

## RECAȘ

**Local Council Office:** Recaș no. 134, telephone 0256/330101, fax 0256/330231;

**Webpage address:**  
www.primariarecas.ro

**Coordinates:**  
45°48'5" N lat.;  
21°30'48" E long.;

**Historical landmarks:**

**1319** - the Hungarian noble Dominik de Saar was mentioned in a chronicle of the time as the owner of the **Rygachtelkue** (Recaș) land;

**1359** - the donation of the **Rykas** possession near the Timișul Mic river to his sons was mentioned in the documents of King Louis the Great;

- the **Rykas** settlement was not mentioned in the tithe lists of the catholic church from the Vatican, hence the assumption that the population was orthodox;

- in the same year, 1359, several Romanian orthodox families from Moldova settled in the area with the approval of King **Louis the Great**, receiving plots of land and other privileges;

**1362** - the same King Louis the Great brought several Bulgarian Families to settle in the village area;

**11 November 1447** - the oldest record of the vineyards of Recaș in a document showing that **Mihail de Ciorna**, the Ban of Severin, bought the vineyards from **Ioan and Ecaterina Magyar** for 32 Hungarian gold florins;

**1470** - the settlement was called **Oppidum Rekas** in documents and it coordinated 20 localities from the area;

**the second half of the XV<sup>th</sup> century** - the Romanians settled near the Timiș river moved to Izvin due to repeated floods;

**1716** - several Romanian families moved to



Izvin from Vlașnița (the Walachian Recaș) because of the many interethnic conflicts with the Serbian inhabitants;

**1744-1750** - Croatian families were brought and they settled in the centre of the village;

**1750** - Serbian catholic people from the Bacica area settled here; they were called "șocați" by the Romanians;

**1763** - Romanians from Transylvania settled in the area;

**1764** - German people from the Oberhain, Regensburg, Schwaben, Pfalz, Trier, Mainz, Darmstadt, Würzburg, Hessen and Kölnstarted regions began to settle in the area;

- three neighbourhoods (villages) of Recaș began to take shape: the **Walachian Recaș** (Vlașnița), **Recașul Șocaților** (or the Serbs' Recaș) and the **Bulgarians' Recaș**;

**1778** - Recaș fell under Hungarian administration;

**1804** - Hungarian families from the Szeged area were brought to Nadăș;

**1809** - the Magyarisation of Recaș began, but the largest wave of Hungarian settlers only arrived in the area in 1899;

**1872** - the court of law, then the land register office (1894) and the fiscal administration of Recaș (1895) were founded;

**1874** - **Emilia Lungu Puhallo** founded the girls' school from Izvin, locality with Romanian population;

### THE CITY HALL AND THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF RECAȘ

<b>MARINEL PAȘCA</b>	<b>Mayor</b>	MIHEȚ VASILE, LC member	CP
<b>CERNESCU COSMIN LAURENȚIU</b>	<b>Vice Mayor</b>	MILIN ILIE RADOSLAV, LC member	DLP
CIOBANU IOAN, LC member	DLP	MOCAN NICODIM, LC member	DLP
CARCEA CONSTANTIN, LC member	DLP	NEAMȚU ION ALIN, LC member	SDP
CÎNDEA IOAN, LC member	DLP	PELICS DAN, LC member	DLP
COCIUBA FLORIN GINEL, LC member	CP	PELICS PAVEL COSMIN, LC member	DLP
ISAK MARIANA, LC member	DLP	PETREA ȘTEFAN, LC member	SDP
MAȚEDOLEAN CODRUȚA, LC member	SDP	TRIPON CRĂCIUNE, LC member	CP

## RECAȘ

**1876** - the astronomer **Tass Antal** was born in Recaș; he was the manager of the Budapest Observatory and the manager of the Hungarian Research School of Astrophysics (d. 1937);

**1886** - Recaș became residence of the magistrate's office;

**1887** - **Mihailich Győző** was born in Recaș; he designed the "Liget" Bridge (1909, "Decebal" Bridge nowadays) in Timișoara, design distinguished with the Diploma of Honour at the International Exhibition of Paris -1910 (d. 1966);

**1894** - the brick factory was built, having 100 employees;

**1895** - Recaș was part of Timiș county, being the commune residence and having 3,637 inhabitants;

**1902** - the (German) weekly newspaper "**Temesrekaser Zeitung**" was published;

**1905-1907** - many Hungarians settled in the area, leasing to 2,500 jochs of forest being cut down;

- each family of settlers received 20 jochs and a house to live in;

**1908** - **Alexandru Elek Schwartz** was born in Recaș; he was a football player at Ripensia Timișoara, the coach of Holland's national team and of the Benfica Lisabona football team (d. 2000);

**1909** - 76 persons emigrated to the USA;

**1914** - the "**Laudate Dominum**" choir functioned at the Roman-Catholic church;

**25 November 1918** - **Teodor Novac** and **Costa Vuia** from Izvin, as well as **dr. Sever Bugariu** from Recaș were elected delegates to the Grand National Assembly from Alba Iulia on 1 December;

**1921** - Recaș was part of Timiș-Torontal county; being the residence of "plasa" (territorial-administrative unit below the county and above the commune);

**13 November 1923** - King Ferdinand I visited the village of Izvin;

**1926-1930** - the first gipsy (Romany) families settled in the area;

**9 January 1931** - **Ion Cojar** was born in Recaș; professor, actor and director (d. 18 October 2009);

**1936** - Recaș had a primary school, a

catholic school, a kindergarten, a casino, a fire brigade, a reading club, a sports club, a German agricultural club, as well as a brick factory, a mill, a siphon

factory, various companies and a post office;

**29 July 1939** - **Emil Nicolae Urtiță**, Ph.D.

professor and surgeon, was born in Izvin;

**21 January 1940** - **Ovidiu Giulvezan** was born in Herneacova

- Ph.D. associated professor, musicologist and journalist;

**21 March 1943** - **Martin Bauer** was born in Recaș - teacher, coach and the vicepresident of Timiș County Football Association;

**4 August 1944** - the prose writer **Oberten János** was born in Herneacova;

**27 October 1947** - **Horia Țăru** was born in Recaș; priest, poet and essayist;

**15 April 1949** - **Radu Nicosevici** was born in Recaș; he is the president of the Confederation of Private Entrepreneurs from Timiș county;

**19 July 1952** - **Eugen Milutinovici** was born in Bazoșu Vechi; member of the local council during 1996-2000; 2000-2004; 2004-2008, and business man;

**30 June 1953** - **Ion Peptenar** was born in the Bazoșu Vechi village; famous folk music instrumental performer from Banat;

**24 July 1947** - **Marina Rodica Cinca** was born in Izvin, Ph.D. professor, doctor, member of the local council during 2004-2008;

**1956-1968** - Recaș was the commune residence in Timiș raion, the Banat region, with Bazoșul Vechi and Izvin villages;

**1968** - the commune belonged to Timiș county and included the Petrovaselo, Herneacova, Stanciova and Nadăș villages;

**2002** - the commune History Museum was inaugurated;

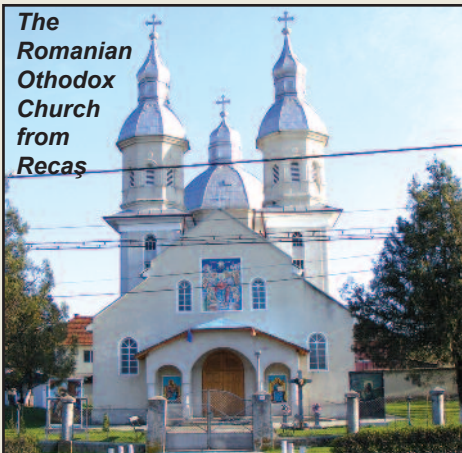
**2004** - a local referendum took place and the Recaș commune became a town;

**2004** - the building of the golf course started; it is one of the largest golf courses from the country, after the one from Pianu de Jos in Alba County and the one from Breaza - "Lac Verde" (the Green Lake); it belongs to the "Club Tite Golfresort" Association from Recaș, stretching on a surface of 34 hectares (compliant with the international



## RECAȘ

*The  
Romanian  
Orthodox  
Church  
from  
Recaș*



sports standards);  
- the golf course from Recaș has nine courses on which 36 golfers can simultaneously play;

**2005** - the first issue of the “**Jurnalul de Recaș**” periodical was printed with the help of the Local Council and Recaș City Hall;

**Total population on 1 January 2010:**

8,524 persons, of which:

- men = 4,228 persons

- women = 4,296 persons

**Number of households on 1 January 2010:** 3,107

**Member villages:** Bazoșu Vechi (1723-1725, Basos), Herneacova (1349, Aranyásó), Izvin (1453, Ewzwen, Ewsin), Nadăș (1247, Nádasd), Petrovaselo (1359, Horvátpetúrfalva), Stanciova (1456, Sztanchófalva);

**Educational institutions:**

- The Theoretical High School Recaș (with primary and elementary grades); Elementary Schools (I-VIII): Izvin and Bazoș; The Special Primary and Elementary School (I-VIII) - The “Constantin Pufan” Educational Centre Recaș; Primary Schools (I-IV): Herneacova; Kindergartens with normal hours: Recaș, Bazoș, Izvin, Herneacova, Petrovaselo and Stanciova.

**Health facilities:** - Local clinic: Recaș; Medical practices = Recaș (five); Drugstores =

Recaș (two) and Izvin; Sanitary-veterinary practice and drugstore: Recaș;

**Cultural institutions:** “Ion Cojar” Cultural Centre - Recaș; Community Centres: Bazoș, Herneacova and Petrovaselo; The Recaș History Museum; Library: Recaș (founded in 2004);

**Fitness and sports facilities:**

- the Recaș Gymnasium; the Recaș Sports Hall; the Recaș Stadium; Football pitches: Izvin, Bazoș, Petrovaselo, Stanciova and Herneacova;

**Churches:** Romanian Orthodox Churches: Recaș (1924), Izvin (1786), Nadăș (1901, wooden church - the XVIII<sup>th</sup> century), Bazoș (1910), Stanciova (1927, chapel) and Herneacova (1870); Serbian Orthodox Church: Petrovaselo (1901); Greek-Catholic Church: Izvin; Roman-Catholic Churches: Recaș (1918) and Bazoș (1933); Baptist

*The Roman-  
Catholic Church  
from Recaș*



Churches: Recaș (1991), Izvin, Bazoș (1925); Pentecostal Churches: Recaș;

**Annual church festival:**

- the annual orthodox festival: Izvin (Monday after Easter); Bazoș (one week after Easter); Petrovaselo and Stanciova (6 May); Recaș (on Pentecost); Nadăș (25 June) and Herneacova (26 October - Saint Demetrius); the roman-catholic church festival: the Croats (24 June), the Hungarians (15 July), the Germans (1 October).

## CITIZENS OF HONOUR

*Ion Cojar*

## RECAȘ

THE HOUSE OF THE  
GREAT DIRECTOR

The Cultural Centre from the town of Recaș bears the name of Ion Cojar, born on 9 January 1931, **“in the most beautiful constellation of the winter skies”**. Ion Cojar was a professor, an actor and a director. In 1954, he worked as a teaching assistant at the Institute of Theatre Arts and Cinematography of Bucharest. Between 1955 and 1961, he was a director at the National Theatre of Bucharest, then at the Youth and Children’s Theatre of Bucharest (1961-1969). He had a scholarship at the Academy of Music and Performing Arts, the “Max Reinhardt” Seminary in Vienna (1962-1963), he was the president of the Romanian Centre - the International Association of Youth and Children’s Theatres (1966-1972), the general manager of the Small Theatre of



“Sveti George” Ensemble



“Recășeana” Ensemble

NONIUS - the equine  
wonder from Izvin

The stud farm from Izvin, the town of Recaș, is the only stud farm in Romania which breeds Nonius horses (and there is only one other similar farm in Hungary, the one from Mezöhegyes, Bichiș county - “Hungarian Bihor”). The stud farm from Izvin, Timiș county, founded in 1967 by moving the

Bucharest (1969-1972), the director at the National Theatre of Bucharest (1969-1972), general manager of the Na-



tional Theatre of Bucharest (1997-2001). He was a university professor at the Academy of Theatre Arts and Cinematography of Bucharest (1982-1999), then a consulting professor (1999-2009).

He directed high-class shows and played parts in many movies, like **“The wasps’ hive”**, **“Ambassadors, we’re seeking a country”**, **“Greetings from Agigea”** or **“Red apples”**. Ion Cojar departed this life on 18 October 2009.

He was awarded the Officer’s order of “the Star of Romania”, he was awarded the diploma of excellence of the “I. L. Caragiale” National University of Theatre Arts and Cinematography of Bucharest for 50 years of teaching activity, he was Doctor Honoris Causa at the University of Theatre Arts of Târgu-Mureș. The “Ion Cojar” Cultural Centre of Recaș can house up to 400 people, as well as exhibitions and seminars, in a modern atmosphere. Many local cultural groups performed on the stage of the “Ion Cojar” Cultural Centre, such as: the catholic choir **“Laudate Dominum”**, the orthodox choir, the **“Sveti George”** Serbian folk dance ensemble from Stanciova, the **“Rekaser Blasmusik”** German military band, the **“Recășeana”** folk dance ensemble.

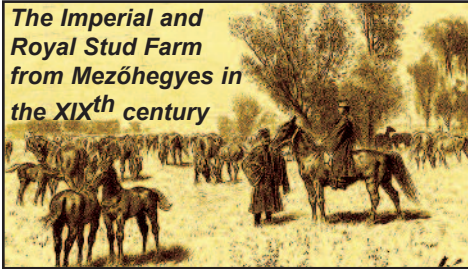
stud farm from Pădureni, houses around 300 horses, most of them belonging to the Nonius breed, but also to Thoroughbred and the Ardennes breeds. The horses are the property of the Forest Directorate, where the stud farm is affiliated, as well as the property of local politicians and businessmen, who purchased the horses by auction and took them to the farm for boarding.

The Nonius breed is in fact a Hungarian breed descendent of the Nonius Senior stal-

## RECAȘ

lion, born in 1810. The stud was captured in French Normandy by an officer of the Habsburg imperial army during the wars against the France of Emperor Napoleon

*The Imperial and Royal Stud Farm from Mezöhegyes in the XIX<sup>th</sup> century*



Bonaparte. Because the local horses of Hungary were rather small and presented certain external flaws, the cavalry leaders of the Austrian imperial army requested the horse breeders from Mezöhegyes stud farm to use the Anglo-Normand stud, Nonius Senior, in 1895, in order to create a new harmoniously looking breed. "The Imperial and Royal Stud Farm" from Mezöhegyes was created at the request of Emperor Joseph II on 20 December, 1784, as the first state stud

farm of the Monarchy. From 1861, Nonius was linebred with the Thoroughbred, and two morphological types of Nonius were developed in almost a hundred years. The two types are Nonius with a girth of 161 centimetres and Nonius with a girth ranging around 171 centimetres.

In Timiș-Torontal county, around 1855, famous stud farms already existed at Pădureni, Orțișoara, Liebbling, Deta, Izvin, purebred stallions of the Austrian-Hungarian army

*The Stud Farm from Izvin - 2009*



being raised at the latter. The archives of the Stud Farm from Izvin contain documents that confirm the pedigree of the Austrian-Hungarian army stallions, the oldest one dating from 1902.

## Recaș City Hall - member of honour of Retromobil Club România

The National Association of Holders and Restorers of Historical Vehicles was founded in the spring of 1998. "Retromobil Club România" (R.C.R.), awarded the status of member of honour to several personalities from Romania, passionate about the restoration and the collection of historical vehicles, veterans of Romanian motoring, foreign collectors, institutions and persons dedicated to the club and all the activities enrolled by it. The former monarch of Romania, Michael I -

president of honour of the club since autumn 2001 - is one of the most famous members of the club. The City Hall of the town of Recaș took part in the "Auto Tehnica Timișoara" Show during the period 8-16 May 2004, at the request of the Timiș Branch of R.C.R., with a perfectly preserved Ford AA lorry (1931) that was used until the middle of the '60s by the local civil fire fighters' brigade. As a consequence, Retromobil Club România awarded the title of **Member of Honour** to the City Hall of the town of Recaș.



## Schwartz, Nemes, Stitzl



**Alexandru Elek Schwartz** was born in a Jewish family from Recaș, Banat, on 23 October 1908. He began to play football at home, as

a child, at the Athletic Club of Timișoara as a teenager, then at "Kadima", the town Jewish community team. He became

renowned at the "Ripensia" Timișoara team, being part of the famous offensive "quintet" of Ripensia, **Bindea-Beke-Ciolac-Schwartz-Dobay**, all of them true masters of the game. In 1932, he left on a tour with Ripensia to Paris, never to return again to Romania. He settled in France, where he started his fabulous career as a coach: Cannes (1948-1949), Monaco (1950-1952), Le Havre (1952-1953). He left for Germany, where he trained the Hamborn (1953-1956) and the Rot-Weiss Essen (1956-1957)

## RECAȘ

football teams. He was the coach of Holland's National Team (1957-1964). After that he moved to Benfica Lisbon (1964-1965), as a successor of the Hungarian coach Lajos Czeizler. He became champion of Portugal with Benfica Lisbon in 1965 and finalist of the European Champions League during the 1964-1965 season, with the same Portuguese team (**Milano, 27 May 1965, INTER - BENFICA 1-0**). He came back to Germany: "Eintracht Frankfurt" (1965-1968), then again to Holland: "Dordrecht" (1969-1971) and "Sparta Rotterdam" (1971-1972). He moved back to Germany, to "Munich 1860" (1972-1973), then he went to France, RC Strasbourg (1976-1977), ending his great coaching carrier at the small French team "SR Haguenau" (1978-1979). He was the first coach that players would call "Mister". He departed this life in 2000, at 92. He remains the first coach from Banat ever to dispute a European Champions League Final.

Francisc Nemeș was also from Recaș, and he was considered the greatest sportsman of the Athletic Club from Recaș. He received



several titles of champion of Romania in the 400 m sprint event; he was Balkan vice champion in the 400 m sprint event. He was a member of the Olympic team of Romania, taking part in the Olympic Games from Berlin in 1936 (year when dr. Iosif Stitzl built the first stadium from Recaș; he also was the president of honour of the fire fighters' brigade and of the Athletic Club from Recaș, but also the coach of the athletic, handball and football teams).

Francisc Nemeș departed this life in 1965. His daughter turned his house from Recaș into a small sports museum exhibiting reproductions of photos which picture Nemeș in the heyday of his glory.

## THE FIDDLERS FROM BAZOȘU VECHI

**Ion Peptenar** was born in Bazoșu Vechi village on 30 June 1953. He loved folk music as a child, and, when he turned 7, he started to play the flute and the violin. The Peptenar family was already famous in the village: Ion's father played the violin, and his grandfather played the contrabass. The young Peptenar began to learn the secrets of the saxophone and of the tarogato when he was 13-14 years old, the tarogato being the one that would bring him fame as a Romanian folk musician. He played with important instrumental orchestras from Banat, and songs from his repertoire, like "**Ardeleana din Recaș**", "**Pe picior ca la Bazoșul Vechi**" or "**De doi din Izvin**", were heard on stages all over the country, as well as in France, Hungary, Serbia, England. As an instrumental performer, he was part of the "Doina Timișului" and "Snowdrop" ensembles from Timișoara, but also "The Bud" from Craiova or "Doina



Bucureștiului", then of the "Banatul" professional group (of the Cultural and Arts Centre from Timiș county lead by professor Ciprian Cipu).

He was a **laureate of the "Luță Ioviță" Folk Music Festival** (Caransebeș) and he received the **Second Prize at the "Maria Tănase" Festival** (Craiova), the **Great Prize of Luță Ioviță Festival** (1981 - Caransebeș).

He recorded his first disk at Radio Timișoara, then a LP accompanied by the orchestra conducted by Achim Penda. The third and fourth disks recorded by Ion Peptenar together with the orchestra of the famous Paraschiv Oprea, included the "**Firuță, nană Firuță**" doina (traditional Romanian song). By recording these songs, Ion Peptenar proved his great talent: he played wonderfully the saxophone, the clarinet, the flute and, of course, his favourite instrument, the tarogato.

## RECAȘ

### “SCHWABEN WEIN”

The first data about the vineyards culture from Banat date from the Roman ruling period over Dacia (the 1<sup>st</sup> - III<sup>rd</sup> centuries AD). The legend says that Bacchus, the God of wine, was born and spent his childhood on these lands. He was worshiped by the Dacians, and then by the Greeks, who called him Bacchus-Dionysus, hence the Romanian name of Bacchus.



The first record of the vineyards from Recaș dates back to the Middle Ages, when, on 11 November 1447, a document was drawn up proving that **Mihail de Ciorna**, the Ban of Severin, bought the vineyards from **Ioan** and **Ecaterina Magyar** for the amount of 32 Hungarian gold florins. The Swabians (coming from Bavaria, Ulm region) settled in Recaș between 1772 and 1786, and found a fertile land and a generous sun, a favourable climate for viticulture. Their experience was added to the local people's skills in vineyard cultivation.

Nowadays, the vineyards of Recaș stretch on a surface of 750 hectares. The Recaș Wineries were privatised in 1999, having three main shareholders with a Romanian-British share capital, who invested millions of euro in this business. Starting from the centennial tradition, the brand has grown step by step, having nowadays a solid foundation, according to **Gheorghe Iova**, the general manager of the Recaș Wineries. The wine produced in Recaș can be bought in over 20 countries of the world, from Europe, America



and Asia (USA, Canada, England, Italy, France, Japan, Korea, Germany, Austria, Malaysia).

Annually, five million litres of wine bottled in seven million bottles come from the Recaș vineyards. In Romania, as well as in Germany, the tradition of the Recaș Wineries carry a single name: “**Schwaben Wein**”, in the memory of the first settlers arrived in this area.

The white, red and rose high quality wines have been awarded diplomas and medals in international competitions (local types, Fetească Regală, Cadarcă, Mustoasă, but also international types: Chardonnay, Pinot Gris, Sauvignon Blanc, Muscat Ottonel, Pinot Noir, Burgundy, Traminer, Merlot and Cabernet Sauvignon). One may taste and have any of these wines while served with a food menu



from Banat in the company of family, friends, or business partners right here in Recaș.

The oldest bottles of wine that are preserved in the cellars of the Recaș wineries date back to 1968, but the oldest ones for sale date from 1973.

The most expensive bottle of “**Schwaben Wein**” from Recaș is a Muscat Ottonel bottle from 1986, whose price is almost 200 Euro.