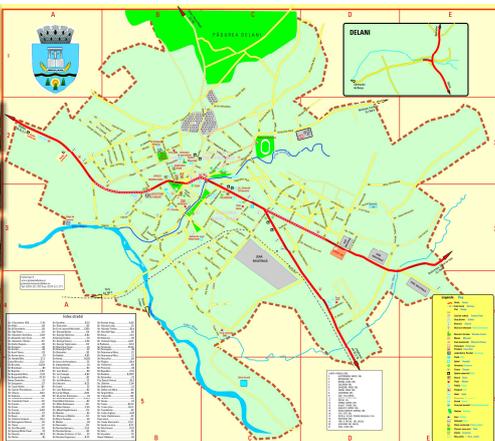


Beiuș Municipality



Location

Beiuș municipality is located in the northwest of the country, in the region of Crisana. Beiuș is situated at the south of Bihor County, in the homonymous depression, surrounded by Codru Moma Mountains at South-West, by Bihor Mountains at East-South-East and by Vladeasa Mountains at North-East . Depression has an open aisle on the Crișul Negru valley to Padurea Craiului Mountains. Beiuș is located tangentially on the Crișul Negru to the Southeast, and crossed by Nimaiești Valley from Northeast to Southwest, dividing the surrounding area in two equal parts.



Beiuș is located on DN 76 (European corridor E79), 60 km from Oradea, and 70 km in air line to the west of the border with Hungary.

Beiuș, on a total area of 24.66 km² has a single village owned, Delani, located 2 km away. Population of the municipality, at the 2011 census was 10.996 inhabitants, of which 83.7% Romanians, 6.7% Hungarians, 2.4% Roma, 6.6% undeclared, the rest being other minorities.



The entire Beiuș area, the depression and the mountains, has a temperate-continental climate, with distinctions between the depression and the mountains. The whole area is under the influence of western, more humid and warmer Atlantic air masses. Other influences in the winter are humid Arctic-Baltic air masses and in the summer warmer African Mediterranean air masses. Between the depression and the mountain there is an exchange of air through mountain breeze of valleys and peaks.

History

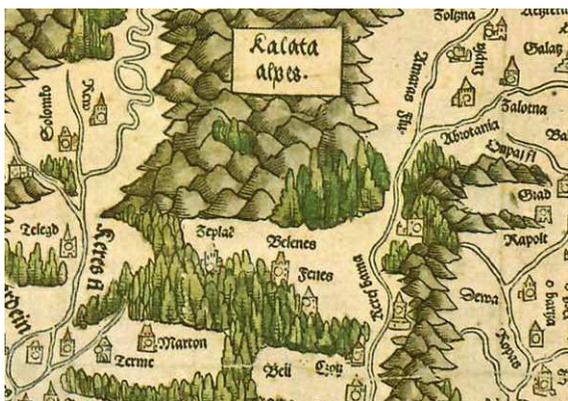


There is a letter from Pontic Innocentium the 2nd written in 1205 addressed to Archbishop of Kalocsa in which he refers to the "terra filiorum beleknese" region, identifiable in the Beiuș area.

The first documented attestation of the land is from year 1270, date from which the bishop of Oradea, Lodomer, received the mining rights in the area, from King Stephen V. The city as such appears under the name of Benenus in the writings of the 1291-94, concomitantly with the Fortress of Finis, held by Catholic Bishop Benedict in 1294, which was occupied by Roland Borsa, voivode of Transylvania. In 1308, there are mentions appearing in the correspondence of Bishop Emeric who visited the locality.

In 1363 the inscription issued by the Oradea chapter "confirms that Ioan, the voivode of Beiuș (Ioan vayvoda de Bivinis) and his brothers, came to terms with Nicholas, son of Candea of Zlatna "

The city is mentioned by the humanist bishop Andrea Scolari in 1413 as "Civitas nostrae ecclesiae", as well as the Catholic cathedral dedicated to St. Agatha, elevated on the hill of the city, considered by him as the second cathedral of the Oradea Bishopric . In 1441 the locality is mentioned as "libera civitas ", and then at 28 October 1451 the document issued by Bishop Ioan Vitez of Zredna (Bishop of Oradea between 1445-1465,



chancellor of Iancu de Hunedoara), declares Beiuș free city civitas- and borough oppidum, removing it from jurisdiction of castellans of Finis. Based on this diploma, Beiuș receives the right to choose yearly a judge 12 jurors, to judge causes and to apply penalties, and to use the seal with the inscription "Sigillum oppidi Belenes".

Social, economic, commercial and social obtained privileges were kept and renewed in 1491, 1495, 1503, 1548 in the year 1558 by Sigismund Bathory, and finally in 1782 by Emperor Joseph II.

In 1733 the Romanian United Episcopal Domain of Oradea is established with its headquarters and administration in Beiuș, which will greatly boost the development of the city and its cultural elevation, through the opening of a Romanian gymnasium by Vlădica

Samuil Vulcan in 1828. It bears the inscription "Educatione iuventuti huius provinciae" which greatly opened the gates for the youth of all provinces nearby.



A remarkable event in the cultural life of Romanians from Beiuș was the establishment of the Romanian Casina in 1871 at the initiative of Partenie Cosma, the place that will become of crucial importance for the upcoming events of the Great Union from 1st of December 1918. On 31 October 1918 the Central Romanian National Council was established and on the 3rd of

November The Romanian National Council was formed in Beiuș, with Dr. Ioan Ciordas as President. After the troubled months that followed the Union, on April 19 1919 the Romanian Army enters triumphantly in Beiuș, bringing the consolidation of the administration, the social and economic change of the area between the borders of Great Romania.

After the prosperity of the interwar years, the specter of war and the Vienna dictate has brought a particularly hard period of time for Beiuș. It becomes the county seat, where all authorities and institutions are moved with their staff in the ceded territory of Bihor County, and Beiuș had to cope with a big number of refugees.



The end of the War World 2 restores peace to the city, but its development was extremely slow by 1968.



Administrative-territorial reform, brings the relocation of a number of institutions and services of some productive units in the county.



The Furniture Factory was built, drilling machines

Factory "Twinning", blocks of flats have been lifted (A. Vlaicu, Al.Padisului, Al. Moți, S. Vulcan) for an increased population of about 12,000 inhabitants in the late 1980s.



The Revolution of December 1989 found the city of Beiuș, as it was, and as it is: quiet. No retaliation or violence took place, on December 22 took place a large gathering in the city center.

Through the free elections that followed successively since 1990, the elected mayors of Beiuș were: Ioan Dărăban (1990-1992), Ion Popa (1992-1996), Octavian Codreanu (1996-2000), Silviu Odobasianu (2000-2004; 2004-2008), Adrian Nicolae Domocoș (2008-2012, 2012-2016). Currently, since June 2016, the mayor of the municipality has been Mlendea Căluș Petru.



Culture



Beius was and has been for centuries, eminently a cultural centre, first ecclesiastic and then, from 1828, first class centre of education for the area. Not accidentally was it called "the city of schools," which, besides the fame of being the second Romanian gymnasium from Transylvania after Blaj, nowadays Samuil Vulcan National College,

can be proud of the other educational buildings. Thus, in 1885/86, the school of apprentices was established with 34 students in various trades with continuous operation over the decades. Since 1974 the school of trades has also assimilated high school courses and since 1990 it becomes Industrial School Group, and since 2006 it becomes the Technical College "Ioan Ciordas". Returning on the thread of history, in 1896



there was the school of girls, which had ceased to exist by merging with the boys' gymnasium through the 1948 reform of education.



Since 1922, the Normal School has been established for educators and teachers, given the need of trained staff in education at that time. Except a few years, when pedagogical activity was suspended, the current Pedagogical Vocational High School "Nicolae Bolcaş" produced thousands of educators and teachers to manage successfully the

education of young generations. The educational spectrum in Beius is completed by Secondary School "Ep. Nicolae Popoviciu", functioning as a public school in Bucharest in 1968. The average pupil population of the municipality amounts to more than 4,000 students, meeting the educational needs of the area.

Besides these aspects, Beiu is a traditional multicultural city, multi ethnic, with a particularly prosperous cultural effervescence both pre-war, as well as interwar. Both the

Romanian and Hungarian Casinos functioned, meetings ecclesiastical and secular choir (Lyra, founded in 1905, continued in our day), meetings of women and pupils. The Doina typography and bookstore, founded in 1911 brought value through a multitude of local publications, and the local Département of Astra has put its mark on intellectual branding.



At the moment, the main cultural objectives of the city are the Municipal History Museum and Ethnography with an extensive collection of local ethnography as well as permanent exhibition space for local plastic artists, C-tin Pavel Library, Cultural House Ioan Ciordas,

which houses folklore as well as entertainment and classical music events, opera, theatre, and through the increasingly prodigious activity of the local band of actors from the "Re-Open Theater" project as well as "Little Beius" Association



The Economy

Since the middle of the 14th century in the country of Beius lies the most of the Beius Domain of the Roman-Catholic Bishopric of Oradea with headquarters and the administration in Beius, domain that develops exploitation activities in the area, woodworking, ore mining and processing iron, copper and precious metals, marble, various manufactures and workshops craftsmanship, tanneries, shoemaking, carpentry, tailoring, trade etc., where a large number of employees worked. In the second half of the 18th century the guild have been created.

Due to the economic development, the imperial authorities of the time ever since the mid-fifteenth century give Beius the right to organize 4 country fairs over the year and the weekly fair every Thursday.

In 1900 small industry is being established with a few units ranging from 25 to 30 employees.

After World War 1, recovery of economy was necessary in the Beiuş Land which was lacking in industry and with a poor population with insufficient means of living. With the land reform in 1921, in Beius 144 people are given land. At the end of 1930 in Beius there are about 119 traders and 119 craftsmen in a population of 4293 inhabitants: The Mill Economic Enterprise , Electrical Plant(1910), Ice Factory and Oil Mill S.A. (1931) Brick Factory, Spirit Factory, Cookies Factory, etc. Units of economic interest emerge such as "Beiuşana" Agricultural Cooperative (1935), "Bradul Beiuşului" Forestry Cooperative (1937), "Doina" Teachers Cooperative(1944) and others.

The economic and demographic development of Beius was slow enough until the administrative-territorial reform of 1968, when in the city are located territorial institutions, including: Labor Office, ADAS, Water Management Office, UJCOOP Warehouses, Municipal Court, The Court of Law, the National Bank Branch, and others which have offered new jobs. In 1972 the Furniture Factory was opened and in 1977 Drilling Factory started its operation.

The changes after 1989, the transition to the market economy changed and slowed down the economical development of Beius. At present, there are over 340 economic agents in the municipality and a fairly large number have between 300 and 500 employees. The town became a municipality in 2004.



Discovering and capitalizing on resources of the geothermal water, Beius becomes the first town in the country heated mainly with geothermal water. The implementation of the non-reimbursable project of 4.3 million euros will allow most households to benefit of thermal water, and achieving an ambitious project of an aqua thermal park on an area of 10 hectares, which will spur overwhelming spa tourism in Beiuş in cooperation with Mountain tourism practiced in the well-known areas of the Beius country and Apuseni.

Beius's personalities

Samuil Vulcan (born 31 August 1758, Blaj - December 25, 1839, Oradea) a former Greek-Catholic bishop of Oradea between 1806 and 1839. He is the founder of the Romanian High School Beius, which today bears his name.

Partenie Cosma (political man) (1837-1924), Deputy in the Diet of Budapest, senator and director of Albina Bank in Sibiu,

Iosif Vulcan (March 31, 1841, Holod, Bihor – d. September 8, 1907, Oradea) was a Romanian journalist and writer, cultural animator, member of the The Romanian Academy.

Vasile Mangra (1850-1918), Romanian Metropolitan, historian, member of the The Romanian Academy

Valeriu Traian Frentiu (1875-1952), Greek Catholic Bishop, political prisoner

Ioan Ciordas (born December 25, 1877, Betfia, Bihor County –d. April 4, 1919, Lunca, Bihor County) was a lawyer, a fighter for the national rights of Romanians from Transylvania, delegated to the Great National Assembly from 1st December 1918 from Alba Iulia, member of the Grand National Council.

Iuliu Hirțea (1914-1978), Romanian Unified Bishop (Greek Catholic)

Ioan DE SABATA (1928-2006), Univ.Prof.dr.and Vice-President of the Politechnic Institute of Timișoara

Ioan M. Anton (1924-2011), Academician, Univ.Prof.dr.and President of Polytechnic Institute of Timisoara

Adrian Pintea (1954-2007), Actor

Mircea Malița (born February 20, 1927), Academician, mathematician, essayist, diplomat (US Ambassador),

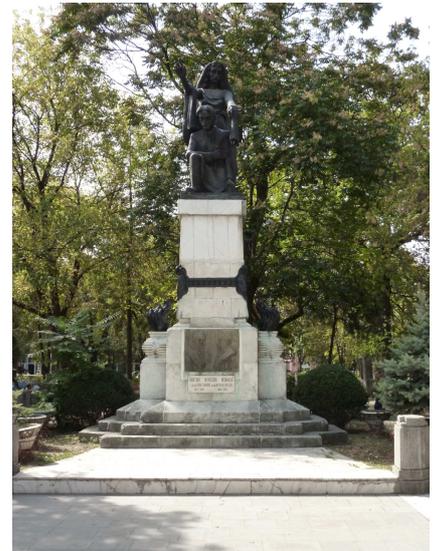
Ioan Pop de Popa (born October 6, 1927), Univ.Prof.dr, specialist in cardio-vascular surgery. The first open heart surgery in Romania

Tourist Spots



- Monument of the Mountain Hunter - of the Romanian Heroes from World War II

- The Monument of the Martyrs Ioan Ciordas and Nicolae Bolcaş



- The Romanian Church dedicated to St. Dumitru, built at the end of the 18th century, sanctified in 1800 by Bishop Ignatius Darabant



- The Orthodox Church on the Hill, the Mihail and Gavril Archangels (1784-1790), built at the expense of the Greek merchants and Aromanians

- The Roman Catholic Church (1752)



- The reformed church (1782)

- "Samuil Vulcan" National College, founded 1828



- Pedagogical Vocational High School Nicolae Bolcaș 1922

- Tehnical College Ioan Ciordaș (functioned as a school of apprentices in 1885)



- Primary school with grades 1-8 Ep. Nicolae Popoviciu since 1968



- The ruins of the medieval church with the feast of St. Agatha (1413-1417) of the Roman Catholic cemetery

- Municipal House of Culture Ioan Ciordaș



- Constantin Paul Municipal Library, located in the Palace building of Greek Catholic Episcopal

- The municipal museum of history and ethnography



Dear friends everywhere,



Any traveler who arrives in the town of Beiuș crossing "The Land of Beius" or "the Country of Beius" will have to come to this hundreds of years ancient town, national, cultural, economic and spiritual centre of Romania. If we were to describe Beius in just a few words, we would be honored to tell you that, here, at the foot of the Apuseni, on wonderful lands,

you can find peace and quiet first of all. You will find hospitality, tradition, hardworking people and great housekeepers. You will find the famous schools of Beius, which illuminates national consciousness for almost 190 years. It was not by chance called the "Town of Schools"!

You cannot pass through Beius and miss our weekly fair markets, attested since 1451, traditional and rich in commodities and goods. Fair market Beius is still a place of regional trade, where besides the everyday trade, it is the same, old social arena of inter-human communication.

Since we joined on European coordinates, Beius has constantly accessed European funds and European finances, which have been implemented in strategic projects of rehabilitation for urban infrastructure, exploitation and management of the geothermal water resources. This transformed Beius into an ecological, clean and healthy town.

As always, Beius was at the crossroads of overwhelming importance both economical and touristic, our town is a departure point for most places and major routes of the Apuseni Mountains: Valley Fold, Padis, Arieseni-Vartop, Meziad, Bears and Farcu Caves. These landmarks together with our wealth of geothermal water, will lay the foundations for an integrated tourism, spa and mountain tourism that can satisfy any modern tourist requirements, and will bring the economic revival of the area.

We are waiting for you with open arms, in Beius, in the center of "Country of Beius", on the Black Cris River, honored by dear guests anytime!

Frumuseți din Țara Beiușului



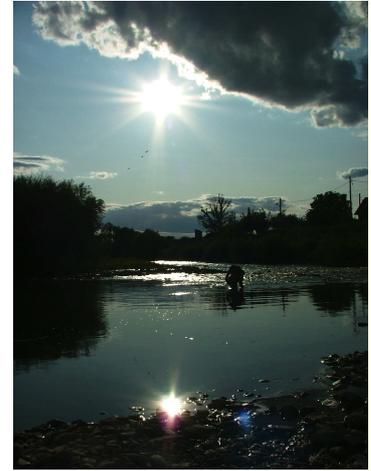
Apuseni Mountains– Vlădeasa peak



Carstic Padiș Plateau



Black Cris Valley

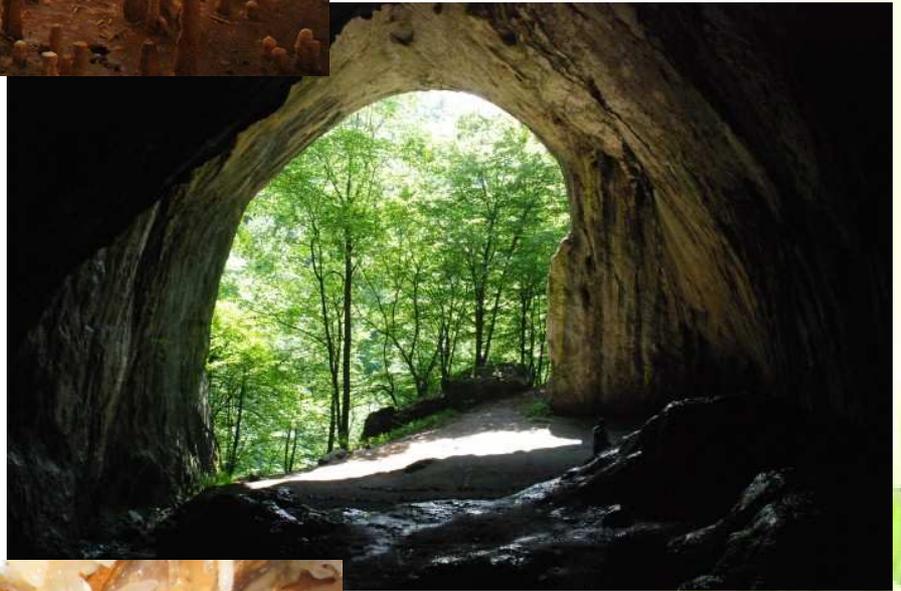


Vârtop Recreational Area



the Bears Cave Chișcău

Meziad Cave



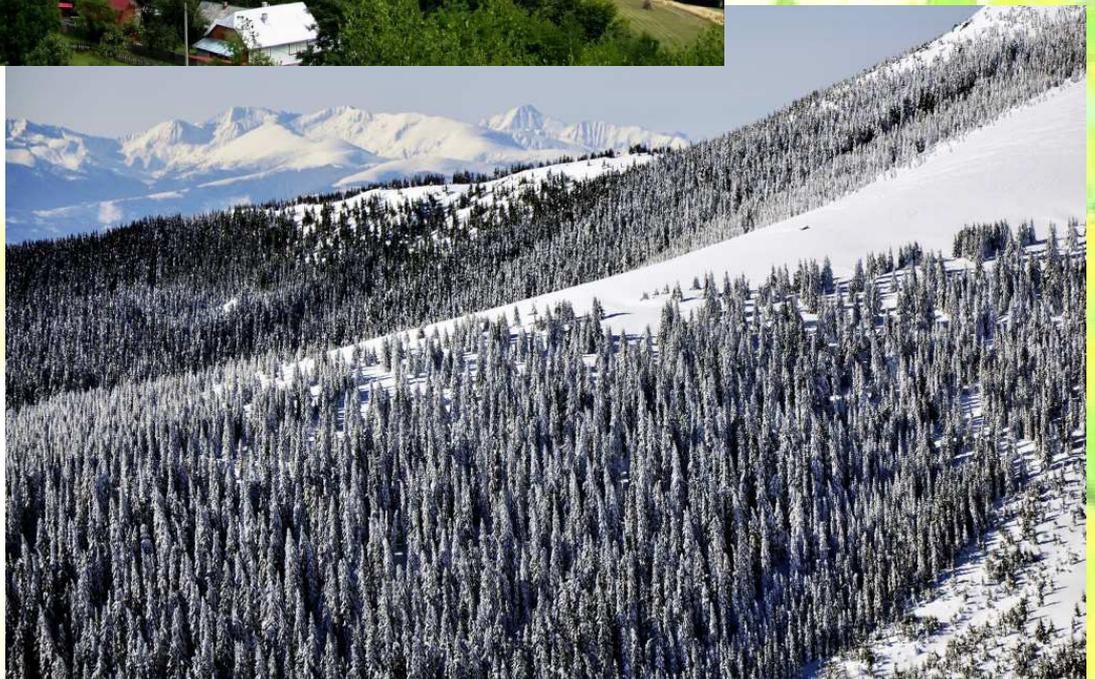
Farcu –Roșia Cave with Crystals

iceberg Cave - Scărișoara





Stâna de Vale Resort



Arieșeni Resort