Crişana & Banat



The areas of Crişana (north of the Mureş River) and Banat (to the south) have a lively, spiritual autonomy found nowhere else in Romania, driven by their sense of regional identity, ethnic diversity and tangible Habsburg influence. Oradea, Arad and Timişoara were once large military fortresses marking the southeastern extent of Austria-Hungary, while being culturally and politically married to Yugoslavia's Vojvodina and Hungary's Great Plain. Following WWI, Crişana and Banat were dealt out to Romania, despite their predominantly Hungarian populations, and even now they have more in common with Subotica (Serbia) and Szeged (Hungary) than with the rest of Romania.

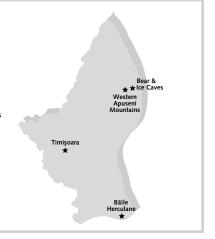
It was in the stylish city of Timişoara that the seeds of the 1989 revolution were sown, a fact that has left these charming and proud people with a scarcely concealed grin. Hungarian and Yugoslav TV have given the region stronger links to the West, evidenced by cutting-edge restaurants, clubs and a forward-looking society.

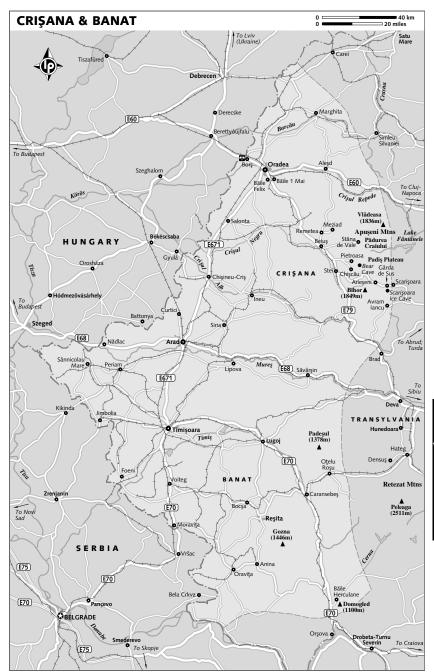
While flaunting three of Romania's most 'European' cities, in both essence and crumbling Habsburg architecture, the regions are also sprinkled with tempting offerings such as the soaring Apuşeni Mountains, ski runs, deep caves, gorges, waterfalls and curative thermal waters. Zigzag from giddying excitement to recuperative leisure all within a few hours' drive.

HIGHLIGHTS

CRIŞANA & BANAT

- Stew in the soothing thermal waters of Băile Herculane's Roman baths (p221)
- Look at (but don't touch!) the ancient stalactites and stalagmites in the magnificent
 Bear Cave (p227) and the surreal Scărișoara Ice Cave (p227)
- Eavesdrop on a candle-lit service in Timişoara's beautiful Metropolitan Cathedral (p218)
- Ski, hike, cycle or gaze stupidly at the western **Apuşeni Mountains** (p226)
- Indulge in a lazy day in Timişoara, starting at the outdoor pools (p218), then clean up for an evening at the opera (p219) and finally take a nightcap in a Piaţa Victoriei (p216) bar





HISTORY

Historical Crisana and Banat are today divided between western Romania, eastern Hungary and northern Yugoslavia. First settled in the 6th century BC, by AD 106 the region was part of the Roman province of Dacia. From the end of the 9th century until the Ottoman conquest of Crisana and Banat in 1552 the region was under Hungarian rule.

In 1699 the Turks relinquished Hungary to Austria but held Crişana and Banat until their defeat by Habsburg prince Eugene of Savoy in 1716. In 1718 Crisana and Banat became part of the Austro-Hungarian empire.

The Treaty of Trianon in 1920 split the territory among Romania, Hungary and Yugoslavia, setting Crişana and Banat's current borders.

BANAT

TIMIŞOARA

CRIŞANA & BANAT

☎ 256 / pop 321,930

Timișoara (tee-mee-shwa-ra) stunned the world and disrupted sleep for evil dictators everywhere when its incensed residents insti-

gated the 1989 revolution. Romania's fourth largest city is known by locals as Primul Oras Liber (First Free Town), for it was here that anti-Ceausescu protests first exceeded the Securitate's capacity for violent suppression, eventually punching Ceauşescu's ticket to Hell (see boxed text, below). Less courageous, but still noteworthy achievements include being the first city in Europe to have electric street lamps (1884) and the second to introduce horse-drawn trams (1867). With its charming Mediterranean air, regal Habsburg buildings and a cultural and sporting scene that's unequalled in Romania, it's a city that's loved by residents and tourists alike.

Timisoara, dubbed the 'city of flowers' after the ring of pretty parks that surrounds it, is one of the country's most developed and multicultural cities, comprising strong Hungarian, German and Serbian minorities. In recent years the city has been designated as 'Romania's economic showcase', spurring debate as to whether the 'Timişoara Model' can be applied to other cities.

In addition to being superior to Bucharest as a Romanian road/rail access point from

DON'T MESS WITH TIMIŞOARA

Even at the height of his power, Timişoara gave Ceauşescu the creeps. The dictator's visits to the city were few, brief and required surreptitious, dread-fuelled travel and sleeping arrangements to allay his assassination concerns. So, when the Securitate overplayed its hand in the already truculent city by trying to deport popular Hungarian pastor and outspoken Ceauşescu critic László Tőkés, the dictator should have sensed disaster looming. However, like most megalomaniacs, he didn't grasp the full scale of his folly until he was being shoved in front of a firing squad, looking genuinely stunned, 10 days later on Christmas Day 1989.

What started on 15 December 1989 as a human chain of Tőkés' parishioners protecting him from arrest mushroomed and lost all focus - many of the protesters that joined the initial rally mistakenly thought they were demonstrating for religious freedom, not for the defence of Tőkés – until it peaked as a full-scale, anti-communist revolt on 20 December. Overconfident Ceauşescu actually left Romania during this time for a visit to Iran, leaving his wife Elena and various subordinates to cope with the escalating protests.

When Ceauşescu returned a few days later, the situation was critical. Factory workers, armed with clubs brought in by Party officials to crush the demonstrations, spontaneously joined the protesters in Piaţa Operei (today Piaţa Victoriei), chanting antigovernment slogans and singing an old Romanian anthem ('Wake up, Romanians!') banned since the communists took power in 1947. The crowd, now over 100,000 strong, overpowered then commandeered some of the tanks that had previously fired on demonstrators. Protests ensued in Bucharest (see p28) and Ceauşescu's fate was sealed.

Despite the events in Timişoara leading to the revolt being confused and directionless, there's no denying that the people were primed for rebellion. While other cities are said to have mounted similar revolts in the weeks and months before, only to be hastily subdued by Securitate forces, it was the tenacious Timişoarans that first successfully defied their government, leading to the undignified downfall of their least favourite guest.

the west, Timisoara is the hub of Carpatair (p220), Romania's thriving semi-budget airline. 'Flashpackers' and people with an aversion to spine-jangling overnight train trips will want to make Timişoara their Romanian base of operations.

Orientation

Confusingly, the northern train station (Timisoara-Nord) is west of the city centre. From here, walk east along B-dul Regele Ferdinand (which becomes B-dul Republicii) to the Opera House and Piata Victoriei. To the north is Piata Libertății; Piata Unirii, the old town square, is two blocks further north. Timisoara's bus station is beside the Idsefin Market, three blocks from the northern train station. Take B-dul General Drăgălina south from the train station to the canal, cross the bridge and head west to the next bridge.

Hotfoot it around Timişoara with Amco Press' City Plan (1:10,000; €3), sold in most bookshops. There is a tourist map in the bilingual city guide What? When? Where? Timişoara, available free all over the city. Be aware that many street names have changed but many maps and locals still use the old names.

Information **BOOKSHOPS**

Humanitas (Map p217; **2** 433 180; Str F Mercy 1; 9am-7pm Mon-Fri) Sells some English-language books about Romania.

Librăria Mihai Eminescu (Map p217; 🕿 494 123; Piaţa Victoriei 2; 9am-7pm Mon-Fri, to 1pm Sat) Stocks a less exhaustive range than Humanitas.

CULTURAL CENTRES

British Council (Map p217; 497 678; Str Paris 1; 1-7pm Mon, Tue & Thu, 9am-3pm Wed & Fri) French Cultural Centre (Centrul Cultural Francez; Map p217: 🕿 490 544, 201 453: B-dul CD Loga 46: 🕑 10am-6pm Mon, Wed & Fri, 2-7pm Tue & Thu, 10am-1pm Sat)

INTERNET ACCESS

Internet Café (Map p217; per hr €1; 🏵 9am-1am Mon-Fri, to 3pm Sat) It's located inside Cinema Timiş. Internet Java (Map p217: 432 495: Str Pacha 6: per hr €1; (24hr) Inside the Java Coffee House.

MEDICAL SERVICES

Farmacie Remedia (Map p217; B-dul Revoluției 1989; 7am-8pm Mon-Fri, 8am-3pm Sat)

Sensi Blu Pharmacy (Map p217; 406 153; Piata Victoriei 7; Sam-8pm Mon-Fri, 9am-8pm Sat & Sun)

MONEY

Currency exchange (🔀 8am-6pm Mon-Fri, to 1pm Sat) Inside Hotel Continental.

HVB Bank (Map p217; a 306 800; Piata Victoriei 2; 9am-4pm Mon-Fri)

Volksbank (Map p217; 406 101; Str Piatra Craiului 2)

POST & TELEPHONE

Central post office (Map p217; 491 999; B-dul Revoluției 2; Sam-7pm Mon-Fri, to noon Sat) **Post office** (Map p217; Str Maciesilor; Sam-7pm Mon-Fri) This branch near B-dul Revolutiei is useful when the central PO's too busy.

Telephone office (Map p217; Str N Lenau 4; Y 7am-9pm) Has fax facilities.

TOURIST INFORMATION

City Centre Travel Agency (Map p217; 292 960; www.aerotravel.ro; B-dul Republicii 4; (9am-6pm Mon-Fri) A can-do kind of agency with people exclusively dedicated to all varieties of domestic tourism, car hire and flight bookings.

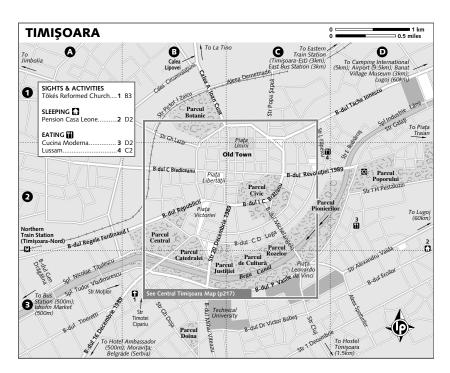
Qual Tours (Map p217; 294 411; office@qualtours.ro; Str Nicolaus Lenau 10; 🔀 9am-6pm Mon-Fri, 9am-noon Sat) Staff speak excellent English and French, and can organise car hire, regional tours and guides.

Festivals

Like many cities in Romania, Timișoara hosts a raucous **beer festival** in October for the pure joy of public inebriation and live music.

Sights
PIAȚA UNIRII
In the heart of the old town, Piața Unirii (Map p217) is Timișoara's most picturesque square, featuring the imposing sight of the Catholic and Serbian churches facing each other. The eastern side of the square is dominated by the baroque Roman Catholic Cathedral (Catedrală Episcopală Romano-Catolică; 2 430 671; Piaţa Unirii 12), built in 1754. The main altar painting was completed by Michael Angelo Unterberger, director of the Fine Art Academy in Vienna. On the opposite side is the Serbian Orthodox Church (Biserica Ortodoxă Sârbă), built the same year as its Catholic counterpart; local Banat artist Constantin Daniel painted the interior.

The **Trinity Column**, in the square's centre, was erected by the people of Timişoara at the end of the 18th century in thanks to God for allowing them to survive the plague that hit



the town between 1738 and 1739. Overlooking the square is the baroque **Old Prefecture Palace** (Palatul Vechii Prefecturi; 1754), suffering through major renovations at the time of writing. When open, it houses an **Art Museum** (Muzeul de Artă; admission €0.75; 10am-4pm Tue-Sun).

From Piaţa Unirii, walk east along Str Palanca to the Banat Ethnographic Museum (491 339; Str Popa Ṣapcā 4; admission €0.50; 10 am-4.30pm Tue-Sun), housed in the oldest fortress in Timişoara, within the city's remaining 18th-century bastion. Allow an hour to drift through its 2000 exhibits, which include traditional costumes, 19th-century furniture, craft and 'spiritual culture' from the Banat region. Nearby is a landmark fountain, which has all the points of the compass round its circular design.

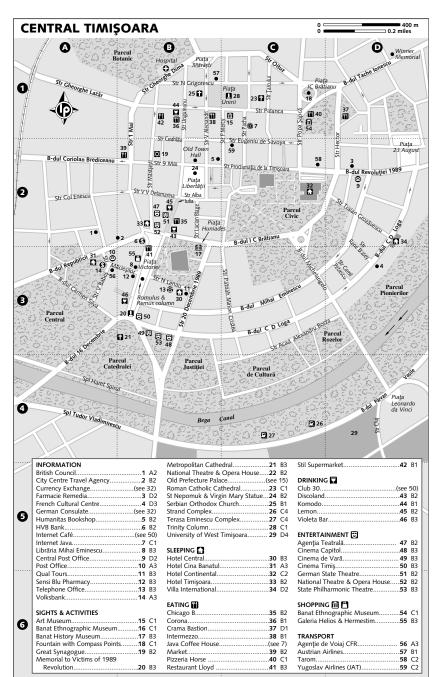
The **Great Synagogue** (Str Mărășești 6) was built in 1865 and is an important keynote in Jewish history. Jews in the Austro-Hungarian empire were fully emancipated in 1864 (they could finally own land and have a profession), the year when permission was given to build the synagogue. It once hosted concerts by the Philharmonic Orchestra, which refused to play music by Nazi sympathiser Richard Wagner.

PIAȚA LIBERTĂȚII TO PIAȚA VICTORIEI

Walk south from Piaţa Unirii past the town hall (1734), built on the site of 17th-century Turkish baths, to Piaţa Libertăţii (Map p217). It was here that the leader of the 1514 peasant revolt, Gheorghe Doja, was tortured before being executed. Doja's peasant army, after an initial victory, was quickly quashed, captured and killed. Legend has it that, upon Doja's public execution, his followers were forced to eat parts of his body as an appetiser before their own executions. Look for the cannonball embedded in the wall of a building on Str Ungareanu, close to Piaţa Libertăţii.

The central statue of Saint Nepomuk and the Virgin Mary was made in 1756 in Vienna and brought to Romania in memory of plague victims. Mary holds a lily, the symbol of purity. Her gold star-studded halo was added during restoration in 2000.

Continue south along Str Lucian Blage to the 14th-century Huniades Palace. Built between 1307 and 1315 by the Hungarian king Carol Robert, Prince of Anjou, it was redesigned under the Habsburgs in the late 18th century. It houses the **Banat History Museum**



Head west to the marble 18th-century **National Theatre & Opera House** (opposite). It was here that thousands of demonstrators gathered on 16 December 1989, following the siege on László Tőkés' house (see boxed text, p214). A memorial plaque on the front of the Opera House reads: 'So you, who pass by this building, will dedicate a thought for free Romania.'

At the southern end of Piaţa Victoriei there are **memorials** to those who died during the revolution and the Orthodox **Metropolitan Cathedral**, built between 1936 and 1946. Unique to the church are its electrical bells cast from iron imported from Indonesia. A collection of 16th- to 19th-century icons is displayed in the basement.

SOUTH OF THE CENTRE

The 1989 revolution began at the **Tőkés Reformed Church** (Biserica Reformată Tőkés; Map p216; 492 992; Str Timotei Cipariu 1), where Father László Tőkés spoke out against the dictator. Today, Tőkés' small apartment is privately inhabited. On the southern bank of the Bega Canal is the **University of West Timişoara** (UWT; Map p217; 490 009; B-dul Vasile Pårvan 4), established in 1944.

NORTH OF THE CENTRE

The **Banat Village Museum** (Muzeul Satului Banaţean;
② 225 588; Str Al CFR 1;
② 1-8pm Tue-Sun Jun-Sep, 10am-4pm Nov-Feb), 6km northeast of the centre, exhibits more than 30 traditional peasant houses dating from the 19th century. The open-air display was created in 1917. Take tram 1 (black number) from the northern train station

Activities

BANAT

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For swimming, the **Terasa Eminescu Complex** (Map p217; ② 229 212; admission €3; ※ 10am-7pm) has loud pumping music and hordes of students, making this a social rather than sporty day-out. The **Strand Complex** (Map p217; ② 203 663; admission €3; ※ 24hr) is just as popular for a quick dip.

Sleeping

BUDGET

Camping International (208 925; campinginternation al@yahoo.com; Aleea Pădurea Verde 6; tent sites €2.50, chalets s/d/q €34/46/63) This excellent camping ground – and mildly expensive restaurant – is nestled in the Green Wood forest. The main entrance is on Calea Dorobanților. From the train station catch trolleybus 11 to the end of the line, 50m from the camping ground.

Hostel Timişoara (223 960; Baron Bldg, Str Arieş 19; dm €9) Two kilometres from the city centre, take tram 8 from the northern train station to this four-room, bare-bones, dorm-style hostel situated on the top floor of a university building.

Pension Casa Leone (Map p216; ② 292 621; www .casaleone.ro; B-dul Eroilor 67; d/tr €30/45) This lovely seven-room *pensiune* offers exceptional service and individually decorated rooms. Take tram 8 from the train station or call ahead to arrange transport. Breakfast not included.

MIDRANGE

Villa International (Map p217; ☐ 499 339; B-dul CD Loga 48; s/d €50/60) Part villa, part curiosity. The Ceauşescus only slept here for two nights, but their apartments still contain 'personal effects', free for guest use. The villa has an unusual faded glory, underscored by an eerie ambience. Rooms are achingly outmoded and bare, but clean. A sneak peak at the dated lobby is highly recommended.

TOP END

Eating RESTAURANTS

Corona (Map p217; Str Ungureanu 7; mains €2-3) This cosy dark-wood restaurant is a good choice for pizza and Romanian favourites.

La Tino (226 455; Calea Aradului 14; mains €4) Classy Italian food and a wide choice of delicious pizzas are offered here.

Cucina Moderna (Map p216; ☎ 202 405; Str Socrates 12b; mains €4) International-style dishes with a Spanish twist using Romanian ingredients.

CAFÉS & QUICK-EATS

There are plenty of lovely terrace cafés lining Piaţa Unirii and Piaţa Victoriei where you can kill time or plot the next revolution.

Chicago B (Map p217; Str Alba Iulia 1; ∑ 10am-11pm) This Austrian-style café serves coffees, including lattes and cappuccinos.

Lussam (Map p216; **a** 496 872; B-dul Tache lonescu 55; **2**4hr) This is an infamous after-bar pizzeria.

SELF-CATERING

Timişoara has a colourful central produce market (Map p217; Str Brediceanu Coriolan) near Str 1 Mai. There is also the well-stocked Stil Supermarket (Map p217; Str Mărăşeşti 10; 🔀 24hr).

Drinking

Meet sociable locals at the terrace café-bars on Piaţa Victoriei, downing bottles of the local Timişoreana Pils beer for around €1 a bottle. Violeta Bar, at the southern end of the square, is particularly popular.

Komodo (Map p217; Str Ungureanu 9) So trendy it hurts, this large, colourfully lit eclectic bar has techno/house DJs on weekends.

EntertainmentCINEMAS

Timişoarans are devoted film-lovers and there are plenty of screens in town. Films are shown in their original language at these cinemas (tickets cost €2 to €3): **Cinema Timiş** (Map p217; ⓐ 491 290; Piaţa Victoriei 7); **Cinema Capitol** (Map p217; ⓐ 493 396; B-dul CD Loga 2); and the brilliant outdoor **Cinema de Varā** (Map p217; B-dul CD Loga 2).

THEATRE & CLASSICAL MUSIC

Close by is the **German State Theatre** (Teatrul German de Stat; Map p 217; 201 291; Str Mărășești 2). Get tickets at its **box office** (10am-7pm Tue-Sun), at the Str Alba Iulia entrance.

 inside the Philharmonic Theatre or from the Agenția Teatrală.

Event details are generally advertised in the local press and on posters around town.

Shopping

Galeria Helios and **Hermestim** (Piaţa Victoriei; \mathfrak{S}) noon-6pm Mon-Fri, 1-3pm Sat) are adjacent shops, selling artwork (from $\mathfrak{E}15$), jewellery (from $\mathfrak{E}30$), handcrafts and ceramics (from $\mathfrak{E}12$).

Banat Ethnographic Museum (p216) offers handmade crafts, costumes and carvings.

Getting There & Away

AIR

Carpatair (a 300 900; www.carpatair.com) strangely doesn't have an office in its hub city, only out at the airport. It serves nine Romanian cities and a growing list of international destinations.

Austrian Airlines (Map p217; \$\overline{\ove

Yugoslav Airlines (JAT; Map p217; **a** 495 747; Str Eugeniu de Savoya 7) runs daily international flights to Europe, Turkey and Ukraine.

BUS

CRIŞANA & BANAT

The small, shabby **bus station** (autogară; **a** 493 471; B-dul Maniu Iuliu 54; **b** 6am-8pm Mon-Fri) has six platforms from where slow state buses run daily to Campeni, Arad, Sibiu and Rimincu Valcea. Maxitaxis run daily to Oradea, Arad, Deva and Campeni.

International buses leave from the **east bus station** (autogară est), which is merely a few kiosks cluttered outside the eastern train station. **Atlasib** (226 486) goes to Italy, Spain and even Sweden. **Eurolines** (288 132; Timişoara ag@eurolines.ro) goes to Budapest, Greece, Switzerland and Portugal, among other destinations. Call **Murat** (70744-144 326) – no English spoken – for bus tickets to Istanbul (€100).

TRAIN

All major train services depart from the **northern train station** (Gară Timișoara-Nord; Map p216; 491 696; Str Gării 2). You can purchase tickets in advance from the **Agenție de Voiaj CFR** (Map p217; 491 889; cnr Str Mădeșilor & Str V Babes; 8am-

8pm Mon-Fri, international tickets 9am-7pm Mon-Fri). The station's **left-luggage office** (\bigodot 24hr) is in the underground passageway to the tracks.

Daily fast trains include eight to Bucharest (&epsilon 22.50), one to Cluj-Napoca (&epsilon 21.50), five to Băile Herculane (&epsilon 28.40), one to Baia Mare via Arad (&epsilon 28.40) and three sadistically slow runs to Iaşi (16 hours), aka 'the Horror Train'. Additionally, three go to Budapest (&epsilon 28.40) and one to Belgrade (&epsilon 28.40), which leaves from Timişoara at 5.08am.

Getting Around TO/FROM THE AIRPORT

Timişoara **airport** (491 637; Calea Lugojului) is 12.5km northeast of the centre. Bus 26, which stops outside Hotel Continental, also goes to the airport.

CAR

Avis (**2**03 234) has an office at Timişoara airport. Cars can also be hired at Qual Tours and City Centre Travel Agency (p215).

TRAM, TROLLEYBUS & BUS

All public transport runs between 4.45am and 11.15pm. Tickets (\in 0.30) are sold at kiosks next to tram and bus stops. Tram 1 runs from the northern train station (Garā Timişoara-Nord) to Piaṭa Libertăţii, Hotel Continental and the eastern train/bus station (Garā Timişoara-Est). Tram 4 runs from Hotel Continental to Piaṭa Traian (Piaṭa Romanilor). Trolleybus 11 and 14 travel from the northern train station east down B-dul Regele Ferdinand I, then turn north on Str 1 Mai.

BĂILE HERCULANE

255

Take your train-beaten body to this spa resort for some pampering and fresh mountain air. Legend has it that Hercules himself bathed in the natural springs that still flow today in Băile Herculane. The first baths were built by Roman legions following their invasion of Dacia. Inspired by the incredible healing powers of the springs, they named the resort Ad Aquas Herculi Sacras, meaning 'the Holy Water of Hercules'.

The waters here are said to cure eye disorders (conjunctivitis), stomach disorders (gastritis) and rheumatism, among other ailments. You should avoid these baths if you have glaucoma, ulcers or heart conditions. Hotels have physicians on staff for consultations.

During the early 19th century, Băile Herculane developed as a fashionable resort, attracting royal visitors such as Habsburg emperor Franz Josef. Sadly, most of the grand hotels and baths now stand empty and neglected. Renovation work is under way, but still several years from completion. Meanwhile, a collection of dilapidated Soviet-era monstrosities and new yet unpretentious budget hotels are filling the void.

Mt Domogled (1100m) towers over Băile Herculane to the west, dominating the Cerna Valley in which the resort lies. This forest reservation, which has been protected since 1932, includes rare trees, turtles and butterflies.

Orientation

Băile Herculane lies on either side of a road that follows the Cerna River. The train station is at the junction of the main Drobeta-Turnu Severin –Timișoara highway and the Băile Herculane turn-off.

The resort is split into three parts: the residential area is at the western end of the resort on Str Trandafirilor; the concrete blocks of the newer satellite resort are 2km east of the residential area; and the oval-shaped historic centre is at the resort's easternmost end (8km from the train station).

Information

There's no tourist office in Băile Herculane. Try the **Agenția de Turism** (**5**60 454) inside Hotel Hercules, where some of the staff speak English.

The central post office is next to the **CFR office** (Piaţa Hercules 1; \mathfrak{P} 7am-8pm Mon-Fri) and has the same opening hours.

Sights

All sights lie in the historic centre. Many Roman baths were destroyed during the Turkish and Austrian-Hungarian occupations, but a few stand well preserved in the **Roman Bath Museum** (admission €0.30) inside Hotel Roman. Feel the heat from the natural 54°C water running under the hotel. One of the exhibits is a 2500-year-old carving of Hercules. People have broken off parts and chewed them (his genitals are notably damaged as men have

chewed these chunks for sexual potency!). The 2000-year-old baths are still used – the water is cooled down to 37°C and masseurs line the small marble baths.

Next to the hotel flows the **Hercules II spring** (Izvorul Hercules), one of several springs from which drinking water flows – believed to be good for stomach problems – throughout the historic centre.

The resort's **central pavilion** (Str Cernei 14) was built during the 1800s by the Habsburgs as a casino and restaurant. Today it houses a few small shops and a small **History Museum** (Muzeul de Istorie; admission €0.30; 🕥 10am-4pm Tue-Sun). Beside the steps leading up to the museum entrance stands a 200-year-old **Wellingtoniā Gigantea tree**, famed for its enormous size. On the opposite side of the river stand the derelict **Austrian baths**. Despite their decaying appearance, the grand hotels are certainly worth the energy it takes to stroll past them.

Activities THERMAL POOLS

Wallowing in a thermal pool or being pummelled into oblivion by a masseur is all part and parcel of a stay in Băile Herculane.

Hotel Roman (p222) has a thermal swimming pool (admission €2), which is open to nonguests. Hotel Cerna (p222) also has a **thermal pool** (adult/child €0.60/0.30) and treatment centre.

The Seven Springs (Izvoare 7) thermal pool and camping ground is 4km to the north of Hotel Roman, from where you catch a maxitaxi (ϵ 0.25). Seven Springs is a summeronly attraction, and tends to be crowded and noisy.

DAY TRIPS

Day trips to **Hobita**, to see Brâncuşi's memorial house, **Tismana Monastery** and other sites leave from Hotel Cerna (p222) at 9am on Sunday (returning at 6pm). The trips cost €8 per person; ask at reception for information.

HIKING & CLIMBING

Directly behind Hotel Roman stands **Brigands' Cave** (Peştera Haiducilor), named after the thieves who would hide in the cave, waiting for their prey to roll by. A path leads up to the cave from the hotel. A second path (2.5km), marked with blue stripes, leads to the **Grota cu Aburi Cave**. A trail (3km) marked with red stripes, starting from the centre of Băile Herculane at the **Brasseria Central** (Strlzvorului I), leads

to the **Munk natural spring** (Izvorul Munk), east of the Grota cu Aburi Cave.

Southeast of the resort, the **White Cross** (Crucea Albă) is a popular hiking trail (marked with yellow stripes). It starts from Str 1 Mai next to Hotel Cerna.

The rock face behind Hotel Roman is a favourite for climbers in summer.

Sleeping

Most hotels in Băile Herculane have costly short-stay rates (one to three days) and cheaper long-stay rates (three to 21 days). All prices listed are short-stay rates. If you plan to stay longer, negotiate! Top hotels fill up in July and August, and the resort is very quiet from mid-September to mid-May.

BUDGET

Popas Flora camping ground (560 929; Str Castanilor 25; bungalows per person €4; May-Oct) Located between the old and new resorts, this place has two- and four-bed bungalows overlooking the Cerna River. Communal showers and toilets.

MIDRANGE

BANAT

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Hotel Geta (ఄ 560 043; Str Trandafirilor 40; s/d/ste €23/29/43) Opened in late 2005, this is the best value for this price range. The bright rooms have balconies with river and mountain views. Breakfast isn't included, but a reasonably priced restaurant is on-site.

Hotel Hercules (560 880; Str | Izvorului 7; s/d €28/41)
Average, clean rooms await you at this dated complex with a sauna.

Hotel Ferdinand (561 131; office@hotel-ferdinand .ro; Piaţa Hercules; s/d/ste €44/60/103) This is the resort's newest and best hotel – classy luxury, good prices and the most charming mountain-side wooden terraces, which are candlelit at night.

Eating

Băile Herculane has few restaurants beyond those inside its hotels. The in-house restaurants of Hotel Ferdinand (main course €7)

and Hotel Roman (mains €2 to €4) serve the best food.

Entertainment

Next to the minimarket is the popular Bar Cezar, but the hottest nightspot in town is **Club 69** (Str Izorului).

Youngsters also hang out at the *discotecă* in the basement of the old **Central Pavilion** (Str Cernei 14).

Getting There & Away

Maxitaxis run daily, except Sunday, between Craiova, Băile Herculane and Drobeta-Turnu Severin from outside the post office in Piața Hercules. The timetable is posted to a tree. The Drobeta-Turnu Severin service leaves daily at $2.30 \mathrm{pm}$ (£1).

TRAIN

The train station is 5km southwest of the satellite resort. The **Agenție de Voiaj CFR** ((a) 560 538; Piața Hercules 1) is in the historic centre.

Băile Herculane is on the main Timișoara-Bucharest line and has many daily fast services, including seven to Bucharest and Timișoara, one to Budapest (3.33am), one to Constanța and two local trains to Orșova.

Getting Around

Maxitaxis run all day to/from the train station, along the 8km length of Băile Herculane to the centre, stopping at the residential area and satellite resort (€0.30).

CRIŞANA

ORADEA

259 / pop 209,571

Elegant Oradea, the capital of Crişana, lies a few kilometres east of the Hungarian border, at the edge of the Carpathian Mountains. Inhabited since the Bronze Age, the area has been an important commercial, trade and communications point since the 11th century.

In the 18th century, Viennese engineer Franz Anton Hillebrandt planned the city in baroque style, leading to the construction of many contemporary landmarks such as the Roman Catholic Cathedral and the Bishop's Palace (now the Museum of the Land of the Criş Rivers). The river Crişul Repede runs



through the city centre, accentuating the architectural beauty of the area.

Of all the cities of the Austro-Hungarian empire, Oradea has best retained its 19th-century romantic style. It was ceded to Romania in 1920 and has since taken on an air of arresting but faded grandeur.

Orientation

The train station is a couple of kilometres north of the centre; tram 1 and 4 run south from Piaţa Bucureşti (outside the train station) to Piaţa Unirii, Oradea's main square. Tram 4 also stops at the northern end of Calea Republicii – a fiveminute walk south to the centre.

The main square north of the river is Piaţa Republicii (AKA Piaţa Regele Ferdinand I).

Information

The Romanian tourist information office deficiency continues here. Panda Tours has Englishspeaking staff. Some hotels have city maps.

24-Hour Pharmacy (418 242; Str Libertății) At the iunction with Piata Ferdinand.

Eurom Bank (a 210 023; Piaţa Independenţei 35; am-4pm Mon-Fri)

Game Star Internet Café (Str Mihai Eminescu 4; per hr €0.40; ∑ 24hr)

Telephone Office (Calea Republicii 5; 🕑 8am-8pm)

Siahts

Oradea's most imposing sights are on its two central squares, Piaţa Unirii and Piaţa Republicii. The **Orthodox Moon Church** (Biserica cu Lună; Piaţa Unirii), built in 1784, has an unusual lunar mechanism on its tower that changes position in accordance with the moon's movement.

In the centre of Piaţa Unirii stands an equestrian statue of Mihai Viteazul, the prince of Wallachia (r 1593–1601), who is said to have rested in Oradea in 1600. East of the statue, overlooking the Crişul Repede River, is the Vulturul Negru (Black Vulture; 1908) hotel and shopping centre. The mall, with its fantastic stained-glass ceiling, links Piaţa Unirii with Str Independenţei and Str Vasile Alecsandri. A statue of Mihai Eminescu, the 19th-century poet, sits on the river's southern bank.

In Central Park (Parcul Central) is the **Culture House** in front of which is a large **monument** to soldiers who fought for Romanian independence during WWI.

Across the bridge from Piaţa Unirii the neoclassical **State Theatre** (Teatrul de Stat), designed by Viennese architects Fellner and Hellmer in 1900, dominates Piaţa Republicii. Nearby, in the centre of Traian Park, stands a small **museum** dedicated to the Hungarian poet Endre Ady (1877–1919), who lived for four years in Oradea before dying of syphilis.

The **Roman Catholic cathedral** (Str Stadionului), 1.4km from north of the centre, was built between 1752 and 1780 and is the largest in Romania. Organ concerts are occasionally held here.

The adjacent Bishop's Palace (Episcopia Ortodoxă Română; 1770) boasts 100 fresco-adorned rooms and 365 windows, and houses the Museum of the Land of the Criş Rivers (Muzeul Jării Crişurilor; 412 725; B-dul Dacia 1-3; admission €0.60; 10am-5pm Iue-Sun), with history and art exhibitions relevant to the region. Immediately outside the museum entrance, busts of Romania's leading statesmen and kings stand on parade. To the right are busts of Wallachia's princes.

Note **Canon's Corridor** nearby, a series of archways along Str Stadionului that dates back to the 18th century.

The **citadel**, south of the river, built in the 13th century, now serves as government offices.

Sleeping

CRIŞANA & BANAT

BUDGET

Camping Venus (318 266; tents & 2-3 bed bungalows per person €10) This camping ground is only 500m from Strandul cu Voluti. Take a southbound

tram 4 (black number) from the train station or an eastbound tram 4 (red number) from Piaţa Unirii to the end of the line, then catch bus 15 to the last stop.

Hotel Parc (411699; Calea Republicii 5-7; 5/d €14/23) Ignore the crumbling façade – the large rooms here are worn, but reasonably clean. It's the best (and now only) budget hotel in town. Singles have shared toilet.

Pension Gobe (a 414 845; Str Dobrogeanu Gherea 26; s/d €30/40) This family owned *pensiune* has several charming rooms, a small restaurant and a bar.

MIDRANGE

TOP END

Hotel Continental ((() 418 655; www.continentalhotels.ro; Aleea Ştrandului 1; s/d €76/90; (() () This is a ninestorey business hotel with masseur, thermal pool, nightclub and – dare we say it – horrendously outdated blue interiors à la motorway service station. In-room internet extra.

Eating & Drinking

Calea Republicii is a stroller's paradise, lined with cheerful eateries and cafés. Most of Oradea's terrace cafés and restaurants double as bars in the evening.

Restaurant Vegetarian Çris (☐ 441 593; George Enescu 30; mains €1.50; ☑ 9am-9pm Sun-Thu, to 4pm Fri, dosed Sat) This is the one and only vegetarian restaurant in Romania. Choose from a tantalizingly affordable menu featuring hearty soups, stuffed peppers, minced pumpkin balls, lentils, macaroni and cabbage, celery schnitzel, mushroom haggis, and soy, soy, soy!

Hotel Atlantic Restaurant (a 414953; Str losif Vulcan 9; meals €5) This elegant restaurant offers the best menu in town, with hearty goulash, Mexican chicken and speciality steak dishes.

Capitolium (240 551; Str Avram lancu 8; mains €5; ⊗ 8am-12am) Bask in doting service and huge portions at this Romanian restaurant.

Irish Kelly's Pub (a 413 419; Calea Republicii 2) This pub hosts a rowdy crowd on its outside terrace.

Entertainment

Tickets for performances at the recently renovated **State Philharmonic** (Filarmonica de Stat; **3** 430 853; Str Moscovei 5; tickets €2) can be purchased from its **ticket office** (10 10 am-6pm Mon-Fri) inside the **State Theatre** (Teatrul de Stat; 13 0 885; Piaţa Republicii 4-6; tickets €3-12; 10-11 am &5-7pm).

Kids big and little will enjoy the shows at Oradea's **Puppet Theatre** (Teatrul de Păpuşi; **2** 433 398; Str Vasile Alecsandri 8).

Shopping

Lotus Mall, 2km southeast of the centre on Str Nufărului, has a modern cinema, bowling alley, supermarket and a number of boutiques.

Getting There & Away

AIF

Tarom (☐ 131 918; Piaţa Republicii 2; ❤ 8am-6pm Mon-Fri, 10am-1pm Sat) operates three flights a week to Baia Mare, two flights to Satu Mare and daily flights to Bucharest from Oradea airport (☐ 416 082; Calea Aradului). Fares are US\$75/112 one-way/return, plus taxes (Tarom does not accept euros).

BUS

From Oradea **bus station** (autogarā; **a** 418 998; Str Râzboieni 81), there are daily services to Beiuş, Deva, Cluj-Napoca and Timişoara, via Arad. Maxitaxis run throughout the day to/from Băile Felix. Four daily go to Baia Mare, via Satu Mare (€4.50, four hours). There are daily services to Budapest leaving from outside the train station: a state bus $(\mbox{\ensuremath{\&}}17, 10 \mbox{ hours})$ – pay the driver – and maxitaxis $(\mbox{\ensuremath{\&}}20)$.

CAR & MOTORCYCLE

The border crossing into Hungary for motorists at Borş, 16km west of Oradea, is open 24 hours.

TRAIN

Daily fast trains from Oradea include three to Budapest (\in 28), two to Bucharest (\in 22), five to Băile Felix, three to Cluj-Napoca (\in 11), one to Brașov and three to Timișoara (\in 7).

Getting Around

Oradea **airport** (**a** 416 082) is 6km west of the centre on the Oradea–Arad road. Transport between the airport and town is limited to taxis.

BĂILE FELIX

259

Băile Felix, 5km southeast of Oradea, is a famous year-round spa resort where city dwellers flock to splash in thermal pools. It has a rowdy package-holiday feel so forget napping in the sun. There's a large open-air thermal swimming pool and several smaller pools covered by the rare *Nymphea lotus thermalis*, a giant white water lily.

The waters here are said to ease rheumatism, head trauma, some paralysis and stomach illnesses. People with certain medical conditions should not partake in the treatments – each hotel has a doctor for consultations.

The most popular public pools are **Strand Apollo** and **Strand Felix** (admission €2; Sam-7pm, closed Nov-Apr), by the Staţia Băile Felix bus stop, which have the same opening hours.

Sleeping

The nearest official camping grounds are 3km away at Băile 1 Mai (see opposite), but many camp in the resort's main car park.

Hotel Muncel (318 460; r €20) This hotel has a pool and treatment centre, as well as a travel agency, Turism Felix (318 321).

Pensiunea Veronica (318 481; Str Băile Felix 9; s/d €23/43;) This recently renovated, pink chalet, off the main drag, has the best rooms in the resort. Breakfast not included.

Termal Hotel (**3** 318 214; s/d €55/73, **□**) This drab building hides a modern and comfortable spa resort. The rooms reek of cleanliness, with firm beds and balconies (request a forest view).

Eating

Club Art Pizzaria (mains €5; 🕑 noon-5am) At the town's only intersection, this place has a central dance floor with nightly DJs (summer only).

Restaurant Union (mains €4; Sam-midnight) Across the road from Club Art Pizzaria, feast on a full menu with Romanian and Italian food on the summer terrace here.

Getting There & Away

Maxitaxis run every 15 minutes or when full between Oradea and Băile Felix (€2). Local trains also run daily from Oradea, stopping first at Stația Băile Felix, then at the major hotels.

BEIUŞ & MEZIAD CAVE

Sixty-three kilometres southeast of Oradea, approaching the western fringe of the Apuşeni Mountains, is the small market town of Beius, from where you can visit the Meziad Cave (Peştera Meziad; adult/child €0.85/0.30;

9-11am & 2-4pm), discovered in 1859. The cave features an enormous opening and entrance tunnel, which has equally enormous stalactites with a curved shape. Bring a torch as there's no electric light in the cave. If you arrive outside visiting hours, the massive entrance hall (25m high, 40m wide) is open and satisfactorily illuminated by natural light. The guide is required to enter the real cave, which is split into three levels, the main passage being the middle. Good shoes are recommended for the slippery climbs and descents.

From Beius's town centre, follow the signs for Pestera Meziad for 11km. When you get to the village of Remetea, bear right at the fork next to the Cămin Cultural building and continue for 9km until you reach Meziad. Turn left at the first fork, then cross the small white bridge to a gravel road. The main office for the cave is 4km along this road. The cave entrance is a further 1.5km and not accessible by car.

Sleeping

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Wild camping is permitted around the cave. Alternatively, you could hike on from the cave for three hours (path not accessible by car) to Coada Lacului (Tale of the Lake) where camping is permitted by the lake.

One kilometre from Beius is Motel Desira (**a** 259-322 420; d €29), which has five clean rooms and offers currency exchange.

Getting There & Away

Beiuş' train and bus stations adjoin each other on the southern edge of town. Its scant train services include daily local trains to Ploiesti (€8), Arad (€3), Cluj-Napoca (€4), Bucharest (€8) and Oradea (€2, three daily).

From Oradea there are two daily buses to Stâna de Vale via Beiuş. Services are greatly reduced on weekends.

STÂNA DE VALE

Scenic Stâna de Vale is a small alpine resort (1300m) in the Pădurea Craiului Mountains 27km east of Beiuş in the Bihor Massif. A delightfully quiet summer hiking and health resort, it is transformed into a bustling ski centre between December and February. The 550m slope is rather tame, best suited for beginner to intermediate skiers. It's worth a night's stay to breathe in the pine-scented air and amble through wooded glades.

The ski lift is next to the camping ground, where it's possible to hire skis and have lessons. A couple of hiking trails lead into the Apuşeni Mountains (maps are available in the hotels). One of the trails (six hours), marked with red stripes, takes you to Cabana Padiş in the heavily karstic Padiş Plateau. The blue-cross trail leads to Devil's Mill Waterfall (Cascada Moara Dracului; six hours), which is cinematically blanketed in violet crocuses in the springtime. Another more challenging trail marked with blue triangles leads past the Saritoarea Bohodei Waterfall (Cascada Saritoarea Bohodeiului; eight hours return), the highest waterfall in Romania (100m). This trail loops back to Stâna de Vale on a different path, a route that is strongly recommended as the blue triangles are difficult to spot if you double back the way you came. Alternatively, this trail continues on and terminates at the Meziad Cave (left), six hours from Stâna de Vale. Don't attempt this hike in bad weather or in winter. Nearby is the source of Romania's Wonder Spring (Izvorul Minunilor), a popular brand of bottled water.

Sleeping & Eating

In summer it's best to bring your own tent and pitch it in the **camping ground** (cabins per person €12) at the western end of the resort.

Those seeking total immersion can submit to one of the nearby shepherds offering a meal of plăcintă (baked pie with cheese or jam) and a room in their **huts** (per person €1.50), which have pit toilets in the garden.

Both Cabana Padiş and Cabana Cetatile Ponorului (www.padis.ro; d €9) have clean accommodation in dorms with between two and 10 beds, and a restaurant.

The resort's main hotel is Hotel ladolina breakfast is not included. Cerbul Vila & Restaurant, opposite Hotel Iadolina, is open in winter only. The ICCR Beiuş Restaurant (mains €2) has a simple menu but good, fresh food.

Getting There & Away

The dusty train and bus stations are huddled together at the southern end of the resort. There are two daily buses between Oradea and Stâna de Vale via Beiuş (€2). Otherwise, hitch or hike. Local trains link Băile Felix to Beius, from where you can get to Stâna de Vale and surrounding villages.

BEAR CAVE

Named after skeletons of the extinct cave bear (Ursus spelaeus) found by quarry workers in 1975, the Bear Cave (Pestera Ursilor; tour adult/child €1.50/1; around 10am-5pm) is one of Romania's finest. It's well worth a day trip from Oradea, 82km northwest.

The magnificent galleries of the cave (482m) extend over 1000m on two levels. Stupendous stalactites and stalagmites loom, creating uncanny shapes in the half-darkness. The stalactites, many of which are believed to be 22,000 to 55,000 years old, grow 1cm every 20 years.

Compulsory guided tours allow you to spend an hour or so exploring the cold (a constant 10°C) stalactite-filled chambers of the cave. Note that the formations are delicate and must not be touched.

The idyllic camping ground La Fluturi (259-329 085; cabins €11), in the town of Chişcău, sits near a bubbling stream and has six wooden cabins. Breakfast not included.

At the foot of the Bear Cave, Pensiunea Dani-with seven rooms, each with shared bathroom, and a charming restaurant. Breakfast not included.

Without private transport the region around the cave is tricky to navigate. There's one daily bus running between Beius, Chiscău and Stei. From Oradea by car, head south through Beius, follow Hwy E79 for a further 8km along the Crişul Negru River, then turn left at the turn-off for Pietroasa and Chişcău. Continue 4km along this road; the cave is signposted on the right.

Hotel Muncel (p225) in Băile Felix runs day tours to the Bear Cave.

SCĂRIȘOARA ICE CAVE

Cave buffs should head straight to this fantastic ice cave (Pestera Ghetarul de la Scărișoara; adult/child €1.50/1; 10am-4pm Tue-Sun).

The cave was first documented in 1863 by Austrian geographer Arnold Schmidt. This enabled the Romanian scientist and speleologist Emil Racovița (1868-1947) to pursue further explorations between 1921 and 1923. Believed to be one of only 10 of this kind in Europe, the cave is filled with 7500 cu metres of ice. The ice, at an altitude of 1150m, dates back to the Ice Age when the Apuşeni Mountains were covered in glaciers.

The maximum temperature inside the cave in summer is 1°C; in winter it drops to -7°C. Safety precautions inside the cave are not up to Western standards, and lighting is nonexistent. Bring your own torch or ask the keeper for an oil/carbon lamp (lampă cu carbid).

To get there from Beius, head south to Ştei. Two kilometres further south turn left, following the signs for Arieşeni and Gârda de Sus. From Gârda de Sus a rough gravel track leads to the ice cave. The track is impassable by car after 6km, so you must hike the remaining 13km in the Arieş Valley. It's impossible to access the cave from Scărișoara village.

GÂRDA DE SUS & AROUND
The village of Gârda de Sus lies in the Arieş
River valley in the Apuşeni Mountains. Until 1932 it was classified as part of Scărișoara village. Traditional folk costumes, resembling those worn by early Dacian tribes, are still worn in the village for festivals.

Arieşeni, about 8km away, is a village renowned for its traditional folk customs and wooden church. Two kilometres west of Arieseni, on the border of the Bihor and Alba counties, is a 753m-long ski slope (9am-6pm Dec-May), signposted 'Teleschi Vârtop'.

About 20km south of Gârda de Sus is the village of Avram lancu, formerly known as Vidra de Sus.

The nearby **Roşia Montană Eurogold mine** (a 254-233 680), the biggest gold reserve in Europe (a Canadian joint venture), has attracted fierce criticism from scientists, geologists and environmental campaigners for polluting the local water sources with chemicals and deposits. On the other hand, people in nearby Gârda de Sus rely on the mine for employment and are just as fiercely opposed to shutting down the site.

Sleeping

The Belgian charity Opération Villages Roumains has helped Gârda de Sus establish its own agroturism scheme whereby tourists can stay in villagers' homes. The local representative in Gârda de Sus is loan Stefanuţ (@ 258-778 065, 0744-700 871; 9m-5pm) at house 31. In Arieșeni, ask for Marta Maghiar (@ 0744-278 219) at house 13. If a house has a sign reading 'Retea Turistica' in the window it means it has rooms to rent.

Mama Uţa (☎ 258-778 008; cabins/tent sites €20/1) This popular summer spot, at the western end of Gârda de Sus, has 14 wooden cabins and a noisy bar and grill.

Hotel Apuşeni (258-779 023, 0744-187 256; www.hotelapuseni.net.tf; Bubeşti 87a; d/apt €23/40) This friendly hotel, about 3km east along the road to Arieşeni, has fantastic views, gorgeous rooms and a sun terrace with hill views.

Getting There & Away

From Garda de Sus, hikers can head north to the Padiş Plateau. A trail marked by blue stripes (five to six hours) leads from the village to Cabana Padis.

ARAD

BANAT

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☎ 257 / pop 172,269

The gateway to Hungary, Arad is situated in lush winemaking country on the banks of the Mureş River, which loops around the city. Arad developed as a major trading centre during Turkish occupation of the city between 1551 and 1687. Much of the centre boasts elegant late-19th-century architecture, the charming legacy of the Austro-Hungarian empire. Arad's tourist attractions will only fill

half a day, but idle strolling and an evening show are strongly recommended.

Orientation

The train station is a few kilometres north of the centre, with the international bus station two blocks west of B-dul Revoluţiei on Str Corneliu Coposu. To reach town, take tram 1, 2 or 3 south down B-dul Revoluţiei (known simply as 'the boulevard').

Information

There is an ATM outside Supermarket Ziridava.

Banca Țiriac (Piaţa Avram lancu 11; № 9am-3.30pm Mon-Fri, to 12.30pm Sat)

Internet Café (Str Tribunal Dobra 8; per hr €0.70; 9.30am-midnight Mon-Fri, 10am-midnight Sat & Sun) Post office (232 222; B-dul Revoluției 46-48; 7am-7pm Mon-Fri)

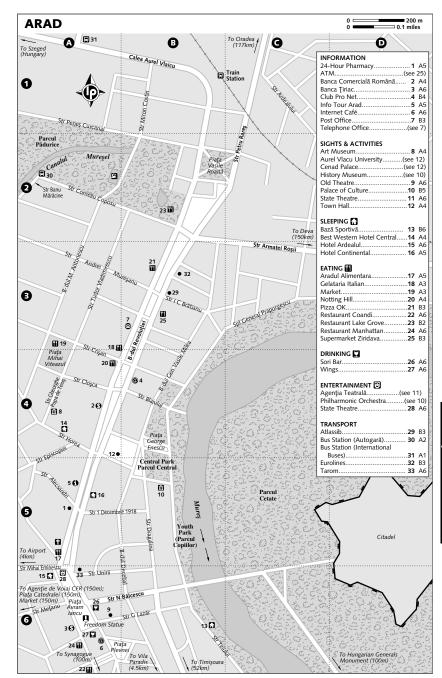
Telephone office (B-dul Revoluției 44; 8am-8pm)

Sights

Arad's large, star-shaped **citadel** was built under the orders of the Habsburg empress Maria Theresa between 1763 and 1783. The Austrian architect and general Filip Ferdinand Harsch was commissioned to design the Vauban-style six-pointed star. It stands on the site of an old fortress built in 1551 by the Turks. Today the citadel houses a military base and is closed to the public.

After crushing the liberal revolution of 1848, the Habsburgs hanged 13 Hungarian generals outside the citadel. A **monument** to these men stands outside the southern walls of the citadel.

The U-shaped, neoclassical **town hall** (8-dul Revoluţiei) is Arad's most impressive building. The clock ticking on the tower atop the 1876 building was purchased in Switzerland in 1878. Framing the town hall is the steepled **Cenad Palace** (Palatul Cenad), constructed by the Arad Cenad Railway Company at the end of the 19th century, and the **Aurel Vlaicu University** building, decorated in Viennese rococo



motifs and built to house the local administration's treasury.

Near the town hall, in front of Central Park (Parcul Central), is the local **History Museum** (Muzeul de Istorie; ② 281 847; Piaţa George Enescu 1; admission €0.60; ⓒ 9am-5pm Tue-Sun), which has some interesting photos and artefacts from Arad county. It is based inside the **Palace of Culture** (built between 1911 and 1913), also home to Arad's Philharmonic Orchestra (opposite). Busts outside the building pay homage to leading literary figures, including Romanian poet George Coşbuc (1866–1918) and post-romantic historian Alexandru Xenopol (1847–1920).

To the east of the museum, along the Mureş River, lies Youth Park (Parcul Copiilor). At the southern end of B-dul Revoluției is the 1874 neoclassical State Theatre (opposite). Across Piata Avram Iancu is the ailing but still kicking **Old Theatre** (Teatrului Vechi; 211 918; www.culturaarad.ro; Str Gheorge Lazar 1-3, tickets €3-10), built in 1817, where poet Mihei Eminescu worked alongside famous actors of the time. Lengthy renovations have not slowed the show one bit. Productions are popular, particularly the annual Underground Festival in May, attended by independent theatre companies from the US, Hungary, Poland and France, among others. South of the theatre is the Jewish community's synagogue (Str Dobra 10). It was built between 1827 and 1834 in typically Moorish style. Enter via Str Cozia.

The **Art Museum** (Muzeul de Arte; **a** 257 503; Str Gheorghe Popa de Teiuş 24; admission €0.60; **b** 9am-5pm Tue-Sun) has paintings and photos by Romanian and Hungarian artists.

Sleeping

& BANAT

Antrec arranges rooms in private homes in and around Arad for about €15 to €20, including breakfast. Book through Info Tour Arad (p228).

Bază Sportivă (251059; Str Ieiului 1; r €6) These rooms above the sports club are cheap-as-chips and basic but clean. If full, try the alternative Bază Sportivă further north along the river, by Restaurant Perla. No English spoken.

Hotel Ardealul (280 840; B-dul Revoluţiei 98; s/d unrenovated €21/27, renovated €30/39) This lovely converted concert hall, dating from 1841, has a music room where Brahms, Liszt and Strauss once performed.

Vila Paradis (287 377; Str Molidului 5; s/d €25) Five kilometres south of the centre, this is a good choice with simple, clean and comfy rooms. Breakfast not included

Eating

RESTAURANTS

Pizza OK (B-dul Revoluţiei 26-38; mains €3; № 10am-2am) This standard pizza joint serves up 28 varieties.

Restaurant Lake Grove (254 366; Pădurice Park; meal €4; 10am-3am) Set in a nice spot on a lake in the park, with leafy, decked gardens, this restaurant is popular with tour groups; the menu has everything from pasta to pudding. Live music on Saturdays.

Restaurant Manhattan (Piaţa Avram lancu 9; mains €4-10; № 10am-midnight) This splurge-worthy wood-lined restaurant was conceived by enthusiastic foodies, sommeliers and tourism professionals.

Restaurant Coandi (214 999; Piaţa Avram lancu 11; mains €7) This is a popular Romanian eatery with large tables, so expect to be seated with people of all nationalities for a noisy, fun feed. Portions are huge.

CAFÉS

B-dul Revoluției is lined with cafés and bars.

Notting Hill (cnr B-dul Revoluției & Str Crișan; ❤ 11am11pm) Offers standard Romanian meals.

Gelateria Italian (B-dul Revoluției) This spot has 20 different flavours of *bella* Italian ice cream, including bubblegum and cola.

SELF-CATERING

Arad has two open-air markets, one on Piaţa Mihai Viteazul and another on Piaţa Catedralei, at the western end of Str Meṭanu. For groceries, go to the large Western-style Supermarket Ziridava (B-dul Revoluţiei; 🏵 8am-8pm Mon-Sat) or the well-stocked Aradul Alimentara (🔀 24hr), at the southern end of B-dul Revoluţiei.

Entertainment

BARS

Piaţa Avram Iancu is the place to head for terrace café-bars. One of these is the bikers' joint, Wings, at the southern end of the square.

Sori Bar (**②** 281 478; Str Nicolae Bălcescu 2) This is a popular drinking spot, with a small terrace and some café-style meals (€4).

THEATRE & CLASSICAL MUSIC

The Municipal House of Culture web site (www.culturaarad.ro) is wondrously complete, though some Romanian will be needed to decipher the schedules. Alternatively, ask for assistance at Info Tour Arad.

The Philharmonic Orchestra (tickets from £2), inside the Palace of Culture (opposite), holds concerts on weeknights at 7pm. Tickets are sold at the box office (280519) two hours before performances begin. Arad's Agenţia Teatrală (11am-1pm Tue-Sun), which sells tickets to local theatre performances, is at the back of the State Theatre (Teatrul de Stat; 280018; B-dul Revoluţiei 103).

Getting There & Away

At the time of writing, the only airline serving forlorn Arad Airport, 4km west of the centre, was budget airline **Blue Air** (www.blueair-web.com), with twice-weekly services to both Verona, Italy and Valencia, Spain.

Tarom (211777; www.tarom.ro; Str Unirii 1; 8am-8pm Mon-Fri, 9am-2pm Sat) has three flights a week to Bucharest out of Timişoara airport (US\$75/107 one-way/return, plus taxes; note that Tarom does not accept euros), about 64km away.

BUS

Arad has two bus stations, one for **international buses** (Str 6 Vånători 2) and the domestic **autogară** (273 323; Str Banu Mărăcine), two blocks west of the train station.

Daily internal buses from the *autogară* include two to Timișoara (\in 3), one to Bucharest

(€12) and one to Craiova. State buses go to Szeged (€10) and Budapest (€15).

Private companies selling tickets for international buses to (for example) Hungary, France and Spain line B-dul Revoluţiei. These buses are considerably more comfortable than the state buses, with air-con, clean seats and free tea and coffee; prices are obviously higher. Try **Atlassib** (270 562; B-dul Revoluţiei 35), which has express coaches running twice-weekly to Germany and Austria, or **Eurolines** (250 397; arad@eurolines.ro; B-dul Revoluţiei 31), which has buses to nearly everywhere.

CAR & MOTORCYCLE

The border crossing into Hungary is 52km west of Arad, in Nădlac. This is the major road crossing from Romania into Hungary, so it can get congested. It's open 24 hours a day.

TRAIN

Tickets for trains to Hungary and Austria have to be bought in advance from the **Agenție de Voiaj CFR** (280 713; Str Meţanu 16; 8am-8pm Mon-Fri).

Arad train station (\bigcirc 230 633; Piaţa Gării 8-9) is a major railway junction. Daily fast services include five to Budapest (\in 26), five to Vienna (\in 57), five to Bucharest (\in 27), five to Timişoara (\in 11), one to Constanţa (\in 21) and one to Cluj-Napoca (\in 14).

To get to Hunedoara from Arad, you have to get a train to Deva and then take a bus from there to Hunedoara.

Getting Around

Currently, the only way to Arad airport is by taxi (about €3).

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