The museum has three rooms and an exhibition hall, the latter being built after the opening of the museum.

In the first room, you can find an exhibition dedicated to the Enlightening scholar Gheorghe Lazar (1779-1823). He was the initiator of school with Romanian teaching language.

The exhibition consists of: books about Gheorghe Lazar, correspondence, his studies, school sheets, topographical plan made by Gheorghe Lazar and his students from the “St. Sava” High School, photos with his friends C.A. Rosetti, Cezar Boliac, D. Bolintineanu, I.H. Radulescu.

The second room exhibits folk art specific to Avrig. The third room is a peasant room decorated specifically to Avrig. The exhibition hall has looms that belonged to Maria Spiridon, one of the art craftwomen of Avrig.

There you can also find glass handmade things made in Avrig at the end of the XIXth century. Up to 2003, the museum was not in a very good state. It was rehabilitated later on by the “Mosteniri” project. The project was a new concept—“museum vivum” a school museum which involves people in area art specific activities.

The church is situated in the center of the town and it can be seen from the distance as a remarkable monument. It was built by the local inhabitants in the XVIIIth century on the same place of the old church.

The building is simple with thick walls and Gothic style windows. On the West side, there is the Bell Tower with a fresco vault.

The church has two hemisphere vaults with an 8 m opening. Its architecture creates the impression that it was built by Italian architects. The paintings are high quality. The frescos were made by the craftsmen Ionascu and Pana and they are the most valuable in Transylvania.

On the outside part, on the South wall, you can find four niches and a painted girdle. The painting was renewed in 1980. The iconostasis was also repainted by keeping the original shape.

The roof was made of fir and oak wood, assembled with spigots and wood nails and covered with burnt tile. In the cemetery of the church there is Gheorghe Lazar’s grave and a wooden shrine dedicated to the war heroes of Avrig.

In 1762, at the desire of General Bucow, the Governor of Transylvania at the time, it was begun the building of the palace. In 1764, when the General died, the palace is transferred in the property of the Baron Brukenthal, the new Governor of Transylvania.

After some changes, the building was transformed in the summer residence. The palace was built in the late Baroque style after the model of the Schonbrunn Palais in Vien. The central body of the building is surrounded by two smaller wings. In 1776, it was arranged the park in front of the Palace after the model of gardens in Vien. Consisting of terraces, stone stairs, water basins, brooks, rare plants species, the park is unique in Europe being kept in its original shape. The fountain was built in 1771 by the architect Blaumann.

After the death of Samuel von Brukenthal (1721-1803) the palace belonged to various owners having several destinations: residence, vacation house for the Evangelical Church, hospital during the World War II. Even if it has passed more than two centuries from the park redecoration, it still keeps the original shape and several bushes.
In the XIIIrd century, in order to strengthen the Saxon position in Avrig, it was built the Evangelical Church. This is the oldest architectural monument in the county. Between 1260-1290, it was built in the style of a Roman basilica with a Western Tower, central apse. It was modified afterwards. In the XVIth century, the side wings were demolished. It was kept the Bell Tower, the central nova and the choral.

It must be remarked the portal built in Roman style and its Medieval sculptures having as theme the fight of Good against Evil. The style can be seen also on the portal of the Reformed church in Sacadate, one of the suburbs of Avrig.

The altar of the church is in Baroque style and it was built in 1825. In the West Tower, it was assembled a clock donated by Samuel von Brukenthal in 1770. There is kept one of the bells of the church that dates from 1777.

Avrig is situated at the bottom of the Fagaras Mountains, on the right bank of Olt river, at an altitude of 400 m.

At 25 km far away from Sibiu, Avrig has access at the national motorway, DN1, and the European motorway, E68.

The town has the following suburbs: sacadate, Bradu, Glamboaca and the industrial colony, Marsa.

Located as a natural amphitheatre, where the landscape is from 2, 500 m down to 350 m, Avrig is a departure point for tourist roads to the peaks in the Fagaras Mountains: Negoiu – 2,535 m, Sîru – 2,281, Bodislav – 2,345 m, Ciortea – 2,426m, Scara – 2,213m.

At an altitude of 2,011 m, with a surface of 1.47 ha and a depth of 4.5 m, you can find the Avrig Lake, one of the glacial lakes in the Carpathians.

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