

GIULVĂZ



Local Council Office: Giulvăz no. 172, telephone: 0256/416201, fax: 0256/416543;

Coordinates:

45°32'48" N lat.;

20°59'17" E long.;

Historical landmarks:

-1355 - the settlement is mentioned in documents under the name **Guhlueș**;

-1717 - the Habsburg census records Giulvăz as an inhabited settlement, under the administration of Ciacova, with 27 houses, Rudna - 30 houses, Ivanda - 40 houses;

-**Naum Dadan (Dadany)**, a general in the Habsburg army during the battle from Zenta (1716) against the Ottomans, received the Giulvăz domain, totalling 1,400 de hectares;

- the Dadan family was Armenian, from the Greek Macedonia;

-1776 - the school from Giulvăz is mentioned in documents;

-1784 - the Serbian population from Ivanda is replaced by German colonists;

-1838 - Giulvăz domain continues to be the property of **Constantin Dadan (Dadany)**;

-1887 - the male choir from Giulvăz is founded;

-1909 - the new owner of Giulvăz, count **Kinsky** (Wchynsky), parcels the land for further sale to the villagers;

-1919 - 1921 - a population exchange takes place: Serbs from Rudna are replaced by Romanians from Vojvodina;

-1924-1926 - a new village is founded, **Crai Nou**, by colonizing "moți" (population from Apuseni Mountains) and Romanians from Vojvodina;

-2 May 1936 - birth of football player and coach **Ion V. Ionescu** in the village of Rudna;

-12 December 1941 - **Ioan Dula Giulvăzanu** is born in Giulvăz, editor for "Radio Timișoara", publicist (d. 5.01.1997);

-1954 - Crai Nou is a hamlet administered by Rudna village;

-20 February 1957 - **Desanca Lalici**, is born

in Ivanda; famous singer of Serbian folk music;

-2002 - the commune has 2,735 inhabitants; 2006- the football team „Vulturii Giulvăz” is founded;

- 2009- the new school and gymnasium are built in Giulvăz ;

- 2011- the first edition of the local publication „Giulvăzanul” comes out.

Total population on 1 January 2010:

2,983 persons, of which:

- male = 1,470 persons

- female = 1,513 persons

Total number of households on 1 January 2010: 1,124

Member villages: Giulvăz, Crai Nou (1924-1926) Ivanda (1333, Hinand) and Rudna (1332, Rudna);

Educational institutions: Primary and elementary schools (I-VIII): Giulvăz and Crai Nou; Primary schools (I-IV): Giulvăz and Ivanda; Kindergartens with normal hours: Giulvăz, Ivanda, Crai Nou;

Health facilities: Medical practice: Giulvăz; Dental practice: Giulvăz; Human pharmacy: Giulvăz; Veterinary practice: Giulvăz;

Cultural institutions: Community centers: Giulvăz, Ivanda, Rudna and Crai Nou; Library: Giulvăz (founded in 1962);

Churches: Romanian orthodox churches: Giulvăz (1720), Rudna (1926) and Crai Nou (1926); Serbian orthodox churches: Ivanda (first mentioned in 1851, then in 1913) and Rudna (1834); Roman-catholic churches: Ivanda (1895), Giulvăz (1947); Pentecostal churches: Giulvăz and Ivanda;

Annual Church Festival: Giulvăz (Pentecost), Rudna (7 July), Crai Nou (20 July - Saint Elijah) and Ivanda (26 July).

CITY HALL AND LOCAL COUNCIL OF GIULVĂZ

Cristeți Florentin Gheorghe	Mayor	Jupunski Vasile, LC Member	SDP
Milovanov Ioan	Vice Mayor	Petrov Maxim, LC Member	NGP
Butu Solomon-Alexandru, LC Member	DLP	Purice Cristina, LC Member	GRP
Gilinger Ioan, LC Member	NLP	Totan Gheorghe, LC Member	NLP
Hârțu Viorel, LC Member	NGP	Vintilescu Ion, LC Member	SDP
Holbea Constantin, LC Member	DLP	Zaharia Alexandru, LC Member	DLP

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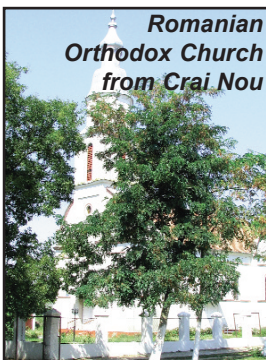
MAGUS - THE WATER OF LIFE

The mineral water spring from Ivanda - groundwater spring - has been used for a long time. The spring has been credited with healing qualities, mainly for stomach disorders (gastritis and ulcer), thanks to the concentration of calcium and magnesium. The natives remember that the water was used by counts from Budapest, as well as by the nobles from Vienna imperial court, who used to visit the domain of baron **Ignație Csávossy** to find healing for their pains. The springs with sulfate, chloride, sodium, magnesium mineral water from Ivanda have been capitalized locally for several years. Following the nationalization of the domain (named **Magus** in the interwar period) by the communist authorities, the water quality dropped drastically: the CAP stables were built in the spring area and the water was contaminated by animal waste. During the '90s, the land area including the water of life spring became the property of a Swabian, who returned in Romania, then the property of a local counsellor from Timișoara, but it never recovered its original utility.



THE LITTLE BEADLE

The village Crai Nou was founded between 1924 - 1926 on the territory of Rudna, by the Romanians from Ardeal and Serbian Banat. Some of them didn't adapt to the steppe life and returned to their previous homes. The Jeflea family, from Jeflea village in Alba county, was one of those who stayed. Crai Nou was the place where **Antonie Jeflea** spent his childhood, a small boy from Ardeal who attached himself to the local church (built in 1875) where he served as a beadle. The child was drawn to monastic life, and used to pass by the Timișeni-Șag monastery to pray whenever he had the opportunity. Following the advice of abbot Timotei from Hodoș - Bodrog Monastery, near Arad, young Antonie arrived at Secu Monastery. That was the starting point in his travel towards monkhood, under the guidance of His Holyness father Cleopa. After graduating the Nursing School, he attended the Theological College, the



Faculty of Law and the Faculty of Theology. He took the vows at Cetățuia Monastery, blessed by archimandrite Mitrofan Băltuță, the abbot of the monastery. He was a secretary of Cetățuia Monastery and a discipol of father Teofan. Since 1995, once the monastic settlement from Giurgeni (first mentioned in documents in 1721, built by Greek monks) was reopened, protosingel Antonie Jeflea became abbot of Giurgeni Monastery. The "Iasi newspaper" of 19 July 2004 referred to the former beadle from Crai Nou as a "**man from Banat who found peace in the monasteries from Moldova**".

In 2007, His Holyness Antonie Jeflea, abbot of Giurgeni Monastery, became archimandrite in the Roman diocese. "The man's soul is like a room during winter time. If it's cold outside and warm inside - it's good, but if the cold gets inside - we cannot live. This is the difference between people from Moldova and Banat. **The latter are religious, but their soul is colder**", believed the archimandrite abbot Antonie Jeflea.

THE BARONS NIKOLICIS OF RUDNA

Rudna domain was bought in 1781 by **Teodor Iancovici of Mirievschi** (Serbian scholar and director of the schools from Banat) and **Jovan Nikolics** (he came from an influential family living near Osijek which made a fortune by supplying the Habsburg army with cattles during the frequent Russian-Turkish wars of the XVIIIth century). Mirievschi traveled to Russia to reform the Russian educational system, as per the request of empress Catherine II. As a result, Jovan Nikolics took possession of his land and mansion (the mansion from Rudna had

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been built at the end of XVIIIth century - probably between 1781-1782), after purchasing it from Miriev-schi's mother-in-law, Natalia Socolovici. His successor, Jovan Nikolics II, received the baron title from Vienna royal court.



Jovan Nikolics had no offsprings, so he adopted Jovan Belcici, who would marry Elisabeta Obrenovici, the daughter of Serbian knyaz, **Milos Obrenovici**. Jovan, the adopted child, and the knyaz's daughter would have four children: Nicolae, Feodor, Mihail and Mladin. **Feodor Nikolics** (photo) became governor of Bosnia and Herțegovina between 1882-1886. The last baron Nikolics left Romania for good in 1919.



After 1924, the Mansion from Rudna became the property of lawyer Lighezan, until 1947-1948. Once the communists took the power in Romania, the mansion was confiscated and used as a border patrol unit for a while, and as the CAP office in 1960. The building was damaged and the chapel was completely destroyed. But the most severe devastations happened immediately after 1989: the doors, windows, wooden floors and valuable furniture were stolen. In the '90s, the mansion was claimed by the successors of the last owner. They won the lawsuit, but quickly sold the house to **Mara Rademaher**, a woman from Banat, based in Germany. Nowadays, the mansion from Rudna cannot be visited, as a family of Roma people lodged in the house abusively, while the owner visits Rudna rarely.

THE HOUSE OF GROZDANA

The winter of 1990 was just beginning, when the chief of the former CAP from Ivanda received a surprise visit. Old **Grozdana Perinaț**, accompanied by her grandson Iovan Milovanov, entered the building of the CAP. Iovan's grandmother demanded the people present in the building to leave the premises! Her motives were simple: Grozdana claimed her natural right to property. The house used by the former CAP, one of the most imposing in the village, had been built by her father-in-law, but had been seized by the communist authorities in the 1950s. After December 1989, Grozdana Perinaț tried everything in order to evict the former CAP chiefs from her house but without success. The only viable solution at that time was taking over the house "peacefully" (it was the winter of 1990-1991), removing the desks and other belongings of the former agricultural institution out of the house. Soon afterwards, the court decision arrived... Today, **Iovan Milovanov** is deputy mayor of Giulvăz and still lives in his ancestors' house, "retrieved" by his fierce grandmother, Grozdana Perinaț, in the winter of 1990-1991...



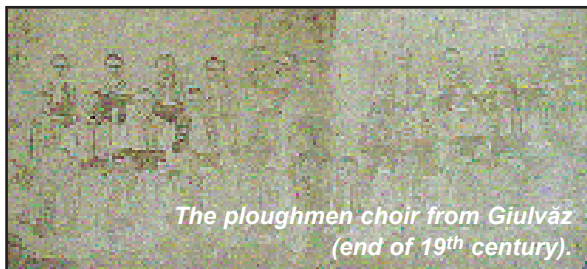
*Old Perinaț and
prince Alexandre
of Serbia*

FIVE PATRIOTS



In the '50s, Nicolae Mezin (photo) was the president of the newly established Agricultural Cooperative from Giulvăz. He was 19 at that time and would keep that job until the winter of 1989. After the Revolution, free from the burden of agriculture, he committed himself to the study of Giulvăz history, thrilled to be able to know his past. He was a regular writer in "The Village World", an informative leaflet of the community from Giulvăz, and in **Paideia**, a cultural and orthodox spirituality leaflet of the Giulvăz-Ivanda Eparchy. His work, dedicated to the development of culture and local education, was rewarded in December 2006, by the director of the school from Giulvăz, the teacher Gheorghe Totan, with the Honorary Diploma, in a ceremony celebrating 230 years from the school's foundation. Following in his predecessor's footsteps, Nicolae

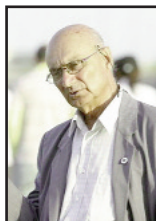
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*The ploughmen choir from Giulvăz
(end of 19th century).*

Mezin focused on the historical event 1 December 1918 and wrote an article in “**The Village World**” about the arrival of the patriots from Giulvăz in Alba Iulia in the winter of Romanian hope: “The delegation of the National Romanian Council from Giulvăz included Nicolae Brănuț, priest, Ștefan Vulpe, teacher, Ion Meici, physician and two peasants, householders and patriots: Trăilă Mezin (grandfather of Nicolae Mezin N/A) and Petru Olaru. The delegation left to Alba Iulia five or

six days prior to 1 December. They traveled comfortably by train to Arad. Between Arad and Alba the Hungarian police tightened up control and turned the Romanians back. The delegation from Giulvăz managed to move forward thanks to the idea of priest Nicolae Brănuț and teacher Ștefan Vulpe. The latter, an officer of the Austro-Hungarian army, who spoke Hungarian and was wearing a military uniform and a gun, resorted to a stratagem: he introduced a Romanian flag in each of his colleagues’ bags, cuffed them and told the Hungarian police that the four people were fugitives and rebels, given the Romanian flags inside the bags, and he was escorting them to the court house from Alba Iulia to face trial! Hearing those words, the Hungarian hussars greeted respectfully Ștefan Vulpe and allowed the Romanians to pass ...”



THE COACH

Ion V. Ionescu (Jackie Ionescu) was born in Rudna on 2 May 1936. Between 1945 and 1960, he played football for Știința Timișoara, Progresul Sibiu, Știința and Victoria Bucharest football teams. He was the coach of Poli Timișoara football team (1972-1975, 1980-1983, 1986-1988, 1991-1992), but he also trained other football teams, such as: Jiul Petroșani, CFR Timișoara, UTA, CSM Reșița, Corvinul Hunedoara, Sportul Studențesc etc. He won the Romanian Football Cup with Poli Timișoara football team in 1980.

Prof. Ion V. Ionescu is the author of the following volumes: Football – Training Methods and Means, Stadion Publishing House, 1972 – in collaboration; Football – Tactics Nowadays – in collaboration; Football – The Strategy of the Game, Sport-Turism Publishing House, 1982 – in collaboration; Football – The Technique and the Tactics of the Game; A Ball in Babylon. He was the consultant of Poli Timișoara football team (2005 – 2007), football editor and analyst. Citizen of Honour of the Municipality of Timișoara (2008).

IOAN DULA GIULVĂZANU

One of the pioneers of the radio station Radio Timișoara, **Ioan Dula Giulvăzanu** (photo, first from the left, together with **Bora Geambu** from Timoc and journalist **Nicolae Secoșan**), was born in Giulvăz, on 12 December 1941. He graduated “Vincentiu Babeș” High School from Timișoara (“Fabric” residential district), in 1959. He attended the West University, Faculty of Letters, Romanian major, German minor. He made his debut in journalism in 1962, with social surveys and reviews published in “The Red Flag”. He joined the news room “Latest News” of Radio Timișoara in 1975. After the broadcast of Radio Timișoara had been cut off in the '80s, he worked at the Timiș County Library. But, as soon as the radio station resumed its activity, on 22 December 1989, Ioan Dula Giulvăzanu returned behind the microphone and would become the head of the news department. He published the books “**Solitary Stanzas**” - 1989 and “**The Remarkable Departure**” - 1996. And his departure came in less than a year: **Dula**, the radio man, passed away on 5 January 1997.

