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**CULTURAL MONUMENTS  
AND LANDMARKS  
FROM BRĂILA, ROMANIA**



**„AL. I. CUZA” SCHOOL  
BRĂILA, ROMANIA**



## LANDMARKS

**The Public Clock** is one of the most representative buildings of the city. It is located in Traian Square and was built in 1909 by P. Naum Petru. This clock is a piece of rare urban furniture as the clocks of church towers or administrative buildings were preferred, and less individual clocks.



**The kinetic fountain** is the work of the great sculptor Constantin Lucaci. It comes in the form of a large stainless steel sculpture with spectacular water features.



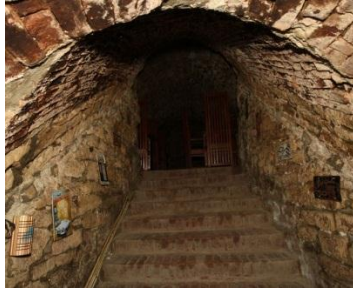
**The Water Castle** is located in Garden Park and is considered one of the most important symbols of Brăila. It was built in 1912 by the architect Elie Radu, who managed a performance for that period: that of supplying water to half of the city's population. This was the first restaurant and rotating bar in the country.





## **HISTORICAL MONUMENTS**

The ruins of the **old fortress of Brăila**, documented since 1368, have left their mark on the city. The fortress was built due to the access to the Danube, in the port of which various goods were imported. The historical center of Brăila still preserves the traces of this fortress and the underground tunnels used by the Turks.



**Traian's Monument** is located in the old center of Braila and gives the name of the Park in front of Maria Filloti Theater. The statue is more than 100 years old and has been inaugurated in commemorating the Dacian-Roman wars.



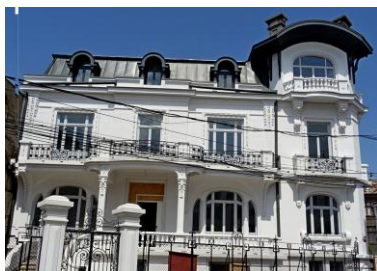
### **Old buildings declared historical monuments**



***Christescu House***



***School no 3***



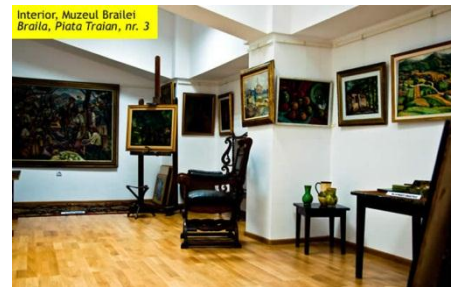
***Popeea House***



***The Palace of Agriculture***

## MUSEUMS AND ART GALLERIES

**“Carol I” Museum of Braila** was established in 1881 by a decree of King Charles I. It functioned in the former Ceaparu Inn, and since 1959 has been located in the present premises, in Traian Square. In 1968 the permanent exhibition of the museum was structured into two departments: history and art. It underwent reorganization in 1985 so that it should illustrate the history of the county on a national level. The museum occupies a building representing an architectonic monument, built in 1870,



At **The Museum of Ethnography and Folk Art** from Brăila tourists can see folk art exhibits and local artifacts. The museum is structured in sections, with areas such as agriculture and traditional occupations, hunting, fishing, farming or crafts, but also local decorative architecture and folk art.



**The Natural Science Museum** is situated in Monument Park. The building comprises: a permanent exhibition room, a temporary exhibition room, a room with aquaria containing exotic fish and a conservation-restoration laboratory.





**“Nicăpetre” Cultural Centre** is located in the immediate vicinity of the historic center of Brăila. It was established in December 2001 in order to house the donation of the sculptor’s works. This monument of modern architecture, in eclectic style (combines decorative elements baroque, rococo and art nouveau), was built in 1912 by the architect I.L. Predinger and was originally used as a home and company headquarters by one of the richest people in Brăila, the owner and merchant Mihail Embiricos. The stained glass window in the lobby of the building, on the house of the interior staircase, has a special artistic value. It represents Hermes, the god of commerce. Affected by a fire in 1958, the stained glass window made in Vienna was later restored.



### **“Gheorghe Naum” Art Galleries**



**“Panait Istrati” Memorial House** is a museum founded on the occasion of the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the birth of the writer Panait Istrati. It contains exhibits illustrating his works, autographed books, document photographs, personal items and pieces of furniture.

## THEATRES AND CONCERT HALLS

**The Maria Filotti** was built in 1896 as "Teatrul Rally". In 1919, it was renamed as "The Communal Theatre", in 1949 it was called "The State Theater of Brăila – Galați" and in 1969 it acquired its present name, in honour of the Romanian actress, Maria Filotti (1883–1956).



**Lyra Palace** was built between 1924 and 1926, at the initiative of the musician George Cavadia, the then president of the Lyra Society. Lyra Palace is currently home to the Lyra-George Cavadia Philharmonic and the venue for classical music concerts in the Danube city.



**“Cărăbus” Puppet Theater - Brăila** performed its first show on the 1<sup>st</sup> June 1951. In its over 71 years of existence, this theater has included in its repertoire more than 200 awards with plays from the dramaturgy of universal or Romanian stories. Heroes and events from universal and local classical literature, as well as works by contemporary authors, came to life on its stage. Over the years, it has participated in domestic and international festivals.



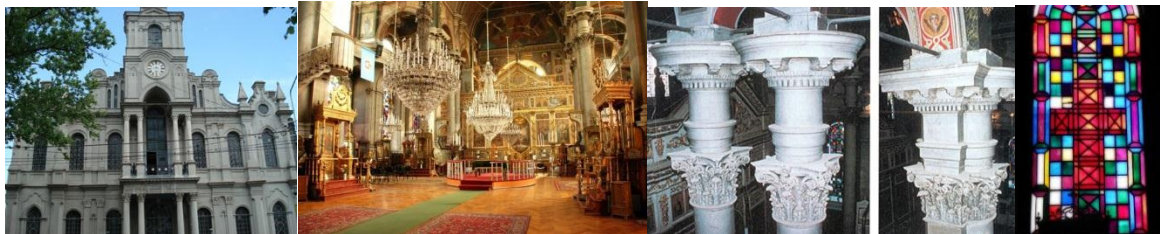


## CHURCHES AND MONASTERIES

*The Cathedral of “The Nativity of the Lord”* is one of the first churches whose foundation stone was laid immediately after the events of 1989, on the 16<sup>th</sup> April 1990. After numerous efforts and extraordinary financial investments, on 26<sup>th</sup> December 2005, the blessing service of the altar of the cathedral of Brăila was performed.



*The Greek Church* is a Romanian Orthodox church, dedicated to the Feast of the Annunciation. In 1863, the local Greek community decided to build a church, with services in Greek. It would serve both the Greek inhabitants of the city and the Greeks who arrived from abroad in the Port of Brăila. The church is cruciform, with two spires. The dominant architectural style is Byzantine Revival, with Greek, Gothic and Renaissance Revival touches. It was completed in 1872.



*Church of the Holy Archangels Michael and Gabriel* is the oldest church in Brăila and originally a mosque, the precise period of its construction is uncertain. The lack of any Baroque ornamentation in the old part of the building suggests a date prior to 1750, when the area was under Ottoman administration as a raya. It first became an Orthodox church temporarily in 1808–1810. Today, it is the country's only former mosque converted into an Orthodox church, as well as the only church in southeastern Romania not to have domes.



*St Pantelimon Monastery* is located in a clearing of the forest, right in the middle of Salt Lake Resort. It is made of fir wood, in Maramureș style, and has a bell tower that rises up to 24 meters. On the 27<sup>th</sup> July 1996 was laid the foundation stone of the monastery. On the 27<sup>th</sup> July 1999 the church was consecrated and the cell body of the monastery was blessed.



## ❖ Sitography

<https://www.tripadvisor.com/>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Historic monuments in Br%C4%83ila County](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Historic_monuments_in_Br%C4%83ila_County)

<https://bunadimineata.ro/de-dimineata/travel-calatorii/10-cele-mai-frumoase-locuri-din-judetul-braila/>

<https://obiectivbr.ro/content/noaptea-muzeelor-la-br%C4%83ila-2>

<https://descoperabraila.ro/locuri/case-teatre-muzee/muzeul-nica-petre/>

## ❖ Project Work Team

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