

## BUZIAȘ

**Local Council Office:** Buziaș, str. Principală no. 16, tel/fax 0256/321450

**Web page address:**  
<http://www.primariabuzias.ro>

**Coordinates:**  
45°38' 56" N lat.;  
21°36' 27" E long.;

**Historical landmarks:**

**XIII<sup>th</sup> century** - archaeological artifacts (building remains, water pipes fragments, stone monuments, roof tiles and coins) lead us to believe that a healing water settlement existed, which might be the successor of a Roman settlement (**Ahibis**);

**1321** - the settlement of Buziaș (under the name of **Kisbuzjás**) was first mentioned by king Charles I of Hungary, in a royal act;

**1369** - the town is recorded in the documents of those times under the name of **Buzus** and **Bozas**;

- historian Florin Medeleț claims that in the XIV<sup>th</sup> century Buziaș **“was governed by the families of Romanian knyaz Neacșu”**;

**1406** - the Romanian village **Silagiu** is first mentioned in the paper **“The Medieval Geography of Southern Hungary”** written by **Millekes Bodog**, under the name of **Zyluas**, in a document acknowledging the existence of a legal dispute between **Ștefan Himfy**, owner of Bozos (Buziaș), and **Jacob, knyaz of Zyluas** (Silagiu);

**1716** - Buziaș falls under the Habsburg rule; - the documents mention the town under the name of **“Buzieschi”**, populated by Romanian serfs;

**1720** - the first wooden orthodox church is built by the Romanian community from Buziaș;

**1787** - the town Bachova is first mentioned in documents (connected with the name of



an imperial district commissioner, **Johann Bacho**), founded by the Germans (Swabians) in 1783 in the area deserted by the Romanians who moved in the neighbouring villages and Chevereș forest;

**1796-1805** - the mineral water resources are rediscovered and exploited;

**1800** - the first Jews settle in Buziaș;

- in 1851 around 51 Jewish families (240 souls) lived in the surrounding area, 10 of which lived in Buziaș;

- the synagogue was built in 1886;

-after 1918 the Jewish community scattered;

**1811** - opening of the first organized spa season, and the establishment of the **Spa Resort**;

**between 1811-1892** - the owner of the Spa Resort is **The Foundation of the Catholic Religious Domain from Timiș**;

**1819** - Buziaș is declared a spa resort;

- until the end of the XIX<sup>th</sup> century the treatment is performed by drinking mineral water;

- the basis of the balneary therapy was set by dr. **Bela Lindenmayer**, between 1809-1838, and by dr. **Gheorghe Ciocârlan** (the first Romanian balneary specialist) between 1838-1848;

- the treatments use the mineral waters captured from the Mihai, Iosif, Notatoriului and Feruginoase springs;

### CITY HALL AND LOCAL COUNCIL OF BUZIAȘ CITY

<b>VIOREL ALGER ILAȘ</b>	<b>Mayor</b>	HOHOL DAMIAN, LC Member	DLP
<b>ALDAN FLORIN PETRU</b>	<b>Vice Mayor</b>	HUDREA IOAN DOREL, LC Member	SDP
ADAMESCU ANA, ADRIANA, LC Member	SDP	OANCEA IOAN, LC Member	SDP
BADEA GAVRILĂ, LC Member	DLP	OTESCU IOAN VALENTIN, LC Member	DLP
BAIAS ȘTEFAN, LC Member	SDP	RÂMNEANȚU NICOLAE, LC Member	DLP
CIN IOAN, LC Member	DLP	SAVU IULIA-DANIELA, LC Member	NLP
DEHELEAN AUREL, LC Member	SDP	VASILESCU TIBERIU, LC Member	SDP
DRĂGAN ADRIANA VIOLETA, LC Member	DLP	VLAICONI VALERIU, LC Member	SDP

## BUZIAȘ

**1840-1850** - German and Hungarian wine-growers settle in Silagiu;

- several grape varieties are planted: Cadarcă, Majarcă, Roșu bățut, Slankamenka and the hybrid variety "Otelă";

**1856** - **Radisich Jenő** is born in Buziaș, art historian, director of the Belle Arte Museum from Budapest (d. 1917);

**1882** - the band of amateur puppeteers belonging to the **Brauer-Berger** family performs in German, Hungarian and Romanian languages;

- the founder of the group was **Ana Winkler-Brauer**, and her daughter, **Kati Brauer-Berger**, received the Practice Certificate for the profession of puppeteer in 1929;

- the group goes on tour in several counties around Western Romania; the Buziaș Puppet Theatre continues its performances during the second half of the XX<sup>th</sup> century, too, and also after the Revolution (1989);

**1884** - primary school teacher **Miklos Grand** from Buziaș, winner of a **Grand Prix** in Paris for its bee products, publishes a comprehensive treaty on beekeeping;

**22-26 August 1886** - Buziaș is hosting the 13<sup>th</sup> Congress of Physicians and Naturalists from Hungary and Transylvania, joined by specialists from Europe and Asia;

**September 1898** - the Austro-Hungarian king Franz Joseph and the heir presumptive prince Franz Ferdinand, visit the resort;

**1900** - Buziaș has a population of 2,847: 1,070 Hungarians, 892 Germans, 877 Romanians and 8 Serbs;

**1903** - the artesian aquifer is discovered, and cardiovascular diseases are cured using an external treatment (hot baths in strong carbonated mineral water);

**1903-1907** - 12 deep springs are drilled and the mineral water bottling plant is built;

**1892-1906** - the owner of the resort is the **Ernő Schottola** family, who leased it in 1903 to **István Huszly** and **Kimmel Koloman** from Timișoara (the Kimmel family was the owner of the Kimmel Liqueur Factory, which was to become the foundation of the "Solventul" Chemical Plant from Timișoara);

**1906** - the resort is now owned by the **Muschong** family, and its name is **Muschong Spa S.A. Buziaș**;

**1911** - Buziaș is officially declared a health spa resort;

- the park of Buziaș, with a surface of over 20 ha, is a dendrological park with many rare species of trees, the most important being the plane tree (*Platanus*);

- the resort's architecture is built in Turkish-Byzantine style, unique to Romania; similar promenades can be found only in Karlovy



Vary (Czech Republic) and Baden-Baden (Germany);

**1912** - **Misteh Andre** is born in Buziaș, hydrotechnical engineer, the designer of the "Kossuth" bridge from Budapest;

**1 December 1918** - eight people from Buziaș (including protopresbyter **Ioan Pepa** and physician **Dimitrie Borca**) and five people from Silagiu are the appointed representatives attending the National Assembly from Alba Iulia, enjoying the unification and foundation of the Romanian state;

**1919** - the "Etelka" train begins to operate between Buziaș Station and the resort central pavilion (replaced in 1972 by a bus);

**1923** - electric lighting is implemented;

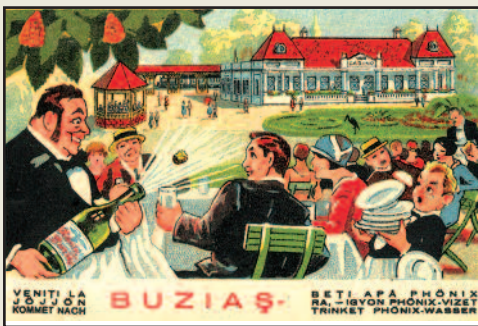
**1934** - The Heroes Memorial, a white marble cross, is raised in front of the Romanian orthodox church, where a wooden cross used to be; the inscription reads: "**In memory of the heroes fallen on the battlefield 1914-1918**", to honour the fifty-five soldiers from Buziaș who died during WW I;

**11 April 1943** - several locals break in the office of the **Ethnic German Group** (The Cultural Center from Buziaș), tear down the German national flag and destroy Adolf Hitler's portrait;

**1948** - The Health Spa is transferred into the property of the Romanian State and is named The Balneary Undertaking from Buziaș;

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**14 iulie 1948** - Nicolae Jebelean is born in Silagiu, priest, narrator in the Banat idiom;  
**1955** - Dimitrie Stan is setting up a choir which performs songs in Romanian, Hunga-



rian and German languages;

**1956** - the settlement is declared town;

**29 November 1962** - Rodica Draghinescu is born in Buziaș, poet, prose writer and essayist, translator;

**1986** - Doru Simuț publishes a small monography "Buziaș. A small tourist guide";

**1990** - The Health Spa is managed by S.C. Tratatment Balnear Buziaș S.A. (since 2005, Managing Director Eng. Economist Sorin Munteanu) and is recorded in the **Encyclopedia** of the Italian scholars M. Messini and C.G. Lollo "Aque minerali del mondo", as well as in "Precis d'hydrologie" (by French author A. Morette);

**1992-1997** - The Clinical Medical Center "Cristian Șerban" from Buziaș is built; officially opened on 1 July 1997;

**2001** - Octavian Sfetcu publishes the monograph "Buziaș - theatrical and historical foundations";

**2010** - The Rural Press Association from the Historical Banat region designates Alger Viorel Ilaș "2009 Mayor of the Year from Timiș";

**Total population on 1 January 2010:** 7,589 persons, of which:

- male = 3,674 persons

- female = 3,915 persons

**Number of households on 1 January 2010:** 2,906

**Member villages:**

Buziaș, Bacova and Silagiu;

**Educational institutions:** - High School: Buziaș; Primary and Elementary School: Bacova; Primary School: Silagiu; Kindergartens with normal hours: Buziaș, Bacova and Silagiu;

**Health facilities:** Hospital: Buziaș; Medical practices = Buziaș (three); Dental practices = Buziaș (three); Medical clinics = Bacova and Silagiu; Human pharmacies = Buziaș (two) and Bacova; Veterinary pharmacies = Buziaș (two);

**Cultural Institutions:** The Cultural Centre from Buziaș; Community Centres: Bacova and Silagiu; The Ethnography Centre "Iuliana Florea Troceanu" Buziaș; the Library: Buziaș (founded in 1952);

**Fitness and sports facilities:** "Victoria" Gymnasium Buziaș; The Mineral Water

**Photodocument:**

**Kirchwei in Buziaș- Septembre 2009**



Swimming Pool S.C.T. Buziaș; The Youth Stadium from Buziaș; sports ground: Buziaș; parks: Buziaș and Bacova;

**Churches:** Romanian Orthodox churches: Buziaș (1834-1839); (1995); Bacova (1889); Silagiu (1872); The Roman-Catholic Church from Buziaș (1873-1874); The Roman-Catholic Church from Bacova (1889); The Reformed Church from Buziaș (1998).

**Annual church festival and other cultural-religious events:** Village celebrations: Buziaș (8 September - the Birth of Mary), Bacova (20 July - Saint Elijah), Silagiu (Ascension of Jesus); Brass Bands Festival (September).

## CITIZENS OF HONOUR:

*Viorel Șerban* (1999).

## BUZIAȘ

## THE SPRING OF MOȘ BÂZIEȘ

Legends say that originally, Buziaș was just a scattered village and “the entire surrounding area had very few water resources. Only one dwelling from a beautiful forest had drinking water, near the house of moș Bâzieș, a good and wise old man. The villagers drank water from the old man’s spring and its sourish and cooling taste attracted other villagers, too. As time went on, more and more people moved their home closer to the sourish water spring”. The old man’s “sour” spring is said to have been located in the area where today’s park exists, and the descendants of moș Bâzieș named the settlement **Baziaș**, as the name is still pronounced by the older inhabitants of the spa resort Buziaș.



## KARL MAIER’S CLOCK

The Romanian Orthodox Church from Buziaș was built between 1834-1839. In 1867, thanks to the City Hall support, a clock is mounted on the church tower, bearing the inscription **Karl Maier in NEISATZ**, probably the clockmaker’s name (Neisatz is the German name of Novi Sad from the Serbian Banat, and the name of a town in Southern Russia, colonized by Germans at the beginning of the XIX<sup>th</sup> century (present day Neisatz-Krasnogorsk), by will of empress Catherine II. The church burned on the evening of 7 November 1995. The tower, the roof and a big part of the murals and other objects inside were destroyed. The church was restored in less than a year. Karl Maier’s clock, also destroyed by the fire, was repaired for free in 1997 by the Swabian Alois Beremoser, based in Germany. Alois prepared the necessary schematics for the restoration of the mechanisms damaged by fire. The mechanisms were manufactured by the trade company Construcții Metalice from Bocșa.



## A HOPE GIVING FOUNDATION

The Clinical Medical Centre “Cristian Șerban” from Buziaș, operational since 1 July 1997, is a medical institution for children and young people under 30. Given its specific



and the large number of patients in the same place, at the same time, this centre is unique in Romania and one of the largest in Europe. Its main objectives are: thorough clinical and laboratory evaluation of each disease, therapy optimization, disease-specific medical education, rehabilitation of locomotor and psycho-sensorial deficits, psychosocial support for type 1 diabetes (insulin-dependent) children and young people as well as for patients with hemophilia, complex medical and socio-professional counseling. The patients are admitted here free of charge.

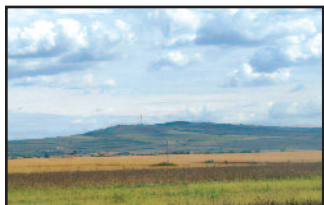


The Centre was built between 1992 and 1997, using a foreign model, by the founders of Cristian Șerban Foundation for Aid of Ill Children, Viorel and Margit Șerban, both professors at the “Victor Babeș” University of Medicine and Pharmacy from Timișoara, in the memory of their son, Cristian. Upon completion, this medical institution was included in the Romanian medical system. The Clinical Medical Center “Cristian Șerban” is a modern hospital with a 50-bed capacity (30 for diabetes, 10 for hemophilia, 10 for medical physical rehabilitation), operational all year around, in 12-14 day series. The medical services are similar to those of a university clinic of the same specialization.

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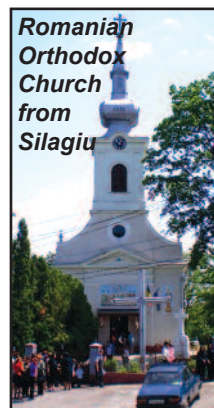
## THE VILLAGE OF HAJDUK MOISE

Silagiu is an old Romanian village, established around the middle of the XVII<sup>th</sup> century, from several scattered hamlets. The legend says the settlement was founded by a priest, Zilagi or Silagi, who came all the way from Transylvania. Another story tells about a hajduk from Sălaj, Transylvania, whose name was Moise Silăgeanu or Sălăgeanu. He was



the one who united the scattered hamlets into one village in order to better defend themselves against the Ottoman attacks. **Helmut Wettel**, in his paper “**Der Buziascher Bezirk. Landschaften mit historischen Streislichtenern**” (published in Timișoara, in 1919, describing the district of Buziaș at those times), believes that the village name

has a southern Slavonian origin, and is derived from the noun Sylva (beam, column), or from the noun Zil (cymbal) or from the noun Silva (plum), but with no scientific evidence to this end. The fact remains that Silagiu has been a Romanian settlement since the beginning. Moreover, according to the Austro-Hungarian census from 1880, Silagiu had a population of 1,870, including 1,691 Romanians. The rest of the population, around 100 souls, included Swabians and Hungarians, settled in after 1840, as winegrowers.



Romanian Orthodox Church from Silagiu

## MICHEL OF LIEB

Mihály Munkácsy von Lieb or Michel of Lieb (20.02.1844 - 1.05.1900) - son of Leó Mihály Lieb and Ceciliei Reök, both of Bavarian origin - is regarded as one of the most important Hungarian realist painters from the XIX<sup>th</sup> century. He started painting in Jula (Gyula), at his uncle's house, lawyer István Reök, while recovering from an injury following a bad experience as a carpenter assistant in Arad. He attended academic courses of belle arte, painting mainly salon scenes and still-lives, and also many landscapes. Towards the end of his career he painted two monumental works: **Hungarian Conquest** (for the House of Parliament from Budapest) and a large scale fresco entitled **Apotheosis of Renaissance**, for the ceiling of Arts and History Museum (Kunsthistorisches Museum) from Vienna.



In the summer of 1863, Mihály Munkácsy von Lieb - together with another important painter of the time, **Elek Szamosy** - enjoys in Buziaș the hospitality of **Zsigmond Ormós**, a revolutionary from 1848, aesthetician, writer and art patron. While in Buziaș, Munkácsy worked on two relatively large scale paintings. One of the two paintings - which is currently unaccounted for (according to **Ioan Gheția**, the author of the manuscript “The Chronicle of Buziaș Eparchy”) - represented a beautiful woman crossing a river, carrying a distaff on her side and a child in a basket on her head. The second painting, which can be seen in the National Museum from Budapest, depicts a Romanian family in front of their house: three women - one older and two younger (one of the latter taking care of a little child) and a strong adult man, leaning on a bat. In 1959, a photograph of this drawing, signed by Munkácsy, could be seen at the Archdiocese of Timișoara and another one at the Museum of Caransebeș Diocese. 100 years later, painter **Gheorghe Gulie** makes a copy after a reproduction from the photo shop of Zeuker-Buziaș. The copy can be seen in the presentation hall of the Popular Art Collection from Buziaș (photo, left).



## BUZIAȘ

## CITY OF BRASS BANDS

The Brass Band Festival has been held annually in Buziaș since 2002. In 2009 the 7<sup>th</sup> edition was held. Over

the years, the festival has led to the revival of several brass bands from different areas, both cultural and religious. Professor **Ciprian Cipu**, the initiator of the festival, describes the event “**The event, which takes place annually, in the first decade of September, is attended by hundreds of people, who experience unique emotions triggered by the beauty of this musical genre**”.

With each edition, the brass bands program became more diverse, from folklore adaptations to ambient music, from international to religious music. 2009 was the year that marked the return of the promenade concerts to their traditional location, which was the stage of the Central Park, in front of



the Casino. Some of the brass bands performing on the stage of the 2009 edition of the Brass Band Festival were: “**Pro Amiciția**” from Timișoara (the former brass band of the Military Garrison from Timișoara), the brass band of the baptist community from Jebel, the brass band from Recaș, the youth brass band from Rusca-Teregova, Caraș-Severin county, the brass band from Lipova, Arad county, the brass band from Bănia, the brass bands from Serbian Banat, and the guests of honour, the brass bands from Rosenheim and Böblingen (Germany, photo, below).



## ABOUT THE AGE OF THE MINERAL WATERS FROM AHIBIS

Professor and archaeologist **Dumitru Tudor** wrote in his book “**Cities, market towns and villages in Roman Dacia**”: “We have archeological evidence that the mineral waters from Buziaș were used in the Banat region during the Roman Empire. A small balneary town began to emerge near the mineral springs, proven by the discovery of wall fragments, baked clay pipes, coins, bricks, sculptures and inscriptions on stones - all scattered, unfortunately, before being able to conduct an analysis”.

Another important archaeologist, **Liviu**

**Mărghitan**, believes that both Buziaș, and Băile Herculane ((Ad Aquas Herculi Sacras) “were popular in the Daco-Roman antiquity for their special, curative qualities... The ruins, water pipe fragments, stone monuments, the roof tiles and coins dating back to the XI<sup>th</sup> century foresee the existence of a XIII<sup>th</sup> century health resort.”

Scholar **Alexandru Borza** (founder of geobotany) writes in his book “**The Banat region during the Romans**” (Timișoara, 1943) that “the multiple Roman water pipes and bricks discovered in the area prove that Buziaș was known and exploited. The Roman name of the town wasn’t known”, but later on, historians believed that the Roman name of the settlement from Banat, blessed with healing waters, was **Ahibis**.