

# DANUBE TRAVEL STORIES

## **“Cultural harvest” along the Danube on Art Nouveau**

**7 day itinerary inspiration from Oradea to  
Subotica based on @imperatortravel Trip**

**We would suggest extending the trip by a few days to have more  
time to experience each destination**

## Locations

Destinations
<b>Oradea</b>
<b>Szeged</b>
<b>Subotica</b>

## Program

### Day 0 | Travel & Arrival Day Oradea

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#### Individual Arrival

**Website to plan your arrival:** [www.rome2rio.com](http://www.rome2rio.com)

**Train:** [www.oebb.at](http://www.oebb.at)

**Bus:** [www.flixbus.com](http://www.flixbus.com)

#### Check-in at a hotel

### Day 1 | Oradea

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Immerse yourself in the architectural highlights of Oradea. Use the city map to find the buildings: [www.visitoradea.com/photos/shares/City\\_Map\\_PREVIEW.pdf](http://www.visitoradea.com/photos/shares/City_Map_PREVIEW.pdf) or book a guided tour: [www.visitoradea.com/en/tours-and-guided-tours](http://www.visitoradea.com/en/tours-and-guided-tours)

#### Architectural highlights of Oradea

The [Stern](#) building sends us back in the early years of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, its story begins in the moment when the chemist and engineer Stern Miklós bought a land from the Local Council, right on the central part of the city.

The [Moskovits Palace](#) is composed from a basement, a high ground floor, a mezzanine and two floors. The basement was intended for storage areas, the first floor for shops and store rooms.

The [Art Nouveau Museum](#) is hosted by the Darvas-La Roche House in Oradea, a symbolic building of this northwestern Romania city. It is the first Art Nouveau Museum in the country.

The architect Kálmán Rimanóczy junior is representative of the eclecticism of Oradea. He built between 1912 and 1914, the [Apollo Palace](#) on the main commercial artery of the city.

The [Black Eagle Palace](#) is an architectural monument representative for Oradea, located in the main (pedestrian center).

The [Poynár House](#) is a representative building with multy-storey, built at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century in the place of an old house owned by the Poynár family (Pojnar).

The [Ullmann Palace](#) was built in 1913 in Jugendstil. after the plans of Lobl Ferencz. Its windows are decorated by stained glass.

**What to see & experience in Oradea:** [www.visitoradea.com](http://www.visitoradea.com)

## Day 2 | Oradea

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Explore the city by yourself. Here are some recommendations:

### Get to know the Jewish history of Oradea:

- Jewish History Tour: Oradea has 6 synagogues: Sion Neolog Synagogue, Ortodox Synagogue, Aachvas rein Synagogue etc. The first Jewish names in Oradea are linked to documents dating from the last years of the 15 century. As Jews were not allowed to spend the nights in the city almost until the end of 18 century, the Jewish community would become stronger only during the first decades of the 19 century. By the beginning of the 20 century almost one third of Oradea population was Jewish. They played a crucial role in the city life and development.

### Green Oradea Tour

- Rent a Bike / Electric Scooter and go to experience the green Oradea. You can rent a bicycle from the l'Velo Rental Center, located in December 1st Park, across the street from the University of Medicine and Pharmacy.

**Overnight stay or onward journey to Budapest & Szeged: Plan your trip:** [www.rome2rio.com](http://www.rome2rio.com)  
**Bus Oradea-Budapest & Budapest-Szeged:**  
[www.volan.volanegyenes.hu/nemzetkozibusz.html](http://www.volan.volanegyenes.hu/nemzetkozibusz.html)

## Day 3 | Szeged

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Check-in at a hotel & explore the city by yourself

What to see and taste: [szegedtourism.hu/en/home/](http://szegedtourism.hu/en/home/)

Find out about the Art Nouveau attractions in Szeged:  
[szegedtourism.hu/en/art-nouveau-attractions-in-szeged](http://szegedtourism.hu/en/art-nouveau-attractions-in-szeged)

## Day 4 | Szeged

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### Architectural highlights of Szeged

The [Széchenyi tér](#) was built in the 13<sup>th</sup> century, on the banks of the Tisza River.

The [Klauzál tér](#). At the Dugonics tér end of [Kárász utca](#) there is situated the statue group of "Street Music". In the middle of the Mediterranean-inspired Klauzál tér stands the first full-size full-figure statue of Lajos Kossuth.

The [Dóm Square](#) combines the characteristics of a Mediterranean style piazza, with the formal brick architecture. The square is the symbolic centre of a new beginning.

The [Votive Church](#) and Cathedral of Our Lady of Hungary is a twin-spired church. It lies on Dóm square, beside the Dömötör tower. The construction began in 1913, it was not completed until 1930.

The [Serb-Orthodox Church](#) is dating from the second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The baroque style with classical elements dominates its architecture.

The [New Synagogue](#) building (1903) was strongly influenced by Chief Rabbi

Immánuel Lów, a scholar, who took an active part in designing the building, by supporting the work of the architect Lipót Baumhorn.

#### **Festival**

**SZIN** is one of the longest running multi-genre music festivals in the world, taking place in Szeged, Hungary. Started in 1968, the festival predates Woodstock by a year.

## **Day 5 | Subotica**

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Onward journey to Subotica by bus (1,5 h) [www.volan.volanegyeseles.hu/nemzetkozibusz.html](http://www.volan.volanegyeseles.hu/nemzetkozibusz.html)

**Check-in at a hotel and check out the architectural highlights in Subotica**

#### **Architectural highlights of Subotica**

The [Synagogue from Subotica](#) is managed as a tourist attraction and concert venue, but it is also used by the small local Jewish community, for services and various events. There are also plans to set up a permanent Jewish exhibition.

The Roman Catholic Diocese of Subotica is an ecclesiastical territory or diocese of the [Roman Catholic Church](#) in Vojvodina, Serbia. It is part of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Belgrade. The Diocese is located in the city of Subotica. János Péntzes currently serves as bishop.

The Franciscan Church, [Serbian Orthodox Church](#) and the St Therese Cathedral. Churches also deserved special attention. They were built in the last decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and first decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. At that time, the following churches were built: the St. Rokus Church (1896), the St George Church (1897), the Synagogue (1902). The Franciscan Church was reconstructed and the second tower was added in 1908. The Serbian Orthodox Church was in full reconstructed in 1910.

The [Historical Theatre](#) was built in 1854 as the first monumental public building in Subotica. It was declared a historic monument under state protection in 1983, and in 1991 it was added to the National Register of Serbia as a monument of an extraordinary cultural value. Its reconstruction took place in 2007.

## **Day 6 | Subotica**

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Explore the city by yourself or take a free guided tour: [visitsubotica.rs/](http://visitsubotica.rs/)

## **Day 7 | Departure**

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**Individual Departure by train, bus, etc.**