

BRANCUSI JOURNEY – A REVIVAL OF A PARADOXICAL MODERN EUROPEAN TRADITION

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ABSTRACT. *THIS ARTICLE PRESENTS A POSSIBLE EUROPEAN CULTURAL ROUTE AND THE TOURIST CIRCUIT ON BRÂNCUȘI'S TRACKS IN PARIS.*

CONSTANTIN BRANCUSI REPRESENTS THE COMMON CATALYST, THE FORCE VECTOR FOR THE ENTIRE ROMANIAN SPIRITUALITY, THE EXPONENT OF THE ROMANIAN CULTURE BASED ON THE TRADITIONAL AUTHENTIC. ROMANIANS EVERYWHERE FIND THEIR IDENTITY IN THE WORK OF THE SYMBOL OF THE TRADITIONAL ROMANIAN SPIRITUALITY, CONSTANTIN BRANCUSI, AS A BINDER OF THE RECONNECTION TO THE ORIGINS OF THE TRADITIONAL ROMANIAN CULTURE.

CULTURAL ITINERARIES ARE CONSIDERED AN ELEMENT OF INNOVATION IN WHICH THEY SHOULD SUPPORT THE PROMOTION OF THE EUROPEAN IDENTITY AND THE COMMON HERITAGE.

CULTURAL ROUTES ARE ITINERARIES THAT GATHER TOGETHER IMPORTANT ELEMENTS OF HERITAGE, WHICH STAND AS TESTIMONY AND ILLUSTRATE SPECIFIC PERIODS AND EVENTS OF EUROPEAN HISTORY. THEY ARE CHARACTERIZED BY MOBILITY AND ALSO IMPLY AN INTANGIBLE AND SPATIAL DYNAMIC THAT THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE DOES NOT POSSESS, WHICH IS MORE STATIC AND LIMITED IN NATURE. BRÂNCUȘI ROUTE IS THE ITINERARY THAT HE TRAVELED ON FOOT FROM HOBIȚA FROM GORJ TO PARIS.

KEYWORDS: *ITINERARY, SCULPTOR, BRÂNCUȘI, TOURIST CIRCUIT, CULTURAL ROUTE.*

INTRODUCTION

The European Cultural Route Constantin Brâncuși - The road to artistic metamorphosis can be a true bridge between Eastern Europe and Western Europe. This route is deeply rooted in the traditions and common European cultural heritage, uniting places with a deep spiritual significance.

The greatest sculptor of the 20th century, Constantin Brâncuși, a central figure in the modern artistic movement is considered the parent of modern sculpture. His sculptures are notable for the elegance of the form and the sensitive use of the materials, combining the simplicity of the Romanian folk art with the refinement of the Parisian avant-garde. His work has profoundly influenced the modern concept of form in sculpture, painting and drawing. With the infallibility of the instinct, as if in the trajectory of the projectile, Brâncuși springs from the Hobița Gorjului and goes, quickly and precisely, to enter the heart of the glory itself. He bore within himself the genius, just as man bears life and fire death. Without a ticket, without a visa, without money, he poured

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his strength, talent and lucid spirit into the world's great theater. Brâncuși's most important and original contribution to modern sculpture may ultimately be the expression of the Romanian popular vision of the world, which was a constituent element of his philosophy.

Constantin Brâncuși Cultural Route - The road of artistic metamorphosis

Constantin Brâncuși Cultural Route - The road of artistic metamorphosis is meant to follow the initial path taken by the great sculptor on foot, from its origins, from the Hobița Gorjului to the capital of European art, Paris. The route chosen for this route, one more spiritual than the physical one, unites places of indisputable significance for modern European art, places that have influenced the great Constantin Brancusi and places that in turn left an eternal imprint. A journey along this cultural route can be an initiatory route for any lover of culture in modern art, starting from the deep roots of the great Brancusi in Romania and to the temple of Western modern art, Paris, passing through places where the Romanian master populated during his traveling journey from 1903-1904.

The cultural route cannot have as a starting point other than the hometown of the great Romanian sculptor, the village of Hobița in Gorj county. Here, both the memorial house and the house in which Constantin Brâncuși was born will be introduced to the cultural route. Other places in this small town on the map, but incredibly large in size, which could be visited within the cultural route are the old wooden churches and the nearby sculpture camp. The second stop on this incredible journey is Tismana, a place full of Orthodox spirituality, with great significance for the Romanian people. Here is one of the most well-known and most beautiful Romanian Orthodox monasteries, a destination that must be visited in order to discover the essence of Romanian religious art. From here, Brancusi crosses the border from Romania to Serbia from today and then Hungary from now, reaching Budapest. Passionate and permanently attracted to art and culture, he visits the great art and history museums in the Hungarian capital. There is not much time left here, continuing his journey to Vienna².

In the Austrian capital, Brâncuși stays longer, visiting the great art museums. In Vienna, the cultural route includes the famous museums that influenced the Romanian sculptor on his way to the peaks of modern art. The Kunsthistorisches Museum is visited, with a rich collection of works by artists such as Bruegel, Rembrandt, Caravaggio or Tizian, as well as Roman and Egyptian antiquities. Not far away is the Naturhistorisches Museum, with its piece of resistance: Venus from Willendorf, one of the oldest works of art in the world, about 25,000 years old. The Museum of Applied Art can "boast" with a collection of over one million pieces of Rococo, Baroque and Jugendstil furniture, porcelain, textile. The museum in the Hofburg Palace is another important objective frequented by Brancusi. Here was the great revelation for Brancusi, his direct contact with the Egyptian sculpture, of which he had no knowledge except in the faces of the textbooks. The other rooms of the museum - about ten - half of the lower floor, were dedicated to the peri-Hellenic arts: Egyptian, Assyrian-Babylonian, Etruscan. The other half of the floor and above, the courtyard itself, with the Herron portal in Lycia was for the arts. Three weeks Brancusi will endlessly knock these halls and courtyards learning. Other objects visited by the sculptor and

² Sorana Georgescu – Gorjan - Thus spoke Brancusi, Ed. Brancusi, Târgu-Jiu, 2018

included in the route are the Schonbrun Palace Museum and the Ethnography Museum of peoples art.

From Vienna, Brancusi leaves for Bavaria, passing through Salzburg and reaching Munich. He arrived in the city of art, Munich, probably in August 1903. "When I arrived in Munich my first concern was to visit museums and then to the" great artists "³. The streets with picturesque buildings, the art present everywhere, the numerous cultural events, and even the young, dynamic and gallant, with a leafy spirit, make you understand that not by chance Munich played such an important role during the aesthetic revolution of the early 20th century. . In Munich he visits the Pynakotek museums (works by Durer, Rubens, Tizian, Tintoretto), Glyptotek (ancient art, sculptures, Egyptians, Roman mosaics). Other places to visit in and around Munich: Other Pinakothek, Munich; Neue Pinakoth, Munich; Pinakothek der Moderne, Munich; Deutsches Museum, Munich; Germanisches Nationalmuseum, Nuremberg; Fränkisches Freilandmuseum, Bad Windsheim; Maximilianmuseum, Augsburg; Jüdisches Museum Franken, Fürth & Schnaittach; Neues Museum, Nuremberg; Museum der Phantasie, Bernried; Museum Georg Schäfer, Schweinfurt; Künstlerhaus Marktoberdorf, Marktoberdorf; Bayerische Staatsoper im Nationaltheater Munich; Bayerisches Staatsschauspiel im Residenztheater München; Bayerisches Staatsballett im Nationaltheater Munich; Staatstheater am Gärtnerplatz, Munich; Staatstheater Nuremberg; Stadttheater Fürth; Markgrafentheater Erlangen; Mainfranken-Theater Würzburg; Stadttheater Augsburg; Landestheater Coburg; Stadttheater Regensburg.

From Germany, Brancusi's route goes to Switzerland, passing through Basel and Zurich. The "Am Römerholz" Museum in Zurich, with over 200 works, which can be admired from Cranach, Bruegel, Delacroix and El Greco, to Manet, Cézanne, Cuno Amiet, Monet, Van Gogh etc. The "Reinhart" collection is a true "double" of the impressionists of the Musée d'Orsay. Highlights: Caspar David Friedrich's Rügen chalk cliffs, Goya's 80 Caprices and Paul Basilius Barth's discreet Black Woman Portrait, arguably the most beautiful sad woman ever painted. The ultimate goal of the journey of initiation of the genius of modern sculpture is distinguished only after it is decided to leave Switzerland and to go to Paris, not before passing through Luneville. After a journey of thousands of kilometers and almost two years spent in the great museums of Europe, Constantin Brancusi finally reaches Paris, the place where he will know the fame and the universal recognition. In Paris, the cultural route reveals its full spiritual power. Brâncuși's trip to Paris and his hard work in the new conditions, against all the vicissitudes of his existence, shows him possessed of a willing will and a burning ambition - traits that must be emphasized and emphasized. It is necessary a real effort to understand how the boy fled from his home, from Hobita hamlet, educated in Craiova and Bucharest and left on foot in Paris, because he could not afford to buy a train ticket, he became a man of one an unwavering decision, which came directly into the heart of glory.

In Paris, the route includes both the places where the great sculptor lived and worked, as well as the great museums and cultural institutions that marked his existence. Everything must of

³ Constantin Antonovici, *Brâncuși master*, Publishing House, Signs, Craiova, 2002

course start with Brancusi's workshop in Paris and ending with the tomb in the Montparnasse Cemetery and the main museums in Paris.

Brâncuși's trip to Paris and his hard work in the new conditions, against all the vicissitudes of his existence, shows him possessed of a willing will and a burning ambition - traits that must be emphasized and emphasized. It is necessary a real effort to understand how the boy fled from his home, from Hobita hamlet, educated in Craiova and Bucharest and left on foot in Paris, because he could not afford to buy a train ticket, he became a man of one an unwavering decision, which came directly into the heart of glory.

Brancusi's ambition is noted not only by the number of works he produced, but also by the transformations that mark this period, in the desire to continue and to find new means of expression. He had come to Paris with the ability to make faithful portraits of reality, not without interest and soon came to realize otherwise figures in a single model meeting.

He learned to touch clay with the Rhodian brio and even to adopt the anatomical truncation introduced by the teacher, while striving, in vain, at the Beaux Arts Schools, to carve a whole figure that would not look like a "corpse". At one point, under the influence of Medarno Rosso and other 19th-century sculptors, he seems to refine his drawing, revealing an area of lust and nuance that seemed more appropriate to him than Rodin's robustness. He takes on unusual and dramatic subjects - blindness, intense feelings, social protest - in an effort to break down the barriers of his technical ability and he succeeds with a success that is even noted by the great sculptor Rodin. He accepted to work under the guidance of the great Rodin only three months, after which he left him with a famous reply: "Nothing grows under the shade of big trees." "In fact he is right, he is just as stubborn as me," said the French sculptor Rodin about Constantin Brancusi. Travel to the capital of France, following the road traveled by Brancusi, mostly on foot, in May-July 1904, passing through the cities of Budapest, Vienna, Munich, Zurich, Basel, Luneville, and then arriving in Paris on July 14, by day national of France. The journey itself is a cultural act, an opportunity to admire the artistic styles in which important buildings were built in the mentioned cities, which settled in parallel with the shaken history of Europe, from the Gothic, Renaissance and Baroque to the Neoclassical and modern⁴.

In Paris you can visit several cultural and artistic objects of first rank: the Louvre Museum, the Orsay Galleries, the Brancusi Workshop, the Georges Pompidou Center, the Guimet Museum, the Notre-Dame Cathedral, the Sacré-Coeur Cathedral, the Montmartre neighborhood, the Salvador Dali Museum, etc. Those who are keen to film and photograph Paris from unusual hypostases can climb the Eiffel Tower or take "fly-boats" on the Seine. Paris remains the cultural capital of the world. But the most important fact for us is that he housed many Romanians, some geniuses (which makes Romania a great "exporter" of geniuses): Mircea Eliade, Emil Cioran, Eugen Ionescu, Henri Coandă, George Enescu. This fact also justifies the name of a book, recently published: Romania-Paris Capital. The event "In Memoriam Constantin Brâncuși" begins at Brâncuși's grave in the cemetery in Montparnasse, with the remembrance service of the Romanian

⁴ Alexandru Buican, *Brâncuși. A biography*, Artemis Publishing House, Bucharest, 2007

artist. Unlike similar jobs that take place every spring in Hobița, here in Paris, Brancusi feels much closer, to his grave and to the city where he created and lived for more than half a century, changing the art of the world. . After the service there is a pilgrimage to the graves of other great Romanian personalities who lived in Paris (Emil Cioran and Eugen Ionescu), but also of some brilliant French writers (Charles Baudelaire). This is another occasion to commemorate and discuss the work of these titans of philosophy, drama and universal literature. The visit ends at the Brancusi opera "Kiss", which is in an advanced state of degradation. The signs of the bacterial attack are obvious, since it is sufficient to scratch the stone slightly in the affected portions, to see how the granules of material are displaced (there are already several centimeter areas with missing material, in the body of the work). In addition there are small portions covered with muscle (on the head of the statue), which maintain moisture and favor the destruction of limestone due to the root system of plants. There are also dark surfaces, due to pollution, which betray the superficial transformation of calcium carbonate into calcium sulphate (soluble). The initiative to draw the attention of the French authorities to this incipient disaster would be welcome, especially because of the invaluable value of the work (but also because it is a small piece, and any degradation becomes immediately obvious and difficult to remedy). You can visit the Romanian church from Jean-de-Beauvais street (where Brâncuși worked as paracliser for 25 years).⁵

Touristic circuit: Following Brâncuși in Paris

Day 1 Visit of the Brancian works from Targu Jiu and of the cathedral located on Axis Mundi. Visit to Hobita and visit the memorial house and recollection at the tombs of his parents in the commune's cemetery. Visit the Tismana monastery.

Day 2 Departure to Budapest, visiting the Vodita monastery, via Bahna -Vircirova. Budapest accommodation and dinner.

Day 3 Breakfast. Budapest city tour. Visit to the Royal Palace, National Gallery, Budapest History Museum with beautiful and interesting sculptures from the Middle Ages, Mathias Church, Parliament, Millennium Monument and National Museum of Fine Arts.

Evening cruise with festive dinner on the Danube with the steamer.

Day 4 Breakfast Departure to Vienna. City tour. Visit the Hofburg Palace (the Imperial Treasury, the Imperial Apartments, the collection of Porcelains and Silverware of the Imperial Court) of the Albertina collection of engravings, drawings, prints and watercolors, of the Imperial Crypt and St. Stephen's Cathedral.

Viennese musical dinner and evening

Day 5 - Breakfast. Visit the Schonbrunn Palace, the Art Museum and the Austrian Museum of Applied Art.

Festive dinner in Grinzing.

Day 6 Breakfast.

⁵ Ion Mocioi, *Brâncusi Viața*, Spicon Drim-Edit Publishing House, Târgu-Jiu, 2003

Departure to Munich. On the way you can visit Melk Monastery (the largest in Austria and a peak of Baroque style) and the town of Mozart-Salzburg (the composer's birthplace, the cathedral, the castle and the Mirabel park). Arrive at Munich. Accommodation and dinner.

Day 7-Breakfast. Visits to Munich

- The old town with Marienplatz and RESIDENZ (the new residence of the former Wittelsbach family) where the treasure with the precious cross of Queen Gisele of Hungary is (11th century)
- Old Pinacoteca
- New Pinacoteca
- Glyptotheca

Dinner at the Hoffbrauhaus Brewery (Bavarian evening)

Day 8 Breakfast Visit to the Collection of Antiquities, the German Museum and the Nymphenburg (the royal castle and the Amalienburg flag), as well as the Municipal History Museum which houses the famous ten figures in painted and gilded wood in 1480 by Erasmus Grasser and Moorish dancers.

Day 9 Breakfast. Departure to Zurich. Short stop at Constanța and boat ride on the lake of the same name. Arrival in Zurich and visiting the old city with the former churches of Our Lady (stained glass by Marc Chagall) and Saint Peter, today Protestant churches. Accommodation and dinner

Day 10 Breakfast. Departure to Basel. Visit the Art Museum, the Cathedral and the Old City with the beautiful streets of Spalemburg, Gemsberg, Heuberg, with the Market Square (Place du Marche), the Town Hall and the Fish Market (the brightest part of the Basel shopping district) of the Jean Tinguely Museum (sculpture) and the Beyeler Foundation (from Riehen, near Basel) with a collection of paintings and sculptures from the Impressionist and Cubist period.

Accommodation and dinner.

Day 11 Departure to Paris with a short stop to visit the city of Luneville in Alsace. Accommodation and dinner in Paris

Day 12. Breakfast. Tour of Paris. Brâncuși's workshop visit from Baubourg. Visiting the Rodin Museum. Visiting the Montparnasse cemetery (the tombs of Brancusi, Cioran, Eugen Ionesco, Tristan Tzara, sculpture with a female head). Visit Notre Dame Cathedral (in this form after the fire)

Day 13 Breakfast. Visiting the Louvre Museum. Visit the Invalides Dome and the Eiffel Tower. Boat ride on the Seine.

Day 14 Visit to the Orsay Museum (the Impressionists), the Holy Chapel, the Saint Denis Cathedral, the Sacre Coeur Cathedral and the Montmartre district; you can opt for Moulin Rouge.

Day 15 Breakfast. The job at the Church where Constantin Brancusi was paraciser. Departure to Versailles and visit the palace. Free time in Paris. Dinner.

Day 16 Breakfast. Departure to Strassbourg. On the way you visit the Cathedral of Reims. Visiting Strasbourg (headquarters of international organizations, cathedral, Mica Francia district) accommodation and dinner.

Day 17 Breakfast. Departure to Nurnberg. On the way you can visit the cathedral of Ulm (the tallest tower in the world 161 meters). Visit the old city of Nurnberg. Accommodation and dinner.

Day 18 Breakfast. Visit the city of Beyreuth opera music. Travel to Prague with a short stop at the Prasadroj Brewery in Plsen. Accommodation and dinner in Prague.

Day 19 Breakfast. Visiting Prague (Old Town with the City Hall and Notre Dame de Tyn church), Mala Strana district with Carol bridge and Hrad palace with Saint Vit cathedral and Loreta Monastery. Afternoon, departure to Budapest. Accommodation and dinner in Budapest.

Day 20 Breakfast departure to Târgu Jiu.

Detailing

BUDAPEST

The Royal Palace rises on a limestone plateau of a kilometer and a half length 60 meters above the Danube. Built in the classical and baroque style in the 14th century King Sigismund of Luxembourg builds a residence on the foundation of a castle of King Bela IV, on which Matei Corvin enlarges and enriches it, the palace knowing a period of fast. Damaged to the Turkish siege of 1686 it is reconstructed by the Habsburgs in the two architectural styles mentioned above.

The Hungarian National Gallery is dedicated exclusively to Hungarian art: medieval sculpture, but also from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries

The Budapest History Museum houses an interesting section of sculpture from the Middle Ages in the underground rooms.

Marhias Church. Built in the Gothic style in the 13th century, it is a unique edifice with a fine stone lace and a tiled roof painted in different colors and with the right portico adorned with a bas-relief representing the Assumption of the Virgin. Here, Emperor Franz Iosif and Sissi were crowned as sovereigns of Hungary.

National Museum of Art. Drawings and prints by Da Vinci, Veronese, Rembrandt, Rubens, Poussin, Picasso. Works by Bellini, Fillippo Lippi, Giorgione, Peter Brueghel, El Greco, Goya, Velasquez.

The Parliament, symbol of the city, a mixture of columns, arches, swinging arches curved by a dome, has the appearance of a cathedral in eclectic style. Here you can admire the crown, the globe, the sword and the scepter of King Stephen the Holy.

WIENA

Hofburg Museum: The treasure comprises the treasure of the crown (crowns and other dynastic insignia, the cradle of the King of Rome, the son of Napoleon and Maria Luisa), the holy treasure (with art objects from the 12-19th centuries) and beyond the treasure of the Holy Roman-German Empire with the famous Imperial crown from the 10th century and the holy spear from the 9th century.

The Imperial Apartments contain sumptuous furniture, tapestries, historical objects on nearly 20 rooms here are the wedding rooms of Franz Iosif and Empress Sissi, the Throne Room and the Great Dining Room. At the same time, the knife made from a pile with which Sissi was murdered is kept.

The Court's porcelain and silverware collection, with an impressive legacy of 18th-century Chinese and Japanese porcelain, enamelled services, gilded, Sevres porcelain etc.

Albertina - a remarkable collection of engravings, drawings, prints and watercolors (over one million copies) of which the Durer collection stands out and which illustrates the development of graphic art since the 15th century.

St. Stephen's Cathedral. Huge construction, that does not resemble any of this kind, with the roof in painted checkers and with a strong tower, the famous Steffel that rises up to 137 m. Finished at 1433 this imposing building, houses a bell, the famous Pummerin of 21 tons. and a very beautiful Roman portico populated by statues, known as Riesentor (the portico of the giants). The gothic interior with 107 m long baroque influences houses a stone carved choir in the 16th century by Anton Pilgram and the tomb of Frederick III, and in the catacombs urn with remnants of the Austrian emperors.

Museum of Art - Egyptian and Near Eastern collections (votive figures, funeral heads, sarcophagi, papyrus columns).

Greek, Etruscan and Roman antiquity (16th century copy of the Magdalensberg Youth, the sarcophagus of the Amazons).

Sculpture and decorative art - Renaissance, Mannerism and German Baroque (equestrian statue of Joseph I, bust of Emperor Rudolf II), Mannerism and French Baroque (bust of Archduke Maria Antoinette) Renaissance and Italian Mannerism (bust of Isabella de Aragon).

- Painting gallery with Flemish, Dutch and German paintings (masterpiece by Peter Brueghel Vântatori in snow, Van Dyck, Rubens, Durer's striking works, such as the adoration of the Holy Trinity, etc.)

- Italian, Spanish and French painting (Rafael, Tintoretto, Caravaggio, Velasquez, etc.).

Schonbrunn Palace - The summer residence of the Habsburg court, built at the initiative of Leopold I between 1695 and 1700 and modified by Maria Tereza between 1743-1749. Raised on a wooded hunting ground where there was a spring called the beautiful spring, from where the name of the palace Schonbrunn also preserves in his memory the childhood of Mary Antoneta, the presence of little Mozart, the stays of 1805 and 1809 of Napoleon, the exile of his son, the duke by Reichstadt, the birth and death of Emperor Franz Iosif and the abdication on November 11, 1918 of the last Habsburg, Emperor Carol.

MELK - Benedictine abbey symbolizing the most complete development of the Baroque in Austria. He knew complex historical events: the Reformation, the Turkish invasion, the Napoleonic wars (Napoleon had its headquarters here in 1805 and 1890).

Here was shot sequences from the movie the name of the rose. Interesting to see: the impressive marble room through the decoration and the rigorous order, determined by the succession of pilasters in brown red stucco imitating the marble.

- Library containing 100,000 volumes and 2000 manuscripts.

- The abbey church has a sumptuous interior decoration, including frescoes, gold and marble ornaments and a magnificent vault painted by Johann Michael Rottmay.

SALZBURG. The city of Mozart seduces by its location on the banks of the Salzach and the sweet light that warms the contours of its palaces and churches.

Every year the Mozart festival takes place here, which takes place during the summer. Interesting is the view that opens either from Monchsberg or from the HETTWER bastion or from Hohensalzburg, the fortress castle of the archbishop princes.

The city offers a very beautiful market called Domplatz which has a great architectural unit; three arcades connect it with the monuments that surround it; the cathedral (in Baroque style with influences from the late Italian Renaissance). Mozart was baptized here, and in the crypt are the tombs of the archbishop princes.

MUNCHEN, the capital of Bavaria, is one of the most attractive German settlements.

Marienplatz is the heart of the city. Here is the New Town Hall in neo-Gothic style with a clock animated by copper-plated characters covered by email interpreting a tournament during the princely marriage of 1568, the old town hall and the Wittelsbach's Residence with the treasurer.

Museums; - Old Pinacoteca..approved by a Renaissance-Venetian style building, contains masterpieces of European painting from the 14th to 18th centuries.

New Pinacoteca. It has a post-modernist architecture and houses mainly works from the 19th century (Delacroix, Courbet, Cezanne, Manet, Degas, Klimt), but also works by Ghirlandaio, Rafael, Tintoreto Poussin, Durer.

Glyptotheca. Here are works of art that represent 1000 years of Greek and Roman sculpture. Among the works are: Apollo with a smiling face, the Barberini Faun or the marble pediment of the Aphaia temple in Aegina.

The German Museum is one of the most important in the world for science and technology. There are exposed models, a coal hand was created, various means of locomotion such as cars, locomotives, airplanes were brought. On the first floor the laws of physics are explained, on the second the manufacture of glass and ceramics, on the third floor the measurement weights, and the last three are reserved for astronomy.

Nymphenburg - Summer residence of the electing princes and kings of Bavaria

The castle has rococo decoration in the festive room in white, gold and pale green, and the southern pavilion houses the famous gallery of Louis I.'s beauty.

Amalienburg is the hunting lodge, with an interior decoration of remarkable beauty.

Lake Constanta has a sweet climate, being particularly similar to the one on the Azure Coast. Reichenau Island was a monastic cradle of the West in the 10th-11th century. The important Carolingian church of St. Georg Oberzell with mural painting from 1000. Also a place of relaxation is Lindau.

ZURICH. Important financial center, but also industrial and commercial, it is the most populated city of Switzerland

Sitting on the shores of the lake of the same name and the Limat River was a bastion of the Reformation.

Witnesses are the two great churches: Fraumunster and Grossmunster.

BASEL The second Swiss city as population located on the RIN, at the meeting point of the Swiss, French and German borders. The Museum of Fine Arts houses a rich collection of works by Swiss

and German artists from the 15-19 centuries, to which is added a collection of modern painting, from the Impressionists to the present day.

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