

**MINIMAL ANALYTICAL STOCKTAKE RECORD**  
of complexes, monuments and historic sites<sup>1</sup>  
**MAMAIA CASINO COMPLEX**



<b>1. IDENTIFICATION</b>		
Order 2460 from August 5, 2010 (Order 2460/2010) on the inclusion, as a matter of urgency, on the List of historic monuments, the “complex” category, group B, of the property designated “Mamaia Casino Complex in Mamaia resort, Constanța, Constanța county - Published in the Official Gazette no. 666 from September 29, 2010 (M. Of. 666/2010)		
1.1.	LMI ( <i>list of historic documents</i> ) Code	<b>CT-II-a-B-21001</b>
1.2.	Official designation	<b>“Mamaia Casino Complex”</b>
<b>COMPONENTS</b>		
	LMI Code	<b>CT-II-a-B-21001</b> <b>Casino</b>
	LMI Code	<b>CT-II-a-B-21001.01</b> <b>Central pavilion, restaurant</b>
	LMI Code	<b>CT-II-a-B-21001.02</b> <b>Lateral units fitted with booths</b>
	LMI Code	<b>CT-II-a-B-21001.03</b> <b>Bridge with a maritime bar</b>
<b>2. LOCATION FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES</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)

**HISTORICAL SURVEY – ZUP of Mamaia Resort, Constanța county**

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>Mamaia Blvd.</b>
2.6.	Previous locality	-

<b>3. 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. DATING</b>		
4.1.	Age	<b>Modern</b>
4.1.1.	Start dating	<b>1930</b>
4.1.2.	End dating	<b>1935</b>
4.2.	Period-based dating	-
4.3.	Dating based on date intervals	<b>1930-1935</b>
4.4.	Accurate dating	-

<b>5. HISTORY. PERSONS AND EVENTS ASSOCIATED TO THE MONUMENT BACKGROUND</b>		
5.1.	History	-
5.2.	Author	<b>Architect Victor Gh. Ștephănescu</b>
5.3.	Founder	-
5.4.	Craftsman	-
5.5.	Painter	-

<b>DESCRIPTION</b>		
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The casino in Mamaia is a construction that employs the Art Deco style, erected on the beach, recessed from the main street and displaying an esplanade. It was built during the same period as the Baths building. The architect was Victor G. Stephănescu (1877-1950), the son of composer Geor Stephănescu (1843 - 1925). Victor G. Stephănescu had designed in Constanța the Mosque, the Mayor's Office building in Ovidiu Square (a building that currently houses the Museum of National History and Archaeology), House Ecsarhu (a former Art Museum), House Parian (the current "Ion Jalea" Museum) and the Ovidiu Square planning.

The construction was completed in three stages: the first stage included the central Pavilion, a three-storeyed Restaurant and a side tower, with a covered terrace at the 1<sup>st</sup> floor extended towards the beach, whereas the side units with the bath booths were built in the second stage and the Bridge – with its maritime bar fitted with a slide – during the third stage.

The construction of the central Pavilion was decided upon during the February 23, 1934 meeting of the Superior Technical Council, presided by Eng. N. Vasilescu Karpen. The project was reviewed and approved on March 14-21, 1934, whereas the tender of March 24 was awarded to Prof. Eng. Aurel Ioanovici's undertaking.

The actual works commenced on April 1, 1934. The project provided for restrooms in the basement, a restaurant with extensions on the ground floor, covered and open terraces, shops, the Police headquarters and landline facilities, whereas the first floor design included the administrator's home and the covered terrace for dancing, which could be accessed from the outside, as well, through three flights of stairs that start from the platform located at the beach and bath booth level. The central section has three storeys and the side tower also has a turret on top. Towards the esplanade, the building has horizontal elements: the entrance, the windows and the eaves, which balance with the vertical ones, profiles that adorn the tower and the tall window. The side feature represented by the tower counterbalances the prevailing horizontal layout of the complex. The construction was erected using brick masonry on concrete foundations. It has reinforced concrete piles and slab floors and had mosaic floors, fir wood carpentry, roofing tiles, and was fitted with water and sewage facilities and electrical lighting.

The project for the Bath booths was approved by the Local Council in 1934, then approved by the Ministry of Public Works on November 6, 1934 and on November 23 by the Superior Technical Council. The contractor was Eng. N. Cioc. The provisions were for 182 GF + 1 booths, symmetrically located on both sides of the central pavilion, with a perpendicular construction at each end. It comprised joint locker rooms, showers, restrooms and extensions, porticos and platforms with green areas facing the beach.

The Mayor's Office put out to tender the work entitled "Maritime bar access bridge and slide" on December 31, 1934, still based on the project of architect Victor G. Stephănescu, with the completion deadline set for January 15, 1935. The technical part was executed by engineers Zahariade and Pușchilă. The site manager was Eng. A. Petroianu. The project provided for a walkway, which had a terrace - bar at its end facing the sea, was symmetrically fitted with two slides facing the water and two wharves for dinghies and boats. Portland cement was used for its construction, it was covered in roof tiles flush mounted in cement, the bar was plastered with seawater resistant dolomite, whereas the attic with cement and stone powder.

The casino was inaugurated on August 15, 1935 in the presence of King Charles II, members of Government and Constanța municipality.

During the 1960s, the resort enjoyed significant development and prosperity. However, in the last years of communism, the resort began to fall into ruin. The footbridge deteriorated and became dangerous for tourists.

Lately, due to problems of ownership of the building or parts of it, its restoration/rehabilitation has encountered many obstacles. Rehabilitation operations have started (the northern body of cabins), but a general restoration to an adequate physical and functional state has not been achieved. As a result, the main constructions are in an advanced state of disrepair, as is the sliding walkway.

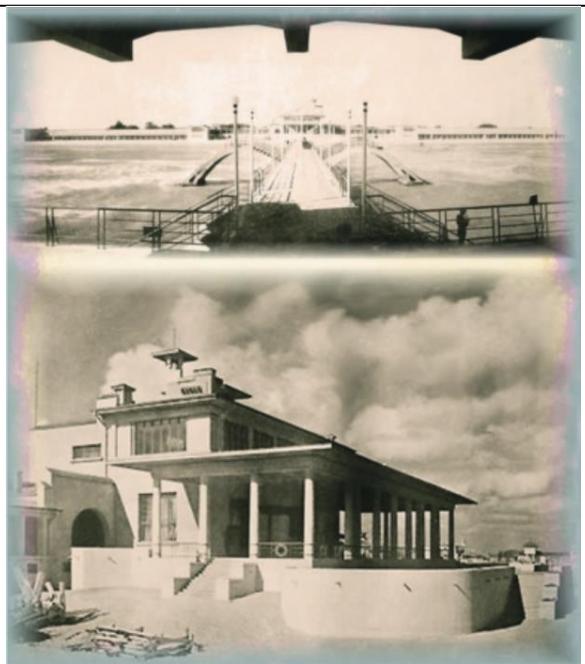
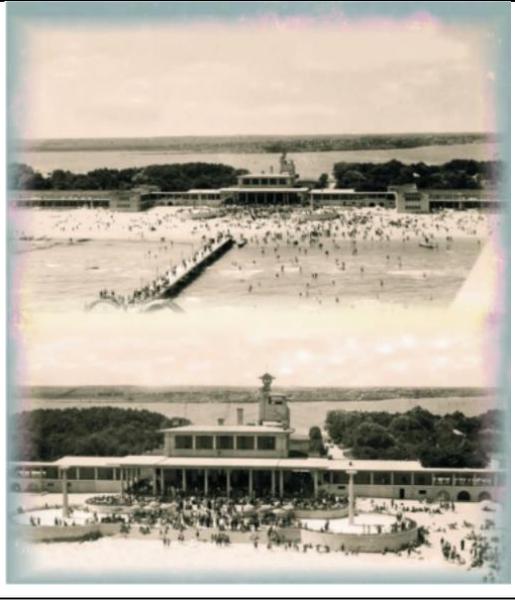
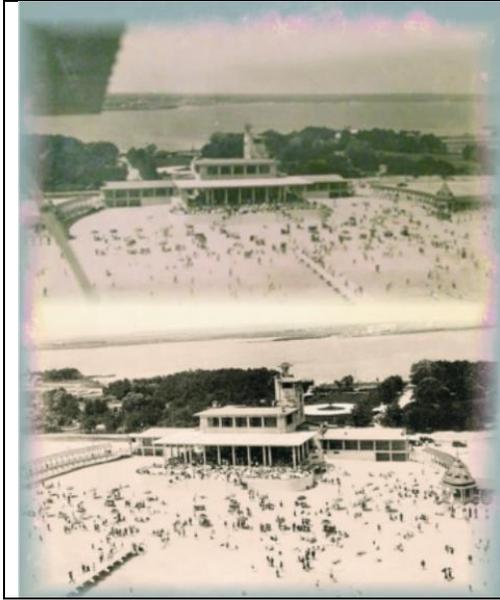
<b>6. DOCUMENTATION</b>
6.1. Pictures

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

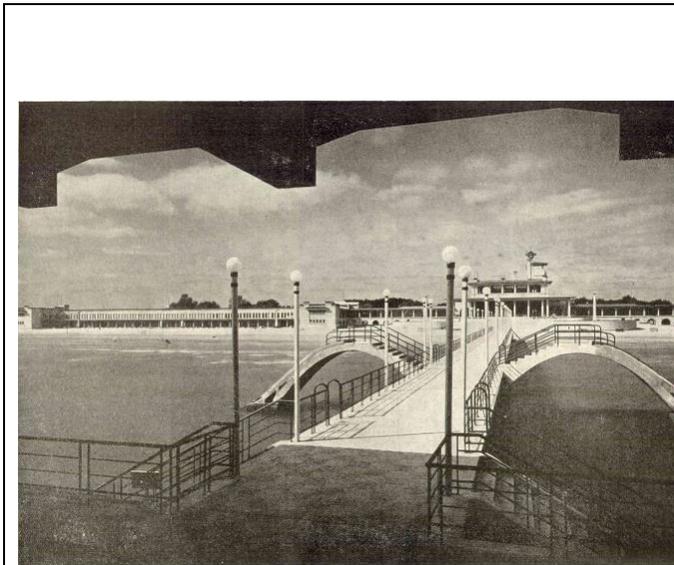
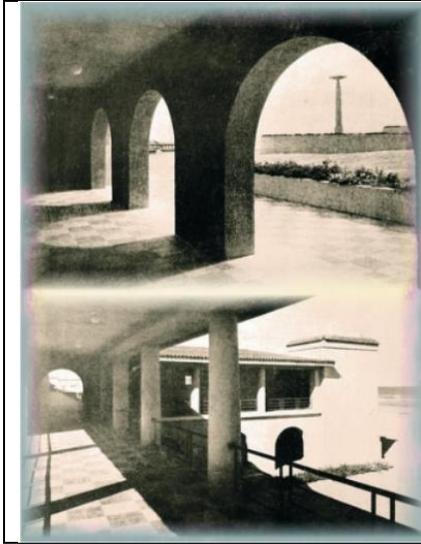
The photographs are borrowed from among those posted by arch. Radu Cornescu

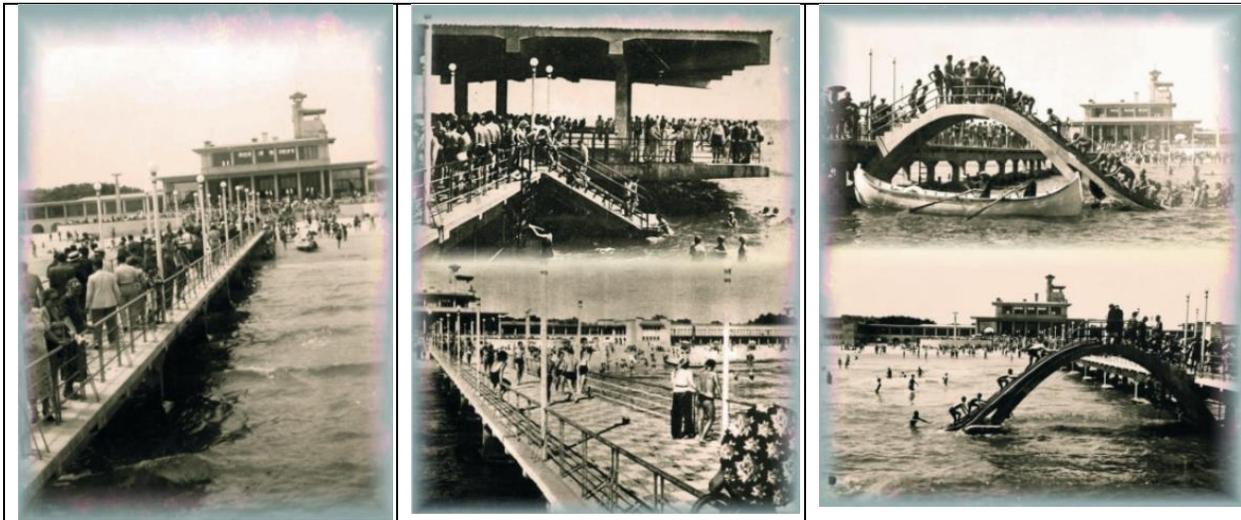


HISTORICAL SURVEY – ZUP of Mamaia Resort, Constanța county



HISTORICAL SURVEY – ZUP of Mamaia Resort, Constanța county





source: <http://www.imagoromaniae.ro/imagini/cazinoul-i-plaja-mamaia.html>

HISTORICAL SURVEY – ZUP of Mamaia Resort, Constanța county



1936  
(Laura Lăptoiu)



1937  
(Oana Ilie)



1919-1940  
Laura Lăptoiu



Oana Ilie

<http://www.okazii.ro/romania-dupa-1920/b25108-constant-podul-si-cazinoul-mamaia-a56156194>



1937



1947



1959



<http://www.skyscrapercity.com/showthread.php?t=426728&page=15>



Photo: Arch. Radu Cornescu



Photo: Arch. Radu Cornescu



2010  
Photo: arch. Radu Cornescu



2010  
Photo: arch. Radu Cornescu



2010  
Photo: arch. Radu Cornescu



2010  
Photo: arch. Radu Cornescu



Photo: arch. Doina Bubulete



Photo: arch. Doina Bubulete



Photo: arch. Doina Bubulete



Photo: arch. Doina Bubulete



Photo: arch. Doina Bubulete



Photo: arch. Doina Bubulete

<b>7.</b>	<b>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	