

## BALINȚ

**Local Council Office:** Balinț no. 135, telephone 0256/333201;

**Coordinates:**

45°45'47" N lat.;

21°51'03" E long.;

**Historical landmarks:**

-1488-1510 - the first mention of the town of Balinț in a historical document, when count **Ferenc Haraszti** donated his estate, **Felső-Bályncz**, to his daughter;

-1604 - the troops of **Gheorghe Rákóczi**, on the one hand, and the rebellious troops of **Ștefan Bocskay** (future prince of Transilvania and king of Hungary) and **Gabriel Bethlen**, on the other hand, engaged in battle near the town of Balinț;

-1739 - the Habsburg troops led by the Swiss general **Robert de Lentulus** set fire to the Balinț settlement, on the grounds that the village was populated by gangs of foot-pads;

-1880 - 1890 - 60 Hungarian families from the Debrețin (Debrecen) area settled in the village of Bodo;

-1892 - several Reformed Hungarian families from the town of Macău (Makó) settled in the village of Bodo;

-1896 - official inauguration of the Balinț post office;

-1925 - Balinț had 1,250 inhabitants;

-22 May 1925 - **Lidia Fülöp**, poet and prose writer, is born in Balinț;

-18 August 1936 - **Viorel Muntean**, primary doctor, former Head of the Timiș Institute of Public Health (Sanepid), is born in Balinț;

-the commune had a primary school, a kindergarten, a district doctor, a men's choir, a mill, a post office and a train station;

-11 May 1941 - **Crișu Dascălu**, poet and essayist, is born in Balinț;

-2002 - the Balinț commune had over 1,671 inhabitants;

**Total population on 1 January 2010:** 1,582 persons, of which:



- male = 762 persons

- female = 820 persons

**Number of households on 1 January 2010:** 830

**Member villages:** Balinț, Bodo (1344, the estate of Bodov), Fădimac (1488, Fădimac), Târgoviște (1690-1700, Tergoviște);

**Educational institutions:**

- Elementary school (I-VIII): Balinț; Primary schools (I-IV): Fădimac; Kindergartens with normal hours: Balinț, Bodo Fădimac and Târgoviște;

**Health facilities:**

- Medical practices: Balinț; Drugstore: Balinț; Sanitary-veterinary practice: Balinț; Sanitary-veterinary practice and drugstore: Balinț;

**Cultural institutions:**

- Community centres: Balinț, Bodo, Fădimac and Târgoviște; Library: Balinț (founded in 1965);

**Churches:**

- Romanian Orthodox Church: Balinț (1890); Fădimac (1897) and Târgoviște (1926); Reformed Church: Bodo (1903); Greek Catholic Church: Balinț (1910); Pentecostal Church: Balinț;

**Annual Church Festival:**

- Balinț and Târgoviște (Easter Monday); Fădimac (8 September); Bodo (first week of October);

**Citizens of Honour:**

Ioan Montane, Ionel Petrescu, Anton Kubasak.

### THE CITY HALL AND THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF THE BALINȚ COMMUNE

<b>Crașovan Dănuț</b>	<b>Mayor</b>	Ionescu I. Ioan, LC member	SDP
<b>Bekeszy Iuliu</b>	<b>Vice Mayor</b>	Laichici Vasile, LC member	DLP
Balinț Ștefan, LC member	DUHR	Moș Ioan, LC member	DLP
Cuzman Dănuț Vasile, LC member	GRP	Popa Emil Fănel, LC member	DLP
Găman Ion, LC member	IND	Tăpărdău Liviu Adrian, LC member	CP
Garaș Petru, LC member	SDP	Varga Silvia, LC member	DUHR

## BALIŢ



## "THE LUCKY MILL"

The water-powered Balinț grain grinding mill is unique in the county. The locals named it after Ioan Slavici's famous novel: **"The Lucky Mill"**. The mill functioned for over 100 years, but now it needs significant renovation works.



The people from Balinț also take pride in other special places, such as **"The Pond"**, a dam on the Bega river and the hickory and Turkey Oak forest.

## CRIȘU DASCĂLU

The poet and essayist **Crișu Dascălu** was born on 11 May 1941 in Balinț. He attended the classes of the "C. Brediceanu" high school in Lugoj, then those of the Faculty of Philology at the Timișoara University, specialising in Romanian and German (1959-1964). He earned the title of Doctor of Humanities in 1979. He was a scientific researcher at the Timișoara branch of the Romanian Academy and was appointed Head of the "Titu Maiorescu" Sociological-Humanities Institute within the Academy branch. He contributed to the "Horizon", "The Tribune", "Literary Romania", "Atheneum", "Branches", "Language and literature", "Timișoara Meridian", "The Light" (Pancevo) etc. magazines. Author of: **"Anger and Marble"**, **"A Test for**

**Joy"** (1978); **"The didactics of poetic language. Study on poetry"** (1986); **"The Scars of Joy"** (1995); **"Paradigmatic mutations in the evolution of Romanian poetic language"**(1998); **"Poetry and language"** (2000); **"The respectful insurgence. Essay on the poetic individual and supra-individual"** (2000); **"Voyage to the centre of poetry"** (2000); **"Poetikon"** (2007); **"The Gods live near Olympus"**(2007). Co-author of numerous other works, most of them written in collaboration with his wife, **Doina Dascălu**. He obtained an award from the Union of Romanian Writers, Timișoara branch (1978).

His son, **Mihai Bogdan Dascălu**, is also a poet, a prose writer, a playwright, a critic and a translator.

## CORDOȘ'S HILL

This barrow (hill) was the object of systematic research carried out by archeologists from Lugoj. It is located in Bega's Meadow, near the Balinț - Bethausen - Făget county road, 1.5 km north-west of the village. Archeologists discovered here ceramic fragments from the Coțofeni culture (Neolithic),

and from the Bronze Age. The circular barrow, with a diameter of 44 m and a height of 3.5 m, hid in the centre an inhumed skeleton on a bed of sand covered with ocher, most likely belonging to a tribal chief from the Bronze Age. Only a small number of similar ocher tombs were found in some settlements in Moldavia, in the downstream area of the Danube and in Southern Oltenia.

## The "covaci" of Târgoviște

In 1924, the Romanian "Socac" Yearbook recorded the existence of **Friedlander Bernhard**, a blacksmith ("covaci", in the local dialect) from Balinț commune. He was also a merchant, running a small shop in the village.

The tools used by the blacksmiths from Banat were the anvil, the hammer, the sledge hammer, the auflinger (a spoon used to clean the hoof), the rundhamer (a round hammer used to smoothen the hoof), the spițhamer (a sharp hammer used to make holes for the studs), the falthamer (a hammer used for bending the horseshoe iron), the bandhamer (a hammer used to reshape hot iron), rasps and the faielbac (a tripod used to shoe the horse).

Nowadays, there are no blacksmiths in Balinț. However, blacksmithing is still practiced in the neighbouring village of Târgoviște, even if the blacksmith master is well past his prime. The youngest farrier in Timiș county seems to be **Constantin Seculin** from Giarmata Vii village (Ghiroda commune), who at 35 had already been working as a ferrier for 17 years.



**BALIŢ**

**THE DEATH OF GHEORGHE FRANŢESCU**

In Banat, April-June 1946 was a period characterised by violent encounters between the partisans of the Communist Party, on the one hand, and those of the historical parties (National Peasants' Party and National Liberal Party), on the other hand. Thus, page 4 of file 250/1946 of the Timișoara Gendarmery Inspectorate Archives records: "On 2 June 1946, the Maniu Wing of the National Peasants' Party organised a political gathering in Balinț (those days it belonged to Severin county, a.n.). During the speeches, a truck full of members of the Communist party arrived from Lugoj. Some of them started asking questions and inter-

rupting the lecturer, which led to a scuffle between the members of both parties." After the conflict, due to the blows received during the fight "the same day, around 8-7 p.m., young **Gheorghe Franțescu**, head of the Lugoj communist political area, died at the Lugoj State Hospital". The case was investigated by the Severin Gendarmery Legion, which charged with murder lawyers **Ioan Târziu** and **Alexandru Jucu**, engineer **Vernichescu**, young **Ioan Tomescu**, **Daminescu**, **Lugojeanu**, all members of the Maniu Wing. They were turned over to the Prosecutor's Office by the Lugoj Court, only to be released some time after....

**FRANCISC KÁDÁR -  
MASON, LYRIC ARTIST, SCULPTOR**

In the last decades, the village of **Bodo** has become the summer residence of many people from Timișoara. For the lyric artist Francisc Kádár of the Romanian Opera House in Timișoara, Bodo was the place where he spent many years of his agitated life. Upon his death, historians wrote: "The voice of the illustrious artist is forever gone, as is an entire world: the world of the founders of the Romanian Opera from Timișoara, as Francisc Kádár was, for two years and a half, director of the lyrical stage, successor of the famous founder **Aca de Barbu**. His musical care-

er was followed by a very appreciated period as sculptor. His numerous and original figurines amaze us still by their rich humour originating from the Székely Land, a humour he never let go of, even if life wasn't always very kind to him. Born on 11 March 1923 in the village of Dumbrăvioara, Mureș county, the lyric artist first studied to become a mason, then he enrolled at the Faculty of Plastic Arts, and graduated from the Conservatory at the age of 31. His extremely rich musical carrier was based on a broad repertoire of important roles. **He spent his final years in the village of Bodo: sculpting, working and... being, gentle proof of a spectacular world.**



**PHOTOGRAPHIC  
DOCUMENT**

*The town of  
Balinț  
at the end  
of the XX<sup>th</sup>  
century*



**SEAL OF BALIŢ COMMUNE**