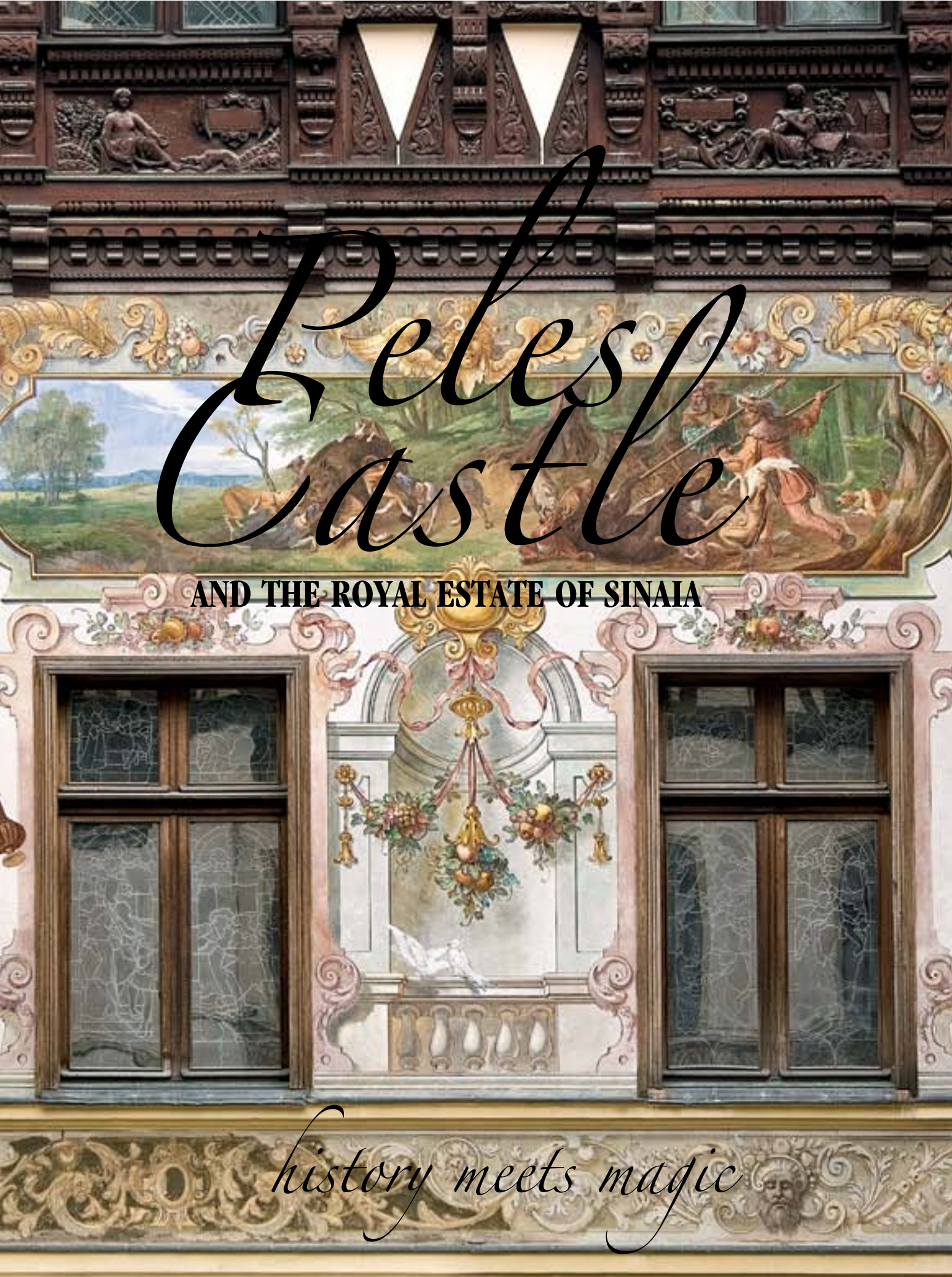


Peleș Castle

AND THE ROYAL ESTATE OF SINAIA

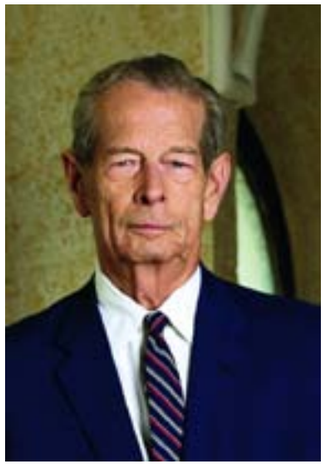
history meets magic

Peles Castle

AND THE ROYAL ESTATE OF SINAIA

history meets magic

FOREWORD



His Majesty King Michael of Romania welcomes you to Peles Castle

"Peles and Pelisor castles have been an inseparable part of my Family and my country's destiny for over 130 years.

My ancestor, Carol I, the first King of Romania, built Peles Castle with the same discipline and dedication He put into strengthening the country as a nation. Therefore, just like the Romanians, today the castle stands proud, despite history's adversities.

I was born in Foisor, one of the buildings on the Royal Estate of Sinaia, a chalet at the time. I spent happy moments there, in my childhood and youth. In 1948 I left Peles Castle, my home and my people, with a heavy heart, to take the road of exile. Sixty years after, in 2008, I returned here to live the satisfaction of the historical restitution of my home.

After a difficult journey through the torments of the 20th century, we are reunited with our people and with our land.

Their incontestable beauty and value have preserved the two castles from the destructive tendencies of communism and, even though the years took their toll, they endured without losing their magnificence.

These edifices commanded the respect of generations and I am glad to see that, today, they represent not only a legacy of the past but also a living entity appreciated by the young and the elderly, by Romanians as well as foreigners."

Peles Castle main façade

PELES CASTLE REFLECTING THE DESTINY OF A NATION

Surrounded by mountains and forests, Peles and Pelisor castles are the very heart of Sinaia, a town justly named “the Pearl of the Carpathians”, placed on an existing medieval route linking Transylvania and Wallachia.

The story of Peles Castle begins in 1870 during the reign of King Carol I of the Romanians (1839–1914). For decades during the 19th century, the three Romanian regions (Moldavia, Wallachia and Transylvania) had been struggling to obtain their independence from the Ottoman and Austro-Hungarian Empire and unite into a single nation.

In 1866, the Romanian Parliament decided to call upon a foreign Prince to become the sovereign of the country and guide it towards the unity and prosperity which the local leadership had failed to achieve.

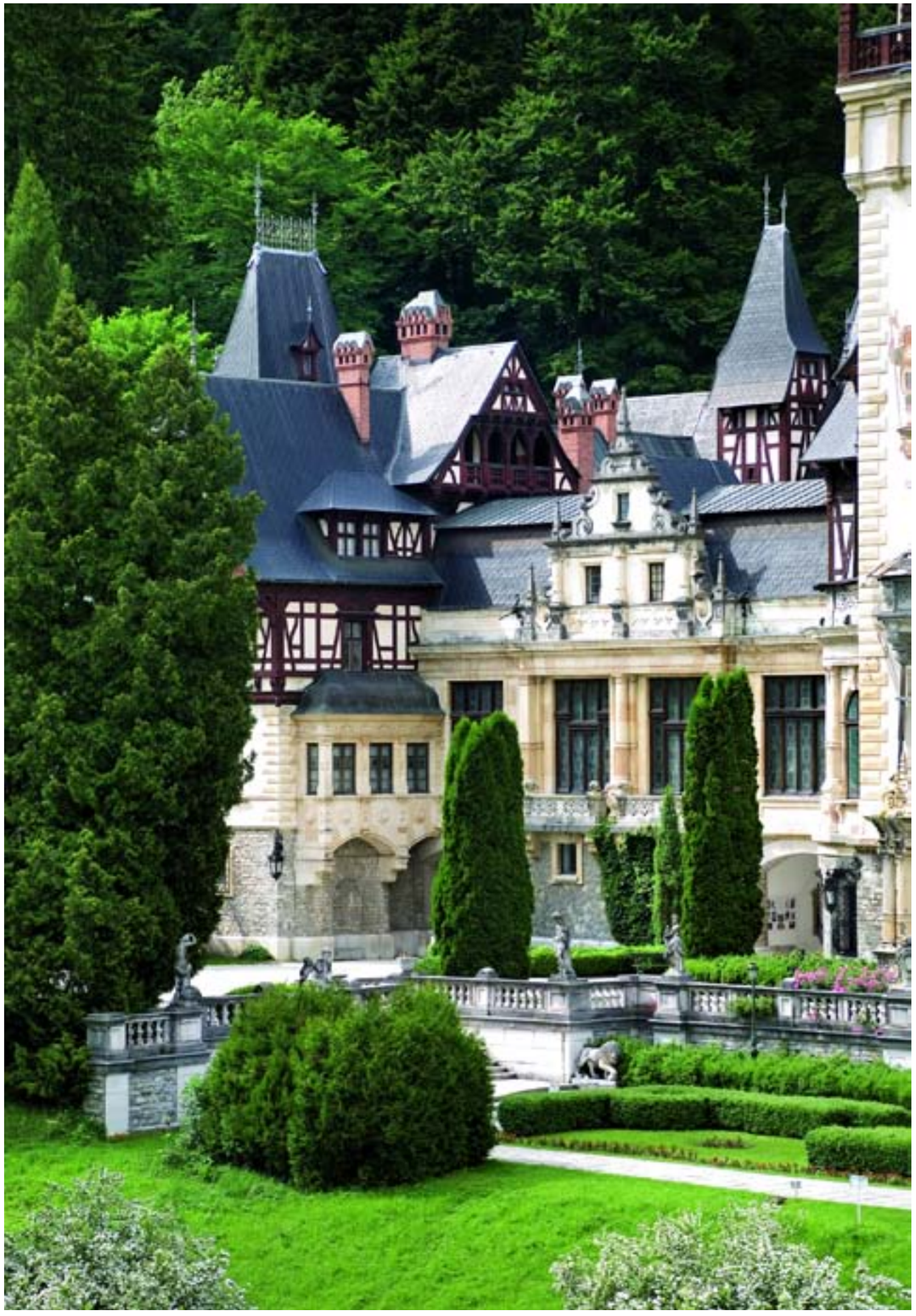
Prince Carol of Hohenzollern accepted this proposal and came to the country.
King Carol and his spouse, Princess Elisabeth of Wied, were crowned King and Queen of the Romanians in 1881 and became the founders of the Romanian Dynasty.

While looking for the perfect location to establish his private residence, the King fell in love with the rugged and impressive mountain scenery of Sinaia, a place at the very heart of Romania. So, in 1872, He bought over 1,000 acres of land in the region and founded The Royal Estate of Sinaia, destined to be a royal hunting preserve and summer retreat.

The building of Peles Castle, the King’s residence, began in August 1873 under the direction of the

King Carol I

Viennese architect Wilhelm Doderer and was continued by his assistant, Johann Schultz of Lemberg and, later, by Karel Liman. The castle was inaugurated on October 7, 1883. During the following 18 years the building was developed, improved, embellished to reflect the King’s idea of a royal residence.
The construction and all other works were financed from the King’s private funds and amounted by 1914 to the impressive sum of 16 million gold-Lei (the equivalent of over 125 million euros nowadays).



(from right to left) HM King Michael, HRH Crown Princess Margarita, HM Queen Anne and HRH Prince Radu of Romania, June 2008

The castle was planned to become the Dynasty's seat, the guarantor of the stability of the constitutional monarchy, a symbol of the country's independence, modernity and prosperity.

Peles Castle was the place where historic decisions were taken, but also a gathering place for artists – writers, painters, musicians – invited and supported by Queen Elisabeth, a well-known poet herself, under the name of Carmen Sylva.

The Royal Estate continued to be the home of all following Romanian Monarchs: King Ferdinand and Queen Marie, King Carol II and Queen Helen, King Michael.

After King Michael's forced abdication in 1947, the communist regime seized all royal property, including the entire Peles Estate. The castle itself was opened as a tourist site for a short time and also served as a recreational and resting place for Romanian cultural personalities. The castle was declared a museum in 1953. During the last years of the communist regime, between 1975–1990, Nicolae Ceaușescu closed the entire estate. The whole area was declared a State Protocol Area.

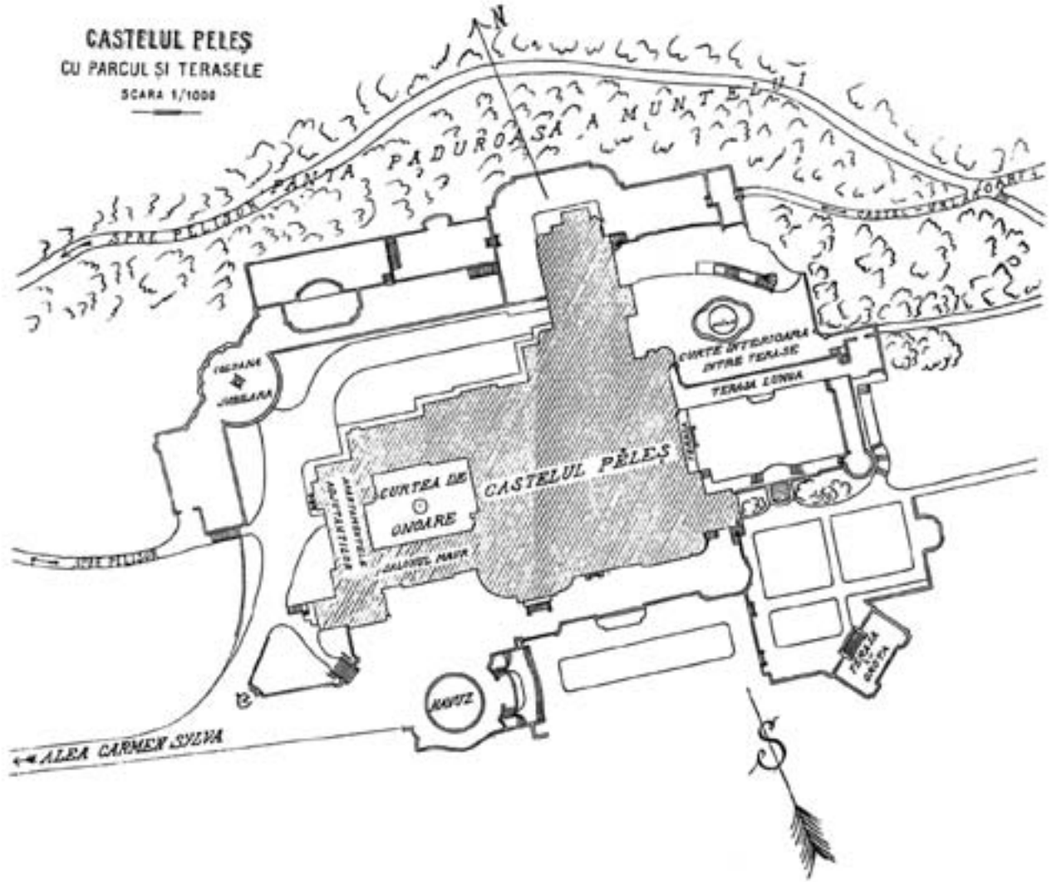
After the December 1989 Revolution, the Peles and Pelisor Castles were re-established as heritage sites, open to tourists. After long and strenous efforts made by the Royal Family, in 2006, the Romanian Government finally announced the restitution of the castle to King Michael I of Romania.

The official return of the King took place in June 2008. Ever since, Peles and Pelisor Castles have been private royal properties open to the public as national museums, under the administration of the Romanian state.

King Carol I with Prince Carol (future King Carol II - right) and Prince Nicholas

Peles Castle

King Michael I and his dog, Atzo



Peles Castle is surrounded by 7 levels of terraces, covering 7,500 sqm.
"Peles and Pelisor castels are the two highlights of the Sinaia Royal Estate, which includes the other estates of His Majesty King Michael: Furnica, Economat, The Guard's Chambers, Sipot Villa, the Power Plant, the Royal Stables, The Pottery House, Stavilar.

The Northern Terrace

Peles Castle - Eastern façade

A MASTERPIECE OF ARCHITECTURE AND DESIGN

Majestic yet cosy, modern yet historic, monumental yet fairy-tale-like, with its exquisite wood adornments and stained-glass windows, Peles Castle is declared by both specialists and the public one of the most beautiful castles in Europe built in German neo-Renaissance style. Many international travel agencies classify Peles Castle among the ten most beautiful castles in the world.*

King Carol I personally supervised the works and made sure every detail was carried out to perfection. No costs and no effort were spared to make it a residence worthy of a European Monarch.

Renowned architects contributed to its achievement and development: Wilhelm von Doderer, Johannes Schultz, Karel Liman and Andre Lecomte du Nouy. Du Nouy turned it into one of the most remarkable monuments in Europe that combines several architectural neo-styles.

Exceptional works were carried out to ensure the castle's safety and solidity. Looking at Peles Castle from the bottom to the top, it could be said that Peles Castle starts as a fortress and, gradually, rises into a chalet. It is built on a strong foundation and surrounded by seven terraces decorated with statues sculpted by the Italian artist Romanelli, stone wells, and ornaments in Carrara marble. The architects used an abundance of wooden decoration, both for the exterior and for the interior of the castle, which confers a special appearance to the building.

** See:*
www.bootsnall.com/articles/09-01/12-most-beautiful-castles-europe.html
www.opentravel.com/blogs/15-amazing-castles-from-around-the-globe/

The castle's courtyard reminds of the Renaissance architect Bramante's style, with a fountain in the middle. All around, the building's façades are animated by elegant frescoes.

The interior of the castle is a true wonder, due to the beauty and richness of the carved wood and the stained glass windows. Again, famous decorators and furniture producers were involved, among which Auguste Bembe, Bernhard Ludwig, who also decorated Vienna's Palace of Justice and the Museum of Natural History and J.D.Heymann Company, furniture provider to the Emperor of Japan.

Many of the rooms have dedicated themes from world cultures, themes that can vary by function (offices, libraries, armouries, art galleries) or by style (Florentine, Turkish, Moorish, French, Imperial), all lavishly furnished and decorated down to the last detail. The representative style used is German Renaissance, but one can easily discover elements pertaining to the Italian Renaissance, Gothic, German Baroque and French Rococo styles.

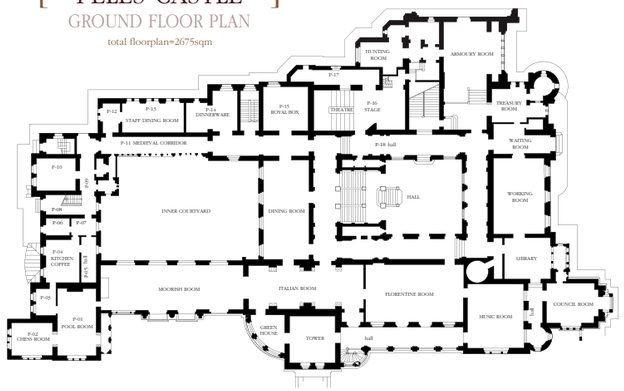
The interior adornments are mostly in the German neo Renaissance style, which, at the time, combined not only the comfortable with the aesthetic, but also allowed the introduction of the latest technical developments. Peles Castle was the world's first castle operated entirely by electricity. The original systems such as the elevators, the central heating and the special vacuum cleaner plugs on every floor are still operational.

Frescoe - the inner courtyard

[PELES CASTLE]

GROUND FLOOR PLAN

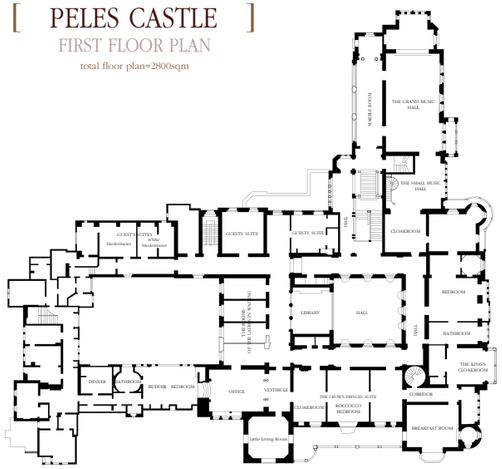
total floorplan=2675sqm



[PELES CASTLE]

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

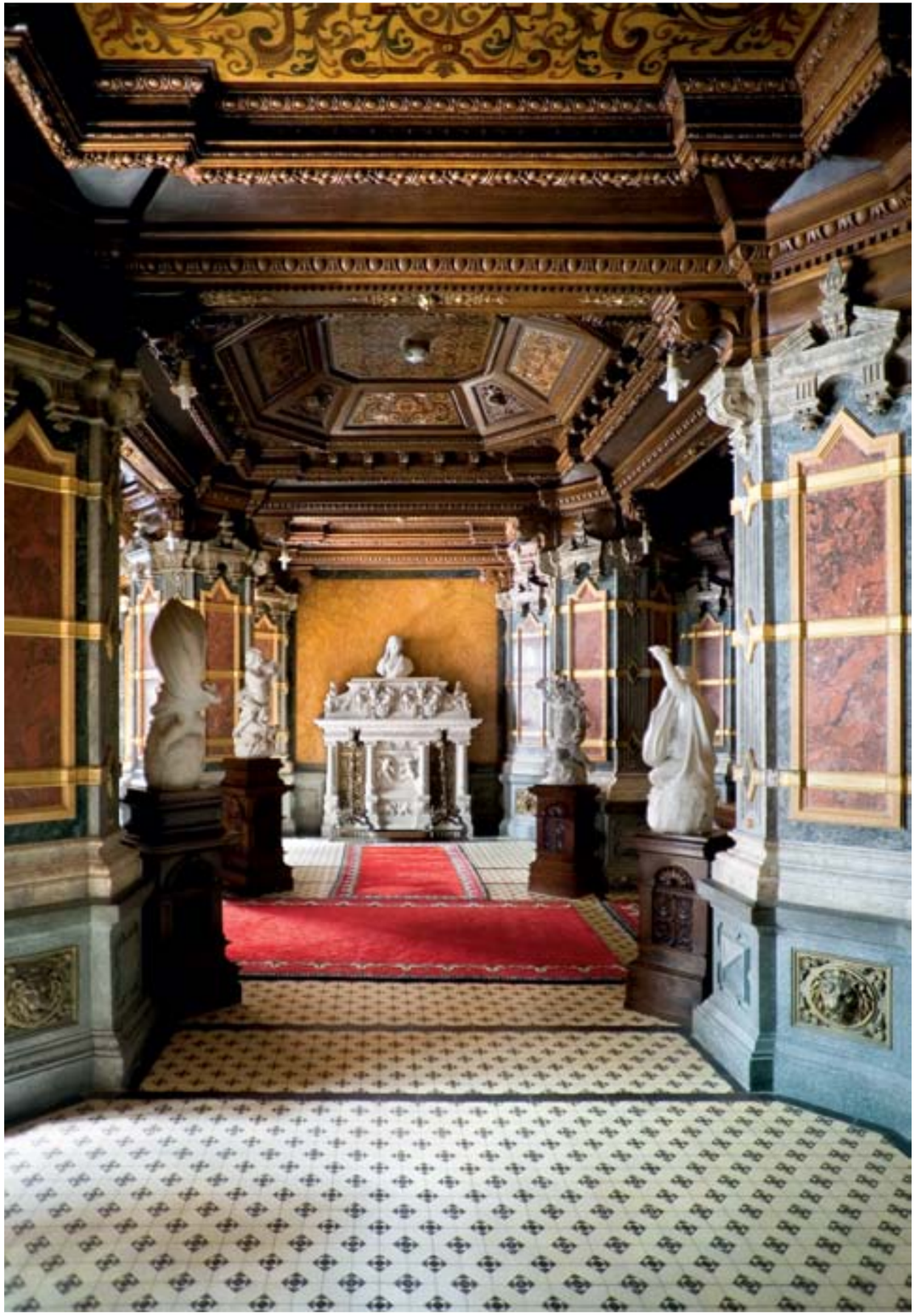
total floor plan=2800sqm



3,220 mp of floor plan • 3 floors • 160 rooms, 30 bathrooms

1st floor : Main stairs, Hall of Honour, The Theatre, The Armoury Room, The Queen's Small Painting Room, The King's Office, The Florentine Room, The Main Dining Room, The Turkish Room, The Reception Hall, The Moorish Room

2nd floor : The Marble Room,The Big and the Small Music Halls, The Queens' private suite and work room, The Reporting Room, The Imperial Suite, The Royal Guests' Suite, Other guests' suites.



The entrance to the Hall of Honour

HISTORY MEETS MAGIC

King Carol insisted that his castle should be welcoming to anyone who wanted to admire it closely and enjoy its royal atmosphere and lovely views over the mountains. Therefore, the castle's park and terraces surround it, with flowerbeds and fountains, turrets, pavilions, galleries and balconies concealed by ivy. The underground passages and stairs that melt into the steep slopes of the mountain complete the majestic ensemble.

The inner courtyard, with its medieval air, carries the visitor back in time. The Sovereigns' Gate opens the journey into the castle. A monumental marble staircase leads up to the Hall of Honour, the official reception space that witnessed the presence of royal guests from all times and from all over the world, from Emperor Franz Josef, more than a hundred years ago, to the Crown Prince of Japan in our days.

Spreading over 3,200 sqm of floor plan, Peles Castle comprises 160 rooms, each rivalling the other in splendour – reception rooms, private working rooms and suites of the members of the Royal Family of Romania, guest suites, concert and theatre halls, play rooms, themed rooms (Florentine, Turkish, Moorish, French, Imperial), armoury rooms, libraries, dining rooms, bathrooms, storage spaces, kitchens, apartments for the staff, stables, garages.

Alabaster sculpture decorating the Hall of Honour

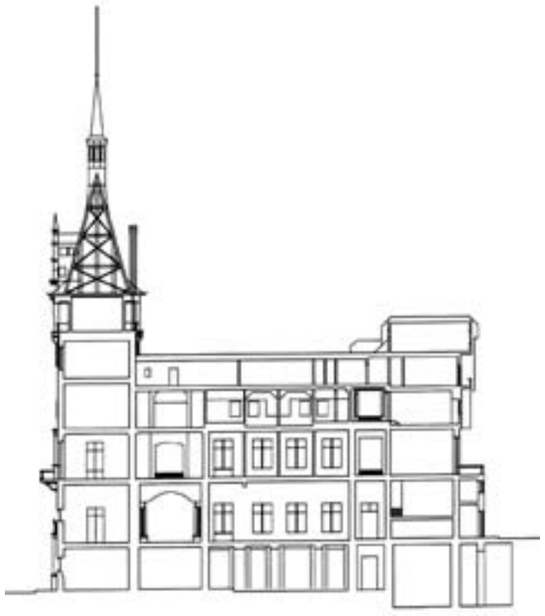
Upon entering the castle, the visitors' eyes do not know what to admire first: the harmony and coherence of the inner structure as a whole, the exquisite wooden adornments of oak, walnut, elm, the restful combinations of colours and the variety of styles, the tasteful furniture and decorations, the flawless finishing of even the smallest details or the quality of the materials used.

As the balconies of the three floors of the castle wrap around the Hall of Honour, each level benefits from a spectacular perspective over this interior space, over 12 metres high and naturally lit by a stained-glass ceiling.

Walls are covered in wood, velvet, Cordoba leather, marble, crystal mirrors, mother-of-pearl mosaics, and brocade.

Through the stained-glass windows, inspiring views over the surrounding mountains and forests unfold. The ineffable atmosphere inside Peles Castle is due to a well-conceived combination between the woodwork and the stained-glass windows, tailored so as to avoid darkness during bad weather as well as too much light during sunny days.

Hidden passages connecting rooms and floors add to the castle's charm and mystery.
Just as in fairytales, lockers open up not into wardrobes, but into splendid suites. Exploring Peles castle becomes as much an adventure as an aesthetic experience.

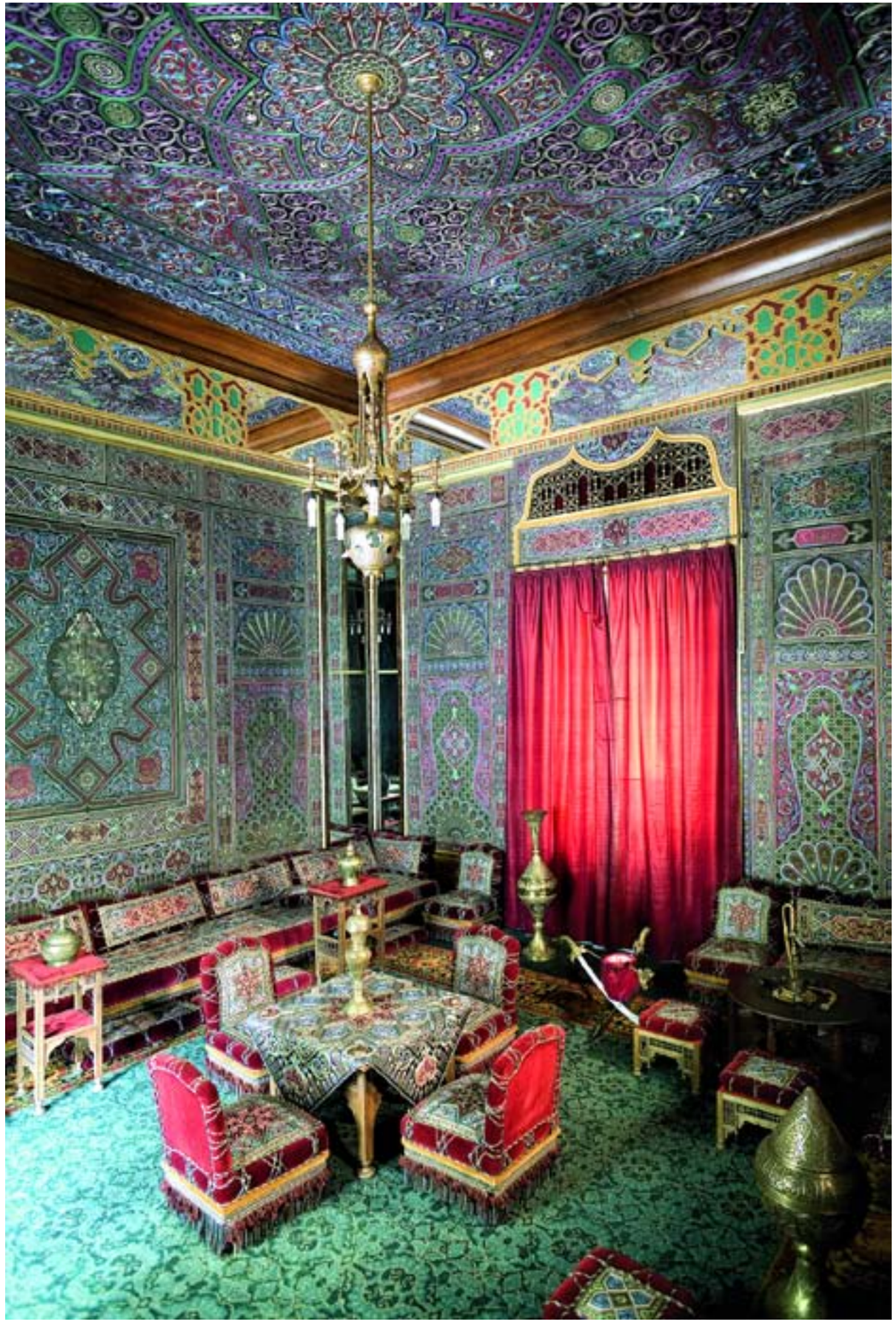


Night view of Peles Castle

The Florentine Room

The King's office

Small Imperial Room



The Turkish Parlor

ROYAL INSIDE AND OUT

Inside Peles Castle, each room has a story and a place in history.

The ground floor includes most of the public or “official” rooms, silent witnesses of historical events, foreign delegations, glamorous arts events and banquets.

Decorating styles vary from Italian Renaissance (The Play room), Louis XV (the Reporting Hall), Neo Baroque (the Imperial Apartment), Neo Rococo (the Crown Princes’ Apartment), Neoclassical and Adam styles (the Princesses of Hohenzollern and Wied suites), Art Nouveau (the Queen’s studio).

The Hall of Honour rises over three floors. Walls are dressed in exquisitely carved woodwork of European walnut and exotic timbers. Bas-reliefs, alabaster sculptures and a retractable stained glass ceiling complete the décor.

The Playhouse is decorated in Louis XIV style, with sixty seats and a Royal Box. Architectural decoration and mural paintings are signed by Gustav Klimt and Franz Matsch.

The Florentine Room combines revived elements of the Italian Renaissance. Very impressive are the solid bronze doors manufactured in the Rome workshops of Luigi Magni and the Grand Marble Fireplace made by Paunazio with Michelangelo motifs.

The Rococo Suite

The Moorish Salon embodies elements of North African and Hispanic Moorish style. Mother of pearl inlaid furniture, fine Persian Saruk and Ottoman Isparta rugs, Oriental weapons and armour are perhaps the most expressive elements, complete with an indoor marble fountain.

The Turkish Parlor emulates Ottoman "joie de vivre" atmosphere. Walls are covered in hand-made textiles such as silk brocades brought from Siegert shops of Vienna.

The walls of the Imperial Suite, believed to be a tribute to the Austrian Emperor Franz Joseph I, are covered by a perfectly preserved five hundred year old Cordoba tooled leather, the rarest of such quality.

The Grand Music Hall, on the first floor, massive in its English style, was celebrated for the magnificent concerts organized by Queen Elisabeth. Here, in 1914, the Crown Council decided upon Romania's neutrality during the First World War.

Only a discreet door separates the Grand Music Hall from the small music room, right next to it, dedicated to less formal gatherings and chamber recitals. An amazing organ with two keyboards could be played from either of these two rooms.

The Queen's Painting Room, with its Norwegian atmosphere, brings yet another cultural universe into the ensemble of the castle.

As far as the private suites are concerned, they consist of bedrooms, work rooms, breakfast rooms and bathrooms, indulging their residents with the luxury of perfect intimacy and comfort at the same time.

The Grand Dining Room

The Small Music Room

The King's office

The Imperial Suite

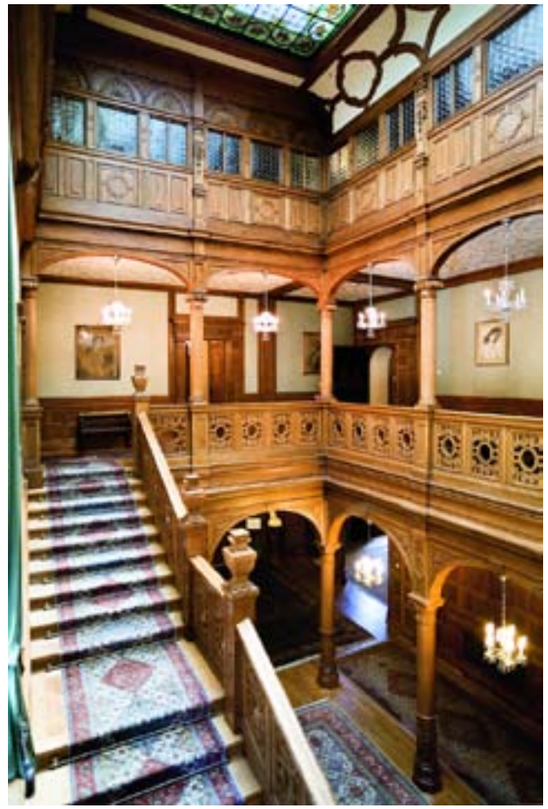
PELISOR CASTLE
A ROYAL HOME

Close to Peles castle, only a few yards up the hill, stands Pelisor (Little Peles) Castle, built between 1899 – 1903, by the architect Karel Liman and decorated by Bernhard Ludwig. Pelisor castle was planned to serve as the residence of Prince Ferdinand of Hohenzollern, heir to the Crown of King Carol, and his wife, Princess Marie. Nephew of King Carol, Prince Ferdinand was to become the next King of Romania.

His wife, Marie, Princess of Edinburgh, the grand-daughter of Queen Victoria and of Tsar Alexander II, became one of Europe's most celebrated royal figures and was surnamed "The Artist Queen" for her achievements as a poet, painter and designer.

She left an enduring mark on the "personality" of Pelisor castle. Under her supervision, the residence was decorated in a specific variation of the Art Nouveau style, integrating Byzantine and Celtic elements.

King Ferdinand and Queen Marie continued to live in Pelisor Castle even after becoming monarchs. They found Peles Castle too big and overwhelming. "We prefer to keep to the customs of our own smaller and more cheerful house," wrote Queen Marie in her memoirs. If Peles castle is a royal residence conceived for official functions, Pelisor is, above all, a home. Here King Ferdinand and Queen Marie raised their six children: Prince Carol (King Carol II of Romania), Princess Elisabeth (Queen of Greece), Princess Maria (Queen of Yugoslavia), Prince



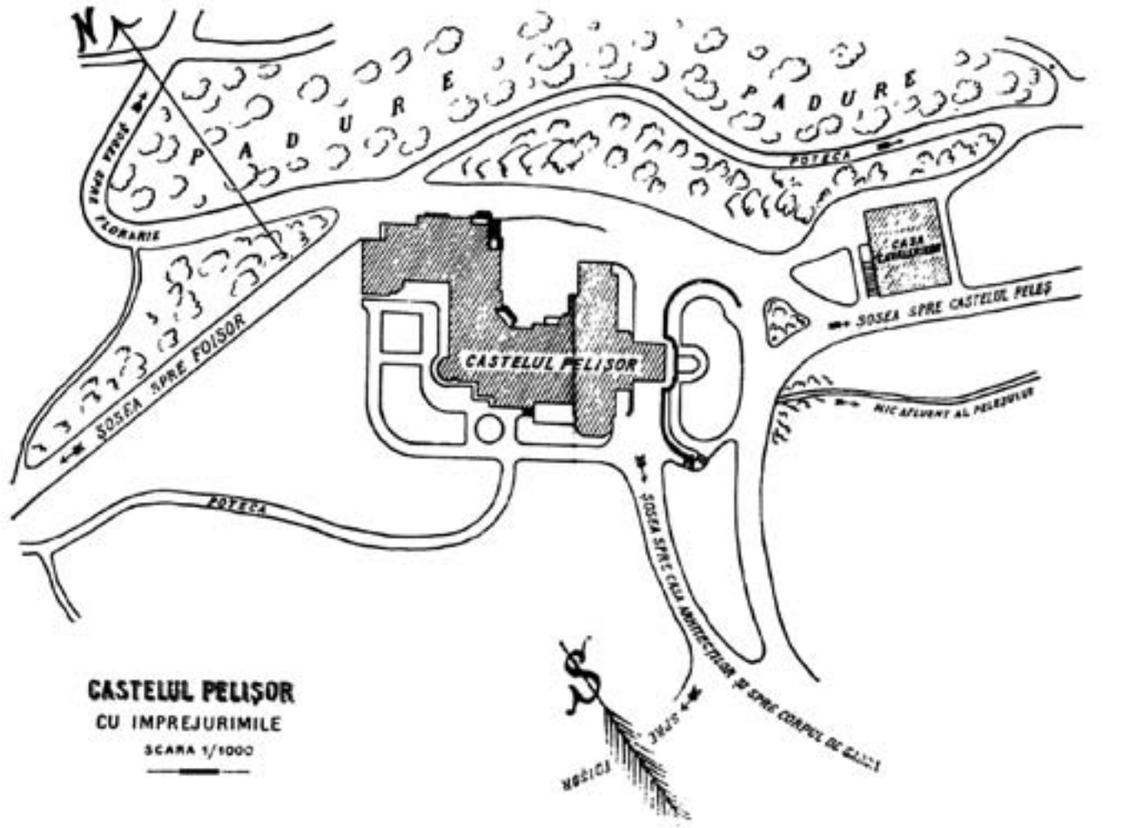
Main Staircase

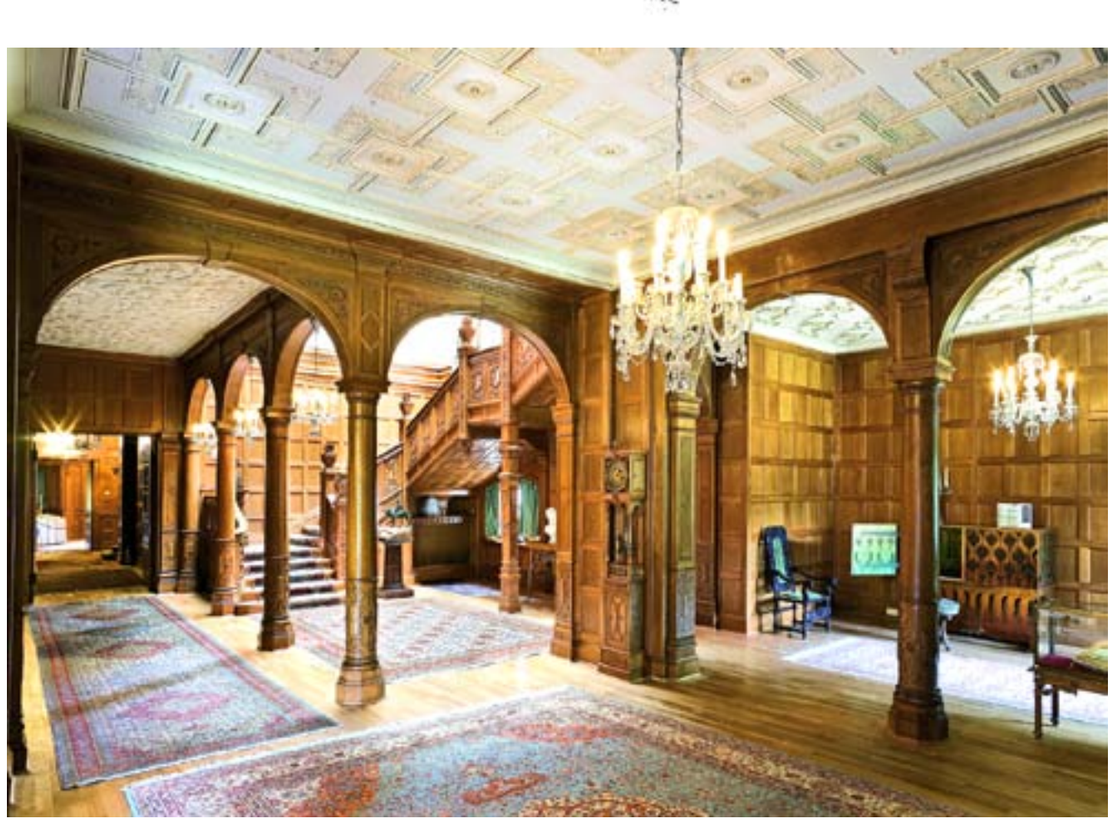
The Chappel

Nicolae, Princess Ileana (Archduchess of Habsbourg) and Prince Mircea.

During the communist regime, Pelisor Castle shared the fate of the other royal properties in Sinaia. It was used as a state protocol residence, closed to the public until the '90s when it was re-opened as a museum. In 2006 it was retroceded to King Michael to whom it now belongs.

Nowadays, alongside Peles Castle, Pelisor is a much loved tourist attraction and, one might say, a "sacred" place for all those fascinated by the personality of Queen Marie. It is also a source of inspiration for bold designers and decorators and an extraordinary setting for meetings and events.





The Reception Hall

Night view on Pelişor Castle

STYLE AND GRACE, BY QUEEN MARIE

If Peles Castle is imposing and solemn, Pelisor is elegant and cosy. On the outside, it resembles a large chalet and retains a consistent similarity to the Peles style.

The surrounding nature is so rich and varied that the small castle needed no man-made parks or gardens. The forest opens beyond the yard and stretches out far into the mountain.

The 70 rooms on 3 floors are designed for comfort and pleasure. The castle's elegant interiors are eclectic yet not excessively ornate. The visionary space design makes Pelisor Castle stand proud even among contemporary residences. Every aspect of it invites relaxation and inspires cheerful mood. Again, just like inside Peles Castle, the ingeniously combined variety of styles constantly challenges the eye and the spirit and makes the visitor eager to return.

You can follow the Queen's footsteps through the main entrance, as it opens into the central hallway and the main staircase leading to the other two floors. The Hall of Honour is covered in oak wood and lit by a stained-glass platform typical for the 1900 style.

The most spectacular room of the castle is "The Golden Room". The impressive atmosphere created by the walls covered in golden stucco shaped as thistle leaves is completed by a Celtic-cross shaped glass-roof.

King Ferdinand's study is sober, in its German Neo-Renaissence style. Queen Marie's suite includes a chapel accessible through a golden arch.

Queen Marie with her daughters: Princess Marie (right) and Elizabeth

The Queen's study pays homage to the Romanian style, illustrated by the decorative columns, the fire-place and furniture.

In the main Dining Room, the table is still perfectly set, as if a party of royal guests were expected to enter any minute and enjoy the exquisite menu of the house.

The Golden Room

The suite of Princes Carol and Nicholas

Queen Marie's bedroom

A ROMANIAN LANDMARK SOUGHT BY THOUSANDS

Today, Peles Castle and the Royal Estate of Sinaia offer much to the visitor as much in beauty and history as in the natural scenery, educational and leisure opportunities, as well as a host of other entertainments.

Peles Castle ranks constantly among the first three most visited museums in the country, attracting every year an average of 300,000 visitors from all over the world.
It is, undoubtedly, one of the most important artistic and architectural monuments of Romania, offering a wide range of visiting opportunities.

Following an agreement with His Majesty King Michael, the Peles National Museum is currently administered by the Romanian Ministry of Culture providing guided tours, permanent and temporary exhibitions, educational activities for youth, workshops for artists and researchers, as well as a souvenir and gift shop.

Visitors leave the castle amazed by its beauty and originality and eager for more, considering that only 35 out of the 160 rooms are currently open to the public.

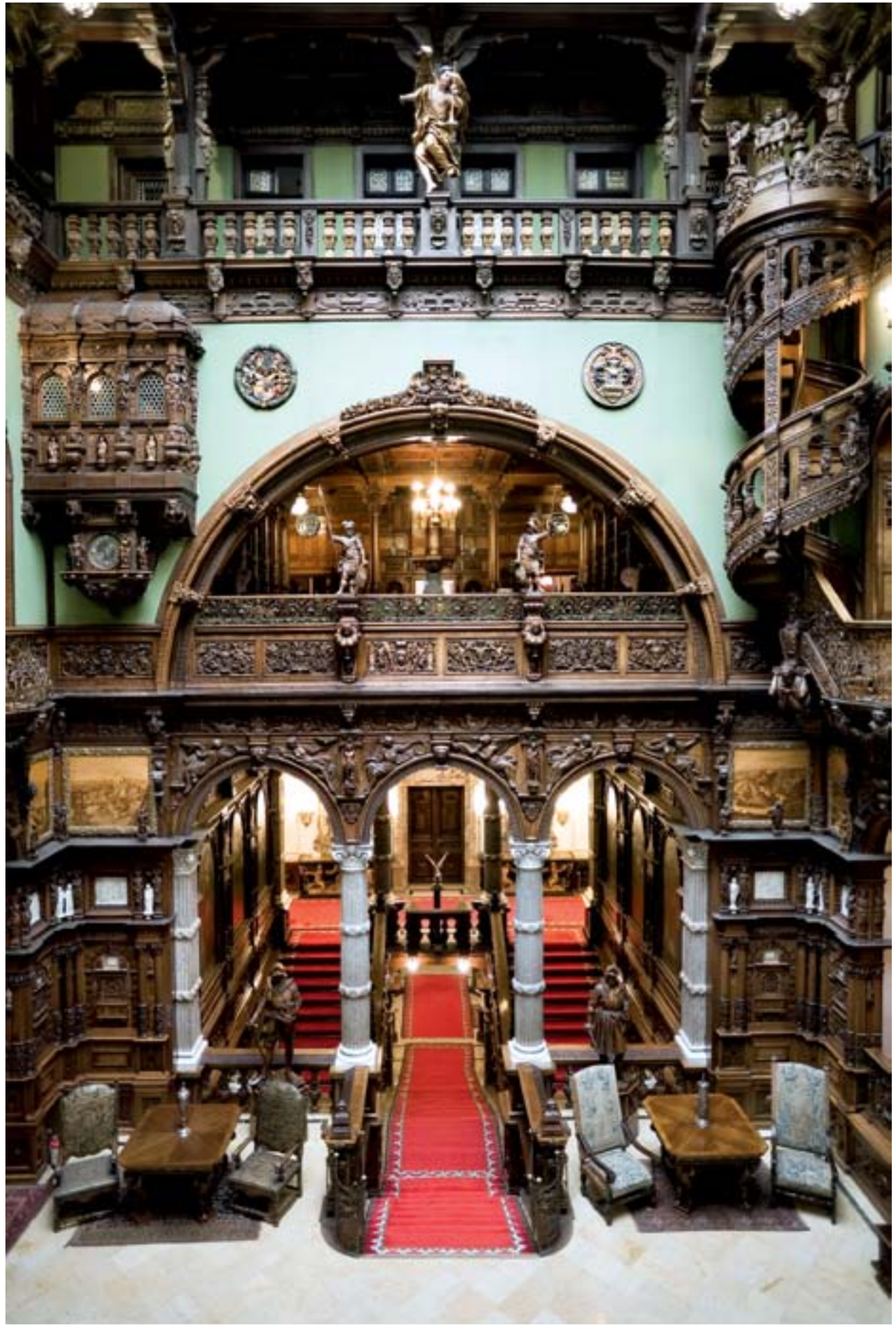
The Peles museum hosts one of the finest collections of art in Eastern and Central Europe, consisting of statues, paintings (approx. 2000 pieces including works by Rubens, Rembrandt, Poussin, El Greco, van Dyk, Lucas Cranach, Tintoretto, Botticelli, Velasquez, Murillo, Rafaello Sanzio, Canaletto, etc.) furniture, arms and

armour (over 4,000 pieces), gold, silver, stained glass, ivory, fine china, medals and coins, tapestries and rugs. Oriental rugs come from the finest sources: Bukhara, Mosul, Isparta, Saruk and Smirna, porcelain from Sèvres and Meissen, leather from Córdoba and the hand painted stained glass is mostly Swiss.

Pelisor castle features a unique collection of turn-of-the century Viennese furniture, Tiffany, Aliquot, Gallé and Gusher glassware.

Consequently, the castles also represent a significant centre for national and international conservationists and historians.

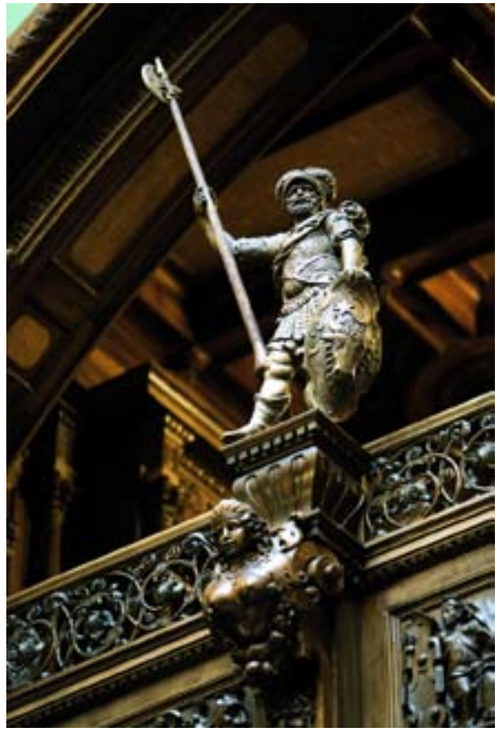
The potential of Peles and Pelisor Castles as heritage landmarks could be developed much further with the appropriate means and a well thought out strategy.



Peles Castle - The Hall of Honour

The Royal audience Room

Adornments in the Hall of Honour



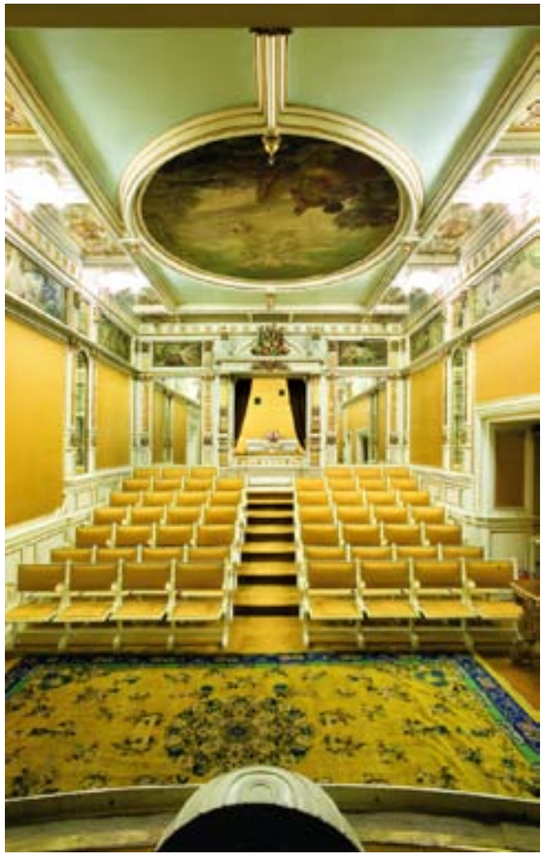
A SPECTACULAR SETTING FOR EVENTS

From the beginning, Peles and Pelisor Castles were destined to become the core of the rich cultural and social life of Sinaia and the whole region around it.

During the Monarchy, whether for official purposes (state visits, reception of ambassadors, Council meetings, signing of official documents), private and artistic events (banquets, royal weddings and anniversaries, concerts, theatre performances, literary evenings) or for public festivities, Sinaia practically used to turn into the country's capital from May to November.

Recently, the Royal Family of Romania is reviving this beautiful tradition from a modern perspective. On several exceptional occasions, such as The Official Return of His Majesty King Michael to Peles Castle, the Diamond Wedding of Their Majesties King Michael and Queen Anne and the Jubilee of Her Royal Highness Crown Princess Margarita, Peles and Pelisor castles hosted events that brought together European Royal Families, ambassadors, Romanian personalities, international press and attracted hundreds of people from all over the country.

The Queen's Studio



The Playhouse

King Michael received the diplomatic corps in the Florentine Room, during an impressive ceremony. A garden party was organised on the terraces of the Peles Castle, while the Grand Music Hall was brought to life again by the Military Band playing for the royal guests.

In the Main Hall of Pelisor Castle an investiture ceremony took place, followed by a reception. It was the perfect opportunity to rediscover the two castles as ideal venues for elegant and prestigious events, in addition to the ones organised by the museum.

The fairy-tale features of Peles and Pelisor castles and their historical authenticity also designate them as a one of a kind setting for professional photo sessions and film productions. In fact, Peles castle was chosen to represent the home of the eccentric billionaire Penelope played by Rachel Weisz in the film “The Brothers Bloom”, released in 2009, also starring Adrien Brody and Mark Ruffalo.

Fascinating during all seasons, by day or by night, it is easy to imagine Peles and Pelisor Castle turning into a spectacular stage for outdoor events, such as, for example, the theatre plays and film projections organised in the inner courtyard during the annual “Open Night of the Museums”.

According to visitors and guests, whether you take a simple tour or take part in an event, stepping inside the Peles and Pelisor castles and savouring the particular atmosphere within these century-old walls becomes a memory to last a lifetime.

The Grand Music Hall

TESTIMONIALS

"Italians were masons, Romanians were building terraces, the Gypsies were coolies. Albanians and Greeks worked in stone, Germans and Hungarians were carpenters. Turks were burning brick. Engineers were Polish and the stone carvers were Czech. The Frenchmen were drawing, the Englishmen were measuring, and so was then when you could see hundreds of national costumes and fourteen languages in which they spoke, sang, cursed and quarrelled on all dialects and tones, a joyful mix of men, horses, cart oxen and domestic buffaloes."

Queen Elisabeth, about the construction phase

"Amidst all this beautiful nature an elegant country town has arisen, and the royal castle, along with scattered adjacent buildings lies on a meadow with pretty parterres, entirely surrounded by immense forests. The castle would be something for you: [...] how tastefully it is all arranged just cannot be described."

Emperor Franz Josef of Austro-Hungaria, while visiting Sinaia

"As precious as the castle itself are the gardens and the forests that surround it. The King Himself has traced every road, imagined every terrace, and chosen the place and shape of every fountain."

Queen Marie about Peles Castle

"The terraces, the parks, the roads were given much thought when made. King Carol brought together the aesthetic note and the possibility of carrying out any official act, such as arrival of illustrious guests, greeted when passing by the palace guards lined-up behind the Turkish cannons captured at Plevna. Parades and gala cruises, the change of guards, everything was combined as to give the official festivities the opportunity to develop in their full magnificence."

Historian Alexandru Tzigara-Samurcas, at the 50th anniversary of Peles Castle

Over the years, Peles Castle was visited by, among others:

Royalty: Royalty: King Gustav V of Sweden, King Albert I of Belgium, Queen Emma of the Netherlands, King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, Alfred, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and Duke of Edinburgh, Crown Princes Rudolf and Franz-Ferdinand of Austro-Hungary, Crown Prince Wilhelm of Germany, the future King Edward VII of Great Britain, the future King Vittorio Emmanuele III of Italy, Crown Prince Yussuf Izzedin of the Ottoman Empire, King Simeon II and Queen Margarita of the Bulgarians, King Constantine II and Queen Anne-Marie of the Hellenes, Prince Lorenz of Belgium, Crown Prince Alexander II and Princess Catherine of Serbia, Archduke Karl of Austria, Duke Amedeo and Duchess Silvia of Savoy-Aosta, Prince Philip and Princess Anette of Bourbon-Parme, Prince Akishino and Princess Kiko of Japan.

Heads of State: Richard Nixon, Gerald Ford, Yasser Arafat

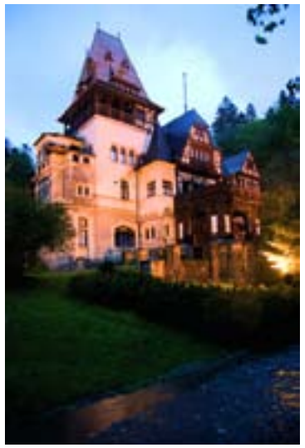
Artists: George Enesco, Vasile Alecsandri, Pablo Sarasate, Sarah Bernhardt, Jacques Thibaud.

SINAIA ROYAL ESTATE
THE BIRTH OF A CITY

Peles and Pelisor castles are the heart of a large domain that spreads over 60 ha and includes several other estates belonging to His Majesty King Michael: Furnica, Economat, The Guard's Chambers, Sipot Villa, the Power Plant, the Royal Stables, The Pottery House, Stavilar. Most of these other buildings were built simultaneously with Peles Castle, as its annexes.

The royal estate determined the development and modernization of Sinaia as a city. Late in the 19th and early 20th century the Palace and Caraiman hotels were erected, which provide accommodation to the castle's visitors. In the town's park the Casino arose, and the famous pastry shop Capșa from Bucharest opened a restaurant here, too. Prominent noble families, industrialists and bankers bought estates here and erected splendid villas.

Most of the buildings on the Royal Estate have been operating for years as hotels and restaurants, providing a range of complete services for tourists and visitors who welcome the experience of spending a night not in an ordinary hotel, but in a historical building with a timeless air and charming views over the two castles and the mountains.



Peles and Pelisor Castles are the two high-lights of the Sinaia Royal Domain, which includes the other estates of His Majesty King Michael: Furnica, Economat, The Guard's Chambers, Sipot Villa, the Power Plant, the Royal Stables, The Pottery House, Stavilar."

Consequently, the construction of Peles and Pelisor castles made Sinaia what it still is to this day – a stylish Romanian town, a cultural centre, a sought-after tourist destination. Its proximity to the country capital Bucharest and to Brasov, the celebrated Transylvanian town, makes it easy to reach by foreign tourists but also to Romanians living in the area and looking for a weekend get-away. It will become even more accessible once the Transylvania Motorway is finished.

A network of roads and paths connecting the castles and the royal estate with the rest of the town but also leading into the nearby forests is an irresistible invitation for walking, biking, hiking and other outdoor activities.

Sinaia has the potential to become a high profile resort providing endless opportunities for leisure, culture and fun.

A GLIMPSE INTO THE FUTURE

The Royal Family of Romania is committed to ensuring an impetus to the town's development, by mobilizing resources and investments, supporting creative projects and raising national and international awareness of the area.

During the last years, Sinaia has been moving closer to becoming, again, the lively cultural and social landmark it once used to be. Every year, the events of the town attract more and more people from the surrounding towns.

Owing to the modernity of its original concept, Peles Castle is just as fit to serve as a luxurious private residence now as it was one hundred years ago. It can be a home, ideally equipped for the everyday life of a family, for receiving guests, for leisure indoor and outdoor activities. The castle can also be capitalized as a museum, a hotel, an event venue, film location, a centre for research and educational activities, a place for public concerts, fairs and festivals, sporting competitions, arts workshops and summer schools, recreational projects.

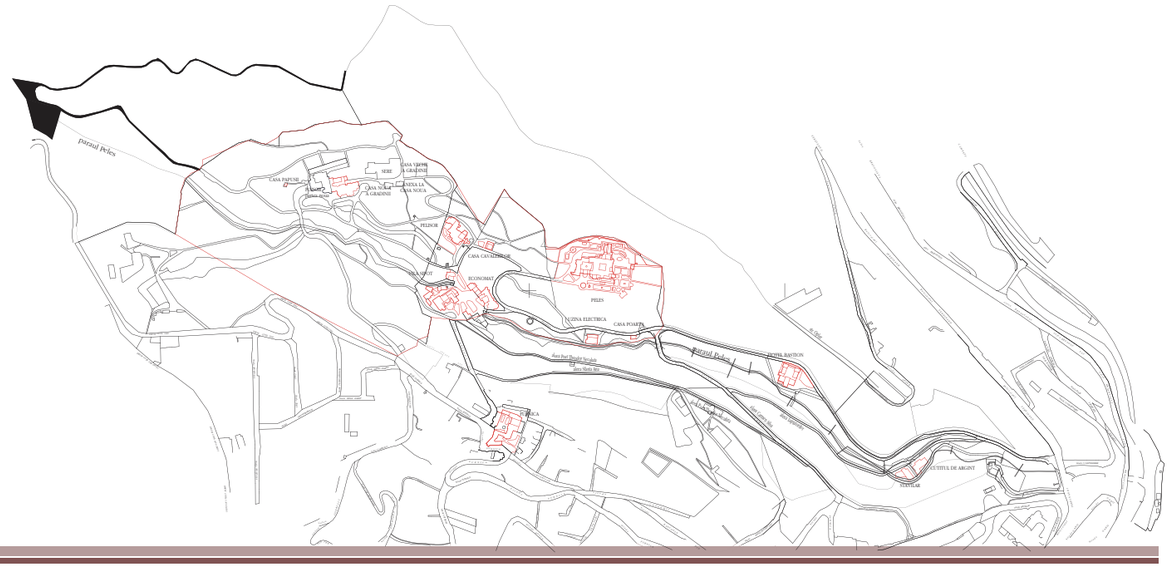
Today, as ever, Peles and Pelisor Castles host royalty, inspire artists, impress tourists, unite personalities from all walks of life, and stand as a national symbol.

Their location, history, uniqueness and potential make Peles and Pelisor Castles one of the most valuable private properties in Romania. For these two castles, the 21st century is just another age they enter boldly, in all their splendour, adjusting to the expectations of the modern world.

HM King Michael I and Her Royal Highness Crown Princess Margarita of Romania

[SINAIA]
Location

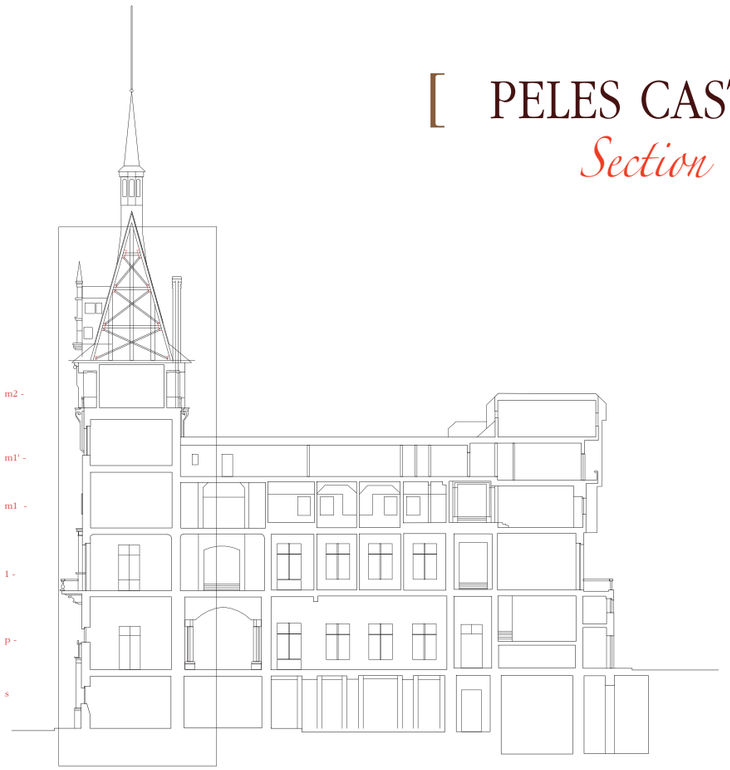
[SINAIA]
Estate



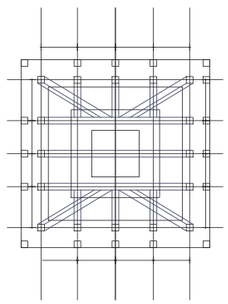
[VALEA PRAHOVEI]
Region

[PELES CASTLE]

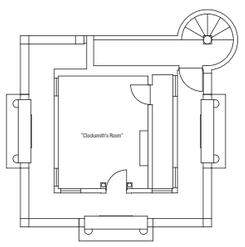
Section

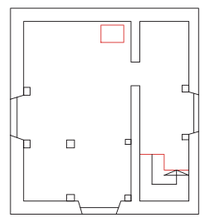


CLOCK TOWER

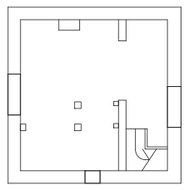


FIRST LOFT

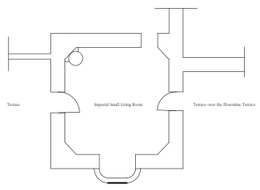




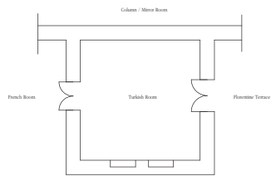
FIRST LOFT - TEA ROOM

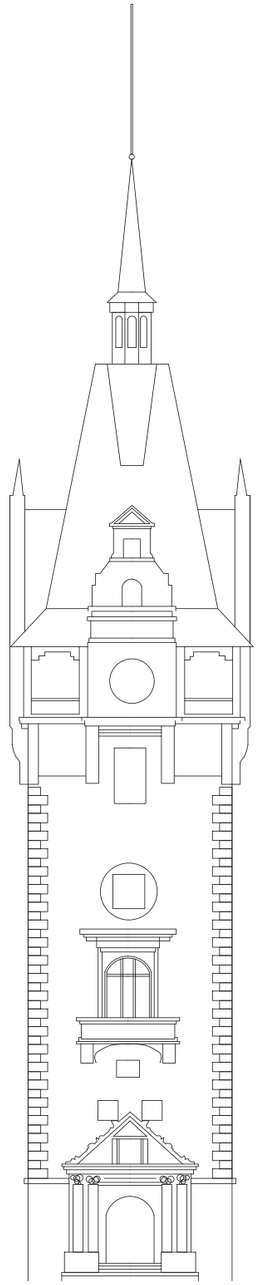


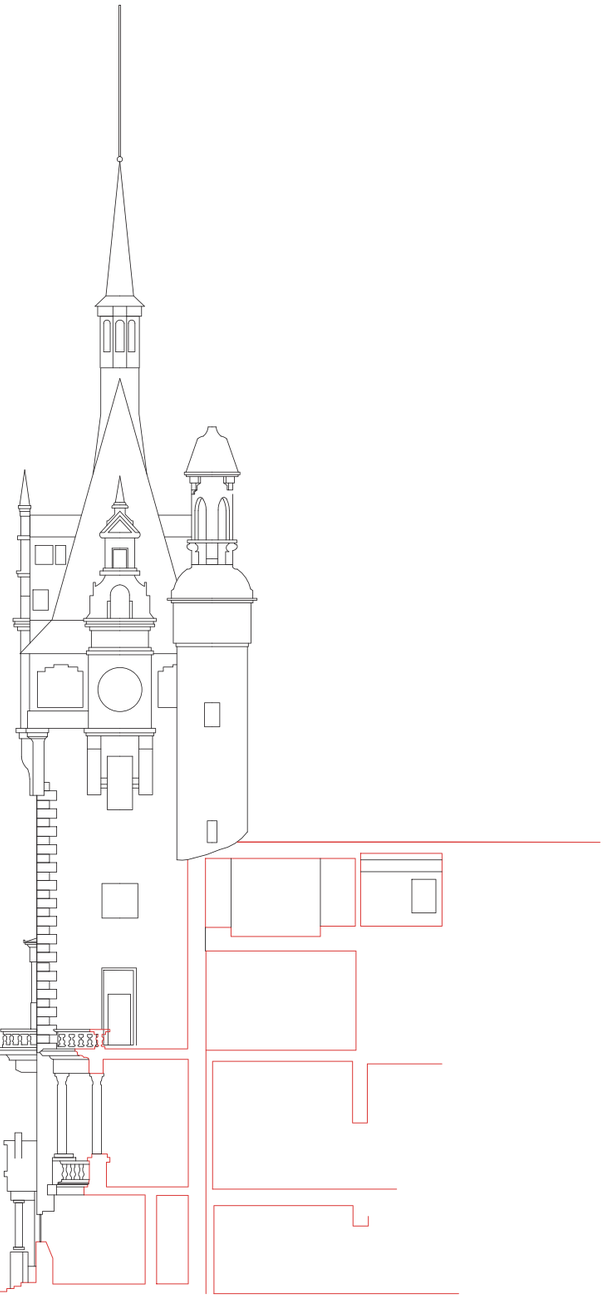
FIRST FLOOR - IMPERIAL SMALL LIVING ROOM



GROUND FLOOR - TURKISH ROOM







[PELES CASTLE]

Main façade

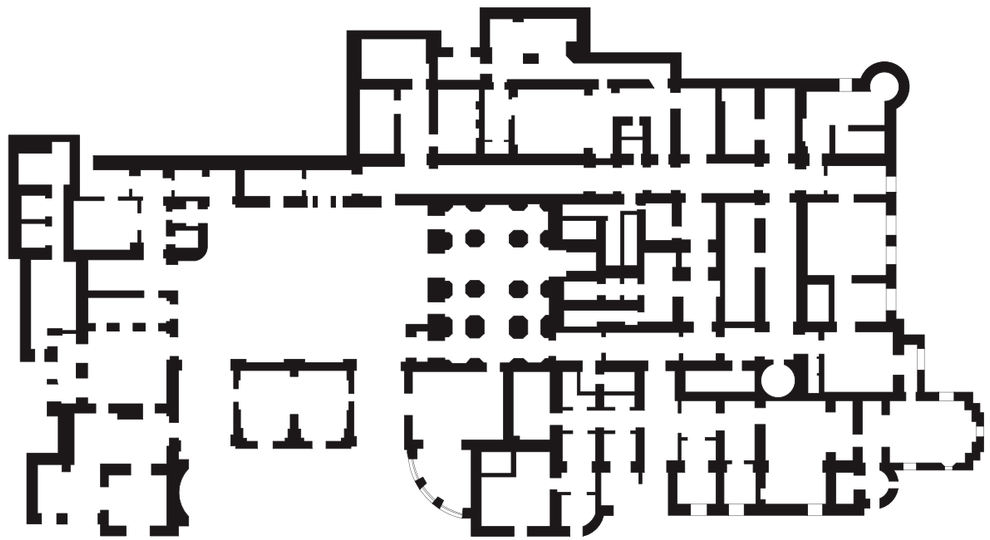
[PELES CASTLE]

Side façade

[PELES CASTLE]

BASEMENT PLAN

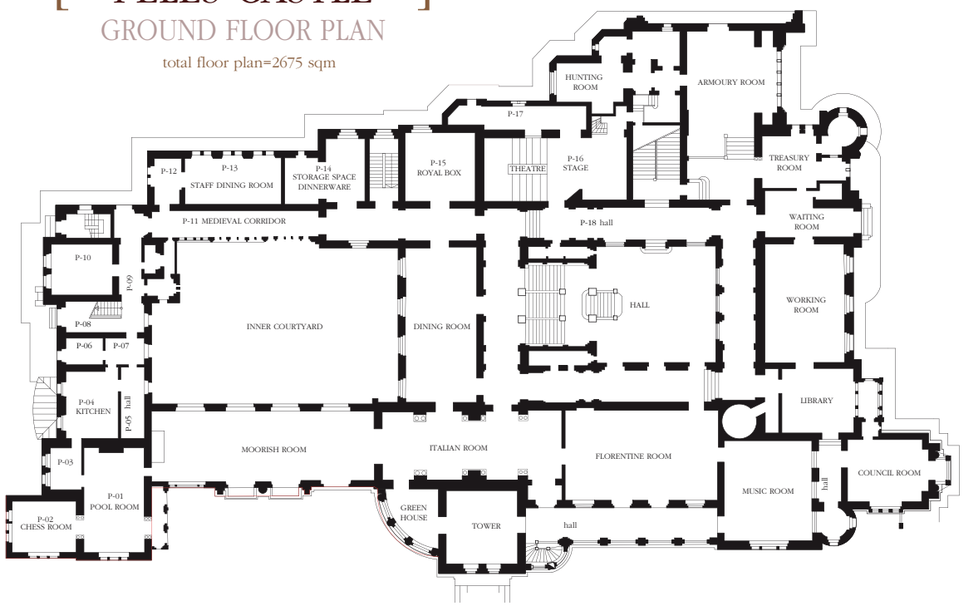
total floor plan=1400 sqm



[PELES CASTLE]

GROUND FLOOR PLAN

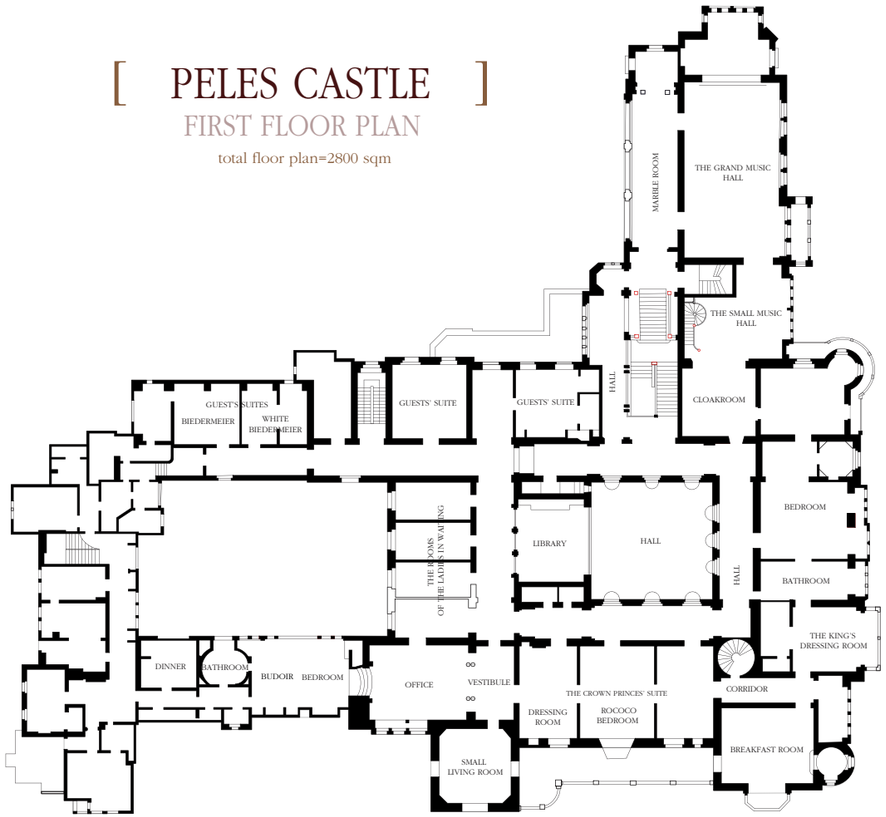
total floor plan=2675 sqm



[PELES CASTLE]

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

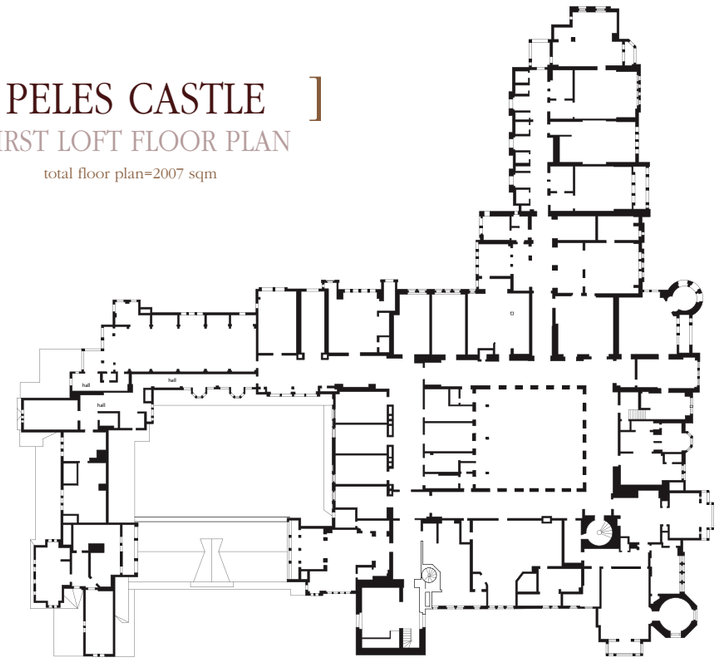
total floor plan=2800 sqm



[PELES CASTLE]

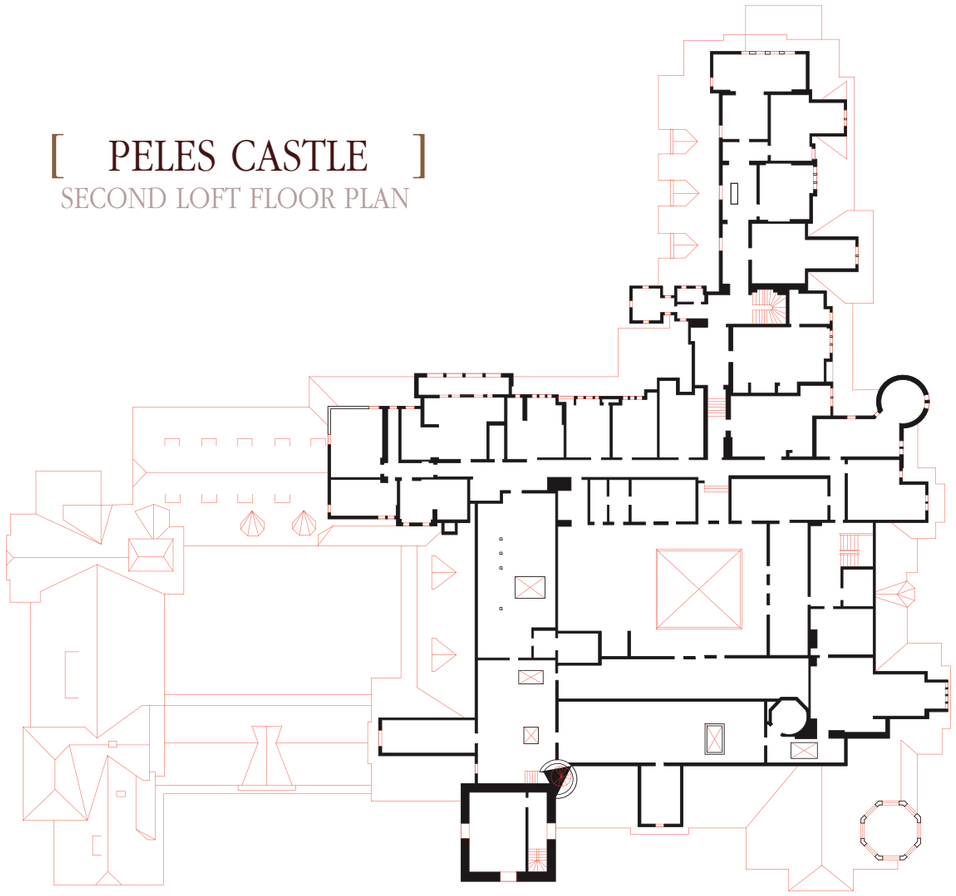
FIRST LOFT FLOOR PLAN

total floor plan=2007 sqm



[PELES CASTLE]

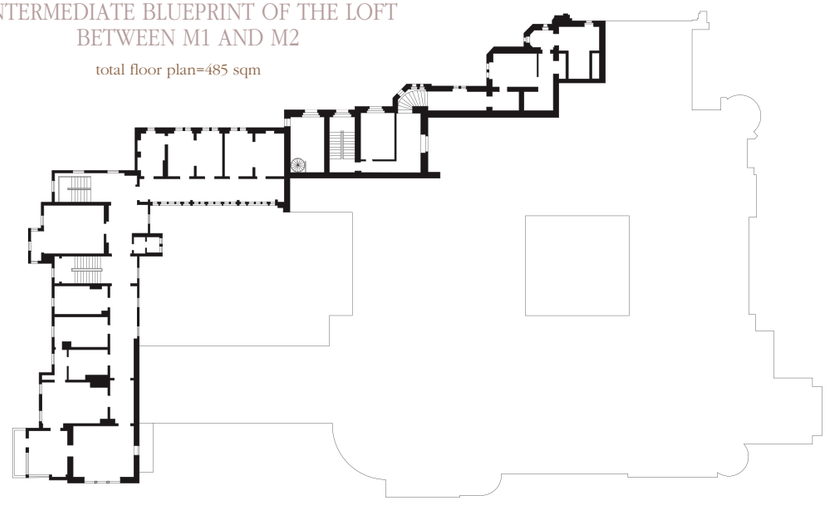
SECOND LOFT FLOOR PLAN



[PELES CASTLE]

INTERMEDIATE BLUEPRINT OF THE LOFT
BETWEEN M1 AND M2

total floor plan=485 sqm



[PELISOR CASTLE]

Location plan

[PELISOR CASTLE]

Eastern façade

[PELISOR CASTLE]

Southern façade

[PELISOR CASTLE]

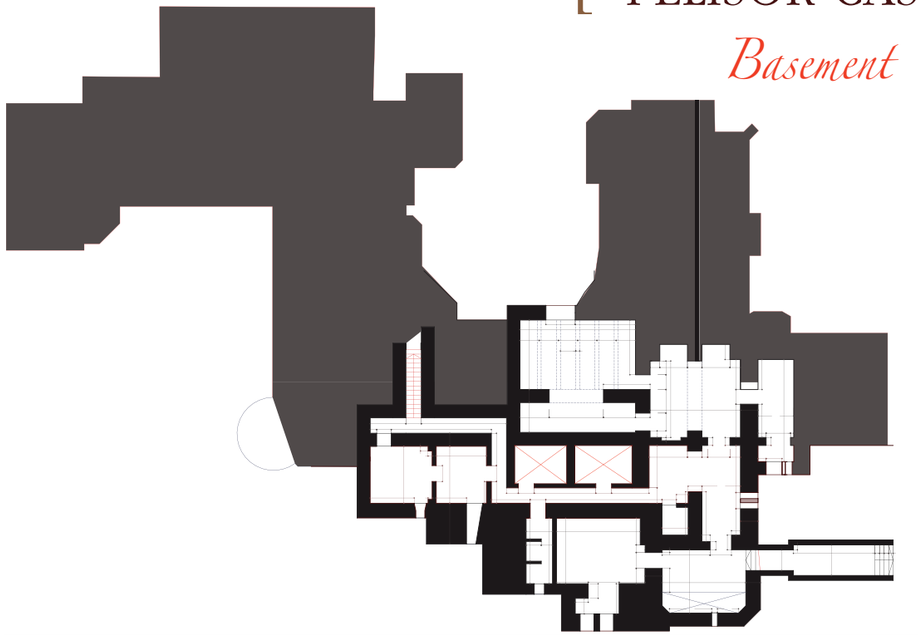
Western façade

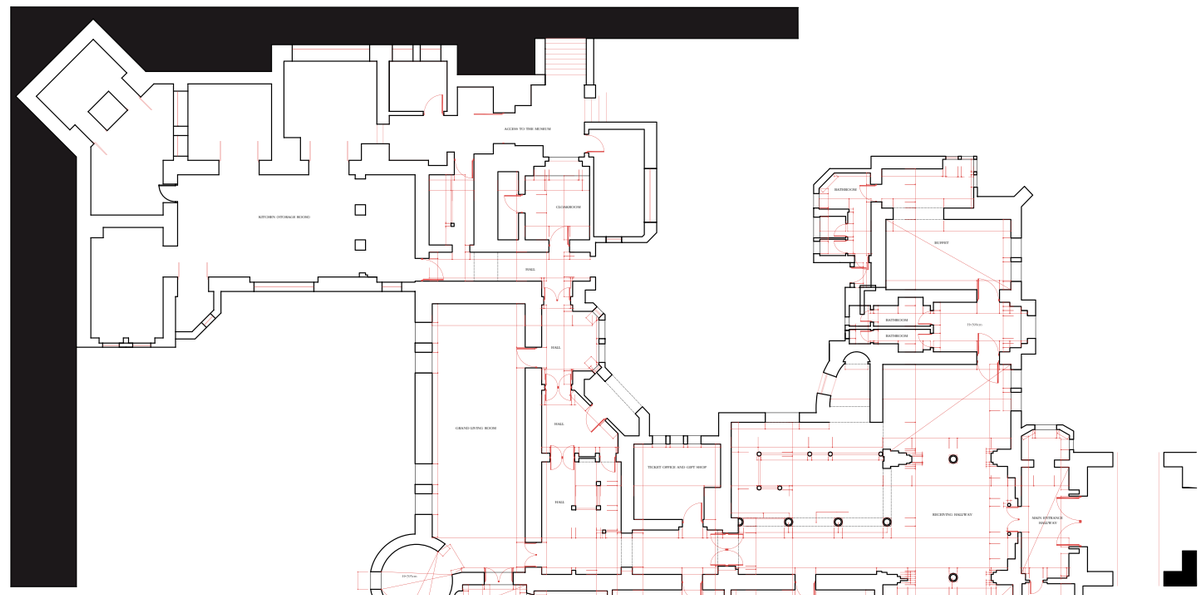
[PELISOR CASTLE]

Northern façade

[PELISOR CASTLE]

Basement



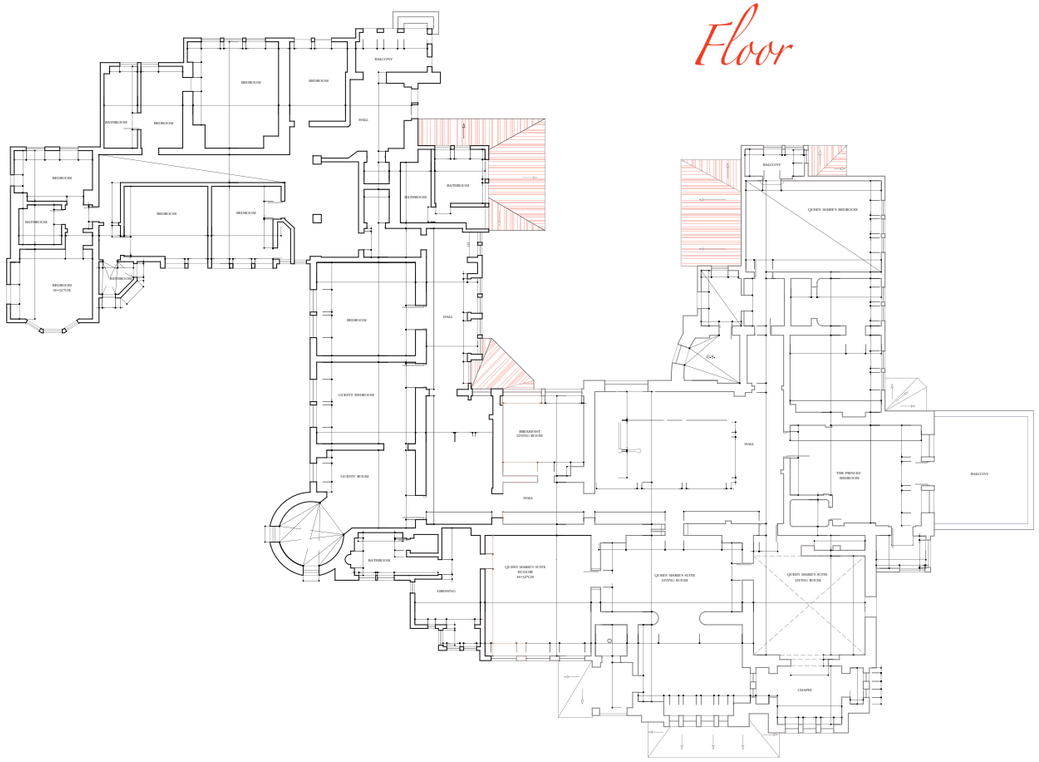


[PELISOR CASTLE]

Ground floor

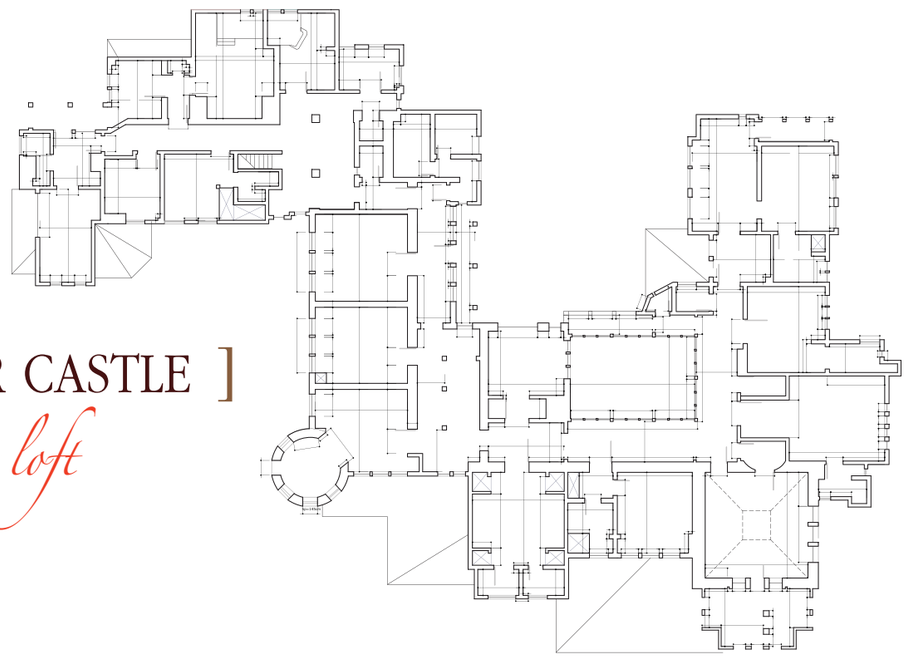
[PELISOR CASTLE]

Floor



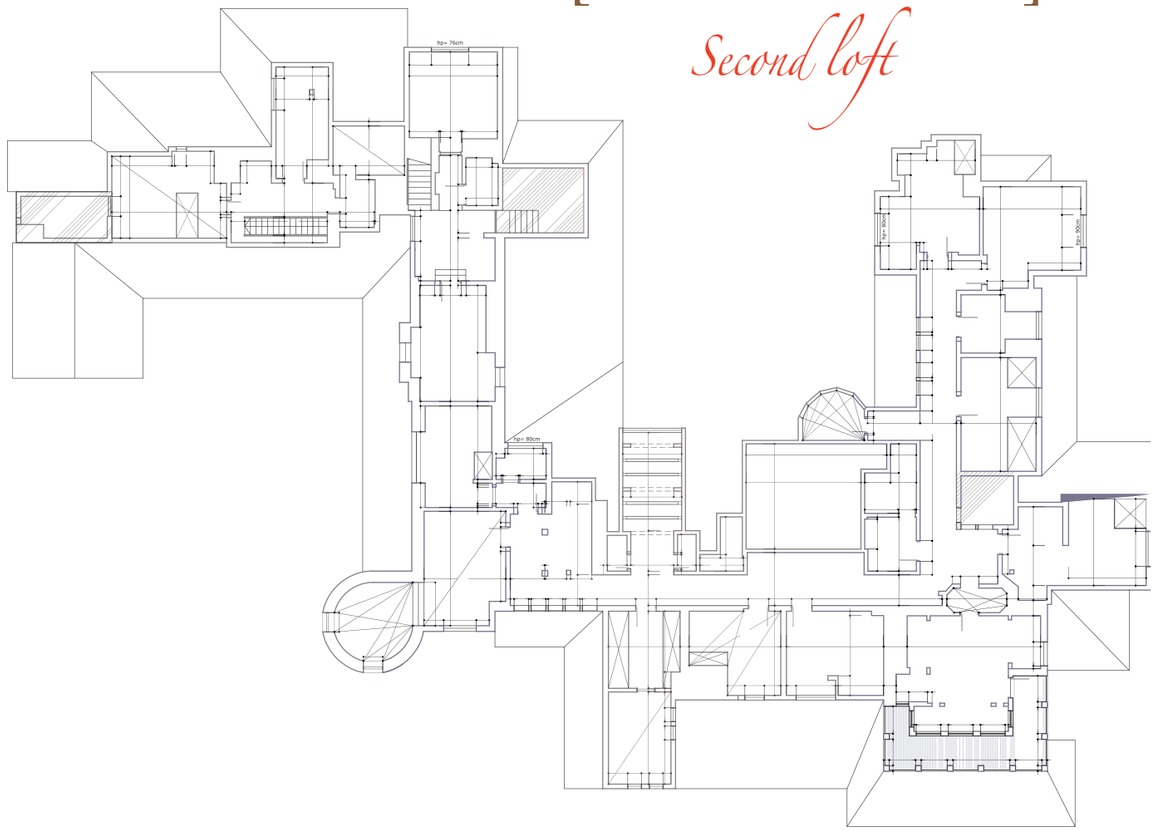
[PELISOR CASTLE]

First loft



[PELISOR CASTLE]

Second loft



The Royal Family of Romania is open to discuss any entrepreneurial initiatives regarding Peles and Pelisor Castles and the Royal Estate of Sinaia.

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Sources:

"Castelul Peles, monografie istorica – geografica – turistica – pitoreasca – descriptiva
a castelelor regale din Sinaia cu imprejurimile lor", Mihai Haret, 1924, from Paula Craioveanu's private collection

"Peles Castle", Gabriela Popa, Rodica Rotarescu, Ruxandra Beldiman, Mircea Hortopan.

Archives of the Royal House of Romania