

**HUNGARIAN MINORITIES
IN THE
CARPATHIAN BASIN**

A study in Ethnic-Geography

by

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Chapter 8.

PLACES OF INTEREST AND SIGHTS FOR THE PROPOSED TOURS IN THE ETHNIC TERRITORY OF THE HUNGARIAN MINORITIES

Figures in the parentheses after the place names indicate the total population of the settlements and the percentage of the Hungarians in 1989 (Ukraine), 1991 /Slovakia, Yugoslavia, Croatia (excluding Baranya), Slovenia, Austria, 1992 Rumania, Croatia (Baranya).

SLOVAKIA

1. Tour in the Csallóköz (Žitný ostrov) region (160 km)*

KOMÁRNO/ KOMÁROM (37,346; 63.6 % Hung.): - birthplace of some Hungarian celebrities: Mór Jókai (1825-1904) writer, Ferenc Lehár (1870-1948) composer, Gyula Berez (1889-1951) sculptor - Famous fortress-system - St. Andrew Baroque - "Dunamenti" Museum - memorial plaque on the house where the famous Hungarian writer Jókai (1825-1904) was born - Jókai's bronze statue - Neo-Renaissance Town Hall - Classicist Zichy-castle - Classicist Country Hall - Romantic Officer's Casino /currently the Public Library - György Klapka's statue - Lutheran Empire church - Franciscan church - Reformed church - Reformed College - St. Rosalia Classicist church - Calvary-garden - Serbian Orthodox Baroque church - former Benedictine, currently Hungarian High School - Trade Union House (Cultural CenterHungaria Territorial Theatre - the Gate of islava - shipyard - Apályi island (natural conservation area) Jókai Days (in May)

ZLATNÁ NA OSTROVE / CSALLÓKÖZARANYOS (2,481; 92.6 % Hung.): goldpainting traditions - The 9650 hectare "Busard (Otis tarda) Reservation" (natural conservation area) - Léli island (Vel'kolélský ostrov) (natural conservation area, heron) - Reformed Classicist church

KLIŽSKÁ NEMÁ / KOLOZSNÉMA (606; 94.5 % Hung.): Reformed Romanesque church from the 12th century - Fisher Museum - traditional folk architecture - water sport center - folk festival (end of August)

ČIČOV / CSICSÓ (1,443; 92.4 % Hung.): Classicist Zichy-Kálnoky castle /currently school - Lion Lake/Csiscó mortlake, Csiscó forest (natural conservation area: water-chestnut, water-lilies, bladder-wort, poplar, lily of the valley, heron, egret, grebe)

VEL'KÝ MEDER / NAGYMEGYER (9,247; 87 % Hung.): provincial agrarian town - Roman Catholic Classicist church - ethnographical house - famous hot springs with forest park

DUNAJSKÁ STREDA / DUNASZERDAHELY (23,236; 83.3 % Hung.): district seat - birthplace of the famous Hungarian orientalist, traveller and linguist Armin Vámbéry (1832-1913) - Roman Catholic church - Baroque-Classicist "Sárga-castle" /currently "Csallóköz / Žitný ostrov Museum" - sugar factory - hot springs - "Spring of the Danube": Hungarian children's-cultural competition (May) - Gyula Lörincz Galleries

VRAKÚŇ / VÁRKONY (2,470; 93.3 % Hung.): Roman Catholic Baroque church - Classicist castle

GABČIKOVO / BÖS (4,910; 94.3 % Hung.): Roman Catholic Gothic-Renaissance-Baroque church - Renaissance Baroque Amadé-castle - hydroelectric power plant

BAKA / BAKA (1,117; 96.1 % Hung.): traditional folk architecture - Osprey island (natural conservation area)

ŠAMORIN / SOMORJA (12,051, 71 % Hung.): - Reformed Gothic church - Franciscan Baroque church - monastery - "Vigadó" - Baroque Town-Hall - internationally renowned horse breeding - traditional country house

HUMLIAKOVO / GÚTOR (768; 69.4 % Hung.): traditional folk architecture - Roman Catholic Romanesque church

BRATISLAVA-PODUNAJSKÉ BISKUPICE / POZSONY-POZSONYPÜSPÖKI (21,107; 15.6 % Hung.): Roman Catholic Romanesque-Gothic-Baroque church - episcopal building /currently hospital

BRATISLAVA / POZSONY (442,197; 4.6 % Hung.):

native city of: János Segner (1704-1777) physicist; Farkas Kempelen (1734-1804) inventor; Johann N. Hummel (1778-1837) composer; Flóris Rómer (1815-1889) archeologist, founder of the Hungarian Society for Protection of Historic Monuments; János Fadrusz (1858-1903) sculptor; Vilmos Zsigmondy (1821-1888) Geologist; Lajos Lóczy (1849-1920) geographer

Important buildings and monuments:

Gothic: - castle /Slovak National Museum - St. Martin cathedral - Church and monastery of Clare nuns - Franciscan church and monastery - St. Catherine chapel - Academia Istropolitana (University founded by the Hungarian king Mátyás Hunyadi /Matthias Corvinus) /currently the Academy of Music - Old City-Hall - Michael Gate

Renaissance: - Segner Mansion - St. Salvator (Jesuit) church - church of the Ursuline order - Jesuit church - Collegium Emmericanum - Provost Palace - St. Michael church

Baroque: - monastery of Ursuline order - Ignorantine church and cloister - Capuchin church and cloister - Church of the Holy Trinity - St. Elisabeth church - Notre Dame cloister - Christ's Body Fraternity house - Parliament palace /currently the University Library - Jeszenák palace - Keglevich palace - Esterházy palace - Pálffy palace - Water-barracks /currently the Slovak National Gallery - Hangman's House

Rococo: - Archbishop's Summer Palace /currently the Seat of the Slovak Government - Grassalkovich palace - Balassa palace - Apponyi palace - Kutscherfeld palace - Mirbach palace /currently the City Gallery (Gobeline and painting collections) - Erdödy palace - "House of the Good Shepherd" /currently the Clockwork Museum

Classicist: Primate's Palace - Aspremont palace - Csáky palace - Zichy palace - De Pauli palace - Csom palace - Lutheran college - Lutheran "High" church - Lutheran "Minor" church (with the grave of the geographer Mátyás Bél of Hungarian and Slovak origin, 18th cent.) - City (Elisabeth) Hospital - County Hall

Neoromanesque: - Blumental (Valley of the Flowers) church - Reformed church

Neorenaissance: - City Theatre /currently the Slovak National Theatre

Neobaroque: - Pálffy palace - Municipal Concert Hall (Redut) /currently the Seat of the Slovak Philharmony, Academy of Dramatic Art and Music - Printing House

Secessionist: - St. Elisabeth (Blue) church

Neoclassicist: - Tatra Bank /currently the Slovak Television - Slovak National Museum

Modern: - Komenský University - Manderla House - Palace of Justice - Danube Shopping Center - Avion palace - Hotel Devin - Prior Shopping Center - Hotel Kyjev - Central Market Hall - Hotel Bratislava - Bridge of the Slovak National Uprising

Other cultural, natural sights: - Slavín monument - Ganymedes-fountain - Roland-fountain - S. Petőfi, F. Liszt, F. Rómer statues - "Golden Sands / Zlaté Piesky" summer resort - Zerge (Kamzik) mountain - Vaskutacska (Železna studienka) - Mill (Mlynska) valley - Botanical Garden -

Zoo - Park of Culture and Leisure - Janko Král Park - Medical garden - CSEMADOK House

BRATISLAVA - DEVÍN / POZSONY-DÉVÉNY (769; 2.3 % Hung.): - castle - Roman Catholic Gothic church - "Dévény Mare (Devínska Kobyla) Mountain" (natural conservation area)

BRATISLAVA - RUSOVCE / POZSONY-OROSZVÁR (1,756; 25.8 % Hung.): - Neogothic castle /currently the Seat of the Slovak Folk Ensemble - Ruins of the Roman "Gerulata" settlement

2. Tour in the Mátyusföld ("Matthias Land") - Vág (Váh) region (140 km)

KOMÁRNO / KOMÁROM: see Tour 1.

KOLÁROVO / GÚTA (11,007; 82.7 % Hung.): - previously Czechoslovakia's biggest village - many scattered farms and monument of the 1965 flood - Roman Catholic Baroque church - floating-mill - "Csörgő / Čerhov" resort

DIAKOVCE / DEÁKI (2,170; 72.1 % Hung.): - Benedictine Romanesque church from 1228 (The place of origin if the oldest Hungarian linguistic relics: Halotti beszéd / "Funeral Sermon/: Pray codex, 13th century)

ŠAL'Á / VÁGSELLYE (24,776; 21.8 % Hung.): - Classicist castle - traditional country house - the Vágsellye / Šal'á Nitrogen Works (DUSLO)

GALANTA / GALÁNTA (16,978; 40.6 % Hung.): - district seat - Neogothic castle /currently the seat of the district administration - Renaissance-Baroque castle - Roman Catholic Baroque church - Kodály-Days (choir competition)

SLÁDKOVIČOVO / DIÓSZEG (5,874; 46.2 % Hung.): - Neogothic castle - Roman Catholic Baroque church - Sugar Factory

SENEC /SZENC (14,357; 27.8 % Hung.): - birthplace of Albert Szenci Molnár (1564-1639), linguist, psalm-translator - Renaissance "Turkish House" - Sunny Lake - Roman Catholic Baroque church - cloister - houses in Renaissance and Baroque styles - pillory

VEL'KÝ BIEL / MAGYARBÉL (2,118; 27.8 % Hung.): - Baroque castle - Roman Catholic Baroque church

BERNOLÁKOVO / CSEKLÉSZ (4,461; 1.2 % Hung.): - Baroque-Rococo Esterházy castle and its garden

BRATISLAVA / POZSONY: see Tour 1.

3. Tour in the Nyitra (Nitra) - Bars (Tekov) region (220 km)

ŠTÚROVO / PÁRKÁNY (13,347; 73.5 % Hung.): - two churches (Baroque) - paper and cellulose mill - bath resort - water sports

BELÁ / BÉLA (459; 81.1 % Hung.): - Baroque-Rococo Baldácsy (Baldacci) castle

SVODÍN / MAGYARSZŐGYÉN (2,734; 84.1 % Hung.): - Vargha castle - S. Petőfi's "Mr. Pál Pató"

is buried in its cemetery - ruins of a Romanesque church

DVORY NAD ŽITAVOU / UDVARD (5,143; 76.2 % Hung.): - Baroque Calvary - Roman Catholic Baroque church

VRÁBLE / VEREBÉLY (9,216; 6.7 % Hung.): - Boronkay mansion /currently rectory - Roman Catholic neo-Romanesque church

TAJNÁ / TAJNASÁRI (301; 1 % Hung.): - Tajnay-Révay Classicist castle

KÁLNA - MOCHOVCE / NAGYKÁLNA - MOHI: - nuclear power plant built on the site of the Hungarian village demolished in the early 1980's

TESÁRSKE MLYŇANY / MALONYA (1,723; 0.2 % Hung.): - Neo-Classicist Ambrózy-Migazzi castle /currently a research institute - Arboretum (65 has, with famous thuyas and rhododendrons, founder Baron István Ambrózy-Migazzi (1869-1933) dendrologist)

JELENEC /GHYMES (1,910; 45.8 % Hung.): - ruins of a castle - chestnut grove (10 hectares, 300-400 years old) - Forgách Castle - "Remitage" recreation center

KOLÍŇANY / KOLON (1,433; 63.2 % Hung.): - Palóc* Ethnographic collection - Romanesque-Baroque church

NITRA / NYITRA (89,969; 2 % Hung.): - Bishop castle - St. Emmeramus Romanesque church - Gothic-Baroque cathedral - Baroque bishop-palace /currently the seat of the Archeological Institute of the Slovakian Academy of Sciences - Vasul-tower - Bubonic Plague Votive Column - Baroque Grand Provost palace - Baroque-Secessist County Hall /currently the College of Arts and Nyitra Gallery - Franciscan Baroque church and cloister /the latter currently the Slovak Agricultural Museum - Baroque Divinity School /currently the Museum of National Treasures - Neo-Renaissance Small Seminary - Piarist Baroque church, cloister and high-school - Nyitra Theatre - St. Stephen Romanesque church - "Turkish water-tower" (Gallows-hill) - Agricultural College - Teacher's College - Park of Culture and Leisure - Shopping Center - Zobor-Mountain - Calvary

MILANOVCE / NYITRANAGYKÉR (3,438; 69.1 % Hung.): - Roman military post ruins - Roman Catholic Baroque church - Nyitra River terraces

KOMJATICE / KOMJÁT (3,977; 0.6 % Hung.): - Eclectic castle

NOVÉ ZÁMKY / ÉRSEKÚJVÁR (42,9239; 31.1 % Hung.): - Copf parish-church - Franciscan Baroque church - District Museum - old mill - birthplaces of Lajos Kassák (1887-1971), poet and Gyula Gózon (1885-1972), actor - Gergely Czuczor monument - children's choir contest - alluvial forest

HURBANOVO / ÓGYALLA (7,790; 53.5 % Hung.): celebrities: Miklós Konkoly-Thege (1842-1916), astronomer, Árpád Feszty (1856-1914), painter - Observatory (1870) - Szent László /St.Ladislav/ Roman Catholic Kós-type Transylvanian Gothic church - Konkoly-Thege and Feszty mansions - Brewery ("Golden Pheasant")

4. Tour in the Hont Region (180 km)

NENICE / LUKANÉNYE (1,370; 75.1 % Hung.): - Roman Catholic Baroque-Classicist church -

Classicist mansion - Classicist manor

ČEBOVCE / CSÁB (1,100; 79.4 % Hung.): - Roman Catholic Baroque church - Classicist mansion

KOSIHOVCE / DACSÓKESZI (583; 50.6 % Hung.): - Roman Catholic Renaissance-Baroque church - Late-Baroque mansion - Lutheran neo-Classicist church

TREBUŠOVCE / TERBEGEC (245; 84.9 % Hung.): - Roman Catholic Baroque church

KOLÁRE / KÓVÁR (341; 88 % Hung.): - Roman Catholic neo-Baroque church

VEL'KÁ ČALOMIJA / NAGYCSALOMJA (682; 73 % Hung.): - ruins of a Gothic church from the 14th century - Roman Catholic Secessionist church

KOSIHY NAD IPL'OM / IPOLYBALOG (840; 92.9 % Hung.): - Roman Catholic Romanesque-Baroque church from the 13th century - Baroque chapel

VINICA / IPOLYNYÉK (2,037; 90.5 % Hung.): - Roman Catholic Renaissance-Classicist church - late-Baroque-classicist mansion - Classicist mansion - Classicist chapel - Classicist manor

SEČIANKY / IPOLYSZÉCSÉNYKE (460; 93.5 % Hung.): - Roman Catholic Romanesque-Baroque church from the 13th century - Classicist mansion - Classicist manor

IPEL'SKE PREDMOSTIE / IPOLYHÍDVÉG (700; 84.4 % Hung.): - Roman Catholic pseudo-Gothic church - neo-Gothic chapel

ŠAHY / IPOLYSÁG (8,551; 65.1 % Hung.): - Baroque parish-church - Renaissance-Baroque cloister /currently textile mill - Copf-Classicist County Hall /currently Town Hall - Neo-Classicist, old Town Hall

PLÁŠŤOVCE /PALÁST (1,804; 73.9 % Hung.): - Baroque Palásthy castle /Palóc Ethnographic Collection - Ivánka manor

DEMANDICE / DEMÉND (1,041; 38.7 % Hung.): - Roman Catholic Gothic church - Baroque castle

MÝTNE LUDANY / VÁMOSLADÁNY (948; 53.4 % Hung.): - Siklós/Vapnik/ Mountain (look-out tower, stalactite caves)

LEVICE / LÉVA (33,991; 15.2 % Hung.): - castle complex - Renaissance "Mosque" bastion - Empire Bars/ Tekov Museum - Renaissance Esterházy-Schöller castle - Franciscan (afterwards Piarist) church and cloister - Baroque parish-church - Reformed Copf church - nunnery and high school - monument of the castellan István Koháry (17th cent.) - Eclectic Town Hall - Oroszlán (Lion, Lev) Hotel

LEVICE-KALINČIAKOVO / LÉVA-HONTVARSÁNY: - Romanesque church - Margit-Ilona Resort, thermal springs, swimming pool

TEKOVSKÉ LUŽANY / NAGYSALLÓ (2,909; 44.3 % Hung.): - traditional folk architecture - site of the April 19, 1849 Hungarian victory over the Habsburgs imperial troops - Roman Catholic Baroque church - Renaissance castle

ŽELIEZOVCE / ZSELIZ (8,373; 53.5 % Hung.): - Roman Catholic Romanesque church - Classicist Esterházy castle /at present: kindergarten - castle-garden, open-air theatre, statue of F. Schubert - CSEMADOK (Hungarian Cultural Union in Slovakia) festival

BÍŇA / BÉNY (1,454; 94 % Hung.): - reminiscences of a fortress from the Roman Ages - Romanesque Basilica-church and round chapel - Pálffy-castle

KAMENÍN / KÉMÉND (1,575; 90.6 % Hung.): "Saline" (natural conservation area, 22 ha)

ŠTÚROVO / PÁRKÁNY: see Tour 3.

5. Tour in the Gömör (Gemér) - Nógrád (Novohrad) region (180 km)

CHANAVA / HANVA (702; 91.5 % Hung.): - grave and bust of the Hungarian poet Mihály Tompa (1817-1868) - Reformed Classicist church - Classicist Hanvay mansion

ČÍZ / CSÍZ (692; 57.5 % Hung.): spa (with Swiss-style buildings) - Baroque-Classical mansions

RIMAVSKÁ SEČ / RIMASZÉCS (1,677; 89.6 % Hung.): folk art - Reformed Gothic-Renaissance fortified-church

RADNOVCE / NEMESRADNÓT (574; 89 % Hung.): - birthplace of the Hungarian poet Lajos Pósa (1850-1914)/bust/ - Reformed church

VELKÝ BLH / VÁMOSBALOG (1,192; 68 % Hung.): - Hungarian Folk Art Exhibition - Baroque-Classical Koháry-Coburg castle /at present: old people's home castle - garden - preserve, ruins of Balogvár fortress

RIMAVSKÁ SOBOTA / RIMASZOMBAT (24,771; 39.8 % Hung.): Hungarian celebrities: sculptor István Ferenczy (1792-1856), poet Mihály Tompa (1817-1868), polyhistor István Hatvani (1718-1786), actress Lujza Blaha (1850-1926) - Baroque parish-church - Reformed Bishop Empire church /in its crypt: the casket of sculptor István Ferenczy/ - Empire County Hall - "Three Roses" /at present: Tatra/Hotel - statue of the famous Hungarian actress Lujza Blaha - Town Hall - Museum of Gömör - Hungarian Secondary School - Lutheran Copf church - Town garden: statue of Mihály Tompa - Szabatka/ Sobôtka "fortress" - Kurinc/ Kurinec recreation area, statue nature reserve for birds

RIMAVSKÉ JANOVICE / JÁNOSI (1,189; 45.1 % Hung.): - Romanesque monastery - two Classicist mansions - folk art

JESENSKÉ / FELED (2,150; 60.2 % Hung.): Vécsey mansion - in the cemetery: -grave of a french artillery colonel from II. Ferenc Rákóczi's army, De La Motte (18th cent.)

ŠIRKOVCE / SERKE (818; 89.2 % Hung.): - Gömör-Maróthy castle /in the park: open-air theatre/ - ruins of Lófántffy fort - Reformed church

HODEJOV / VÁRGEDE (1,358; 72.5 % Hung.): - ruins of a fort - spa - Kubinyi mansion / S. Petőfi memorial plaque/ - Hungarian Folk Art Collection

HAJNAČKA / AJNÁCSKŐ (1,200; 89.6 % Hung.): - castle ruins - wooden towerbell - Pogányvár (578 meters) basalt crater

FIL'AKOVO / FÜLEK (10,451; 67.6 % Hung.): Hungarian celebrity: writer József Kármán (1769-1795) - Reformed neo-Gothic church - Roman Catholic Baroque church - Baroque parsonage - Secessionist Synagogue /at present: Cultural House - Nógrád/ Novohrad Gallery - neo-Romantic Concert Hall - Town Garden - Losonc Baths

DOLNÁ STREHOVÁ / ALSÓSZTREGOVA (946; 0.1 % Hung.): - Madách castle/ History Museum, with mementos of I. Madách, K. Mikszáth/ birthplace of the Hungarian writer Imre Madách (1823-1864), Madách memorial in the park - Lutheran Renaissance church - open-air swimming-pool

VEL'KÝ KRTÍŠ / NAGYKÜRTÖS (14,212; 7.8 % Hung.): - district seat - birthplace of A. H. Škultéty (1819-1910) /memorial plaque

ŽELOVCE / ZSÉLY (1,367; 20.8 % Hung.): - Baroque-Classical Zichy castle - Roman Catholic Classical church - "Sósár" Spa

6. Tour in the Gömör (Gemer) region (140 km)

KEČOVO / KECSŐ (476; 93.9 % Hung.): - "Domica" stalactite cave /the continuation of the Aggtelek stalactite cave in Hungary

PLEŠIVEC / PELSŐC (2,433; 58.7 % Hung.): - birthplace of the Hungarian painter Gyula Rudnay (1878-1957) - old Baroque County Hall - Reformed Gothic church

SLAVEC / SZALÓC (505; 67.9 % Hung.): Gombasek / Gombaszög: - stalactite cave - the place where from the Hungarian progressive intellectual "Sarló / Sickle/ „Movement started 1928 - "CSEMADOK" Hungarian cultural review (end of June)

BRZOTÍN / BERZÉTE (1,164; 68.4 % Hung.): - ruins of a formerly Pauline cloister - mansions - Baroque castle - "Rocks of Berzéte / Brzotín" (natural conservation area: SE of the Sajó/ Slaná river)

ROŽŇAVA / ROZSNYÓ (18,647; 68.4 % Hung.): - Baroque "Diák (Student)" church with the Firetower - Empire Town Hall - "Black Eagle" Hotel - Chamber House (Rákóczi mint) - Gömör/Gemer Hotel - Baroque-Classical Bishop-palace - Franciscan church and cloister - statues of countess Andrassy Dénesné and Samu Czabán - Lutheran "Lechner Hungarian Secessionist" High School - Lutheran Empire church - "Gunpowder Tower" (in the cemetery) - Mine Museum - Rozsnyó Baths

BETLIAR / BETLÉR (995; 2 % Hung.): - Eclectic Andrassy hunting lodge (at present museum with a library /20,000 volumes/, exotic collections, arms, trophies) - English park /70 hectares/ designed by M. Nebbien

KRASNOHORSKÉ PODHRADIE / KRASZNAHORKAVÁRALJA (1,957; 61.3 % Hung.): - Andrassy castle (National Monument of Culture /at present famous museum/ - Andrassy-mausoleum - Baroque church - Baroque-Empire estate buildings

ŠTITNIK / CSETNEK (1,488; 2.2 % Hung.): - birthplace of the Hungarian painter Viktor Madarász (1830-1917) and of the Hungarian philosopher Gusztáv Szontágh (1793-1858) - ruins of a water castle - Sárkány castle - Lutheran Gothic church

JELŠAVA / JOLŠVA (2,508; 4.6 % Hung.): - "Zopf"-style-Classicist Koháry castle - Roman Catholic Classicist church - Lutheran "Zopf"-Classicist church - "Zopf"-Classicist Town Hall - Jolsva Baths - famous cattle bell manufacturers - magnesite mining

LICINCE / LICE (558; 75.6 % Hung.): - traditional pottery - Classicist castle

TORNAL'A-BEHYNCE / TORNALJA-BEJE: - Eclectic Szent-Iványi castle

GEMER / SAJÓGÖMÖR (862; 86.3 % Hung.): - Lutheran church, in front of in a bronze statue of the Hungarian king Matthias Corvinus (Mátyás Hunyadi, 1440-1490) - Szent-Iványi castle /at present: Cultural House

TORNAL'A / TORNALJA (8,185; 67.8 % Hung.): - Reformed Gothic church - Tornallyay Classicist mansion /at present: children's home/ - open-air swimming-pool

KRÁL' / SAJÓSZENTKIRÁLY (911; 77.7 % Hung.): - Baroque castle

7. Tour in the Abaúj-Torna (Abov-Turna) region (90 km)

KOŠICE-BARCA / KASSA - BÁRCA (2,646; 1.2 % Hung.): - Renaissance-Baroque-Classicist Bárca castle - Roman Catholic Baroque-Classicist church

KOŠICE / KASSA (235,160; 4.6 % Hung.): birthplace of some Hungarian celebrities: Géza Czirbusz (1853-1920) geographer, Aladár Komját (1891-1937) journalist, József Szabó (1822-1894) mineralogist, geologist - St. Elisabeth Gothic Cathedral / caskets of the Hungarian Reigning Prince II. Ferenc Rákóczi (1676-1735) and his mother Ilona Zrinyi - St. Michael cemetery - Gothic chapel - Renaissance Orban tower - Neobaroque-Eclectic National Theatre - Baroque Immaculata statue - Baroque-Classicist City Hall /at present: District Library - Gothic Lőcsei House - "university" church and cloister /at present: East-Slovak Adult Educational Institute - neo-Baroque-Eclectic Andrassy palace - Franciscan Gothic-Baroque church - Franciscan cloister /at present: Conservatoire - Baroque boarding house - Shopping Center "Dragov" - Renaissance-Baroque Rákóczi-House /at present: Slovak Technical Museum/ - Classicist Csáky-Dessewffy palace /at present : East - Slovak Gallery/ - Baroque-Zopf "First" County Hall - Renaissance-Baroque building of the historical Szepesség /Spiš, Zips/ Chamber /at present: City Hall/ - Ursuline order Baroque cloister - Baroque Dominican church - Ursuline order Baroque church - (Renaissance Aranyossy palace /at present: Graphic Art Gallery - Lutheran Classicist church - neo-Gothic Jakab palace /at present: Central Marital Office - Museum of Natural History and of Geology - Hangman-bastion /at present: geological and zoological exhibition/ - "Rodosto-house" - Miklós/Nicholas-prison /at present: History Museum/ - Reformed church - "CSEMADOK" (Hungarian Cultural Organization)-house - Tinódi-Lantos-house/ Lantos Sebestyén Tinódi Hungarian gleeman-poet in the 16th cent.) memorial plaque/ - Marathon monument - Secessionist-Renaissance East-Slovak Museum - Hradova /fortress ruins/ - Youth Railway (Csermely/ Črmel' - valley) - Petrov park (Széchenyi grove) - Thalia (Hungarian) Theatre - "Hospital" church - Baroque-Classicist County Hall : "The House of the Czechoslovak Government Program of Košice / Kassa (1945)*" - House of the Artists - Orthodox church - Postal-palace - Hungarian elementary and secondary school - Secessionist Court of Appeal /at present: Šafarik University/ - Rectorate - Secessionist-Eclectic Florian chapel - Amphitheatre - Calvary-church - Rosalia cemetery

KOŠICE-ŠACA / KASSA-SACA (4,003; 1.7 % Hung.): - Rococo castle /at present: handicraft and architecture exhibition/ - Gothic-Baroque church - East-Slovak Iron Works

JASOV / JÁSZÓ (2,358; 19.5 % Hung.): - Baroque Premonstratensian church and monastery /at present: an institute of social care/ - fort-ruins - stalactite cave - oak natural conservation area

MOLDAVA NAD BODVOU / SZEPSI (8,796; 49.1 % Hung.): - birthplace of the Hungarian Reformed preacher and writer Márton Szepsi Csombor (1595-1623), the author of the first Hungarian guide-book - Roman Catholic Gothic church - Reformed Classicist church - Spa

DRIENOVEC / SOMODI (1,650; 58.8 % Hung.): - Baroque-Classicist church - Classicist Bishop Palace - Baths - Karstic bush forest (natural conservation area, 78 hectares) - stalactite cave

TURŇA NAD BODVOU / TORNA (2,737; 63.8 % Hung.): - seat of Torna county until 1882 - fortress-ruin - Gothic parish church - cement works

ZADIEL / SZÁDELŐ (208; 89.9 % Hung.): - "Szádelői / Zadielska Valley" (natural conservation area, 200 hectares)

8. Tour in the Zemplén (Zemplin) - Ung (Už) region (100 km)

BORŠA / BORSI (1,409; 60.7 % Hung.): - birthplace of the Hungarian Reigning Prince, leader of the anti-Habsburgic Hungarian War of Independence /1703-1711/, Ferenc Rákóczi II. (1676-1735): Renaissance castle / memorial plaque, statue - Reformed Romanesque church

STREDA NAD BODROGOM / BODROGSZERDAHELY (2,252; 67.3 % Hung.): - Baroque castle - Roman Catholic Romanesque church - Greek Catholic Baroque-Classicist church - "Tajba" - Lake (natural conservation area: marsh tortoise)

VEL'KÝ KAMENEC / NAGYKÖVESD (903; 95.2 % Hung.): - fortress-ruin - castle - Roman Catholic and Reformed churches

KRÁL'OVSKÝ CHLMEC / KIRÁLYHELMEC (7,963; 80.4 % Hung.): - birthplace of the Hungarian language reformer Mihály Helmečy (1788-1852) and of writer Jenő Kemečey (1862-1905) - fortress-ruin - Lórántffy-castle - Roman Catholic Gothic-Baroque church - "Peat swamps of Bóly" (natural conservation area: alder, birch, marsh tortoise) "Pasqueflower field" (natural conservation area: Pulsatilla Hungarica)

LELES / LELESZ (1,908; 91.8 % Hung.): - Baroque Premonstratensian church and monastery /the latter agricultural high - school/ - 5-20 meters high sand-dunes

VEL'KÉ KAPUŠANY / NAGYKAPOS (9,421; 63.8 % Hung.): - birthplace of the Hungarian writer and popular poetry collector János Erdélyi (1814-1868), memorial - Reformed Baroque-Classicist church - Roman Catholic Classicist church

VOJANY / VAJÁN (761; 83% Hung.): - Slovakia's largest thermal power station - Reformed Classicist church

DRAHŇOV / DEREGNYŐ (978; 49.8% Hung.): - village of Székely settlers from the 18th century - Lónyay castle - basket waving

BREHOV / IMREG (709; 49.2 % Hung.): - Minorite Baroque church and cloister - Classicist castle - "Alders of Zemplén" (natural conservation area)

ZEMPLIN / ZEMPLÉN (406; 86 % Hung.): - until 1965 the seat of the county - a Reformed Gothic church and a Greek Catholic church - "Windmill - hill" / grave of an ancient Hungarian chieftain, dating from the time of the Hungarian settlement (9-10th cent.)

LADMOVCE / LADMÓC (413; 90.8 % Hung.): - "Kasvár" (natural conservation area, calchopilous vegetation)

UKRAINE

9. Short tour in Transcarpathia (Ung/Uzh - Bereg/Bereg) (300 km)

CHOP / CSAP (9,600; 39 % Hung.): - famous border crossing town and railway junction - "Soviet type" Eclectical buildings - Roman Catholic church

STRUMKIVKA / SZÜRTE (1,910; 62.8 % Hung.): - Reformed Classicist church - Roman Catholic Gothic church

KOMARIVTSY / PALÁGYKOMORÓC (904; 93.9 % Hung.): - Reformed Gothic church - traditional peasant house

RATIVTSY / RÁT (1,421; 87.3 % Hung.): - Reformed church - Roman Catholic church - Greek Catholic church

UZHGOROD / UNGVÁR - BOZOS: - castle

UZHGOROD / UNGVÁR (116,101; 7.9 % Hung.): birthplace of some Hungarian celebrities: Sándor Gorka (1878-1945) biologist, Sándor Mágocsy-Dietz (1855-1945) botanist, Ilka Pálami (1859-1945) actress - seat of the Transcarpathian Region - Drugeth-Bercsényi fortress: Regional History and Fine Arts Museum - Skanzen: Open-air Ethnographical Museum - Baroque "Old County Hall" - Greek Catholic Baroque cathedral - Baroque Greek Catholic Bishop Palace /at present: University Library - Drugeth Secondary School (Baroque) /at present: the Chemical Faculty of the University - Roman Catholic Baroque parish-church - Classicist "New County Hall" /at present: the seat of several publishing houses, Art Unions, Territorial Fine Arts Gallery/ - Synagogue/ at present: Territorial Philharmony/ - "Bagolyvár" - the entrance of the Baroque County Court of Justice - Reformed Secessionist church and school - Classicist Post Office, "Lábasház" - S. Petőfi plaque - S. Petőfi memorial room - State University - the Government Palace /at present: seat of the Regional Executive Committee and the neighbouring administrative district /"Galagó"/ - Hotel Zakarpatye - walkway on the bank of the Uzh / Ung river - Bródy villa /at present: Center for Hungarological Studies - Russian church - cemetery (Calvary)

UZHGOROD-RADVANKA / UNGVÁR-RADVÁNC: - mansion (Baroque) - birthplace of the Hungarian poet István Gyöngyössi (1629-1704), plaque

UZHGOROD-HORYANY / UNGVÁR-GERÉNY: - Romanesque Rotunda /round church/ dating from the 12th century, having gothic wall-paintings

NEVITSKE / NEVICKE (1,031; 0 % Hung.): - Romanesque-Gothic fortress-ruin

CHASLIVTSY / CSÁSZLÓC (776; 67 % Hung.): - Roman Catholic Gothic church - manor (at present boarding - school)

VELIKA DOBRON' / NAGYDOBRONY (5,446; 96.2 % Hung.): - Reformed Classicist church - rich Hungarian ethnographical traditions, folk arts - cultivation of paprika - alluvial-forest on the shores of Latorica / Latorca river (natural conservation area)

BATOVE / BÁTÝÚ (2,900; 81 % Hung.): - developing railway junction - birthplace of the Hungarian journalist, poet Menyhért Simon (1897-1952) - Reformed Classicist church - Lónyay castle (at present: hospital)

KOSINI / MEZŐKASZONY (2,668; 96.2 % Hung.): - former district seat - birthplace of some Hungarian celebrities: Mihály Paksi (1681-1744) teacher, physicist, Béla Horthy (1869-1943) painter, sculptor - Spa, sanitarium - volcanic cones - viticulture - Reformed Baroque church - Roman Catholic church

DIDOVE / BEREGDÉDA (1,878; 87.9 % Hung.): - Reformed church - traces of a fort dating from the age of the Hungarian settlement, 9-10th century (Kirva)

BEREHOVE / BEREGSZÁSZ (29,116;Hung.): - seat of the former Bereg county, at present the seat of the district - birthplace of some Hungarian celebrities: Gizella Drávai (1911-1981) teacher, writer, Sári Fedák (1879-1955) actress, Piroska Reichard (1884-1943) poet, literary translator, Mihály Tamás (1897-1967) architect, writer - Roman Catholic (earlier Dominican) Gothic church - Reformed Classicist church - Baroque "Oroszlán / Lion" Inn - poet S. Petőfi plaque - Law court building - Classicist County Hall (at present: building offices) - Town Bath - Synagogue (at present: Cultural House, Theatre) - Secessionist Casino /at present: the "Golden Peacock" Restaurant - Baroque-Empire Bethlen mansion /at present: vocational secondary school/ : in its courtyard granary from the 16th century - Secessionist Schönborn castle /at present: the seat of the Viticultural State Farm - "Bocskor": Rákóczi's famous vineyard, its press -houses - Kuklya - mine - Derekaszeg-peak: "Chalkhole" - kaolin quarry - porcelain factory - statues of Gyula Illyés and Sándor Petőfi

ZMIIVKA / KÍGYÓS (917; 92.4 % Hung.): - Reformed Gothic church, wooden bell tower (18th cent.) - ethnographical tradition: homespun of Bereg

MUZHIIYEVE / NAGYMUZSALY (2,229; 89.7 % Hung.): - birthplace of the famous Hungarian linguist Pál Beregszászi (1750-1828) - Reformed Gothic church - ruins of a Dominican Gothic church - volcanic mountains with vine

DOBROSILYA / BENE (1,395; 96.8 % Hung.): - Reformed Romanesque-Gothic church - ruins of a feudal Romanesque castle of Kovászó / Kvasove

VARY / VÁRI (3,276; 91.6 % Hung.): - foundations of the earthen fortress, ancient seat of the medieval Borzsova (later Bereg) county /cemetery/ - Reformed Gothic church - Tamás Esze plaque on the place of the start of the anti-Habsburg, "Kuruts" uprising (21 May, 1703)

KHRABARIV / HALÁBOR (762; 99 % Hung.): - birth and dwelling - place of Beralan Dobos Halábori (15th - 16th century), priest and Bible-translator - Reformed Eclectic wooden-church - cemetery with wooden headboarded tombs, with rhymed epitaphs

BODOLIV / BADALÓ (1,555; 77.8 % Hung.): - Reformed church - Sándor Petőfi plaque

BEREHOVE-CHEPIVKA / BEREGSZÁSZ - BEREG (VÉG) ARDÓ: - Reformed Gothic church -

Perényi Classicist castle - in the cemetery: tombs of martyr Baron Zsigmond Perényi (1783-1849), member of the Hungarian National Defence Committee in 1848-49 and of the linguist Pál Beregszászi (1750-1828)

HAT' / GÁT (3,012; 93.4 % Hung.): - birthplace of Hungarian poet Vilmos Kovács (1927-1977) - Reformed Classicist-Romantique church

MUKACHEVE / MUNKÁCS (80,000; 9.6 % Hung.): birthplace of some Hungarian celebrities: Zsófia Báthory (1629-1680) wife of the Transylvanian prince György Rákóczi II., Gyula Csontos (1883-1945) actor, János Dercsényi (1755-1837) mineralogist, Tivadar Lehoczky (1830-1915) archeologist, historian, Gyula Mátrai (1905-1977) architect, Mihály Munkácsy (1844-1900) world-wide known painter /plaque/, Ede Neuber (1882-1946) dermatologist, Tivadar Uray (1895-1962) actor - District Seat - fortress /Museum, St. Sophia Chapel/ - neo-Gothic City Hall - Mihály Munkácsy plaque - / Hungarian, today Russian / Theatre - Roman Catholic Eclectic-neo-Romanesque) church - St.Martin Gothic Chapel /at present: exhibition place, gallery/ - Baroque-Empire-Classical Rákóczi-Schönborn castle /"White House" : Rákóczi plaque - Reformed Romantic church - Eclectic former Hungarian gendarme post /at present: police/ - Secessionist "Old Chamber of Commerce" - Vienna style Classicist "Old Secondary School" - Expressionist Jewish Secondary School - Old Latorca Court - City Park /recreation center/ - Kohner castle - Greek Catholic Classicist cathedral

MUKACHEVE-PIDMONASTIR / MUNKÁCS-KLASTROMALJA: - Central-Europe's oldest St. Basil Orthodox / Greek Catholic/ Baroque cloister /extensive library, Orthodox bishop center, female religious order/

MUKACHEVE-PIDHORYANY / MUNKÁCS-PODHERING, ÓRHEGYALJA: - brewery /19th cent. / - at the base of Mount Szarka: memorial column for the victorious Hungarian battle of 22 April, 1849

CHINADIEVE / BEREKSZENTMIKLÓS (7,000; 0.6 % Hung.): - Late-Gothic Telegdi castle - Catholic Gothic church

KARPATY / BEREGVÁR (919; 0 % Hung.): famous neo-Renaissance sanitarium - hot springs

10. Long tour in Transcarpathia (600 km)

CHOP / CSAP: see tour no. 9

VELIKA DOBRON' / NAGYDOBRONY: see tour no. 9

BATOVE / BÁTJU: see tour no. 9

BEREHOVE / BEREKSZÁSZ: see tour no. 9

MUZHIEVE / NAGYMUZSALY: see tour no. 9

VARY / VÁRI: see tour no. 9

CHETOVE / CSETFALVA (825; 98.9 % Hung.): - Reformed popular style church, wooden bell-tower, coffered ceiling

VILOK / TISZAÚJLAK (3,600; 89 % Hung.): - important border crossing point - bridge on the Tisza river - Reformed Gothic-Romantic church - Roman Catholic Baroque church - Tamás Esze plaque on the wall of the salt-office - Memorial Column of reigning prince Ferenc Rákóczi II., the leader of the anti-Habsburg, Hungarian War of Independence (1703-1711)

BOBOVE-VOVCHANSKE / TISZABÖKÉNY-TISZAFARKASFALVA (2,070; 98 % Hung.): - Reformed popular-Gothic church - skanzen - Classicist Fogarassy castle (at present: local History Museum)

PETROVE / TISZAPÉTERFALVA (1,846; 86.7 % Hung.): - agrarian center - birthplace of the Hungarian archivist, literary historian András Komáromy (1881-1931) - Classicist György castle /at present: gallery/ - holiday center - Reformed church

YULIVTSY / SZŐLŐSGYULA (1,360; 97 % Hung.): - Reformed Gothic church - Gyula - Mountain /natural conservation area, caverns (legends of the Mongol invasion in the 13th century), viticulture

CHERNOTISIV / FEKETEARDÓ (2,399; 32.7 % Hung.): - Roman Catholic Romanesque-Gothic church - Reformed Romantic church

KOROLEVE / KIRÁLYHÁZA (6,600; 16.7 % Hung.): - birthplace of some Hungarian celebrities: József Csorba (1789-1858) doctor, physicist, Endre Nagy (1877-1938) writer, theater manager, Imre Révész (1859-1945) painter, Ernő Obermayer (1888-1969) chemical engineer, agriculturist - Roman Catholic Baroque church - Reformed Eclectic church - ruins of the Nyaláb castle (picturesque view)

BINOHRADIV / NAGYSZŐLŐS (24,000; 12.7 % Hung.): - seat of the former Ugocsa county, at present: district seat - Roman Catholic Romanesque-Gothic church - Franciscan Gothic-Baroque cloister and church - Baroque Perényi castle, on its wall: martyr Baron Zsigmond Perényi's (1783-1849) /president of the Hungarian Congress in 1849- plaque - Reformed Classicist church - ruins of Fort Kankó (or Ugocsa) - volcanic cone of "Black Mountain" /Fekete-hegy, Cherna Hora/ (natural conservation area)

KHUST / HUSZT (30,000; 6.8 % Hung.): - district seat - birthplace of some Hungarian celebrities: István Gáthy (1780-1859) engineer, technical writer, Endre Fyörgy (1848-1927) economist writer, minister, András Huszti (? -1755) jurist, writer, István Huszti (1671-1704) doctor, philosopher, writer, József Illés (1871-1944) legal historian, József Tiszaújhelyi (? -1704) the first Hungarian stenographer - Ruins of the castle of Huszt /picturesque view/ - Reformed fortified Gothic church - Roman Catholic Baroque church - the only active synagogue in Transcarpathia

VISHKOVE / VISK (8,000; 50 % Hung.): - important Hungarian enclave - birthplace of the Hungarian statistician and geographer István Lassú (1797-1850), of the chief-abbot of Pannonhalma Kálmán Fehér Ipoly (1842-1909) - Saxon and Székely village architecture - Reformed fortified Gothic church : wooden bell-tower - plaque of István Lassú - Saján Bath: Spa, mineral spring - mercury mine

TYACHIV / TÉCSŐ (11,000; 32.7 % Hung.): - district seat - birthplace of some Hungarian celebrities: József Bandrasek (1869-1935) druggist, chemical writer, Simon Hollósi (1857-1918) famous painter /plaque/ - Reformed Gothic church - statue of Lajos Kossuth (1802-1894)/publicist, statesman, leader of the Hungarian War of Independence, 1848/49/

SOLOTVINA / AKNASZLATINA (9,300; 40 % Hung.): - provincial town character - famous salt mines - asthma-curing calt caverns in the mine "Kunigunda"

RAHIV / RAHÓ (16,600; 8.4 % Hung.): - district seat, tourist center with alpine characteristic - famous "Hutsul" (Ruthenian-Ukrainian) folk art - junction of White and Black Tisa/Tisza

/Backwards via Tyachiv - Khust - Vinohradiv/

VERBOVETS / VERBŐC (1,077; 93 % Hung.): - birthplace of István Werbőczy (1460-1542), author of the code of law "Tripartitum (Hármaskönyv)" published in Vienna, 1517/, the first codified edition of the Hungarian feudal law and order - cemetery

SHALANKI / SALÁNK (3,152; 85.7 % Hung.): - Reformed Gothic church / the place of the last "Kuruts" /anti-Habsburgic Hungarian/ Parliament (1711) - Memorial Column of the reigning prince Ferenc Rákóczi II. - the alluvial-forest of Borzhava/Borzsa stream

BEREHI / NAGYBEREG (2,626; 85.5 % Hung.): - Reformed Gothic church - Hungarian ethnographical-cultural center /homespun textiles of Bereg, needlework exhibition/

HAT' / GÁT: see at tour no. 9

MUKACHEVE / MUNKÁCS: see at tour no. 9

RAKOSHIN / BEREGRÁKOS (5,500; 37 % Hung.): - Hungarian enclave - birthplace of the Hungarian actor, comedian Béla Salamon (1885-1965) - Reformed church

SEREDNE / SZEREDNYE (1,500; 1.6 % Hung.): - on of the oldest wine-grower settlement in Transcarpathia - donjon and ruins of a castle (12th cent.) - ruins and foundation of an earthen fort - Rákóczi's vineyard - tomb of the famous Hungarian noble family, Dobó (cemetery)

UZHGOROD / UNGVÁR: see tour 9

RUMANIA

11. Short tour in the Szatmár (Satu Mare) and Máramaros (Maramures) region (270 km)

SATU MARE / SZATMÁRNÉMETHI (130,584; 41.3 % Hung.): - county seat - Roman Catholic pontifical Baroque-neo-Classicist cathedral - Reformed ("chain") Classicist-Baroque church - (Secessionist Pannónia/ now Dacia Hotel - Town Hall - Tűzoltótorony (Fire Tower) - Csizmadiaszín (Bootmaker's) - Gothic Vécsey residence /at present: County Museum - Orthodox neo-Byzantine church - Hungarian National Theatre - "Szamos / Somes" Leisure Center (seasonal resort of local importance) /open-air swimming-pool/

LIVADA / SÁRKÖZ (5,187; 76.3 % Hung.): - Vécsey mansion - Roman Catholic Gothic church

SEINI / SZINÉRVÁRALJA (7,774; 20.7 % Hung.): - ruins of a castle - birthplace of the Hungarian Bible translator, the author of the first Hungarian grammar, Sylvester János Erdősi (1504-1551) - wine-growing - Roman Catholic and Orthodox churches

TĂUȚII-MĂGHERĂUȘ / MISZTÓTFALU-MISZMOGYORÓS (1,967; 30.2 % Hung.): - birthplace of Miklós Misztótfalusi Kis (1650-1702), famous Hungarian printer and engraver -

Reformed Gothic church - "Nagybánya / Baia Mare" airport

BAIA MARE / NAGYBÁNYA (148,363; 17.5 % Hung.): - County town - mining and heavy industry center - birthplace of Márton Lendvay (1807-1858), a pioneer of the Hungarian dramatic art (memorial plaque on his house of birth) - Gothic Szent István (St.Stephen) tower - Butchers' Tower (fortress ruins) - County Museum - buildings of the school "Schola Rivulina" that functioned between 1547-1745 - Minorite Baroque church - Town Hall (old inn) - Reformed Classicist church - Lutheran Eclectic church - mint / today Museum of Mineralogy - County Hall - National Theatre - Puppet Theatre - House of Culture - Art Colony (founded by Simon Hollósy in 1896) - surroundings of "Flower Mt." (Virág-hegy, Dealul Florilor): Botanical Garden - Zoo - Rumanian wooden church - "Sweet chestnut wood of Nagybánya / Baia Mare" (natural conservation area: 450 hectares) - Lake Fernezely / Firiza (leisure center)

BAIA SPRIE / FELSŐBÁNYA (11,735; 28.9 % Hung.): - mining town (gold, silver, non-ferrous minerals) - Roman Catholic gothic-neo-Romanesque church - Catholic vicarage - Jesuit monastery - "Császi"-house - Lake Bod: leisure center

SIGHETU MARMAȚIEI / MÁRMAROSSZIGET (38,162; 21.1 % Hung.): - seat of Máramaros / Maramureș county - Reformed church - grave (memorial) of Klára Leővey (1821-1897), a pioneer of the Hungarian women's education - monuments of Sándor Asztalos (1823-1857) and Samu Móricz, heroes of the 1848/49 Hungarian War of Independence - Máramaros / Maramureș Museum - Culture center - Piarist church and monastery

CÎMPULUNG LA TISA / HOSSZÚMEZŐ (2,498; 81.9 % Hung.): - Hungarian enclave - Reformed church

NEGREȘTI-OAȘ / AVASFELSŐFALU (13,901; 5.8 % Hung.): - center of the Rumanian "Oaș / Avas" region - Hungarian enclave - Reformed church

12. Long tour in the Szatmár (Satu Mare) and Máramaros (Maramureș) region (390 km)

SATU MARE / SZATMÁRNÉMETI: see tour 11.

BOTIZ / BATIZ (3,263; 37.1 % Hung.): - Reformed and Orthodox churches

ODOREU / SZATMÁRUDVARI (4,537; 23.7 % Hung.): - Reformed church

MEDIEȘU AURIT / ARANYOSMEGGYES (2,721; 4.8 % Hung.): - ruins of a castle - Reformed Gothic church / with the tomb of the famous Hungarian aristocrat family, Wesselényi

SEINI / SZINÉRVÁRALJA: see tour 11.

TĂUȚII-MĂGHERĂUȘ / MISZTÓTFALU-MISZMOGYORÓS: see tour 11.

BAIA MARE / BAGYBÁNYA: see tour 11.

COLTĂU / KOLTÓ (1,583; 71.1 % Hung.): - Hungarian enclave - Teleki-mansion with the memorial room of the famous Hungarian poet Sándor Petőfi (1823-1849)

TÎRGU LĂPUȘ / MAGYARLÁPOS (6,412; 14.1 % Hung.): - historical center of the "Lápos / Lăpuș" region

DĂMĂCUȘENI / DOMOKOS (1,017; 91.3 % Hung.): - Hungarian enclave

BĂIUȚ / ERZSÉBETBÁNYA (1,935; 46.4 % Hung.): - mining settlement (rare metals)

CAVNIC / KAPNIKBÁNYA (5,778; 18.6 % Hung.): - mining town (rare metals) - "Cockscomb" (Kakastaréj, Creasta Cocoșului) (geological conservation area, andezite-dyke) - Gutin / Gutîi peak (1,443 m)

ȘURDEȘTI / DIÓSHALOM (1,450; 0.1 % Hung.): - Rumanian wooden church with the highest steeple in Europe (56 m)

BAIA SPRIE / FELSŐBÁNYA: see tour 11.

CHIUZBAIA / KISBÁNYA (723; 0.1 % Hung.): - "Kisbánya / Chiuzbaia fossil conservation area" (important pale botanical site, fossils in diatomite and volcanic ashes)

OCNA ȘUGATAG / AKNASUGATAG (1,554; 33.0 % Hung.): - Hungarian enclave - all-season resort of local importance (since 1858) - balneary and climatic spa with salty water - treatment center

SIGHETU MARMAȚIEI / MÁRAMAROSSZIGET: see tour 11.

CÎMPULUNG LA TISA / HOSSZÚMEZŐ: see tour 11.

SĂPÎNȚA / SZAPLONCA (3,318; 0.0 % Hung.): - all-season resort of national importance - mineral waters - rich Rumanian ethnographical traditions: "The Merry Graveyard" cemetery / colourful wooden grave - posts by S. I. Pătraș in 1935/ -cottage industry, folk costumes

PIATRA / KÖVESLÁZ, FERENCVÖLGYE (417; 41.5 % Hung.): - Hungarian enclave - glassworks

HUTA / FORGÓ-HUTA pass: - "Sîmbru oilor" inn - Rumanian folklore festival of Oaș / Avas region (first Sunday in May)

BIXAD / BIKSZÁFÜRDŐ (4,710; 1.3 % Hung.): - seasonal resort of local importance - mineral water spring - Greek-Catholic monastery

REMETEA OĂȘULUI / KŐSZEGREMETE (663; 91.6 % Hung.): - Reformed church - Lake Călinești / Kányaháza (recreation area)

ORAȘU NOU / AVASÚJVÁROS: see tour 11.

LIVADA / SÁRKÖZ: see tour 11.

TURULUNG / TÜRTEREBES (2,635; 72.1 % Hung.): - Perényi mansion

HALMEU / HALMI (3,753; 42.2 % Hung.): - Reformed Gothic church - monumental wooden gate of György Borodi

SATU MARE / SZATMÁRNÉMETI: see tour 11.

13. Tour along the Szamos / Someș river (480 km)

SATU MARE / SZATMÁRNÉMETI: see tour 11.

PĂULEȘTI / SZATMÁRPÁLFALVA (780; 41.3 % Hung.): - village museum -leisure center - Reformed church

ARDUSAT / ERDŐSZÁDA (1,762; 0.5 % Hung.): - Drégenfeld mansion - Orthodox church

PRIBILEȘTI / PRIBÉKFALVA (730; 0.3 % Hung.): - mansion of count Pál Teleki (1879-1941), Hungarian geographer, politician and prime minister of Hungary

ȘOMCUTA MARE / NAGYSOMKÚT (3,749; 5.2 % Hung.): - center of "Kövár / Chioar" region - Teleki mansion - Roman Catholic and Orthodox churches

BERCHEZ /MAGYARBERKESZ (654; 66.0 % Hung.): - Hungarian enclave - Reformed church

COPLEAN / KAPJON (435; 3.4 % Hung.): - Baroque Heller mansion

DEJ / DÉS (37,745; 17.0 % Hung.): - seat of the former Szolnok-Doboka / Solnoc-Dobîca and Szamos / Someș counties - birthplace of the Hungarian dictionary writer, physician Ferenc Pápai Páriz (1649-1716), - Reformed Gothic church - Town Hall - Franciscan monastery - Town Museum - housing of reigning princes (Báthory, Rákóczi)

OCNA DEJULUI / DÉSAKNA (2,246; 18.5 % Hung.): - seasonal resort of local importance - chlorided, sodic mineral water - old salt mine

CUZDRIOARA / KOZÁRVÁR (328,602; 22.8 % Hung.): - basement walls of a fortress from the time of the Hungarian Conquest - Teleki-mansion (today Local Council)

PETRU RAREȘ, RETEAG / RETTEG (2,758; 18.5 % Hung.): - Reformed Gothic church - birthplace and memorial museum of I.P. Retegeanu (1853-1905), Rumanian publicist, ethnographer

URIU / FELŐR (1,342; 64.1 % Hung.): - Hungarian enclave - Reformed Gothic church - important Iron Age archeological site - ramparts of an earthen fort defending the borderland

COLDĂU / VÁRKUDU (727; 55.4 % Hung.): - Hungarian enclave - ramparts of an earthen fort from the age of the great migrations - finds from the Eolithic and Bronze Age

BECLEAN / BETHLEN (10,039; 16.6 % Hung.): - former district seat - ancestral seat of the Hungarian aristocrat family, Bethlen - today small industrial town - Reformed Gothic church - two Baroque Bethlen mansions

UNGURAȘ / BÁLVÁNYOSVÁRALJA (2,038; 91.9 % Hung.): - Hungarian enclave - ruins of Bálványos castle - Reformed Romanesque-Gothic-Baroque church

NIREȘ / NYÍRES (1,233; 60.1 % Hung.): - Hungarian enclave - Reformed Gothic church

MĂNĂȘTIREA / SZENTBENEDEK (648; 4.3 % Hung.): - ruins of the Korniss castle - Orthodox / Greek Catholic/ Romanesque church

GHERLA / SZAMOSÚJVÁR (25,284; 18.3 % Hung.): - Armenian Catholic Baroque cathedral - Martinuzzi palace /now prison/: in the prison cemetery the gravestone of the famous highwayman of the Great Hungarian Plain, Sándor Rózsa (1813-1878) - Solomon (Armenian Catholic) Baroque church - museum - pharmacy from the 16th century

NICULA / FÜZESMIKOLA (543; 0.0 % Hung.): - famous Rumanian pilgrimage place - Orthodox / Greek Catholic/ church

SIC / SZÉK (3,189; 94.7 % Hung.): - famous Hungarian enclave with rich ethnographical traditions - small town-like settlement atmosphere - Reformed Gothic church founded by the Cistercian order - Franciscan Baroque church and monastery

BONȚIDA / BONCHIDA (2,573; 22.3 % Hung.): - ruins of the Baroque-Classicist-Romantic Bánffy castle, the "Transylvanian Versailles" and its park - Reformed Gothic church

LUNA DE JOS / KENDILÓNA (828; 15.6 % Hung.): - Kendi-Teleki fortified mansion (now old people's home) - Reformed church

DĂBÎCA / DOBOKA (915; 1.5 % Hung.): - seat of the medieval Doboka county - ruins of the famous Doboka fortress

BOBÎLNA / ALPARÉT, BÁBOLNA (588; 0.0 % Hung.): - museum - Bábolna Mt.: the monument of the Hungarian peasant-uprising (1437) led by Antal Budai Nagy /approach from Igrice / Igritia village/

GÎRBÂU / CSÁKIGORBÓ (765; 1.0 % Hung.): - Jósika-mansion

SURDUC / SZURDOK (1,437; 0.3 % Hung.): - favoured mansion of the "Hungarian Walter Scott", Baron Miklós Jósika (1794-1865)

GÎLGÂU ALMAȘULUI / ALMÁSGALGÓ (963; 0.1 % Hung.): - "Dragon" garden" (Sárkányok kertje, Grădina zmeilor): natural conservation area (rich treasure of landslide figures, forest-steppe vegetation)

JIBOU / ZSIBÓ (10,198; 17.6 % Hung.): - former district seat - Baroque-Classicist Wesselényi-palace - tomb of the famous Hungarian aristocrat family, Wesselényi - seasonal resort of local importance, spa - museum

SATU MARE / SZATMÁRNÉMETI: see tour 11.

14. Tour in the Bihar (Bihor) - Szatmár (Satu Mare) region (240 km)

ORADEA / NAGYVÁRD (222,741; 33.3 % Hung.): - seat of Bihar / Bihor county - birthplace of some Hungarian celebrities: Ede Szigligeti (1814-1878) dramatist /plaque/, József Nagy-Sándor (1804-1849), martyred Hungarian general /memorial/ - Roman Catholic episcopal Baroque cathedral with Szent László (St. Ladislav) relic - Baroque Episcopal palace /at present: "Körös region / Crișana" Museum/ - "Kanonok-sor (Canon queue)" (Baroque buildings) - City Museum - Baroque Parish-church of Báradoszi - Palace of Finances /at present: polyclinic/ - Post office - Müller's candy store /at present: Ady Museum/ - statue of the famous Hungarian poet, Endre Ady (1877-1919) - neo-Classicist National Theatre - statue of Ede Szigligeti - Jesuit cloister, Greek Catholic seminary /at present: Orthodox church/ - Reformed Baroque church from Váradoszi -

Memorial museum and statue of the Rumanian poet Iosif Vulcan (1841-1907) - Hotel Transylvania - Hotel Dacia - Ursuline Baroque church - Premonstratensian Baroque church - Szent László (St.Ladislás) Baroque church - Eclectic City Hall - neo-Byzantine Greek Catholic Episcopal Palace /at present: Cultural Palace/ - County Library - Baroque-Classicist Greek Catholic Episcopal cathedral /at present: Orthodox church/ - Orthodox Baroque-neo-Classicist cathedral /"Moon-church" - Secessionist "Sas" (Eagle)-palace - "Fekete Sas" (Black Eagle) Hotel - Lutheran church - Reformed church from Újváros - Moorish "Great synagogue" - Capuchin church and cloister - Fortress of Nagyvárad /Oradea /at present: army post/ - Trade Union's Culture House - market place /at present: park/ - Rhédey-garden /at present: Nicolae Bălcescu-garden: children's town, Zoo, Rhédey-chapel/ - Youth park /open-air swimming-pool -Rulikovszky-cemetery - Yiddish cemetery - "Csiperke / Ciuperca" Restaurant - Pedagogical Institute

BIHARIA / BIHAR (3,072; 90.4 % Hung.): mounds of an earthen fort dating from the Hungarian Conquest - first seat of Bihar county

DIOSIG / DIÓSZEG (6,237; 55.8 % Hung.): - birthplace of the Hungarian historian László Mikecs (1917-1944) - Reformed church

CIOCAIA / CSOKALY (905; 76.1 % Hung.): - birthplace of the famous Hungarian statistician Elek Fényes (1807-1876) - Reformed church - summer resort of local importance - open-air pools fed by thermal springs

SĂCUIENI / SZÉKELYHÍD (7,261; 84.1 % Hung.): - former district seat - Reformed and Roman Catholic churches - Studenberg castle - museum

MARGHITA / MARGITTA (17,162; 48.8 % Hung.): - former district seat - Reformed and Roman Catholic churches - Csáky castle - summer resort of local importance

ALBIȘ / ALBIS (1,059; 89.3 % Hung.): - birthplace of the Hungarian chemist József Irinyi (1822-1859), the inventor of the safety match; one of the leaders of the Hungarian Revolution of 1848 - Reformed Gothic church - Historical seat of the Hungarian noble family, Zólyomy

VALEA LUI MIHAI / ÉRMIHÁLYFALVA (10,505; 85.0 % Hung.): former district seat - railway border crossing - Reformed church

ȘIMIAN / ÉRSEMJÉN (2,638; 88.5 % Hung.): - birthplace of the famous Hungarian writer and language re /neologist/ Ferenc Kazinczy (1759-1831), of the most important character of the Enlightenment in Hungary - Kazinczy memorial garden - Reformed church

PIȘCOLT / PISKOLT (2,149; 34.7 % Hung.): - Reformed church

SĂUCA / SZŐDEMETER (419; 12.4 % Hung.): birthplace and memorial of Ferenc Kölcsey (1790-1838), the author of the Hungarian national anthem

TĂȘNAD / TASNÁD (8,620; 46.1 % Hung.): - former district seat - birthplace of Lajos Bíró (1856-1931) Hungarian zoologist, ethnologist, geographer, Papua-New Guinea researcher - Reformed Gothic-Baroque church /on its wall L. Bíró plaque/ - castle /at present: town museum/

ADY ENDRE / ÉRMINDSZENT (175; 52.6 % Hung.): - birthplace and memorial of the famous Hungarian poet Endre Ady (1877-1919)

CAREI / NAGYKÁROLY (25,911; 53.4 % Hung.): - seat of Szatmár / Satu Mare county -

birthplace of some Hungarian celebrities: Gáspár Károli (1529-1591), Bible - translator; historian, statistician Ignác Acsády (1845-1906); writer József Gaál (1811-1866); writer Margit Kaffka (1880-1918) - Roman Catholic Baroque church - Piarist Baroque monastery - Secessionist County Hall /at present: high-school/ - Károlyi castle /at present: House of Culture/ - museum - piarist seminary - Reformed church - Greek Catholic (Ruthenian) church - Orthodox (Greek Catholic) Romanesque church - Lutheran church

CĂPLENI / KAPLONY (3,129; 86.0 % Hung.): - old residence of the famous Hungarian aristocrat family, Károlyi - family tomb of the Károlyis in the Franciscan church

MOFTINU MIC / KISMAJTÉNY (1,226; 34.3 % Hung.): - the place of the capitulation of the "Kuruts" (anti-Habsburg Hungarian) Army /1 May, 1711, the end of the Hungarian War of Independence 1703-1711/

SATU MARE / SZATMÁRNÉMETI: see tour 11.

15. Tour in the Bihar (Bihor) - Szilágy (Sălaj) - Szatmár (Satu Mare) region (290 km)

ORADEA / NAGYVÁRAD: see tour no. 14

SĂLARD / SZALÁRD (2,715; 59.0 % Hung.): - ruins of fort Adorján

MARGHITA / MARGITTA: see tour no. 14

SUPLACU DE BARCĂU / BERETTYÓSZÉPLAK (2,791; 51.8 % Hung.): - Hungarian enclave - "Crișana" Refineries

NUȘFALĂU / SZILÁGYNAGYFALU (3,360; 71.5 % Hung.): - Reformed Gothic church

BOGHIȘ / SZILÁGYBAGOS (1,533; 78.5 % Hung.): - until 1876 seat of Kraszna / Crasna county - ruins of the Renaissance Báthory fortified castle - Reformed and Roman Catholic churches - remains of Somlyó-fort /Keselyűs Mt./

CRASNA / KRASZNA (4,401; 89.4 % Hung.): - Reformed Gothic church - home of botanist Farkas Cserey (1773-1842) - Cserey-mansion

ZALĂU / ZILAH (67,977; 20.1 % Hung.): - seat of Szilágy / Sălaj county - County Hall - Reformed Romanesque church - County Museum - statue of the enlightened Hungarian reformer, aristocrat Miklós Wesselényi (1796-1850) - Wesselényi-College - Hotel Porolissum - Roman watch-tower

MOIGRAD / MOJGRÁD (516; 0.0 % Hung.): - remains of Porolissum, one of the biggest settlements of the Roman Dacia - amphitheatre

JIBOU / ZSIBÓ: see tour no. 13

CEHUL SILVANIEI / SZILÁGYCSEH (6,160; 61.3 % Hung.): - former district seat - Reformed Gothic church - fort - ruins

HODOD / HADAD (1,026; 84.5 % Hung.): - Wesselényi castle - remains of a fortress - Reformed church

BOGDAND / BOGDÁND (1,272; 99.2 % Hung.): - Reformed church

ACÎȘ / ÁKOS (1,822; 49.1 % Hung.): - Reformed Romanesque church

BELTIUG / KRASZNABÉLTEK (1,522; 19.3 % Hung.): - German-Rumanian-Hungarian village - spa - Roman Catholic church

ARDUD / ERDŐD (4,102; 21.8 % Hung.): - Rumanian-Hungarian-German village - birthplace of Archbishop of Esztergom, and papal candidate Tamás Bakócz (1442-1521) - ruins of Károlyi castle - Roman Catholic Gothic church - memorial plaque of Hungarian poet Sándor Petőfi

VIILE SATU MARE / SZATMÁRHEGY (2009; 72.9 % Hung.): - viticulture, wine cellars

SATU MARE / SZATMÁRNÉMETI: see tour 11.

16. Tour in the Bihar (Bihar) - Kalotaszeg - Kolozs (Cluj) region (440 km)

ORADEA / NAGYVÁRAD: see tour no. 14

OȘORHEI / FUGYIVÁSÁRHELY (2,558; 33.1 % Hung.): - Reformed Romanesque-Gothic church

TILEAGD / MEZŐTELEGD (4,040; 30.5 % Hung.): - Reformed Gothic church - mausoleum of the Telegdys - Telegdy castle

UILEACU DE CRIȘ / PUSZTAÚJLAK (904; 52.8% Hung.): - Reformed church

ALEȘD / ÉLESD (7,609; 24.5 % Hung.): - former district seat - Reformed and Catholic churches - memorial of the 1904 peasants' revolt

VADU CRIȘULUI / RÉV (3,248; 28.3 % Hung.): - tourist center - famous Hungarian potters - Crișul Repede / Sebes-Körös straits - Zichy stalactite - cave, "Tündérvár" (Fairy Castle)

PASUL CIUCEA / KIRÁLYHÁGÓ (King's pass): - border of counties Bihar / Bihar and Kolozs /Cluj and of ancient Transylvania - touristic center

CIUCEA / CSUCSA (1,396; 0.7 % Hung.): - Boncza-mansion /at present Octavian Goga museum, mementos of the famous Hungarian poet Endre Ady (1877-1919) also on display

BOLOGA / SEBESVÁR (764; 0.3 % Hung.): - ruins of the Sebes-castle, border - fortress

HUEDIN / BÁNFFYHUHYAD (9,460; 32.5 % Hung.): - center of Kalotaszeg region, former district seat - Reformed church - museum

BICALATU / MAGYARBIKAL (501; 99.6 % Hung.): - Reformed church

SÎNCRAIU / KALOTASZENTKIRÁLY (1,259; 84.5 % Hung.): - Reformed church - Bánffy - mansion

VĂLENI / MAGYARVALKÓ (455; 73.6 % Hung.): - Reformed fortified Romanesque-Gothic church

IZVORU CRIȘULUI / KÖRÖSFŐ (1,013; 99.3 % Hung.): - Hungarian folk-art center - Reformed church - cemetery with wooden markers

STANA /SZTÁNA (255; 69.4 % Hung.): - "Varjúvár" (Crow's Castle): favourite home of the Hungarian writer and architecturer Károly Kós (1883-1977) - Reformed church

AGHIREȘU / EGERES (1,375; 14.3 % Hung.): - ruins of the Bocskay castle - Reformed Gothic church: tomb of István Bocskay (1557-1606), Prince of Transylvania (1605-1606)

VIȘTEA / MAGYARVISTA (885; 97.5 % Hung.): - Hungarian folk-art center - Reformed Romanesque-Gothic church

CLUJ-NAPOCA / KOLOZSVÁR (328,602; 22.8 % Hung.): - seat of the Kolozs / Cluj county - traditional cultural center of the Transylvanian Hungarians - birthplace of some Hungarian celebrities: King Mátyás Hunyadi ("Matthias Corvinus") (1440-1490), Prince of Transylvania István Bocskay (1557-1606), mathematician János Bolyai (1802-1860) - Szent Mihály (St. Michael) Gothic parish-church- mounted bronze statue of the Hungarian King Mátyás Hunyadi - Baroque Bánffy palace /at present: Museum of Fine Arts/ - Hinzt-house /at present: Pharmaceutical Museum/ - Renaissance Wolphard (Kakas - , Báthory -) house /at present: Someșul / Szamor Restaurant - home of the Hungarian sculptor János Fadrusz /at present: Ursus (Medve) Restaurant - Classicist City Hall - Eclectic New York Hotel /at present: Hotel Continental/ - Rhédey house - Classicist Jósika house ("Lábasház") /at present: Medical and Pharmaceutical Library of the University - Szarvas house (birthplace of Prince István Bocskay, Gáspár Heltai's printing house)/ at present: Teacher's Retraining Institute/ - Gothic birthplace of King Mátyás Hunyadi /at present Ion Andreescu School of Arts/ - Franciscan Gothic-Baroque church and cloister /at the latter : conservatory - Caroline column - Kőváry house - Transylvanian History Museum - Memorial Museum of Emil Isac (1886-1954), Rumanian poet - Summer Theatre /at present: Hungarian National Theatre and Opera / - Central Park - Central Stadium - open-air swimming-pool - Central post office - Hotel Napoca- Citadel - Hotel Belvedere /at present: Hotel Transylvania/ - Reformed Transylvanian style church from Hidelve - Marianum - statue of Miklós Oláh /"Nicolaus Olahus"/ (1493-1568), archbishop, humanist writer - Jewish chapel - central railway-station - (Empire Redoute (Concert Hall) /at present: Transylvanian Ethnographic Museum / - Eclectic County Hall - Central Library of the University - Students' Cultural House - Mikó Museum and garden (at present: "Emil Racovita" Institute of Speleology) - statue of Count Imre Mikó (1805-1876), "The greatest Hungarian of Transylvania" - Botanical Garden - Baroque Báthory-Apor Seminarium (Piarist monastery and college) /at present: student hostel; in its court: statue of Prince István Báthory/ - Student (Piarist) Baroque church - Biazini inn /on its wall: S. Petőfi - plaque/ - *Házsongárd (Central) cemetery (Transylvanian Hungarian national Pantheon, graves of: János Apáczai Csere, Sándor Farkas Bölöni, Sámuel Brassai, Miklós Jósika, Károly Kós, Imre Mikó, Albert Szenczi Molnár, Miklós Misztótfalusi Kis, János Tulogdi* - Orthodox church - neo-Renaissance Babeș-Bolyai University - University House - County Hall - Baroque Teleki house - Reformed College - Reformed Gothic church in Farkas (M. Kogălniceanu) street, with the graves of the Apafis - copy of St. George's statue - "Tailors" (Bethlen) Bastion - Classicist Tholdalagi-Korda palace - silversmith house - Baroque-Rococo Hungarian National Theatre /at present: Rumanian National Theatre and Opera/ - Orthodox neo-Byzantine cathedral - Forest Directorate /at present: Episcopal Palace/ - Reformed Classicist church - Bolyai (Benkő) house: birthplace of mathematician János Bolyai (1802-1860) - Minorite /later Greek Catholic church /at present: Orthodox church/ - Transylvanian Open-air Ethnographical Museum (Hója/Hoia forest) - Bükk / Făget forest touristic spot - "Tekintő / Fînațele Clujului" botanical-natural conservation area

CLUJ-NAPOCA - SOMEȘENI / KOLOZSVÁR - SZAMOSFALVA: - summer resort of local

importance - Roman Catholic church / with Gyerőfy-Mikola Renaissance graves - airport of Kolozsvár-Cluj-Napoca

GHEORGHIEI / GYÖRGYFALVA (1,226; 92.5 % Hung.): - Hungarian enclave - famous folk traditions and gardening - Roman Catholic church

CLUJ-NAPOCA - MĂNĂȘTUR / KOLOZSVÁR- KOLOZSMONOSTOR: - Calvary: with ruins of a Benedictan cloister, church and fortress

FLOREȘTI / SZÁSZFENES (3,876; 17.5 % Hung.): - remains of "the Girl's Castle" (Leányvár, Cetatea Fetească) - Roman Catholic church - memorial column on the place of the battle of May 22, 1660

LUNA DE SUS / MAGYARLÓNA (1,117; 94.9 % Hung.): - Reformed church - cultural house/skanzen

GILĂU / GYLAU (5,719; 14.8 % Hung.): - former district seat - Episcopal fortress from the Middle Ages /at present: auxiliary school/ - castle with park - remain of a Roman castrum

CĂPUȘU MARE / NAGYKAPUS (940; 88.6 % Hung.): - famous folk-art center - Reformed church

17. Tour in the Mezőség (Cîmpia Transivaniei) and Marosszék (Mureș) region (820 km)

CLUJ-NAPOCA / KOLOZSVÁR: see tour no. 16

COJOCNA / KOLOZS (2,427; 37.1 % Hung.): - seasonal resort of local importance - salt-mining town - salt-water thermal bath (Lake Dörgő)

SUATU / MAGYARSZOVÁT (1,629; 64.9 % Hung.): - Unitarian Gothic church - botanical-natural conservation area (steppe - like flora)

CHESĂU / MEZŐKESZÜ (419; 93.8 % Hung.): - Reformed church

CĂMĂRAȘU / PUSZTAKAMARÁS (1,385; 15.4 % Hung.): - grave of writer Zsigmond Kemény (1817-1875) - birthplace of the Hungarian writer András Sütő (1927-)

ȘARMAȘU / NAGYSÁRMÁS (3,780; 44.1 % Hung.): - old natural gas mining center - former district seat

CRĂIEȘTI / MEZŐKIRÁLYFALVA (774; 1.4 % Hung.): - Orthodox church, former Greek Catholic

FILPIȘU MARE / NAGYARFÜLPÖS (857; 30.9 % Hung.): - Reformed Gothic church

BREAZA / BERESZTELKE (1,148; 55.3 % Hung.): - Bánffy castle - Reformed church

VOIVODENI / VAJDASZENTIVÁNY (1,768; 63.6 % Hung.): - Reformed church - castle

DUMBRĂVIOARA / SÁROMBERKE (1,962; 86.2 % Hung.): - Reformed church - Baroque Teleki castle - grave of count Sámuel Teleki (1845-1916), famous Hungarian traveller and explorer

GORNEȘTI / GERNYESZEG (1,927; 73.7 % Hung.): - birthplace of the Hungarian politician and Premier of Hungary /1921-1931/, István Bethlen (1874-1946) - Baroque Teleki castle /at present: T.B. clinic - Reformed Gothic church, with the sarcophagus of Mihály Teleki (1634-1690), Transylvanian chancellor

REGHIN / SZÁSZRÉGEN (35,004; 31.8 % Hung.): - former district seat - famous musical instrument and sport articles factory - Lutheran Gothic church - Reformed church - Greek Catholic wooden church - Ethnographical Museum - Museum of Natural Science - "Round-Forest" (Kerek-erdő) touristic spot

BRÎNCOVENEȘTI / MAROSVÉCS (1,735; 58.3 % Hung.): - Reformed church - Kemény castle /at present: handicapped children's house: in its park: Aladár Kuncz memorial table and the grave of the Hungarian writer János Kemény (1903-1971), founder of the "Erdély Helikon" Hungarian literary association - "Cherry market" folk festival (first Sunday in July)

GURGHIU / GÖRGÉNYSZENTIMRE (2,062; 17.4 % Hung.): - ruins of castle Görgény - Baroque hunting manor-house /at present: school of forestry and hunting museum/ - "Dendrology Park" and "Narcissus-meadow" (natural conservation area) - count Sámuel Teleki's mansion

EREMITU / NYÁRÁDREMETE (1,769; 90.9 % Hung.): - Roman Catholic church - "Székely" gates

SOVATA / SZOVÁTA (8,935; 88.9 % Hung.): - all-season resort of national importance, Transylvania's most famous spa - lakes with chloride, salted water: Medve / Ursu, Mogyorós / Alunis, Fekete / Negru, Veres / Rosu, Zöld / Verde etc. - "Sovata, Aluniș, Căprioara, Brădet, Făget Hotels" with own treatment base - museum

GHINDARI / MAKFALVE (1,525; 96.5 % Hung.): - Reformed church - museum - pottery-making center - hemp processing

CÎNGEORGIU DE PĂDURE / ERDŐSZENTGYÖRGY (4,794; 69.4 % Hung.): - former district seat - Baroque Rhédey castle - Reformed Gothic church: memorial plaque of the Hungarian countess Claudia Rhédey (17..-1841, Grandmother of George V.'s wife Mary - Great Britain)

MIERCUREA NIRAJULUI / NYÁRÁDSZEREDA (3,902; 95.0 % Hung.): - former district seat - Reformed church

ACĂȚARI / ÁKOSFALVA (1,062; 92.9 % Hung.): - Reformed church with the family-crypt of the Szilágyis

CORUNCA / KORONKA (1,501; 89.2 % Hung.): - Classicist Tholdalagi castle and its park

TÎRGU MUREȘ / MAROSVÁSÁRHELY (161,216; 51.6 % Hung.): - capital of the Székely-land, seat of Maros / Mureș county - Secessionist-Eclectic City Hall and County Hall - Lechner's Hungarian Secessionist Cultural Palace - Rococo Tholdalagi castle /at present: museum/ - National Theatre - Apolló palace - Orthodox neo-Byzantine cathedral - Roman Catholic Baroque church and cloister - Greek house / S. Petőfi-plaque/ - Teleki house - Castle - Reformed Gothic church - ruins of a Franciscan cloister ("Schola particula") - Orthodox wooden church - Memorial Column of the Székely martyrs /János Török and Co./ - Catholic College /at present Teacher's Training College/ - statue of Sándor Körösi Csoma - Reformed and Catholic cemeteries /graves of Farkas Bolyai, János Bolyai, György Aranka, Tamás Borsos/ - Pálffy palace - County Hall of Maros-Torda / Mureș-Turda

county) - Reformed College /at present: Bolyai school/ - Lord Lieutenant Palace - Memorial of the two Bolyais - "Teleki Téka" (library) University - Hotel Grand, Transylvania, Harghita - "Mureş / Maros" sport and touristical center - "Corneşti / Somos - peak" /Zoo, youth-railway

CEAUŞU DE CÎMPIE / MEZŐCSÁVÁS (1,423; 44.1 % Hung.): - 400 years-old huge wooden belfry-folk-art, wood-carving

UNGHENI / NYÁRÁDTŐ (3,731; 18.4 % Hung.): - Reformed fortified church - airport of Marosvásárhely-Tîrgu Mureş

SÎNPAUL / KERELŐSZENTPÁL (1,514; 31.2 % Hung.): - Gipsy-Hungarian-Rumanian village - Baroque Heller castle - family crypt of the Hellers ("Imola") - Roman Catholic Gothic church

IERNUT / RADNÓT (5,954; 23.2 % Hung.): - Reformed Gothic church - Baroque castle /at present: high-school/ - castle-garden

LUDUŞ / MAROSLUDAS (16,000; 24.5 % Hung.): - former district seat - one of Transylvania's biggest thermal power plants

OZD / MAGYARÓZD (433; 95.8 % Hung.): - Hungarian enclave - fortified castle

OCNA MUREŞ / MAROSÚJVÁR (11,009; 15.4 % Hung.): - former district seat - all-season resort of local importance - old salt mines with chlorided-salted mineral water - famous salt-mining and chemical industry center (Alkali works) - Romantic Mikó castle - ruins of Reformed Romanesque church

UNIREA / FELVINC (3,924; 20.5 % Hung.): - center of the historical "Székely" district of Aranyos - Reformed fortified church - "Chamber-hill" (the place of the salt-tax office) - earthworks of "Zsidóvár (Jewish Castle)"

TURDA / TORDA (61,200; 11.6 % Hung.): - seat of the historical Torda-Aranyos / Turda-Arieş county - town reigned by construction industry - birthplace of some Hungarian celebrities: baron Miklós Jósika (1794-1865) writer, János Tulogdi (1891-198) geographer - Reformed /Great/ Gothic-Baroque church of Old-Torda - Reformed vicarage of Old-Torda /S. Petőfi - plaque/ - House of the Princes /at present: History Museum/ - Wesselényi house / birthplace of the famous Hungarian writer baron Miklós Jósika (1794-1865) - Reformed fortified Gothic chapel of New-Torda - Roman Catholic Gothic-Baroque church - Renaissance County Hall

TURDA - BĂILE TURDA / TORDA - TORDAFÜRDŐ: - seasonal resort of local importance - thermal baths

18. Tour in the region of the Küküllő / Tîrnava rivers (950 km)

CLUJ-NAPOCA / KOLOZSVÁR: see tour no. 16

TURDA / TORDA: see tour no. 17

CÎMPIA TURZII / ARANYOSGYÉRES (29,307; 9.7 % Hung.): - one of Transylvania's biggest metallurgical industry towns - Reformed fort-church

LUNA / ARANYOSLÓNA (2,482; 0.7 % Hung.): - mansion of writer Miklós Jósika (1794-1865)

UNIREA / RELVINC: see tour no. 17

OCNA MUREȘ / MAROSÚJVÁR: see tour no. 17

LOPADEA NOUĂ / MAGYARLAPÁD (1,132; 98.4 % Hung.): - Hungarian enclave - Reformed church

PETRISAT / MAGYARPÉTERFALVA (316; 97.8 % Hung.): Hungarian enclave - Reformed church

BLAJ / BALÁZSFALVA (15,714; 7.6 % Hung.): - famous Rumanian cultural center - former district seat - Apafi castle - later Greek Catholic Episcopal Palace /at present: museum/ - Greek Catholic Episcopal Baroque Cathedral /at present: Orthodox church/ - St. Trinity Cloister - Annunciation cloister - Botanical garden - "Küküllőszeg": Hungarian quarter, Reformed and Catholic churches - mouth of Small - and Big-Tîrnava (Küküllő) rivers - wood-working combinate

SÎNMICLĂUȘ / BETHLENSZENTMIKLÓS (1,472; 66.9 % Hung.): - Renaissance-Baroque Bethlen castle /at present: industrial center/ - Unitarian church

SÎNTĂMĂRIE / BOLDOGFALVA (1,265; 4.1 % Hung.): - Reformed church - Hungarian enclave

CETATEA DE BALTĂ / KÜKÜLLÖVÁR (2,031; 23.2 % Hung.): - seat of the medieval Küküllő / Tîrnava county - Renaissance fortified castle /at present: champagne storing location/ - Reformed Gothic church

ADĂMUȘ / ÁDÁMOS (2,128; 31.6 % Hung.): - Rumanian-Hungarian-Gypsy village - Unitarian church (Gothic)

TÎRNAVENI / DICSŐSZENTMÁRTON (28,634; 20.8 % Hung.): - seat of the Small-Küküllő (Tîrnava) county - birthplace of the Hungarian writher Domokos Sipos (1892-1927) - one of the biggest chemical industry centers in Transylvania - Unitarian church - County Hall

DELENI / MAGYARSÁROS (1,244; 66.2 % Hung.): - Hungarian enclave - popular styled Unitarian belfry - important source of natural gas

GĂNEȘTI / VÁMOSGÁLFALVA (3,585; 71.9 % Hung.): - famous for its vine-production - place of a Hungarian victorious battle on Jan. 17, 1849

IDRIFAIA / HÉDERFÁJA (733; 98.5 % Hung.): - Reformed church - Bethlen castle - water-mill

BAHNEA / BONYHA (1,850; 38.6 % Hung.): - Hungarian-Rumanian-Gypsy village - neo-Gothic castle - Reformed church

GOGAN / GOGÁNVÁRALJA (724; 71.7 % Hung.): - Hungarian enclave - Reformed church

BĂLĂUȘERI / BALAVÁSÁR (1,290; 82.4 % Hung.): - traffic junction-point - famous viticulture- "Dealul Viilor" Hotel

FÎNTINELE / GYULAKUTA (2,518; 97.3 % Hung.): - Transylvania's one of the biggest thermal power plant - Reformed Gothic church

SÎNGEORGIU DE PĂDURE / ERDŐSZENTGYÖRGY: see tour no. 17

GHINDARI / MAKFALVA: see tour no. 17

SOVATA / SZOVÁTA: see tour no. 17

PRAID / PARAJD (3,801; 93.8 % Hung.): - one of the biggest traditional salt-mines in Transylvania - seasonal resort of local importance - sodic thermal baths - museum - "Salt Rocks of Parajd / Praid" - Hotel Praid

CORUND / KOROND (5,088; 90.9 % Hung.): - famous pottery-makers - museum of pottery-making - "Árcsó"-bath: seasonal resort of local importance - Roman Catholic and Unitarian churches - carved "Székely" gates - ruins of the legendary "Firtos" fort (Mt. Firtos)

LUPENI / FARKASLAKA (1,871; 99.3 % Hung.): - birthplace and memorial museum of the famous Hungarian writer Áron Tamási (1897-1966) - memorial, grave of Áron Tamási

ODORHEIU SECUIESC-SEICHE / SZÉKELYUVARHELY-SZEJKEFÜRDŐ: seasonal resort of local importance - grave of the famous Székely-Hungarian monograph-writer, Balázs Orbán (1830-1890) with carved Székely-gates

ODORHEIU SECUIESC / SZÉKELYUDVARHELY (39,959; 97.4 % Hung.): - seat of the historical Udvarhely /Odorheiu county - birthplace of the Hungarian graphic artist and painter Lajos Márton (1891-1953) and of politician László Rajk (1909-1949) - Eclectic County Hall - St. Michael Hill - Roman Catholic Baroque parish-church - Reformed Baroque church - "Gymnasium Bethlenianum" /Reformed College/ - Franciscan Baroque church and cloister - Remains of Fort Csonka - Town Museum - Greek Catholic church - Romanesque Jesus-Chapel - home and grave of the Hungarian poet László Tompa (1883-1964) - Tîrnava Hotel - open-air swimming-pool - "Szapulj Kati" mud-volcano

MUGENI / BÖGÖZ (1,028; 98.5 % Hung.): - Reformed Gothic church

PORUMBENII MARI / NAGYGALAMBFALVA (1,203; 98.6 % Hung.): - Reformed Romanesque-Gothic church

CRISTURU SECUIESC / SZÉKELYKERESZTÚR (9,500; 95.4 % Hung.): - former district seat - seasonal resort of local importance - Roman Catholic Gothic church - Reformed church - Town Museum - statue of the Hungarian poet Sándor Petőfi (1823-1849) - Gyárfás mansion /at present: hospital/

ALBEȘTI / FEHÉREGYHÁZA (3,080; 23.9 % Hung.): - Haller castle - war memorial of the lost battle (31.07.1849) of the Hungarian Army against the Russians, place of the death of the Hungarian poet Sándor Petőfi

SIGHIȘOARA / SEGESVÁR (34,537; 20.1 % Hung.): - seat of the historical Big-Küküllő (Tîrnava) county - museum-town, "the pearl of the Big-Tîrnava /-Küküllő river - one of the most important cultural center of the Transylvanian Saxons - Castle-quarter: - Clock-tower /at present: Town History Museum/ - Gothic cloister-church - Blacksmith-tower - neo-Renaissance County Hall - Roman Catholic church - Bootmaker-tower - Tailor-tower - Furrier-tower - Torlein-gate - Butcher-tower - "Student stairway / Schülertreppe" - Lutheran Gothic fortified church - Rope-maker's-tower - cemetery-chapel - Lutheran cemetery - grave of botanist János / Johannes Baumgarten (1756-1843) - Tinsmith's-tower - Tanner's-tower - History Museum - Schuller-house - Late Gothic church of Lepers - Illustrated column - famous "Saxon school"

DANEȘTI / DÁNOS (2,294; 3.3 % Hung.): - Saxon fortified church

CRIȘ / KERESD (687; 4.7 % Hung.): - Rumanian-German-Gypsy village - Renaissance Bethlen castle and its arboretum-worth park

DUMBRĂVENI / ERZSÉBETVÁROS (7,203; 14.8 % Hung.): - former district seat - another center of the Transylvanian Armenians - Renaissance Apafi castle /at present: college/ - Armenian Catholic church - cloister of the Venetian Mechitarists

BIERTAN / BERETHALOM (1,563; 4.0 % Hung.): - Ruman-Gypsy village - picturesque Lutheran (Saxon) fortified church

MEDIAȘ / MEDGYES (63,156; 13.7 % Hung.): - former district seat - one of the most important cultural centers of the Transylvanian Saxons - great industrial center - important natural gas production - Lutheran Gothic fortified church - St. Margareta church - bell-tower - old school - Rope-maker's-tower - birthplace of the Saxon historian, priest Stephan Ludwig Roth (1796-1849) - Maria tower - vicarage - chaplan's house - covered stairway - Town Hall - Tailor-tower /at present: museum of the Church/ - Renaissance Schuller-house - Baroque Rosenauer-house - Baroque Schuster-house - Baroque-Classical Piarist school - Hann-house - S. L. Roth Memorial Museum - Franciscan Gothic church and cloister - Knife maker's bastion - Cartwright's tower - Greek Catholic /at present: Orthodox/Baroque church - Blacksmith-tower - Furrier-tower - Forkesch gate-tower - former Classical army barracks /at present: school/ - armourer workshop /at present Museum of the Arms/

COPȘA MICĂ / KISKAPUS (5,332; 14.5 % Hung.): - small town with chemical industry, non-ferrous metallurgy - important natural gas production - church

TEIUȘ / TÖVIS (6,206; 6.7 % Hung.): - important railway-junction - Roman Catholic church founded by the medieval Hungarian statesman and governor, János Hunyadi (1407-1456) - Reformed Romanesque church - Orthodox church

ALBA IULIA / GYULAFEHÉRVÁR (65,091; 3.8 % Hung.): - ancestral seat of the Fehér / Alba county - archiepiscopal seat of the Transylvanian Roman Catholic Church - famous Hungarian, Rumanian cultural center - fortress in Vauban-system - Roman Catholic Romanesque cathedral / sarcophaguses and graves of the following Hungarian governors, queens, kings, princes, etc: János Hunyadi, László Hunyadi, János Corvin, Queen Isabell, Zsigmond János, monk György Martinuzzi Fráter, Gábor Bethlen, György Rákóczi I, András Báthory and others/ - Roman Catholic episcopal palace - library of the Roman Catholic episcopate: the "Batthyaneum" /at present: museum/ - home of Princes - reminiscences of the County Court - Lower and Upper Charles-gate - memorial of the leaders of the Rumanian peasant revolt of 1784 /Horea, Cloșca and Crișan/ - Mounted statue of the Wallachian voievod Mihai Viteazul - Orthodox Byzantine Cathedral - Eclectic Babilon-building /at present: Town Museum/ - Officer's Casino /at present: "Hall of the Unity" Museum, on its wall memorial plaque of the union of Transylvania to Rumania (1918) - Eclectic Bethlen Reformed College - Jesuit cloister /at present: boarding-school/ - (Renaissance Apor-house - Renaissance home of chancellor Miklós Bethlen - Transylvania, Apullum, Cetate hotels - summer-theatre - Cultural House

DEVA / DÉVA (76,207; 8.4 % Hung.): - seat of county Hunyad / Hunedoara - ancient eastern center of the Hungarian Reformation (16th cent.) - birthplace of Mátyás Dévai Bíró (1500-1545), Reformed preacher, "the Hungarian Luther" - ruins of Déva-castle - memorial plaque of the detention of Ferenc Dávid, Transylvania's first Unitarian bishop - Castle-Mountain: the ballad of Kelemen

Kőműves (natural conservation area) - Renaissance-Baroque Magna Curia / Castle of the Transylvanian Prince Gábor Bethlen / at present: County Museum, History Department/ - castle-garden - Cultural House - Reformed Romanesque-Gothic church - Franciscan church and cloister - County Hall - mounted statue of Decebal, Dacian king (1st cent.) - Sports Hall - salt-bath - "Bejan / Bezsán oak-forest" (natural conservation area) - ruins of Fort Aranyi - Transylvania's biggest thermal power plant (Minția / Marosnémeti - Deva / Déva)

19. Tour around Székelyland (Székelyföld, Țara Secuilor) (1,820 km)

CLUJ-NAPOCA / KOLOZSVÁR: see tour no. 16

TÎRGU MUREȘ / MAROSVÁSÁRHELY: see tour no. 16

DUMBRĂVIOARA / SÁROMBERKE: see tour no. 16

GORNEȘTI / GERNYESZEG: see tour no. 16

REGHIN / SZÁSZRÉGEN: see tour no. 16

BRÎNCOVENEȘTI / MAROSVÉCS: see tour no. 16

TOPLIȚA / MAROSHÉVÍZ (11,027; 35.2 % Hung.): - former district seat - timber-industrial, touristical center - seasonal resort of local importance - "Bradul / Fenyő" - baths

BORSEC / BORSZÉK (3,074; 79.7 % Hung.): - all-season resort of national importance (from 1804)- internationally recognized therapeutic quality of the 30 mineral water springs - mineral water bottling - "Round -hill" (travertine -limestone) - ice-cave - Bear's-cave

TULGHEȘ / GYERGYÓTÖLGYES (3,319; 34.3 % Hung.): - Roman Catholic church - Tölgyes-pass

DITRĂU / DITRÓ (6,078; 97.0 % Hung.): - Roman Catholic Eclectic church - woodcutting

LAZAREA / SZÁRHEGY (3,564; 97.5 % Hung.): - Lázár-castle - museum - Franciscan Baroque cloister - Franciscan fortified church - "Tartar"-mound (place of a victorious battle in 1716)

GHEORGHENI / GYERGYÓSZENTMIKLÓS (21,289; 88.7 % Hung.): - former district seat and the center of the Gyergyó / Giurgeu basin - birthplace of the Hungarian poet Ernő Salamon (1912-1943) - Roman Catholic Baroque church - Armenian Catholic Baroque fortified church - Orthodox neo-Byzantine church - Baroque Town Museum - ruins of Both-castle - arboretum - St. Anne chapel - Mureș Hotel - Cultural House

LACU ROȘU / GYILKOS-TÓ ("Killer Lake") (101; 20.0 % Hung.): - natural conservation area - spa-center - Nagy Cohárd / Suhard-Mountain - Gyilkos-peak, Oltárkő - Békás / Beçaș- pass: natural conservation area

SUSENI / GYERGYÓFELFALU (3,220; 99.6 % Hung.): - battles of 1707 against the Habsburgic troops: memorial column of the devastated Katorzsa village

JOSENI / GYERGYÓALFALU (5,406; 97.5 % Hung.): - Roman Catholic Baroque church - museum

BUCIN /BUCSINTETŐ: - 1,287 meters high pass, view of the Görgényi (Gurghiului) Mountains - Mezőhavas (Saca) volcano caldera

PRAID / PARAJD: see tour no. 18

SOVATA / SZOVÁTA: see tour no. 17

CORUND / KOROND: see tour no. 18

LUPENI / FARKASLAKA: see tour no. 18

SATU MIC / KECSETKISFALUD (95; 100.0 % Hung.): - Reformed church

ȘIMONEȘTI / SIMÉNFALVA (1,071; 97.7 % Hung.): - basket-weaving

CRISTURU SECUIESC / SZÉKELYKERESZTÚR: see tour no. 18

PORUMBENII MARI / NAGYGALAMBFALVA: see tour no. 18

MUGENI / BÖGÖZ: see tour no. 18

ODORHEIU SECUIESC / SZÉKELYUDVARHELY: see tour no. 18

SATU MARE / MÁRÉFALVA (2,017; 99.9 % Hung.): - the most beautiful painted Székely gates

BĂILE HOMOROD / HOMORÓDFÜRDŐ (324; 93.2 % Hung.): - high-altitude holiday center - Hergita-peak /1,755 m/ - mineral baths - mineral springs - two mofettas

SICULENI / MÁDÉFALVA (2,811; 94.0 % Hung.): - memorial of the "Siculicidium" (1764): the Habsburgic massacre among the Székelys

RACU / CSÍKRÁKOS (1,166; 99.5 % Hung.): - birthplace of the Hungarian historian Mihály Csere (1668-1756) - Cserei mansion - Roman Catholic fortified church - ruins of Fort Pogány

MĂDĂRAȘ / CSÍKMADARAS (2,297; 99.5 % Hung.): - open-air swimming-pool - mineral water

DĂNEȘTI /CSÍKDÁNFALVA (2,403; 99.3 % Hung.): - black pottery making - mineral baths - Roman Catholic fortified church - center of thick woolen blanket ("cserge") making

CÎRȚA / KARCFALVA (1,084; 98.8 % Hung.) - one of the most beautiful Roman Catholic fortified Gothic churches in Transylvania - "Madicsa-baths"

SÎNDOMINIC / SCÍKSZENTDOMOKOS (6,676; 98.8 % Hung.): - pottery making - traditional folk art - Roman Catholic church - Museum - Cultural House

MIERCUREA CIUC / CSÍKSZEREDA (45,769; 82.8 % Hung.): - seat of the historical Csíc / Ciuc, today Hargita / Harghita county - important industrial center for tractors, furniture, textiles, ready-made clothes - birthplace of the famous Hungarian Roman Catholic bishop Áron Márton and the Hungarian folk-music researcher Pál Péter Domokos - Mikó fort-castle /at present: County Museum - statue of the Hungarian poet S. Petőfi - high-school - Roman Catholic Cathedral - skate-hockey rink - Hotel Bradul - Hotel Harghita - all-season resort of local importance /spa

MIERCUREA CIUC-ȘUMULEU / CSÍKSZEREDA-CSÍKSOMLYÓ: - Franciscan Baroque church and monastery - very famous Pentecostal festival and place of pilgrimage - Salvator, Passio and Szent Antal /St. Anthony/ chapels - former center of the Csik district

DELNIȚA / CSÍKDELNE (593; 97.8 % Hung.): - Szent János /St.Hohn/ Roman Catholic Gothic fortified church

FRUMOASA / CSÍKSZÉPVÍZ (1,780; 99.3 % Hung.): - former district seat

LUNCA DE SUS / GYÍMESFELSŐLOK (723; 98.6 % Hung.): - a settlement of the Csángó's of Gyímes (Ghimeș) region /East-Hungarian ethnographical group, mainly in Moldavia/ - Roman Catholic church

FĂGET / GYÍMESBÜKK (1,612; 72.1 % Hung.): - central settlement of the Csángó's of Gyímes (Ghimeș) region - Csángó Roman Catholic wooden-church - Tatros valley

MIERCUREA CIUC-JIGODIN / CSÍKSZEREDA-CSÍKZSÖGÖD: - birthplace, memorial museum of the Hungarian painter Imre Nagy (1893-1976) - Franciscan church

JIGODIN BĂI / ZSÖGÖDFÜRDŐ (no residents): - seasonal resort of local importance/ spa, mineral water springs - ruins of an earthen fortification

SÎNCRĂIENI / CSÍKSZENTKIRÁLY (2,423; 98.9 % Hung.): - spa, mineral water springs - Roman Catholic church - Borsáros trembling bog (natural conservation area)

CIUCSÎNGEORGIU / CSÍKSZENTGYÖRGY (1,958; 99.8 % Hung.): - Roman Catholic Gothic church - spa

ARMĂȘENI / CSÍKMÉNASÁG (726, 100:0 % Hung.): - famous architectural monument: Roman Catholic Late Gothic fortified church from the 15th cent.) - Adorján-mansion

PLĂIEȘII DE JOS / KÁSZONALTÍZ (493; 94.1 % Hung.): - former seat of the Kászon district - Roman Catholic Gothic fortified church - cemetery with wooden headboarded tombs, with rhymed epitaphs

BĂILE TUȘNAD / TUSNÁDFÜRDŐ (1,941; 93.0 % Hung.): - all-season resort of international importance - famous spa - Lake Csukás / Ciucaș - Hotel Ciucaș, Tușnad and Olt - "Nagy-Csomád / Ciomatul Mare" crater: Lake Szent Anna /St. Ann/ holiday center - Mohos trembling bog (natural conservation area)

BIXAD / SEPSIBÜKSZÁD (1,883; 99.2 % Hung.): - ruins of Fort Vápa - ruins of Fort Súlyomkő /Falconstone/

BĂILE TUȘNAD / TUSNÁDFÜRDŐ: - "Nagy-Csomád / Ciomatul Mare" crater: Lake Szent Anna /St. Ann/ holiday center - Mohos trembling bog (natural conservation area)

TURIA-BĂILE BALVANYOS / TORJA-BÁLVÁNYOSFÜRDŐ: - all season resort of national importance - holiday resort, many mineral springs - TB sanitarium - ruins of Fort Bálványos - "smelly-cave of Torja" (national conservation area) - folklore festival in July

TURIA / TORJA (3,675; 99.5 % Hung.): - birthplace of the Hungarian historian-chronicler Péter

Apor (1676-1752) - Classicist Apor mansion - Reformed fortified church

TÎRGU SECUIESC / KÉZDIVÁSÁRHELY (21,304; 91.0 % Hung.): - former seat of Kézdi district - Typical downtown settlement of "yard-square" structure (protected, first-floor veranda - architectural monuments) - Town Hall - Town Museum - Empire Székely Military College - Reformed church - statue of Áron Gábor - Mózes Thuróczi-house: Áron Gábor's gun foundry during the anti-Habsburgic Hungarian War of Independence 1848-49 / memorial plaque/

ESTELNIC / ESZTELNEK (814; 99.6 % Hung.): Roman Catholic fortified church - Szacsvai-house

LEMNIA / LEMHÉNY (2,145; 99.3 % Hung.): - Mount Szent Mihály (St. Michael): Roman Catholic Gothic fortified church - ruins of Almás and Csomortány castles

BREȚCU / BERECK (2,840; 73.6 % Hung.): - birthplace of the famous Hungarian gun-founder Áron Gábor (18.-1849) /memorial plaque/ - Szent Miklós (St. Nicholas) church - ruins of Fort Mrs. Benetur - reminiscences of "Augustia" Roman settlement - Ojtozi / Oituz pass

LUNGA / NYÚJTÓD (1,608; 99.5 % Hung.): - Roman Catholic Gothic fortified church

CERNAT / CSERNÁTON (3,403; 98.7 % Hung.): - birthplace of the famous Hungarian Reformed pastor and writer Péter Bod (1712-1769) - ruins of "Ika Castle" - Transylvanian Renaissance church - folklore-festival (in June) - Bernáld and Rápolthy Baroque mansions - Baroque Damokos mansion /at present: museum -carved Székely gates

DALNIC / DÁLNOK (1,045; 98.3 % Hung.): - birthplace, memorial plaque and statue of György Dózsa (14.-1514), leader of the Hungarian big peasant revolt 1514 - reformed Gothic church - Székely gates - Darkó-house

MOACȘA-ERESTIGHIN / MAKSAFALVA-ERESZTEVÉNY: -Reformed church - sepulchre of Áron Gábor

RECI / RÉTY (1,417; 98.2 % Hung.): - Reformed church - cemetery - Gazda mansion - "Réty / Recsi Birch" (natural conservation area) - holiday center - "Water-lily" folklore festival in August

COVASNA / KOVÁSZNA (12,064; 66.3 % Hung.): - all-season resort of national importance - around 1,500 mineral water springs - remains of "Hellmud" mud-volcano - Cultural House - statue of Sándor Körösi Csoma - Hotel Covasna and Cerbul - "Tündeérvölgy / Valea Zinelor / Fairy-valley" holiday resort

ZĂBĂLA / ZABOLA (3,555; 68.3 % Hung.): - Reformed Gothic fortified church - birthplace of Imre Mikó (1805-1876), - Mikó-castle and its park

CHIURUȘ / CSOMAKÖRÖS (451; 99.8 % Hung.): - birthplace of the famous Hungarian orientalist, traveller and linguist Sándor Körösi Csoma (1748-1842) - Körösi Csoma memorial room /Cultural House/ - bust of Sándor Körösi Csoma - Reformed Romanesque-Baroque church

ZAGON / ZÁGON (4,092; 54.6 % Hung.): - birthplace of some Hungarian celebrities: writer Kelemen Mikes (1690-1761) and Rector of the Mikó College and Director of the National Székely Museum, Vilmos Csutak (1874-1927) - Kelemen Mikes memorial plaque - Mikes-oaks - Baroque Szentkereszty mansion /at present: hospital/ - Reformed Baroque church

LET / LÉCFALVA (655; 92.4 % Hung.): - ruins of Fort "Székelybánja"

SFÎNTU-GHEORGHE / SEPSISZENTGYÖRGY (67,220; 74.4 % Hung.): - seat of the historical Háromszék / trei scaune, today Kovászna / Covasna county - Mikó (Reformed) college /at present: high-school - County Hall (Classicist), on its wall the plaque of the Háromszék National Defence Committee in 1848-49 - Reformed Gothic fortified church - National Székely Museum, planned by Károly Kós /at present: County Museum - bust of the Hungarian peasant leader (1514) György Dózsa - arcaded edifice of the local branch of the National Archives - Classicist Bóra mansion - Bodoc Hotel - birthplace and Memorial Museum of the Hungarian painter Jenő Gyárfás (1857-1925)

SFÎNTU-GHEORGHE-BĂILE ŞUGAŞ / SEPSISZENTGYÖRGY-SUGÁSFÜRDŐ: - seasonal resort of local importance, spa, mineral springs

ILIENI / ILLYEFALVA (996; 98.2 % Hung.): - Reformed fortified church - Renaissance Bornemissza mansion - Rococo Bakó mansion - Empire Séra mansion

HÄRMAN / SZÁSZHERMÁNY (3,749; 3.3 % Hung.): - Rumanian village - Lutheran (Saxon) fortified church - bog (natural conservation area)

BRAŞOV / BRASSÓ (323,736; 9.7 % Hung.): - seat of Brassó / Braşov county - large industrial center - formerly one of the most important cultural center of the Transylvanian Saxons - birthplace of some Hungarian celebrities: famous luteplayer, Bálint Bakfark (1507-1576), poet Lajos Áprily (1887-1967) - City Hall /at present: History Dept. of the County Museum/ - Merchant House /at present: Carpathian Stag (Cerbul Carpaţin) Restaurant/ - Schobell House - Cultural House - St. Adormire (Orthodox) Byzantine church - "Black Lutheran Gothic church", the biggest church in Transylvania - statue of the Saxon humanist scientist, religion-reformer Johannes Hunterus (1498-1549) - former Honterus-school - Lutheran vicarage - Saint Trinity / St. Trieme Orthodox church - Blacksmith-bastion /at present: National Archives - Black-tower - White-tower - Graformert-bastion - Memorial Museum of the Rumanian composer and conductor Gheorghe Dima (1847-1925) - University of Forestry - Catherine-gate - Bolgárszeg / Schei gate - Rumanian Orthodox Seminarium /at present: Andrei Şaguna High School - Bolgárszeg / Schei (Braşov's old Rumanian quarter) - Eforie open-air swimming-pool - St. Nicholas Orthodox church - the first Rumanian high school (museum) - Salamon-rocks gulch, Hungarian King Salomon's (1052-1087) hermit-cavern (holiday resort) - Weaver-bastion /at present: History Museum of the Castle - Mount Cenk / Tîmpa (natural conservation area) - Draper's-bastion - Rope-maker's-bastion - synagogue - Jekelius-house - County Hall - Postavăru Hotel - Capitol Hotel - County Museum, Fine Arts and Ethnography Sections - City Hall - Central Post Office - Eclectic Drama Theatre - Hotel Parc - Central park - Citadel - St. Bartholomew Gothic church - Bartholomew swimming-pool - St. Martin church /at present: museum/ - University hill - main building of Braşov University - Hotel Carpaţi - Roman Catholic church - St. John church - Central Railway-station - Sports Hall

BRAŞOV-POIANA BRAŞOV / BRASSÓ-BRASSÓPOJÁNA: - holiday center, ski-center - Mount Postăvaru /Christian (1,799 m)

SĂCELE / SZECSELEVÁROS (30,226; 27.2 % Hung.): - new town containing four Csángó villages from Barcaság / Bîrsa region (Bácsfalu, Türkös, Csernáfalu, Hosszúfalu) - electrotechnical industry - tithe-collecting center /House of the Lords /at present: "Seven Villages Museum" of the Csángós - Mt. Nagykőhavas / Piatra Mare (1,843 m)

TÄRLUNGENI / TATRANG (3,096; 46.0 % Hung.): - Csángó village - museum

BUDILA / BODOLA (3,052; 27.9 % Hung.): - Roman Catholic church - ruins of Fort Béldy

PREJMER / PRÁZSMÁR (4,841; 4.7 % Hung.): - Rumanian village - the biggest Saxon Lutheran fortified church in Transylvania

CHICHIȘ / KÖKÖS (1,067; 87.9 % Hung.): - Unitarian Gothic church - memorial column for the death of Áron Gábor - St. Peter-Paul Orthodox wooden church

BODOC / SEPSIBODOK (2,566; 97.6 % Hung.): - all-season resort of local importance - famous mineral water spring and bottling factory - Reformed fortified church - Székely-gates

OLTENI / OLTSZEM (608; 99.7 % Hung.): - reminiscences of a Roman fort - castle ruin - Classicist Mikó castle and its park

MALNAȘ BĂI / MÁLNÁSFÜRDŐ (486; 92.4 % Hung.): - all-season resort of national importance - famous bath - mineral water springs - children's sanitarium

OZUNCA BĂI / UZONKAFÜRDŐ (55; 100.0 % Hung.): - bathing-place, mineral water springs - eutrophized bog (natural conservation area) - "Hatod" pass (inn, mineral water spring)

BĂȚANI / NAGYBACON (1,863; 94.3 % Hung.): - Reformed Renaissance-Baroque church - cultural house - outdoor village museum

BĂȚANII / MICI / KISBACON (557; 99.8 % Hung.): - birthplace of Elek Benedek (1859-1929), writer, one of the pioneers of the Hungarian children's literature - Elek Benedek Memorial Museum - Reformed fortified church - furnace of Bodvai (industrial monument)

BIBORȚENI / BIBARCFALVA (825; 99.5 % Hung.): - seasonal resort of local importance - spa - famous mineral water springs and bottling factory - Reformed church - ruins of Fort Tiborc

BARAOLT / BARÓT (6,483; 94.5 % Hung.): - the center of Erdővidék region - former district seat - industrial center of the surrounding lignite-mining - Roman Catholic Baroque church - birthplace of some Hungarian celebrities: poet Dávid Baróti Szabó (1739-1818), writer Mózes Gaál (1863-1935) - museum

VÎRGHIȘ / VARGYAS (1,983; 97.1 % Hung.): - lignite-mining - Renaissance-Baroque Dániel-castle and its park - Ethnographical Museum - wood-carving, Szíkely wood-houses - Roman Catholic church - limestone-gulch and stalactite-cave, the most famous cavern of Székelyland

CĂPENI / KÖPEC (1,213; 98.1 % Hung.): - one of Transylvania's biggest, old lignite-mine - Reformed Gothic church - memorial of the 1848-49 Habsburgic massacre (andesite column)

MICLOȘOARA / MIKLÓSVÁR (541, 98.0 % Hung.): - Late-Renaissance-Classicist Kálnoky castle and its park

AITA MARE / NAGYAJTA (960; 91.9 % Hung.): - birthplace of some Hungarian celebrities: collector of the Székely folk-poetry, János Kriza (1811-1875); natural scientist István Bara (1805-1865); historian István N. Kovács (1799-1814), - Unitarian fortified Gothic church

AITA MEDIE / KÖZÉPAJTA (864; 90.3 % Hung.): - birthplace and grave of the Hungarian historian and botanist József Benkő (1784-1814)

BELIN / BÖLÖN (1,482; 85.6 % Hung.): - birthplace and plaque of the Hungarian writer Sándor Bölöni Farkas (1795-1842) - Reformed fort-church - wooden-headbored tombs in the cemetery - mineral spring

HĂGHIG / HÍDVÉG (1,622; 50.0 % Hung.): - Baroque Mikó-castle and its park - Reformed fortified church

APAȚA / APÁCA (2,745; 51.1 % Hung.): - Hungarian-Rumanian-Gypsy village - birthplace of János Apáczai Csere (1625-1659), pioneer of the Hungarian pedagogy

HOGHIZ / OLTHEVÍZ (2,409; 51.3 % Hung.): - limestone-mine, great cement-work - Reformed church - Unitarian church - Castle - Bogat-forest (natural conservation area)

RACOȘ / ALSÓRÁKOS (2,590; 69.4 % Hung.): - Hungarian-Gypsy village - andesite-mine - Renaissance Bethlen-castle - Reformed fortified church

RUPEA / KŐHALOM (5,098; 19.2 % Hung.): - former Saxon district seat - fortress - Lutheran (Saxon) fortified church - museum

SIGHIȘOARA / SEGESVÁR: see tour no. 18

20. Tour in the Maros (Mureș) - Körös (Criș) region (650 km)

ARAD / ARAD (190,114; 15.7 % Hung.): - seat of Arad county - big industrial center for carriage works, textile-, machine- and food-industry - birthplace of some Hungarian celebrities: poet Árpád Tóth (1886-1928); writer Aladár Kuncz (1886-1931); painter Sándor Pataky (1880-1964) - neo-Renaissance City Hall - Csanád-palace - neo-Classicist County Hall - Lutheran ("Red") neo-Gothic church - neo-Classicist palace of the National Bank - Hotel Astoria - Minorite Classicist church - neo-Classicist "Fehér Kereszt / White Cross" /at present: Ardealul Hotel - neo-Classicist National Theatre - "Vadászkürt / Hunter's horn" Hotel /at present: Cronur Vînătorilor Snack-bar - Reformed Classicist church - Baroque statue of Nepomuki St. John - Orthodox Episcopal neo-Baroque Cathedral - old water-tower - St. Peter-Paul Serbian-Orthodox Baroque church, in it the crypt of Sava Tekelija - "house with iron log" - old theatre building (first cinema in Arad) - Royal College: birthplace of the Hungarian writer Aladár Kuncz /at present: Ion Slavici High school/ - Hotel Parc - Palace of Culture (National Philharmony, County Museum, City Library) - Fortress of Arad (in Vauban-system) /at present: army barracks - memorial column of the 13 Hungarian martyr generals executed 1849 - Orczy park /at present: Parcul Pădureice/ - Railway Board-place - Central Railway Station - St. Simeon cloister /museum of Religion/ - thermal baths - airport - "Csála / Ceala - forest"

RADNA / MÁRIARADNA (2,435; 7.9 % Hung.): - Franciscan Baroque church - famous pilgrimage-place - Franciscan Baroque Cloister /at present: old people's home /

LIPOVA / LIPPA (8,829; 5.1 % Hung.): - former district seat - Orthodox church - town museum - building of a Turkish Bazaar

LIPOVA-BĂILE LIPOVA / LIPPA/LIPPAFÜRED: - all-season resort of national importance - thermal baths, mineral springs

ȘOIMOȘ / SÓLYMOS (795; 1.4 % Hung.): - ruins of Fort Sóllymos

DEVA / DÉVA: see tour no. 18

CRISTUR / CSERNAKERESZTÚR (1,376; 60.7 % Hung.): - descendants of Hungarian (Csángó) colonists of Bukovina

HUNEDOARA / VAJDAHUNYAD (78,551; 6.5 % Hung.): - biggest town of Hunyad / Hunedoara county - important metallurgical center - internationally - the most beautiful knight's castle in Transylvania: Gothic Castle of Vajdahunyad / Hunedoara / hall of the knights, castle-chapel, Mátyás/ Mattias - loggia/ :museum - Late-Gothic-Renaissance Reformed church - Greek Catholic /at present: Orthodox/ church

RĂCĂȘTIA / RÁKOSD (564; 53.9 % Hung.): - medieval Hungarian enclave - Reformed church

CĂLAN / KALÁN (10,849; 7.5 % Hung.): - metallurgical town - thermal baths - remains of "Aqua" Roman baths

STREI / ZEYKFALVA (376; 1.9 % Hung.): - Hungarian Reformed/ at present: Orthodox Romanesque church

STREISÎNGEORGIU / SZTRIGYSZENTGYÖRGY (603; 29.0 % Hung.): - descendants of Hungarian "Csángó) colonists of Bukovnia - Reformed /at present: Orthodox Romanesque-Gothic church

SIMERIA / PISKI (11,946; 4.4 % Hung.): - traffic-junction - birthplace of the Hungarian guardsman-writer Ádám Barcsay (1742-1806) - place of Hungarian victorious battle of Feb 9, 1849 against the Habsburgic troops

SIMERIA-BISCARIA / PISKI-DÉDÁCS: - Gyulay castle and famous arboretum

TURDAȘ / TORDOS (513; 7.4 % Hung.): - archeological findings "Tordos / Turdaș Culture": remains of a 5,000 year old settlement)

JELEDINȚI / LOZSÁD (264; 64.4 % Hung.): - medieval Hungarian ethnic enclave - Reformed church

ORĂȘTIE / SZÁSZVÁROS (24,174; 2.6 % Hung.): - former district seat - one of the most important historical Transylvanian-Rumanian cultural centers /"Palia de la Orăștie" Rumanian incunabulum - 1582/ - Reformed /Kun/ college - town museum

GEOAGIU / ALGYÓGY (3,095; 1.2 % Hung.): - Reformed Romanesque church - Kun-castle

GEOAGIU - BĂI / ALGYÓGYFÜRDŐ (627; 2.1 % Hung.): - all-season resort of national importance - Hotel Diana - remains of a Roman road

ȘIBOT / ALKENYÉR (1,344; 0.2 % Hung.): - memorial of the Hungarian governor (voivode) of Transylvania, Pál Kinizsi's victorious battle over the Turks in 1479

VINȚU DE JOS / ALVINC (3,029; 2.4 % Hung.): - ruins of the Martinuzzi Renaissance fortified castle - Reformed church

SEBEȘ / SZÁSZSEBES (23,227; 1.3 % Hung.): - former district seat - traffic junction - famous viticulture - ruins of a fortress / Tailor (Deák)-bastion, Bootmaker's bastion, etc./ - Saxon Lutheran Romanesque-Gothic church - St Jacob Gothic chapel - guild-hall - Saxon Lutheran seminary -

Baroque Záolya-house /at present: museum/ - Catholic church

ALBA IULIA / GYULAFEHÉRVÁR: see tour no. 18

IGHIU / MAGYARIGEN (1,172; 1.4 % Hung.): - grave and memorial column of the Hungarian pastor-writer, important figure of the Transylvanian culture, Péter Bod (1712-1769) - Reformed Baroque church, with Péter Bod exhibition - grave of 200 Hungarian civilians killed in 1848 by Rumanian peasants

SIMERIA / PISKI: see tour no. 18

AIUD / NAGYENYED (24,619; 17.6 % Hung.): - district seat - one of the Hungarian "citadels" of the formerly Transylvanian culture - birthplace of some Hungarian celebrities: theologist Péter Alvinczi (1570-1634), Reformed bishop, writer Sándor Makkai (1890-1951), Reformed bishop, poet Károly Szász (1829-1905) - fortress - memorial marker of 700 Hungarian civilians killed in 1848 by Rumanian peasants - Reformed fortified church - Lutheran church - History Museum - Bethlen-(Reformed) College/ famous collections of books and manuscripts, Museum of Natural Sciences/ - Roman Catholic Baroque church - Orthodox neo-Byzantine church - notorious penitentiary - Mount Ór: viticulture

CIUMBRUD / CSOMBORD (1,504; 25.9 % Hung.): - Reformed church - famous viticultural and gardening traditions

COLȚEȘTI / TOROCKÓSZENTGYÖRGY (640; 80.0 % Hung.): - birthplace and plaque of the Hungarian polymath Sámuel Brassai (1797-1897) - ruins of Fort Kolc - famous Hungarian national costume, folklore traditions - Bedellő /Izvoarele / stalactite-cave

RIMETEA / TOROCKÓ (753; 96.8 % Hung.): - Peak "Székelykő / Székely stone" (1,128 m) - famous Hungarian national costume - Ethnography Museum - Unitarian church

MOLDOVENEȘTI / VÁRFALVA (1,286; 76.6 % Hung.): - ruins of Fort Füttyer

CORNEȘTI / SÍNFALVA (746; 59.2 % Hung.): - Unitarian church

CHEIA / MÉSZKŐ (554; 24.9 % Hung.): - Unitarian church - in the cemetery: the grave of the Hungarian Unitarian priest, writer, propagandist, Ferenc Balázs (1901-1937) - Torda-Gorges /Cheile Turzii/: 3 km long limestone-gulch (natural conservation area) - Patkós-rock - Hesdát-creek - Fort Balika (caverns) - castle-like tourist-house

MIHAI VITEAZU / SZENTMIHÁLYFALVA (4,304; 28.9 % Hung.): - Reformed and Unitarian churches - reminiscence of a Roman road

TURDA / TORDA: see tour no. 17

TURENI / TORDATÚR (1,022; 51.2 % Hung.): - Túr-Koppánd / Tureni-Copăceni Gorges: limestone-gulch - Rákos /Racilor/-creek - Szent-László /St. Ladislav/-fountain

CLUJ-NAPOCA / KOLOZSVÁR: see tour no. 16

FLOREȘTI / SZÁSZFENES: see tour no. 16

GILĂU / GYALU: see tour no. 16

CAPUȘU MARE / NAGYKAPUS: see tour no. 16

IZVORU CRIȘULUI / KÖRÖSFŐ: see tour no. 16

HUEDIN / BÁNFFYHUHYAD: see tour no. 16

CIUCEA / CSUCSA: see tour no. 16

PASUL CIUCEA / KIRÁLYHÁGÓ: see tour no. 16

VADU CRIȘULUI / RÉV: see tour no. 16

ALEȘD / ÉLESD: see tour no. 16

TILEAGD / MEZŐTELEGD: see tour no. 16

OȘORHEI / FUGYIVÁSÁRHELY: see tour no. 16

ORADEA / NAGYVÁRAD: see tour no. 14

21. Tour in the South-Bihar (Bihar) region (250 km)

CHIȘINEU-CRIȘ / KISJENŐ (7,156; 29.0 % Hung.): - district seat - agrarian center - Roman Catholic church

ZERIND / NAGYZERÉND (1,013; 90.5 % Hung.): - stagecoach station /at present: commune hall/ - Reformed church

IERMATA NEAGRĂ / FEKETEGYARMAT (666; 97.1 % Hung.): - Reformed church

TĂMAȘDA / TAMÁSHIDA (1,159; 19.2 % Hung.): - Gypsy-Rumanian-Hungarian village - Romanesque church-tower and the ruins of a church - Liphay castle - Reformed and Orthodox churches

CIUMEGHIU / ILLYE (1,742; 1.2 % Hung.): - Rumanian-Gypsy village - castle - Reformed and Orthodox churches

GHIORAC / ERDŐGYARAK (1,922; 44.0 % Hung.): - Tisza castle (at Csegőd / Ciugud) /at present: home for handicapped children/ - Reformed church

ARPĂȘEL / ÁRPÁD (905; 82.7 % Hung.): - Reformed church - Markovits mansion - supposed grave of the Hungarian chief Árpád, the leader of the Hungarian Conquest 869

SALONTA / NAGYSZALONTA (20,660; 61.1 % Hung.): - former district seat - birthplace of some Hungarian celebrities: poet János Arany (1817-1882); László Lovassy (1815-1892); - "Csonkatorony / Incomplete tower" /at present: János Arany Memorial Museum - János Arany plaque on the place of his birthplace - Reformed Classicist church - Roman Catholic and Orthodox churches

TICA / TENKE (4,494; 21.7 % Hung.): - all-season resort of national importance, mineral water

springs - birthplace of the Hungarian geographer Ferenc Fodor (1887-1962) - museum - Reformed and Orthodox churches - Hungarian enclave

BELFIR / BÉLFENYÉR (539; 81.1 % Hung.): - Roman Catholic church - Hungarian enclave

GINTA / GYANTA (441; 84.6 % Hung.): - Hungarian enclave - Reformed and Orthodox churches

UILEACU DE BEIUȘ / BELÉNYESÚJLAK (789; 62.6 % Hung.): - Hungarian enclave - Reformed church - gorges of the Fekete-Körös /Crișul Negru/ river

FINIȘ / VÁRASFENES (1,849; 58.6 % Hung.): - Hungarian enclave - ruins of Fort Béla - Reformed church

TÁRCAIA / KÖRÖSTÁRKÁNY (1,255; 97.7 % Hung.): - Hungarian enclave, famous Hungarian ethnographical traditions - Reformed church

BEIUȘ / BELÉNYES (11,923; 9.6 % Hung.): - former district seat - one of South-Bihar's traditional center, market-place - Town Museum - Roman Catholic, Reformed, Orthodox churches - church and cloister - ruins of the Romanesque Catholic church - former Greek Catholic (Samuil Vulcan) seminary - former Greek Catholic episcopal palace

SÎNMARTIN / VÁRADSZENTMÁRTON (3,856; 10.6 % Hung.): *Băile Felix / Félixfürdő*: - all-season resort of international importance, thermal-baths - mud-bath, tub-bath - green-house - rheumatological sanitarium - Belvedere, Nufăr, Crișana, Poienița hotels

HAIEU / HÉVJÓ (844; 4.4 % Hung.): *Băile 1 Mai / Püspökfürdő*: all-season resort of international importance, thermal-baths - wave-bath - thermal-watered Lace Pece / Pețea and creek (natural conservation area: most famous plant: *Nymphaea lotus thermalis* and animal: *Melanopsis parreysi*, *Scandinus racovitzae*) - Orthodox church

ORADEA / NAGYVÁRAD: see tour no. 14

22. Tour in the Arad region (280 km)

PECICA / PÉCSKA (11,472; 39.7 % Hung.): - village quarter Rovine / Magyarpécska: - Hungarian enclave - Roman Catholic church - "Nagy Sác": archeological findings

TURNU / TORNYA (1,164; 38.7 % Hung.): - Roman Catholic church

ARAD / ARAD: see tour no. 20

LIPOVA / LIPPA: see tour no. 20

ȘOIMOȘ / SOLYMOS: see tour no. 20

RADNA / MÁRIARADNA: see tour no. 20

MINIȘ / MÉNES (764; 4.5 % Hung.): - the center of the famous Arad-Hegyalija (Podgoria) wines - Viticultural Experiencing Station, old wine-cellar (17th cent.) - viticultural high-school (1878)

GHIOROC / GYOROK (1,867; 39.7 % Hung.): - Hungarian enclave - Roman Catholic and

Orthodox churches

ȘIRIA / VILÁGOS (5,030; 4.6 % Hung.): - Rumanian-Gypsy village - former district seat - celebrity: Rumanian writer Ion Slavici (1848-1925); Rumanian politician Ion Russu-Șirianu (1964-1909) - ruins of Fort Világos (Șiria) - bronze statue of Antónia Bohus-Szögyéni (1803-1890), one of the pioneers of the Hungarian women's education - the plain of the Hungarian capitulation at the end of the Hungarian Independence War (Aug. 13, 1849) - neo-Classicist Bohus-castle: General Görgey capitulation plaque /at present: Ion Slavici Memorial Museum/ - Commune Hall

PÎNCOTA / PANKOTA (50989; 13.3 % Hung.): - district seat - furniture factory, wine combinate - birthplace of the Hungarian drama writer Gergely Csiki (1840-1892) - Baroque Dietrich-Sulkowsky (Scholkowsky) castle

INEU / BOROSJENŐ (90942; 10.4 % Hung.): - district seat - Fort of Borosjenő (Ineu) /at present: school/ - Town Hall - statue of the Hungarian peasant leader, György Dózsa (14 -1514) - Roman Catholic church (Tomb of the Hungarian martyr General Károly Leinigen) - Reformed and Orthodox churches - remains of a Turkish minaret

CHIȘINEU-CRIȘ / KISJENŐ: see tour no. 21

ZIMANDU NOU / ZIMÁNDÚJFALU (1,535; 63.1 % Hung.): - Secessionist castle /at present: seat of the agricultural company/ and its park - Roman Catholic church

ZIMANDCUZ / ZIMÁNDKÖZ (1,202; 60.6 % Hung.): - Roman Catholic church - Park of Ötbenes /Utviņiș/ (natural conservation area)

ARAD / ARAD: see tour no. 20

23. Small tour in the Banat region (320 km)

BINGA / BINGA (40132; 16.6 % Hung.): - Rumanian-Bulgarian-Hungarian-Gypsy village - center of the Catholic Bulgarians from Banat - famous gardening, bonbon-making - beautiful Roman Catholic neo-Gothic cathedral

MILAT / MAJLÁTHFALVA (1,133; 95.5 % Hung.): - commune hall - Roman Catholic church - local celebration: Sunday of Majláthfalva in August

TIMIȘOARA / TEMESVÁR (334,115; 9.5 % Hung.): - historical center of Banat region, seat of Temes / Timiș county - big industrial city - birthplace of some Hungarian celebrities: general György Klapka (1820-1892), writer and architect Károly Kós (1887-1977) - market-place /at present: Unirii sq./: Baroque architectural monument - episcopal Roman Catholic Baroque cathedral - pestal column (St. Trinity statue) - spring well - Serbian-Orthodox episcopal Baroque cathedral and palace - -Fine Arts department of Baroque Banat Museum - Savoyan house - Roman Catholic episcopal Baroque palace - Lutheran church - bastions, walls of the fortress - iron-logged house - Ethnography department of Banat Museum - iron-shafted house - Franciscan, later Piarist monastery /at present: Fine Arts school - Ignorantine hospital and church /at present: eye clinic - Hunyadi fort-castle /at present: Banat Museum, dept. of History and Natural Sciences - neo-Byzantine Rumanian Opera and National Theatre - Concert Hall /at present: German and Hungarian Theatre/ - "Loyd-row" (promenade with Eclectial palaces): bronze copy of the statue of the wolf from the Capitolium in Rome - Metropolitan Orthodox neo-Byzantine cathedral from Banat (Rumania's largest Orthodox church) - statue of Rumanian poet Mihai Eminescu (1850-1889) -

Piarist Secessionist cloister, high-school and church /at present: Technical University, Faculty of Electronic Engineering/ - Central Park - Banat Hotel - Maria-Chapel and statue (on the presumed place of peasant leader György Dózsa and his comrades' execution-place) - Reformed church of Maria sq., place of breaking out of the "revolution" of Dec. 1989 in Rumania - Rumanian Orthodox church from Józsefváros /Iosefin /Joseptown - puppet-theatre - University (Modern) - thermal baths - sports stadium - Central, Continental, Timișoara, Parc, Bega, Nord hotels - National Philharmonics - "Vadaskert-Vadászerdő / Pădurea Verde / Green Forest": beauty-spot, park-forest - outdoor village museum

DUMBRĂVIȚA / ÚJSZENTES (2,400; 53.5 % Hung.): - Hungarian enclave - Reformed church

JIMBOLIA / ZSOMBOLYA (11,830; 16.6 % Hung.): - district seat - important border crossing, traffic junction and industrial center - one of the centers of the Swabians from Banat - Roman Catholic church - museum - Anglican style Csekonics-castle - "Jesuleum"

SÎNNICOLAU MARE / NAGYSZENTMIKLÓS (13,083; 10.6 % Hung.): - former district seat - linen and hemp manufacturing - birthplace of some Hungarian celebrities: world famous composer Béla Bartók (1881-1945), poet, linguist Miklós Révay (1749-1807) - birthplace and memorial museum of Béla Bartók: Nákó-castle - Roman Catholic and Orthodox churches - place of origin of the famous find: "Treasure from Nagyszentmiklós" dating from the time of the Hungarian Conquest (at present in the Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna) - Town Hall - Nákó-hospital

BODROGU NOU / ÚJBODROG (216; 2.3 % Hung.): - "Hódos-Bodrog" Orthodox cloister

24. Long tour in the Banat region (500 km)

ARAD / ARAD: see tour no. 20

VINGA / BINGA: see tour no. 23

MILAT / MAJLÁTHFALVA: see tour no. 23

TIMIȘOARA / TEMESVÁR: see tour no. 23

DUMBRĂVIȚA / ÚJSZENTES: see tour no. 23

BAZOȘU NOU / ÚJBÁZOS (270; 0.0 % Hung.): - arboretum (natural conservation area)

RECAȘ / TEMESRÉKAS (5,085; 18.3 % Hung.): - former district seat - Roman Catholic church

COȘTEIU / KISKASTÉLY (2,306; 1.3 % Hung.): - castle

ȚIPARI / SZAPÁRYFALVA (752; 74.5 % Hung.): - Hungarian enclave - Reformed church

BODO / NAGYBODÓFALVA (521, 89.1 % Hung.): - Hungarian enclave - Reformed church

CUMBRAVA / IGAZFALVA (955; 63.6 % Hung.): - Hungarian enclave - Reformed church

LUGOJ / LUGOS (49,742; 10.9 % Hung.): - seat of Krassó-Szörény / Caraș-Severin county - second biggest city of Temes / Timiș county, important industrial center (cotton, silk, furniture, bricks) - birthplace of the Transylvanian Hungarian politician Elemér Jakabffy (1881-1896) and

Rumanian writers I. Popovici Bănăţeanu (1869-1893), Victor Blad Delamarina (1870-1896) - one of the most important historical Rumanian cultural center in Transylvania - St. Nicholas tower - old Orthodox Baroque church - History and Ethnography Museum - Theatre - Greek Catholic (at present: Orthodox) cathedral - statue of famous Rumanian philosopher and politician Eftimie Murgu (1805-1870) - open-air swimming-pool

BUZIAŞ / BUZIÁSFÜRDŐ (5,682; 5.9 % Hung.): - all-season resort of national importance - thermal baths, mineral water springs - mineral water-bottling - balneological sanitarium - Park, Timiş, Buziaş hotels - memorial bench of the famous Hungarian politician, Ferenc Deák (1803-1876) - Roman Catholic and Orthodox churches

OTVEŞTI / ÖTVÖSD (279; 75.6 % Hung.): - Hungarian enclave - Roman Catholic church

TORMAC / VÉGVÁR (1,545; 78.5 % Hung.): - Hungarian enclave - Reformed church

GĂTAIA / GÁTALJA (4,044; 25.8 % Hung.): - former district seat - Hungarian enclave - wood processing - Roman Catholic and Orthodox churches - Gorove mansion

DETA / DETTA (6,489; 21.6 % Hung.): - former district seat - industrial center - Archeology Museum - Roman Catholic and Orthodox churches

CRUCENI / TORONTÁLKERESZTES (464; 76.3 % Hung.): - Hungarian enclave - Roman Catholic church

OTELEC / ÓTELEK (823; 90.6 % Hung.): - Hungarian enclave - Roman Catholic church

SÎNMARTINU MAGHIAR / MAGYARSZENTMÁRTON (260; 79.2 % Hung.): - Hungarian enclave - Roman Catholic church

JIMBOLIA / ZSOMBOLYA: see tour no. 23

SÎNNICOLAU MARE / NAGYSZENTMIKLÓS: see tour no. 23

CENAD / NAGYCSANÁD (3,991; 18.4 % Hung.): - ancient Hungarian Catholic episcopal residence dating from the age of Szent István /St. Stephen/ 11th cent. - Roman Catholic church - sarcophagus of the martyr Hungarian bishop Szent Gellért /St. Gerard/ (? -1046)

YUGOSLAVIA (SERBIA)

25. Tour in the Banat region (660 km)

NOVI KNEŽEVAC / TÖRÖKKANIZSA (8,062; 38.7 % Hung.): - district, at present commune seat - pasteboard and box manufacturing - Roman Catholic and Orthodox churches - Maldeghem castle - Tallián mansion - Szerviczky castle

BANATSKO ARANDJELOVO / OROSZLAMOS (1,912; 27.1 % Hung.): - Roman Catholic and Orthodox churches

MAJDAN / MAJDÁNY (387; 89.9 % Hung.): - Hungarian enclave - Roman Catholic church

CRNA BARA / FEKETETÓ (595; 50 % Hung.): - Hungarian-Serbian village - Orthodox church

ČOKA / CSÓKA (5,244; 61.1 % Hung.): - commune seat - Roman Catholic church - big agricultural State Farm and Food-industrial center - Marczibányi-castle

PADEJ / PADÉ (3,190; 70.7 % Hung.): - Roman Catholic church

SAJAN / SZAJÁN (1,555; 94.8 % Hung.): - Roman Catholic church

KIKINDA / NAGYKIKINDA (43,051; 13.8 % Hung.): - former district, at present commune seat - one of the traditional center of the Serbs from Banat - industrial center - Reformed Secessionist church - Hotel Narvik - Town Hall - Town Museum - Roman Catholic and Orthodox churches - Draxler-house - court-house palace

RUSKO SELO / TOTONTÁLOROSZI (3,510; 39.4 % Hung.): - Hungarian enclave - Roman Catholic church - Csernovich mansion

NOVA CRNJA / MAGYARCSENYE (2,353; 84.9 % Hung.): commune seat - Hungarian enclave - Roman Catholic church

BANATSKI DVOR / TÖRZSUNDEVARNOK (1,300; 46.2 % Hung.): - Hungarian enclave - Roman Catholic church

ZRENJANIN / NAGYBECSKEREK (81,316; 17.6 % Hung.): - seat of the former Torontál county, at present commune seat - the biggest town of the Yugoslav Banat - big industrial center ("Szervó Mihály" Agrarian Combinat, BEK, Banat Building Co., etc.) - County Hall and its park /at present: seat of the Commune/ - neo-Baroque-Secessionist Town Hall - Roman Catholic episcopal Classicist cathedral with the altar-piece of the famous Hungarian painter Bertalan Székely - Reformed church - Town Museum - History Archives - Classicist Palace of Justice - Assumption Orthodox neo-Classicist church - "Presentation of the Blessed Virgin (Baradenja Bogoradije)" Orthodox Classicist church - "Toša Jovanović" people's theatre - "Madách" Hungarian amateur theatre - Technical and Pedagogical Institutes

ZRENJANIN-MUŽLJA / NAGYBECSKEREK-FELSŐMUZSLYA (8,500; 80 % Hung.): - Hungarian gardening village, in 1971 annexed to Zrenjanin / Nagybecskerek - Roman Catholic church

EČKA / ÉCSKA (5,182; 4.4 % Hung.): - Rumanian-Serbian settlement - English style Harnoncourt-castle and its park / artist workshop, fish-pond/ - Orthodox church

KOVAČICA / ANTALFALVA (7,426; 0.3 % Hung.): - district, at present commune seat - Slovak enclave - Lutheran church - famous naive folk-paintry (M.Jonáš)

DEBELJAČA / BEBELLÁCS; TORONTÁLVÁSÁRHELY (5,734; 60.9 % Hung.): - Hungarian enclave - Reformed church

ALIBUNAR-DEVOJAČKI BUNAR / ALIBUNÁR-LEÁNYKÚT: - famous tourist spot in the center of Deliblat-sands, swimming pool

ALIBUNAR / ALIBUNÁR (3,738; 1.8 % Hung.): - former district, at present commune seat - Orthodox church - "Ali-fountain"

JERMENOVCI / ÜRMÉNYHÁZA (1,158; 75.2 % Hung.): - Hungarian enclave - famous oil spring - thermal water - radioactive mud bath - Roman Catholic church

VRŠAC / VERSEC (36,885; 5.8 % Hung.): - former district, at present commune seat - one of the traditional centers of South-Banat - birthplace of the Hungarian writer Ferenc Herczeg (1863-1954) - famous viticulture, vineyards and food-industry - "Zsigmond-tower" - Classicist-neo-Gothic Town Hall - Serbian Orthodox episcopal Baroque palace - St. Nicholas Serbian-Orthodox episcopal Baroque cathedral - Roman Catholic neo-Gothic cathedral - Assumption Orthodox church - St. Rókus-Chapel - Classicist Concordia-house - Baroque "Two-pistols"-house - Town Museum - Town Library "Sterija" people's theatre - vintage celebration - "Vršac Mountain" - Srbija Hotel

ŠUŠARA / EJÉRTELEP (472; 66.1 % Hung.): - Hungarian enclave in the Deliblat-sands-pine-woods on the mostly bound sands, the Banat-poeny (Latin: *Paeonia offic. ssp. banatica*) (natural conservation area) - half-bound sand drift forms

KOVIN / KEVEVÁRA (13,669; 6.8 % Hung.): - seat of the medieval Keve county, at present commune seat - Roman Catholic church - Serbian and Rumanian Orthodox churches

SKORENOVAC / SZÉKELYKEVE (3,213; 80.4 % Hung.): - Székely colonist-village - Roman Catholic church

PANČEVO-VOJLOVICA / PANCSOVA-HERTELENDYALVA (8,500; 25 % Hung.): - Serbian-Hungarian-Slovak village, annexed to Pancsova - Székely folk traditions - Roman Catholic church - "Vojlovica" (Orthodox) cloister

PANČEVO / PANCSOVA (72,793; 5.6 % Hung.): - former district, at present commune seat - Banat's second biggest town in Yugoslavia - big industrial center - part of the Belgrade agglomeration - Classicist Town Hall /at present: Regional History Museum/ - Assumption Serbian-Orthodox Baroque church - "Preobrazhensky" Orthodox Eclectic church - Reformed church - Roman Catholic church - Lutheran church - Weifert-brewery - High School - People's Garden - Cultural Center - Tamiš Hotel - Temes-banks - fishermen's inn

MIHAJLOVO / MAGYARSZENTMIHÁLY (1,169; 92.3 % Hung.): - Hungarian enclave - Roman Catholic church - Danube-Tisa-Danube channel

ELEMIR / ELEMÉR (4,724; 2.4 % Hung.): - Serbian village - important oil-production - Roman Catholic church: grave of the Hungarian martyr General Ernő Kiss (1800-1849) - Kiss-castle

MELENCI / MELENCE (7,270; 1 % Hung.): - Serbian village - Orthodox church - famous "Rusanda"-bath - Lake Rusanda

NOVO BEČEJ / TÖRÖKBECSE (15,404; 30.2 % Hung.): - former district, at present commune seat - old market place (cereals) - Roman Catholic and Orthodox churches - in Aracs (Vranjevo): famous Hungarian medieval Romanesque church -ruins - dam on the Tisa, lock - Danube-Tisa-Danube channel - "Tiski cvet" Hotel

BEČEJ / ÓBECSE (26,634; 50.5 % Hung.): - district, at present commune seat - important agrarian center (canning -, beer -, sugar-, mill industry, etc.) - birthplace of some Hungarian celebrities: painter Mór Than (1828-1899); painter Fülöp László (1869-1937) - Szent Antal /St. Anthony/ Roman Catholic church - Orthodox church - Town Hall - thermal baths

SENTA / ZENTA (22,828, 78:4 % Hung.): - district, at present commune seat - important agrarian center - Secessionist Town Hall - Secessionist fire-station - Secessionist Royal /at present: Pannonia/ Hotel - Roman Catholic church - Orthodox church - Tisza-banks - "Eugene-island", memorial of Eugene de Savoye's victorious battle of Sept. 11, 1697 against the Turks - People's garden - Regional History Museum - artist workshop - Synagogue

KANJIŽA / MAGYARKANIZSA (11,541; 88.2 % Hung.): - district, at present commune seat - the "most Hungarian" town in Yugoslavia - Famous thermal baths - "Banja" Hotel - Tisa-banks - Town Hall - Roman Catholic church - Shopping center

26. Short tour in the Bácska (Bačka) region (180 km)

HORGOSĀ / HORGOS (7,201; 83.6 % Hung.): - center of the paprika cultivation in Yugoslavia - famous border crossing point - Roman Catholic church

PALIĆ / PALICS (7,375; 61.9 % Hung.): - all-season resort of international importance - Secessionist old women's bath - water-tower - Zoo - Jezero, Park, Sport hotels - Lake Palics / Palić (water-sports)

SUBOTICA / SZABADKA (100,386; 39.6 % Hung.): - Vojvodina's second biggest city, with spacious "farm-world" - Hungarian -Bunyevats /Croat/ commune seat, big industrial center - Birthplace of the Hungarian writer, poet, journalist Dezső Kosztolányi (1885-1936) - biggest Secessionist City Hall in Yugoslavia with Zsolnay roof-ceramics, in it: City Museum - Secessionist "Fehér Hajó / White Ship" Restaurant - Bárány /at present: Beograd/ Hotel - National Hotel - Patria Hotel - Szent Teréz /St. Theresa/ Roman Catholic Baroque-Classical church - Franciscan church and cloister - Szent Rókus-chapel - Orthodox church - Sports Hall - second-hand market - "Szabadka-Horgos" sands: viticulture, vineyards - vintage celebration in September - Harvest Festival in July

BAJMOK / BAJMOK (8,620; 34.1 % Hung.): - Hungarian-Bunyevats/Croat-Serbian settlement - Roman Catholic church - holiday center, open-air swimming-pool

ALEKSA ŠANTIĆ / BABAPUSZTA (20267; 6.6 % Hung.): - Secessionist Fernbach castle and its park - holiday center of the "9th May Agricultural Farm" /sports center, swimming-pool/

PAČIR / PACSÉR (3,309; 65.6 % Hung.): - Reformed and Roman Catholic churches - Hungarian enclave

STARA MORAVICA / ÓMORAVICA (6,266; 88.5 % Hung.): - Reformed and Roman Catholic churches - Hungarian enclave - 10 km long loess valley / "Bányavölgy / Mine-valley"/ - Telecska loess plateau

BAČKA TOPOLA / BÁCSTOPOLYA (16,704; 66.9 % Hung.): - Hungarian center of Central-Bácska -district, at present commune seat - important agrarian, food-industrial center - Roman Catholic Secessionist church - Town Hall - Rococo Kray-castle and its English-park - "Venus" Holiday center /swimming pool/ - Panonija Hotel - Beograd Shopping Center

NOVO ORAHOVO / ZENTAGUNARAS (2,263; 83.4 % Hung.): - Hungarian scattered farm-world

TORNJOŠ / TORNÝOS (1,908; 84.3 % Hung.): - Roman Catholic church - Hungarian scattered farm-world

ČANTAVIR / CSANTAVÉR (7,940; 96 % Hung.): - important center of the farm-world of Szabadka - Roman Catholic church

SENTA / ZENTA: see tour no. 25

KANJIŽA / MAGYARKANIZSA: see tour no. 25

MARTONOŠ / MARTONOS (2,423; 87.9 % Hung.): - Roman Catholic church

27. Long tour in the *Bácska (Bačka) region (260 km)*

HORGOS / HORGOS: see tour no. 26

PALIĆ / PALICS: see tour no. 26

SUBOTICA / SZABADKA: see tour no. 26

ZOBNATICA / ZOBNATICA (388; 60.3 % Hung.): - famous horse-breeding - holiday center of the Zobnatca Agricultural Farm: Lake Zobnatca - castle

BAČKA TOPOLA / BÁCSTOPOLYA: see tour no. 26

BAJŠA / BAJSA (2,745; 69.4 % Hung.): - Roman Catholic, Lutheran and Orthodox churches - Fernbach-mansion - Vojnics-mansion

MALI IDJOŠ / KISHEGYES (5,803; 92.3 % Hung.): - commune seat - Szent Anna /St. Ann/ Roman Catholic church

SRBOBRAN / SZENTTAMÁS (12,798; 34.4 % Hung.): - commune seat - Roman Catholic and Orthodox churches - place of bloody fights in 1849 between Serbs and Hungarians - Elan Hotel - Danube-Tisa-Danube channel - open-air swimming-pool

NOVI SAD / ÚJVIDÉK (179,626; 34.4 % Hung.): - capital of the Province Vojvodina - more than two century-old center of the Serbian culture /"Serbian Athens"/ - multilateral industrial, agrarian, commercial and cultural center - neo-Renaissance City Hall - Roman Catholic neo-Gothic cathedral - Catholic vicarage-office - Hotel Vojvodina - Post tower-building - Assumption Serbian-Orthodox Baroque church - Einstein-house / memorial plaque of famous scientist A. Einstein/ - Serbian Matica Galleries - Synagogue - seat of the Regional Executive Council - Hotel Putnik - Serbian National Theatre /Modern/ - Hungarian Theatre - Orthodox episcopal neo-Byzantine cathedral - Duna / Danube street building-ensemble - White Lion house - Court of Justice /at present: Vojvodina Museum/ - seat of Serbian Matica - Iron-man house - St. Nicholas Orthodox church - J.J. Zmaj High School - Almás Orthodox Baroque-Rococo church - Secessionist Central building of Iod-Spa - Hotel Park - international fair quarter (Novosadski Sajam) - Sajam Hotel - Vojvodina Sports and Shopping Center /Modern/ - "Telep": quarter in the western part of the city where the majority of the Hungarians live - Novi Sad University - International Open Berth - "Fisherman-island / Ribarsko ostrovo" /touristical center/ - Danube open-air swimming-pool

PETROVARADIN / PÉTERVÁRAD (11,285; 3.9 % Hung.): - Fortress /in Vauban-system, "the Gibraltar of the Danube"/ - Golden Eagle Pharmacy - Triumphal Arch - St. George church /in it: the tomb of count Koháry/ - Regional History Museum - Natural Sciences Museum - Hotel Varadin -

Headquarters /archades/ building /at present: restaurant/ - Clock-tower - fort-fountain - Blessed Virgin Mary church

TEMERIN / TEMERIN (16,971; 56 % Hung.): - Hungarian-Serbian commune seat - important agrarian center - Roman Catholic church - Local History Museum - cultural House /"Pál Pap People's Academy", "Károly Szirmai Hungarian Educational Association"/ - Széchen-castle /at present: school/

BAČKO GRADIŠTE / BÁCSÖLDVÁR (5,625; 54.5 % Hung.): - Roman Catholic and Orthodox churches - Crna Bara: ruins of an earthwork

BEČEJ / ÓBECSE: see tour no. 25

MOL / MOHOL (7,522; 63.6 % Hung.): - Szent György /St. George/ Roman Catholic church - Orthodox church

ADA / ADA (12,078; 82.9 % Hung.): - commune seat - birthplace of the Hungarian linguist Gábor Szarvas (1832-1895) - Roman Catholic church

SENTA / ZENTA: see tour no. 25

KANJIŽA / MAGYARKANIZSA: see tour no. 25

MARTONOŠ / MARTONOS: see tour no. 26

28. Tour in the Baranya (baranja), Szlavónia (Slavonija) and West-Bácska (Bačka) region (120 or 290 km)

The settlements with underlined name in Croatia are since 1991 (August-November) under Serbian or UNPROFOR military control. Touristical visit is temporarily not recommended.

CROATIA

BATINA / KISKŐSZEG (1,227, 49:5 % Hung.); - district seat - important bridge town on the Danub, Croatian (today Serbian Krajina) - Yugoslav border crossing - memorial of the 1944 battles - Roman Catholic church - water-sports - "Green island" tourist center, fishing paradise

ZMAJEVAC / VÖRÖSMART (1,106; 81.6 % Hung.): - Hungarian village at the foot of Mountain Ban - Roman Catholic and Reformed churches

KNJEŽEVI VINOGRADI / HERCEGSZŐLŐS (1,853; 18.5 % Hung.): - important viticulture, vineyards - Roman Catholic, Reformed churches

KOTLINA / SEPSE (382; 91.4 % Hung.): - small Hungarian village in the Ban Mountain

LUG / LASKÓ (784; 78.6 % Hung.): - Hungarian village - Roman Catholic and Reformed churches

VARDARAC / VÁRDARÓC (497; 74.8 % Hung.): - Hungarian village - Roman Catholic church

BILJE / BELLYE (1,240; 4.8 % Hung.): - Roman Catholic, Reformed churches - Savoye-castle - hunting museum - "Csingi-lingi" Inn

MECE / MECE (483; 5.8 % Hung.): - before the war Croatia's biggest agrarian combine /"Bellye-Bilje AIK", the successor of the Bellye estate, founded in 1697

KOPAČEVO / KOPÁCS (381; 85 % Hung.): - Hungarian village - Reformed church - "Kopácsi / Kopački / -meadow" (natural conservation area) - fishing - hunting sport-paradise

OSIJEK / ESZÉK (104,761; 1.3 % Hung.): - ancient town on the Drava - seat of Osijek-Baranja County - center of East-Croatia - big industrial city and agrarian center - Fortress /Tvdjava/ - St Peter-Paul /Roman Catholic/ neo-Gothic cathedral - City Hall - County Hall - Normann palace - Pajevics-castle - "Rétfalu / Retfala": quarter, where the majority of the Hungarians are living - Synagogue - Palace of Justice - St. Jacob church - Lutheran church - Reformed church - Pedagogical Institute - Orthodox church - Opera and Theatre - City Museum - holiday resort on the shore of the Drava - Zoo - open-air swimming-pool - water sports

LASLOVO / SZENTLÁSZLÓ (1,298; 44.7 % Hung.): - - before the war: medieval Hungarian enclave from Slovenia - rich Hungarian ethnographical relics - Reformed church - reminiscences of Fort Kórógy

VUKOVAR / VUKOVÁR (44,639; 1.5 % Hung.): - seat of Szerém / Srijem/ county - the town was destroyed during the 1991 Serbian siege, before that the town had major sights: Franciscan /St. Philip-Jacob/ church - Franciscan cloister and high school - Eltz-castle - St. Rókus-chapel - Orthodox church

VUKOVAR-VUČEDOL / VUKOVÁR-VUCSEDOL: - archeological findings - "Culture of Vučedol"

OPATOVAC / APÁTI (550; 21% Hung.): - Hungarian enclave on the Danube - Roman Catholic church

ILOK / ÚJLAK (6,775; 1.5 % Hung.): - one of the most important towns of the medieval South-Hungary, home of the famous Hungarian aristocratic family Újlaki - ruins of Fort Újlaki - Franciscan Baroque church and cloister /picture of János Kapisztrán/ - Baroque Odeschlachi castle /at present: hotel, restaurant, museum/ - marble tombs of Mátyás and Lőrinc Újlaki - bastion-tower - neo-Gothic church - famous viticulture, vineyards - new Danube bridge, Croatian /today Serbian Krajina/ - Yugoslav border crossing

YUGOSLAVIA (SERBIA)

BAČKA PALANKA / BÁCSPALÁNKA (26,780; 4.4 % Hung.): - former district, at present commune seat on the Danube - important industrial center - Roman Catholic churches, Orthodox church, Lutheran church - Stara Palanka (ancient Serbian) and Nova Palanka (ancient German) quarters, with particular architectural aspect -Danube-promenade - to the north: "Turkish hills"

BAČ / BÁCS (6,046; 8.3 % Hung.): - medieval county, later district, presently commune seat - ruins of a famous medieval Fort of Bács - Roman Catholic church and cloister - Orthodox church -

Mosztonga-creek

BOGOJEVO / GOMBOS (2,301; 69.4 % Hung.): - Hungarian enclave - important crossing -place on the Danube, traffic junction - Szent László /St. Ladislav/ Roman Catholic church - St. Trinity statue - Hungarian folklore traditions - remains of an earthen fortress

SONTA / SZOND (5,990; 5.5 % Hung.): - Croatian /Shokats/ -Serbian village - Roman Catholic church - ruins of a Gothic church and cloister - Fernbach-castle - alluvial woods

SVILOJEVO / SZILÁGYI (1,278; 84.1 % Hung.): - Hungarian enclave - Roman Catholic church

APATIN / APATIN (18,389; 6.1 % Hung.): - former district, at present commune seat - one of the ancient centers of the Danubian Swabians, evacuated-deported after 1944 - presently important Serbian industrial town - birthplace of famous Secessionist architect Ferenc Faichle (1869-1960) - Secessionist Commune Hall - Roman Catholic church - remains of Roman fortifications - "Junaković" holiday center and sanitarium /near Prigrevica/ - alluvial woods of the Danube

SOMBOR / ZOMBOR (48,993; 9.7 % Hung.): - seat of the former Bács-Bodrog county, later district, at present commune seat - industrial, commercial, traffic center of NW-Bácska (Bačka) - Baroque County Hall / inside: Ferenc Eisenhut's monumental paint called The Zenta Battle /at present: Commune Hall/ - Classicist Town Hall - Town Library - Secessionist Weidinger-palace - Secessionist Conservatoire - "Turkish-tower" /at present: History Archives/ - Roman Catholic Baroque parish-church - Orthodox Baroque church - Camelite church and monastery - People's Theatre -Gallery - "Mostonga" sports hall - "Sikáros-forest": holiday center

BEZDAN / BEZDÁN (5,472; 67.6 % Hung.): - Hungarian enclave - important bridgehead of the Danube - new bridge on the Danube (Yugoslav - former Croatian /at present Serbian Krajina/ border crossing) - famous spa - Roman Catholic church - memorial museum of the 1944 battle of Batina / Kiskőszeg - alluvial woods of the Danube - Danube-Tisa-Danube channel - Hungarian folk-art - basket-waveing - hunting-, fishing - and thermal tourism

SLOVENIA

29. Tour in the Slovenian Transmura (Prekmurje) and in the Croatian Muraköz (Medjimurje) region (130 km)

HODOŠ / ŐRIHODOS (326; 66.9 % Hung.): - international border crossing - Hungarian Lutheran village from the Őrség region in Slovenia - Lutheran church and vicarage - mill /today distillery/

MURSAKA SOBOTA / MURASZOMBAT (13,844; 1.1 % Hung.): - former district, at present commune seat - traditional market-center of the historical Vend- (Transmura-) region - Baroque Szapáry-castle /: Regional History Museum, chapel, library/ - Szapáry /today: Town/ park (9.5 hectares) - St. Michael neo-Gothic parish-church - Lutheran neo-Gothic parish-church and vicarage - Town Hall - 10 hectares of Pheasantry woods - cultural center with gallery, library

MORAVSKE TOPLICE / MARÁCTAPOLCA (666; 0.6 % Hung.): - health resort of national importance - mineral water - therapeutic center - Hotel Ajda - Hotel Termal

SELO / NAGYTÓTLAK (332; 2.4 % Hung.): - famous St. Nicholas (Sv.Nikolaj) Romanesque

rotunda, a 14th century round church - Betlehem Hill: Lutheran church

PROSENJAKOVCI / PÁRTOSLAVE (222; 53.1 % Hung.): - castle ruins - castle-park - Lutheran and Roman Catholic chapels

MOTVARJEVCI / SZÉCSISZENTLÁSZLÓ (230; 81.7 % Hung.): - Hungarian Reformed community - wooden headboards in the cemetery

DOBROVNIK / DOBRÓNÁK (1,124; 68.9 % Hung.): - second biggest Hungarian community of the Transmura region - Szent Jakab /St. James/ Roman Catholic church - traditional Hungarian peasant houses - vineyards - vine-cellars - Lake Bukovnica (Bukovniško jezero): holiday center, water sport

KAMOVCÍ / KÁMAHÁZA (125; 41.6 % Hung.): - wooden bell-tower - traditional Hungarian peasant architecture

GENTEROVCI / GÖNTÉRHÁZA (244; 83.6 % Hung.): - Roman Catholic Hungarian community - wooden bell-tower - Mary-chapel

DOLGA VAS / LENDVAHOSSZÚALU (764; 59.4 % Hung.): - international border crossing to Hungary - ceramics - viticulture

LENDAVA / ALSÓLENDVA (3,806; 27.9 % Hung.): - former district, at present commune seat - cultural center of the Hungarians from Transmura region - important industrial town - birthplace of the famous Hungarian sculptor György Zala (1858-1937) - Baroque Esterházy castle: museum, collection of arts - Esterházy-wine-celler - Roman Catholic Baroque church - Lutheran church - Town Hall - all-season health resort of national importance, spa - Hotel Lipa - recreation center - small open-air museum: water-mill, wine-press, corn-storage etc. - Lendva-creek - grape harvest in September

LENDAVSKE GORICE / LENDVAHEGY (507; 14 % Hung.): - "Mount Lendva" - viticulture, vineyards - Holy Trinity chapel: Mummy of the Hungarian Captain Mihály Hadik was killed by Turks in 1603 /view-point/ - "Újtamás, Novi Tomaž" (New Thomal): wine-cellar group, characteristic folk architecture

ČENTIBA / CSENTE (785; 63.4 % Hung.): - Hungarian village on the southern slopes of Mount Lendva - viticulture - Roman Catholic church - Florian column - Villa Anna - Hungarian peasant architecture

PETIŠOVCI / PETESHÁZA (891; 45.3 % Hung.): - international border crossing to Croatia near the Mura river - Roman Catholic church - thermal spa - speedway circuit - important oil production, derrick

CROATIA

ČAKOVEC / CSÁKTORNYA (15,999; 0.2 % Hung.): - seat of Medjmurje / Muraköz county - Zrinski / Zrínyi fortress: museum

AUSTRIA

30. Tour in Burgenland (120 km)

RAIDING / DOBORJÁN (854; 0.9 % Hung.): - birthplace and memorial museum of world-famous Hungarian composer Ferenc/Franz Liszt (1811-1876) - Esterházy castle and its park - statue of F. Liszt - Roman Catholic parish-church - column of Johannes St. Nepomuk

LACKENBACH / LAKOMPAK (1,101; 1 % Hung.): - Renaissance Esterházy castle - tomb of Mátyás Tarródy (lieutenant of the Transylvanian prince Gábor Bethlen killed in a 1620 battle - St. Rochus parish-church

STOOB / CSÁVA (1,335; 1.8 % Hung.): - famous pottery-making - ceramics-college - Ceramics Museum - Lutheran church and rectory

OBERPULLENDORF / FELSŐPULYA (2,640; 23.9 % Hung.): - district seat - medieval Hungarian border guarding village - Rohonczy-castle /at present: training college/ - Roman Catholic parish-church - Rohonczy-mansion - some traditional Hungarian peasant houses with veranda - Rezső Maurer, Hungarian wood-carver

BERNSTEIN / BOROSTYÁNKŐ (1,102; 1.4 % Hung.): - famous serpentine quarry - birthplace of count László Almásy (1895-1951), Africa-explorer - Almásy-castle - St. Michael Baroque parish-church - Lutheran church - Rock-museum (serpentine)

MARIASDORF / MÁRIAFALVA (481; 0.6 % Hung.): - Assumption Late-Gothic parish-church, one of the most beautiful churches in Burgenland

BAD TATZMANNSDORF / TARCSAFÜRDŐ (554; 3.6 % Hung.): - Burgenland's most important spa - Maximilian, Franz, Karl springs - Open-air Ethnographical Museum - St. Trinity parish-church - Lutheran church - Witch-house - grave of French general of Hungarian origin, Ferenc Tóth (1733-1793)

OBERWART / FELSŐŐR (6,093, 26.1 % Hung.): - district seat - cultural center of the Hungarians of Burgenland - "Fölszeg" /upper quarter/: Hungarian district even nowadays - Reformed Baroque church - Reformed vicarage - Reformed school - Lutheran Classicist church - "Alszeg" /lower quarter/ enclosed type of settlement - parish-church /at present: funeral parlor - Modern Center of the Catholic Church - Hungarian specific folk architecture

UNTERWART / ALSÓŐR (769; 26.1 % Hung.): - Hungarian enclave - Szent Katalin /St.Catherine/ parish-church and cemetery - Local History Museum - Hungarian junior school - Maria-column-Hungarian Communal Library

SIGET IN DER WART / ŐRISZIGET (272; 82 % Hung.): - the smallest Hungarian village in the region - Lutheran church - old Lutheran vicarage - Szent László /St.Ladislav/ Roman Catholic church - Hungarian folk architecture