



## SIGHIȘOARA'S CITADEL

Sighișoara's citadel was built in the 12th century, when it was known as Castrum Sex (Fort Six).

Designated as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO, this perfectly intact 16th century gem with nine towers, cobbled streets, burgher houses and ornate churches rivals the historic streets of Old Prague or Vienna for atmospheric magic

The Clock Tower of Sighișoara is the main entry point to the citadel, opposite guarded by Taylor's Tower. With its 64 meters of height, the tower is visible from almost every corner of the city, its purpose was to defend the main gate of the citadel and served as the town hall until 1556.

Now it's considered one of the most expressive clock tower in the whole Transylvania. The clock was built in Switzerland and installed in 1648. There are two clock faces. One on the facade, facing the lower city, is decorated with the wooden figurines about 0.80 meters in height. There are seven of them in total, each representing a day of a week. Every day the clock's mechanism rotates one of the figurines on the outside.

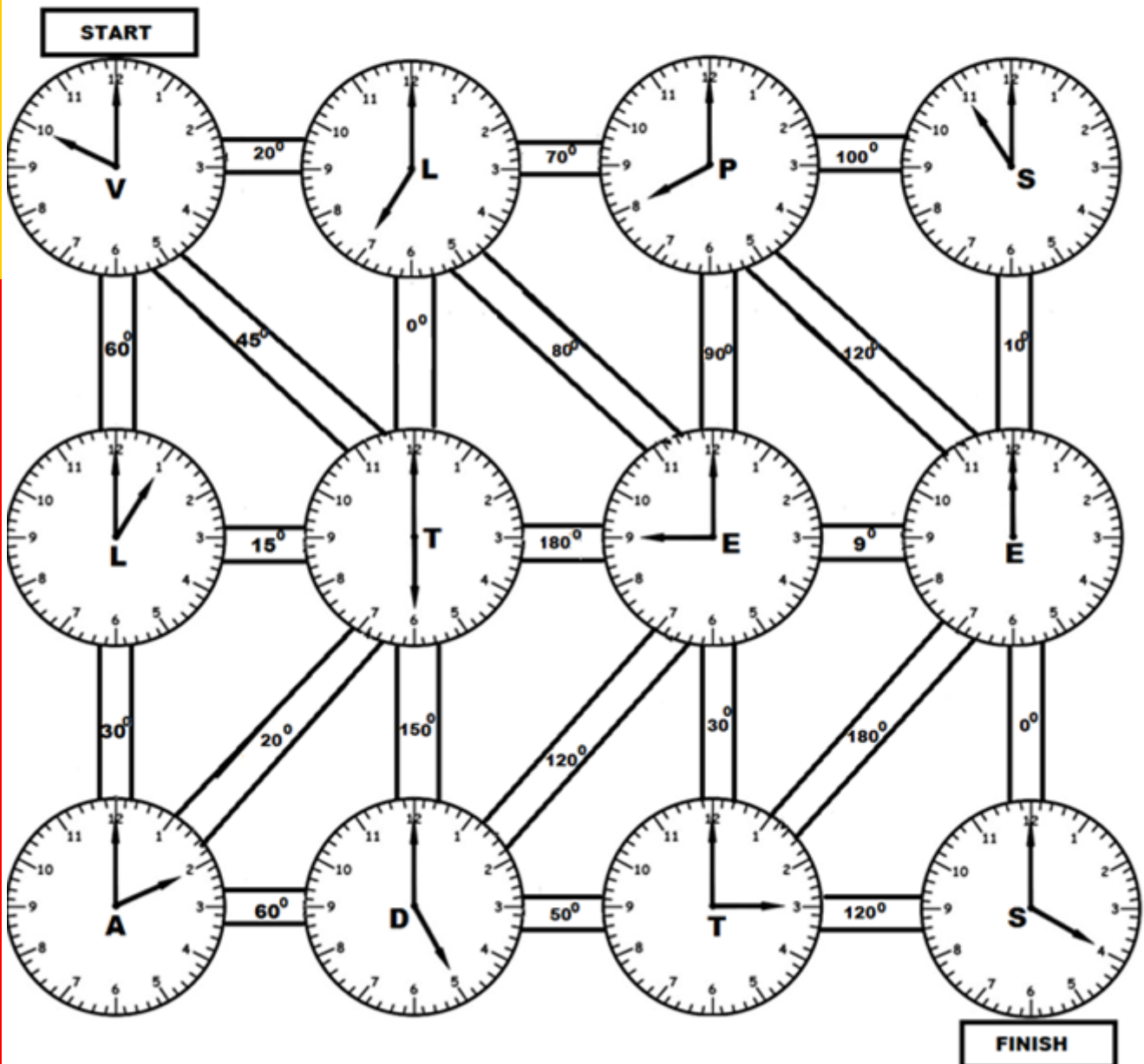
The other facade, facing the citadel, also has a clock face and is decorated with the figurines symbolizing the Peace Goddess, Justice and Righteousness and Day and Night.







# Clocks and Angles





## *Bran castle*

Surrounded by an aura of mystery and legend and perched high atop a 200-foot-high rock, built on the site of a Teutonic Knights stronghold dating from 1212, Bran castle was first documented in an act issued on November 19, 1377, giving the Saxons of Kronstadt (Braşov) the privilege to build the Citadel. Built by the local Saxons after King Louis I of Anjou granted them this right, the fortress remained for long periods of time under the control of the city of Braşov with a few major exceptions. One of these cases in the early 1400s when Mircea the Old, the prince of Southern Romania and the grandfather of future Prince Vlad the Impaler, got the right to use the fortress in order to support his anti-Ottoman crusades.

His grandson was, nonetheless, less keen on continuing granting the merchants from Brasov commercial privileges. Vlad the Impaler attacked Braşov and killed many Saxon merchants who in return started a strong defamation campaign, comparing him to the devil.

The fortress remained in the possession of the city of Braşov for the following centuries, but its military role gradually became less important. Partially ruined, the fortress was offered as a gift to Queen Maria of Romania. The castle is now a museum open to tourists, displaying art and furniture collected by Queen Marie.

Narrow winding stairways lead through some 60 timbered rooms, many connected by underground passages, which house collections of furniture, weapons and armor dating from the 14th to the 19th centuries. The castle overlooks the picturesque village of Bran, which offers an open-air Ethnographic Museum consisting of old local-style village houses complete with furniture, household objects and costumes.





## WHO'S THE CRIMINAL?

CLUE :

The sum of angles of any triangle is  $180^\circ$ .

Find all the missing angles in the triangles.

Write the corresponding letter to the right position of each angles to find out the criminal's name.

