

## CURTEA

**Local Council Office:** Curtea no. 268, telephone/fax 0256/334748;

**Coordinates:**

45°49'43" N lat.;

22°18'28" E long.;

**Historical landmarks:**

- the X<sup>th</sup>-XI<sup>th</sup> centuries - the legend of the place says that the Curtea settlement was the summer residence of the Romanian Duke Glad, where he would come accompanied by all his voivode court;

-1517 - the first mention is found in the Ottoman ledgers (**Kurtha, Kurt**);

-1658 - Curtea was under Ottoman ruling, being a shelter for the small Transylvanian nobles in conflict with the Hungarian royal house;

-1717 - Curtea had 50 houses, Coșava - 30 houses, Homojdia only six;

-1776 - the first Romanian primary school was founded in Curtea;

-1851 - Homojdia was considered by the Hungarian statistician **Fényes Elek** as a "Walachian commune";

-1866 - the ruler **Alexander John Cuza** stopped in Coșava;

-1892 - the men's choir was founded;

-1936 - the village of Curtea had 1,221 inhabitants, 282 houses, a primary school, four peasant mills, a place for wool rippling, a post office;

-Coșava had 661 inhabitants and 156 houses;

-Homojdia had 330 inhabitants and 72 houses;

-1951 - the academic painter **Lia Popescu** was born in Coșava;

-26 st June 1967 - **Ion Enășescu**, the one who established a biology laboratory for the School in Curtea, unique in the area due to its stuffed exponents and eggs collection, receives the title „Emeritus Professor”;

2007 – the school in Curtea is renovated through the efforts of the community;



-2002 - the commune of Curtea had 1,238 inhabitants;

**Member villages:**

-Curtea, Coșava (1405, Koso), Homojdia (1514-1515, Homosthya);

**Total population on 1 January 2010:**

1,203 persons, of which:

- male = 581 persons

- female = 622 persons

**Number of households on 1 January 2010:** 586**Educational institutions:**

Elementary Schools (I-VIII): Curtea; Primary Schools (I-IV): Coșava and Homojdia; Kindergartens with normal hours: Curtea, Coșava and Homojdia;

**Health facilities:**

Medical practice: Curtea;

**Cultural institutions:**

Community centres: Curtea, Coșava and Homojdia; Library: Curtea (founded in 1970); the Curtea Ethnographic Museum within the Elementary School (I-VIII).

**Churches:**

Romanian Orthodox Churches: Curtea (1796) and Coșava (1838); "The Pious Parascheva" Wooden Church from Curtea (1794, historical monument); "The Assumption of Mary" Wooden Church from Homojdia (1782, religious art monument); Pentecostal Churches: Curtea, Coșava and Homojdia; Baptist Churches: Curtea (1906);

**Annual Church Festivals:**

Curtea (29 June - Saints Apostles Peter and Paul) and Coșava (15 August – the Assumption of Mary)

## THE CITY HALL AND THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF CURTEA

<b>Unguraș Ioan</b>	<b>Mayor</b>	Faur Ioan, LC member	DLP
<b>Petrescu Ioan-Gheorghe</b>	<b>Vice Mayor</b>	Gheorghită Cristinel-Adrian, LC member	CP
Avramescu Ioan, LC member	SDP	Greco Mircea, LC member	DLP
Bucur Iosif, LC member	IND	Irimie Ioan, LC member	NGP
Cîrlig Codruța-Sorina, LC member	DLP	Popovici Vasile-Ioan, LC member	CDNPP

## CURTEA

## CUZA'S HALTING PLACE

**Alexander John Cuza** was the first ruler of the United Principalities (1859-1862) and the founder of the modern national state (1862-1866), laying the foundations of the development of the Romanian nation from economic, social, political, military and cultural viewpoints. Among his numerous positive actions, we mention the one from 1862 when he concluded agreements and established telegraphic connections with the Habsburg Empire, but also with Transylvania and Banat, regions with Romanian populations.

The great ruler was forced to abdicate on 11 February 1866, when a foreign prince, Carol de Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, was brought in his place due to political reasons. Exiled, Alexander John Cuza spent the rest of his life in Germany, where he also died (1873, in Heidelberg). The road to exile passed through the Banat region. The inn where Al. John Cuza stopped in the spring of 1866

in the village of Coșava marked that event through a marble commemorative plaque. On his way to Germany, Alexander John Cuza stopped in Timișoara as well: he was accommodated, with his suite, at the "**The Trumpet Player**" hotel, located at the junc-



tion of the Augustin Pacha street with the Eugeniu de Savoya street, in the Fortress District (Cetate), on 7 March 1866. The first owner of the hotel was a trumpet player in the Habsburg imperial army for a while, hence the name of the venue: "**The Trumpet Player**".

## FINE ARTS OF COȘAVA

**Lia Popescu** was born in the village of Coșava in 1951. In 1975, she graduated the "Politehnica" University of Timișoara, and in 1988 she graduated the Faculty of Fine Arts of Timișoara, the specialty painting. She is a member of the Union of Plastic Artists from Romania (U.P.A.-Timișoara Branch and Reșița Branch). She wrote articles and did sketches for newspapers and magazines from Timișoara, Bucharest, Sibiu.



**Lia Popescu**  
*the Monastery "Miron's spring", Românești (2001), oil on canvas, 50 x 70 cm*

She did book graphics. She wrote and illustrated the book "The Sign of the Place. Timișoara" (inSemnul Locului. Timisoara, 2003). She took part in collective exhibitions: The Municipal Painting Hall of U.P.A. - Bucharest, at the Arts Museum and the Dalles Hall, the First Design Bi-annual, "Desib '88", Sibiu, the Museum of Banat, Timișoara, The International Arts Hall from Reșița, the Arts Museum from Timișoara, the Annual Arts Hall from Timișoara, the International Bi-annual Drawing Exhibition, Arad, the Annual Arts Hall, Reșița, "Moldova's Halls", Bacău, "The Stage", the National Theatre of Timișoara. **Personal exhibitions:** Bucharest, Pitești, Timișoara, Deva, Sibiu; 1995 - "The Possible Return" Margina - Timiș, 1999 - the "Ștefan Jäger" Museum, Jimbolia, 2000 - "The Sign of the Place" ("ÎnSemnul Locului"), Făget. She had **exhibitions abroad**

as well, in Germany, the Serbian Banat, Spain, France, Japan, Austria etc. Prizes: 1987, 1989 - First prize at the E. C. S. Festival from Romania, 1999 - the Prize of the Romanian Society for the Protection of Cultural Goods (the International Arts Hall from Reșița); 2004 - Diploma of Excellence of the Faculty of Mechanics from Timișoara.

## CURTEA

DONATIONS FROM  
VIENNA...

The patron saint of the orthodox wooden church from Curtea (12 kilometers south-east of the town of Făget) is "The Pious Paraschieva". The inscription written in Cyrillic on the beam that separates the nave from the narthex (see image, below) tells the story of the church building: **"...With God's help, this Holy and Apostolic Church was built in the time of the high Emperor Leopold II and with the blessing of our high priest Petroviciu and with the village's endeavour in 1794..."** In the porch, another inscription refers to the painting of the monument: **"This Holy church was painted in the times of the high Emperor Francis II and with the blessing of the Archbishop Ștefan Avocumovici. The painting began in 1804 and it was finished in 1806... in the month of December!"** The church from Curtea is considered to be the largest place of worship built from wood and preserved in Banat, with a length of 18.60



metres, a width of 7.20 metres, with the radius of the altar of 5.10 metres, with 3.10 metres tall perimetral walls, with the height up to the apex of the dome of 5.20 metres and with the height of the tower of 9.50 metres. The church's inventory was quite rich, and a part of it, especially the books, was taken over by the new church finished in 1937. In May 1995 the historian **Nicolae Secară** took **dr. Gottfried Mraz**, historian and general manager of the Central Archives from Vienna, to the church from Curtea. Dr. Mraz donated an important sum to the church, being very impressed by what he saw there.

## ... AND FROM TIMIȘOARA

The church from Homojdia was built in 1782. Actually, the old small church from the XVIII<sup>th</sup> century was torn down in time, and, in its place, a hybrid church was built in an unexpected mixed style from Maramureș and Banat. In July 2006, the orthodox church from the village of Homojdia received a donation in religious paintings from professional fine artists from Timișoara, like Sorin Nicodim and Andrei Medinski. (see image, below).



The church from Homojdia, before (left) and after the restoration (right)

