

HISTORIC LANDMARKS IN VAD-BOROD DEPRESSION

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Abstract (TNR 10,B)

In the Vad-Borod depression are a lot of historic landmarks that are tourist attraction.

Key words: historic landmarks, depression.

INTRODUCTION

In every area of Bihor county are historic landmarks. They are very important for the county's tourist attractions. One of the best examples in the county is the citadel from Oradea, that is unique in the east of Europe. Another important tourist attraction are the architectures of Oradea.

MATERIAL AND METHODS (TNR 10,B)

For this research I used the historic landmarks from the Vad-Borod depression.

A lot of the villages from Vad-Borod depression are established between 1300 and 1500, so there are old villages.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (TNR 10,B)

Historic landmarks

Aleșd city.

The history of this city is close related to the Piatra Șoimului fortress located on a cliff close to the city. It was built in the second half of the 13th century and was first certified in 1306. First mention of Aleșd is around 1291-1294, when appear in a register of the bishopric under the name Villa Elusd. In 1622 is recorded as Elesd.

Between 1658-1660 Piatra Șoimului fortress belonged to Constantin Șerban Basarab, the home lord of Țara Românească. In 1711 it was destroyed by the austro-hungarian troops.

In 1904 here was a great movement where was between 4000-5000 peasants that was finished in blood.

Aleșd was declared city in 1968.

Aștileu community.

It is first certificated first time in 1335.

Between 1713-1719 Aștileu village belonged to Ștefan Barlok.

Peștere

In a paper from 1692 this village is mentioned as a empty village from a long time.

In 1719 it belonged to Iosif Szenasy.

In 1753 it is mentioned that there are 18 familys of peisants.

Chistag.

The first mention of the village is from 1075.

In 1220, Chistag is called in a paper Villa Questest.

In 1712 the village belonged to Ștefan Barlok.

Aușeu community.

It appears for the first time in 1336 under the name the Eusi, and in 1406 under the name of Walachalis Ewsy mentioned that is a village of romanian habitants.

Between 1600-1690 belonged to the turks and participated in a rebellion against the turks.

Borod community.

The villages Borod and Borozel appears for the first time in ” Registrul pentru zeciuieli” of the catholic bishopric of Oradea in 1291-1294, in the time of king Andrei the 3th.

The villages Cetea, Cornișel, Valea-Mare are certified in 1392. Șerani village is certified only in 1913 under the name of Săran.

Bratca community.

The name of Beznea and Bratca villages, as the two neighbors villages Borod and Bulz indicates a romanian-slavic population before the 10th century.

The first documents appear in 1406 they been named “possessio Walachalis” meaning Romanian villages.

In the Hungarian period the village belonged to the Șinteu fortress.

The rebellions started in the heart of the Apuseni mountains in 1784/1785 and 1848/1849 have come down on the river and the habitants of Ponoară, Damiș and Remeți joined the rebellion.

The great union from devember the 1 from Alba Iulia was signet by 5 citizens from Bratca as well.

Lugașul de Jos community.

The first proves of humans in Bihor county are from Paleolithic era, proofs find in some caves on the riversides of Crișul Repede river.

In the Lugașul de Jos area the first proves are from the Roman Empire, some roman coins.

The two villages Lugașul de Jos și cel de Sus were mentioned only in 1406.

Măgești community.

The oldest village is Ortiteag, mentioned in 1335. In chronological order the next villages are: Dobricionești - 1360, Cacuciu Nou - 1482, Măgești, Josani - 1508, Butan și Gălășeni – 1552.

Șuncuiuș community.

The first certification of the village was in 1256 under the name of Sunkulus, by a diplomat of Bela the 4th king of Hungary.

Vadul Crișului community.

Human presents on the territory of the village appear in the stone age.

The first mention of the village is in 1332.

CONCLUSIONS

As you can see almost all the villages from Vad-Borod depression are enough old. But on this land are proves of human activity from the stone age.

This area was inhabited by romanian , hungarian and slavic population.

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