

ROMANIA

Architectural Landmarks



Curtea Veche (Old Princely Court)

The Old Court, first built on this site in the second part of the 15th-century by Vlad Tepeș, was considerably extended during the 16th century, and again a century later, this time at the hand of Constantin Brancoveanu, who added a splendid voievodal palace, decorated with marble and icons. The palace was by and large destroyed by a series of fires in the 19th century however, and subsequently neglected. Much of what remains today was uncovered during archaeological digs that took place from 1967-72, when the palace ruins were first opened as a museum. There are fragments of the original 15th century walls, as well as remnants of the voievodal palace throne room, in which most of the relics found on the site are exhibited.



Mogoșoaia Palace

Built over the four year period between 1698 and 1702 by Constantin Brâncoveanu, Mogoșoaia Palace is famous as an architectural monument because its facade is dominated by traditional staircase balconies, columns with capitals, and arcades that have come to be known as the Brancovan style or Romanian Renaissance style, which is a combination of Ottoman and Venetian elements.





Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa

Ulpia Traiana Augusta Dacica Sarmizegetusa was the capital and the largest city of Roman Dacia..



Romanian Athenaeum

The Romanian Athenaeum was built in the heart of Bucharest 120 years ago. It is a symbolic edifice for the Romanian culture. The ceiling of the concert hall is decorated with anthropomorphic and animal motifs inspired by Romanian folk tales. The 75 m long Fresco painted on the circular wall of the concert hall illustrates 25 of the most significant events in the Romanian history.



Trajan's Column

The Column of Trajan is a monumental single, free-standing commemorative column that stands on a rectangular base, or pedestal.

It was completed in 113CE in Rome and dedicated to Emperor Trajan in honor of his victory over Dacia (now Romania) in the wars of 101-102 and 102-106 CE. It depicts the story of Emperor Trajan's victory over the Dacians in 155 scenes with over 2,600 individual figures carved in a spiral frieze on the monumental column. The structure is about 98 ft in height, 125 ft including its large pedestal. The shaft is made from a series of 20 colossal Carrara marble drums, each weighing about 32 tons, with a diameter of 11 ft. The 625 ft frieze winds around the shaft 23 times.

Copies of the Column can be found in Bucharest (National Museum of Romanian History), London (Victoria and Albert Museum), and Paris (Musée des Antiquités Nationales).



