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Transylvanian rolling ball 2019

History RECOVERY The reason why so many aristocratic descendants decide to return is the Romanian law of recovery, which - at least in theory - requires that former homes and part of the properties be returned to their rightful owners. After all, the Romanian state lacks the resources to preserve so many derelict, decayed, ruined castles, castles and manor houses. At the same time, as Tamás Barcsay has pointed out, the Romanians at least gave something back, unlike the Hungarian state, which threw dust into people's eyes with their system of compensatory substitutes. Naturally, the situation often leads to long struggles with the Romanian legal system, not so much because of the building as due to the surrounding properties that support the maintenance. Even when the court order is finished, the countries are only given back, if at all, after all of value is removed. As Farkas Bánffy said in the same interview from before, Low Value, small, long ransacked territories have been returned, but when it comes to the valuable lands, somehow they can't find whereby giving them back. There is already a ruling declaring that the countries are ours, but they refuse to give them, just because. Under the 1999 Compensation Act, any claims for property must be backed up with cadastral records or similar documentation, or even the testimony of living witnesses. Within the territory of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, cadastral records were kept inside the Carpathian mountains, but not outside the Carpathian mountains. THE UNCERTAIN FUTURE OF THE CASTLES What brings the future of so many castles? Some may be turned into museums or hotels, but not all of them, for demand would never reach such heights even if Transylvania eventually occupied its deserved place in international tourism, which is still far away (perhaps it is better in this way, for so much value and charm would be lost was tourism in the area to be over-professionalized). Farkas Bánffy, if he ever has the means to restore it, will probably make his castle in Fugad a family summer home. In Zabola (Zăbala), The Mikes family's descendant Gregory Roy-Chowdhury (also known as Gergely Mikes) has turned his ancestral residence into a castle hotel, while the Kálnoky family has also created a luxurious guesthouse in Miklósvár (Micloşoara). Another option is to reuse them as conference centers, but in the case of smaller mansions, still use as a family home may be the best option. In many cases, however, the heirs have no idea what to do with the castle. No feature has yet been found for the Teleki Chateau in Gernyeszeg, a pendant of Gödöllő, but first - or perhaps in parallel with its use - the building must be renovated. Resettling aristocrats have set up the Castellum Foundation, and every year they hold a ball in one or another of the family's ettes. The first was held at Apafi Manor in Almakerék Followed by Bánffy Castle in Bonchida, Lázár Castle in Szárhegy (Lăzarea) and the castle of Gyalu, while the fifth event was held at Bánffy Manor in Fugad, under the direction of Farkas Bánffy. The ninth ball was held in 2017. The idea for the annual gathering sprang from the desire to show friends from abroad, with Zsolna Ugron's words, Transylvania that we love, and the guests came from as far away as Japan and Argentina. Image copyright Mikes Castle Hotel in Zabola/Zăbala To be continued Transylvania, the region with a rare combination of cultures, nature and history hosts a spectacular event, The Transylvanian Rolling Ball. Founded in 2009 by an old székler family in Transylvania, Mikes de Zabola Roy Chowdhury, of the German family, Ulrike& Jonas Schäfer, owners of the spectacular Valea Verde resort, in Cund and by the Bánffy family, descendants of the Hungarian Duke György Bánffy, the governor of Transylvania. The exquisite event takes place in different, ancient, as yet un renovated castles in magic and mystery Transylvania. A little history... While the Romans called it Trans-Sylvania, outside the forest, it is siebenburgen in German, which can be translated as seven fortress towns, and hints at the importance of Saxons sent in during the 12th century from Flanders and the Moselle Valley to defend the sparsely populated region from repeated invasions. The seven fortresses (Bistrita, Brasov, Cluj-Napoca, Medias, Sebes, Sibiu and Sighisoara) from 7 different counties, are the great survivors. Starting with this, the transylvanian Rolling Ball is conceived to take place, every year, for 7 years, in another castle in one of these ancient fortress areas. In 2013, the fifth Transylvanian Rolling Ball took place at Banffy Castle, Ciuguzel City, Alba. I attended ball for the second time and I have to admit it was exquisite. For one night we went into a different reality, as the ball takes you back in time with candlelight, waltz and traditional music, royalties and amazing dresses. We had a wonderful dinner consisting of three course menu, in the basement of the castle. We were pleased with white Gazpacho as an appetizer, garnished with toasted pine nuts and extra virgin olive oil, continuing with transylvanian lamb in red wine reduction with coriander-esote soring and an olive oil, basil mash. The dessert was a duo of espresso flavored Panna Cotta with a wild raspberry and a white chocolate mousse with a green tea infusion. It was incredibly taken care of by Ulrike & Jonas Schäfer. The organizers of the Transylvanian Rolling Ball This is a charity event, and the merits of the ball support youth education in Transylvania via . During the evening there is a draw that takes place, a fun moment, in the tradition of the Ball. In 2012 I won a night at Brody House, Budapest, a very exquisite boutique hotel.. nice moment for the first time winners in raffles. A local guide to largest region, from local beer and palinka to night life, and the right way to enjoy meaty stews. Transylvania may be Romania's most famous region - and perhaps for the wrong reasons, thanks to some dubious vampire-related lore. But Transylvania - Romania's largest region - is rich in mountains and undisturbed forests, medieval villages, nutritious food and a welcoming, generous social life, all with just a handful of major cities, such as the cosmopolitan university city of Cluj-Napoca, 2015's European youth capital. After Nicolae Ceausescu came to power, succeeded Romania's first communist leader, he ruled the country under a highly repressive dictatorship, from 1965 until he was overthrown and executed in 1989. I grew up in the center of Transylvania, in a small town called Miercurea Ciuc. I've heard many stories from my grandparents and parents about those bleak years. The export of most of Romania's agriculture resulted in widespread food shortages. The press was censored or the darkness all the way out. These decades took their toll on Transylvania and the country, and as nearby European countries flourished, Romania stagnated. Romania joined the EU in 2007, and there has been some mixed progress on the political and economic fronts. Today's Transylvania is a different, more modern, more open place from when my grandparents — or even I — grew up. Yet Transylvanian villages, as in the past, are mostly about agriculture, with many long-standing local traditions such as autumn festivals and balls still strong. Meanwhile, tourism to Transylvania is on the rise. It is far cheaper to travel to and around the region than other European destinations, and there is much to discover. Here's some local wisdom to get started, from choosing a strategic base to the best way to experience the superlative stew, gulyas. Fly into Cluj-Napoca. Avram Iancu International Airport, Transylvias largest and busiest - the second busiest after the capital, Bucharest- is located in Cluj-Napoca. There 15 different airlines, and Wizz Air and Blue Air run cheap flights to other European cities. Start your tour in Cluj-Napoca, right in the Transylvania cultural center. From there, travel to the rest of Transylvania by bus, train or car. Transylvania's cultural hub, Cluj-Napoca. Photo by: Tupungato / Shutterstock.com Get the geography right... Transylvania (Latin for countries outside the forest or above/ through the forest) is a region of central and northwestern Romania (the country's largest, and about the size of Maine), borders on the east and south of the Carpathianmountains and of some of Europe's largest undisturbed (read: as yet mostly unaffected by humans and their folly) forests. There are also bears. More on that later. ... and history. Even Transylvhia's recent history is complex, but here goes: Transylvhia's population of just under 7 million has a mix of ethnic Hungarians and Romanians: Around 70% Romanian, 18% Hungarian, with a lot the population of Rome, Ukrainian and German. Transylvania was a distinct territory (under various states of government, including being a vassal state in the Ottoman Empire) to the Austro-Hungarian compromise in 1867, when it was incorporated into the Kingdom of Hungary in the Austro-Hungarian Empire. But after World War I and the dissolution of the Empire, the Empire lost Transylvania to Romania in the Trianon Treaty of 1920 – which was signed by the Allied powers and representatives of Hungary to formally end the war and carve up the empire's former territories. The Kingdom of Hungary held only 28 percent of its lands, with the rest being divided between its newly independent neighboring countries: Romania, Czechoslovakia, Slovenia, Serbia, Ukraine, Austria and Croatia. After the Trianon Treaty, the Hungarians of Transylvania became Romanian citizens. Old devices and recent tensions arise between Romanian and Hungarian communities in Transylvania, so be sensitive to the region's historical baggage. These problems play out in arguments about language rights, or whether Hungarian flags should fly over government buildings in Transylvanian cities with majority-Hungarian populations, or in the long-running dispute over who can claim funnel-shaped Kürtőskalács (also known as the chimney cake, for its shape, or spit cake, not for any ingredients, but for the way it is cooked on a spit). While it is believed to have been invented in Transylvania, it is unclear whether the woman who first included a recipe for it in a cookbook (in 1784) was of Romanian or Hungarian origin. But of two things we are pretty sure – that it is transylvanian, and that it is delicious. Of unclear origin? Kürtőskalács at a food festival in Bucharest, Romania. Photo by: Vlad Ispas / Shutterstock. Double-check your visa needs. Romania, along with Bulgaria, joined the EU in 2007, but it is not yet part of the Schengen area - the group of 26 EU states that allow free movement between its borders and visa-free travel for EU citizens, and with a Shengen area visa for others - although it is expected to join soon. This means that a Shengen visa will not cover it. EU citizens can enter and exit Romania with a passport or national identity card without a visa. Citizens of the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand do not need a tourist visa for up to three months of visits, of which they must register for residency. Schengen citizens do not need tourist visas. Travellers from other countries must apply for a tourist visa in advance. Check your status here. Look past Dracula. Let's get this out of the way: Transylvania is associated with vampire folklore and known as Dracula's homeland thanks in large part to Bram Stoker's novel Dracula and decades of pop culture mythology. Stoker's Count Dracula character is said (but this has not turned out) to have been inspired by a 15th-century prince named Vlad III Drăculea, a military governor of noble descent with a penchant for His enemies at stake, earning him the nickname Vlad the Impaler. Vlad's supposed home, the Gothic fortress of Bran Castle, is a national monument, one of Transylvhia's most famous landmarks, and one of the most visited destinations. But there is no evidence that Vlad the Impaler ever lived in this castle. Most likely, he did not even live in Transylvania. But myths aside, Bran Castle is beautiful and suitably creepy, carved dramatically on a hilltop, with Dracula-themed touches (including a glass elevator tracking Dracula's supposed escape route in the novel). If you want to go all-in on the vampire theme, go crazy and spend Halloween here – the only time of the year when the castle is open at night. You can have an evening walk at the castle and hit the party. There are also many other vampire-themed hotels and landmarks trading on Transylvania vampire mythology. Alternatively, you can visit Poenari Castle, a ruined fortress in the Transfagaraseian mountains that some historians believe was Vlad's actual residence. Banffy Castle is also close to Cluj-Napoca. A beautiful 15th-century castle donated to the Hungarian noble family Losonc by Sigismund in Luxemburg, it is now also the site of the annual Electric Castle music festival in July. Suitably scary: Bran Castle. Photo by: Cge2010 / Shutterstock.com You come by with English. Romania's younger generation is well travelled and educated. Most people speak English, and a lot of older people do too. If someone doesn't, they'll help you find someone who can. Transylvania's official language is Romanian, but there are many cities where Hungarian is widespread, for example in Miercurea Ciuc, Gheorgheni, Brasov, Odorheiu Secuiesc, Cluj-Napoca. (The two languages are not the same: Romanian is an Eastern romantic language, and Hungarian a Finno-Ugrisk one, closer to Estonian and Finnish –although a small percentage of the Romanian lexicon is of Hungarian origin.) Here are some essentials in both: Hello / Good day! Jó napot in Hungarian Bună ziua! [200000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000 Köszönöm in Hungarian Mulțumesc mult Igen in Hungarian Da in Romanian No. No in Hungarian Nu in Romanian Warning: Locals love to teach visitors curse words (in both languages) - none that I want to repeat here. Move around, make plans. Transylvania is great. If you want to explore, it's not really possible to drop anchor in one place and try to cover the map from there. Plan in advance and choose several places around Transylvania to stay in. Hotels and B&Bs B is generally cheap. If you only have a few days or a week, these are some good places: Soparkut Panzio for horse riding and nature, Brasov and Sighisoara for medieval towns and castles, and Cluj-Napoca for city and nightlife. Make Brasov or Sighisoara your base. Brasov, a city of around 300,000 surrounded by the Carpathian Mountains, is a good starting point for taking trips to other attractions. From there it is easy to get to ski resorts (for example, Brasov and Predeal), do mountain walks, stay in mountain huts, visit Bran Castle, or do some riding on nearby riding properties. The city centre is still beautifully medieval, and there are many castles around the area. For some non-Dracula castle action, check out the Fagaras Citadel, a beautiful fortress first built in the 13th century, 65 miles outside the city, and the entrance fee is €3 ($3.30). Feldioara Fortress, another recently remodeled medieval castle, is located just outside Brasov, and the entrance fee is also €3. The medieval town of Sighisoara, in the centre of Transylvania, is located on the smaller side, but the centre is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The citadel, the square, the bell tower are just some of its 16th-century landmarks, the city centre is all cobbled alleys and towers, narrow streets and stairs and medieval buildings. 1. View of Brasov old town in winter. Photo by: Danny Iacob / Shutterstock. 2. Brasov sign on the ground overlooking the city. Photo by: Ivanova Tetyana / Shutterstock.com Choose your season. Transylvania has the real deal four seasons. The feathers are mild and sunny. Autumns bring beautiful red-orange-yellow colors and windy, rainy weather. Winters are cold, and the temperature can dip as low as minus 20-25 degrees Celsius, (-13 F), but it's the perfect season for skiing and snowboarding. Summers are hot, with temperatures between 25-36 degrees Celsius (in the F 80s or 90s, so it's the season of hiking, and swimming in Transylvania's many lakes. Stock up on cash. The local currency is bored, and 1 lei is about 24 US cents, or 21 euro cents. There are currency exchange offices in most major cities, but they are less common in smaller villages, so be prepared to venture to the next larger city if you're about to get low. Credit cards are widely accepted in large cities and shopping centers, and although grocery stores are slowly catching up, it's better to have money on you. Your Visa or AmEx cards will most likely be completely useless in small villages. Don't decline the palinka. Palinka is a local, traditional spirit, essentially a Schnapps - a brandy made from plums, cherries, apples or other fruits. It is strong and firewater-like. When not used to lift, well, liquor, or as a quick route to drunkenness, locals drink it (on an empty stomach, no less) as an appetizer. You can find it in restaurants and shops, but it's not the places you should see. Palinka is traditionally made locally in villages, with several people in each village or town producing palinka to sell to the rest of the city. So rest assured that every household will have some. Ask around to see where you can buy it. If you are offered a shot of the palinka, you are considered a friend, one of their own, so do not decline. (Maybe you can deny the second or the third, as it is a very strong spirit, but definitely not the first.) And do not show signs of disgust or discomfort when drinking it – be strong. Bratca, Romania: local distiller apple brandy (palinka) in a homemade moonshine boiler. This is still common practice in Transylvania. Photo by: salajean Go with four wheels. Romania's railways are old and furious, and trains running through the region are slow, and tend to stop at every small village on the route. It is more convenient to rent a car, not least because many mountains, castles and villages are still untouched by public transport. You can rent a decent car from €63 for 3 days, €100 deposit. The car rental companies are found in every city, small or large, but not so much in villages, so plan ahead. Eat gulyas outdoors. Gulyas (Goulash) – one of Hungary's most famous dishes – is thought to date back to medieval Hungary, but is popular throughout this region. It is a stew made from meat (sometimes beef, here, mostly pork) and vegetables (potato, onion, garlic, tomato, carrots, parsley roots), seasoned with liberal amounts of paprika, giving gulyas its characteristic, deep brown/orange-colored hue. Hungarians (girls and boys!) are expected to know how to cook it. You can find it at many a restaurant around Europe and where people from this part of the old world settled into the new one, but since you came all the way, you should consume it the way it was intended – cooked outdoors. Cooking gulyas outside is pastime and social event for the people of Transylvania. Groups of friends, dogs in tow, head to the forest for the weekend, make fire, drink beer, listen to music, and make gulyas in a large cauldron (called a bogràcs). Enough to feed everyone – dogs included. If you have local friends or hosts, suggest doing this while you're there. Many hotels and B&Bs B has or pits specifically for this purpose, with all the equipment you need. Gulyas boils in a saucepan outdoors. Photo by: Tunde Gaspar / Shutterstock.com Do not rely on travel websites to find mountain huts. There are many amazing mountain huts hidden in Transylvia's forests and mountains. (Bonus: Mountainside B & B is equipped with everything you need to make gulya outdoors.) These places are deep in the wilderness, usually without neighbors around. Bring friends, fire at night, sit around it, drink beer, sing, talk, watch the stars and enjoy the summer evenings. You can sometimes book mountain huts online in common places (Booking.com or AirBnb), or on their own websites, if they have one. However, note that some of the more remote mountain hut owners do not appear on these sites and prefer a phone call. You need to do some old-fashioned searches (for example, mountain huts in X location to find what's around and for their phone numbers, and then pick up the phone! In addition, they will not charge you for booking or cancellation, and you can pay for your room upon arrival. I especially recommend a B& B called Sopàrkùt Panziò, in the Harghita mountains, in a meadow surrounded by forest. I also recommend anywhere in two of the most beautiful southern Carpathians groups: Fagaras and Retezat-Goldeanu. Since Transylvania is full of mountains and forests everywhere, it's easy to do this on any mountain you happen to visit. (I strongly recommend sleeping in mountain huts instead of tents, though, because bears. Be careful, but don't worry too much: bonfires with loud talking and laughing people tend to keep them away.) A mountain lake in Transylvania, Romania. Photo by: Photographer Lili / Shutterstock.com Drink the forbidden beer. Transylvania has a notorious beer, called Csíki Sör, or its full name, Az igazi Csíki Sör, which translates to the real beer from Miercurea Ciuc." But Heineken already produced a beer named Ciuc, after the city's Romanian name. Csíki Sör (made by Lixid Project Kft.) is the city's Hungarian name (cities in Transylvania have both a Romanian and a Hungarian name). Heineken took Csíki Sör to court, claiming that the name was too similar to their product. By exploiting the controversy, the underdogs, Csíki Sör's producers, began marketing their beer as Forbidden Csíki. The whole issue struck a language rights accord in neighboring Hungary, where much Csíki Sör is sold, and the Hungarian government even urged people to protect the Hungarian name Csíki Sör and boycott Heineken Romania's product. All this – plus the David-and-Goliath aspect of history – managed to hype Csíki Sör into popularity. (The two companies have agreed to peaceful coexize.) You will find Csíki Sör in many different guises: blond, brown, cranberry and honey. But don't forget to drink a lot of Timisoreana- Romania's oldest beer. Hit Cluj-Napoca for nightlife.... Cluj-Napoca was the 2015 European Youth Capital with good reason. Over 100,000 students live there, so of course the nightlife is huge. For EDM and DJs, hit Euphoria Music Hall, Midi, and Noah. To dress up a little finer and cocktails, try After Eight. For more diverse music and a more artistic audience, try Flying Circus, which plays rock n'roll, reggae, soul, ska, jazz and retro - mainly pop music from previous eras, strongly represented by 1990s top-40s acts. Crowd and confetti shower at the annual We Love Retro festival in Cluj-Napoca. Photo by: Melinda Nagy / Shutterstock.com ... but start late. In some parts of Europe, clubs close around 2.m am, but not here. Don't even think about arriving at a party before midnight - no one will be there. Cluj-Napocas many students usually gather and drink in each other's places to start the night (warm-up) and people start going to clubs around midnight. Parties rarely stop until 5-6 a.m., when the hungry revelers hit 24/7 fast food places on their way home. Many fast food outlets are open 24 hours and have the usual type of fast food: burgers, french fries, shawarma, kebabs, sandwiches, pizza, wraps. Shawarma and wraps tend to be the most popular. There's also a McDonald's downtown that's open 24 hours, so you certainly won't starve, even in the middle of the night. Live, eat and Non-Stop. In Romania, there is no government regulation on store opening hours. Local authorities can limit opening hours within their areas. So many shops that are open 24 hours, in each town or small town (less so in smaller villages). Usually you can not enter the store at night, but they will open a small window and give you what you want. There is no restriction on buying alcohol: you can buy it at any time. If you get hungry in the middle of the night, or you just want a can of Coke, skip delivery or food order- it's cheaper to go to these stores. You will see the words Non-Stop' on the windows of these stores. They are usually they are located in the city center, but you can always ask local. Everyone knows where these stores are. Bring mountain boots and watch out for bears. Half of the Carpathians are located in the heart of Transylvania. The highest peak is Mount Moldoveanu (2554 meters), in the Fagaras Mountains in the southern part of the Carpathian Mountains. you can rent mountain cabins – cabanas – but the best mountain hiking experience is to sleep in tents. It is safe around Fagaras and Retezat mountains, but avoid sleeping in tents when hiking on the Harghita Mountains, on other mountains near Brasov, and anywhere in the Harghita County population of brown bears has significantly increased in recent years. If you are brave and want to go there during the day, go in groups, make a lot of noise, and take a gas spray with you just in case. Bears will not deliberately go near high groups of people; they attack only if you get close to them and their cubs, which you can easily avoid with a little awareness and care. Care.

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