

ARAD GOES FORWARD!

Chapters in the history of the city.

From the mid-19th century to the early 20th century



**Gutenberg Univers
ARAD – 2024**



Király András Lehoczky Attila Muntean Tibor
Puskel Péter Ujj János

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Instead of foreword

Horváth Levente

The development of human thinking patterns is the result of the interaction of social, sociological, economic and cultural factors to varying degrees. The undisguised intention of the Statue of Liberty Association of Arad, with the appearance of this publication, is to influence the thinking of the esteemed reader in a positive direction.

In the last 20-26 years several books and publications have appeared dealing with the past and the history of our city and our smaller region, Arad. Each in its own way has tried to pluck out and explore a piece of Arad's history; the economic history, the development and local history of the city or occasionally the lives of its famous stars and natives.

I believe that in today's fast-paced world, right here in Central and Eastern Europe - which looks out from under the crescent of globalization - of which Transylvania and the city of Arad are an integral part, there is an urgent need to get to know our historical features and to become better acquainted with the history of local cultural life. We need to make the most of the heritage left by our ancestors. However, this requires a deeper and more comprehensive knowledge of our past, so that the values



it carries - and which are missing from our modern lives anyway - are not lost and are integrated into our present-day knowledge and way of thinking.

Our book brings to life a period in Arad's history that was best described by our grandparents by the phrase "happy times of peace" or "la belle époque". Probably many readers have toyed with the thought, trying to imagine where and when they would have liked to have lived. I for one would certainly choose a life as a pre-World War I man back home in Arad.

There was a period, an era in the life of our city, when "PROGRESS" undoubtedly left its eloquent mark. We are not necessarily referring here to the formation of the image of a modern European city or to the historical importance of its outstanding architectural landmarks, but to the mark that the standard of living of its citizens left on cultural life, the extent of which we have undertaken to present factually and sometimes with statistical accuracy.

We approach in turn chapters of the social, economic and cultural life of the city with a presentation of the institutional context of the time, without neglecting the role of religious denominations, health institutions and the life of the Arad press.

The mature generation of our times knows little about the past of our city, especially about the events of social life, about the development of civilization, perhaps because of the one-sided and biased teaching of the history of the last century, with misleading results. We do not want this rich heritage to be lost in the pile of archives. We must appreciate all that is lasting and give a fuller picture of the role Arad has played in our history and in the history of the world. Let it no longer symbolise for us only "the place of eternal Hungarian mourning".

Be part of this extraordinary journey back in time, in an era when dignity was valued, complemented by the experience of everyday social contact.

Let's put away our smartphones or tablets and imagine a day in the life of a turn-of-the-century daily with just a copy of the ARADI KÖZLÖNY (ARAD GAZETTE) newspaper at hand. Fill up and just relax with a glass of wine from the Arad vineyard bought from the shop of Domány József and his son in Szabadság (Freedom) Square / today Avram Iancu at no. 16 and taste the words of Vörösmarty: "Long live he who is not left behind! Bloom young and beautiful Arad!" The leading Hungarian city which at that time had a population of only 43,000 is slowly coming to life before our eyes. If we feel like it, we can rent a carriage for 72 coins to take us to the "Urania" Theatre or to the entrance of Weisz Leo's bookshop in Andrássy Square (today Revolution Boulevard) at no.13, and on the way back home, let's not forget to buy some of the wonderful Margit cream from Földes Pharmacy which offered the ladies of the time facial beautification and refinement.

"Haben sua fata libelli" - or books have their own destiny and story. I hope the dear reader will appreciate our modest effort. If we have succeeded in arousing his interest in learning about the city's past in this imaginary journey, our book has already achieved its goal.

Recommendation

Bognár Levente,

Member of Arad Municipal Council

It has been a few years since I first spoke to the authors of this book about the need to write and publish an authentic historical book about our town.

About our smaller area, Arad. A place located somewhere in Europe, where our ancestors created a community, shared values and a thriving city that was home and identity to them and their descendants.

This book had to be true and authentic because in recent years, under the influence of national-communist propaganda, publications have appeared whose objectivity is not their main strength. Rather, they have limited themselves to an incomplete, distorted, one-sided historical presentation. The authors of these incomplete works seem to have avoided the works of Fábíán Gábor, Márki Sándor or Lakatos Ottó which give a detailed picture of our city and the communities that contributed to its formation...

Anyone truly interested in Arad's true past could learn that this city is the sum of the values that its national and religious communities have created over centuries of development. The heirs of these values are all the people of Arad. This must also be recognised by today's generation. Knowing and recognising each other's values and contributions means respecting each other in the 21st century. Without presenting these facts, in vain some claim that Arad is a city of harmonious coexistence between nationalities.

The authors of this book have taken on the important task of raising awareness of the reality 'on the ground'. Our community is enriched by a historical overview that fills in the gaps that have existed until now, as credible sources are used in these writings. These are people who know and respect their town.

The joint work of our historians based on proven facts offers a reference reading for all those interested in the city of Arad and all our cities. In this work, the details of the contribution of our predecessors, a contribution spanning several centuries, to the foundation and development of the city are presented, details that have been ignored by others and that are finally put in their place.

The chapters of the book tell us about the formation of Arad and the process by which it evolved from a simple settlement on the banks of the Mureş to a modern European city. At the same time we get an accurate description of the process of urbanization through which responsible citizens and city leaders created the image of Arad today and laid its social and economic foundations.

The authors introduce the reader to the atmosphere of our city by presenting the development of the institutional system led by personalities who defined the intellectual and cultural development of Arad.

The fruit of the work of our forefathers, Arad is a city with a European character, with a cultural heritage of which any citizen of Arad can be proud and whose preservation and enhancement should be the joint responsibility of the entire local community. Awareness of our values can provide a basis for creating this sense of responsibility. This book can provide a valuable service in this process and we hope that many people will read it.

Thank you to the authors and all those who worked hard to publish this book.

I want this book to strengthen the sense of local identity and patriotism of the people of Arad. It should also be an example for today of the attitude of Salacz Gyula, the former mayor who served the city for 26 years. He worked diligently and testified that the interests of the city were paramount.

Eight centuries on the arduous road to urbanisation

Király András

The beginning, Orod

Geographical location is a major factor in the development of settlements. Throughout history, towns have generally been founded along rivers or at the crossroads of trade routes. In the case of our town, the meeting of the Podgoria hills with the plain emerging from the mountains created favourable conditions for the development of trade routes and provided a great opportunity for the development of an urban settlement. Archaeological sources prove that the area has been inhabited since ancient times.

The former town of Orod in the time of King Bela II (1131-1141) was mentioned in royal documents from the beginning of his reign. 1131 is the date of the bloody Orod Country Assembly, 68 of whose members fell victim to the king and queen's revenge. They were accused of being part of a plot to blind the minor Béla.

In 1135 the ruler founded the Orod chapter and ecclesiastical centre. The town and fortress that developed here became the property of the chapter, which put its stamp on their development.

On 24th of November 1224 a huge church was consecrated in honour of St Martin. The chapter maintained its importance for almost four centuries because, according to documents, it had an archive covering ten counties. Between 1229 and 1552 it functioned as a place of authentication and issued 632 certificates and diplomas in Latin and also made controversial decisions in matters under judgement because it resorted to "divine proofs" such as the iron test or the water test.

The fortress of Orod was mentioned at the beginning as the fortress of the chapter. It was protected by a wide moat and later came under the control of the Chapter. It was mentioned in six documents between 1214 and 1240, but it was known that in 1242 and 1285 the Tatars invaded. The fortress gradually lost its importance, which was also a consequence of the fact that Béla IV built a new defence system and from 1278 the fortress of Şoimoş was raised to the rank of military centre.

The town of Orod is mentioned in documents as *civitas* and *oppidum*, but in 1358 it was certainly an open, unwalled market town. It had its own revenues, the right to hold fairs, and was one of the important transit centres for the transport of salt.

Few written records mention the town, but it is worth mentioning the deed of 1388 in which there is a dispute over ownership between the ecclesiastical authority, the chapter and the town. The document mentions Middle Street, the street that ran north-south through the town.

According to the descriptions the two sides of the street were bordered by thick forest and fish ponds. Also in the 14th century, according to a document from the end of the century, Provost Mihály allowed Posztóczy Miklós to repair the church of St. Peter and Paul near the town at his own expense.

Due to insufficient and imprecise written material, more casual archaeological excavations and lack of other material evidence, an important issue has not been truly clarified to this day, and has been debated for centuries with arguments for and against. Namely; what is the relationship between Orod and Arad, is it the same settlement? Or is today's Arad a continuation of the old Orod in a new location? Opinions have long been divided among historians, and based on the current state of research it seems that they will remain so for a long time to come.

According to the old great names of local history - Fábíán Gábor, Lakatos Ottó, Peretsényi Nagy László - Orod gradually depopulated and perished with the advance and spread of the Turks; as an open town it could offer no protection to its inhabitants who naturally sought more sheltered places. In contrast, Márki Sándor, referring to the above-mentioned documents, firmly states that Orod and Arad are on the same location where Orod was once formed, in the same area where the Turks later built the fortress of the Old Fortress Square and today's Sarkad (the area between the Serbian Square and the Trajan Bridge). In his opinion, the church of St. Martin and the Chapter are not monuments belonging to Old Orod but the seat of the Byzera monastery. This statement was also accepted by Somogyi Gyula and communicated as such in his monograph published in the early 19th century. The possibilities and methods of research in the historical sciences have also evolved over time. Recent archaeological material, the physical evidence found and the processing Austrian military maps seem to resolve the controversy.

Seven kilometres east of today's town, in the village of Glogovăț (Vladimirescu), the ruins of St. Martin's Church still exist today in the vicinity of the Roman Catholic Church, and traces of the fortress can be found 1-1.5 km away.

It is very likely that the old Orod suffered from the destruction caused by Doja's armies in the spring of 1514, and that the county assembly took place here in 1517.

In 1550, due to the growing Turkish threat, the entire archive of the Orod Chapter was evacuated to Alba Iulia, and its functioning as a place of authentication ceased in 1552.

In September 1551 the city and fortress fell to the Turks. The Turks set fire to the town and fortress, thus beginning a new era of Ottoman rule in our area that lasted for a century and a half.

Formation of the new city

Historical sources and those who deal with the history of the city agree that the old Orod disappeared by 1555 and there is also agreement on the fact that the new city - Arad - was formed on the right bank of the Mureş where the already mentioned Old Fortress in the Sarkad area (Teba area - Serbian Square) was developed.

It was also important for the Turks to have relatively safe crossing points along the river line to allow them to connect with the ruled areas south of the Mures.

The new fortress was built on the right bank of the Mures, at the bend of the river. The fortress was surrounded by walls and reinforced with planks. The importance of the town and the fortress was increased by the fact that until the occupation of the fortress at Gyula in 1566, it was the centre of the Arad sangeac (Ottoman administrative subdivision). The city's inhabitants suffered from wars during which the city changed its rule several times during the 15 Years' War. In 1607 Prince Rákóczi Zsigmond succeeded in recovering the town from the Turks and, in addition to his noble title, donated the town to 160 Serbian soldiers who had distinguished themselves by their bravery in battle. The constant fighting in the city resulted in the ruin of Arad and its surroundings. Quoting sources of the time, Fábíán Gábor described the sad fact that the whole region was so devastated that, for lack of draught animals, people were pulling the plough themselves.



1664, Wenceslaus Hollar

Prince Bethlen Gábor made peace with the Turks in order to consolidate his rule in the Principality of Transylvania, but the condition for this was the surrender of the fortress of Lipova. As a result, the Principality kept its independence, but for Arad it was also the beginning of a more peaceful period under the rule of the High Porte. During the battles the almost completely destroyed fortress of Arad was

rebuilt and repaired, and its guard was entrusted to a small number of soldiers from the otherwise sparsely populated town.

How sparsely populated the town was is evidenced in Gyula's sangeac estimates, the so-called Defterler. In 1576 and 1579 the Defterler estimated the human and material potential of the sangeac (Ottoman administrative subdivision). At the time of the first census there were 18 families on the list, while at the second estimation on the list there were 19 families. These figures probably refer to the families living in the areas around the fortress because several branches and dead branches of the Mures divided the present area of the town into several parts.



A decisive change in the life of the whole region took place at the end of the 17th century and was caused by the outbreak of the Turkish-Austrian wars. On 12 September 1683 Kara Mustafa, the Grand Vizier of the Ottoman armies, suffered a heavy defeat at Vienna and later at Šturovo. The counterattack of the imperial armies could not be stopped by the Turks and the territories under the control of the crescent were liberated one by one.

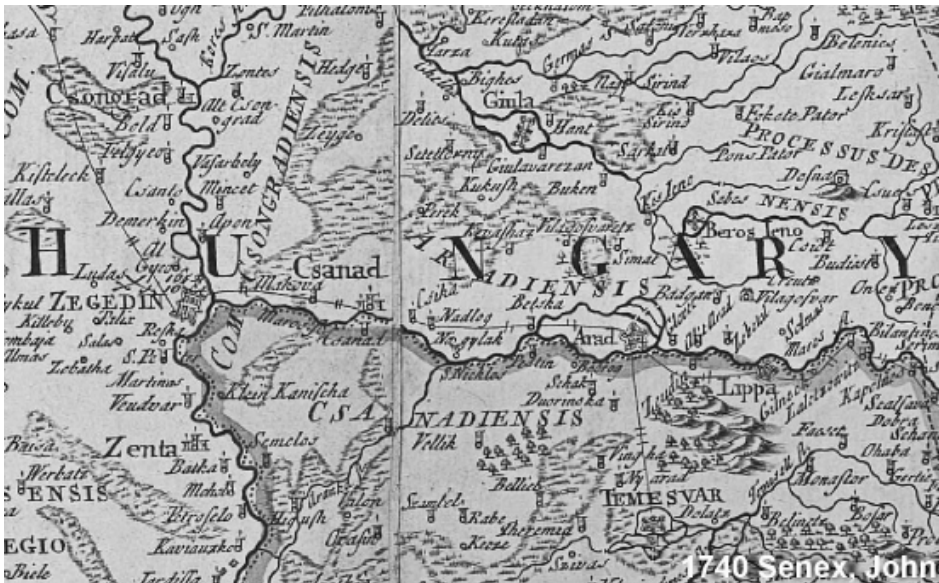
Arad was liberated from Turkish rule in 1688. The fortress and town were occupied by Karalfa's mercenaries and the Turks were driven out. The Austrian and Turkish empires concluded the Peace of Karlowitz in 1699. As for the liberation, it quickly became clear that it was interpreted very specifically by the Habsburgs, basically meaning the integration of the new territories that later gradually became part of the Habsburg Empire. The Kingdom of Hungary and Transylvania came under the rule of the Austrian eagle. The following decades did not lead to the development of the city, nor did they strengthen the inhabitants' sense of security. The ongoing Austro-Turkish wars further destroyed the settlements and contributed to the depopulation of the territories.

As a result of the Peace of Karlowitz in 1699 the Mures became a border river between the two empires. As the centre of the Mures region, Arad had to have a proper fortress and a defence system, so the fortress of Arad was significantly

strengthened. Eugenius of Savoy, the supreme commander in the anti-Ottoman wars, entrusted this task to Baron Harruckern. Reconstruction work was carried out between 1698 and 1701, and the rebuilding of the fortress was entrusted to Baron Du Mont, a military engineer. The rectangular fortress was protected by two bastions of the Italian type and two half-bastions; the walls were reinforced; the gates, the bastions and the outer defence system were made up of so-called ravelines, in fact protruding triangular ramparts. The Turkish buildings were demolished, and a Franciscan church, command post, guardhouses and ammunition depot were built in the inner courtyard.

The bridge over the Mures was protected by a small redoubt. To the east was the retreat - i.e. the retreat area that was built from the fortress wall to the end of the river. Here were the officers' quarters, barracks, 14 residential buildings and the prison. In 1716 the fortress was fortified, the buildings repaired and even extended with new buildings; a barracks, a food store, a gunpowder store and a gunpowder tower.

The protection of the fortress and the Mures region was entrusted to the Serbian soldiers known as ratsz at the time.



1740 Senex, John

Serbian colonization

The Austro-Turkish wars brought significant changes in the ethnic composition of our region. Throughout history, Serb communities fled in large numbers from their homelands as a result of Ottoman conquest, taking refuge in the northwest. In the second half of the 17th century, under the leadership of Patriarch Arsen Cernović, 32,000 families of the South Slavic population received asylum and settlement permits from Emperor Leopold I.

The Imperial Charter of 1691 allowed them to practice their religion freely and build churches and schools. In addition, the emperor gave exemptions to the South Slavic population from the imperial legislation, so that in both ecclesiastical and secular matters they had to respect the rulings and resolutions of the patriarch. The day-to-day affairs of the Serbian communities settled in the area were left to the elected officials from their ranks. The imperial diploma rewarded Serbian military service which had continued to play an important role in the border defence system. Considering the privileged position of the Serbian soldiers serving in the imperial army, in order to avoid conflicts caused by their way of life and customs, a certain isolation of these groups from the civilian population was attempted. 480 Serbian border guards were settled in Arad together with their families, which according to existing estimates amounted to more than 2,000 people. In our city the Serbs and their families occupied the fortified fortress and the adjacent area between Mures and Muresel, a perimeter that formed a natural island.

The Cameral City of Arad

The Habsburgs quickly organised the newly conquered territories, and Arad was given the status of a chamber town, which meant that obligations and debts had to be paid to the Imperial Chamber. By the middle of the 18th century the city was composed of three territorial units - the citadel with its outer areas, the Serbian city and the German city. Over time the old fortress was demolished, the German town was forgotten, but the Serbian town as an integral part of the city is still a living concept. It is true that we no longer call it a town, but the name of the area has remained Raczfertaly (Rațfertai).



Map of Hungary and Transylvania in 1752; Emanuel-Bowen-London

The Serbian Town

It was formed on a natural island bordered to the south by the fortress and the Mures, and to the north by the Muresel. The Mureșel flowed along the route that ran along the following streets - known by their contemporary name as; Plevnei Street

- Gr Alexandrescu Street - Street. G. Bariþiu - and finally Pionierilor street - where it flows into the Mureş. The Mureşel could not be anything else but a branch of the Mureş River, no wider than a few meters.

As its name suggests, the first to populate it were Serbian soldiers who settled here initially with their families, and later came merchants and artisans. According to the records, in the first phase the Serbian Town consisted of 11 streets and three squares with a total of 157 houses. There were large gardens next to and between the houses. The three squares were: Bocskay Square, St. Peter's Square and Tököly Square. The list of streets was as follows: Határ Street; today Dornei Street, Alsó Molnár Street; today V. Ureche Street, St. Peter Street, Boczkó Street; today Tribul Dobra Street, Fürj Street; today partly Ciocârliei Street, Fácán Street; today partly Ciocârliei Street, Lujza Street; today Gavra Street, Gödör Street, Mocsár Street; today partly Cardoş Street, Akác Street; today Cardoş Street, Angyal Street; today Badea Cârþan Street. The guards were under military command.

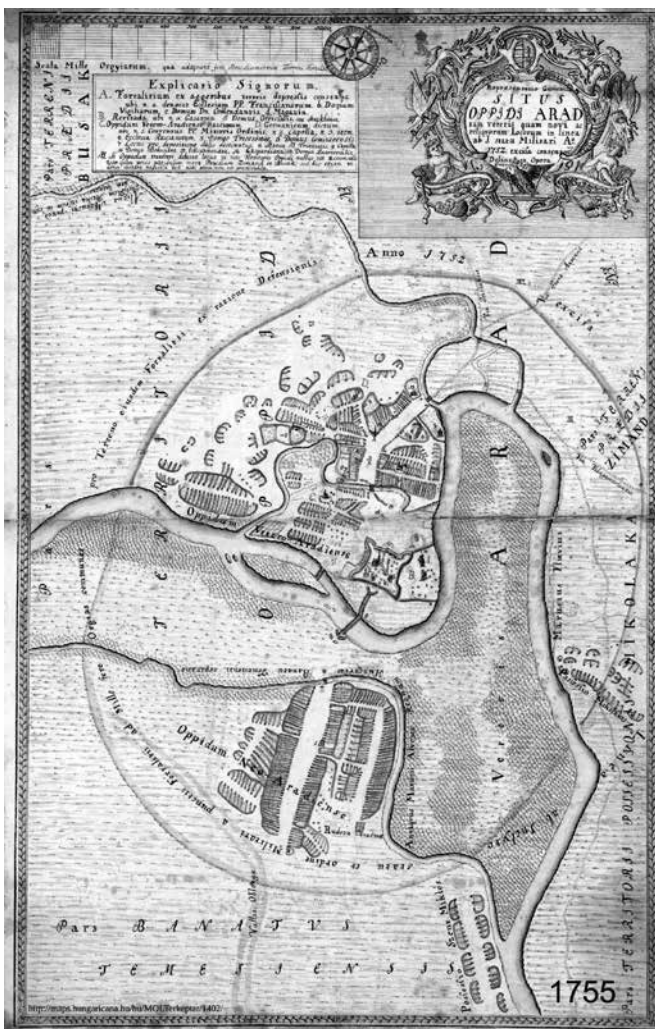
The German Town

It was inhabited by citizens of various ethnicities, farmers and others with various other occupations. If we want to delimit this town territorially, the perimeter was bordered by the Mureş, the Mureşel, the lake of Pădurice and the dead Mureş (another branch of the Mureş). The three squares were: Main Square, Szabadság (Liberty) Square - today Avram Iancu Square, Új-városháza (New Town Hall) Square; today partly Bd. Revolution, and the 21 streets. Its streets were: Templom Street; today L.Blaga, Városháza Street, later Hunyadi; today Gr. Alexandrescu, Szép Street, Sándor Asztalos Street; today Plevnei, Eötvös Street; today Bălcescu, Bárány Street, Petőfi Street; today Unirii, Megye Street, Széchenyi Street; today Horia, Kereszt Street, Batthányi Street; today Episcopiei, Reggeli Street, Perényi Street; today Goga, Magyar Street; today partially Goga, Magyar Street, Batthányi Street; today partially Goga, Reggeli Street, Perényi Street. Három Fekete ló, Fábíán Street; today Cicio Pop, Kovács Street, Teleky Street; today Eminescu in part, Kápolna Street; today Calvin, Úri Street, Deák Street; today Eminescu, Sziget Street, Zrínyi Street; today Vasile Goldiş, Kigyó Street, Rákóczi Street; today Bariþiu, Kis karika Street, Kosár Street, Fő (Main) Street. And the skating association lake. 84 farms belonging to the Ceala forest belonged to the town at the end of the 18th century.

The city's excellent location encouraged the Imperial Chamber to allow the city to develop, granting it the right to elect a judge and a mayor as a first step.

An important date in the life of the town was 6th of October 1702 when it was visited by a royal commissioner who took significant steps to develop the town. He authorised the construction of a town hall, an inn, a brewery, a slaughterhouse and a mill. In addition the manufacture and burning of bricks and the operation of tile kilns were authorised. The town was given the right to hold fairs; the weekly fair was held on Thursdays, and two large annual fairs could be held on Saints Peter and Paul's Day and St. Demetrius Day.

In addition, the city has been granted its own seal for better management of public affairs.



Arad in the 18th century.

In addition to the concessions listed by the Royal Commissioner in the Freiheits Punkten (Letter of Liberation), an opportunity was also offered to increase the town's population due to the rights granted which resulted in many moving to the cameral town, much to the displeasure of existing residents. They complained that newcomers were coming from all directions without any control and selection, especially those who had no occupation. It was impossible to select skilled craftsmen or to give preference to serious merchants with a solid reputation. People flocked from all sides because they were all granted civil rights under a royal decree.

In addition, another significant problem that hindered the peaceful development of civilian life in the city were the Serb soldiers. The commandant and officers

of the Mures sheep troop got considerably rich after they took over the steppes around the town, occupied empty gardens, opened taverns and butcher shops without permission and some even stole the citizens' grain and other crops on many occasions. The citizens besieged the authorities with their constant complaints until in 1724 when a settlement was reached.

At the end of the first decade of the 18th century the war years returned. The events of the War of Independence connected with the name of Rákóczi Ferenc II reached the city of Arad. The city and the fortress were devastated due to the arbitrariness caused by the troops led by Sándor Károlyi in their attempt to besiege the fortress. On 1st of July 1708, the Kuruts army arrived at Dombegyháza (today a town in Hungary, 18 km north-west of Arad) and on 7th of July built a bridge over the Mureşel and besieged the fortress for three days with heavy artillery, but failed to occupy it. The fortress held, but the town suffered significant damage as the kuruts, frustrated by the failure of the siege, took out their anger on the town's citizens. Between 17 and 19 July the town was burned three times, with a large number of houses destroyed in the Serbian Town and in the vicinity of the Minorite Church in the German Town.



Arad in the middle of the 18th century

The first censuses

After the defeat of Rákóczi's War of Independence, a calmer period followed, one of the results of which was an increase in the urban population, thus opening up the possibility of a general census. Given the status of Serbian Town, the census was limited to only German Town. The register includes 102 farm families and 10 day labourers without wealth. Citizens owned 81 arable lands and 170 acres of meadows and glades.

Current number	Names and surnames of inhabitants and farmers	Farmers' arable land	Cleared land	Mowing land, meadows	After a dig
1	Aradi Istók	-	-	-	-
2	Aradi Milos merchant	-	-	-	-
3	Balantin Anna, merchant widow	-	-	-	-
4	Baurik György	-	-	-	-
5	Beisser András	-	-	4	-
6	Bellichárk merchant	14	-	-	-
7	Bekeól György Cooper	-	-	-	-
8	Bruckmüller János dweller	-	-	-	-
9	Cserkvenin Siván	-	-	-	-
10	Csiszán György gunsmith	-	-	-	-
11	Csizmáty György bootmaker	-	-	-	-
12	Csursin Jován Furrier	-	-	-	-
13	Csursia Radák Furrier	8	-	15	-
14	Czimmermann Tamás	-	-	-	-
15	Dragoly	-	-	-	-
16	Dugovrath Nikola	-	-	-	-
17	Filkmann Boldizsár	-	-	6	-
18	Fischer Mátvás	-	-	-	-
19	Foncsár Liván Potter	-	-	-	-
20	Fonczelt Jakab guard	-	-	-	-
21	Heckman Boldizsár pastry chef	-	-	-	-
22	Heller János	-	-	-	-
23	Hieronyimus János	-	-	-	-
24	Hoffer Simon deaf	-	-	-	-
25	Horváth György	-	-	-	-
26	Kebel Jakab	-	-	-	-
27	Kelemen István	-	-	54	-
28	Klansner Tamás	-	-	-	-
29	Kohlf Ferenc Joiner	-	-	-	-
30	Kolb Gáspár locksmith	-	-	-	-
31	Kolb Orbán Joiner	-	-	-	-
32	Kosztá György shopkeeper	-	-	-	-

Current number	Names and surnames of inhabitants and farmers	Farmers' arable land	Cleared land	Mowing land, meadows	After a dig
33	Kovács Márton Tailor	-	-	-	-
34	Krausz János	-	-	-	-
35	Kreocsát Mihály merchant	-	-	-	-
36	Krommer Márton Shoemaker	-	-	-	-
37	Kurtner György cabman	2	-	12	-
38	Kussa Tailor	-	-	-	-
39	Lager András Housebuilder	-	-	-	-
40	Locksmith András	1	-	-	-
41	Ladtmann Tamás	-	-	-	-
42	Leffelberg Tamás Cooper	-	-	-	-
43	Magyar Márk	-	-	-	-
44	Magyat Péter	-	-	-	-
45	Markovics György Tailor	-	-	-	-
46	Marcule merchant	-	-	-	-
47	Marina merchant	-	-	-	-
48	Marko János shopkeeper	-	-	-	-
49	Martin Miklós	-	-	9	-
50	Mihály Ferenc	6	-	8	-
51	Mihály György	15	-	-	-
52	Miklics Mihály Tailor	-	-	-	-
53	Milner Márius live	-	-	-	-
54	Mittár Ábrahám Tailor	-	-	-	-
55	Móricz János cabman	2	-	6	-
56	Németh János	-	-	-	-
57	Hello, shopkeeper	6	-	6	-
58	Hi Tódor	-	-	4	-
59	Otter Simon butcher	-	-	-	-
60	Pinchán Vida cabman	-	-	-	-
61	Puklin Éva widow	-	-	-	-
62	Popovics Mihály locksmith	-	-	-	-
63	Prodán Bajác Grocer	-	-	-	-
64	Radiszáv merchant	-	-	-	-

Current number	Names and surnames of inhabitants and farmers	Farmers' arable land	Cleared land	Mowing land, meadows	After a dig
65	Radiszáv merchant	-	-	-	-
66	Radó Budin merchant	-	-	-	-
67	Rác Gábor	-	-	-	-
68	Rác János	-	-	-	-
69	Rác Miklós	9	-	8	-
70	Rác Milok	-	-	-	-
71	Rác Vellya	7	-	6	-
72	Reinhold Pál carpenter, councillor	-	-	-	-
73	Richter Vencel locksmith	-	-	-	-
74	Salamon Tamás	-	-	-	-
75	Schlosser György cabman	4	-	-	-
76	Schlosser Károly locksmith	-	-	-	-
77	Schwarz Tamás	-	-	-	-
78	Swarz Vencel	-	-	-	-
79	Stamberg János bricklayer	-	-	-	-
80	Steichele Kristóf tanner	-	-	-	-
81	Stengl János Márton	-	-	-	-
82	Strangár Jakab carriage driver	-	-	-	-
83	Subin János butcher	-	-	-	-
84	Suzolat József	-	-	-	-
85	Szablyás György gunsmith	-	-	-	-
86	Szalay János miller	-	-	-	-
87	Szász György	2	-	-	-
88	Sztipanovicsa widow	-	-	-	-
89	Tarich György	-	-	-	-
90	Torczia György Tailor	-	-	-	-
91	Terczia Milátin Furrier	-	-	-	-
92	Teutlerin Szabina widow	-	-	-	-
93	Thodor János bootmaker	4	-	14	-
94	Torfmayer Kristóf patiser	-	-	-	-
95	Tóth János	-	-	-	-
96	Trikel Mihály dwelling	-	-	-	-

Current number	Names and surnames of inhabitants and farmers	Farmers' arable land	Cleared land	Mowing land, meadows	After a dig
97	Veszlin Antal	-	-	-	-
98	Vörös János cabman	1	-	18	-
99	Weisz Gotthard tailor	-	-	-	-
100	Vidó Mihály	-	-	-	-
101	Winkler János	-	-	-	-
102	Zapunczy Liván Potter.	-	-	-	-
	Total	81	-	170	-

Tenants without wealth.

Csacsek György,

Habert Bennua Cooper,

Kolosváry György,

Libert Henrik,

Mali Miháts,

Nemeth József,

György cabman,

Plokinger János innkeeper

Mittár soap maker,

Szaics András.

The town of Arad has families of landlords	102.
He has families of day labourers without wealth	10.
Has a total of families	112.
They have in total estates and arable land	81.
Mowing areas and meadows	170.

By occupation they are:

Carpenter	1.	Locksmith	3.
Joiner	3.	Butcher	2.
Cooper	9.	Possibly also barkeepers	
Shoemaker	1.	Millers	4.
Potter	1.	Gunsmith	2.
Innkeeper	1.	Bakers	2.
Bramble, bircher	7.	Tailor	7.
Honoratior	2.	Soap maker	2.
Other craftsmen with undefined occupations	37.	Grocer	2.
Merchant	13.	Furrier	3.
Blacksmith	1.	Brickmaker	1.
Housebuilder	1.	Tanner	1.

The 1720 census was extended to the Serbian Town (Rařfertai) where 412 soldiers and their families were enumerated. In addition to soldiers, 36 craftsmen, 8 merchants, 3 millers and 4 fishermen were enumerated. In the German Town 166 families were enumerated, and the occupations of 93 inhabitants were recorded. Most of them were craftsmen, 57, but we also find hangers, carters, merchants, millers and other occupations, 23 in total. We learn from the data that the judge was called Hechmann Boldizsár and the substitute judge Béli Márk.

According to the census data, the annual income of the craftsmen was 30 forints. This income was also earned by merchants and grooms. The five largest merchants in the town had an annual income of 150 forints, but they were also engaged in cattle breeding in addition to the cattle trade.

We learn that the best land was owned by soldiers, who occupied new plots at will. This state of affairs ceased with the disbanding of the Mureş regiments when solid land ownership customs were created. The inhabitants of the town owned 795 plots. The richest owned 70-75 plots, and the better-off 2503 plots. Soldiers owned no less than 9433 plots. Among the officers there were many who owned 100-200 plots.

With the recognition of the town's rights, the supervision of the town guards ceased, and the commander of the guards and the officers, taking advantage of this state of affairs, occupied land in and around the town and plundered citizens' property. The county authorities were besieged with complaints from the citizens, and the situation was not resolved until 1724, but the solution only came with the abolition of the regiments of the Mures.

Census of the citizens of the City of Arad at 1720.¹

Agniskovics Joncza,
 Aigner János,
 Andrényi Jakab craftsman,
 Andrényi István craftsman,
 Andrényi Simon craftsman,
 Aragyán János,
 Aragyán Mihály,
 Arinhoffer Tamás craftsman/craftsman,
 Armagyanin Ilia,
 Bablár György craftsman,
 Bablongyin Míttár craftsman,
 Babó György,
 Babó István craftsman,
 Babó Milutin,
 Babó Terkó artisan/craftsman

Vilma Babó,
 Banin János,
 Begedinác Mihály,
 Beisan Vince shopkeeper,
 Béli István day labourer,
 Béli Marc subst. judge
 Berr Tódor Innkeeper,
 Bója Corni,
 Bója Brovtaya craftsman,
 Bojác Damascén,
 Bojác Dávid Innkeeper,
 Bojác Dragvilo,
 Bojác Márton,
 Budai Rakó craftsman,
 Bugariu Broján merchant,

¹ Royal Hungarian Archive - old section.

Bugasiu Iván,
Burger carpenter,
Csamadác Jusstó,
Cserni János,
Csizmár Péter craftsman,
Csizmás Cusmon craftsman,
Csizmás Demjén,
Csizmás Gábor craftsman/mason,
Csizmás Tódor craftsman/mason,
Csizmadia György craftsman/mason,
Csizmadia János craftsman/mason,
Csizmadia Miloszláv,
Csoravi Liván,
Csosco Péter, cabman
Csömölvári Mlagen craftsman,
Csürcsia Rafael craftsman,
Czaurus Antal craftsman,
Czigán Stoján.
Czoyo Csernic craftsman,
Daszner János,
Deák Mihály merchant,
Douretrovich Ábrahám craftsman,
Exel Ádám craftsman,
Gergh Mihály Innkeeper,
Gergh Miklós, Gothhuber János,
Gracsanin Mihály merchant,
Gyurka Icit,
Hagyja Broján,
Halác János,
Halác Simon,
Hechmann Boldizsár judge,
Hegler Jakab craftsman,
Hogyin Pál merchant,
Horvát György craftsman,
Icsál Hieronimus,
Ineme János Innkeeper,
Jagbirger János merchant,
Jancsi János, day labourer,
Járich János craftsman,
Jeromer Marcel craftsman,
Jescsiás Mittár craftsman,
Jovo Sovi,

Jukaczki Arsizin craftsman,
Jung Xard Innkeeper,
Jurko György craftsman,
Kanisa,
Kasapin Sivko craftsman,
Kecsকেরácá Sivko,
Kégli Jakab Innkeeper,
Kelmi István dayworker,
Kinglieb Joan,
Klein János craftsman,
Kolb Ferenc cabman,
Kosztá craftsman,
Krausz Godelfried innkeeper,
Krausz János baker,
Kreszto craftsman, Kuzmon,
Lasni János merchant,
Lauthapach József innkeeper,
Lautman Tamás craftsman,
Lets Lőrincz cabman,
Limocz Timkó merchant,
Loncsár István,
Lower József,
Lubeisz János,
Lub
Mái András,
Máli Mihály merchant,
Máli Mihály merchant,
Markó Béla merchant,
Markó János, Marinkó,
Marsin Miklós craftsman/handyman,
Mártin Miklós craftsman/handyman,
Mathiacz János labourer,
Mészáros János craftsman/handyman,
Miller János craftsman/handyman,
Miller Novák,
Mikics Mátyás craftsman,
Moger János,
Molnár Balázs craftsman,
Móricz Tamás,
Nedelko,
Neimüér Antal craftsman,
Német János Innkeeper,

Netko,
Hello István,
Orniproster Mátyás craftsman,
Pop,
Paucz Pál,
Péter Lőrincz cabman,
Pisoff György craftsman,
Prodán Bojác,
Puskanin Risztó craftsman,
Quoxa János,
Rác János,
Rác Mihály,
Rác Miklós,
Ratihard Pál craftsman/mason,
Reishuber Xristophorus,
Richter Venczel craftsman/mason,
Reisetaller György innkeeper,
Romi Liván craftsman/mason,
Scobl Verbanus craftsman/mason,
Scolár Moysin,
Scorhuber János cabman.
Semmpert Antal,
Sorbegyí István,
Siczenhoffer Simon,
Suszter Jakab cabman,
Schloszer András craftsman,

Schloszer György merchant,
Srobl János craftsman,
Starac Lazo,
Starac Maxim,
Stoiko Jovin merchant,
Strangar Jakab craftsman,
Svarcz György coppersmith,
Svarcz Vencel,
Terzia Miklós craftsman,
Terzia Mihály craftsman,
Terzia János craftsman,
Temesvária Brankó craftsman,
Tortáncz Antal cabman
Tirto János,
Tringli Mihály craftsman,
Umorlin Dániel craftsman,
Veisz János craftsman,
Vonbord Claud craftsman,
Vörös János cabman,
Vinkuza Mihály,
Vuicza Mihály,
Vláh Péter,
Vláh Markó,
Vláh Kiszál,
Vláh Graicson,
Vláh Tódor

Census of the Serbian military citizens of the Cameral City of Arad in 1720

Acskovics Jovucz day labourer,
Adria Romi craftsman/craftswoman,
Arhanaczko Oroszlanosan day labourer,
Armagynin Ilia day labourer,
Barecz Sztoiko,
Bavko Csii,
Balaczovics Pavel,
Babó Mercia dayworker,
Bazagyin Gyuro,
Barjavvarovics Jovan,
Barbil Gavriilo,
Bacsniko Sztoiko,

Bacsovcsin Petár craftsman,
Bacsvanin Athanasko day labourer,
Babin Marián day labourer,
Bako Milos,
Babnizer Gyurka,
Berták Radisa,
Berkucz Síván,
Beslia Grujo,
Berko Sivan craftsman,
Beczlangyin Jovan,
Belgradinacz Joso grocer,

Birov Savo Máli,
Biro Stephan,
Biloberka Sivan,
Bosnyak Marko Corveni,
Boingor Trifun,
Bosidár Vujo,
Bosnyakov Radoszáv,
Bosits Paval,
Bocskala Radoszáv,
Botni Livi,
Bogarasinin Lazo,
Borko,
Bubasa Maxim,
Buzagyin Sivan,
Buzagyia Petimics,
Bugasiu Perul,
Bugasiu Milko,
Bugasiu Jovan craftsman,
Buzagyin Trumo,
Bugami Marko,
Buganin Péter.
Buganin Péter junior,
Blaso,
Brancsics Mali,
Breczrukin Radan,
Czerni Gyurka,
Czerni Mato,
Czerni Vuicza,
Czerveny Marko,
Czerveni Nikola,
Czvyulo Radosav,
Csalinasz Noso,
Cserni Monar,
Csekorgyia Marko,
Csizmás Nesko craftsman/fitter,
Csizmás Gregoria craftsman/fitter,
Csizmás Marinko craftsman/fitter,
Csizmás Kreszta craftsman/fitter,
Csismás Milos craftsman/fitter,
Csismás Jovan craftsman/fitter,
Csismás Kuzman,
Cstpcsiei Lázár,
Csipcsics Osztoja,
*Csizmadia Mihok craftsman/
craftswoman,*

Csotani Péter,
Csokov Marko,
Csokov Miat,
Csoszó Lukics,
Csuczo Iván,
Csokovecz Mihály,
Csokovácz Radován day labourer,
Csongradác Sztojánov craftsman.
Csongrodác Radoica,
Csobán Radoszáv,
Csobán Miloszáv,
Csobán Nedo,
Csobán Gyurka,
Csonin Siván,
Csolyak Velya,
Csoics Relya,
Csurcsia Moysa,
Csurcsia Iszák craftsman.
Csurcsia Osztoja craftsman/mason,
Csurcsia Petko craftsman/mason,
Csurcsia Petár craftsman/mason,
Csurcsia Sztoiko craftsman/mason
Csurcsia Csoyo,
Dabo Tabak artisan/craftsman.
Dálác Vuko,
Dalác Pejo,
Dánics Jován,
Deák Radován,
Drppác Stoics,
Depalovics Sztojo,
Dobroszávni Nomir,
Dohrostiv Ronyauici,
Dobroszáv Stipan,
Doleman Sztaracz,
Egri Miksa captain,
Filipov Sivko,
Gavran M. Vigil,
Gavran Gyurko,
Gavodar Milics,
Gerbavi Pejo,
Gomovics Sivan dayworker,
Goloyavuka Szuba,
Glui Ocztoja,
Gruics Siván,
Granatir Radoszáv,

Gregona dayworker
Grujo Mihály,
Grujo Tuczo,
Gruyo,
Grubanov Mitre,
Grodics Sivko craftsman,
Gyezdivoi day labourer,
Gyurka lieutenant.
Gyurka sworn, merchant,
Gyurka Miloszav,
Gyurinacz Péter,
Gyulinacz Szavo,
Gyulinacz Radivoi,
Gyulinacz Mihát,
Gyulimacz Joko,
Gyulacz Kuzmaja,
Hajduk Peja.
Hajduk Nikola,
Hajduk Kreszta,
Hajduk Sztoján,
Hatyin Miroszav,
Iván Csáics,
Jabak Vuica craftsman/craftswoman,
Jakcsicsa Máli,
Janicska Jován,
Jako Maxim,
Jegeracz Demeter,
Jegeracz Mihailo,
Jegeracz Mihály,
Jegeracz Czvjíj dayworker,
Jeirics Marko,
Jenesovics Mittra,
Jeremia Captain,
Jitek Radoszav,
Joamics Malicza,
Jován lieutenant,
Katona Ádám,
Katona Petko,
Katona Nikola craftsman,
Katona Laza,
Katona Belán,
Katona Illia,
Katona Jeso,
Katona Simo,
Katona Sztoiko,

Katona Ilyés.
Katona Illia,
Katona Miho,
Katona Nikola,
Katona Gyurko,
Katona Péter,
Katona Sztoján,
Katona Grosó,
Karin András,
Kapamagyin Viát artisan/craftsman,
Kerbal Mato,
Kersikaja Marko,
Ketrenicza Sivko,
Kerbalta Grujo,
Kelyn Nikola,
Kiurszki Sivan artisan/craftsman,
Kiura Nikola,
Kosztncsár Gyurko,
Kosztncsár Péter,
Kosztncsár Marin,
Kovacsovics Osztója,
Kovacsovics Szavan,
Koláz Radoszav,
Koláz Milko craftsman,
Koutrics Nikola,
Kocsias Vaszo,
Kocsias Miladin,
Kolár Gyuro,
Koczmiczár Milos,
Konstantina Mejo fishing,
Koja,
Kupar Broján,
Kurucz Broján,
Klaszti Jován,
Klakovi Poicza,
Klaics Gavullo,
Krekics Maro,
Krányik Vuk
Kreszta,
Lalovics Gyera,
Lasicsics Milos,
Lisicsics Neso,
Lazin Vuiko,
Lazin Trifun,

Lakatos Bóra,
Leta Sivan,
Livan day labourer,
Liokovics Stipán craftsman,
Losics Mihály.
Loncsár Lazo,
Lonsai Mihály,
Lucsánszki Gyujó,
Lupsics Marko craftsman,
Lupsics Jován craftsman,
Lubaricza Jován craftsman,
Mazgo Marko,
Madusir Joso artisan/craftsman.
Mato Cerni negustor,
Matni Vuica,
Magyar Siván,
Magaracsics Jovan,
Marián lieutenant, fisher,
Malcsinbrat Pavel,
Malcsinbrat Lukas,
Máli Gyurira,
Máli Bubo,
Máli Miklós,
Máli Markó day labourer,
Máli Illica day labourer,
Máli Stevan,
Malibriov Osztaja,
Mihály lieutenant,
Milaván Vecilif craftsman,
Miklós Nikola,
Milics Romi,
Milcsics Radoszáv,
Milicsics Raicza,
Mirin Vuica,
Mihasav Naum,
Mirovszavlin
Momir, Mihailo,
Mihok Rocko,
Misko rebellis,
Mudrich Trifun,
Mucsiszaba Sivko,
Mundics Sztoján,
Munivan Ivan,
Nagylakcsanin Boj,
Nagylakcsanin Boso,

Nagylakcsanin Nikola,
Nasztin Miskó craftsman,
*Nenád Vexilif (ensigner), craftsman/
 craftsman,*
Nenadov Gyurka day labourer,
Nedelkics Sztojko,
Nessesich Jovan,
Nikolo Jabak craftsman,
Ninkovics Petár,
Ninko dayworker,
Novák pescar,
Novák Mutavi,
Nocsovcics Vidák,
Nyeskó fisher,
Orlanics Nedelkó,
Pininacz Gyurecz,
Panjanacz Sztojan,
Pancsovacz Szuba,
Parnyik Mandari.
Pallia Ferko,
Perkovics Javan,
Perila Radoszáv dayworker,
Perla Radoszáv,
Perla Béla,
Perla Rako,
Perla Gyruka,
Perla Lipot,
Perla Jovan dayworker,
Perla Nikola,
Petár dayworker,
Perdikucska Vacil,
Perbul Thodor,
Pero Sztojakov,
Peperin Sivko,
Potrovics Osztoja fisher,
Peics Trumo,
Pejo Gluhi,
Pesiamosanin Illia,
Pecskanin Palko,
Pecskanin Jovan,
Pecskinacz Luca,
Péter Muliszav,
Pili juror,
Pobunin Braye,

Posztica Illia dayworker,
Popov Radiovi
Popav Plavto,
Popovret Sztoiko,
Poplok Mittar dayworker,
Pobarecz Jovan,
Pubun Thodor,
Putunyik Sztaracz,
Putunyik Marko,
Puzikoza Gyura,
Plavsin Mirko,
Plaskovics Csudimir,
Prada Nikola,
Prackoboyecz Stephan,
Radomirov Vuica,
Radovanec Mali,
Radovan Jovan,
Radovan Magazas,
Radivoi Jakoblov,
Radivoi Bosnyak dayworker,
Radivoi Bosnyak,
Raniszáv Szivacz,
Raniszáv Brodási,
*Radicsinszki Sztojan craftsman/
 craftsman,*
Ravoicsics Monir,
Ráják Milos,
Romi Sztoiko,
Roicz János,
Rupár Vujo,
Rusnyák Mibo,
Rusnyák Trifun day labourer,
Sagan Jovica,
Sárác Sztoján,
Seper Milics day labourer,
Serbegyia Grujo,
Siván fishing,
Sipos Pető,
Soracz Jovan,
Suppono Vazo,
Skoplanin Jovan,
Stanoe Marko dayworker,
Stephanov Brato,
Stephanov Mitre,
Stepam Niko,

Stevinbrat Nikola,
Szabó Lazo merchant,
Szabó Gyuro merchant,
Szabó Péter,
Szakács Illia,
Szaradacz Osztaja
Szalaguarda Paval,
Szapungyia Jocko craftsman,
Szedi Lazo,
Szegedinacz Milos,
Szemlecsan Mirko,
Szentyanni Branko craftsman,
Osztoja craftsman, day labourer,
Szivacz Sztipan,
Szuba Gyulanac,
Slovak Jovan,
Szmilasics Paval,
Sztankics Marko,
Sztanivukovics Kreszta,
Sztaracz Gyura dayworker,
Sztanoja Máli,
Sztaracz Iván,
Sztaracz Radoica,
Sztaracz Dorasan,
Sztaracz Jovan,
Sztaracz Plavko day labourer,
Sztaracz Petár,
Sztaracz Blagoc,
Sztari Gyuró merchant,
Sztojan Mersavi,
Sztojan Jakonya,
Sztojan Gavrillo,
Sztoin Mihát,
Sztojan Golágy,
Sztojanecsev Vuica craftsman,
Sz. Poteracz Beda,
Sztrasa Czoijo,
Szverzia Illia fishing,
Taidaukovics Péter fisher,
Tapkal Sivan,
Tekelniczet Russia merchant
Terzia Sztanko craftsman,
Terzia Dávid craftsman,
Terpi Gyurko,
Topulovics Jovicza merchant

*Tosbicsics Jovan
Tököli Venczelin,
Török Raka,
Thodorov Milovan,
Thodorác fish,
Thomasinczky Boso dayworker,
Sz. Thomasinin Sztipan,
Thomasinin Milinko,
Varjasanin Sivko,
Varjasanin Vuisko,
Varagyanin Jovan,
Varagyanin Péter,
Varagyan Sztanko,
Veczelin Tabak,
Velicsko dayworker,
Viliszav Vexilif,*

*Vitricza Szima,
Vodencsár Mihály miller,
Vodencsár Jovan miller,
Vodencsár Milko miller,
Voinovics Mihály craftsman,
Vucziproja Venczelin,
Vujo Romi craftsman,
Vucseta Sivan,
Vukovics Janko craftsman,
Vlaikovics Misko,
Vláh Jovan,
Vláh Petru.
Vláh Jovanin,
Vláh Neda,
Vláh Jovan,
Vláh Gyurgy.*

According to statistics from 1720, the citizens of Cameral Arad had 795 plots of land, of which 526 carts and 84 plots with vines. The total estate was 123 acres in the hands of the citizens and 9 acres in the possession of the labourers.

Soldiers owned more than ten times as much land, with 9,433 plots of land, meadows for 1,816 wagons and 48 vineyards. There were 381 soldiers in possession and 31 day labourers. The total area was 1774 acres. The richest of the citizens was the merchant Gracsanin Mihail who had 72 acres of land and hay for 15 carts; Elisha, the chief judge, had 36 acres of land and meadows for 21 carts of hay; Herschmann Boldizsár, the town judge, had 48 acres of land and meadows for 14 wagons of hay to mow; Schlosser George had 36 acres of land and 9 vineyards; the merchant Mali Mihály had 24 acres of land and 6 vineyards. Among the shepherds to be mentioned are: Babó Ferenc who had 42 cubits of land, pasture for 7 carts and 5 plots with vines and

Miklós Terzia who had 30 cubits of land and pasture for 6 carts of hay.

Among the soldiers there were many who had 100 to 200 cubits of land. So there was a big difference between the property of the citizens and that of the soldiers. The soldiers took the best land, the citizens the poorest, and even that could not be taken by the poor citizens because if the lords liked it they would occupy the land by default and there was no

“appeal” against this occupation.

A solid expropriation followed only after the dissolution of the military guard regiments.

Arad, oh muddy Arad

...the saying of the time went, and then continued...neither town nor village. There are many truths here because the bed of the Mures was quite unstable for a long time and as a result two active arms passed through the city; the Muresel which separated the Serbian City from the German City, and the Living Water Canal, now known as the Dead Muresel. In addition, there were four to five capricious streams which filled up often with water due to the frequent overflowing of the Mures, but the dependence on the Imperial Chamber made it difficult to systematize and develop an orderly urban landscape. Until the early 19th century the town had no cobbled streets. Measures were taken to help change the townscape and speed up the urbanisation process. The scenes of the Austro-Turkish wars moved further and further away from the town, as a result of which in 1741 the Horticultural Regiments were disbanded and the town was passed into the ownership of the Treasury on the banks of the Mures. This has taken the city out of the centre of the border region and given it the opportunity to accelerate civic development.

In 1746 Maria Theresa's decree united the Serbian Town with the German Town, and Arad remained under the jurisdiction of the county as a cameral town. The decree abolished the privilege of the Serbian guards, and a large number of active soldiers were redirected to other guards' areas.

According to the decree, the ethnic groups living here; Hungarians, Germans, Romanians, Serbs formed a community - the citizens of Arad - The city was given the right to adopt its own regulations, the city council was elected, and the rulers of the city were arranged according to a certain order; the mayor, the judge and the treasurer were elected from among the Hungarian, German and Serbian inhabitants; while the city council consisted of five Roman Catholic and five Eastern Rite councillors. The clerk was Roman Catholic in all cases.

Another census took place in 1774 and the data shows an upward trend. There were 1,100 houses in the united town with 1,249 families living in them. This number included the 25 noble families living in the town and their houses. There were 219 craftsmen and 51 merchants in the town, but the data showed that the majority were still farmers and stockbreeders. Most of the 790 farmers owned between 10 and 15 acres of land, while the wealthiest of them owned between 40 and 50 acres.

The situation of the leadership of the Royal Chamber of Arad in 1774¹

By 1746 the majority of Arad's inhabitants were Serbs; the guards and their families. They also formed a separate part of the city. But our glorious Lady Queen Maria Theresa abolished the special privilege of the Serbian Town (Rácváros - Rațfertai) and incorporated the Hungarians, Germans, Serbs and Romanians into

¹ Excerpt from 'Conscriptio-Regio-Camoralis Dominalis Arad 1774.' Document obtained through the kind permission of the Royal Chamber Procurator Koliányi Mór presented to our readers in the same way, as we found it an interesting picture of the time.

the Royal Chamber of Arad which gained the right to legislate and elect the Town Council in such a way that, alternately every year, the mayor or judge a Serb of the Eastern rite, and the following year a German or a Hungarian Catholic; in addition to whom 5 Catholic and 5 Eastern councillors were appointed to settle the affairs of the city.

The town's notary had to be Catholic.

*

There were two Catholic churches in Arad. One belonged to the city's Minorites who taught rhetoric in addition to grammar classes; the other belonged to the Franciscans and was located in the citadel.

The parish belonged to the minorites.

*

In that year there were 1,100 houses in Arad, including 25 noble houses.

In Arad there were 1249 families, here were also counted the nobles.

From this number it can be seen that the city of Arad could have had a population of about 5000 - 6000 inhabitants.

The heads of the families were partly merchants and partly craftsmen who paid dues for all their crafts, but the large crowd was engaged in farming and poultry raising.

In addition to the 1,100 numbered houses in the town there were the following countless buildings:

Minorite monastery with school; Franciscan church in the old fortress;

Thirteenth Office, Royal Chamber, Salt Office with salt deposits;

The old brewery with richly equipped copper vessels that was leased in 1769. The entire equipment was valued at 7108 forints and 35 crowns. This brewery was on the Gentlemens (Uri) Street in the vicinity of the Chapel of St. Florian. This well-maintained brewery was bought by the city of Arad in 1771 at the above price.

A quarter of an hour outside the town, on the road near the island, halfway along the road under construction was a new Treasury brewery; this brewery cost 37,666 forints.

In addition, a number of other buildings were:

County building; Town Hall;

Serbian Eastern Orthodox Church in Rațfertai (Serbian Town) and another church in German Town;

Primary schools; Hungarian, German, Serbian and Romanian; City barracks;

The central palace and the palaces in the quarters of the Romanian bishop of Eastern rite - with eight tolerated priests who performed ecclesiastical duties according to their privileges;

Post office;

Customs office at the exit to Aradul Nou and the town hospital. There were 11 unnumbered Israelite houses along with the synagogue,

Pulkov Moise's house plot David Plau's house plot.

Winkler Herschel had half the plot for the house. Kálmán Jakab - plot for the house

Piukes Jakab-house land. Elijah James-home pitch. Jakab Palkov-home field. Wolf Jakab - home ground.

Léld Nathan - land for house.

Lébl Schneider and Léz Moses-land for the house. Goldschidt Michael and Rabbi-land for houses.

*

Three fairs were organized in Arad; one on Saint Demetrius Day, one on Saint Peter and Paul's Day and one on Palm Sunday. The first two fairs were held according to the old calendar. The weekly fair was held every Friday.

The known fairs were crowded and brought considerable benefits to the inhabitants.

*

In the Poltura district there were gardens with vineyards.

The Chamber did not profit from these plantations because the owners did not pay a dijma (tax), and moreover, they were given facilities to market their wines freely for six months.

*

The agricultural area of Arad was 8544 acres and was composed of the hamlets of Sânpaul, Gellény, Şega which was also known as Szög, Sarczháza or Szerecs, Péll, Orovill and Gai.

It bordered to the east with Micălaca, to the south with the Mures river, to the west with Andrásy and Sântoma, to the north with Marczibányi, Variaş, Pétertry, Lovriszy, Sânpaul and Bohuş Zimand.

Revenues of Arad's treasury in 1774

Arad was a free plain town, exempt from the burden of land taxes. Under the presidency of Andrásy István, court councillor and royal commissioner, the following contract was concluded between the Royal Treasury and the city of Arad:

First. The city of Arad delivers 600 francs a year to the royal tax office. Secondly. The butcher's shop pays 200 francs.

Thirdly. Pays 153 forints per year for the 25 mills on the Mures (6 forints per mill) and 3 forints for a dry mill.

Fourth. On the basis of a contract concluded on 24th of April 1770, in exchange for the redemption of the dijma(tax), pays 800 forints until 1776.

Fifth. For fishing on the Mureş pays 3 forints per year.

6th. Szabó József, as Jung's successor, by a Treasury decision obtained on 10th of April 1773, pays 600 francs per year for the use of the brewery,

7th. The same Szabó Jozsef pays 12 francs per year for vacant land acquired without the knowledge and consent of the Manor Office from the neighbours of the tax-exempt land.

8th. For 25 aristocratic dwellings, according to lord's decree, pays 6 forints per dwelling, i.e. a total of 150 forints.

9th. Local Jews pay 120 francs each for the right to live in the town, a total of 2638 forints.

After the property of the Duke of Modena and Mirandola was transferred to the Royal Chamber in 1751, from 1st of January 1774 until the last day of December 1786, the Utviniş Pusta was leased by Kruspér Pál, Royal Councillor of Bács County, to Lovászy Antal and Zsigmond for 190 forints per year.

*

While the Turkish army occupied Banat, the Mures Valley was inhabited by the Serbian army until 1751, from Şoimoş to Apátfalva.

Also, these garden areas, as well as the Prince of Modena's and Mirandola's josags, came into the possession of the Royal Chamber, so Radna and Micalaca were also included.

Detailed presentation of the Mureş Plain.

In Şoimoş there were 131 families of Serbian guards until 1.751.

Păuliş was inhabited by 156 Serbian families. They had extensive land holdings in the component localities Baraţca, Almaszeg, Panatul mic and Földvár.

At the time of Captain Tököly Ferenc in 1751, 162 Serbian families lived in Sâmbăteni.

In 1751, Cicir counted 81 families of Serbian guards.

In the same year there were 97 Serbian families in Mândruloc.

Glogovaţ was listed in the Royal Chamber's yearbook of 1751 as a borderguard area.

But in 1752, 190 German families were settled instead of Serbs.

In 1750 the Serbian army was still stationed in the town of Pecica, but in 1752 733 Hungarian families settled there.

Nădlac was inhabited in 1751 under Captain Csorba by 448 families of Serbs who were in charge of the gardens.

In 1751, 259 Serbian families lived in Şeitin.

Semlac was inhabited in 1751 by 291 Serbian families.

In Palota until 1768 German families emigrated or disappeared naturally, and their place was taken by 205 Hungarian families who settled there. In Cenad 163 Serbian families lived in 1751 and were engaged in gardening.

In Apátfalva in 1754 209 Hungarian families settled.

Total of the Royal Chamber of Arad in 1774.

<i>Heads of households in Arad are</i>	<i>1249.</i>
<i>House numbers</i>	<i>1100.</i>
<i>Daylaborers</i>	<i>184.</i>
<i>Traders and craftsmen or artisans</i>	<i>299.</i>
<i>Guardians</i>	<i>946.</i>

Domestic animal indicator

<i>There are mobile cattle on the territory of Arad</i>	835.
<i>Cows</i>	824.
<i>Heifers</i>	145.
<i>Calves</i>	220.
<i>Horses, harnessed and saddled</i>	916
<i>Foals</i>	30
<i>Sheeps</i>	3865
<i>Pigs</i>	689
<i>Beehives</i>	422

The number of merchants, artisans and craftsmen in 1774.

<i>Goldsmith</i>	1	<i>Stone carver</i>	1
<i>Carpenters</i>	6	<i>Bricklayers and masons</i>	29
<i>Cooper</i>	9	<i>Locksmiths</i>	6
<i>Wheelwright</i>	22	<i>Butchers</i>	4
<i>Barbers</i>	3	<i>Gingerbread maker/baker</i>	1
<i>Shoemaker</i>	9	<i>Miller</i>	17
<i>Bootmaker</i>	26	<i>Saddle makers</i>	2
<i>Lathes</i>	1	<i>Watchmaker</i>	1
<i>Comb</i>	1	<i>Gunsmith</i>	1
<i>Innkeepers</i>	19	<i>Armour</i>	3
<i>Potter</i>	3	<i>Brass craftsman (Gürtler)</i>	1
<i>Buttonmaker</i>	5	<i>Spiders (surgeons)</i>	5
<i>Pharmacist</i>	1	<i>Bakers and confectioners</i>	4
<i>Fisher</i>	1	<i>Tailors</i>	27
<i>Blackbird</i>	1	<i>Soapmakers</i>	3
<i>Hatter</i>	4	<i>Nail maker</i>	1
<i>Traders</i>	36	<i>Belt makers</i>	3
<i>Hornar</i>	1	<i>Furriers</i>	22
<i>Painters</i>	3	<i>Brickmakers</i>	2
<i>Cutler</i>	1	<i>Tannery</i>	2
<i>Blacksmiths</i>	8	<i>Glazier</i>	1
<i>Beams</i>	2	<i>Total</i>	299

Kifünő munka!	<p>■ Pártoljuk a hazai ipart! Pártoljuk a hazai ipart! ■</p>	Saját készítmény! Tartos munka!
	<p>Egy próbakísérlet által mindenki meggyőződhetik, hogy Arad és vidéke részére legolcsóbb bevásárlási forrás lábbeliekben az</p> <p>Aradi Czipészek Termelő Szövetkezete</p> <p>Arad, Szabadság-tér 14. sz. a „Piros csizmához”,</p> <p>ahol mindig készletben nagy raktár van mindennemű férfi-, női- és gyermek-cipőkben, jutányos árak mellett.</p> <p>Mérték utáni rendelések 24 óra alatt elkészíttetnek.</p> <p>Vidéki megrendelésnél elegendő a lábnyomatot papíron írónnal megrajzolni.  61</p>	
Jó izlés!	<p>■ Városi és megyei telefon 474. szám. ■</p>	

Bun gust, calitate excelentă!	<p>■ Susținem industria indigenă! Susținem industria indigenă! ■</p>	Producție proprie! Durabilitate!
	<p>Print-o încercare oricine se poate convinge că în orașul și regiunea Arad cea mai bună sursă de cumpărat încălțăminte este:</p> <p>Asociația producătorilor de pantofi din Arad</p> <p>Arad, Szabadság-tér 14 (Piața Libertății 14) la „Cizma Roșie”</p> <p>Unde tot timpul există în stoc orice fel de încălțăminte pentru bărbați, femei și copii la prețuri avantajoase.</p> <p>Comenzile după măsuri sunt pregătite în 24 de ore.</p> <p>La comenzile din provincie este suficient să ne aduceți amprenta piciorului desenată pe o foaie de hârtie.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">61</p>	
	<p>■ Număr de telefon în oraș și în comitat: 474. ■</p>	

Apart from numbered houses, public and institutional buildings were not numbered. These include; the Town Hall, the County Building, the Hungarian, German, Serbian and Romanian Primary Schools, the Minorite School, the Franciscan buildings, the Salt Warehouse, the Post Office, the Central Palace and those in the Romanian Orthodox Bishop's quarters. Also worth mentioning in the Serbian and German town were a Serbian Orthodox church, a town hospital, a synagogue building and 11 Israelite houses.

According to the decree of the Empress, the city was allowed to organize three fairs per country; on Saint Demetrius Day, Peter and Paul's Day and on Palm Sunday. The weekly fair was held on Fridays.

As a chamber town, the following obligations were owed to the treasury: annual tax 600 forints per year, operation of a slaughterhouse 20 forints, redemption of tithes 400 forints for two years, 150 forints for the mill, 600 forints for the brewery, 150 forints for the noble court. The tax for the Jews living in the town was 2 638 forints. The Chamber allowed the redemption of the robots(taxes) and the lease of land rights for 6 000 forints and 1 500 forints respectively. The town wanted to free itself from the burden of chamber dependency because all development plans had to be approved by the chamber, not to mention its annual financial obligations. In 1760 the town's leadership applied to the Royal Chamber for the title of Free Royal Town in the interests of its development. In addition to the rapid growth of the city their request was also supported by the fact that on the Szegeged-Pest line, Arad was the only city that could achieve serious economic and commercial development, and the fortress could still represent a serious military and defensive force. The immediate plans included the need to regularize the bed of the Mures, since the numerous dead branches and the two functional branches of the river made it impossible to systematize and build an image of an orderly city, let alone build a serious system of dykes. As a result of successive floods, the dead branches filled with water and looked like horse baths, and after the water receded they became so muddy as to make passage impossible for a long time. Crossing over the Muresel and Living Water Canals was ensured by six wooden bridges, which had to be continually repaired. At this time the town was not a town in the true sense of the word, being very muddy, but it had not been a village for long.

In addition to the irregular nature of the Mures riverbed, urbanisation was hampered by the complete lack of a dyke system, which left the town and its inhabitants vulnerable during floods.

From the records of the Minorite Order we know that between 1738 and 1741 the river overflowed every year. According to the records between 1738 and 1850 the town was devastated a total of 32 times due to the flood and all its attendant nuisances. The flood between 21st and 29th of July 1771 caused remarkably great damage. The water level was higher than the central square, 240 houses were damaged and three mills almost destroyed. During the flood of 1777 the overflowing water entered the Main Square. To reduce the damage caused by the floods, although the beginning was difficult, the town's leadership stepped in and began building dykes in 1778.

In addition to flooding, ice damage was often significant. In 1728 ice floes swept away both the old and new bridges, as well as five deaths. Even in February 1774 ice floes made their presence felt again and took three mills, while the ice movement of 1775 damaged the bridge at Aradul Nou. In 1783 the ice jam caused a flood after the dike that had been erected only five years earlier gave way to the icy waters.

On top of all this the city had to deal with the most dangerous epidemic of the time, the gland disease, as it was called at the time. All over Europe the epidemic known as cholera or plague took its toll of indiscriminate victims; young or old, regardless of rank or financial situation. The epidemic unfortunately found a breeding ground in settlements without the most basic conditions of hygiene, and Arad was no exception. Sewage drainage was not solved, the existing canals led sewage waste into the Muresel, the dead Mures or directly to the Mures, and more than that; dead branches with a lot of large puddles were not sanitized areas either.



The Minorite church was built in 1751 and demolished in 1902

According to records in the 17th century on three occasions - in 1639, 1642 and 1679 - the plague ravaged Hungary, but there were few plague victims in Arad.

At the beginning of the 18th century the contagious disease was brought to the city by Serbian border guards fighting the Turks, and its victims came mainly from the inhabitants of Serbian Town. In 1738 and the following year the inhabitants of the town were again faced with efforts to limit the effects of the plague. As far as possible, the town's rulers took measures according to which those infected had to be transported to the attic and the dwellings were disinfected by smoking. It was forbidden to leave the courtyard, and the streets were guarded by guards who signalled to the sick the time of the meal with a bell. The dead were buried in a pit

large commune outside the city, and slaked lime was poured over the bodies. The clothes, furniture and personal belongings of the deceased were burned and taken out of town. The perimeter was guarded by a cordon and armed soldiers so that no one could enter during the epidemic. The last great epidemic of the century occurred in 1788 when 339 people fell victim to the plague.

In memory of the victims of the plague the citizens of the city decided to erect a statue of the Holy Trinity. The statue was completed in Buda in 1746, and in 1751 it was consecrated by the bishop of the diocese of Cenad in a grand ceremony. In 1776 the statue was completely renovated. The statue was demolished in 1882 and replaced by the work of Róna József which can still be seen today.

Economic development of the city

According to the census, despite all the difficulties, the city has developed in all respects. Concessions were made by the Freiheits Punkten of 1702 and the decrees of Maria Theresa which united the Serbian Town with the German Town. All this allowed for more secure economic development. The war front line moved significantly away from the town, which led to the departure of Serbian border guards.

It was characteristic of the period that the economic activity of craftsmen and merchants was carried out within guilds. The guild rules were almost the same, the first ten articles regulated the relationship of the apprentice to the craftsman, and the 11th and 20th articles regulated the relationship between journeymen and masters. Importantly, Article 55 enumerated the powers and duties of the craftsman and the possibilities of legal redress against abuses and excesses. The apprenticeship period was usually four years, after which the apprentice was released and if possible could migrate for three years to develop his professional knowledge and practical skills.

Due to the lack of documents it is difficult to determine the exact date of the guilds' formation, but with the help of the minutes it is possible to deduce the year the guilds started their activities.

In the 18th century the following guilds operated in our town: the United Guild of Carpenters and Locksmiths - 1761

Carpenters' Guild - 1766 Doggers' Guild - 1769 Shoemakers' Guild - 1731

United Guild of Blacksmiths, Bootmakers Guild - 1730 Butlers Guild - 1769

Guild of millers - 1770

The guild of fine fabrics and spinners - 1723

Serbian guild of pewterers, Serbian guild of tailors, pillow makers, masons, carpenters, united guild of stonemasons - 1765

During the 19th century, new guilds were formed, indicating that supply and demand in the town were constantly increasing. The new guilds were:

Rope Braiders Guild - 1817 Tanners Guild - 1817

Weavers Guild of 1817 - 1818 German Peeling Guild - 1817

The Hungarian belt makers guild - 1817.

In addition to these as early as the 18th century, 13 merchants and two grocers founded a trading company whose German seal dates from 1738. It is interesting to note that in 1702 the first merchant named Schosalem Johann settled in the town.

In 1873 the guild system ceased to exist and professional associations were formed in their place, which led to the disappearance of the title of craftsman and the close links between them. Within the trade associations everyone became an independent craftsman.

Instead of developing peacefully, the city was faced with a difficult decision by the Imperial Court because of the ongoing wars.



Will Arad remain?

The town faced a series of trials and this probably created a resistance and a will to survive on the part of the inhabitants accompanied by an attachment to the town in which they saw opportunities for development despite the difficulties. The town's number one interest - we would say today it was a priority - was to obtain the title of Royal Free City. Promises in this direction were made several times at the end of the 18th century, but each time citing military interests, the request was rejected. Moreover, the new imperial strategy led to the military reinforcement of the flank along the southern borders. According to the new concept, a new fortress was requested to be built at Arad. In 1763 the city council handed over the natural peninsula on the left bank of the Mures river for the construction of the new fortress. General Ferdinand Philippe Harsch was entrusted with the supervision of the construction of the new fortress. According to the plans, the new fortress was not designed entirely in the Vauban system, but rather, the tenaille - scissors - system was preferred to

the bastioned system. The fortress was to look like a regular hexagon with 530 metres on each side and a total perimeter of 3180 metres. Interestingly, but also unusual, the sides of the hexagon were broken inwards and as a result projectiles ricocheted off the walls. The hexagon's spikes were built higher up so that they became excellent firing positions. External wedge-shaped defences surrounded by a system of ramparts and in places a moat were built between the tops. Barracks were built under sections of the wall in which 600 soldiers could be deployed in each blockhouse, for a total of 3,600 soldiers. Portholes were formed on the sides of the six pillboxes. In the middle of the fortress courtyard were three large buildings - the Main Guard House, the Fortress Command and the Fortress Church. According to experts, the fortress was unique in its construction, so it was called the Arad system. The fortress was built for 20 years, during which time moving or staying was put constantly on the agenda. According to a decree issued by the Military Council in 1775, construction work was forbidden in the city, and outside the city was only possible with the commander's permission. In 1776 an imperial order provided for the town to be moved to the Zimand Pusta, and the Bohuş family received the towns of Şiria and Galşa in exchange. There was also a promise that after the move, Arad would receive the coveted title of Free Royal Town.

Military engineers drew up a plan of the new city with four long and six short streets forming a rectangle with a square in the middle. Churches, schools and public buildings were designed in alignment with the square.

The move was delayed, and the numerous delegations led by Count Zichy Ferenc, Commissioner, between 1779 and 1780, certainly played an important role in this. On 14th of January 1781 Emperor Joseph II ordered in a written order - no more discussion about moving Arad!

However, the imperial decree did not bring complete security to the city as repeated wars once again introduced restrictions on the city's development. After the end of the wars with the Turks in 1788 the city was again faced with the plague. This is probably also the reason for the formation of the first humanitarian organisations - the Poorhouse, the Hospital, associations for the support of beggars and the poor.

At the beginning of the 19th century, new prohibitions were introduced and the relocation of the town was back on the agenda. On 8th of October 1816 Archduke Ferdinand, commander-in-chief of the Imperial Army, citing military interests wanted to demolish all buildings within 1800 metres of the right bank of the Mures. It was finally agreed to leave 400 to 500 metres of open space on the right bank of the river. With this, the debates were over and Arad's stay on the old site was finalised.

The dream come true - Royal Free City Arad

The controversy is over, the city could stay put, but the answer to the most important question of when the city will receive the rank of a free royal city has been postponed again. In 1807 Emperor Francis I visited the fortress and the city, and during the negotiations it was agreed that obtaining the desired rank would cost the city 200,000 forints in the first round. The effects of the war were also felt in many cases, the negotiations were broken off, but the city developed significantly and became more and more beautiful. The county elections held in May 1816 brought

significant changes to the life of the town, as the young reformers; Edelsbacher Zsigmond, Bittó Albert, Török Márton and Szőke Sámuel took office. The election of a 28-member council in charge of the town's management took place under the chairmanship of the prefect of the Chamber. First of all, measures were taken in the field of town planning, following the plans of the engineer Reiner József, the horse baths and ditches that gave the town an untidy appearance were filled in, the occasional rubbish dumps were abolished and the areas of Párneava, Bujac and the area between Ferenc (Francisc) Square and the slaughterhouse were systematised and landscaped. In October 1828, according to the plans of the engineer Pikuley Lajos, the town centre was built around Szabadság (Freedom Square) and the area around Kossuth, Wesselényi and Kórház (Hospital) Streets was laid out so that new streets could be built. In 1817 the area around the Minorite church was modernised; the thick wooden fence protecting the church was demolished, pits were filled in and Church Street (today Lucian

Blaga), thus becoming the first modernized in the city.

Between July and September 1831 the plague claimed its toll again, with the death toll exceeding two hundred. In view of the situation, but also to treat other diseases, the town's administration decided in 1833 to build a hospital.

The city has made the necessary preparations to obtain the title of free royal city. Between 1829 and 1833 negotiations were continued in Buda and then in Vienna by Prefect Orczy Lőrinc. The negotiations were successful because the Sovereign gave his consent on 28th of March 1834, which he communicated to the delegates on 16th of April. On 24th of June of the same year the Sovereign completed the granting of the title of free royal city, accepting the 336,092 forints offered to buy this rank.

Arad's entry into the ranks of free royal cities took place on August 21st, 1834 when, after the church procession, the Diploma attesting the elevation to this rank was read in front of the town hall.

What rights and privileges for the city were recorded in the document?

- will receive a royal invitation to Parliament
- will not be obliged to recognize any higher authority than the King
- the city had the right to elect a mayor, a judge, eight councillors under the law, without any religious discrimination
- the right to constitute an elected city council of sixty citizens who could not be removed except by royal decree
- clerks, officials, registrars were to be appointed and dismissed by the council the heads of officials were to be elected by majority vote on the basis of a triple nomination



Coat of arms of the royal free city of Arad

- the city could exercise the right of appeal
- the town provided internal security, it being the responsibility of the captain to employ a sufficient number of guards
- in matters of patrimony the city prosecutor was competent
- the arrangement and maintenance of bridges, streets, roads was the task of the city
- the buildings could only be in the hands of the citizens of the city
- without acquiring citizenship rights, the property could remain in foreign hands for only one year
- local authority decisions could not be reviewed by military, treasury or county authorities
- any business was authorized by the city council
- in case of infidelity to the King or ingratitude, the penalty was the loss of the patents granted

At the end of August, external and internal councillors, Mayor Heim Domokos and Chief Judge Lazar Mihailovich were elected.

In the new situation, the town developed very quickly, and this development is described in the following chapters.



Stamp and prerogatives of the free royal city, Arad

Development and modernization. Arad City and Arad County Administration

Ujj János

According to the article in the explanatory dictionary, public administration consists of the totality of the bodies performing executive, supervisory and organisational functions of the state, and the activities of these bodies.

In 1834 Arad had the title of Free Royal City with the right of regulation. According to the constitution and laws in force at that time, the administration of the city with an area of 112 square kilometres was not under the jurisdiction of the county nor was it included in its territory. The town (along with all others of similar rank) was directly subordinate to the government and the Ministry of the Interior respectively.

The city's population grew very rapidly at the turn of the century. In 1890 there were only 43,052 inhabitants, and according to the 1910 census the number of inhabitants was 61,719. Of these 45,767 inhabitants declared themselves native speakers of Hungarian, 8958 of Romanian, 5171 of Serbian and 1039 of German.

The legality of the administration of the settlement was verified by a prefect (government commissioner) appointed by the government. After the Austro-Hungarian compromise the prefects of Arad were: Dányi Ferenc (1871-1873), Atzél Péter (1875-1878), Tabajdi Károly (1879- 1886), Fábíán László (1886-1900), Count Urbán Iván (1905-1901), Vásárhelyi Béla (1905-1906), Count Károlyi Gyula (1906-1910), Barabás Béla (1917-1919). Only the prefect and his secretary worked in the prefect's office. The office was located in the left wing of the town hall.

The city was run by elected mayors. In chronological order: Atzél Péter (1867-1871), Vörös Pál (1872-1875), Salacz Gyula (1875-1901), Institoris Kálmán (1901-1905), Varjassy Lajos (1905-1917). The offices that supported the work of the mayor were: the chief clerk, two deputy clerks, the police with the captain's office (in addition to the office at the headquarters there was also a vice-captain's office in Gai), the accounting office, the treasury, the tax department, the excise office, the engineering and public health office, the orphanage, the municipal court, the military affairs section, the archives, the records management, the slaughterhouse management, the registry, the fire brigade and the justice department. In 1910 the town administration employed 167 people, including clerks with a high school education (at least a high school diploma).

The most important body of the city's administration, the Legislative Committee was made up of three parts: half of the elected representatives in the constituencies; and the so-called virils, i.e. the citizens of the city who paid the highest taxes (71

in number in 1904) and the voting officials (19 in total). Participating as a member of the Committee was not remunerated. This committee heard reports from offices, departments and auditors on all official matters and, within its powers, gave final approval (or voted) on all major decisions, especially on matters of expenditures, city and major investments, and loan matters. The town had significant movable and immovable property.

The period examined was the most dynamic period of the city's development. In about four decades, the Legislative Committee decided to launch and build public transport, a brick factory, a new theatre and town hall, a dam on the Mures tributary and the development of two large parks. Also decided on the construction of schools, the erection of the Statue of Liberty and the statue of Kossuth, the location and construction of the two iron bridges (Károlyi/Traian and Erzsébet/Decebal), the foundation of the bus service, the construction of the Cultural Palace and the construction of the Arad-Podgoria railway. And about a number of other "little things" such as the 1890 exhibition in the Great South Plain, the construction of the water supply and sewage system, the asphaltting and upgrading of roads, the switch from gas to electric lighting and the construction of a summer theatre.

Administratively the city area has been divided into seven districts: I. Centre, II. Sarkad (the part on the banks of the Mures river west of the road to Aradul Nou, Rațfertai - Rácfertály), III. Elisabetin, Erzsébetváros (Pârneava west of Andrei Șaguna Street to the Lower Cemetery/Pomenirea),

New district -Újtelep (the northern part of the city, the area beyond the railway, consisting of the Mosóczy and Gutzjár areas, today Grădiște), V. Poltura (on the right side of the road to Pecica), VI. Șega (on the left side of the road to Pecica to which Bujac was added), VII. Gai. The districts did not enjoy any autonomy and had no administrative headquarters. One exception has already been mentioned, namely the Gai police vice district, which also issued identity cards (it issued birth certificates in which Gai was indicated as the place of birth, although there was no settlement with such a name in the official register of localities in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy).

The Legislative Committee included candidates from various political parties, church leaders and independent members.

The seat of the town administration was the town hall. Just before 1870 the Legislative Committee voted to take out a large loan to build a new theatre and town hall. The theatre was completed, but part of the money allocated for the completion of the new Town Hall was also "snatched". The original plan for the building was drawn up by the Budapest architect Lechner Ödön and was later modified by the architect Pekar Ferenc from Arad in order to be able to realise it from the smaller budget left over from the redirection of funds to the new theatre. His modified plan does not include the staircase closure, the second floor exists only in the tower area and the built-up side facing the park was dropped. But the building remained monumental, with the 54-metre-high tower inspired by the tower of a medieval

Dutch town hall. Most of the offices were moved from the old town hall (Szabadság/ Avram Iancu Square) in 1876. (The old town hall tower was demolished almost immediately after the move because it had become dangerous).



The old town hall, with tower, and without tower





New Town Hall

The first meeting of the Legislative Committee took place in the new ceremonial hall of the Town Hall on 10th of January 1877 and was chaired by Salacz Gyula. The regional daily Alföld reported in detail.



City Hall in night lights

In 1904 and 1914 (on the occasion of the 70th and 80th anniversaries of the granting of the title of free royal city respectively) a full volume was published, containing the activities and members of the Legislative Authority Committee (with biography and photograph).

In Arad there were judicial bodies independent of the administration. The beautiful eclectic-style building of the Royal Court of Justice of Arad was completed in 1892 near the Mures dam on Elisabeth Boulevard (today Vasile Milea). In 1914 the president of the court and the jury was Dr. Fabián Lajos. The court had three judges of the Court of Appeal and 16 judges. Alongside them worked clerks and trainees, but there was also an office manager, two interpreters for Romanian and one for German, several readers and a land registrar.



Palace of Justice (courthouse)

Between 1880 and 1919, 63 counties in historic Hungary and Transylvania and eight counties in Slavonia were the intermediate administrative link between the central government and the districts (plase). The administrative structure of Arad County, which had an area of 6,331 square kilometres, was practically the same as that of the Royal Free City. Governmental control was exercised by the County Prefect.

At the end of the first decade of the 20th century, the population of Arad County was a little over 363,000 inhabitants. According to official data 212,250 were Romanians, 71,894 were Hungarians, 34,505 were Germans and 5,306 were Slovaks.

The most important decision-making body of the County was the Legislative Committee. Its seat was in the Palace of the former Prefecture built in 1821 and equipped with a prison, courtyard and garden. Fifty years after the construction of the palace of the former prefecture, in 1870- 1871, due to the lack of space necessary for the institution, the twin building of the county prefecture on the main boulevard (today 81 Revolution Boulevard) was built, where part of the services and offices were moved. On the first floor of this building there was (still is today) a spacious meeting room. Half of the 578 members of the Committee (289 to be precise) were

elected, the other half was made up of the same number of the so called virils (the highest tax payers). Substantive work took place in councils and commissions. These were: Administration Committee, Public Education Committee, Statistics Committee, Health and Public Hospitals Committee, Censorship Committee, Central Council and Jury Board. The Chairman of the Central Board was the elected Sub-Prefect of the County and the Chairman of the Jury Board was the appointed Prefect.



County seat (1820)



Twin building of the county seat, built 50 years later

The senior (paid) County officials were: Deputy County Prefect, Clerks, Chief Accountant, Chief Treasurer and Chief Inspector, Registrar, Archivist, two Prosecutors,

the Chief Medical Officer, senior accountants and the Castellan (essentially this function corresponds to today's administrator).

In 1914 the heads of the county administration were: Prefect; Baron Urbán Iván of Monyoro, Chief Secretary; Dr. Török Ferenc-deputy judge. The main central officials were:

Deputy Prefect Dálnoki Nagy Lajos, Chief Notary Schill József, Deputy Chief Notaries Boros Iván and Heppes Aladár, Deputy Notaries Darányi János and Jakabffy Gyula, Chief Prosecutor Dr. Keresztes Gyula, Prosecutor of the Guardianship Authority Dr. Prekupás Illés, County Chief Medical Officer Borsos Béla, Royal Veterinarian Soós Jenő.

The Prefecture's patrimony included the two palaces of the prefecture built in classicist style and a garden area, as well as the rural buildings in Pecica, Şiria, Pâncota, Mariaradna, Hălmaşiu, Chişineu-Criş, Sebiş, Ineu and Elek.

The 257 villages of the county were divided into ten districts (plase): Arad, Pecica, Şiria, Târnova, Mariaradna, Hălmaşiu, Sebiş, Ineu, Chişineu-Criş, Elek. (After the Union most of Elek district became part of Hungary, but Turnu and Nădlac were annexed to Arad county, except for the hemp factory.) There were eight independent zonal courts in the county, namely in Arad, Ineu, Chişineu-Criş, Buteni, Mariaradna, Hălmaşiu, Pecica and Vinga.

The districts were made up of communes, each of which had a paid civil servant whose job it was to issue official documents. (It was widely accepted that the county administration had been based on the notary since the 18th century. According to the jurist Mullek Lajos "the notary was the village father who heard, advised, made orders and administered justice in disputes between the litigants. He was often consulted by the chief judge, but the good notary was also highly appreciated by the sub-prefect"). The elected head of the locality was the notary. By the end of the 19th century each village had its own post office equipped with a telegraph, and the county telephone network was put into operation on 8 July 1896 using the existing telegraph poles.

Paid trainees and assistant clerks could work in district offices. Their number was determined by the Legislative Committee with the approval of the Prefect.

*

* *



Document issued by the city captain

Legislative Committee

Elected city officials

Elected members:

Avarty Imre,	<i>Magyari Ferenc,</i>	<i>Stanber József,</i>
dr.Barabás Béla,	<i>Mandl Vilmos,</i>	<i>Steigerwald Alajos,</i>
Bene Gyula,	<i>Maresch Gyula,</i>	<i>Dr. Steinhardt Mór,</i>
Blaskovits Antal,	<i>Meisztrovics János,</i>	<i>Dr. Szalay Arnold,</i>
Chirke Vilmos,	<i>Mittner József,</i>	<i>Szalay Károly senior,</i>
Csécsi Imre,	Dr. Mülek Lajos,	<i>Szántay Béla,</i>
Dobró Pál,	Müller Károly	<i>Szántay Lajos,</i>
Domonkos Lajos,	Nachtneébel Ödön jr,	<i>Szathmáry János,</i>
Don Konstantin,	Nagy Kálmán	<i>Szathmáry Károly,</i>
Faragó Rezső,	Dr Nagy Sándor,	<i>Szudy Elemér,</i>
Fetter Géza	Dr Nemesi Zsigmond,	<i>Szabó Zoltán,</i>
Frint Lajos,	Nesnera Aladar,	<i>Schwarz Zsigmond,</i>
Fritz József,	Nikolits Sándor,	<i>Tabakovits Emil,</i>
Fuchs Ignác,	Ottenberg Tivadar,	<i>Tavrof József,</i>
Glück Károly,	Probst Mihály,	<i>Tedeschi Viktor,</i>
Hehe Béla,	Rámer István,	<i>Tenner Lajos,</i>
Hoffmann Antal	Révész Adolf	<i>Dr Tisch Mór,</i>
Dr. Issekutz László,	Ring Géza,	<i>Varjassy Árpád jr,</i>
Kernács Lajos,	Dr. Rosenberg Miksa,	<i>Varjassy Lajos,</i>
Dr.Kabdebó János,	Dr. Schuster Illés,	<i>Vizer Lajos</i>
Kiss Ferenc	Sebesy Ferenc,	<i>Wagner József,</i>
Kohn S. N.,	Sófalvi György,	<i>Valder Gyula,</i>
Kosztka Emil,	Dr. Somló Ármin,	<i>Zima Tibor</i>
Dr. Leitner Ernő,	Stankovits Miklos,	

Virils

Andrenyi Károly,	Farkas Sándor,	<i>Kneffel Lajos,</i>
Avarfy Géza,	Dr. Fábry Sándor,	<i>Kremmer József,</i>
Adler Andor,	Fodor Zsigmond,	<i>Kremer Alajos,</i>
Bing Vilmos,	Földes Kelemen,	<i>Kristyóry János,</i>
Ring János,	Freud Fülöp,	<i>Kotsis, Lajos,</i>
Bogdán Virgil,	Funkelstein József,	<i>Kronstein Vilmos,</i>
Dr. Bolyos István,	Gaál Ferenc,	<i>Dr. Lengyel Manó,</i>
Braun Gusztáv,	Glück Zsigmond,	<i>Lengyel Tivadar,</i>
Cukor László,	Goldschmidt Miksa,	<i>Lukácsy Lajos,</i>
Dengl Lajos,	Goldschmidt Sándor,	<i>Mayer Miksa,</i>
Dengl Rezső,	Gutzjahr Mihály,	<i>Müller Gyula,</i>
Dobiaschi József,	Dr. Heitz Nándor,	<i>Neuman Adolf senior,</i>
Domány József,	Hermann Gyula,	<i>Neuman Adolf jr.,</i>
Éles Ármin,	Hajós Árnád,	<i>Neuman Alfréd,</i>

<i>Neuman Dániel,</i>	<i>Dr. Robitsek Ágoston,</i>	<i>Tóth József,</i>
<i>Neuman Samu,</i>	<i>Dr. Rozsnyay József,</i>	<i>Dr. Vajda István,</i>
<i>Neuman Károly,</i>	<i>Dr. Schwarcz Hermann,</i>	<i>Vass Mátyás, V</i>
<i>Dr. Odray Antal,</i>	<i>Schwarcz Adolf,</i>	<i>anicsek Ferenc,</i>
<i>Upre Péter,</i>	<i>Dr. Schwartz Jenő,</i>	<i>Wadovszsy Gusztáv,</i>
<i>Dr. Pick Ernő,</i>	<i>Steiner Ferenc,</i>	<i>Weiler Rezső,</i>
<i>Reinhart Gyula,</i>	<i>Steiner Vilmos,</i>	<i>Weisz Dávid,</i>
<i>Reinhart Kálmán,</i>	<i>Szalay Antal,</i>	<i>Weisz Márkus,</i>
<i>Reisinger Ferencz,</i>	<i>Szabó Albert,</i>	<i>Wittmann Károly.</i>
<i>Dr. Reisinger Sándor,</i>	<i>Dr. Tagányi Sándor,</i>	

Aradi Közlöny Nagy Képes Naptára 1910. p. 64.

Voting officials:

<i>Dr. Angel István - viconotary,</i>	<i>Murády Álmos - tutor</i>
<i>Csiky Károly - president of the orphanage,</i>	<i>Reicher Károly – General Prosecutor;</i>
<i>Figus Albert - deputy accountant,</i>	<i>Sarlot Domokos - Captain,</i>
<i>Dr. Jegeci Károly - deputy accountant,</i>	<i>Szondy Béla - archivist</i>
<i>Joo Béla - orphanage commissioner,</i>	<i>Vannay Gyula - Councillor</i>
<i>Kádas Kálmán - chief notary,</i>	<i>Varjassy Lajos - Mayor</i>
<i>Kilényi János - chief accountant,</i>	<i>Virágh Lajos - Chief Engineer</i>
<i>Kovács Vince - councillor,</i>	<i>Visi Ferenc - Chief Treasurer</i>
<i>Lócs Rezső - councillor,</i>	<i>Wieser Aladár - Deputy Accountant,</i>
<i>Dr. Posgay Lajos - chief physician</i>	<i>Zubor Andor - Deputy Accountant</i>

Members elected by constituencies:

First sector:

Chirke Vilmos - Chief Controller MÁV
Faragó Rezső - Chief Secretary of the
traders' circle.
Fetter Géza - chief inspector MÁV
Kohn SN - trader
Dr. Mandl Vilmos - lawyer
Nagy Sándor - MP
Nemess Zsigmond - lawyer
Ring Géza - general manager
Savings Bank
Rosenberg Miksa - lawyer
Révész Adolf - Chief Inspector ACSEV
Sztankovits Miklós - MAV commercial
director
Schuszter Illés - doctor
Somló Ármin - lawyer
Steinhart Mór - lawyer
Tedeschi Viktor - owner

Tisch Mór - chief physician
Varjassy Árpád – royal school
inspector
Wagner József - industrialist
Second sector
Frint Lajos - evangelical pastor
Glück Károly - industrialist
Hoffmann Antal - merchant,
Hehs Béla - savings bank director
Kosztka Emil - trader
Leitner Ernő - doctor
Magyari Ferenc - shopkeeper
Maresch Gyula - shopkeeper,
Murády Álmos - tutor
Nagy Kálmán - clerk
Nesnera Aladár - director of the
vocational school
Ottenberg Tivadar – director general
savings house

*Sebesy Ferenc - industrialist,
Szántay Lajos - architect,
Stauber József - publisher,
Schwarz Zsigmond - trader.
Szalay Károly - lawyer
Tabakovits Emil - architect,
Vizer Lajos - lawyer.*

Third sector:

*Blaskovits Antal - entrepreneur,
Csécsi Imre - reformed pastor
Dobró Pál - farmer
Don Konstantin - industrialist,
Fritz József - innkeeper
Kiss Ferencz - clerk,
Meistrovics János
Mülek Lajos - royal notary
Müller Károly - deputy*

*Nachtnébel Odon jr - engineer
Prost Mihály - architect
Sófalvi György - director of the folk
school
Steigerwald Alajos - industrialist
Szalay Arnold - lawyer
Szathmáry Károly – mechanical plant
manager*

*Tafrov József owner
Zima Tibor Deputy Secretary of the
Chamber of Commerce
Varjassy Lajos Chief Secretary of the
Chamber of Commerce*

Fourth sector:

*Avarfy Imre - doctor
Barabás Béla - deputy
Bene Gyula - inspector MÁV*

Aradi Közlöny Nagy Képes Naptára 1910. évre, p. 65.

A R A D 1909 évi november hó 18-án.



[Handwritten signature]
főkapitány.

Occupation and taxes paid by virile members .

The amount of the tax was counted in crowns.
The fee for candidates marked with * is counted twice.

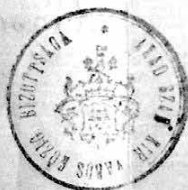
Regular members:

* Károly Andrényi trader	12 374,72	Bing János	2 448,00
Neuman Dániel industrialist	12 342,60	* Kristyóry János owner	2 391,10
Neuman Adolf sen. fabricant	12 342,60	* Adler Andor trader	2 368,24
Neuman Samu industrialist	12 342,60	* Lukácsy Lajos lawyer	2 302,14
Neuman Adolf jun.fabricant	12 342,60	Vass Mátyás	2 251,30
Neuman Alfred industrialist	9 256,95	*dr. Tagányi Sándor	2 231,86
* Domány József trader	7 755,70	Krémer József	2 226,85
* Éles Ármin trader	7 203,92	Lengyel Tivadar	2 205,62
Hermann Gyula owner	6 450,48	* Reisinger Sándor mason	2 171,74
* Neumann Károly	6 171,30	Odray Anray house owner	2 125,20
Bing Vimos trader	5 100,90	Kneffel Lajos trader	2 123,49
Lengyel Mano trader	5 067,79	Pick Ernő	2 111,20
* Hajós Árpád	3 997,80	* dr. Kronstein Vilmos doctor	2 035,80
Gutsjahr Mihály landlord	3 842,17	Gaál Ferenc owner	2 009,05
Vilmos Steiner owner	3 632 10	* Goldschmidt Sándor	1 918,40
Kotsis Lajos owner	3 513,86	Glück Zsigmond	1 899,94
* Goldschmidt Miksa trader	3 247,61	dr.Robitsek Ágost lawyer	1 897,42
* Gusztáv Wadowszky trader	3 170,68	Heim Bertalan	1 875,12
Bogdán Virgil lawyer	3 065,40	Fodor Zsigmond builder	1 841,76
* Müller Gyula owner	3 046,40	* Ávarfy Géza owner of houses	1804,12
Weiler Rezső	3 021,54	Ferenc Vanicsek.	1761,63
* dr.Heitz Nándor lawyer	2 945,00	Albert Szabó trader	1716,46
* dr.Rozsnyay József pharmacist	2 934,54	* dr.Reisinger Ferenc	1711,30
Dengl Rezső owner	2 840,00	Schwarz Herman	1689,50
* Bolyos István	2338,30	Schwarcz Adolf	1689,50
Reinhart Gyula furniture factory owner	2765,80	József Dobiasehi fabricant	1681,15
Reinhart Kálmán professor	2765,80	* Ferenc Steiner trader	1677,20
* dr.Vajda István lawyer	2743,82	Freud Fulop trader	1669,52
Fábry Sándor managing director	2710,80	Kremer Alajos	1647,25
Weisz Márkus trader	2631,77	Mayer Miksa	1646,49

<i>*dr. Schwartz Jenő lawyer</i>	2620.	<i>* László Cukor</i>	1603,70
<i>Tóth József owner</i>	2597,63	<i>* Opre Péter lawyer</i>	1551
<i>Szalay Antal landlord</i>	2574,83	<i>Foldes Kelemen pharmacist</i>	1500,00
<i>* Weisz Dávid trader</i>	2566,91	<i>Sándor Farkas owner of houses</i>	1462,42
<i>Dengl Lajos owner</i>	2495,40	<i>Gusztáv Braun innkeeper</i>	1441,10
<i>* Funkelstein József trader</i>	2468,92	<i>Marek Samu</i>	1434,49

Aradi Közlöny Nagy Képes Naptára 1910. p. 67.

Arad sz.kir.város közigazgatási bizottságának 1915 évi november hó 8-án
tartott üléséből.



Varian
polgármester
h.elnök.

Systematisation

Péter Puskel

Until the second half of the 19th century the following canals were used for the drainage of rain and internal waters of Arad:

The so-called Tököly ditch, partially covered, was used largely as a drainage ditch for some of the water from the city centre and the inland waters of the Sarkad district to the Mures River.

The following canals flowed into the Tököly canal: the Deák Ferenc Street canal, the Fábián Street canal, the Fürdő Street canal, the Tököly Square canal, the Lujza, Szent István, Forray, Hunyadi streets canals, the covered canals on Vörösmarty and Atzel Peter streets, and the Main Square canal.

The other part of the sewage from the central area was taken by a paved canal that passed through the Határ Street sluice.

The third drainage from the city centre took place at the first Mures landfills, partly on open paved canals and partly on covered canals.

The fourth canal leading to the Mures was used to drain part of the suburb of Sarkad and the inland waters of Pârneava through the sluice on Kosár Street to the dead Mures. All drained water through open unpaved ditches.

From part of the town centre and from Pârneava the inland waters led to the dead Mures through the sluices on Kórház Street and Demeter Street, partly through open unpaved ditches and partly through paved canals. The covered canal on Kossuth Street also emptied into the Dead Mures.

The inland waters of part of the Gai suburb led into the Dry Canal through open ditches.

A young person today, especially if they grew up in a city, can hardly imagine what life would have been like a century and a half ago without sewerage, running water and a flush toilet. It would seem like a very distant, fairy-tale time, with wooden toilets, pestilential pits, carts carrying water, citizens carrying water in boxes from artesian wells, or water from the yard, sometimes from street wells. It seems unbelievable that water was carried home from the Mureş for washing, and sometimes even from one of the three tributaries running through the town. It was not by chance that epidemics spread rapidly and decimated the population. In the second half of the 19th century cholera, but also measles, smallpox and scarlet fever took their toll in Arad. The last cholera epidemic was in 1872-1873.

Sewerage

Public works to modernize the city became indispensable during the mayoral terms won by Salacz Gyula (1875-1901). The reformist mayor of Arad supported his

predecessor Vörös Pál's initiative to build water and sewage networks, but believed that such a long-term project would involve great risks and require sacrifices from the population. Therefore only the best and most experienced contractor could have his vote of confidence.

As early as 1894, the English entrepreneur FJ Mayer came to Arad as the representative of Hughes and Lancaster's companies, submitting a comprehensive plan for the sewerage of the city and the construction of a drinking water network. His offer was initially accepted by the city administrators with some reluctance because the promised construction time seemed very short.

The English company finally managed to win the confidence of the city council and was able to start work. The newest Shone pneumatic system used by the company was considered the top in Europe at the time. Its essence was that sewage was collected from houses by free-falling into tanks built in the streets. From there it was forced through street drains by compressed air, through which the wastewater reached settling ponds built on the outskirts of the city. Five such tanks were built within the city limits. Ventilation stacks 6-8 m high were erected above them to dissipate unpleasant odours. (The ones opposite Crişan Street on the green belt of the main boulevard and on Mărăşeşti Street are still intact.) Here we can still see to this day some of the original heavy plates with which the wells were covered.

As far as we know, only Szeged, apart from Arad, had a network with the same technology after the great flood that devastated the city.

The work in Arad lasted only two years. The technical acceptance took place in August 1896 when the tests could begin. At that time the length of the sewerage system was approaching 30 km.

But the owners covered the connection work to the street network out of their own pockets. A month later, 85 houses in the city centre were already connected to the street network.

Just for the sake of comparison we mention that after Budapest and Bratislava, with sewer lengths of 55 km, Arad had the longest sewer system, ahead of cities like Győr, Debrecen and Kecskemét.

It is not by chance that the fame of technical constructions in Arad spread quickly.

As early as September 1895, a delegation of experts led by Farkas Kálmán, the royal chief engineer, arrived in Arad to study the solutions implemented in the construction of the sewers. Exactly 120 years have passed since the introduction of the system.

Water network

The construction of the aqueduct took place almost at the same time as the sewerage.

Apparently the same English company submitted the best offer for this one too.

Work began in the summer of 1895 and was completed in October 1896. Extremely fast by the standards of the time, despite the fact that the continuous

water supply did not begin until November. Water was supplied by wells deeper than 40 metres to underground pipelines. The length of the network exceeded 26 km. Of course, the existing capacity proved to be sufficient for only part of the city centre. Cast-iron public wells were installed in the outlying districts. Their number increased over time.

An important landmark of the construction of the water network in Arad is the monumental water tower built on Flórián Street. The building reminiscent of a fortification (some believe it was designed in the office of Ybl Miklós, others believe it was designed in the Scottish offices of Dunn & Watson Architecture) is a monument marking Arad's Millennium Celebration and is to this day one of the city's symbolic buildings. The water tank at the top of the tower made it technically possible for water to reach even the tallest buildings. The last filling was completed in 1956 as the tower gradually lost its practical usefulness with the spread of tall buildings.



In the immediate vicinity of the tower we found the fire station and the Chapel of St. Florian. (The original roof structure of the tower was destroyed by fire in 1925).

Before use, the drinking water from the mains was chemically analysed and found suitable for consumption. Subsequently, another study was commissioned from Romanian bacteriologist Victor Babes. He, too, found no substances harmful to health in the tap water.

An unusual aspect of the history of the Arad water supply system is that the fire chief of Stankovits Milos used to personally visit institutions and houses in Arad connected to the system to check whether the water taps were being used properly. If they were not, instructions for use were posted in all places where there was interest.

This year we could celebrate the 120th anniversary of the sewerage system, the drinking water network and the construction of the water tower. (n.n. in 2016, the year of publication of this volume in Hungarian).

It would certainly be important in terms of the industrial and urban history of Arad.

Public lighting

After the dim oil lamps, the introduction of gas lamps could even be seen as a revolution in street lighting, although it was far from it. Not even because many homes and institutions were still lit by oil lamps and candles.

The gasworks was built in 1868 by German entrepreneurs on the former Fisherman's Street (today Mucius Scaevola). For decades it proved to be one of the city's most influential businesses because it had long-term contracts with the city council as a service provider. To some extent these contracts have slowed the introduction of more modern technologies.



Installing pillar for street lighting in front of the city hall

This explains why, despite numerous technical firsts, Arad could not move as fast as, say, neighbouring Timișoara (1884) in introducing street lighting. Gas lamps were switched on and off with a “knob” mounted on a long pole.

The introduction of street lighting in Arad began in 1895, and in July 1897 incandescent lamps were already illuminating the streets in the city centre.

Many of the postcards made during the Millennium period show wire pillars mounted on roofs (even in the early 1960s there were still quite a few wooden posts in use on which street wires were hung). The license to make this type of works already belonged to the Ganz factories in Maniu) was home to an electricity supply company that the people of Arad called the “power plant”.

Placement of the pole in front Installing pillar for street lighting in front of the city hall Budapest. At that time in the 20th century, on Radna Street (today Iuliu

In the years before the First World War about 100 streets in Arad were electrically lit and electricity was already introduced in a large part of residential buildings. The outlying districts, with the exception of Aradul Nou, were not able to benefit from electric lighting until much later. The largest hotels, Crucea Albă and Central were among the first to replace the washbasin and pitcher with the bath, and the candlestick with electric lighting.

Among the schools, the former Royal Gymnasium and the Royal State School (today Moise Nicoară National College), followed by the State Pedagogical School (today Țichindeal College) and the School of Wood and Metal Processing (today Aurel Vlaicu College) received electric lighting.

Centralized heating was installed for the first time in 1913 at the Romanian Civil School for Girls (on Eminescu Street, the former TBC hospital until a few years ago) which functioned only a few years as an educational institution.

III. Economic life of the city

Arad and the economy of Arad in the age of dualism

Muntean Tibor

According to the dictionary published in 1862 the term economy has the meaning of “household in the broadest sense, i.e. the care of all the necessities and comforts of a family”. In a narrower sense it is a means by which the necessities of life and comfort are provided for; wealth, or property, i.e. the sum of all that is necessary for our life. In the meantime, more elaborate and precise definitions have emerged, but in what follows we shall write more about the economic situation of the city and of the people living in the city, than about the mysteries of accounting and banking, or those of commercial and industrial companies.

Before we focus on the situation in our city, let’s review how the dualist monarchy economy works. The raw figures paint an extremely positive picture. If we take a look at the GDP, we can see that the gross domestic product per capita in 1870 was \$831 in the Austrian provinces and \$450 in the Hungarian provinces. In the Tisa-Mures region (which included the county of Arad) it was \$411. By 1910 Hungary had reached 67% of the Austrian level, and Arad and its surroundings 58% of the same standard. Since then, unfortunately, things have changed a lot - in 2001 Hungary’s GDP was only 37% of Austria’s. It is probably better not to even talk about Arad ...

The leaders of economic policy after the Austro-Hungarian compromise grew up in the spirit of reformist liberalism. It was clear to them that the development of a ‘territory’ that lagged behind the western parts of the empire was a multilateral task, as Trefort Ágoston put it: ‘So industry must be encouraged, i.e. as much as possible must be produced, and the catalytic forces of production are: credit institutions, networks and means of transport, and the vocational education of craftsmen’.

The legal framework of the economic compromise was renewed every 10 years with the Austrian side. In doing so, they made the empire a single market: they created a customs union, a common central bank, ensured the free movement of capital and labour, and harmonised the tax and tariff system, transport and communication systems. As Harmat Árpád Péter notes in his study, the Hungarian economy was characterised by several stages of development and decline during the period under discussion:

1. By 1873 feudal conditions had been completely eradicated and the guilds were replaced by the newly-established industrial associations, the banking

and credit system was consolidated, and foreign capital flowed into railway construction. It was the famous “gründerzeit” era.

Arany Janos’ son László writes:

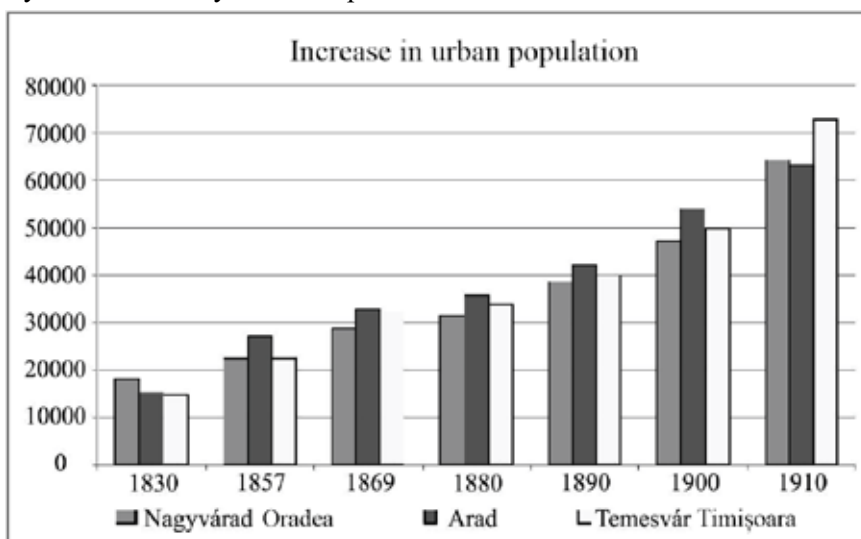
“The Frenchman, the Belgian, the Englishman don’t even ask Who, for what purpose, what kind of currency and how much they need - Hungarian credit is solid and unlimited.”

2. Between 1873 and 1880, as a result of the collapse of the Vienna Stock Exchange and the crisis that affected the continent, a number of companies went bankrupt and the share capital of Hungarian banks halved. The situation was exacerbated by the cholera epidemic that raged from 1872.
3. The third era began with the phylloxera that destroyed grapes in 1884 and the advent of cheap American grain and continued with the resumption of development with the help of French and German capital.

In 1892 the gold crown was introduced and the law equated 1 forint to 2 crowns, with the price of 1 kg of refined gold being 3280 crowns. During this period Hungary’s economic weight grew steadily.

Another crisis followed in 1913, then came a world war that destroyed everything.

One of the most important measures of urbanisation has been population growth, one of the obvious consequences of continued industrialisation. The graph below adequately illustrates that for about 30 years Arad developed much more dynamically than the surrounding cities, and then in the first decade of the 20th century it declined very little compared to Oradea and Timisoara.



The credit institutions mentioned and Trefort Ágoston enabled the rapid industrialization of the country. The banking system of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy was established in the second half of the century. The proportion of foreign capital was significant and, as in other countries on the continent, the rule was that

“the big fish eats the youngest”. At the same time, as Zima Tibor remarked, “if the statistics of the banks accurately represent the development of a city, we would have to say that Arad’s economic life ranks first in the country, before any other provincial city”. Today it is strange to read these lines, even if the city’s later deputy (in the Parliament) did not exaggerate at all. If we only look at the data of credit institutions, the amount in the vaults of banks in our city in 1910 was 77,532,000 crowns and thus Arad, with the exception of similar institutions in Zagreb and, of course, Budapest, had no competition.

If we add the capital of industrial and transport companies to the above figures, the result (160 million kroner) far exceeded the capitalisation of the surrounding cities (Szeged - 60 million, Timisoara - 81 million, Oradea - 95 million kroner).

As a transport hub Arad was not only a beneficiary of the Hungarian “railway fever”, but its inhabitants were effectively involved in the development of the railway network. Thus the Arad-Cenad United Railway Company ACSEV was the largest private railway company in the country, and the Arad-Podgoria railway was among the first 8 electrified railways in the world as early as 1913. Despite the introduction of urban transport with MARTA buses, public transport in Arad faced many difficulties. The newspaper “Aradi Közlöny” wrote ironically: “The important thing to note here and worth emphasizing is that you have the possibility to come by bus and you are not obliged to do it. Because if there was a law forcing us to travel by bus we’d all be bankrupt soon because we’d have to waste our wealth that way, so we’d rather save up and look for a way out. If we can fit four people in a van, then we can get to the railway station cheaper and more conveniently... than we used to, in happy memories, with horse-drawn trams that ran on the tracks with decent serenity. And after: -a) a ticket on the horse-drawn tram cost 10 coins, -b) a bus on the same route costs 20 coins, -c) the city has changed to make transport cheaper, -d) it is clear that the tram ride will cost almost 40 coins. But more on that later epigones.”

The “carriages of happy memories” (horse-drawn trams) first passed through Arad in 1869. The first route went from the railway station through Szabadság Square to Sigmundhausen (today the Mureşel district - near the Citadel of Arad). The second line was from the railway station to the distillery (Neuman spirits factory), and the third was from Church Street - Templom (today Lucian Blaga) to the pig market at the end of the Functionaries district, near Pecicai Road (today Aurel Vlaicu Road). Unfortunately, the people of Arad had to wait decades for electric trams to come into operation. The whirlwind of the First World War also swallowed up the buses. To replace them, the old horse-drawn trams were towed by steam locomotives and operated like this until 1927.

As we write more about the development of education and training, we will examine in more detail how the leaders of Arad managed the assets entrusted to them. The mayor’s annual report to the Legislative Committee on the state of the city retroactively shows not only what was happened in Arad, but also what affairs and problems the city’s leadership was concerned with during the monarchy.

The first chapter of the 40-page publication presents the state of public health. In 1893, for example, measles, which killed 14 people, and diphtheria, which killed 82 people, were among the most dangerous epidemics. There was also an increase in the number of trachoma patients, also known as

“Egyptian inflammation” of the eye. The county hospital cared for 2,630 patients, of whom 1,775 made a full recovery and 284 died. There was no increase in the number of syphilis patients, just more untreated cases among servants in a vulnerable social position. The newspaper “Alföld” mentions this problem when it writes: “If in a city like Arad there are hotels where rooms are rented for hours even by locals and if some bath owners in the city are forced to announce that the baths they patronize do not belong to “that category like other baths” it can be said that morals are damaged. Police intervention has been effective, with 80 servants being expelled from the town. However, the next issue of the daily found that “...servants are nowhere to be found in Arad” and housewives complained to each other about the pitiful situation caused “by the draconian intervention which also threw the child out with the water from the bed”.

As today, more men died (773) than women (624), but infant mortality was also significant (380). Men’s lives, then, were not much easier than they are today; unlike 2,856 widows, only 614 husbands managed to outlive their wives. It was a more favourable situation for those who wanted to marry, as the 11610 unmarried men could choose between 11614 unmarried women. Of the 22 suicide attempts, 13 resulted in death.

In the next chapter we learn that in 1893, 15 twins were born, a 96-year-old man was alive, and two 100-year-old women lived in the city - it seems odd to think that Napoleon began his career and Washington was built when these ladies were children. Arad had more inhabitants (43,682) than Timisoara and Oradea. Only 21,049 of them were born here, most of them having moved to our city from neighbouring counties - which is an important feature of a dynamically developing settlement - These were the “hergelogeners” (a term similar to the contemporary “ausländer”). Faragó Dezső relates an interesting stereotype from Arad that “everyone, if not born here, is a hergelogener, i.e. a “immigrant”. Even more drastic was the conception that protected the rights and primacy of people with local roots over the hergelogeners. And this considered them hergelogeners even if they had lived in Arad for fifty years.”

Public safety was adequate with 479 reported petty thefts, of which only 86 cases with unknown perpetrator. 199 servants were punished and 3 attempted murders coupled with attempted suicides were recorded. The greatest danger was posed by fires, which caused damage of 372,432 forints, of which insurers paid out about a third.

The protection of the city was provided in addition to the 33rd Infantry Regiment in the Fortress by the 3rd Battalion of the 8th Infantry Regiment in the barracks on Kossuth Street and of the 25th District Command and the 3rd Regiment of Royal Hungarian Hussars of 1st Class. Of those passing through Arad, the town’s

population hosted 19 senior officers, 996 soldiers and 153 treasury horses were also highlighted. Arad hotels also accommodated 21 generals, 67 senior officers, 162 officers and 4 war ushers.

Construction has received a welcome boost. In the city centre, 10 one-storey and 85 single-storey houses have been completed, while a total of 167 buildings have been erected in the suburbs. If we go back some 20 years, in 1870 we find more housing (3799) in Arad than in Oradea (2888) or Timișoara (2377). By 1910, however, the city on the Bega exceeded the total of both of them.

Most of the buildings were, of course, single-storey; in 1870 their share of total construction was 99%

in Szeged, 97% in Oradea, 95% in Arad and 92% in Timișoara. By the eve of the World War this ratio had changed radically. As a result of the catastrophic floods and the wave of construction that followed, Szeged became a truly modern city, leaving behind the image of the old market town (the proportion of buildings with one or more floors reached 9%), but Oradea was also developing and Arad was catching up with Timișoara. Of course, by provincial standards, because while 3-4 storey houses were common in Budapest, there were only 8 such “skyscrapers” in Oradea, 4 in Arad, 3 in Szeged and 9 in Timisoara. Although 1,087 new buildings were built in 1911, Arad was at the top of the rental costs. According to official statistics, which the journalist of the daily newspaper “Aradi Közlöny” described as optimistic, a room in the city centre cost 240 crowns/year, two rooms 400 crowns/year, three rooms 800 crowns/year and four rooms 1200-1800 crowns/year. Of course, you didn’t have to pay that much in the districts, but even in the Gai district the annual rent for a one-room apartment was 60-120 kroner.

The transport chapter carefully lists how many square metres (18,662 and 542 respectively) of roads were paved and surfaced, and how many used crushed stone, broken rubble, gravel, crushed gravel, pebbles, sand and soil.

The “attacks of the Mures” at the beginning of the century no longer endangered the city thanks to the professionally built dams; “After the Austro-Hungarian compromise, the city administration had to deal annually not only with the swollen waters of the Mures, but as the mayor Vörös Pál reported in 1872, it also had to solve the problem of water drainage”. Wastewater discharged by the paint factory and the wastewater under the city”. The 100,000 forint loan taken out in 1880 was



Anker Palace in Budapest (photo: Fortepan/donated by Schoch Frigyes)

used to build dykes over 2,000 metres long. The sewage was discharged using two large pumps and a steam locomotive borrowed from Neuman Ede.

Before we can be accused of painting an ideal picture of the past, we need to talk about the less glamorous side of city life. It became necessary to expand the Poorhouse, which already had the capacity to house 100 people now. About 1% of the town's population applied for some kind of welfare, three families received 15 forints a month, 203 families three forints a month, and the rest much less. There were a lot of orphans, 3224 in number, living under the rule of Arad. According to statistics in 1893, 372 people were received into the orphanage, 255 left, 214 became adults, and 41 girls married. The mortality rate was significant, with 51 people representing 1.6% of the total leaving the ranks of the living that year. Nowadays it is fashionable to criticise the slow running of public affairs. Of course, this was no different in those days either. However, it may seem a real achievement that at the end of the 19th century, 80,746 of the 80,876 files received were settled without computers or other modern gadgets. For example, Varjassy Lajos, who later became mayor, but was then only a councillor competent in fiscal and financial matters, of the 10,928 files received, dealt with 10,253 and was left with only 45 outstanding files. As we will write more about school matters in the chapter on education, until then we will come back to finance matters. In 1893 the town's own sources of income amounted to about 294,770 forints. Expenditure, on the other hand, increased to 461,030 forints, consequently the municipal tax rose from 42% to 51%. The deficit was caused by increased maintenance costs of the community and industrial schools, a significant amount of money went to the vocational school for metal and wood industrialization, a new kindergarten building was purchased, a branch of the Mures was regularized and the new slaughterhouse and interest on loans taken in the past were paid. By 1910 the situation had not improved. The table below shows the public taxes per capita.

City/Town	State	Urban	Other	Total
Arad	24,7	18,2	0,2	43,2
Timisoara	20,4	9,2	0,3	30,6
Oradea	21,6	14,7	0,2	36,5
Szeged	15,7	10,6	0,4	26,7
Budapest	46,1	22,9	0,3	69,9

As far as state taxes are concerned, Budapest's superiority is due to its wealthy citizens, but in the case of city taxes it is remarkable that a resident of Arad paid only slightly less than a resident of the capital. There were the following types of taxes: land tax, house tax, income tax, corporate income tax, national health surcharge, other direct national taxes, surcharge on overall income. As with the other indicators, the evolution of revenues indicates a slowdown in the city's development. In 1881 more money was collected in Arad than in neighbouring towns, but by 1910 the rulers of Timișoara and Oradea already had more money at their disposal than their

counterparts in Arad. The increased expenses could only be covered by increased city taxes. So living in Arad at the beginning of the 20th century was not cheap. But the people of Arad were not poor: rich Araders had more money than their competitors in Timisoara and Oradea. Leafing through the minutes recording the debates in the city council meetings, the first thing that comes to mind is that during the monarchy, those who really understood Arad's needs and had an interest in developing the place of residence were brought in to lead the city in a way that was not very "democratic", but was all the more appropriate. The latter were the so-called "virils" who, on the one hand, because of the tax they had paid and, on the other hand, thanks to their professional training (teachers, lawyers, engineers, architects, doctors, pastors), ended up at the helm of the city administration (their taxes were counted twice). In the Paris on the banks of the river Peța (as Oradea was poetically called) 74,800 crowns were collected from these contributions, in the city on the Bega 108,300 crowns, while in Arad the "virils" paid tax no less than 154,800 crowns.

It is not only in this respect that our city outperformed its direct competitors. No one was a fan of huge surcharges, but with them they could keep the budget deficit under control. One of the benefits of the conservative financial policy was that Arad's debts represented 19% of the "urban household fund" while in Timisoara they reached 32% and in Oradea 39%.

The construction of the new railway station was completed in 1913, the Cultural Palace was also built - while the Bavarian guests invited to the opening ceremony said that none of the Bavarian cities of similar size had such an imposing cultural building, according to a Budapest newspaper, Szantay Lajos had simply copied the Anker Palace in the capital, and Mayor Varjassy Lajos was facing more and more attacks because of his overspending. The editorial in the "Aradi Közlöny" even published a story about the "thrifty city".

"This Senate has been banging its head for three days and nights to see where it could save. Someone proposed that next year the schools not be painted. The proposal was voted down so it wouldn't be said that the city was saving on the backs of culture. Another proposed to ask the Ministry for free tickets for the mayor who had to travel frequently to Budapest. This proposal was not accepted either, as the state was not doing well and could not give up such a source of income. The third proposed not to pave any roads for a year. This would have meant something, but it would have been a gross affront to the town's tradition, it would have meant a brutal break with ancestral tradition which for reasons of strict frugality could not be done, argued the chief engineer present at the council. So savings had to be made elsewhere... It seemed like a very interesting idea that the public policemen would no longer wear orphan girls' hair on their helmets in future but just a few simple rooster feathers, which were much cheaper to buy. The proposal was received ad litteram, but it was not enough to restore balance to the household. It was rumoured that the streets would no longer be sprinkled with water in rainy weather, any more than gas bulbs were lit on moonlit evenings, but the Commandant, as the authority of first instance in matters of public hygiene, said he would keep this prerogative to

himself and tolerate no outside interference.”

In the end it was decided to omit from the budget the amounts they had originally foreseen as unforeseen expenditure.

“And then they calmly voted hundreds of thousands more for the construction of barracks, large sums for new paving, for urbanization, land expropriation, study trips abroad, for holiday planning because the most of the hard work was done; unforeseen expenses were not included, and public opinion outraged by them was thus reassured. Those who mentioned the city’s indebtedness were, in any case, charmed by the chief accountant who capitalized the reassessment of the right to levy the bicycle tax, the right to collect the sewer tax and other entitlements and included the roadway and sidewalks among the public assets. As soon as Deutsche Bank borrows fifty million marks in exchange for collateral on these previously undiscovered rights and assets, the city will fully recover from its predicament. In the meantime it saves - as described above.”

Varjassy Lajos who did his best to attract modern factories to Arad earned 8,960 kroner a year. He was followed by the deputy mayor, the chief of police, the chief clerk with about 7600 crowns. Civil servants and notaries could be happy, because while their bosses earned less, they earned about 1,000 crowns more than their colleagues and counterparts working in neighbouring towns. The chief doctor’s salary was 5,800, the sector doctors’ 3,950, even the veterinarians’ 2,800 crowns. A policeman earned 2934 kroner, a teacher took home about 3060 kroner around 1910.

As Csucusuja István notes in his study, for almost a decade and a half until the First World War Transylvania was a period of unprecedented economic development and prosperity. All branches of the economy prospered and renewed themselves, though not equally and proportionately. The banking and credit system developed rapidly in the context of the railway construction fever, generating large supplies of money, which undoubtedly led to strong industrial development against the background of the governments’ pro-industrial policies. Similar processes took place in our region, with the exception that the industrialisation of the region between the Tisza and the Mures took place much earlier and much more intensively. The development of the food industry, and especially of the milling sub-branch, was boosted by capital from the grain trade and the production of good quality wheat. Egyed Ákos also points out that the value of milling production in the first decades of the monarchy in Arad and Timișoara exceeded the value of production of all other industries, so that the milling industry was the strongest industry of the Transylvanian bourgeoisie.

The Neuman family started with the commissioning of a small distillery in the 1850s followed by the establishment of a steam mill and finally, keeping in step with developments in Hungary, he also founded a textile factory. In his monograph, Gaál Jenő points out that the development of industry in Arad has always kept pace with Hungary’s economic progress. In addition to its diversified and considerable manufacturing industry, represented by distilleries, two industrial mills, a wagon factory, a machine factory and several smaller factories, it has a well-developed

craft industry that can meet most of the needs of the population. “ Varjassy Lajos has recognised the importance of modern industries and, as mayor, was doing his best to encourage the development of manufacturing industry - granting free land as well as exemption from municipal taxes for 12 years. Although the first automobile factory in Hungary was established in Arad, by 1910 the city was barely keeping up with Timișoara in the industrial fields.

In what follows we will use two sets of statistics - on the occupational structure of the population and the size of companies - to present the economic situation of our city and its direct competitors. The simplified graph below (from which certain categories have been omitted - military, pensioners, etc.) contains only the most important occupational categories.

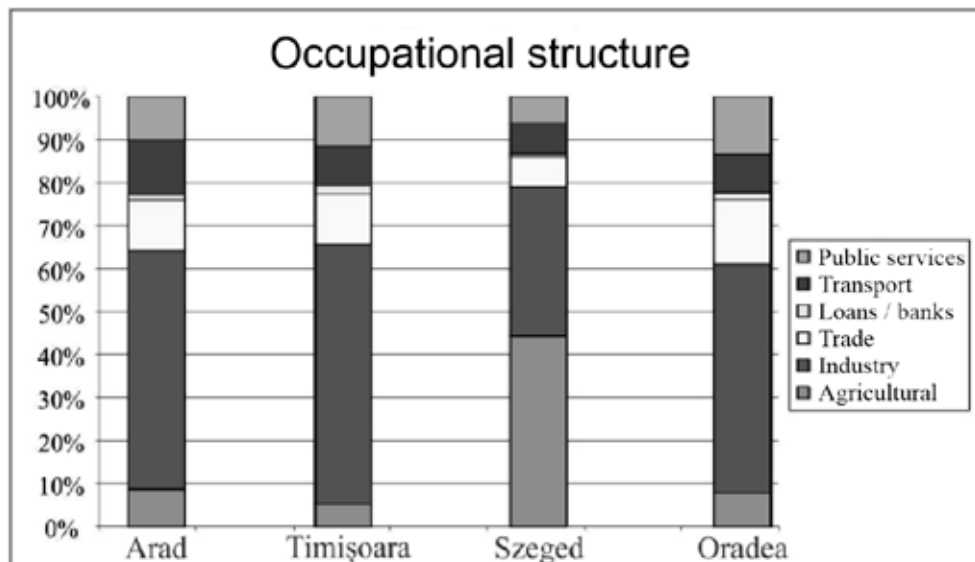
Of the four towns, Szeged had the largest population and presented the image of a true European town thanks to the extensive reconstruction works that followed after the catastrophic floods that destroyed it almost completely. Economically and occupationally, however, a significant part of its population was engaged in agriculture, so it could be said that it was an agricultural town. The number and proportion of people working in industry was highest in Timișoara - of course, considering not only the workers in the factories, but also the craftsmen and small industrialists. From this perspective, the next places went to Arad and Oradea. About 15-12% of the workers were employed in commerce, and although Arad was long considered the “city of commerce”, by 1910 Oradea surpassed Arad in this respect.

In the banking sector it was also in third place, but here it was not so much the number of employees that counted, but the strength of the capitalization of credit institutions that was decisive in this respect, and as I have already mentioned, our city was the leader in this chapter. The large number of employees in transport (2607 - 13%) included not only the employees of the MÁV State Railway, but also the employees of the railway company ACSEV - the Arad-Cenad United Railway Company, as well as the railway company operating the Arad-Podgoria railway. The category of public services included intellectuals, various civil servants, priests and pastors, teachers, and their proportion was highest in Oradea, which had a highly developed and extensive school network. Egyed Ákos also pointed out that one of the most important stages in the life of those who came from the village to the city was the time they spent as servants or labourers. Their proportion varied from 5-6% to 7-8% in the four towns. Of course, it is not only how many people work in one sector of the economy that matters,

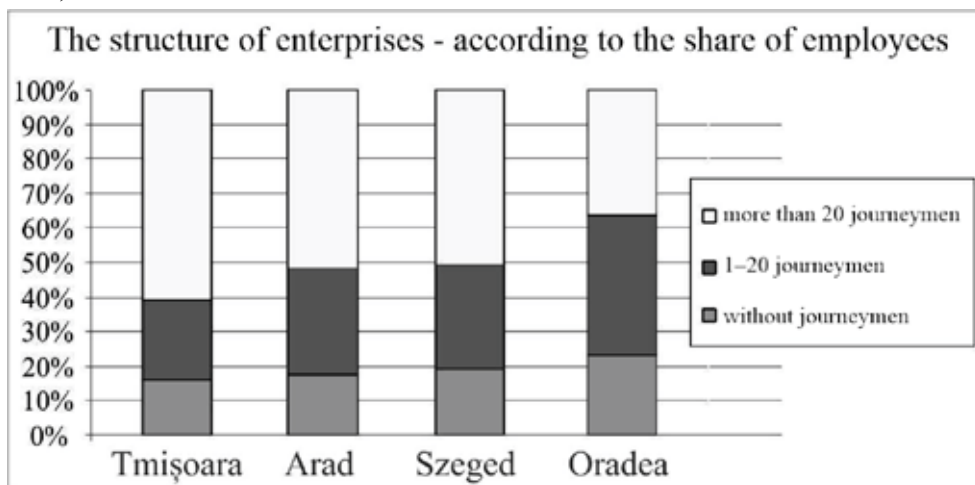
but also how big and developed were the firms where they earned their daily living. Small industry would still be much needed in the 21st century, but today’s widespread trend has been spreading its wings since the decades of the monarchy.

Of course, in our area there were no industrial colonies employing thousands or even more than 10,000 people as in the capital, but the development of the sector from a single craftsman without an apprentice to industrial barons with hundreds of workers was remarkable here too. In the case of Transylvania, according to Egyed

Ákos' statistics, in 1900 in 67.73% of industrial enterprises only the owner worked, 30% of them had 1-5 employees and there were only 379 firms (0.36%) with more than 20 employees. These were already among the factories of the time. Of course, the latter had the fastest growth rate; 80% between 1890 and 1900.



Obviously, if we look at the data for just one city, not the whole region, we get a much more positive picture. According to it, in Arad small industry (owner with 5 employees or less) accounted for 92% of all enterprises in our city (the proportion was 97.73% in Transylvania) and we also had 29 „true” factories (1.17% of the total).



The following graph shows that although Timisoara had the largest number of large companies in 1910, our city was competing strongly not only with Timisoara, but also with Oradea, which was developing very dynamically, and Szeged, which had a population of

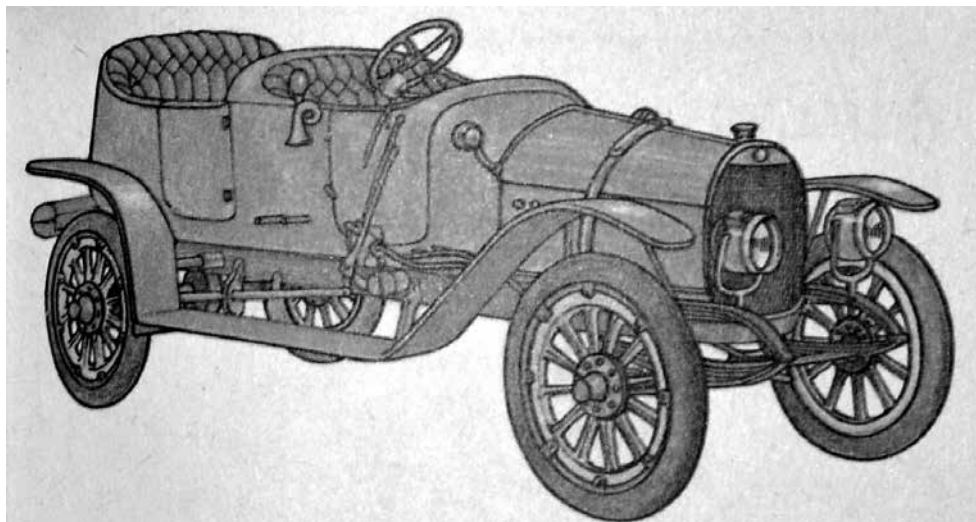
100,000 inhabitants. But to further nuance the above data, let's look at which were the really big businesses in these four cities:

	Timisoara		Szeged	
	Factory type/name	Number of workers	Factory type/name	Number of workers
1	Brewery	111	Lock factory	118
2	Distillery	145	Gas plant	139
3	Fabric factory	152	Steam mill	166
4	Steam mill	209	Rope factory	190
5	Canal construction	253	Rail workshop	327
6	Match factory	299	Hemp factory	551
7	Hat factory	391	Tobacco factory	581
8	Knitting factory	408	Hemp, linen fabrics	680
9	Rail workshop	639		
10	Shoe factory	821		
11	Tobacco factory	1593		
Total number of employees		5021		2752
Share of in-house workers in total employees.		42,75		26,57

	Arad		Oradea	
	Factory type/name	Number of workers	Factory name	Number of workers
1	Straw materials	114	Steam mill	137
2	Gas plant	117	Construction	175
3	Carpentry	119	Distillery	177
4	Machine factory	121	Hat factory	383
5	Automobile factory	142		
6	Crane	171		
7	Steam mill	188		
8	Railway workshops	246		
9	Distillery	324		
10	Wagon factory	1312		
Total number of employees		2854		872
Share of industrial workers in total employees.		31,78		11,64

At first it seemed that, although we were well ahead of Oradea and Szeged, we were again behind the city on the Bega. However, when we look more closely at the table,

it becomes clear that Timisoara's food and clothing industry had the most significant share, while Arad's heavy industry was much better represented. The Weitzer János wagon factory and foundry was one of the five largest wagon manufacturers in the country. The MARTA car manufacturing joint-stock company was not only the largest such factory in the country producing cars, buses and trucks with a simpler structure, but the 2.3-litre car model performed so well in the Budapest-Constantinople race that several foreign companies struggled (unsuccessfully) to keep their primacy. If we add to all this the Hungária textile factory belonging to the Neuman Empire, founded in 1909 (at the end of the 1920s, 2,000 workers were already employed there), it becomes obvious that if (although this term is not accepted in historical circles) the Treaty of Trianon had not existed, our city would have had a much better chance of becoming a modern industrial centre than its competitors.



The winning car from Arad (Bálint Sándor - Autózásunk hőskora)

The 1872 law that abolished the guild system established professional associations. During the monarchy they represented the interests of small industrialists. The beginning of the 20th century brought the contraction or disappearance of a number of old trades. The peelers slowly disappeared, the shoemakers became fewer and fewer, and because of the spread of cigarettes, pipe buyers became fewer and fewer. At the same time the five photographers could no longer cope with the volume of work. The reports of the Arad Chamber of Commerce give an accurate picture of the situation. The locksmiths were receiving fewer and fewer orders, and the cutlers had disappeared, practically only selling ready-made products and sharpening them. The most famous bell maker in the region; Hönig Frigyes who adapted his production process to the manufacture of pumps, Dangl Janos who built the organ of the Matthias Corvinus Church in Buda and the organ of the Academy of Music in the capital city still only built small organs and repaired old ones. In antithesis to him, the turnover of mechanics increased because the "electric bell" was gaining ground. It was another recurring problem that commercial agents knocking on the door was destroying the business of local entrepreneurs, and it wasn't just the watchmakers.

The textile and clothing industry still faced overwhelming competition from Austrian goods. The firms of the Weisz Mór candy manufacturers and the Nyári brothers suffered heavy losses caused by agents of foreign factories who used less sugar and “more syrup and other additives harmful to health for their preparations, the price of which was lower than the sugar used as raw material”. You are familiar with the problem, aren’t you? Carriage manufacturers were mainly involved in repairing hired carriages. Fortunately, construction workers had enough jobs, although they had to work very cheaply. The furniture factories Reinhart Fülöp, Varga József, Verbos Ádám, Steigerwald Alajos, Rozmanith Albert and Lengyel Lőrinc also delivered abroad. thanks to the excellent quality of their products. Neither The self-employed “picture carvers” could not complain. The textile and clothing industry still faced fierce competition from Austrian goods.

Overall, the number of entrepreneurs without employees increased by 53% between 1900 and 1910, as they successfully faced competition from large companies. Zima Tibor notes that the independence of most small entrepreneurs was only temporary because a significant proportion of their products were made to order from the raw materials and supplies of larger companies, but, as he notes, this trend was actually harmful because it depressed prices.

Due to the Austro-Hungarian customs union the government did not use the economic policy instrument of protectionist tariffs, so the development of domestic industry had to be supported in other ways. After the 1880s the main means of state intervention were the “15-year tax exemption and the exemptions of payroll taxes as well as the granting of State aid (up to 20-30% of the capital)”. Small industrialists were offered the possibility of supplying the common army (25% of orders came from the Ministry of Defence), and to other categories, such as “craftsmen of Upper Hungary (today Slovakia) were granted facilities. It is assumed - at least according to the Arad Chamber of Commerce and Industry - that they abused these facilities because most of the products sold in the county were not made by them, but by Austrian producers.

According to Bajzik Zsolt’s study, one of the results of the political crisis that broke out between 1905 and 1906 was the emergence of the “Red Tulip Movement”,



“Széchenyi Spring” water

Quote:

Protect, support and safeguard local industry and products.

created to support domestic industry, i.e. to leave Austria with its products hanging by its neck, as it was believed that the western half of the Empire was preventing the Hungarian opposition that won the 1905 elections from coming to power. By the time the opposition coalition came to power, despite the tulip badge, enthusiasm had died out of the whole movement. Undoubtedly Arad is the city of great merchants, wrote Zima Tibor in 1914, its fairs have long been famous throughout the country. “Our main export articles are grain, farm seed, flour, wine, spirits, cattle, pigs, horses, poultry, wood, ironmongery and furniture. The items we import are mainly spices from the colonies, ornaments, handicrafts and fashion items... the shops on the western side of Andrásy Square rivals the shopping arteries of central Budapest”.

In the merchant class, the hierarchy was formed according to whether someone was employed in the retail trade in shops or in wholesale distribution. Although at the lower end of the social classes, retailers formed the most civilised layer of the petty bourgeoisie.



Arad Shop interior (Photo:Fortepan/donated by The Library of Congress)

According to 1910 census data, in the early 20th century commercial enterprises employing more than one employee became increasingly important. If we look at the proportions, in this period for every 100 self-employed persons there were 59.7 clerks and 102.6 auxiliary workers and day labourers in our town. The proportions were 57.9 and 112.5 in Timisoara, respectively 56.6 and 116.5 in Oradea. Although in the period mentioned, if we look strictly at the figures, we can see that our city was in third place in this ranking as well, but the high number of traders was in many cases more harmful than helpful. As the Bulletin of the Chamber of Commerce and

Industry points out; “uninitiated elements, ruined existences in other fields enter the merchant’s career and compete without any experience causing not only material damage, but also damaging the reputation and prestige of merchants.”

Of the more than 3,000 merchants in Arad, Andrényi and Domány are familiar to most of us, their palaces are located in the main square and on the main boulevard of our city, and their firms have earned a national and even international reputation. But how does one become a famous merchant?

Éles Ármin opened his small spice and delicatessen shop on the 3rd of August 1853 and worked hard from morning till night, even at the age of 78, in his firm that became one of the best known spice wholesalers in the region. In addition to all this, he was vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Arad, president of the Arad district of the National Chamber of Commerce of Hungary, president of the Association of Spice Wholesalers of Southern Hungary, vice-president of the Union of Merchants of Arad, president of the Lloyd Arad company and, of course, a member of the Legislative Commission of our city.

Adler Andor was born in 1870 in Arad, finished high school here and graduated from high school in Budapest. He then lived in Vienna and Germany for two years. On his return home he took up a managerial position with the wholesaler Éles Ármin. He was elected secretary of the Merchants’ Association, edited the public administration newspaper “Haladás”, and later bought the spice and colonial goods shops of Nagy Farkas, Fehér and Lázár Gyula. At the beginning of the 20th century he was the de facto owner of five commercial enterprises, he was also a member of the board of directors of several banks, was the president of the national association of spice merchants and was a member of numerous social and cultural associations.

We have already talked about how much civil servants and intellectuals earned, what a huge difference there was between incomes, since the Neuman barons’ tax was equivalent to the annual salary of 10 teachers. It is also obvious that during the monarchy most members of the nobility felt it was their duty not only to enjoy their wealth, but also to do something for the community of which they were a part. As one of them rightly remarked, ‘if those who do not need to work in Hungary would not work, then those who do need to work would starve’.

The liberal economic system of the dualism era allowed rapid, if not always balanced, progress, valued high profits, hard work, but cared little or nothing about “losers”. To use a modern term, there was no ‘welfare state’ that cared for its citizens, the era was permeated by an almost savage capitalism. In the early 20th century, mass emigration, strikes and ruined lives as a result of economic crises were the dark side of development.

As Kövér György notes, the working class at the turn of the century was not united, its members were separated from each other by differences in wage levels, housing or transport conditions, and the consciousness of being an “industrial worker” or “day labourer”. According to Gergely András and Szász Zoltán’s research, skilled workers already lived in a two-room apartment with a kitchen, had enough money

for holiday clothes, their wives did not need to go to work and they could send their children to school regularly. The elite was made up of masters and machinists, 48% of whom had an annual income of more than 2,000 kroner - they earned much more than a teacher or a small civil servant. Tenants and helpers were in the most unfortunate situation, living mostly in rented accommodation and usually receiving a weekly wage that was at best sufficient for their subsistence. The attached graph shows how strongly the working class was differentiated.

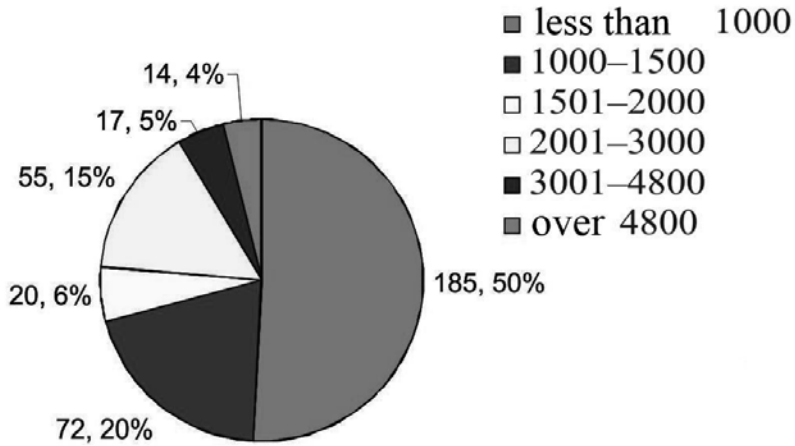


The average annual wage of 1,000 kroner covered large differences; 25% of the workers did not earn even half that amount, but the best paid 2% of them took home twice as much. As economic historians have shown, workers in the capital received 30% more pay than their counterparts in the provinces for the same work. The wages of skilled workers were double those of unskilled workers. At the turn of the century average working hours fell, masters and skilled workers worked 9-10 hours and helpers and day labourers worked up to 11-12 hours a day in Arad. On average clerks worked 7-8 hours a day. They were considered part of the petty bourgeoisie, although most had an income of no more than

1,500 crowns. Most of them have graduated from the civil school or some higher vocational school, trade school and not infrequently even the pedagogical institute. They lived in relative security. In addition to private civil servants, civil servants, MÁV (State Railways) employees whose pension entitlements allowed for a more or less peaceful old age, enjoyed great respect. "It turned out that... writes Keleti Károly, the smaller the household and the lower the social class ... the higher the percentage of income consumed for the cost of simple subsistence, i.e. food." In the following we take a look at the costs of various products in Arad and neighbouring towns at the turn of the XXth century. The small guidebook of the daily newspaper "Aradi Közlöny" humorously described the hustle and bustle of the weekly market: "This is the statue of the martyrs. It is known and supposed that the people of Arad come here every day to pay tribute to their memory. It must be said,

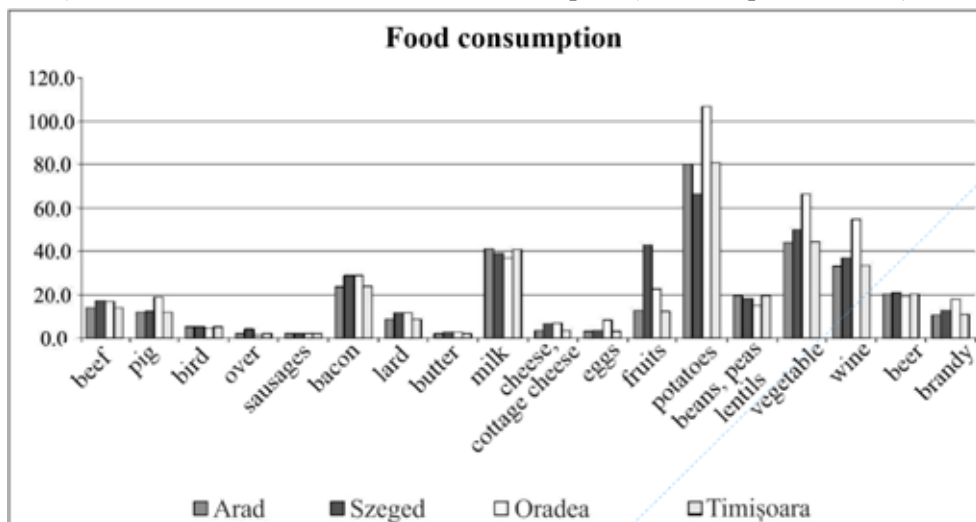
however, that in this market it is not the martyrs who charge the people of Arad, but the costermongers from Aradul Nou, from whom they buy pumpkins, kohlrabi, beans, peas and spinach. The clever costermongers, on the other hand, showed their gratitude by leaving scraps and rubbish behind when they left our town at noon”.

Salaries of officials



A kilo of bread, which is a staple food, costs 36 coins. During this period it became common to eat less nutritious white bread which became a status symbol. Araders paid 5.53 kroner for a fattened duck and 9.38 kroner for a goose, so if you wanted to save money, you could run to Timisoara and get two kroner less for a roast of St Martin’s Day. But the breakfast omelette was cheaper here, because you only had to pay six and a half crowns for 100 eggs, whereas in Timisoara it cost ten crowns. A kilo of good quality beef was cheapest in Oradea (1.27 kroner) and most

expensive in Budapest (2.44). Strangely, pork was more expensive nationally, but also in our city (1.65 kroner), as was bacon and smoked lard, the main food item (1.91-1.93). A litre of milk cost 23 coins and a kilo of butter three crowns. We can add honey to our buttered bread - for two crowns we can buy a kilo or plum jam (72 coins). Of course, peppers were cheaper in Szeged (2.52 compared to 3.57 in our town) and the so-called colonial coffee in the capital (3.81 compared to 4.18).



One of Mikes Kelemen's favorite dishes "the beautifully written letter pleases my mind as much as it pleases my mouth cabbage topped with dill and sour cream, which from a distance looked like a small silver mountain...the most important ingredient in the cabbage dish cost 30 coins, and the rice cost 48 coins). Potatoes, which were considered a staple food, cost very little, about 8p, and a worker earning 1500 kroner a year could afford to buy a considerable quantity. But man does not live on solid food alone, a litre of liquid bread (beer) cost 67 coins, and a litre of wine cost between 70 and 100 coins. If someone was anaemic or neurasthenic they could be treated with varietal wine bought for 3.5 crowns from Rozsnyai Mátyás's pharmacy. There, too, worried mothers had access to cod liver oil, which put their children's taste buds to the test, for just two crowns. Plum brandy was the cheapest in Szeged (1.37 crowns) and the most expensive in Timisoara (2.70 crowns). In winter, however, "heating" by other means was not contraindicated either, with a cubic metre of good quality firewood costing 7.50 crowns in Arad, 10 crowns in Budapest and 9.5 crowns in Timisoara.

In his analysis, Fónagy Zoltán shows that the nutritional requirements during the monarchy were not behind the Western European average. An average Hungarian consumed at least the same amount of meat, more fat, bread and pasta, but less milk and dairy products than his Western contemporaries. Our next graph shows our region's average annual food consumption in kilograms and litres.

Not only the economic performance of Arad and Timisoara, but also the eating habits of its inhabitants were similar. We ate about 3 kilograms less beef than in

Szeged and Oradea, but we can find similar values for bacon, fat or milk. Compared to today's Hungarian data they consumed much more beef (2.7 kg compared to 14-17 kg), a quarter and a half more poultry and pork than today. While in Szeged, of course, most consumed fish - 4.2 kg per year, eggs were the most popular in Oradea. Unlike today's consumption of around 60-65 kg of potatoes, during the monarchy cheap potatoes for the poorer segments of the population were on a par with bread. As Hunfalvy János notes "sometimes the harami don't bake bread all year round, they eat potatoes all day long." Nowadays we have access to fresh fruit all year round thanks to modern procedures and transport facilities (a total of 66 kg of which 11 kg of exotic fruit), but 100 years ago in Arad and Timisoara only 12 kg were consumed, while in Szeged 42 kg were consumed. Beer from Timișoara even reached Brazil, but in the "little Vienna" of the Banat only 20 litres were consumed at the end of the 19th century. The situation was similar in the other three cities. We were even more of a wine consuming nation at that time. It was no use us having the famous vineyards of Arad, here we stumbled upon a surprise, the people of Oradea consumed 54 liters, while the people of Arad only 33 liters (of course of better quality, we could say to defend our honor). As for the plum brandy, they were far ahead of us and we can certainly say that we were one of the most lucid cities. We end with other interesting facts provided by Keleti Károly. According to his calculations a city resident spent 122 forints a year on food (a teacher in Arad earned 750 forints and received 240 forints rent subsidy). Today, subsistence food costs about 3,222 lei in Romania and 288,000 forints in Hungary.

I could end the presentation of Arad's economic situation, performance and long-term possibilities in serious, long and boring sentences. I could report what we gained in 1867 and what we lost in 1920. Fortunately there is no need for that because in an article written in 1884 by Edvi László, a much more competent person than me outlined the future. Reading his visionary lines one may wonder what else we can trust today.

"So when asked whether to stay behind or move forward, we can only answer that Arad is moving forward. Let's move forward because this is a condition of life. Geographically it is only able to sustain itself at the price of strong and increased activity. If it becomes neglected it will certainly be overtaken by Szeged on the left or Timisoara will overtake it on the right. And then Arad will have no choice but to be left with the memory of the martyrs and the bitterness of the past. Precious as these are to all Hungarians, they would not be enough to save Arad, which was called 'the watchdog of the Hungarians', 'from sinking to the lower standards of a small provincial town. Only the progressive and sober spirit of its inhabitants could save it from this fate. Let us hope that it will."

Top industrial performances

Puskel Péter

We should also mention some of the large plants and factories that made Arad a leader in certain industrial sectors at the beginning of the last century. We are not far from the truth when we say that it had a particularly considerable value by Central European standards and was at a high level of industrial development at the time. Among other factors, the entrepreneurial spirit and appetite for business backed by strong capital, the responsiveness and modern thinking of the city's management at that time, and the competence and diligence of Arad's entrepreneurs and skilled workers were essential to the city's success.

Neuman Brothers' distillery and steam mill

In the most prolific period of the prosperity of the craft industry, the Neuman brothers arrived in Arad: Ede, Adolf and Daniel came to Arad from Upper Hungary (now Slovakia) and initially they were engaged in the feather trade and then in the preparation of spirits. Their name became known when they built a small distillery on the outskirts of the town in 1851 and produced between 10 and 13 hectolitres of refined alcohol a day, which was in great demand. (In the heavy years following the bloodshed during the freedom struggle there were also spiritual reasons for consuming high-grade spirits).

The brothers' industriousness and competence made it possible to develop the factory in the 1860s, and then production diversified with the construction of a huge steam mill.

In 1867 a fire caused massive damage to the factory, and then in 1882 the "red rooster" consumed industrial area again, and many of



Francis (Ferenc), the last member from Arad of the Neuman dynasty.

people from Arad believed that this would be the end of the rise and “flight” of the industrial platform, which had almost no competition in the country”. They were wrong. The Neuman brothers rebuilt the factory after both disasters, and added a yeast production section.



Spirits factory products

After the factory’s products had been awarded several prizes at international fairs and competitions, and the manufacturer was mentioned as one of the largest enterprises of its kind in the empire, Franz Joseph also visited the factory in Arad in 1884. Very pleased with what he saw, the Emperor ennobled the brothers and awarded them the noble suffix “de Végvar” (n.n. in translation “Border Fortress”). The right to wear it extended to all members of the family and their descendants.

In 1890 most of the small distilleries in Arad merged with the Neuman brothers’ factory. Later the five-storey Széchenyi mill in the main square became family property. (It was completely destroyed by fire in 1916).

With its own industrial railway directly connected to the main railway station, pig and cattle fattening farms operating as secondary enterprises,

Natural gas lighting brought to the surface from its own borehole (the factory had its own power plant) were just a few of the innovations that showed the flexibility and expertise of management, the feasibility of the production

process in the years before the First World War.

In the meantime the brothers built a kindergarten and a school for children in the Gai district and made a significant contribution to the construction of the second building for the children’s hospital.

By the end of the 19th century about 90,000 hectolitres of refined alcohol left the factory gate annually.

After the noble suffix, the Neuman brothers received the title of baron much later, in 1913, after the successful construction and commissioning of the Hungária cotton mill (later the UTA textile mill) in 1909, which became a permanent fixture in the textile industry. The latter is associated with the name of Charles Neuman (Neuman Karoly) representing the next generation of the family. It was also Charles who built the housing complex known to the factory workers and to the people of Arad as “UTA colony”.

Between the two world wars, his grandson Francisc (who fled abroad in August 1948 after nationalisation) developed the factory to “eternal” dimensions, set up and developed the ITA Sports Club and built the UTA stadium. Thanks to his involvement in social life, his countless charitable actions, his palaces spread in various parts of the city and thanks to the performances of the ITA/UTA sports club he was very popular among the people of Arad.

For more than a hundred years, several generations of the numerous Neuman family have entered the public consciousness as catalysts of Arad’s economic, social and sporting life. For decades, the term “patron” has been the equivalent of the name Neuman in the eyes of the people of Arad.

Hendl was a machinery and gear factory

In 1872 Hendl Ödön senior founded his factory on the former Kossuth Street (today Marasesti) on the site of the later watch factory. He became known as a manufacturer of wine presses and other tools needed by the vineyard and wine industry. After his death his sons János and Ödön continued the family tradition. They changed the profile of the business from a very dynamic business employing almost sixty people at a time to a universal machine tool factory. They manufactured and repaired the most varied types of machinery, gears and gear wheels for the textile industry. Later, Hungarian tram wheels also came exclusively from this factory in Arad. (After the First World War, this factory was the only one to undertake and manufacture the gears for the largest mining elevator ever built in Romania).

Experience was the number one condition for quality work in the Hendl factory, which could be considered a family business and reached its peak in the years before the Second World War. Following nationalisation most of the factory’s workers and most of its equipment and facilities were transferred to the lathe factory.

Weitzer Johann wagon and machine factory

Under the influence of his Austrian friends in Arad, Weitzer János (1832-1902) decided in 1891 to open a branch of his wagon, machine and foundry factory in Arad, a city with excellent professionals, a chamber of industry and commerce and strong financial institutions. However, his first favourable impression of the town was formed at the industrial exhibition of the southern Hungarian counties held a year earlier. In the province this was the first large-scale exhibition reviewing industrial achievements in Hungary at that time. The establishment of the great factory was also facilitated by the Industrial Aid Act, passed in 1881, which granted a 15-year tax exemption to companies producing goods that had not been produced on the market before, using state-of-the-art technology. Thus; Ganz Danubius in Pesta, the wagon factory in Győr and the factory in Arad could share the market.

The Arad plant started with a share capital of 2.4 million kroner which was gradually increased.

The wagon factory was quickly built on the site of the former cattle market, expanded rapidly and soon became the largest firm in Arad, concentrating and having

at its providing the best skilled workers and craftsmen and offering the most jobs. By the last years of the 19th century, the factory already employed around 1,800 workers. Its dynamic growth was inseparable from the development of the railways.

Johann Weitzer loved Arad and visited his company and friends in Arad on numerous occasions. Moreover, the Graz tycoon also obtained Hungarian citizenship, which he took personally from the mayor of Arad, Salacz Gyula in 1893.

The wagon factory soon became one of the symbols of the industrial city of Arad (and still is today!). Since 1902, the Arad-Cenád United Railways (ACSEV) has been manufacturing motor trains, machine parts, various types of freight and passenger wagons and even locomotives.

The factory supplied trains for the Arad-Podgoria Railway after the electrification of the line in 1913. Weitzer's locomotives ran on a very narrow gauge line (460 mm) between Sebiş and Moneasa built in 1897 with the financial support of Count Wenckheim and on the narrow gauge line of 760 mm between Satu nou (located near Vânători commune in Arad county) and Gyula, put into service in 1906.

The MARTA automobile factory, established in 1908 in the vicinity of the factory, has been able to count on the professional support of its older and more experienced "brother" since its foundation. A close working relationship developed between the two major local industrial companies.



MARTA buses in front of the old railway station

In his will, factory founder Weitzer János bequeathed a large part of his fortune to a foundation that promoted vocational education for poor workers. Many of the factory's excellent professionals and many engineers later owed their careers to this generosity.

The Weitzer Foundation certainly funded a study trip to Germany for Makó resident Galamb József, who later became one of the leading engineers at Ford's Detroit plant and was the lion's share of the design concept for the famous 1908 Model T.

Not by chance, after the Union, the wagon factory, now renamed ASTRA S.A. "swallowed up" its younger sibling, the Automobile Factory in 1921, dismantling its basic profile.

MARTA automobile factory

The unique success story of the automotive industry in Arad is overshadowed only by the short duration of the industrial company's operation. Encouraged by the success of the wagon factory, the administration of Arad negotiated already in 1907 with the French subsidiary of the Westinghouse Company for the establishment of an automobile and engine factory. As soon as the agreement was reached, a joint-stock company with a share capital of 2 million crowns was established, and the municipality provided the company with land for the construction of the factory (located next to the wagon factory) and supported the company by exempting it from taxes for 15 years. It also subscribed for shares with a nominal value of 300,000 kroner (many wealthy citizens of Arad bought shares).

The meeting to set up the company took place on 29 November 1908.

The factory building was erected with astonishing speed thanks to the excellent plans of the local architectural office Fodor-Reisinger, so that series production could start as early as 1909. The cars with Westinghouse engines and bearing the Arad brand had at first only the bodywork made in Arad, but later other parts were produced locally. Often with the help of neighbouring wagon manufacturers who were old professionals. They manufactured and repaired double-decker buses, coaches, 10-18 seat coaches, 1-3-5 ton vans, trucks and taxis.

The first bus company on the territory of historic Hungary was registered in our city on the 20th of July 1908.

The factory has operated since 1912 under the Austro-Daimler patent. Until then four-cylinder cars with lighter bodies were produced. At that time the name MARTA (acronym for the Hungarian Automobile Company Arad - Magyar Automobil Részvénytársaság Arad). In fact, it was the first company in the country to be established solely for the purpose of manufacturing automobiles.

During the First World War the factory's machines were seized by the army and the company was forced to integrate into the military industry. Initially engines were manufactured for UFAG (Ungarische Flugzeugfabrik), and later orders were received for the almost complete production of Brandenburg aircraft.

The independence of the factory ceased after the Union; in 1921 it merged with the wagon factory which was highly capitalised and thus took the name ASTRA S.A.

At the beginning of the 1930s, various types of MARTA vehicles were still circulating in Arad. As far as we know, no functional car manufactured in Arad has survived to this day.

Banks and credit institutions

Lehoczky Attila

In the 18th and 19th centuries Industrial Revolution, social and national development could not have taken place without the effective support of the credit institutions and banks that developed during that period, as their services were increasingly needed. In the Reformation era, Count Széchenyi István's works entitled "Credit" and "Stage" highlighted this sector of Hungarian economic life, stating that without these institutions the development of the country was inconceivable. He himself tried to make the support of banks and credit institutions a public and national matter because everyone needed them: the entrepreneur, the owner, the citizen engaged in construction work or the simple farmer.

Despite this widespread perception, the organization of the banking and credit system existing before the Austro-Hungarian compromise was rudimentary, not only in Arad but in Transylvania in general; the institutions existing until then were mostly established for charitable purposes. The city of Arad was at the forefront of this trend, it was the third centre in Romania to set up a credit institution after Cluj (in 1825) and Brasov (in 1835), proving to be an innovative city in need of development and modernisation.

The Arader Savings Bank was founded in 1840 and was later known as the First Arader Savings Bank. Its purpose was "(...) to provide an opportunity for the widows and orphans of farmers and craftsmen to improve their condition and subsequently improve their condition by placing their savings and scarce money from time to time, thus increasing their disposable income, and in case they fell into poverty they could cover their needs. The Fund's founding document shows that its founders intended primarily to create a social institution which at that time was not yet concerned with financing economic life.

Due to the failure of the revolution and the influence of neo-absolutism, the Savings Bank remained what its creators intended until the Austro-Hungarian Compromise. Its development was also hampered by the economic situation in the region: the Crimean War indirectly burdened the finances of the Austrian Empire, and there was a shortage of capital for investment; only wealthy gentlemen could commit to larger investments. Only the Austrian National Bank could lend more, but it had only two branches in Transylvania, in Timisoara and Brasov, which turned out to be very few.

The era of dualism has brought significant transformations to both banking and credit. The Austrian National Bank (later the Austro-Hungarian Bank) was increasingly willing to play a major role in the economic life of the the region, the

number of its branches has increased and a bank branch has been established in Arad. The improved conditions were accentuated by the fact that, after the Austro-Prussian War of 1866, large volumes of paper banknotes were put into circulation, making loans more accessible. The result was that by 1873 fourteen banks and twenty-nine savings banks had been established in Transylvania with a total share capital of 6.7 million crowns.

At the local level, the People's Industrial Bank of Arad and the Commercial and Industrial Bank of Arad were founded (both in 1869) with a total capital of 500,000 crowns; the Savings Bank of Aradul Nou was founded in 1869 (Aradul Nou was not yet part of the city) and the County Savings Bank of Arad was founded in 1870 with a total capital of 300,000 crowns. They contributed greatly to the industrialization and general development of the city. Their founders were wealthy families and entrepreneurs of that period, such as Andrényi Károly, Atzél Péter, Neumann Ede, or the Bohuş, Simonyi and Deutsch families.

The sudden recovery was temporarily interrupted by the Vienna stock market crisis of 1873 which was followed by an economic and financial crisis throughout the empire. The crisis significantly affected Arad, Oradea and Timișoara, cities that played a leading role in the economy at the time. After years of stagnation in 1881 another period of development began, and by 1909, 354 banking and credit institutions were established in Transylvania. In 1910 there were seventeen such institutions in Arad (thirteen of which were local companies), and twenty-six insurance companies joined them. They had a capital reserve of about 26 million crowns and deposits of 78 million crowns, totalling a capital of 102 million crowns. Thus, Arad was the largest banking centre in the territories that later united with Romania, ahead of Oradea (with a capital of 80 million kroner), Timisoara (with 74 million kroner) and Sibiu (with 63 million kroner); the other centres were significantly behind. If we consider that the 132 large credit institutions had a total capital of 405 million crowns, it can be said that, in a broad sense, Arad managed 25% of Transylvania's capital.

These institutions have had a significant impact not only on the economic situation and development of the city and county, but also on the entire region. Also thanks to them, in 1910 the city became a developed, competitive, industrialised and innovative settlement. Their investments were not only in industry, railway construction and enterprises, but also in the construction of public buildings and cultural life, contributing to the rise of the city to become the ninth most developed urban centre in the Austro-Hungarian Empire at the beginning of the 20th century. Thus, Arad's status today and the appearance of its centre can also be attributed to these factors.

In 1910 the following **banks and credit institutions** were operating in the town (next to the year of establishment, the names of the most important board members are mentioned in brackets):

1. Austro-Hungarian Bank - 1878 (János Kintzig, János Kristyóri, Gyula Maresch, Dániel Neumann, Emil Reiber)
2. Arad-Cenad Savings Bank - 1889 (Count Dénes Almássy, Baron Zsigmond Bohus, Count Viktor Breda, Endre Dániel, Gyula Justh, Baron János Purgly, Baron László Purgly, Gyula Salacz, Baron László Solymossy, János Vásárhelyi, Count Frigyes Wenckheim, Count Róbert Zselénszky). The savings bank had branches in Makó, Sânicolaul Mare and Pécs.
3. Savings, Loans and Aid Association for Working People of Arad (János Mészáros)
4. First Savings Bank of Arad - 1840 (Baron Károly Andrényi, Baron Antal Bánhidly, Gyula Hermann, Gyula Maresch, Domokos Sarlot, István Simay, György Parecz, Lajos Tiszti, Árpád Varjassy)
5. Industrial and People's Bank of Arad - 1869 (Dr. Béla Barabás, Kálmán Institóris, Dr. Sándor Tagányi, Károly Szalay, Lajos Szántay, Árpád Varjassy). It had a branch in Békéscsaba.
6. People's and Industrial Banking Union of Arad (József Mihálik)
7. Arad Credit Cooperative (Gyula Reinhardt, Emil Tabaković)
8. Savings and Credit Cooperative of Arad Merchants (Sándor Goldschmidt, Baron Adolf Neumann, Viktor Tedeschi, Lajos Varjassy)
9. Central Savings Bank of Arad (Márton Czárán, János Darányi, Lajos Szántay, Emil Tabaković)
10. Civil Self-Help Association of Arad (Károly Glück)
11. Civil Savings Bank of Arad - 1888 (Dr. Béla Barabás, Béla Bing, Baron Lajos Bohus, Deutsch Fülöp, Deutsch Mór, Kilényi János, Parecz Béla Reinhardt, Dr. Rozsnay József, Sarlot Domokos, Tabaković Emil, Ursy Joseph)
12. Savings and Mutual Aid Association of Arad (Gyula Maresch, Károly Reicher, István Simay)
13. Arad County Savings Bank - 1870 (Dr. Béla Barabás, Vilmos Bing, Kálmán Kádas, János Kintzig, Baron Samu Neumann, Domokos Sarlot, Gyula Sztahmáry). It had branches in Elek and Battonya.
14. Victoria Savings and Credit Institute - 1887 (Ardelean Cornel, Ciorogariu Romulus, Demian Aurel, Ispravnic Sever, Oncu Nicolae, Veliciu Mihai). The Institute worked for the benefit of the Romanians in the area, and its leaders included some of the Romanian elite. It had a branch in Chişineu-Criş.
15. Hungarian Commercial Bank of Pest. Arad Local branch. Its president was Izidór Mittler.
16. Sibiu Land Credit Institute. Arad Local branch. Its president was Vilmos Szücs.
17. Indigenous discount and savings cooperative. Arad Local branch. Its president was Gyula Szilágyi.

Insurance companies were:

1. Danube Insurance Company.
2. Managing agency of the Gizella Association's Mutual Life and Wealth Insurance Institute.
3. Adria Insurance Company
4. Ancker Insurance Institute
5. First-class burglary insurance company
6. Reinsurance company in Southern Hungary
7. Dordrecht Insurance Institute
8. First Marriage, Children and Life Insurance Institute
9. The first Hungarian general insurance company
10. First National Association of General Accident Insurance
11. Pest Land Insurance Institute
12. Farmers' Insurance Cooperative
13. Gresham Life Insurance Company
14. Hungarian General Insurance Company
15. Management Agency of the Hungarian Life and Pension Insurance Institute
16. Hungarian Reinsurance Company
17. Hungarian-French insurance company
18. Sibiu Institute of Land Credit
19. National Accident Insurance Company
20. International Accident Insurance Company
21. New York Life Insurance Company
22. Phönix Insurance Company
23. Providentia General Insurance Company
24. Standard Insurance Institute
25. Transilvania Insurance Bank
26. Trieste General Insurance Company

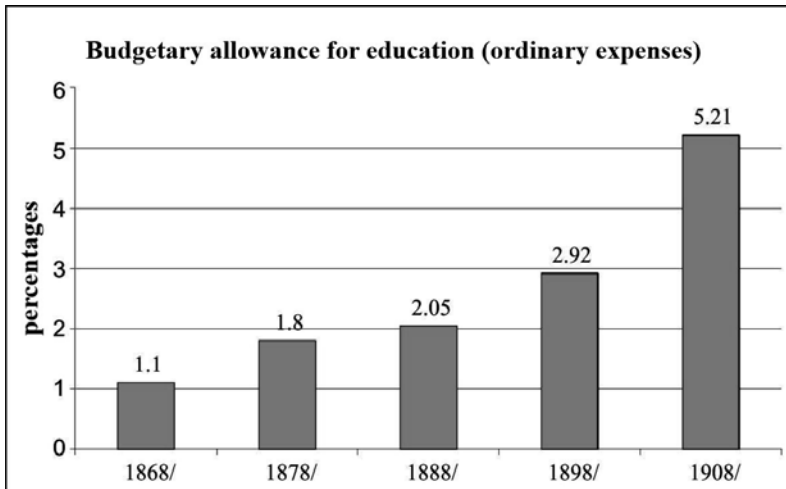
The large number of institutions and their stakeholders (some of the banks and credit institutions had a presidency or board of directors with dozens of members) shows that Széchenyi's wish was fulfilled, and finance and credit became public business by the early 20th century. Of particular interest is the fact that Arad's elite (regardless of nationality or profession) participated in one way or another in the financial life of the city, many of whom held leading positions in various institutions. Thus, financial life was also a link between members of the elite, and to understand the rapid, spectacular and compact development of the city, these relational networks must also be taken into account.

Institutions

Education - School Network

Muntean Tibor

Among the fundamental questions of education are: who/what, how and why to teach? It was up to the government to find the right answers and put them into practice. It was obvious to Hungary's leading politicians in the era of dualism that neither economic nor social change could take place without large-scale modernisation of education. At that time the most dynamic section of public spending was education. Eötvös József declared "I regard the question of public education as the most important problem for the nation" and even put his blank resignation on the table in case he was not provided with sufficient resources to carry out his reform. But how much money was allocated to the education portfolio during the dualism? We can come to the surprising conclusion that not that much, with the Minister of Culture receiving 1,111,000 forints in 1868, which was only 1.1% of the total budget. It is interesting to note that in that year 50,000 forints for the renovation of the castle in Hunedoara and an expedition to East Asia received 100,000 forints, as shown in the chart below.

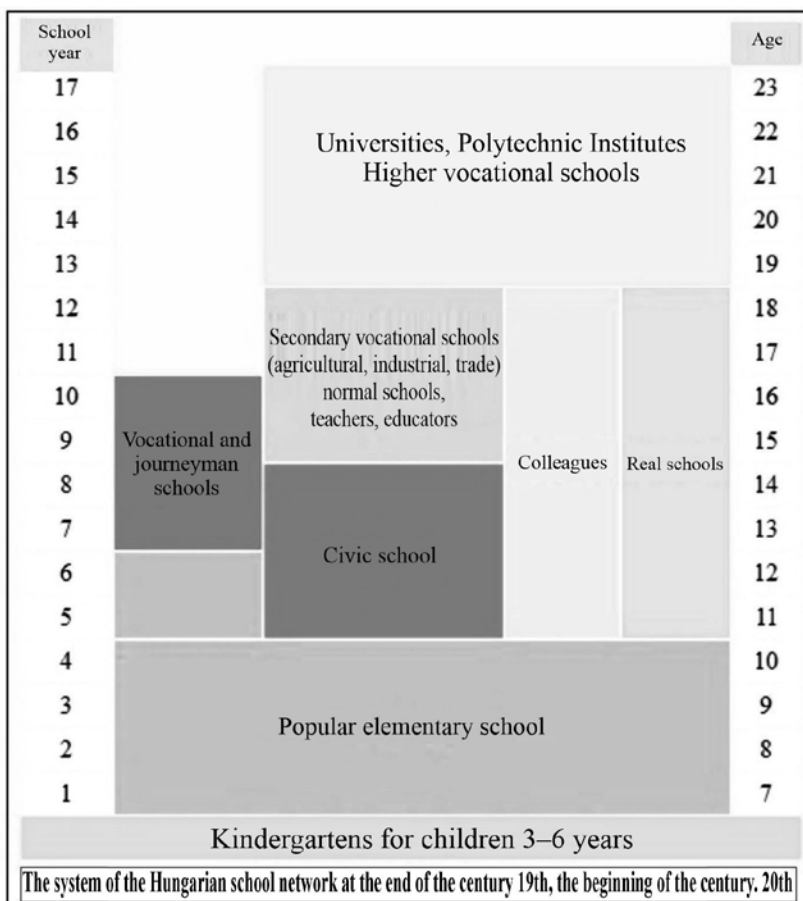


In the following decades the amounts allocated steadily increased, in 1908 only the Ministry of the Interior (by 5.65%), the Ministry of Finance (by 16.77%) and the Ministry of Commerce (by 23.98%) received more than the ministry headed by Apponyi Albert in 1907, the creator of Article 27 of the law, the infamous provision known as "lex Apponyi".

It is equally true that in all these 40 years the total budget has been about 15 times larger, and the portfolio of religion and public education has increased by 65 times.

Our next legitimate question is; what was this huge amount spent on and what has changed in Hungarian education in the era of dualism? A new school system was to be created, which had the task of reducing the number of illiterates and training talented professionals in the work of modernizing the economy, as well as training scientists who would not only manage Hungarian scientific life, but also compete with the European elite. Meanwhile, it had to take care of the specialized training of all the teachers working in the system.

The structure of the Hungarian school system in the 19th century is well illustrated by the figure in Kovátsné Németh Maria's study.



Since there were only a few kindergartens in the country, most children aged six or seven found that the “free age of the child” had come to an end - we are referring here to the 6-7 years at home which were not even that “free” for the poor families that made up a significant part of the country’s population. A significant proportion of pupils completed their education after completing 6 primary grades. Those who then wanted to learn a trade were enrolled in apprentice schools; where in addition

to the approximately 8 hours of study per week, they also worked in a workshop or a factory (large companies - Zsolnay porcelain factory or Ganz Works and MÁV State Railways had their own apprentice schools). If one felt that one could do more than this - or one's parents had enough money for it - after graduating from the 4th grade of the folk school, one could choose to study further in one of the 3 types of school existing at that time. The easiest school was the civil school, which trained low-skilled civil servants for industrial and commercial jobs. Secondary education rested on two pillars; the grammar schools which provided a classical education and the royal schools which taught students modern languages or 'real' subjects where science was taught. Although there was interoperability between the two types of schools, with the possibility of taking a difference exam, at the time of graduation it mattered who took what kind of graduation exam. As Pukánszky Béla said in his work on the history of education; "the completion of the Gymnasium gave the graduate the right to continue his studies at all forms of higher education, but the graduates of the Royal School could only apply to the Technical University, the Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, the Mining and Forestry Institutes or the Economic Academy" After completing the 4 classes of the Civil School, the Gymnasium or the Royal School; different paths were open to the graduate. The growing need for specialists in the modern economy was met by agricultural, industrial, commercial and vocational schools, and pedagogical schools provided well-trained teachers for teaching.

Kindergartens

In 1891 the law was passed defining the place and role of kindergartens in the education system. According to it "the purpose of the kindergarten was to protect children between the ages of 3 and 6 years from the dangers inherent in the absence of their parents on the one hand; by caring for them, and on the other hand to train them in the skills necessary for the maintenance of order and cleanliness, as well as those necessary for their intellectual and moral development through the development of skills, mind and temperament appropriate to their age". The number of kindergartens staffed by qualified personnel reached 2,259 in 1914, but these institutions were overcrowded, with one kindergarten teacher sometimes having to look after 100-150 children at a time.

In Arad the "Association of Noble Women" under the leadership of Baroness Antónia Bohus-Szögyéni addressed the issue of "child protection". Thanks to the association in 1840 the first kindergarten was founded, whose legendary leader was the Pasoptist Lieutenant Nagy József, the rescuer and flag-bearer of the 29th Battalion, who was arrested in 1854 on charges of conspiracy against the state and sentenced to several years in prison. After his release in 1858, he reopened his institute. After the Austro-Hungarian compromise he was president of the teachers' association of the Arad region, and was also elected several times to the Legislative Committee of Arad. He did not deny his revolutionary past as a Pasoptist (1848 revolution participant), being also the representative of the association of Arad's homeland defenders in the national association of defenders of the homeland.

But the 4 existing private kindergartens have proved to be insufficient and prohibitive for many, so in 1883 the first urban (city) kindergarten was established, which was soon followed by three others. With a capital of 10,000 forints, the Neuman family founded a kindergarten on land provided by the municipality. While the “tuition fee” for a city institution was 50 forints a month, the baron’s family even gave special help to poor children, since at the turn of the century the average weekly wage of a worker was about 6-7 forints, but even the basic salary of a qualified kindergarten teacher was only 400-500 forints a year (she also received a roof over her head in the kindergarten building). Finally, in 1909, at the request of the mayor, Apponyi took over the four municipal institutes (located in the Erzsébet district, Demeter Street, Kasza Street and the Şega district) and promised the city administration to establish five more kindergartens. In addition to these, in 1910 there were two private kindergartens and four so-called “shelters” operating in the town, which looked after children mainly in the summer months.

Primary education

After the Austro-Hungarian compromise, one of the most important priorities was the establishment of primary education, as more than 40% of the country’s population could not read and write. Eötvös’s Public Education Act (XXXVIII of 1868) provided for compulsory schooling for children between the ages of 6 and 12 and granted parents of poor children exemption from school fees. The Ministry of Culture and Public Education introduced elementary education of 6 classes and created the network of folk schools, complementing the existing network of denominational schools with village schools. With enormous financial and spiritual effort, the following were built new classrooms, thousands of teachers and professors were trained, a textbook publishing programme was started, resulting in school textbooks and textbooks translated into other languages that could be used for decades. At the time the law was published, only 48% of children of compulsory school age were regularly attending school, but by 1913 the proportion had risen to 93%. Pupils spent 20-25 hours a week in the classroom, with the school year divided into three terms. Teaching usually started at 7 am and was divided into two parts: the teacher spent 3-4 hours in the morning and 1-2 hours in the afternoon. According to article 55 of the law “the compulsory subjects in the elementary folk school were:

- a) religious and moral studies;
- b) writing and reading;
- c) rote counting and knowledge of units of measurement and domestic currencies;
- d) grammar;
- e) speaking and listening exercises;
- f) geography and indigenous history;
- g) general geography and general history;
- h) natural sciences
- i) elements of natural history (with a special focus on the rural lifestyle and landscape to which most children’s parents belonged)
- j) practical instructions in the fields of agriculture and horticulture;

- k) teaching the main civil rights and duties;
- l) music;
- m) physical exercises and elements of military exercises.”

The People's Schools Act of 1868 stipulated that “all pupils shall receive education in their mother tongue”. The teaching of the Hungarian state language was not compulsory as a subject of study in non-Hungarian primary schools until 1879. The law passed and issued in 1907 on the initiative of the ministry under Apponyi Albert made state aid for minority church schools conditional on the ability of pupils graduating from the fourth grade to express themselves correctly in Hungarian - in writing and speaking - at a basic level. According to Katus László, the infamous Lex Apponyi held out the prospect of overly harsh sanctions if the teaching of Hungarian was not successful. The churches of the nationalities argued rationally and rightly that the teaching of the Hungarian language could only be successful according to the requirements of the law where non-Hungarian citizens lived together with the Hungarian population and non-Hungarian children acquired the elements of Hungarian speech in daily contact with the Hungarian population. There, where a child did not hear a Hungarian word within a radius of 50 or 100 kilometres, it was an almost impossible task for the teacher to be able to bring the child up to the requirements of the law, so that he could express his thoughts in Hungarian in a living way or in writing.



Classroom at the beginning of the XXth century (photo: Termopan, donated by: Morvay Kinga)

At the time of the Austro-Hungarian compromise there were only denominational schools in Arad. In 1869, the liberal leadership of the city offered the churches the possibility to take over the schools, but after long negotiations the initiative was successful at first only for Catholic institutions and later for Reformed and Lutheran

ones. These totalled 6 schools (on Church Street - today Lucian Blaga and on Orczy Street - today Stefan Augustin Doinaş - and one each in Elisabeta, Sarkad and Gai districts - where there was also a Roman Catholic and a Greek Catholic school) with 10 teachers and over 900 pupils. Subsequently, the network of community schools was continuously expanded and the educational institution in the district of Grădişte and the one on Kossuth Street (Mărăşeşti) was opened. By the beginning of the 19th century the town had 13 schools with 54 teachers and over 3,000 pupils. Expenditure also increased, the Arad Legislative Commission spent 87,341 forints (17.51% of the budget) on public education and had to charge 4-8 forints per year in tuition fees (poor students were fully or half exempt).

However, the mayor supported culture and education as the population grew and the need for teachers and schools grew. The daily newspaper "Alföld" discussed this issue in several articles, analysing "overcrowding of classrooms" and in 1884 he raised the question of the quality of the teaching of a teacher who had to look after 100 instead of the usual 50-60 pupils at the same time. The greatest overcrowding was at the school on Church Street, partly because of its 'stately character' (i.e. it was not attended by everyone's children) and partly because it was the school best equipped with school supplies. The author of the article concluded by expressing the hope that since it spends so much on education, the town administration will not scrimp for a few plots of land and, on the other hand, reiterates that "the rank of the schools does not depend on who the graduate is, but on the quality of the pupils who come out".

Due to the deteriorating situation, during Apponyi Albert's visit to Arad in 1907, negotiations began, as a result of which the Ministry undertook to establish 6 new folk schools and to grant loans to finance the construction costs (amounting to 267,500 forints). Although "the public primary schools were housed in ornate and beautiful buildings with exemplary equipment", even here the 26 teachers did not have an easy life because in the school year 1909/1910 there were 1455 pupils enrolled.

The effect of the construction of the new schools and the abolition of school fees was that at the beginning of the 20th century 96% of the school-age children in Arad were enrolled in classes. At this time the Roman Catholic Diocese of Cenad bought the land and the building on Batthyányi Street (today Episcopiei), taking over an institute run by the Sisters of Notre-Dame (Our Lady), where a real school was created in 1917, the legendary Nuns' School as it was known to the people of Arad.

According to Law XXXVIII of 1868, the Arad School Council was the guardian authority of "municipal popular education units" whose duties consist of applying the legal regulations on compulsory schooling and ensuring material and operating conditions, supervising the activities of the attached institutions and regularly informing the municipal prefecture. The council was headed by notables of the city, such as the two mayors; Atzél Péter and Salacz Gyula, István Aradi - the honorary chief physician of the city, Institoris Kálmán who started his career as an opera

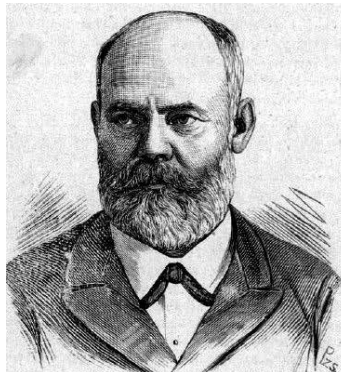
singer (in Budapest, Munich and Hanover) and later became mayor of the city. Most of the time they did an excellent job, but sometimes made strange decisions on behalf of the Arad school board. Like the one mentioned by the Arad education monographer Némethy Karoly that teachers who got married lost their teaching jobs. The reasoning was that “spouses who were teachers, due to certain delicate circumstances and domestic and family responsibilities, resort to substitutes who in the long run in their classes have a crippling effect on the progress of pupils”. The proposal reached the Legislative Committee where the Prefect refused to enact it, but the School Board didn’t surrender so easily and appealed to the Minister of Education, “but he didn’t like the idea of celibacy either, so everything remained unchanged. And in terms of staff recruitment there were tough decisions to be made. For example, there were 121 applicants for the vacant teaching post at Orczy Street School (today Stefan Augustin Doinaş). The question of the curriculum load was also frequently raised, with the board deciding that in the first two classes it should be 18 hours per week, in classes three and four 20-21 hours, and in classes five and six 25-26 hours per week. “German, drawing and health science should not be taught in the fourth grade, and the emphasis of teaching in popular schools should be on the reading book, and the child should not have any school books other than geography.”

In its 1893 editorial, the daily “Alföld” expected even more independence from the Arad School Board, which, according to the newspaper, “should no longer forever be an executive, behind which the pandur is the representative of power, but should be an administrator who uses its forces and opportunities to further develop the existing good and prepare children for the future”. In the author’s opinion, instead of slavishly following ministerial regulations, the peculiarities of Arad should have been taken into account and the courses and studies should have been adapted accordingly, since their salary exceeds the national one, being 133% of the national minimum thanks to the city’s generosity. He also expressed the view that he would entrust teachers with the preparation of curricula, school supplies and textbooks to meet local needs.

The Teachers’ Association of the Arad Region was founded in 1870, and its purpose included self-education and protection of teachers’ interests. Its own publication, which bore the name “General Journal of Education”, had a very short life, but the organisation continued to do its utmost to “disseminate ideas put to the service of the common good, to weigh their practical value and to make them fruitful for the benefit of mankind”. Némethy sums up the association’s 20 years of operation in 74 points. This list is truly remarkable, as in addition to educational issues, there was a review of animal welfare, textbooks and matters pertaining to education; teachers’ salaries, pensions, railroad aid, but other issues were also considered such as the importance of children’s literature and there was also discussion of beekeeping, woodcarving, education and helping the poor and much more. Thanks to the support of the ministry, Konviktus - a hostel for 120 pupils - was opened in 1906.



But what kind of people were actually operating the system? In the following, we present the careers of three educators who started as “simple” teachers and went on to become leading citizens of the city through their work and talent.



Simay István was not known in Arad and its surroundings only for his modern bathing centre near the Royal Gymnasium. The young man born in Szalacs, who was orphaned at an early age, graduated in Arad and joined the army at the age of 16. After the defeat of the Hungarian Revolution he completed his training as a teacher and then moved to Gyula, and later returned to Arad where he was first a teacher and then headmaster of the civil school. As school superintendent he coped so well with his duties that

the School Council reluctantly accepted his resignation. In his book on education to the adults he thought it appropriate to also teach mathematical knowledge that could be used in everyday life. His three-volume geography textbook was used in several civilian schools across the country.



Niedermayer Tobias was born in the village of Almás-kamarás in Arad County (today in Békés County, Hungary) and became a teacher at the elementary school on Kossuth Street in 1876. His reputation was due to the fact that in the early 1880s when he took over the first grade with a class of

105 pupils, he managed to teach all his pupils to read, write and count by the end of the year.

Institoris Kálmán, the chairman of the School Council, spent every free afternoon of the last three months of the school year in

Niedermayer's class and never ceased to express his admiration for this seemingly incredible performance. Once transferred to civilian school has been so successful in promoting this institution that soon the decision was taken to set up another similar one in the city. From 1895, as director of the Apprentice School, he coordinated the work of 2,100 pupils and 61 teachers so skilfully that only Budapest surpassed Arad in vocational-industrial education. In addition, as his contemporaries noted, there were also significant savings, since the cost of maintaining the institution in Arad was 24,000 forints, while the education of 2,200 apprentices in Oradea cost 36,000 forints. In the meantime he also taught trades at the apprenticeship school, wrote articles, had several inventions and was elected to the town's Legislative Committee.

Kovács Vince completed his pedagogical training in Arad in 1884. Since then he has been a primary school teacher and then transferred to the Boys' School. From 1907 he was school superintendent, and two years later he was counsellor for public education. First he demonstrated his ability as an organizer on the occasion of the commemorations of the national days, and then, as one of the leaders of Arad's public education, he established with magical speed the schools and cultural institutions needed in Arad. He started in 1906 with the Konvikt, continued in 1907 when he negotiated with the ministry for the establishment of 6 popular schools and obtained at the same time the necessary financial support for the second civil school.



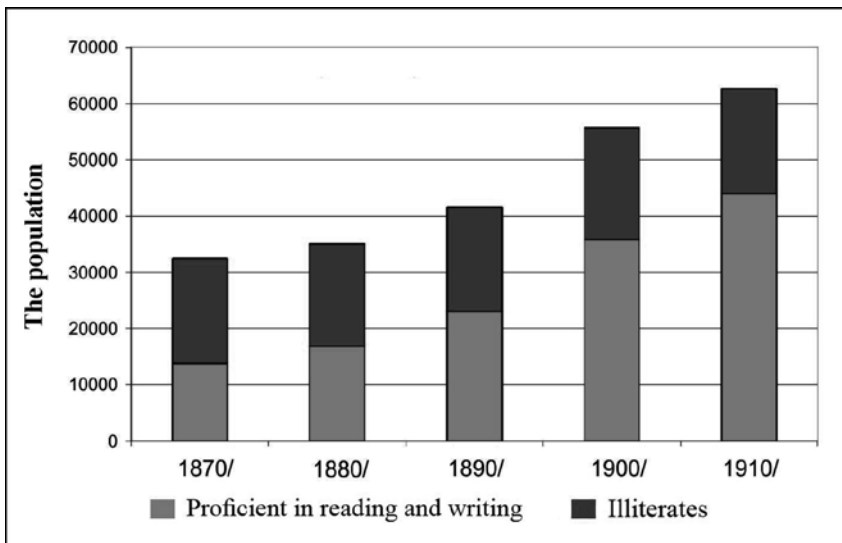
In 1909, through his intercession, the ministry provided the necessary support for the establishment of 5 new kindergartens in the town. Also as a result of his interventions, the government allocated another 85,000 forints in state aid to complete the construction of the Cultural Palace.

All those who did not have the chance of a brilliant career like the ones above remained teachers and did their best to prepare for life the 50-60 students entrusted to their hands. They did this often in very poor financial circumstances. As Zsuzsanna Mária Takács notes, "the dividing line within the pedagogical segment in the period of dualism was determined not only by the differences between school types, but also by the differences between town and village.... Village elementary school teachers representing the lower level." It was not for nothing that 121 candidates competed for a teaching post in Arad, as the minimum salary of 300 forints per year provided for by the law of 1868 was only 2.5 times higher than the salary of a day labourer. In Arad salaries reached 750 forints plus 240 forints rent subsidy (female

teachers received 50 forints less). Polónyi Géza made a balance sheet of the annual household expenses of a teacher with 3-4 children during that period, which were estimated as follows to be 543.80 forints in 1893. Compared to the current state of affairs, of course, the situation does not seem so bad overall because the family could be supported on a teacher's salary.

Law XXVI of 1907 regulates the salary of "popular teachers". According to it, the basic salary was 1,200 kroner (the exchange rate was 2 kroner to 1 forint) and reached a maximum of 2,600 kroner 30 years later. In her doctoral thesis mentioned above, Zsuzsanna Mária Takács estimated that the minimum subsistence level for an intellectual household was 1,919.62 kroner, which meant that 89-90% of the families of popular teachers lived below the minimum subsistence level calculated for an intellectual family."

Between 1870 and 1910, the city's school network changed radically. The most relevant measure of the success of primary education is the series of indicators showing the literacy rate in the census. As the graph below shows, as the population grew, so did the literacy rate.



As a result, while 57 out of 100 inhabitants of Arad were illiterate in 1870, the proportion of illiterates fell to 29% by 1910. On the other hand, it is striking that although their proportion changed for the better, their number remained unchanged; in 1870 there were 18703 illiterates, and in 1910 - 18710 inhabitants of Arad did not know the mysteries of writing and reading.

Despite the clear development in this respect, Arad is behind Oradea and Timisoara. In the city on the Criş 75% of the population and in the city on the Bega 72% of the population was literate. In the Hungarian-speaking segment, the figures were even more favourable: Oradea 76.9%, Arad 75.1%, Timisoara 74.9%.

The gap was even wider between the male and female population, with only 35% of the latter being literate. As new schools were established, the gap was at first

even greater; by 1870 men having a head start of 14% to women, the percentage rose to 16.1% in 1880. To improve the situation, the city's rulers took measures and established new schools for girls one by one. The table below shows the rate of increase in the number of literate people.

Year	Men	Women
1870–1880	6.4	4.3
1880–1890	5.9	9.2
1890–1900	8	9
1900–1910	4.9	7.2

It is clear that after overcoming the initial difficulties, the people of Arad realised the importance of enrolling their daughters at least in primary school. Enthusiasm continued in 1913, and the director of the Civil School for Girls interviewed in "Aradi Közlöny" - "The Journal of Arad" notes: "This year we enrolled thirty more pupils than last year. ... In fact, the parents besieged me for their daughters to be admitted to the institution, but only those who applied at the beginning of the year were admitted. I had to reject subsequent applications. I had to reject 36 applicants from Class I and 10 from Class II because of the constraints of insufficient space... I'm going to have a hard time placing enrolled students in the unusually cramped classrooms. There is an urgent need to build a new girls' school as it is almost impossible to school in the current premises."

The School for the Deaf and Dumb was founded in 1885 on the initiative of Varjassy Árpád with significant financial support from the city, which became one of the most recognized institutions of its kind in the country under the leadership of Roboz József. He tried to take over the model and methods of the similar institute that opened in Vác (a town north of Budapest) in 1802, adapting it to local conditions.

Confessional schools

For centuries the organisation and management of education in Arad was in the hands of the churches. But not only did they strive to provide their students with adequate knowledge, they did their best to preserve, cultivate and pass on the culture of their nation. It was not by chance during the revolution that Csüdör Tamás died in Vienna prison of a "glandular disease".

The Orthodox Church had the largest and most advanced school system. The first elementary school in the Pârneava area (Kapa/Captain Ignat Street) was established in 1822, followed by the elementary school in the city centre in 1840, and then in neighbourhoods on Fejsze Street (today Dorobantilor) and in Gai. Teaching was provided by qualified teachers and the institutions had orchards with fruit trees and well-equipped school buildings.

In 1873, in addition to their mother tongue, they all spoke Hungarian and German, and Ion Tomici, a teacher with a pedagogical degree from Sombor-Voivodina, spoke Serbian and Latin. In his book published in 1876 Vasile Popeangă describes Petru Popovici as a famous teacher of the time in his work on education in Arad,

being considered by Nemeth a popular educator in the strict sense of the word. The number of pupils was progressively increasing. As with the Hungarian population, girls were initially fewer. In 1873 only 19% of school-age children in the inner city were enrolled, but by 1888 this had risen to 85%. Thanks to the Romanian Women's Association of Arad, in 1890 the Romanian Civil School for Girls was founded. As a result of a collection started in 1909 - most of the money was donated by the diocese (60,000 crowns), the Victoria Bank of Arad (32,000 crowns) and the Basarabian benefactor Mihai Stroiescu (100,000 crowns) - by 1912 the new school building was built in the Brancovenesque style. Unfortunately, only a few Romanian families in Arad County could afford the tuition fee of 80 crowns (2 crowns were equivalent to 1 forint) and the 500 crowns for the boarding school.



Casa națională și școala română din Arad

Nemzeti épület és román iskola Aradon

According to the decree of Emperor Francis I in 1812, the Romanian Preparatory School was opened on the ground floor of the Empire-style building belonging to the mayor Sava Arsić, one of the first institutions of its kind on the continent (the first pedagogical school to train teachers was established in 1810 in Strasbourg). Preparandia - the first Romanian pedagogical institute in Hungary - had a significant influence on the development of the Romanian nation. Among the teachers of the institute we can mention the names of Dimitrie Țichindeal, Constantin Diaconovici Loga, Ion Mihuț, Vinčențiu Babeș, Ioan Rusu Șirianu, Teodor Ceontea. In the following decades the teachers and graduates of the school did a lot for the development of Romanian culture. As the local newspaper in Romanian noted in 1912, "Preparandia in Arad and later the Institute of Priestly Education were the alma mater of all Romanian institutes in Hungary, since they were formed after the example of Arad just as light is born from light".

The Theological Institute of Arad was founded in 1822, making Arad an important centre for the "revival of the Romanians in Hungary at that time". The first head

of the the school was Gavril Gherasim Raț and operated in a building next to the Orthodox Cathedral. During the time of the bishop Ioan Mețianu, from donations of parishioners on a land donated by Baron Sina, the new one-storey school building was built in neo-Renaissance style. (on Baron Sina Street, today Theological Academy Street).



The Institute was elevated in 1927 to the rank of Theological Academy. The Sina family of barons of Greek/Aromanian origin was one of the most influential and wealthy banking families of the time. Their wealth rivalled that of the Rotschids, and Sina György also helped create the financial basis for the construction of the Chain Bridge linking Pest to Buda. Deák Antal quotes Széchenyi describing his relationship with Sina as follows: “I am Sina’s man. Not only because of my clear conviction that he is the most suitable entrepreneur -*ceteris paribus*- and the fact that we can expect a lot from him in the financial development of our country, but it is also a matter of honour.”

Founded in 1792, the Serbian Orthodox elementary school in the centre of the town was soon followed by the establishment of four-grade mixed schools (boys-girls) in the Pârneava and Gai districts. The number of pupils in church-operated institutions gradually decreased. Lakatos Ottó still had 221 students, in 1889 only 170 remained, and in 1910, while 71 were enrolled in the state elementary school, only 140 chose denominational education.

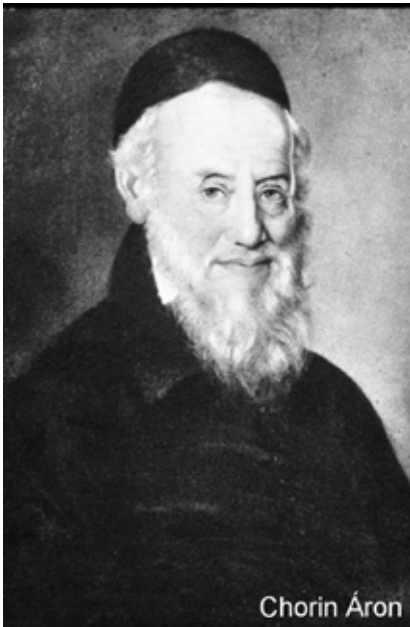
The Greek Catholics also operated a school, but by 1910 it ceased to exist.

The Lutheran community, formed in 1846, was at first too poor to hire a special teacher for its own school, so it was the pastors who took on this task. Not with much, or much success, as John Nicodemus became the best teacher in the town and was even “attacked in a repeated way by Roman Catholic pastors, especially

since many Roman Catholic children came here.” In 1873 the municipality also took over this school, but four years later, by decision of the Presbyterian Assembly, it was re-established and operated until 1902. In the last years of the century the teacher László János introduced Slöjd-type practical craft training activities, the aim of which was to make objects of daily use from the simplest to the most complex. The pupils first made flower sticks, pen holders, spoons, chopping boards, followed by more complex objects such as hangers and baskets.

The importance of craft education was also recognised by the Ministry of Education, and the 1905 Folk Schools Act specifically emphasised that ‘the object of pupils’ work should be toys, utensils, school and economic tools and natural forms close to the child’s interests’. Gaul Emil notes that during this period, teacher educators who followed international practice and went on study trips abroad soberly incorporated the experience of Scandinavian and German vocational education with many good results into their own teaching curriculum and practice.

Jewish School



Despite the not very encouraging beginnings, until the beginning of the 19th century, thanks to the work of Áron Chorin, the Jewish community in Arad was one of the best organized in the country. The Reformer of Moravian origin was not a rabbi much appreciated by his parishioners; who did not understand him, called him before the religious court and wanted to burn his book. However, thanks to him the Jews of Arad overcame their outdated views to make progress. Thanks to the support of the merchant Moses Hirschl, the synagogue and the school got a new location in the main building of the community, which the emperor would soon raise to the rank of a real school. The first director of the institution was the famous Skreinka Lázár. He was succeeded by Leo Jeitteles, a native of Prague, who after studying medicine in Vienna took up a post at

the invitation of Áron Chorin from Arad. He was editor of the newspaper “Der Patriot” during the revolution. The Chorin family continued to play an important role in the history of Arad and then Hungary for decades to come. The rabbi’s grandson Francisc, after graduating from the Minorite School, was for a time editor of the Arad daily “Alföld” and later, together with Deutsch Sándor, also from Arad, founded the “National Association of Industrialists” - GYOSZ, which soon became one of the most influential lobby organisations in the country. His son Francisc Chorin Jr. after his marriage to Weiss Manfred Daisy became the most influential

businessman in Hungary during the Trianon period. His friendship with Horthy Miklos gave him the opportunity to review daily political developments. He was arrested in 1944 and only released after donating his factories to the SS. After World War II he founded several successful businesses in New York and provided financial support to the Horthy family living in Portugal. As one of his admirers notes, “the news of the Hungarian revolution in 1956 excited him, and its suppression outraged him. Along with others, Chorin, then nearly 80 years old, also marched in front of the Soviet diplomatic representation and protested, holding banners”.

The new Rabbi Steinhardt Jabab also continued the education development policy started by his predecessor. In 1855 the four-grade girls' elementary school was established, followed by the two-grade boys' royal school. The reduction of Hebrew classes made it possible to expand the teaching of first German and then Hungarian. At the request of Moses Hirschl who had already moved to Vienna, Baron Sina donated land for the planned new school building. Due to the unsatisfactory financial situation of the community, it was not until 1905 that the imposing neo-Romanesque building of the elementary school for boys (on Kinizsi Pál - Pavel Chinezu Street) was built following the support of the Neuman family.

Civil schools

What's the point of a civil school? The question could be asked by a parent who had read the fifth chapter of the People's Schools Act of 1868. In Arad in 1872 the school council decided to abolish the 5th and 6th grades of the primary schools and to establish the civil school. The institution under the administration of the famous teacher Simay István was housed in a monumental building that had belonged to the former minors' gymnasium. Despite the growing interest, the town council in 1877, citing austerity, seriously considered closing the school. The government took an interest in the matter, pointing out that it would not hurt to specify more precisely the profile of these schools, so in collaboration with the Ministry of Transport, the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Trade and Industry they drew up a career model for those who chose to attend a civil school. On the basis of this; after completing 4 grades, students could continue their studies in commercial, forestry, veterinary and military schools. After completing their studies, they were given the opportunity to work in various positions in government offices, which included pension entitlements, giving them greater financial security.

Of course, a significant part of the subjects studied did not offer classical theoretical knowledge, but practical knowledge:

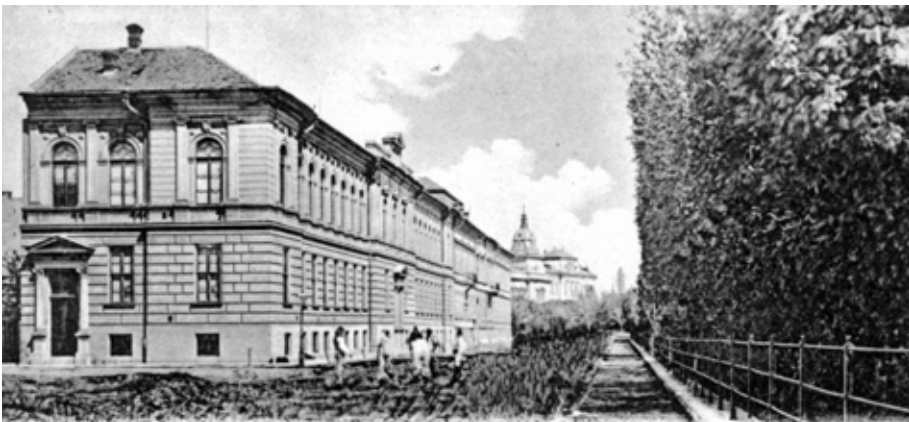
- a) religion and morality;
- b) language and literature in the mother tongue;
- c) where the language of instruction was not Hungarian, teaching the Hungarian language;
- d) where the language of instruction was Hungarian, German was studied from 3rd grade onwards;
- e) accounting, extending to civil political accounting;

- f) geometry - national and universal;
- g) geography - national and universal;
- h) history - national and universal;
- i) natural history - related to industry, trade and economics;
- j) sciences related to industry, commerce and economics;
- k) chemistry related to industry, trade and economy;
- l) agriculture or industry, depending on local and regional needs;
- m) statistics;
- n) the basics of public and private law;
- o) accounting;
- p) drawing, geometry and calligraphy;
- q) singing;
- r) exercise and with weapons.

On March 1, 1885, in connection with the demolition of the Minor's Gymnasium building, the following lines appeared in the daily "Alföld". "We are many scattered on the ground and under the ground whose knowledge has sprouted between these walls that stand today uncovered at the corner of the church street and school street". Szöllősy Károly wrote in a similar tone, "so the poor good old school died in the 84th year of his life.

It wasn't even as old as the old town hall. This death wasn't natural, but artificially arranged. Then it took three years before its doors were opened for the last time. He was handed over to eternal memory on February 22, 1885."

The new building which cost 130,000 forints was "built in a mixed Renaissance style, the ground floor is Italian, the dome is French, and the ceremonial hall is Greek Renaissance." There was enough space on the ground floor for the elementary school and the first floor housed the Civil School and the Commercial Academy until it moved. The institute flourished during the tenure of Niedermayer Pál Tóbiás (who later Hungarianized his name and thus became Pál T. Almási) as director. During his visit to Arad in 1907 Apponyi Albert probably squeezed the last forint out of his ministry, agreeing to establish a second civil school for boys, among other things. The institute opened its doors in the next two years.



At the state high school for girls, founded in 1882, in addition to the subjects “For an extra two forints a year, they also studied French and “kitchen chemistry”. In the case of the latter, it was remarked at the time that this subject should have been left to the mothers, as the theory taught in school does not hold water in such cases.” After moving to the new premises the management of the building was taken over by the municipality. The number of pupils gradually increased and soon a new floor was added to the imposing building on the banks of the Mures.

Vocational School for Wood and Metals Industrialization

Already in the sixties of the 19th century, the education of apprentices was organized in the “Sunday school” (there were no classes except on holidays).

After the Austro-Hungarian compromise under the leadership of Krystory Janos and the renowned journalist Edvi Illés László, the Lower Vocational School is established, soon to be followed by the opening of an industrial school for women. Girls were trained mainly in knitting, embroidery and tailoring.

In 1890 on the occasion of the Great Plain Exhibition in Southern Hungary, Arad again showed its superiority over the surrounding towns. Minister of Commerce Baross Gábor suggested that a town with such talented craftsmen should not miss the chance to have a serious vocational school. After the usual ministerial procrastination, funding for the institution was secured in 1892 through the intervention of Finance Minister Wekerle Sándor. According to the agreement, of the 8722 forints needed for maintenance per year, the state provided 4361 forints, the chamber of commerce and industry 2861, the city 1000, the county 300, and the industrial association of Arad 200. Based on the model of the Württemberg school (pupils acquired theoretical knowledge at the school, they practiced in the workshops of local craftsmen who received a compensation of 50 forints for the hours spent at the school), the institution became a 4-grade vocational school under the administration of Neszner Aladár. At first the classes were held in two smaller rooms of the House of Industrialists in Arad, then they moved to a rented house. After a year the eclectic building on Apponyi Street (today Dragalina Boulevard) was completed according to the plans of Jiraszek Lajos, and workshops with the most modern equipment were built nearby.

In addition to the specialist subjects students also studied spelling (which meant grammar, spelling and the basics of business correspondence), arithmetic, geometry, accounting, descriptive geometry and technical drawing. The first permanent teacher was the mechanical engineer Simonffy Aladár who before his appointment was sent to Austria on a state scholarship to learn about the workings of the vocational schools there. The course of the educational process was also changed: in the morning the students attended classes in the school’s classrooms and in the afternoon they practiced in the workshops of the institution because “in addition to the weekly workshops with 25 to 30 objectives, in four years they had mastered the practical side of their craft perfectly.”



Three quarters of the students chose the metalworking speciality where they were trained as locksmiths or mechanical locksmiths. Those who chose woodworking learned carpentry and wood carving. Around 100-110 students were recruited annually and paid no tuition fees.

The institute, which operated under the authority of a commission appointed by the Ministry of Commerce, had strict rules: regular exams were held every six months, failing more than two subjects or one of the core subjects (craftsmanship, hand drawing and technical drawing) automatically meant repeating. Absenteeism was also dealt with very strictly, which meant that ‘unexcused absences from lessons for one week were considered ‘voluntary school drop-out’.

The high standards brought the desired result, as the school was renowned not only for its famous teachers such as architects Milan Tabaković or Steiner József, but also for its excellent students. In 1897 and 1899, the objects they produced won the Grand Prix of the Brussels and then the Paris Exhibition.

Although it was not based in Arad, the training school for civil servants in Miniş/Ménes was linked to the city by a thousand threads. One of the initiators was Avarffy Géza who, according to the Official Almanac of 1914, graduated from the Minorite Gymnasium in Arad in 1872. He completed his pharmacy studies in Budapest in 1876 and in the spirit of Hungarian-Turkish friendship offered his services to the Turkish army. In the 14th Regiment of the army corps led by Pasha Soliman he became a field pharmacist with the rank of major. He took part in several battles and ended up in Russian captivity in the Battle of the Sipka Strait. After the Peace of San Stefano he joined an English expedition to Istanbul and travelled to India. He then left the Turkish military service and opened a pharmacy in Glogovăț in Arad county. During the phylloxera devastation, he was the first in this region to start experimenting with American vine samples. He was the author of the book “Viticulture of the future”.

At the initiative and with the support of the Arad Economic Association, the Hungarian state opened a three-year school for coopers in Grassalkovich Castle in

1881. In the first year of studies 24 pupils were enrolled, mainly from the villages of mountain in the area and were scholarship holders of various landowners or economic associations. The school organised courses where grafting skills were taught from 1888, and in 1891 it reorganised its three-year curriculum into a single year.

The Academy of Commerce

According to Márki Sándor the first real Hungarian school was founded in Arad. On the 20th of October 1836 Ferdinand V raised the Hungarian and German language institute of the Jews in Arad to the rank of a royal main school. Celebrating this occasion the inspector Steinitzer Farkas declared 12 orphan pupils scholarship holders and the merchant Moses Hirschl donated 6,000 forints to the school. This was quite a handsome sum at the time. Just for the sake of comparison we recall that Széchenyi's estate income was about 60,000 forints a year. In Hirschl's private commercial school the language of instruction was German.

In 1848 Rotter János, born in Moravia, founded a private commercial school, which he converted into a real school with four classes in 1863 and completed with a commercial Sunday school and partly with a boarding school. In 1869, 8 teachers taught a class of 135 pupils at the school, which was a public institution. Dániel Neuman studied at this school and after graduating from the Karlsruhe Polytechnic, he worked in the United States and at the shipyard in Óbuda (now the 3rd district of Budapest), after which he returned to Arad and founded a modern distillery and mill. He was a schoolmate of Varjassy Árpád who from 1885, as school inspector in Arad, developed the school network with a vigour never seen before (in 1885 there were 4 public schools in the county with 9 teachers, and 25 years later there were already 76 schools with 236 teachers), he also took over as president of the Kőlcsey Association and from 1913 also the management of the Cultural Palace until his death.



Nor did the royal school established in 1874 live up to expectations. The people of Arad needed a ‘real’ school where pupils could learn the mysteries of commercial correspondence instead of modern physics questions. In this case, even money was not too much of an obstacle because in addition to the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, a significant number of the city’s wealthy citizens supported the plan to set up a trade school. By the early 1870s the Trade Association had already built up a deposit of 12,000 forints to found a Trade Academy.

The only outstanding question was who would be entrusted with setting up and running the institute. Among the 10 applicants, Ábrai Lajos, a geometry teacher at the gymnasium and royal school in Arad who took three years of unpaid leave, during which he went on a study trip abroad thanks to the support of the professional association, was chosen. His report contains interesting things even for today’s reader, by analysing “German commercial education which in general presents a chaotic picture, because there are as many schools as there are organisations and study programmes”. It is also worth noting that the state did not really care about commercial schools.

Following the support of the Ministry of Education and the local community in 1885 the new institution opened its doors; the Higher School of Crafts (at that time the “Bourgeois Boys’ School”) which soon became the “Academy of Commerce”. In 1894 the building, built in eclectic style on land donated by the city according to the plans of Jiraszek Lajos, was completed with a wing on the right side which was used as a boarding school. The annual fee was 60-100 forints, plus 400 forints for the boarding school. Students studied Hungarian, German and French, geography, history, units of measurement, chemistry and chemical engineering, natural sciences, commercial arithmetic and office work, commercial knowledge and correspondence, bookkeeping, commodity knowledge, foreign exchange, national economy, political accounting and finance.

The reputation of the Academy of Commerce is also shown by the fact that students from Budapest used to come to Arad to study. In general, wealthier parents enrolled their children at the institute in Arad, those who could afford to pay 90 forints even for a 9-day study trip on the Vienna - Zürich - Paris - Munich route.



School canteen



bedroom in school boarding house

We got used to hearing how serious school was in the past... No doubt, looking through the rules of the institution we can see that the students of the trade school had a much more rigorous agenda than today's students:

- 5.30 – 6.00 Waking up, washing, equipping
- 6.00 – 6.30 In the warmer months and in good weather; walking along the Mures river or in parks, and in the winter months or in bad weather, exercise on the corridors, especially military training.
- 6.30 Common prayer.
- 6.30 – 7.30 Individual study.
- 7.30 – 8.00 Breakfast.
- 8.00 – 12.00 Classroom study
- 12.00 – 13.30 Lunch and entertainment
- 13.30 – 14.00 Individual study.
- 14.00 – 16.00 Classroom study.
- 16.00 – 17.00 Walk or entertainment at home. Extracurricular topics
- 17.00 – 18.30 Individual study.
- 18.30 – 19.00 Dinner.
- 19.00 – 20.00 Entertainment.
- 20.00 – 21.00 Individual training or lectures
- 21.00 Procession to the bedrooms.

At the same time, the rules state that even at that time pupils needed strict control, they could only receive pocket money sent by their parents from the headmaster, and except on Sundays and holidays they could only leave the institute with written permission, which was only given after they turned 16, but if there was parental consent they could smoke in designated places. Their diet differed slightly from that of trainee teachers: breakfast consisted of a glass of coffee or milk and two muffins; lunch was served: mixed or beef soup, steamed beef barbecue with gravy, vegetables with meat or pasta, fruit or cheese; and for dinner they received: fresh steak or pasta and fruit.

But as usual all good things come to an end and exams followed. Looking at it through the eyes of a modern-day student, the graduation exam in commercial arithmetic in the 1888 school year might have put students to the test.

1. Arad brings from Trieste 4 barrels of Ceylon highgrovn coffee 2192 kg raw - Country kg. 220, - 135 forints/100 kg. Costs in Arad: customs duty 37 forints in gold/100 kg. net, (10% Tara legal for barrels), exchange rate 26%, transport cost from Trieste 4,50 forints/100 kg, other costs 11,70 forints. Result of local weighing 1969 kg. - What is the net cost for 100 kg. coffee? - At the same time, find out in which currency it would be most advantageous to pay the customs duty if gold coins are available for 5.95 forints, twenty gold

franc coins for 10.04 forints, twenty gold marks can be bought for 12.45 forints. Silver is at parity and the gold exchange rate is 26%.

The Pedagogical State School

The People's Schools Act of 1868 ordered the establishment of 20 pedagogical schools to train teachers because highly qualified teachers were needed to eradicate illiteracy. During his visit to Arad in 1873 the Minister of Education, Trefort Ágoston, agreed to the request of the County Council and established the second teachers' school of the city in the building of the newly built Royal Gymnasium (chronologically speaking, the first teachers' preparatory school was the Orthodox one established in 1822). He appointed Mikovich László, a member of the Royal Hungarian Society of Natural Sciences, as headmaster, who established himself as the first head of the Léva Teachers' Training College founded in 1870. As Renczés Nóra notes in her study - "he was recognised as a very knowledgeable, moral, strict and yet humane leader of the profession". The lack of his rich experience was felt very much in the first months of the history of the Arad institute because even before the school started in September he fell victim to the cholera epidemic that ravaged the country - between 1872-1874, in which some 400,000 people nationwide met their end.

In 1870 the new director Gajdos József made a fact-finding visit on behalf of the ministry to teacher training schools in Germany and the Netherlands. On his return home he tried to put into practice what he had seen and experienced abroad. The first problem in our town was caused by the lack of space; in 1874 three schools: the Main Gymnasium, the Royal School and the Teachers' School were crammed into the imposing building on the banks of the Mures. As new and additional classes appeared, the debates became permanent and ended temporarily only after the intervention of a ministerial commission.

After being rented for a short period in the building of the bourgeois Boys' School, in 1895, according to the plans of the Fodor-Reisinger architectural office, the new building of the Teachers' School was completed on Apponyi Boulevard (today Dragalina Boulevard). The eclectic building is an interesting combination of Renaissance, Baroque and Art Nouveau elements.

Hard years awaited the students, mainly those in civilian schools. In her doctoral thesis Takács Zsuzsanna Mária quotes the article published in the first issue of the journal "Hungarian Pedagogy". According to him the teacher's task was: "to be educators not only of the children of the people, but of the people as a whole, guardians of public health, reliable replacements for the departed doctors, skilled farmers, orchardists, beekeepers, silkworm breeders; they should understand all sorts of domestic crafts, they should be cantors who understand music well, who not only can perform their duties in church, but also know how to organize and to lead music circles, they should know at least something about teaching and about teaching deaf-mutes and dummies, they should be able to organise fire-fighting at

their place of work, possibly the teacher could also act as governess; so they should know French well, play the piano, etc.



The list of subjects with the help of which an attempt was made to prepare the future teacher for this career, which was considered very difficult, was therefore impressive: faith and morals; education; educational methodology; geography - general and national; history - general and national; mother tongue and/or Hungarian language; German language; natural sciences and their application in agriculture and industry; economics with economic and horticultural practices; domestic constitutional studies; units of measurement and geometry; singing and music (especially violin and piano); calligraphy and drawing; teaching of physical exercises; teaching practice in practical seminars. These were related to the so-called domestic crafts; students were also trained in cutting tree crowns, bookbinding, bird stuffing, straw weaving, beekeeping and silk production. In addition to these, since the supply of teaching materials in village schools was scarce, as one rural school headmaster noted, the teacher had to be able to prepare illustrative teaching aids. Our town's pedagogical institute was also successful in this respect, winning a bronze medal at the Székesfehérvár national competition for teaching aids held at the end of the 19th century with its 40 items whose production cost barely exceeded 3 forints.

In the first 10 years of its history the institute had 614 students. Students came from all over Hungary, from Árva County to Brasov. It is noteworthy that most came from Torontal County (28%), followed by those from Arad (27%) and Timiș (16%). Most came from the civil school, but many also came from the Main Gymnasium and the Royal School (after finishing the first 4 classes), although, as the author of the announcement notes "among them there were only a few better students". As in most educational institutions of the time, great rigour reigned in the school, 41 students applied in the first year, 34 were accepted, but only 18 of them managed to complete their studies. Later this rate steadily improved, and by the early 1880s most students had 'passed the teacher's qualifying examination'. But what did the

teacher candidate taking the exam in the 1879/1880 school year need to know? The written elements were:

„1. Cum poate obține profesorul o imagine clară a vieții societății rurale? Cum pot și ar trebui să fie folosite experiențele dumneavoastră în domeniul educației în managementul patriotic, religios și moral al oamenilor?

2. *Gertrud und ihre Kinder*. Traducerea unei părți din opera lui Pestalozzi în limba maghiară.

3. Cât trebuie tăiat dintr-un cub cu o suprafață de 150 cm pentru a obține cea mai mare sferă posibilă? De cât de mult staniu este nevoie pentru a acoperi turnul piramidal obișnuit cu baza unui hexagon, dacă marginea bazei este de 6,18 m și marginea laterală este de 14 m? O bilă de fier goală cu o greutate specifică de 7,2 și o rază de 20 cm este scufundată pe jumătate în apă. Cât de gros este peretele? Care sunt laturile unui triunghi dreptunghic a cărui suprafață este de 37,5 m² și ale cărui laturi formează o progresie aritmetică?

4. O pagină de caligrafie.

5. Desenul cu mână liberă a imaginii aparente a unui grup de corpuri format dintr-o prismă culcată cu patru laturi și patru cuburi, umbrite.

The boarding school cost 150 forints per year, but since a large number of pupils came from poor families, the ministry gave them substantial subsidies (totalling 50,232 forints between 1873 and 1882). The amount to be spent on student meals

was also accurately calculated. Viewed by today's standards, the food of trainee teachers may seem meagre; in the summer months it consisted of 4 ounces of milk and a bun for breakfast; soup for lunch, 150 grams of meat with sauce, pasta or vegetables and some hot food in the evening. Pupils also received half a kilo of bread a day.

From Némethy's book we learn that the state spent about 1,500 forints on the training of a teacher, which was considered a reasonable amount; problems arose only because some of the employable students preferred to work on the railways or in the civil service in better paid jobs. Speaking of talented students, we find the following entry in the newspaper of 1907/1908: "Mudin Imre, a fourth-year student, won the competitions in Košice and Arad, broke the



Mudin Imre

world record in the shot put in the Hungarian Athletics Association's competition so that he was selected to participate in the Olympic competition as well from London." Eventually finishing his studies in Budapest, he competed in the 1912 Stockholm Olympics where he came 6th in the shot put. Based on Kalcsó István's research, he and his brother István placed first in a total of 254 athletics competitions, but failed to win an Olympic medal. Their lives ended tragically, as the brothers born in Chitighaz (Kétégyháza) were drafted in 1914, after which István died of a stroke on the Italian front on the 23 of June 1918 and Imre died on the 23 of October 1918 on the last day of the war. During the retreat he was killed by a sniper.

The Royal Gymnasium and The Royal Real School

The best known educational institution in Arad, shrouded in legends, is the Superior Gymnasium, whose predecessor dates back to the 18th century, being founded by the Minorite fathers at the beginning of the century. For more than 100 years they ran their school, sometimes opposing the Austrian authorities, sometimes compromising, but always representing the interests of the Hungarians. In the words of one of their most famous pupils, Barabás Béla (who failed his Latin final exam because he "accidentally" threw a snowball at his teacher during a winter break) "their teaching method was easy... we learned by playing, perhaps a little, but thoroughly", and then adds "the old method of teaching spared human resources, while today's methods (he published his memoirs in 1929) shorten life".

However, after the Austro-Hungarian compromise, there were rumours that "high school graduation is reflected more in students' oratorical skills than in their knowledge." In December 1867 the county assembly appealed to the Public Ministry of Education with a request to establish a grammar school, and the sub-prefect even warned Eötvös not to appoint a teacher from the Minorite order to the institution, because the population feared that if the order moved to the new building, the old type of education would be perpetuated. Eötvös József festively inaugurated the construction site of the new building by symbolically making the first digging with a pickaxe on the land at the intersection of Petőfi (today Unirii) and Eötvös (today Nicolae Bălcescu) Streets on the banks of the Mures.

The funds needed for the investment have also been won. Literally. In her will of the 31st of December 1774 Bibichné Tomján Margit, widow of Bibich Jakab, deputy of Arad and royal councillor, bequeathed her fortune to the maintenance of the gymnasium in Sântana and the granting of scholarships to pupils. Joseph II dissolved the Konvikt and placed the available funds in the account of public foundations and granted scholarships from the interest earned. After his death the county requested the inheritance to be returned, but even after a decade of litigation the desired result was not achieved. At first Eötvös maintained the policy of his predecessors and stated that the will did not state that the money belonged to Arad, but he eventually relented and agreed that the county would provide 40,000 of the 100,000 forints needed for construction, with the remaining 60,000 to be covered by interest from the Bibich Foundation.



But one of the most monumental buildings in the city cost about half a million (465,356 forints), so the people of Arad spent 2/3 of their inheritance without realising it. In 1935 the Romanian government compensated the foundation with 465,375 lei. But how much was this amount worth then? It was the price of two new Opel Pullman cars.

The difference between the two currencies is perhaps best illustrated by the following figure: two kroner (currency introduced in 1892) were worth 1 forint, and 1 kg of gold could be bought for 3,280 kroner. As for lei, following the 1929 financial reform, 1 kg of gold cost 111,111.11 lei. As they say, the figures speak for themselves.

On April 21, 1873, the ministry appointed Sváby Pál, a teacher at the Royal Gymnasium in Bratislava, to head the institution in Arad. He was entrusted with the internal endowment of the gymnasium and the appointment of teachers. After the teachers were selected, the pupils followed. Only those who passed the examinations were admitted to the first class of the gymnasium. In the case of admission to higher classes, if the mark certificate submitted by the pupil did not meet the curricular requirements of the institute, “the teaching staff was free to subject the pupil to an entrance examination and place him in a lower class according to the result obtained.”

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The difference between the two currencies is perhaps best illustrated by the following figure: two kroner (the currency introduced in 1892) was worth 1 forint, while 1 kg of gold could be bought for 3,280 kroner. As for lei, following the 1929 financial reform, 1 kg of gold cost 111,111.11 lei. As they say, the figures speak for themselves.

On April 21, 1873, the ministry appointed Sváby Pál, a teacher at the Royal Gymnasium in Bratislava, to head the institution in Arad. He was entrusted with the internal endowment of the gymnasium and the appointment of teachers. After the teachers were selected, the pupils followed. Only those who passed the examinations were admitted to the first class of the gymnasium. In the case of admission to higher classes, if the mark certificate submitted by the pupil did not meet the curricular requirements of the institute, “the teaching staff was free to subject the pupil to an entrance examination and place him in a lower class according to the result obtained.”

According to Gaál Jenő the institute in Arad has become one of the most important schools in the region. The remaining classrooms housed the Pedagogical School and the Royal Main School, and the Orczy-Vásárhely library was also located here, containing original incunabula printed in 1480. The situation was also favourable in terms of libraries: in addition to the natural history, history and history-geography libraries, the institute had an antiquities library (the foundations of which were laid by Márki Sándor), a philological collection, a handicraft and geometrical tools collection and drawing collections. The school was awarded a prize at the exhibition of teaching aids in Budapest with the exhibits made by Antolik Károly. The school management also paid attention to the extracurricular activities of the pupils: the Petőfi self-study circle and the Bódogh shorthand circle were established. Poor pupils were supported by the “Youth Aid Society”. By the end of the First World War several foundations awarded prizes to deserving pupils. In 1896 the funds allocated to the prizewinners totalled about 16,000 forints, considered a respectable sum at the time.

In 1874 the Royal School was opened in the main Gymnasium building. Pirchala Imre summed up the aims of the Royal Gymnasium as follows: ‘... the Royal School wants to provide the same formal education as the Gymnasium, but it cannot do without humanistic education either... only, in view of its aims, it does not find it necessary to focus continually on the earlier stages of development, but rather emphasises the details of modern development in which the study of the natural sciences has gained in importance.... wishing to discuss it in such a way that the students will exercise in particular the practice of observing the surrounding phenomena, thus training them to decipher the problems arising in these fields.’ At first the real school was put in the position of “the poor relative”. It had only one

full teacher in the person of Ábrai Lajos, and the Gymnasium teachers worked as substitutes at the Royal School. The increase in the number of classes made it possible to establish new departments. The number of teachers increased to 12 in 1881. Márki Sándor, Nesnera Aladár and Jancsó Benedek taught here. In 1876 the teaching staff was divided and on the 31st of May 1891 the ministry appointed Himpfner Béla as director of the Gymnasium and Boros Vida as director of the Royal School. The secretaries of the two institutes were not elected separately, but from 1891 separate yearbooks were issued. In 1894 the own self-educated circle bearing the name of Fábíán Gábor was founded. On the occasion of his visit to Arad in 1907 Apponyi Albert, Minister of Public Education, promised to move the Royal School. In the first year the number of pupils in the institution reached 83 and parallel classes were established. In 1875 after it was revealed that the studies would last 8 years instead of 6, the number of students enrolled dropped to 49. Between 1874 and 1895 only 1,337 studied at the school. Another reason for the low number of students was the disappointment of the public of Arad. Many hoped that the new institution would function as a trade school. In a city like Arad, known for its growing trade, this was necessary.

During the monarchy, as Koudela Pál notes in his book about the citizens of Košice, “the social prestige of the teachers of this era was significant”. Despite their low salary, their role and place in the life of the city was unquestionable, which clearly placed them in the middle class of society. Not only the knowledge and education they had acquired, but also their historically earned social position predestined teachers for the role of expressing their opinion on important issues. No policy or social initiative could be launched without the participation of teachers. The situation was similar in Arad, although there were growing conflicts between citizens and teachers. In some of its editorials, the much-quoted daily “Alföld” wrote not exactly laudingly about the teachers of the Gymnasium and the Royal School. According to the author,

“The passivity with which school teachers behave towards the intellectual interests of Arad arose from the antagonism artificially provoked for several years by society, which has rightly vilified teachers. We seldom hear their words at the reading-table, even more seldom on holidays, when wise moderation should be happily united with penetrating enthusiasm.” Némethy Károly reports on the contrast in his two-volume book. In 1888 Müller Károly in the pages of the daily newspaper “Arad és Vidéke” accused the gymnasium teachers of abusing the pupils. The case led to a press trial, but the jury acquitted the author of the article.

The fact that 19th-century students did not even have to borrow ideas from others when it came to annoying their teachers is demonstrated by the following incident that took place in the Minorite gymnasium: “During the history of Hungarian literature class the present priest of Chişineu-Criş was rattling the brass wires stretched between the two pews. The old teacher called out to a pupil who did not want to answer, and the others shouted ‘poor thing! He’s got pneumonia!’” The old man called to another pupil who then went to the first desk where the class

prize-winner was who had the only history of literature notebook and; sitting down on a desk behind him, placed the notebook on the back of his eminent colleague from where he fluently read the homework.” It is understandable, therefore, why the teachers of the Royal Gymnasium acted as strictly as possible against those who wished to revive the ‘good old days’.

The newspaper “Alföld” also complained that although there was a struggle for a common goal “among primary and secondary school teachers in the city, who are serving the same interests of one and the same town, they do not even have a proper personal contact and reciprocity as there is for example among gingerbread makers or blacksmiths.” This last statement is probably true because in the era of dualism secondary school teachers were situated much higher up the social ladder than ordinary teachers. Of course this impediment did not prevent the headmaster Sváby Pál from marrying the teacher Gizella Turcsányi in 1878. Although contemporaries viewed their operation much more critically, we can safely say that the Royal Gymnasium and the Royal School became some of the most important centres of intellectual life in the area. It is also not easy to list those teachers who contributed significantly to the development of our region and the country not only through their daily work but also through their academic activities.

The physicist **Antolik Károly** was a student of R. W. Bunsen at the University of Heidelberg. The first stage of his career as an educator was at the Main Gymnasium. In addition to his textbooks; besides the work with which he won the Bugát prize for his career, his descriptions of numerous attractive physical experiments were highly appreciated. Miroslav Tibor notes in his study that the physicist also made teaching aids and won prizes with them. He was present, for example, at the 1881 International Electrotechnical Exhibition in Paris or the 1896 Millennium Exhibition in Budapest. In addition to mathematics and physics he also taught gymnastics until the end of his life, attaching great importance to the physical training of young people. His students achieved great success at the National Gymnastics Competition in Budapest in 1901 with gymnastics exercises that he created and prepared himself during his time as director of the Gymnasium in Bratislava. His own breakthrough was linked to his experiments with the soot diagram, Antolik succeeded in highlighting the traces of electrical sliding discharges using the soot layer.

Botanist **Simonkai Lajos** worked as an assistant to Professor Jurányi in Budapest. He passed the teacher’s exam in 1874, took his doctorate in 1879, taught in Arad and then at the Gymnasium in the 7th district of the



Antolik Károly (1843-1905)



Simonka Lajos

capital. During his stay in Arad he worked at one of the city's largest newspapers, the daily "Alföld". In 1895 his botanical guide presenting the flowering plants of Hungary was published in Budapest. More than 150 articles about his botanical achievements were published in the publications of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and the Royal Hungarian Society for Natural Sciences. During his excursions he introduced his students to the diverse flora of the Arad area.



Richter Aladár

The career of the other botanist from Arad, **Richter Aladár**, commands respect. After studying as a state scholar in Austria, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, France and England, in 1892 he accepted the post of assistant in Cluj instead of the one offered to him in Göttingen. After that he was a teacher in Arad and at the Gymnasium in the first sector of Budapest. Between 1897 and 1898 he travelled again, studying at German, Danish, Belgian and Swedish botanical institutes and natural history museums. In 1898 he became head of the botany section of the Hungarian National Museum, then professor at the Franz Joseph University of Sciences in Cluj and corresponding member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.



Márki Sándor

Márki Sándor, who wrote the best ever history of Arad, worked as a teacher at the Royal Main School and as secretary of the Kölcsey Association in our city, then in 1892 he was appointed professor of world history at the University of Cluj. In 1914 he became rector of the Pedagogical Institute, and shortly afterwards the Hungarian Academy of Sciences elected him as a member. After the First World War the Franz Joseph University of Science and Technology in Cluj moved to Szeged. From 1921 until his death he was head of the Institute of Medieval and Modern History of the University of Szeged. As a historian he dealt with medieval and early modern Hungarian and world history, the history of Hungarian peasant movements and freedom struggles; and he participated in the debate on the general problems of

historiography. He has also written textbooks and books on world history. His main published works include works on Dozsa György and Rákóczi Ferenc II.

Mangold Lajos graduated in Vienna and was a history teacher at the Gymnasium in Arad. After that he moved to Budapest where he taught both at the University and at the State Gymnasium in the V district of Budapest. He was a corresponding member of the Berlin Historical Society and a contributor to the *Jahresberichte der Geschichtswissenschaft* in Berlin. He is one of the authors of the chapter on universal

history in the Great Lexicon Pallas. Many of his studies have been published in European and Hungarian historical journals.

Jancsó Benedek taught Hungarian in Pančevo, Arad and Budapest. As a historian, he studied the situation and movements of minorities in Hungary, primarily those of Transylvanian Romanians, and later, since 1897, the Romanian public education subsidized by the state. Published in “The Journal of University Public Education”. In the monograph dedicated to Arad he was responsible for writing and editing the section on ethnography and folk art. He also played a significant role in organizing free adult education. He worked in the Ministry of Public Education, and from 1916 he was a corresponding member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. During the First World War in occupied Bucharest he was a lecturer at the Austro-Hungarian headquarters.

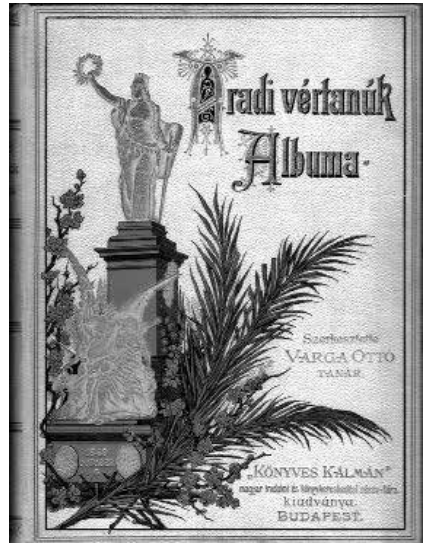


Jancsó Benedek

At the end of his career he was appointed professor at the University of Szeged.

After graduating **Varga Ottó** ended up not in a professorship but in Bosnia.

After the battles around Bihać he taught at the Practical Training School in Budapest, then at the Gymnasium in Arad, where he taught history, geography and political geography. He wrote textbooks for grammar school students and edited “Aradi vértanúk albuma” (Album of the Arad Martyrs) published in 1890. In 1891 he was a teacher at the Main Gymnasium in the 2nd sector of Budapest, where a complaint was registered invoking the alleged anti-Dynastic and anti-Catholic tone of his teaching. The Minister of Public Education ordered a disciplinary investigation. Although the complaint was found to be unfounded, Varga Ottó had to transfer to the main state gymnasium in the first sector of the capital.



Kara B. Győző was a teacher of history, Latin and German at the Royal Gymnasium, and after the Union at the Roman Catholic High School. His most important work is the study “Csiky Gergely in his student days”, but he also coordinated the archaeological excavations dedicated to the recovery of the remains of the five martyred generals left at the place of execution in 1849. In 1932, after the great flood of Arad, during the work of reinforcing the Mures dam, the site of the hangings and the generals buried nearby were accidentally found. The graves

of Aulich, Nagysándor and Knésič were identified and the bones were taken to the Steiner crypt of the Arad cemetery.

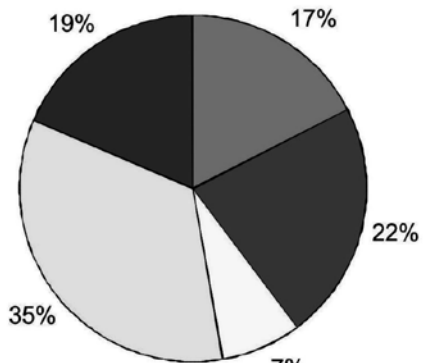
Kövér Gábor remembers the huge flood as it appeared described in his article published in the columns of the daily Nyugati Jelen: “at the Timișorii bridge the Mures river crossed the embankment of the left bank and flooded the settlement of Subcetate (Váralja), ... and then moved towards the lower parts of the municipality of Mureșel (Zsigmondháza) and the municipality of Aradul Nou (Újarad). The road link to Timișoara was interrupted. The fortress was completely surrounded by water. As the army failed, some elderly Araders (veteran K&K bridge builders from the First World War) built a 50-metre emergency bridge from barrels and wood in a few hours. This work restored traffic over the bridge leading to Banat. The dams on Calea Bodroglui (right side) and Micălaca were breached, freeing the flow to Micălaca, Cadas, Bujac, the waste water station, the Airport and the Ceala site. The Pomenirea Cemetery, the present Old People’s Home (then epidemic hospital) were submerged in water. The houses, mostly built of mud, collapsed one after the other in the flood. It was a heartbreaking sight!”



Burián János also participated in the occupation of Bosnia and received a war medal. During his study trips abroad he visited Germany, Italy, France and Switzerland. From 1898 he was the director of the Arad Gymnasium. After the Union he initiated the establishment of the Roman Catholic High School, of which he became the first principal. In 1921 he moved to Hungary. As a classical philologist, one of the most famous creators of Hungarian dictionaries, he published the text of Terentius’ comedy “Adolphe” with explanations in addition to his Latin-Hungarian and Hungarian-Latin dictionaries. His successor, Fischer Aladár, ran the town’s only Hungarian high school, the Roman Catholic Main High School, with responsibility and perseverance in the time of the first Romanian authorities in the crisis-ridden period between the two world wars.

We could extend the list even further; with the name of the composer Bauer Henrik József, whose composition, the operetta “The Emigrants” was also performed in Budapest. Or with Háhn Adolf who studied literature at the College de France, Sorbone and École des Hautes Études, or with the French language teacher Rozsaági Antal who was wounded at Branyiszkó and then, on the recommendation of Deák Ferenc, worked at the Ministry of Trade, but was dismissed because of his articles in the press and so became a teacher. Spitko Lajos played an important role in the establishment of the Kölcsey Association and was deputy editor of “Középiszkolai Szemle” in Arad, then he was appointed director general in Pest County. Between 1882 and 1890 Kuncz Elek was the director of the Royal Gymnasium in Arad, then he was entrusted with the direction of the school inspectorates in Oradea, Arad and finally Cluj. Rieger Imre’s excellent teaching skills were also proven by the fact that by 1914 three of his pupils were already working at the main Gymnasium.

Let’s move on to the students. Enrolment started at the end of August. After the enthusiastic mother or father had provided proof that the son had graduated from the 4th grade of elementary school, was at least 9 years old and had paid 2 forints as admission fee, another 3 forints for ink, notice and singing fee, he may have also paid his semester tuition fee (at the Main Gymnasium it was 12 forints, and 9 forints at the Royal School) and decided which special courses he would enrol his child in (French language cost 10 forints, shorthand 6 forints, fencing - starting only from the 7th and 8th grades - cost 20 forints), bought school supplies and textbooks (they were warned that only new ones were good because “old editions, tattered or scribbled books should not be used at school”), he could rest easy. Since the 8-year gymnasium placed a heavy financial burden on the family, not everyone could afford it. Looking through the statistics of the notices issued on the eve of the Second World War, the smallest percentage in the pie chart were the children of employees and workers (8%), followed by the ‘self-employed’ pensioners - those living on pensions, then the children of the economic elite (10%), the middle classes and intellectuals (22%) and, interestingly, the children of private and public servants (29%) were the most numerous. We can also find special reports on their occupation. The low proportion of workers in industry could be attributed to the fact that at that time Arad was still a real industrial town, a worker did not have the necessary money, and a small industrialist had no interest in sending his child to a school where Greek and Latin were taught for 9 hours a week instead of a useful profession. The high proportion of



■ Agriculture – 17%
 ■ Trade – 22%
 □ Industry – 7%
 ■ Intellectual, civil servant, public – 35%

The high proportion of

tradesmen seems strange, as there was already a trade school in Arad at the time. The 17% who appeared to be employed in agriculture naturally represent the large and medium-sized landowners in and around Arad county.

In terms of mother tongue, comparing the school year 1873/1874 and 1912/1913, the most striking change is the increase in the share of native Hungarian speakers from 69 to 83%, while the share of native Romanian speakers decreased from 20% to 10%.

This is the era when more and more people were complaining about the sheer volume of material being taught. Their arguments and theories are not much different from those of today. So let's see what an 8th grader (equivalent to 12th grade today) learned in 1888 at the Royal Gymnasium: religion (2 hours), Latin (5 hours), Greek (4 hours), Hungarian (3 hours), German (2 hours), Romanian (2 hours), history (3 hours), mathematics (2 hours), natural sciences (4 hours), humanities-logic, psychology, philosophy (3 hours), gymnastics (2 hours). Geography was studied in the first four years. The actual school subjects were: religion (2 hours), Hungarian language (2 hours), German language (2 hours), French language (3 hours), history (3 hours), quantitative theory (3 hours), graphic geometry and drawing (2 hours), natural sciences (5 hours), philosophy (3 hours), freehand drawing (2 hours), gymnastics (2 hours). No small feat, after which came graduation which really meant more than just a piece of colored paper. The excerpts below show the written tests of the exam that ended the 1888 school year. Seen with today's eyes, they don't even seem that terribly difficult... .

Baccalaureate exam. Written test

A) Royal Gymnasium

Hungarian language: 1. Homer's view of the world

2. What services did Hungary offer to the Habsburg dynasty, respectively the Habsburg dynasty to Hungary?

3. The influence of soil on human life.

Latin language. Translation from Hungarian into Latin.

Greek language. Translate verses 5-45 of the 14th canto of the *Odyssey* into Hungarian.

German language. Characterization of Hunyadi János (*Pór Antal: Life and biography of Hunyadi Janos, 304. with changes.*)

Quantity sciences: 1. Arithmetic. Subject in the field of compound interest calculations and annuities. In how many years will a loan of 10,000 forints be repaid if at the end of each year 768 forints and 70 kraars are repaid, the interest being 4.5%. Geometry. (Stereometric problem solvable according to the level of knowledge of plane geometry) What is the area and volume of a regular tetrahedron if the radius of the sphere inscribed around it is 6 dm.

Royal Real School

Hungarian language: 1. The influence of light and heat on plant life.

2. What was elegy originally and what has it become today as a result of its further development?

3. *Without knowledge of physics, one's work is more difficult and self-esteem is lower. A letter to a good friend who doesn't appreciate physics enough.*

German language. 1. *Was hat der Jüngling bei der Wahl seines Lebensberufes zu berücksichtigen? (Independent thesis.)* – 2. *Excerpt from Deák Ferenc's letter. (German translation.)*

French language. *Excerpt from a speech by Trefort Ágoston on the occasion of the commemoration of Guizot Ferenc. (French translation.)*

Quantitative Sciences. 1. **Arithmetic.** *At what distance from the Earth on the straight line connecting the centres of the Earth and the Moon is the point at which the gravitational attractions exerted by the two celestial bodies are equal to each other, if the mass of the Earth is 81 times that of the Moon and the distance between the two celestial bodies is equal to the radius of the Earth multiplied by 60.157 times?*

Geometry. A) *Show that if we divide the sides of an equilateral triangle in the same proportions and connect the dividing points, we get a new equilateral triangle.*

B) *Determine in what proportion the sides of the given triangle should be divided to obtain the triangle with the smallest perimeter formed by connecting the dividing points.*

C) *What is the area of the smallest triangle in the previous problem if each side of the original triangle is 4" long?*

After graduating from school it was, as the cliché goes; “Life with a capital L”. We can say that wherever fate threw them, the students of the gymnasiums of Arad have coped with success everywhere. It would be difficult to list those who, often at the cost of superhuman hard work, have become a source of pride for their school, their city and their nation. Proceeding in alphabetical order, we find among the first the brothers Eckhardt Sándor the philologist and Ferenc the historian. They took turns leading the Hungarian Academy of Sciences between 1945 and 1949. Vasile Goldiș graduated in 1881, was a member of the Romanian intellectual and political elite in Hungary, and from 1926 was Minister of Religious Affairs. In this capacity, his most significant achievement was the concordat concluded with the Vatican, which was extremely beneficial to the Romanian state.

But it is not only scientists and politicians who have passed through the walls of the institute, but also famous soldiers like Benedicty Imre. He served on the front line for 46 months in the 8th and 2nd Infantry Regiments. During the revolution he was the commander of the Arad military station. He organized the military units of the government in Arad, and in 1919 the Romanians held him prisoner in Brasov for 5 months. As a member of the Order of Valour, he retired at the rank of colonel. He also tried his hand at politics, and in 1938 he even took on the position of president of the Air Defence League in Ferencváros (Budapest's IX district).

Dr. Hecht Arnold studied in Budapest and worked in the hospitals of university professors Korányi and Kovács. During a study trip he visited Japan and China. For a while he was Koch's assistant in Berlin, then crossed the Atlantic and became a junior doctor at a hospital in Chicago. He was one of those who returned home

to Arad and founded the Institute of Hydrotherapy (it is still in vogue today, it is worth looking it up on the internet under hydrotherapy). Serious studies of Greek and Latin did not hurt Hoór Mór, who after studying mechanical engineering joined Ganz & Associates S.A. as an electrical engineer. In 1902 he became a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and in 1930 he was entrusted with planning the electrification of Hungary. Pekár Dezső also distinguished himself in the field of natural sciences, and from 1895 he was a teaching assistant to Eötvös Lóránd and later became director of the Eötvös Lóránd Institute of Geophysics. He perfected the Eötvös torsion pendulum. It was also thanks to him that, between the two world wars, the Hungarians were world leaders in geophysical measurements.

Few people did so much for the Hungarians of Arad between the two world wars as Reinhart Gyula who as a furniture manufacturer united and helped the city's industrialists, thanks to him the House of Culture of the Industrialists (today's Puppet Theatre) was built. Likewise, Lócs Rezső or Széll Lajos who organized the Hungarians forced into a minority existence after the Union. They were among those who created and maintained the successor of the Royal Gymnasium, Roman Catholic High School.

Unger Ernő graduated in the last year of the Second World War and has been performing in public concerts since the age of 11. Until his retirement he was a professor at the Budapest Academy of Music, and from 1923 he was the conductor of the Radio Symphony Orchestra. That year he gave the first performance of Mozart's *Così fan tutte* in the capital.

Vannay Gyula started as a simple editor, in 1907 he was appointed tax advisor of Arad, and in this capacity he managed to reorganize his office in such a way that in 1913 17,600 files were handled annually. And he did it all without computers...

Already with the help of modern technology, Kovács I.Gábor and Kende Gábor have written the study "Elite High Schools of Knowledge", in which the performance of high schools in historical Hungary is analysed in the light of their students' careers. Budapest's Piarist High School ranks first on the list of 89 institutes. The Royal Gymnasium in Arad is 19th (in Transylvania it was preceded only by two high schools, one in Cluj and one in Oradea), and the Royal School is 29th. From the above we can probably draw two fundamental conclusions: on the one hand our Gymnasium was one of the best in the country, and on the other hand, looking at the careers of its graduates it is also obvious that they not only filled the heads of their students with piles of data, but they raised people dedicated to their community and nation.

In the sixth volume of the 1910 census, published in 1920, we find data on the proportion of high school graduates. Of course, Budapest was in first place (7.6%), but not far from the capital were Cluj (6.7%), Košice, (6%), Bratislava, Oradea, Târgu Mureș, Timișoara and in eighth place was Arad (4.1%). In the case of today's university centres - in Szeged and Debrecen - only 3.5 and 2.8% of the population respectively had graduated from the 12th grade. In the year of the Trianon it became clear to many that the country had lost something far more valuable than subsoil resources, land and factories: a significant proportion of its intellectuals.

Churches

Ujj János

Roman Catholic Church

The Diocese of Cenad was significantly reorganized during the episcopate of Lonovics József (1834-1848). According to the organization of that time, three dioceses were established on the territory of Arad County: the Upper Deanery of Arad included the subdivisions: Elek, Chişineu-criş, Sânmartin, Dorobanţi, Kevermes and Turnu (later called Eleki). The Lower Deanery of Arad (later called Pecica) included Pecica, Arad, Arad-Citadel, Glogovăţ, Panatul Nou, Ghioroc, Máriaradna and Odvoş. The Arad-Podgoria (or Pâncotan) diocese included Sântana, Şiria, Pâncota, Ineu, Buteni (Körösbökény) and Moneasa.

The population of Arad already exceeded forty-two thousand in the last decade of the 19th century. According to Szentkláray Jenő's report on the history of the church, about half of the settlement's population was Roman Catholic (19,161) and Greek Catholic (767). The vast majority of the Roman Catholic parishioners belonged to the parish in the city centre. In addition to the church built in the second half of the 18th century, designed to accommodate 1,200 believers, there was also a Franciscan church in the fortress (consecrated in 1781) and one in the Gai district dedicated to Saint Ghizela (wife of King Saint Stephen) built in 1858. The latter was consecrated by Bishop Csajághy Sándor on the 9th May.

The Florian Chapel built in honour of the patron saint of firefighters on Kálvin János Street (in the area of today's Reconciliation Park) since 1752 was used only on holidays, and on Sundays and on legal holidays the chapel built in 1835 in the premises of the city hospital in Ferenc Square (which could be visited by local believers) and the one in the prison in the Prefecture Palace were open. Occasionally services were also held in the cemetery chapel. With the exception of the church in the citadel, all of them were officiated by Minorite priests, including the town's parish priests. At least 12 priests lived in the Minorite monastery, but it is also known that there was a period when the number reached 20. (In the 19th century Aradul Nou belonged administratively to the Timiş county, but it was independent from an ecclesiastical point of view, being the centre of the homonymous proto-county).

It was not by chance that, because of the large number of parishioners, the increase in the number of parishes in the city was already being considered several decades earlier. After 1880 a collection was even initiated for the construction of a new parish church, but in the end the town spent the money collected on something else.

In 1895 Csák Alajos Cirjék became the head of the parish in the city centre. He felt that the old church could no longer accommodate the parishioners, so he asked for and received approval from his minor superiors to build a new church. At the time,



CSÁK ALAJOS CZIRJÉK dr.



New Church of the Minorites

After the repayment of the town's debts, the sale of church land and the donation of the Bishop of Cenad, Bonnáz Sándor, such a large sum had been collected that the construction of a new church could be considered.

The reputed Milan Emil Tabaković, an architect from Arad, was entrusted with drawing up the plans for the new church. His design was inspired by the concept of St. Peter's Basilica in Rome. The last mass in the old Baroque church was celebrated on 8 June 1902, three days later the bells rang for the last time, after which demolition began. During the construction work, services were held in a hall on Kölcsey Street (today Ilarie Chendi). On the 25th of September the bones found under the sanctuary of the old church were collected and laid at the foundation of the new church.

The new church is 43 metres long, 17 metres wide and 19 metres high. Given the characteristics of the site, the architect designed a circular vestibule for the main entrance and opened the entrance to the nave of the church at a 45-degree angle. The cross on the dome constructed above the vestibule is 56 metres high, which is so far the highest point in the city. The 13 pairs of artificial marble columns in the basilica were designed to honour the memory of the martyrs of Arad, and the memorial plaque in the churchyard, fixed at the time of its construction, also confirms this.

The construction was directed by master Frick József. The work was carried out in such an organised and energetic manner that on 6 October 1903, on Martyrs' Day, a holy mass was celebrated in the still unfinished building.

The interior decorations were created by Lohr Ferenc and Bogdánffy Pauli Erik, while the huge altar depicting Saint Anthony and the Christ child was created by one of the most famous painters of the time, Vastagh György. Baroque images of the old church by Schissler Ferenc can be seen on the side altars on the right. In the wall of the hall at the main entrance there is a commemorative tablet left over from the old church on which a text is engraved in Latin celebrating the moment when Pope Pius VI and King Josif II reached an agreement on the leadership of the administrative province of the Minorite order called Elizabeth. Above the entrance is a sculpture inspired by Michelangelo's masterpiece Pietà.

In 1901, a 13-metre high statue of the Holy Trinity made of stone and bronze by Róna József, a famous sculptor of his time, was unveiled on the plateau in front of the theatre in the vicinity of the church. At the bottom of the column the artist placed the bronze representation of God the Father and the figure of God the Son, symbolising the victory of the Church, while at the top of the statue is the symbol of the Holy Spirit in the form of a dove.

The Lord's Prayer in Arad was consecrated in 1911 by Glattfelder Gyula, bishop of the diocese of Cenad. The church organ was built by Wegenstein Lipót from Timișoara, which with its 40 pipes is the largest instrument of its kind in the city.

The much larger church than its predecessor was also needed because the number of Roman Catholic parishioners had increased significantly. According to the 1910 census, 33,018 people in the city declared themselves to belong to this denomination. The rich religious life and the various religious organisations (congregations) were led by members of the Minorite order. Each year the number of children receiving first communion reached several hundred, and during the episcopal confirmation the line of young people even snaked into the vestibule.

The Roman Catholic churches in the districts of the town (Grădiște, Micălaca, Șega and Silvaș) were built in the years between the two world wars.

A two-towered church designed by architects Fenyves Károly and Codilla Sándor was built for the Greek Catholic parishioners of Deák Ferenc (today Eminescu) Street in 1912-1913. When the communist authorities abolished the Greek Catholic Church with a pen line in 1948, the church was handed over to the Eastern Rite Orthodox Church and is still owned by it.

Calvinist (Reformed) Church

After the expulsion of the Turks, due to the Catholicisation policy of the Austrians, the Protestant religious life that had previously flourished in the reconquered territories was only very slowly reestablished. Even in 1782 there were only 9 Protestants in Arad. The situation changed with the reign of Joseph II when persecuted Protestants from Upper Hungary and Bohemia were allowed to settle in the county of Arad. Thanks to colonisation and the fact that Protestants could confess and practise their religion with confidence, their numbers in official statistics increased significantly. At the beginning of the 19th century their number in

Arad County was 6,750, in the middle of the century over 11,000, and at the end of the century it was already over 20,000.



The first priest, Csernátóni Vajda Péter, settled in Arad in 1829 where he rented a hall on Church Street (today Lucian Blaga) to hold services. After a short time from here they moved to a more spacious location where a school also operated. In 1839 the congregation bought the land on where the reformed church is located. In 1847 under Reverend Bittó Sándor, the construction of the church began, but it was successively postponed due to the revolution and the struggle for independence. The half-finished building was even used as an emergency hospital during the independence struggles. Thanks to the tireless work of Fábíán Gábor (1795- 1877), academician, translator and chief curator; Sárosy Gyula (1816-1861) poet, writer and the presbyter Buday Jonathán (they donated the income from their tours to the church) the church was built in Baroque style and consecrated in 1852. (It was enlarged with a prayer hall in the 1920s based on the plans of the architect Szántay Lajos). It is no coincidence that the memorial plaque unveiled in 1995 in the entrance vestibule is dedicated to the former scientist and writer, as well as the small bust erected on the green roundel in front of the church (in 2008, a bronze creation of the sculptor Kocsis Rudolf).

With the development of the town, the number of Reformed parishioners increased significantly. According to the 1910 census, the congregation in Arad already numbered 7,661 souls. Its main representative was Fábíán László. (There was only one church in the town, the churches in Gai and Grădiște were founded later.)

One of the most important pastors of the congregation was the long-lived Csécsi Imre (1862-1959) who wrote and published the history of the Arad congregation in

1897 (An assistant pastor always worked with him.) In 1901 Purgly Magdolna, Countess of Șofronea, married Lieutenant Horthy Miklós of Nagybánya, later admiral and governor of Hungary, in the Reformed Church. Her festive speech was published in all the newspapers of Arad. The wedding was one of the most important local social events of the time. Dozens of young people testified for their faith and their church at the confirmation that was held every year.

Augustinian Evangelical Lutheran Church

Augustinian Lutherans began to settle in the county in the 18th century, but it was not until the early 19th century that their numbers grew to such an extent that they were able to maintain a prayer hall, and later bought two houses in Thököly

Square. Among the priests of the congregation, Nikodém János stands out, who served for 25 years and is actually considered the founder of the congregation. The community also established a denominational school in the town in 1877.

In 1881 Frint Lajos became the leader of the congregation. He had unquestionable merits in forming the cohesion of the parishioners and founding the church. The Lutheran Church bought a house site near the main boulevard where it built the Lutheran Palace, while the Lord's Church was built directly on the boulevard. The construction of the complex is evidence of the faith in God, the optimism and the huge financial strength of the small congregation (there were just over 2,000 parishioners in the whole town). Among the most important financial supporters of the community was the Purgly family.

The designer of the church was Szántay Lajos, one of the city's most



CSECSI IMRE.





famous architects, and the contractor was Frick József who has demonstrated excellence on the occasion of the construction of the Minorite church (the new Catholic cathedral). When preparing the plans Szántay had to take into account the very limited dimensions of the site. That is why he chose the neo-Gothic style, which is vertically developed. The building with its 46-metre main tower and side towers was completed in two years. When decorating the building, the designer harmonised the red colour of the burnt brick with the yellow of the chipped sandstone. The interior harmony is provided by the side aisles and the light that penetrates through the stained glass windows. The church bells were cast in the renowned bell factory of Hönig Frigyes in Arad.

The inauguration ceremony of the church took place in 1906, at which time Institoris Kálmán, the former mayor during whose time construction had begun, festively handed over the keys of the church to the Transylvanian bishop of evanngelic-lutheran denomination, Sárkány Sámuel.

The old church builder Frint Lajos (1850-1940) was elected superintendent of the Lutheran Church in Transylvania for his blessed work.

The Mosaic (Israelite) Church

The settlement of the first two Jewish merchants in Arad was officially permitted by the city administration at the beginning of the 18th century. But the first of them to pass away were buried in the cemetery on the other side of the Mures. When the construction of the new fortress began, a new location for the Jewish cemetery was set up in the northern part of the city in the settlement that would later become the Grădiște district. The first rabbi was elected in 1764 in the person of R. Rachanan. The reforming chief rabbi of the religious community, Áron Chorin (1789-1844) took steps to obtain permission to build the synagogue (still standing today on Tribune Dobra Street) and also established a school for Jewish children in the same building. His successor, Steinhardt Jakab, was the first to perform religious ceremonies in Hungarian in the synagogue (on the 28th of April 1845).

During the time of Chief Rabbi Rosenberg Sándor (1885-1909) the number of Arad's parishioners increased significantly; in the 1910 census, 7,811 people in Arad declared themselves Israelites. The vast majority of them, however, indicated Hungarian as their mother tongue. The leadership of the religious community

consisted of two presidents, the president of the school board, two representatives of the religious community and three members of the synagogue leadership. The clerical staff included the chief rabbi, chief cantor, notary, treasurer, religious teacher, choirmaster, organ master and presbyter. Rosenberg's successor, Dr. Vágvölgyi Sándor became chief rabbi.



The interior of the Neolog synagogue, with the torah ark in the centre

At the beginning of the 20th century Orthodoxy gained ground among the Jews of Arad. The Orthodox religious got permission to build a new synagogue (the building was designed by Dömötör László and completed only between the two world wars on Báthory Street, now Cozia Street), and from 1905 a chief rabbi was elected in the person of Schreiber Ioachim. He did not have a successor as chief rabbi.

In Arad county a large number of members of the Israelite community lived in Pâncota (it also had a chief rabbi), Pecica, Cermei and Chişineu-Criş.

Orthodox Church

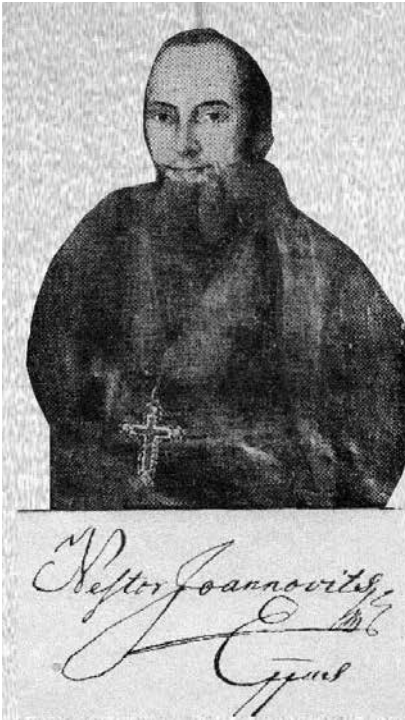
There are no documents on the organisation and structure of the Eastern Rite Church in the medieval period. Written records exist only from the 18th century. After the Austrian Empire succeeded in regaining these territories from the Turks, two strong Orthodox communities were created: a Serbian and a Romanian one settled in the Mureş-Tisa area. Captain Jovan Tekelija built for the Serbs the church dedicated to the Apostles Peter and Paul in 1702, which we can still see today (it is the oldest building in the town), while the church dedicated to St. John the Baptist was built for the Romanian community on the current site of the Moise Nicoară National



Tower of the Serbian orthodox church

College. In 1706, under the leadership of Isaia Diaconovici, the first Eastern rite bishopric was established in Arad, and until 1829 Serbian bishops were elected to head it, and afterwards Romanian bishops. The first Romanian bishop was Nestor Ioanovici (1829-1830).

The strengthening of the Romanian community is demonstrated by the fact that there was a Romanian language school in the town since 1721. Regarding the religious affiliation of the town's population: according to the census of the Roman Catholic Bishopric of Cenad, in 1777 there were 5,595 Serbian and Romanian Orthodox and 2,434 Hungarian and German Roman Catholics. (It is not by chance that two town halls functioned in Arad until 1769: the Serbian and the German ones).



Nestor Ioanovici - the first Romanian orthodox bishop of Arad

Strong influence of the Romanian intelligentsia presence of the city can be deduced from the fact that in 1812 the first Romanian pedagogical school, Preparandia, was opened with imperial and royal permission, and later in 1822 the Theological Institute of Oriental Rite. The bishop lived near the Romanian Eastern Church in Püspök (Bishop's street- today Nicolae Bălcescu) Street. Because of the proximity of the new fortress (built between 1763 and 1783 on the Mures peninsula) the Austrian authorities did not allow the maintenance of the church and urged the community to move it to another location. During the revolution and the struggle for independence in 1848-1849 the Austrian army bombarded the town for half a year, as a result the church was so badly damaged that it was demolished during the time of Bishop Procopius Ipskovich (the Austrians paid 43,976 forints in compensation).

The Orthodox Church bought a plot of land in the former Tököly Garden (today the Great Square) with this sum, and the new Episcopal

cathedral was built here between 1861 and 1870 according to the plans of the Catholic architect Czigler Antal. The iconostasis of the church was painted by the Serbian painter Nikola Alexić. According to the plans of the Romanian intellectuals, a Romanian-language university should have been opened in the buildings around the church, but this did not happen. The buildings housed the pedagogical school and the theological institute. In the meantime the bishop's see was moved to Püspökség (Bishopric/Batthyány) Street where it still stands today. At the helm of the church there have always been well-trained leaders in church leadership, a street in the city to this day bears the name of Ioan Mețianu, one of the most deserving of them. Bishop Iosif Ioan Goldiș (1899-1902) was a teacher at the Royal Gymnasium of Arad, linguist and corresponding member of the Romanian Academy of Sciences.



The old orthodox episcopal cathedral in Arad

Until the end of the First World War only the Episcopal cathedral and a church in Gai served the Orthodox rite of the town. The United Church (Greek-Catholic) which separated from the Eastern Rite Church in the early 18th century had two churches in the town: one on Eminescu Street (then Deák Ferenc) and another in Șega on Pecicăi Street (now Aurel Vlaicu Boulevard). The diocese was located in a house on the Arad “pass” (between Eminescu/Deák Ferenc and Lucian Blaga/ Templom/Bisericii streets), in a building of its own. (After 1989 the reconstituted church was given the same premises.) The churches of the cult and the diaconate were confiscated by the communist authorities in 1949, the church was banned by decree and merged with the Orthodox Church. Between the two world wars, after a significant change in the ethnic composition of the city, the construction of Orthodox churches began in the city's districts. In Gai the Romanian parishioners went to the Serbian monastery of St. Simon the Apostle in the 18th century until their own church was built at the end of the century. Although an Orthodox church was built in old Micălaca in the 18th century, the commune was not administratively part of the city of Arad until 1925. On the other hand, the major of the National

Guard, Galsai Kovách Ernő, praised the priest of this church (Eutimie Novac) in his memoirs entitled “The Siege of the Citadel of Arad and the City of Arad in 1848-49” as one of the supporters of the revolutionary army. After that year, the inhabitants of Micălaca Nouă requested the establishment of their own parish and, together with it, the construction of a new church. Subsequently, the Romanians from the settlements of Şega and Grădişte also submitted similar applications and received building permission. In 1944 the Almighty was served in nine Romanian and two Serbian churches in the town. In the 21st century, the Diocese of Arad received the rank of Archbishopric, and its new cathedral was erected in Podgoria Square and consecrated in honour of St. Trinity. The title of Archbishop is held by His Eminence the Most Rev. Timotei Sevciciu.

Theatre. Theatrical life

Ujj János

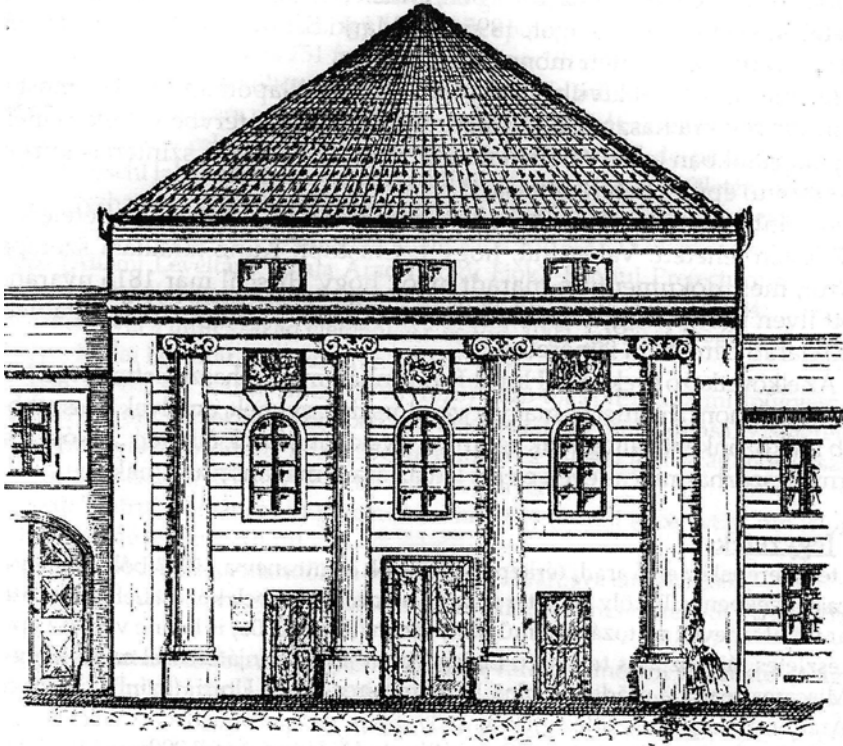
According to local history researchers, the first professional theatre performances in Arad were given by the German troupe led by Philip Bernard. (Previously, there is only documentary evidence of theatre productions performed only by amateurs and students). The troupe spent its season in Arad beginning on the 4th of September 1787 and ending in April 1788. In the city in the former Tököly Garden there was an indoor “arena” without walls. The whole area was owned by the Serbian patron Sava Tekelijja who was also noted for a lot of charity work. The stage part of the arena was later covered to protect the actors from the weather and probably included dressing rooms.

In winter, however, the performances took place in the centre of town, in the Milics House, where the visiting bands played. Among them was Kelemen László’s Hungarian troupe for four months in 1795-96. Theatre became very fashionable in the growing town, as the few public entertainment events in the town, except for balls, were precisely the performances of travelling troupes and amateur plays. In the *Diarium Venerabilis Conventum Aradiensis* (Diary of the Venerabilis Convent Aradiensis) of the Roman Catholic minority order founded in Arad in 1702, we read that “...neither rain, nor mud, nor blizzards prevented the zealous Aradites from going to the theatre. “

In 1787 the wealthy merchant Hirschl Jakab (Jacob) moved from Vienna to Arad. The great theatre-loving Jewish merchant had long been preoccupied with the idea of building a theatre in the city on the banks of the river Mures, so he applied to the Emperor and King Francis himself for a building permit in the capital of the empire. The request (according to Váli Béla’s account) so surprised the Sovereign that he approved it as soon as it was presented to him in 1812. The great merchant then bought the house at the corner of Main Square/Főtér (Szabadság/now Avram Iancu) and Híd Street (Sándor Asztalos, now Tribunal Dobra) and built the two-storey family home in 1817. At the same time the theatre next to his corner house was completed.

On the facade of the neoclassical building are four semicolumns (pilasters) with Ionic heads, and between them three windows open onto the street. There were three entrances to the theatre. On each side of the small lobby was a ticket office. On the ground floor there were 150 plush-covered seats, six raised seats on a platform for honored guests, and several booths. The wooden parts of these were gilded. Two narrow steps on the side led up to the wooden gallery, where 200-250 spectators sat or stood. The stage was relatively small, but the height of the rope bridge reached 11 metres. The theatre had a dressing room for actresses and one for male actors.

Lighting in the hall and on the stage was provided by tallow and wax candles, oil (petroleum) lamps being used only since the 1860s. The theatre was heated by a clay stove and then by an iron stove in the middle of the room. The gentlemen who filled the room regularly smoked pipes, which they lit around the stove, making the building extremely fire-prone. Despite this, in the history of the theatre, which has operated for almost sixty years in this building, there has never been a serious fire. (Not like what happened on several occasions at the newly opened theatre in 1874!)



The Hirschl Theatre opened in 1817

Johann Cristoph Kunz's German troupe performed in the autumn of the inaugural year, but on 17 February 1818 the students of the Preparandia also performed a play in Romanian. For more than half a century this building hosted professional touring bands visiting the city as well as groups of amateur artists. At first, the winter season was filled with performances by German travelling troupes, and the summer season by Hungarian travelling troupes. The tours were probably very profitable for most of the troupes because there is no information about a single troupe that owed rent or wages.

It is true that there were bands that didn't even stay half a year; due to lack of audience they terminated their contracts early and went to other cities that promised more interest.

On the 16th of June 1818, the first Hungarian-language theatre company, Kilényi Dávid's troupe, performed the play *King Matthew's Choice* (by Szentjóni Szabó László), which was a great success and was present throughout the summer in Arad and the county's towns. Among its members were famous actors of the time such as Szerdahelyi József and Szentpétery Zsigmond, as well as the actor described by Petőfi wearing an ink-stained coat, Megyeri Károly. In 1819 they were joined by Széppataki Déryné Róza (1793- 1872), the star of Hungarian travelling theatre. With Déryné in the troupe, Kilényi visited Arad several times in the following years. In 1838 Pethő Celestin and Farkas József, and in the summer of 1844 Latabár Endre's company rented the theatre. The latter presented in Arad the play "Accommodation in Parliament" and Peleskei Gaál József's play "The Notary". Among the Hungarian troupes there were also those whose actors learned Romanian plays and performed them for Romanian-speaking audiences in the city (e.g. the Szeged troupe). From 1847, according to the decision of the city administration, the theatre was made available free of charge to Hungarian troupes.



Déryné Széppataky Róza

For more than half a century this building housed touring theatre groups visiting the city, as well as groups of amateur artists.

On the evening of the 17th of March 1848 the postman and his passengers from Pest brought the news of the revolution and the 12 revolutionary demands printed on paper. The young people of Arad, gathered in front of the White Cross Hotel, obtained the document and went straight to the theatre. There they interrupted the ongoing German-language performance. The German and Czech musicians were ejected, and the Gypsy violin band led by Pepi (rumoured to have been kissed on the forehead by Franz Liszt in front of the White Cross Hotel during his appearance in Arad in 1846) was asked to play Rákóczi and Hunyadi's march. The young people forced the reluctant director Gócs Ede to interrupt the performance in German, *Don Cezar de Basan* and read the 12 points of the Revolutionary Proclamation from the stage.

During the months-long Austrian bombardment of the town (from October 1848 to June 1849), theatre performances were held, but after the defeat of the revolutionaries, under pressure from the Austrian military authorities, the town

authorities could only rent the theatre to German-speaking theatre companies. At that time the theatre was rented by Csernovits Péter, the landowner of Macea (and owner of the castle in the town), brother-in-law of the martyred general Damjanich . By a trick he managed to persuade the Supleant Council to cancel the decision of the former council, so that from 1850 the Hungarian troops were let to play. significant in those days.

In November, the audience of Arad was able to see opera performances (Donizetti, Bellini) again. At that time the theatre companies led by Szabó József, Havy Mihály, Budai József, Szilágyi Béla and Hubay Gusztáv performed here. Famous actors also appeared in German troupes, among whom Trauman's name is mentioned several times in the German-language weekly newspaper of Arad edited by Bettelheim Vilmos. Moreover, from 1859, the programme of the Hungarian troupes performing in Arad was regularly published in the German newspaper, together with reviews of the performances in Hungarian. The Hungarian-language supplements were so successful among the citizens that the print runs increased After the reestablishment of the Constitution in 1861, the authorities no longer hindered the performances of Hungarian theatre companies and accepted Romanian-speaking companies. Theatre companies led by Matei Millo (1870) and Mihai Pascaly (1868 and 1871) performed here in the mid-sixties and seventies. The star of Pascaly's troupe in 1868 was Mihai Eminescu, the greatest poet of the Romanian nation. In the 1870s I.D. Ionescu's band from beyond the Carpathians made several appearances in the county and city of Arad.

One of the greatest theatrical figures of his time, the young Szerdahelyi Kálmán (1829-1872) was for years a celebrity on the stage of Arad. After his early death (he was only 43) a bust was erected in the lobby of the new theatre. Unfortunately the beautiful bust disappeared without trace after the Union in 1919.

The various bands that played in the city were more or less successful, with some bands making a lot of money and needing a bigger venue for their performances. After the Austro-Hungarian compromise in 1867 the town council proposed building a new theatre with a larger capacity. In the early 1870s the city authorities took out a large loan of 700,000 forints for the construction of the new theatre and the new town hall. The theatre building was designed by the Pest architect Skalnitzky Antal. The entrance was not from the main boulevard, but from Zrinyi (today Goldiş) Street, for which the designer received much criticism.

Work began in 1871 and construction took place during the term of Mayor Vörös Pál. The total cost of the investment was 463,400 forints. The four-storey theatre had enough capacity to accommodate 1,250 spectators simultaneously. There were 256 seats on the ground floor and a total of 92 boxes on three levels and 150 standing places on the top level. The lighting of the hall was solved by sprinkler lamps which provided much more light, but were also safer from a fire protection point of view. They could be switched off at the same time from a central switch. Despite this several fires destroyed the theatre.



The new theatre inaugurated in 1874

The 1873-74 season opened in the old building where the last performance took place on the 6th of April 1874. After that the old theatre became for thirty years the costume and props depot of the new theatre. At the beginning of the 20th century the “seventh art”, cinema, became increasingly popular in the town (several Hungarian silent films with local actors were filmed in the town). In 1907 the architect Steiner József remodelled the old theatre at the request of the town administration. The wooden balcony was demolished and replaced with a concrete slab balcony, and a projection booth was created at the end of the hall. The city’s first permanent cinema, Uránia, opened here and ran until 1965.

The opening of the new theatre in 1874 was such an important event that Sovereign Franz Jozef arrived in Arad accompanied by a large entourage. He watched the first act of Fáy András’s play - “Hunting in Mátra”, after which he retired with his retinue to the White Cross Hotel.

From the late 1870s musicals became the “hits” in theatre, this was the heyday of operas and popular plays, so director Follinus János hired actors with established voices. Over the next three decades talented and well-organised directors (Krecsányi Ignác, Mosonyi Károly, Aradi Gerő, Leszkay András) queued up for the theatre concession. They succeeded in attracting famous primadonnas and no less famous tenors and comedians to the city on the banks of the Mures.

The new theatre building burned down on the 18th of February 1883 and only the walls remain. The reconstruction was entrusted to the architect Halmay Andor from Arad. The new theatre had a smaller capacity but also a more beautiful design. The models of the ceiling frescoes were made by the excellent artist Lotz Károly and copied by Györgyössy Rudolf.



Main entrance of the theatre overlooking the Bohus Palace



Programme for the opening Banner of the National Theatre (1902)

The theatre of Arad was famous all over Hungary, and many of the great artists of the time went to the big theatres of Budapest from here. The theatre operated with two permanent troupes, a classical theatre troupe (prose) and a musical troupe. The latter performed in both opera and operetta performances, which were in great vogue in the early 20th century. In 1902 the city theatre was elevated to the rank of National Theatre, which it held until 1919. Its most famous director was Szendrey Mihály. When the Comedy Theatre in Budapest opened, almost the entire theatre company moved to the capital. There were excellent actors such as Tőkés Anna, Zilahi Irén, Rónaszéki Gusztáv, Góth Sándor, Tapolczai Dezső, Szántó Jenő, Fenyves Emil, Várnai Jenő. Medgyaszay Vilma, Rajnai Gábor, Mály Gerő and Jávor Pál (born in

our town). In the year of the outbreak of the First World War the theatre in Arad had five directors, 12 actresses and 13 male actors, 30 assistant actors, a dancer, a conductor, a musical director, a wind player, a master painter and 26 musicians.

In 1900, on the banks of the Mures river, on the line of Simonyi Street (today Gheorghe Lazăr), the summer theatre was opened with a facade flanked by two towers, where Arad actors and touring companies could perform from spring to autumn. According to the contract with the city, the theatre company had to perform 45 shows there from Pentecost until the opening of the autumn season. The summer theatre ran until 1939 when it was demolished because maintenance was too expensive.

The Hungarian theatre company operated in Arad until 1949 when the communist party came to power and “temporarily” disbanded it under the pretext of renovating the theatre. It was never rebuilt.

Nowadays, the Hungarian-language theatre company of the Chamber Theatre of Arad is successfully operating in the city.

Press life in Arad in the 19th and early 20th century

Lehoczky Attila

The creation of the Hungarian press in Arad was a natural part of the city's development. The reasons for its formation derive from three macro-factors and several local micro-factors. The macrofactors were the Enlightenment, the impact of social and economic development as a consequence of the Reformation and the Austro-Hungarian Compromise on the development of local society, the evolution of bourgeois tastes and needs; the technical development of the press and press life, and the professionalization of journalism that followed the first two. The most important local micro-factor was the acquisition of the title of royal free city which had a great impact on the period that followed, both spiritually and economically.

During the second half of the 18th century and the first half of the 19th century Arad underwent significant development and rapid urbanization was underway. This trend was not hindered by the neo-absolutist Bach era that followed after the 1848 revolution, which, besides being a big step back from the Hungarian revolutionary policy, in several cases created the opportunities and directions that led to the economic development of the territories under the Hungarian Crown. As early as 1850 the internal customs borders were abolished at imperial level, after which major investments in industry and transport were made. The main consequence of the latter was the acceleration of railway construction, which led to spectacular industrial and social development throughout the Kingdom of Hungary. This development reached its peak especially after 1867.

Locally, most of the investments have been directed towards industry, so over the years, Arad has become more and more an industrial centre. The beginning of the spectacular development was on the 11th of October 1858 when the first train entered the town from the direction of Szolnok. The railway itself played a decisive role in the town's development because it was from here that the construction of the Transylvanian main line began. The town became an important banking centre, in the 1880s Arad was considered the most important banking centre in Transylvania (at one time Arad's financial institutions had deposits of 77,838,000 crowns and capital reserves of 25,914,000 crowns), so this economic sector patronised numerous facilities and institutions dedicated to development. Numerous industrial companies were established in Arad: the Railway and Brick Factory Arad S.A. (1868), the Arad S.A. Spirits Factory (1868), the Arad Steam Mill and the Sawmill. S.A. (1869), "Széchenyi" Mill S.A. (1869). The most important bell foundry in Hungary, run by Hönig Frigyes, was also based here.

However, the most important industrial establishment was the Weitzer János S.A. wagon factory and foundries (1892) which settled here from Graz. As a closing of the era, in 1908 the only car and bus factory in the kingdom, the MARTA car factory, was also established here.

This development also brought important changes to the appearance of the town: public transport was founded in 1869, the water and sewerage system was built in 1896, and street lighting switched to gas in 1860. Many public buildings were erected during this period, including the new theatre (1874), the new town hall (1877) and the Arad-Cenad United Railway Palace. The Statue of Liberty was unveiled in 1890, and most of the buildings in Andrásy Square (today Revolution Boulevard) were completed by 1896. In 1903 the central Roman Catholic church was consecrated and in 1909 the statue of Kossuth was erected. As the high point of the era, the Cultural Palace, built in eclectic style, was opened in 1913. The city centre was decorated with a series of art nouveau and eclectic buildings, after which the main streets were paved or asphalted. A number of schools and cultural institutions were created in addition to the changes in appearance. In 1861, the region's first political newspaper was launched,

“Alföld”; in 1873 the Main Royal Gymnasium was established; in 1881 the Kölcsey Association was founded; in the same year the first issue of the daily newspaper “Arad és vidéke” appeared, and from 1885 the daily newspaper “Aradi Közlöny” appeared in the local publishing scene. The Commercial High School was opened in 1891, and then the city's theatre was elevated to the rank of National Theatre with two permanent troupes; one for classical theatre and the other for opera. In addition to the industrial component in Arad, a remarkable intellectual life developed and with it the civil way of life changed: on the eve of the First World War 18 cafés, 12 hotels and 7 brothels were operating in the city, and the number of theatre performances increased to over 200 per year. According to many contemporaries, by 1910 Arad had become a “bohemian” town, unlike the city of seventy years ago.

The social transformations have also been significant, fostering the creation of a true media centre in the city. During this period the number of people who could read and write increased significantly (in 1880 literacy was 47.2%, but by 1910 it had risen to 69.6%) and, although the size of the intellectual class lagged behind other provincial towns, it also showed an upward trend. In 1900 a share of 9.3% of the total population (2,504 persons) and in 1910 a share of 10.6% (3,208 persons) belonged to the intelligentsia. The total population also grew at a fast pace: while in 1830 there were 15,242 inhabitants in Arad, this number reached 26,959 in 1857, 32,725 in 1869, 35,556 in 1880, 42,052 in 1890 and 56,206 inhabitants in 1900, respectively 63,166 inhabitants in the last Hungarian census. If we include the population of the outlying settlements, this figure rises to 77,542 inhabitants. The ethnic composition showed a very heterogeneous picture: in 1910 there were 46,085 Hungarians and 10,279 Romanians in the administrative area of Arad,

4,365 Germans (Swabians), 1,816 Serbs, 277 Slovaks and 344 other nationalities. The relationship between the nationalities was decidedly peaceful after ethnic conflicts had bypassed the town and county in 1848. Each nationality had its own cultural institutions.

The urbanisation of the city progressed by leaps and bounds, creating an environment that demanded the services of newspapers and magazines. Businessmen of the time clearly saw this trend and made efforts to meet the needs. The success of the first newspaper publishing foundations only further stimulated this phenomenon, and the emergence of competition even led to the development of a capitalist competitive situation that in its own way contributed to the city becoming a bastion of the provincial press. All this not only led to an increase in the number of journalists and those who made a living from journalism (in 1910, 28 journalists worked in the city, far more than in Timișoara, Oradea and Cluj), but also to an increase in the number of printing presses. In 1908 there were 12 printing works in Arad, which in terms of technological development placed Arad on the first step of the podium of the provincial cities. The circulation of newspapers was high even compared to the national level, and the number of copies was remarkable compared to the population of the city: in 1910 a newspaper product was equivalent to 2,871 inhabitants, and in the case of political and social newspapers this number meant 15,792 people/newspaper.

The secret of the success of Hungarian newspapers is not only found in the transformations

bourgeoisie. After the Austro-Hungarian Compromise it became clear that the Hungarians would be the dominant political and economic factor in the territories of the Hungarian Crown, and the Hungarian language would become the *de facto* lingua franca. Thus, the number of the Hungarian-speaking population grew steadily during the period under review: while in 1880 there were 19,896 inhabitants who declared themselves Hungarian in the city, by 1910 this number (including Jews who declared themselves Hungarian) had increased to 46,085, practically two and a half times as many. This is important because in the period under examination about 85-87% of the newspaper readership came from the Hungarian and German bourgeois population. If we take into account the improvement of literacy and education indicators, we partially get the answer to why Hungarian journalism was so successful in Arad.

Apart from the figures, however, it is also worth looking at the circumstances in which newspapers operate. First of all, the efforts of publishers and patrons to meet the needs of readers should be highlighted, and this led to a great diversification: in addition to political dailies and weeklies, specialist newspapers, social and religious magazines, school magazines, tabloids and comic strips were also published, and later literary and theatrical publications for the more demanding public, as well as various satirical and can-can publications, all on an upward trend towards development. Political newspapers had the greatest influence and were able to

influence politics and public life at a local level, most of which were partly or wholly committed to a political party or movement. In addition to national and local news, they published short stories, excerpts from novels, etc. (thus contributing to the development of literary taste), they also had economic sections and, in many cases, exacting theatre criticism columns. They also published reports and it is worth mentioning the presence of editorials, a practice that was not very common in the provincial press at the time. In order to satisfy customer demand, the local dailies appeared on Sundays with an increased number of pages, and on holidays they were accompanied by voluminous supplements. In general we can say that they tried to follow the style of the Budapest newspapers, sometimes with great success. In terms of operating conditions, there was a high degree of professionalisation at the time: in addition to the fact that the number of journalists increased significantly, there was also a diversification of the roles of press workers; in addition to editors, assistant editors and editors-in-charge appeared; some of them were subsequently given a role on city councils and committees. The editorial offices were equipped with telegraphs and then telephones, and were in constant contact with the news channels in the capital, and at city level there were journalists or editors who had the status of special envoys to the hottest places where important events were taking place, with the work of writing and editing often taking place during the night. The aim of all major newspapers in Arad was to keep pace with the Budapest press and there were reports of them publishing news earlier than their counterparts in the capital. These conditions led to a capitalist competitive climate that contributed greatly to the development and sophistication of the local press and, as a result, the tastes of the Arad bourgeoisie became increasingly elevated.

The city's first permanent newspaper appeared in 1837, only after Arad was granted the title of free royal city in 1834. It was called "Arader Kundschaftsblatt" and was published in German, like many other periodicals born at that time. The owner and editor-in-chief was Franz Schwester. The newspaper contained local news and advertisements, announced the theatre programme, the hotel guest list and many other interesting things. It often saw the light of print written in Gothic letters. From the 1840s onwards it contained more and more articles in Hungarian, proving the rise of the Hungarian language. It appeared until 1849 and was later followed by the "Arader Anzeiger" (published between 1851 and 1862, until 1853 appearing in German and Hungarian), the "Arader Zeitung" (between 1855 and 1861), and a few years after its publication ceased the tradition was continued from 1873 by the "Neue Arader Zeitung". The first publication in Hungarian appeared in 1839 under the title

"Az Aradi Tudakózó Intézet Magyar Hírlapja" (Hungarian Language Journal of the Information Institute of Arad). The editor of the newspaper was the same Franz Schwester, and the publication was practically the Hungarian equivalent of the "Arader Kundschaftsblatt". From February 1840 it continued to appear under the name "Aradi Hirdető" and, except for a break from the end of 1840 to 1845, was published until 1853 (from the end of 1849 it appeared in German and Hungarian).

The first political (and literary) newspaper of the city was launched on 1 July 1848 by Bangó Pető and bore the name of the city - "Arad". The publication "Patriot" appeared almost at the same time, but the appearance of both was interrupted in July 1849 due to political and military developments. In the Bach era we can note one more attempt to publish newspapers; "Aradi Híradó" was published between 1858 and 1860, edited by Grünwald Manó and then by Óváry Lipót. With its disappearance, the "heroic era" of Arader journalism came to an end. The enthusiasm for establishing newspapers in Hungarian was prompted by the relaxation of the neo-absolutist system. "Alföld", which later established itself as a sophisticated political and social daily, first saw the light of print in 1861. Under its influence several other newspapers were born: "Arad" in 1863, "Aradi Lapok" in 1868, "Arad és vidéke" in 1880, "Aradi Közlöny" in 1885, "Aradi Hétfői Újság" in 1898, "Aradi Friss Újság" in 1899 and "Függetlenség" in 1902. Only the daily newspapers "Alföld", "Arad és vidéke" and "Arad Közlöny" managed to achieve a greater influence, have a more serious standard and a longer life. But the desire to establish a publication did not end with these press organs: later on in Arad, the publications "Házi Közlöny" (established in 1888) - a specialized publication; "Az iskolakért" (1887) which dealt with the condition of schools; the first satire and humour newspaper in Transylvania ("Füles Bagoly" in 1890) and the second sports newspaper in Transylvania ("Magyar Sportélet" in 1900); but also

"Aradi Gazda" (1899) - the newspaper of the Arad Economic Association or publications promoting literature and cultural life; "Szövetség" (1899) and "Kultúra" (1910), as well as theatre art and drama; "Színházi Újság" - the Theatre Newspaper (1910). The tourist newspaper of Arad - "Aradi Turisták Lapja" appeared from 1910, but there were also many advertising newspapers such as; "Altalános értesítő" - General Information Bulletin - from 1900 and the list could be continued. Each publication was demanding and capable of development, publishers tried to impose and maintain a high standard and competition was beneficial for their development.

In 1910, 22 different newspapers were published in the city, while between 1910 and 1919 (in defiance of wartime conditions and in many cases government censorship) a total of 59 newspapers were published. As we can see, Arad's press was very heterogeneous and satisfied many needs (if we add to this that the city was also one of the most important centres of the Romanian language press and also had newspapers in German, then this heterogeneous and diverse character is abundantly clear!), and Arad's press offer was, as already mentioned, close to the capital's standards. News from political newspapers arrived quickly and in most cases were reliable, theatre criticism was of high quality and educational (the aim was clear: to raise the standard of the highly respected National Theatre in Arad), excellently compiled economic news and highly respected reports could be read in the columns of Arad newspapers. Many talented and well-known journalists worked here (I would mention Tiszti Lajos who enjoyed national fame and composed great editorials), the printing works were equipped in an exemplary manner and the editors were aware of their importance. At the beginning of the 20th century there

was no longer any talk of provincialism in Arad.

“Alföld” (“The South Plain”) deserves special mention as the first Hungarian newspaper of the highest order in Arad. The idea of founding a newspaper first appeared in 1859, during the national Kazinczy celebrations, when Henrik Goldscheider (editor of the “Arader Zeitung”) agreed to publish Hungarian-language theatre reviews written by the poet-writer Jankai József, many of them with subtext. The success was so great that the number of the paper’s subscribers almost doubled in three months, which is why the newspaper entrepreneur Bettelheim Vilmos asked the city authorities three times for permission to set up a Hungarian newspaper, being refused each time, citing various reasons. Bettelheim was finally granted permission to establish a newspaper in Vienna, and the first issue of the newspaper “Alföld” was published on the 1st of August 1861 and soon became the best-known newspaper in the region. Officially it was the publication of the Economic Association of Arad, but in fact it had the support of several influential personalities, such as Atzél Péter (who was later mayor and then prefect of Arad), the centre-left politician Bánhidy Béla, or the support of the later president of the Kölcsey Association and prefect of Temes, Tabajdi Károly. The first editor-in-chief of the newspaper was Márton Ferenc who was part of the pro-Deák faction, the publication having opposition features and who, according to his statement, fought “[...] for the return to the Pragmatica Sanctio proclamation and the laws of 1848 and for the idea of Hungarian statehood [...]”. In the period before the Austro-Hungarian Compromise, “Alföld”, which was too radical and represented a national orientation, provoked the anger of censors and other officials, which is why it was banned in 1863. However, the newspaper’s editors did not give up and refounded the publication under the name “Arad” in the same year and with almost the same guard of editors and journalists (Környei János took over the editorship). After the Compromis the daily reverted to its original name and began to develop in earnest. Its most important period was during the time when it was headed by Tiszti Lajos (1873-1882).

Throughout its existence, the newspaper advocated progress, seeing the Compromise as only a stage in the development of Hungarian statehood and continuing to call for constitutional reforms in both the Austrian provinces and the Hungarian Crown countries. They called for a peaceful and just domestic policy, educational reforms, the settlement of cult situation, the abolition of economic barriers and accession to the European monetary system; they stressed the paramount importance of professional skills in the staffing of the newly established offices, and at the local level they took every opportunity to encourage the city leadership to take steps towards further development through the articles they signed. Later, they also took a stand in favour of solving the problem of the nationalities, especially the Romanians, and so proposed partial acceptance of their demands. Although at one time they had a serious competitor in the publication “Aradi Lapok” after the early disappearance of the latter,

“Alföld” has regained its former status, long the only daily newspaper in the city that all local political organizations considered an authority and a common forum.

Tiszti Lajos did his best to maintain the high standing of the daily, contributing himself to this effort with his editorials and other writings in an ironic but highly appreciated tone.

In 1882 the lawyer Vörös Vidor and Edvi Illés László took over the editorship, and after the latter's departure, Vörös continued to run the newspaper himself until 1894 as an organ of the National Party, but in the meantime the ownership rights passed to the local Arad leaders of this political party. Also during this period well-known people worked for the newspaper, among them Iványi Ödön and Dr. Jancsó Benedek are worth mentioning.

The main reason for the paper's demise was the change of editors in 1894. At that time Schankenban Vledényi László and Horváth Elemér were at the head of the publication they ran with an anti-ecclesiastical approach. The transformation of the newspaper's rhetoric drew a negative reaction from readers that eventually led to a drop in the number of subscribers. Although the newspaper was taken over from the beginning of 1896 by the publisher Edvi Illés László and the printing house of Varga József and his associate (who immediately reverted to the National Party and the liberal line in general), it all turned out to be too late; after 37 years of continuous "Alföld" ceasing to exist. Apart from changes in political orientation, perhaps the fact that it did not keep up with serious competitors such as the daily newspapers "Arad és vidéke" and "Aradi Közlöny" contributed to its demise. There is no doubt that until the 1880s it was considered one of the most important and influential newspapers not only in Arad but in the region in general.

The first issue of "Arad és vidéke" ("Arad and its Region") appeared on 25 December 1880 as a political, economic and literary daily. From the very beginning it adopted a line that was sympathetic to the ideas of the Independence Party and the 1848 partists, and later became their mouthpiece. Surprisingly, it quickly became popular in the town (in April 1881 it already boasted 793 subscribers), a state of affairs probably facilitated by the attitude favourable to the traditions of 1848 and the independence of the Hungarian state (one explanation for this could be that the cult of the martyrs in Arad grew in magnitude at that time). Its first editor was Szudy Elemér, and the line the newspaper adopted somewhat contradicted the line of the daily "Alföld", considering local news as the most important (at least at the beginning), publishing reports, reports and analyses about the state of the city, about known problems, attractions and interests of the city, putting the development of Arad at the top of its priorities. They embraced almost all local initiatives: they supported the Kölcsey Association and the Society of Teachers and Lecturers of the Arad Region, they organised a fundraiser for the erection of the statue of Kossuth, they enthusiastically supported the initiative of the Tourist Association of the Mountain Area of the Arad Region to set up an Ethnographic Museum in the city, and later they addressed the question of the need to establish a university in the city. They published biographical articles on the lives and activities of the most important local

personalities and participated in the organization of cultural life, especially theatre life. In their opinion, the city had to follow the model of Budapest and not that of any other city, because only the capital could be the only standard that could be adopted as a model. All this did not mean that the news of the country and of the world in general would not receive enough space in the newspaper's columns, but that it simply set a different direction from that adopted by their colleagues at the daily "Alföld".

From 1890 the newspaper adopted the subtitle "political, social and economic daily", and from then on placed great emphasis on fulfilling the assumed character. In addition to propagating the 1848 Pasoptist ideals, its editors did not abandon portfolios and other writings with a literary component: well-known writers of the time published in its pages, names such as Erdős Renée, Krúdy Gyula, Mikszáth Kálmán, Gárdonyi Géza, Brankovics György or Mihai Eminescu being the most notable; in addition it often dealt with visual arts and music, and the theatre criticism column was of the first rank. Its editors did their best to maintain variety (after Szudy Elemér's departure the following took over the paper in turn: Barabás Béla, Schröder Béla and Sugár Ernő, after which Szudy returned in November 1918, and the last years were managed by Kaszab Géza and Károly Sándor). Technological innovations were introduced for greater competitiveness (in 1909 the daily newspaper "Arad és vidéke" was the first in country that used printing and harvesting machines powered by electric motors), graphics and photo reproductions appeared in the newspaper's columns and competitions were organised that might seem unusual today, for example, readers could measure the number of steps between two streets in Arad. The aim was clearly to arouse readers' interest, but this interactivity could also be seen as a strategy to beat the competition.

The newspaper survived the World War and the troubled climate of revolutions and counter-revolutions in Hungary, but after 1919 it lost its original scope, its heterogeneity declined and its size was reduced. It probably could not align itself with the direction set by the new Romanian government, but it is also plausible that it had financial difficulties. "Arad és vidéke" ceased to exist in its 42nd year of publication, after a slow decline, but its breadth, diversity, high standards (reminiscent of Budapest newspapers), militant and pro-development attitude made it one of the best newspapers in the Hungarian Crown provinces. .

On 20 December 1885 the "Aradi Közlöny" ("Arader Gazette") appeared, the third most important newspaper of the period under review, which began its journey as a political, social and economic daily. Its founder and owner was Stauber József, a businessman of Israeli origin who had moved from Budapest to Arad and who distinguished himself from the outset by observing the best practices of the press by printing the newspaper at night and paying the editorial staff very well. The editors summed up the creed and motto of the paper in the issue of 25 December 1890: they pledged to promote the principles of the Liberal Party and promised that the paper would be objective, that only subjects within the limits of good taste would be covered, and that the columns devoted to economics, theatre and all the rest

would be written by the best professionals in the highest possible form, and also that original novels and novellas would be presented to the reading public.

In fact, the political position of the daily “Aradi Közlöny” has always followed the changes on the political scene: after the Liberal Party left power in 1905 it took a neutral position (it should be noted that the period between 1905 and 1910 was animated by fierce disputes between the parliamentary parties, both in and out of Parliament - at that time the Independence Party and the 1848 Pasoptist Party and their successors were at the helm of the country, and the balance of power was not clear), and later, after the National Labour Party came to power, it served its interests. In addition to the usual columns in other newspapers, the managers of the paper tried to retain their readership and gain further popularity with several unique local innovations: for example in 1901 they organised a collection accompanied by a free distribution of bread for the poor. On another occasion they insured their subscribers against accidents with 3,000 crowns, but we can also mention the 260-page festive supplement that appeared in honour of the 25th anniversary of the newspaper. The literature section printed the writings of Jókai Mór, Szomaházy István, Hevessy Jenő or Ion Luca Caragiale, while in addition to the sensitivity to public affairs, weekly events were covered in a separate section which was supplemented with cartoons (for the first time in Transylvania). Of course, the daily also supported all important local initiatives (at one point the newspaper offered its three months’ income in favour of the Kossuth statue), so together with the competing daily “Arad és vidéke” it was a good ground for promoting the city’s modernisation efforts.

The editorial team has barely changed in the period under discussion: Stauber József remained editor-in-chief throughout, but the editors-in-chief also changed rarely: Törös Tivadar ran the newspaper until 1909 when Bolgár Lajos took over and remained editor-in-chief between the two world wars. The Aradi Közlöny newspaper not only survived the World War and subsequent revolutions, but also ensured its publication in the interwar period with an appropriate stance and tone. The newspaper ceased to exist in October 1940 for political reasons, at which time most Hungarian newspapers in southern Transylvania were banned due to Hungary’s annexation of Northern Transylvania. With fifty-five years of existence, “Aradi Közlöny” was the longest running political and public daily newspaper in the region.

The other newspapers and magazines did not reach the standards of the three big dailies mentioned, rather they tried to respond to local needs, or their target audience which was different. The following publications should also be mentioned during the period under discussion:

- “Aradi Élet” (The Arader Life) appeared as a social, public and artistic (and sometimes political) weekly, its editor-in-chief was Ödön Gellér.
- “Aradi Hírlap” (The Arader Newsletter), the defining daily of the period between the two world wars, was published from 1917, its leader at that time being Bolgár Lajos; from 1929 the daily had almost national coverage and was

known as “Erdélyi Hírlap”.

- “Aradi Újság” (Arad Newspaper), edited by Vörös László, had a long life (thirty-nine years) and functioned as a news paper publishing short news under bold headlines focusing on the essence; it often published events that caused scandals. Between the two world wars it successfully developed a small press trust, with several newspapers, not just in Arad, operating as affiliated press organs. Among them locally were published: “Aradi Friss Újság” (between 1919 and 1940), “Hétfői Friss Újság” (1930), “Hétfői Újság” (1930),
- “Új Hírek” (1929), and in Timișoara they appeared: “Esti Újság” (between 1927 and 1940) and
- “Banat-i Friss Újság”. We can also note the newspaper of the trust that appeared in Brasov: “Brassói Friss Újság” (between 1932-1936).
- “Délvidék” (Southern Zone) was a magazine of theatrical life and theatre criticism published since 1911, later it expanded to national coverage, the editor-in-chief was Papp Andor. It was published until 1941, completing thirty-one years of continuous publication.
- “Függetlenség” (Independence) was the newspaper of the 1848 Pasoptist party, it appeared between 1902 and 1919. It was a locally dominant political daily, but could not survive after the Union.
- The satirical newspaper “Füles Bagoly” (The Owl with Ears) also proved a great survivor, its publication was suspended during World War I, but has resumed its appearance again since 1919. In 1937 it ceased to exist after fifty-three years of publication. Its editor was Horváth Károly throughout.
- The newspaper “Tükör” (Mirror) edited by Schulik Kálmán was published regularly between 1916 and 1920, sometimes weekly or monthly, and rarely daily.

The local Romanian-language press also deserves attention, on the one hand because it published high quality newspapers and magazines, and on the other hand because it employed renowned publicists, some of whom later played an important role in the preparation of the National Assembly of Alba Iulia on the 1st of December 1918, so that to some extent they were the creators of the Great Union. Between 1862 and 1918, a total of 14 Romanian-language newspapers or magazines were published in the city. Of these, three famous political dailies stand out: “Tribuna Poporului”, followed by “Tribuna”, and “Românul”.

“Tribuna Poporului” appeared at Christmas 1896, Ion Russu-Sirianu was the editor-in-chief. The newspaper defended the Romanian national cause. In its columns were published, among others, Aron Cotruș, Vasile Alecsandri, Lucian Blaga, Ion Luca Caragiale, Ioan Slavici, Alexandru Vlahuță; that is, the Romanian literary and political elite of the time. From 1904 the daily continued to appear under the title “Tribuna” and was published until 1912. Edited by Vasile Goldiș, the daily “Românul” began its activity in 1911 as the press organ of the Romanian National Party. In 1912 it merged with “Tribuna” and became a high-quality newspaper.

It was published until 1938 and became one of the longest-running Romanian-language dailies in Arad. In addition to these, “Poporul Român”, a political, social and economic newspaper, appeared between 1901 and 1914. Among the church and cultural publications, the magazine

“Biserica și Școala -Church and School”, which was the longest running magazine in Arad, was printed weekly between 1877 and 1948, and its editors included several Orthodox bishops. It celebrated 71 years of publication and was involved in church, cultural and community building activities. Also worth mentioning are the political and satirical newspaper “Gura Satului”, published between 1871 and 1903, the teachers’ journal “Reuniunea învățătorilor” (published since 1872, it went through several name changes and survived the First World War), and the economic newspaper “Gazeta Economului” (between 1892 and 1922).

However, the city’s press life became known and recognized nationally through the three main Hungarian dailies already mentioned; these and several other publications led to an appreciation of the level of the press life in Arad at the time. The richness of content, the wide spaces devoted to public affairs, the sensitivity to social and national issues, the belief in development and, in general, the high standards raised the political and public life newspapers in Arad among the best in the region (competing with the press in Cluj, Debrecen, Oradea or Košice), the Arad publications approaching in many cases the quality of the capital’s newspapers. Although the general climate caused by the World War (e.g. press censorship), but especially the consequences, significantly transformed the situation of the Hungarian press in Arad; in 1919 it was waiting without losing its strength for the challenges of a new era.

Civil associations and organisations

Ujj János

The process of urbanisation that began in the western part of the continent gained ground in Central and Eastern Europe in the early 19th century. After the Napoleonic era, the period of reform began, even though after the Congress of Vienna the victorious great powers; Austria, Russia and Prussia tried for a while to prevent it by terror (see the Decembrist Movement, the Carbonists, the Hungarian Reformist Noble Movement), or by “maintaining order with the army”; as they did in Wallachia, Greece, Paris or Silesia.

In the arts, the “empire” (imperial) style, which was popular for a short time after the baroque and rococo, quickly disappeared, giving way to the “neo” era, first classicism, then romanticism. This was the great age of national revivals (among Greeks, Poles, Belgians, Italians, etc.) across the continent.

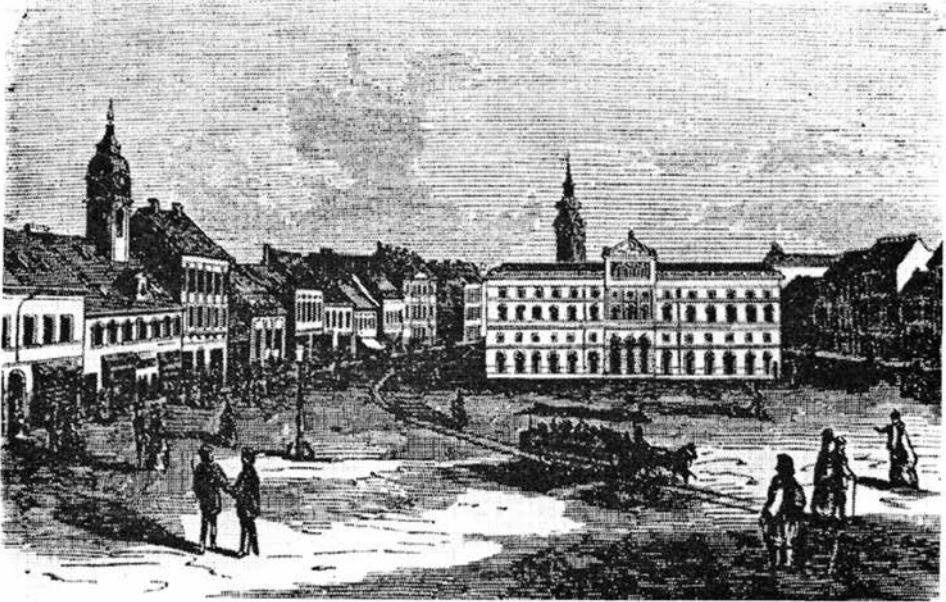
The most dramatic change in our region is urbanisation. The population of cities is increasing sharply. Arad’s population reached 22,000 in three decades, by 1848. The external transformation of the town’s inner town also began: in 1817 the first street, Templom Street (today Lucian Blaga Street), was paved, and then the town centre was laid out. Ten years later the town council voted to illuminate the streets and squares at night with oil lamps. From 1868 the town’s public lighting was provided with gas burners. At the end of the century Arad joined the ranks of cities lit by electricity. Another result of urbanisation was that from 1869, almost at the same time as Pest, Buda and Timișoara, the public transport service started. One could travel by horse-drawn tram from the wooden bridge in Zsigmondháza (today the Mureșel district) to the Neuman mill and distillery in the Gai district.

The flourishing lifestyle of the inhabitants tried to copy the lifestyle of the county nobility: as in the noble castles, concerts, literary meetings, readings and balls were held in the bourgeois salons. Furniture in the Viennese Biedermeier style became common in the elegant salons of every town in the empire.

Society was emulated: civil organizations and associations were formed, young people started to play sports, newspapers and magazines were published to inform the public, and public libraries were opened. (By 1867 there were already two public libraries in Arad; the largest, with its 30,000 volumes, was founded and operated by Krispin József, a musical instrument dealer. The conference hall built in Úri/Deák Ferenc/Today Eminescu Street was built by the same Krispin. Today, the building houses a table tennis hall named after Emil Prokopecz.)

In 1831 the Civil Shooting Association of Arad was founded with the effective support of the prefect of the county, Baron Orczy Lőrinc. In addition to the moral

patronage of the establishment, the Baron donated 17 acres (about 8.5 ha) of his own forest on the outskirts of the town to the Association for the construction of a shooting range. By 1840 a pavilion of European standards was built here, equipped with 14 firing posts for various types of weapons, as well as dressing rooms. Next to the range an elegant restaurant was opened where gentlemen could spend a few pleasant hours after competitions and training. This entertainment area later gave rise to the Forest Park -Păduricea, used for urban outdoor events, the western part of which has been almost completely covered by buildings in recent years, the wooded area having been cleared. The firing range was tested by Emperor Franz Józef himself during a visit to Arad in the company of the sharpshooter Kővér Gábor.



The horse-drawn tram from Arad on October the 24th, 1869

The firing range was hit by Allied bombing on 3 July 1944. It took several years to repair it, but it has been in operation ever since. Coming from the shooting range in Arad, many excellent athletes have successfully represented the town and achieved excellent international results nowadays, even the title of Olympic champion.

The first significant cultural achievement in the city was the establishment of the Music Lovers' Association. It was founded on the 1st of May 1833 on the initiative of Baron Orczy Lőrinc, the county prefect. Also at his suggestion the first music school, the Conservatory (the official name was the Musical Institute of Arad, and in German: Conservatorium der Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde) was founded. Its founders were Daurer József, Markovits Ignác and Nimsgern Peter. Talented young people from Arad and the region were recruited to the first music school in Central Europe. and East. The children were supported financially, while those in rural areas were provided with primary schooling. The first joint concert of teachers

and students took place on the 19th of September 1835 in the Great Hall of the White Cross Hotel. The same place where Franz Liszt and Johann Strauss jr. later performed, then the Romanian Elisa Circa and finally Johannes Brahms. The music school operated until the end of the century and had distinguished students. Among them was Hubay Károly, concert master of the National Theatre in Budapest, then conductor, father of the composer Hubay Jenő. One of the directors of the conservatory, Böhm Gusztáv played in the orchestra of the Scala Opera in Milan.

One of the most important events in the town's history was the granting of the title of free royal town in 1834. The subject is discussed in more detail in another chapter of the book, so we won't dwell on it too much here, just mention that the event also accelerated the process of urbanisation. The first Association of Volunteer Firemen in Arad was founded in 1834 following a citizens' initiative. The first organization of this kind was founded in the previous century in Paris, followed by a similar one in 1829 in Vienna. Arad probably occupies a very honourable place in this list at continental level. Its first commander was Master Ritt Pál. Immediately after the first year of its foundation he saved the city centre during a serious threat of explosion. After 1849 the association moved to the cavalry barracks on Kálvin János Street, and for almost a century and a half its headquarters were there, next to the Flórián Chapel and the Water Tower. In addition to disaster protection (fire, floods), the fire brigade kept order at theatre performances, balls, and made protective walls at events. Proceeds from popular firemen's balls were used to upgrade equipment, feed horses and pay for uniforms. In 1910 the local fire detachment consisted of a chief commander, a deputy commander, eight city officers (paid career firemen) and 36 volunteer firemen. The one-century history of the Association was written and published by the commander and volunteer chronicler Zárny Jenő in 1934 under the title "One hundred years in the service of saving human life and property".

The Bach era, named after the Interior Minister of the Austrian Empire, was a period of discretionary rule. In the 1850s the authorities were suspicious of all initiatives and therefore banned organisations and associations from operating.

Among the public cultural societies that were abolished was the "Aradi Kaszinó Egyesület" - "The Arader Casino Association" which had been founded in 1830 and had a distinct civic nature. It was not reestablished until November 1860, but it became one of the catalysts of intellectual, social, cultural and political life. Like the English clubs, the association maintained a reading and games room as well as a library. Only those from the elite of society could be members. The Lloyd Society, which brought together merchants, had a similar purpose, and its Art Nouveau-style premises were built to a design by Szántay Lajos on the main boulevard at the beginning of the 20th century.

At that time, cultural and social associations of different nationalities were formed one after the other. In 1863, the Romanians of Arad founded the Arad branch of the cultural organisation ASTRA, and after the Austro-Hungarian Compromise of 1867, the National Association of Arad for the preservation and cultivation of

national and local traditions. A similar aim was pursued by the Progress Association which spread Romanian education in the county for sixteen years.

In January 1881 at the founding meeting announced by the press in the small hall of the town hall, about fifty prominent citizens of Arad gathered and decided to found and organize a Hungarian public cultural association. The founding meeting of the Arad Kölcsey Association took place on the 24th of April when its statutes were adopted. Prefect Tabajdi Károly was elected president of the association. The association became very popular in the city and county, with the number of dues-paying members exceeding three hundred by the First World War. In the following years different sections were formed one after the other: literature, music, history, science. Weekly lectures on various subjects were held mainly at the Main Gymnasium and the White Cross Hotel. A public library was also established and its inventory was published every year. From the first year of its existence the Kölcsey Association published a yearbook in which it published the text of the most interesting lectures given during the year, the most significant events, the state of the library, the financial reports and the complete list of members (distinguished members who died were commemorated in a long obituary). Some of the Association's lasting achievements should certainly be highlighted. One of the most important was the creation of the Museum of the Relics of the Revolution of 1848-49. The collection of objects related to the martyrs of the revolution executed in the fortress on the 6th of October 1849 was started on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of mourning. In 1893 the exhibition was opened in the eight rooms on the second floor of the city's new theatre and included thousands of very valuable artefacts that had been collected up to that time. The museum became one of the city's attractions and is now the third richest museum in the Carpathian Basin in terms of the collection dedicated to the 1848-49 revolution.

The Kölcsey Association created the so-called Monographic Committee. The Committee commissioned eminent specialists and well-known scholars to write the monograph of the county, each in his or her field of expertise. The monumental work was completed and published including volumes on flora and fauna (Dr. Simonkai Lajos), economy, public administration and culture (Dr. Gaal Jenő), county history (Márki Sándor), ethnography and folklore (Dr. Bartucz Lajos, Dr. Kollarov M. István, Dr. Somogyi Gyula), as well as volumes on the county's towns and villages (Dr. Somogyi Gyula). Only the geographical part has not been completed. So far this is the most comprehensive monograph of the county, and those published later can be used as supplements.

It should also be mentioned that the initiative for the construction of the Cultural Palace was taken by the same Kölcsey Association. The architect Szántay Lajos was the one who finally prepared the final project after compiling the submitted and awarded projects. The monumental building with a triple function (concert hall, museum of relics, public library) was inaugurated on the 25th of October 1913 as part of the a ceremony that lasted two days, becoming to this day one of the bastions of the culture of Arad. It was also the headquarters of the Kölcsey Association until

1949, when it was banned at the beginning of the communist era. The concert hall of the Cultural Palace was considered one of the best acoustic halls in Europe where outstanding musicians of the 20th century, such as Bartók Béla and George Enescu, performed (see the history of the construction of the Cultural Palace in the Yearbook of the Kölcsey Association 1914-15 by Rudnyánszky Endre).

The music section of the Kölcsey Association was founded in 1883. Its president was Institoris Kálmán, a former opera singer who later became mayor of the town. Concerts were held in the Krispin Hall on Deák Ferenc (today Eminescu) Street and in the winter garden of the White Cross Hotel. The concerts were so successful that the possibility of creating a permanent philharmonic orchestra arose. On the 6th of October 1890 at the unveiling of the Statue of Liberty, the assembled choirs performed Mozart's *Requiem*, accompanied by members of several orchestras. They were so successful that the "Philharmonic Association" of Arad was founded with about three hundred members and supporters under the presidency of violinist Vajda Lajos. Their first concert took place on the 21st of January 1891 at the White Cross Hotel under the baton of Höszy Jakab. On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Association in 1916, a substantial publication of almost one hundred pages, very well illustrated, was published under the direction of the Association's secretary, Wágner József. The excellent group of amateur musicians (wind instruments were provided by members of the local military band) functioned in the Cultural Palace until 1949 when the Arad State Philharmonic was founded.

The number of associations increased dramatically at the turn of the century. In 1894, 39 associations were registered in the county; fifteen years later this number exceeded seventy.

In the second half of the 19th century various sports associations were founded in Arad: cycling in 1870, skating in 1874, rowing in 1890. The first sports association with several sections was the Arad Athletic Sports Association founded in 1879. The association excelled primarily in indoor sports (gymnastics, fencing, wrestling, bowling). The 40-member delegation of the sports association successfully represented the city at the Millennium national gymnastics competition.

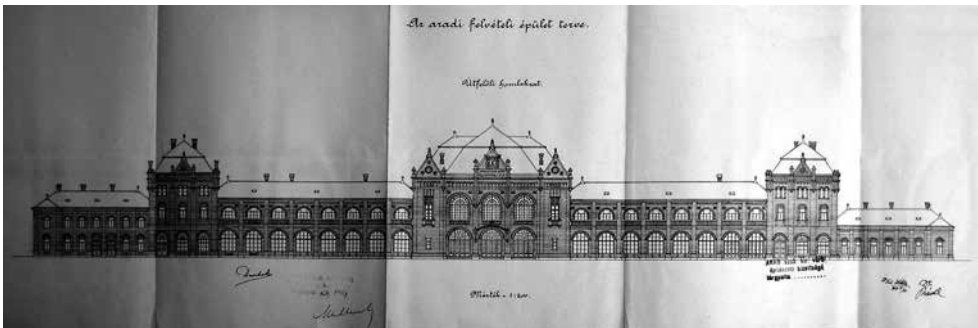
The fact that a football association was founded in Arad in 1899, whose team played a match for the first time (supposedly winning, as the goals were not counted) against a student team from Budapest is considered a historical event. In the same year on the 15th of August the match took place which was considered the rematch of the above mentioned match. The game took place on the field behind the Wagon Factory on the edge of the Forest. The team of the Technical University of Budapest won the match. It is believed that this was the first football match in what is Romania today.

The success of Hungarian athletes (primarily the performances of the swimmer Hajós Alfréd) at the first modern Olympics (Athens, 1896) brought increasing attention to outdoor sports. That is why on the 29th August 1899 a group of Arad sports lovers founded the Athletic Club Arad (AAC) with sections for athletics, football, gymnastics, fencing, tennis, swimming, bowling, skating, archery and

handball. The AAC's wooden stadium had a covered grandstand and was inaugurated in 1903 on the edge of the Forest. The team had an excellent sports base: locker rooms, hot showers, practice fields, a clay running track, a jumping pit and a bowling alley were available to competitors. It was an association that produced outstanding athletes. The club was banned by the authorities in 1940 for political reasons. After the Second World War it became the stadium of the CFR railway sports club of Arad and then of the Vagonul sports club. A semicircular grandstand was built around the stadium. Football matches from the 1st and 2nd leagues, athletics competitions and motorcycle competitions were held there. The sports complex was demolished in the 21st century and a shopping centre was built in its place.

Also in 1899, a group of 41 members of the board of the Arad Athletic Association submitted a petition with 41 signatures to the county administration, obtaining approval for the formation of the Tourist Association of Mountainous Arad (in the mountainous area of Arad county). At the founding meeting on November the 11th, the organizational regulations were voted and Tedeschi Viktor was elected president of the association. Already in the following year after the foundation, 14 excursions and nature walks were organized with more than 250 participants. It was one of the most popular associations in Arad. Czárán Gyula from Şepreuş has carried out the tourist mapping of the Zărand and Bihor mountains.

Among the sports associations founded before the First World War, we must highlight the Arad Workers' Athletic Association - Aradi Munkás Torna Egylet (AMTE), the Gloria Sports Club supported by the Romanian citizens of the city and the Hakkoah Sports Club which gathered Jewish athletes. The football teams of the first two mentioned associations played in the first division of the Romanian national championship that started between the two world wars, while Hakkoah offered sports opportunities to Israeli athletes. Among them several famous athletes, tennis players and gymnasts who were at the forefront of national and international sporting life. Few people know that the figure skater Mérai-Horváth Ofélia (Opika, 1889-1977), a three-time individual world champion, was born in Arad, where she began her brilliant career in the 1910s, which was interrupted only by the outbreak of World War I, preventing the excellent sportswoman from adding an Olympic title to her record.



The new central railway station project, the facade



*Approval of the central railway station project
Approved by the Resolution of the Council of the Royal Free City of Arad no.
42222, on the 31st of December 1909, with the conditions stipulated therein.*



The new central railway station

Architects from Arad

Ujj János

If we look at the list of designers and builders of palaces and buildings in Arad, it becomes obvious that the city on the banks of the Mures River has been overflowing with architects in the last two centuries. Most of them were active only in their hometown, but there were quite a few who became famous nationally and even worldwide. The architects invited to Arad (with rare exceptions like Czigler Antal or Steiner József) were only commissioned to prepare the project and design of a single monumental work. Here are some of the most significant names that have left their mark on Arad's urban landscape:

Czigler Antal (1810-1872) is one of the members of the generation of architects from Gyula. Both father and son practised this profession. He drew up the plans for the construction of the Romanian Orthodox Church in Tököly Square (today the Old Cathedral Square) between 1862 and 1865. It is likely that he also worked with Skalnitzky Antal during the design of the new theatre. He also designed his own report house on the Central Boulevard, next to the Hermann Palace. The building we are referring to now houses the Rector's Office and the Faculty of Legal Sciences of the Vasile Goldiș West University.



Dömötör László - (b. 1889) in addition to several residential houses designed the Orthodox Synagogue (at Báthory Street/ today Cozia Street No. 12) and the House of Culture of the Industrialists (today the Puppet Theatre at Püspökség/Batthány/ Episcopiei Street).

Fenyvesi Károly - during the First World War he built several important houses in the secession style: on Vasile Alecsandri (former Salacz at no. 6), Coșbuc (former Wesselényi at no. 3). A marble commemorative plaque marks the architect's names on both buildings. House

3 Octavian Goga (formerly Perényi) Street is named after him, he himself lived in it. There he also designed decorative figures above the entrance (representing a child) and a miniature on both sides.

Jiraszek Lajos - designed the first civil school for boys opened in 1885 (at 2 Ion Georgescu/Kazinczy Street) and modified the plans of the Society's headquarters

-The United Railways Arad-Cenad ACSEV (Cenad Palace) overlooking three streets / squares (Bd.Revoluției no.75). He also designed the school building on Kapa Street/today Captain Ignat Street together with the architect Kocsis (?).

Halmay Andor - in 1883 he was entrusted with the reconstruction of the theatre which was partially destroyed in a fire. Together with Reiter Eduárd from Timișoara, he designed the neo-Gothic Roman Catholic church in Pecica and supervised the building work. In Szeged the Kálvária Chapel and the Palace of Finance are linked to his name, and in Arad the Andrényi ironworks (at 7 Unirii/Petőfi Street).

Heim Domokos - served as mayor of Arad twice in the first half of the 19th century. We know two of his completed projects: the Neolog Synagogue (1827-1834) and his own family house (20-22 Deák Ferenc/Eminescu Street).

Kövér Lajos - was active at the beginning of the 20th century. He designed the Tüdös report house in 1902 (located at 40 Revolution Avenue) and the Jakabffy report house in 1906 (at Szent László Street/now Cloșca Street no. 14).

Pekár Ferenc - the city leaders entrusted him with the modification of the design of the new city hall building by Lechner Ödön because the implementation of the original plans did not fit into the city budget. Pekár kept the three levels only under the tower, the rest of the building having only one floor. With the exception of the main entrance, which is on a staircase with many steps, access from the street was placed at pavement level. The portion facing the park left it open.

Pikuley Lajos - the city administration appointed him chief architect of the city. In 1828 he prepared the first town plan. He drew the side streets in the direction of the main boulevard. He allowed new houses to be built only on the street front.

Reisinger Sándor (1875-1934) associated with **Fodor Zsigmond**. Reisinger designed his own mansion, decorated with mosaics and tiles, at 2 Perényi/Octavian Goga Street. Together with Fodor Zsigmond he drew up several projects of high calibre: in 1894 the Central Hotel (88 Revolution Boulevard), the Széchenyi Steam Mill (1899), the Agricultural Chamber building; today the County Library (Gh. Popa de Teiuș/Ferdinánd Str. no. 2), Nádasdy Palace (Avram Iancu Square/Szabadság tér corner Mețianu/Forray Street), in 1905 the State Pedagogical School (Dragalina Boulevard/Apponyi körút 7), the MARTA Automobile Factory building on Aurel Vlaicu Avenue/Pécskai út. The two also designed the central building of the Franz Józef University in Cluj.

Steiner József - born in Solt in 1874, he graduated from the Technical University of Budapest where he became assistant to Czigler Győző. He moved to Arad in 1899 where he became one of the most sought-after architects. He designed the palace of the MÁV Regional State Railways (today CFR) in Podgoria. His projects were primarily Art Nouveau buildings, the most important being: Domán István's building in 1902 (14 Unirii/Petőfi Street), Urbán Villa in 1904 (4 Cloșca/Szent László Street), Mrs. Rónai's house (9 Ferdinánd/Gheorghe Popa de Teiuș Street), Kintzig Palace in 1902 (11 Lucian Blaga/Templom Street), the girls' school in 1911 (at 9 Lucian Blaga/Templom Street), the villa of Baron Andrényi in Moneasa, his

own house in 1910 (Decebal Boulevard/Erzsébet körút 37) and drew up the project for the complete reconstruction of the facade of the Rozsnyay pharmacy (in Avram Iancu/Szabadság tér square at the corner of Nicolae Bălcescu/Eötvös street) in 1902.



Szántay Lajos

Szántay Lajos (1872 - 1961) - After graduating from an industrial school in Budapest, he studied architecture in Zurich. He drew up projects from the late 1890s. 72 completed buildings and 16 sketches remain. His most significant projects: the palace that bears his name on the corner of Horia/Széchenyi and Episcopiei/Batthyány Streets (in 1905), the Evangelical-Lutheran Church ("Red Church"-1906) and the Lutheran Palace, the Andrényi warehouse on Kürtösi/6 Vânători Street in 1912, the Bohus Palace on the corner of Bd.Revoluției and Vasile Goldiș/Zrinyi Street, the Cultural Palace (1912-1913), the prayer hall of the Reformed Church in the city centre between the two world wars, the modern building of the Ceala pig farm.

At the behest of the Baron Neuman family he drew up the plan the first residential complex for employees in Arad; the UTA colony consisting of residential buildings, a kindergarten and shops. Szantay died in misery. Since 2011 a plaque commemorates him on the wall of the palace that bears his name, but on the 100th anniversary of the building of the Cultural Palace a bilingual commemorative plaque was placed in his honour in the lobby.

Szömörkenyi Rudolf - between the two world wars he was entrusted with the reconstruction of the former building of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Gheorghe Lazăr/Simonyi street at the corner of Dragalina/Apponyi körút), which he raised from two to three floors and rebuilt the facade (between 1924 and 1925). He designed and built the House of Culture for Minorities (Lucian Blaga/Templom Street 2-4) in 1926, and then the ITA (UTA) stadium in 1945 on the orders of Baron Francisc Neuman.

Tabakovits Emil Milán (1860-1940) born in Arad, graduated in architecture in Budapest. In 1894 he opened a design office in Arad. His most significant projects for public buildings are: the Church of the Minorites - Roman Catholic Cathedral in the city centre (1902-1904), the county public hospital, the cavalry barracks on Pecikai Street (Aurel Vlaicu Avenue), the Andrényi Paediatric Hospital (1905), the Arad

County Teachers' Association hostel (Romulus Cărpinișan/Besze János Street). He designed the first part of the Neuman Palace, built on three street fronts at the corner of Central Boulevard and Széchenyi/Horia Street in 1891, then a series of Art Nouveau buildings: in 1900 Földes Palace at the corner of Deák Ferenc/Eminescu and Lázár Vilmos/Stefan Cicio Pop Streets, the headquarters of the Masonic Lodge Association (Dragalina Boulevard at no. 30, opposite the Pedagogical College), the Serbian Palace (Serbian Square/Szerb tér no. 7-8), in 1907 the Kovács report house (Grigorescu/Maros Street no. 5), the house of Nicolae Oncu (Eminescu Street/Deák Ferenc no. 37), the house of the chief engineer of the city Nachtnébel Ödön in 1911 (Ghiba Birta Street/Kórház no. 18) and the report house at 3 Episcopiei/Batthány Street.



Tabakovits Emil Milán

Outside Arad he designed buildings in Bratislava (Summer Theatre), Békéscsaba (public warehouses), Baia Mare (schools).

Vitszló Rigel Antal - little is known about his work and life. For three years from 1834 he built the town hospital building, which still serves the same function today, on the corner of Ferenc Square (today Mihai Viteazul) and the forest park –Pădurice.

Social life in Arad

Puskel Péter

It took more than a decade and a half for the draconian measures introduced by the Austrian authorities to ease up after the struggle for freedom was quashed in blood and for the people of Arad - who were deeply marked by the tragic episode of the surrender of Világos/Şiria followed by the execution of the 13 generals in the fortress of Arad - to dare to venture out of their homes for a friendly visit or to a café for a game of cards.

The Austro-Hungarian compromise was greeted with joy by the majority of the city's population, but also with some suspicion. Could the long nightmare really be over?

It took a long time before the locals were convinced that the period of the complete "lockdown", with windows with curtains drawn and candles lit secretly on October the 6th, with commemorations between the four walls and frequent episodes of harassment by the imperial police was definitely in the past. And that they no longer had to worry about comments made in public places which were immediately reported by the "on duty" informer, after which followed detention in the basement of the Winkler House (now called the "Padlock House") where the Austrian secret police were detained and where supporters of the revolution were interrogated during the years of repression.

The newspaper "Alföld", loyal to the ideals of 1948, published an enthusiastic call for the erection of a memorial to the martyrs who perished executed in the fortress, and then another for the collection of relics of the revolution. The idea was immediately embraced by the Kölcsey Association, founded in 1881.

In a few years the cause of the collection became national.

In any case, various societies and civil associations were being formed in a hurry, which, in addition to forming professional organisations, reflected the growing desire of citizens to participate in social life. This option was perhaps stronger in Arad than in the rest of the country, precisely because of the lessons history had taught us in previous decades.

Already in the year following the Compromise, the National Guards Association of 1848-1849 was founded, then the Kossuth Society and the Asztalos Sándor Society. Their character and political orientation are unmistakably shown by their names.

It is not by chance that these associations have subsequently initiated the installation of commemorative plaques to commemorate the events in Arad during the revolution and the fight for freedom, as well as the change of old street names.

During Salacz Gyula's term as mayor (between 1875 and 1901), in addition to the names of the 13 martyrs, the streets of Arad were also renamed after other famous personalities of the struggle for freedom: from the name of General Bem József to Asztalos Sándor.

Along the lines of professional stratification and specialisation, the Association of Private Civil Servants, the Association of Engineers and Architects and the Professional Association of Printers and the Association of Railwaymen were created. Also during this period, the Israelite Society for Funerals and Funeral Services, the Charitable Society "Noble Heart" and "Providence" Charitable Society, but according to the annual illustrated almanac of the newspaper "Aradi Közlöny" of 1914 there was also a "Joy" Charitable Society.



Honorary Diploma of the Kossuth Society

These associations functioned formally with a president, vice-president and treasurer in accordance with the order and procedures in force and were the catalyst for the social life of people with similar interests and like-mindedness.

The activities of sports clubs and associations were at least as lively.

The shooting society was founded in 1831 by Baron Orczy Lőrinc in the Small Forest (today's Pădurice) which was part of his estate. As far as we know this was the first sports association formed in the province in historical Hungary.

The newspapers of the time reported that in 1884, during his visit to Arad, Emperor and King Franz Joseph visited the firing range in Pădurice and tried out the weapons. It is said that the ad-hoc master marksman Kővér Gábor of Réthát would remark: “Your Majesty shoots magnificently!”.

The monarch did not respond to the comment.

By the way, the ruler also let Neuman Ede’s remark, almost incompatible with court etiquette, pass his ears. After visiting the Neuman distilleries, Franz Joseph expressed his delight and satisfaction, to which the industrialist replied:

“And Your Majesty does his job well.”

Just before the Austro-Hungarian Compromise, in 1860 Master Instructor Vale opened a French fencing school in Arad, whose popularity remained uninterrupted until duelling was banned.

The Skating Association was founded in 1877, the Athletic Association of Arad (ATE) in 1879, the Cycling Association in 1889, the Canoeing Association “Maros” in 1890 and the Arad Athletics Club (AAC) in 1899.



Summer sports life on the beach

At that time sport was only a privilege of the rising bourgeoisie and - needless to say - of men: skating, gymnastics, athletics, swimming, bowling, rowing and later cycling. The latter was increasingly popular.

At the end of the week, the people of Arad would jump on the “wire donkeys” and pedal towards the vineyard hills of Podgoria Aradului. Those on more modest incomes took the train (“The Green Arrow” only set off for the vineyard in 1906). Go to the vineyards! Weekend tourism was spreading fast. Wealthier citizens had villas and cottages built on the vine-filled hills of Arad’s Podgoria or perhaps at

Moneasa. From spring until after the autumn roads had closed, there were frequent visitors. Friendships and loves were woven from common hobbies and pleasure trips. This was a real social life, which, although it still retained a fairly “closed” character, brought together people belonging to the same social category; but it was lighter, more frivolous and without protocol. Social segregation within associations was not so rigid. It was easier to drink “brüder”, to “bro” and to maintain friendly relations.

Another sign of urbanisation has been the proliferation of cafes, small breweries, wine cellars and pubs with drinks. Each of them developed its own clientele with its own reservations and its own basic menu. Journalists and actors frequented the White Cross, Városi and Vas hotels (owned by Duffner György), eventually the Central (Központi - the headquarters of today’s San’Paolo Imi Bank), the Hungária café on the ground floor of the Neuman Palace and the Nádor hotel, later to become the Pannónia. Young people and the poorer class visited the bars and wine cellars of “Red Ox”-”Vörös Ökör”, “Black Sheep”-”Fekete Bárány” or the Hotel Stadt Wien (the building stood at the end of today’s Grigore Alexandrescu Street and was unfortunately demolished in the early 1990s) or the cheap bodegas in the old town. “Fairy Garden” – the “Tündé kert”, formerly the “Caraiman” at the end of the communist period, was a favourite place of entertainment for the Swabians of Aradul Nou/New Arad. During his performances in Arad, Dankó Pista, the so-called Petőfi of Hungarian song, sang here and the poet Ady Endre wrote a poem in his honour. But the violinist-composer was also inspired by the city’s rich past and spirituality. At that time he composed the pieces “The Wind Blows from Arad” and “The Girls and Wives of Arad”.



According to Ficzy Dénes, Krudy Gyula was very fond of “the city of gentlemen”, as he called Arad. He often visited his favourite restaurants with his friend Lits Antal, a journalist from Arad. Sinbad sometimes drove his carriages until dawn through the Arad night. Krudy not only had fun in Arad, but also promoted his own books.

The favorite place of the Romanian intelligentsia was the Restaurant “Cornul Vânătorilor”- “Vadászkürt” on Deák Ferenc Street (today Eminescu Street). The editors of the daily

“Tribuna” received their invitations here. Ion Luca Caragiale, who came from beyond the Carpathians and was at the height of his writing career, tried to resolve the conflicts between the Tribuna’s editors and the newly founded newspaper “Românul” from a role that was totally foreign to him, as an arbitrator and mediator to restore peace.

The owners of the larger hotels in Arad were making serious financial investments to make their hotels as attractive as possible. In the “White Cross” hotel, owned by Nagy Lajos, and in the “Central”-”Központi” hotel, electric lighting, an English toilet and a modern bathroom with hot water were already available for guests. It became customary for local newspapers to publish the list of hotel guests at the end of each week. The competition between the establishments became increasingly fierce: they vied for supremacy with themes such as ‘who could accommodate more ‘nobles’.

Of course, not everyone liked the general public. Those who wanted privacy came incognito and reached deeper into their pockets.

The first big step towards openness in the social life of the period under study was taken by private receptions, i.e. family visits. These developed and created a real routine: invitation, confirmation of acceptance and then arrival at the agreed date and time. The exquisite bouquet of flowers given to the mistress of the house was indispensable during the visit. It was considered a particularly elegant gesture if it was delivered to the host’s address by a messenger.

At that time the guest inspects the order and furnishings of the house and thus forms a picture of the financial situation of the hosts. Moreover, he formed an opinion of the housewife’s menu, her cooking and baking skills and, when appropriate, the handicraft skills and diligence of the good marriageable daughter of the family. Such visits were given special importance in the run-up to an impending marriage proposal. At that time, black coffee became popular by imitating the Pest fashion, which, along with tea and cake, was already on the table at every reception. Arad’s great houses of report were built in the last two decades of the 19th century. Most residences were usually on the first floor, with windows facing the street. If the main tenant had a bathroom and not just a shared toilet at the end of the corridor, the house was already considered first class. Those who could afford it had a housekeeper, a nanny for the education of young children and occasionally a housekeeper. Very wealthy families employed a “fraulein” to teach

German children.

At the turn of the century and a few years after, the café was a popular meeting place for the town's citizens. The most popular source of entertainment and news.

Here you could browse through the pages of newspapers and periodicals from Arad and the capital, and from the tables of the cafés the news of the city was spread, as well as rumours and gossip. At the same time, it was here that the latest political news was shared among colleagues, or, in the case of fierce competition, "intercepted" by „improvised" reporters.

. That's why they "pay their respects" over a Krigli black beer in several restaurants every day. The newsrooms in Arad were mostly cramped, smoky and noisy. That's why many journalists wrote their news and reports at the café table.

Regular "reliable" customers rarely paid on the spot for consumption. It would have been so "crappy". They had "credit". On the way out, they would just casually tell the boss

"Józsika, write these in your notebook too!" The debt was due at the end of the month. Anyone who failed to do so was scolded, his bad reputation spread and he could hardly set foot in any of Arad's entertainment venues, not even in a brewery.

Their masters - they were already upper class - owners of flourishing factories, talented industrialists, bankers, merchants, doctors, lawyers, council officials, "virils" (the highest tax payers) to use the fashionable expression of the time - were relieving the boredom of long winter evenings at card parties in the café. This was a man's paradise. It would have been very rude for a lady to go in there. There was not even one example of this.

Here a custom was formed which is considered to be from Arad (?): namely the one called

"full circle".

When I was a newcomer to the profession as a journalist, I had the good fortune to meet Franyó Zoltán, Szomory Oszkár and Pintér Lajos, famous reporters of the time, who knew café life in detail. They enlightened me as to the essence of the concept I have named above. This kind of affirmation of society life was considered the height of entertainment at the time and, needless to say, not everyone could afford it and not in all circumstances (the famous men mentioned above learned it from their predecessors, as they lived a generation later, between the two world wars).

The essence of "full-circle" entertainment was that the reporter picked up the news in the coffee shop and with the hastily written article or report before the close of the edition ran straight to the printer, and then, relieved of his daily "finances", made a dash to the theatre for a few nice scenes (Between 1902 and 1919 the city theatre had the rank of National Theatre!). Of course, especially when his favorite prima donna was starring in that evening's play (parenthetically I would point out that most of the divas were unmarried. If they married a known potentate, they gave up their profession in the spirit of social and marital expectations). Leaving Thalia's

“sanctuary” the path of men who wanted complete relaxation led to one of the red lantern houses in the fish market (Hal tér). In the morning hours they would relax and recuperate after the previous day’s “fatigues” in the Simay steam bath.

Needless to say, the so-called “full circle” was common for practitioners of other occupations as well.

Built in 1884 by the former 1848 Pasoptist lieutenant, Professor István Simay, the spa was one of the most modern facilities of its kind at the time. Even before the spread of electric lighting he used his own generator to supply electricity to the bathing rooms. Especially on weekends life in the Simay baths was sparkling. In the relaxing “steam” after the bath the gentlemen discussed “important matters and business”. The Simay baths and the much smaller and more modest Diana and Katalin baths were the scene of social life. The not-so-famous Vas bath, located near the padlock house and red lantern houses, offered other services as well.

Yes, as much as we would like to cosmeticize it, the predecessors’ visit in their younger years through the “entertainment district” was considered a form of expression of bourgeois attitude. In the case of students about to complete their studies, it was one of the motivating forces and proof of ‘becoming a man’.

In the neighbourhood around the fish market in the old town, there were many pubs and “red lantern houses” of questionable reputation. Many locals and non locals have gone through “baptism of fire” in the beds of the girls there.

In some Bohemian circles knowledge of the inner life of the brothel was considered a matter of prestige. Our elders were no exception to this rule. In the hours before the literary matinee of the literary circle Holnaposok from Oradea, the poet Ady Endre was found in a place in the entertainment district in the company of scantily clad ladies by colleagues who went to look for him. (By the way Ady Endre also had a muse in Arad, whom he called Ada in his poems).

Later, in the years between the two world wars, Szántó György and Horváth Imre often visited these famous “hideouts”. (The latter immortalised his experience in verse).

Sometimes running the red lantern house proved to be very profitable. According to the records of the time Aunt Fehér’s “rooster house” did so well that she and her husband, the restaurant owner Kovács Artúr, built from the profits a beautiful palace with ground floor and two-storey rental apartments (located on today’s Milea Avenue at 19).

The 1890s boosted the city’s prestige with several large-scale events that received national exposure. For weeks the Hungarians of the Empire looked towards Arad. On the 6th of October, in the presence of many thousands of guests, the Statue of Liberty was unveiled in an uplifting ceremony. Before that, in the summer months, the national economic exhibition of the southern counties attracted large crowds of visitors to the city of the “Hungarian Golgotha”. Three years later, in 1893, Arad again became a centre of interest: the Museum of the Relics of the Revolution of 1848-1849 was opened.

The catalysts of social life, however, remained the upper circles of the aristocracy and the bourgeoisie. Banquets were not unusual events. One of the largest was organised by the town council on the 10th of March 1900 on the occasion of Salacz Gyula's quarter-century anniversary as mayor, at the White Cross Hotel. The city's best painters painted portraits of the city's dignitaries: Mayor Tabajdi Károly, Mayor Atzél Péter, lawyer and historian Fábíán Gábor, Varjassy Árpád - the first director of the Cultural Palace, who decorated the meeting hall of the County House. The awarding of the title of honorary citizen of the town was an even more distinguished honour. From the Compromise until 1914, 22 people received this honor. Among them are Jókai Mór, Munkácsy Mihály, Salacz Gyula. The most popular entertainment of the wealthy bourgeoisie at the turn of the century was the ball.

His season began on January 6 at Epiphany. In the winter months the usual charity events followed one after the other: the town hall ball, the Kölcsey Association ball, the Red Cross ball, the ball of the most popular AAC sports association; the industrialists' ball, the hunters' ball, to name but a few. Among the guests of honour, the baron Bohus, the landowner Zselénszki, the great merchant Andrényi or a member of the Neuman family of magnates were rarely absent.



Signature of participants at the ball organized in Macea Castle

The most popular ballroom was the hall of the "White Cross" Hotel, but the halls of the "Central"- "Központi" Hotel, the Llyod Palace, the Industrial House and later the Cultural Palace were also used for the same purpose. The best bands provided the music, and an experienced master of ceremonies made sure that the event ran smoothly. Usually the evening's glitter was provided by a raffle and the election of the prom queen.

One of the most experienced masters of ceremonies at balls in Arad was Barabás Béla (1855-1934), a parliamentarian who had a reputation as an excellent orator. Baron Neuman Dániel's wife, Fürst Mária (1852-1914), chairwoman of the women's committee, and Vásárhelyi Janka (1869-1938), chairwoman of the local branch of the Red Cross, also excelled at organising events.

Organisers and participants had been preparing for such large-scale events for weeks beforehand. The wording of the invitations, seating at tables and the order of dancing were the responsibility of the organisers. According to the customs of the time, the dress requirements were also indicated in the ornate invitations (festive attire for ladies, tails and tuxedos for men).

For girls, the "first ball" was considered an important milestone for adulthood. They prepared for it with understandable excitement. Choosing the dress (it had to

be white) was the mothers' responsibility. Fathers opened their wallets wide. But the hardest... The young ladies wrote down the order of their dance invitations in their dance notebooks and had to follow it. There was no question of asking anyone while dancing. It is worth mentioning that at such events it was appropriate for the young ladies to arrive and leave in a hired carriage or carriage accompanied by their mother.

There were several famous dance schools in the city. In addition to dancing, girls and their partners preparing for their first prom were taught social etiquette.

The city's nobles enjoyed attending the concerts of the Arad Philharmonic Society, founded in 1890. The concerts took place in the hall on the floor of the White Cross Hotel, where Franz Liszt played, and in the Krispin Hall (today the table tennis court of the Municipal Sports Club).

Sometimes music was also played at home during a friendly get-together. Szántay Lajos, the excellent architect was also an excellent violinist, and Krispin József was a true master of wind instruments. Some of the teachers and former students of The conservatory of Arad, which was founded in 1833, even gathered in their old age for chamber music concerts at private parties. Today, this form of social contact is indeed considered novel, but at that time small-scale chamber music performed at home was very popular.

In the years before the First World War, even in provincial towns, the possibilities offered by summer recreation were increasingly used.



Cartoon about nightlife



As far as holiday spending habits were concerned, the more sophisticated Araders considered the meetings of the gentlemen of Budapest an example to follow. They were regularly featured in the capital's magazines, especially the newspaper *Vasárnap*, which was very popular in the province. But we also find sufficient references to these matters in the news columns of the newspapers "Arad és Vidéke" and "Aradi Közlöny".

Of course, the possibilities were much more modest in the provinces. Visiting the popular spa resorts of the period; Istria Abbazia, Karlsbad, Bad Püschtin and especially Balatonfüred was only a privilege of high society. Even if they did it more for health reasons and not as a way to spend their holidays. It was already considered a great personal achievement if people from Arad could spend a week or two in Moneasa, Buziaş, Herculane or Lipova. From there they would send

"Ansichtskarten", i.e. postcards with messages of a few lines in a polite tone that was neat because anyone could read them. At the same time, however, a carefully worded letter passed from hand to hand in a circle of friends. Most postcards in Arad depicted the Statue of Liberty, the parks along the Mures, the Church of the Minorites and the City Hall.

Not just a holiday, but even a simple weekend getaway in the capital was considered an enviable achievement, as it heralded the possibility of a more varied, sophisticated life that everyone (at the time) secretly yearned for. One of my grandmother's favorite songs, born in 1880, began like this: "I'm bored with my life, I'm going to Budapest..." The song, which was popular at the time, reflected very well the desire of the simple people of the provinces to experience the charms of the big city.

What kind of entertainment did low-paid teachers, low-income factory workers, petty traders and low-level civil servants get? On Sundays; a walk among the shady trees of the Small Forest/Pădurice and a viewing of the travelling comedians who made their permanent home there. Strolling along the Mures River and strolling along the Corso came into fashion later, although on Sundays the brass band of the 33rd Regiment entertained passers-by in both places.

In summer, the Neptun bathing complex or “horse beach” near the paper mill attracted the people of Arad. In winter, the celebration of Yuletide broke the monotony of everyday life. The events of the Industrial Society founded in 1886 provided some entertainment. Tickets to the increasingly popular sports competitions, especially football matches, were not too expensive for those on a meagre income. On Sundays and holidays, people from Arad visited cheap inns, beer houses and pubs. In the first decade of the 20th century, there were more than 120 such pubs and small taverns in different parts of the city.

It is interesting how popular were the poems of Réthy László (1851-1916), a university professor, archaeologist and numismatist of national renown who published under the literary pseudonym Lőwy Árpád. He often came to visit his relatives in the town and was among the guests of saloons, breweries and small taverns. In a closed circle

“Manly” people also had fun reading the not so elevated, even colorful, but perfectly scientific language of his compositions. Because “it’s okay to sneeze, but only nicely”- summed up the “ars poetica” of the loud-mouthed scholar who did not try too hard to hide his incognito.



Sunday on the Corso

A surprisingly large number of people from lower social categories visited libraries with lending sections. The popularity of reading was increasing among all social classes. In addition to the Kölcsey Library which opened in 1888, the General Workers' Association in 1870 and the Workers' Hostel built in 1913 made it possible to borrow books in addition to other activities. The largest private library in the town numbered nearly one hundred thousand volumes and was maintained and operated by the merchant Kerpel Izsó for many decades.

At the beginning of the 20th century, many people from Arad were attracted by aviation demonstrations, which were extraordinary events: for example, the experimental and demonstration flights in Arad by Némethy Emil and Faludy Károly. Later, Dobos István's flight and Aurel Vlaicu's flight near the Ceala forest attracted thousands of people from Arad. The expansion of film screenings and cinemas was also a sensation: even before the First World War two permanent cinemas in Arad; Uránia and Apolló, offered cheap tickets. On the posters announcing cinema shows, ladies were asked to sit in the lobby without a hat.

It is also worth saying a few words about the situation of women in Arad at that time. For most of them, graduation from elementary school and four civil classes represented the complete course of study. For a long time they dreamed in vain of pursuing higher education because of the legislation in force in Hungary at the time.

A striking example at national level is that of Vilma Hugonnai who, as a Hungarian lady, although she obtained a medical degree in Zurich, was only able to work at home as a midwife for a long time). Their goal in life was therefore a good marriage and the fulfilment of related duties. They were brought up in this spirit since they were little girls. These were the expectations of the family and society of girls.

The standard model of female life of the period was formulated by a writer of unheard-of popularity at the end of the 19th century: the book "Mothers" written by Beniczky Irma and published in 1876 was a sought-after read even on the eve of the First World War. Then Janka Szabóné Nogáll's novels, then those of Anna Tutsek, and later those written by Kosáryné Réz Lola were unmissable on girls' tables.

The increasingly popular sporting activities offered only the most well-heeled ladies the opportunity to exercise and socialise. Due to the fashion and modesty of the times, ladies could only play a few sports: horse riding, fencing, skating and, later, tennis.

Even in the first decade of the 20th century the Singer sewing machine was the representative of modern technology in most households. Because few people could keep up with changing fashions by constantly buying the latest clothes, many people tailored and sewed their own clothes with their own hands or had their clothes made at home.

By the turn of the century, however, women were already supporting themselves, although not very often. Jobs offered to the fairer sex included telephone operators, cashiers, typists and teachers.

The Arad-Cenad United Railway Company (ACSEV) played a pioneering role not only in the construction of vicinal railways in Hungary (similar to the German S-bahn lines), but also in the employment of women in office positions.

Some of the most active ladies in the public life of Arad were the already mentioned Vásárhelyi Janka and Fürst Mária (wife of Baron Neuman Daniel). In 1900 the latter initiated the publication of a large-volume, elaborately and pretentiously written and edited album entitled Szellemi Népkonyha (Spiritual Folk Cuisine) with the collaboration of famous writers of the time, and the proceeds of the publication were used to finance the running of a free canteen for the poor. The preface to the album was written by a famous personality of the time, the writer Jókai Mór. The album proved to be a real success and so the soup kitchen run by the Neuman family operated for a long time on Zrinyi (now Goldiş) Street.

The First World War brought to an end a relatively peaceful, innovative, economically prosperous, but still strongly conservative in many ways and not without prejudice.

However, in the economic and social life of cities, including Arad, this period can be considered the most successful half-century on the road to urbanization and catching up.

That's why it has remained engraved in the collective mind as "la belle époque".

Healthcare, charities

Lehoczky Attila

Among the main characteristics of a modern or modernising city in the 19th century was the adoption of civic values and a progressive spirit, which is why demanding cities invested heavily in cultural life, schools, urban development, and in supporting institutions that were considered part of civic life. The latter included charitable societies, and then those in sporting life which made their presence increasingly felt in the second half of the century.

Healthcare at the turn of the century

The efforts to organize medical care and the construction of hospitals originated in the 18th century, being one of the main goals of the re-established Arad, although the treatments practiced at that time were still in their infancy compared to those available today, and healing and recovery were not guaranteed. Nevertheless, the inhabitants of the town supported the construction and operation of a health care facility from the beginning. Although a hospital in today's true sense was not built for a long time, treatments were carried out in several buildings, for example near the Franciscan monastery in the new fortress. In the case of Arad we can practically speak of hospital care from 1775.

In 1817 there were two small medical establishments in the town where a total of 107 patients could be treated. The construction of the modern hospital began in 1834 at the urging of the prefect Orczy Lőrincz - he personally took care of the matter because during the cholera epidemic that had taken place shortly before (in 1831-1832) about 3,000 people died in the county and about 300 deaths occurred in the town. Treatments were carried out in the building on the corner of Deák Ferenc (Piața Mică - Little Market) Square as early as 1834, although the establishment was not officially opened until 1836.

The second half of the 19th century saw a real qualitative and quantitative leap in health. With the development and urbanisation of the city, the number of doctors, medical establishments and related institutions and organisations increased significantly. In 1912 the town employed 51 doctors, 15 dentists, 13 pharmacists and 54 midwives, so that the health care services reported per capita were up to the standards of the time. Eleven pharmacies were engaged in treating patients, including the regionally renowned Földes and Rozsnyay pharmacies. Four hospitals operated in the town: Arad County Public Hospital, Arad City Children's Hospital founded by Baron Andrányi Károly, the Israelite Hospital and the City Hospital for Infectious Diseases; in addition to these there was a laboratory who performed

medical tests in the service of patients. In addition to elite doctors, several city mayors and well-known personalities have taken a role in running them. It can therefore be said that treating illness and medical care was an important public issue for the municipality. In the town operated the Association of Doctors of Arad and city and county branches of the National Medical Association which coordinated the functioning of the medical system.

Charities

The dualist regime further increased the number of previously existing charitable institutions and societies, which until the eve of the First World War largely covered social and welfare needs. After 1900 citizens facing difficulties could confidently turn to these organisations, which became highly capitalised and widely accepted as the city developed, and thanks to prestigious members of the leadership also benefited from an excellent network of contacts. A feature of the era was the practice whereby associations and charities were run by members of the aristocracy who contributed significantly to their operation through their contributions. These bodies included large numbers of aristocratic ladies, but also famous politicians, councillors and doctors.

The institutions could be divided into four broad categories, whose common feature was that they carried out charitable activities in areas where the state was less or not present. One of the categories was the group of associations for the protection of children, of which seven were present in Arad, representing almost 25% of all charitable institutions in the city. The second category consisted of associations that helped patients (and provided support for funerals); six of this type operated in Arad, their large number reflecting the problems of daily living and the state of health of the poorer classes. The third larger group was the general charitable associations among which several had been established earlier. They were characterised by the fact that they were divided into separate men's and women's associations and operated soup kitchens or shelters, provided assistance to prisoners and refugees, etc. Ten such associations operated in Arad, accounting for more than 30% of all such institutions. The fourth group included insurance companies and professional assistance societies. It is worth mentioning the role of the Israeli community in Arad, which was very active in the field of charitable associations, with 20% of all Israeli institutions (six in number) directing their attention and activities towards local Jews. Jews also assumed a role in the leadership of other associations. All this reflects the well-organized community, whose members actively contributed to the urbanization and development of the city.

The following more important charitable associations and institutions operated in Arad, with the names of famous supporters in brackets:

1. Workers' Insurance Fund of Arad district (the association with a committee of almost 200 members included factory owners, workers, civil servants).
2. "White Cross" Child Protection Association from Arad (chaired by Count Károlyi Gyula, with Prefect Urbán Iván as vice-chairman. The leadership was

- supported by a committee of more than 150 members and included Baron Andrényi Károly as well as many lawyers and doctors).
3. Arad Children's Asylum Commission (the leadership was provided by Count Károlyi Gyula's wife, Baron Neuman Daniel of Végvár, Deputy Mayor Dálnoki Nagy Lajos, County Chief Medical Officer Dr. Borsos Béla, City Chief Medical Officer Dr. Tisch Mór, Mayor Varjassy Lajos and others)
 4. The First Society of Industrialists of Arad for patient care and funerals.
 5. Israelite Orphanage Arad (headed by Nemess Zsigmond, president of the religious community, and among the members were: Bing Vilmos, Neuman Adolf de Végvár, Neuman Daniel de Végvár).
 6. Israelite Marriage Association Arad.
 7. Mutual Aid Society of Book Printers Arad.
 8. Hungarian Language Association for Patients and Funerals.
 9. Association of the waiters of Arad.
 10. Arad Civic and Funeral Aid Society.
 11. Arad Civic Charity Association (founded in 1831, led by Sarlot Domokos).
 12. The Association for the Aid of Poor Students in Arad (led by the widow of Colonel Hauser Károly and a committee of over one hundred members).
 13. Gemiluth-Cheszed Israelite Association (promoter of charitable deeds).
 14. Arad Orphanage (President: Mayor Varjassy Lajos, Vice-President Káldas Kálmán).
 15. Chewra Kadischa (Jewish community founded in 1703 led by Dr. Nemess Zsigmond).
 16. Committee founded for the protection of abandoned children (its chairman was Institoris Kálmán, among its members were the city's chief doctors and several councillors).
 17. The first Society of help and funeral assistance for the sick in Arad.
 18. "Free bread" (charity association of the daily newspaper Aradi Közlöny).
 19. Israeli Charitable Association (chaired by Glück Károly).
 20. The Charitable Association of Israeli Women (headed by the wife of Baron Neuman Daniel de Végvár).
 21. Kossuth Lajos Association for the Care of the Sick and Funeral Assistance.
 22. The Royal State Children's Asylum in Hungary (the management consisted mainly of doctors).
 23. Hungarian Workers' Association for Pension and Disability - Arad branch.
 24. The People's Canteen-Népkonyha Committee (chaired by the wife of Baron Neuman Daniel de Végvár, the managing committee has almost one hundred members).
 25. Civic Association of Benevolent Women (the institution founded in 1841 was headed by Mayor Varjassy Lajos and the widow of Baron Purgly Lajos and had many aristocratic ladies and wives of famous personalities in its ranks).
 26. Civic Asylum (it functioned as a home for the elderly, its manager was Dr. Tisch Mór, the town's chief physician).

27. Prisoners' Aid Association (the president was Dr. Fábián Lajos, among the members were Count Károlyi Gyula, Kilényi János, president of the Audit Office and several lawyers).
28. Municipal house of the poor (the administrator was Denczig Béla).
29. Red Cross Association (had city and county committees).

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Attachments

Elected mayors of Arad between 1792-1917¹

Schwob Bonaventure	1792-1802
Reiner Laurentz	1803-1805
Constan*novici Emeric	1806-1808
Matlekovics Ferenc	1809-1813
Sava Arsici	1814-1815, 1821-1823
Klein Nándor	1816-1819, 1824-1826
Mick Franz	1820
Schirmer Thomas	1827
Heim Domokos	1829-1842, 1850-1852
Scharfeneder Franz	1843-1848, 1862-1863
Török Gabor	1848, 1861
Horváth Ádám	1853-1860

1861-1867 was a provisional period with mayors appointed by the Austrian authorities:

Schmerling, Scharfeneder, Weisz

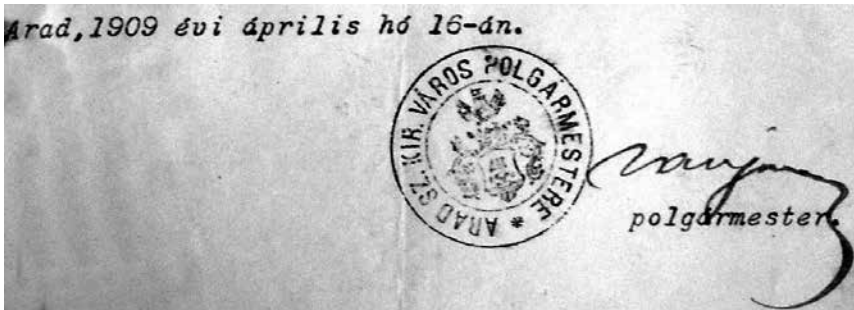
Atzel Péter 1867-1871

Vörös 1872-1875

Salacz Gyula 1875-1901

Institoris 1901-1905

VarjassyLajos 1905-1917



¹ Ujj János, *From the history of Arad's urbanization*, Gutenberg Univers Publishing House, 2011, Arad, p. 199.

Excerpts from the Large Illustrated Almanac of the daily newspaper¹ Aradi Közlöny² in 1910

Nomenclature of streets³

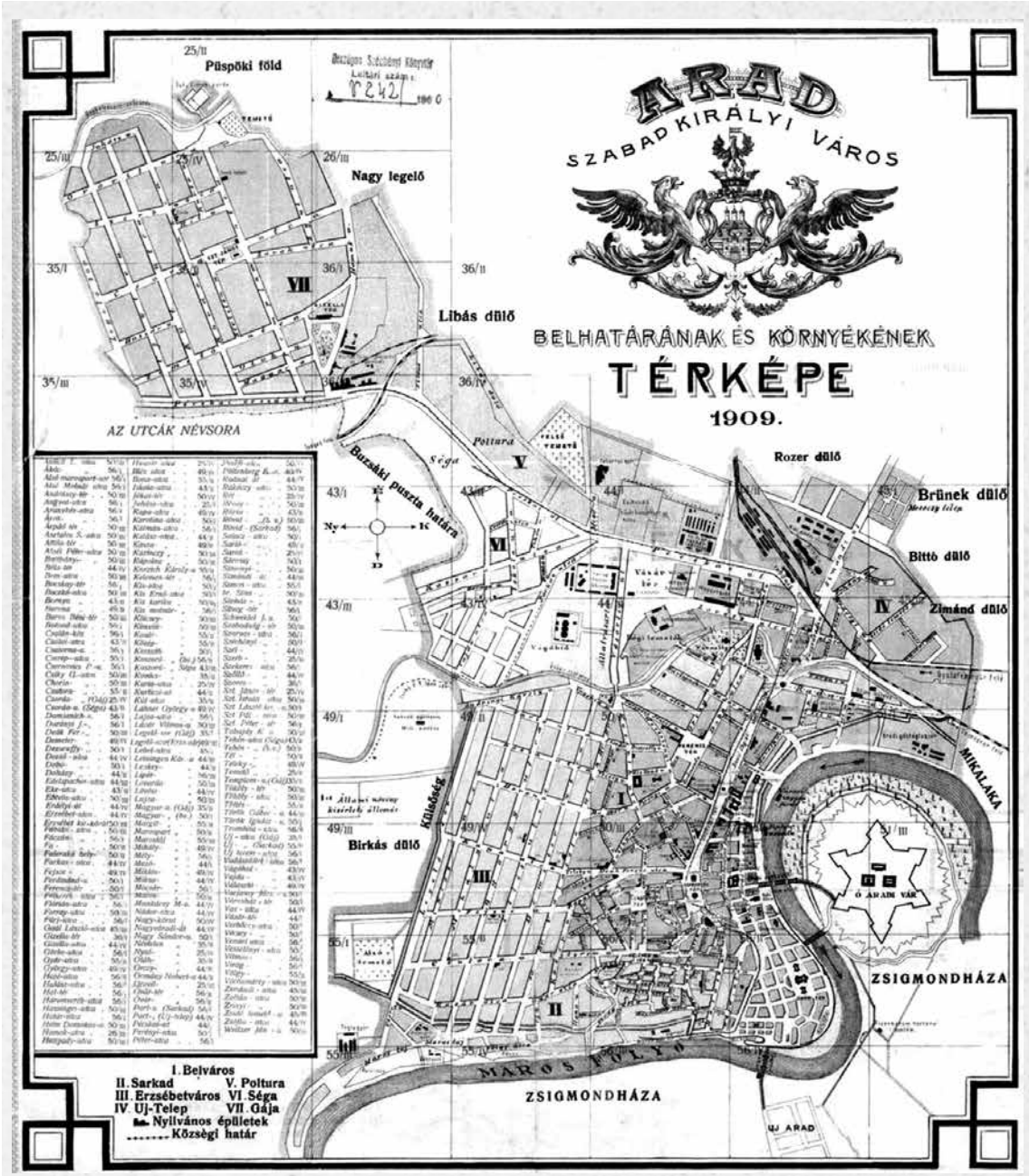
Akác-street	II	Damjanich-street	I	Hasszinger-street	II
Alsó-Marospartsor	II	Darányi J.-street	II	Határ-street	II
Andrássy-square	I	Deák Ferenc-street	III	Háromveréb-street	I
Angyal-street	II	Dessewffy-street	III	Heim Domokos-street	II
Aranykéz-street	II	Dezső-street	IV	Holtmaros-street	IV
Arad- The Fortress	I	Dobó-street	IV	Homok-street	IV
Asztalos Sándor-San	I	Dohány-street	IV	Hunyadi-street	I
Atilla- square	II	Edelspacher-street	IV	Huszár-street	IV
Atzél Péter-strada	I	Eke street	IV	Illés-street	III
Aulich Lajos-Street	II	Erdély-boulevard	IV	Ilona-street	II
Árok-street	II	Erzsébet-bulevard	I	Iskola-street	IV
Árpád- square	I	Erzsébet-street	IV	Jókai- square	I
Batthyány-street	III	Eötvös-street	I	József főherceg-avenue	I
Bem-street	II	Fa-street	I	Juhász-street	IV
Béla Market	IV	Falerakóhely - Place		Kalász-street	IV
Bercsényi Miklós-street		for unloading wood	I	Kapa-street	III
(former Alsómolnár)	II	Farkas-Street	I	Karolina-street	IV
Besze János-street	I	Fábián-street	II	Kasza-street	III
Birkás-viile	III	Fácán-street	II	Kazinczy-street	II
Boczkó-street	I	Fejsze-street	III	Kálmán-street	II
Bocskay-market	I	Ferdinand-Street	IV	Kápolna-street	III
Borju-street	IV	Ferenc- square	IV	Kelemen- square	II
Borona-street	III	Félkerék-steet	I	Kis-street	IV
Boros Béni- square	I	Flórián-street	II	Kiss Ernő-strada	III
Bolond-street	II	Forray-street	II	Károlyi Gyula gróf- street	III
Gypsy Quarter	IV	Fürj-street	II		
ChorinÁron-street	I	Gaál László-street	V	Kismolnár-street	II
Csalán-street	II	Gizella- square	IV	Knézich-street	II
Csatorna-street II and III		Gizella-street	IV	Kosár-street	III
Csálai-street	IV	Görbe-Street	II	Kossuth-street	III
Cserép-street	III	Gyár-street	II	Koszoru-street	
Csernovics-street	I	György-street	III	(Centre)	II
Csiky.-street	III	Hajó-street		Koszorú-street (Şega)	IV
Csorda-street (Şega)	IV	Halász- (now		Kovács-street	IV
Csorda-street (Gai)	IV	Thököly Imre-street)	I	Kölcsey-street	II
Csutora Street	III	Hal- square	I	Könyök-street	I

1 In the original edition - as opposed to the current edition - these extracts were in reprint

2 Aradi Közlöny Nagy Képes Naptára 1910. yearbook, 456 P.

3 Street names, and the new voting districts with Roman numerals

Közép-street	II	Óvár- square	I	Tabajdi-street	I
Kurta-street	IV	Part-street (Centre)	II	Tehén-street (Centre)	I
Kurticsi-avenue	IV	Part-road (Grădiște)	IV	Tehén-street (Şega)	IV
Kut-street	IV	Pályaudvar Railway st.	IV	Teleky-street	II
Külhatár	IV	Perényi-street	III	Templom Street (Gai)	IV
Lahner Street	II	Petőfi-street	I	Tel-road	I
Lajos-street	II	Pécskai	IV	Thököly- square	II
Lázár Vllmos-street	II	Péter-street	II	Kinizsi-street	II
Legelősor (Gai)	IV	Pölteberg-street	III	Thököly Imre (former	
Lehel-street	IV	Radnai-road	I	Halász) Street	I
Leiningen-street	IV	Rákóczi-street	II	Töltés-street (Raţfertai)	III
Lenkey-bulevard	IV	Régi temető cemetery	IV	Török Gábor-street	IV
Libásdüllő	IV	Rét-street	IV	Török Ignác-street	III
Lipót-street	II	Révay-street	II	Trombita Street	II
Lovarda-street	II	Rózsa-street	IV	Uj-street (Raţfertai)	IV
Lövész-street	IV	Rövid-street	III	Uj-street (Gai)	IV
Luther- square	II	Salacz-street	II	Vadászkürt-street	II
Lujza-street	II	Sarló-street	III	Varjassy József-Street	IV
Magyar-street (Centre)	II	Sarok-street	IV	Vas Street	IV
Magyar-street(Gai)	IV	Sár-street	III	Vágóhíd-street	III
Margit-street	II	Sárossy-street	III	Választó street	III
Maros-street	I	Schweidel-street	III	Vár –Citadel	I
Marospart		Simándi	IV	Városház- square	I
(Erzsébetváros)	III	Simon-Street	III	Vásárállás	IV
Marostáj	III	Simonyi-street	I	Vásártéri-cale	IV
Mező-street	IV	Sina báró-street	II	Vasarter market	
Mély-street	II	Spitzer Ignác-Street	IV	square	IV
Mihály-street	III	Sörház-street	IV	Vendel Street	II
Mikes Kelemen		Süveg-market	II	Verböczy-street	IV
(Újterem-street)	II	Szabadság-market	I	Vécsey-street	III
Miklós-street	III	Szeglet-bulevard	IV	Vilmos-street	II
Miksastreet	IV	Szarvas-street	II	Virág-street	II
Mocsár-street	II	Szekeres-street	I	Völgy street	II
Munkácsy-street	IV	Szent István-Street	II	Vörösmarthy-street	I
Nagykörút-boulevard	I	Szent János- square	IV	Weitzer János-Street	II
NagySándor-street	III	Szent László-Street	IV	Wesselényi-street	IV
Nagyváradi-road	IV	Szent Pál-Street	I	Zimándi-street	IV
Névtelen-street	IV	Szent Péter market	II	Zrínyi-street	II
Nyúl-street	IV	Szerb-street	IV	Zoltán-street	I
Helloh-street	IV	Széchenyi-street	IV	Zsidótemető-street	IV
Ormai-street	IV	Szél-street	I	Zsófia-street	
Orczy-street	IV	Szénapiac market	I		
Orovil-street	IV	Szoros-street	IV		
Óvár-street	I	Szőlő-street	IV		



ARAD
SZABAD KIRÁLYI VÁROS
BELHATÁRÁNAK ÉS KÖRNYÉKÉNEK
TÉRKÉPE
1909.

AZ UTCÁK NÉVSORA

Adó...	56/1	Hosszú utca	25/1	Pótlak utca	36/1
Alak...	56/2	Állás utca	25/2	Pótlak utca	36/2
Alak...	56/3	Állás utca	25/3	Pótlak utca	36/3
Alak...	56/4	Állás utca	25/4	Pótlak utca	36/4
Alak...	56/5	Állás utca	25/5	Pótlak utca	36/5
Alak...	56/6	Állás utca	25/6	Pótlak utca	36/6
Alak...	56/7	Állás utca	25/7	Pótlak utca	36/7
Alak...	56/8	Állás utca	25/8	Pótlak utca	36/8
Alak...	56/9	Állás utca	25/9	Pótlak utca	36/9
Alak...	56/10	Állás utca	25/10	Pótlak utca	36/10
Alak...	56/11	Állás utca	25/11	Pótlak utca	36/11
Alak...	56/12	Állás utca	25/12	Pótlak utca	36/12
Alak...	56/13	Állás utca	25/13	Pótlak utca	36/13
Alak...	56/14	Állás utca	25/14	Pótlak utca	36/14
Alak...	56/15	Állás utca	25/15	Pótlak utca	36/15
Alak...	56/16	Állás utca	25/16	Pótlak utca	36/16
Alak...	56/17	Állás utca	25/17	Pótlak utca	36/17
Alak...	56/18	Állás utca	25/18	Pótlak utca	36/18
Alak...	56/19	Állás utca	25/19	Pótlak utca	36/19
Alak...	56/20	Állás utca	25/20	Pótlak utca	36/20
Alak...	56/21	Állás utca	25/21	Pótlak utca	36/21
Alak...	56/22	Állás utca	25/22	Pótlak utca	36/22
Alak...	56/23	Állás utca	25/23	Pótlak utca	36/23
Alak...	56/24	Állás utca	25/24	Pótlak utca	36/24
Alak...	56/25	Állás utca	25/25	Pótlak utca	36/25
Alak...	56/26	Állás utca	25/26	Pótlak utca	36/26
Alak...	56/27	Állás utca	25/27	Pótlak utca	36/27
Alak...	56/28	Állás utca	25/28	Pótlak utca	36/28
Alak...	56/29	Állás utca	25/29	Pótlak utca	36/29
Alak...	56/30	Állás utca	25/30	Pótlak utca	36/30
Alak...	56/31	Állás utca	25/31	Pótlak utca	36/31
Alak...	56/32	Állás utca	25/32	Pótlak utca	36/32
Alak...	56/33	Állás utca	25/33	Pótlak utca	36/33
Alak...	56/34	Állás utca	25/34	Pótlak utca	36/34
Alak...	56/35	Állás utca	25/35	Pótlak utca	36/35
Alak...	56/36	Állás utca	25/36	Pótlak utca	36/36
Alak...	56/37	Állás utca	25/37	Pótlak utca	36/37
Alak...	56/38	Állás utca	25/38	Pótlak utca	36/38
Alak...	56/39	Állás utca	25/39	Pótlak utca	36/39
Alak...	56/40	Állás utca	25/40	Pótlak utca	36/40
Alak...	56/41	Állás utca	25/41	Pótlak utca	36/41
Alak...	56/42	Állás utca	25/42	Pótlak utca	36/42
Alak...	56/43	Állás utca	25/43	Pótlak utca	36/43
Alak...	56/44	Állás utca	25/44	Pótlak utca	36/44
Alak...	56/45	Állás utca	25/45	Pótlak utca	36/45
Alak...	56/46	Állás utca	25/46	Pótlak utca	36/46
Alak...	56/47	Állás utca	25/47	Pótlak utca	36/47
Alak...	56/48	Állás utca	25/48	Pótlak utca	36/48
Alak...	56/49	Állás utca	25/49	Pótlak utca	36/49
Alak...	56/50	Állás utca	25/50	Pótlak utca	36/50
Alak...	56/51	Állás utca	25/51	Pótlak utca	36/51
Alak...	56/52	Állás utca	25/52	Pótlak utca	36/52
Alak...	56/53	Állás utca	25/53	Pótlak utca	36/53
Alak...	56/54	Állás utca	25/54	Pótlak utca	36/54
Alak...	56/55	Állás utca	25/55	Pótlak utca	36/55
Alak...	56/56	Állás utca	25/56	Pótlak utca	36/56
Alak...	56/57	Állás utca	25/57	Pótlak utca	36/57
Alak...	56/58	Állás utca	25/58	Pótlak utca	36/58
Alak...	56/59	Állás utca	25/59	Pótlak utca	36/59
Alak...	56/60	Állás utca	25/60	Pótlak utca	36/60
Alak...	56/61	Állás utca	25/61	Pótlak utca	36/61
Alak...	56/62	Állás utca	25/62	Pótlak utca	36/62
Alak...	56/63	Állás utca	25/63	Pótlak utca	36/63
Alak...	56/64	Állás utca	25/64	Pótlak utca	36/64
Alak...	56/65	Állás utca	25/65	Pótlak utca	36/65
Alak...	56/66	Állás utca	25/66	Pótlak utca	36/66
Alak...	56/67	Állás utca	25/67	Pótlak utca	36/67
Alak...	56/68	Állás utca	25/68	Pótlak utca	36/68
Alak...	56/69	Állás utca	25/69	Pótlak utca	36/69
Alak...	56/70	Állás utca	25/70	Pótlak utca	36/70
Alak...	56/71	Állás utca	25/71	Pótlak utca	36/71
Alak...	56/72	Állás utca	25/72	Pótlak utca	36/72
Alak...	56/73	Állás utca	25/73	Pótlak utca	36/73
Alak...	56/74	Állás utca	25/74	Pótlak utca	36/74
Alak...	56/75	Állás utca	25/75	Pótlak utca	36/75
Alak...	56/76	Állás utca	25/76	Pótlak utca	36/76
Alak...	56/77	Állás utca	25/77	Pótlak utca	36/77
Alak...	56/78	Állás utca	25/78	Pótlak utca	36/78
Alak...	56/79	Állás utca	25/79	Pótlak utca	36/79
Alak...	56/80	Állás utca	25/80	Pótlak utca	36/80
Alak...	56/81	Állás utca	25/81	Pótlak utca	36/81
Alak...	56/82	Állás utca	25/82	Pótlak utca	36/82
Alak...	56/83	Állás utca	25/83	Pótlak utca	36/83
Alak...	56/84	Állás utca	25/84	Pótlak utca	36/84
Alak...	56/85	Állás utca	25/85	Pótlak utca	36/85
Alak...	56/86	Állás utca	25/86	Pótlak utca	36/86
Alak...	56/87	Állás utca	25/87	Pótlak utca	36/87
Alak...	56/88	Állás utca	25/88	Pótlak utca	36/88
Alak...	56/89	Állás utca	25/89	Pótlak utca	36/89
Alak...	56/90	Állás utca	25/90	Pótlak utca	36/90
Alak...	56/91	Állás utca	25/91	Pótlak utca	36/91
Alak...	56/92	Állás utca	25/92	Pótlak utca	36/92
Alak...	56/93	Állás utca	25/93	Pótlak utca	36/93
Alak...	56/94	Állás utca	25/94	Pótlak utca	36/94
Alak...	56/95	Állás utca	25/95	Pótlak utca	36/95
Alak...	56/96	Állás utca	25/96	Pótlak utca	36/96
Alak...	56/97	Állás utca	25/97	Pótlak utca	36/97
Alak...	56/98	Állás utca	25/98	Pótlak utca	36/98
Alak...	56/99	Állás utca	25/99	Pótlak utca	36/99
Alak...	56/100	Állás utca	25/100	Pótlak utca	36/100

I. Belváros
II. Sarkad **VI. Pótlak**
III. Erzsébetváros **V. Ségfa**
IV. Új-Telep **VII. Gálya**
••••• Nyilvános épületek
- - - - - Községi határ

Justice

Royal Court Arad

(Erzsébet királyné-körut 38. - 38
Elisabeta Blvd. Vasile Milea)

The Royal Court of Arad operates within the jurisdiction of the Royal Court of Appeal of Oradea, the President being: baron Szentkereszty Zsígmond, and the President of the Council: Medvigy Mihály. Cases concerning press offences fall under the jurisdiction of the Court of Oradea, and mining-related cases under the jurisdiction of the Royal Court of Satu Mare.

The president of the court and jury is Dr Fábián Lajos.

Judges: Köller János - appeal judge, Gallu József - appeal judge (president of the indictment council and of the criminal appeal court), Ribiczey Ferenc - civil cases (president of the appeal council), Dr. Schartner Sándor, Dr. Nagy József, Dr. Kovács Marcell, Dr. Aknay Andor, Domokos László (Royal Chamber Judge), Dr. Szalay Béla, Lehrmann Viktor, Dr. Heller Mór, Bittó József, Mészáros Dániel, Szabó István, Dr. Jakó Sándor, Ornstein Árpád, Horváth Árpád.

Alternate Judge: Lukáchy Miklós.

Notaries: Dr. Pósz Henrik, Dr. Seybold Kálmán, Sommer Nándor, Dr. Széll Lajos, Dr. Ottrubay Dezső, Dr. Ferenczy Tibor, Dr. Farkas Zoltán, Dr. Riedl Zoltán, Bod Kálmán.

Trainees: Nagy Ferenc, Gitta Ágoston, Dr. Tompa Gyula, Dr. Boros Béni

Office Manager; Petrowszky Dezső.

Land Book: Martinu Gábor, Schütz Péter, Papp István.

Staff/Officers: Mihajlovits Tódor, Dobsa Ferenc, Schannen Béla, Szucs Péter, Roda Ferenc, Gartner József, Bálint Imre, Ottahál Jenő, Perényi Viktor, Klimberger Miksa, Nemark Jenő, Péchy István, Németh Imre

Coroners: Dr Auszterweil László and Pozsgay István.

Commercial cases and substitute judges: Éles Ármin, Steiner Ferenc, Walder Gyula royal commercial advisor, Wallfisch Ármin.

Translators/Interpreters: Dr. Suciu János (Romanian), Mersieu Jusztin, Dr. Jancu Kornél (Romanian),

Graphologists: Almási T. Pál, Szathmáry István.

Forensic experts: Baross Dezső, Révész Nándor.

Forensic chemist: Rozsnyai József dr.

Royal Prosecutor's Office Arad

(Erzsébet királyné-körut 38. - 38
Elisabeta Blvd. Vasile Milea)

Under the Royal Principal Prosecutor's Office of Oradea

Royal Prosecutor: Stanislavszky Adolf, Deputy Prosecutor: Kurovszky Ferenc,

Head of the Prosecutor's Office: Szakolczay Lajos Royal Prosecutor

Prosecutors: Pogonyi Nándor, Dr. Fikker Károly, Kovács József.

Note: Moróczy Dénes.

Officers and deputies: Szántó Ödön head of office, Pálfi Imre clerk, Bor Imre and Bálint Mihály, Potornay Lőrinc archivist

Prison Commissioner: Dezsőfi Mihály.

Prison guards: Szabó János, Tar István (titulary) and Lengyel András (titular) Ineu

Coordinator of enforcement: guard Kiss István

Lithography work coordinator: gardian Domokos József

Royal Court of Arad

(Erzsébet királyné-körút 38. 38 Elizabeth Avenue/ Today Bd. Vasile Milea)

Presiding Judge: Babó Iván Royal Judge

Judges: Dr Kálmán Ferenc, Haty Adolf, Révay Kálmán, Eles Simon, Uray József, Dr Bozóky Mátyás (criminal judge), Zih József (criminal judge)

Notaries: dr. Spiroch Lajos, dr. Farkas Győző

Representatives of the Public Prosecutor's Office: Morócza Dénes notary, Gruber Géza retired deputy judge, Dr. Vajda Iván lawyer

Trainees: Verzsényi Zsolt.

Bailiffs: Györffy Arnold, Najmányi Béla, Török Dénes.

Office staff: Lacsny István, Drágits János, Borlodán György, Drescher Árpád, Györffy Mihály, Panián György, Kapitány Béla, Oláh Imre.

Permanent day-workers: Czigler István, Hartmann Kálmán, Schwartz Jolán and Nádasy József.

JUDGES ON THE TERRITORY OF ARAD COUNTY

Ineu Court

Judges: Pap-Takács István, Székely Ferenc, Diószegi Győző, Fekete Sándor.

Attorney at law: Dr. László Gyula, lawyer.

Land Book: Moyszin Lajos.

Clerks: Szilágyi István, Trippa János, Haglauer György, Fleischer György, Rehák Aurél.

Bailiff: Nagy Lajos.

Court of Chişineu Criş

Judge: Tabajdy Sándor Royal Judge of Appeal

Judge: Kovács Mihály.

Alternate judge: Szalay Dezső.

Notary: Kolthay Kornél.

Attorney at law: Dr. Popovits György lawyer

Land Book: Zacharias Ernő, Szabó Géza.

Clerks: Nusser Ede officer, Karaszky Ferenc, Gottlieb Gyula, Kozma András, Réti Lipót

Bailiff: Balassa Béla.

Mariaradna Court

Judges: Polgár Béla, Popovits Péter.

Alternate judge: Nyisztor Sándor.

Notary: Dr. Papp Kornél, attorney at law

Land Book: Német Dezső, Fodor Domokos

Court clerks: Burgmann Antal, Arató András, Koch Rezső

Bailiff: Smikál János.

Buteni Court

Judges: Seress Ferenc Judge of Appeal, Budai Zoltán Substitute Judge, Imets Illyés

To note: knight Berks Lajos

Attorney at law: Dr. Grozda Aurél lawyer

Land Registry: Koczka Gyula

Registrars: Tomits János, Györffy Gyula

Executors: Schusztter Henrik, Walder Izsó temporary

Halmagiu Court*Judges:* Frits Layos and Gálffy Lajos*Attorney at law:* Dr. Román István lawyer*Land Book:* Szántó Gyula*Registrar:* Csehák Imre*Court bailiff:* Riedl Ákos.**Pecica Court***Judges:* Szőke Lajos and Moldoványi László*To note:* Stachó Lajos*Attorney at law:* Dr. Karácsonyi Sándor lawyer*Land Book:* Nachtnébel Ferenc.*Clerks:* Cs. Nagy Bálint, Papp László, Imrik Aladár*Bailiff:* Tichy Árpád.**Court of Şiria***Judges:* Nagy Dezső, Halászi Béla, Povolni Milán*Notary:* Mórítz István*Attorney at law:* Dr. Czégka Zdenkó lawyer*Land Registry:* Kajaba Tihamér*Clerks:* Juhász Endre, Mózes István*Bailiff:* Thuránszky Sándor.

Lawyers**Arad Bar Association**

(33-34 Deák Ferenc Street)

District: city of Arad and the territory of Arad, Békés and Hunyad counties

President: Szalay Károly. *Vice-Chairman:* Dr. Parecz Béla, *Secretary:* Dr. Schütz Henrik, *Treasurer:* Dr. Mandl Vilmos *Legal advisor:* Dr. Szalay Károly jr. *Officer:* Mayer Ede.*Elected committee members:* Dr. Bogdán Virgil, Dr. Czédly Károly, Dr. Köpf János, Dr. Mittler Izidor, Dr. Pop C. István, Dr. Priegl István, Dr. Tolnai János, Trutia Péter, ordinary members, Dr. Králitz Lajos, Dr. Szalay Károly jr., Dr. Reisinger Ferenc, Dr. Velcsov Géza, alternate members.**Lawyers enrolled in the Arad Bar****Register:****Lawyers in Arad:**

Avarfy Ferenc Eötvös-utca 5

dr. Böns Károly Boros Béni-tér,

Dr. Berger Ernő Szabadság-tér 13,

Dr. Bogdán Virgil Széchenyi-u. 1,

Dr. Csiky Ödön,

Dr. Czédly Károly József főh, 10,

Dr. Deutsch Izsó Andrassy-tér 14,

Dr. Éles Béla Deák Ferenc-u. 42,

Dr. Kényes Kálmán Kazinczy-u. 10,

Dr. Fischer Jenő Széchenyi-u. sarok,

Dr. Gabos Jenő,

Dr. Grossmann Alfréd Petőfi-u,

Dr. Hanthó Sándor Andrassy-tér 7

Dr. Heitz Nándor Erzsébet-körút,

Dr. Ispravnik Szever József főh. 2,

Dr. Jancu Kornél József főh. 6,

Dr. Jegesi Károly (Deputy City Prosecutor),

Dr. Jellinek Henrik Szt. László-u. 1,

Dr. Kárász Győző Deák F.-utca,

Dr. Kócsvay Pál,

dr. Keresztes Gyula Ferdinánd-u. 1a,

dr. Kertész Miksa Minorita-palota,

dr. Köpf János Erzsébet-körút 20,

dr. Králitz Lajos Szabadság-t. 20,

Dr. Krenner Zoltán Luther Marton u,

Dr. Kuttu Alfréd Hasszinger-utca,

dr. Lenthe Gusztáv Ludig István,

Lukács Lajos Deák Ferenc-u. 32,

Lukácsy Lajos Forray-utca 2,

Dr. Mandl Vilmos Erzsébet-körút 9,

Dr. Marsieu Jusztin Széchenyi-u 1,

Monczer Ferenc Sárossy-u 1,
 Dr. Mittler Izidor Szabadság-tér 20,
 Dr. Momák Döme Karolina-utca 5,
 Müller Károly Kazinczy-utca 5,
 Dr. Nagy Sándó József főhsef-ut 12,
 Dr. Nemess Zsiga Szabadság-tér 10,
 Dr. Németh János Karolina-utca 9,
 Nikolits Döme Széchenyi-utca 9,
 Dr. Opre Péter Tököly-tér 1,
 Papp Vazul Szt. Pál-utca 14,
 dr. Parecz Béla Battyhány-u. 26,
 Pavlovits Szvetozár Erzsébet-k. 20,
 dr. Páris Lajos Fábíán-utca 6a,
 Péntzes Ákos Árpád-tér 3,
 Dr. Popp C. István Fábíán-utca,
 Dr. Prekupás Illés József főh.-ut 13,
 Dr. Priegl István Kazinczy-utca 4,
 Dr. Radó Károly Batthány-utca,
 Reicher Károly (first public
 prosecutor),

Dr. Reisinger Ferenc Szabadság-t. 3,
 dr. Révész Mór. Neuman-palota,
 dr. Ring Béla Batthyány-utca 31,
 dr. Robitsek Ágos Weitzer-utca 10,
 Dr Rosenberg Miksa Asztalos S.-u. 2,
 Dr Salgó Miksa Deák F.-u. 33-34,
 Dr. Schwarz Jenő Szabadság tér 17,
 Dr. Schmidt Sándor,
 Dr. Schütz Henrik Eötvös-utca 1,
 Simon Jenő Batthány utca 19,
 Dr. Somló Ármin Salacz-utca 7,
 Dr. Steinhardt Mór Neuman-palota,
 Dr. Seidner Frigyes,
 Dr. Steinitzer Pál Andrásy-tér 17,
 Dr. Suciú János Luther Márton-utca,
 Dr. Sugár Jenő Atzél Péter-u. 3,
 Dr. Szabó Frigyes,
 Dr. Szabó Károly József főh.-ut 10,
 Dr. Szalay Arnold Deák Ferenc-u. 42,
 Szalay Károly Fábíán-utca 8,
 Dr. Szalay Károly Weitzer-utca 2,
 Dr. Szathmáry Béla Eötvös-utca 8,
 Szathmáry Gyula Boros Béni-tér 10,

Dr. Szegő Hugó Szabadság-tér 20,
 Dr. Székely Ferenc,
 Dr. Szende Tivadar Szabadság-t. 12,
 dr. Szilvássy László Fábíán-u. 6a,
 dr. Tagányi Sándor Batthyány-u. 4,
 dr. Tamasdán Livius József főh. 17,
 dr. Tolnai János Petőfi-utca 1,
 Trutia Péter József főherceg-ut 8,
 dr. Vajda Iván,
 Dr. Vajda István Szabadság-tér 18,
 Dr. Vadász Ármánd Atzél Péter-u,
 Dr. Velecsov Géza Sárossy-utca 7,
 Dr. Veliciu Rom. György,
 Vincze Miklós Nagykörút 2,
 Vizer Lajos Kazinczy-utca 2,
 Dr. Wolf Mihály Karolina-utca 2,
 Winter Adolf Deák Ferenc-utca 40,
 Zubor Gyula Teleky-u. 24

In Arad County

Ineu: Dr. Burdán Tivadar, Dr. Barbura Szevér, Fejér György, Dr. Fülöp György Géza, Dr. László Gyula, Dr. Mérő Samu, Dr. Sebestyén József

Buteni: Dr. Dénes Jakab, Dr. Grozda Aurél, Dr. Popa György, Dr. Kozma Antal

Chisineu-Criş: Dr. Ardelean Kornél, Dr. Glück Géza, Dr. Grósz Endre, Dr. Lázár Zoárd, Dr. Popovics György, Velics Mihály, Dr. Petrucz Jusztin, Dr. Szkalák Gyula

Máriaradna: Dr. Avramescu Vazul, Dr. Bodó Albert, Dr. Morár Valér, Dr. Ursu János Dr. Papp Teodor, Dr. Román István

Pâncota: Domsa György, Dr. Zoltán Emil, Dr. Staubesand Keresztély, Dr. Ros-ti Rezső

Pecica: Dr. Ghebeles Lázár, Dr. Isse- kutz Marcell, Dr. Lengyel János, Dr. No- vák Aurél, Novák István, Dr. Szöllősi Zsigmond, Dr. Karácsonyi Sándor

Sántana: Nogáll Károly.

Şiria: Dr Czégka Zdenko, Dr Hotorán Jakab, Dr Vajda Jakab, Dr Montia Emil, Kishalmi Ferenc.

In Békés County

Békés: Dr. Bleuer Sándor Lajos, Dr. br. Drechsel Gyula, Dr. Igaz Pál, Dr. Szegedi Kálmán, Dr. Telegdy Lajos, Török Gábor.

Békéscsaba: Dr. Fábry Károly, Dr. Fáy Samu, Haan Béla, Dr. Herzog Henrik, Dr. Hoffmann Lajos, Dr. Kerényi Soma, Dr. Láng Frigyes, Dr. Linder Károly, Dr. Margócsy Miklós, Dr. Pandy István, Dr. Sailer Vilmos, Dr. Tardos Rezső, Dr. Urszinyi János, Dr. Vértes Andor, Dr. Weisz Frigyes

Endrőd: dr. Uhrin Endre

Füzesgyarmat: dr. Orbán Lajos

Gyoma: dr. Christián Kálmán, dr. Halász Aladár, Dr Tabak István

Gyula: dr. Berényi Ármin, dr. Bíró Béla, Dutkay Béla. dr. Felföldy Sándor, dr. Follmann János, dr. Hoffmann Károly, dr. Jancsovits Emil, dr. Keppich Frigyes, dr. Kohn Mór, Dr. Ladits László, Dr. Major Simon, Dr. Martos József, Dr. Máriusz Mihály, Dr. Simonka György, Dr. Schröder Kornél, Dr. Zöldy Géza

Körösladány: dr. Török Ödön

Mezőberény: Kollár János sen, Dr. Liszka Nándor, Grünvald Dezső, Dr. Kuczián Géza

Orosháza: Dr. Bertóthy Károly, Dr. Bikády Antal, Dr. Hauser Mór, Dr. Müller Jenő, Herczeg Géza, Dr. Kökély Mihály, Dr. Külley Páll, Dr. Nagy Elemér, Dr. Perger Elemér, Dr. Schiff Jenő, Dr. Singer Béla, Dr. Vangyel Tibor

Öcsöd: Dr. Oláh Antal

Szarvas: Dr. Danes Szilárd, Dr. Fischbein Soma, Dr. Fuchs Béla, Dr. Gerő Oszkár, Dr. Glasner Adolf, Dr. Hajas József, Haviár Dániel, Dr. Lengyel

Sán dor, Dr. Mázor Elemér, Dr. Nagy Béla, Dr. Reiszmann Adolf, Dr. Salacz Aladár, Dr. Sámuel Viktor, Dr. Szemző Gyula, Dr. Sziráczy János

Szeghalom: Bertin Pál, Dr. Csánki Dezső, Dr. Grósz Mátyás, Dr. Makai Márton

Vésztő: Kolozsváry Elek.

Tótkomlós: Vas Nándor.

In Hunyad County

Geoagiu: Dr. Margita János, Dr. Szegő Henrik, Dr. Rafael Miksa

Brad: Dr. Kugel Rezső, Dr. Papp János

Deva: Dr. Apády Árpád, Dr. Gerey Gyula, Dr. Glück Ede, Dr. Horváth Kamilló, Hosszú Ferenc, Dr. Hosszú Sándor, Dr. Haragos Ádám, Imecs Ignác jr, Dr Issekutz Gergely, Dr László Lázár, Dr Leitner Mihály, Dr Meskó Miklós, Dr Oláriu Virgil, Dr Popp Jusztin, Dr Schulhof Zsigmond, Dr Tolnay Lajos, Dr. Ulain Ferenc

Haşeg: Dr. Ajtay Aladár, Dr. Bontescu Viktor, Dr. Deák Lajos, Dr. Déri Jakab Jenő, Dr. Heppes Ferenc, Dr. Hika János, Dr. Straitiariu Ágoston, Dr. Suciú Gábor, Dr. Vajna Farkas

Baia de Criş: Dr Baternay Károly, Dr Baumgarten János, Náraczký Gyula, Dr Nemess Viktor, Dr Oncu Nerva, Dr Veress Jenő

Ilia: Dr Fischer Lajos, Dr Károlyi József, Dr Komlós József, Dr Maior János, Dr Rozvány István

Petroşani: Ábrahám József, Dr. Halmos Brunó, Dr. Potteriu Miklós, Rosenberg Ignác.

Chicken: Dr. Jenciu Tamás, Szilágyi Ferenc, Szilágyi Károly, Dr. Vasinka Tamore

Orăştie: Dr. Antoni Ede, Dr. Boca Romulus, Dr. Deák G. Ágost, Dr. Klein

Ármin, Dr. Martini Ágost, Dr. Moldován
 Silvius, Dr. Munteán Aurél, Dr. Pataky
 Dániel, Dr. Popiu Aneas, Dr. Radó Izidor, Dr.
 Schull Győző, Szabó Károly, Dr. Szöllősy

János, Dr. Vlád Aurél

Hunedoara: Dr. Duhlesiu
 György, Dr. Gerasim Viktor, Dr.
 Reisz Béla, Dr. Strauss Árpád

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Royal Notaries

Royal Chamber of Notaries Arad

The constituency of the Chamber comprises the territories of the Royal Courts of Arad, Deva, Gyula and Alba Iulia.

House Committee:

Chairman: Folyovich Sándor, *Secretary:* Beles János *Ordinary members:* kétegyházai Kirileszku Gyula, Török Árpád, Dr. Gyarmathy Ernő,

Substitute members: Dr. Halász Ákos
(one unoccupied.) *Disciplinary Committee:*
Beles János, Dr. Gyarmathy Ernő, Dr. Márki
János

Members of the Chamber

Royal Notaries:

Abrud: under vacancy
Arad: Dr. Mülek Lajos Salacz-utca 2.
Arad: Beles János Andrassy-tér 24-25
Blaj: dr. Nánássy László
Békés: Kratochwil Gyula.
Békéscsaba: Omazta Gyula.
Ineu: Dr Gyarmathy Ernő.
Deva: Dr Farkas Béla
Gyula: Dr Márki János,
Alba Iulia: Dr Téri Ödön
Hațeg: Dr. Kőlgýessy Adrián Antal
Chișineucriș: Kirileszku Gyula.
Baia de Criș: Dr. Susich István
Ilia: Dr. Halász Ákos
Aiud: Folyovich Sándor.
Orosháza: Szakáll Adorján.

Pecica: Kripp József.
Szarvas: Dr. Haviár Gyula
Orăștie: Sárói Szalló Péter.
Szeghalom: Dr Nekula Gyula
Hunedoara: Dr Nemes József
Șiria: Török Árpád.

Notaries' lieutenants:

Arad: Dr. Szabó István
Arad; Dr. Pálmai Lajos
Gyula: Rutkai Béla,
Aiud: Jovián Jenő.
Ilia: Fischer Ákos.
Nominees for the position of notary:
Aiud: Gerey Gyula.
Aiud: Kozina Gyula.
Aiud: Folyovich József.
Aiud: Ikrich Arnold.
Andria: Török Árpád jr.
Ineu: Dr Csillag Aladár
Hațeg: Kőlgýessy Adrián Mihály.
Szarvas: Lukács Béla.

The health system

Arad city branch and Arad county branch of the National Association of Physicians:

Insurance Chair: Dr. Vas Sándor,
Dr. Pozsgay Lajos, Dr. Parcez Gyula
Jr., *President:* Dr. Lövinger Miksa *Vice
President:* Dr. Kiss Dávid, Dr. Werner
Miksa *Secretary:* Dr. Hecht Arnold
Treasurer: Dr. Keppich Jakab *Legal
Adviser:* Dr. Grosmann Emil

Committee members: dr. Borsos Béla,
dr. Csillag Ignác, (Ineu) dr. Lőw Mihály
(Sebiș), dr. Issekutz László, dr. Kabdebo
János, dr. Leitner Ernő, dr. Hermann
Károly, Dr Singer János, Dr Parcez
Gyula, Dr Posgay István, Dr Tisch Mór

Association of Doctors Arad

Chairman: Dr Parcea Gyula *Vice-
Chairmen:* Dr Posgay Lajos, Dr Vass
Sándor *Secretary:* Dr. Lövinger Miksa

Treasurer: Dr. Warner Miksa

Committee members: Dr. Adolf,
Dr. Issekutz László, Dr. Kabdebó János,
Dr. Posgay István, Dr. Tisch Mór, Dr.
Köpf Kálmán

College of Physicians of Arad

Dr Avarfy Imre Kápolna-utca 2,
Dr Auszterweil László Andrassy t. 17,
Dr Bácskay Béla Erzsébet-körut,
Dr. Borsos Béla József főherceg-ut 14,
Dr. Demián Aurél Deák Ferenc-u. 30,
Dr. Fényes Soma Kiss Ernő-u. 3,
Dr Fleischer Samu Zrinyi-u. 2,
Dr. Fodor Ödön Deák Ferenc-u. 37,
Dr Grossmann Emil Erzsébet-körut 32,
Dr Grossmann Jakab Petőfi-u. 7,
Dr. Hecht Adolf Tököli-tér 5
Dr. Herman I. Károly Andrassy-tér 20,
Dr. Herz Andor Simonyi-ut 14,

dr. Issekutz László Széchenyi-u. 2,
dr. Kabdebó János Szabadság tér 10,

Dr. Keppich Jakab Asztalos
Sándor-u. corner of Szabadság-tér,

Dr. Kiss Dávid Petőfi utca 11, Dr.
Köpf Kálmán Kossuth-u. 64,

Dr Kronstein Vilmos Neuman-
palota, Dr Lakatos Izidor Fábíán 8,

Dr. Leitner Ernő Erzsébet-körút, Dr.
Löwinger Miksa Ferenc-tér 4, Dr. Mann
Ábrahám Salacz-utca 7, Dr. Mészáros
Gábor - Gai,

Dr. Parecz Gyula Batthyány-u. 3,
Dr. Polonyi Jenő Andrásy-tér 22, Dr.
Posgay István József főh. u 8, Dr. Posgay
Lajos József főh. u. 8,

dr. Prohászka László Szabadság-tér,
dr. Schreiber Vilmos Erzsébet-körút 7,

Dr Schusztér Henrik Szabadság-tér
16, Dr Schusztér Illés Szabadság-ter 16,
Dr Simó Károly Ferdinánd-u 7,

Dr. Singer János Weitzer J. u. Min-
pal, Dr. Singer Emil,

Dr Székely Inigó Neuman-palota, Dr
Tisch Mór Salac utca 7,

Dr. Vass Sándor Eötvös-u. 6, Dr.
Viski Pál Batthyány-utca 7,

Dr. Warner Miksa Andrásy-tér, Dr.
Wiener Gyula Forray-utca,

Dr. Ferenczi Ármin public hospital

Dentists

Dr. Graur Viktor Andrásy-tér 22, Dr.
Kabdebo János Szabadság-tér 10,

Pap Lajos Andrásy-tér 20

dr. Székely Inigó Neuman palota,
dr. Székely Károly Batthyány-u 29, dr.
Wiener Gyűlő Forray utca, Vajda Benő
József fhg-ut 1

Dental technicians

Morgenstern Gyula Weitzer J.-u.

Veterinarians

Biszterszky Kázmér,

Egry Gyula Kiss Ernő u. 9,

Erdős Ignác Tököly-tér 6/b,
Kellner György.

Associations of pharmacists

Hungarian Pharmacists Association
- *Arad branch*. Director: Csiky
Lukács (Simand). Deputy Director:
Ring Lajos (Arad).

Association of pharmacists of Arad.

President: Ring Lajos, Vice President:
Vojtek Kálmán. Secretary: Krebsz
Géza. Treasurer: Dr. Rozsnyói József,
Committee members: Berger Gyula,
Földes Kelemen, Hajós Árpád, Breuer
Sándor, Hehs Vilmos, Krebsz Géza,
Kárpáti János, Rozsnyai Kálmán.

Pharmacies

Berger Gyula (at St. Elisabeth)
corner of Választó and Borona streets

Földes Kelemen (to the Saviour)
corner of Deák Ferenc and Lázár Vilmos
Streets

Hajós Árpád (at Providence)
Andrásy-tér 22., across the street from
the County House

Breuer Sándor (Golden Cross) Gai,
Pécskai-ut 18.

Kárpáti János (St. Mary's) Boros
Béni-tér 15.

Krebsz Géza (at St. Stephen's) corner
of Batthyány- and Kossuth- streets

Ring Lajos (at the Angel) at the
corner of Asztalos Sándor- and Simonyi-
streets

Rozsnyai Mátyás a (at Holy Trinity)
at the corner of Szabadság-tér and
Eötvös-utca.

Szokoly Sándor, Kelemen-tér.

Vojtek Kálmán (at the Hungarian
Crown) at the corner of Andrásy-tér
and Petőfi- utca

Local Guard Pharmacy, (in the
Fortress) Leader: Gregora Ernő.

Grocers

Vojtek and Weisz (Andrásy-tér 14,
Hermann's Pass)

Hánzu Nesztor (Weitzer János-utca 2.)

Beauty salon

Varga Jusztna Forray-utca 3.

Midwives

City sector midwives:

Ábrahámné Wetzer Magdolna,

Högyéné Ivánka Mária

Morvin Franciska,

Románé Paulik Regina

Private midwives:

Andrássyné Nagy Lujza,

Bábosné Stoll Máris,

Baumé Petendra Borbála,

Baumgärtnerné Kikédi Etelka,

Bardóczné Kulik Matild,

Bíróné Turcsányi Katalin,

Bártáné Högye Eszter,

Brunnerné Benedek Róza,

Burkusné Giczi Mariska,

Böröczné Rozália,

Doroginé Márton Erzsébet,

Fábriné Tibai Jusztin,

Felföldiné Horváth Teréz,

Fleischmann Schweiger Zsófia,

Flezsárné Vas Mária,

Feketéné Tóth Hermina,

Fischerné Tokai Júlia,

Hermanné Rosenfeld Fridi,

Hinglerné Hubert Róza,

Hirlingné Jekel Amália,

Hirschlné Tóth Julia,

Janovitsné Kádár Mária,

Kissné Horák Johanna,

Kisfaludiné Bulicsek Mária,

Klein Fülöpné Hermin,

Kosekné Szűcs Róza,

Lebovitsné Goldberger Mária,

Lilienbergné Politzer Sarolta,

Löwné Reich Gizella,

Marzsináné Karácsonyi Róza,

Misenszkiné Klein Jozefa,

Nagyné Ovtsek Helén,

Nagyné Sziebig Mária,

Nagyné Szentesi Júlia,

Nagyné Szűcs Ilona,

Nyáriné Hajós Anna,

Olsánszky Huba Ágota,

Osgyánné Otrók Erzsébet,

Paduránné Budai Julia,

Palkóné Petrovits Alexandra,

Pereiné Tordai Zsuzsanna,

Pirovskyné Szlavkovszky Mária,

Prunner Sinkó Mária,

Rohovánszky Majeranovszki Borbála,

Recskiné Bauer Teréz,

Schefferné Farkas Etelka,

Sósné Vas Juliánna,

Sonn Dávidné Róth Fanny,

Szabóné Bába Julianna,

Szabóné Fogarasi Anna,

Szeilerné Kovács Vilma,

Szekeresné Pruszek Mária,

Takácsné Bertus Katalin,

Takácsné Varga Lídia,

Toldiné Kiss Veron,

Tóthné Patai Erzsébet,

Vargáné Kovács Anna,

Veresné Botta Anna,

Vasagné Plank Irma

Philanthropic institutions**Hospital****Arad County Public Hospital**

Director - Chief Physician: Dr. Parecz Gyula, *Departmental Chief Physicians:* Dr. Löwinger Miksa, Dr. Pozsgay István, *Honorary Section Physician:* Dr. Simó Károly *Physicians:* Dr. Ferenczy Ármin, Dr. Korányi Samu, Dr. Ehrenfeld Ernő, Dr. Németh Károly, Dr. Stauber Andor, Dr. Korányi Barnabás *Administrator:* Benda János *Censor:* Kralitz Antal. *Scrib:* Kádas Imre. *Diurnist:* Pálffy István.

Arad County Public Hospital Committee: Chairman: dr. Dálnok Nagy Lajos subprefect. Members: Honda János,

Blaskovich Ernő, Dr. Csernovits Diodor, Friebeisz Miklós, Haberéger György, Heinrich Sándor, Dr. Issekutz Marcell, Keller Izsó, Dr. Králitz Lajos, Dr. Parecz Gyula, Purgly János, Dr. Soly- mossy Lajos, Dr. Suciú János, Vásárhelyi Dezső.

Arad Pediatric Hospital

Founded and built with donations from Andrényi Károly. It is owned and administered by the city.

Israelite Hospital

(Vadászkürt-utca 8.)

Operated and maintained by the Chewra Kadischa Community in Arad

Hospital Director: Hegyi Albert

Doctor dr. Schuszter Illés

Hospital administrator: Weisz Adolf.

City Hospital for Communicable Diseases Arad

(at the end of Fejsze Street)

Works without permanent staff Child protection

Arad Orphanage

(Kiss Ernő-utca 4/b.)

Director of the orphanage: Balázs Ferenc. *Teachers and carers:* Supka Károly, Beck Pál. *Administrators:* Vanniss Gyuláné widow. *Educator:* Kolumbán Katalin.

Managing Committee of the Ofrelinate of Arad: ElnökChairman: Var- jassy Lajos Mayor; Deputy Chairman: Kádas Kálmán Deputy Mayor, Members: Bing Vilmos, Domonkos Lajos, Hoffmann Antal, Kohn S. N., Kovács Vince, Dr. Mülek Lajos, Dr. Posgay Lajos, Dr. Robitsek Ágoston, Dr. Tisch Mór, Vass Mátyás, Notary: Balázs Ferenc.

Arad Israelite Orphanage

Operated and maintained by the Israeli community in Arad

Administrative Director: Dr. Nemess Zsigmond President of the Religious Community

Vice President: Ottenberg Tivadar, deputy chairman of the religious community

Male administrative members: Ássael József, Bing Vilmos, Deutsch Mór, Funkelstein József, Guttmann Samu, Glück Károly, Holländer Ignác, Kohn S. N., Leopold Zsigmond, Dr. Mandl Vilmos, Neuman Adolf de Végvár, Neuman Dániel de Végvár, Dr. Schuster Illés, Dr. Tenner József, Dr. Tisch Mór.

Members of the Board: Deutsch Bernátné, Deutsch Mórné, Éles Árminné, Fodor Zsigmondné, Glück Károlyné, Goldschmidt Sándorné, Dr. Grossman Alfrédné, Dr. Grossmann Emilné, Hol- lándér Ignácné, Kohn S. N.-né, Leopold Zsigmondné, végvári Neuman Dánielné, Neuman Alfrédné, Ottenberg Tivadarné, Reisinger Sándoré, Dr. Rosenberg Sándorné, Dr. Somogyi Gyuláné, Schul- hof Károlyné, Dr. Steinhardt Mórné, Tenner Józsefné, Dr. Tolnai Jánosné, Dr. Vágvolgyi Lajosné.

Legal advisor to the administration: Vajda József Community advisor religious

Treasurer of the orphanage: Ditrichstein Bernát treasurer of the religious community

Educator of orphans: Klein Márton.

Royal State Orphanage

(located between Pădurice and Târgului square)

Country Inspector: Dr. Ruffy Pál Ministerial Advisor

Medical Director: Dr. Leitner Ernő, *Administrator:* Szathmáry Géza,

Supervisor: Kutni Gyula *Typists:* Schauer Mariska. Dr. Poorné Widow

Field doctors: Arad: Dr Grossman Emil and Dr Fodor Ödön, Kevermes: Dr. Rosenberg, Bătania: Dr. Hoffmann I. Antal, Turnu: Dr. Krausz Ferenc, Pecica: Dr. Friedman József and Dr. Villányi Izidor, Ghioroc: Dr. Klein Béla, Pădureni (Chişineu-criş): Dr. Hubai Pál, Mezökovácsháza: Dr. Bemer, Magyarbánhegyes: Dr Balog Benő, Kunágota: Dr Morvai Ödön, Csanádpalota: Dr Hangel Géza and Dr Fenyves Soma, Zerind: Dr Kulcsár Péter, Dombegyháza: Dr Veil Izsó, Pâncota: Dr Verner, Deva: Dr Mailand

Children's shelter committee

President: Friebeisz Miklós. *Vice President:* Countess Károlyi Gyuláné, Neuman Adolf de Végvár *Lecturer:* Dr. Leitner Ernő *Director Chief Medical Officer* *Notary:* Keller Lajos *Secretary of the White Cross Association*

Ex-officio members: count Károlyi Gyula prefect, Dr. Dálnoki Nagy Lajos subprefect, Nachtnébel Gyula president of the orphanage, Dr. Institóris István chief medical officer, Varjassy Lajos mayor, Csiky Károly vice-president of the orphanage, Dr. Posgay Lajos town chief medical officer, Murády Álmos town public tutor

Elected members: a) *Delegates from the field.* Arad: Boros Béniné widow, Salacz Gyula royal councillor Pecica: Árkossy Istvánné, Marossy Károly teacher. Bătania: Jurenák Károlyné widow, Dr. Hoffmann Antal district doctor. Kovácsháza: Kádas Mihályné, Kádas Mihály. Bánhegyes: Kontró Györgyné widow, Fazekas Ferenc. Kevermes: Dr Rosenberg Sománé, Kiss Vilmos notary. Pădureni (Chişineu-criş): Hollósy Kálmáné, Bokor Sándor pastor.

Kunágota: Biró Albertné, Biró Albert. Ghioroc: Avarffy Gyuláné, Dr. Klein Béla. Turnu: Lovits Istvánné, Lukács Imre. Csanádpalota: Buja Lajosné, Buja Lajos. Csanádapáca: Kucor Imréné, Sulyok István paroh.

Association delegates. Arad City Orphanage: Domonkos Lajos, Hoffmann Antal. White Cross Child Protection Association of Arad: Boros Béniné widow, Dr. Mülek Lajos. Association of poor students in Arad: Hauser Károlyné widow, Kovács Vince. Izraelit Orphanage Arad: Dr. Nemess Zsigmond, Leopold Zsigmond.

Public administration delegates. Cenad County: Sármezei Antal, Vertán Lukács. Arad County: Vásárhelyi Dezső, Szathmáry Gyula, Councillor reg. City of Arad: Domány József, Dr. Lukácsy Lajos,

Delegates of the country committee: Friebeisz Miklós, Hauser Károlyné vädová, Dr. Mülek Lajos, Vásárhelyi Dezső.

Orphanage censorship board. Chairman: Countess Károlyi Gyuláné. Members: Nachtnébel Gyula, Dr. Posgay Lajos, Boros Béniné widow, Avarffy Gyuláné, Kovács Vince, Domonkos Lajos.

Officers' Corps of the „White Cross” Association for the Protection of Children in Arad

Chairman: Count Károlyi Gyula. *President:* Countess Károlyi Gyuláné. *Deputy President:* Müller Károly. *Deputy President:* Mülek Lajosné. *Vice Presidents:* Dr. Dálnoky Nagy Lajos, Varjassy Lajos, *Vice President Women:* Neuman Dánielné, Avarffy Gyuláné. *Director:* Dr. Leitner Ernő *Administrative Secretary:* Keller Lajos. *Doctors:* Dr. Fodor Ödön,

Dr. Visky Pál, Dr. Grossmann Emil.
Three judges: Baron Exterde Kálmán,
Legal advisors: Dr. Keresztes Gyula,
 Dr. Hanthó Sándor *Supervisor:*
 Szánthó Gyula. *Inspection Committee:*
 Chairman: Schill József. Members:
 Szathmáry Géza, Kilényi János.

Members of the Board of Directors:
 Varjassy Árpád, Audrényi Károly,
 Dr. Posgay Lajos, Neuman Adolf jr.,
 Friebeisz Miklós, Löcs Rezső, Dr. Fábry
 Sándor, Dr. Barabás Béla, Dr. Parrecz
 Gyula, Baron Bohus Lajos, Baron
 Solymossy Lajos, Wittmann János,
 Dr. Lakatos Ottó, Gutzjahr Mihály,
 Nachtnébel Gyula.

Women's Committee: Andrényi Károly-
 né widow, Andrényi Károlyné jr, Agg-
 völgyi Jánosné, Ábray Lajosné, Baross
 Boriska, Dr. Baross Ferencné, Baroness
 Bánhidy Antalné, Blaskovits Ernőné,
 Boros Béniné widow, Boros Ivánné,
 Countess Bréda Viktorné, Dr. Borsos
 Béláné, Bogdánffy Béláné, Bing Béláné,
 Czárán Mártonné, Csernovits Diodorné,
 Drescher Gizella, Darányi Jánosné jr,
 Éles Árminné, Baroness Exterde Kál-
 mánné, Frater I-né, Feldmann Györgyné
 widow, Fenyves Ignácné widow, Fábrián
 Lászlóné, Fetter Gézané, Földes Jánosné,
 Friebeisz Miklósné, Gutzjahr Mihályné,
 Glück Károlyné, Gellényi Ernőné, Gold-
 schmidt Sándorné, Habereger Györgyné,
 Horváth Imréné, Halász Jenőné, Halmai
 Andorné, Hudetz Ferencné widow, Hász
 Sándorné widow, Hegedűs Lászlóné,
 Heinrich Sándorné, Hermann Gyuláné,
 Hecht Arnoldné, dr. Heitz Nándorné,
 Hajós Árpádné, Hegyi Albertné, Hehs
 Vilmosné, Issekutz Lászlóné, Jakabffy
 Dézsóné, Jankó Gyuláné, Jankó Imréné,
 Kintzig Gézané, Kabdebó Béláné, Dr.
 Kabdebó Jánosné, Kádas Kál-
 mánné, Dr. Krádlitz Lajosné, Kintzig Jánosné jr,

Dr. Köpf Jánosné, Kristyóry Jánosné,
 Dr. Keresztes Gyuláné, Keller Ivánné,
 Lejtényi Sándorné, Leitner Jan-
 ka widow, Dr. Leopold Zsigmondné,
 Li-
 lienberg Sándorné, Löcs Rezsőné,
 Mai-
 rovitz Emilné, Mayer Miksáné,
 Med-
 veczki Zsigmondné, Magyary
 Ferencné, Dr. Mitler Izidorné, Montag
 Sándorné, Nachtnébel Ödönné, Dr.
 Nagy Sándorné, Neuman Alfrédné,
 Ottrubay Károlyné, Dr. Prohászka
 Lászlóné, Petrovits Mi-
 hályné widow, Priegl Istvánné, Probst
 Mihályné, Purgly Lajosné widow,
 Countess Porcia
 Lajosné, Purgly Lászlóné, Péterffy
 Andorné, Ransburg Béláné, Rónay
 Jánosné widow, Reicher Károly-
 né, Robitsek Gusztávné, Rázel Józsefné,
 Schill Józsefné, Sváby Pálné widow,
 Stankovits Milosné, Stauber Józsefné,
 Sármezei Andorné, Simó Károlyné,
 Simon Karolin, Schor Lajosné, Somogyi
 Gyuláné, Steiner Jakabné, Steiner Fe-
 rencné, Steinitzer Imréné, Steinitzer Luj-
 za, Szakolczay Lajosné, Szalay Antalné,
 Szöllősy Istvánné, Szathmáry Gézané,
 Szathmáry Jánosné, Szathmáry Mihály-
 né, Szalay Károlyné, Székely Inigóné,
 Sármezey Ákosné, Szabó Zoltánné, Seid-
 ner Rezsőné, Steiner Józsefné, Tagányi
 Gusztávné, Tenner Lajosné, Töttössy
 Gézané, dr. Tisch Mórné, Takácsy Sán-
 dorné widow, Urbán Ivánné, Varjassy
 Árpádné, Vásárhelyi Janka, Velcsov Gé-
 záné, Végh Aurélné widow, Vajda Zsi-
 gáné, Virág Lajosné, Viener Miksáné,
 Vass Gusztávné, Vásárhelyi Dezsővné,
 Wadowszky Gusztávné.

Men's Committee: Ábray Lajos, Dr.
 Baross Ferenc, Burián János, Baron
 Bánhidy Antal, Boros Vida, Boros Iván,
 Dr. Borsos Béla, Balázs Ferenc, Dr.
 Bácskay Béla, Csernovics Diodor, Dr.
 Csiky Tivadar, Csiky Károly, Darányi

János, Fábián László, Greén Nándor, Glück Károly, Goldschmidt Sándor, Guta József, Hunyár Algernon, Hecht Arnold, Hoffmann Antal, Heinrich Sándor, Heppes Aladár, dr. Issekutz László, Joó Béla, Kiss Lajos, Kintzig János, Kristyóry János, Kovács Vince, dr. Baross Zsigmond, Keller Iván, Kádas Kálmán, Leopold Zsigmond, Láng Mihály, Leviczky Tibor, dr. Mittler Izidor, dr. Mülek Lajos, dr. Nagy Sándor, Neuman Alfréd, Neuman Samu, Neuman Dániel, Nattland Bernát, dr. Nemess Zsigmond, Nesnera Aladár, Ottenberg Tivadar, Purgly László, Ransburg Sándor, Rosenberg Sándor, Ring Géza, Reisinger Sándor, Szudy Elemér, Szeidner Bernát, Szalay Antal, Sarlot Domokos, Solymosán Illés, Szabó Zoltán, Szathmáry Gyula, Stauber József, dr. Tagányi Sándor, Virágh Lajos, Vásárhelyi József, Wadowszky Gusztáv, Weisz Márkus, Zima Tibor.

Prom Committee. Chair: Countess Károlyi Gyuláné. Members: Mülek Lajosné, deputy chairwoman, Gutzjahr Mihályné, Lócs Rezsóné, Kádas Kálmánné, Kintzig Jánosné, Varjassy Árpádné, Tisch Mórné, Boros Béniné widow, Sváby Pálné widow, Tagányi Gusztávné, Prohászka Lászlóné, Hermann Gyuláné, Petrovits Mihályné widow, Darányi Jánosné, dr. Köpf Jánosné.

Field commission for the protection of abandoned children

President: Instítóris Kálmán, *Legal Adviser:* Dr. Fodor Ödön, *Lecturer:* Leitner Ernő.

Ex-officio members: the Mayor, the Co-principal, the Chief Medical Officer of the town, the co-workers of the orphanages, the public guardians and the sector doctors.

Board of censors: dr. Bogdán Virgilné, Boros Béniné widow, Hauser Károlyné widow, Hermann Gyuláné, dr. Hudetz Ferencné widow, Laczay Endréné widow, Madarász Antalné, Neuman Dánielné, dr. Posgay Istvánné, Simon Karolin, Tenner Lijosné, Urbán Ivánné, Csécsi Imre, Frint Lajos, Kovács Vince, Lejtényi Sándor, Millig József, Neuman Adolf, Neuman Dániel, Dr. Posgai István, Salacz Gyula, Szathmáry Géza, Szathmári János, Tenner Lajos, Urbán Iván, Varjassy Árpád.

Day centres for children

Kossuth Street Boys' School

Led by: Marinkovits Péter principal and teaching staff of Kossuth Street School.

School of Erzsébetváros-Elisabetin

Led by: Cziráky Márton, headmaster and teaching staff of Elisabetin School.

Szentpétertér School/ St Peter's Square

Led by: Fülöp Endre principal and teaching staff of St. Peter's Square School.

Újtelep/Grădiște Boys' School

Led by: Czobor Ottó principal and teaching staff of the school in Grădiște.

Mixed school in Şega

Led by: Szántó Lajos, headmaster and teaching staff of the school in Şega.

Gai School

Led by: Nagy János principal and teaching staff of Gai school.

Association for the aid of prisoners

President: Dr. Fábián Lajos, *Patron:* Count Károlyi Gyula. *Presidents*

honorary: Fábíán László, Urbán Iván, Dr Auszterweil László and Pogonyi Nándor. *Associate Chairman and Chairman of the Board of Directors* : Szakolczay Lajos, *Auditors*: Embey Iván financial director, Kilyényi János chief auditor of Arad and Dr. Fikker Károly royal prosecutor. *Treasurers*: Dezsőfi Mihály commander of the royal prison. *Secretary*: Bor Imre. *School instructors of the prison*: Moldován József and Szökő Antal.

Board of Directors: Köller János, Dr Auszterweil László, Dr Babó Iván, Halász Jenő, Greén Nándor, Dr Kovács Marcel, Domokos László, Szakolczay Lajos, Szathmáry Gyula, Dr Mitller Izidor, Kovács Vince, Dr Fikkel Károly, Trutia Péter, Dezsőfi Mihály, Bor Imre and the heads of the territorial courts.

Helping the needy Canteen Committee

(2 Zrínyi Street)

The soup kitchen is operated and maintained by the Israelite Women's Charity Association.

President: Baroness Neuman Dánielné de Végvár née Fürst Mária. *Leadership*: Tenner Józsefné, Wallfisch Árminné. *Secretary*: Vajda József.

Canteen Committee: Abeles Zsigmondné, Assael A. Ábrahámné, Assael Józsefné, dr. Barabás Béláné, Bosch Simonné, Csillag Lajosné, Deutsch Arthurné, Deutsch Mórné, Fischer Irén, Freud Fülöpné, Fényes Terka, Funkelstein Józsefné, Glück Károlyné, Goldschmidt Sándorné, Guttmann Samuné, Hajós Árpádné, Halász Jenőné, Halmai Andorné, Hegedűs Lászlóné, Hegyi Albertné, Herzel Bernátné, Holländer Ignácné, dr. Hudetz Ferencné widow,

Jelinek Józsefné, Kell Manóné widow, Kohn Zsigmondné widow, Dr. Kovács Marcellné, Kutt Gyuláné, Lengyel Manóné, Lengyel Tivadarné, Leopold Zsigmondné, Dr. Löwinger Miksáné, Löbl Gyuláné, Lócs Rezsőné, Lukács Lajosné, Mairovitz Emilné, Montág Sándorné, May Jánosné, Mayer Miksáné, dr. Mittler Izidorné, dr Nagy Sándorné, Neumann Alfrédné, Neumann Hermanné, dr Oncu Miklósné, dr Pálmai Lajosné, Preisach Vilmosné, dr Radó Károlyné, Ransburg Flóra, Reininger A. Samuné, Reisinger Sándorné, Révész Adolfné, dr. Robitsek Ágostonné, Seidner Bernátné, Dr. Singer Jánosné, Singer Gyuláné, Dr. Somogyi Gyuláné, Dr. Schusztter Henrikné, Stauber Józsefné, Dr. Steinhardt Mórné, Schreyer Viktorné, Dr. Steinitzer Pálné, Szabó Albertné, Dr. Székely Inígóné, Tenner Ignácné, Dr Tisch Mórné, Tiszti Lajosné, Dr Tolnai Jánosné, Ungár Árminné, Dr Vágvölgyi Lajosné, Dr Vajda Istvánné, Vörös Henrikné, Wadowszky Gusztávné, Weil Józsefné, Weisz Márkusné, Dr Wiener Gyuláné, Zádor Bertalanné.

Association for helping poor students in Arad

President: Hauser Károlyné widow. *Vice-Chairman*: Dr Dalnoki Nagy Lajos *Secretary*: Kovács Vince. *Legal adviser*: Czobor Ottó. *Treasurer*: Réthy Viktor. *Audit Committee*: *Chairman*: Wadowszky Gusztáv. *Members*: Domonkos Lajos, Hoffmann Antal, Maresch Gyula. *Legal advisor*: Dr. Barabás Béla

Members of the Women's Committee: An-drényi Károlyné widow, Avarffy Imréné, Dr. Barabás Béláné, Baross Boriska, br. Bánhidy Antalné, Boros Béniné widow, Boros Ivánné, Bogdánffy Béláné, Csernovics Diodorné, Czárán Mártonné,

Fábíán Lászlóné, dr. Fábry Sándorné, Fischer Irén, Friebeisz Miklósné, Béla-vári Fekete Miklósné, Gersy Józsefné, Gellényi Ernőné, Gutzjahr Mihályné, Green Izidorné, Gyulányi Rezsőné, Halmay Andorné, Habereger Györgyné, Halász Sándorné, Heinrich Sándorné, Hermann Gyuláné, dr. Haitz Nándorné, Hegedűs Lászlóné, Halász Jenőné, Iszpravník Szevérné, Jakabffy Andorné widow, Junga Sándorné widow, Kabdebó Béláné, Keresztes Gyuláné, Kintzig Ferencné widow, Kintzig Gézáné, Kövér Béláné, Kristyóry Jánosné, Kádas Kálmánné, Kremmer Józsefné, Laczay Endréné, Lukács Lajosné, Lócs Rezsőné, Lukácsy Lajosné, Lukács Gyuláné, Árminné, Marschall Lajosné, Millig Józsefné, Mülek Lajosné, Mokry Jenő, Oncu Miklósné, Ortutay Gyuláné widow, Polónyi Jenőné, Purgly Lajosné widow, Prichradny Henrikné, Reiher, Reiber Emilné, Jánosné widow, Robitsek Ágostonné, Russu Sirian Jánosné, Schoor Lajosné, Schuster Henrikné, Salamon Samuné widow, Sármezey Endréné, Simon Karolin, Stauber Józsefné, Steiner Ferencné, Steiner Jakabné, dr. Simó Károlyné, Szabó Zoltánné, Szabó Béláné, Szathmáry Gyuláné, Szalay Antalné, Tagánysilstvánné vāduvā, Tiszti Lajosné, Tisch Mórné, Urbán Ivánné, Varjassy Árpádné, Vásárhelyi Janka, Végh Aurélné widow, Velcsov Gézáné, Virágh Lajosné, Vörös Vidorné widow, Walder Gyuláné, Wadowsky Gusztávné.

Members of the committee of men: Andrényi Károly jr, Dr. Barabás Béla, Bánhidly Antal br., Baross Zsiga, Bing Vilmos, Bogdánffy Béla, Csernovics Diodor, Domokos Lajos, Dr. Fábry Sándor, Heinrich Sándor, Hoffmann An-

tal, Institoris Kálmán, Kövér Béla, Kristyóry János, Kilényi János, dr. Lakatos Ottó, Lócs Rezső, Máday Mátyás, Maresch Gyula, dr. Mülek Lajos, Neuman Dániel, Nesnera Aladár, dr. Posgay Lajos, Ring Géza, Réthy Viktor, dr. Schuster Illés, Salacz Gyula, Sarlot Domokos, Schoor Lajos, Varjassy Árpád, Varjassy Lajos.

Free bread

(Founded on the initiative of the editorial staff of the daily newspaper Aradi Közlöny.)

President: Leopold Zsigmond, *Third Vice President:* Glück Károly. *Audience:* Ring Vilmos, Domonkos Lajos, Révész Adolf.

Committee members: Andrényi Károly, Dr. Bácskay Béla, Baron Bánhidly Antal, Beles János, Boros Vida, Braun Gusztáv, Dr. Csernovits Diodor, Cs. Endes Dániel, dr. Dálnoky Nagy Lajos, Dobiaschi József, Domány József, Fejér Gyula, Fetter Gáza, Fényes Dezső, Funkelstein József, Green Nándor, Hájós Árpád, Halász Jenő. Hegyi Albert, Heinrich Sándor, Herzl Bernát, Hirschl Zsigmond, Institoris Kálmán, Jellinek József, Dr. Kabdebó János, Kiss Ferenc, Kohn S. N., Kristyóry János, Laczay Endre, Lázár György, Lócs Rezső jr, Matzky Károly, Maresch Gyula, Máday Mátyás, Mittner József, Dr. Mülek Lajos, Müller Károly, Nagy Kálmán, Nagy Lajos, Dr. Nagy Sándor, Nattland Bernát, Neuman Adolf jr, Neuman Dániel, dr. Oncu Miklós, dr. Opre Péter, Oratvetz Miklós, Ottenberg Tivadar, dr. Reicher Károly, Reinhart Gyula, Reisinger Sándor, dr. Robitsek Ágoston, Rozsnyai Kálmán, Russu-Sirianu János, Schill József, Dr. Schuster Illés, Simay István, Stauber József, Steigerwald Alajos, Dr. Steinhardt Mór, Steiner Ferenc, Sziramai Antal,

Tedeschir Viktor, Dr. Tisch Mór, Varjassy Árpád, Wagner József, Walder Gyula, Wallfisch Ármin, Záray Ödön.

Old people's shelter Civil shelter.

(Nádor-utca 1.)

Maintained by the Civil Philanthropic Association of Arad.

Doctors: Dr Pozsgay Lajos, Dr Schuster Illés, Dr Kabdebó János

President: Sarlót Domokos. *Vice President:* Domonkos Lajos. *Treasurer:* Maresch Gyula. *Secretary:* Kovács Vincze. *Legal adviser:* Péterffy Antal. *Audit Committee :* Chairman: Kohn S.

N. Members: Kilényi János, Steigerwald Alajos.

Members of the steering committee: Bing Vilmos, Dobiaschi József, Domány

József, Dáni János, Fehér Gyula, Glück Károly, Institóris Kálmán, Kohn S. N., Dr Keresztes Gyula, Kilényi János, Kneffel Lajos, Kristyóri János, Magyar Ferenc, Mihalik József, Millig Mátyás, Müller Károly, Dr Mülek Lajos, Nagy Kálmán, Reicher Károly, Reinhardt Gyula, Salacz Gyula, Steigerwald Alajos, Steiner Ferenc, Tedeschi Viktor, Tulipán Sándor, Varjassy Lajos, Wadowszky Gusztáv.

Town house for the poor

(Aranykéz utca 1.)

Administrator: Denczig Béla. *Food prenor:* Blazsovits Jánosné widow.

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Servants' House (City institution under design).

Art and literature

Society of Artists and Art Educators of Arad

Patrons: Count Apponyi Albert, Minister of Religious Affairs and Public Education, Countess Apponyi Albertné. *Honorary President:* Count Károlyi Gyula, Prefect. *Chairman:* Kintzig János, landowner. *Associate Chairman:* Baron Bohus László. *Vice-chairmen:* Ring Géza bank director, Csánk Lajos landlord, Lukácsy Lajos estate owner, Stauber József editor. *Managing director:* Jankó Gyula, artist. *Secretary:* Ufferbach Jenő painter. *Assistant secretary:* Weisz Hugó. *Art gallery operator:* Balla Frigyes painter. *Treasurer:* Bar- sy Aurél civil servant. *Audit Committee:* *Chairman:* Dániel Endre. Faragó Rezső, Szende Lajos, *Legal advisor:* Dr. Sugár Jenő

Members of the board: Urbán Iván, Nesnera Aladár, Fodor Gyula, Albert Andor, Dr. Barabás Béla, Dr Baross

Ferenc, Dr Csernovits Diodor, Dr Dálnoki Nagy Lajos, Doman Sándor, Heinrich Sándor, Kintzig Béla, Lengyel Manó, Leopold Zsigmond, Matusik Márton, Dr Müllel Lajos, Müller Károly, Nattland Bernát, Neuman Adolf, Ottenberg Tivadar, Pataky Sándor, Petrovics Arzén, Reinhart Kálmán. Steiner József, Stengl Andor, Szabó Zoltán, Szántay Lajos, Tabakovits Emil, Töttösy Géza, Varjassy Árpád, Varjassy Lajos, dr. Velcsov Géza, Wadowszky Gusztáv, Zima Tibor, dr. Auszterweil László, Kovács Vince, Purgly János, Wagner Ágoston, Lócs Rezsőné, Steinitzer Jenny, dr. Prohászka Lászlóné, Dr. Fábry Sándor, Steiner Ferencné, Kintzig Jánosné, Haller Józsa, Kozma Ilona, Dr. Varjassy Lajos, Nagy Sándor, Réti Ödön, Benedek Etel, Nagy Jánosné, Szabó Zoltánné, Kabdebó Jozefin, Sima Dezső, Fenyves Károly, Dr. Széll Lajos, Boross Emma, Magyar Ilma.

Civil societies and social associations

The „Casino” Association from Arad

Social Director: Fábrián László. *Chairman:* Urbán Iván. *Directors:* Dr. Fábry Sándor, Count Breda Viktor, Kapdebó Géza. *Audit Commission:* Dániel László, Herman Gyula, Steinitzer József jr. *Legal adviser:* Dr. Köpf János. *Secretary:* Szathmáry István.

Steering Committee: Andrényi Károly, Babó Iván, Baross Zsiga, Dr. Baross Ferencz, Dr. Bánhidly Antal br., Baron Bohus Lajos, Bokor Alajos, Boros Vida, dr. Dálnoki Nagy Lajos, Petrovits Arzén, Heinrich Sándor, dr. Institoris István, Institoris Kálmán, Jakabffy Gyula, Kintzig János, Laczay Gyula, Nacht-nébel Gyula senior, Neuman Adolf, Parecz György, Schill József, Purgly László, Purgly János senior, dr. Robitsek Ágos, Szalay Antal, Szathmáry János, Szathmáry Mihály, Tagányi Gusztáv, Tedeschi Viktor, Varjassy Árpád, Varjassy Lajos, Vass Gusztáv, Vásárhelyi Dezső, Vásárhelyi János, Dr Visky Pál, Walder Gyula.

The first assistance and community kitchen company in Arad

Chairman; Botka István, *Deputy Chairman:* Kohányi Róbert. *Secretary:* Schöner Ferencz. *Administrator:* Boka Károly. Boka Károlyné as *custodian.*

Directed by BorosVida, Kultsár István, Lányi Pál, Dr. Bedő Árpád, Dr. Wágner József, Papp János. *Alternate members:* Medveczky György, Pareán János. *Censors Commission:* Székely Salamon, Palotay Antal, Martzy Béla, Szakáts Lajos.

Arad City Social Circle

(Founded in memory of Boros Béni)
President: Szabó Zoltán. *Associate Chairman:* Róka József. *Vice-Presidents:*

Arvaffy Géza, Csánk Lajos, Botka István, Rozvány Pál, *Director:* Berzsényi Béla. *Butler:* Kohányi Róbert. *Secretary:* Gyórfy Ernő. *Legal advisers:* I. Szentpétery István, II. Sschöner Ferencz. *Three Treasurer:* Kádár Jenő. *Censor:* Szántó Gyula. *Adviser;* Dr. Velcsov Géza *Librarian:* Fülöp Endre. *Audit Commission:* Martzy Béla (chairman), Kecskés József, Wally György (members).

Steering Committee: dr. Borsos Béla, Grallert Rezső, Greén Nándor, Halmay Andor, Hajós Árpád, dr. Hecht Adolf, Hollóssy Jakab, dr. Hermann J. Károly, Hehs Vilmos, Joó Béla, Krebsz Géza, Kovács József, Keller Iván, Lányi Pál, dr. Lejtényi Sándor, Lócs Rezső, Holdonner Ottó, Müller Gyula, Mészáros Dániel, Probszt Mihály, Révay Kálmán, dr. Rozanyay József, dr. Singer János, Sponner Adolf, Schreiber Róbert, Vásárhelyi János, Varjassy Lajos, Tumó Lajos, Timkó Lajos, Verbos Nándor, Vojtek Kálmán, Vojtek Alajos, Winkler József.

The city cooperative association for the support of police officers and firemen of Arad

Directors: Green Nándor, Berecz Ferenc, Dr. Tisch Mór, Kováts Antal, Molnár Mihály, Riedl János. *General Manager:* Zubor Andor. *Accountant:* Moldován Ödön. *Treasurer:* Szczepkovszky Theofil. *Board of Auditors:* Chairman Kress Emil, members; Vidéky Gusztáv, Murádi Álmos.

Arad Circle of the National Association of State Civil Servants

Social President for life: Kosinszky Viktor (Budapest), *President:* Róka József. *Associate Chairman:* Jánossy Győző. *Secretary:* Schweigert Péter jr.

Treasurer: Miskovits István. *Censor:* Barsy Aurél. *Legal adviser:* Szondy György. *Auditors:* Abaffy Gyula, Rétfalvy Gyula senior.

Management Committee: Simonffy Aladár; Botka István, Pogonyi Nándor, Keller Izsó, Réthy Ödön, Kohányi Róbert, Harmath Ferenc, Varjassy Árpád, Dr. Schartner Sándor, Stengl Andor, Katona Béla, Székely Salamon, Szél Er- nő, Szigethy Elek, Péterffy Andor, Páll Miklós, Pánián György, Pókay Dezső. *Alternates:* Ufferbach Jenő, Mäinertz Géza, Papp Ferenc, Láng Mihály, Palotay Antal, Kovács Béla, Dr Bajtay Mihály.

Consumer cooperative of civil servants, public and private contract staff

Chairman: Róka József. *Vice-Chairman:* Greén Nándor. *Administrative Secretary:* Schweigert Péter jr. *Treasurer:* Miskovits István, *Censor:* Szilágyi György,

Steering Committee: Lőcs Rezső, Matusik Márton, Lejtényi Sándor, Leviczky Tibor, Kohányi Róbert, Kiss Ferencz, Martsy Béla, Schulde Frigyes, Ferch Ödön.

National Association of Royal Tax Officials Arad County Organization

(Headquarters: Arad)

President: Sweigert Péter jr.: *Secretary:* Szántó János. *Treasurer:* Kaba Gyula.

Steering Committee: Jakab Ignác (Chi-Sineu Criş), Vitályos Ákos (Buteni), Koszó György (Mariaradna), Cziszler Ábel (Şiria). *Speakers:* Wolf Géza, Szabó György.

Rail consumer cooperative

Address: President: Szentiványi Elek. *Deputy President:* Kemény Antal.

Members: Szántó Mihály, Vincze Endre, Szijj Pál, Timkó Lajos, Busa Pál, Lányi Pál, Engel Ignátz, Pálffy Viktor, Baum Ferencz, Búzás Vilmos.

Censors Commission: Jeney László, Nádray Aurél, Schmidt György, Thémes Rezső, Székely Károly,

Kossuth Society of Arad

Steering Committee. Chair: Nagy Kálmán,

Members: Mr Szabó Mihály, Vidulovics Izidor, Huzó István, Sófalvy György, Borhegyi Károly, Grünwald Simon, Dr Bedő Árpád, Nagy Alajos, Vannay Károly, Blum Sándor, Dick Jakab, Czirkal Géza, Erdélyi István, Faragó Béla, Schwartz Zsiga, Hönig Ottó.

Official Corps of the Circle of 1848 Pasoptists and Independence Fighters

President: Nagy Kálmán. *Vice-chairmen:* Sebessy Ferenc, Schwarz Zsigmond, *Secretary:* Czirkál Géza. *Notary:* Faragó Béla, Ferdinánd Ferencz. *Three-judge:* Ferch Ödön. *Censor:* Szántó Péter, Várfalvy Antal: *Legal adviser:* Dr. Somló Ármin. *Auditor:* Dr. Baruch Hugó, Endre Géza, Lits Antal.

Steering Committee: Balogh Dávid, Bartlenszky József, Benkő Gyula, Bogsán Gyula, Barta István I., Georgiádesz József, Krausz Mór, Kuszalik József, Dr. Leitner Ernő, Magyary Ferenc, Mihalik József, Panker Viktor, Pölczl Miksa, Ravasz Imre, Poppé Sándor, Stark Sándor, Szabó János, D. Szabó Mihály, Schäffer József, Szűdy Elemér, Tafrov József, Zima Tibor. *Referees:* Dr. Mülek Lajos, Dr. Vizer Lajos, Dr. Nagy Sándor, Dr. Szalay Arnold, Dr. Keppich Jakab, Tenner Alfréd Pál, Sófalvi György.

Association of Private Civil Servants from Arad

President: Bódy Bódog. *Associate Chairman:* Kellér Iván. *Vice-Chairman:* Zádor Bertalan. *Adviser:* Dr. Székely Károly jr. *Secretary:* Kaszab Géza, *Notaries:* Fe-nyő László, Hacker Adolf, Reich Gyula. *Treasurer:* Raucher Emil. *Censor:* Stoll Rezső. *Butler:* Kresz Emil. *Head of Section:* Eisler Ede. *Librarian:* Halmos Dezső. *Audit Committee:* Bechnitz Ábor Chairman, Rónay Ödön, Hartmann Béla, Mandel József members. Westmann Gyula alternate member.

Members of the steering committee; Arnstein Gusztáv, Balázs Kálmán, Boros János, Doka Miklós, Deller Simon, Faragó Rezső, Fodor Gyula, Fried Lipót, Fuchs Ignác, Gerő Gyula, Hehs Béla, Heinrich Sándor, Joób Gusztáv, Kopp János, Lichtig Hermann, Lénárt Vilmos, Laufer József, Ráskai Miksa, Révész Ignác, Sági Henrik, Salgó Pál, Schöffler Izidor, Schattelesz József, Schmidt Zoltán, Schiessel Lajos, Szilárd Miksa, Stern Zsigmond, Szűcs L. Pál, Schwarcz Sámuel, Schwarcz József, Szende Lajos, Székely Lipót, Tichy Lukács, Tenner József, Vészi Károly, Wally György, Weisz Mór, Weichherz Lipót, Wolf Gusztáv

Kossuth Society

President: Nagy Kálmán. *Vice-chairmen:* Dr. Keppich Jakab, Tumó Lajos. *Legal adviser:* Dr. Vadász Armand, *Secretaries:* Schwarz Zsiga, Zabb István. *Treasurers:* Monár Lajos, Jakabffy István. *Censors:* Weisz Farkas, Schäfer József, Kuszalik Ferenc, Cirkál Géza *Auditors:* Moskovits Izidor, Sági Henrik, Kákonyi Sándor.

Steering Committee: Dr. Bedő Árpád, Erdélyi István, Gaal József, Grünwald Simon, Kovács Vincze,

Kőrösi Mihály, Máté János, Pölzl Miksa, D. Szabó Mihály, Sófalvy György, Albert Andor, Benkő Gyula, Borbély János, Barta István, Bánhidly László, Hakker Mór, Igaz Sándor, Bécsi Sándor, Szudy Elemér, Faragó Béla, Faragó Rezső, Sebessy Ferenc, Vajda Benő, Zachariás István, Balla Frigyes, Endre Géza, Hunyady József, Lukács Sándor, Mohos Ágoston, Dr. Baruch Hugó.

Association of the defenders of the homeland of Arad since 1848-49

(Founded in 1868).

President: Simay István, Honorary President of the National Association of Defenders of the Homeland of 1848/49. *Social chairman:* Salacz Gyula. *Vice-Chairman:* under vacancy. *Notary:* May Soma. *Treasurer:* Dóry Jenő. *Members of the board:* Dániel László, Persa Ede, Simon Tamás, Szij Sándor, Tiszti Lajos.

Of the members of the association living in Arad who are registered in the records of the Arad branch of the association of fighters for independence, the following thirty are still alive (in order of rank):

Captain: Jankó Mihály. *Lieutenants:* Horváth Gábor, Fülöp István, May Soma, Simon Gábor, Simon Tamás. *Second lieutenants:* Duschek István, Salacz Gyula. *Sergeants:* Benyei Nándor, Dániel László, Persa Ede, *Corporals:* Böszörményi József, Tiszti Lajos, *Privates:* Babos András, Böhm Mihály, Csincsur János, Csontó János, Hunyadi Mátyás, Karikó István, Ketzenmacher Antal (National Guard), Kovács Pál, Petyán Henrik, Petricskov János, Simay István, Schlögl Alajos, Szij Sándor, Weisz Sámuel, Zachar Pál, Provincially qualified defenders of the homeland, *privates:* Seres Mihály, Gombos István, Járdek Márton, Jager Mihály, Krempánsky István.

Asztalos Sándor Society

(Theatre building)

Patron: Varjassy Lajos. *Honorary President:* Szendy János. *Executive Chairman:* Sófalvi György. *Associate presidents:* Dr. Bedő Árpád, Reinhart Gyula, Magyarai Ferenc, Vidulovits Izidor, Várady Kál- mán, *Vice-Presidents:* Gásza Béla, Szabó Zoltán, Glück Károly, Steigerwald Ala- jos, Tumó Lajos, Jakabffy István. *Secretary:* Záray Jenő. *Notary:* Zabb István. *Social officials:* Korom József, Som- mer Nándor, Moravek Elemér. *Treasurer:* Schäffer József. *Social secretary for life:* Szarka László, *Host:* Reiner Ede. *Dinner:* Varga Kálmán, Jeney Béla, Geor- giades József. *Legal advisors:* Dr. Barabás Béla, Dr. Nagy Sándor.

Members of the steering committee: Ábrahám Gábor, Balogh Dávid, Bartha István, Bene Gyula, Balla Frigyes, Bán- hidy László, Kiss Ferenc, Radocsányi János, Szendrey Mihály, Koszta János, Szőke Antal, Berecz Ferenc, Lukácsy Lajos, Müller Károly, Joanovits Antal, Schwarz Zsigmond, Masztig Pál, Rediger Károly, Éber Nándor, Nagy Zsigmond, Leviczky Tibor, Nachtnébel Ödön jr., Balatoni Mihály, Kalmár Árpád, Balassa Ernő, Hönig Ottó, Szudy Elemér, Nagy Kálmán. Weinberger Ferenc, dr. Kepiich Jakab, Zima Tibor, Holländer Ignác, Hoffmann Győző, Borhegyi Károly, Bin- der Gyula, Dávid Antal, Farkas Ferenc, Frank Leó, Georgiades József, Grallert Rezső, Hajdu János, Kell Lajos, Erdélyi Gyula, Maresch Gyula, Molnár Lajos, Ravasz Imre, Stéger István, dr. Somló Ármin, Sebesy Ferenc, Schleifer Antal, Szállasy Aladár, Szilágyi Jakab. Tencz- linger Károly, Varga Kálmán, Varfalvy Antal, Weisz Farkas. *Audit Committee:* *Chairman:* Schwarz Zsigmond. *Members:*

Kürthy Fülöp, Faragó Béla. Auditor; Vidor Sándor.

House of the Szekely in Arad

President: Koncz Gyula. *Vice-chair- men:* I. Vég István, II. Szép János. *Direc- tor:* Baron Imre *Secretary:* Szegheő Ernő. *Chief notary:* Buda Elemér. *Deputy notary:* Hank Albert. *Treasurer:* Jakabffy István. *Censor:* Farkas Ábrahám. *Adviser:* Dr. Barabás Béla

Members of the steering committee. Csernyi Bálint, Csík Dezső, Dávid Antal, Farkas János, Gedeon János, Gébhardt Domo- kos, Hoits Márton, Hoits Mihály, Igyártó Sándor, Jánosy János, Kovács Ferenc, Milosevics György, Molnár Sándor, Moskovitz Izidor jr, Nagy Ferenc, Nagy Zsigmond, Nádler Lajos, Pál Miklós, Pálffy Domokos, Pöhm János, Rédiger Károly, Schulde Frigyes, Schulik Lajos, Staut Miklós, Szikszay Antal, Szilágyi György, Tóth István, Tóth Zsigmond, Uray János. Versényi Zsolt. *Audit Committee:* Gedeon János, Nádler Lajos, Zabb István. *Balance sheet committee:* Farkas János, Nagy Zsigmond, Pöhm János.

Association of home and land owners in Arad

President: Lukácsy Lajos. *Vice-chairs:* Kristyóry János senior, Neuman Adolf jr. *Treasurer:* Glück Károly. *Cenzor:* Stengl Andor. *Legal advisor:* Dr. Gabos Jenő, *Executive Secretary:* Kaszab Géza.

Members of the board: dr. Barabás Béla, Dengl Rezső, Domán Sándor, Éles Ármin, Fodor Zsigmond, Fischer József, Kelemen Pál, Kohn József, Nesnera Aladár, Sebesy Ferenc, Schönstein Albert, Sarolt Domokos, Stauber József, Varjassy Lajos, Lőcs Re- zső, Kilényi János, Odray Antal, Sági Henrik, Róth Zsigmond.

Circle of railway officers

Patron: Stankovits Miklós general administrator. *Honorary Chairman:* Far- kas Ernő Commissioner. *Honorary member:* Kliegl Rezső. *Chairman:* Fehér Imre. *Vice-Chairmen:* Varga Károly, Hajas Illés. *Notaries:* Péterfi Pál, Hrempanszki Ervin. *Librarian:* Szirmai Sándor. *Host:* Apa- uszky Pál. *Censors:* Honffi Jenő, Kovács János, Juhász Ferenc, Balogh András.

Members of the board: Cseri Károly, Incze Sándor, Beleznyai József, Farsang Pál. Kiss Lajos I., Nádai József, Rózsa György, Tóth Károly, Gaál Imre, Rónai Simon. Kovács Jó- zsef, Balogh Mihály, Sipos József, Kozma Gusztáv, Marosi József, Rónai István, Szűcs Mihály, Kövesdi Gyula, Imbronovics Illés, Varga Sándor, Kajtor Pál, Kán- tor Ferenc, Nánási Mihály, Toth Gábor, Bacsikai József, Kemény István, Murányi Ferenc, Polgár Antal, Nagy Sándor.

Rákóczy Society

(at the "King of Hungary" Restaurant)

Patron: Müller Károly, *Honorary President:* Cejtei Varjassy Lajos. *Executive Chairman:* Zuhor Andor. *Associate chairmen:* Meisztrovits János, Sófalvi György. *Vice-Presidents:* Sebessy Ferenc, Gérecz Károly. *Director:* Kiss Ferenc. *Notaries:* Laszka Ferenc, Jeney Béla. *Legal adviser:* Dr. Krenner Zoltán. *Auditors:* Kürthy Fülöp, Grallert Rezső, Erdélyi Gyula. *Censors:* Radocsányi János jr., Berán Béla. *Treasurer:* Varga Kálmán. *Hosts:* Breuner Vilmos, Reiner Ede. *Tax Collector:* Schwelenberger Gyula.

Association of Engineers and Builders of Arad

(at the Central Hotel. Founded in 1896.)

President: Sármezey Endre. *Vice-Presidents:* Lőcs Rezső jr., Schor Lajos.

Director: Nachtnébel Ödön. *Treasurer:* Tabakovits Emil. *Host:* Péterffy An- dor. *Librarian:* Hánn Alajos. *Legal adviser:* Dr. Velcsov Géza. *Secretary:* Dö- mőtör Bertalan jr. *Members of the board:* Dörner János, Fábry Sándor, Fényes Dezső, Finta Lajos, Heinrich Sándor, Hegedűs László, Katona Béla, Keller Izsó, Laczay István, Neuman Adolf jr., Papp Ferenc, Reinhardt Kál- mán, Rozvány Pál, Stengl Andor. Virágh Lajos, Tüdös Béla, Reisinger Sándor. *Engineer:* Dömötör Bertalan Ferdi- nánd-utca 5.

„Joy” Society from Arad

(Választó-utca/Andrei Şaguna Street, Schliffert Restaurant)

Honorary President: Nagy Kálmán. *President:* Borhegyi Károly. *Deputy President:* Schwarc Zsiga. *Vice-Presidents:* Gutt Antal and Georgiadesz József. *Honorary Vice President for life:* Huzó István. *Treasurer:* Valentin József jr. *Censors:* Galló István and Papszt Rezső. *Treasurer:* Pucsera János, *Librarian:* Pucsera Mariska. *Secretary:* Erdélyi István, *Legal adviser:* Dr. Vadász Ármánd

Professional Society of Printers from Arad

(Teleky-utca 15.)

President: Czinczér József. *Vice-chairman:* Schneé Adolf. *Treasurer:* Maj- thényi Gyula. *Notary:* Baloghy Bálint. *Librarians:* Ruppert György, Ujj Lajos. *Censors:* Burger József. *Auditor:* Deák Ágoston. *Administrator:* Szőke Sándor.

Members of the board: Bartos Antal, Basal Andor, Beke Ferenc, Berger Bernát, Eibenschütz Adolf, Fehér Imre, Grünfeld Sándor, Holló János, Káplán Sándor, Maniu Vaszilie, Mádi Sándor, Molnár Kálmán, Reismann Samu, Strengár D.

Száva, Szabó Lajos, Theodor Péter, Varga Ferenc, Erdélyi Mariska, Erdélyi Irénke. *Alternate members:* Baloghy Sámuel. Papp Romulusz.

Arad Lodge of the Independent Goodtemplar Order of Hungary

The "Resistance" Lodge was established in May 1908.

Lodge Ambassador: Dr. Auszterweil László *Chief Templar:* Dr. Szondy György, *Secretaries:* Dr. Schuster Ödön and Hacker Adolf.

The Lodge has 80 members so far.

Bur Society

Honorary presidents: Glück Károly, Ravasz Imre. *President for life:* Szilágyi Jakab. *Vice President for life:* Ritter Dániel. *Executive President:* Grünvald Simon. *Associate President:* Ditzl Lajos. *Vice-chairmen:* Zimmermann János, Herczeg Gábor. *Councillors:* Institoris János (Life Councillor), Brodánovics Döme, Angyal Gábor (Substitute Councillors). *Secretary:* Blum Sándor. *Notary:* Koch Menyhért. *Cashier:* Herfer Ferenc. *Dinner:* Szivolits János. Seibl Ignátz, Fehér

J. Audit Commission: Nádor Bernáth (chairman), Schárle József.

Members of the managing committee: Apró István, Bródi Lipót, Böhm Áron, Bleier Ignátz, Deutsch Salamon, Engl Henrik, Forgách József, Fischer József, Gáll József, Grünstein Dávid, Gábor György, Horváth József, Hírth József, Helfer Vilmos, Hoffmann Jakab, Hász Rezső, Klár József, Kubina Béla, Karp Ignátz, Lusztig Ignátz, Löwenberg Sámuel, Kempf Emil, Reiner József, Steiner Vilmos. Weisz Antal, Weisz Adolf, Reiner Ede, Schwarz Ignátz, Laczkó Ferenc

Charity society in the Hungarian town

(at Cserebogár Restaurant)

Honorary President: Müller Károly. *President:* Huzó István. *Deputy President:* Borbély János. *Vice-Presidents:* Kresztucz Gyula, Valentini Lajos. *Secretary:* Dick Jakab. *Cashier:* Várkövy János. *Censors:* Erdélyi István, Szappanos Ágoston. *Auditors:* Schwartz Zsigó, Kenderessy Ferenc.

Members of the board: Radocsányi János senior, Losonczy Lajos, Borhegyi Károly, Nagy Alajos, Tumó Lajos, Parell Károly, Lengyel János, Krizsán Péter, Tafrov József, Murzsi Károly.

National Association of Foremans

Sector VII. Arad.

President: Tumó Lajos foreman. *Vice-president:* Müller Vilmos foreman. *Secretary:* Pemsel János clerk. *Treasurers:* Orbán Ferenc clerk, Faragó József locomotive engineer. *Auditors:* Staufer Károly senior, chief engineer, Fritz Ferenc chief treasurer of the railway plant and Máris Sebők track inspector.

Members of the board; Besesek Ferenc, Brenner Mátyás, Bereczki János, Krenmayer Antal, Blaskovits János, Blaskovits Lajos, Bogár József, Besesek László, Kardos Károly, Zöldi Róbert, Bécsi Sándor és Enczinger János. *Substitute members;* Kondor Sándor, Róna János.

Workers' library

The headquarters at the boys' school in Grădiște.

Librarian: Czobor Ottó.

Masonic Lodge „Solidarity”

(The new lodge palace is located in the vicinity of the Metalworking School).

**Association of volunteer rescuers
from Arad**

(in progress).

Junior Committee for the organisation of patriotic events (under the patronage of the Kossuth Society).

Sports

Rowing Society „Mureşul” from Arad

The official headquarters are in the building at the pier. Founded in 1890

Chairman: Dr. Fábry Sándor *Vice-Chairman:* Dr. Dálnoki Nagy Lajos *Secretary:* Vannay Gyula. *Notary:* Zubor Imre. *Head of workshop:* Jankó Imre. *Deputy workshop manager:* Grob Jenő. *Cashier:* Isztrav Géza, *Storekeeper:* Czédly György.

Members of the board: Apor Gyula, Dániel Endre, Dániel Péter, Domonkos Gyula, Dr. Jegessy Károly, Kneffel Béla, Laczay Gyula, Laczay István, Dr. Parecz György, Schor Lajos. *Szakolczay Lajos, Dr Velcsov Géza. Auditors:* Mategovszky Károly, Kopp János, Domonkos Gyula.

Society of Hunters from Arad

(Founded in 1884)

President: Szalay Károly senior, *Vice-President:* Löcs Rezső jr. *Secretary:* Dr. Szalay Károly *Cashier:* Bund Henrik. *Adviser:* Simon Jenő.

Committee members: Ávarffy Géza, Dr. Dálnoki Nagy Lajos, Fábrián László, Institóris Kálmán, Nachtnebel Ödön senior, Öry Aladár, Probst Mihály, Vas Mihály, Virágh Lajos, Földes Kelemen.

Arad Competitive Society

(Founded in 1894)

Chairman: Count Károlyi Gyula *Vice-chairmen:* Freiebeisz Miklós, Purgly László. *Secretary:* Persa Péter.

Managing Committee: Baron Bánhidny Antal, Bíró Albert, Blaskovich Erneszt, Dr. Csernovics Diodor, Dr.

Dálnoki Nagy Lajos, Dániel Endre, Fejér József, Gutz- jahr Mihály, Habereger György, Kintzig János, Matskássy Ferenc Hussar lieutenant colonel, Paikert Henrik, Count Porcia Lajos, Purgly János, Baron Solymossy Lajos, Ubán Iván, Urbán Péter, Vásárhelyi Józsi, Verzár Márton, Knight Worafha Tivadar colonel to the Hussars, Baron Zech Colbert major to the Hussars.

Arad Skating Association

(the skating pavilion Smallforest-Pădurice. Founded in 1874)

President: Parecz György. *Vice-chairman:* Boros Vida. *Directors:* Tedeschi Viktor and Boros Iván. *Legal adviser:* Dr. Páris Lajos. *Secretary:* Dr. Szalay Károly *Cashier:* Szilágyi György. *Censor:* Toncs Ferenc. *Notary:* Neidenbach Ödön,

Committee members: Aknay Andor, Dálnoki Nagy Lajos, Dániel Endre, Dr. Kabdebó János, Dr. Köpf János, Nachtnebel Ödön engineer, Öry Aladár, Dr. Parecz Béla, Dr. Steinitzer Pál, Szathmáry János, Dr. Steinhardt Mór, Vannay Gyula. *Alternate committee members:* Dániel Péter. Keller Iván, Laczay Gyula, Dr. Szalay Dezső *Audit Committee:* Probst Mihály *Chairman,* Hegyi Albert, Singer Gyula.

The hunting club of Arad

President: Szalay Károly senior *Vice President:* Löcs Rezső jr. *Secretary:* Dr. Szalay Károly *Cashier:* Bund Henrik. *Adviser:* Simon Jenő

Committee members: Avarffy Géza, Dr. Dálnoki Nagy Lajos, Dr. Fábrián Lajos, Földes Kelemen, Institóris

Kálmán, Nachtnébel Ödön jr., Probszt Mihály, Vass Mátyás. Virágh Lajos.

Civil shooting association of Arad

(The firing range in Pădurice. Founded in 1831)

Master Shooting Instructor: dr. Mülek Lajos *Shooting Instructors:* Domonkos Lajos, Nagy Kálmán. *Secretary:* Kovács Vince. *Cashier:* Kosztka Emil. *Cenzor:* Klein Ignác. *Adviser:* Dr. Keresztes Gyula
Steering Committee: Andrényi Károly, Barabás Béla dr., Dobiaschi József, Domány József, Fejér Gyula, Feszler Károly, Hendl Ödön, Joó Béla, Kristyóry János, Laczay István, Maresch Gyula, Millig Mátyás, Müller József, Müller Károly, ifj. Nachtnébel Ödön, Nikolics Sándor, Nyáry Vilmos, Panker Viktor, Dr. Posgay Lajos, Probst Mihály, Reicher Károly, Réthy Viktor, Rosmanith Albert, Sarlot Domokos, Secherhag Jakab, Tedeschi Viktor, Weisz Dávid. *Audience:* Maresch Gyula, Scherhag Jakab.

Arad Athletic Association

(Upper Gymnasium. Founded in 1879.)

President: Sármezey Endre. *Vice President:* Dr. Steinitzer Pál. *Secretary (chief foreman):* Balázs Géza. *Cashier:* Kőmives József. *Legal adviser:* Dr. Groszmann Alfréd *Censor:* Szilárd Győző. *Physician:* Schusztér Henrik. *Warehouseman:* Nádray Aurél (gymnastics department).

Steering Committee: Dr. Angel István, Dr. Auszterweil László, Bauer Gyula, Dr. Czédly Károly, Dr. Dálnoky Nagy Lajos, Darányi János, Dobsa Ferenc, Földes Soma, Grabner Károly, Dr. Groszmann Emil, Hehs Vilmos, Jancsovics Ferenc de Végvár jr., Dr. Kell József, Kopriva Vince, Laczay István,

Lamzer János, Lantos Miksa, Nachtnébel Ödön jr, Neuman Adolf, Neuman Alfréd from Végvár, Neuman Samu from Végvár, Neumer József, Reiniger Samu, dr. Reisinger Ferenc, Steiner Ferenc, dr. Sugár Jenő, Szántay Béla, Szántay Lajos, Szántó Mihály, dr. Szeghő Hugó, Szél Emő, Tiffert György, Tüdös Béla, Varjassy Lajos, Waller József, Weiman József; Weisz Hugó, Weisz Izidor, Weisz Mór. *Committee of alternates:* Buzás Vilmos. Dr. Schusztér Ödön, Dr. Vadász Ármánd, Schreyer Viktor, Lexen Walter. *Board of Auditors:* Kell Lajos Chairman, members: Binder Gyula, Faragó Alfréd.

Arad Tourist Association

(Deák Ferenc Street, Vass Hotel, 1st floor.

In the courtyard.)

Honorary President: Fábry Károly from Almaş. *Social president for life:* Tedeschi Viktor. *President:* Schill József. *Associate Chairman:* Záray Ödön. *First Vice-Chairman;* Róka József, *Second Vice-Chairman:* Nachtnébel Ödön jr, *Principal Secretary:* Darányi János. *Deputy Principal Secretary:* Thémes Rezső. *Censor:* Szablóczky János. *Director:* Dr. Schmidt János *Secretary:* Ritt Gyula. *Notary:* Erdélyi Gyula. *Cashier:* Virth János. *Host:* Steinitzer Dezső. *Adviser:* Dr. Lukács Lajos *Engineer:* Szabó István. *Physician:* Dr. Auszterweil László

Steering Committee in the centre: Andor Béla, Dr. Angel István, Bogsán Károly jr, Balassa Emő, Bíró Nándor, dr. Bodó Albert, Buzás Vilmos, Kapdebó Géza, Cziráky Alajos, dr. Dálnoki Nagy Lajos, Dáni János, dr. Frankel Miksa, Faix Jakab, Horváth József, Kecskés József, Korom József, Kohányi Róbert, Markovich György, Medveczky W. Lajos, Pareán János, Dr. Rozsnyai József,

Schmidt Gyula, Dr. Siproch Lajos, Steigerwald Alajos, Sófalvi György, Schreiber Róbert, Szabó Norbert, Szél Ernő, Tagányi Gusztáv, Thémes Rezső, Tomastyik János, Székely Károly, Varjassy Lajos, Dr. Vass István, Vecsey Jenő, Virág Kálmán, Wiezer Aladár, Rényi Miklós. In the province: Ajtay Sándor (Iacobini, near Gurahont), Adler Gyula Lajos (Pecica), Lovich Gyula (Hălmagi), Hajdu József (Pecica), Mairovitz Emil (Sebiş), Possevitz Géza (Şoimoş), Rezik Albert (Ghioroc), Stéger Vendel (Şiria), Seidner Miklós (Săvârşin), dr. Bock Róbert (Băntania), Bolyos József. Members of the Board of Auditors: *Social Chairman*: Bund Henrik. *Chairman*: Kovács Gyula. *Auditors*: Szilárd Győző, Ditrichstein Bernát. Number of members: 600.

Association of Arad postal and telegraph workers

Founded in 1906. It has its own permanent sports complex located between the abator and the barracks of the defenders of the homeland and the Hussars. The sports hall for the winter season is located at the Civil Boys' School on Weitzer János Street.

Honorary President: Siket Traján Post-Telegraph Director. *Patron*: Szél Ernő Chief Inspector of Post-Telegraph, Head of Office. *President*: Balogh István Inspector, officer of Post-Telegraph, head of office. *Director*: Fritz Zsigmond, Postal-Telegraph Officer *Vice President*: Jakab Dezső, Senior Postal-Telegraph Officer and Dávid Antal, Postal-Telegraph Officer *Secretary*: Groszmuk József. *Deputy chancellor and notary*: Erdélyi Ferenc. *Cashier*: Sándor Denhoff. *Censor*: Kovaly Géza. *Warehouseman*: Zalay Sándor. *Head of athletics*: Balázs József. *Doctor*: Dr Hecht Arnold *Legal adviser*: Dr Vadász Armánd

Audit Committee: Chairman: Jakab Dezső, Chief Post and Telegraph Officer, Fritz Lipót, post and telegraph officer Székely Károly, railway officer.

Arad Athletic Club

(Founded in 1899. Has permanent sports complex in the Smallforest-Pădurice.)

President: (vacant). *Executive President*: (vacant). *Vice President*: Szakolczay Lajos. *Legal adviser*: Dr Momák Döme *Physician*: Dr Borsos Béla *Engineer*: Molitorisz József.

Managing Committee: Alt János (champion), Apor Gyula, Banovits László, Bogsán Károly (coach), Boros Vida, Dörner Emil, Báró Exterde Kálmán, Gaál József, Gaál Zoltán (foreman), Grumáz László, Heeger Antal, Holló István. Hoffmann János (champion), Isztray Géza, Lészay Ottó (sports advisor), Mistéth Sándor, Nyáry László, Neidenbach Emil (sports advisor and sports base administrator), Palotay Antal, Pataky János, Pataky Sándor, Preisinger Béla (notary. Head of the football section). Dr. Széll Lajos, Székely Károly, Szalárdy Géza, Szathmáry Géza (butler), Vas Gusztáv jr. (secretary), Dr. Vass István, Ziffer Sándor, Boros Károly (notary). Master fencing instructor: Malone Vincenzo. Servant: Cseli Kálmán.

Toldi Athletic Club

(Founded 1904. Headquartered at the Israelite School for Boys).

President: Neumer József. *Executive Chairman*: Albert Andor. *Cashier*: Neuländer Endre. *Secretary, foreman*: Balázs József. *Foremen*: Zaránd Ferenc, Verebély István,

Chess Club of Arad

(Central Café)

Honorary Chairman: Dr Barabás Béla *Honorary members:* Dr Schusztar Illés, Dr Tabakovits György *Chairman:* Tabakovits Emil. *First Vice-Chairman:* Kontz Gyula. *Second Vice-President:* Schlesinger Farkas. *Secretary:* Dávid Antal. *Butler:* Nádler Lajos. *Notaries:* Dr. Fuchs Albert and Dr. Schusztar Károly *Cashier:* Berta Kálmán. *Censor:* Sándor Bruckner.

Steering Committee: dr. Bogdán Virgil, Bokor Alajos, Jakabffy István,

The Arad Commission for Acting

Chairman: Count Károlyi Gyula prefect.

Deputy President: Varjassy Lajos, mayor.

Notary: Dr. Angel István vicensotar. *Members of the board of directors:* Andrényi Károly, merchant, Dr. Barabás Béla, MP.

Dr. Kabdebó János Doctor Lukácsy Lajos Lawyer Lőcs Rezső Counsellor
Dr Mandl Vilmos lawyer
Dr Mülek Lajos public notary Müller Károly MP Dr Nemess Zsigmond .

Reicher Károly first prosecutor Sarlot Domokos commander Stauber József editor Tedeschi Viktor director

Dr. Tisch Mór Chief Medical Officer Varjassy Lajos Mayor, Wadowszky Gusztáv

National Theatre Arad

(Atzél Péter- 5. Summer Theatre: at the intersection of the main boulevard and Simonyi Street).

Director: Szendrey Mihály. *Directors:* Kesztyer Ede, Polgár Sándor, Kulcsár

Klein Márton, dr. Leitner Ernő, Moskovitz József, Murádi Álmos, Péntes Ákos. Póttag: Engel Gyula, Mohos Ágoston, Dr. Priegel István , Redl Mór.

Automobile Club

In progress. Designer: Association of Engineers and Builders of Arad.

Fencing schools

Maione Vincenzo's fencing school (White Cross).

Neumer József's fencing school (gymnasium of Izraelite elementary school).

Acting

Lajos. *Directors:* Tilger Árpád and Csányi Mátyás. *Conductor:* Mülhaus János. *Treasurer:* Gonda László. *Empowered conductor:* Kulcsár Lajos. *Supervisor:* Ajtay Ödön. *Sufleur:* Bizza Károly. *Theatre doctors:* Dr. Kabdebó János, Dr. Tisch Mór

Actresses:

Benkőné Litzenmayer Poldi comedienne

H. Harmath Józsa naive artist
K. Kápolnay Juliska heroine, character

Dióssy Nusi operetta singer
Kun Irén singer
Novák Irén playwright, naive artist
Sz. Rontay Boriska operetta singer
H. Fekete Aranka singer
Follinusné Cs. Etel playwright
Wlassák Vilma opera singer
Zalai Margit singer

Actors:

Delli Lajos actor, bonvivant
Chevalier Ferrari d'Albaredo opera tenor

Boda Ferenc tenor operetta
B. Szabó József singer, bonvivant
Beregi Sándor opera artist

Kesztler Ede hero, character	Szegedy Józsa	Gerő János
Kulcsár Lajos father, comedian	Pataki Ilona	Szabó Lajos
Leövey Leó comedian	Tilgerné Teréz	Horváth Viktor
Ditrói Mór jr. actor	Várnayné Clolid	Szabó Sándor
Polgár Sándor joker, character	Nádasi J.	Szabó László
Szendrei Mihály actor	Abay Ilonka	Zoldi Ármin
Várnay Jenő actor, father, character	Szépey Vilma	Vihary Béla
<i>Support and assistance staff. Instructors:</i>		Aranyosi Gizi
Bocskay Józsa	Ajtay Ödön	Aranyosi Mancsi
B. Szentessy Vilma	Belinsky József	Bánhidya József
Faludy Berta	Kiss Sándor	Bizza Piroska
Lászy Etel	Endrey Gyula	Gerő Vilma
Molnár Ilona	Keller István	Szabó Böske
		Bartel Margit
		Szalay Antal

**Prices per seat at
National Theatre Arad**

Summer Theatre

Winter Theatre

In the evening, starting at 19.30

Proscenium Box, on the ground or first floor	15.–
Central lodge on the first floor	13.–
Lodge on the ground or first floor	11.–
Large lodge on the second floor	10.–
Second floor lodge	6.–
Armchair in the first three rows	2.80
Armchair in rows 4. 5. 6. and 7.	2.20
Armchair in rows 8, 9. 10.11. and 12.	1.80
On the second floor in row 1.	1.80
On the second floor in rows 2 and 3.	1.20
On the second floor in rows 4 and 5.	1.–
On the third floor in row 1. In the middle	1.–
On the third floor in the rest of the rows in the middle	–.60
Gallery armchair, central	–.40
Gallery armchair, side	–.20

Afternoon, starting at 15.30

Proscenium box, on the ground or first floor	8.–
Lojă centrală la etajul	I 7.–
Lojă la parter sau la etajul	I 6.–
Lojă mare la etajul	II 5.–
Lojă la etajul II	4.–
Loc în lojă la parter și la etajul I	1.50

Armchair in the first three rows	1.50
Armchair in rows 4. 5. 6. and 7.	1.20
Armchair in rows 8. 9. 10. 11. and 12.	1.–
On the second floor in row 1.	–.80
On the second floor in rows 2. and 3.	–.60
On the second floor in rows 4. and 5.	–.50
On the 3rd floor in the 1st row. Central	–.50
On the third floor in the rest of the rows	–.40
Gallery armchair, central	–.30
Gallery armchair, side	–.20

Summer Theatre.

In the evening, from 20.00

Ground floor lodge	10.–
First floor lodge.	8.–
Armchair in rows 1-4.	2.–
Armchair in rows 5-10.	1.40
Armchair in rows 11-14.	1.20
Armchair in rows 15-22.	1.–
Balcony, row 1.	1.20
Balcony, row 2-6.	–.90
Balcony, lines 7-10.	–.60
Civilian standing places	–.60
Tickets for pupils, students, soldiers	–.40
Orchestral porch	–.20

Afternoon, from 15.30

Ground floor lodge	5.–
First floor lodge.	4.–
Armchair in rows 1-4.	1.20
Armchair in rows 5-10.	–.80
Armchair in rows 11-14.	–.70
Armchair in rows 15-22.	–.60
Balcony, row 1.	–.30
Balcony, row 2-6.	–.50
Balcony, lines 7-10.	–.40
Civilian standing places	–.40
Tickets for pupils, students, soldiers	–.30
Orchestral porch	–.20

Uránia Theatre.

Simonyi Street 1.

Institutions of culture

Kölcsey Association

(Town house, second floor, founded in 1881.)

Honorary President: Urbán Iván.
President: Varjassy Árpád, Royal Councillor, school inspector. *Vice-chairman:* Dr. Krenner Miklós.
Secretary, library and museum guard, cashier: Szöllösi István. *Censor:* Zima Tibor. *Legal adviser:* Dr. Barabás Béla.
Auditors: Fischer Antal, Kneffel Lajos, Maresch Gyula.

Managing Committee: Almásy Pál, Abrai Lajos, Bohus László báró, Boros Vida, Burján János, Buja Sándor, Csécsi Imre,

Dr Dalnoki Nagy Lajos, Ditrichstein Bernátné, Darányi Jánosné, Eckhart Ede, Faragó Rezső, Fábrián László, Frint Lajos, Fehér Alfréd, Dr. Fábry Sándor, Fényes Dezső, Heinrich Sándor, Halmay Andor, Instítóris Kálmán, dr. Issekutz László, Jancsovcics Ferenc, dr. Kell Lipót, Kollányi Róbert, Keller Izsó, Kilényi János, Kovács Vince, Lejtényi Sándor, Láng Mihály, dr. Mandl Vilmos, Nagy Károly, Nesnera Aladár, Neumann Adolf jr, Nikolics Döme, Ottenberg Tivadar, Dr Posgay Lajos, Pogonyi Sándor, Dr Prohászka László, Prohászka

Lászlóné, Ring Géza, dr. Robitsek Ágoston, Réthy Viktor, Róka József, Reisinger Sándor, dr. Rozsnyay József, Schill József, dr. Somogyi Gyula, Stauber József, Szathmáry Gyula, Szántay Lajos, Stankovits Miklós, Székely Salamon, dr. Tolnai János, Uferbach Jenő, Varjassy Lajos, Vas Gusztáv, Wallfisch Ármin, Wagner János, Dr. Wagner József, Zádor Bertalan, Zárady Ödön, Zerkovitz Rudolf.

Museum of the Relics of the 1848-49 Revolution

(Town House, second floor.)

Museum of the Relics of the Revolution of 1848-49, collection of relics and other relics, library. All of them constitute the patrimony of the Kőlcsey Association of Arad. The museum is open daily from 8 am to 12.30 pm and in the afternoon from 1.30 to 6 pm. The lending section of the library is open to members of the association on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays between 4 and 5. *Museum and library curator* Szöllős István, secretary of the Kőlcsey Association. *Assistant:* Juhász Ferenc. *Supervisor and guard* Máté András.

National Association Arad

(City Hall)

President: Institóris Kálmán, *Associate Chairs:* Boros Vida, Dr. Csernovics Diodor, Dr. Mülek Lajos, Tedeschi Viktor, Varjassy Árpád. *Secretary:* Sztójka József. *Social Section:* Vice-Chairman: Reichert Károly.

Notary: Czobor Ottó. *Human resources section:* Vice-Chair; (vacancy pending). *Notary:* Cziráky Márton. *Nationalities Section.* Vice-Chairman: (under vacancy). *Notary:* (vacant) *Supervisory Committee:* Wadowszky Gusztáv Chairman. Kohn S. N., Maresch Gyula and Walder Gyula. *Accountant:* (under vacancy) *Cashier:* Szojka János jr. *Auditor:* (under vacancy)

Members of the social section: dr. Auszter weil László, Ábrai Lajos, Fényes Dezső, Fetter Géza, Faragó Rezső, Halmi Andor, Hajós Árpád, Lejtényi Sándor, Milig József, dr. Nagy Sándor, dr. Priegl István, Révész Adolf, Sarlot Domokos, Székely Salamon, Dr Szöllösi István, Dr Steinhardt Mór, Steiner Ferenc, Steiner József, Tiszi Lajos, Dr Tisch Mór, Varjassy Lajos, Vajda István, Virágh Lajos.

Members of the section for nationalities: dr. Bácskay Béla, dr. Czédly Károly, Fejér Gyula, dr. Kabdebó János, Kristyóry János, Kara Győző, Lőcs Rezső, Magyary Ferenc, Nagy Kálmán, Stanity Mátyás, dr. Szalay Károly, dr. Tolnay János.

Members of the human resources section: Czeiler István, Feszler Károly, Glésinger József, Hollander Ignác, Kilényi János, Kiss Ferenc, Mittner József, Neuman Adolf, Oravetz Miklós, Dr. Parec Béla, Róth Lajos, Reiniger A. S., Simay István, Steigerwald Alajos, Schwarcz Zsigmond, Sugár József, Weil Alajos, Weinberger János.

Press

political daily

Aradi Közlöny

(The largest and most widely circulated political daily in the province. Appears daily and comprises 14-24 pages, holiday editions and those printed

on special occasions comprise 40-100 pages. Fights for liberalism, promotes democratic values and is independent of any formation. Year twenty-fifth. Editorial office and editorial office: József főherceg-út 22 Archduke Joseph Boulevard 22, in the palace of the

United Railways Arad-Cenad. Phone 357.
Phone editorial office 151.)

Editor-in-chief: Stauber József.
Editor in charge: Bolgár Lajos.
Editorial staff: Faragó Rezső, Teller Kálmán, Vécsey M., Bródy B., Horovitz G., *Graphic designers and cartoonists:* Balla Frigyes, Illenc Lipót, Dolga Imre.
Correspondents in Budapest: Kéry Gyula (head of the capital's subreddit), Bródy Arnold, Dr. Molnár Jenő, Róna Lajos, Illés István. *Editor:* Szűcs Mihály.

Editor: The printing company in Arad. *Head of editorial office:* Boros János. *Cashier:* Neulinger Piroska. *Chief Accountant:* Neulinger Béla. *Workshop manager:* Buday Gyula. *Assistant accountants:* Messer Sándor. Fuchs Ede, Farkas Ede, Hell Erzsi.

Arad és Vidéke

(Independent political newspaper/ supporter of the 1848 Pasoptists).

Editor in charge: Szudy Elemér. *Publisher:* Kalmár Nándor and associates.

Függetlenség

(a political daily sympathetic to the 1848 Pasoptists and the independence movement).

Responsible editor: Zima Tibor.
Editor: Zlinszky István and associate.

Aradi Újság

(political daily with chiefs)

Responsible editor: Zsigmond Miklós. *Editor:* Kalmár Nándor and associates.

Weeklies and periodicals

Aradi Híradó

(Political Weekly).

Editor in charge and Publisher: Cs. Endes Dániel.

Aradi Hétfői Ujság

Responsible editor: Dr. Krenner Zoltán

Hétfő

Responsible Editor: Gallovich Károly.

A hadsereg

(Monthly illustrated army publication) *Editor in charge:* Hehs Aladár.

Publisher: Hehs Vilmos.

Aradvármegye hivatalos lapja

(Official Journal of Arad County)

Responsible editor: Hanthó Jenő vicerentary.

Aradi Gazda

(Economic trade publication)
Responsible Editor: Keller Ivan. *Editor:* Arad County Economic Association.

Füles Bagoly

(Satirical weekly)

Responsible and Editor: Horvát K. Vilmos.

Publications in Romanian

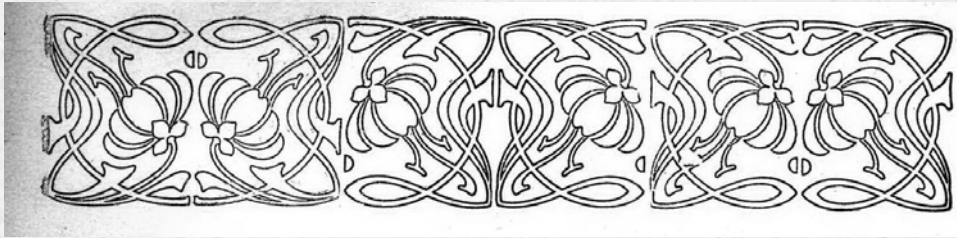
Tribuna

(Political Daily).

Editor in charge: Georgi Gyula.
Editor: Nichin György,

Biserica și Școala

(Church, school and economic magazine)
Ciorogár Román. Edited by the Holy Romanian Eparchy of Eastern Rite



Traders and entrepreneurs

Traders of Arad

Negotiators

Asbóth Gyula 7 Eötvös Street
Hermann Béla 34 Kossuth Street

Mineral water merchants

Bartha Dezső 12 Szabadság Square
Staudt Miklós 21 Boros Béni Square

Bank and cheque shops

People's Industrial Bank of Arad
Andrássy Square no. 12
Goldschmidt Sándor Andrássy Square
No 13
Wallfisch Ármin str. Atzél Péter nr. 1

Poultry dealers

Bartos Ede 7/a Kapa Street
Dürr Gusztáv 13 Radnai Street
Jenes Pál és neje 30 Kapa Street
Kádár Ernő Wesselényi str. nr. 36
Kohn Lipót
Mészáros Erzsébet str. Mihály nr. 85
Riszterer Gáborné piața
Tököly Schneider László
Weigl Vilmos Asztalos Sándor Street No 1

Bazaars

Brüller Lajosné Szabadság Square No 22
Fischer Simonné Szabadság Square No 12
Schwarcz Ilonka Boros Béni Square No 9

Gutter merchant

Klein Gábor 10 Boczkó Str.

Blouses and gowns shop

Winternitz Jenő Szabadság Square No 3

Wine merchants

Barta Salamon Szabadság Square No 21
Bauer Károly Fábán Street No 5/a
Bing Ede 5 József főherceg Blvd.
Bingl és Löbl (owner: Löbl Gyula) str.
Zrinyi nr. 4/b
Dittrichstein Móric str. Teleki nr. 3
Domány József és Fia Szabadság square
No 16
Farkas Ábrahám, Lázár Vilmos Street No. 1
Feszler Károly, Boros Béni Square No. 13
Friedmann Ede, Perényi Street No. 8
Grabner P., Árpád Square No. 1
Hay Jozsef, 22 Deák Ferenc Street
Hirschmann Albert, 5 Kölcsey Street
Kaufmann Lajos, 9 Simonyi Street
Kremmer József, 8 Eötvös Street
Leopold Adolf, 4 Széchenyi Street
Messer Ede, 24 Rákóczi Street
Pick Fülöp, Deák Ferenc str. 33
Ransburg M. és Fia, Zrinyi str. 4
Szabó György, Kurticsi str. 2
Thiesz Károlyné see.. 24 Radnai str.

Wine producers and merchants

Ávarfy Géza, 10 Deák Ferenc Street
Berán Antal, 6 Forray Street,
Bisztriczky József, 10 Eötvös Street,
Edelmüller J.-né See, Bathyányi Street No 9,
Felchtaller Mártonné özv., 9 Tököly I. Str.
Friedrich György, Boros Béni square nr. 25
Gyenge Ferenc, 50 Borona Str.
Házi Ferenc, 1 Kossuth Str.,

Kádas Antal, 7 Orczy Str.,
 Meistrovits János, 6 Hajó Str.,
 Mericskay Sándor, Választó str. nr. 26
 Mihalik József, Csernovics str. nr. 25
 Michlbauer János, Szt-István str. nr. 8
 Münster Ernőné gr.-né, str. Forray nr. 2/b
 Poppé Sándor str. Aulich Lajos nr.
 Quirini Sándor, Aulich str,
 Rozsnyay fiverek, 1 Eotvos str.,
 Simay Istvan, 7/b Petofi street,
 Szalay Károly, 8 Fábíán Str.,
 Tagányi István, 24 Batthány Str.
 Winter Adolf, 40 Deák Ferenc Str.

Agents for the resale of wine and plumbrandy

Büchler Mór, Kápolna Str. No 4
 Deutsch Márton, Széchenyi Str. No 4

Leather merchants:

Beck Gyula, 18 Bercsényi Miklós Str.,
 Bineth Ignác, 18 Petőfi Str.
 Bogsán és Iványi, Szabadság Square No 10
 Floreszku György, Tököly Imre Street No
 Leichter Lipót, Asztalos Sándor Street No 4
 Löwinger Miksáné, Tököly Square No 7
 Lorch Mátyás, Weitzer János Street
 Rogenberg és Weisz, Szabadság Square No 2
 Steiner Adóli és Társa, Vörösmarty Street
 No. 2

Weisz Farkas, 1 Deák Ferenc Str.

Furniture dealers

Association of Industrial Furniture Manu-
 facturers from Arad, Atzél Péter str. 2
 Herzfeld Gyula, Árpád Square No 5
 Bruckner Lipót, Neuman Palace,
 Gintner Árpád, Weitzer Street No 15,
 Késmárky István, Ferdinánd Street No 3,
 Lengyel Lőrinc, Andrassy Square No 21,
 Mencer Márton, Árpád Square No 5,
 Reinhart Fülöp, Andrassy Square No 17,
 Rosmanith Albert és fia, Andrassy
 Square No 9,

Roth A. Albertné, 5 Asztalos Sándor Str.
 Róth Izidor, Árpád square no. 4.
 Steigerwald Alajos, Andrassy square
 no. 15
 Varga József, 6 Kápolna Str.
 Verbos Ádám Fiai, Andrassy square nr. 6

Cement factory warehouse

Ohrnstein Simon, Batthyány str. no. 2

Shoe merchants:

Association of the footwear producers
 of Arad, Szabadság Square No. 14
 Buchsbnüni B és Tsa, str. Atzél P. nr. 3
 Guttman és Berger, Andrassy square nr. 21
 Kutányi J., Vörösmarty Street No 1
 Kuttu Gyula, Szabadság Square No 19
 Lányi Marcell, Atzél Péter Street No 1
 Porjesz Lázár, Andrassy Square No 6
 Turul cipőgyár raktára Minorities
 Palace
 Weinberger János, Andrassy Square no. 20

Placement of servants and intermediaries jobs

Association for the placement and help
 of the waiters of Arad
 Professional Association of Restaurant
 and Café Owners of Arad,
 Szabadság Square No. 21
 Iritz Izidor, 5 Forray str.

Bone merchants

Hartmann Samu, Boros Béni square No 1,
 Hirsch Mihályne, Szt. Péter No 5

Delicatessen merchant

Záray Géza, Andrassy Square No 14

Dealers in ornaments and decorative articles

Brunner Béla, Szabadság Square No 21
 Brüller Lajosné, Szabadság Square No 22
 Eisele János, Deák Ferenc Street No 42
 Fischer Simonné, Szabadság Square No 13
 Maresch Gyula, Atzél Péter Street No 2
 Seindl Metail, Forray Street No 5

Zimmermann Ignác, Szabadság Square
No 21

Tobacco shops

Bauer Gyuláné özv., Minorites' Palace
Bászler Anna, Weitzer J. Str. No. 3,
Cserghó Gyuláné özv., Weitzer Str. No. 13
Dohány nagyítózsde (Lészai Sándor)
Andrássy square nr. 21,
Hammerschlag L., Andrássy square nr. 15,
Különlegességi nagyítózsde Specialities ex-
change (Husserl), 1 Atzél Péter Str

Jewellery dealers

Assal H. és Fia, Atzél Péter Street No. 1,
Deutsch Izidor, Weitzer J. Street No. 2,
Farkas Streicher J., Tököly square No. 1,
Geller Izidor, Andrássy square No. 24,
Giller Róbert, Andrássy square No. 5,
Grallert J. és Fia, Andrássy square No. 22,
Igaz Sándor ,Szabadság square No. 8,
Kintzler Zoltán, Andrássy square No. 20,
Kun József, Andrássy Square no. 17,
Sámuel Katalin, Szabadság Square no. 13
Stolcz József, Weitzer János Street no. 2,
Weinberger Ferenc, Andrássy Square
no. 20,
Zinner Vilmos, str. Forray nr. 2/b

Grocers

Klein Gábor, 11 Boczkó Street
Messer Illés, 13 Szabadság Square
Schuch Ferenc, 1/a Arany kéz Street
Eisele János, 14 Közép Street

Yeast factory warehouse

Neuman Testvérek Neuman Palace

Traders of live and artificial flowers

Kemény Józsefné, 5 Forray Street,
Klein Sándor, 7 Forray Street,
Neumann Bernátné ,str. Asztalos Sándor
No. 10,
Vettorel Jánosné, 10 Trombita Str.

Building material dealers

Szilágyi és Társa, square Béni nr. 15
Szirmai és Társa, square Szabadság nr.
Vas és Társa, square Boros Béni nr. 6
Weisz és Társa, square Boros Béni nr. 8

Wood merchants

The Arad Gatehouse Company S.A. str.
Radnai nr 2,
Braun Ede, Béla square nr. 1,
Berger és Hartl (dongafa), Boros B.
square No 11,
Braun Frigyes, str. Nagyváradi nr. 8
Cukor László, square Boros Béni nr. 11
Einwag János, Marospart str. sor 4
Faller Gyula, Óvár square no. 10
Hack Frigyes, Nagyváradi str. no. 11
Holländer Ignác és Fia, str. Marospart
Jelinek és Schlesinger, str. Radnai ut
Kádár és Böhm, str. Radnai nr 22,
Klein B. Vilmos, str. Siana nr. 1/b
Kotzander Ignác, 13 Boros Béni Square
Ländler Aladár, 4 Boros Béni Square
Molnár József, Radnai ut Street
Nacht Viktor, Nagyváradi Str. 2/a,
Novák Péter, Óvár Square 10,
Oravetz Miklós, Alsómarospart Str. 24,
Puliczner és Temrner, Boros Béni Square
No. 15
Reniger A S. str. Maros nr.
Schlesinger Farkas, str. Radnai ut str. 1/a
Seidner Bernát és Fia, str. Alsómarospart 3
Singer Gyula, Boros Béni square nr. 14
Singer Sámuel, str. Marospart
Vas és Társa, square Boros Béni nr. 6
Vollák József és Társa, str. Radnai nr. 6
Vulcu J. Maxim, str. Miksa nr. 2-3,
Wuk M. és Fia, str. Pécskai nr. 2,
Weininger Zsigmond, Szt. István str. u. 10
Zoltowski Szaniszló és Zsigm, Square
Óvár. 5
Zelénski Róbert gr., str. Nagyváradi nr. 12

Wood and woodworking tools dealer
Kuszálík József 4, Fa Street

Linen and cloth merchants:
Nemes Lipótné, 9 Deák Ferenc St.
Schwarcz Zsigmond, Deák Ferenc St. No 42

Paint dealers
Braun N. A., Boros Béni square no. 9
Färber Lajos és Testvére, Hunyadi str. no.
Glück József, Blvd József főherceg no. 7
Meer Mór és Fia, Andrassy square no. 4
Németh Józsefné, Árpád square no. 5
and 10 Deák Ferenc Street
Steinitzer M., Andrassy square nr. 3

Fashion houses for men
Bellák és Deutsch, Szabadság square no. 21
Bickel József, successor of Forray street
no. 2
Brunner Béla, Szabadság Square No. 20
Buchsbaum és Társa, Atzél P. Str. No. 3
Fischer Simon, Szabadság Square No. 12
Guttman és Berger, Andrassy Square No. 21
Guttman Izidor, Szabadság Square No. 15
Halpern Miksa, Szabadság Square No. 1
Hirschfeld Mór, Deák Ferenc Str. No.
11-12

Hoffman Sándor, Theatre building
Jankovits György, 2/a Forrai Street
Kutányi J., 1 Vörösmarty Street,
Kuttn Gyula, 19 Szabadság Square,
Maresch Gyula, 2 Atzél Péter Street,
Meisl és Adler, 14 Andrassy Square,
Münz I. 14 Andrassy Square
Singer Sándor, str. Deák Ferenc
Sommer József, his successor, the Palace
of minorites
Wessel T., Asztalos Sándor str. no. 10

Men's clothing retailers
Braun Miksa, Szabadság Square No. 20
Frank Leó, Andrassy Square No. 9

Herczföld Gyula, Árpád Square No. 1
Holtzer József, Vörösmarty Street No. 1
Kohn Hermann, Forray Street No. 4
Kosminsky Károly, Szabadság Square
No. 5/b
Moskovitz Izidor, Andrassy square nr. 8
Moskovitz Zsigmond, str. Vörösmarty
Neuman M., str. Deák Ferenc nr. 42
Princz Mórné szül. Holzstein str. Asztalos
Sándor nr. 2-3

Merchants of spices, seasonings and colonial articles
Adler Andor, square Andrassy-tér 25
Amtman Lajos, str. Kossuth nr. 56
Belgráder K. és Társa, Andrassy square nr.3
Burza Testvérek, Boros Béni square
Daimel Lajos, Asztalos Sándor street no. 10
Duzsek Ferenc, Deák Ferenc street no. 30
Dürr Gusztáv, Blvd. József főh str. nr. 2
Dürr Kocsárd, Boros Béni square nr. 15
Ederer Károly, Forray str. nr. 19,
Ehrenfeld Ignác, Nádor str. nr. 2
Éles Ármin, Weitzer János Street No 1
Färber Lajos és Testvére, Hunyadi Street
Fejér Gyula, Weitzer János Street No 1
Guttman Samu, Forray Street No 6
Hoffmann J., Tököly Market No 7
Karácsonyi Antal, Rákóczy Street No 1
Lázár Gyula, Andrassy square No 18
Licker Viktor, Erzsébet Street No 18
Pollák József, Boros Béni square
Özv. Preisach Vilmosné, str. Bockó
Prolich István, str. Zrínyi nr. 4/c
Ries J. és Tsa Szabadság square nr. 5
Riesz Mátyás, Boros Béni market no. 19
Rothstein Mór, Szabadság market no. 3
Sziszka Imréné, str. Weiter János
Schwarz Dávid és Társa, Boros B square No 9

Merchant of Corsets and umbrellas
Merkler Samu Andrassy Square no. 20

Intermediary in the grain trade

Seidner Vilmos, 8 Salacz Str.

Industrial machinery depots

Consumer Cooperative of the Economic Association of Arad County, Boros Béni Square no. 9

Bäcker Rudolf és Társa, Blvd József főh. nr. 9

Csemovsky és Társa, Andrassy Square No 3

Gyenge Ferenc, Boros Béni Square No 15
Hammer Zs. és Társa, Boros Béni Square No. 1

Kovács Soma és Tsa, Neuman Palace
Magyari Ferenc, 6 Zrínyi Str.

Merchant of gas light bulbs and luminaires

Eiser Sándor, 2 Weitzer János Street

Children's clothing

Melchner J. Deák Ferenc str. no. 36

Herbal and spice traders

Hanzu Nestor, Weitzer János Str. No 2
Vojtek és Weisz, Andrassy Str. No 14

Street traders

Matyuga Istvánné, Választó Street No 1
Pavlás József, Wesselényi Street No 13

Fruit and tropical fruit traders

Ifj. Balázs Gusztáv, 8/b Aulich L. Street

Beck Józsefné, 2 Forray Street

Debelák Mihály, Boros Béni Square No 9

Demjén László, Koszoru Street No 10

Hechtman Márton, Kossuth Street No 66

Hettmann József, Zoltán Street

Kiss Jánosné, Szél str. nr. 1

Lacsno Anna, Blvd József főherceg nr. 1

Özv. Luczay Pálné, str. Batthyány nr. 11

Kisk. Luttwák Irma, Chorin Áron str. No. 1

Meeser Jakab, Bercsényi Miklós Street
No 8

Rösch Róbert, Andrassy Square No 4

Sponner Adolf, Wesselényi Street No 16

Stéger E., Kossuth Street No 67

Ifj. Szalma István, 1 József főherceg Blvd.

Takács István, Weitzer János Street no. 7

Vaszitsek Julianna, Forray Street no. 3

Veszeli Anna, Kossuth Street no. 49

Weisz Julia, Waiting room at Forray
Street Radnai

Weszer Miklósné, 8 Margit Str.

Zelenkutyán György. 11 Boczkó Str.

Comb merchants

Epstein József, Szabadság Square No 12

Gotlieb Károly, Tököly Imre Street

Mondschein Sándor, Vadászkiút Street No 4

Rosenfeld Henrik, Határ Street No 40

Schwarz Manó, Andrassy Square No 3

Fish traders

Adamovits Miklósné, str. Tököly Imre

Antonovits Miklósné, str. Damjanich
No 5

Fischer Ignác, Fish market.

Gordán József, Hal Square

Hits Simon, Hal Square No. 13

Özv. Lipován Péterné, Határ str. no. 21.

Messer Illés, square Hal nr. 1

Nagy Mihályné, Hal Square No 13

Widulovics Mária, Hal Square No 13,

Wolf Ádámné, Ilona Street No 26

Dealers in musical instruments

Keppich Zsigmond, Neuman Palace

Krispin József, 28 Deák Ferenc Str.,

Stöhr Máttyás, 2 Weitzer János Str.,

Vasváry István, 9 Asztalos Sándor Str.

Credit bureaus

The Association of Arad for Collection
and Research

Hehs Viktor, Tököly market

Typewriter dealers

Somló Imre, Salac Street No 1,

Vas Imre, Kápolna Street No 6,

Ziffer és Molnár, Szabadság square no. 16

Toy dealers

Bickel József, son , Forray Street No 2,
Ficher Simonné, Szabadság Square No 12
Kilényi C. és Tsa, Blvd József főherceg
No 11

Maresch Gyula, 2 Atzél Péter St.

Reich E., Theatre building

Rosenberg József, Szabadság square no. 3

Ice merchant

Grossmann Jakab, 7 Petőfi Str.

Hat merchant

Sztruhár György, 30 Deák Ferenc Str.

Cabbage traders

Bittner Lászlóné

Csóthy Janka, Gödör str. nr. 1

Iván János, Ferenc square nr. 6

Coffee and tea traders

Atlantika (Sándor Jakab's shop) 20
Andrássy Square

Sn. Pacsiri Odry Lehel, str. Batthyányi
nr. 33a

Brush merchants

Hegedűs Gyula, 15 Andrássy Square

Hechtmann Márton, 66 Kossuth Street

Tapolcsányi Gyula, Neuman Palace

Oriental carpet dealers

Gabai Mairy, Andrássy square No 19

Schwarz Zsigmond, Széchenyi street

Commercial agents

Braun Mór 8, Apponyi Albert Boulevard

Galler Péter, 5a Tököly Square,

Kaufmann Sándor, 7 Boros Béni Square,

Kende Márton, 19b Orczy Street

Kohn Adolf, Szt. István Str. No 13

Kornis Izsó, Atzél Péter Str. No 1

Havas Sándor, Andrássy Place

Mayer Edéné, Market Rákóczy Str. No 22

Robitsek Lajos

Rónai Ödön, Kölcsey str. nr. 3

Schenck S. és társa, Batthyány str. no. 13

Szemző Ármin, Szabadság square no. 14

Weisz Simon, Ferdinánd str. no. 8

Bicycle dealers

Ascher Ferenc és Tsa, str. Deák F.

Hámmer Zs. és társa, Boros Béni square
nr. 1

Kalmár József, 2 Salac Str.

Koch Dániel, 42 Deák Ferenc Street

Kovács Soma és Tsa, József főherceg
Boulevard

Glove and bandage dealer

Popovics Ilonka, Szabadság Square No 18

Blue paint dealer

Weisz Istvánné, 88 Deák Ferenc Str.

Painting dealers

Berkovits Jakab, Hal Square No. 12,

Fischer J. Lázár, Vilmos Street

Klein Ignác, 2 Weitzer János Str.

Weizenkorn Szigfried, str. Deák F. u.
33-34

Handicraft and handmade dealers

Glück Dezső, Atzél Péter Street No. 2

Scherhag H. és Fia, Minorites' Palace,

Weisz és Benjamin, Andrássy Square No. 22

Handicraft merchants

Brüller Lajos, Szt. Péter Square No. 9,

Lantos József, Andrássy Square No. 20

Mandl Simon 7, József főherceg Blvd.

Mautner R., 1-2 Rákóczy Str.,

Radó Gyula, 10 Andrássy Square,

Schwartz és Társa, 5 Weitzer Str.,

Wätz József, Asztalos Sándor Str.,

Wittenberger Hermanné, Lázár V. str. nr. 3

Wohlberg Lipót, Boros Béni square nr. 22

Lending libraries

Kerpel Izsó, 20 Andrássy Square,

Krausz Paulin Theatre building,

Krispin József, 28 Deák Ferenc Street

Bookshops and book dealers:

Ingusz I. és Fia, Andrássy Square

Kerpel Izsó, Andrássy Square No. 20

Klein Mór jn., Andrassy Square No. 12
 Kosminsky Lipót, Weitzer Street No. 11
 Krausz Paulin, Theatre building,
 Pichler Sándor, Szabadság square,
 Romanian diocese, Deák Ferenc str. No 33
 Weisz Leó, Andrassy Square No 13

Rope merchant

Reich B. Károly Fiai és Tsa Andrassy
 Square no. 6

Bustard

Rózsa Mátyás, str. Maros nr. 1

Balloon merchant

Vostyinar Miklós, Csernovits str. nr. 13

Dealer of linoleum, tablecloths, canvas and rubber goods

Blum Lipót, Andrassy market nr. 24

Flour merchants

Bienenstock Lipótné özv., Boros B. mar-
 ket No 17

Bildhauer Alfréd, Szabadság square no. 13

Blahá Ede, Koszorú street no. 4

Csalogovits P., Weitzer street

Deutsch J.-né özv., Vörösmarty str. nr. 3

Deutsch Katalin, Tököly square nr. 6

Goldschmidt Mihály, Boros Béni square
 No 24

Herbstein Mór, Szabadság Square No 10

Herbstein C., Boczkó Street No 2

Horn Nándor, Chorin Áron Str.

Hum Ferenc Lázár, Vilmos Str. 4

Kolb Nándor Lázár, Vilmos Str. 9

Kosztka János, Boros Béni Square No 16

Labdás Péter, Boros Béni Square No 15

Lui József, Forrai Street No 5

May János, Andrassy Square No 9

Menráth József, Fábíán Street No 2

Neuman Testvérek, Neuman Palace,

Nix Józsefné özv., Asztalos Sándor Str. No 2

Raucher Adolf, Boros Béni Square No 28

Róth Samu, Szabadság Square No 2

Staudt Miklós, 1 Rákóczy Str.,

Strumberger József. Mikes Kelemen Str.
 u. 26

Szokop József, 1 Bem Str.

Szöke Artúr és Társa, Boros Béni market

Wandum Lajos, Boros Béni market no. 22

Záray Ödönné, Kossuth street no. 53

Zeitler Rudolf és Társai, Blvd József főh 9

Gun dealers

Borlodán János, 8 Boczkó Street,

Brodán Márton, Bercsényi Miklós Str.,

Brunhuber János, Ferenc Square

Dobró József, György Str. No 42

Lime merchants

Engel Gyula, Boros Béni square no. 29

Fodor Adolf, Asztalos Sándor street no. 5

Glatz László, Széchenyi street no. 12,

Hebst Jakabné, Thököly Imre street

Mairovitz Emil, Deák Ferenc street no. 36,

Niederländer Péter, Aulich street no. 22,

Tausch József, Boczkó street no. 8

Dealer in measuring instruments and articles

Kosztka Gusztáv és Fia, str. Vörösmarty
 nr. 3

Dealer of umbrellas for rain and sun

Nassan Róza, 19 Andrassy Square

Galanteries

Barta Jenő, 10a Boros Béni Square,

Bickel I., his heir, 2 Forray Street,

Eisele János 42 Deák Ferenc Street,

Fischer Simonné, 12 Szabadság Square,

Grünwald és Moskovitz, Boros B. No
 22

Hammer Adolfné, str. Forray nr. 2a

Hunyady és Ferdinánd, Andrassy square
 No 7

Jánocsik György, Gyár Street No. 1

Mondschein Manóné, Forray Street No. 1

Mihály és Bruckner, Andrassy square

Roth Testvérek, Andrassy Market No. 7

Rosenberg Róza, Szabadság square No. 8

Seindl Metall, Forray Street No. 5
 Scherhag H. és Fia Minorites' Palace
 Schwartz Simon fiai és Tsa, Andrásy square
 square nr. 9
 Szállasy L., his heir, Rákóczy Str. no. 23
 Weigl Adolf és Tsa, Andrásy square
 Weisz és Benjamin, Andrásy square
 Zimmermann Ignác, Szabadság square
 No 21

Fashion houses for women

Angele Mátyás, Szabadság Square No 13
 Auszterweil Zsigmond, Andrásy square
 nr. 15
 Bellák és Deutsch, Szabadság square no. 21
 Bickel Irma, Forray street no. 2
 Deutech Testvérek, Palace of Minorites
 Glésinger József, Forray Street
 Guttmann Izidor, Szabadság Square no. 15
 Halpern Miksa, Szabadság Square no. 1
 Halász Henrik, Andrásy Square no. 22
 Hirschfeld Mór, Deák Ferenc Street no.
 11-12
 Hoffmann Antal, 14 Andrásy Square
 Hoffmann Sándor, Theatre Building,
 Jankovits György, 2a Forray Street
 Kell Manóné özv., Andrásy square nr. 12
 Kilényi C. és Társa, Blvd József főherceg
 Kopetkó Károly, ifj. Weitzer str. nr. 2
 Kohn Miksa, Atzél Péter str. u. 1,
 Lantos József, Andrásy square nr. 20,
 Lengyel Testvérek, Andrásy square nr.
 Nagy János és Társa, square Boros Béni
 nr. 8
 Nádler Lajos, 20 Andrásy Square,
 Pick Ernő, 17 Andrásy Square,
 Rosenblüh H. és Tsa, Szabadság Square
 No. 17
 Singer Sándor, Andrásy Square No 16
 Soltz Mária, Szabadság Square No 22
 Stern, József főherceg Bvd No 11
 Wadovszky Gusztáv, Atzél Péter Street No 4

Weszel T., Asztalos Sándor Street No 10

Women's clothing shops

Deutsch Testvérek, Minorites' Palace
 Nagy János és társa, Boros Béni market
 No. 8
 Schwarzberger A. és Tsa, str. Vörösmarty
 nr. 3
 Stern M. A., Andrásy Square No 9
 Winternitz Jenő, Szabadság Square No 3

Traders of raw products

Adler Andor. Bocskay nr. 2
 Kasziba Mihály, Andrásy Square No 5

Dealers in writing instruments and stationery

Bloch H., 18 Andrásy Square,
 Ingusz I. és Fia, 18 Andrásy Square,
 Keppich Zsigmond, Neuman Palace,
 Kerpel Izsó, 20 Andrásy Square,
 Klein Mór ifj., 12 Andrásy Square,
 Kosminszky Lipót, 11 Weitzer Street,
 Krausz Paulin, Theatre Building,
 Kubina testvérek, 13 Erzsébet Street,
 Mandl Ignác, 1 Hunyadi Street,
 Pichler Sándor, 1 Szabadság Square
 Réthy Lipót és Fia, Andrásy square nr. 6
 Róthy Testvérek, Andrásy square
 Weisz Félix, str. Weitzer János
 Weisz Leó, Andrásy square no. 13

Dealer in carpets, mattresses and rugs
 Domán Sándor, Szabadság Square No 2

Flooring and furnishings dealer:
 Czettel Fülöp, str. Hunyadi nr. 2

Plumbrandy merchants

Donáth Simon, 5 Boczkó Str.
 Farkas Ábrahám, Lázár Vilmos str. nr. 1
 Goldschmidt Mihály, Boros B. square
 nr. 24
 Guttmann Samu, market Thököly
 Leopold Adolf, Széchenyi str. nr. 4
 Weisz Mór és Fia, str. Hunyadi

Financial loan intermediaries

Berger József, 8 Andrassy Square,
 Gyenge Ferencz, 15 Boros Béni Square,
 Hercog Sándor, 15 Weitzer Street
 Klein József, str. Radnai ut
 Rónai Ödön, str. Kölcsey nr. 3
 Szüts F. Vilmos, 22 Boros Béni Square,
 Víg Lajos 5, Árpád Square

International traders

Augenstein Bernát, Deák F.-u. 14
 Braun Samu, Hal Square No. 5
 Deutsch Hermann, str. Forray nr. 4
 Flesch Ignáczné, Határ Street No 1
 Friedmann Hermann, Hal Square No 5
 Glésinger József Damjanich Street No 10
 Lippe Mórné Thököly Imre Street
 Müller Áron Zoltán Street No 4
 Reier Sámuel Szent Pál Street No 13
 Reich Mari Eötvös Street No 4
 Rosenberg Samu Szabadság Square No 2
 Schmierer Katalin Határ Street No 21
 Schwarcz Józsefné Szabadság Square
 Schwarcz Katalin Árpád Square No 3
 Singer Lajosné Chorin Áron Street
 Steiner Adolf Határ Street No 22
 Stern Károly, 8 Határ Str.

Perfume and drugstores

Éles Ármin, 1 Weitzer Street
 Hanzu Nestor, 2 Weitzer Street
 Hegedűs Gyula, Andrassy Square no. 15
 Riedl Ödön, 9 József főherceg Boulevard
 Vojtek és Weisz, 14 Andrassy Square

Cotton merchants

Deutsch Testvérek, Minorites' Palace,
 Lechner és Fleischer, Szabadság Square
 No. 17
 Nikolits Péter és fia, 7 Kossuth Street
 Schäffer Henrik, 20 Andrassy Square
 Sugár József, 20 Andrassy Square

Merchants by the meter

Angele Mátyás, Szabadság Square No 14
 Bornstein Márton, Boros Béni square

Csatár Jenőné, Zoltán Street No 4
 Engel Henrik, Tököly Imre str. nr. 20
 Erber és Fleischmann, Szabadság square
 No 7

Friss Vilmos str. Mély nr. 4
 Frischmann József, Szabadság Square No 10
 Glänzer Samu, Tököly Square
 Glésinger József és Gyöző, Forray str.
 Glück Ignác és Tsa, Forray str. no. 7
 Heim Jánosné, Szabadság square no. 20
 Horovitz E., Boros Béni square
 Illics Testvérek, Szabadság square
 Kilényi C. és Tsa Bvd József főherceg nr. 9
 Kraszner Pinkasz ,square Árpád no. 4
 Klein Sándor, street Salac no. 1
 Kohn Mór str. Forray nr. 3
 Kopetkó Károly ifj. Weitzer Street No 2
 Kovács Arthur, Lázár Vilmos Street No 3
 Krausz József, Asztalos Sándor Street No 9
 Lickert Ferenc, Miksa Street No 13
 Lövy Ármin jn., heir of, Szabadság
 square No 1

Mandelbaum Adolf, Csernovics Str. 20
 Maschauer Samu, Lipót Str. 10/a,
 Reich Julianna, Szt. Pál Str. 14,
 Schwarcz Jakab Deák Ferenc Str.
 Schwarcz Testvérek, Szabadság Square No 9
 Stern József, József főh. Bvd No 11,
 Szabadai Pálné, Szabadság Square No 11
 Tasch Gusztáv, Asztalos Sándor Street No 1
 Teszling Ferenc, Asztalos S. Street No 1
 Tschsch József, Tököly Square No 8
 Watz József, Asztalos S. str. nr.

Dealers in plaiting, embroidery and clothing accessories

Barcsa János, 3 Pécskai Str.
 Bársony Ando,r Szabadság Square No 17

Purchases and sales of sorghum for brooms

Török Jakab, str. Weitzer nr. 7

Pig dealers

Dobró Demeter, 43 György Street

Meistrovics János, 6 Hajó Street
 Poboda János, 19 Csernovics Street
 Robitsek Lajos, 18 Eötvös Street
 Szekeres Albert, 32 Demeter Street
 Tesits György ifj., 5 Fácán Str.,
 Tesits Sándor, 3 Boczkó Str.
 Frank Vilmosné özv., 3 Boros B. Square
 Menráth József, 2 Boros B. Square
 Mairovitz Emil, 4 Kossuth Street
 Stark Vilmos 12, József főherceg Blvd.

Salt merchants

Altmann Ede, 48 Wesselényi Str.,
 Bildhauer R. Szabadság Square 3,
 Deutsch J. 3 Vörösmarty Str.
 Goldschmidt Mihály, Boros B. square nr. 24
 Burza Testvérek, Boros B. Square No 2
 Herbstein Mór, Szabadság Square No 10
 Zeitler Rudolf és Tsai, Boros B. Square No 4

Beer warehouses

Éles Ármin (Dréher) str. Forray nr. 5
 Deutsch Mór (Kőbányai) str. Forray nr. 6
 Reusz Sándor, Boros Béni square nr.
 Löwy és Pollák (Haggenmacher) str.
 Spitzer Ignátz,
 Ujaradi uradalmi sorház, Boros Béni
 square no. 23

Soap merchant

Nagy Juliska, 97 Demeter Str.

Grocery stores

Abrudán Károlyné, Kosár Street No. 1
 Andrassy Ferencné Illés Street No. 133
 Árgyelán János Kapa Street No. 20
 Arnold Józsefné Kosár Street No. 1
 Baksa Istvánné özv. Orczy Street No. 24
 Balázs Antal Luther Márton Street No. 2
 Balázs István Szerényházdüllő Street No. 1
 Balog Jakab Bockó Street No. 1
 Barna Kálmán Borona Street No 4
 Barta Józsefné Fejsze Street No 26
 Baumann Ignác Boros B. Square No 22

Berger Sámuelné Hajó Street No 5
 Berger Izidorné 7 Deák Ferenc Street
 Békésy Gyula 15 Weitzer Street
 Biermann Lázár Csernovits Péter Street
 No. 1
 Blaboli Frigyesné 50 Borona Str.
 Bognár Lajosné 4 Kapa Str.
 Borbély Jánosné 8 Borona Str.
 Boldizsár Szvetozár György (Cetate)
 Böhm Márton 10 Borona Str.
 Berger Izsák 2 Weitzer Str.
 Breibart Vilmosné özv. str. Vágóhíd nr. 3
 Brosovzski Lipótné str. Kossuth nr. 67
 Burger Péter str. György nr. 108
 Búzák Gyuláné square Tököly nr. 1
 Burza Testvérek Boros Béni Square no. 1
 Chrasztek Josefa Angyal Str. no. 20/a
 Cservenka János Tököly Imre Str. no. 54
 Csizmás Lázár Templom Str. no. 23 (Gai)
 Czukker Sádor Orczy Str. no. 21
 Csöpüs István Kelemen Square No 3
 Csungán Arzen Fejsze Street No 40
 Dávid Jakabné, successor of Erdélyi
 Street No 11
 Deutsch Sámson S. Határ str. no. 14
 Dorogi Mózesné Trombita str. no. 1
 Dragomir Gyula Csutora str. no. 7
 Elias Jakabné G. Szeglet str. no. 18
 Engel Gyula Miksa str. no.
 Erbeszkern János Aulich Street No 2
 Ékes József Kápolna Street No 19
 Faragó Béla Mikes Kelemen Street No
 Farkas Jánosné Virág Street No 21
 Farkas Hermanné Templom Street No 6
 Farkas József Szerb Street No 13 (Gai)
 Farkas Lipót Gáj Csorda Street No 9/10
 Fischer János Kossuth Street No 42
 Fischer József 11/a Erzsébet Str.
 Fischer R. Bercsényi Miklós Str.
 Fodor József 24/a Fejsze Str.
 Frankl Gerzson Str. Mikes Kelemen.
 Fried Mór 3 Péter Str.
 Fritz József Választó Str. nr. 26

- Fuchs Emma Kossuth Str. nr. 66
 Fuchs Mór Thököly Str. Imre.
 Führer Simonné 18 Kosár Street
 Gehl Károly 13/a Radnai-ut Street
 Gelcz János 16 Borona Street
 Gelléri Józsefné Csíky Gergely Street No 6
 Gondrovits Lajos Pesti-dűlő Street
 Gerbner Lázárné Kiskarika Street No 8
 Gerendi Judit Szt.-Pál Street No 12
 Glück Sámuel str. Bockó nr. 6
 Goldmann Samuné özv. str. Kasza nr. 50
 Gorzó Antalné 33 Kapa Street
 Görbe Amália 8 Szt.-László Street
 Gregus Jenő 1 Szegegyház düllő Street
 Gróf László 4 Kossuth Street
 Groglott J. 26 Miklós Street
 Grosz Mór 50 Kossuth Str.
 Guttmann Cecília S. 7 Borjú Str.
 Hacker Lázár 1/a Maros Str.
 Havetits Jánosné Pöltenberg Str.
 Hegyesi Gézané Bocskai square no. 4
 Hentz Mihály Kapa street no. 2
 Hirschfeld Márkus Flórián street no. 10
 Benedek, Mikes Kelemen street no.
 Hold Ferencné str. Borona nr. 21
 Hollerbach János ifj. Fejsze str. nr. 18
 Iritz Sándorné özv. Weitzer str. nr. 17
 Issekutz Károly Szent Pál str. nr. 3
 Izsák Adolf Pécskai-ut str. 3
 Jakabovits Mór Mikes Keicmen str. nr.
 Jäger Józsefné özv. str. Lujza nr. 2
 Joanovits Sándorné str. Akác nr. 15
 Kömerer Jánosné özv. str. Illés nr. 33
 Keller Hermann str. Asztalos Sándor No 7
 Keresztury Kálmán 33 Deák Ferenc Street
 Keresztury Mihály 8 Simándi-ut Street
 Komor J. Károly 3 Tököly Square
 Kiss Lajos Mikes Kelemen St.
 Klein Jakabné 27 Kapa St.
 Klein Sámuel 1 Gyár St.
 Kling Jakab 17 Fejsze St.
 Klug Józsefné 6 Koszorú St.
 Kohanátz József Szabadság Square No 10
 Kohn Béla Kossuth Street No 68
 Kohn Lajos Kasza Street No 27
 Kohn László wagonygár
 Kohn Mór Varjassy Street No 22
 Kolb János Gyár Street No 1/b
 Kolozsi Róza Sarló Street No 20
 Kontos János Kasza Street No 14
 Korányi Péter Kosár Street No 15
 Kovács Lajos 24 Trombita Street
 Kovács Pál 7 Lipót Street
 Krajcsik János Varjassy József Street No 13
 Krajnák Lajos Trombita Street No 16
 Kréc Vince Kossuth Str. No 36
 Krón Lipót Nagyvárad Str. No 12
 Lapuska Demeter Pécskai Str. No 6
 Lebovits Samuné 5 Tököly Imre Street
 Lefor József 2 Tököly Square
 Leicher Frigyes Deák Ferenc Street No 16
 Lella József Péter Street No 3
 Lingurár János 74 Vajda Street
 Lérencz Károly 25 Thököly Imre Street
 Macsán Jánosné 4 Fácán Street
 Macsinik János 36 Fejsze Street,
 Consumer Cooperative of the Association of Railwaymen of the Hungarian Crown Countries, Regionala Arad Blvd. Erzsébet nr. 37
 Mandl Áron G. Csorda str. nr. 9/10
 Markovits Ida Ev. választó str. nr. 15
 Markovics Kálmán Batthyány str.
 Markovits Ignác Fejsze Street No.
 Miklósi Jánosné Sarló Street No. 20
 Mittelmann Eszter 6 Leiningen Str.
 Mittelmann Flóra 12/a Radimi Str.
 Molnár Albert 1 Karolina Str.
 Mucsi Sándor 53 Borona Str.
 Munerantz Istvánné 33 Kapa Str.
 Muczi Kálmán 53 Borona Str.
 Nagy Endre 8 Kápolna Str.
 Nagy Györgyné 9 Kápolna Str.
 Nagy János Mikes Kelemen Str.
 Nagy Kálmán str. Sarló nr. 1

- Nagy Károly str. Közép nr. 25
 Németh Ignáczné Pécskai Str. 1/a
 Novák Gyula Aulich Lajos Str. 8
 Nyiri Csatárné Kápolna Str. 4
 Ősz Antal Fürj Str. 4
 Pajnyi Lajos Fejsze Str. 35/a
 Pakszián Sándorné Hajó Str. 28
 Papp Demeter Fejsze Str. 23
 Papp Miklós Mocsár Str. 3
 Pauli Miklós G. Templom Street No 58
 Pelha Mátyásné Erdélyi Street No 12
 Piblinger Lajos 26 Kasza Str.
 Pin nr. János 3 Pesti-dűlő Str.
 Polónyi nővérek 8 Sarló Str.
 Quirini Lajosné özv. str. Aulich Lajos nr. 2
 Rác Sándor 8 Mikes Kelemen Street
 Reich Gyuláné 8 Csiky Gergely Street
 Riess Vilmos 10 Révay Street
 Richter Jánosné 18 Deák Ferenc Street
 Riha Ferenc 21 Orcy Street
 Ries N. József főherceg B-dul nr. 16
 Robinek Antalné özv. str. Wesselényi
 No 39
 Rónai Dávid Sarló Street No 50
 Rosenberg Jakab Béla Square No 5 Özv.
 Rothmayer Józsefné Szt. Pál Street No. 1
 Rothmüller Ignáczné 8 Aulich L. Str.
 Ruhm Mihály 10 Cserép Str.
 Özv. Reiwert Jánosné str. Weitzer nr. 9
 Samstag Mária square Boczkó nr.
 Sarlot Teréz str. Szél nr. 1
 Sass Istvánné Miklós Street No 45
 Sándor Rezső Kasza Street No 8/a
 Schinek József Br. Választó Street No 33
 Schlesinger Béla Teleky Street No 6
 Schmidt Mátyás str. Mikes Kelemen nr. 58
 Schönberger Mihály str. Csorda nr. 10
 Schulik Lajos str. Csiky Gergely nr. 10
 Schultz Lajos str. Kápolna nr. 8/a
 Schupkegel Ádám str. Kapa nr. 33
 Özv. Schwartz Lipótné str. (Gáj) Szeget
 nr. 18
 Schwartz Zseni Hal Square no. 1
 Silberberg József Petőfi Street no. 14
 Spielmann Áron Asztalos S. Street no. 8
 Springer Márton Mocsár Street no.
 Stamberger Józsefné Kossuth Street No 43
 Steiner Sándor Fábíán Street No 9
 Steinfeld Vilmos Kapa Street No 9
 Stern Hermanné Török Gábor Street No 11
 Stern H. Knézich Károly Street No 1
 Stern József 1 Damjanich Str.
 Stern Mór 24 Orczy Str.
 Stern Sándorué Borona Str. No 17
 Stern Vilmosné Maros Str. No 1
 Stéger Eszti Kossuth Str. No 67
 Straub Péter E. Választó Str. No 1
 Strebán János S. Borjú Str. No 7
 Szabó Gábor Str. Dugonits Str. No 18
 Szabó Gyuláné Varjassy Str. No 36
 Szabó Sándorné Fejsze Str. No 45
 Szántó Józsefné Pesti-dűlő Str. No 3
 Szegfű Róza Kosár Str. No 14
 Szeicht Mátyásné Illés Str. No 113/b
 Szeitelbach Salamon str. Gr Leiningen nr. 10
 Szeitz Péter (Arad vár)
 Szécsi Pál Tököly square no. 6
 Özv Sznopka Jakabné str. Sarló nr. 14
 Szöllősi Jánosné str. Sarló nr.
 Szűcs Mihály 25 Angyal Street
 Tóth János 44 Kapa Street
 Jfj. Tóth János 38 Kapa Str.
 Tóth Jánosné 4 Határ Str.
 Tóth Lajos és neje str. Orcy nr. 17
 Tóth László str. Gyár nr. 1
 Tregle Fülöp square Boros Béni nr. 28
 Tüzes Berta str. Sarló nr. 29
 Vank István Gyár Street No 12
 Demeter Street No 64
 Vári József Ilona Street No 1
 Veres Imréné str. Gr. Leiningen nr. 10
 Véber Károlyné str. Eötvös nr. 9

Weinberger Gy. János S. Koszoru str. nr. 34/a

Werner Lajosné Str. Trombita nr. 15

Wittenberger Izidor Str. Pécskai nr. 13

Wlacsil Ferencné Str. Gyár nr. 10

Zimmer Ádám Str. Gr. Leiningen nr. 7/a

Hay and fodder merchants

Árgyelán János, 20 Kapa Street

Csobán György, 5 Óvár Market

Özv. Dán Jánosné, 9 Óvár Market

Kiss János, 20 Marospartí Fásor Street

Klein Bernát Hunyadi Street No 1

Manyutz János Óvár Square No 3

Otyis János Széna Square

Sztanity Mátyás str. Marospartí fásor

Coal merchants

Altmann Ede Wesselényi str. no. 48

Amigó J. és Tsa Vörösmarty str. no. 2

Bildhauer R. Szabadság square no. 13

Erdélyi bánya r.-társ főraktára str. Karolina nr. 7

Kneffel K. és fia Boros Béni square no. 2

Krizsán János Nagyváradi street no. 12

Nacht Viktor Nagyváradi street no. 2/a

Reusz Mór és fia Boros Béni square no. 12

Róth József Eötvös street no. 2

Tausch József 8 Bockó Str.

Producer and seller of vine grafts

Winkler József Batthyány str. no. 13

Dealers in grain and agricultural commodities

Adler Andor Boeskey Square No 2

Funkenstein József Petőfi Street No 1

Goldschmidt Mihály Boros Béni Square No 24

Holländer Ignác és Fiai Simonyi str. nr. 1

Hirschmann Albert Kölcsey str. nr. 5

Kirshaber Gyula Orczy str. nr. 20

Lichmann Manó József főh. nr. 26

Lilienberg Sándor Andrassy square nr. 14

Löbl Gyula Atzél Péter str.

May János Eötvös str. nr. 13

Mayer Dániel Szabadság square

Nemess Géza Boros Béni Square No 10/a

Reusz Mór és Fia Boros Béni Square

Seidner Rudi Szabadság Square No 1

Spielmann Ignác Boros Báni Square No 22

Staudt Miklós Rákóczy Street No 1

Stengl Dezső 15 Boros Béni Market

Steiner Ferenc 20 Erzsébet Boulevard

Szöke Artur és Társa Boros Béni Market

Teffner Ignác 11 József főh Boulevard

Werner Károly str. Hajó nr. 1

Egg traders

Kolliner D. és S. Tököly market no. 2/a

Riszterer Gáborné Tököly market

Feather merchants

Kisk. Reier Jenni Szt. Pál Str. No. 13

Agents

Association of the owners of restaurants and cafes in Arad Szabadság square no. 21

Bauer és Társa Asztalos Sándor Street No 1

Beck és Tsa Szabadság Square No 21

Colophon István Kápolna Street No 15

Czukur Albert Andrassy Square No 3

Deutsch Ármin Simonyi Street

Deutsch Ignác 36 Deák F. Street

Deutsch M. A. 1 Salac Street

Deutsch Mór és Társa Andrassy Square No. 12

Epstein Mór Szabadság Square No 13

Ficzay Ferenc Salac Street No 3

Fränkl József Eötvös Street No 8

Grossmaun Erich Szent László Street No 5

Herzog Sándor Weitzer János Street No 15

Kirle Antal Flórián Street No 30

Klein József 10 Radnai Str.

Kornis Ármin 1 Atzél Péter Str.

Lebovits Sámuel Andrassy Square No 6

Leipnicker Salamon Andrassy Square No 7

Lovas Károly Tököly Square No 2

Mayer Edéné Rákóczy Str. 22/a

Oblath Béni Deák Ferenc Str. 4

Pásztó Ignácné Szabadság Str. 21

Pohl Ödön Weitzer Jáuos Str. 2
 Reinholcz és Klug Orczy Str. 8
 Robitsek Sámuel Weitzer Str. 1
 Salgó Béla Karolina Str. 3
 Schenk és Tsa Deák Ferenc Street No 12
 Steinhausz Dávid Weitzer Street No 1
 Szóke Arthur és társa Boros B. Square No 22
 Schäffer Izidor Tököly Square No 6
 Tenner József Asztalos Sándor Street No 6
 Török Jakab Weitzer János Street No 17
 Ungár Bernát str. Radnai-nr 1/a Weisz
 Ede Szabadság market
 Wolf Sándor 22 Gsiky Gergely Street

Glassware and porcelain dealers

Fischer Mór market Andrásy
 Hajek Antal ut Glück Károly str. Forray
 nr. 7
 Herling Mihály 66 Kossuth Street
 Kaszner Pinkász, 5 Fony Street
 Permutter Ignác Tököly Square
 Rauch és Szathmáry József főh. no. 9
 Özv. Sütő Józsefné Sütő Józsefné Forray
 Street No 22
 Szabó Albert Andrásy Market
 Szemes Lajos Lázár Vilmos Street No 3
 Urbán Endre Kelemen Market No 6

Sewing machine dealers

Ascher Ferenc és Tsa str. Lázár V.
 Fábrián és Tsa str. Forray
 Hammer Zs. és Tsa market Boros Béni
 No. 1
 Koch Dániel Deák Ferenc Str. No. 42
 Krausz Jenő Lázár Vilmos Str. No. 3
 Samstag Adolf József főh. Bvd. No. 1
 Singer varrógépraktár József főh. Bvd.
 No 9
 Stern Adolf square Boros Béni nr. 8
 Wellisz Sámuel és neje str. Deák Ferenc
 No 11

Blacksmiths

Andrényi Károly és Fiai Andrásy
 square no. 10
 Berta Testvérek Andrásy Square No 3

Burza Testvérek Boros Béni Square No 1
 Kosztka Gusztáv és Fia Vörösmarty Street
 Pöhm János Szabadság Square

Mixed stores

Altmann Kde 48 Wesselényi Str.
 Baumann Benedek 18 Boros Béni Str.
 Barthel Ernő 6 Szt. Pál Str.
 Benedek Gizella str. Mikes Kelemen nr.
 2-4
 Berger Izidor 68 Kossuth Str.
 Billich József G 3 Templom Str.
 Özv. Dangl Károlyné Market Boros Béni
 No. 2
 Dávid R. és Tsa market Béla
 Dengl Károly Nagyváradi str. nr. 10
 Derestye Gyula Bv. str. Bercsényi M.
 Dichend Róbert Kápolna str. nr. 14
 Dvorcsák János Weitzer str. nr. 10
 Erbeszkern Béla Csernovits P. str. nr. 28
 Özv. Feichthaller Mártonné str. Tököly
 Imre nr. 9
 Geiszler Konrád Erdélyi Str. No 5
 Hoffmann József Tököly Market No 7
 Hoffmann Irén Tököly Market No 7
 Höfflich Emma Deák Ferenc Str. No 31
 Herzog Lipótné B-dul József főherceg
 No 7
 Izsáky Emánuelné str. Kápolna nr. 8/a
 Kállay Mihályné özv. str. E.-Választó
 No. 8
 Kányády Forró Sándor str. Borona 49/a
 Keresztury Gyula str. Tököly Imre nr.
 Kisfaludy Károlyné str. Varjassy J. nr. 36
 Ifj. Krebsz Gyula Szt.-Pál str. nr. 12
 Kiécz Jánosné Kossuth str. nr. 36
 Marosán Mátyás Kossuth str. nr. 67
 Messer Testvérek Csernovits str. nr. 27
 Molnár Istvánné Forray str. nr. 3
 Neuländer F. és Tsa Lázár V. str.
 Orbán Ferencné B. str. Koszoru nr. 6
 Paplitzky Antal square Tököly nr.
 Pfeiffer Jánosné Radnai-ut 9
 Politzer Miksa Wesselényi Str. 5

Prász Miklós Kápolna Str. 8/e
 Reich Dávid Fejsze Str. 41
 Schwarcz M. és Tsa Andrásy square no. 3
 Schwarcz Márton Radnai street no. 4
 Schwarcz János Nagyvárad-ut street 10
 Spielmann Albert Karolina street no. 5
 Steiner Sándor Mikes Kelemen street
 no. 45/47
 Stolár Jenő Calea Radnai 10
 Szántó Kornél Deák F. Str. No 23
 Terény Jenő Boros Béni Str. No 22
 Ungermann Ödönné Mikes Str. Kelemen
 Vasváry Jánosné str. Pécskai-ut 1
 Weinberger Manóné str. Vörösmarty
 No. 1
 Weisz Dávid str. Kossuth nr. 62 eisz Mór
 ifj. Wesselényi str. nr. 23

Sack and bag dealer

Klein Sámuel Árpád. square

Pawnshops

Savings and Loan House of Arad S.A.,
 6 Salacz Str.
 People's Industrial Bank of Arad Sza-
 badság market

Piano warehouses

Faix Jaques Batthyány Street No 35
 Krispin József Deák Ferenc Street No 28

Lending services of sacks

Braun Miksa Boros Béni Square No 1/a
 Domán Ignác Hunyadi Street No 2

Used goods dealers

Bleier Ignác Szent Pál Street No 12
 Baumann Fülöpmé Bockó Street No 11
 Bródy Vilmosné Darányi Street No 4
 Csabai Mátyás Borona Street No 7
 Deutsch Hermanné özv. str. Damjanich
 nr. 23
 Elias Adolf ut. Bockó str. nr. 8
 Fürst Cecilia Szent Pál str. nr. 8
 Grün Léni Csernovits str. nr. 18
 Grünberger Heramanné Árpád square
 no. 4
 Heller Adolf Bocskay Square No 2
 Herbsten Józsefné Árpád Square No 4
 Hersovits Ferenc Óvár Street No 7
 Herzfeld Gyula Árpád Square No 5
 Karpf Miksáné Deák Ferenc Street No 36
 Klein Sámuel Árpád Square No 5
 Kohut Józsefné özv. str. Bercsényi M. nr. 7
 Kosminszky Mór Árpád square no. 4
 Rác József Zsófia street no. 9
 Rosenfeld Franciska Szt. Pál street no. 1
 Roth A. Bockó street no. 1
 Roth Ábrahámné Árpád Square No 4
 Spitzer Dávid Chorin Áron Street No 2
 Steiner Herman Thököly Imre Street
 Weisz Jetta Boczkó Street No 1

Lard merchants

Belgráder K. és Tsa Andrásy square no. 3
 Hubert B. Hajó str.
 Riesz J. és Társa Szabadság square no. 7

Arad City entrepreneurs

Window cleaners:

Lovas Károly Thököly square nr. 2
 Miller és Altenburg str. Thököly Imre
 Soós János

Terracotta builders:

Balog Diávid Thököly Imre Str.
 Borai Gyula Közép Str. nr. 6
 Szilágyi és társa square Boros Béni nr. 15

Poultry feeder operator (preparer):

Posner Bódog Szabadság square no. 1

Goldsmiths and silversmiths:

Assael József 14 Petöfi Str.
 Assael H. és fia 1 Atzél Péter Str.
 Bleyer Lipótné Asztalos Sándor Street No 3
 Dusek Antal Thököly Imre Street No 16
 Etterer Alajos Széchenyi Street No 1

Geller I. str. Salac nr. 1
 Krenn Ágoston Forray Street No 7
 Kun József Andrassy Square No 17
 Löwy H. Weitzer János Street No 17
 Morávetz Árpád 15 Boros Béni Square
 No 15
 Papp Kálmán, the heir Forray Street No
 Róth Ignác 41 Deák Ferenc Street
 Schvimmer Albert, the heir of
 Szabadság nr. 5/6
 kk. Stolcz József Weitzer J. str. no. 2
 Waldmann Izidor Szabadság square no. 14
 Weinberger Ferenc Andrassy square no.
 19
 Weisz Sándor Weitzer János Street No 2

Goldsmiths

Herling Mihály Andrassy square no. 17
 Tirmann Rezső Lázár Vilmos street no. 1

Portrait painters

Pick Ernő 5 Weitzer János Street

Paving and concreting operators

Kemény Manó str. Batthyány.
 Neubauer M. Kossuth str. nr. 8
 Rossl és Pelegrini str. Szt. Istváu nr. 3
 Szirmai és Tsa Szabadság square

Carpenters

Albert Lajos Radnai-ut 12
 Andrejkovits János Árok 1
 Balázs József Mikes Kelemen str.
 Barkó József Batthyány str. nr. 3
 Barna József Kápolna str. nr. 1
 Bauer János Rákóczi str. nr. 5
 Beljung és Tóth Fábiám str. nr. 1
 Benjung Mátyás Trombita str. nr. 21
 Bogdánovics Mihály 37 Demeter Street
 Bogdán Mihály 31 Csutora Street
 Bora Béla Fejsze Str. No 15
 Braun Irén Vörösmarty Str. No 3
 Brucker Lipót Csiky Gergely str. nr. 1
 Burghart Károly Süveg square nr. 1
 Csatlós L. Károly Forray str. nr. 3

Ifj. Czeiler és Szathmáry str. Pöltenberg
 nr. 7., 8., 9.
 Czeiler Lajos str. Bercsényi Miklós.
 Czirkál Gyula Boros Béni Str. No 23
 Chotvás Gyula Weitzer János Str. No 12
 Czúmer Herman Kapa Str. No 41
 Delezsán János 115/a Demeter Street
 Depold Ferenc 11 Szabadság Square
 Dvorcsák Lajos 8 Gyár Street
 Drössel Ferenc 21 Kiskarika Street
 Fibinger Izidor 11 Sina.
 Gantner Lajos str. Tököly Imre.
 Gärtner Ferenc Rákóczy str. nr. 5
 Gintner Adám Weitzer str. nr.
 Gresch János Kasza Street No 31
 Hafner Péter Vilmos Street No 3
 Halász Károly Bocskay Square No 3
 Helderer János Fábián Street No 1
 Hrabovszky J. Wesselényi Street No 47
 Inczédi Ákos Illés Street No 19
 Janka Mihály 68 Demeter Street
 Jekler Lajos 41 Kapa Street
 Kádár Ernő 36 Wesselényi Street
 Kenderessy Károly Batthyány str. no. 14
 Kenderessy László Deák Ferenc str. no. 3
 Kiss Gaál Batthyány str.
 Kiss Gábor Sárossy Street No 7
 Kiss János Angyal Street No 5
 Kitajka János Választó Street No 38
 Kovács Sándor Fejsze Street No 2
 Kőnig Simon Karolina Street No 2
 Kőrössi Mihály Schweidel József Street No 8
 Kremmer János Deák Ferenc Street No 32
 Kureczka Ferencz Vágóhid Street No 2
 Lengyel Lőrinc Andrassy Square No 21
 Lipták Sándor Aranykéz Street No 7
 Lobe János Bercsényi Miklós Street No 8
 Makai István Zsidótemető Street No 1
 Martin Aladárné Péter Street No 6
 Márkus József Kapa Street No 19
 Markovits Ágoston Szent Péter Street No 5
 Márton Ferenc Mikes Kelemen Street.
 Matusz András Csiky Gergely Street No 23

Manczer Gyula Demeter Street No 49
 Meczer Sándor Illés Street No 117
 Mikolás István Illés Str. 30
 Molnár Antal Part Str. 4
 Müller Henrik Rákóczy Str. 5
 Nagy Károly ifj. Kossuth str. nr. 64
 Olmützer Károly 1 Wesselényi Str.
 Orbán János 54 Választó Str.
 Orth János 12/a Lipót Str.
 Paladics György Deák Ferenc Street No 33
 Pápay Lajos B. Választó Street No 30
 Petrik György Trombita Street No 1
 Petrócóky Lajos Hal Square No 9
 Pfszter Márton Kossuth Str. No 44
 Pomázi Mária Szent Pál Str. No 1
 Pospischel Imre Kossuth Str. No 45
 Prakup Sándor Szent Pál Str. No 9
 Prizil Albert Kossuth Str. No 58
 Puskás György Kelemen Square No 6
 Reinhart Fülöp Andrassy Square No 17
 Reinich Gyula Koszorú Str. No 1
 Rosmanith Alajos Rákóczy Str. No 17
 Rosmanith Albert Andrassy Square No 9
 Rosmanith Géza Boeskey Square No 3
 Róth Mártonné özv Damjanich Street No 12
 Salgó Gusztáv Szabadság Square No 12
 Saeckl W. Antal Fa Street No 1
 Sebesy Ferenc Deák Ferenc Street No 2
 Seres András Virág Street No 16
 Sonn Sámuel Aranykéz Street No 20
 Steindl Károly Szabadság Square No 11
 Steigerwald Alajos Andrassy Square No 15
 Steigerwald Gyula Mikes Kelemen Street
 Szabó Balázs Aranykéz Street No 7
 Szalai István Fejsze Street No 6
 Szebenyi József Magyar Street No 1
 Szekeres János Sarló Street No 40a
 Szentjobi László Szent Péter Street No 6a
 Szepesy József György Street No 48a
 Szilágyi Jakab Hal Square No 3
 Szűcs István 13 Ilona Str.
 Tar Imre 15 Aranykéz Str.
 Topolovsek Károly Bockó Street No 11

Tóth János és Tsa Illés Street No 19
 Tőke Gergely Bethlen Street No 1
 Tömördi Mihály Gyöngy Street No 76
 Tukacs Tamás Bercsényi Miklós Street
 Ullmann József Szent Pál Street No 1
 Varga Endre Pécskai-ut Street No 5
 Varga József 6b Kápolna Str.
 Várna Gyula B-dul Erzsébet-körút 18
 Verbos Ádám Fia Andrassy square nr. 6
 Vörös Károly Miklós street nr. 14
 Vulcu J. Maxim 2-3 Miksa Street
 Wollák József és Tsai 59 Erzsébet
 Boulevard
 Weszely István 20 Deák Ferenc Street
 Wessely József 5 Rákóczi Street
 Zakar Pál 5 Zoltán Street

Wood processing factories

ifj. Czeiler és Szathmáry str. Pöttenberg
 nr. 7-9
 Varga József 6b Kápolna Str.

Automotive industry

The public of Arad

Joiners

Barcza István Kapa Street No 45
 Baumgartner Antal Boros Béni Square No 14
 Czerman János Gyár Street No 10
 Damján Ferenc Demeter Street No 88
 Einvwag János Bercsényi Miklós Street No
 Farkas Alajos Kapa Street No 2-3
 Gázsó Pál str. 22 Kápolna Str.
 Gebey Sándor 5 Sina Str.
 Hack Frigyes 8a Zsófia Str.
 Jungmann János 2 Vilmos Str.
 Lesch Lajos 1a Dezső Str.
 Luffer Károly 35 Választó Str.
 Nagy György 47 Sarló Str.
 Oroszi György 36 Sarló Str.
 Papp István B.- Választó Street No 21
 Rusz József György Street No 102
 Schwarz Lajos Knézich Street No 14
 Szabó János Tél Street No 4
 Szabó András F. Választó Str. 65a
 Szelelke Rózsa László Mikes Kelemen Str.

Szirák György Választó Str. 18
 Sztójka Tódor Trombita Str. 28
 Tarnóczy Ferenc György Str. 49
 Tóth Mihály Demeter Street No 44
 Tüzes János Illés Street No 104
 Vlat István Leiningen Street No 9
 Wollák József 6 Radnai Street
 Weszely József 5 Rákóczy Street
 Weszely J. Pál 11 Leiningen Street
 Winklárék Tamás 7 Mikes Kelemen Street
 Wurm Lajos 7 Kismolnár Street

Sheet metal workers

Baricsik Imre str. Radnai-ut 51
 Bauman Fülöp market Hal nr. 1
 Csóthy Etelka ut. Knezich str. no. 2
 Diamant Jenő Kazinczy str. no. 1
 Gönczö és Katona Kossuth str. no. 3
 Guttmann József Weitzer str. no. 2
 Gyuris János és Tsa Radnai str. no. 1
 Hannauer Mihály Deák Ferenc Street No. 23
 Huszerl Manóné özv. Árpád Square No. 5
 Kálmán György Weitzer János Street No. 19
 Kocsi Ferenc József főh. Boulevard No. 1
 Kohn József Minors' Palace
 Kőszeghy Sándor Bonos Béni Square No. 16
 Limbeck János Theatre Building
 Martini József Tököly Square No. 7
 Mayer Antal 4 Forray Str.
 Mártonfy Viktor Boros Béni square no. 22
 Nagy Adolf József főherceg boulevard no. 8
 Román József Vendel street no. 5
 Simon József Weitzer János Street No. 10
 Spitz Gyula Simonyi Street No. 12
 Scheibel Vilmos Szabadság Square No. 10
 Schwitzer Rezső Flóriáu Street No. 13
 Wégh István Boros Béni Market No. 10
 Weil Alajos Szabadság Square No 8

Gutter cleaners

Bosnyák Péter Választó str. nr. 1
 Kiss János Vágóhid str. nr.
 Pitár Pál Vágóhid str. nr.
 Szöllösi Istvánné özv. 35 Vágóhid Str.

Owners of carriages for rent

Alexa Jefta Választó str. nr. 59
 Barcza Mihály
 Bálint Imre 1 Rákóczy Str.
 Bartók Mihályné 97 Mihály Str.
 Bauer József 24 Fejsze Str.
 Biris György 35 Kasza Street
 Biris János 92 Illés Street
 Bogdán György 23 Illés Street
 Bogya Ferencné özv. Fejsze str. nr. 31
 Bosnyák Marku György str. nr. 90
 Bota Jánosné Kapa str. nr. 20
 Brunnenschenkel Ferenc
 Brunnenschenkel Gyula 12 Lipót Str.
 Buha János 18c Mihály Str.
 Burger János 126 György Street
 Bűn Lajos 14 György Street
 Czenker Nándorné 30 Kasza Street
 Dobos József 2 Desewffy Street
 Dobró József 42 György Street
 Elias Lipót 5 Radnai Street
 Farkas Károlyné Kapa Street No 2-3
 Farkas Lajos Illés Street No 115
 Forgó Sándor Választó Street No 24
 Garagoj Sándorné özv. str. Vágóhid nr. 7
 Gligoreszku Jánosné
 Gluvák Vince Választó str. nr. 59
 Gyarmathy János és neje str. Miklós nr. 52
 Harzsa Péter str. Illés nr. 77
 Házi József György Str. 42
 Heim János és neje Csutora str. nr. 5
 Herló János György str. nr. 60
 Hodacsek Sámuel
 Ilyés Mihály és neje Ev. str. Választó nr. 61
 Jankovics György str. Választó nr. 26
 Jankovics Péter S. str. Választó nr. 26
 Kallós József str. Választó nr. 60
 Kele András Fejsze Street No 8
 Kertész István és neje E. str. Választó nr. 64
 Kérity Milos és neje str. Demeter nr. 129
 Kling Jánosné B-dul Erzsébet nr. 24
 Kutyik György str. Választó nr. 57
 Kuzmann Péter és neje

Lázár Jmre 44a Borona Str.
 Lehócz Sándor 97 György Str.
 Lovas András 8 Fejsze Str.
 Lőrinczi Károly 9 Gyár Str.
 Lup Sándorné 2 Kelemen Str.
 Makay József 6 Fejsze Str.
 Máté József Zsidótemető Str. 8
 Megyesi Mihály Wesselényi Str. 24
 Mladin György Kosár Str. 4
 Nagy László 10 Illés Street
 Nagy Miklós és neje E. str. Választó nr. 64
 Nagy Mihály str. Kiskarika nr. 12
 Papp Miklós Vendel str. nr. 7
 Papp Péter György str. nr. 12a
 Pálinkás Mihály Illés str. nr. 18
 Pálinkó István és neje Kosár str.
 Páskán János Miklós str. nr. 61
 Popa Lázár (Gáj) str. Tehén nr. 6
 Radoszav Angyolkó György str. nr. 6
 Rottenbacher György Fürj str. nr. 3
 Simandán Tódor Mikes Kelemen str. 21
 Szabó Mihály György str. nr. 17
 Szekeres Lajos Sarló str. nr. 40
 Szlankó György György Street No 18
 Szórfly József Aulich Street No 1
 Tenczlinger Pálné öz. Kapa Street No 12a
 Tokay Mihály Mihály Street No 24
 Tolán Péter Illés Street No 112
 Trutz Lajosné öz., Fejsze Street No 13
 Vacsora János Fejsze Street No 8
 Weisz Antal Választó Street No 62
 Zavoda János
 Zurtek Károly Fejsze Street No 13
 Zsiva Pável György Street No 115

Factory of safety ropes, roofing boards and tiles

Dobiaschi J. és Dörner T. str. Holtmaros-
sor

Pubs

Koorányi Józsefné str. Asztalos Sándor-u.
6-7
 Kudlik István Zrínyi Street No 2

Löwy Hermann Szent Pál Street No 1
 Szabadai Pálné Tököly Square No 1
 Sziszka Imréné str. Weitzer János nr.

Wheelwrights

Bertus László Radnai-ut 12
 Eberlein Károly Illés 133a
 Farkas Hermann Weitzer János Str.
 Fóris József Oláh Str. No 13
 Geiszl Mihály str. Miksa 2-3
 Jalkóczy Alajos 10 József főherceg Boulevard
 Kiss Ödön 18 Kossuth Street
 Lucsán Tódor Pécskai-ut str. 9
 Madár András Pécskai-u str. 7
 Aladár József Fejsze str. nr. 37
 Muszka József ifj. Borona str. nr. 10
 Néczin István (Gáj) Templom Street No 2
 Polonyi Lajos Fejsze Street No 46
 Schamberger László Kossuth Street No 48
 Sulyok István Kasza Street No 55
 Szemerédi József Varjassy Street No 12
 Tary Béla Boros Béni-ter Square No 10
 Timoitity Izidor Csorda Street No 8
 Tomes István Thököly I. Street No 6
 Zimmermann József Lövész Street No 6

Barbers and hairdressers

Adusz Lázár Weitzer János str.
 Antonovits Péterné öz. Bercsényi str.
 Adler János Kosár str. nr. 2
 Bábits Nedelykó Damjanich str. nr. 1
 Behabitz György Csernovits Péter str.
nr. 27
 Beniung Ferenc Fejsze str. no. 7
 Birkenheier Péter (vár)
 Blum György 12 József főherceg St.
 Czimmer Miklós 4 Andrassy Square
 Dugonics Bona 2 Aulich St.
 Ehling Henrik (Gáj) Templom Str. nr. 2
 Ernst Miklós Kossuth Str. nr. 54 Firneisz
 Hermann Deák Ferenc Str. nr. 11/12
 Frey Gáspár Erzsébet Str. 13
 Gelcz Fülöp Koszoru Str. 20
 Fischer János Weitzer János Str. 2

Gelcz György Kossuth Str. 6
 Glück Manó Hunyadi Str. 1
 Grosz Bálint Kossuth Str. 59
 Gruber Itván Andrásy Str.
 Haschka Ádám ut. Lázár Vilmos
 Hentz Mihály str. Kapa nr. 2
 Hercz János 8 Weitzer Str.
 Jäger János 8 Tököly Square
 Jovanov Marinkó 19 Aulich Lajos Street
 Jovanov Szlavkó (Gáj) Szeplet Street
 Jung Miklós Sarló Str. 1
 Kampián Pál Bercsényi-u. 15
 Karagyena János Boros Béni Square No 3
 Keli Miklós Boros Béni Square No 16
 Özv. Kemény Ferencné Weitzer Str. No. 2
 Kirsch Zachariás (Gáj) Orovil Str. No. 12
 Kelin S. Indóház Square No.
 Korcsog Balázsné 35 Kossuth Street
 Kornett Gerard 2 József főherceg Boulevard
 Kornett Péter Forray Street
 Köves József Kossuth Str. 66
 Kristóf György Boros Béni Str. 2
 Lapuska Demeter Pécskai-ut Str. 6
 Lekó Mihály Miksa Str. 1
 Lórencz Márton S. Választó str. no. 24
 Markovits Dezső Nagyvárad str. no. 16
 Madi Ádám Árpád square no. 5
 Mergl Mihály Wesselényi Str. No 4
 Mihájlovits Dezső Forray Str. No 8
 Milinavics Miksa Fábíán Str. No 9
 Milos Mihály Tököly Str. No 7
 Müller József Radnai Str. No 11
 Nemes András Kossuth Str. No 1
 Nagy János Borona Str. No 49/a
 Papp Izidor Hunyady Str. No 2
 Pausenwein Jánosné özv. str. Kossuth
 nr. 65
 Popovits Tivadar Salac Street No 1
 Reinhart Antal Deák Ferenc Street No
 42 and 62/a György Str.
 Reinhart József 13 Miksa Str.
 Rettinger Antal Theatre Building
 Rochen Péter 1 Petőfi Street

Sajti Etelka Fábíán Street No 1
 Özv. Schankula Györgyné 13 Bercsényi
 Str.
 Scharle József Hal Square No 3
 Schleifer Antal Kápolna Street No 14
 Szablity Zsivkovné Weitzer Street No 10
 Szeicz György Boros Béni Square No 1
 Sztóján György Mikes Kelemem Street No 3
 Tasch Miklós Deák Ferenc Street No 30
 Tóth Jenőné Borona Street No 10
 Turóczy Elek Salacz Street No 1
 Urs Radó Deák Ferenc Street No 2
 Váry János Kossuth Street No 3
 Wexelbaum András Hal Square No 1
 Woicz József Tököly Square No 6
 Wolf Ferenc Tököly Square No 6/c
 Wolf Miklós Orczy Street No 19
 Zsuman Mihály 28 Mikes Kelemen Street
 Zipfel János 12 Magyar Street
 Zombory Gyula 2 Forray Street
 Zikics Vladimir Andrásy market

Manufacturers of chests

Kramarovits József Szabadság Square no. 3
 Bérczy Pál Andrásy Square no.

Manufacture of cement products and stone slabs

Kemény Manó Batthyány str. nr.

Cementing and paving operator

Pavlicsek Konrád str. Ilona nr. 21

Cement factories

Kotsis Lajos és Társa Béla square nr. 4 Pagura
 Sebestyén és Tsa Flórian street nr. 7

Cement contractors

Dávid Péter 5 Gyár Street
 Kemény Manó B-dul József főherceg nr.
 11
 Pellegrini Dávid Simonyi str. nr. 11
 Bossi és Pellegrini Kossuth str. nr. 28
 Szirmai Antal Szabadság square nr.
 Wágner Peter Süveg Square No 6

Sweeteners manufacturer

Petróczy Lajos Square Hal No 9

Painters-decorators

Weitzer János Street No 8
 Fejér Antal Rákóczy Street No 10
 Kobza Imre, Orczy Street No 19
 Kondorossy Imre Battyány Street No 38
 Lenkey György 4 Petőfi Str.
 Nádor József 8 Hunyadi Str.
 Nelsz Lajos 6 Hunyadi Str.
 Schindlberger és Fia Andrassy square no. 20
 Sonnenwirth József Deák Ferenc street no. 30

Shoe factories

Production Cooperative of the shoemakers
 of Arad Szabadság Square No. 15
 Bolezni Antal Salacz Street No 2
 Czernóczy Mihály Kossuth Street No 66

Shoemakers

Adamik József Dezső Street No 3
 Adamovits Milán Fejsze Street No 29
 Altacher Lajos Csiky Gergely Street No 6
 Altschul Jakab Kelemen Square No 7
 Ambró János Választó Street No 37
 Argyelán Demeter Andrassy Square No 14
 Argyelán György Süveg Square No 3
 Babocza István Fejsze Street No 9
 Badalik Sándor 15 Teleky Street
 Bakó József 2 Atzél Péter Street
 Beslity Hilorád 4 Csatorna Street
 Blázy Mátyás 10 Szabadság Square
 Borbély József 18 Kossuth Street
 Braun Miklós Heim Domokos str. nr. 2
 Bartlenczky József ifj. Boros B. square nr. 29
 Békés Ferenc Közép str. nr. 9
 Bilich József Weitzer János-u. 23
 Bodor Béla József főherceg B-dul no. 18
 Boksán Károly Török Ignác no. 3
 Bolezny Antal Salac no. 2
 Bolezny Károly str. Forray
 Bonka Izidor str. Gyár nr. 11/a
 Boros Imre 10 Nagyváradi Street
 Bosnyák János 8 Csutora Street
 Brandstädter János Mikes Kelemen Street
 Brecka Károly Szabadság Market
 Brückler Jakab 49 Illés Street

Czernóczy Imre ifj. Boros Béni Market
 No. 3
 Czernóczy Mihály Kossuth str. nr. . 66
 Csabay Mátyás Nagyváradi str. nr. 42
 Dandi Mihály Boros Béni Square No 19
 Dávidházy István Flórián Street No 10
 Demeter Lajos Kapa Street No 69
 Deresty Száva Árok Street No 5
 Deutsch Jakab Hunyadi Street.
 Dezső Lajos str. Kossuth u. 18.
 Déver Henriette Kosár str. no. 4
 Dokopil Lajos Erzsébet B-dul no. 21
 Drastyil Ferenc Süveg square no. 6
 Drucker Ádám Aulich Lajos Street No 14
 Dugács Aladár Sina Street No 3
 Dupcza Márton Bála square no. 1
 Duschl Ferenc Deák Ferenc-u. 10
 Elekes Károly Lövész street no. 5
 Engelsz Mihály Angyal street no. 7
 Erbeszkern János Boros Béni Square No 16
 Erdődy Lajos Andrassy Square No 13
 Fábrián Ferenc Deák Ferenc Street No 42
 Fehér János Teleky Street No 22
 Fehér Imre Andrassy Square No 16
 Ferenczy György Orczy Street No 21
 Ficzy Ferenc Orczy Street No 17
 Ficzy József Szél Street No 1/b
 Ficzy Pál Csiky Gergely Street No 17
 Fischer Samu Samu Weitzer János str. nr. 25
 Fodor Gyula Ev. Választó str. 39
 Forgách József B-dul József főherceg
 Frenner Márton Bocskay square nr. 4
 Fürbacher Ferenc Thököly Imre str. nr. 41
 Fürchbauer Konrád S. Választó str. nr. 5
 Galló István Magyar str. nr. 18
 Glut János 16 Deák Ferenc Street
 Glücklich F. 13 Part Street
 Goletz Henrik 6 Hunyadi Street
 Groszmann Mayer Határ Street No 11
 Grünstein Dávid Hal Square No 5
 Gyárfás László Mocsár Street No 4
 Hadady Sándor Révay Street No 2
 Hajós András Koszoru Street No 6

Haizer György Forray Street No 8	Langecker Károly Vörösmarty str. nr. 2
Haupt János Határ Street No 6	Ifj. Leitner Jánosné Csernovics str. nr. 29
Hegedűs János Angyal Street No 8/a	Lőrincz Lajos Orczy str. nr. 6
Hegedűs Mihály 23 Deák Ferenc Str.	Luck Áron str. Tököly Imre nr.
Hegyí Imre 48 Kossuth Street	Márián Pál Weitzer Street No 2
Rezső Béla 5 Hal Square	Markovits Mihályné György Street No 28
Hoffenpradl Frigyes 32 Kossuth Str.	Markovics Simon Miklós Street No 66
Hoffing János 11 Bercsényi M. Str.	Marzsinyán Lázár Határ Street No 5
Horváth Mihály 53 Választó Str.	Márton György Széchenyi Street No 9
Hovarcok Lajos 21 Választó Str.	Márton János Boczkó Street No 8
Hubert Antal Str. Fácán nr. 4	Medek Ferenc Hugó 7 Kapa Street
Ignátz József str. Deák Ferenc 11	Mihalek Ferenc 128 Demeter Street
Jankovits István 5 Lövész Str.	Mócz Péter 30 Batthyány Street
Jankura Ferenc Str. 22 Közép Str.	Molnár József 3 Hunyadi Street
Jáhn Antal 42 Mihály Str.	Molnár László 1 Boczkó Street
Özv. Jung Antalné Fűrj str. nr. 2	Molnár Mihály 10 Ilona Street
Jung Testvérek Deák Ferenc str. nr. 2	Moravcsek József 2 Fácán Street
Kaiser Antal Borona str. nr. 34	Münz Ignác 1 Petőfi Street
Kakas Mihály Kossuth str. nr. 58	Münz Mór Bocskay Square No 5
Katona Lajos Leiningen str. nr. 9	Nagy István Petőfi Street No 11
Katzelhoffer József Kasza str. nr. 34	Neisz József Legelősor Street No 18
Kaupert Ádám Deák Ferenc Street No 30	Nyáry András Forray Street No 8
Kállay Nándor Kossuth Street No 26	Nyiri Csatár Veitzer János Street No 2
Kálmán József Kasza Street No 9	Ollár Jusztin Szabadság Square No 14
Kemény Bernát Béláné Hunyadi Street No 3	Orosz János Csernovits P. Street No 1
Kencse Józsefné Angyal Street No 29	Palóczy János Mihály Street No 34
Kimpián Péter Bocskai Square No 3	Panyitzki I. Aranykéz Street No 8
Kirsch János Radnai Street No 20	Papp János Fejsze Street No 10
Kiss József 16 Schweidel Street	Papp Sándor Hal Square No. 22
Kiss Ferenc 9 Zsófia Street	Papszt Rezső Választó Street No. 38
Kiss Károly 1/a Gyár Street	Pardy Vilmos Tököly Square No. 6/a
Kiss Pál 7 Fejsze Street	Paulik András Orczy Street.
Klein József Petőfi str.	Pág Miklós Wesselényi Str. 48
Knie Károly Kazinczy str.	Pászthy Tibor Bercsényi M. Str. 23
Kohlhammer Ferenc 24 Deák Ferenc Str.	Pente Lajos Kossuth Str. 22
Koncsek Lajos Boros Béni Square No 16	Polyáky Mihály Rákóczi Str. 15
Kondorosi Mihály Hunyadi Street No 6	Popeszku Patrik Fejsze Str. 45
Kosek Lajos Széchenyi Street No 9	Popovits Tódor Deák Ferenc str. nr. 11/12
Krausz Károly Rákóczy Street No 20	Poszt Antal Tököly Square No 7
Krizsán Dezső Sarló Street No 5	Pothof Ádám Angyal Street No 22
Krizsán Péter Választó str. nr. 21/a	Princ Jakab Chorin Áron Street No 2
Landauer Sámuel Salacz str. nr. 1	Reich Herman Szt. Pál Street No 3

Renner József Deák Ferenc Street No 42
 Rennyé Jakab Borona Street No 42
 Réder Jakab Bercsényi Miklós Street
 Rogneán Ferenc Kossuth Street No 30
 Rózsahegyi István Rákóczi Street No 16
 Schelb Mátyás Kosár Street No 8
 Schelb Vilmos 8/a Gyár Str.
 Scherfer Hermann 1 Szent Pál Str.
 Schmalcz József 53 Wesselényi Str.
 Schmidt Ferenc 2 Fácán Str.
 Schmidt János 6 Pécskai Str.
 Özv. Schön Mártonné str. Mikes K. nr. 8
 Schropp Róbert str. Kapa nr. 2
 Schröder Mihály Batthyány Street No. 17
 Sigrá Ignác Bercsényi Street Miklós
 Schink Antal Csiky Gergely Street No. 14
 Selymes Mihály Deák Ferenc Street No. 24
 Stefáni György Tököly Square No. 8
 Stuber István Radnai-ut Street No. 15
 Süveges József Wesselényi Street No. 47
 Szablóczky Kálmán Süveg Square.
 Szántó Imre Damjanich Street No 5
 Szerinka Vilmos Szabadság Square No 15
 Szilvásy Henrik Weitzer János Street No 19
 Ifj. Szirbik János Kismolnár Street No 2
 Szuhanek Antal Radnal Street No 9
 Tamás János Tököly Imre Street No 3
 Todoreszku Mihály Miksa Street No 1
 Tóth Ferenc Fejsze Street No 1
 Tóth László 2 Magyar Str.
 Tóth Mátyás 20 Weitzer János St.
 Török Károly 8 Lázár Vilmos St.
 Tremmer Márton 4 Bocskai St.
 Trifunác Miklós Kosár St.
 Ursz Mihály Fejsze Street No 30
 Usztohál Nándor Demeter Street No 54
 Varga Gyula Boros Béni Square No 19
 Várhol László Kazinczy Street No 1
 Vedres Józsefné Radnai Street No 21
 Végh Gyuláné Dessewffy Street No 7-8
 Viday Márton 5-6 Weitzer János Street
 Vince Péter 33 Trombita Street

Csiki Gergely Street No 17
 Wagner István Nagyváradi Street No 3
 Waltrich Ignác Demeter Street No 80
 Weisz Ignác Csernovics Péter Street No 6
 Weisz János Mikes Kelemen Street No 20
 Weisz Márton 9 Deák Ferenc Str.
 Wolf János Zrínyi Str.
 Wolf György Deák Ferenc Street No 23
 Zachalka József Szarvas Street No 3
 Zimmermann János Péter Street No 2
 Zsán Lajos Szabadság Square No 22
 Zsuráfi Sándor Vécsey Street No 11

Candy, liqueur and rum factories

Beck József Forray str. nr. 2/b
 Özv. Bing Edéné és Bing János B-dul
 József főherceg nr. 5
 Nyári Testvérek str. Salacz nr. 2
 Weisz Mór és Fiai str. Tabajdi nr.

Candy manufacturers

Anasztáz János Csutora Street No 2
 Dávidovits Lipót Rákóczi Street No 14
 Kiss Miklós Árok Street No 10
 Kreinszki Mihály Péter Street No 3
 Krisztovits Radován Angyal Street No 3
 Kodreán Györgyné Aranykéz Street No 16
 Reszeb Demeter Varjassy Street No 13
 Stefzsche Anton Csatorna Street No 2

Confectioners

Dimon Antal 8 Árok Str.
 Dirnbeck György 25 Trombita Str.
 Matzky Károly Andrássy Square (Neuman
 Palace) and 1 Forray Street
 Mihályi Gyula 32 Deák Ferenc Str.
 Varga N. András, market heir Szabadság
 No 21 and Forray Street No 1
 Wild Ferenc Boros Béni No 1
 Wolffmann József Lujza Street No 1

Roofers and Tile Operators

Klaity Dusán Angyal str. nr. 24
 Komor József Új str. nr. 8
 Kuzmann Illés É. Választó str.
 Mittner József B. Választó str. nr. 17

Petrán Illés Választó str. nr. 14
 Stiller Jenő Csernovits Péter Street No 12
 Ungureán Lajos Óvár Street No 1
 Wandracsek Károly S. Választó Street No 62

Bootmakers

Adamik József Szent István Street No 9
 Adusz Berti Kossuth Street No 20
 Ament János Kapa Street No 40
 Babóczay József Fejsze Street No 1
 Id. Bartlenszky József square Boros Béni nr. 26
 Bosnyák József 16 Illés Street
 Brandt Mihály 1 Lahner Street
 Bulyáky Mihályné Rákóczy Str. No 18
 Burnác Mihály Csorda Str. No 34
 Burnác Demeter Radnai Str. No 13
 Czibula Mihály Sarló Str. No 48
 Czirmer József Kasza Str. No 13
 Dandi János Kasza Str. No 12
 Dobrovzsky Antal G. Temető Str. No 4
 Ékes Imre Illés Str. No 78/a
 Fejes János Kasza Street No 13
 Földi Imre Illés Street No 69
 Földi István B. Választó str. nr. 27
 Gergely Ferenc ifj. 6 Sarló Str.
 Gid Samu 20 Választó Str.
 Gid Sándor Tököly Imre Street No.
 Gid Tivadar Sarló Street No. 6
 Göncző András ifj. str. Vécsey nr. 2
 Göncző András legifj. Schweidel str. no. 11
 Göncző Ferenc Vécsei str. no. 9
 Halga János Erzsébet Street No 11
 Harangozó Péter Batthyány Street No 37
 Hegedűs Mihály Közép Street No 3
 Hegedűs Mihályné Deák Ferenc Street No 14
 Hegyi Imre Demeter Street No 68
 Hegyi István Kasza Street No 13
 Hell Frigyes György Street No 104
 Horváth Lajos Radnai-ut Street 4
 Horváth Miklós Demeter Str. 44/a
 Jankura János Erdélyi-ut Str. 11 J
 ankura Sándor Sarló Str. 56

Kaiser Antal Borona Str. 38
 Karcagi Sándor Kasza Str. 53
 Kádár Demeter Teleky Str. 20
 Kimpián Péter Határ Str. 20
 Koncsek András Pöltemberg Str. 14.
 Koncsek Gerge y Boros Béni market no. 16
 Koncsek Jakab Edelspacher street no. 1a
 Koncsek Károly Virág street no. 23
 Koncsek Lajos Boros Béni market no. 16
 Kósa Antal Illés street no. 94
 Krécz János Kossuth Str. nr. 35
 Krizsán István Választó Str. nr. 35
 Krizsán János 10a Csiky Gergely str.
 Krizsán Péter 10a Választó str.
 Krizsán Dezső Sarló Street No 55
 Krizsán Tamás Illés Street No 111
 Kulcsár Lajos Illés Street No 83
 Kundicz József Sarló Street No 3
 Lengyel Ferenc E. Választó Street No 34
 Lengyel György Demeter Street No 32
 Lengyel János Demeter Street No 62
 Lengyel Péter E. 3 Választó Str.
 Lorch Mátyás 22 Fatelep Str.
 Lőrinczi Mihály 39 Kassa Str.
 Lukács Bálint E. 37 Választó Str.
 Lump Jakab 7 Erzsébet B-dul
 Markovics Mihály 27 György Str.
 Markovich Miklós 5 Kápolna Str.
 Matyók Pál 3 Vécsey Str.
 Márton Jánosné Magyar Str. 9
 Medgyesi István Illés Str. 111
 Medve Imre Lövész Str. 2
 Melics István György Str. 22b
 Melik János id., Demeter Str. 54
 Kelik János ifj., E. Választó Str.
 Molnár László Árpád Str. 4
 Muzslay Imre E. Választó Str. 8
 Nitics Száva Demeter Str. 89
 Palotay Mihály Szabadság Square No 10
 Pasku Száva Flórián Street No 8
 Pataki Ferenc Választó Street No 53
 Perv Tivadar Fejsze Street No 5

Pin nr. Antal Demeter str. nr. 79
 Popa Flóra (Gai)
 Popovics József E. Választó Str. No 71
 Puskel János Választó Str. No 41
 Rác Károly Erzsébet str. nr. 6
 Rucsek György Kasza str. nr. 10b
 Seiczner Sándor Lázár Vilmos Street No 3
 Sonkovits János Kápolna Street No 21
 Stark Sándor Fejsze Street No 5
 Szabó Dávid 55 Sarló Street
 Szabó György S. Választó Street No 21
 Szász Pál Kossuth Street No 38
 Szentés Antal Demeter Street No 41
 Szélpál Gáspár Aranykéz Street No 14
 Szivolics János Tabajdy K. Street No 1
 Szklenár György Borona Street No 45
 Sztójku Vikentie Sarló Street No 56
 Szuszán Konstantin József főh. no. 6
 Szücs István Szeglet str. no. 17
 Szűcs Károly S. Választó Street No 55
 Takács Ignácné Trombita Street No 15
 Tanaszku István Mikés Kelemen Street No 1
 Tausch József Sarló Street No 54
 Táfvov József Schweidel str. no. 2
 Táfvov Sebestyén Pécskai str. no. 11
 Till József Kasza str. no. 36
 Todoroszku Mihály Zsófia str. no. 9
 Tóth István str. Batthyány str. nr. 9
 Tóth József E. Választó str. nr. 11
 Triton Nika str. Bercsényi Miklós
 Tuka János str. Kossuth nr. 48
 Undi Antal str. Kasza nr. 47
 Undi Ferenc 53 Kasza Str.
 Velcs János 14 Legelősr Str.
 Vidák Pál 3 Kasza Str.
 Vuk Athanáz 104 Demeter Street
 Wintoch Sándor József Radnai-ut Street 20
 Zelemjánszky Mihály 9 Pécskai Street
 Zombori Lázár 22 Szabadság Square

Manufacturers of belts

Fock Mária 6 Weitzer Str.
 Lówy Emma Szabadság square no. 11

Neustadt Róza és Herceg Laura str.
 Salacz nr. 1
 Pilcz Irma 30 Deák Ferenc Str.

Box manufacturers

Sárosi Istvánné Szekeres str. nr. 2
 Schattelesz Fülöp Forray str. nr. 8

Vinegar manufacturers

Altmann Ede 48 Wesselényi Street
 Riesz Mór és fiai 12 Boros Béni Square
 Tedeschi Viktor 13 Szabadság Square
 Weisz Mór és fiai 2 Tabajdy Street

Electrical technician

Tivadar Sándor Alsómarospart Str. No 4

Umbrella repairers

Goldstein Katalin Szabadság Square No 21
 Kohn Hermann Forray Street No 4
 Schwartz Adolfné Özv., Határ Street No 17

Lathes

Binder Károly 12 Weitzer Street
 Fock Gábor 6 Weitzer Street
 Hafner Péter 3 Vilmos Street
 Havetics János József főh. 8 B-dul.
 Helmy Ádám Square Szabadság 8
 Jäger József Mikés Kelemen 11
 Manics Flórián Kelemen 6
 Ruhm Bálint Demeter 89
 Rusz Pál Fejsze 1a Str
 Steiner S. Sándor Szt.-Péter str. 5
 Takács Benő Szabadság square no. 11
 Varga János
 Winterkorn János Aranykéz Street No 7
 Zavadvits János Kápolna Street No 16

Bricklayers, architects and building contractors

Association of bricklayers and plasterers
 of Arad
 Babócs István 32 Erzsébet Street
 Bachner Miklós 47 Demeter Street
 Bozsik Ernő B. 22 Választó Street
 Csépai István 5 Flórián Street
 Csobán Tivadar és Tsa Deák F. str. no. 34
 Danszky Lajos Ilona str. no. 2

Fábián József 25 Deák Ferenc Str.
 Fenyves Károly
 Fodor és Reisinger József főh. no. 12
 Frick József Heim Domonkos str. no. 3
 Gábor András Erzsébet no. 13
 Giller Ferenc Választó Str. 35
 Groszmutg János Illés Str. 73
 Halmai Andor József főh. Bvd. 10
 Horváth József Bercsényi Miklós Str.
 Kádár és Böhm Str. Kossuth Str. 68
 Kállay Ernő Kossuth Str. 26
 Kállay Nándor ifj.
 Kondorossy Kálmán Batthyány str. no. 28
 Kuntzl Ernő Kossuth str. no. 20
 Lesch Lajos Thököly Imre Str. No 22
 Maszni János Andrassy Str. No 8
 Mihályi Illés Aulich Str. No 19
 Pfeiffer Sándor Török Gábor Str. No 2
 Pepoli és Eberlein Str. Kasza Street No 45
 Probst Mihály Ferdinánd Street No 1a
 Román József Török Ignác Street No 18
 Román Róbert Közép Street No 25
 Rozvány Pál Zrínyi Street No 4
 Schmidt Lajos Közép Str. No 12
 Steiner József Szent László Str. No 7
 Szappanos Lajos Schweidl J. Str. No 2/3 S
 zántay Lajos Aulich Lajos Str. No 1
 Tabakovits Emil 2 Heim Domokos Str.
 Vollák József és Tsai 59 Erzsébet Blvd.

Iron and ore foundries

The Arad Iron Industrialization Company
 on Mikes Kelemen Street
 Hendl Ödön 47 Kossuth Str.
 Hönig Frigyes 28 Rákóczi Str.
 Román Vilmos Kapa Str.
 Rudkovszky Ferenc Kis Ernő str. nr. 5
 Solymos Testvérek str. Kölcsey nr. 9
 Weitzer-féle waggongyár str. Pécskai

Timber cladding operator

Avram Mihály 124 Illés Street

Wood carvers

Ábrahám József S. Határ Street No 9
 Fülöp Béla Páter Street No 2
 Markovits József str. Mikes Kelemen nr. 52
 Sztraszky István 3 Kápolna Str.

Potters

Hammer János str. Mikes Kelemen.
 Huszti Lajos Virág str. nr. 14
 Konstantin Imréné és Tsa
 Kun András Magyar Str. 5
 Zacharie János Fejsze Str. 1/a

Syringe manufacturer

Hönig Frigyes Rákóczi str. no. 22

Factory of metal products and nickel plating

Kohn József Batthyány Str. 32

Metal foundry

Ifj. Magyary Ferenc (Dipl. Engineer) 6
 Zrínyi Str.

Polishing technicians

Mandl Ferenc Boczkó Street No 11
 Moldován Béla Edelspacher Street No 7
 Thomay Pál Kossuth Street No 2

Glaze manufacturer

Braun N. Antal market Boros Béni nr. 7

Photographers

Balassa Ernőné Weitzer Str. 2
 Kinaszt János Bercsényi Str.
 Miklós Kalmár J. Szabadság Square 16
 Klein Aladár Andrassy Square 8
 Kossák József, the heir of 3 Weitzer J.
 Street
 Özv. Mannheim Zsigmondné Bocskay
 Square No 3
 Ravasz Imre Andrassy Square No 15
 Rutkai Fülöp Atzél Péter Street No 2
 Urai Zoltán Forray Street No 1
 Weisz Hugó Andrassy Square No 16

Tailors for men

Adamovits Dragutin 22 Aranykéz Street

Árvay József 2 Széchenyi Street	Horacsek V. Wesselényi Str. 43
Balla Simon 43 Weseelényi Str.	Hubert Ferenc S. Bercsényi Str. Miklós u. 6
Basztíán József 43 Weitzer János Str.	Hunyadi Mátyás 64 Kossuth str.
Bátorfy Imre 42 Deák Ferenc Str.	Özv. Inokai Lajosné Palace Neuman
Belgya Pál S. 24 Választó Str.	Jakabffy és Tsa Palace of Minorities
Bogdán Miklós 18 Trombita Str.	Joszf Miklós Deák Ferenc Street
Boka Kálmán ifj. Eötvös str. nr. 1	Kadinszky Gáspár 46 György Street
Bonka György Pécskai-ut str. 6	Kadinszky János 21 Magyar Street
Bonta N. Pécskai-ut str. 6	Karácsonyi Márton Weitzer János Street
Bozsidár Miklós Határ str. nr. 4	Karpelesz Zsigmond Weitzer János Street
Bozsi k János Szabadság Square No 12	Katona László 1 Szabadság Square
Braun Bernát Bercsényi Miklós Street No 1	Kádár István 2 Salacz Street
Braun János, his heir Salacz Street	Kiss Sándor Leiningen Street No 7
Czeppert János Batthyány Street No 15	Klaváts F. Perényi Street No 4
Cziráky Alajos Tabajdy Street No 1	Klár Lajos str. Tabajdu
Dehelán György Illés Street No 10	Klein Adolf Bercsényi Miklós Street No 15
Dengelegy Ferenc Zrínyi Street No 1	Knecht Vilmos Árpád Square No 5
Dermencsin Antal Deák Ferenc str.	Kocsis Erzsébet Kápolna Street No 14
Dokupil Ferenc Borona Str. 1	Kocsis Pál Görbe Street No 1
Dudás Imre Csernovics Péter Str. 4	Kohut Ferencz 7 Dessewffy Street
Engel Bernát Deák Ferenc Str.	Kosmínszky Károly 7 Szabadság Square
Fábián Sándor Széchenyi str.	Kovács Miklós 3 Bercsényi M. Street
Fekete Árpád E. Választó str. no. 38	Köteles János 2 Mocsár Street
Ferencz Áron Szabadság Square No 17	Kremmmer Antal 23 Magyar Street
Frank Leó Andrássy Square No 9	Krunzel József 18 Rákóczi Street
Garai és Tsa Salacz Street No 2	Lilienberg Gyula 18 Teleky Street
Gárdia Lajos Csatorna Str. 3/a	Lingsch Jakab Kápolna Str.
Gepert János Forray Str. 2	Luppert János Aranykéz Str. No 1
Georgiades József Luther Márton Str.	Mandl Ignác 2 Chorin Áron Str.
Goldner Mór Karolina Str. 3	Madarász József Maros Str. 3
Goldstein Berta Rákóczi Str. 20	Martics és Pák Andrássy Square 8
Grünfelder János Vécsei Str. 4	Martini János Hunyadi Str.
Hangay M. 8 József főherceg Street	Mayer Ferenc Sárosy street no. 1
Hauszler János 32/c Választó Street	Mayer József 49 Mikes Kelemen Street
Herzfeld Gyula 1 Árpád Street	Mayer Lajos 3 Bocskay Square
Herman János 9 Kazinci Street	Martini Lipót Tököly Square
Hetessy István 10 Nagyvárad Street	Márton Herman Vadászkürt 7
Hirsch Antal 18 Szabadság Square	Márton Jakab Márton Jakab Simonyi 1
Hoits Lajos 1/1 Pécskai Street	Meisl Ádám Aulich Lajos 17
Holländer Illés Batthyányi Str. 21	Meissl Ármin Andrássy 8
Holleiter Ferenc Boros Béni Str. 29	Menczer Márton Petőfi 7
Holtzer József Vörösmarty Str. 1	Mitron Tódor Angyal 2

Moskovitz Zsigmond Vörösmarty Street
 Mózes János Trombita Street No 9
 Nemes Géza Károly Török Street No 6/a
 Pasch Vencel Kelemen Square No 6
 Papp Lajos Csiky Gergely Street No 19
 Pálffy Sándor Kossuth Street No 40
 Pick Samu 5 Kápolna Street
 Pollák Ármin 11 Petőfi Street
 Printz Jakab Asztalos Sándor Street No. 2
 Potin János Mikes Kelemen Street No. 17
 Rác István Mikes Kelemen Street No. 26
 Román György Kossuth Street No. 49
 Rosenberg N. Ferenc Vörösmarty Street
 Rosenberg Herman Szabadság Square
 No. 16
 Rubinstein Géza Forray Street.
 Schäffer Henrik Andrassy Square
 Schmiedt Manó 15 Weitzer János Street
 Schneider János Lázár Vilmos Street
 Schneider József 3 Vendel Street
 Schwartz Fridolin 14 Deák F. Street
 Simon Imre 8 Kápolna Street
 Singer Lázár 20 Andrassy Square
 Steingenberger Vilmos Andrassy Square
 No. 18
 Stein József 32 Kasza Str.
 Stern A 2 Boros Béni Square
 Sugár József Andrassy Square no. 20
 Szabó Gábor Süveg Square no. 5
 Szatrán János Aulich Lajos Street no. 7
 Szteczner Erzsébet Tököly Square no. 2
 Szimán Ignác József főh.B-dul no. 14
 Sztranda József Bercesényi M. str. no. 13
 Szukop János Kölcsey str. no. 6
 Taglicht Gyula Weitzer str. no. 15
 Todorovits György Trombita str. no. 14
 Tóth Ferenc B-dul József főhercegnr. 2
 Tóth Samu Tököly Square No 2
 Unterstein Mihály Vécsei Street No 12
 Valentiny Endre Fábrián Street No 2
 Valentiny József Pöltenberg Street No 5

Valentiny József ifj., 30 Deák F. Str.
 Valentiny Lajos 3 Szent Pál Str.
 Varga Árpád 7 Forray Str.
 Weinberger Árpád 7 Forray Str.
 Weinberger Testvérek 7 Hunyadi Str.
 Wilhelm Jakab 17 Andrassy Square
 Wolster Izsó 1 Csernovics Str.
 Zab Lászlóné (Gai)

Combs

Müller János str. Mikes Kelemen nr. 21
 Riedl Edéné id. Nagy Sándor str. nr. 8

Hairdressing salons

F. Langer Fanny Neuman Palace Steiner
 Henrikné Halász str. no. 14

Tooth hygiene solution manufacturer

Nadler Lajos Varjassy József Str. 12

Spot cleaners

Eberstarck Fülöp Rákóczi str. nr. 14
 Fried Sámuel Weitzer str. nr. 21
 Müller József és fia str. Thököly Imre nr. 30
 Teitelbaum Ede Square Hal nr. 8

Road and land works contractor

Kemény Manó 32 Batthyány Str.

Mechanics

Armatzki János 36 Szerb Street
 Borsi József 23 Trombita Street
 Fekete Bálint 5 Révai Street
 Weisz János 31 Batthány Street

Locksmiths

Assael Jakab Fiai 17 Andrassy Square
 Hendl Ödön 47 Kossuth Street
 Vesper Oszvald 47 Demeter Street

Casters in plaster

Ferarin Domonkos str. Darányi János
 Wagner Károlyné özv., Csiky G. str.

Button makers and upholsterers

Fuchs Adolf Szabadság Square No 17
 Mertl Cecília Flórián Street No 2/a
 Piláth Ferencné özv. 17 Andrassy Square

Seiler Bertalan 13 Weitzer Street

Steam baths and town baths with valves

„Diana” str. Thököly Imre

„Katalin” (Dr. Opre Péter) 1 Tököly Square

„Maros” (Simay István) 7/b Petőfi Street

„Neptun” (Mures sectional baths)

„Vasfürdő” (Szathmáry L.) Árpád Square No. 2

Steam-powered crawlers

Arad gater plants S.A. str. Radnai nr. 2

Laendler Aladár Boros Béni Square

Steam mills

Neuman Testvérek Arad-Gai

Saeckl W Antal str. Fa nr. 1

Szegő Sándor 42/a Demeter Str.

Széchenyi-gőzmalom 26 Boros B. Square

Tittizer és Matyók G 49 Templom Str.

Quilting and pleating machine

Kopetkó Károly ifj. 2 Weitzer Str.

Bell caster

Hönig Frigyes 28 Rákóczi str.

Stocking braiders

Braun Ignáczné str. Rákóczi nr. 10

Első aradi harisnyakötöde Andrassy Square- tér 22

Ecker Fülöp str. Thököly Imre.

Fischer Miksáné Andrassy Square no. 20

Helfer Ferenc Thököly Imre str. no. 30

Klein Ignác Lázár Vilmos str.

Krigleder Vilmosné str. Deák Fer nr. 11/12

Kugel Regina Bocskai Square No. 1

Molnár Kálmánné Kasza str.

Stern József B-dulJózsef főhercegnr. 11

Szálassy Aladár str. Forray.

Butchers

Argyelán Ferencz 8 Kasza Str.

Balogh Mihály 13 Sarló Str.

Baráth László 21 Eötvös Str.

Biraucz György 2 Deák Ferenc Str.

Blaboli és Neczkó Str. Borona Street No 50

Bogdán György Vadászkürt Street No 2

Boka Károly Simonyi Street No 1

Buchauer Fábían Illés Street No 60

Buday Mihály Boros Béni Square No 8

Csokány Ernő S. Határ str. no. 21

Denczig Béla kisk. Radnai str. no. 4

Dégen Koszta Csutora str.

Dohány Piros 7 Tököly Square

Dombi János József főhercegnr. 12 and 22 Varjassy St.

Döme Lajos 6 Leiningen Street

Éhek István 6 Szt-Péter Street

Farkas János 8 Tököly Square

Feichthaller Mártonné özv. str. Thököly

Fekete Sándor Árpád Square no. 4

Ferdinánd Szvetozár str. Trombita no. 4

Fischer Adolf Boros Béni tér 6

Fischer Samu str. Hunyadi no. 3

Freisinger Lénárd, str. Sarló u. 13.

Gábor József str. Thököly Imre.

Gábor György str. Thököly Imre.

Glück Károly és Testv. Szabads Square No. 11

Gutier Rezső Kápolna Str. No. 8

Henegár György Szt.-István str. 7

Hofstetter Györgyné Fejsze str. 44

Holczer János Fácán str. 1

István Antal Csutora str.

Joó Károlyné Angyal Street No 21

Juszt Ádám Kossuth Street No 35

Jozanov Prebó Forray Street No 7

Kelemen Pál Fábían Street No 12

Kiss László Széchenyl Street No 1

Koch Mór Szabadság Square

Koch Samu Hunyadi Street No 1

Koncz István Hal Market

Kovács Máté Fábían Street No 1

Kozák József Hunyadi Street No 4

Kruppa Károly Kossuth Street No 10

Lénárt András Szabadság Square No 13

Lipován Péterné S. Határ Street No 21

Marx János Hunyadi Street No 6

Mányi M és Társa 12 József főherceg
Boulevard

Morschl György Legelősor str. 18

Murg György (Gai) 54 Templom Str.

Nyeczkov Antal Szt. Péter Str. 7

Papp István Koszorú Str. No 2

Pataki Ármin 66 Kossuth Street

Pál Lajos 1 Sarló Street

Popovics Koszta 9 Virág Street

Pribán Miklós Mikes Kelemen Street P

rokopetz József 14 Andrassy Square P

rokopetz József 11 Eötvös Street

Rácz János Sebestyén Kazinczy str. nr. 1

Rum Márton Magyar str. nr. 1

Sári Ferenc Hunyadi Str. 3

Schneider Ferenc Nagyvárad Str. 10

Sváb Karoly Sarló Str.

Simandán György 13 Flórián Str.

Skriba Antalné 1 Angyal Str.

Sonkovits Demeterné özv. Angyal Str. No 24

Stefán János Csiky Gergely Street No 4

Steinbrecher János Teleky Street No 14

Sztojákovits Milán Forray Street No 2

Szabados Gyula Boros Béni Square No 15

Szabó Györgyné Mikes Kelemen Street No 7

Szida Lázár Weitzer Street No 2

Tschenka Ágoston Deák Ferenc Street No 10

Vank Károly Sarló Street No 40

Záray Géza 18 Andrassy Square

Zurek Károly 8 Tököly Square

Cold Water Institute

Posch Károly 2 Deák Ferenc Str.

Embroidery

Grünberger R (Tisch Mnr.) str. Weitzer
nr. 3

Klein Sándor Forray str. nr. 7

Müller J. és Fia Forray str.

Szell József Szabadság Square 12

Display contractor

Ceiler és Glück 8 Weitzer János Str.

Typewriter repairs

Ziffer és Molnár Szabadságtér Square 16

Hatter

Bittenbinder Konrád 42 Deák F. Street

Eberlein József 11 Görbe Street

Eberlein Ferenc 18 Radnai Street

Mály Albert 8 Boros Béni Square

Mányitz János Hunyadi Str. No 2

Szuhanek Lajos Radnai Str. No 10/a

Canteen operators

Bozsidár Szvetozár Arad Cetate

Gruber Lajos the Hussars' barracks

Lefhovits Náthán the joint barracks of
the husarilor

Wittenberger Ármin Wagon factory

Manufacturers of trophies

Csóky János 14 Deák Ferenc Street

Demelle Ignác 8 Andrassy Square

Stiaszny József 4 Andrassy Square

Coopers

Amtmann Mihály B. Választó Str. No 3

Bayer József Illés Str. No 39

Berger Ferenc 13 Bockó Str.

Berta Ignác 3 Szekeres Str.

Drensz Mihály 22 Thököly Imre Street

Gartner Hermann ifj., 1 Wesselényi Street

Gartner Lipót 2 Bem Street

Goldschmidt Mihály Boros Béni Square
No 23

Grünwald Ferenc 25 Magyar Str.

Helik József 63 Miklós Str.

Luffer Antal ifj., Mikes Kelemen Str.

Wagner Antal 20 Radnai Str.

Ornamental craftsmen and carpet manufacturers

Berán Antal és fia (Béla) Forray Street No 6

Csizmás Mihály Akác Street No 17

Dániel Dávid 6 Hunyadi Street

Dulka György 49 Illés Street

Edl Lőrinc 6 Andrassy Square

Flaschner György Atzél Péter Street No 3

Frank István Deák Ferenc Street No 33/34

Lengyel Lőrinc Andrassy Square tér 21
 Molnár György Rákóczy Street No 19
 Pávek István Deák Ferenc Street No 24
 Pulitzer Ignác Szabadság Square No 3
 Reiner Gyula Lázár Vilmos Street
 Reinhart Fülöp Andrassy Square No 17
 Rosmanith Albert és Fia 9 Andrassy Square
 Schreier Jónás Határ Street No 1
 Uherezky Géza Vörösmarty Street No 3
 Varga János Deák Ferenc Street
 Verbos Ádám fiai Andrassy Square no. 6
 Weisz Farkasné Boczkó street no. 11

Cafes

Abbázia (10 Szabadság St.) Kovács A.
 Baross (2 Weitzer St.) Faber Herman
 Erdélyi (10 Szent Pál St.) Fülöp Károly,
 Fehér Kereszt-White Cross (12 Andrassy
 Square) Braun Gusztáv
 River (Szabadság Square no. 16) Geller L
 Gally Ferenc, Boros Béni Square no. 11
 Hazám (Battyány Street no.), Havancsák J,
 Hungária (Neuman Palace), Pölzl Miksa
 Kaiser Lipót, Deák Ferenc Street no. 29,
 Iparkávéház-Industrial Café (Szt.-Pál nr. 10)
 Koch Józsefené (5 Nagyváradi Str.)
 Központi-Central (Andrassy Square no.
 12) Rónai A. János
 Korona (Herceg G) Árpád nr. 2
 Láng Ferencné str. Eötvös u. 18
 Löwy Hermann str. Szt.-Pál nr. 1
 Motor kávéház 16 Boros Béni Square,
 Otthon-Home (str. Hunyadi nr.) Grün-
 wald S.
 Polgári kávéház-Citizen's Café Szt.-Pál
 Str. 18
 Rákóczi (Boczkó str. nr. 2) Weisz Márton
 Schwarcz, Gáborné str. Szt.-Pál u. 13
 Velence kávéház (Pécskai str. nr. 1)
 Lukács Sándor
 Vas (Deák Ferenc str. no. 1.) Vass Mátyás
 Vasúti kávéház – The railway café str.
 Pécskai

Városi kávéház-City Cafeteria (Theatre
 building.) Fürst J.

Coffee measurements and sales

Barra Etel Tököly Square no. 1
 Csík Vincéné özv. str. Lázár Vilmos nr. 3
 Francz Karolin str. Boczkó nr. 11
 Gál Károlyné Zrínyi Str. 4/b
 Gáspár Jenőné Lázár Vilmos Str. 3
 Horváth Gézáiné Tököly Square 8
 Kovács Sándor Tököly Square 7
 Maksay Lajos Rákóczi Str. 23
 Moldován Illésné Forray Str. 7
 Pavola Józsefné Tököly Square 1
 Tar Jánosné Forray Str. 8

Brush braiders

Ditrich Domokos Bercsényi Miklós Str.
 Dubcza Ferenc Weitzer János Str. No 2
 Egartner Ferenc és Fia Szabadságtér Square
 17
 Hechtmann Márton 64 Kossuth Street
 Kubát Antalné és Fia Street Weitzer János
 Kunszt József 16 Aranykéz Street
 Szablóczky László 9 Szabadság Square
 Szánthó Romulus 5 Darányi J Street
 Tapolesányi Gyula (Neuman Palace)

Chemical dyes and cleaners

Eckert Fülöp 6 Asztalos Sándor Street
 Hermann Miklós Csernovits Péter Street
 No 19
 Kuhl Mihály 13 Aulich Lajos Str.
 Meixner Sándor 1 Tököly Square
 Müller József és Fia 1 Tököly Imre Str, 11
 József főherceg St. and 4 Forray St.

Florists and gardeners

Balogh József Demeter Str. 3
 Csavar Dániel Virágh Str. 30
 Friedman Juliska Forray Str. 30
 Kadinszky Gáspár és Tsa 13 Andrassy
 Square
 Kollmann Villibaldné Közép Street No 20

Lacina Vencel Török Gábor Street No 7
 Máthé Ferenc Boros Béni Square No 11
 Papp Samu Tököly Square No 8
 Pauzár Sándorné Weitzer str. nr. 19
 Rutkay Dániel Varjassy str. nr. 7
 Scherhag Testvérek 18 Andrassy Square
 Ötvös Péterné 32 György Street
 Ungermann Józsefné 2 Pöltenberg Street
 Vettorell Jánosné 10 Trombita Street

Glove manufacturers

Albrecht Ágoston Salacz Str. No 2
 Szuppy Lajos Andrassy Square No 20

Chimneysweeps

Kaltenhuber József Sechweidel József Str.
 Özv. Riemer József Vadászkiirt Str. nr. 6
 Özv. Szász Dénesné Kasza Str. nr. 1/a
 Schmitzer Ferenc
 Walcher Ferencné str. Kinizsi nr. 1

Knife makers

kisk. Náder Gyula and Oszkár Minors'
 Palace
 Turtueren Fülöp Sándor Asztalos str. no. 10

Rope manufacturers

Hídvéghy Pál Nagyvárad Str. No 4
 Illés Sándor Kossuth Str. No 2
 Jalkóczy Alajos B-dul József főherceg
 nr. 11
 Knitzky Ignác B-dul József főherceg.
 Kiss Ödön 18 Kossuth Str.
 Kovács Ferenc 2 Kossuth Str.
 Nádasí és Mészáros Square Boros Béni no. 2
 Olasz Lajos Könyök str. no. 2
 Schamberger László Mikes Kelemen str.
 Szilágyi Sándor Boros Béni Square No 10
 Szkorczár György Fejsze Street No 2
 Tary Béla Boros Béni Square No 10
 Thomay Pál Kossuth Street No 2

Hangers and rowers

Aichler Anna Dohány Street No 5
 Andrassy Ferencné Sarló Street No 11
 Balog Jakab Boczkó Street No 8

Barta Józsefné Fejsze Str. 26
 Burger Jakab György Str. 108
 Czirok József Tököly Square 4
 Csungán Arzén Fejsze Str. 108
 Donawell Fülöp 7 Fácán Street
 Fehér Lajos 2 Sarló Str.
 Fischer Nándor 13 Kossuth Street
 Fister János (Makk alsó) 11 Radnai Street
 Friedmann József 2 Radnai Street
 Fritz József (Mókus) 16 Választó Str.
 Gruber Joachimné Boros Béni tér 23
 Gruber László 2 Vásárállás Str.
 Grüner Gyula Andrassy Square No 4
 Hajdú József Kossuth Street No 39
 Havancsák József (Hétvezér)
 Hídvéghi Pál Boros Béni Square No 2
 Gyurits, Magyar Street No 10
 Keresztes János Nagyvárad Str. No 4
 Kocsis Ferenc 7 Weitzer János Street
 Kohn József 8 Boros Béni Square
 Ifj. Krétz János Kápolna Str.
 Molnár Albert György Street No 108
 Nagy János Pécskai Street No 1
 Nagy Mélykúti Mihályné Vas Str. No 1
 Papp Demeter Fejsze Str. No 13
 Papp Krisztina 8 Kápolna Str.
 Popper Károly 4 Pécskai Str.
 Régi Városház-pince Szabadság Square
 no. 16
 Scheiber Lajos Pécskai Street No 2
 Schliffert József Kapa Street No 1
 Schmidt János Pécskai Street No 3
 Schneider Katalin Miksa Street No 1
 Spádi Manó Pécskai Street No 12
 Szabó György (3 csikó) str. Fábán nr. 1
 Szekeres István str. Aulich Lajos nr. 20
 Szinnyei Sándor str. Deák Ferenc nr.
 Ungureán János Leiningen Street No 1
 Walenta András Thököly Square tér 3
 Wanacsek Mátyás Boros Béni Square No 16
 Zöldfa korcsma Varjassy Street No 2

Basket weavers

Faller Béla Kelemen Square no. 6
 Hrizsovszky Ferenc Schweidel Str.
 Molnár Imre Szabadság Square No 11
 Redermacher József Kossuth Street No 64
 Vörös Ferenc Forray Street No 5

Blacksmiths

Arató Lajos 6 Borona Str.
 Balogh József 34 Fejsze Str.
 Basch József 15 Kossuth Str.
 Béládi Lajos 68 Illés Str.
 Boldizsár Szilárd Gai 43 Templom Str.
 Ehling Lajos Nádor Str.
 Faur János S. str. Választó.
 Hídvéghy Pál Nagyváradi str. nr. 3
 Illics Lajos Csalán str.
 Illics Sándor Csalán Str.
 Kohn Lajos Boczkó Str. No 8
 Kováts Ferenc 2 Kossuth Street
 Kőműves Mihály 2 Krivabara-düllő Street
 Lucsán Tódor 9 Pécskai Street
 Majoros János 30 Fejsze Street
 Nagy Sándor (Gai) 43 Templom Str.
 Olasz Lajos 2 Könyök Str.
 Oroszi Károly Csutora street no. 28
 Papp András (Gai) Templom Str. 43
 Pfeiffer József Pécskai Str. 4
 Rezik Albert (Gai) Templom Str. No.
 Scherer János Rákóczi Str. No. 15
 Schreiber Ferenc Nádor Str. No. 4
 Stern Zsigmond (Gai) str. Csorda nr. 15
 Szelesty Sándor (Gai)
 Szepesi István Boros Béni Square No 3
 Szkorczár György Fejsze Street No 2
 Timotity Izidor Csorda Street No 8
 Trutza Péter Szerb Street No 38
 Ujj Lajos 46 Borona Street
 Werlein Ferenc 46 Borona Street
 Zombori Gyula 53 Kasza Street

Stone carvers

Dolinay Szilárd Magyar str. Frankné
 özv., Boros Béni Square no. 4
 Mairovitz Emil Kossuth str. no. 4

Savino Calvasina ut. Wesselényi str. nr. 33
 Stark Vilmos B-dul József főhercegnr. 12

Bricklayers, construction workers

Angyal Szinay Károly Választó str. nr. 39
 Adám Károly Demeter str. nr. 75
 Bahner Miklós 41 Demeter Street
 Balázs Péter B. 16 Választó Street
 Bozsik Ernő B. 22 Választó Street
 Berecz István 43 Demeter Street
 Czenner Ágoston 2 Kiskarika Street
 Danszky Lajos Ilona Street
 Dávid Péter Süveg Square
 Fábián Vince Széchenyi Street No 1
 Frick József Heim Domokos Street No 3
 Gábor András és neje Erzsébet B-dul nr. 1
 Gábor István Rákóczi str. nr. 6
 Giller Ferenc E. Választó Str. 35
 Groszmug János Illés Str. 73
 Groszmug Albert Kasza Str. 33/a
 Gurka Antal Rákóczi Str. 23
 Gyapjas Lajos Illés Str. 31
 Heim Ferenc Ilona str. nr. 36
 Horváth János Demeter str. nr. 75/a
 Horváth József str. Bercsényi Miklós
 Kállay Nándor ifj. Kossuth str. nr. 27
 Kerekes Lajos Demeter str. nr. 65
 Kohut Gábor Lahner str. nr. 12
 Kővári Pál Ilona str.
 Linhart Ferenc
 Mihály Illés str. Deák Ferenc
 Mindszenti Lajos
 Mnelu László Demeter Street No 95
 Nádra Mihály Lipót Street No 3
 Nyiga György Trombita Street No 26
 Ott János Új Street No 7
 Pellegrini Dávid Simonyi Street No 11
 Risztin Demeter Töltés Street No 8
 Busz Károly Fejsze Street No 31
 Sapp Ferenc
 Szabó Ágoston 7 Magyar Str.
 Szabó Sándor 45 Fejsze Str.
 Szerendán Miklós Csernovics Street No 13
 Vándracsek Ignác Választó Street No 62

Weszely István Liget Street
 Weszely Károly 19 Közép Street
 Zavada János 21/a Illés Street
 Zetyik Károly 62 Választó Street

Inscriptions in stone

Kállai Miksa str. Weitzer János nr.

Book and press printers

Gas-driven printing presses institute
 of Arad Tipography.: 12 József
 főherceg Boulevard

Bloch Henrik Andrassy Square no. 18
 Kalmár Nándor és Társai str. Lázár V.
 Kepich Zsigmond Neuman Palace
 Nichin György és társai str. Deák F. no. 20
 Réthy Lipót és Fia Andrassy Square no. 9
 Printing Institute of the Romanian Eparchy
 Weisz Félix Weitzer János str. no.
 Zlinszky István és társa Deák F. str. no. 2

Book binders

Arader Tipography S.A. 22 József
 főherceg Boulevard
 Ardeleán Jusztin 17 Weitzer Str.
 Kosminszky Lipót 8 Weitzer Str.
 Mayerhoffer Adolf 2 Weitzer Str.
 Schäffer József Andrassy Square
 Weiser Alajosné özv. Szabadság Square no. 3
 Zlinszky István és társa Deák F. str. no. 2

Grinders

Borsos Fábián Simonyi Street No 12
 Jelinek János József György Street No 15
 Kisk. Náde Gyula és Oszkár
 Nemetz Kazimir 23 Tököly Imre Str.
 Potoczky József Szabadság Square
 Recsky Antal Szabadság Square No.
 Spitz Antal Deák Ferenc Street No. 10
 Kisk. Szeltmann Károly str. Ilona nr. 23
 Turtueren Fülöp str. Asztalos Sándor nr. 10

Fringe producers

Henrich Béla, 6 Tököly Imre Str.
 Lorencz Miklós, 6 Thököly Imre Str.
 25/27

Mattuschek János 8 Andrassy Square
 Pozsár Imre 11 Radnai Street
 Schuppán József 39 Kasza Street

Knitting mills

Helfer Ferenc 40 Halász Street
 Kosárszky József, 1 Szét Street

Housebuilders

Botta Péter 5 Illés Str.
 Sztanity György Csernovics Str. 14
 Sztanity Mátyás Csernovics Str. 14
 Tischler Vazul Radnai Str. 24
 Tornya Demeter Radnai Str. 24

Well drillers

Medveczky János 1 Trombita Str.

Locksmiths

Assael Jakab Fiai 17 Andrassy Square
 Balaton János 4 Révay Street
 Balázs Antal Boros Béni Square No 15
 Balczer György Fejsze Street No 34
 Balczer Béla Pöltenberg Street No 19
 Barchel János Rákóczi Street No 3
 Baksa József Wesselényi Street No 34
 Burza és Permoser, Radnai Street No 23
 Czigler I. Deák Ferenc Street No 38
 Gártner Márkus Rákóczi Street
 Gásza Károly 6 Teleky Str.
 Geröcs Benjámín S. Választó Street No 12
 Hammer Mór Vadászkuört Street No 8
 Hammer Zsigmond Boros Béni Square No 1
 Hendl Ödön Kossuth Street No 45
 Hopp Károly Széchényi Street No. 5
 Illés Sámuel Boros Square Béni
 Juhász István Simonyi Street No. 7
 Kiss Ernő Szt. István Street No. 9
 Komjáthy István Vécsey Street No. 6
 Kovács Pál Magyar Street No. 26
 Ifj. Krebs József Szabadság Square No. 17
 Lenkei Ferenc Közép Street No. 12
 Lengyel Gyula Szent Pál Street
 Ludig József Wesselényi Str. No 1
 Majer József B. Választó Str. No 30

Müller E. Könyök Str.
 Müller Ferencz str. Bockó nr. 10
 Panker János str. Eötvös nr.
 Panker Ferenc Viktor Akác Street No 6
 Polom István Töltés Street No 9
 Schwartz József Vörösmarty Street No 3
 Spanlang Jánosné Flórián Street No 6/c
 Steiner Jakab Szabadság Square No 17
 Stoll Béla Csernovics Street No 22
 Szontagh Gusztáv Pécskai ut 17
 Vulcu Maxim Miksa Street No 2-3
 Weisz Jenő Szent Pál Street No 1

Real estate brokers

Lovas Károly 2 Tököly Square

Opticians

Kováts Lajos 21 Andrassy Square
 Kun József 17 Andrassy Square

Mill builder

Säckl W. Antal str. Fa.

Massages

Mossbauer Róbert 8 Forray Street
 Posch Károly 2 Deák Ferenc Street
 Poleretzky Dániel 2 Heim D. Street
 Ujváry Árpádné 12 Lipót Street

Marble platform and warehouse and wood processing

Mairovitz Emil Deák Ferenc str. no. 3

Scale repair workshop

Gartner Márk Szabadság Square No 11
 Hammer Zsigmond Boros Béni Square No 1

Gingerbread producers

Bara Jánosné Rákóczin str. 15
 Barthel Ernő Szent Pál str. nr. 6
 Kallap Jánosné özv., Deák F. str. nr. 30
 Krebsz Károly Rákóczi str. nr. 17
 Oertl Károly Angyal str. u. 3
 Weichelt Alfréd Szentpéter Square No 6
 Weichelt János Thököly Imre Street No 14

Washers and ironers

Baralovits Mihályné Hunyadi Street No 3

Berta Antal Boros Béni Square No 3
 Autringer Teréz Batthyányi Street No 30
 Demetrovics István Miksa Street No 5
 Fischer A. Lipótné Aulich Lajos Street No 2
 Gáspár Alojza Tököly Square No 1
 Grósz Ferenc 23 Deák Ferenc Street
 "Hófehérke" intézet str. Weitzer János.
 Kiss Józsefné Andrassy tér 17
 Láda Mihály Wesselényi str. no. 47
 Ludig János Boros Béni str. no. 4
 Marksteiner Júlia Weitzer J. str. no. 19
 Morucz Tamás Hunyadi str. no. 3
 Nagy Józsefné Deák Ferenc str. no. 24
 Nádor Tódorné str. Weitzer Street No 17
 Strajanek Mária Tököly Square No 8
 Szálas Józsefné Weitzer Street No 8
 Szirmai nővérek Szent László Street No 8
 Szentz Gusztávné Chorin Street No 2
 Triebel Mihályné, Bocskai Square No 3
 Turszky Lajosné Kossuth Street No 66

Mozaic layers

Dangelo Dominik 10 Bercsényi M. Street
 Rossi és Pellegrini 3 Szent István Street
 Savino Calvasina ut., 33 Wesselényi Street

Manufacturer of wheels and wooden articles

Geiszl és Eich str. Miksa nr. 2-3

Technical office

Hopp Károly Széchenyi str. no. 5

Instrument mechanics

Diamant Ferenc Kazinczy Street No 1
 Molnár József Szabadság tér 16
 Gartner Samu Weitzer Street No 42
 Hammer Vilmos Szabadság Square No 7
 Hauser Vilmos Deák Ferenc Street No 3
 Kalmár József Salacz Street No 2
 Koch Dániel Deák Ferenc str. 42
 Sammtag Adolf József főherceg nr. 7 B-dul.

Art brick manufacturer

The Arad branch of the first brick and lime factory in Periam Óvár Square no. 3

Trouser press manufacturer

Major L. Sándor 10 Flórián Street

Manufacturers of women's hats

Amtmann Anna Deák Ferenc Str. No 3
 Gruber Edéné Szabadság Square No 22
 Grünbaum Mórné özv. Szabadság Square No. 10
 Grünblatt Antónia 11 Szabadság Square
 Jasper Alahna 33-34 Deák Ferenc Street
 Kabdebo Miklósné Theatre Building
 Krausz Benjáminné Széptéper
 Lázár Square C Irén Minors' Palace
 Lichtig H.-né Andrassy Square no. 16
 Major Julia Minority Palace
 Malovich Adél Lázár Vilmos str.
 Pavicsics Mária Atzél Péter str. nr. 2
 Reingruber Hermina Forray str.
 Wolf Jozefin és Teréz Szabadság Square 2

Tailors for women

Allesz Ferencné str. Közép
 Balla Franciska str. Forray
 Berta Gizella Deák Ferenc Str. No 6
 Blum Györgyné B-dul József főherceg
 Blum Missa Weitzer János Str. No 2
 Borbás Matils Weitzer Str. No 12
 Bogár Anna Mikes Kelemen Str. No 6
 Bozda Jánosné 20 Deák Ferenc Street
 Brüller Lajos 20 Szabadság Square
 Csejthei Katica 20 Batthyány Street
 Dick Sarolta 29 Kápolna Str.
 Ehrenfeld Anna 1 Petöfi Str.
 Engelhardt J. Revay Str.
 Erdélyi Andorné str. Rakóczi
 Farkas Zsigmondné Nagyvárad-út str. 6
 Fischer Jánosné Weitzer str. nr. 2
 Fock Adolfné Miksa Kelemen Str. No 30
 Foit F Atzél Péter Str. No 2
 Folcz Jozefin Szabadság Square no. 2
 Frankl C. Szabadság Square No 2
 Freimann Lipót Boros Béni Square No 7
 Friedmann Eszti Szabadság Square No 10
 Frölich Lujza Heim Domokos Street No 2

Garai Berta Tököly Square No 7
 Gauser Márii 1 Fábíán Str.
 Gebei Mihályné Erzsébet str. nr. 6/a
 Gencsi Kálmánné Deák Ferenc str. nr. 37
 Grósz Gizella Hunyadi str.
 Grünberger B és Tsa str. Forray.
 Hacker Jakabné özv. str. Lövész nr. 1
 Hanna Gusztávné str. Kazinczy.
 Hanzli János 14/a Weitzer Str.
 Havas Sándorné 4 Salacz Str.
 Hell Fáni 11 Petöfi Str.
 Hermann János 9 Kazinczy Str.
 Hindl Pálné 1 Hunyadi Str.
 Hirschler Karolin Vörösmarty Street No 1
 Hoffirek Vancsura Mária Miksa Street No 7
 Horovitz Samuné Boros Béni Square No 4
 Hudák Katica Tököly Imrr Street No 36
 Hugyetz Róza Kápolna Street No 2
 Huppert Henrik Szabadság Square No 12
 Kaiser Ferenc Andrassy Square No 6
 Kaiser Lipót Fábíán Street No 11
 Kárász Dezsőné Andrassy Square No. 8
 Kaupert Mária József főhercegnr. 8
 Kell Ignác Atzél Péter Street No. 2
 Kertész Katalin Simonyi Street No 2
 Kertai Júlia József főhercegnr. 7
 Kohn Jozefin Asztalos Sándor Street No 8
 Konschitzky Józsefné B-dul Erzsébet nr. 20
 Kotecki A. Süveg Square tér 6
 Kotsis Ferencné Chorin Áron Street No 2
 Kövesdi Lajos Deák Ferenc Street No 9
 Krausz Hermina Boczkó Street No 1
 Krebsz József Rákóczi Street No 14
 Kulcsár Teréz József főhercegnr. 6
 Kurczer Bertalanné Forray Street No 4
 Lackner Teréz Görbe Street No 2
 Lanbach Antónia Boros Béni Square no. 29
 Lineberger Paula Zrínyi Street no. 4/c
 Lövenstein Károlyné Weitzer Street no. 14
 Lux Hugóné Andrassy Square no. 20
 Majoranovszky Vera Kelemen no.
 Mayerhoffer Ilona 10 Weitzer St.

Markovits Berta 3 Amdrássy Square
 Márkus Anna 3 Csiky Gergely St.
 Máté Jánosné 8 Boros Béni Square
 Miklósi Amália 39 Deák Ferenc St.
 Molitor nővérek 9 Csiky Gergely St.
 Moskóvitz Ernma 9 Rákóczi St.
 Muskát Szida Simonyi str. no. 12
 Nagy Rózsi Minors' Palace
 Neidenbach Vilma 5 Perényi St.
 Nyemetz Gyula 20 Erzsébet St.
 Orth Julianna 5 Választó St.
 Pálffy Sándor Forray St.
 Paschek Ottokárné Asztalos S. str. nr. 2
 Pató Etelka József főherceg B-dul nr. 7
 Popovits Lilla Weitzer János str. nr. 1
 Raab Vilmos Választó str.
 Reiner Gyuláné 17 Weitzer János Str.
 Reisz Lőrincné 7 Teleky Str.
 Robitsek Johanna Tököly Str.
 Rosenberg és Társa str. Rákóczi nr. 5
 Rügner Róza str. Eötvös nr. 11
 Salzer nővérek str. Szt. István.
 Scheer Szeréna Szabadság Square No 17
 Schwarcz Katalin és Aranka Chorin Str.
 No 9
 Schwarcz Lujza str. Petőfi.
 Schwarcz Nándorné Andrássy Square.
 Schwarcz nővérek str. Bercsényi M.
 Steiner Adolf Vilmosné str. Weitzer nr. 15
 Stern Cili str. Forray nr. 2
 Stern Hajnal József főhercegnr. 7
 Susa Lajos Határ str. no. 6
 Szabó Ilona Miksa Str. No 2
 Szalkai nővérek Weitzer János Street No. 13
 Szerinka Ilona Simonyi Street No. 13
 Szöllösi Janka József főhercegnr. 18
 Tonsics Jolán és Társa Theatre Building
 Tóth Jozefa Bocskay Square No. 3
 Varga Kálmán Atzél Péter Street No 2
 Vetel Jozefa Szt. István Street No 9
 Vuk és Beck Tököly Square No 7
 Wallinger Irén Kápolna Street No 6

Winternitz Jenő Szabadság Square No 3
 Weisz Helén Tököli Square
 Weisz Róza 33 Deák Ferenc Street
 Weisz Sámuel 11 Weitzer János Street
 Weltner Józsefné 4 Deák Ferenc Street
 Wolf nővérek Theatre building

Oil producer

Dreclin Illés (Gai) str. Iskola.

Watchmakers

Ascher Ferenc és Tsa str. Deák Ferenc nr. 30

Assael H. és Fia Atzél Péter Street No 1
 Baumann József Erzsébet Street No 18
 Bogcha Károly H. Választó Street No 13
 Czéh Gusztáv Hunyadi Street No 6
 Deutsch Izidor Weitzer Street No 2
 Dick Regina Boros Béni Square No 1
 Fränkl Leó Hunyadi Street No 1
 Giller Róbert 34 Vágóhid Str.
 Grallert J. és Fia 22 Andrássy Square
 Hirsch Jenő Rákóczi Str.
 Igaz Sándor Szabadság Square No 8
 Kintzler Zoltán Andrássy Square No 10
 Kovács Lajos Andrássy Square No 21
 Kun József Andrássy Square No 17
 Lohser Vilmos Wesselényi Street No 45
 Losonczy Lajos és Társa str. Vörösmarty nr. 1

Moravetz Árpád 15 Boros Béni Square
 Örményi Gyula Lázár Vilmos
 Reiner Ede ut., 3 Salacz str.
 Váradi János 16 Boros Béni Square
 Walenta Gyula Deák Ferenc Str.
 Weinberger Ferenc 19 Andrássy Square
 Zinner Vilmos 20 Szabadság Square

Duvet manufacturers

Domán Sándor Szabadság Square no. 2
 Haubenreich Mihály Andrássy Square no. 22
 Kincses József Hunyadi Str.
 Popovits Ferenc 17 Andrássy Square
 Vörös József 6 Deák Ferenc Street

Manufacturers of wooden slippers

Hegedűs Mihály 27 Kápolna Str.
 Kencse Józsefné 29 Angyal Str.
 Krizsán István 25 Angyal Str.
 Szirbik József 2/a Mocsár Str.

Plum brandy manufacturers

Mannheim Pál Pécskai str. nr. 5
 Pollák Vilmos str. Nagyváradi

Champagne factory

Adrényi Kálmán utód, 9 Eötvös Str.

Placement institute for waiters

Kozma György 3 Salacz Str.

Armourers

Knizse Ignác The firing range in Pădurice
 Müller Ferenc 10 Boczkó Str.

Cutter-piler

Sztrigán Ferenc 7 Radnai Str.

Copper craftsmen

Maresch Hugó Batthyány Street No 36
 Mittelmayer J. és Fia Kiss Ernő Street No 5
 Román Vilmos Kapa Street No 2
 Rudkowski Ferenc Kiss Ernő Street No 5
 Solymos Testvérek Salacz Street No 7

Explosives factory

Dobiaschi József és Dörner Testvérek
 str. Holtmaros

Soda head factory

Soda-head factory of the entrepreneurs
 of Arad in hospitality S.A. 22
 Batthyány str.

Fabric spinner

Fischer Testvérek B-dul József főherceg
 nr. 8

Bakers, confectioners

Alexó Mihály Csernovits Péter Street No 20
 Bauer András Szt-Pál Street No 1
 Böhm Áron Erdélyi str. nr. 12
 Böhm Sámuel Kasza str. nr. 8
 Ehleiter Jánosné özv., B. str. Választó-u. 16

Fischer József str. Erzsébet nr. 2
 kisk. Fischer Irén és Felice Margit str.
 Kossuth nr. 37-38

Fext János Kossuth Street No 21
 Frank Ferenc Kiss Ernő Street No 13
 Hoffmann János Erdélyi Street No 12
 Hoffmann Viktor Révay Street No 8
 Hora Nándor Chorin Áron Street No 1
 Jane Antal Szt.-Péter Square No. 2
 Jeck György Tököly Square No. 4
 Koller Maró Csernovits P. Street No. 26
 Kotilla József Hal Square No. 4
 Kotilla Ferenc Magyar Str. 20
 Kristyóri János és Fia Batthyány Str. 18
 Labdás Péter Boros Béni Str. 15
 Lehótzky Ágoston Csernovics Str. 4
 Leicher János Fejsze Str. 41
 May János 15 Eötvös Street
 Manyász János 3 Mocsár Street
 Martincsek Dániel 4 Miksa Street
 Matheisz Györgyné str. Kossuth nr. 21
 Miskovits Balázsné (házi kenyér) str.
 Szt- Péter nr. 7
 Petrovits Sztankó 107 Demeter St.
 Seich Béla Kossuth St.
 Richter János 18 Deák Ferenc Street
 Serelisanu János 2 Lujza Street
 Spitäler Rudolf 2 Lipót Street
 Staudt Miklós 4 Bocskai Street
 Stengl Dávid 1 Radnai Street
 Ternay Ernő 63 Választó Street
 Tittizer András (Gáj) str. Templom-u. 51

Manufacturer of straw carcasses

Klein Bernát str. Hunyadi nr. 1

Soap manufacturers

Badalik Arpádné str. Sarló nr. 40
 Belgrader K. és Társa Andrassy square nr. 3
 Brassoványi Endréné özv. str. Magyar-u.
 26
 Freimann Ede 20 Lenkey Str.

Hubert József Szabadság Market
 Lorencz Károly Halász str. Thököly I. 25
 Medgyes Veron str. Széchenyi nr. 9
 Ries J. és Társa Szabadság Square No 10
 Szarvadi Istvánné B. Választó Street No 8

Beetles

Amigó és Társa Vörösmarty str. nr. 2
 Eliás Lipót Fia Petőfi str. nr. 4
 Flamm Lipót özv Tabajdi str. nr. 1
 Pollák Arnold Petőfi Str. No 1
 Róth József Eötvös Str. No 3
 Rubinstein Mór Szabadság Square No 3

Hotels and inns

“Arany Csillag” (“Golden Star”) str
 Boczkó nr. 8
 “Arany Kerék” (“Golden Wheel”) str
 Nagyvárad nr. 16
 “Arany Szarvas” (“Golden Stag”) str.
 Boczko nr. 5
 “Fehér Kereszt” (“White Cross”) 12
 Andrassy Square
 “Fekete Sas” (“Black Eagle”) str.
 Boczkó no. 5
 “Három Király” (“Three Kings”) 5
 Andrassy Square
 “Központi Szálloda” (Hotel “Central”) 19
 Andrassy Square
 “Magyar Király” (“Hungarian King”) str.
 Boczkó
 “Pannónia” Andrassy square no. 4
 “Vas” Deák Ferenc street no. 2
 “Vashíd” (“Iron Bridge”) 8 Boczkó
 Street
 “Vaspálya” (“Iron Road”) Pécskai- ut 2
 street
 “Vörös Ökör” (“Red Ox”) Boczkó
 Street

Nail manufacturers

Eliász Gergely 15 Borona Str.
 Faur János S. 16
 Választó Str. Faur Tódor 16
 Választó Str. Gencs Józsefné özv. 3
 Csalán Str. Gyukovits Károly 3
 Csalán Str. Hegedűs János 2

Csalán Str. Illics Lajos 5 Csalán Str.
 Illics Sándor 12 Trombita Str.
 Král József 6 Csalán Str.
 Lingurar Tódor 3 Csalán Str.
 Lipován Mihály 5 Csalán Str.
 Mánics Mátyás 9 Péter Str.
 Mánics Pál 8 Gyár Str.
 Mánics Száva 3 Görbe Str.
 Nagy János 8 Csutora Str.
 Nedelkó Jakab Str. Trombita No 11
 Nedelkó János 11 Trombita Street
 Opritz Pál 21 Virág Street
 Szánthó István 49 Illés Street

Garbage collectors

Boden István S, 61 Választó Str.
 Hodozsén János 16 Csutora Str.
 Hadik Antal Ev. 61 Választó Str.
 Illés Lajos
 Illés Mihály 4 Kosár Street
 Kercs Demeter 28 György Street
 Lukucz János 93 Mihály Street
 Mladin Milliós Koszorú Street No 33
 Serb György Illés Street No 126
 Szabó Ferenc és neje Ev. Választó Str. No 61
 Szűcs János Kosár Str. No 30
 Tősér Pálné Kosár Street No 4
 Vékony József Borona Street No 38
 Zopota János Milós Street No 82

Harness and saddle makers and manufacturers

Bérczy Pál market Andrassy
 Hably József 4 Nádor Str.
 Knitzky Ignác B-dul József főherceg nr. 11
 Radocsányi János id. piața Árpád nr. 4
 Radocsányi János ifj str. Vörösmarty nr. 1
 Szilágyi Sándor str. Hunyadi.
 Tokai Lajosné Boros Béni Square No 28
 Titizer és Társa Andrassy Square No 4
 Várkövy József Széchenyi Street No 1

Web producers

Blazics Ferenc Rákóczy str. nr. 24
 Fischer Testvérek B-dul József főherceg
 No. 8

Kelemen József Kiskarika Street No 8
 Rácز Sebestyén Angyal Street No 25
 Rieger Sándor Határ Street No 12

Pump manufacturers

Hónig Frigyes 28 Rákóczi str.

Painters and plasterers

Bizam Gyula str. Görbe.
 Braun Samu Forray str. nr. 7
 Braun Antal Forray str. nr. 7
 Bräuner Vilmos Deák Ferenc Str.
 Büchler Dávid Chorin Áron Str. No 2
 Czeiler István Weitzer János Str. No 8
 Czigler Ignác Eötvös Str. No 12
 Dick F. Lajos Hunyadi Str. No 4
 Fejér Antal 10 Rákóczi Str.
 Fischer Ármin Vörösmarty Str.
 Fischer Béla 56 Sarló Str.
 Glück József József főherceg St. 7
 Hegyesy Géza Alsómarospart-sor 2
 Holló Árpád Pöhltenberg St. 17
 Irmer Henrik Damjanich St. 3 Kempf
 Emil Szabadság St. 5
 Klein Rudolf Petőfi St. 7
 Kiss Lajos 14 Kossuth Street
 Kohn Jakab 12 Szabadság Square
 Kohn Vilmos 8 Andrásy Square
 Kondorossy Imra Batthyány Street No 38
 Kucséra József Kiskarika Street No 10
 Kulcsár Péter Wesselényi Street No 5
 Ladics Pál Koszorú Street No 1
 Lenkey György 4 Petőfi Str.
 Lusztig Ignác 18 Határ Str.
 Mandlklein Vilmos 4 Halász Str.
 Marianeszku János 21 Bercsényi Street
 Mautner Márkus 6 Koszorú Street
 Neisz Lajos 6 Hunyadi Street
 Orrsz István 4 Farkas Str.
 Parragi Mihály 62 Illés Str.
 Preiszler János 20 Aranykéz Str.
 Ritter Dániel Csernovics Péter.
 Rubits Gyula Szt.-Pál str. nr. 8

Schmidt Lajos 10 József főherceg St.
 Simon József 44 Thököly Imre St.
 Vágó József B. 10 Választó St.
 Végh István Weitzer J. Street No 17

Sculptors and stone carvers

Czink József Csernovics Str. 25
 Deutsch Fülöp Andrásy Square 20
 Haubenwirth Mih. ifj. Andrásy Square 22
 Hirsch Mihály Szt.-Péter Str. 5
 Koller József 2 Kápolna Str.
 Kreinicker Sándor 2 Mocsár Str.
 Levitter Jenő 11 Teleky str.
 Mucsi Lajos Csernovics Péter Street No 17
 Somogyi János Magyar Street No 5
 Szeifert János Magyar Street No 29
 Titeltoker Vilmos Deák Ferenc Street
 Wagner Károlyné özv. str. Csiky G.-u 23

Soda manufacturers

Water factory of the Arad innkeepers
 S.A. 22 Batthány str.
 Hirt Antalné özv. str. Lípót.
 Petrovics István és Tsa str. Salacz
 Tóth István özv. str. Magyar.
 Ungár József 7 Gyár Street
 Winkler Sándorné özv. Magyar str. nr. 4

Carpet cleaners and repairers

Schwarcz József B-dul József főherceg nr. 8

Furriers

Beregzászi Lajos Sárossy str. nr. 2
 Burnác Sebő (Gáj)
 Ferdinánd Demeter 6 Trombita Str.
 Ferdinánd Szvetozár 3 Trombita Str.
 Gyukics Száva 18 Akác Str.
 Illmann Laura Petőfi Street No 5
 Jancsin Miklós Trombita Street No 2
 Jenni Béla Magyar Street No 11
 Joanovits Antal Tabajdi Street No 1
 Joanovits Izidor E. Választó str. nr. 67
 Kiss Janos Deák Ferenc str. nr. 33/3
 Kiurszky Helén és Társa Bocskay str. nr. 2
 Mayer Miklós Salacz str. nr. 1

Seidl Ottó és Társa Andrassy Square No 8
 Sonkovits Demeterné Határ Street No 4
 Sztruhár Testvérek Deák Ferenc Street
 Zsivojnovits Dusán Közép Street No 26

Cloak makers

Jäger György Választó str. nr. 45
 Molnár Károlyné özv. E. str. Választó
 nr. 45

Weaver

Tóth Bernáth 8 Fejsze Str.

Dairy

Aradi Tejcsarnok Széchenyi str. nr. 9

Repairer of cues and pool tables

Hartmann János str. Kazinczy.

Funeral Institute

Kézsmárki István Weitzer János str. nr. 2
 Limbek János és Fia (Érckoporsó-gyár)
 Vörösmarti str.
 Varga Imre Szabadság Square No 20

Brickmakers

The first brick, tile and clay factory in
 Arad. Radnai Street
 Arad Railway, Road and Brick Factory
 Cserép Str.
 Kirle Antal str. Flórián nr. 6/b
 Brick and tile factory in Micălaca
 Karolina street
 Nacht Viktor 3 Sörház Street
 Nikolics Sándor 7 Kossuth Street
 Novák Péter Alsómarospart Street
 Probst Mihály Ferdinánd Street

Tannery

Jaszlics Alajos 48 Miklós Street
 Székely Sándor 13 Gyár Street

Natural fertilizer factory

Neuman Testvérek Arad-Gai

Platform for cutting and shredding firewood

Özv. Kovács Istvánné Gara Acsev.
 (Electric station)

Fireworks organiser

Novák Gusztáv Forest

Glassware

Berkovits Béla Pécskai-ut 17
 Birkás Gyula Fejsze str. nr. 45
 Hajek Antal, his heir, 7 Forray Street
 Rauch és Szatmári József főherceg Boule-
 vard No 9
 Özv. Sütő Józsefné Forray street no. 22
 Schattelesz Zsigmond Bockó Street No.
 Szabó Albert Andrassy Square No. 16
 Urbán Endre Kelemen Square No. 6

Painter on glass and porcelain

Perlmutter és Bahnert str. Weitzer J. nr. 17

Manufacturer of metal furniture

Fleischer Testvérek str. Lázár V.

Entrepreneurs

Böhm Géza Batthyány Street No 38
 Steinhausz Dávid Weitzer János Street No 1

Restaurants and breweries

Abend György Tököly Imre Street No 12
 Árva Henrik (Gai) Templom Street No 1
 Balázs Antal Luther Márton Street No 2
 Bartalos Lászlóné Nagy Sándor Street No 7
 Bleiziffer Vilmosné Gr. Leiningen nr. 12
 Boros Mihály Asztalos Sándor str. nr. 2/3
 Budai László 8 Boros Béni Square
 Bem László 20 Szabadság Square
 Boronkai Ferenc Vásár Market No. 3
 Czitrom Janka market Boczkó Street No 8
 Csizmás László (Gai) Templom Street No 28
 Dani Sándorné Aulich Lajos Street No 20
 Dávid Vilmosné Erdélyi Street No 11
 Özv. Duffner Vilmosné Bercsényi str. nr. 1
 Dovrek Imre Erzsébet str. nr. 7
 Engi Pálné 12 Radnai Str.
 Égető Jánosné square Boros Béni nr. 2
 Ékes József str. Kápolna nr. 19
 Faragó Béla str. Mikes Kelemen nr. 71

- Fistiag Mihály Arad Cetate
 Friedmann Jakab str. Szent Pál nr. 2
 Fülöp Béla str. Deák Ferenc nr. 2
 Fülöp Sámuel str. Weitzer János nr. 13
 Gehl Károly str. Radnai-ut 13/a
 Grünhüt Sámuel str. Radnai nr. 1
 Havancsák József str. Batthyány nr. 33
 Halász Miklósné str. Leiningen nr. 12
 Havicza Rezső str. Varjassy József nr. 2
 Hermann Antal Bercsényi H Street No 1
 Himmelsbacher György Pécskai Street No 6
 Horváth Sándor Pécskai-ut Street 2 and 2/a
 Izsák Adolf Fejsze Street No 26
 Kánya Géza Szabadság Square No 19
 Klein Ignác Deák Ferenc Street No 2
 Kellner Ignác Radnai Street No 9
 Kohn Izidorné Boros Béni square no. 23
 Korom Lajos Sarló street no. 3
 Kravár Imre Szabadság Square No 20
 Kun Imre Radnai Street No 12
 Kurunczi János Simándi Street No 3
 Özv. Krausmann Sámuelné Asztalos
 Sándor Str. No 6
 Lőrinczi József Zrínyi str. no. 1
 Löwy és Pollák B-dul József főherceg
 nr. 1
 Lukács Fülöp Pădurice
 Mikuska Imre Szerbégyszék dűlő 1
 Mojsza János Koszorú no. 34
 Mihályi Gyula kiosk in Baros Park
 Mucsi Sándor Borona no. 53
 Muszkán Döme Csutora no. 1
 Novotny Lajosné market 19 Szabadság.
 Petykó Pálné Kossuth str. no. 11
 Pósta Mihály Deák Ferenc str. no. 12
 Propst Viktorné Akác str. no. 10
 Reiter Miklós Tököly square no. 4
 Riszterer Rezső Kossuth str. no. 5
 Rónay A. János Andrassy square no. 19
 Ruhm Mihály Cserép street no. 6
 Spielman Adolf Karolina street no. 5
 Szabadi Pálné Tököly square no. 1
 Szabó Gusztáv Varjassy street no. 36
 Szabó Kálmán Andrassy market no.
 Szeitz Péter (Cetate)
 Szent Karola Aulich Lajos str. nr. 20
 Szemann Ábrahám Simonyi-u. str. 1
 Werkmeister János Boros Beni square
 nr. 21
 Schubkegel Ádám Kapa street No 33
 Schultz Lajos Kápolna street No 8/a
 Schwarz Gáborné Hal square No 13
 Tabakovits Sándorné Lipót str. nr. 11
 Werner Dánielné özv., Karolina-u. 1
 Arany Szarvas - Golden Stag (str.
 Boczkó) Restaurant Tessits S from
 Ceala (Big Forest) Szida Milán
 Gambrianus (Szabadság square
 no. 19) Novotny J. K. Lajosné
 Fehér Kereszt - White Cross (Andrassy
 Square No. 12) Braun G.
 Három király - Three kings (Andrassy
 Square No. 5) Gavrillette Miklós
 888 (5 Bercsényi M. St.) Répásy P.
 Jó pásztor - The Good Shepherd (5
 Bercsényi M. St.) özv. Duffner
 Józsefné
 Magyar király - Hungarian King (str.
 Boczkó) Porczán L.
 Millenium (B-dul József fgh) Schuch F.
 Vadászkiért - Hunters' Horn (str. Zrínyi
 no. 1) Lőrinczi J.
 Vas (Deák Ferenc str. no. 2)
 Vasúti étterem - Railway Restaurant -
 Schreiber Lajos
 Városi sörcsairnok - City Brewery Hall
 (Theatre Building) Kánya Géza
 Városligeti vendéglő (Restaurant in
 Pădurice)
 Vörös Ökör - Red Ox (Boczkó Street)
 Waszits György
- Engraving craftsman**
- Schubauer János 6 Andrassy Square

Watermill owners

Blaha Ede Tököly square no. 1
 Csalagovits B. Weitzer street no. 1
 Gelcz Konrád Sina street no. 5
 Herold Antal Asztalos Sándor Street No 9
 Horn Nándor Bercsényi Miklós Street No 2
 Kolb Valentin Tököly Square No 8
 Lui János Forray Str.
 Menrath József Str. Deák Ferenc.
 Pelcz Nándor 27 Tököly Imre Str.
 Róth Samu 20 Szabadság Str.
 Záray Ödön str. Deák Ferenc.

Pipe and sewerage contractors

Arad Waterworks S.A. str. Flórián nr.
 13/a
 Frank János Csiky Gergely Street No 6
 Guttmann József Weitzer János Street No 2
 Özv. Huszerl Manóné Árpád Square No 5
 Klein Testvérek Bercsényi Miklós Street

No. 17

Kohn József Minors' Palace
 Kőszeghy Sándor Boros Béni square no. 16
 Magyar benoidgáz r. t. str. Pécskai
 Mokos Márton str. Petőfi no. 4
 Panker János 8 Eötvös Str.
 Polgár Gyula 10 Deák Ferenc Str.
 Reinguth István 9 Kazinczy Str.
 Rosenberg Mór 12 Bercsényi M. Street
 Rosenthal Antal Szabadság Market
 Schäffer Richard 17 Batthyány Street
 Scheibl Vilmos 10 Szabadság Market
 Spitzer C. Tököly Market.

Piano manufacturers and piano craftsmen

Faix Jaques Batthyány Street No 35
 Krispin József Deák Ferenc Street No 28
 Neuman Antal Deák Ferenc Street No
 36



BÁRSONY ANDOR
 HARISNYA-, PAMUT-, KÖTÖTT- ÉS SZÖVÖTT
 ÁRUK GYÁRI RAKTÁRA
 ARAD, SZABADSÁG-TÉR 17. SZ.
 HELYBELI ÉS MEGYEI TELEFON 642. SZÁM.

LEGNAGYOBB RAKTÁR: 44

Női-, férfi- és gyermek-harisnyákban. Valódi Benger, dr. Jäger féle alsó ruházatban, keztyűkben, kötött mellényekben. Reform női és gyermek nadrágokban, plcidben.

Mindenféle sport cikkekben Combinege.

Délmagyarország kizárólagos egyedüli elárúsítása



Crepe de Santé cikkekben.

BÁRSONY ANDOR

STOCKING, COTTON, KNITWEAR AND FABRIC
 FACTORY WAREHOUSE

ARAD, BADSÁG SQUARE NO. 17.

LOCAL AND COUNTY TELEPHONE NO. 642

LARGEST WAREHOUSE

Tights for ladies, men and children. Original Benger and Dr. Jäger underwear, gloves, knitted vests. Original Reform trousers for ladies and small children.

The whole range of sports articles.

Exclusive sales of Crepe de Santé items in Southern Hungary.

MARGIT powder for women

It is made from the finest and most delicate ingredients. It is one of the most popular powders for women. It can be used both during the day and in the evening (at parties, theatre performances and dance parties) as it adheres perfectly to the skin and is completely unobtrusive. Even on sweaty faces it doesn't thicken and always covers it smoothly. Protects the face from the harmful effects of too much sun, strong wind and dust. Those ladies who use MARGIT Powder will be able to boast a clear, wrinkle-free complexion well into old age because MARGIT Powder contains no ingredients that could cause wrinkles, teeth or dark circles. Very often we see ladies with wrinkled faces. Their teeth are black and incomplete, their complexion, but especially the parts under their eyes, are greyish-blue; such faces are victims of poor quality powders. The most common ladies' powders contain lead which settles into the skin and causes the bluish-black colour. Each component of MARGIT powder undergoes a chemical process before use - We recommend the following colours: for blondes: rose pink and for brunettes: white or yellowish (buff) shades.

The price of Margit Powder is 1 kroner and 20 coins.

Women's powders, rinses and mouthwashes, toothpastes, toothbrushes.

To keep your teeth healthy, we recommend **MARGIT TOOTH PASTE and MARGIT MOUTH FLUSH**. Both preparations are the conquests of modern dental science. The Margit toothbrush does a mechanical job by clearing enamel and gums of food residue without scratching the tooth's extremely delicate enamel. - Margit mouthwash disinfects, destroys dust, removes water or other pathogenic products (miasmas and bacteria) that have entered the mouth, and thanks to its deodorizing effect, removes the unpleasant mouth odour that is especially prevalent in people with rotten teeth and stomach disorders. Both are very important, especially for children who can be protected in this way from all kinds of diseases. **Margit toothpaste price: 1 crown, Margit mouthwash price: 1 crown**

Use **HAIR MIXTURE** against hair loss and dandruff. It is important to note that there is no product that makes hair grow. Any claim to the contrary is untrue. If the scalp is healthy the hair will grow by itself. Therefore we need a remedy that strengthens the scalp, prevents damage and protects it from all diseases. One such preparation is Margit Hair Solution which is the result of long research. Margit Hair Solution prevents the formation of dandruff, as well as hair disease, which we usually call 'hair loss'. It prevents hair loss as it has a beneficial effect on the scalp and has a direct influence on hair growth. Price: 1 crown.

G. Földes Kelemen

**pharmacies and pharmaceutical chemistry laboratories Arad,
Deák Ferencz street no. 11-12**

MARGIT-HÖLGPOR.

Legfinomabb és leggyengédebb alkatrészekből áll. Egyike a legkedveltebb hölgyporoknak Ugy nappali mint esteli alkalmazásra (estélyek, színházak és táncmulatságokba), mert a bőrre remekül tapad és azon teljesen észrevehetetlen. Az izzadó arczon sem áll össze, hanem állandóan simán főd. Megóvja az arczot a nap, a szél és a por káros befolyásától. Azon hölgyek, kik a **MARGIT-POUDERT** használják, késő öregségükig állandóan tiszta, redőtlen arczbőrrel fognak dicsekedhetni, mert a **MARGIT-POUDER** oly alkatrészeket, melyek akár ránczokat, akár a fogak, vagy szemgödörök megfeketedését okoznák, nem tartalmaz Igen gyakran látunk hölgyeket, kiknek arczra ránczos, fogail



feketék és hiányosak, arczbőrük, de különösen a szemek alatti részek kékes feketék, az ilyen arczok a rossz hölgyporok áldozatai A legtöbb közönséges hölgypor tartalmaz ólmot, mely a bőrbe lerakodva okozza az ólmos kékes fekete színt. A **MARGIT-HÖLGPOR** minden egyes alkatrésze felhasználás előtt vegyi eljárásnak lesz alávetve — A következő színekben ajánlom: Szőkéknek: rózsza. Barnáknak: fehér vagy sárgás (chamoá) színekben.

Margit-Hölgypor ára 1 kor. 20 fillér.

Hölgyporok, masdóvizek és szájvizek, fogporok, fogkefék.

Fogak épen tartására ajánlom a **MARGIT-FOGPÉPET** és a **MARGIT-SZÁJVIZET**. Mindkét készítmény a modern fogorvosi tudomány vívmánya. A **Margit-Fogpép** mechanikai munkát végez, amennyiben a fogzománcot és a foghúst megszabadtítja a reá rakódott ételmaradéktól anélkül, hogy a fog rendkívüli kényes zománcát karczolná. — A **Margit-szájviz** desinfiál, azaz a por, a víz, vagy más uton a szájba került kór- okozó terméket (miasmák és baktériumokat) elpusztítja, desodoráló (szagtalanító) hatásánál fogva elvonja a száj kellemetlen szagát, amely különösen rossz fogu és rossz gyomru egyéneknél igen gyakori Mindkettő igen fontos körülmény, különösen gyermekek-nél, kiket ez uton mindenféle betegségtől óvhatunk meg.

Margit fogpép ára: 1 kor Margit szájviz ára: 1 kor

Hajhullás és fejkorpa-képződés ellen tessék használni a **MARGIT-HAJ-SZESZT**. Tudvalevő dolog, hogy oly készítmény, melytől a haj nő, nem létezik. Minden ellenkező állítás valótlan. Ha a fejbőr egészséges, a haj magától nő Oly szerre van tehát szükségünk, mely a fejbőrt erősíti, annak kipárolgását előmozdítja, minden megbetegedéstől megóvja. Ilyen készítmény a **Margit-Hajszesz**, mely hosszas buvárlatok eredménye. A **Margit-Hajszesz** meggátolja a korpa-képződést, valamint a hajnak azon betegségét, melyet közönséges „hajmolyosodásnak” nevezünk. Meggátolja a hajhullást és mivel jótékonyan hat a fejbőrre, közvetlen befolyást gyakorol a haj növéseére is. Ára: 1 korona.

G. Földes Kelemen

gyógyszerháza és vegyészeti laboratoriuma
Aradon, Deák Ferencz-utczá 11—12. sz.

List of the inhabitants of Arad in 1774¹

House owners in 1774²

Adamov Javin,	Arsits István merchant,	Borszák Maxa,
Aichler Ferenc, shoemaker,	Arsza Marián,	Borszák Togyer,
Albul Jován,	Arszin Jovan,	Berzoviczky János,
Alettyán Vaszilie,	Arszin Pera Tailor,	Bíbics Jakabné, (Ns.) ⁴
Alocz Ádám,	Athan Janin,	Birós Juon,
Anbänder Mihály Potter,	Athanazie Ann,	Birés Petru,
Andi Juon,	Azling József Cooper,	Birés Togyer,
Andray Pera,	Azling Sebestény şelar	Birgés Onya,
András Mihály,	Babo Fülöp,	Biró Laczkó,
Andrényi Mihály Furrier,	Bábocs Vasilie,	Blaskó András,
Angyalán Sztán,	Babocs András,	Blaskovics Mihály
Angyalán Vaszilie,	Batbocs Ferenc,	bootmaker,
Annanaczko Gyorgye,	Bebocs Lőrinc merchant,	Bodobu Pásku,
Anninger András	Bács Mihály,	Bodorla Pásku,
Shoemaker,	Balás Jován,	Bodorla Petru,
Aptó Róza widow,	Bálint Fissa,	Bodrosan Nikola,
Aradon Juon,	Balog János,	Bog Mihály,
Ardelán Jakab,	Balog Mihály,	Boganisty Nikola,
Ardelán Jovan,	Balta Petru,	Bogdán Vaszilie,
Aram Kristóf,	Baba Mitru,	Bogdánovics Lázár,
Ardelán Antonie,	Barth Sebetén,	Bogdanovits Nikola
Ardelán Irimie, I. II. ³	Barth Vilmos widow,	Tailor,
Ardelán Juon, I. II.	Barth Miklós,	Bognáry Ádám widow,
Ardelán Makarie,	Bocsán Pora,	Bogye Igda,
Ardelán Maxa,	Begler György carpenter,	Bogye Jova,
Ardelán Mitru, I. II.	Bolgress János,	Bogye Toma,
Ardelán Nikola, I. II.	Beló József,	Bohosné widow, (Ns.)
Ardelán Simeon, I. II. III.	Berarszky Arsza, B	Bokanits Pavao tailor,
Ardelán Simon I. II.	erarszky Gyuka,	Boldizsár György,
Ardelán Stephan,	Berber Józsa - surgeon,	Bombicz János,
Ardelán Togyer, I. II.	Borcsán Juon,	Borg György,
Ardelán Vaszilie,	Beris Alexa,	Bosin Arsza,
Armuczky Arsza,	Beris Luka,	Bosin Juka,

1) Lakatos Ottó, Arad. II., 1881, 277 p., pp: 221-234.

2) Several citizens owned 2-3 houses.

3) The meaning of Roman numerals: With that name there were as many heads of households (with the same first and last name) and as many households as there are Roman numerals after each name.

4) (Ns) Noble - to render the chamber list in its authenticity, we reproduce the prefix/suffix indicating the noble rank.

Bosin Pora,	Czibula Márton	Eckmüller Lőrinc tailor,
Borsa Ilia,	bootmaker, advisor,	Edelspacherné (Ns),
Boszoboj Koszta,	Czirkin Pavao,	Edelspacher Innkeeper
Bott József,	Dacsaty Konstantin,	at "Zöld koszorú"
Botta Togyer,	Damianov Jova,	("Green Crown"),
Bozoghy Gábor widow,	Damianov Laza,	Edlmüller János Cooper,
Bozoghy Mátyás	Damianov Mitár,	Einzinger Sebestény
wheelwright,	Damianov Vasza,	widow
Brassován Joano,	Dann Antal,	Englin Éva,
Brassován Jován	Danca Ilia bootmaker,	Englisch Antal,
Innkeeper,	Dann Mitru,	Erdész widow,
Brastval Juon,	Dehelán Dimitru,	Eremics Mihály
Braunbock János	Dehelán Pál,	merchant,
wheelwright,	Demeter Alexa,	Etlinger Illés hornar,
Brinheffner György,	Demeter János	Etschner Erzsébet
Buda Flóra,	bootmaker,	widow,
Buda Mihály,	Derecsin András,	Faberhofer György
Bugariu Ignaty,	Derecsin Gyorgye I. II.	Shoemaker,
Bugariu Mia,	Derecsin Jován,	Falvaya úrnő, (Ns.)
Bukur Ardeleanu,	Derecsin Mihály,	Farkas Demeter,
Bureczky Károly	Derecsin Togyer,	Farkas József bootmaker,
Innkeeper,	Deván György,	Farkusán Juon,
Buttarity Gyuka,	Deván Vaszilie,	Farno Franciska widow,
Buttin Pera,	Dieser Tádé tábăcar,	Fehér Magdolna,
Cantana Sándor,	Dobra András,	Fekete Pál,
Constantin Niga,	Dobra István,	Feldmann Lipót,
Constantin Nikola	Dobra Juon,	Felia Mátyás knife,
Furrier,	Dobra Marián,	Felkerer Mátyás miller,
Csatáry Sebestény,	Dobra Pál,	Ferber Antal Innkeeper,
Csavint Zubin Jovan,	Dobra Vaszilie,	Ferber Frigyes,
Csákó József,	Dobricza Josza,	Ferlentuza Anna
Csernovicsné (Ns.)	Donschachner Jakab	widow,
Csernye Toma,	dwelling,	Ficzkovler Milán,
Csimpojás Dragoj,	Dracsin Jova,	Finger Károly Cooper,
Csimpojás Nikola,	Dragity Jova,	Flóra Gligor,
Csintyán Pével,	Dragity Láza,	Flóra Toma,
Csizmás Gligor	Dragojlovits Jakab,	Fogl Farkas widow
bootmaker,	Dragojlovits Lázár,	turner,
Csoacsin Mia,	Dragojlovits Marko,	Foltán Samu,
Csobán Koszta,	Dragojlovits Zima,	Forgan Károly rotate,
Csobán Togyer,	Dudán Simeon,	Forray András
Csokán Gergely,	Dumitrov Száva peeler,	subprefect, (Ns.)
Csokovszky Gája,	Dumitru Mihály,	Freitag Nándor,
Csósz Szima,	Eberlein Borbála widow,	Frics Ferenc
Czoll Burghard	Eberlein Sebestény	witchsurgeon,
wheelwright,	witchsurgeon,	Frics Mihály widow,
Czenger Márton,		Fridrich József mason,

Fruscha Nikola merchant,	Gyeorgyev Pava merchant,	Hübner Mátyás Shoemaker,
Gaál Mihály wheelwright,	Gyerman Nasko,	Hüll Gábor,
Gaban György, I. II.	Gyermokov Maxa,	Igniatov Péra,
Gajcsán Petru,	Gyermokov Száva,	Ignya Ferdinánd,
Gajnov Jova,	Gyorgev Nikola merchant,	Ignyat Pánim tailor,
Galiczky János widow,	Gyuragy Stefanov,	Ikszin Péra widow,
Gallinovics János widow,	Gyurgyev András arámar,	Ilka Lázár,
Galomojti Ilia,	Gyurim Ábrahám tailor,	Ilka Mitru,
Gavrillo Ardelleanu,	Gyurkin Láza peeler,	Ilosvay György,
Gavrilovics eovra widow,	Hackl János widow,	Incze György,
Ferenc hostess widow innkeeper,	Hacsia Pével merchant,	Iszakov Mia,
Gebauer Pál negustor,	Hagen György,	Ivanov Alexa,
Gecsán Jozca,	Hager János hatmaker,	Ivanov Gyugja Tailor,
Gecsán Toda,	Hajka Józsof,	Jaksin Pava,
Guczeján Mihály,	Hajvaty Jora,	Janskin Radivoj,
Georgie Nikola,	Halmasán Daniló,	Jancsó Ferenc,
Georgiev Jankó,	Halmasán Mihály,	Janin Pera merchant,
Gligor Joano,	Halmassányi István,	Jank Aga,
Gligor Katalin Furrier,	Halovszky Andrea widow,	Jankov Ilia,
Gligorin Pavao,	Hancz Pál mason,	Jankov Jován,
Gligorestye Gligor,	Harsán Gavriła,	Janosev Mihály,
Gligorestye Ongya,	Hassia József,	Jámbor Lőrinc,
Gligorestye Pével,	Hatzl Tamás,	Jánosy Jova,
Grabacher György locksmith,	Hausl Frigyes,	Jenovay Egyed zidar,
Gracsanin Péra,	Hausleitner András merchant,	Jeremicseva Márta widow,
Graack Jankó merchant,	Három korona Innkeeper,	Jeremin Péra,
Granatirov Arsza,	Heim Antal Shoemaker,	Jereminszky Jova,
Grószáv Gyermán,	Heincz Henrik,	Jereminszky Száva,
Gruber József,	Heller Ernhardt wheelwright,	Jeszdin Ilia,
Gruber Mihály tailor,	Henity Manda widow,	Jeszdin Péra,
Gruin Mája widow,	Herczegán János,	Jeszdivoj Jova bootmaker,
Gruin Stefán,	Hermann Márton blacksmith,	Joan Togyer,
Gruja Marczik,	Hesz György,	Joanovics Demeter,
Grujty Pauli widow,	Hibásfalván Juon,	Joanov Mátyás,
Grujty Száva co-driver,	Hlin Jovan Tailor,	Joon Jován,
Grujtyo Pára,	Hochmeyer József merchant,	Jorga Dolcsán,
Grün Luka widow,	Hocsin Konstantin merchant,	Jova Andrea,
Grünwald Mátyás mason,	Hojek Vencel zidar,	Jova Zsiván,
Gudlén Mátyás carpenter,	Hubschner Keresztély,	Jovanka Andrina,
Gulyás Gligor,		Jovanov Péra,
Gulyás Péter,		Jovanov Péra Furrier,
Guzmanov Maxa,		Jovanov Szima,
		Jovanucseva Jova,
		Jovicsin Száva,

Jujlovov Pana,	Klein Lőrinc	Krizsán Péra,
Juris János butcher,	wheelwright,	Kronrr György,
Jurisin Jozsa,	Klein Sebestény	Kuhtreiber György
Kaal Mártonné miller,	carpenter,	miller,
Kafecsiae Alexa widow,	Klempay Márton	Kuk Petru,
Kalaicsia Tódor,	subprefect, (Ns.)	Kupil Vaszilie,
Kallinger Antal	Klimpfinger Rozina,	Kurják Péra,
innkeeper,	Klugovics Péter barber,	Kurticsán Tóda,
Kallinger Gáspár	Knobloch Jeremiás,	Kuzman Gyorgye,
Shoemaker,	Kocsis István,	Kuzman Laczkó,
Kallinovics György,	Kollár Maxa,	Kuzman Leonárd,
Kalmár Dávid	Kollár Gyurka	Kuzmanov Katalin,
bootmaker,	wheelwright,	Kuzmanov Pana
Kammer Simon	Kolorov Pára,	bootmaker,
wheelwright.	Konrd György zidar,	Küll András mason,
Karavla Radul,	Konrad Mihály Potter,	Lăcătuș Péra,
Karácsonyi János,	Koppán György,	Lapadát Gligor,
Katona Gyorgye,	Kosló Simon,	Lapadat Gligorestye,
Kazancsia István,	Kosztá Szabulov,	Lazaroff Jefta Tailor,
Kazancsia Jován,	Kosztyn Atyim,	Lazarov Gligor
Kazancsia Láza,	Kosztin Jova,	merchant,
Kászonyi András, chief	Kosztin Jován,	Lázár Palkov,
notary of the county	Koszula Koszta,	Lob Péter shoemaker,
(Ns.)	Kovinan Mojsza,	Leffler Ferenc shepherd,
Keller Gáspár fisher,	Köll Antal sticlar,	Lehomulszky Ádám
Keller János,	Krajlev Nikola,	Innkeeper,
Kerekán Kriszta,	Krausz György,	Lekin Péra,
Kerekán Tyityó,	Krautwaschel Nándor	Lengyel István,
Keresztes Ferenc,	gingerbread	Lengyel Mária,
Keresztes Páter,	producer,	Lengyel Miskó,
Kerety Láza,	Krbald Jovan, I. II.	Lenner Tamás,
Kernevlen András,	Krbald Vasza,	Lepajla Miajló,
Keszler Dorottya,	Krecz Joan,	Leucsán Péter,
Kevery István,	Krecza György,	Liebenrock Bonifác
Kiriákovics Varsán,	Krocza Kittó,	tailor,
Kirfén Nika bronzecraft,	Krecza Mihály,	Linger József Cooper,
Kiss Ferenc,	Krekics Petru widow,	Litricsin Pavao,
Kiss István Tailor,	Krekita Lázár,	Lochner Lipót,
Kiss Tamás,	Krenauer József,	Lonczor Péra,
Kiss Tódor and Nepos,	Kreszta Jonathán,	Lorencz Mátyás,
Klaity Lázár,	Kreszta Mihály, I. II.	Lovász György, (Ns).
Klyity Száva,	Kreszta Toma,	Lókés Gábor bootmaker,
Klyity Taxa Furrier,	Krisztin Péra,	Lőrincz János,
Klaityeva Anna,	Krisztin Toma,	Luka Szabin,
Klee Mihály,	Krizsán Juon,	Lukin Mitya,
Klein Ignác tailor,	Krizsán Onu,	Lupardity Martin,

Lupp Gábor,	Menschenkind Jakab,	Moldován Niszczul,
Lnpp Miksa,	Miaszto Tomin,	Moldovan Tógyer I. II.
Lupp Péra,	Miatityev Péra merchant,	Miller András,
Lupp Percza,	Miatov Jesza,	Miller János bootmaker,
Lupp Vaszilie,	Miatovics György Furrier,	Miller Tógyer,
Lupsity Ilia Tailor,	Miatovics Péter Furrier,	Momcsilov Jova,
Lupsity Jova Furrier,	Mihajlo Jeromin,	Momirov Mitár,
Lusznyek Antal,	Mihajlov Jova,	Morár Dániel,
Macsán Ilia,	Mihajlov Szíván Furrier,	Morár Toda mason,
Marsán Juon,	Mihajlovits Axentie tailor,	Moreli Georga widow,
Macsán Urszán,	Mihajlovits Manojlov	Moszburger Péter hatter,
Magyar András, tax	soap maker,	Mrazek Ferenc
collector (Ns),	Mihajlovits Toda widow,	Innkeeper,
Magyar György,	Mihaleszku Jován,	Mundicza Juon,
Magyar István,	Miin Gyorgye,	Mundru Manán,
Mahler István painter,	Miin Jován,	Mundrucza Ilia,
Mainhardt Pál Innkeeper,	Miin Pava,	Muntyán Anucza,
Májtényi János,	Miin Sztoján merchant,	Muntyán Battyul,
Makai Ferenc,	Mikolaku Ouya,	Muntyán Dávid,
Manderlokán Joane,	Milonkov Todor,	Muntyán Konstantin,
Manojlov Gyorgye	Milics Antal widow,	Muntyán Manán
merchant,	Milosev Ársza,	wheelwright,
Manojlovics Péra,	Milovánov Jován,	Muntyán Mersza,
Marczikov Jankó,	Mirkov Jankó,	Muntyán Radul,
Marinko Trifán,	Mirkov Sima,	Muntyán Sideon,
Marinkov Arsza,	Miskova Anna widow,	Muntyán Stefán,
Marinkov Marko,	Miskov Vasza,	Muntyán Tógyer,
Marján Lusza,	Missin Demeter Furrier,	Muszkán Onul,
Mark Onu,	Missin János,	Muszkán Onya,
Mark Petru,	Mitrov Jova bootmaker,	Muszkán Toma,
Marko Jovanov,	Mitrov Lázár,	Müller Domokos brutar,
Marko Pavlov,	Mitrov Pava,	baker,
Marko Szabulin,	Mitrov Sztoján,	Müller Ferenc
Markov Mia,	Mitrova Jelka widow,	pharmacist
Marosán Alexa,	Mitni Szavul,	N. Rókus,
Marosán Georg,	Mladenova Jella,	Nagy Antal, (Ns.)
Marosán Jakab,	Mocz Mihály,	Nagy István,
Marosán Koszta,	Modrosan Pável,	Nagy János,
Maxa Gligorestye,	Moimrov Szuba,	Nagy János barber,
Maxin Jova,	Mojsza János,	Nagy Péter widow,
Mayer Albert,	Mojsza Juon,	Nanin Szima
Mayer Togyer,	Mojszin Száva,	shopkeeper,
Mátyás Nándor Tailor,	Moldován Irimie,	Naskó Tógyer,
Majer András,	Moldován Iván,	Nasztih Jankó arámar,
Menner Leonárd baker,	Moldován Jován,	Nedolkov Jován,
baker,	Moldován Juon, I.	Nedelkov Juka,

Nedelkov Szima,	painter of paintings,	Pein Jankó,
Nedin Mia,	Osztoin Jova, I. II.	Pekár Andrea,
Nemecz Jakab mason,	Osztoin Jovan sapunier,	Pekurár Athanasie,
Neskov Joca,	Osztoin Lola,	Pekurár Attyim,
Nestorov Zsiván,	Osztoin Manán,	Pekurár Dávid,
Neszity Jova,	Osztoin Pavao,	Pekurár Gligor,
Neszity Osztoja,	Oszvald Antal țiglar,	Pekurár Manyutz,
Neszity Pava,	Oszvald Bonaventura,	Pekurár Marián,
Neumann György widow,	Oszvald Zsuzsánna	Pekurár Simon,
Niedermayer Ferenc	widow,	Pekurár Szima,
butcher,	Otlakán András,	Pekurár Tódor,
Nika Konstantin,	Ottyán Onn,	Pekurár Tógyer,
Nikolaev Dima,	Örmény János,	Pekurár Vaszilie,
Nikolin Jova,	Örmény Mihály,	Pora Gyorgye,
Nikolin Jován merchant,	Ósz József Cooper,	Pora Nestor,
Ninkov Todorov,	Panin Andrea,	Pora Zima,
Ninkov Péra,	Pánin Jona,	Perár Gavriła,
Noalidity Anna widow,	Pankov Koszta merchant,	Perár Stefan,
Nosko Onya,	Pantilia Ardeleanu,	Perár Tódor,
Novakov Ivan,	Parth Mihály locksmith,	Pergauer Mátyás
Novák Teréz,	Parti Tamás wheelwright,	locksmith,
Nováky Anna widow,	Pask Jeremia,	Perger Leontin
Nováky kapitány,	Paska Miklós,	wheelwright,
Nunu Dávid tailor,	Pauer őrnagy, (Ns).	Pergwein József,
Nyegru Nikola,	Pauer Sándor,	Peszko Mihály
Nyiga Ivan,	Pava György,	bootmaker,
Nyiga Josza,	Pava Ilia,	Peszrán Mihály,
Nyiga Vaszilie,	Pava Ivanov,	Petengraber Borbála
Oberst Ferenc,	Pava Jovan,	widow,
Okalovics Konstantin	Pava Kláity,	Petkov Ivan,
Furrier,	Pavao Lazarov,	Petkov Jován baker,
Olgyán Gavrilu,	Pavao Marinkov,	patiser,
Omisza Joszia,	Pavao Perár,	Petranov Markó Furrier,
Oncsa Pask,	Pavics József, butcher,	Petvity Vaszó,
Opitz Jakab Cooper,	Pavin Ursula widow,	Petrov Ilia,
Orga György,	Pálinkás Dimitru,	Petrov Jankó,
Oriecka Károly,	Pálinkás Józsa,	Petrov Jován bootmaker,
Orlov Dávid,	Pálinkás József,	Petrov Mia,
Orlov Marko,	Pálinkás Juon,	Petrov Száva,
Orlov Száva,	Pálinkás Mojsza,	Petrov Vásza merchant,
Oroli János bootmaker,	Pálinkás Onul,	Petrovics Gyorgyie
Oroli Pál bootmaker,	Pálinkás Péter widow,	Furrier,
Orosz János,	Pálinkás Tógyer,	Philipp Peni,
Orvillán Josza,	Pecskánin Pavao,	Pintye Mihalesko,
Orvillán Milutin,	Pecskán István,	Piperszky Juka,
Osztermayer Ferenc	Peier Ignác mason,	Piringer György

Cooper, I. II.	rotate,	Rusz Péter,
Piros Simon,	Pujka Marka,	Ruttar Alexa,
Pittner Dani stocking manufacturer,	Punin Pavao,	Saidl Ferenc Cooper,
Pivoda János button manufacturer,	Puskás András,	Saly Márton Cooper,
Pizekin Gyura,	Puskás Antal,	Sandicsov Jova,
Pochmauer József,	Puskás Dimitru,	Sándor Demeterné widow,
Pochner Bernát mason,	Puskás Imre,	Sándor Fülöp bootmaker,
Podinity Petri widow,	Puskás Pavao,	Sándor Márton,
Pogondorffner János wheelwright,	Racsán András,	Sándor Mihály,
Pokanity Tódor,	Racsán Tódor,	Schiauier János baker, pastry,
Poller András zidar,	Racsán Tógyer,	Schek György merchant,
Poller János judecător,	Radivoj Jován,	Scheindl Vilmos widow,
Pontyán Fülöp,	Radivoj Maxa,	Schempauer József Innkeeper,
Pontyán Onya,	Radován Jankó,	Scherfeneder György,
Popagyukin Pál,	Rakin Gyurka,	Schillinger Jakab Tailor,
Popagyukin Péter,	Ray Péra,	Schipppl György,
Popoda Jakab,	RácZ András (Ns).	Schmiringer Ferenc,
Popov Attyim,	RácZ Jova,	Schneider György mason,
Popov István,	RácZ Márton beltmaker,	Schneider János wheelwright,
Popov Jefta merchant,	Rock Antal Innkeeper,	Schonád György Cooper,
Popov Josza,	Rock József furrier,	Schondl Egyed zidar,
Popov Mileta,	Rocsnyi János mason,	Schönbauer Adám miller,
Popov Nikola,	Reczenfinger János mason,	Schulz János wheelwright,
Popovics Damaszkín Furrier,	Reichhardt József Cooper,	Schuszky János tâmplar,
Popovics István,	Reingruber Jakab Shoemaker,	Schusztér János,
Popovics István soap maker,	Reische János miller,	Schvale Bertalan merchant,
Popovics Iván tailor,	Reityán Toma,	Schwarz Mátyás mason,
Popovics Kuzman,	Remenyik József (Ns),	Schwriger Rozália,
Popovics Mihajlo peeler,	Ridl Mátyás,	Senoner György mason,
Popovics Pavel soap maker,	Rimboner Károly dwelling,	Siklován Gyorgye,
Popovics Stal,	Ritter János innkeeper,	Siklován Nikola,
Pop Rada,	Ritter János locksmith,	Soklovár Vászilie,
Praedity Sztoján,	Rodivoj Pera,	Sipos Péra,
Prekuf Juon,	Rohács Ferenc,	Private Száva,
Prekuf Vaszilie,	Romin Jován merchant,	Söress (Ns).
Prenczin Mátyás Shoemaker,	Romin Josza widow,	Stadler Konrád widow,
Prindl János Tailor,	Rossin Nisza,	Stanko Missin,
Provoda Péter,	Rossu Jankó,	
Prudnyay Zsigmond	Rossu Opre,	
	Rummel Mátyás beltmaker,	
	Rusz András,	
	Busz Juon,	

Stefanov István,	Szandity Markó,	Tyirity Ninko,
Stefanov Jankó,	Szandityev Ilia widow,	Tyukin Száva,
Stefanov Jován,	Szandityev Pavao,	Uczul Kresztin,
Stein Masa,	Szaolity Stefán widow,	Ulasky Gája,
Stein Száva,	Szapunczia Janka,	Ummerl József
Stein Zsiván,	Szapunczia Jova,	wheelwright,
Steiner György,	Szara Damianov,	Unterfeller Katalin,
Stengler Henrik	Szara Lázár,	Untersteller Péter
bricklayer,	Szarandán Mikula,	Furrier,
Stoján Bosin,	Szarandán Tógyer,	Ursz István,
Stojánov Láza,	Szarod Simon,	Vaczadás Ilon,
Stojánov Mia,	Szava Gyorgye,	Vandrák András,
Stojánov Rista merchant,	Szava Tógyer,	Varjasán Bogdán,
Stojkova Anna widow,	Szavulin Flóra,	Vaszits Péter Furrier,
Straub József,	Szász Pistre,	Vazilia Izak,
Straubinger György	Szávits Gyorgye merchant,	Várady János,
hatter,	Szavicseva Alka widow,	Voliszkov Gája,
Stumpf József	Szebenyi Jova merchant,	Voliszay Száva widow,
Shoemaker,	Szebenyi Juon,	Venetzia ház,
Stückmeister Mihály	Togyer Szavulin,	Veszín Nenád,
witch-surgeon,	Topolovity Péra,	Viczko András saddler,
Sulticz András	Tornyan Lázár,	Vidulov Jakov,
bootmaker,	Tornyan Nenád,	Visnyay György
Susan Zsiván,	Tornyan Száva,	shoemaker,
Sutovszky Gyorgyi	Tornyanin Gyuka,	Vissoda József tailor,
button	Tornyanin Tassa,	Viszárszky Utina,
manufacturer,	Tóth Jankó,	Vlajkov Mia coyote,
Sünd Konrád locksmith,	Tököly Anna Lady (Ns).	Vlajkov Necza,
Sütő Jánacs deputy judge,	Tököly János Lord (Ns).	Vlajkov Szavao,
Sütő Mátyás,	Török Mihály Deputy	Vynovits Szura widow,
Svirác Gyura,	Judge,	Vörös Pál,
Tailor Ferenc,	Triff György,	Vragyila István
Tailor József (Ns.)	Tsintyán Onu,	shoemaker,
Szak Ferenc beltmake,	Tsintyán Onya,	Vuics Szavao merchant,
Szaka Gyorgye,	Tucsán Iván,	Vuka Markova widow,
Szaka Ignya,	Tungyerin Trifon,	Vukodlak Jankó,
Szkaty Iván,	Tupsin Péra,	Vukovics, the state
Szakács Mihály,	Tyirity Fülöp,	prosecutor,
Szalay István (Ns.).	Tyirita Milo,	Waigler József zidar,
Szalay Péter barber,		

B) Daylaborers

Alexa N.,	Szerdán Attyim,	Sztankov Jeszta,
András Juon,	Székely András,	Sztankov Péra,
Arady József,	Székely János,	Sztarisko Misko,
Argyelán Alexa,	Székely Mihály,	Sztojanov Riszta,
Argyelán Rossa, I,	Szibián Juon and Genere	Sztojokova Uka widow,
Argyelán Rossa, II,	goldsmithi,	Szubin Alexa,
Argyelán Mária,	Szigedán Attyim,	Szubin Jova,
Argyelán Anucza,	Szigedy András,	Szvalicz Antoni,
Argyelán Mihály,	Szigedy Mikura,	Takács, prosecutor,
Argyelán Péter,	Szigedy Ursz,	Telecsán Jócza,
Algyelán Toma,	Szika N.,	Telecsánin Jován,
Balog Mihály,	Szikra Mihály,	Temmer Antal button
Barborovics János	Szilágyi András,	manufacturer,
bootmaker,	Szilágyi László bootmaker,	Tenkovics Josza
Bassovszky János,	Szimandán Márk,	shambelan,
Baumgartner Ádám,	Szinislai György,	Terenicsné,
Bess János,	Szirti Vida rope braider,	Ternován Irimie,
Bildhauer János sculptor,	Szitterné, Sziván Alenton,	Ternity Zifhó,
Szecsánszky Arsza,	Sziván Milosev,	Tesity Mihálo,
Szecsánszky Szima,	Szivánov Jócza,	Tirszin Nesza,
Szeczer Cecília widow,	Szivánov Mia,	Tischler Antal mason,
Szeczer János,	Szivánov Száva,	Thoacsia Tosa,
Szedin Miailo,	Szivojnov Juka,	Thoda Gligorestye,
Szedin Nikola,	Szlatinác Péra,	Thodor Pavlo,
Szedin Péra,	Szorg Antal butcher,	Thodorov Zsiván
Szekeres Gyuragy,	Szojadin Markov,	fishing,
Szekeres Onya,	Szokodorán Mihály,	Thodorov Gyuka
Szekulin Arsza,	Szokodorán Onu,	Furrier,
Szekulkan Gligor,	Szokodorán Petru,	Thodorov Jován,
Szerak Ilia,	Winkler Károly mason,	Thodorov Nikola,
Szerb Athatnasie,	Wirtl Tádé Innkeeper,	Thodorov Ninkó,
Szerb Juon,	Woltor Ádám,	Thodorov Péra
Szerb Tóda,	Wúrfi Keresztély	bootmaker,
Waldszeiner András	blacksmith,	Thoma Vaszilie,
mason,	Zajty Pavao,	Tlocsín Jocza,
Waldvogel János	Zolovszky Flóra widow,	Tocsa János,
carpenter,	Zimeonov Jova tailor,	Todorov Láza,
Weinhardt György,	Zivan Mackov,	Todorov Miailo,
Wimmer József,	Zivanov Szintília Furrier,	Todorov Nika merchant,
Wimmer József button	Szokority Iván,	Todorov Pera,
manufacturer,	Szolák Péra,	Moser János merchant,
Wimmer Sebestyén	Szombethelyán Stefán,	Muntyán Jakab,
dwelling,	Sztanko Mia,	Muntyán Marián,
Szerb Tógyer,	Sztankov Gyuka,	Muntyán Tódor,

Murk Attyim Innkeeper,	Rada Ádám tailor,	Trieb Zakariás,
Murka Flóra,	Rausch János shoemaker,	Undrád József tâmplar,
Müller Krisztián dwelling,	Rausch Szibilla widow, merchant,	Varsandán Onu,
Mülner Krisztián,	Revsz Mihora,	Várkonyi Ferenc Tailor,
Nagy András,	Ribnyánszky János Tailor,	Vojnics Vencel,
Neumann József comb,	Rodnery Fülöp wheelwright,	Weber József,
Nikola Onna,	Rossu Onu,	Wegmann Gallus bookbinder,
Nikolau Marko hatter,	Sajer Márton,	Wegmann József,
Novák Flórián,	Schippel Gaudentius portrait painter,	Wittmann Mihály Innkeeper,
Novák János Potter,	Schleiffer Domokos,	Zajty Záva.
Nováky Ferenc Innkeeper,	Schmidt Henrik,	
Oncsa Mihály,	Schlögl István merchant,	
Orga Fülöp,	Schuszky György gunsmith,	
Ott Mihály rope weaver,	Private Jován Deputy Judge,	
Ozol Mihály merchant,	Spitzenberger Mátyás rotate,	
Palis Nikola,	Stotz Mátyás, Tailor István,	
Papp János bootmaker,	Szabathy Ferenc,	
Pauer János wheelwright,	Szavority Miklós button manufacturer,	
Pauer Sebestény blacksmith,	Szedin Nikola,	
Pavlov Marko,	Szikra Ferenc,	
Pálinkás Joan, I.	Szirti Vitus rope weaver,	
Pálinkás Joan, II.	Szladicsek Mátyás, a carpenter,	
Pechler György mason,	Sztanko Mia,	
Pecser Pál mason,	Tettler József,	
Pekurár Daniló,	Tocsa Péter,	
Pekurár Fülöp,	Todorovics Mihály,	
Pekurár Jován,	Treszler András mason,	
Peskár Juon,		
Pettler János,		
Piringer Antal miller,		
Pleyer Ferenc merchant,		
Pozsonyi József,		
Purech Lőrinc,		



„So when asked whether to stay behind or move forward, we can only answer that Arad is moving forward. Let's move forward because this is a condition of life. Geographically it is only able to sustain itself at the price of strong and increased activity. If it becomes neglected it will certainly be overtaken by Szeged on the left or Timisoara will overtake it on the right. And then Arad will have no choice but to be left with the memory of the martyrs and the bitterness of the past. Precious as these are to all Hungarians, they would not be enough to save Arad, which was called ,the watchdog of the Hungarians', from sinking to the lower standards of a small provincial town. Only the progressive and sober spirit of its inhabitants could save it from this fate. Let us hope that it will.”

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