

Did you know that...

1. ...in the centre of Târgu Mureş there once was a singing fountain, on the same spot where the orthodox church "Ascension of the Lord" stands today? It was built by the craftsman Bodor Péter in 1822, who made a small pavilion covered by a dome with a statue of Neptune with a trident in his hand at the top, which turned slowly, indicating the passage of time. A mechanism hidden under the dome played music every six hours.
2. ...in 1866, at the age of 16, Romania's national poet Mihai Eminescu spent a night in the bell tower of the wooden church in Târgu Mureş, on his way to Blaj, a fact that was later mentioned in one of his poems?
3. ...the first mathematical monument in Transylvania stands in the Bolyai Square in Târgu Mureş? The Pseudosphere monument commemorates János Bolyai, the world-famous Hungarian mathematician who spent a significant part of his life in Târgu Mureş. Every year on November 3 at 12.00, a system of camouflaged mirrors allows the sun to illuminate a quote reproduced in his original handwriting on one of the pedestal steps that says: "I created a new, different world out of nothing".

Recommended restaurants

- Bistro Theatre
- Country Bread Bistro
- Diavolo
- Laci Csárda
- Lvar
- Maza Lebanese Restaurant
- New Chicago Restaurant
- Orobianco Ristorante
- Osteria del Dottore
- Petry Bistro - Grill & Wine
- Privo Restaurant
- Trattoria Toscana



Recommended cafés

- 112 CoffeeHouse
- Arthur's Corner Coffee
- Bee Coffee to Go
- Crown Coffee to Go
- G. Café
- Gemma Book Café
- J'ai Bistrot
- Mr. Pop Speciality Coffee
- Negro Café&Lounge
- Piaf Café
- Scarlet Café
- Téka Bistro



13 The Medieval Citadel

The present citadel, built in the 17th century, replaced an older fortification dating back to 1492, once owned by Transylvania's voivode, Báthori István. Its destruction in 1601 by Habsburg forces led by General Georgio Basta marked a significant turning point. The

reconstruction began in 1602, under Mayor Borsos Tamás, shaping it into a pentagonal citadel with seven bastions. Five of these were built by the town's most powerful guilds: the Tailors, Coopers, Furriers, Shoemakers, and Butchers. The bastions, connected by 10-meter walls, encircled a 10-meter wide, 8-meter deep moat. Today, the citadel has undergone renovations, becoming a key attraction for locals and tourists alike.



15 Bolyai Farkas School (The Reformed College)

The construction of Bolyai Farkas High School occurred in multiple phases, with the main building completed in Secession style between 1908 and 1909. In 1557, the Reformed Private School (Schola Particula) relocated here

from the Citadel, where it had been situated within the Franciscan monastery. Later, in 1718, after the Habsburgs dissolved Calvin College in Alba Iulia, students transferred to Schola Particula in Târgu-Mureş, which was then elevated to a college. In 1957, the high school was named after the famous mathematician and educator Bolyai Farkas, who resided and taught in Târgu Mureş.



17 The Court House – Tabula Regia

Tabula Regia, the Supreme Court of Transylvania, was transferred from Mediaş to Târgu Mureş in 1754, marking a significant moment in the region's judicial history. Originally housed in a building in the city center,

the court later found its permanent residence in the Kendeffy family palace, a magnificent structure erected in the early 19th century. This historic palace now serves as the seat of the Court of Appeal in Târgu Mureş. The surrounding palace gardens, have since made way for the Court of Law and a penitentiary, further underscoring the evolution and transformation of this notable judicial complex over time.



14 The Reformed Church in the Citadel

Built inside the Franciscan monastery, records trace this church back to 1332. By the mid-15th century, the monastery stood as Transylvania's largest Franciscan settlement, hosting up to 1200 parishioners and approved

by the Pope for pilgrimages. Amidst the 16th-century religious reform, Târgu-Mureş witnessed a mass conversion from Catholicism to reformed faiths, leading to the expulsion of the Franciscan community from the city center. Consequently, the monastery and the citadel church fell under the ownership of the Reformed Church, a legacy that endures today.



16 Teleki – Bolyai Library

In 1802, Count Teleki Sámuel established the first public library in Târgu Mureş. Completed between 1799 and 1802, the library aimed to connect people with books. Count Teleki gathered about 40,000 volumes over six decades, including early

editions of significant scientific works, and provided a dedicated reading room for valuable manuscripts. Post-World War II, the collection expanded with 80,000 volumes from the former Reformed College and contributions from regional castles. Today, visitors can explore the treasures of the Teleki Library in its original hall on the ground floor.



18 The Pálffy House

Constructed in 1640 under the supervision of Judge Tolnai János, this house was later acquired by the Pálffy family in 1885. It stands out as one of the city's earliest examples displaying elements of the Baroque style, as recognized by architectural specialists.

Despite being colloquially referred to as "The Executioner's House" in local legends, there is no historical evidence supporting this claim. Today, the building serves as the esteemed home of the Faculty of Music within the University of Arts in Târgu Mureş, contributing to its rich cultural and academic heritage.

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VISIT MUREŞ TRAVEL APP

Dear Visitor,

Welcome to Târgu Mureş, the City of Roses, in the heart of Transylvania!

Here you will find elements of cultural heritage belonging to different ethnicities, who have lived together and who left their mark in this city: Romanians, Hungarians, Jews, Saxons, Armenians and others. You will admire the architecture of the historic buildings, you will enjoy the delicious local dishes and you will be enchanted by the joyful, chic atmosphere of the central area.

In other words, you will discover the magic inside Transylvania!

Visit mures Visit maros

Târgu Mureş
city tour



1 Annunciation Orthodox Church

The church constructed between 1926 and 1936 by the Greek Catholic community of the city stands as a remarkable example of Baroque architecture, closely resembling St. Peter's Basilica in Rome. Originally

belonging to the Greek-Catholics, the church underwent a significant change in 1948, when it was handed over to a Romanian Orthodox parish by the Communist authorities. Since then, the Romanian Orthodox parish has continued to use and maintain this historic church building.



2 The Town Hall

The most significant Neo-Romanian style construction in the city was completed between 1936 and 1942 under the leadership of Mayor Emil Dăndea. Originally intended to replace the outdated Prefecture, which no longer met modern standards, the

building underwent a change of purpose in 1968, when it was decided that it should host the Town Hall. The building reflects the distinctive features of the Neo-Romanian style, characterized by its blend of traditional Romanian motifs with modern architectural elements. Today, it continues to serve as the administrative hub of the city, contributing to the rich heritage and evolution of the city's urban landscape.



3 Administrative Palace

The most important project, which would define the town as a significant administrative centre, was the construction of the new Town Hall. The work was awarded to the architect couple Komor Marcell and Jakab Dezső, following a public project

competition. The palace was built between 1905 - 1907, in Secession style, typical for the beginning of the 20th century, first as the seat of the Town Hall. But starting with 1962, it has served as the headquarters of Mureş County Council and the Prefecture and it continues to represent one of the most emblematic buildings of the city.



4 The Palace of Culture

The mayor commissioned architects Komor Marcell and Jakab Dezső, known for their work on the Town Hall, to design the building to house a music school, town library, theater, and art gallery. Decorated in Secession style with bas-reliefs, frescoes, mosaics and

stained glass, the Palace of Culture boasts spaces like the grand Foyer, the Great Hall for concerts, Small Hall, and Hall of Mirrors. It also hosts the Museum of Mureş County, featuring the Romanian and Hungarian Modern Art Galleries, alongside the County Library and State Philharmonics, embodying Târgu Mureş' cultural richness.



5 Natural Science Museum

The building of the former Museum of Szekler Industrial Art (1890 - 1893) was designed by architect Kiss István in neoclassical style, combining elements of the Italian Renaissance and Greek elements, with statues and stained glass windows, and houses the

Museum of Natural Sciences. The newly renovated museum displays new exhibits, totalling some 60,000 items, the absolute star of which is the complete skeleton of a 50,000-year-old woolly rhinoceros, unique in the country!



7 The Toldalagi Palace

Toldalagi Palace, constructed between 1759 - 1772, stands as the first noble residence in the city, celebrated as one of Transylvania's finest Baroque edifices. It served as the home of Count Toldalagi László, appointed judge at the Tabula Regia (Supreme Court) after

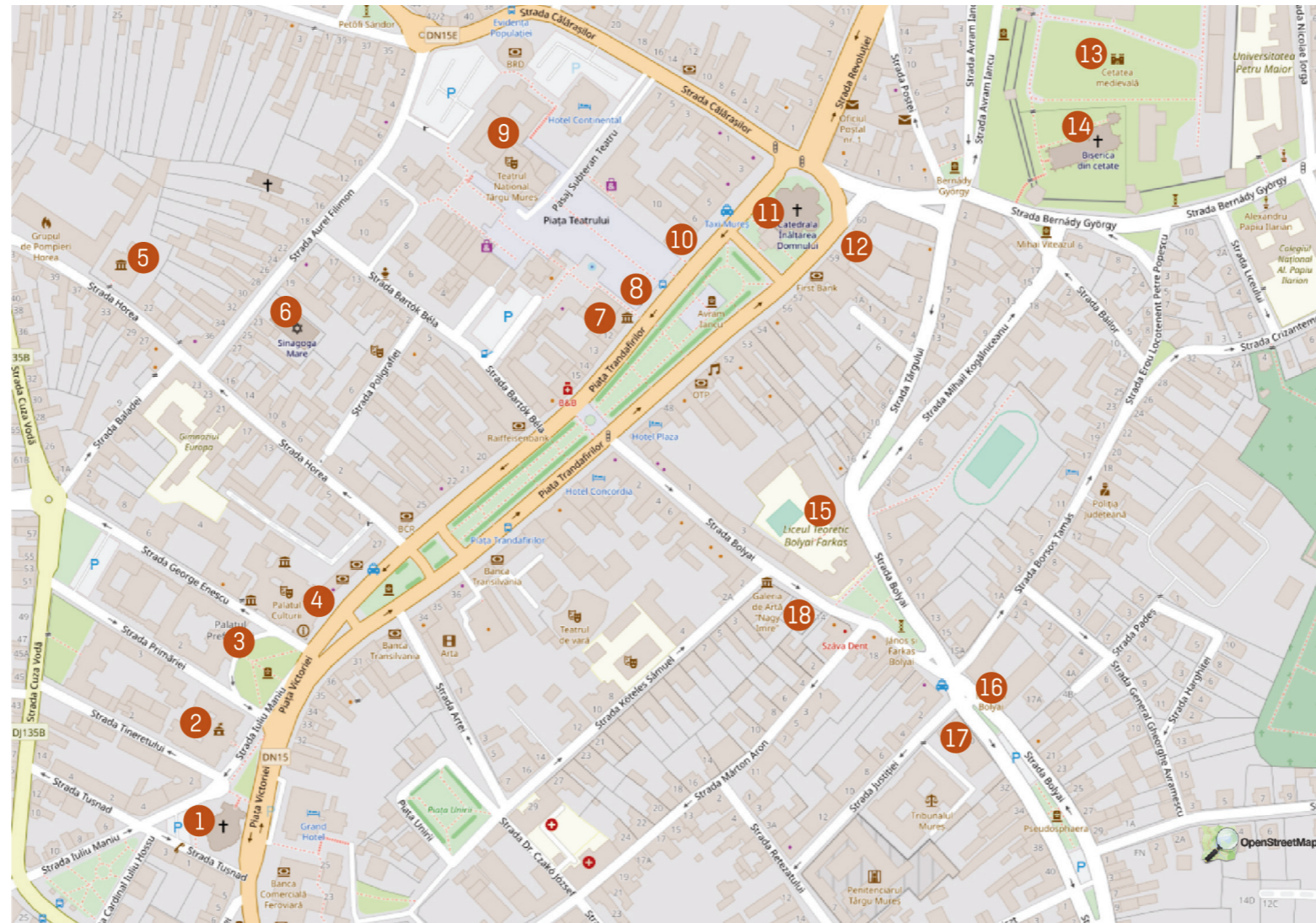
relocating it from Mediaş to Târgu-Mureş in 1754. Since 1984, the palace has been home to the Ethnographic and Folk Art department of the Mureş County Museum, preserving its historical legacy and cultural significance.



9 The National Theatre

The National Theatre in Târgu-Mureş has its roots in the Szekler Theatre, founded in 1946 by director Tompa Miklós, whose plays were staged in the Palace of Culture. In 1962 the Romanian company was also established, determining the need for a

new building to host both companies. The new theater was built between 1971 and 1973 in modern style, with angular shapes and both the Romanian and Hungarian companies of the National Theatre operate here.



10 The Apollo Palace

The Apollo Palace was built between 1820 - 1822 by Count Teleki Sámuel, with the purpose of renting out the rooms and using the income to expand his book fund and to support the public library that he had opened in 1802. On the ground floor there were two shops

and upstairs there were rooms for rent. On the second floor there was a ballroom, where debutante balls were organized. The building was later bought by Albert Bürger, an important local magnate, who also owned the first brewery in town. Today it hosts the Folk Art School and other offices.



11 „The Ascension of the Lord” Orthodox Church

The Ascension of the Lord Orthodox Cathedral stands as the largest religious structure in Târgu Mureş and holds the distinction of boasting the most expansive painted interior in Romania, covering approximately 7000

square meters. This imposing cathedral was constructed between 1925 and 1936 in a Neo-Byzantine style, featuring the distinctive shape of a Greek cross with equally sized arms. The interior paintings were completed during the period spanning 1970 to 1986, contributing to the cathedral's grandeur and cultural significance.



6 The Synagogue

The synagogue was built in the year 1900, with the help of public donations of the conservative Jewish community in Târgu Mureş, called Status Quo. The style of the building is eclectic, being one of the largest and most beautiful synagogues in

Transylvania. It has a large central tower with rosettes and octagonal side turrets, with David's Star on top. In the synagogue's interior court, there is a little museum called The Israel Corner, displaying items reminiscent of the local Jewish community's history. Currently, the Jewish population of Târgu-Mureş counts almost 200 members.



8 The Franciscan Church Tower

The Franciscan church and monastery were established by Franciscan monks between 1745 and 1802. built in Baroque-style, the complex was unfortunately demolished in 1972 to make way for the National Theatre

construction project. Fortunately, the church tower was preserved and designated as a monument due to its religious significance. The tower itself, dating back to 1755, is an important historical and architectural landmark. Beneath the tower lies a crypt where 26 monks and laymen are interred, adding to its cultural and historical value.



12 The Catholic Church (St. John the Baptist)

The most important Roman-Catholic church in the city was built between 1728 - 1750 in Baroque style, after Transylvania was integrated as part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, which started a strong campaign to impose

Catholicism on the already reformed local population. It stands on the site of an earlier wooden church, where Francis Rákóczi II's coronation took place in 1707. Rákóczi led the Curutz revolt from 1703 to 1711 against Habsburg rule in Hungary and Transylvania, reflecting the region's complex history.