

SARAVALE



Local Council Office: Saravale no. 174, telephone 0256/376665, fax 0256/376603

Coordinates:

46°04'13" N lat.;

20°44'14" E long.;

Historical landmarks:

-1332-1334 - a record in the papal tithes of the Cenad diocese regarding the **Zarafolua** village;

-the commune included the Oszkola (belonging to **Nicolae Dancu**), Telek and Vereseagyaz villages;

-1334 - the village had different names over time: **Zarafola**, **Szarafalu**, **Szaravola**, **Szaravika**, meaning in translated form "The village with mud" or "Glodeni";

- the Romanians called the settlement **Sarafola**, a name used even today by the older inhabitants;

-5th October 1446, the council of the priests (institution which led the operations of a church or of a Catholic monastery) in Cenad received a complaint on the part of the nobleman Franc of Vereseagyház, **Dan of Saravale** and Petru, bishop of Cenad, regarding the division of the village of **Jara**, set up by the French (XIIIth century) close to Sânnicolau Mare;

-1581 - an Ottoman census showed that the locality of Sarafola as being inhabited by families with Romanian names;

-1748 - inhabitants from Jara village came to settle in this settlement;

-27th January 1920 - birth of the poet **Vladimir Ciocov** (d.12.09.1986, in Timișoara);

-1924 - the Sara-Vale Credit Cooperative operated in the village, as well as nine grocery shops, four tailor shops, six butcheries, one miller, one blacksmith, one soap maker, one turner;

-11th September 1926 - the commune council decided that the locality should bear the name **Saravale**;

-15th March 1929 - birth of **Neboișa Popovici**, prose writer and literary critic (died in 1997);

-1929 - farmers **Ilie Ciobu**, **Dimitrie Cordiș**, **Gingu Terigar** and teacher **Gh. Dămian**

received the Collar Civilian Ferdinand I Order, granted to those who fought for the creation of the Great Romania;

-1936 - the commune had a state primary school, a Serbian confessional school, a kindergarten, a Romanian choir with 108 members, other three mixed choirs, a public library, a credit cooperative, several banks (the most important bank being "Santinela"), postal office, railway station, police station;

-the locality had 997 houses and 3,723 inhabitants;

-1968 - Saravale village was attached to commune Sânpetru Mare;

-2004 - Saravale commune was refounded on the basis of Law no. 84 through its separation of Sânpetru Mare commune;

-March 2010 - a survey carried out in Saravale by the journalist from Banat **Marcel Să-mânță** showed that "between 40 and 50 percent of the commune's population is of Roma ethnicity", mostly Romanized;

Total population on 1st January 2010:

2,633 persons, of which:

- male = 1,302 persons

- female = 1,331 persons

Number of households on 1st January 2010: 776

Educational institutions: Elementary school (I-VIII); Primary school (I-IV); Kindergarten with normal hours;

Sanitary institutions: Medical practice; Drugstore;

Cultural institutions: Community centre; Library (founded in 2005);

Churches: Romanian Orthodox church (1897); Serbian Orthodox church (1777); Roman Catholic church (1873); Baptist church (1925); Pentecostal church (two);

Annual Church Festival: Serbian church festival (22 May); Romanian church festival (21st May - Holy Great Sovereigns Constantine and Helen).

The City Hall and the Local Council of SARAVALE Commune

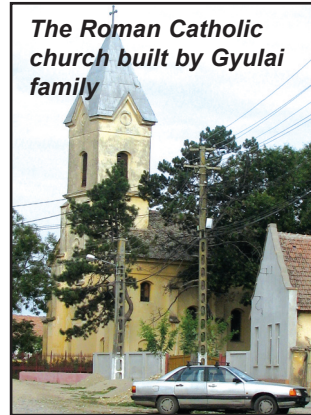
Petrișor Liviu	Mayor	Misaraș Dănuț, LC member	NIP
Balaban Mircea, LC member	Vice Mayor	Mitrov Drăgan-Drăgutin, LC member	SDP
Borivoi Nicolin, LC member		Stoian Sava, LC member	SDP
Horvath Giura, LC member		Stoiko Ioan, LC member	AUR
Ilin Doru, LC member		Șirianțu Emilia, LC member	CDNPP

SARAVALE

EVENING IN THE VALLEY

The local tradition, preserved in time by the inhabitants of Romanian origin, states that the Roman settlers founded Saravale settlement. During the second Dacian war or immediately after the Dacians were defeated by the legions of Traian emperor, several Roman veterans reached the bank of Mureș river. As it was almost sunset, they stopped over there and, being charmed by the sunset which superbly embraced the Mureș river, they decided to settle the following day on the fertile land and start families far from Mother Rome, at the end of the empire. The Roman veterans allegedly called the place Saravale ("Evening in the valley") and this is how the name has been preserved for thousands of years, the present day location of the village being connected to Aranca brook, not Mureș.

This could be the story of the settlement. What is certain is the fact that Saravale had a harsh history. In 1434, the owner of the settlement became Nicolò Maczedoniai, and afterwards in 1466 it was bought by Ladislau Doczy. His daughters were involved in a long partition lawsuit regarding his wealth between 1489-1508; after that the entire Saravale village became property of Patocsi family. The Patocsi family was close to Isabella, the king of Poland's daughter and wife of voievode Ioan Zapolya. Isabella wanted her son to become king of Hungary, John Sigismund, but the throne was also coveted by the king Ferdinand I of Bohemia and Silezia. Under these circumstances, Ferdinand seized Saravale and gave it to the nobleman Ioan and Andrei Liszti. In 1529, the Sipahis of Bali beg destroyed the village, and the Romanian and Hungarian inhabitants left the locality. During the second half of the XVIth century Serbian serfs were brought to settle in Saravale who remained on the estate of Maczedoniai family under Ottoman rule as well. The Serbian shepherds change the name of the locality from **Szarafalva** into **Saravola**. Afterwards, between 1723 and 1725, the Serbian population left Saravale. At that moment several Romanian families settled in this locality, followed by Germans coming from Gottlob and Tomnatic. Afterwards, in 1801 Saravale was bought by the baron Iosif Alvinczy, who sold it in 1810 to Marosnémeti and Gyulai families. The names of the Romanians from Saravale who fought in the first world war for the Union of Great Romania and who were awarded medals by King Ferdinand I the Unifier have not been forgotten: the ploughmen **Ilie Ciobu**, **Dimitrie Cordiș**, **Gingu Terigar** and the teacher **Gheorghe Dămian...**



THE FIRST SERBIAN

POET

TRANSLATED
INTO ROMANIAN

Vladimir Ciocov is considered one of the most important poets of Serbian literature in Banat, in Romania. He was born in Saravale on 27th January 1920. He graduated high school. He was a teacher in the Svinița and Cenei villages, and with the Serbian High school "Dositei Obradovici" in Timișoara he held the position of sports teacher. He worked as an editor for "Pravda" newspaper, then he was editor in chief for the magazine "Knijevni jivot" ("The Life of Books"). Between 1950 and 1960 he published four books. He made his debut in 1953,

when he published the booklet "Poems". Vladimir Ciocov is the first Serbian poet who has a book translated into Romanian: "Poetry", (1964), "Poems of Innocence" and "White Uneasiness". He translated poems by Tudor Arghezi ("Will", 1984). He was awarded by the "Knijevni jivot" magazine for the book "Lyrical Travels". He was offered the Award of the Timișoara Branch of the Writers' Union of Romania for "Unfinished Stories" (1970) and the award of the Writers' Union of Romania for the book "In my own rhythm" (published in 1970). He is considered one of the most important Serbian poets in Romania, together with Ioan Ciolacovici, Cedomir Milenovici, Ivo Muncian, Slavomir Gvozdenovici or Liubița Raichici, all of them being writers very appreciated not only in Romania, but also in Serbia. Vladimir Ciocov died on 12th September 1986 in Timișoara.