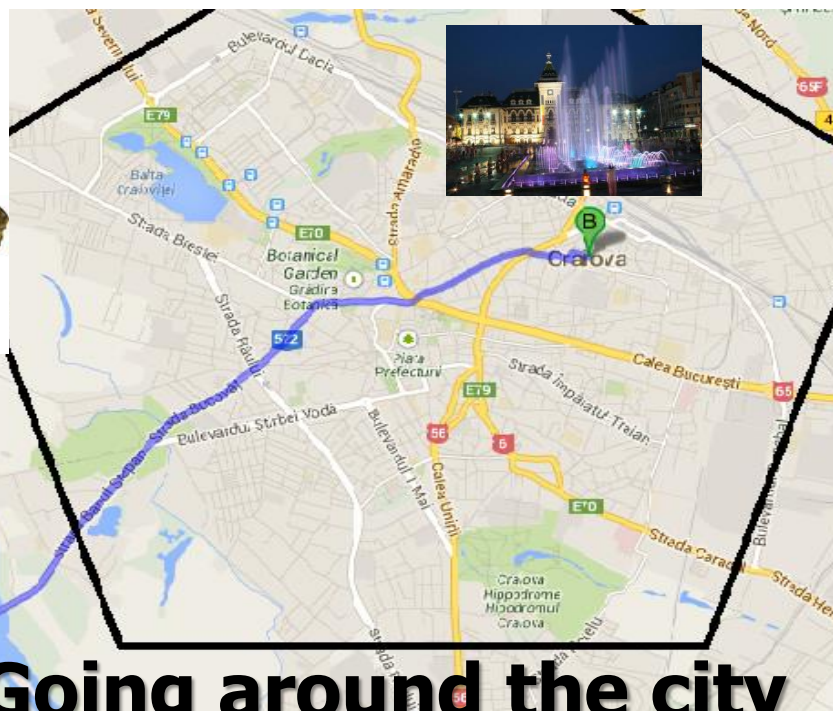


Grundtvig Learning Partnership project
AGEING WELL: DON'T HESITATE, BE ACTIVE



Going around the city



This project has been funded with support from the European Commission. This publication reflects the views only of the author, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein.



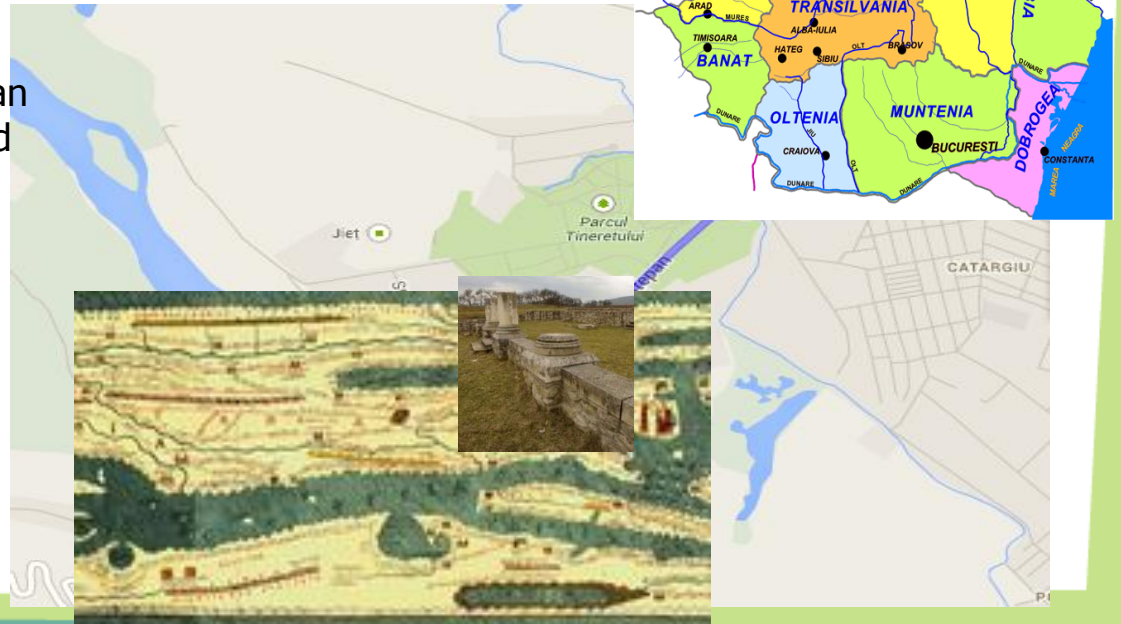
Going to the beginning

Craiova, the 6th largest and capital of Dolj County is situated near the east bank of the river JIU in central Oltenia. It is a longstanding political center.

Craiova was first mentioned in 225 A.D. in an official document (a map of the Roman Empire – Tabula Peutingeriana).

The history of Craiova began in 400-350 B.C. when our Geto-dacian ancestors built a fortification called Pelendava.

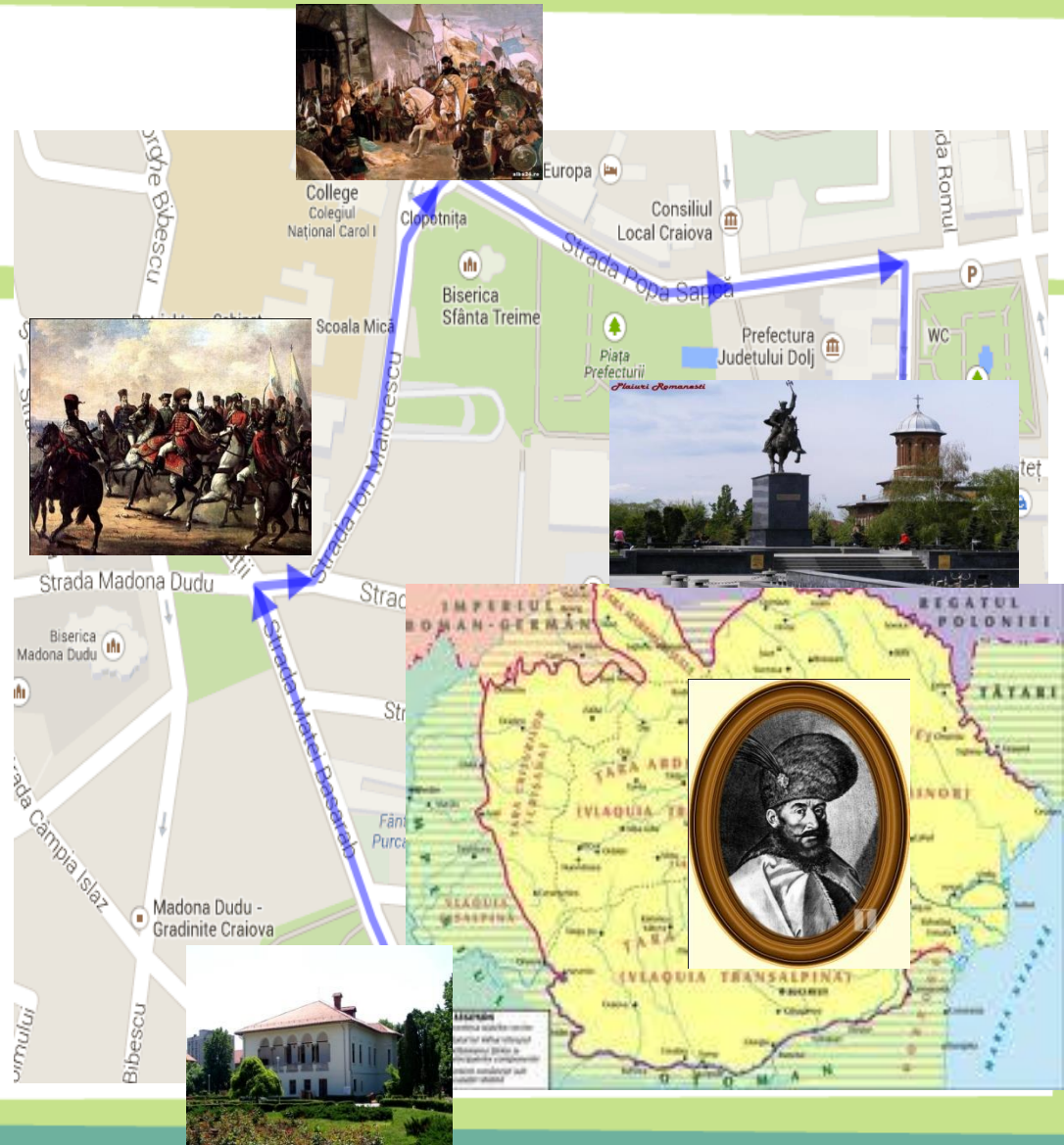
Due to its geographical position, Craiova became an independent economic bourg at the end of the 15th century and capitale of the historical Oltenia region.



Hystorical Craiova

During the time of *Mihai Viteazul (Michael The Brave)*, a famous Romanian leader, Craiova became an important political and military centre.

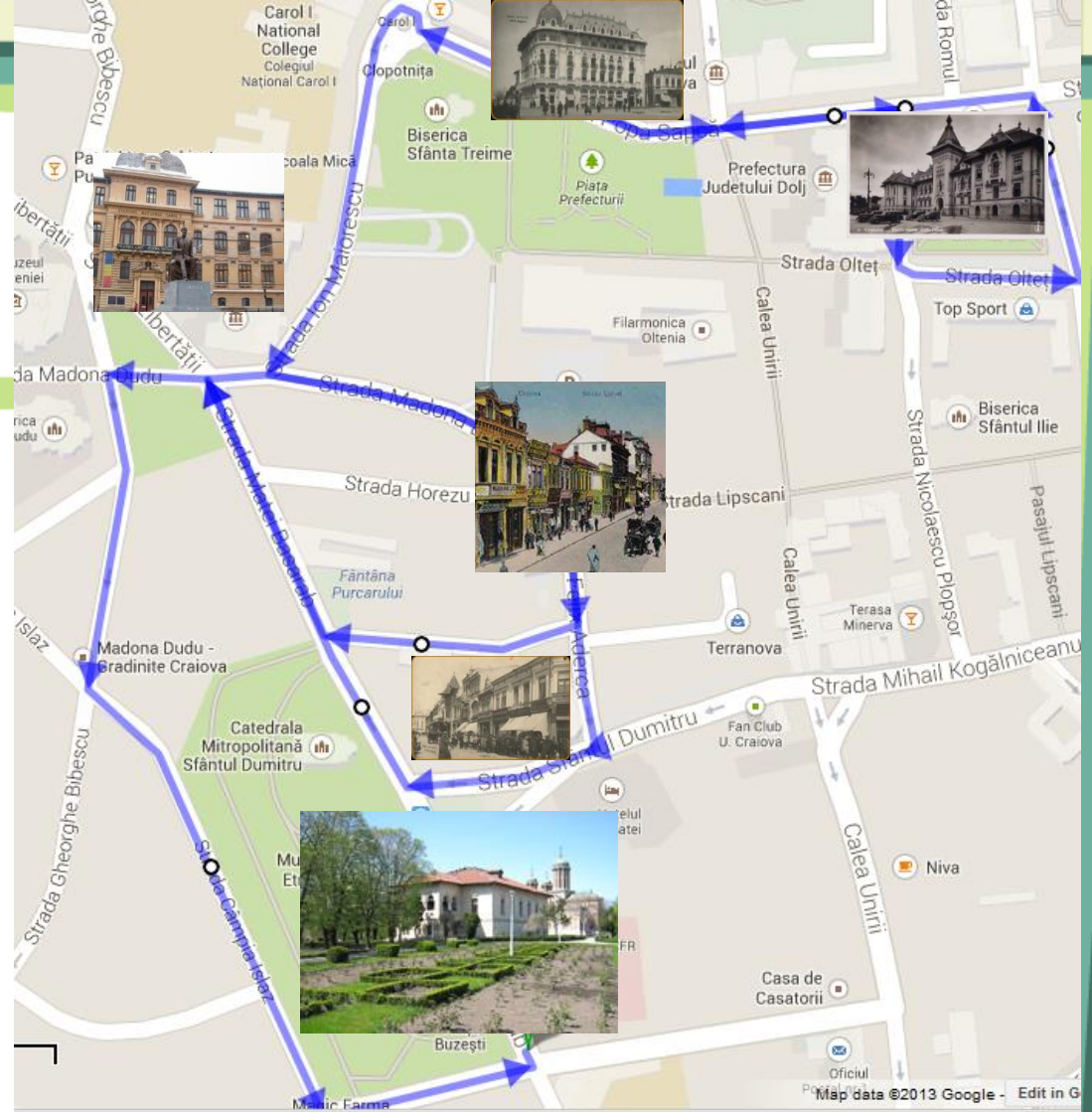
It was an important provider of ruling boyars and strong armies involved in the unification process of the Romanian provinces.



Going around Old Craiova

The city's oldest public building and a monument of Medieval architectural art is The House of the Bans, once the residence of the great Bans of Craiova, where the Divan of Craiova used to meet, is now

In 1699 it was rebuilt by Prince Constantin Brâncoveanu in the architectural style carrying his name, on the grounds where the old mansions of the Craiovescu boyards used to be in the 16-th century.



Religious Craiova

A. Saint Dimitrie Metropolitan Cathedral

📍
Saint Dimitrie Royal Church is a foundation of Matei Basarab, and dates from 1651 - 1652, being erected on the spot of an older church. It has become the Metropolitan Cathedral of Oltenia in 1939.

B. Madona Dudu Episcopal Cathedral

📍
Madona Dudu Church is known as the Holly Virgin Cathedral, being one of the largest Orthodox churches in Craiova. It was built in Brancoveanu style between 1750 and 1756 and painting by Gheorghe Tattarescu.

C. The Holy Trinity Church

📍 Ioan
The religious establishment was initially erected between 1765 and 1768 due to the Stirbei family



Architectural Craiova

A. Jean Mihail Palace

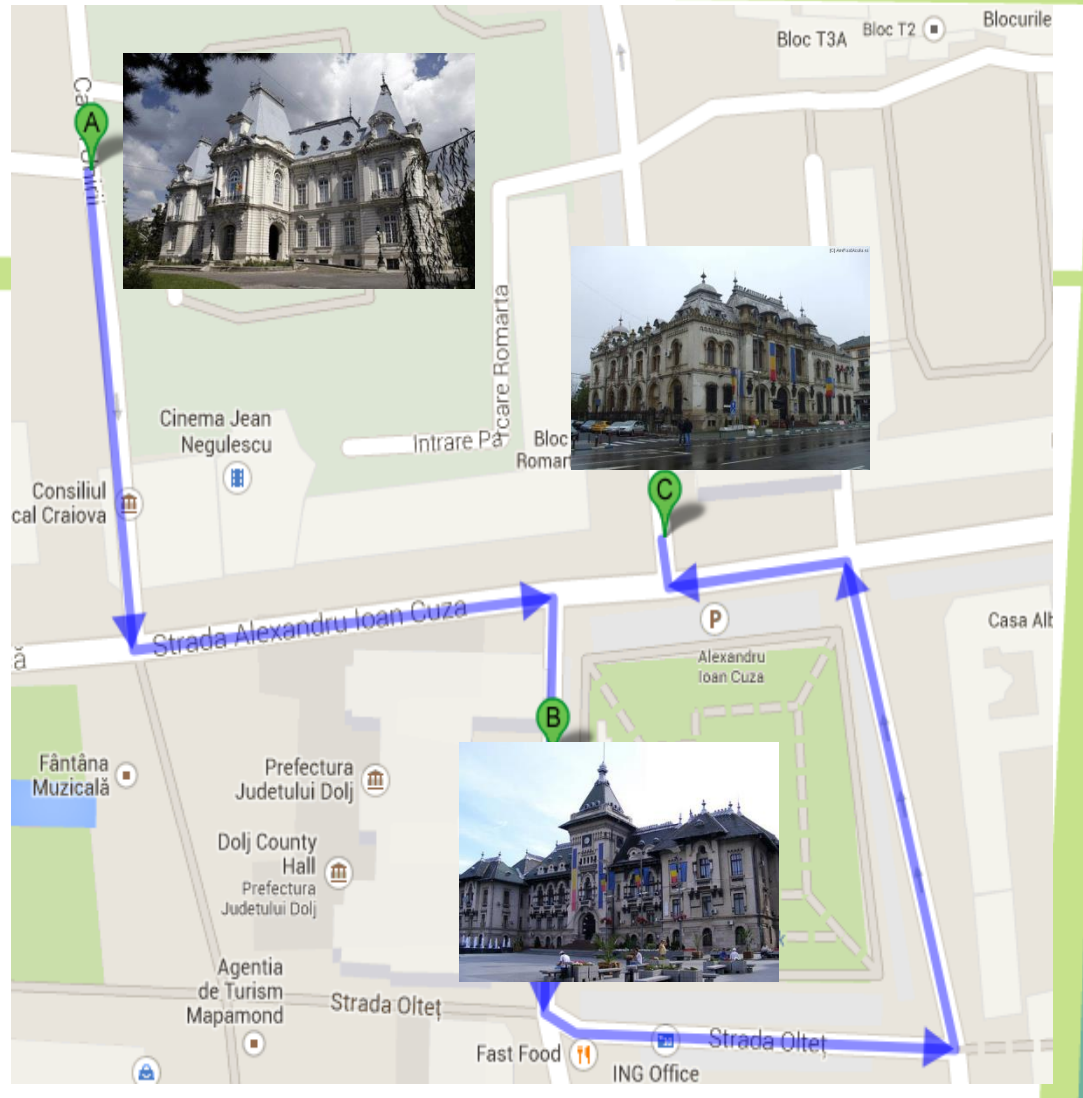
Built in the 19th century according to the plans designed by the French architect Paul Gottereau combines the French academic style with elements of Renaissance and late Baroque. It is furnished with Venetian mirrors and Murano crystal chandeliers, the walls are covered with Lyon silk and the stairs are made of Carrara marble.

B. The Prefecture of Dolj Country

Built in 1913, is an architectural work of art that reinterprets elements and shapes of old Romanian architecture in a vigorously original manner.

C. Town-Hall of Craiova

Built in 1916, is an architectural monument designed in the neo-Gothic style with elements of Romanian architecture..



Landscape Craiova

A. The English Park

Its arrangement started in 1930, was created in English style, with solar spaces and small sized bushes.

B Fountains in Mihai Viteazu Square

It is the largest artesian fountain in the country and one of the few such fountains in Europe.

C. The Youth Park

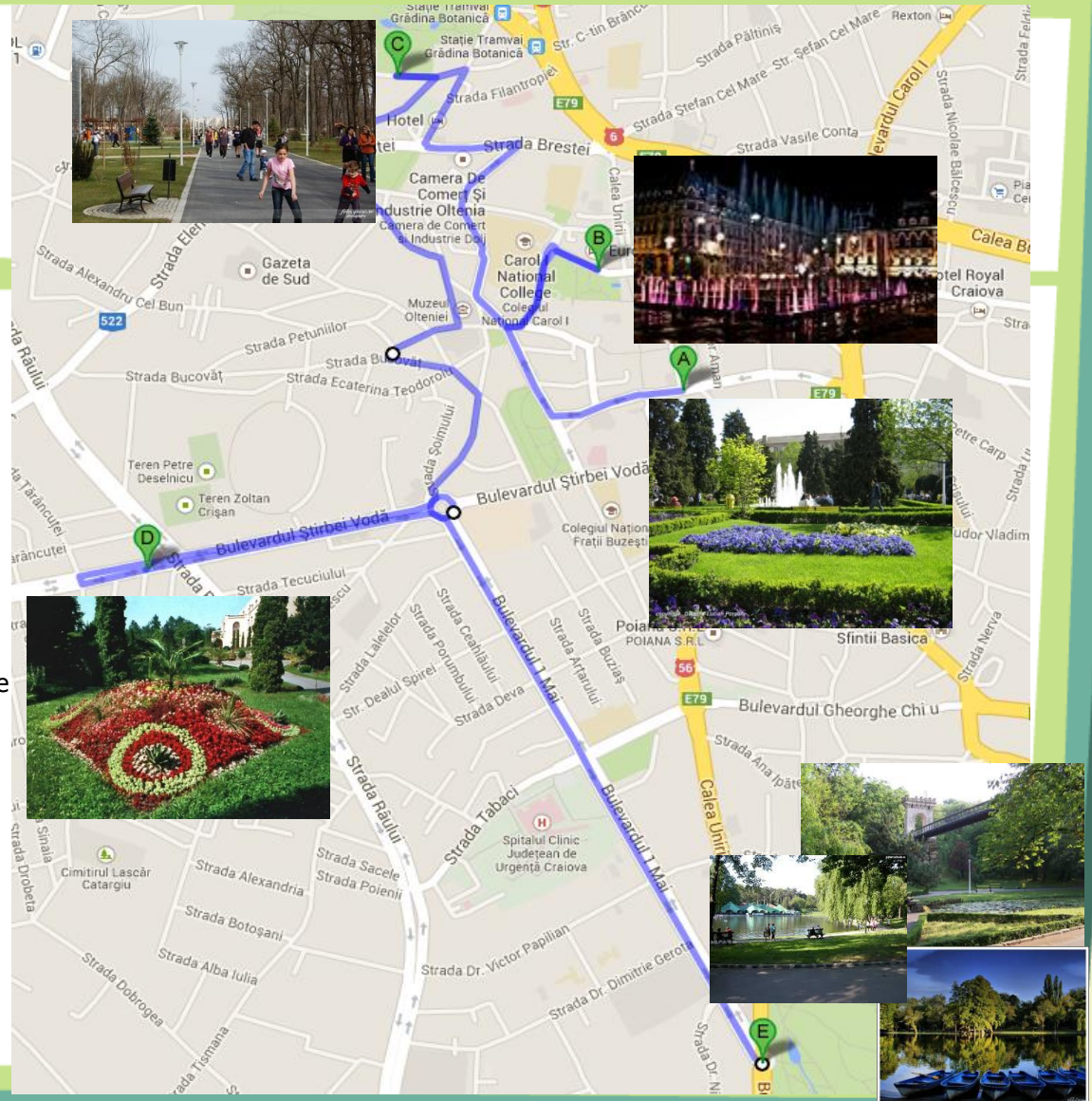
Laid out on the Jiu Meadow is one of the favourite recreation places of the inhabitants of Craiova and an excellent tourist target.

D. Botanical Garden

It was arranged on an area of about 17 ha on the place of the former city park.

E. The Nicolae Romanescu Park

The largest and best-known park in the city, is considered to be the third great natural park in Europe. Through the initiative of the mayor *Nicolae Romanescu*, the park was designed by the French architect *Émile Rendont* at the beginning of the 19th century. Plans for the park were awarded the gold medal at the 1900 World Fair.



Cultural Craiova

A. Art Museum includes Romanian and universal art galleries (over 4000 paintings and sculptures) from the 16th-20th centuries and a famous Brancusi Cabinetm including his best-known works *The Kiss and Miss Pogany*). It also has a variety of paintings by leading *Romanian masters such as Theodor Aman, Nicolae Grigorescu, Ștefan Luchian and some Romanian icons*.



B. Oltenia's Museum in Craiova has sections for history, ethnography and natural science

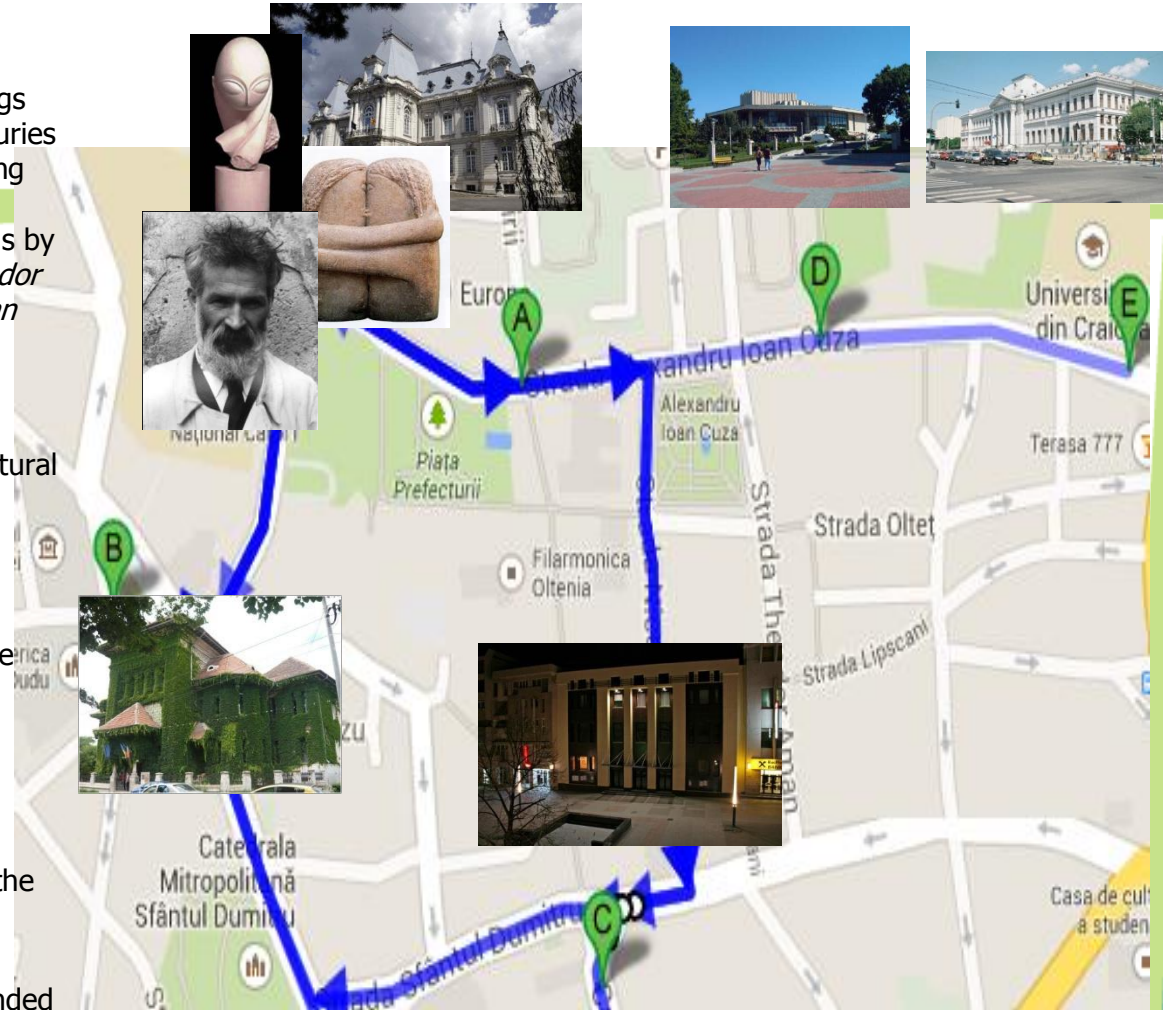
C The Oltenia State Philharmonic, founded in 1850, and the **Opera and Operetta Theater,** founded in 1861, are well-known institutions in the Romanian musical life



D. The National Theater of Craiova, founded in 1850, is an extraordinary ambassador of the Romanian culture in the whole civilized world.



E. The University of Craiova was founded in 1947. Today, the University of Craiova has 13 faculties, functioning in 6 buildings with 107 rooms and 109 laboratories.



Ageing well!



**Thank you for your attention!
Romanain Team Enjoy Craiova**