

The Palace's Hall

The Palace's Hall whose plans were drawn by the architects Horia Maicu, T. Ricii and I. Serban was inaugurated on the 20th of June 1960. It is used for large cultural events, different conferences and congresses.

Toward the north, on the left side of Calea Victoriei is placed the Museum of Ceramic and Glass, the Museum of Art Collections, the Romania Academia and the Museum of Romanian Music (in a building dating from 1898-1900, constructed in the baroque style from the ages of Louis the XVI th).

The Victory's boulevard ends in the Victory's Square which holds the imposing building of the government and the Grigore Antipa Museum of Natural History.

Important buildings, for their current and past destinations, are also found along the chain of boulevards that go parallel with Calea Victoriei. on the I. Bratianu boulevard we find the old ^ucu Palace, built in neo-gothic style (today it holds Bucharest's Museum of Art and History).

After that there is the Coltea Hospital, the first sanitary edifice in Bucharest (1708).

Walking on the N. Balcescu boulevard we can see one side of the University of Bucharest, built in neo-classical style (1857-1869), the Intercontinental Hotel and the National Theatre, the Dalles exposition hall and different flight agencies.

On the General Magheru Boulevard are placed the Lido and Ambassador hotels, the Scala and Patria movie theatres as well as a large number of stores.

A trace of originality is given to the boulevard by the Italian Church, built in the 1920-1930 by the architect Stoppa in the style of the Roman basilicas.

Walking along the Lascar Catargiu Boulevard, sided by elegant villas, we arrive again in the Victory's Square.

From here, going north you can admire one of Bucharest's most beautiful neighbourhoods, with quiet streets full of verdure. Here we will find monuments that remind us of the First World War (The Triumphal Arch, The Aviator's Statue).

The parks and the streets hold most of the foreign embassies. The Triumphal Arch is dedicated to victory of the Romanian army in the 1916 and has been built between 1935 and 1936, after the plans of the architect Petre Antonescu. It has a height of 27 m. Known artists like I. Jalea, C. Medrea, C. Baraschi, C. Petrescu, Mac Constantinescu and the others have contributed to the sculpting of the decorative elements.