

SCURT ISTORIC AL MUNICIPIULUI CALAFAT

Istoricul municipiului Calafat are la baza două ipoteze și o legenda locală.

Ipoteza originii genoveze a fost emisă pentru prima dată de B.P. Hasdeu. Ulterior, A.D. Xenopol, îmbrătășând ideea lui Hasdeu, a sustinut aceeași idee, numele de Calafat provenind de la calafatare – a unge corabiile cu duhot. Odată cu încheierea tratatului de la Nymphaion, dintre Genova și Imperiul Bizantin din 13 martie 1261 s-a intensificat traficul pe Dunare.

Originea genoveză este susținută de C. Buchholtzer și P. Rotaru, Al. Cebuc și C. Mocanu care pledând pentru aceeași ipoteză, susțin că genovezii, concurenții venetienilor, ajutați de moldoveni, imping comertul lor pe Dunare până la Calafat.

Ipoteza originii bizantine este susținută pe baza toponimicului local. Astfel, C.C. Giurescu menționează existența Calafatului înainte de Basarab I întemeietorul – la sfârșitul secolului al XII-lea și începutul secolului al XIV-lea, arată că denumirea de Calafat provine din grecescul Kalafatis, care semnifica cel ce smoleste corabiile. În acest loc se presupune că ar fi existat o schela unde se încarcău granele și se calafatuau vasele. Nicolae Iorga susține că denumirea de Calafat provine de la un nume de persoană, foarte răspândit în Bizant.

Legenda locală pledează pentru ideea că străvechea asezare a Calafatului ar fi fost la origine o mică colonie de pescari. Potrivit unei legende, în secolul al XI-lea, mai precis prin anii 1040 - 1042, un oarecare Mihail Calafat, mester în arta calafaturii, gasind pe aceste meleaguri o asezare propice pentru executarea meseriei lui, ar fi înfăntat, pe malul Dunării, un atelier pentru repararea și smolirea corabiilor, fapt care a facut ca navigatorii bizantini, iar apoi și cei genovezi, atrăsi de îscusinta sa, să-si aduca vasele pentru a fi reparate. Potrivit aceleiasi legende, locul unic unde se efectua operațiunea de calafatuire era la debărcaderul de lângă aceasta asezare care, ulterior, a primit numele de Calafat.

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE CITY OF CALAFAT

The history of the city of Calafat is based on two hypotheses and a local legend.

The Hypothesis of the Genoese Origin was first proposed by B.P. Hasdeu. Later, A. D. Xenopol, embracing Hasdeu's idea, supported the same theory that the name of Calafat originates from *calafatare* – sealing – which is the practice of smearing tar on ships. After the Treaty of Nymphaeum, between Genoa and the Byzantine Empire, on the 13th of March 1261, traffic on the Danube began to intensify.

The theory of the Genoese origin of the city is supported by C. Buchholtzer and P. Rotaru, Al. Cebuc and C. Mocanu, who all claim that the Genoese, who were the competitors of Venice, along with the help of the Moldavians, have pushed their trade on the Danube all the way to Calafat.

The Hypothesis of the Byzantine Origin of the city is based on the local naming patterns. This is why C. C. Giurescu mentions the fact that Calafat had existed since before the reign of Basarab I of Wallachia – at the end of the 12th and beginning of the 14th Century, showing that the name of the city originates in the Greek *Kalafatis*, which designates a person who smears ships with tar. It is said that, in this city, there was a landing where cereals were loaded onto ships, which were smeared with tar. Nicoale Iorga claims that the name of Calafat stems from a personal name which was very widely used in the Byzantium.

The Local Legend states that the ancient settlement of Calafat originated in a small colony of fishermen. According to a legend, in the 11th century, more precisely during 1040 – 1042, a certain Mihail Calafat, a skilled master in the art of sealing, found an excellent place where he could put his skill into practice. This is where he is said to have set up a workshop where he repaired and sealed ships, which drew the attention of the Byzantine and then the Genoese seamen, who were drawn to his skill and brought their ships there for repairs. According to the same legend, the unique place where ships were sealed was located around the pier of this settlement, which later became known as Calafat.

EXPERIENȚE URBANE CU POVEȘTI ȘI DESENE

Daca satul Calafat are o existenta de cateva sute de ani, regiunea din jurul sau, poate chiar locul, pe care se afla astazi orasul are un trecut cu mult mai vechi, caci pe aici au trecut ostirile geto-dacice si romane. Intr-adevar, pe langa Calafat, trecea un drum vechi al Geto-Dacilor, care facea legatura peste Dunare cu regiunea Vidinului, respectiv Valea Ischerului. Dovezi despre existenta acestui drum, de care vorbeste si marele savant V. Parvan in monumetala sa opera *Getica*, ne dau intariturile importante descoperite la Cetate si Desa, care, se pare, ar fi fost menite sa asigure capul de pod de pe malul stang al Dunarii si drumul Geto-Dacic. Pare probabil ca pe timpul stralucirii Dacilor, acest drum sa fi facut legatura intre Dacii si Getii colonisti de la Sudul Dunarii si mai departe cu Tracii de sud. Vidinul purta altadata si numele de Diu, iar satul Calafat mai avea numirea de Satul din Valea Diului, ori Dacii la inceput se numeau Dii sau Dai de unde vine si cuvantul de Daci.

Din cele de mai sus putem conchide ca numirea de Diu a ramas de la vechii Daci existenti in acest tinut. Dealtfel, drumul care ducea peste Dunare la Calafat i se mai zicea drumul Diului (drumul Dacilor). Aceste denumiri le stiau si batranii satenii calafateni si se gasesc trecute si prin actele vechi de proprietate ale Epitropei Sf. Ilie din Craiova, fosta proprietara a mosiei Calafatului.

Prin situatia geografica extrem de favorabila tinutul Calafatului a servit ca un fel de puncte de trecere astei importante linii comerciale.

Primul act oficial care mentioneaza Calafatul este datat din anul 1529 si este continut dintr-un decret al lui Moise Voda prin care poruncea ca veniturile incasate la Vala Calafatului, impreuna cu cel al baltilor lui sa fie daruit manastirii Tismana pentru intretinere. Pana la tratatul de la Adrianopole (1829) satul Calafat ramane o schela fara prea mare importanta. Din 1829, atunci cand se reda libertatea comertului si a navigatiei pe Dunare incepe o noua etapa de dezvoltare locala. Abia dupa incheierea razboiului Crimeii, satul Calafat dobandeste o imagine mai civilizata. Satul propriu-zis era situat pe locul unde este situat astazi orasul. In preajma emanciparii, in 1853, satul Calafat avea circa 405 familii de sateni iar negustorii, ocupati in majoritate cu comertul de cereale, erau in numar de 37. Tot datorita acestor negustori se va luta initiativa emanciparii satului Calafat.

URBAN EXPERIENCES WITH STORIES AND DRAWINGS

While the village of Calafat is several hundred years old, the region around it and perhaps even the place where it is located has a much older past, for it has been traversed by the Geto-Dacian and Roman armies. Indeed, there used to be an ancient Geto-Dacian road around Calafat, which formed a connection to the region of Vidin, over the Danube, with the Valley of Ischer. The proof of the existence of this road, which the great scholar V. Parvan also mentioned in his monumental work, *Getica*, consists in the important sconces which were discovered at Cetate and at Desa, which, apparently were meant to support the bridgehead on the left side of the Danube and the Geto-Dacian road. It seems probable that, at the peak of the Dacian civilization, this road had connected the Dacian and the Getae colonists from south of the Danube and beyond with the Thracians from the south. Vidin also used to be known as Diu, and the village of Calafat was also known as the Village from the Valley of Diu; for that matter, the Dacians were initially called Dii or Dai, which is the origin of the word "Dacians".

From the above, we can conclude that the name of Diu originates in the ancient Dacians who lived in this territory. For that matter, the road that went over the Danube towards Calafat was also referred to as the road of Diu (the road of the Dacians). These names were also known to the elderly villagers of Calafat, and they are also mentioned in the ancient property documents of the St. Ilie Vestry from Craiova, the former owner of the estate of Calafat.

The village's extremely favorable geographical location turned it into a passageway through this very important commercial line.

The first official document which mentions Calafat is dated in 1529 and consists of a decree of Moise of Wallachia, in which he ordered that the income which was collected at the Customs of Calafat, together with those from his ponds, was to be offered to the monastery of Tismana for maintenance. Up to the Treaty of Adrianopole (1829), Calafat was a rather unimportant landing. From 1829, when freedom of trade and sailing on the Danube was reinstated, a new step began in the development of the area. Only after the end of the Crimean War did Calafat acquire a more civilized image. The actual village was located in the place where the city of Calafat lies today. Around the time of its emancipation, in 1853, the village of Calafat contained around 405 families of villagers, and 37 merchants, who largely dealt in cereal trade. It was these merchants who contributed to the emancipation of the village of Calafat.

EXPERIENȚE URBANE CU POVEȘTI ȘI DESENE

PATRIMONIUL CULTURAL

Zona din jurul orasului Calafat (si fluviul Dunarea in general) a constituit o granita intre diverse natiuni si state. In aceste locuri se pastreaza numeroase monumente arheologice sau de alta natura, datand din diverse epoci.

Pozitia geografica a Calafatului a favorizat dezvoltarea economica si sociala a acestei asezari. Originile localitatii sunt incerte, dar se presupune ca ar fi fost intemeiata de genovezi sau bizantini. Prima atestare documentara a localitatii dateaza din 1424, din timpul domniei lui Dan al II-lea, cand se mentioneaza dreptul de proprietate asupra manastirii Tismana, a satului Valea Cumarilor si a vamii din Calafat.

Calafatul a fost rascrucea unor importante rute comerciale: pe Dunare, in directie est-vest, dar si pe uscat, in directie nord-sud. Calafatul facea legatura intre tara Romanasca si reteaua de rute comerciale de la sud de Dunare.

Importanta comerciala a localitatii este demonstrata de faptul ca vama de aici a fost atestata inaintea orasului. Prin pacea de Passarowitz, dupa razboiul turco-austriac din 1716-1718, Oltenia a intrat pentru o perioada de 21 de ani sub jurisdicție austriaca, perioada în care au fost amenajate unele fortificatii militare. Calafatul a fost declarat oras, cu toate atributele si amenajarile urbane, pe timpul domniei lui Barbu Stirbei, in 1855.

In timpul razboiului de independenta din 1877, orasul Calafat devine unul dintre cele mai importante puncte strategice. Mai multe monumente din oras omagiază eroii români din acest razboi. Toate aceste monumente, împreună cu bisericile „Adormirea Maicii Domnului” (1866-1872) și „Izvorul Tamadurii” (1874-1879), fac parte din Patrimoniul cultural național.

URBAN EXPERIENCES WITH STORIES AND DRAWINGS

CULTURAL PATRIMONY

The area around the city of Calafat (and the Danube River in general) has constituted a border between different nations and states. These places contain numerous archeological or other sorts of monuments from various epochs.

Calafat's geographical position was beneficial for its economical and social development. Its origins are still uncertain, but it is assumed that it was founded by the Genoese or the Byzantines. The first documented mention of Calafat dates in 1424, during the reign of Dan the 2nd of Wallachia, when property rights over the Tismana monastery, the village of Valea Cumarilor and the customs of Calafat are mentioned.

Calafat was situated at the crossroads of some very important commercial routes: on the Danube, from the east to the west, but on the ground as well, from the north to the south. Calafat connected Wallachia and the commercial route network south of the Danube.

The city's commercial importance is shown by the fact that the local customs was mentioned before the city. Through the Peace of Passarowitz, after the war between the Ottoman Empire and Austria, Oltenia went under Austrian jurisdiction for a period of 21 years, and during this time, certain military fortifications were built. Calafat was declared a city, with all urban attributes and characteristics, during the reign of Barbu Stirbei, in 1855.

During the War of Independence in 1877, the city of Calafat became one of the most important strategic points. Several monuments in this town pay homage to the Romanian heroes of this war. All these monuments, along with the churches "The Assumption of Mary" (1866-1872) and "The Fountain of Healing" (1874-1879), are part of the national cultural patrimony.

EXPERIENȚE URBANE CU POVEȘTI ȘI DESENE

CADRUL GEOGRAFIC NATURAL A MUNICIPIULUI CALAFAT

Pozitia si localizarea geografica

Din punct de vedere fizico – geografic, orasul se găseste situat într-o regiune de ses, respectiv în Campia Română și anume la extremitatea sud-vestică a Campiei Olteniei, mai exact în Campia Băileștilor. Campia Română (a Dunării de Jos) situată pe partea stângă a Dunării, este marginată spre nord de Piemontul Getic, Subcarpați și Podisul Moldovei.

Caracterul general al reliefului este dat de predominanța formelor plate, cu altitudine mai mică de 200 m, dar în cadrul campiei se pot distinge cel puțin trei aspecte deosebite, întâlnite în cadrul unor subunități orientate pe direcția est–vest: campia piemontala, campia de subsidentă și campia tabulară loessică.

Municipiul Calafat s-a plămat și dezvoltat de-a lungul timpului într-un cadru geografic natural excelent, determinat de prezenta apelor batranului Dunării, pe al cărui mal stang este amplasată așezarea.

Calafatul, orașul rozelor, al castaniilor și stejarilor seculari, al monumentelor istorice, este situat în extremitatea sud-vestică a județului Dolj, pe malul stang al Dunării, la aproximativ 90 km de Craiova, în Campia Ciupercenii, subunitate a Campiei Băileștilor, acolo unde râuul începe să-si adanească cel de-al doilea meandru, respectiv la $43^{\circ} 58'$ și $14''$ latitudine nordică și $22^{\circ} 56'$ și $40''$ longitudine estică.

Orașul Calafat în partea de nord-est se învecinează cu comuna Maglavita la o distanță de 15 km. Spre sud-est se află comuna Poiana Mare la o distanță de 14 km.

La sud se învecinează cu comuna Ciupercenii Noi situată la o distanță de 10 km.

La nord și vest hotarul este format de către Dunăre, ce constituie în același timp și granită cu Bulgaria.

Aceasta așezare a orașului Calafat în cadrul descris mai sus îi conferă o poziție deosebit de pitorească ca oraș dunărean așezat pe o terasă mai înaltă a Dunării.

De reședința județului – municipiul Craiova – este legat printr-o linie de cale ferată de 117 km și prin soseaua națională nr. 56 (E79) la distanță de Craiova de 88 km.

URBAN EXPERIENCES WITH STORIES AND DRAWINGS

THE NATURAL GEOGRAPHICAL SETTING OF THE CITY OF CALAFAT

Geographical Location and Position

From a physical-geographical point of view, the city lies in a plain, namely, the Wallachian Plain, and more precisely, towards the south-western edge of the Plain of Oltenia, in the Plain of Bailesti. The Wallachian Plain (of the Lower Danube), situated on the left side of the Danube, is bordered towards the north by the Getic Piedmont, the Subcarpathians and the Plateau of Moldova.

The relief's general features are characterized by mostly flat shapes, with an altitude of less than 200 meters, but within this plain, at least three special aspects can be observed, in subunits which are oriented from the east towards the west – the piedmont plain, the subsidence plain and the tabular loess field.

The city of Calafat was formed and developed through time in an excellent geographical location, which consists of the presence of the waters of the ancient Danube, whose left shore this city lies.

Calafat, the city of roses, of chestnut trees and ancient oaks, of historical monuments, is located in the south-western extremity of the county of Dolj, on the left side of the Danube, at almost 90 kilometers from Craiova, in the Plain of Ciuperceni, a subunit of the Plain of Bailesti, where the river's second meander starts to deepen, at respectively $43^{\circ} 58'$, $14''$ northern latitude and $22^{\circ}, 56'$ and $40''$ eastern longitude.

North of the city of Calafat lies the village of Maglavita, at a distance of 15 kilometers. Towards the south-east lies the village of Poiana Mare, at a distance of 14 kilometers. Towards the south lies the village of Ciupercenii Noi, at 10 kilometers away. Towards the north and the west, the boundary consists of the river Danube, which also delimits the border between Romania and Bulgaria.

The location of the city, as described above, gives it a very picturesque position as a danubian city which lies on a higher cliff of the Danube.

The city is connected to the county capital city, Craiova, through a 117 kilometer railway and through national road number 56 (E79), on a distance of 88 kilometers from Craiova.

EXPERIENȚE URBANE CU POVEȘTI ȘI DESENE

Populația

La nivelul anului 2013 în municipiul Calafat a fost înregistrat un numar de 16247 de locuitori.

Referindu-ne la populație precizăm faptul că numarul de stabiliri de domiciliu în localitate (203) a fost semnificativ mai mic comparativ cu plecarile cu domiciliu din localitate (277), date înregistrate la nivelul anului 2005.

Infrastructura rutiera, cale ferata, retea de drumuri

Municipiul Calafat este conectat corespunzător la rețeaua rutieră prin 15 km de drumuri naționale și județene, 13 km de drum european, având deosemenea conectare la rețeaua feroviară (aproximativ 25 km).

In Romania, Coridorul Pan-European IV se imparte in doua ramuri, o ramura (in directia vest-est) care pune in legatura Arad, Alba Iulia, Brasov, Ploiesti, Bucuresti si Constanta, si cealalta ramura (in directia sud-est, Sofia-Salonic, Sofia-Istanbul) care pune in legatura Arad, Timisoara, Craiova si Calafat. In contextul extinderii Uniunii Europene, importanta transportului rapid si in siguranta a pasagerilor si bunurilor este in crestere continua si, in consecinta, sunt analizate tot mai multe proiecte vizand dezvoltarea rolului cailor ferate in sistemul de transport de mare viteza (spre exemplu, exista o dezbatere importanta legata de fezabilitatea transportului feroviar de mare viteza pe ruta Berlin-Budapesta).

Guvernul Romaniei a adoptat Legea nr. 203/2003, cu privire la realizarea, dezvoltarea si modernizarea retelei de transport de interes national si european, care identifica ruta de cale ferata Arad – Timisoara – Caransebes – Drobeta-Turnu Severin – Strehiaia – Craiova - Calafat ca un proiect prioritar pentru Romania si care va fi implementat pana in 2015.

Orasul detine 45 km de strazi urbane, dintre care 39 de km au fost modernizati in proportie de circa 86,7 %.

O mentiune speciala este necesar a fi alocata constructiei Podului Calafat-Vidin atat sub aspectul evolutiei economico-sociale a zonei cat si sub aspectul impactului asupra mediului.

URBAN EXPERIENCES WITH STORIES AND DRAWINGS

Population

In 2013, the city of Calafat counted a number of 16247 residents

Also, another aspect regarding the city's population is the fact that, around 2005, the number of people who settled in Calafat (203) was significantly lower than the number of those who left the city (277).

The Road Structure, the Railway, the Road Network

The city of Calafat is connected to the road network through 15 kilometers of national and county roads, 13 kilometers of European road and also around 25 kilometers of railway.

In Romania, the Pan-European Corridor IV is divided into four branches. The west-east branch connects Arad, Alba Iulia, Brasov, Ploiesti, Bucharest and Constanta. The south-east branch, Sophia-Salonic, Sophia-Istanbul, connects Arad, Timisoara, Craiova and Calafat. As a consequence of Romania's adherence to the European Union, the importance of fast and safe transportation of passengers and goods has been continuously growing, and thus, increasingly more projects for the development of the role of railway in high-speed transportation are being analyzed (for instance, there is an important debate concerning the feasibility of high-speed railway transport on the route between Berlin and Budapest).

The Romanian government adopted Law number 203/2003, with respect to the development, growth and modernization of the transport networks which are essential from both a national and an international perspective. This law identifies the railway route between Arad – Timisoara – Caransebes – Drobeta-Turnu Severin – Strehiaia – Craiova – Calafat as a priority project for Romania, which will be implemented before 2015.

The city contains 45 kilometers of urban streets, of which 39 kilometers have been modernized in about 86.7 %.

Another special aspect which must be mentioned is the Calafat-Vidin Bridge, for both its contribution to the socio-economical evolution of the area as well as its impact on the environment.

EXPERIENȚE URBANE CU POVEȘTI ȘI DESENE

Folosinta terenurilor

Conform Planului de urbanism general (PUG), pe teritoriul administrativ al municipiului Calafat exista doua zone industriale si o zona agricola.

PUG prevede cateva ajutari si recomandari privind zonele de interes public, tinand cont de viitoarea dezvoltare a zonelor de locuinte, incluzand demolarea si relocarea unor obiective existente, atat din zona de interes public cat si din zona industriala, caracterizata prin numeroase disfunctii.

PUG contine date privind dezvoltarea activitatii industriale in perspectiva constructiei podului Calafat-Vidin si a infrastructurii si amenajarilor conexe (parc industrial, zona libera).

Amenajari edilitare

Amenajările edilitare includ: surse de apa potabila, amenajari de captare si epurare a apei, statia meteorologica, reteaua de aprovisionare cu apa, rezervoare subterane, linii de energie electrica, centrale termice si reteaua de incalzire centrala.

Paduri naturale, plantatii, zone de agrement, turistice si protejate

Zona verde existenta este reprezentata numai de parcul municipal, situat in nordul orasului, langa centrul si malul Dunarii.

In afara orasului, intre Calafat si Basarabi, exista o zona de agrement numita Bascov, in imediata apropiere a Dunarii.

In partea de est a orasului, este situat un teren de fotbal care, impreuna cu toate facilitatile, ocupa 3,2 ha.

Zona de gospodarie comunala

Zona de gospodarie comunala este reprezentata in principal de statia de epurare a apelor uzate, bazinile de deshidratare a namolului, depozitul de deseuri solide, depozitul de zgura si cimitirul local.

Extinderea propusa a zonei de gospodarie comunala are la baza construirea unei statii de transfer pentru deseurile menajere. Amplasarea finala a statiei de transfer va face obiectul unei evaluari a impactului asupra mediului, in conformitate cu legislatia de mediu si cu Planul national de gospodarie a deseuriilor.

Zone de acces

Dezvoltarea propusa a zonei construite va avea consecinte si asupra dezvoltarii infrastructurii de acces. Din acest motiv, actualul PUG propune mai multe drumuri ocolitoare pentru traficul greu, precum si extinderea retelei stradale.

URBAN EXPERIENCES WITH STORIES AND DRAWINGS

The Use of the Terrains

According to the General Urban Plan (GUP), the administrative territory of the city of Calafat contains two industrial zones and an agricultural zone.

The GUP contains several suggestions and recommendations regarding the public interest areas, while keeping in mind the future development of the residency areas, including the demolition and relocation of existing aspects both in the public interest area and the industrial era, which is characterized by several dysfunctions.

The GUP contains data regarding the development of the industrial activity with respect to the construction of the Calafat-Vidin Bridge and the infrastructure and the connected areas (industrial park, free area).

Urban Facilities

The urban facilities include: sources of drinkable water, water capitation and purification facilities, the meteorological station, the water supply network, subterranean collectors, electrical energy lines, boilers and the central heating network.

Natural Forests, Plantations, Recreation, Touristic and Protected Areas

The green area which currently exists is represented only by the city park, which is situated in the northern part of the city, by the center and the shore of the Danube.

Outside the city, between Calafat and Basarabi, there is a recreation area by the name of Bascov, which is very close to the Danube.

In the eastern part of the city there is a football field, which, along with all its facilities, covers an area 3.2 ha.

The Town Management Area

The town management area is primarily represented by the water purification station, the mud dehydration tanks, the solid waste disposal area, the clay deposit and the local cemetery.

The proposed extension of the town management area is based on the construction of a transfer station for garbage. The final placement of the transfer station will be evaluated in terms of its impact on the environment, in conformity with the environmental laws and the national plan of waste management.

Access Areas

The proposed development of the constructed area will also have consequences on the development of the access infrastructure. For this reason, the GUP proposes several ways around for heavy traffic, as well as the extension of the street network.