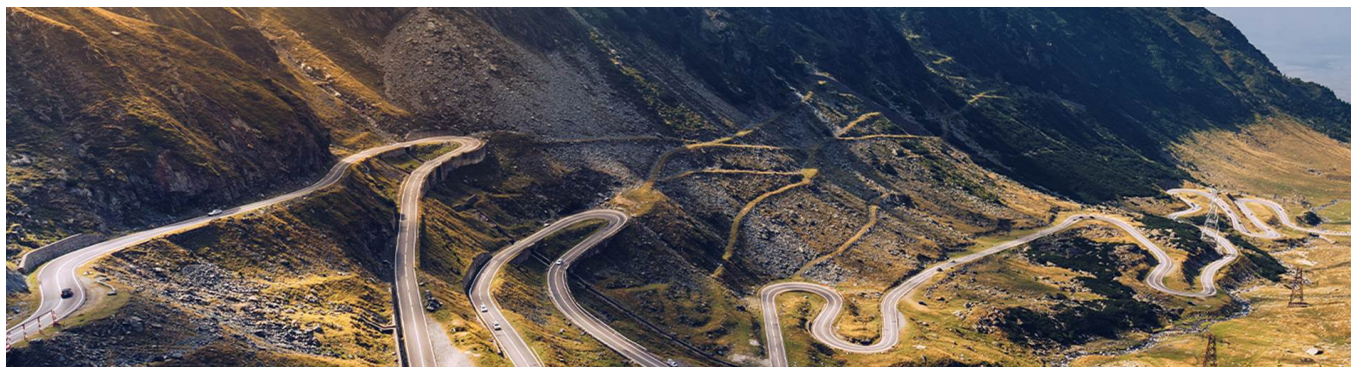
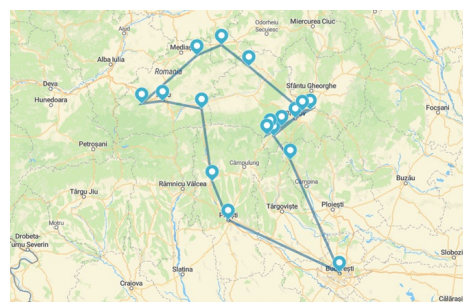




Romania, 9 Days · Tailor-made by car

Route through Transylvania

Surrounded by the Carpathian mountain range, Transylvania covers the central part of Romania and is one of the best-known regions outside the country. Much of this is due to the famous vampire Count Dracula, the literary character created by Bram Stoker and inspired by Vlad the Impaler. Thanks to this fascinating road trip, you can follow in the footsteps of the Romanian prince infamous for cruelly impaling his enemies and even explore the ruins of his former fortress, Poenari Castle. You can also visit the perfectly preserved Bran Castle, the bastion chosen by the communist dictator Nicolae Ceausescu to locate the residence of Vlad the Impaler and the imaginary vampire Count in an attempt to draw in more tourism to Romania. Or the house where he spent his formative years of life in Sighisoara and which was owned by his father, Vlad II Dracul. Yet despite being firmly placed on the tourist map, Transylvania offers visitors many other attractions than everything surrounding the immortal Dracula. In fact, this region has been controlled by the Dacians, the Romans, the Hungarians, the Transylvanian Saxons and the Ottomans, who all left behind a spectacular multicultural heritage that is very much alive today. Transylvania, translated from its Latin name as 'the land beyond the forest', is actually called Ardeal in Romanian, Erdély in Hungarian and Siebenbürgen in German. In Romania, you'll be enchanted by the beauty of its mountainous landscapes, its lush forests and its architectural heritage that includes iconic buildings such as the communist-era Palace of the Parliament in Bucharest; the Biserica Neagra in Brasov, the largest Gothic-style church in Romania and Southeast Europe; the Citadel of Rasnov; the famous fortified churches of Prejmer and Harman; and the Cathedral of Curtea de Arges, among many other exceptional tourist attractions. Come and join us now!



Departure date: Departures from July 2026 till July 2027

From: London

Travel details

DAY 1 · CITY OF ORIGIN - BUCHAREST

Flight departure from the city of origin to Bucharest. Arrival and rental car pick-up.

Time at your leisure to stroll through Bucharest's enchanting streets and start discovering the unique lifestyle of this European country. The ever-vibrant capital of Romania cherishes a fascinating past, elegant historic buildings and priceless artistic treasures. What's more, there's a whole host of leisure and entertainment options, so there's always something to see and do. Dubbed the 'Little Paris of the East' by the European aristocracy, this city is brimming with Neoclassical, Art Deco and Belle Epoque treasures, as well as ultra-modern buildings that reflect the capitalist present and grandiose constructions inherited from its communist past.

In this sense, we recommend several places of interest that are the legacy of the communist era and Nicolae Ceausescu's dictatorship. The must-see of Communist Bucharest is the Palace of the Parliament, which according to the Guinness Book of Records is the most expensive and heaviest administrative building on the planet, as well as the largest in volume. It has twenty floors (eight of them underground), which you can explore thanks to the daily guided tours on offer. Of course, remember to bring some photo ID or you won't be able to get in. Located opposite the Parliament is another symbol of Romanian Communism, the Bulevardul Unirii (Boulevard of Unity), which crosses through Piata Unirii (Unity Square), both designed by Ceausescu himself, in his attempt to imitate the Champs-Élysées in Paris. Another iconic landmark is Piata Revolutiei (Revolution Square), where the residents of Bucharest would listen to the speeches made by the communist leader from the balcony of the Central Committee of the Party.

Overnight stay in Bucharest.

DAY 2 · BUCHAREST - SINAIA - BRAN CASTLE - BRASOV

Kick-start the day with a typical Romanian breakfast consisting of a salad of local cold meats such as caltabosi (lightly smoked and quite spicy pork and beef sausages) or chiftele (small meatballs with slices of tomato and unpeeled cucumber). And accompany your breakfast with a superb Viennese coffee with cream and a delicious homemade Romanian ice cream.

Once you're ready, it's time to head for Sinaia, which lies about 130 kilometres to the north of Bucharest.

Sinaia is today one of Romania's top destinations for winter sports and outdoor activities. It's also a true paradise for hiking, with many well-signposted routes and natural attractions worth exploring. As well as its wonderful surroundings, Sinaia boasts some architectural wonders that will leave you speechless. One of them is Peles Castle, an impressive fortress nestled among lush forests and rolling hills, built between 1873 and 1914 as the summer residence of King Carol I of Romania. Besides its ostentatious and exuberant interior, and its stunning Neo-Renaissance façade, this castle has the idiosyncrasy of having been the first European castle to have electricity and a lift, thanks to its own power plant. No wonder then that it's considered one of the most important monuments in Europe from the second half of the nineteenth century and the second most visited tourist attraction in Romania. Other must-sees here include the Manastirea Sinaia (Sinaia Monastery), founded by Prince Mihail Cantacuzino in 1695 and recently restored to its former splendour, with its fascinating mosaics, paintings and period furniture; and the enchanting Pelisor Castle, which seems to have plucked from a fairytale. Ready to explore its ninety-nine rooms? (Note: Check the websites for prices and schedules. Not included).

Then head north for fifty-five kilometres to one of the true highlights of the trip, the majestic Bran Castle in the town of Sinaia.

This is by far the most important and most-visited tourist attraction in the whole of Romania. The reason is none other than it's the only castle in all of Transylvania that actually fits Bram Stoker's description of the Castle of Dracula, the most famous vampire in history and inspired by Vlad the Impaler. The Irish-born writer is believed to have drawn inspiration from Bran Castle to describe the bloodthirsty Count's home in his novel... Even though he never once set foot in Transylvania! Rumour has it that the dictator Nicolae Ceausescu chose Bran Castle, one of the finest preserved in the country, as the permanent residence of Vlad the Impaler to attract tourists keen to follow in the footsteps of the mythical vampire. The truth is that the official residence of Vlad the Impaler was Poenari Castle, which lies partially in ruins and has a more tortuous access, as he only ever spent two nights at Bran, locked in the dungeons during the Ottoman domination. Dracula's Castle or otherwise, Bran Castle is nonetheless an impressive construction, built in the year 1377 under orders of King Louis I of Hungary. In about ninety minutes you can unearth all the secrets of this not-so-terrifying castle with some sixty rooms connected by winding staircases and even underground passages, which display collections of furniture, weapons and armour from the fourteenth to nineteenth centuries. It's definitely worth a visit.

When you're ready, head northeast for thirty kilometres on the DN73 road from Bran Castle to Brasov.

Located in the southeast of Transylvania, the privileged setting of Brasov has always made it one of the most important and flourishing cities in the region. Its cute medieval old town is home to some true architectural treasures such as the Biserica Neagra (Black Church), the main place of worship in Brasov and built by the Transylvanian Saxons at the end of the fourteenth century. In fact, it's the largest Gothic-style religious monument not only in Romania but also in all of Southeast Europe. A major fire swept through the church during the Austrian invasion of the region in 1689, blackening its walls and leading to its current name. The Biserica Neagra is eighty-nine metres long and sixty-five metres high, as well as featuring a bell weighing six tons (the largest in Romania), a spectacular organ with four thousand pipes and an impressive collection of rugs from Asia Minor. The Piața Sfatului square is also the site of Casa Sfatului (Council House), formerly the town hall building and now the venue for Brasov History Museum. Its medieval wall still retains some of its impressive towers, such as the Turnul Negru (Black Tower) and the Turnul Alb (White Tower), which command fantastic views over the heart of Brasov. At sunset, the views are out of this world. (Note: Check the websites for prices and schedules. Not included). Strada Republicii, also in the centre, is the main street and is packed with shops and restaurants. If you're peckish, make sure you try some mititei (also known as mici), typical Romanian mini sausages made from pork, lamb or veal and mixed with garlic and other spices such as pepper, thyme, cumin and coriander. Accompany them with French fries, pickles, peppers and spicy or sweet mustard. Delicious!

That said, be careful where you go and at what time, because bears live very close to the city. At night, they tend to prowl around for food in the rubbish. Make sure you never walk around the surrounding forests at night.

Overnight stay in Brasov.

● DAY 3 · BRASOV - RASNOV - ZARNESTI - PIATRA CRAIULUI NATIONAL PARK - MAGURA - BRASOV

Today it's time to tour the spectacular surroundings of Brasov, where there are plenty of interesting places to visit. The first destination is Rasnov Citadel, located just twenty kilometres southwest on the DN73 road.

It's really easy to find, as you'll soon see. You'll catch sight of this impressive fortress from afar, as it's perched on top of an imposing hill. It's one of the best-preserved fortifications in Transylvania and its origins date back to the times of the first Saxons who settled in the region during the thirteenth century. There's a large car park at the foot of the hill where you can leave your car and then climb up to the entrance on foot (Note: It takes about fifteen minutes) or on one of the regular trains. (Note: Not included). Stroll around the winding cobbled streets (some even unpaved) and pick up a souvenir at one of the houses of the former inhabitants of the Citadel that have been turned into shops. Take the opportunity to admire the fabulous views from the walls of the fortress over the town of Rasnov, the Fagaras Mountains, the Carpathians and Bucegi Natural Park. Another must-visit in Rasnov, especially if you're travelling with your family, is Dino Parc, a dinosaur-themed park opened in 2015. It has about fifty life-size figures of these impressive animals, as well as a museum, shops and restaurants.

Then head west over to Zarnesti, which is only fifteen kilometres away from Rasnov on the DN73A road.

Zarnesti is a laid-back and welcoming town located in the very heart of Romania. It's actually in the foothills of the impressive Romanian Carpathians and is the gateway to the rugged Piatra Craiului National Park. In the winter, Zarnesti is covered with snow, making it perfect for winter sports such as cross-country skiing or snowshoeing. In the summer, it's an exceptional destination for outdoor activities, such as hiking, mountain biking or mountaineering. As well as its stunning natural surroundings, Zarnesti boasts a pretty evangelical church with a small graveyard characteristic of the region.

To get to Piatra Craiului National Park from the town of Zarnesti, take a well-conditioned track for vehicles (the DN73/E574) for about thirty-five kilometres, when you'll be met by picture-postcard mountain scenery.

Translated as the 'King's Rock', the Park spans an area of around 150 square kilometres, which includes practically all of the Carpathians. Arriving from Zarnesti, you can explore the northern part of this mythical mountain range shrouded in mystery and legend. If you want to make a more in-depth tour, though, we recommend heading to the pocket-sized Magura, another of the stunning mountain villages that dot the Carpathians. Here you can take a breather before further exploring Piatra Craiului. Don't miss the protected area, where you can see up to three hundred types of fungi, more than a thousand plants and about three hundred species of butterflies.

Once you're ready, head back to Brasov via Zarnesti and along the same route that you took to Piatra Craiului Natural Park.

Overnight stay in Brasov.

● DAY 4 · BRASOV - PREJMER - HARMAN - VISCRI - SIGHISOARA

The region's famous fortified churches take centre stage today. Although the roads might not be in the best state of repair, you'll be rewarded by some breathtaking views. Drive cautiously and you won't have any problems.

Just eighteen kilometres from Brasov is one of the most impressive and popular of all, the Biserica Fortificata din Prejmer (Prejmer Fortified Church). A prime example of the religious and defensive function of these medieval temples, Prejmer Church can accommodate more than a thousand worshippers. Its state of repair is excellent and you can take a leisurely stroll around its walls, the temple, the houses, the schools and the kitchens that turned this church into a mini fortress protecting the town against enemy attacks. A real jewel.

Very close to Prejmer, just nine kilometres to the west, is another wonderful example of this peculiar style of architecture, the Biserica Fortificata din Harman (Harman Fortified Church). As in Prejmer, the townspeople of Harman also fortified their church in the fifteenth century, although not to such an extent. In fact, the most outstanding feature of this temple is the beauty of its interior, with a truly meticulous decoration and various spaces of relaxation, as opposed to the pragmatism that floods Prejmer. In Harman you can also wander around the perimeter of the defensive complex, the walls, the network of corridors inside the wall and the church tower (which commands a stunning view of the surrounding landscape). And don't miss out on the chance to admire one of the few ancient frescoes found in Romania.

Today's next stop is the village of Viscri, located eighty kilometres northeast of Harman.

This is one of the many villages founded by Saxon settlers who were brought over between the eleventh and thirteenth centuries by the King of Hungary to populate and defend this part of the border. Here you'll find one of the fortified churches in Transylvania declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO. As this was a region under a constant threat of invasions, towns and cities were fortified and, in the case of smaller communities like Viscri, defensive perimeters were built around the church. You'll definitely take quite a few photos as you stroll through the village streets, and make sure you buy some of the traditional woollen socks made here. As on previous occasions, you can visit the church, the towers, the storeroom and a museum. Make sure you see the triple bed where grandparents, parents and children would sleep!

Once you've thoroughly explored Viscri Fortified Church, head northwest on the DN13/E60 for forty-five kilometres to today's final destination.

Founded in the twelfth century by Saxon settlers invited by the Hungarian monarchs to populate and defend the southeast of the kingdom, Sighisoara is one of the most stunning cities in Transylvania. Time seems to have stood still in this quintessential fortified town from the Middle Ages. No wonder that it was declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1999. Start your sightseeing tour of Sighisoara at the inescapable Clock Tower (Turnul cu Ceas), a remarkable historical building that dates back to the fourteenth century and which is the town's main landmark. It wasn't until 1648 that the Swiss clock was added and gave its name to the tower, a construction that stands sixty-four metres high and commands excellent views over the entire town. What's more, the tower is currently home to the Sighisoara History Museum. (Note: Check the websites for prices and schedules. Not included). Continue exploring the fantastic old quarter by strolling through its cobbled streets flanked by multicoloured houses, keeping an eye out for the "Scholars' Stairway", a section of covered stairs built in 1642 that connects the lower part of the citadel to the upper part. This was once the location of the town's schools, meaning that the children would be sheltered from the cold and the snow. The 176 steps are well worth climbing, because in the upper part of the old town you can admire the fifteenth-century Church on the Hill (Biserica din Deal), the Saxon Cemetery and the Old School (Schola Reipublicae Seminarium), which dates back to 1619. To recharge your batteries after visiting the sights of Sighisoara, what better way to have lunch at the house where Vlad the Impaler was born and spent his formative years? That's because his home is now the "Casa Vlad Dracul" restaurant (Strada Cositorarilor, 5), believed to be the oldest building in the city. As well as visiting the childhood room of this Romanian hero and taking a selfie in front of the mural with the portrait of Vlad the Impaler, you can savour typical local foods such as ciorba de fasole cu ciolan, a bean soup with smoked ham, bacon, onion, pepper and carrot that can be eaten on a plate or inside a hollowed-out loaf of bread. (Note: Check the websites for prices and schedules. Not included).

Overnight stay in Sighisoara.

● DAY 5 · SIGHISOARA - BIERTAN - SIBIEL - SIBIU

Start the day off by heading to another magnificent fortified church. And not just any old church, but one of the most spectacular in Transylvania and one of the seven that was recognised as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1993. Everyone says that it's one of the must-visits when you travel to Romania. The fortified church of Biertan was built between 1490 and 1516 under the parameters of late Saxon Gothic, with two lines of walls for better protection.

The next destination is Sibiel, located about a hundred kilometres southwest of Biertan.

Sibiel is a tiny village of barely five hundred inhabitants that seems to have been plucked straight out of the Middle Ages. To get there, you have to keep driving through mountains that command magnificent views of the region. Its rural charm fully embodies the soul of this amazing country. It's also home to an eighteenth-century masterpiece known as the Holy Trinity Church, famous for its frescoes and important collection of glass and wooden icons. In fact, in the village you can also visit the Museum of Icons on Glass (Pr Zosim Oancea), which showcases the largest collection of such icons in the whole of Transylvania.

After saying goodbye to this beautiful village, head towards Sibiu, which is just twenty kilometres east of Sibiel.

Sibiu is widely famed as the most advanced and avant-garde city in Romania. Not surprising, really, as this is where the country's first hospital, first school, first museum and first pharmacy were founded. What's more, Sibiu is considered one of the most beautiful cities in Romania. Its beautiful old town clustered around three stunning squares was named a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 2004. The Piata Mare (Grand Square) has since the sixteenth century been the social hub of the city, and at 142 metres long and 93 metres wide is one of the largest in Transylvania. In one corner is one of Romania's most important Baroque landmarks, the Brukenthal Palace, headquarters of the Muzeul National Brukenthal (the first museum founded in Romania, back in 1817), and next to it is the "Casa Albastră" (Blue House), decorated with Sibiu's old coat of arms. It also houses two of Sibiu's most iconic symbols: the 'eyes of the city', a set of houses with high rooftops and small windows that seem to be staring at you as you walk by; and the Turnul Sfatului (Council Tower), a fourteenth-century fortress standing over a narrow street that leads to the next square, the Piata Mica (Small Square). Climb up the tower to admire the excellent views over the historic quarter of Sibiu. Meanwhile, the Piata Mica is very popular, clustering together many of the city's restaurants. Other attractions in Sibiu include Casa Luxemburg (Luxemburg House), the House of Arts and the Pharmacy Museum. And an ever-popular draw is the Bridge of Lies, always adorned with flowers and associated with a multitude of legends about liars since its construction in 1859, even though its name is actually a mistranslation from German. Take the opportunity to dine at one of the riverside restaurants that provide a perfect atmosphere for a romantic evening. The bridge will take you over to the third most important square in the centre, the Piata Huet, where you'll find the Gothic-style Catedrala Evanghelica, built in 1520 and home to the largest organ in all of Romania. The walled area is another excellent choice to stroll over to the Catedrala Sfanta Treime (Holy Trinity Orthodox Cathedral), with a breathtaking interior profusely decorated with wall paintings. (Note: Check the websites for prices and schedules. Not included).

Overnight stay in Sibiu.

● DAY 6 · SIBIU - CARTISOARA - LAKE VIDRARU - POENARI CASTLE - CURTEA DE ARGES - PITESTI

Today's the day to enjoy the Carpathians at their best. and there's no better place for this than in the Fagaras Mountains. First, you'll have to head eastwards to Cartisoara, which is about fifty kilometres away from Sibiu on the DN1/E68.

In Cartisoara you can visit the Muzeul Badea Cartan, a museum dedicated to the memory of Gheorghe Cartan, nicknamed Badea Cartan. A Romanian shepherd, Cartan fought between the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries for the independence of the Romanians of Transylvania, which was then part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. For this, he distributed more than 200,000 Romanian-language books around villages in Transylvania. The museum narrates the life of this local hero and his efforts to improve the literacy rate of his people, and also showcases many of the regional traditions that are still alive and kicking today. (Note: Check the websites for prices and schedules. Not included).

In Cartisoara you can also drive along one of the most famous roads in the world: the Transfagarasan or DN7C. This is the second highest paved road in Romania and its ninety kilometres of curves wind around the southern peaks of the Carpathians between Moldoveanu, the tallest mountain in the country, and Negoiu, the second tallest. During the journey southwards you'll get to see crystal-clear lakes, lush forests, roaring waterfalls and spectacular vantage points, among many other things. If you like driving, then the Transfagarasan is the road for you. However, this fabulous road usually remains closed for a good part of the year due to heavy snowfall, so in these cases you should take the alternative route along the DN1/E68. Make sure you stop off at Lake Vidraru en route and marvel at the breathtaking views of this huge reservoir from the surrounding vantage points.

A little further south is Poenari Castle, which was the real residence of Vlad the Impaler, instead of Bran Castle.

Nestled in a stunning natural setting, and today practically in ruins, the climb up to the mountaintop castle takes a bit of effort. There are a whopping 1,500 steps up from the large car park at the foot of the mountain. But don't think twice and make sure you head up to explore the heart of the myth: it's well worth it.

Then head south on the Transfagarasan (DN7C) for about thirty kilometres until you reach today's next destination.

Capital of the old Voivodeship or Principality of Wallachia, Curtea de Arges boasts an impressive architectural heritage in the form of grandiose churches reflecting the town's past glory. The highlight is undoubtedly Manastirea Curtea de Arges (Curtea de Arges Cathedral), a masterpiece of Romanian-Byzantine art built by Prince Neagoe Basarab in the first half of the fourteenth century. You'll be captivated by the beauty of its Byzantine marbles and the frescoes by the painter Dragomir that adorn its stunning interior. In front of the church is the Fountain of Manole, another of the sights of Curtea de Arges that cherishes one of the most famous myths of Romania. Legend has it that the voivode Radu Negru commissioned the architect Mesterul Manole to build the cathedral. He wasn't able to finish off the walls and faced the wrath of Radu, so Manole proposed the ancient custom of building the first living woman to lay her eyes on the foundations into the walls. And the first one who appeared was none other than Manole's wife, so he had no choice but to sacrifice his own spouse. A plaque records this legend. But the mythical architect's torture wasn't to end there, as once the cathedral was finished, Radu Negru himself abandoned Manole on the roof so that he wouldn't be able to build anything similar. So, Manole made himself some wooden wings and tried to fly off the roof, but ended up plummeting to the ground at the spot where the fountain in his honour now stands. Another must is the Curtea Domneasca, the court of the prince also founded by Basarab I in 1340. It's an impressive medieval residence currently in ruins. And next to it the Biserica, a church that contains frescoes with scenes from the Old and New Testaments. (Note: Check the websites for prices and schedules. Not included).

Stay on the Transfagarasan road on your journey south until you reach Pitesti, located about forty kilometres away from Curtea de Arges and next to the Arges River.

In Pitesti, where you'll arrive in the evening, the choice of restaurants is split between Bulevardul Eroilor, Bulevardul Bratianu and Strada Primaverii. You'll find both regional and international cuisine on offer.

Overnight stay in Pitesti.

● DAY 7 · PITESTI - BUCHAREST

Take advantage the day to wander around Pitesti, nicknamed the 'City of Tulips'. Each year there's an important annual festival known as the Simfonia Lalelelor (Tulip Symphony). The main attraction of Pitesti is its Biserica Domneasca Sfantul Gheorghe (St George's Church), the oldest in the city. Built in 1656 under orders from the Prince of Wallachia Constantin Serban, it reflects the refinement typical in ecclesiastical construction of the mid-seventeenth century in this historic Romanian region. Another of its highlights is the Galeria De Artă Rudolf Schweitzer Cumpăna, an art gallery in a building dating back to 1886 and which until 1970 was home to the City Hall. It boasts a collection of more than 1,100 paintings and classic and contemporary sculptures. On the top floor, there are exhibits by renowned Romanian artists such as Nicolae Grigorescu, Stefan Luchian, Pallady, Gh.Petrascu and Nicholas Tonitza, who gave personality to Romanian art by founding the national school of modern painting. Don't miss the Poarta Eroilor (Gate of Heroes), which with its majestic triumphal arch shape pays homage to the more than 1,100 heroes who died in the quest for Romanian national unity. A commemorative plaque placed in its inner arch reads "For the country, for the glory and for the flag". Also well worth a visit is the Muzeul Judetean Arges (Arges County Museum), which showcases a series of archaeological discoveries in the form of coins, objects of worship and decorative pieces that narrate the history of Wallachia. It also includes an exhibition on ecology that was the first of its kind in the country.

Once you're ready, head east on the E81 for the 120 kilometres that separate Pitesti from Bucharest, the capital of Romania.

Bucharest is one of the most attractive cities in Eastern Europe. National monuments, beautiful parks, thirty-plus museums, palaces and churches are just some of its many attractions.

Take the opportunity to visit some of its attractive parks such as Herastrau Park, the largest of all, where you can hire a boat and sail across its stunning lake. In the heart of the city is the idyllic Cismigiu Park, which also has a lake and, although smaller than Herastrau, is great for a sunset stroll.

You can dine at one of the many restaurants scattered around the city centre near Cismigiu Park. And then head over to the neighbourhood of Lipscani, the epicentre of Bucharest nightlife.

Overnight stay in Bucharest.

● DAY 8 · BUCHAREST

Bucharest has many more things to see besides its vast communist legacy and its wonderful parks.

Its architectural heritage includes the Arcul de Triumf, which commemorates the national heroes of the Romanian War of Independence and the First World War. The version that can be seen today was inaugurated in 1936 and resembles the Arc de Triomphe in Paris, although smaller in size. Other highlights are the Romanian Athenaeum, opened in 1888 and the headquarters of the Philharmonic of Romania, and the Bucharest National Opera House, which was opened in 1953.

Meanwhile, the neighbourhood of Lipscani is home to the Curtea Veche, the first Royal Court and one of the oldest buildings in Bucharest. It's currently an archaeological site where you can also see a bust of Vlad the Impaler.

As for religious architecture, must-sees are the Palace of the Orthodox Patriarchate, headquarters of the Romanian Orthodox Church, which was completed in 1658. And Stavropoleos Church, built in 1724 in Brâncovenesc style, also known as Wallachian Renaissance or Romanian Renaissance. It has a library that houses more than 8,000 books on theology, Byzantine music, history and art. As for museums, you can visit the Museum of Romanian History, which reviews the history and culture of the country from prehistoric times, the Dacian period, Roman times, the Middle Ages and the Modern Age; the Satului Museum, an open-air ethnographic museum; the Museum of Natural History, one of the best museums of this discipline in the whole of Europe; and the George Enescu Museum, dedicated to Romania's most famous composer.

Overnight stay in Bucharest.

● DAY 9 · BUCHAREST - CITY OF ORIGIN

If your flight departure time lets you do a little more sightseeing in Bucharest, we recommend visiting Mogosoia, located about ten kilometres northwest of the capital. It's home to Mogosoia Palace, which was built under orders of Constantin Brancoveanu between 1698 and 1702. It has a unique mix of styles, as it includes Renaissance, Baroque, Ottoman and even Venetian influences. What's more, the palace is surrounded by beautiful sweeping gardens and a gorgeous lake.

Arrival at the airport with enough time to drop off your rental car and flight back to the city of origin.

Arrival. End of the trip and our services.

Your trip includes

Your trip includes

- ✓ Return flight.
- ✓ Stay in selected hotel in Bucharest.
- ✓ Selected meal plan in Bucharest.
- ✓ Stay in selected hotel in Braşov.
- ✓ Selected meal plan in Braşov.
- ✓ Stay in selected hotel in Sighisoara.
- ✓ Selected meal plan in Sighisoara.
- ✓ Stay in selected hotel in Sibiu.
- ✓ Selected meal plan in Sibiu.
- ✓ Stay in selected hotel in Pitesti.
- ✓ Selected meal plan in Pitesti.
- ✓ Rent-a-car.
- ✓ Insolvency protection.

Your trip doesn't include

- ✗ Accommodation taxes in Romania direct payment in facility.
- ✗ Possible toll charges.

Destinations Visited

Bucharest



Sinaia



Bran



Braşov



Râşnov



Zărneşti



Măgura



Prejmer



Hărman





Viscri



Sighisoara



Biertan



Sibiel



Sibiu



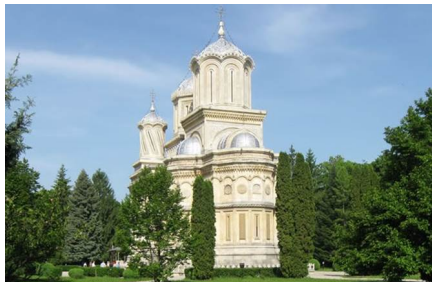
Cârțișoara



Curtea de Argeș



Pitesti



Important remarks

- Driving in Romania. 1. It's compulsory to wear seat belts in the front of the car. 2. Speed limits. 2. 1 Built-up areas up to 50 km/h. 2. 2 Single carriageways up to 90 km/h. 2. 3 Motorways up to 130 km/h. 3. Mobiles must not be used by behind the wheel. 4. A red warning triangle and a reflective yellow vest must always be carried in the car in the event of breakdown or accident. 5. Alcohol. The legal limit is 0. 25 g/l. There are severe penalties for drivers who exceed the allowed limit. 6. Fill up with petrol at every opportunity, especially in the mountainous areas of the country. 7. Parking. Parking is allowed only on the right-hand side of the road and always in the direction of the traffic. 8. Make sure you drive cautiously because Romanians tend not to be very respectful and there are lots of roads in poor condition. All this makes journeys take longer than expected. What's more, there are very few motorways. Most roads are two-way and quite minor, while some are not properly tarmacked. 9.

Other recommendations: 9.1.Always keep your lights on. 9.2.Keep a lot of distance from the next car, and even more so on motorways. 9.3.Always use your indicators. 9.4.Don't drive too fast. 9.5.Always drive with a car or lorry in front when on the road. 9.6.If it's raining or getting dark, drive even more slowly and cautiously.

- Triple rooms in Europe are generally rooms with twin beds or a double, in which a folding bed is installed to accommodate the third person. Due to the inconvenience this causes, we advise against using this option as far the possible.

- Check-in time at the hotel on the day of arrival depends on each establishment, but in no case will it be before 3:00 p.m., unless otherwise indicated.

- The proposed excursions and tours for each day are purely suggestions, as you can tailor the trip to suit your times, tastes and needs.

- A credit card is considered a guarantee, so sometimes you will need one for check-in at hotels.

- Hotels usually have cots available. Otherwise, babies will have to share a bed with an adult.

- To pick up your rental car, you'll need a credit (not debit) card in the name of the person who made the booking, who must also be the named driver of the vehicle.

- Consult the necessary documentation to enter the destinations visited and for transit in the countries where air stopovers are made.