



Vlad the Impaler



Constantin
Brâncoveanu



Serban
Cantacuzino



Carol I



Ferdinand I



Carol II



Mihai I



Queen Mary



In(di)visible Bucharest

History & Culture



Mihai Eminescu



Nicolae Grigorescu



George Enescu



Dimitrie Gusti



Eugen Ionescu



Mircea Eliade



Maria Tanase



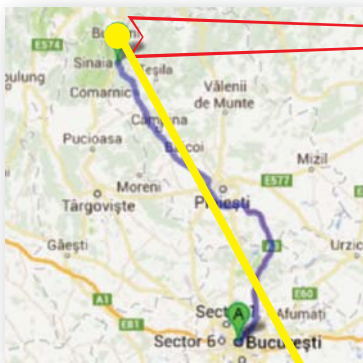
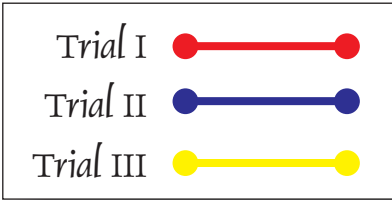
The Old Court

In(di)visible Bucharest

History & Culture

All that means Bucharest today (buildings and history) was built over the old Bucharest. The Invisible Bucharest refers to the network of underground tunnels developed since 15th century until today. The history and culture of the old and new Bucharest are indivisible. All the old elements combined resulted what is called today "little Paris", a beautiful European city with a history and culture that had and still has impact on the Europe's life. Following this idea, for each asset were defined the visible, invisible and indivisible elements or aspects.

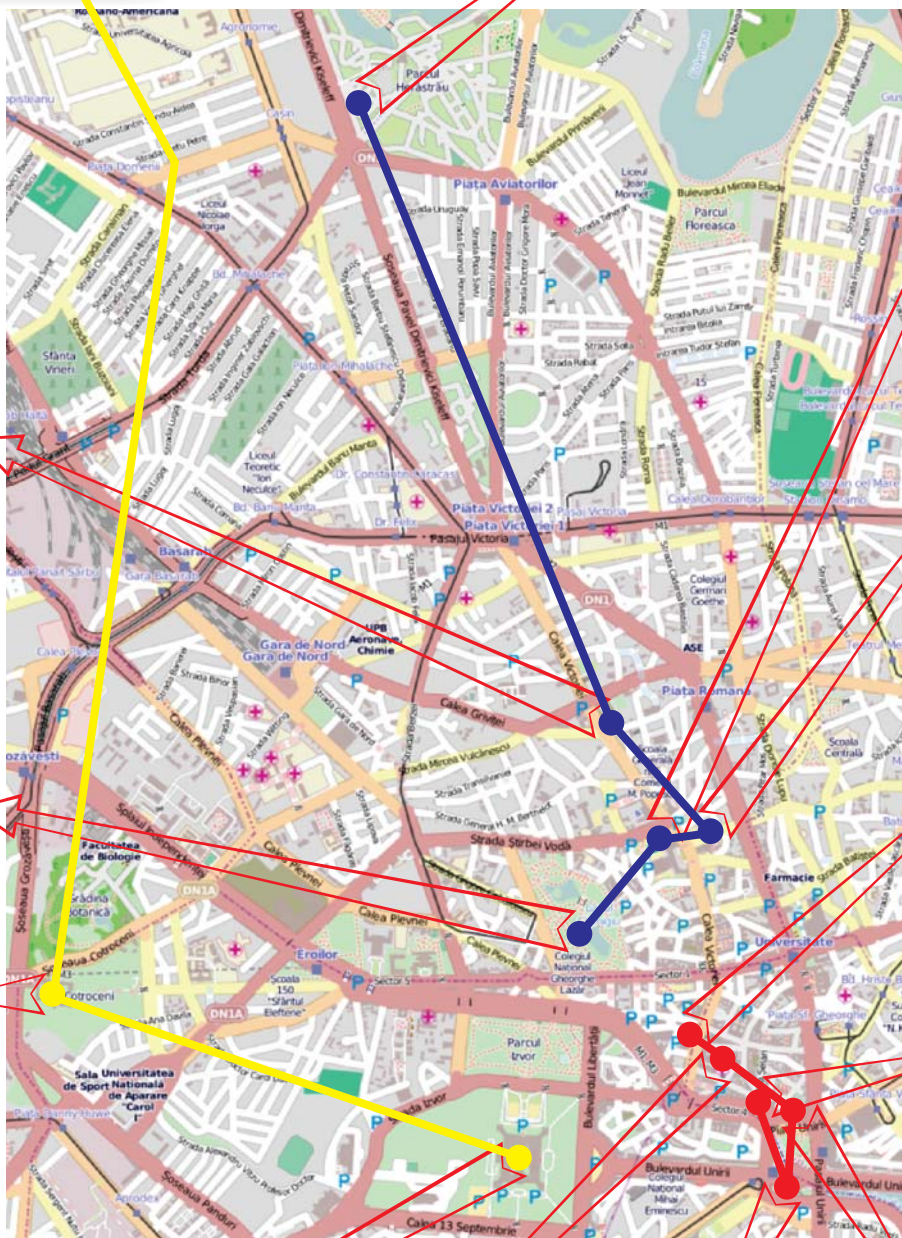




PELES CASTLE/
PELES NATIONAL
MUSEUM



"Dimitrie Gusti"
NATIONAL VILLAGE MUSEUM



THE CANTACUZINO
PALACE/
GEORGE ENESCU
MUSEUM



CISMIGIU PARK



COTROCENI PALACE/
COTROCENI
NATIONAL MUSEUM



THE ROYAL PALACE/
THE NATIONAL MUSEUM
OF ART



THE ROMANIAN
ATHENAEUM



THE NATIONAL MUSEUM
OF ROMANIAN HISTORY



THE OLD COURT



THE PALACE OF
THE PARLIAMENT



STAVROPOLEOS
CHURCH



THE ROMANIAN
PATRIARCHAL COMPLEX



HANUL MANUC

TRIAL I





THE NATIONAL MUSEUM
OF ROMANIAN HISTORY



STAVROPOLEOS
CHURCH



HANUL MANUC



THE OLD COURT



THE ROMANIAN
PATRIARCHAL COMPLEX

In(di)visible Bucharest

History & Culture

The old court



- The starting point of the city as a Royal Residence
- The underground city
- Bucharest was first mentioned in documents on 21 September 1459 by the Prince Vlad the Impaler.



- Bucharest has developed rapidly around the Old Court Palace, built during the reign of Vlad the Impaler (1459-1462) along with a royal court. The area is known today as the "Old town" or "the Historical Center". Historians say that the first tunnel was built at the command of Vlad the Impaler, under the old Bucharest, passing under the Garden Cișmigiu (a marshy place at that time) connecting his Palace with the Dambovită Quay. Manic's Inn, the Old Court and the Church are connected by underground corridors. An "escape" tunnel was built under Bucharest connecting the Old Court with the Vacaresti Hill.
 - The Old Court represents the starting point of all the roads built during Prince Vlad's reign. Under the Old Court were built tunnels by exploiting existing natural tunnels, connecting this Court with different important areas of Bucharest.
- Visible: the ruins of Vlad Tepes's Court
 - Invisible: the center of power in XV century
 - Indivisible: the spirit of justice, drastic measures

➤ Connection with the assets of PP7: Snagov Monastery, Tigănești Monastery, Comana Monastery

➤ Connection with other countries: Greece (Rhodos) – Vlad the Impaler





THE NATIONAL MUSEUM
OF ROMANIAN HISTORY



STAVROPOLEOS
CHURCH



THE OLD COURT



HANUL MANUC



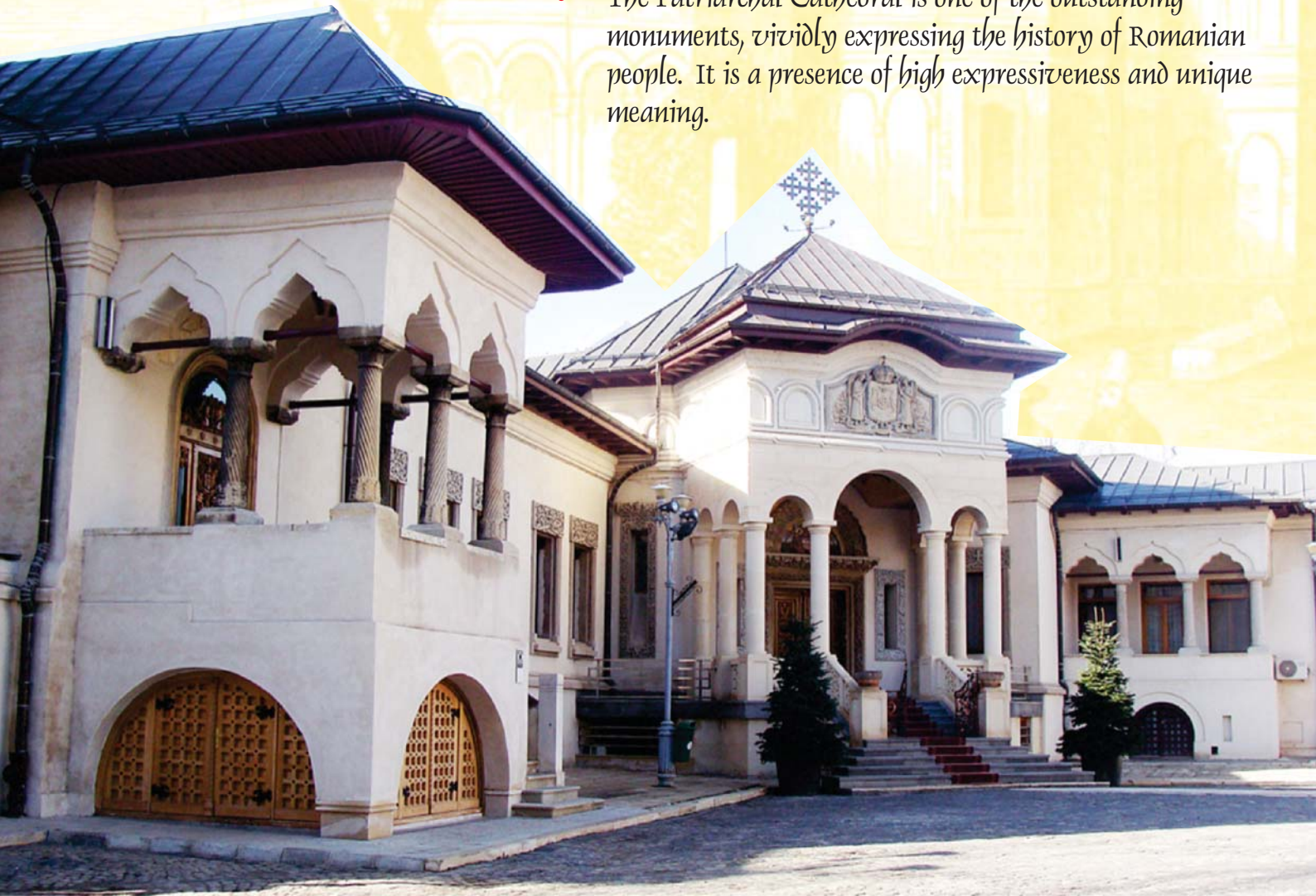
THE ROMANIAN
PATRIARCHAL COMPLEX

In(di)visible Bucharest

History & Culture

The Romanian Patriarchal Complex

- Symbol of the Romanian spirituality
- Evidence of the cultural and spiritual strength through time
- The Patriarchal Cathedral is one of the outstanding monuments, vividly expressing the history of Romanian people. It is a presence of high expressiveness and unique meaning.





- It was built in the middle of the seventeenth century, between 1654 and 1658, when Voivode Constantin Serban Basarab was the ruler of Wallachia. Starting with June 8, 1668, the building founded by Voivode Constantin Serban was officially named "The Mother of all the Churches in Wallachia".



- The meaning of Metropolitan Cathedral was kept until 1925, when the Romanian Orthodox Church was elevated to the rank of Patriarchate; the old Metropolitan Church became what is today "the Patriarchal Cathedral". The Romanian Patriarchal Cathedral is in the centre of the square on the hill.

- The other buildings are located as follows: to the west, old monastic cells (chilii), later transformed into the Patriarchate's offices; to the southeast, the Patriarchal Palace; to the east, the chapel (paraclis) and the former Chamber of Deputies; to the north, the bell tower.



- Visible: the architecture, the Romanian spirituality
- Invisible: the existence of a political unit involved in the consolidation of Romania (Alexandru Ioan Cuza in 1859), the center of power until 1996, when the Chamber of Deputies moved into the Palace of the Parliament
- Indivisible: the connection between the church and the public authority

- Connection with other countries: Greece, Bulgaria - Orthodox Church

- Connection with the assets of PP7: Tiganesti Monastery, Snagov Monastery, Pasarea Monastery, Cernica Monastery, Comana Monastery, Caldarusani Monastery



THE NATIONAL MUSEUM
OF ROMANIAN HISTORY



STAVROPOLEOS
CHURCH



THE OLD COURT



HANUL MANUC



THE ROMANIAN
PATRIARCHAL COMPLEX

In(di)visible Bucharest

History & Culture

Hanul lui Manuc

- Due to the development of businesses in Bucharest, between the 16th and 19th centuries, many inns were built, especially in the center of the capital.
- Manuc's Inn, the most beautiful building in Wallachia, extends partially over the territory of the Old Princely Court. The territory was bought by Manuc, being in the commercial centre of Bucharest. The streets from the old centre of Romania's capital are named after the traders who sold their goods there, like: Lipscani St., where were sold goods from Leipzig, Găbrăveni St. where were sold clothing brought from Găbrăvo, Cozaci St., where were blacksmiths a.s.o. Once, Manuc's Inn was the meeting place of merchants.





- The inn was known for noise, dirt and a large number of caravans. Some travelers stopped only to take look behind the open gates, at the picturesque yard of the inn.
- Outside the inn were many shops, where diverse commodities were sold, including Turkish carpets at an affordable price or the best perfume brought from London or Paris."
- At Manuc's Inn were held preliminary discussions on the Peace Treaty, which ended the Russo-Turkish war (between 1806 and 1812, when Moldova was forced to cede Bessarabia to Russia).
- Today, Hanul lui Manuc is the meeting place of the people who want to taste the Romanian food and to enjoy the atmosphere of a historical time.

- Visible: the financial and commercial transactions
- Invisible: entertainment, traditional Romanian cuisine
- Indivisible: tradition, it was a place visited by the middle class and by salesmen and craftsmen

➤ Connection with other countries:

➤ Connection with the assets of PP7:





THE NATIONAL MUSEUM
OF ROMANIAN HISTORY



STAVROPOLEOS
CHURCH



THE OLD COURT



HANUL MANUC



THE ROMANIAN
PATRIARCHAL COMPLEX

In(di)visible Bucharest

History & Culture

Stavropoleos Monastery

- The church was built in 1724 during the reign of Nicholas Mavrocordat (Prince of Wallachia between 1719 and 1730), by archimandrite Ioanichie Stratoikeas. In inn's yard, Ioanichie built a church and a monastery with the earnings from the inn.
- The tavern and the annexes of the monastery were demolished in the nineteenth century. Throughout the ages, earthquakes damaged the church. The tower' paintings were reconditioned in the early twentieth century.



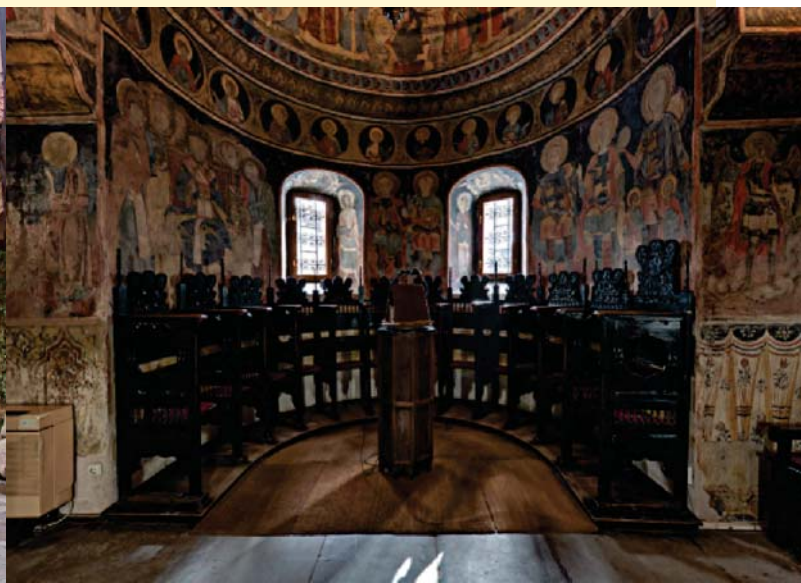


- The Stavropoleos Church have a collection of old ecclesiastical objects: icons, religious objects, decorative art and fragments of fresco recovered from churches demolished during the communist regime.
 - The library contains many books of theology, art and history. An important fund of works of patrology, liturgy, dogma, Byzantine art, Orthodox icons, Romanian history and culture in the eighteenth century and medieval European culture.
 - In the Stavropoleos Church the traditional religious music is sung differently than in the most churches in Romania; only traditional religious music, but in a different way. The Stavropoleos Choir sings only Byzantine music.
- Visible: the architecture in Brancovenesc style
 - Invisible: the cooperation between the church and Stavropoleos Inn (financial support)
 - Indivisible: the Byzantine Choir of the Stavropoleos Church — religious music



➤ Connection with other countries:

➤ Connection with the assets of PP7:





THE NATIONAL MUSEUM
OF ROMANIAN HISTORY



STAVROPOLEOS
CHURCH



THE OLD COURT



HANUL MANUC



THE ROMANIAN
PATRIARCHAL COMPLEX

In(di)visible
Bucharest
History & Culture

The National Museum of Romanian History

- Represents and arch over time
- Symbol of strengthening the rule
- Element of the cultural and historical background of Europe
- The National Museum of Romanian History is hosted in the ex-Palace of the Post Office, on Victory Avenue (Calea Victoriei), in the central area of Bucharest. The monumental building of the Palace of the Post Office is on a site with a special signification for Bucharest's history.





- In the permanent exhibition from the Lapidarium is exposed a scale copy of the Trajan's Column base and copies of scenes represented on this exceptional monument of antiquity, and epigraphic and architectural monuments dating from ancient times and Middle Ages, all arranged in a chronological order.
- The museum collection also includes the Steel Crown, jewel of the Romanian Royal Family, manufactured of steel pipe of an Ottoman cannon captured in the battle of Grivita, during the War of Independence (between 1877 and 1878). It was worn by all the Romanian Kings at solemn occasions, starting with the coronation of Carol I.

- Visible: the national Thesaurus, the Royal Crowns, the jewelry of the Royal family
- Invisible: the cultural message about the preservation of the historical values of the Romanian people of the old territory (Dacians, roman wars and so on)
- Indivisible: the importance of Romanian people for the European history, reveled by all the objects exhibited in the museum



- Connection with other countries: Italy (Dacians, Decebal, Latin)

- Connection with the assets of PP7: Stirbey Palace, Mogosoaia Palace



TRIAL II



CISMIGIU PARK

THE ROYAL PALACE/
THE NATIONAL MUSEUM
OF ART



"Dimitrie Gusti"
NATIONAL VILLAGE MUSEUM



THE CANTACUZINO
PALACE/
GEORGE ENESCU
MUSEUM



THE ROMANIAN
ATHENAEUM



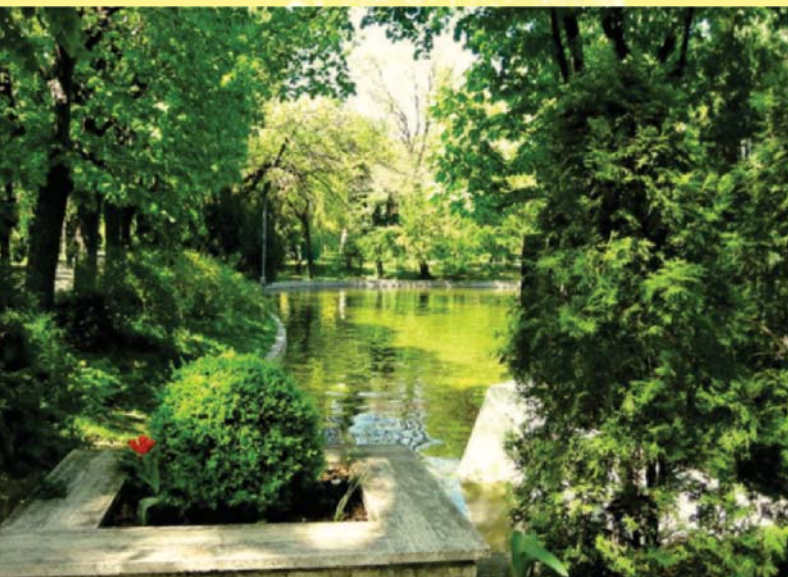
CISMIGIU PARK



THE ROYAL PALACE/
THE NATIONAL MUSEUM
OF ART

Cismigiu Park

- Represents the starting point of "Little Paris"
- The history of the Cismigiu Park starts in 1779 when the prince of Wallachia at the time, Alexandru Ipsilanti, commissioned the construction of two wells in order to enhance the public water supply of the city. This was a preparatory phase of the future park, since laying out a park proper was not the intent of the authorities at the time. In 1830, General Pavel Kiseleff ordered the construction of a public park on the site of the pond that, back then, was nothing but a nuisance, given the pond was a source of danger for the public health. The general's initiative was materialized only 17 years later, by order of Prince Gheorghe Bibescu. A tunnel that dates back from Vlad the Impaler reign can be found under the Cismigiu Park.





- The ruins of a monastery built by the scribe Vacarescu in 1756 with a secret tunnel linking Cretulescu Palace with the Dambovitza, are located in the Cismigiu Park, in a place named "At the Citadel".

- Visible: evidence of the perenity of the Romanian culture
- Invisible: underground tunnels built by Vlad the Impaler
- Indivisible: the importance of this park for Bucharest's development being in the 19th century one of the most important parks in Europe — is the starting point of "Little Paris"

➤ Connection with other countries:

- Connection with the assets of PP7: Snagov Area (Park), Comana Natural Park





"Dimitrie Gusti"
NATIONAL VILLAGE MUSEUM



THE CANTACUZINO
PALACE/
GEORGE ENESCU
MUSEUM



CISMIGIU PARK



THE ROMANIAN
ATHENAEUM



THE ROYAL PALACE/
THE NATIONAL MUSEUM
OF ART

In(di)visible Bucharest

History & Culture

The Royal Palace/ The National Museum of Art of Romania

- Cultural heritage, authenticity
- An important role in the European culture
- The Royal Palace is an impressive building in Bucharest, Romania. The palace was built between 1812 and 1820 by boyar Dinicu Golescu.
- In 1837, the Wallachian Prince Alexandru Ghica moves his official residence to the palace. Following the Union of the Romanian Principalities of Walachia and Moldavia, in 1859, Prince Alexandru Ioan Cuza uses the palace as his residence and ceremonial palace.





- In 1866, the German Prince Carol (Karl) of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen makes the palace his official residence. Between 1882 and 1906, King Carol I remodels and enlarges the building. He hires French architect Paul Gottereau, German architect Karl Liman (also involved in the Peles Castle project), and in 1885 it was inaugurated.
- It is an exit point of a system of underground tunnels that connects over 80 assets in Bucharest.
 - Visible: the Romanian culture and art in the European area
 - Invisible: it was the residence of the Royal Family
 - Indivisible: the administrative power supported the cultural development of Romania



➤ Connection with other countries:

➤ Connection with the assets of PP7: Caldarusani Monastery, Snagov Monastery, stirbey Palace, Comana Monastery, Tiganești Monastery, Pasarea Monastery





"Dimitrie Gusti"
NATIONAL VILLAGE MUSEUM



THE CANTACUZINO
PALACE/
GEORGE ENESCU
MUSEUM



CISMIGIU PARK



THE ROMANIAN
ATHENAEUM



THE ROYAL PALACE/
THE NATIONAL MUSEUM
OF ART

The Romanian Athenaeum

- Cultural strength,
- Evidence of the Romanian cultural perenity with an important role in the European culture
- Central point of culture and spirituality
- The main use of this building is as concert hall, but it also has a symbolic meaning, representing the grandeur of the Romanian cultural heritage and bringing to life a glorious past with important historic figures.





- Both inside the concert hall as on the outside are several names and representations of memorable personalities, as well as the name of main arts and sciences. In front of the Romanian Athenaeum, in the small park, there is the most famous of Mihai Eminescu, the national poet of Romania. The Romanian Athenaeum was erected between 1886 and 1889.

- Visible: the role of the Romanian cultural perenity in the European culture
- Invisible: the importance of the Romanian composers for the European music
- Indivisible: the importance of culture in the life of Romanian people — the Romanian Athenaeum was built at the initiative of a NGO, which lead a public campaign urging people to donate one Leu (national currency)

- Connection with other countries:

- Connection with the assets of PP7: Caldarusani Monastery,





"Dimitrie Gusti"
NATIONAL VILLAGE MUSEUM



THE CANTACUZINO
PALACE/
GEORGE ENESCU
MUSEUM



CISMIGIU PARK



THE ROMANIAN
ATHENAEUM



THE ROYAL PALACE/
THE NATIONAL MUSEUM
OF ART

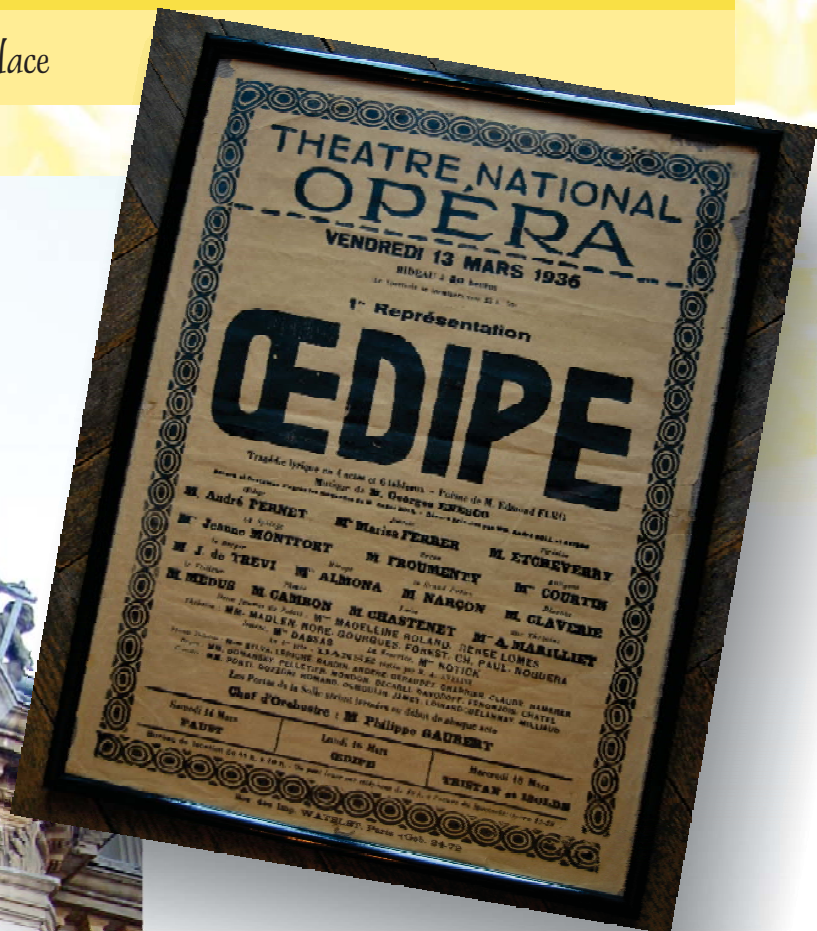
Cantacuzino Palace "George Enescu" Museum

- Authenticity, cultural heritage
- It has an important role in the European culture
- Situated in an exceptional location, the "George Enescu" National Museum has both a historical and a cultural value.
- Cantacuzino Palace is one of the most beautiful buildings in Bucharest, a historical monument and one of the European Heritage Label buildings. The façade's richness in sculptural decoration is notable.





- Connection with other countries: Hungary (Bela Bartok)
- Connection with the assets of PP7: Stirbey Palace





"Dimitrie Gusti"
NATIONAL VILLAGE
MUSEUM



THE CANTACUZINO
PALACE/
GEORGE ENESCU
MUSEUM



THE ROMANIAN
ATHENAEUM



CISMIGIU PARK



THE ROYAL PALACE/
THE NATIONAL MUSEUM
OF ART

The "Dimitrie Gusti" National Village Museum

- Cultural and historical resistance through traditions and folk art
- Is more than just a simple open-air museum, it is a monument of specialized historiography and a model built in time. All that happened from the Gustian Exhibition till nowadays means a evolution of concepts of preservation, restoration and research. It is an original museum as it preserves in its structure the predecessors' concept; pioneers of ethnological museology.
- The museum is the result of arduous and unceasing research, theoretical and field work, of some museological experiments for over a decade, coordinated by professor Dimitrie Gusti, the founder of the Sociological School of Bucharest. The official opening was held at the Village Museum on May 10, 1936, in the presence of King Carol II.





- Through the exhibition of architecture and popular technique, and implicitly, the inventory of ethnographic objects and the new concept of museum organization, the museum manages to present to the public the image of a village - the synthesis of Romania and its originality, representatively, unity and diversity.

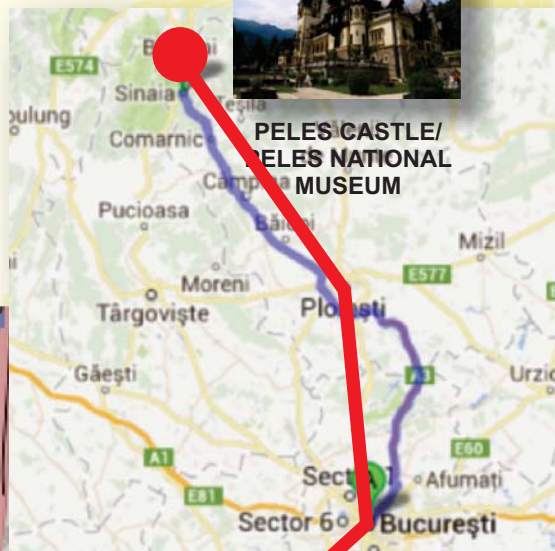
- Visible: cultural resistance through tradition and folk art
- Invisible: territorial unit of Romania
- Indivisible: interconnection with the Museum of the Romanian Peasant — traditional clothes, habits and traditions

- Connection with other countries: Moldova (Sorooca — cultural center during the interwar period)

- Connection with the assets of Pp7: Mogosoia Palace, Stribery Palace, Tiganesti Monastery, Snagov Monastery, Snagov Area, Caldarusani Monastery, Pasarea Monastery, Cernica Monastery, Comana Monastery, Comana Natural Park Monastery, Tiganesti Monastery, Pasarea Monastery



TRIAL III



**COTROCENI PALACE/
COTROCENI
NATIONAL MUSEUM**



**THE PALACE OF
THE PARLIAMENT**



PELES CASTLE/
PELES NATIONAL
MUSEUM



COTROCENI PALACE/
COTROCENI
NATIONAL MUSEUM



THE PALACE OF
THE PARLIAMENT

Peles Castle/ Peles National Museum

- Symbol of the strengthening the rule
- Element of the cultural and historical background of Europe
- It has an international significance
- The Peles Castle from Sinaia, the summer residence of the Romanian Kings, was built at the wish of King Carol I of Romania (1866-1914).





- Here was born the first king of the dynasty born on Romanian land and the first baptized in the Orthodox religion, King Carol II (1930 - 1940). Mihai I, his son, was born in 1921. In the same year, Princess Ileana, sister of Carol II, organized her wedding here. Many personalities, including Nicolae Iorga, participated at this event. From the religious point of view, the royal family is a paradox: the king was Catholic, the Queen was Protestant and all the newborns were baptized Orthodox.

- Visible: the architecture, the importance of Romania for the history and the culture of Europe
- Invisible: the importance of this place for the international history — here were organized meetings and here was decided the neutrality of Romania in World War I
- Indivisible: the major influence of the Royal Family in protecting the national culture

- Connection with other countries: Bulgaria (Balchik and Queen Mary's Palace)

- Connection with the assets of Pp7: Mogosoaia Palace, Stribery Palace, Tiganești Monastery, Snagov Monastery, Căldărușani Monastery, Pasărea Monastery, Cernica Monastery, Comana Monastery





PELES CASTLE/
PELES NATIONAL
MUSEUM



COTROCENI PALACE/
COTROCENI
NATIONAL MUSEUM



THE PALACE OF
THE PARLIAMENT

Cotroceni Museum

- Domnitor Serban Cantacuzino started building the Cotroceni Church on May 26, 1679, in the glade of the Vlasiei Forest, in the west side of Bucharest. The work ended in 1682.
- It was the official summer residence of Domnitor Alexandru Ioan Cuza and later, the summer residence of King Carol I. In 1888, the palace was attributed to King Ferdinand of Hohenzollern.
- In April and August 1944, the building was damaged by Allied and German bombings. In 1991, the oldest part of the Palace became the Cotroceni National Museum. The newly wing of the palace hosts the Presidential Administration.
- The Cotroceni Monastery is one of the oldest and most beautiful Brancovenesc style buildings in Bucharest.



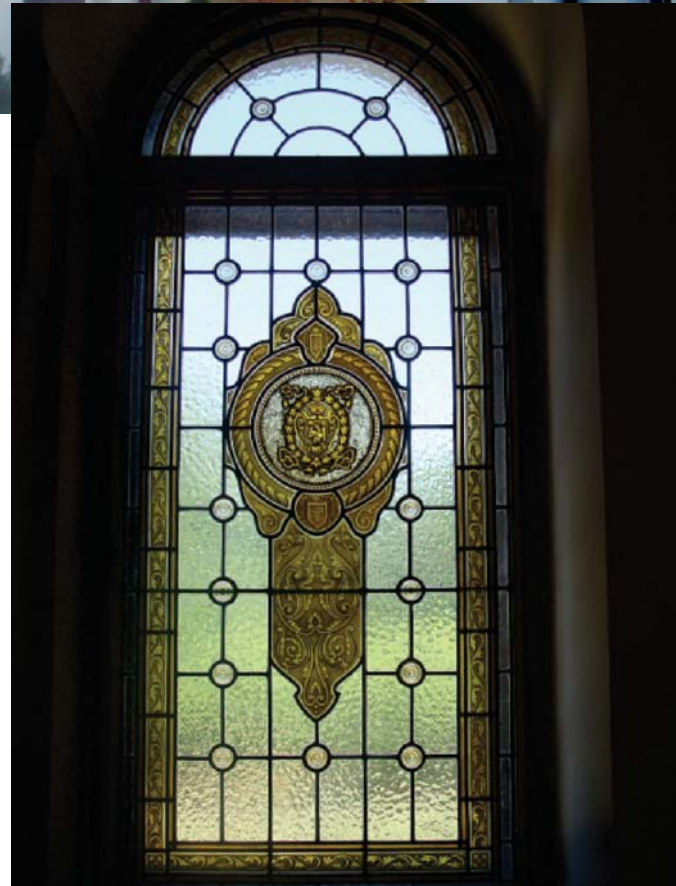


- An underground tunnel connects the Cotroceni Palace with the Military Academy and the Palace of the Parliament, from where it divides in two tunnels: one to the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the other one to the Ministry of National Defence.

- Visible: the architecture and the interior decorations; the Presidential Administration and the official residence of the President of Romania
- Invisible: underground tunnels that connect the Cotroceni Museum with the Palace of the Parliament
- Indivisible: the role of the Royal family in the construction of the cultural and spiritual identity of Romania

- Connection with other countries:

- Connection with the assets of Pp7: Mogosoia Palace, Snagov Area (Park)





PELES CASTLE/
PELES NATIONAL
MUSEUM



COTROCENI PALACE/
COTROCENI
NATIONAL MUSEUM



THE PALACE OF
THE PARLIAMENT

The Palace of the Parliament

- Combination of the old with the new Bucharest
- After the earthquake of 4 March 1977, Nicolae Ceausescu sought an emplacement to develop a very large investment program. In 1935, it retrieved the idea of King Carol II to build a Chamber of Deputies on the Arsenal Hill.
- In 1938, he announced the start of demolition in the opening of the shaft. The WW II came and things remained only on paper until 1983, when started the building the Palace of Parliament, the official ceremony of the Foundation Stone of the settlement taking place on June 25, 1984. The construction was finished in 1997.





- An underground tunnel connects the Cotroceni Palace with the Military Academy and the Palace of the Parliament, from where it divides in two tunnels: one to the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the other one to the Ministry of National Defence.
- Another tunnel connects the Old Court with the Palace of the Parliament.
- Visible: the symbol of modern democracy, the architecture and modern style of 1980, the combination of old and modern Bucharest
- Invisible: the efforts of the Romanian people for large public investments
- Indivisible: the strengthening of the Romanian state in the European context

➤ Connection with other countries:

➤ Connection with the assets of Pp7:

