

BILED



Local council office: Biled no. 359, telephone 0256/377001;

Coordinates:

45°53'10" N lat.;

20°57'42" E long.;

Historical landmarks:

-1462 - the name **Bylyed** is first mentioned in historical documents as belonging to nobleman **Nicolae de Beregsău**;

-1562 - the village became property of the Hungarian kingdom;

-king Ferdinand I donated the settlement to castellan **Ladislau Kerecsény**;

-1609 - Biled was granted the right to hold a monthly and annual fair;

-XVIIth century - the settlement was completely devastated during the Ottoman occupation;

-end of the XVIIth century numerous Serbians, lead by patriarch **Arsenie Csernajevic** settle in Biled (tens of thousands Serbians, lead by the patriarch, left Serbia because of the Ottoman repression and settled in Banat, with the support of emperor Leopold I, who, by the decree of 21 August 1690 grants the Serbian patriarch authority over the Eastern Greek churches)

-1774 - settlement of the first German colonists;

-1778 - according to some statistical data regarding Billiet (Biled), the town school was attended by 145 students, coming from the 262 existing houses;

-1786 - Biled preserves its status of urban settlement;

-1937 - Biled had 38 Orthodox families, 67 persons;

-1938 - set up of the Romanian Orthodox Parish (the first parish priest was **David Crăciun**);

-15 January 1951 - the birth of **Ioan Doru Tărăcilă**, senator and Minister of the Interior;

-1 August 1953 - **Petru Vasile Tomoiagă**, poet, prose writer, publicist, was born in Biled;

-16 April 1969 – the birth of **Sorin Supuran**, Mayor of the commune (2000-2005), General Manager of the Romanian Road Authority (2005-2007), Member of the Timis County Council (2008-present);

-1990-1992 - many inhabitants of German origin left between;

-2002 - Biled commune had 3,548 inhabitants;

-2008 - first issue of the Biled City Hall Gazette;

Total population on 1 January 2010: 3,704 persons, of which:

- male = 1,837 persons

- female = 1,867 persons

Number of households on 1 January 2010: 1,162

Educational institutions: Agricultural Vocational High Schools; Elementary School (I-VIII); Kindergarten with normal hours;

Health facilities: Medical practice; Dentist practice;

Cultural institutions: Community centre; Library (founded in 1960);

Fitness and sports facilities: Public swimming pool

Churches: Romanian Orthodox Church (1982); Roman-Catholic Church (1786); Baptist Church; Pentecostal Church;

Annual church festival: Orthodox Annual church festival (3 September); Catholic Annual church festival (28 August);

Citizens of Honour:

Horia Pinteă, Dinjer Iosif, Helmut Doring, Wilhelm Weber, Sorin Supuran.

CITY HALL AND LOCAL COUNCIL OF BILED COMMUNE

Duță Leontin	Mayor	Indrei Marin, LC Member	DLP
Glodeanu Constantin	Vice Mayor	Răvășilă Marius, LC Member	DLP
Andraș Ioan, LC Member	SDP	Șibu Pavel Viorel, LC Member	SDP
Baba Gheorghe, LC Member	SDP	Supuran Eugen, LC Member	NLP
Cuciula Florica, LC Member	DLP	Szabó Maria Melinda, LC Member	SDP
Csonti Adam, LC Member	DFGR	Ungureanu Nicolae, LC Member	SDP
David Mircea, LC Member	DLP	Vasiu Lucian, LC Member	DLP

BILED

**THE CASTLE
OF THE BISHOP
OF ZAGREB**

In 1788, the Banat region fell under the ruling of the Hungarian Kingdom. One of the main changes was that the peasants, free under the ruling of the Vienna Court, were now made serfs on the estates of the Hungarian counts. As a result of some land exchanges in Croatia, necessary to the Imperial Austrian army, the Zagreb Roman-Catholic bishopry received six settlements in Banat. One of them was Billiet-Biled. The land of the peasants from Biled was reorganised, the Zagreb Bishopry taking most of it. To manage all that land, the bishopry set up an administrative office in Biled, headquartered in the building called **Kastell**, at number 300. This was also the site of a new, one-



storey massive prison, with correction cells in the basement. The **“Arrest”** (this was the name of the new administrative building) also accommodated the soldiers employed by the Hungarian police.

Until 1848, **Kastell** also accommodated the Zagreb Bishopry **Tribunal**, which also served other towns, such as Cărpiniș, Șandra, Variaș, Iecea Mică, Periam.

KALVARIENBERG - A SYMBOL OF BILED



Kalvarienberg - Biled - 2008

This ceremony took place on the hill called **Kalvarienberg** (Calvary Hill), evoking the Passion of Christ and the Via Dolorosa where Jesus walked with the cross.

This is not the only Kalvarienberg in Timiș. **Pavel Novak**, the Roman-Catholic parish priest of Biled, initiated between 1869-1872 the construction of several other similar monuments, among which the one from Grabaț (Grabatzer Kalvarienberg), a collective grave dating back to the plague epidemic which struck Banat in 1834.

One kilometer away from Biled, on the left side of the road to Timișoara, on Calea Torontalului, there is a small, 8 m high hill, with a diameter of almost 50 meters. A cross was built on this hill in 1837. The authorities of the time recorded that a religious procession used to take place every Friday before Easter, at 6 o'clock in the morning.



*Grabatzer
Kalvarienberg
- 2009*

BILED

THE VILLAGE WHERE NO ONE CURSES

The construction of the Biled Roman-Catholic Church began in 1775. It was finished, consecrated and dedicated to Saint Michael the Archangel in 1777. The church house, built between 1791-1792, is still standing. Around 1803, after the last wave of German colonists settled in Biled, the town had over 3,000 inhabitants. The church was now rather small, so it was extended. The tower was built in 1833. The church had four bells, of which three were confiscated by the Austrian-Hungarian Army just before the end of World War I. The current bells date back to 1924. The smallest one was donated by the Central Swabian Bank SA, the second one was a gift from a former inhabitant of Biled who emigrated to the USA at the beginning of the XXth century and the third one was a donation from the locals. The people of Biled also take pride in a clock (mounted around 1833), which functioned flawlessly for over 150 years. The locals were also renowned for their religiousness and morality. These values are also recorded by Emmerich



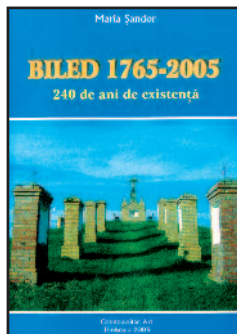
Christovich, Bishop of Cenad, who after a visit which took place on 22 June 1778 wrote that the people from the Biled parish of priest Nikolaus Marx **“do not curse, are peaceful, they are not superstitious, no one lives in concubinage and they are all honest and fair.”**

THE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE
OF ROMANIA FROM BILED

Ioan Doru Tărăcilă was born in Biled, on 15.01.1951. He attended the courses of the Mihai Eminescu High School in Călărași and the Faculty of Law of the Bucharest University (1977). He is a jurist. He is the author of several specialised articles and of the work **“Contraventional liability”**. In 1990 he was elected senator, and was reelected the following years (1992, 1996, 2000, 2004). Minister of the Interior (1994-1996). Quaestor of the Standing Bureau of

the Senate (1990-1992). Secretary and Vice President of the Standing Bureau of the Senate (1992-1996). Vice President of the Standing Bureau of the Senate (2000-2004). Vice President of the Senate (2004-2008).

He was President of the Romania-India Friendship Group and president of the Association for **“Bărăgan Deportees - 1951”**.

Romanian monograph of
240 years of existence

Until not long ago, the main information sources on Biled commune were the works of Franz Klein, **“Chronicle of a low-land village in the Banat in sources and documents”** (published in 1980) and **“Biled. For 222 years a model Banat town of Maria Theresia, in images and documents, 1765 and 1987”** (published 1987). However, both are written in German. That is why the small monograph **“Biled 1765-2005, 240 years of existence”** published in 2005 thanks to the efforts of **Maria Șandor**, is welcomed.