ABSTRACT

The cultural history of a nation is a sensitive area and easily shattered by ignorance. The respect for the authentic values of the past, as well as discovering and preserving it, defines one of the noble missions of the profession as an architect.

The cultural heritage of a nation is a part of the universal heritage, an international product, which requires continuous intervention from specialists in saving and preserving it in the best conditions. The preservation for future generations of cultural evidence is a patriotic obligation that architects are directly involved.

The vernacular architecture, the most representative for the national culture, is found, since 1936, in Bucharest, in one of the first open-air museums in Europe, the Village Museum "Dimitrie Gusti".

The wooden church from Turea - exposed in the Village Museum "Dimitrie Gusti", Bucharest - was built in the eighteenth century and fits in the category of wooden Orthodox churches. This religious building has an unknown interesting background, related to saving and bringing it to Bucharest. In addition, the church is considered as one of the oldest such buildings in Transylvania, being in the category of monuments in the museum's catalog.

The old wooden churches from Transylvania are a Romanian-Hungarian cultural common treasure and the cooperation between the two nations in their salvation is a win for the World Heritage.