

R4

BABADAG – SLAVA RUSĂ – SLAVA CERCHEZĂ – MIHAI BRAVU – BABADAG / 1 – 2 days

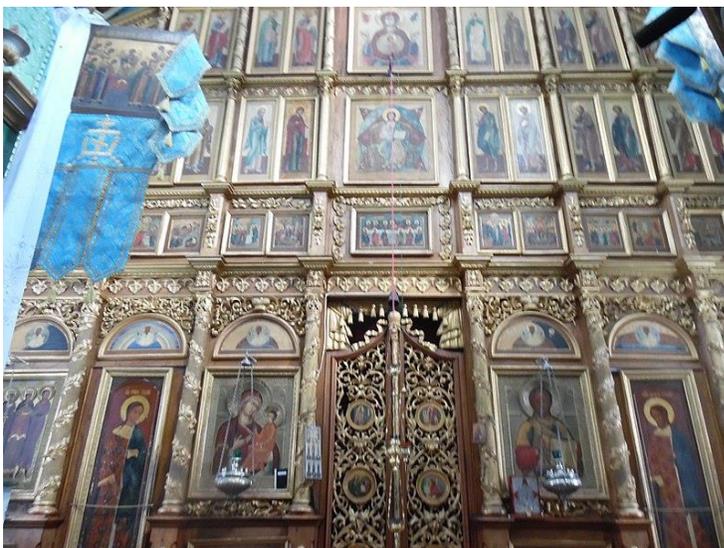
We visit the cultural-tourist objectives of Babadag, then we leave, on DJ 223A, towards Slava Rusă. Here you can visit the two monastic settlements, the (L)Ibida archaeological site and the Uspenia nature reserve. The road continues along the Slaver valley, towards Slava Cercheză, on DN 22D. Nature reserves can also be visited.

SLAVA RUSĂ

The village is part of the Slava Cercheză commune and is located in the central-southern part of the county, in the Babadag Plateau. The locality partially covers one of the largest Roman urban agglomerations in Dobrogea - Libida (Ibida), 24 ha, dating from the II-VI centuries. Portions of the enclosure wall, with towers and gate, are preserved. The citadel can be included in the cultural tourist circuit of the area, although it is currently still being systematically researched by archaeologists. Outside the walls of the fortress, but close to them, you can see a series of necropolises dating from the Roman and Roman-Byzantine periods, of which more than 100 tombs have been discovered. Here in will include

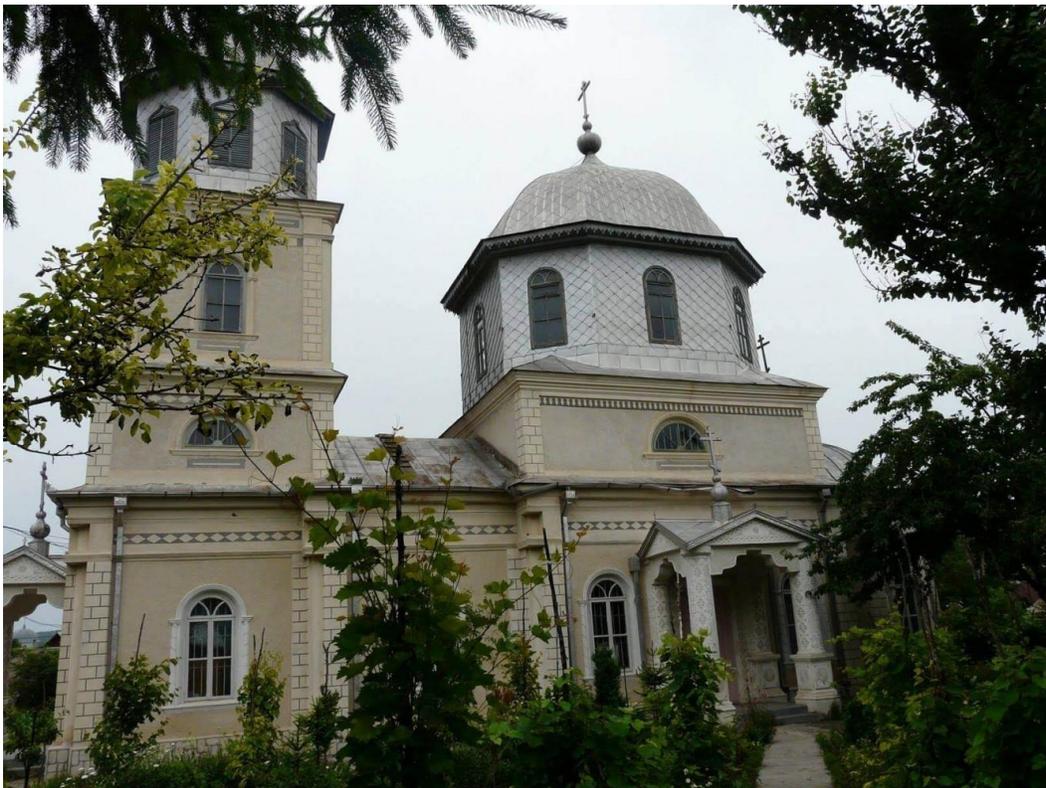
THE STORY OF THIS R4 ROUTE: Particularly interesting is the "Tudorka" cave, named after the discoverer. Members of several generations of an important family from the citadel were buried in this cave, 39 people, of all ages, being identified following anthropological research. The necropolises of Ibida constitute an important chapter of Paleo-Christianity, whose beginnings in the Dobrogean space are well attested.

In the Slava RUSĂ -Slava CERCHEZĂ region, the old Christian traditions were continued by the communities of Lipovans, whose churches, small and large, are spread over the territory of the two villages. **Two of the most representative churches of Russian Slavs: USPENIA**, dedicated to the Dormition of the Mother of God (August 28, "old style") and **VOVEDENIA**, dedicated to the Entry of the Mother of God into the Church (December 4), both with monasteries on the premises: Uspenia, for monks, Vovedenia, for nuns. The two objectives can be part of an extended cultural-religious circuit of the locality. In the area you can also visit a windmill, a symbol of popular architecture, a wooden construction from the beginning of the 20th century, a unique objective in the Romanian natural landscape.





Photos of USPENIA Monastery



Vovedenia Monastery

SLAVA CERCHEZĂ

Most of the inhabitants are Lipovian Russians of the old rite, with a minority of Romanians of the Orthodox rite. Compared to other UATs in the Razim LAG, the administrative territory of Slava Cercheze includes the most natural reserves (5).

- The Arleanca nature reserve is a mixed geological and landscape reserve.
- The Coșaru Mare nature reserve is also a mixed, geological and landscape reserve, located south of the village of Slava Rusă.
 - The Dealul Lung nature reserve is a mixed, geological and landscape reserve, located northeast of the village of Slava Rusă, being included, approximately, between the DN 22D road and the border of agricultural land and that of the forest fund, being located on the site of some small village quarries . First of all, it has a special paleontological value, thanks to the fossils identified here. The reserve is included in the European Natura 2000 network,
 - The Fântâna Mare lilac reserve, located on the territory of Slava Cercheză UAT, stands out for the presence of a clump of lilac which, together with the one from the Valea Oilor nature reserve (Nalbant UAT), represent the only areas where *Syringa vulgaris* grows naturally in Tulcea county . Two plant species, relatively rare in other sites, namely *Asphodeline lutea* and *Crocus reticulatus*, give the reserve a distinct note.
 - The Uspenia Nature Reserve is a mixed, botanical and forest reserve, which is distinguished by a high level of biodiversity (species richness and concentration of endangered species) in relation to other forest areas of the Babadag Plateau. Several types of habitats of community interest have been identified on the territory of the reservation.

Lipovean traditions in Slava Cercheză:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WwPiv9UbwWo>

MIHAI BRAVU

Mihai Bravu (Kamber, Kanber-köy from Turkish lb., Cambert until 1923): The commune is located in the southern part of the county, at a distance of 37 km from the municipality of Tulcea and 12 km from the city of Babadag.

The natural heritage of the commune includes **two protected natural areas**, respectively ROSCI0201 North-Dobrogean Plateau and ROSPA0091 Babadag Forest, with natural habitats of community and conservation interest (Ponto-Sarmatian steppes, Ponto-Sarmatian forest vegetation with downy oak, Eurosiberian silvosteppe vegetation with *Quercus* sp.). The built cultural heritage includes archaeological monuments registered in the List of Historical Monuments and the National Archaeological Repertory, of which the archaeological site at the Tașlâc point stands out. The following discoveries were made within the site: medieval or early tombs, a rural settlement, tumulus necropolis and plain from the Roman era (II-IV centuries), a fortified settlement and tumulus necropolis from the Bronze Age, a Roman fortification of Quadriburgium.

Based on the monetary discoveries, it follows that the fortification was built in the century. IV and functioned until the years 375/378. The excavations resulted in a small amount of ceramics (especially LR 2 amphorae and massive fish amphorae, of Pontic design) or other artefacts.

