

GHIRODA

Local Council Office: Ghiroda, str. Victo-
ria no. 46, telephone 0256/205201, fax
0256/287406;

Coordinates:

45°45'45" N lat.;
21°17'40" E long.;

Historical landmarks:

- 1389 - the settlement was mentioned in documents under the name of **villa Gyrod**;
- 1717 - appeared in the first Austrian village census under the name of Girouda and having 24 houses, within the circle of Timișoara;
- 1718 – some inhabitants of Ghiroda cultivated hops, needed for beer production in the factory established in Timisoara, for the needs of the imperial army;
- 1748 - the Provincial Administration of Banat (from Timișoara), through Count Perlas, ordered the fitting of a rice plantation at Ghiroda, which was not put into action because the soil was not clayey enough;
- 1776 - the village of Ghiroda had 78 houses and a confessional school, where the teachers **Simeon Grigorevici** and **Vasile Novac** worked;
- 1907 – the Hungarian public school was built (maintained by the state), having Czinczik Gavrilă and Philipp Petru as teachers;
- 1925 – “The National House” is set up;
- 1931 - Ghiroda was the commune residence and consisted of the newly-founded villages of Crișan and Sever Bocu;
- 1936 - the commune had a Cultural Centre, a monument dedicated to heroes, a cultural society, a men’s choir, a brick factory;
- 9 November 1942 - **Ioan Milin** was born in Ghiroda, teacher, author of the **Monograph of the commune of Ghiroda** (published in 2003);
- 2002 - the commune of Ghiroda had 4,631 inhabitants;
- 12th -13th March 2011 – the first edition of the International Bee Fair takes place in Ghiroda;

**Total population on 1 January 2010:**

5,357 persons, of which:

- male = 2,568 persons

- female = 2,694 persons

Number of households on 1 January 2010: 2,011;

Member villages: Ghiroda and Giarmata Vii

Educational institutions: Elementary Schools (I-VIII): Ghiroda; Primary Schools (I-IV): Giarmata Vii; Interconfessional School - “The Good Shepherd”: Ghiroda; Kindergartens with normal hours: Ghiroda and Giarmata Vii;

Health facilities: “Sfântul Nicolae” Polyclinics Ghiroda; Local clinics: Ghiroda and Giarmata Vii; Dentist practices: Ghiroda; Drugstores: Ghiroda and Giarmata Vii; Sanitary-veterinary practice: Ghiroda;

Cultural institutions: Community centres: Ghiroda and Giarmata Vii; Library: Ghiroda (founded in 1974) and Giarmata Vii;

Fitness and sports facilities: Football pitches: Ghiroda and Giarmata Vii; “Codrea” Sports Centre Ghiroda;

Churches: Orthodox Churches: Ghiroda (1802) and Giarmata Vii (1939); Roman-Catholic Churches: Giarmata Vii (1928); Ghiroda (1956); Baptist Churches: Ghiroda (1905); Pentecostal Churches: Ghiroda (1960), Giarmata Vii (1989);

Annual Church Festival: Ghiroda (Pentecost) and Giarmata Vii (8 September - the Nativity of Virgin Mary);

Citizens of Honour: Nicolae Beleanu, Cornel Botoca, Alexandru Csurogo, Ioan Milin, Ioan Tripănescu, Nicolae Corneanu.

THE CITY HALL AND THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF GHIRODA

Cădăriu Dorel Vasile	Mayor	Pavel Tiberiu, LC member	CDNPP
Gref Florin	Vice Mayor	Sancira Ioan-Gheorghe, LC member	NGP
Botoca Sorin-Constantin, LC member	CP	Suciu Monica-Tania, LC member	DLP
Cinca Marcel, LC member	SDP	Suciu Florentin, LC member	NLP
Crișan Gheorghe, LC member	NLP	Surdea Ioan, LC member	SDP
Drăgănescu Laurențiu, LC member	GP	Ursu Daniel-Beniamin, LC member	DLP
Giuchici Ionel, LC member	CDNPP	Ușvat Marius, LC member	GP
Lombrea Silviu, LC member	SDP	Vlaicu Claudia, LC member	DLP

GHIRODA

CHORAL
TRADITION

In 1922, the teacher of the village of Ghiroda, Milencovici, founded a choir formed of 24 men. First tenors were Petru Mica, Ion Urșică, Petru Cinca, Gh. Gruescu, Petru Chișozan, Lazăr Regep, Ion Iosa, Ioan Cacina, Ioan Farchescu (Aius), Petru Babi, Ioan Gălan, second tenors were Ioan Băluț, Ioan Cinca, Nicolae Ioan Urșica, Ioan Băbuț, Iuliu Regep, Gh. Miuț, Petru Tăleanu, Ioan Roșu, and bass - Ioan Iovănuț, Ioan Gligorovici, C. Cojocariu, Petru Pavel, Pavel Avrămuț. The purpose of the choir was to sing the answers during the liturgy. They also used to sing at different village events on the stage of the Community Centre (its building started in 1924, through the public raising of funds and with the help of the church, donating the land on the place called "Maier"). The repertoire of the men's choir conducted by teacher Milencovici for two years consisted of songs written by Gheorghe Dima, A. Sequens and Sabin Drăgoi.

The teacher Milencovici was transferred to Timișoara. The leadership of the choir was taken over by the teacher Gheorghe Ardelean. In 1928, the "Saint George" Youth Society, led by the priest Virgil Popovici, made the choir's flag, using the yellow and black colours and the emblem of a lyre on the front and the society's inscription on the back. The same year, the men's choir became a mixed choir, having 68 members, led by the young man Petru Mica,



student of the teacher Iosif Velceanu.

The repertoire of the choir was extended and consisted of liturgies by Ion Vidu, G. Muzicescu, G. Chiriac, Sabin Drăgoi, Nicolae Ursu, Sava Golumba, Ioan Crișan, I. Lipovan and others. After 1944, the activity of the choir was reduced. In 1958, under the leadership of the same Petru Mica, the choir took part in the raion choirs contest from Timișoara and ranked second. The church choir, consisting of only 24-26 members, managed to continue its activity until 1971-1972, with rare rehearsals conducted by Petru Mica, now over 75 years old. The last conductor of the choir was Petru Fira.

On 23 December 2001, the (newly-founded) mixed church choir gave a small carols recital in the village of Giarmata, taking part in the fourth edition of the church singing festival from Beregsău Mare as well, together with the choirs from Calacea and of the Faculty of Theology from Timișoara. **"On 24 December 2001, at 6 pm, the church choir was received by the Metropolitan Nicolae of Banat, and sang a few carols. The villagers' choir was received by the Metropolitan of Banat for the first time in the history of Ghiroda",** says the local scholar.

HERITAGE:

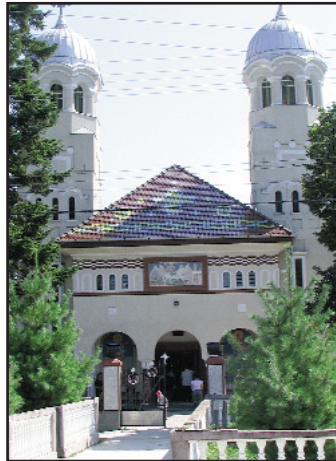
"THE CHURCH'S LANE" ("VÂNA BISERICII")

There was a small wooden church before 1800 in Ghiroda, on the old location of the village. The church was torn down in 1804 and moved in the new location of the village, on the current location of the church. The old location, near the garden of the Gligorovici family, on the current Dunărea street, still preserves the names **"The Church Valley"** and **"The Church's Lane" ("Vâna Bisericii")** to this day, reminding of the old wooden church from the

GHIRODA

XVIIIth century. Its consecration was recorded by the chronicles of the orthodox parish in 1751. The construction of the new church began in 1804 and ended in 1829. It served the local people as a house of prayers until 1935, when it was torn down. The current two-tower church was built in neo-byzantine style and was consecrated on Saint Martyr George's Day in 1939. The designer architect was **Victor Vlad** and it was executed by the architect **Ioan Marian** from Arad, together with engineer **W. Bitenbinder** from Aradul Nou. The furniture and the iconostasis were sculpted by engineer **Ștefan Gajo** from Timișoara. The mural painting was executed by church painter **Simion Băcală** from the village of Petroman, between 1938 and 1939.

The priest of the parish was **Traian Bânzei** and churchwarden was **Ioan Regep**. The new church was consecrated on 28 May 1939, on Pentecost, by Bishop **Andrei Magieru**.



ÜBERLAND-IBĂRLONȚ

The history of the village of Giarmata Vii is connected to the commune of Giarmata, to which it belonged for many years and whose inhabitants contributed to the founding of the new settlement. The administration of Timișoara put several uncultivated lands surrounding the city up for sale at the beginning of the XIXth century. One of the plots of land was bought by the village of Giarmata, where the Swabians planted vines on it.

The first name of the settlement was **Überland**, a German origin word heard in several villages of Timiș meaning "surrounding land". In the case of Giarmata Vii, the land **Überland** became the proper name of the locality in 1806, with different versions over time: **Überland vineae**

The pilots' district



(1837), in 1851 - **Uiberland**, in 1861- again **Ueberland vineae**, in 1911 - **Kissgyarmatapuszta**, in 1922 - **Iberlond**, in 1923 - **Odaie Giarmata**, in 1931 **Überland** again, in 1940 **Viile Iermatei**, becoming known as **Giarmata - Vii** only in 1943.

After the building of the Airport from Timișoara, the location of the village extended to the east. Nowadays, Giarmata Vii belongs to the commune of Ghiroda, being a peri-urban area with significant urban development. But even nowadays, the old inhabitants of Giarmata Vii call their village "**Ibărlonț**"...

The Roman-Catholic Church from Giarmata Vii -2009

