

LENAUHEIM

Local Council Office: Lenauheim no. 258, telephone 0256/360428, fax 0256/381775

Coordinates:

45°52'19" N lat.;

20°48'02" E long;

Historical landmarks:

-1482 - Lenauheim is mentioned in documents under the name **Csatád**, probably after the Ciata family name;

-1759 - a coach station is inaugurated on the route between Seghedin and Timișoara;

-1763-1767 - a heavy German colonization process takes place and 200 houses are built;

-13 August 1802 - poet **Nikolaus Lenau** is born (d. 1850);

-1831 - a pharmacy is already opened;

-1836 - the plague strikes Bulgăruș and leaves behind many victims;

-5 July 1852 - poet **Johann (Ivan) Szimits** is born in Bulgăruș (d. 26.03.1910, in Vienna);

-1880 - **Csatád** has a population of 3,281;

-1882 - **Jarosy Desiderius** is born; musician, conductor, organist, music critic, teacher, editor, Roman-Catholic priest (d. 1932);

-23 October 1908 - **Nikolaus Hans Hockl** is born in Csatád; teacher, historian, politician (d. 5.11.1945, in Dniepropetrovsk);

-1926 - the village receives its present day name, **Lenauheim**;

-2002 - Lenauheim has 5,704 inhabitants;

-2005 - the paper "**Lenauheim, Short Monograph**" is published;

-2009 - the first issue of the publication "**Monitorul**", is published by the mayor's office;

- 20 May 2011- the community from the German town of Schwabischall donated a Mercedes fire fighting vehicle to the village of Bulgăruș;

Total population on 1 January 2010: 5,945 persons, of which:

- male = 2,966 persons



- female = 2,979 persons

Total number of households on 1 January 2010: 1,973

Member villages: Lenauheim, Bulgăruș (1462 - Bogaruș), Grabaț (1764, Grabaț);

Educational institutions: Primary and elementary schools (I-VIII): Lenauheim, Bulgăruș and Graba; Primary schools (I-IV): Fădimac; Kindergartens with normal hours: Lenauheim, Bulgăruș and Grabaț;

Health facilities: Medical practices: Lenauheim, Bulgăruș and Grabaț; Human pharmacy: Grabaț; Veterinary practice: Lenauheim; Veterinary practice and pharmacy: Grabaț;

Cultural institutions: "Nikolaus Lenau" Memorial House: Lenauheim; Community centers: Lenauheim, Bulgăruș and Grabaț; Library: Lenauheim (founded in 1962);

Churches: Romanian Orthodox churches: Lenauheim (1948), Grabaț (1949) and Bulgăruș (1940); Roman-Catholic churches: Lenauheim (1778 - historical monument), Grabaț (1764) and Bulgăruș (1774); Baptist churches: "Betania" - Lenauheim (1979); Bulgăruș, Grabaț (2000); Pentecostal churches: Lenauheim and Bulgăruș;

Annual Church Festival: Grabaț (15 August - Assumption of Mary); Lenauheim (8 September - Birth of Mary) and Bulgăruș (8 November - Saints Archangels Michael and Gabriel);

Citizens of Honour: Kahr Helmut, Heidinger Helmut, Wieser Franz, Barbel Wiebke Schofnagel, Bondenleaz Othmar, Griebel August, Griebel Werner, Gheorghe Tăpălagă, Ioan Rofa.

CITY HALL AND LOCAL COUNCIL OF LENAUHEIM

Suciu Ilie	Mayor	Motăroaia Sorin, LC Member	DLP
Cioabă Tudorel	Vice Mayor	Narița Alinel Ioan, LC Member	SDP
Cabău Daniela, LC Member		Popi Ovidiu, LC Member	SDP
Derevlean Gheorghe, LC Member		Străuț Ion, LC Member	DLP
Dosescu Adrian, LC Member		Toma Ioan, LC Member	DLP
Lăcătuș Victor, LC Member		Vasile Gheorghe, LC Member	SDP
Litră Gabriela, LC Member		Voinea Costică, LC Member	DLP
Mărcuș Iosif, LC Member			

LENAUHEIM

NIKOLAUS LENAU, THE POET



Franz Niembsch Edler von Strehlenau was born on 13 August 1802 in Csatád, and would later on enter the universal literature as **Nikolaus Lenau**.

After his father's death in 1807, his childhood was marked by several changes of address: from **Csatád** to Pesta, then near Vienna, again in Pesta, then in Tokaj, again in Vienna. The frequent moves would influence Lenau's character who would lead the same "nomad" life. He studied philosophy, law, medicine, agronomy, without graduating any of those faculties. Lenau reached the peak of his artistic view of the world between 1838 and 1844, when he was preparing the revolution from 1848. Unable to adapt to the social conditions of those times, he decided to leave the country. He went to Germany, and arrived in Stuttgart on 9 August 1831. He got in contact with the representatives of "Schwäbische Schule", whose ideological influence was critical for his creative work of that period. Here, he published several poems on nature, but he also expressed his compassion for the enslaved nations ("**Polish Songs**").

After several trips to München, Karlsruhe, Heidelberg (where he tried to finish his medicine studies), he decides to leave Europe. He went to America, the country of freedom

and democracy. Lenau joined the crowd of 150,000 immigrants who left the old continent between 1831 and 1840. The everyday life from America turned out to be very disappointing, but his literary activity in that period was very efficient.

After only 6 months in America, in June 1833, the poet returned to Germany. He was welcomed as a famous writer, and was regarded as one of the biggest romantic poets of Germany. The poetry books published by Cotta made him famous.

The epic poem "**Savonarola**" (his return to religious faith) represented the most crucial stage of Lenau's vision on life, given also the influence of his unfulfilled love for Sophie, the wife of an Austrian clerk. The love poems of that period expressed resignation, and the poet seemed to isolate himself more and more from the rest of the world.

His relationship with Sophie didn't work. He tried to break their relationship by engaging Marie Behrends, the daughter of a bourgeois from Frankfurt. During the wedding preparations he suffered a seizure in Stuttgart. He spent his last six years of his life (until he died, on 22 August 1850) in an asylum from Winnental (near Stuttgart).

Since 1926, the hometown of the poet from Banat has been named **Lenaueheim**.



Historical Monument building "Coach Station" (1775) shelters "Nikolaus Lenau" Memorial House (founded in 1932), the same house where the poet from Banat was born.

NIKOLAUS LENAU MEMORIAL HOUSE AND ETHNOGRAPHY MUSEUM



Exhibition of dolls in Swabian clothes



Swabian kitchen



Manual washing machine



Wooden bicycle



LENAUHEIM

PEDAGOGUE, HISTORIAN, POLITICIAN

Nikolaus Hans Hockl was born on 23 October 1908, in Csátád - Lenuheim, son of trader Johann Hockl and his wife Susanna, maiden name Hensel. He attended the secondary school in his hometown. In 1921 he attended the high school from Timișoara, and graduated in 1928. He studied philosophy, history and philology in Vienna, Marburg-Lahn and Bucharest, where he received, in 1933, the certificate for teaching secondary school students. While still a student, he founded the association "**Wandervogel**" ("Wandering Bird") in Timișoara and, in 1933 he established a working camp for adolescents in Dudeștii Noi.

He started his professional career in Bucharest, as a teacher of German language at the Greek secondary school. He was bound to suspend his teaching activity in 1934 in order to serve the compulsory military service.

After a short period of work in Satu-Mare county, Hockl was appointed head of "Schulamnt der Deutschen Volksgruppe in

Rumänien". In that capacity, he worked on the project for a new Education Law for Volksgruppe, which was adopted in 1941.

Following a disagreement with the leaders of the German movement from Banat, he was demoted from the position of head of "Schulamnt der Deutschen Volksgruppe in Rumänien", but he was assigned the directorship of the German Secondary School from Reșița. At the beginning of 1945, Hockl and his wife were deported in the Soviet Union, given that his brother was a Nazi leader. Hockl had a heart failure while being in the prisoner camp and died in November 5 1945 in Dniepropetrovsk (Ukraine). Some of his most significant works include a paper on Aluniș village from Arad county: "**Traunau. The history of a Swabian village**" (Jimbolia, 1930), but also "**Auf dem Wege zur Nation. Beiträge zur Geschichte der Banater Schwaben**" (Hermannstadt, 1934); "**Das deutsche Banat**" (Timișoara, 1940) or "**Deutsche Jugend-erziehung in Rumänien**" (Timișoara, 1940).

PRIVILEGES
FOR THE COLONISTS

The German colonists who settled in Banat were under the protection of the Vienna royal court, despite that, for that purpose, the imperial authorities had to repeatedly displace the Romanians and Serbs living in the targeted villages. But, that was not the case for the settlers from Bulgăruș: the village had

been first mentioned in documents in 1462, but it was devastated during the Ottoman occupation, and Mercy's 1723 map recorded Bulgăruș with no residents.

The village was founded in 1769, upon the request of Neumann, counsellor of Timișoara. German settlers arrived, "**each receiving a house plot and 34 jochs of land, construction materials, and tax exemption for several years.**"

SWABIAN WRITINGS

Johann (Ivan) Szimits, a German language poet, was born on 5 July 1852, in Bulgăruș. Member of the Serbian ethnic group, he was raised and educated in Swabian language. He collected Swabian folk songs from Banat. Own writings: "**De Schwob. Humoristische Gedichte in banat-schwäbischer Volksmundart.**" Temeschburg (Timișoara) 1888, "**Blume vun dr Heed un sunscht allerhand Luschtliches Auswahl und Nachwort Franz Heinz**", Kriterion Publishing House, Bucharest, 1973. Szimits passed away on 26 March 1910, in Vienna.

A SHORT MONOGRAPHY

The story of past and present day Csátád (**Lenuheim, Short monograph**) has been written in Romanian over several decades by the teacher **Constantin Pașcău** (principal of the village school between 1951-1976). The monograph of the teacher Constantin Pașcău was published in 2005.

