

## DUDEȘTII NOI

**Local Council Office:**

Dudeștii Noi no. 29, telephone 0256/378020, fax 0256/378294;

**Coordinates:**

45°50'21" N lat.;  
21°06'02" E long.;

**Historical landmarks:**

-1332 -1337 - the first record in the papal ledgers (**Berzenw, Beseno**);

-1445 - the locality was owned by the Hunyadi family;

-1723-1725 - appeared on the map of general Florimund Mercy under the name of **Bessenova**;

-1742 - the locality was leased by the city of Timișoara;

-1748 - German settlers came to the area;  
-up to that moment, the documents of the Vienna Court mentioned the locality under the name of **Wallachei - Valahai - "Romanian village"**;

-1758-1760 - Hungarian settlers came to the area;

-1770 - French families settled in the area;

-1848-1849 - battles between the Hungarian revolutionary troops and the imperial ones took place in the area

- the victims of those battles were buried in the commune's cemetery, where the local people inaugurated a commemorative plaque;

-1873 - set up of the commune's city hall; at that time, the locality was called **Besenova Nouă**;

- the same year the first local administration was elected by secret suffrage;

-26 March 1925 - the birth of **Anton Roșu Andrei**, violinist, leader of orchestra and conductor (d. 1982);

-1945 - several Aromanian families from the Quadrangle settled in the village;

25th August 1946 - „Înfrățirea” Community Centre is inaugurated;

-11 May 1958 - the birth of poet, editor and journalist **Vasile Todî**;

-1968 - the commune of Besenova Nouă



was dissolved according to Law no. 2/1968, the settlement became part of Becicherecu Mic commune, under the new name of **Dudeștii Noi**;

- the commune of Dudeștii Noi was re-founded according to Law no. 84/2004, and separated from Becicherecu Mic commune;

- 2007 - the mayor **Alin Nica** was appointed by the Brussels Regions Committee (CR) to draw up an opinion of this European forum on the progress made by the candidate countries Croatia, the former Yugoslavian Republic of Macedonia and Turkey in the process of adherence to the European Union;

-2009 - Alin Nica qualified to the national final of the pop music festival "**Eurovision**";

-2010 - mayor Nica was appointed rapporteur of the Regions' Committee for Republic Moldavia;

**Total population on 1 January 2010:**

2,779 persons, of which:

- male = 1,395 persons

- female = 1,384 persons.

**Number of households on 1 January 2010:** 817

**Educational institutions:** Elementary Schools (I-VIII); Kindergarten with extended hours;

**Health facilities:** Medical practices: two; Drugstore: Dudeștii Noi;

**Cultural institutions:** Community centre;

**Churches:** Romanian-Orthodox Church (1971); Roman-Catholic Church (1750-1751); Baptist Church (1991)

**Annual church festivals:**

- 26 October - Saint Demetrius.

## THE CITY HALL AND THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF DUDEȘTII NOI

<b>Nica Alin Adrian</b>	<b>Mayor</b>	Ienci Marcel Lucian, LC member	NLP
<b>Goșa Ion</b>	<b>Vice Mayor</b>	Ienci Marius Loredan, LC member	NLP
Belba Ioan, LC member	NLP	Nebunu Gheorghe, LC member	IND
Chirvășitu Gheorghe, LC member	GRP	Niță Tamara, LC member	SDP
Condeescu Rodica, LC member	CP	Porojan Olimpia, LC member	DLP
Florea Elena, LC member	CDNPP	Ripă Cătălina, LC member	NLP

## DUDEȘTII NOI

BEȘENOVA,  
SISTER OF TROY?

“What is the etymology of the word Beșenova?”, a question that intrigued several scientists. Is the name of the Beșenova localities (Veche and Nouă) an old evidence of the settlement in these parts of the Dacian (Thracian) people called Bessi? If it were true, it would mean that all the information given by **Tomaschek** is true. The scholar from Vienna published the “**Über die Bessen**” study in 1880. He stated that the Bessi were Thracians, called Bithyni beyond the Bosphorus. The capital of Bithynia was Troy. Legends say that the grandson of King Priam came from Troy and left with vessels and a lot of people and founded the city of Rome.

The most important experts on European historiography show that, in fact, the name of the localities from Banat, Beșenova (Old and New), comes from the name of the Pecheneg people. The Pechenegs were a



Dudeștii Noi, top view - 2009

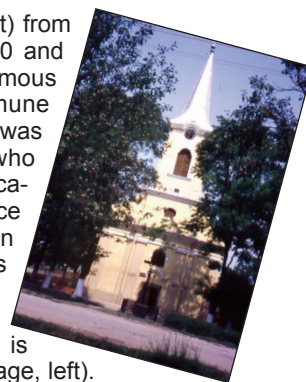
semi-nomadic people from the Central Asian steppes, who spoke a Turkish language. Historians say that the name of Beșenova was brought to Banat by the Hungarians - Beseňyó-Becencik. The Pechenegs were called Bisseni, Bessi, in the medieval Latin texts drawn up in the countries of Central Europe. The famous treasure made of gold pieces from Sânnicolau Mare (Nagy-Szentmiklós) is said to have belonged to the Bessi people (Pechenegs). It was discovered in 1799 and it is preserved in “Kunsthistorisches Museum” from Vienna.

## HERITAGE

The “Saint Vendelin” Roman-Catholic Church (see image, right) from the commune of Dudeștii Noi (no. 426) was built between 1750 and 1751. The most famous



priest of the commune after World War II was Hans Schmidt, who worked in the roman-catholic community since 1958 until his death in 1980. The Rochus Chapel, located in the catholic cemetery of the commune is also very old (see image, left).



## THEY FOUGHT FOR THE ROMANIAN ARMY

During World War II, 37 Swabians from Beșenova Nouă fought for the Romanian Army, and other 83 for the German Army (Wermacht). In January 1945, 297 local people, men and women of German origin, were deported to Russia to *forced labour*, and 68 persons ended up in the mines of Ukraine. In July of the same year, the first Romanian families settled in the commune. Between

1951 and 1956, 62 Swabian families were deported to Bărăgan after the beginning of the collectivisation. 190 deportees came back, but 22 of them never returned! In 1962, 1,200 Romanians lived in the old Swabian settlement together with 1,280 Germans.

Nowadays, there are very few Swabians left in the newly-founded commune of Dudeștii Noi.

## DUDEȘTII NOI

BORN IN GREECE, SETTLED  
IN THE QUADRANGLE,  
CALLED IN BANAT, DEPORT-  
ED TO BĂRĂGAN

Between 1945 and 1956, massive population movements took place in the People's Romania, as punishment designed by the communist regime of Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej, in a country under Soviet ruling. The Aromanians settled in Besenova Nouă after World War II were among the "class enemies" of the Bolsheviks. Tudor Pundichi was born in Căndrovu, Greece, on 20 January 1899. In 1925, he left Greece, and settled with his family in the commune of Bubiuc, Durostor, in the Romanian Quadrangle, where he received 10 ha of land. In 1940, Romania was forced to give up the Quadrangle to Bulgaria. Thus the Pundichi family moved to the commune of Mihail Kogălniceanu, Constanța county, following the exchange of population from the two countries. In 1947, the same family arrived in Beșenova Noua (the present-day Dudeștii Noi). The members of the family were recorded as settlers in the archives of the city hall, just like the refugees from Basarabia or Bucovina from the former



USSR. Moreover, the Swabians from Banat also called the Aromanians "settlers", which was not very nice, given the fact that the Aromanians were forced by the authorities to settle in the houses of the Germans from Timiș between 1945 and 1947. They received the lands of the German people, five hectares for each family. Those five hectares were the reason why the communists called Tudor Pundichi a kulak ("chiabur") and deported him and his family to the locality of Măzăreni, in the former region of Galați. The deportation of the Pundichi family was set forth by the Deportation Order of 1951, which stipulated, among other things, two different categories of communities that would be deported to Bărăgan: a) the ones coming from Basarabia and settled in Romania after 1 June 1940; b) the ones of Macedonian origin (the case of the Aromanians from Dudeștii Noi).

## TAJO'S MONUMENT

Since 2008, the commune of Dudeștii Noi has one of the most original forms of informing people about the way to the centre of the commune: a monument built by the artist **Iosif Tasi** from Timișoara. The monument is lit at night and it draws the attention of the drivers who stop to take pictures of the original stone sculpture of master Tasi.



## THE VIOLINIST ANTON ROȘU ANDREI

He was born in Dudeștii Noi on 26 March 1925. He attended the courses of the local German school, he took violin lessons as early as childhood. His first real teacher was his father, Crăciun Anton. When he was 20, he formed his first band, as leader and conductor. He gave concerts in Sofia, Bulgaria, between 1958 and 1959, then he returned to Timișoara and played at the "Lloyd" Restaurant (1960). He played on the estrade stages from Bucharest (1963), then Brașov and Predeal. The genres he approached were café-concert, jazz, Romanian pop music, Romanian folk music, but also Serbian, Hungarian and German music. In 1958, he recorded at Radio Timișoara folk songs from Banat, which are now part of the golden archives of the institution. In 1963, he recorded with conductor Sile Vișan in Bucharest. He held his last tour in France, in 1978. He retired to Timișoara and played in restaurants and at "Banat Garden" restaurant. He became the main summer attraction at the venue located on the Bega river bank. He departed this life at only 56, in 1982.