We mentioned here the plays in three acts "Divorțul" ("The divorce"), "Întoarcerea" ("The Return") or "Un os pentru un câine mort") ("A bone for a dead dog"), the latter earned him the Award for dramaturgy of Bucharest Writers Association. As homage, the Moinești Municipality and the Local Council decided to assign his name to the Comprehensive School from Văsăiești district.

Alphonse Sattinger (born 1930, Moinești), painter and sketcher, was a member of the Fine Arts Artists Union for and of the Assembly for Fine Arts (1968). He settled in USA, where he developed large advertising campaigns. He is known as a landscaper and portrayer. For his activity he was rewarded with the "The Golden Prize" (1987), offered by "New Graphics". He also received the Medal of Honor for Lifetime Achievement issued by the US Congress. He currently lives in Fort Washington, Pennsylvania.

Nestor Ratesh (born 1933, Moinești), journalist and writer, corres-

pendent of Free Europe in Washington, director of the Romanian department of the same publication in Munich, and after his retirement continued to hold the title of senior advisor to the President of the Radio Free Europe / Radio Liberty.

Constantin Ciosu (born September 1938, Moinești), cartoonist, member of the Romanian Artists Union (RAU). Numerous exhibitions, over 80 awards in the country and abroad, published books (caricatures), drawings published in albums. Grand Price of the Salon "Humorror" in Bucharest (2001).

Ion Vasâi (born May 1953, Moinești), painter, member RAU – Bacău branch, founding member of the Art Gallery "Genesis" in Moinești (1985), which was inaugurated on July the 15th with a first personal exhibition. Noted by the critics, the public and members of the juries, some of his works were awarded the third Prize at "Voronețiana" 1990, the Award of the Mayor's Office of the Municipality of Chișinău 2002, Prize of Fine Arts Artists Union of Ukraine 2003, Award of Fine Arts Artists Union of Moldova 2005. In 2009 receives the Lifetime Achievement Award offered by the Artists Union-Branch Bacău. In 1998 he founded the Cultural Foundation "Avangard Visual Art" and in 2003 the culture magazine with the same name.

Dumitru Macovei (born August 1953, Solonț) painter from Moinești, member of Ecclesiastic Fine Arts Artists Union in 1991 and of Bacău branch of RAU in 1996. In 1996, he appears with works in private collections in England, Belgium, Canada, Switzerland, Germany, Italy, Moldova, USA and Ukraine as well as in specialized works, his painting causing everywhere, as suggestively highlighted the critic Valentin Ciuca "instantaneous attachment reactions".

Univ. Prof. Adrian-Valentin Cotîrleț, PhD (born June the 13th 1956), chief surgeon of the Municipal Emergency Hospital Moinești, outstanding personality in Romanian medicine. He carried out over 4,000 laparoscopic surgeries, being one of the promoters of laparoscopic surgery in Moldavia. He is the initiator, coordinator and main organizer of the event "Medical Days of SMU Moinești" (event with international participation). He is "Citizen of Honor of the Town Moinești" and in 2016 he was awarded the title of "Doctor Honoris Causa" of "George Bacovia" University of Bacău.



TOURISTIC ATTRACTIONS

The Park “Pădurea cu pini” (“Pine Forest”) is a plantation of Canadian black pine with fast growth, created by the oil company “Steaua Română” (“Romanian Star”) in 1930 in order to stabilize the landslides in the area. Today, the Park “Pine Forest” is a beautiful recreation area with restaurants and wooden cottages, with accommodations for tourists. From the heights of the Osoiu Hill, located in an exceptional natural setting, amidst a forest of black pines, the Park towers over the town of Moinești. On the South and South-West slopes of Osoiu Hill there are younger plantations of pines which bestow a pleasant appearance on the area facing the Valley of Tazlău.

The Municipal Park “Orizont” (“Horizon”), located in the area of the “Pine Forest ” was inaugurated in 2017 and is situated on the hillside of Osoiu with a very beautiful landscape view over the entire town, towards the gorge of the Tazlăul-Sărat river, looking upon the remains of the Dacian fortress Cetățuia.

“DADA” Park is situated in the center of the town, in the proximity of the

City Hall Moinești and of the “Ștefan Luchian” Municipal Library. It is designed after the literary and artistic work of the poet Tristan Tzara.

“DADA” monument, inaugurated in 1996 under the decisional aegis of the UNESCO world anniversaries, on the occasion of the centenary of the birth of the great poet and essayist Tristan Tzara of Moinești (1896-1963). The monument consists of the letters “DADA” and it is the conception and creation of a sculptor of Romanian origin settled in Germany, Ingo Glass, a vision defined as being in the order of a symbolic design. The monument is 25 m long, 2.6 m wide, with a height of 10 m and weighs 120 tonnes, a combination of steel and concrete.



The Monumental ensemble “Cavalerul Tristan Tzara” (“The Knight Tristan Tzara”), located in the downtown of Moinești, in “Arcade” area, inaugurated in 2013 in his memory, it is a creation of the artist Giulian Dumitriu. The work created in aluminum, in the concept “random kinetic ” depicts the artist standing with the heel of his left foot on the top of a pyramid placed on the back of a horse that, in its turn, is mounted on a cart with four wheels, in French “Dada” meaning “toy horse”. The Dacian Fortress Moinești, district Lucăcești, on Cetățuia Hill, 925 m altitude (2nd

century B.C – second century AD, Geto-Dacian Culture) – historic monument. Fortified settlement executed by the Geto-Dacians, with a dominant position over the Valley of Tazlăul Sărat (Salty Tazlău), left us as an inheritance elements of Dacian pottery, vessels in the category of jars, lamp-like cups, cups, fruit bowls, painted fragments, fragments of amphorae. The material discovered led to the conclusion that they were three phases of lodging in the town and its surroundings. The first phase is characterized by fine ceramics in the category of large vessels belonging to the turn of the second century BC. The next stages of lodging are well contoured and the archaeological material is typical of the first century BC – first century AD, mostly of local origin, but also of Roman style. It is relevant that in Moinești were found almost all types of ceramic known in other settlements of the Geto-Dacian world. The pottery here is similar to those found in settlements and fortresses of the Răcățău, Brad, Bâta Doamnei, Șoimului, Poiana Tisești, Tg. Ocna. In conclusion, the Dacian fortress of Moinești falls among the high-rise settlements east of the Carpathians, with a rich layer of culture that belongs to the so – called classical period for the centuries II and I BC and first century AD, which includes the Decebal-Burebista epoch. The fortress confirms the existence of a system of defense for Dacia – as a unified and independent state, through its key position, ensuring the security of the access pathway to Transylvania through the Ghimeș gorge.

Orthodox Cathedral "Nașterea Maicii Domnului și Sfântul Ierarh Nicolae" ("The Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Nicholas the Hierarch"). In the first centuries after the entrance of the Christianity in Moldavia, on the place where now the church "Sfântul Nicolae" ("St. Nicholas") resides, a village hermitage (a skete of anchorite monks) was founded. The monks built a small wooden church dedicated to Saint Nicholas. In 1808, at the expense of families Tătaru, Chetreanu and Andronic, in this place was erected a church made of river rocks dedicated to Saint Nicholas, an edifice that would be repaired after a century (1909–1910) and renovated in 1926, the year when the porch with the steeple the bronze bells were added. In 1994 the decision is made to build a new church of larger proportions and at the insistence of the serving priests, the construction works have started. In 1998, on the site of the old building, the towering cathedral was erected, under the patronage of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary and of Saint Nicholas the Great Hierarch.

"Sfânta Cuvioasa Parascheva" ("Parascheva of the Balkans")

Church, Hanganî district – historic monument, former medieval fortress borough, built between 1768 – 1776. Among the heritage objects certified as belonging to this church we mention here the most important ones: the Homiliary of 1775, the Small Octoechos of 1792 and the bronze bells with Slavonic inscription from 1767.

"Sf. Mare Mucenic și Tămăduitor Pantelimon" ("The Holy, Glorious and Right-victorious Pantelimon")

Church near the City Hospital – the first church in Maramureș style in the Diocese of Roman was the one in the municipality of Moinești. The church has as a titular saint "Saint Pantelimon, the physician without silver" and was built in the courtyard of the Municipal Emergency Hospital Moinești as a place of prayer and comfort for patients and the entire hospital personnel in response to the need of healing the soul, in order to heal the body. The church is entirely made of wood, except the crosses on the towers. It has an area of 70 square meters, 19 meters high and the length and width of it are of 15, and 5 meters, respectively. The first scoop of earth was removed on November 22, 2007 and the foundation was finished around Christmas. In just one month, until February, the church was built. It was the 71st church made of Maramureș people.





Monument of the Heroes from the Independence War (1908),
Moinești Town – historic monument (In Tei Park).

“Ștefan Luchian” Town Library, Moinești town It operates in a specially built space, with an area of 800 square meters, with a section for children, a multimedia room and a loan room. The institute serves a population of approximately 22,000 inhabitants. The library owns approximately 65,000 traditional units of library and 22 computers connected to the Internet.

The Jew Cemetery and the Caddish House, located on the main road to the Osoiu Hill on the right, near the peak of the hill, close to the Pine Forest. It is one of the oldest cemeteries in Romania in which we find traces – the oldest gravestone with recognizable text, dated 1692, testimonies, which keep alive the spirit of what was once one of the most vibrant communities of Jews in Romania. In the cemetery we find impressive monuments, made of marble, granite or river stone, with wrought iron ornaments or floral embossed inscriptions. At the cemetery raises stands a massive “stibl” made of stone, expression of the faith of those who rest here, but also of their wealth. The text on the marble plaque, according to a legend passed down from generation to generation, was written by the rabbi Arie Rosen himself, father of dr. Rosen, whose Moinești roots are known.

EVENTS



The Symposium and museum exhibition "Tristan Tzara și cultura Dada" ("Tristan Tzara and Dada culture") - Festival of poetry, competition of collages and posters, art exhibition (April)

The Festival of Romanian music for children and youth "Vis de stea" ("Dream of a star") (May)

National stage "Raliul Moldovei Moinești" ("Rally of Moldavia Moinești") (July)

The Medical Days of Municipal Emergency Hospital Moinești - "live" surgeries, demo courses, seminars, exchanges of good practices / with renowned physicians from our country and abroad (July)

International Painting-Sculpture Camp "Artiștii Plastici in Moinești" ("Fine Arts Artists in Moinești") (August–September)

Workshop of Urban Art (graffiti, break-dance, urban-themed photo) - (August)

International Festival of Folk Dance and Music "Moineșteanca"
(September)

The Days of Moinești Town - exhibitions, conferences, book launches, concerts, various competitions, sports competitions (September)

International Contest of Mountain Biking - Moinești - Zemeș
(September)

The Annual events "Aurul Negru - Traditie și Continuitate in Moinești"
("Black Gold - Tradition and Continuity in Moinești") (October)

Annual Exhibition of Folk Creation "Mâini de aur" ("Golden Hands")
(October)

Annual Exhibition of Photographic Art and Documentary Film "Ancestral și Actual pe plaiurile Moineștiului" ("Ancestral and Actual on the lands of Moinești") (November)

Holiday Concert (December)

Festival of customs and carols "Ani vechi și noi" ("Old and new years")
(December)

INFORMATION - ACCESS ROUTES

Roads



DN 2G, which connects Comănești with Bacău (45 km.); DNIIA, which connects Comănești with Târgu-Ocna, with Slănic-Moldova resort and Municipality of Onești.

Railways



On the railway Bucharest - Adjud - Comănești.

Airplanes



Air flights landing on Bacău Airport, then by bus, with buses that circulate daily on the route: Bacău – Moinești; Iași – Bacău – Moinești.



ACCOMMODATION, PUBLIC FOOD SERVICES ESTABLISHMENTS, OTHER USEFUL ADDRESSES

Davis Pension

Albotești Street, no. 148/A
Phone: 0733. 680. 818
E-mail: office@pensiuneadavis.ro
Website: www.pensiuneadavis.ro

Monden Pension

Zorilor Street, no. 9
Phone: 0722. 565. 992
E-mail: adinaelena1@yahoo.com

Parc pini Touristic Stop

General Nicolae Șova Street, no.13 A
Phone: 0234. 361. 284
E-mail: complex@parcpini.ro
Website: www.parcpini.ro

Restaurant-pension

Parcul cu pini

General Nicolae Șova Street, no. 13
Phone: 0755. 091. 362
E-mail: mardareparc@yahoo.com

Royal Pension

Libertății Street, no. 44
Phone: 0234. 367. 638
E-mail: receptie@pensiunearoyal.ro
Website: www.pensiunea-royal.ro

Pension-Restaurant

Mario

Albotești Street, no. 1
Phone: 0234. 364. 222

Davis Restaurant

Albotești. Street, no. 148/A
Phone: 0733. 680. 818
E-mail: office@pensiuneadavis.ro
Website: www.pensiuneadavis.ro

Parc pini Restaurant

General Nicolae Șova Street, no.13 A
Phone: 0234. 361. 284
E-mail: complex@parcpini.ro
Website: www.parcpini.ro

Royal Restaurant

Libertății Street, no. 44
Phone: 0234. 367. 638
E-mail: receptie@pensiunearoyal.ro
Website: www.pensiunea-royal.ro

Lira Cultural Center

Libertății Street, no.1
Phone: 0745. 232. 492

Ștefan Luchian Municipal Library

Tudor Vladimirescu Street, no. 206
Phone: 0234. 361. 557
E-mail: biblioteca@moinesti.ro
Program: Luni - Joi: 8.00 - 16.30
Vineri: 8.00 - 14.00

Mansarta Art Gallery

Opening Hours
Monday - Thursday: 08.00 - 16.00
Friday: 08.00 - 14.00

Geneza Art Gallery

Opening Hours
Monday - Friday: 08.00 - 19.00
Saturday: 08.00 - 14.00

Avangard visual art Art Gallery

(within Student Club Moinești)
Opening Hours
Monday - Friday: 10.00 - 16.00

* According to the classified accommodation structures and to the list of classified of public food services, published on the official site of Ministry of Tourism, Section: Tourism Authorization, 2017.

The accommodation units on this list possess restaurants / bars / dining halls. The subsequent amendments in the list of accommodation units and public food services and the ones regarding the event calendar of Moinești Town will be presented on the websites (permanent updating):

www.turism-bacau.ro
www.romaniaturistica.ro
www.primariamoinesti.ro



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MOUNTAIN ROUTES IN NEMIRA MOUNTAINS ON THE BACĂU COUNTY TERRITORY

TRAIL	MARKING	SEASON	TRIP	ACCESS
①	▲	☉	2 - 2½ h	▲
②	■	☉	9 - 10 h	▲
③	■	☉	9 - 10 h	▲
④	■	☉	4 - 5 h	▲
⑤	■	☉	1 h	▲
⑥	■	☉	30 - 40 min.	▲
⑦	▲	☉	2 - 2½ h	▲
⑧	■	☉	2½ - 3 h	▲
⑨	■	☉	1 h	▲

