

## Tourist Attractions in Arad

### 1. Arad Administrative Palace

The Arad Administrative Palace is a historic building located in Arad, Romania. It houses the city hall and the office of the prefect. The initial location of the town hall was in the Avram Iancu Square, in the 17th century.



### 2. The Roman-Catholic Church

The monumental building of the church was built between 1902 and 1904 after the plans of Tabacovics Emil. The Renaissance style 56 metre high domed church was built in the place of the Friar Church. The entrance is an arched column and above the gate there is an accurate copy of the "Piety" sculpture of Michelangelo. In the white marble altar you can see the fresco inspired by the life of Saint Anthony of Padova. The special sound of the church's organ is due to 40 arm and 1200 tubes that make up the ancient organ. The ceremonies are held in 3



languages in the cathedral: Hungarian, Romanian and German.

### 3. The Red Church

The Red Church is part of the architectural ensemble of the old city. Located on the central boulevard of the city, it is remarkable by suppleness and height.



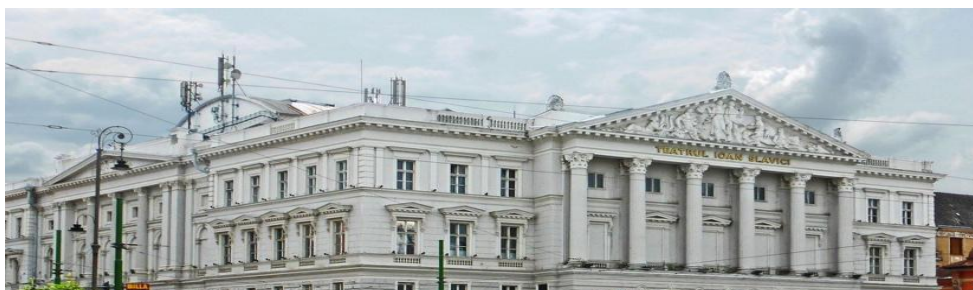
#### 4. **The County Library**

The "A. D. Xenopol" county library has a tradition of 100 years in Arad. The first library was founded by the Kölcsey cultural association in 1881 with 1523 volumes only for the members of the association. The building actually has more than 500.000 volumes.



#### 5. **"Ioan Slavici" Theatre**

"Ioan Slavici" Theatre is one of the most beautiful and representative buildings in Arad, located at one end of Revolutiei Boulevard. At night it is beautifully illuminated and if you have the chance you should also have a peek inside. High quality plays by a local ensemble.



### 6. Bohus castle, Ioan Slavici memorial house

Under the fortress hill, you can visit the Bohus castle built at the beginning of the XIX century in neo-classical style. It has 30 rooms and a terrace with Doric columns. The building is iconic for Arad because it is the place where several historic treaties were signed, such as the one between general Gorgey, the supreme commander of the Hungarian revolutionist army of 1848-1849 and general Frolov the czar's representative before the unconditional capitulation of 1849. At present the castle houses the museum of the great writer Ioan Slavici (1848-1925) born in Siria and an exhibition of the composer Emil Montia (1887-1965) born in Sicula but who lived



in Siria.

### 7. Şiria Fortress

Over the village of Siria visitors can see the the ruins of the fortress built in the XIII century. In 1331 it already had a memorable guardianship. In 1440 the documents speak about a so-called Stefan from Siria voivodeship. In the second part of the XV century the fortress was owned by Matei Corvin and between 1461-1464 by the Bathory family. In 1541 the fortress was occupied by the agrestians of Gheorghe Doja, while in the middle of the XVI century by the Turkish people. In 1784 it was destroyed by the Hapsburg troopers so as not to fall into the hands of the revolutionists.



### 8. Botanical Garden and Macea Castle

The history of the castle is connected with the history of the noble family of **Csernovics**. They receive the nobility title from the **Kingdom of Hungary** in the year 1720. In the year 1724 Mihail and his son John (Ioan) get several estates including the Macea estate. In the same year begins the construction of a mansion in Macea, finished in the year 1745, which is the year of the death of Mihail. In that period the castle had only one wing, the east one with the two turrets. The wife of Mihail, Anne, becomes the next owner and she will buy the **Curtici** and Cutos estates. After 1845, Peter, one of the heirs will bring diverse species of plants and trees which are then planted in the garden of the castle. He will be as well the last owner of the estate losing the castle and the domain at a card game.

