

GIARMATA

Local Council Office: Giarmata, 445 Principală str., telephone 0256/369101, fax 0256/369102;

Coordinates:

45°50'11" N lat.;
21°18'38" E long.;

Historical landmarks:

- 1332 -1337- the village is mentioned in the papal tax records, as **Garmad, Carmad**;
- 1470 - Roman artifacts are discovered in Cerneteaz;
- 1551 - the earthen fortress located four kilometres away from the village, towards Pișchia, called "**The Fortress**" (Cetățuia), was conquered by Ottomans;
- 1720-1723 - the German colonization begins, a process that ended in 1800;
- 1786 - **Iarmota** domain is the property of count **Mihai Altban**;
- 21 March 1831 - **Nicolae Iancu Iancovici** is born in Cerneteaz; violin player, bandmaster (d. 25.01.1903);
- 1936 - Giarmata has three choirs, two brass bands, a credit union, a bank (safekeeping house), kindergartens, public primary school, confessional schools,
- 6 January 1951 - **Dorel Gâtlan** is born in Cerneteaz, former general director of Timiș Prefecture, then subprefect;
- 01.08.1960 - **Gogu Opre** is born in Cerneteaz, **Hero Martyr** of the Revolution of 1989;
- 1972 - the last ethnic German mayor, **Iosef Wagner**, ends his term and the Romanian mayor **Traian Meșter** takes over;
- Constantin Deliu** settles in Giarmata; former player and coach of the football team "Universitatea" Craiova, assistant coach of the Romanian national U21 team, local counsellor (1992-1996 and 1996-2000);
- 2002 - the commune's population is 5,454;
- 21.07.2002 - **The Guest House** of the Police International Association is open;
- 2009 a new kindergarten is built;
- 2010 - opening of the new offices of the medical clinic and the pharmacy from



Cerneteaz;

- The Community Center from Giarmata is renovated and turned into a Cultural Center;
Total population on 1 January 2010: 6,200 persons, out of which:

- male = 3,128 persons
- female = 3,074 persons;

Total number of households on 1 January 2010: 1,694;

Member villages: Giarmata and Cerneteaz;

Educational institutions: Primary and secondary School: Giarmata; Primary school: Cerneteaz; Kindergarten with normal hours: Cerneteaz; Kindergarten with extended hours: Giarmata;

Health facilities: Medical clinics: Giarmata and Cerneteaz; Medical practice: Giarmata; Human Pharmacy: Giarmata; Veterinary clinic: Giarmata;

Cultural institutions: community centers: Giarmata and Cerneteaz; Library: Giarmata (founded in 1958);

Fitness and sports facilities: Sports centers: Giarmata and Cerneteaz; Swimming pool: Giarmata; Football field: Giarmata;

Churches: Romanian orthodox churches: Giarmata (1972, under construction since 2006) and Cerneteaz (1849); Roman-Catholic church: Giarmata (old church - 1731; new church 1932); Pentecostal church: Giarmata and Cerneteaz;

Annual Church Festival: Cerneteaz (9 May) and Giarmata (8 September - Birth of Mary);

Citizens of Honour: Gavril Roșian, Daniel Moraru, Paul Codrea, Iova Simianțu, Bishop Lucian Mic.

CITY HALL AND LOCAL COUNCIL OF GIARMATA

Delvai Ion	Mayor	Vlase Titus C-in, LC Member	DLP
vacant	Vice Mayor	Leuca Adrian-Răzvan, LC Member	SDP
Badea Constantin, LC Member	DLP	Lingurar Călin, LC Member	CP
Bodiu Gheorghe, LC Member	UPSC	Martin Gheorghe, LC Member	DLP
Borzaș Dănuț, LC Member	SDP	Nițuca Vasile, LC Member	CP
Bunescu Virgil, LC Member	SDP	Radin Ana, LC Member	DLP
Carabulia Ionel, LC Member	NGP	Roșian Gavril, LC Member	UPSC
Codrea Valentin, LC Member	DLP	Tiuch Lenuța, LC Member	SDP

GIARMATA

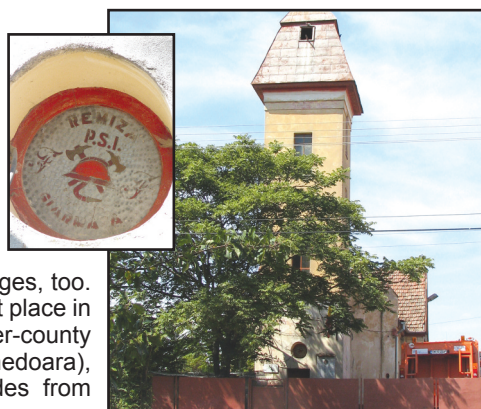
THE TREE SPRING

According to a local legend, prince Eugene of Savoy, conqueror of Banat in 1716, and his suite reached Iarmota village one day. All of a sudden, the prince drew his sword from its sheath and thrust it into the trunk of an old tree. That instant, cool and clear water sprang from the willow trunk. The locals took out the tree trunk and gathered the water in a tank, well maintained over the years. The chroniclers of the time acknowledged that the "Spring from the tree" located in the valley behind the Roman-Catholic Church was well preserved during the interwar period, too (XXth century). As a matter of fact, the street where the spring used to be was named the **Spring street** (strada Izvorului), and the water flow gushed through the earth until the last decade of the XXth century, when the drillings for the water supply system of the commune, weakened the strength of the "spring from the tree".



THE FIREMEN TOWER

In 1764, 38 buildings from Giarmata were engulfed in flames, and the old catholic church was destroyed. Not until 1897 (16 August) did the Public Firemen Brigade establish in the village. Between 1958-1959, the Giarmata fire station is built following a project design signed by **G. Haas**. Iarmota firemen brigade, well trained and well organized, became famous in the neighbouring villages, too. So, the fire brigade managed to secure the first place in the Professional Firemen Contest, the inter-county stage, held on 19-20 July 1999 in Simeria (Hunedoara), where it defeated the public firemen brigades from Alba, Arad, Bihor, Hunedoara and Timiș county.



THE TURK'S BRIDGE

Cerneteaz village is located around 8 km north of Timișoara, on the left bank of Bega Veche river. It was first mentioned in documents in 1470. Then, an Ottoman registry (defter) from 1554, recorded the village and its 18 houses. The bridge over Bega Veche, referred to as "**The Turk's Bridge**" (Podul Turcului) by the locals, dates back to the Ottoman occupation, even though its architecture is similar to the bridge built by Austrians in Foeni in the XVIIIth century. Between 1924-1925 Cerneteaz (named **Cserneczhaza**, then **Cernitkais** and **Csernitacz** in medieval times) was called **Cernești**. In 1936, the village had 715 houses and 1,179 inhabitants, orthodox Romanians. The village church was built in 1846. After the administrative division of the territory, which took place in 1956, Cerneteaz was the seat of commune.

IN THE BEGINNING WERE THE SERBIANS...

Documents of the Habsburg administration dated in 1717 are evidence for the existence of two settlements on the location of present day Giarmata: **Veliki Iarmat** (Big Iarmat) with 36 houses and **Mali Iarmat** (Small Iarmat) with 28 houses, both of them inhabited by Serbian population and a few Romanian families. 1722 is the first year of the systematic colonization with German population, an event recorded in an explanatory report submitted to the Banat

GIARMATA

Administration by **Johann Albrecht Craussen**, an officer of the Transportation Services (born in the Rhine and Mosel area, the source of hundreds of colonists who moved near Belgrade between 1919-1921). In 1765 the Serbian and Romanian population was forcibly displaced from Iarmota into Checea and Peterda (nowaday Radajevo), in order to make way for the German settlers. As a result, between 1769-1772, Giarmata was inhabited by 327 families of German settlers. It was 1778 when the church registries recorded Romanian inhabitants again, but their number was very small.

The number of Romanian inhabitants increased after 1945. A massive immigration of the ethnic German and mixed families took place, especially at the end of the last century. Many families settled in Germany (such as **Luca, Pietricică, Vărzaru families** did, all based in Minden). All these events reconfigured the ethnic composition of Giarmata, so in 1995 it included: Romanians 94.3%; Hungarians 2%; **Germans 1.6%**; other nationalities 2.1%. Unlike 20-30 years ago, when almost 5,000 Swabians lived in Giarmata, nowadays, there is no ethnic German inhabitant in the village, according to the data supplied by the City Hall!



Mansion of count Victor Abraham Gyurky - Giarmata, beg. XXth century

LITTLE DOME

The Roman-Catholic Church "Saint Joseph" from Iarmota, located on 419 Principală str., was built in 1730, during the administration of bishop **Adalbert, baron of Falkenstein**. The little dome from Giarmata was built under the supervision of engineer **Carl Alexander Steinlein**. (To be noted that the cornerstone of the Catholic Dome in Union Square from Timișoara was not laid until 6 August 1736, and the construction works lasted a long time, until 1774, when the same engineer, C.S. Steinlein, assisted by **Johann Theodor Kostka** completed the building).

The murals inside the Roman-Catholic church were painted in 1935.



THE BANDMASTER

21 March 1831 is the birth date of **Nicolae Iancu Iancovici** (also named Nica) in Cerneatez. Left fatherless, he got a job as an apprentice of the village blacksmith. The blacksmith played violin very well and taught Nica the craft of playing the instrument. In Timișoara he learned the playing technique from an old fiddler. He performed together with an orchestra from Timișoara, and with other bands (tarafuri) in Ciacova, Vârșeț, Becicherecu Mic. At the age of 20 he settled in Lugoj. He joined the orchestra of **Sepp Müller**, learned the musical notes, learned to play almost all the instruments and became bandmaster. He founded his own "taraf" made of peasants, and they performed during the 1848 Revolution in Lugoj, in front of general Josif Bem. His performance attracted the fury of the locals, so Nica disguised himself in military clothes and found refuge in Timișoara, in Freidorf, in the camp of revolutionary Lajos Kossuth. He returned to Lugoj after six weeks. His repertoire included different folk songs: "Tropa", "Dunda", "Iedre", "Poșovaica", "Momirul", etc.

He passed away on 25 January 1903. On his death, **Coriolan Brediceanu** wrote: "Nica's fiddle bow has played joy in times of sorrow and and it was Nica's fiddlebow again that has soothed the pain..."