



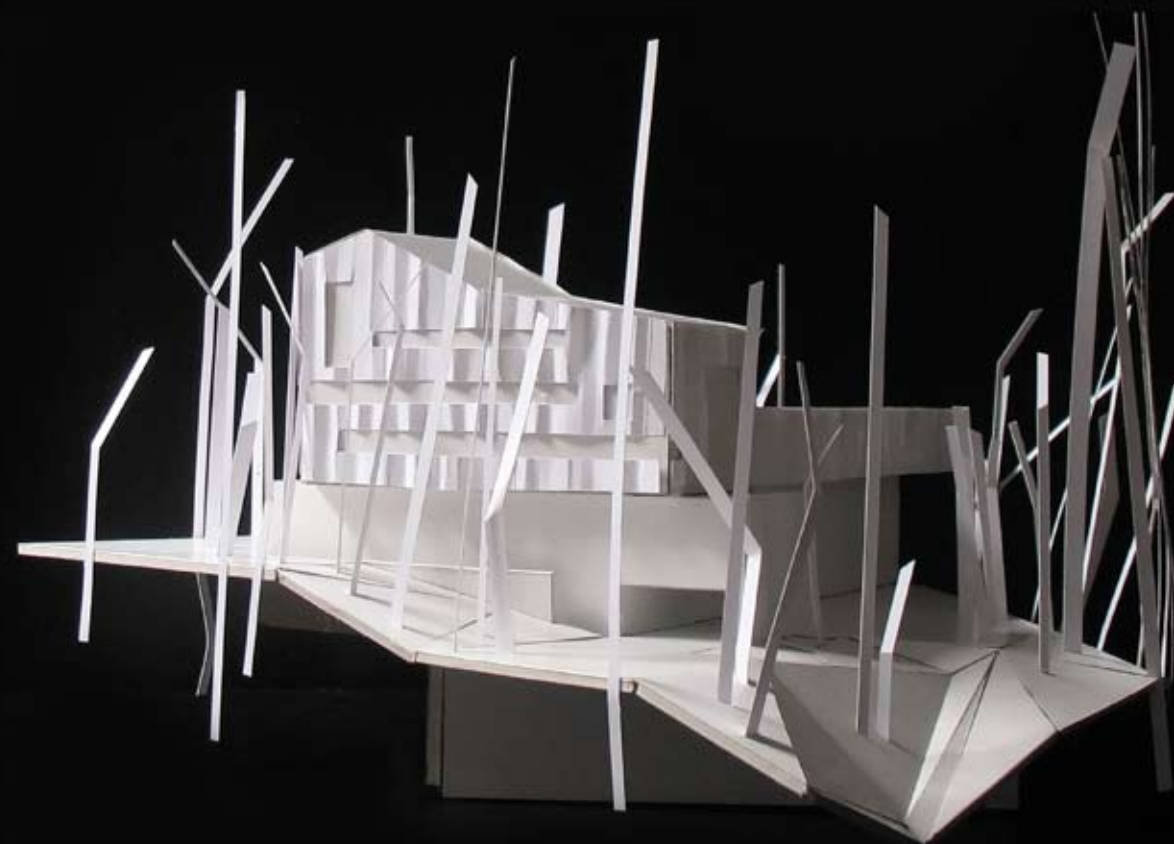
ADRIAN SPIRESCU

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Against the backdrop of the emergence of the Kingdom of Romania in the late nineteenth century and first decades of the twentieth century, the career of a Central-European architect, Czech Karel Zdeněk Líman (1855, Mladá Boleslav-1929, Brașov), became synonymous with the works commissioned by a German prince (Carol of Hohenzollern) and a British princess (Marie of Edinburgh) in their endeavour to endow the country at the mouths of the Danube with buildings of state and residences for loisir. Líman studied Architecture at the Polytechnic in Prague and then at the Bauakademie in Munich, settling in Bucharest in 1884. Ten years later, he joined the staff of the Royal House, taking up a position as an architect in the Royal Architectural Bureau. King Carol I had been planning major work to extend and refurbish Castle Peleş, to build a residence for the heirs to the throne (Castle Pelișor), and to reshape the other buildings on the Sinaia Royal Estate. In addition, the Crown Princess Marie wished to refurbish Palace Cotroceni, and later, after the founding of Greater Romania, she ordered the renovation of Castle Bran. These were major architectural undertakings, which required extensive artistic and technical knowledge, as well as good taste, qualities that architect Líman possessed in abundance and which he demonstrated throughout his career.



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interferențe și neliniști

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