

The Dezna Valley

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“Dezna Valley” river is the right affluent of the White Cris River. It springs from Apuseni foothills and after crossing two depressions goes into the White Cris River below Sebis town. The Dezna valley has a length of about eight km and a width of four km being cultivated with corn and grains. Upstream of Sebis town we meet a lot of villages like: Donceni, Buhani, Dezna, Laz, Zugău, Rănușa and Moneasa, villages located in the valley, each with its own attractions.

The most important historical monument from Dezna is the fortress located up on Ozoiu hill with an altitude of 390 meters. According to a legend in 1817, Ladislau Nagy de Peretseny says that the name of the fortress derives from the name of the Dacian king Decebal. The construction was built in XIIIth century and dominates the region and the access road to the core of “Codru-Moma” Mountains. The article of Mrs. Academician Cornelia Bodea, published in "Hotarul" revue, describes the turmoil that has undergone Dezna fortress.



Dezna Fortress

Another notable monument is Orthodox Church, situated in the center of the village. Historian Marki says that the church was built on the foundations of a Roman building early

in feudal era. The church has a remarkable Byzantine painting dating from the XVIIth – XVIIIth – century.

At the exit of Dezna village to Moneasa direction, on the right side we find the fishery with public house fish, built in 1971. Here is a nice place where you can eat fresh fish and more other dishes.



The Fishery restaurant from Dezna

In Dezna, also works a famous sanatorium for neuromotor recovery, founded and administrated by doctor Barsan. His fame has exceeded the borders of the country due to the outstanding results obtained.

Dezna village has a camp for students that hosts in every summer hundreds of children from all over the country. The camp and boarding school are installed in a castle built in neoclassical style in the first half of the nineteenth century. From Dezna, the valley splits into Zugău Valley and Moneasa Valley. The first is less populated, while the second valley is recognized, especially for Moneasa resort.

Landscapes become more and more attractive and unique after crossing Rănușa village which covers a distance of 3 km. The Rănușa-Moneasa Depression is relatively small but cultivated with corn and wheat by locals.

Moneasa village lies over a distance of 6-7 km along the valley. It consists of Moneasa village and Moneasa resort, and now also with a new district, where are many recently built houses for tourism purpose. The resort offers some attractions like: trout fishery, a camp school, and ruins from an old metalworking place. The same type of ruins can be seen at Raștirata village due to the fact that the whole valley was an important metalworking place in the past.

Therapeutic baths from Moneasa were mentioned by Magyar Matias Sandor in 1880. Since then it was known that they are recommended in neurosis, gynecological, and other health problems. In the valley that goes to a cave are ruins of "Pavilion No.1" where until 1989 were made different balneary recovery procedures. In 1970 the resort has grown considerably and held modern treatment facilities like "Moneasa" treatment base. The resort was visited by approximately 1500 people per each series of treatment.



Pavilion no.1 Moneasa



Moneasa Hotel

Zugău Valley, wild and picturesque hides many natural beautiful places and animals such as: roe deer, red deer, lynx, brown bear, wild boar, grouse, etc. Here also springs Zugău River.



The spring of Zugău river

References

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