

BÂRNA



Local Council Office: Bârna no. 71/a, telephone 0256/334415;

Coordinates:
45°43'12" N lat.;
22°03'26" E long.;

Historical landmarks:

- 1514 - 1516 - contemporary charters mention the name of **Barnafalva** or **Berna**;
- 1514 - the Sărăzani settlement is mentioned in historical documents as belonging to count **Georg of Brandenburg**;
- 1 January 1594 - Michael the Brave (Mihai Viteazul) donates Sărăzani village to his loyal servant **Gheorghe Borțun**;
- 1599 - a mention of **Andrei Stancu of Botinești**, who had claims over a mill in Surduc commune;
- 1601 - the Drinova village is owned by **Ioan Vlad** from Lugoj;
- 8 July 1607 - a mention of the border landmarks of the Bârna village;
- 1717 - the inhabitants of Drinova are punished by the troops of the Habsburg general Lentulus for being "**wrongdoers**";
- 1771 - Bârna is mentioned as part of the Făget district, with 90 households;
- 1845-1847 - the Botinești settlement is owned by knight **Nicolae Malenița** and his wife **Ana Dărvan**;
- 1890 - construction of the Bârna school;
- inter-war period - the Botești village had 35 households, situated on a single street;
- 1925 - the town of Bârna had 446 inhabitants;
- 14 August 1929 - **Ioan Fărcaș**, who writes poems and prose in the Banat idiom, epigrammatist, is born in Sărăzani;
- 1935 - there is a men's choir and a cultural society in Pogănești; Sărăzani has a choir and also a school library;
- 2002 - Bârna commune had 1,610 inhabitants;

Total population on 1 January 2010:

1,537 persons, of which:
- male= 817 persons
- female = 720 persons

Number of households on 1 January 2010: 487

Member villages:

- Bârna, Botești (1414, Begyesth), Botinești (1514, Bothnest), Drinova (1514, Drynowa), Jurești (1596, Giurești), Pogănești (1453, Pogánfalva), Sărăzani (1514, Zaraz);

Educational institutions:

- Elementary schools (I-VIII): Bârna; Kindergartens with normal hours: Bârna, Botinești, Drinova, Jurești, Pogănești, Sarazani;

Health facilities:

- Medical practice: Bârna; Sanitary-veterinary practice: Bârna;

Cultural institutions:

- Community centres: Bârna, Botinești, Botești, Drinova, Jurești and Pogănești; Library: Bârna (founded in 1962);

Fitness and sports facilities:

- Sports ground at the elementary school (I-VIII) Bârna;

Churches:

Romanian Orthodox Churches: Sărăzani (1878); Bârna (1888), Botești, Botinești (1888), Drinova (1897), Jurești (1889), Pogănești (1889); Baptist Church: Sărăzani (1917); Pentecostal Churches: Botinești and Pogănești; Adventist Churches: Bârna (two) and Botinești;

Annual Church Festival:

- Botinești (Pentecost), Bârna and Drinova (15 August - The Assumption of Mary), Sărăzani (29 August), Jurești and Pogănești (8 September - Saint Mary) and Botești (20 September).

CITY HALL AND LOCAL COUNCIL OF BÂRNA COMMUNE

Dumitru Pecora	Mayor	Ioan Longa, LC Member	UUC
Gh. Antoni	Vice Mayor	Stela Olariu, LC Member	SDP
Liviu Balintoni, LC Member	SDP	Panci Ion, LC Member	GRP
Andrei Benzar, LC Member	DLP	Gheorghe Pandurescu, LC Member	SDP
Petru Bloju, LC Member	CP	Bustescu Nicolae, LC Member	NGP
Stelian Magu, LC Member	DLP		
Luminița Nevrincean, LC Member	SDP		

BÂRNA

SĂRĂZANI CITY HALL

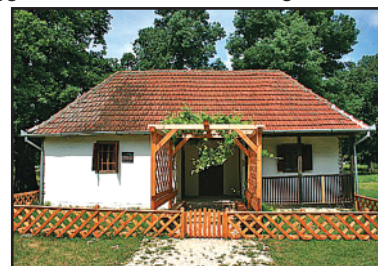
Sărăzani preserves the oldest village city hall in Banat, mentioned in the 1824 town planning schedule. The city hall was located in the middle of the main street. It is approximately 150 years old, the origin of the monument dating back from 1824 - 1835. Specialists classify the building in the category of rural constructions “whose design is inspired from houses with three rooms and a partial stoop”. The building



was intended for administrative purposes right from the beginning, as city hall. The current aspect of the city hall dates back to 1920-1930, when the roof furring was replaced with tiling, and the building was connected to the electricity and telephone networks.

The left room - the biggest one - was the meeting room of the Commune Council, while the right room was the Mayor's working office. The connecting hallway led up to the booth of the commune watchmen (“boactări” in Romanian). The mayor's room opened into another small room, used for holding offenders in custody. In 1971, the Sărăzani City Hall was transferred to the Banat Village Museum in Timișoara, where everyone can still visit it.

The left room - the biggest one - was the meeting room of



THE UKRAINIANS

Over the last decades, numerous Ukrainians from the Maramureș area have settled in Bârna commune and the surrounding villages. Most of them originate from the Poienile de sub Munte commune, mentioned in historical documents in 1353 as part of the Bogdănești valley principality (the Cuhea estate), located on the Vișeu Valley and on the upper course of the river Iza. This area - Cuhea - is the point of origin of the people of Bogdan Vodă, i.e. the founders of Moldavia. Today there are almost 10,000 Ukrainians in Poienile de sub Munte (photo). On numerous occasions, those who now live in other parts of the country, as well as their descendants from Bârna, participate to the local celebrations.

Patrimony:
BORTUN'S CASTLE

The elders of the Sărăzani village still tell the tales of the riches once owned by the nobleman from Caransebeș, Gheorghe Borțun, known by the name of Pitaru. Through the charter issued on 1 January 1600 by Michael the Brave (Mihai Viteazul) (after the Șelimbăr victory), he was granted the Sărăzani village near Lugoj, for his loyalty to the prince from Muntenia. In Sărăzani, the ruins of the castle (manor) are still standing (photo).