

R6

BABADAG – ENISALA – SARICHIOI – ZEBIL - BABADAG/ 1 – 3 days

The proposed tourist route is mixed, in order to get to know the cultural values and those of local gastronomy, combined with sports activities (recreational-sports fishing), in two fishing facilities located on this route

BABADAG / ENISALA / SARICHIOI

After visiting the cultural-tourist objectives, from Babadag you go to the town of Enisala, on DJ 223A, where you can visit the in situ Peasant Farm and the medieval Enisala Citadel, located on a promontory that can be reached on DJ 229N. The route then continues on DJ 222, towards the fishing village of Sarichioi, where you can taste specific fishing dishes, or specific Lipovinese cuisine, and admire the view of Lake Razim. From here, the route continues to Babadag, through the town of Zebil, where you can dine at the fish-specific restaurant at the Zebil Fish Facility.

SARICHIOI

The cultural-religious tourism activities are centered on a spiritual life that gravitates around the four places of worship: two Lipovene churches (dedicated to St. Basil the Great - January 14 and the Nativity of the Mother of God - September 21), an Orthodox church (dedicated to St. Nicholas – December 6, built in 1935) and a Baptist prayer house. The cultural home allows the projection of films, in its premises carrying out the activity of a folklore ensemble from Lipoveni. The area of the town, its opening to the lakes allows the organization of boat or kayak expeditions, sport or recreational fishing, avifaunal observations and photography activities.

ZEBIL

(Sebil, abbreviation of the old Turkish name Siubiulias, translated as the water alms of Ilias). The town is part of UAT Sarichioi, being located in the northeastern part of Lake Babadag. It is bordered on the east-northwest side by a range of hills. It was founded by the Turks in 1610, according to the deed of possession authenticated by the Muslim court in Constantinople, by which Geamia from Babadag, respectively Gazi Ali Pasha, was donated, "in perpetuity", two villages, Hergheledjit and Siubiulias (Zebil), "together with all the vineyards, woods, gardens, pastures, waters and arable land for the maintenance of the window and its staff". In one of the stories of the place, it is said that, in the sun-scorched Dobroge, a certain Turk Ilias made alms by building a well to quench the thirst of travelers and cattle herders, who, over time, began to build their huts around this boot. Along with the Turks, the Romanians from Caraibil and Sarinasuf settled around 1815, fleeing from the robberies practiced by the Zaporizhzhya Cossacks (1815-1828), in the area of the villages of Dunavațu de Sus and Dunavațu de Jos. They were later joined by Romanians from Transylvania and Romania, then Bulgarians, who came after the Crimean War and who bought the houses of the Turks who emigrated after the war.