

JAMU MARE

Local Council Office: Jamu Mare no. 180, tel. 0256/235101, fax 0256/235102;

Coordinates:

45°15'12" N lat.;
21°24'29" E long.;

Historical landmarks:

-1343 - Jamu Mare is mentioned in documents under the name "villa **Zamer**";

-1717- the village **Sham** (Jamu Mare) has 67 houses, Clopodia: 42 houses, Ferendia: 30 houses (Walachs), Lățunaș: 30 houses; ;

- end of XVIIIth century - **Fényes Elek** describes **Nagy Jam** (1,562 people) as the property of count **Ludovic Karácsony (Crăciun)**;

-1786 - the German settlement **Freudenthal** is established;

-1809 -1859 - The Romanian families are evicted from the commune and replaced by the German families from Fibiș, Iecea, Grabaș etc.;

-1893 - the settlement Freundenthal is incorporated in Jamu Mare village;

-3 May 1897 - **Ioachim Miloia** is born in Ferendia, painter, philosopher, philologist (d. 25.03.1940);

- 29 January 1912 – **Petru Bulea** was born in Ferendia, priest, political prisoner between 1959 and 1964 (d. 08. 1993);

- 1914 – **Gheorghe Pleavă** was born in Lățunaș, priest, political prisoner who was forced to work at the Canal between 1950 and 1953 (d. 1993);

-1919-1924 - Jamu Mare is under the rule of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes;

-1936 - Jamu Mare has a National House, primary school, brass band, mixed choir, credit bank, mill, soda factory, electrical plant and a population of 3,061 persons;

-1943 - priest **Caius Pascu** publishes the monograph of Gherman commune;

-5 May 1950 - **Hortensia Ioniță** is born in Lățunaș, prof. univ. dr., primary physician;

-24 October 1951 - **Maria Pacia** is born in Jamu Mare, former member of the county council, director of ACR Timișoara;

- 9 January 1954 -

Ioan Traia was born in Ferendia, historian, curator, theologian;

-2002 - Jamu Mare has 3,165 inhabitants;

-2009 - the first issue of "**Jamu Mare Journal**" is published (chief editor **Gh. CoVICIU**);

Total population on 1 January 2010: 3,053 persons, of which:

- male = 1,514 persons

- female = 1,539 persons

Total number of households: 1,335

Member villages: Jamu Mare, Clopodia (1598, Klopotiva), Ferendia (1717, Werendin), Gherman (1323, Ermeny), Lățunaș (1717, Laczumnash);

Educational institutions: Primary and elementary school: Jamu Mare; Primary school: Clopodia, Ferendia; Kindergartens: Jamu Mare and Clopodia;

Health facilities: Medical practices: Jamu Mare (two); Human Pharmacies: Jamu Mare; Veterinary practice: Jamu Mare; Veterinary Pharmacy: Jamu Mare;

Cultural institutions: Community Centers: Jamu Mare, Clopodia, Ferendia, Gherman and Lățunaș; Library: Jamu Mare (1974);

Churches: Romanian orthodox churches: Jamu Mare (1926), Clopodia (1937), Ferendia (1950), Gherman (1930) and Lățunaș (1926); Roman-Catholic churches: Jamu Mare (1834) and Clopodia (1990); Greek-Catholic churches: Jamu Mare (2004), Clopodia (1991) and Lățunaș (1990); Baptist churches: Jamu Mare (1929), Clopodia, Ferendia (1920) and Lățunaș (1929); Adventist church: Jamu Mare (2004); Reformed church: Clopodia; Nazarean church Gherman (1992);

Annual Church Festival: Jamu Mare (Easter), Gherman (Ascension of Jesus), Clopodia (Pentecost), Lățunaș (27 July), Ferendia (15 August - Assumption of Mary);



CITY HALL AND LOCAL COUNCIL OF JAMU MARE

Filipiac Valeriu	Mayor	Lupu Petru, LC Member	NLP
Belea Sandu	Vice Mayor	Malița Daniela-Livia, LC Member	SDP
Barbeș Nicolae, LC Member	NLP	Novac Nicolae, LC Member	DLP
Danu Ștefan-Radu, LC Member	DLP	Selegean Titus, LC Member	DLP
Docna Gabriel, LC Member	NLP	Sporea Gheorghe, LC Member	SDP
Drăgăilă Gheorghe-Vasile, LC Member	NLP	Tincu Ioan, LC Member	NLP
Leu Gheorghe, LC Member	NLP	Zamfor Constantin, LC Member	NLP

JAMU MARE

THE CHAPEL FROM FERENDIA

Vasile Marcu was born on 14 October 1844 and was one of the wealthy inhabitants of Ferendia village. His father was a shepherd, had very many sheep and bought over one hundred hectares of land in the village. Vasile learned the value of the money from an early age. He was thrifty and later on he deposited his savings in a bank from the city closest to Ferendia, Vârșeț ("Luceafărul" bank), and in a bank from Bocșa Montană and Morți-feld (Măureni). Vasile Marcu married Eva (maiden name Leu) at the age of 22. The two of them were very modest and had a great faith in God. Vasile and Eva Marcu would honor the memory of their parents by building a chapel in the village cemetery in 1898. The patron saint of the chapel would be Saint Paraskeva (also known as **Saint Friday**). According to his will, half of the money collected from the administration of his bank deposits would be use for the chapel maintenance and for establishing the "Vasa and Eva Marcu" Foundation. An important amount was allocated to the Diocese Council of Caransebeș for the purpose of awarding scholarships to poor young orthodox people. After his death, in 1918 the community fulfilled his wishes to the letter: each year a church service was held in the chapel, dedicated to Saint Paraskeva and once every four years a memorial service was held and koliva (ritual food given at various intervals after a death) was handed out. During the communist regime, the land of the Marcu family was confiscated, the chapel and the benefactor's tombs were desecrated and the murals were wiped out by rain.



THE PLOUGHMEN GAZETTE

The cultural life of the villages from Banat in the interwar period was very intense. Several village magazines were published and lasted for several years. Such a success is the weekly gazette "**The voice of the villages**", printed by the National Printing House from Lugoj. Many of the founding members of "The Village Voice" were peasants from Clopodia, such as **Gheorghe Meilă**, chief ploughman, **Petre Zestreanu**, ploughman, member of the Agricultural Council from Timișoara or **Ilie Buna**, chief ploughman (father of professor **Ioan Buna**, teacher at the High School from Deta, then from Timișoara).

Ferendia was also the starting point to



Timișoara of brothers Valentin Sămîntă and Marcel Sămîntă, two remarkable journalists. Valentin, a very subtle prose writer, became a journalist for the daily newspaper "Timișoara", then deputy chief editor for "The Real Life of Banat", later on for "Bănă-țeanul". He was co-author, together with Viorel Marineasa and Daniel Vighi of the book "**The Deportation to Bărăgan. Destinies, documents, reports**" (1996), and together with **Dan Coclici**, a reports collection "**Things and Beings We Know Nothing About**".

Marcel Sămîntă, the older brother, is a poet, journalist, chief editor for "**The Revival of Banat**".

THE SWAMP CYPRESS

A huge swamp cypress grew on the lake shore from Petala Mansion park. It reached almost 20 m tall and a trunk diameter of 100 cm. The tree brought up to the surface of the lake a forest of cypress knees and roots, which are used by these swamp and lake dwelling plants to breath. The swamp

cypress from Clopodia (fresh green leaves and red-brown bark) adapted perfectly to the local climate, and the many woody projections sent above the water "gather" the so much needed oxygen for our planet.



JAMU MARE

CLOPODIA DOMAIN, "PETALA" MANSION

Clopodia domain, including the forest, the mansion and the surrounding park area, belonged to a Hungarian prime-minister, **Sándor Wekerle**. He was the head of the Hungarian liberal government twice: between 17 November 1892 and 1 January 1895 and between 20 August 1917 and 31 October 1918. According to the documents of that time, Wekerle owned 925 jochs (around 465 hectares) in Clopodia, including: arable land 870 jochs, grassland 34 and pasture 21. The Agricultural Law, issued by the Romanian Government in 1922, expropriated the land area from Clopodia, previously owned by the count. He was deemed to be an **absentee** given that he didn't live within the borders of the country between 1 December 1918 and 23 March 1921, as requested by the Romanian law in force at that time. A similar treatment underwent Josif Manyil from Ferendia, expropriated because he lived in Franzfeld during that time, in the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, and many other

absentee owners from Banat.

After the union of Banat and Romania, the mansion of the former prime-minister Wekerle became the property of general **Vintilă Petala**, former minister of defense in the interwar period, charge d'affaires of the Kingdom of Romania in Mexico. The general spent a lot of time in Clopodia, especially his last years of life, together with his daughter and son in law, Octavian Furlugeanu. The mansion was built in 1840 (nowadays a historical monument). Vintilă Petala was more than a politician, a diplomat and a general. He was connected to the Romanian interwar masonry. In June 1948 (the People's Republic of Romania had been already installed), the masonic movement was put on hold. But a branch of The Great National Lodge of Romania was operational in Paris, under the supervision of the Great Lodge of France, under the form of two workshops: United Romania, led by **Jean Pangal**, and La Chaîne d'Union, led by **Vintilă Petala**. Petala Mansion had a very well maintained park, including a small lake, but the communist authorities covered it with earth. After the 1951 nationalization, general Vintilă Petala left Clopodia. Allegedly, his son in law moved to England, and the general died in Caraș-Severin county. In 2006 Petala Mansion and the surrounding park were returned to the grand-daughter, Marie-Rose Mociornița, who sold it to the locals. In autumn 2006, the members of the Land Registry Commission of Timiș county authorised the retrocession of 168.6 hectares of forest in Jamu Mare to Mociornița family (duly represented by the same Marie Rose Mociornița).



**Klópódia. — Wekerle Sándor dr. úrlaka.*

Clopodia - the mansion of grof Wekerle Sándor (beg. of XXth century), later on "PETALA" Mansion

IOACHIM MILOIA, PAINTER AND RESEARCHER

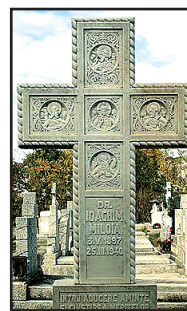
He was born on 3 May 1897, in Ferendia, the son of teacher Achim and of Maria (maiden name Popescu). He was an alumnus of the High School from Caransebeș (classmate of Petru Talpeș, future chief prosecutor of the Public Prosecutor Office from Timișoara, and of historian Constantin Daicoviciu). He graduated the Theological College from Caransebeș in 1919. Between 1919-1920 he attended the Faculty of Letters from Bucharest, as well as the courses of the Arts Academy. He was a student of the Belle Arte School and the Faculty of Letters



JAMU MARE

and Philology of the University from Rome. In 1924 he defended his Ph.D. dissertation on art history: "The International Gothic Trend and the Lorenzo and Jacopo Salimbeni brothers from San Severino". In 1927 he obtained the Ph.D. in letters and philosophy, with the paper "The Legend of the Cross in Medieval Literature and Art". He practised teaching at the Teaching Staff High School from Timișoara. Later on he was appointed director of Banat Museum and founded the journal "The Annals of Banat" ("Analele Banatului"), where he published valuable articles and studies. He was elected president of the Society of History and Archeology from Timișoara. He became assistant professor at Polytechnic College. He advocated the foundation of the Public Archives from Timișoara.

His biographer, **Aurel Turcuș**, described Ioachim Miloia as a researcher who performed thorough historical and archeological studies in Banat, examined churches and monasteries, as well as the wooden churches from Timiș and Caraș, wrote papers about them, restored their paintings and iconostasis and even made new paintings. Together with Catul Bogdan, a painter from Banat, Miloia painted the interior of a church dedicated to "The Birth of Mary" from Iosefin residential district, between 1935 -1936. Miloia is the one we must thank for the mural of the central dome (Christ Pantocrator), the semicylindrical dome next to the altar and the icons on the iconostasis. Another biographer, the sculptor and art critic **Ștefan Gomboșiu**, described his work: "**The mural inside the church from Timișoara - Iosefin brings out his gift, and places him amongst the painters of broader view**". Ioachim Miloia passed away on 25 March 1940. He was buried in Timișoara, in the cemetery on Cosminului street.



DR. HORTENSIA IONIȚĂ

Professor **dr. Hortensia Ioniță** was born on 5 May 1950 in Lățunaș. She graduated the General Medical College in 1975. Doctor of Internal Medicine at the Hygiene and Public Health Center from Timișoara. Assistant professor at UMF Timișoara since 1978. Lecturer in the Haematology department (1992), reader (1995) and professor (1998). Practitioner of Internal Medicine since 1981. Chief physician class III in Clinical Haematology (1991). Chief physician class III in Internal Medicine (1992). Head of the Haematology department (1992). Head of the Department in the Hematology Clinic from the Municipal Hospital of Timișoara (1993). She established a Hematology Laboratory in 1994.

Professor and head of the Hematology discipline within the Municipal Hospital from Timișoara, she attended several national and international events. Member of the Haematology - Hemobiology commission within the Ministry of Health. Coordinator of the Oncology Program from Timiș county, member in the board of medical specialties of the medical college from Timiș county. Scientific secretary at the "Victor Babeș" Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy. President of the Scientific Society of Haematology under the Scientific Association Medical Timișoara. Member of the management board of the Romanian Society of Haematology from Bucharest. Member of the Society of Immunology and Gastroenterology from Timișoara and the International Society of Experimental Haematology (New York 1997), the European Society of Haematology (1998) and the International Society of Clinical Laboratory (1999) etc.



PHOTO DOCUMENT:
*The Mansion from Lățunaș, of baron
Ivan Sztojanovic - beg. of XXth century*