

**MINIMAL ANALYTICAL STOCKTAKE RECORD**  
of complexes, monuments and historic sites<sup>1</sup>  
**FORMER ROYAL VILLA, CURRENT “CASTEL” CLUB**



<b>1. IDENTIFICATION</b>	
1.1. LMI ( <i>list of historic documents</i> ) Code	<b>CT-II-m-A-02896</b>
1.2. Official designation	<b>Former Royal villa, Current “Castel” Club</b>

<b>2. LOCATION FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES</b>	
2.1. State	<b>Romania</b>
2.2. County	<b>Constanța county</b>
2.2. Locality	<b>Mamaia resort, Constanța</b>
2.4. Post code	<b>900001</b>
2.5. Street	<b>In the centre of Mamaia resort</b>
2.6. Previous locality	<b>-</b>

<sup>1</sup> The methodological norm from April 18, 2008 (the 2008 Methodological norm) on classifying and taking stock of historic monuments. Published in the Official Gazette no. 540 from July 17, 2008 (M. Of. 540/2008)

<b>3.</b>	<b>PROPERTY TYPE</b>	
3.1.	State	
3.1.1.	Public state property	
3.1.2.	Private state property	
3.2.	Mixed	
3.3.	Private	

<b>4.</b>	<b>DATING</b>	
4.1.	Age	<b>Modern</b>
4.1.1.	Start dating	
4.1.2.	End dating	
4.2.	Period-based dating	
4.3.	Dating based on date intervals	<b>1923 - 1926</b>
4.4.	Accurate dating	

<b>5.</b>	<b>HISTORY. PERSONS AND EVENTS ASSOCIATED TO THE MONUMENT BACKGROUND</b>	
5.1.	History	-

During the 1920s, the royal family received 4 hectares of land in Mamaia, between lake Siutghiol and the sea, from the notable figures of Constanța city.

Queen Mary was the one who ordered that the palace be erected, but did not live in Mamaia, having preferred Balcic. However, she wished to have this palace (villa) for herself, as a cottage in a picturesque realm, which is how she depicted it in her writings: *“Vast stretches of sand, a beach so wide its end fades into the distance, with rosy shells akin to flower petals cast around by fairies, sea baths and that laughter you burst into right when cold water rushes upon you, the whispered rustle of waves gently breaking one after another on the shore, each leaving a strip of snow-white foam; games in the sand, eager dogs fighting some thick piece of wood spouted by the waves on the shore or frantic with joy and running like greyhounds in a wacky sprint along the beach, their barking euphorically lively; nannies with tools required for a bathe: with sunshades and words of rebuke, then laughter and more laughter. Slow boats lazily gliding across the breadth of the lakes, the sun mercilessly cascading over our heads, turning water into an eye-scorching light canvas”*.

Following the death of King Ferdinand in 1927, Queen Mary, together with four of her children, donated the premises to Princess Elena, King Michael’s mother. The latter revamped the royal park and fitted water pipes. In regard to this donation, Queen Mary wrote in her memoirs: *“In Mamaia, too, there is one little house bearing my seal. It shares the same land with a much stronger edifice myself and the king built on the sands of the shore going on for miles on end, which has always been a great delight for all of us. Still, as fate would have it, the king only lived once in this house, leaving me to occupy it by myself. It had become too large for me, it was a home in need to be filled. I gave it to the king’s mother. Recalling my own intense desire to have something that is mine, I wanted her, too, to have a home undeniably her own. This is how she became the master of that house, whereas I kept for myself the little addition I had prepared for Michael”*.

Queen Mary reserved for herself 2780 sqm of the park, an area where she decided to erect a villa (Știrbey villa), fitted with a 4-people elevator from the “G. Houplain, Paris” brand, standalone power plant and a centrifugal pump which fed the water tower. *“A dreamlike small dwelling, where myself and Ileana fitted just fine, for Ileana and I always shared everything. And, all around this tiny and peculiar building, I designed a garden with emptier paved spaces in the middle, where we sowed remarkable petunias, flowers that can equally endure the sun, the wind and dry spells. What followed was a joy to the eye. The house seemed to have fallen from the sky on a bright red carpet. And the fragrance was so strong that it reached far down the shore and stayed with us when we bathed in the sea”*, the queen wrote about this villa.

The palace came into King Charles II’s possession after 1930, being used as a summer residence.

Charles II handed over the palace to the Seaplane Flotilla in Mamaia on June 6, 1932.

5.2.	Author	<b>Architect Mario Stoppa</b>
5.3.	Founder	
5.4.	Craftsman	
5.5.	Painter	

<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
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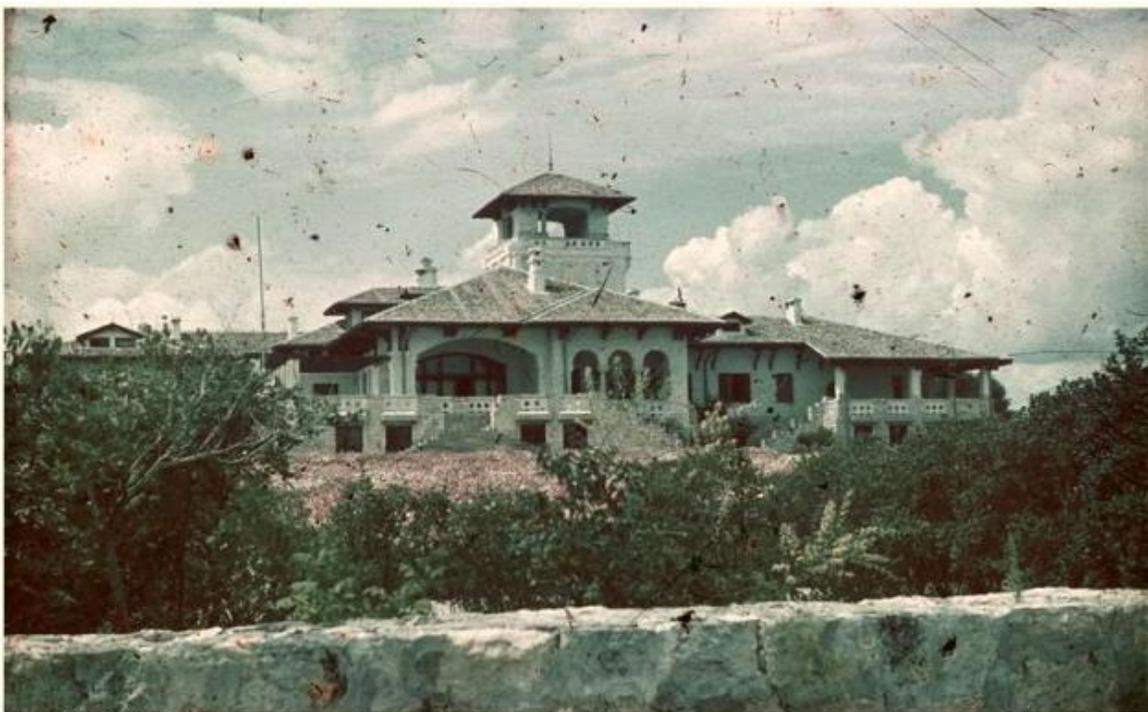
The palace is built in the Romanian style, is located in the middle of a park spreading across 34,968 sqm. It is the third royal residence in Constanța, besides the official one (the current premises of the County Court) and “The Queen’s Den” in the harbour.

The palace had 1200 sqm and comprised: a basement (16 rooms, restroom, laundry, coffee lounge, garage), ground floor (12 rooms, cafeteria, wardrobe, 3 terraces, 8 restrooms, toilets) and a loft (7 rooms and a restroom). The architect was Mario Stoppa who, on April 4, 1924, signed a contract with general Paul Angelescu, pursuant to which he would receive a fee amounting to 4% of the actual value of the works. The construction was carried out by Carlo Actis’ undertaking, as were the sidewalks, the fountain and the park lake, whereas in charge with site supervision was arch. Constantin D. Dobrescu. The building was erected in two and a half years and completed in 1926. Constantin Kirilescu’s undertaking supplied the foundation stone, the “Reconstrucția Dobrogeană” company and factories such as Petculescu Ferdina Koska &Co. and others supplied the construction materials. The lamps and the air conditioning units, modern at the time, were bought from “Siemens Schuke Werke” company, the central heating and the electrical installations were executed “Ilie Popescu and G. Crețu” workshop. Laying asphalt on the palace terraces was carried out by Italian contractor Antonio Moraldo.

To the north and to the south, land parcels were set up then sold by the Mayor’s Office to accommodate villas over the years.

## 6. DOCUMENTATION

### 6.1. Pictures



Bundesarchiv, N 1603 Bild-035  
Foto: Grund, Horst | 1941 ca.

<http://www.monumenteromania.ro/index.php/monumente/detalii/ro/Fosta%20vila%20Regala%20azi%20club%20Castel/8366>

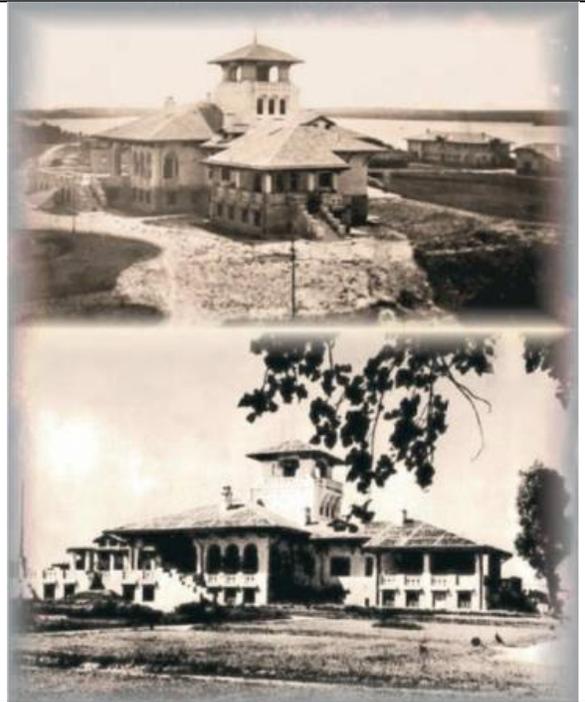


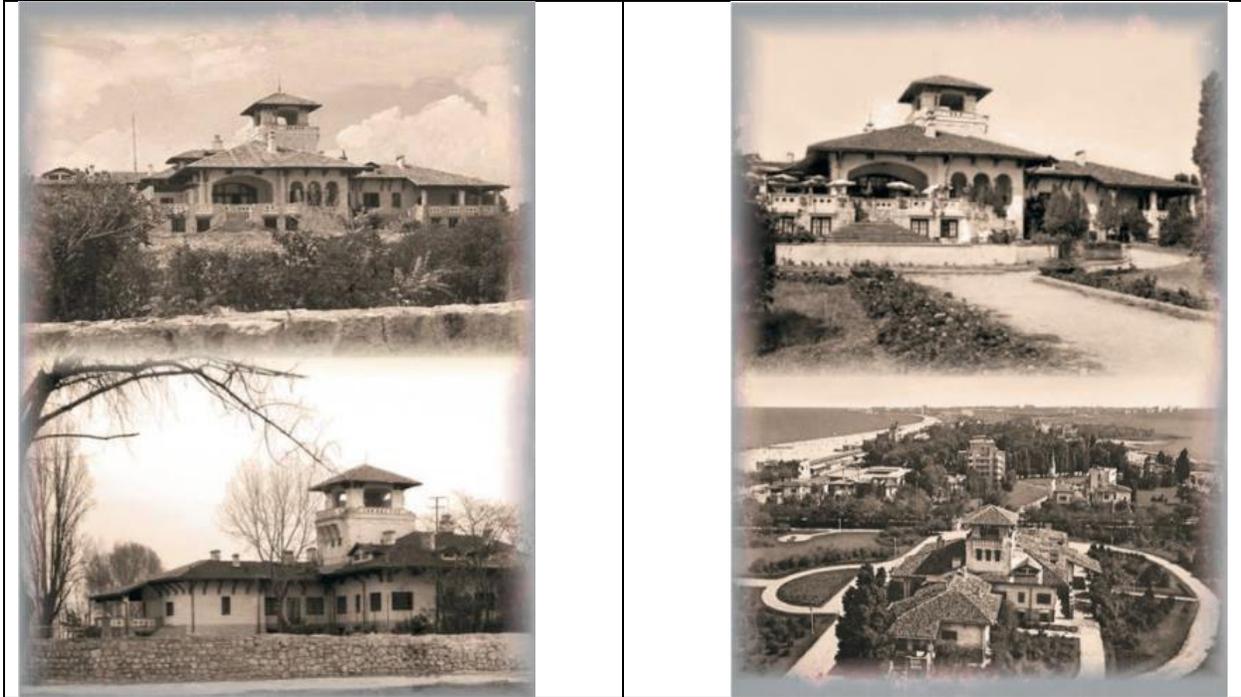
<http://jurnalul.ro/special-jurnalul/casele-de-vis-ale-reginei-557751.html>



1977- Mamaia Castel Bar  
<http://www.okazii.ro/romania-dupa-1920/ilustrata-c-1977-mamaia-castel-bar-a41829346>

<http://constanta-imagini-vechi.blogspot.ro/2012/08/1a-mamaia-partea-ii-1920-1940-sau-de-la.html>





1988

<http://www.ziuaconstanta.ro/rubrici/actualitate/ce-gasesc-turistii-la-marecastelul-reginei-maria-din-statiunea-mamaia-70721.html>



<http://www.ziuaconstanta.ro/rubrici/actualitate/ce-gasesc-turistii-la-marecastelul-reginei-maria-din-statiunea-mamaia-70721.html>

<b>7. STOCKTAKING</b>	
7.1. Institution where the record was drafted	
7.2. Record author	
7.2.1. Last name	
7.2.2. First name	
7.2.3. Author's capacity	
7.3. Record drafting date	