



COLEGIUL NAȚIONAL PEDAGOGIC
„ȘTEFAN CEL MARE”



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Short history

Intersected by roads that crossed the valleys of Siret, Bistrița and Trotuș, the territory of Bacău County has known from an early age an intense human activity, attested by numerous archaeological discoveries. During the Roman rule over a part of Dacia, on the territory of Bacău County and not only, the Carpathian world developed its existence, creating in the II-III centuries an interesting civilization. The researches from Măgura, Bărboasa, Cârliști, Sohodol, Săucești contributed to the knowledge of the Carpathian history and civilization, the continuation of the Geto-Dacian history and civilization.

History proves the continuity of the native population in the following centuries as well as the inclusion of these regions in the area where the Roman people settled and developed. The evolution of the process of maturation of feudalism, east of the Carpathians, resulted in the appearance of fairs. In a document issued by the chancellery of Prince Alexander the Good on October 6, 1408, the fairs of Bacău and Trotuș are mentioned. The foundation of the settlement is even older. On the occasion of some excavations, in the city of Bacău, pottery from the XII-XIV centuries was discovered, as well as coins struck by Petru Mușat (1375-1391). Due to the privileges granted by the reign to foreign merchants, Bacău developed rapidly. In the 15th century it had become a significant market for merchants and craftsmen, where customs operations were carried out, there is a judicial authority and enforcement bodies.

Currently, Bacău County covers an area of 6621 km², consisting of 3 municipalities, 5 cities and 85 communes, with a population of over 583.6 thousand inhabitants.





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Târgu Ocna salt mine

In this mine was arranged and operated in the period 1974-2005, the first tourist base of the Târgu Ocna Salt Mine, known as the Sanatorium. Since 2005, the tourist potential of Târgu Ocna Salt Mine has been concentrated on the ninth horizon of the Troțuș mine, here being arranged a modern base for tourism and leisure.

In 1992, in the heart of the salt massif, the first underground Orthodox church in Europe was built, dedicated to St. Varvara - the patron saint of miners. In front of the altar is the iconostasis consisting of 24 icons. The iconostasis, the royal chair, the sconces and the beautiful chandelier, which provide lighting for the church, were crafted from salt by miners - artisans.

Located at a depth of 240m and spread over an area of 13,000 square meters, the location offers optimal conditions for relaxation, sports activities on the fields of mini football, basketball, tennis, table tennis and retreat in the sanctuary of the church. The salt water lake and the waterfall complete a special landscape. Children's playgrounds are equipped with swings, slides and swings, and inflatable slides are the favorite place for little visitors. Mechanical games are an attraction for tourists, regardless of age, and connoisseurs can enjoy a game of billiards. There is an underground gym and a first aid point. The newly established "Salt Museum", also underground, offers information about the genesis, evolution of salt exploitation and processing, its therapeutic virtues and includes interesting exhibits related to the activity of salt exploitation.

Underground tourist facilities are covered by mobile telephony and wireless internet. Tourist services of Tg. Ocna diversified by arranging, in 2010, on the surface, a modern leisure base that includes a saltwater swimming pool, sunbeds and parasols, showers, doctor's office, terrace and shop. Underground access is only by bus and minibus provided by the saline administration. The salt mine has a guarded outdoor car park which it makes available to visitors.





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Slănic Moldova

Slănic Moldova resort is famous for its 20 springs of carbonated, bicarbonate, slightly sulphurous, chlorinated, sodium, hypertonic, hypotonic and oligomineral springs, springs discovered since 1801. In 1852 the first chemical tests were carried out, and in 1877 they were the first spa facilities appeared. Over time, the qualities of the mineral waters discovered here have been confirmed by medals obtained at international exhibitions in Paris, Vienna, Frankfurt. Specialists compared them with the mineral waters of Karlovy Vary, Vichy, Aix-les-Bains.

Named "Pearl of Moldova", Slănic Moldova provides treatment for digestive disorders (chronic hypo- and hyperacid gastritis, gastric and duodenal ulcers, post-surgical stomach disorders, atypical chronic colitis, flammable colon, chronic constipation), hepatobiliary diseases (biliary dyskinesia with chronic colic or without stones, postoperative conditions in liver disease), metabolic and nutritional diseases (diabetes mellitus, mild and intermediate forms, obesity), kidney and urinary diseases (conditions after treatment of urinary tract infections, where there were no lesions or renal disorders).





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Lilieci Lake

Lilieci Lake on the territory of the locality of the same name and belongs to the homonymous avifauna reservation. It is also located along Bistrița and covers an area of over 250 hectares, occupying territories in two communes: Itești and Hemeiuș. It is another place where we meet a multitude of birds, such as the mallard, plus other species of duck, the little cormorant or the white-tailed eagle (also present in Lake Șerbănești). The area has been protected by law since 2004, being part of the special protection area Buhuși-Bacău-Berești Lakes and, including the Natura 2000 site. migratory or sedentary ones, all benefiting from "special treatment". In the warm season there are many who come here for fishing, picnicking, relaxing and quiet.

