

HUNGARY

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Hungary and Its People.

The History of Hungary.

Ezeréves . . .
. . . Magyar-
ország

ON THE fifteenth of August 1038 he ended a life rich in enduring creations, in brilliance and renown, but beset with sorrow. Deeply mourned by the nation he was laid to rest at Székesfehérvár.

Among his immediate successors disputes as to the succession and internal quarrels checked the progress of the kingdom. The old and new ideas came into collision and neighbouring countries tried to turn these family quarrels to their own advantage. But Stephen's vital creations defied all tests. The repeated uprisings of heathendom were repressed; the attacks on the part of the German emperors directed against the independence of the kingdom were warded off, and a whole line of distinguished rulers, Béla I., Géza I., St. László I. Koloman the Studious (Könyves Kálmán) — all eminent captains and politicians — carried on with great success the progressive measures of Stephen, so that, at the end of the eleventh century, Hungary, conspicuously grown in material and moral strength and in extent of dominion, took a commanding place among the independent states of Europe and could turn its attention ever more and more towards



COUNT JULIUS ANDRÁSSY,
Minister for Home Affairs. M. P. for the City of Kassa.

sions in the south. That territory which at the present day bears the name of Croatia, and the greatest part of which is the land between the Save and Drave, belonged originally to Hungary, and old Croatia lay beyond the Kulpa, but as a scantily populated borderland, exposed to continual attacks it was for a long time not properly organised. King László was the first to remedy this deficiency by founding a bishopric in Agram (1091) and occupying one part of ancient Croatia. But it was his successor, Könyves Kálmán, the most learned prince of his age, who carried his conquest right to the sea, and who

the East where it soon rose to a dignified position. From among the line of excellent kings at this period St. László stands conspicuously forth. Surrounded by the glory of myth he lives as the beau ideal of Hungarian heroism and courtesy in the imagination of the people. In the world-shaking conflict, between the imperial power and the papacy the interest of his country compelled him to support the papal throne. — However he did not focus his energies upon that controversy, but rather directed his attention towards increasing his posses-

RESPONSIBLE PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR
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finally conquered medieval Croatia as well as bringing the Dalmatian cities under Hungarian subjection.

Since that time Croatia has remained continuously an integral part of the Hungarian monarchy.

(To be continued.)



The City of Kassa.

THIS beautiful, modern, in every respect up to date city is the capital of the county of Abauj-Torna. On account of the favourable geographical situation of Kassa, its innate tendency to rapid growth and progress, the city of Kassa is entitled even to a much higher distinction, namely that of being the centre of Upper Hungary.

If the perfect form of municipalisation the multitude of cultural and social institutions and the forceful and healthy city life of Kassa are taken into consideration, this distinction is fully deserved by the city, for in consequence of these attributes, it seems to be predestined to play a leading rôle in Hungary: in fact it has every quality to compete successfully with any city of a similar description on the whole continent and it may be stated with safety, that in calling into existence such a vast number of modern institutions Kassa has certainly no equal. It seems hardly credible that this comparatively small town in proportion to the number of its inhabitants should be leading such a vivid, impulsive life in every phase of its existence.

Important as was its past in history, so is the supreme and noble work of Kassa even today, producing the most beneficial results by setting up and maintaining a number of modern institutions. So at all times did Kassa claim a full share in furthering national interests, thus justifying the expectation that the important mission entrusted to the city would be fully performed.

The commercial and industrial relations ever gaining in strength and steadiness between this and foreign countries are making the creation of an «Exchange» imperative for us.

For this purpose, Kassa, by means of its splendid railway system providing easy connections with the powerful commercial and industrial Western States,

and by its favourable geographical position seems to be the most suitable place, the more so as the present trade records bear evidence to a steadily developing commerce and industry already existing in Kassa.

That the city of Kassa has reached a European standard is mainly attributable to the citizens of the municipality and its leading men. Their indefatigable exertions to acquire with iron consistency everything that modern invention could offer by way of sanitary arrangements, maintenance of public order, city architectural work etc., have placed Kassa in the front rank of European cities of a similar calibre.

For the present at the head of Kassa's administration is Éder Ödön, mayor of Kassa.

It is but a short time since first the citizens of Kassa entrusted him with the responsible and illustrious office of Mayor.

During this short term he has introduced with eager activity a great many reforms to the advantage of the town, seeking in every direction opportunities of service.

It should be mentioned here that Kassa is represented in the national legislature by Count Julius Andrássy, minister of Home Affairs. We have already had the pleasure of making our readers acquainted with his Excellency dwelling at length upon his personality, his political activity and the variety of useful employments in which he has been engaged for the public welfare.

Description of the City.

Kassa is a self-governing Royal Free City and the Capital of the county of Abauj-Torna. The city is situated near the northern boundary of the county, on the right bank of the Hernád, where it winds among the northern hills at an altitude of 211 meters above sea level. On the West it is bordered by a range of low hills (covered with gardens and vineyards) which rise from the banks of the Hernád; and from East to North, wooded hills form a charming frame to the city.

The torrent of Csermely descending from the North-Western hills takes its course towards Kassa and as it reaches the city divides into two branches forming an oblong island in the centre of the town. So also does Malomárok, a subsidiary stream of the Hernád, wind its way through the city. Kassa,



DR. A. COLBRIE-FISCHER,
Bishop of Kassa.

in spite of the many waters cutting through this territory is laid out on a fairly regular plan and consists of the city (Belváros) and four suburbs namely Ferenczváros, Józsefváros, Erzsébetváros and Ujváros. The centre of the city (Belváros) is long and narrow in shape and extends from North to South. Its main street the «Főutca» is studded on both sides with elegant public and private buildings, prominent business houses and shops, hotels etc. and the fact, that the street is cut into two equal parts by the Csermely enhances its beauty to a considerable degree. This part of the city makes the most pleasant impression on the visitor indicating even by its outward appearance, that the business and social life of Kassa is concentrated into this one street. To the south of the street is located the most noteworthy building in Kassa, the Roman Catholic Cathedral named after St. Elisabeth. This building is Hungary's most prominent Gothic structure erected in the time of Nagy Lajos and completed in the time of Mátyás by the addition of the famous Vestry the Organ and the so called Royal Staircase all of which are considered to be the most perfect master-pieces of church architecture. Also the three chief portals of the cathedral are examples of exquisite medieval sculpture. Since the year 1877 this cathedral has been in charge of Messrs Frödl

and Steindl for renovation. Not far from the cathedral stands the Orban tower and the Mihály chapel, the latter of which was built in the 12th century. To the North of the chapel is the interesting old theatre, which is used now for various clubs. On the west side of the main street, the following edifices are of note: the Royal County Court, a cluster of inns and a Church adjoining, the Episcopal Residence, the State Financial Department, and the Barracks of the Infantry Regiments. On the East side, are situated the central Barracks, the Convent founded by Balassa Zsuzsanna in 1650, a Jesuit and a Franciscan Church, the Townhall and the Countyhall and other public institutions too numerous to mention. In the by streets, as for instance Kovács-utca, we find some elementary Schools, a Training college for school teachers, the Roman Catholic College and the Royal Aca-

demy of Law (1732). Besides, in Fazekas street the Protestant Church, in Mészáros street the Infantry Barracks of the Home Army the Domokos Monastery and a Church adjoining it are to be mentioned.

Of its cross streets Kossuth Lajos street, with the gorgeous building of the High Court of Justice, the Evangelical Church and a number of fine private buildings, is considered to be the nicest. Next to this the Rozsa street is to be mentioned for its luxurious Vapour-bath and a modern public Hospital, in the Sörház street we find the Chief Post office and in Forgách street the lofty Savings Bank building. Towards the North extends a large Square known as Ferencz József-

tér with the tobacco factory, the Royal School of mechanics and the military store houses. On the Rakóczy ring, opening into this Square are the Artillery Barracks with a number of adjacent outbuildings, while in the Bethlen ring running parallel are Gendarme barracks, and the Huszár barracks of the Home Army. From Ferencz József Square to the North leads the Csermely street having immediately behind it the Military and Agricultural Schools, the former provided with a large and beautiful Park and the latter with extensive farms. Farther West in the direction of the Kalvaria hills the city has erected an Isolation Hospital for treating epidemic diseases and a

tremendous storehouse for wood. Behind this are the Lang's steam sawmills.

Beyond the Malomárok extends Széchenyi-liget one of the city's most beautiful parks; further on the railwaystation and on the outskirts of the city are the Gasworks and Butts. Crossing the Hernád we reach a large military camp and in that quarter of the city which is situated south of the Széchenyi-liget Kassa has built a Civilian Hospital, and an Orphanage, besides an ammunition store a powdermill and a general Slaughterhouse. Still farther up along the Torna highway some brick works of considerable dimension are to be seen. On the whole Kassa is considered in spite of its suburbs, which are not quite as citylike, a very nice, clean and pleasant city.

It occupies a foremost place in Hungary not only from the advantages of outward appearance but particularly from its multitude of private and



LADISLÁS SZALAY,
Lord Lieutenant of the County of Torna-Abauj.

public institutions, characteristic of high intellectuality.

In fostering Art and Science, in cultivating commercial and industrial possibilities Kassa has always played a leading rôle in Hungary. In fact it would be almost impossible to estimate the part played by Kassa in the prosperity of the whole country. It established an era of civilisation and by degrees

the Attorney-General, the Assize Court, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Chamber of Public Notaries and Lawyers, the Office of the Royal Public Notary, the State Architectural Department, an office for the assessment and collection of taxes, Chief Customhouse, State Veterinary Surgeon's Office, and a board of the Hungarian tobacco department. Kassa is besides the seat of



NATIVE COSTUME.

became the capital of Upper Hungary. As such it is the present seat of the Roman Catholic Bishopric, and the Chapters, of the administrative body of the county of the Shrievalty (Főszolgabírótság) of the districts of Füzér and Kassa, of the Board of finance (pénzügyigazgatóság), of the chief post and telegraph offices, of the royal superintendency of Education, of the superintendency of Forestry, of the Corps Commandants and the permanent Committee of recruiting. It embraces also the Royal Court of Appeal, the Royal High Court of Justice, a Libel Court, a Financial Court, the Offices of

the 4th District Government Engineering office, a Superintendency for protecting wines from phylloxera, the authorities for the cultivation of vineyards etc. It possesses also, a number of educational establishments such as the Royal Academy of Law several colleges, a Roman Catholic Seminary, colleges for training teachers and school mistresses, 2 secondary. 9 elementary and a higher state school for girls.

Also 5 Kindergarten and a number of private schools.

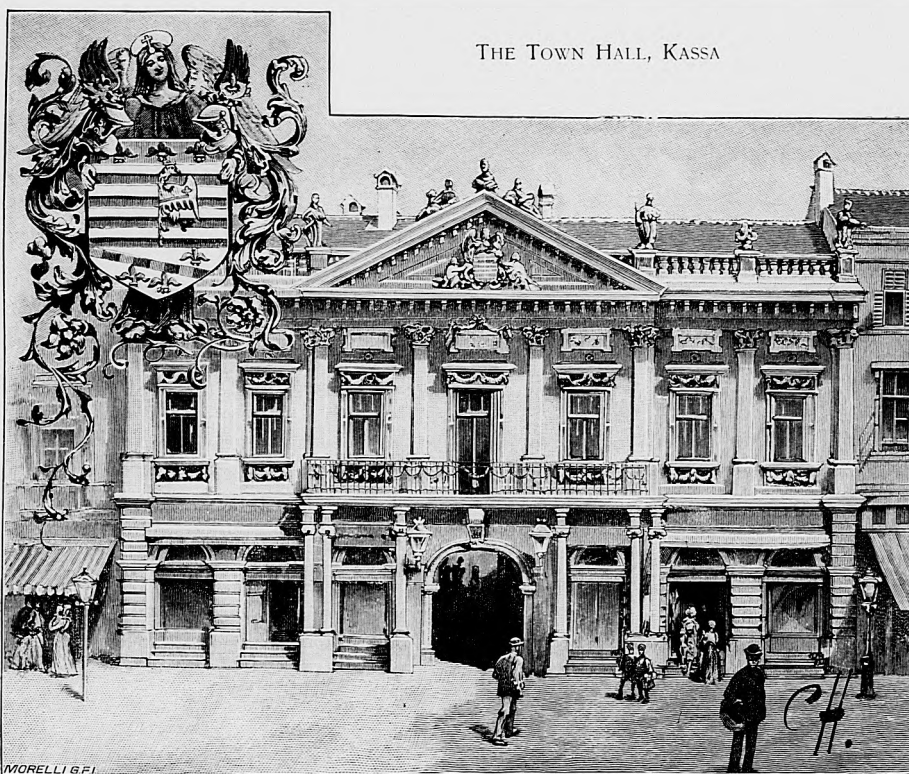
As regards Schools of applied Science the Royal Agricultural School connected with a model farm,

the Spinning and Weaving School, the Waterworks Schools, the State Mechanical Industry school, a School of Architecture, several Technical and Commercial Schools etc., are to be mentioned. Neither is the Military School to be slighted as it is one of Kassa's most prominent Institutions. Among other educational and cultural establishments the Museum of Upper Hungary built in 1872 is to be noted in the first place for its precious collections of antiques and ancient curiosities numbering altogether 30,000. It contains moreover a valuable collection of coins and a natural history collection an art gallery and a rich library.

(1891) 14,421 Magyars, 3,891 Germans, and 9,713 Slovaks; of the two last categories, however, there are 6,196, who use Hungarian also.

Taking for a basis the census of 1881 the above figures indicate an increase of 10% of pure Hungarians within 10 years (1881—1891). As regards religion Kassa contains 20,280 Roman Catholics, 1,925 Greek Catholics, 2,099 Evangelicals, 1,239 Protestants and 3,306 Jews.

The above statements regarding population do not include the military stationed in Kassa of which the common army regiments are 2,694 strong, the Homearmy 527 and finally the gendarmes have 64 men.



THE TOWN HALL, KASSA

Kassa maintains as well a number of educational, charitable and cultural societies (among them the literary society, economical association, the physicians and pharmaceutical chemists — proprietors of drugstores — association, hospitals, a Red cross society branch, the Eastern Department of the Kárpát Club etc.) some theatres, several philanthropic institutions and benevolent societies promoting the public welfare.

The population of Kassa.

The figures as regards the population of Kassa indicate a rapid increase. In 1850 Kassa had 13,043 inhabitants whereas in the year 1891 the number of the population amounted to 28,884 which is equal to an increase of 122% within a period of 40 years.

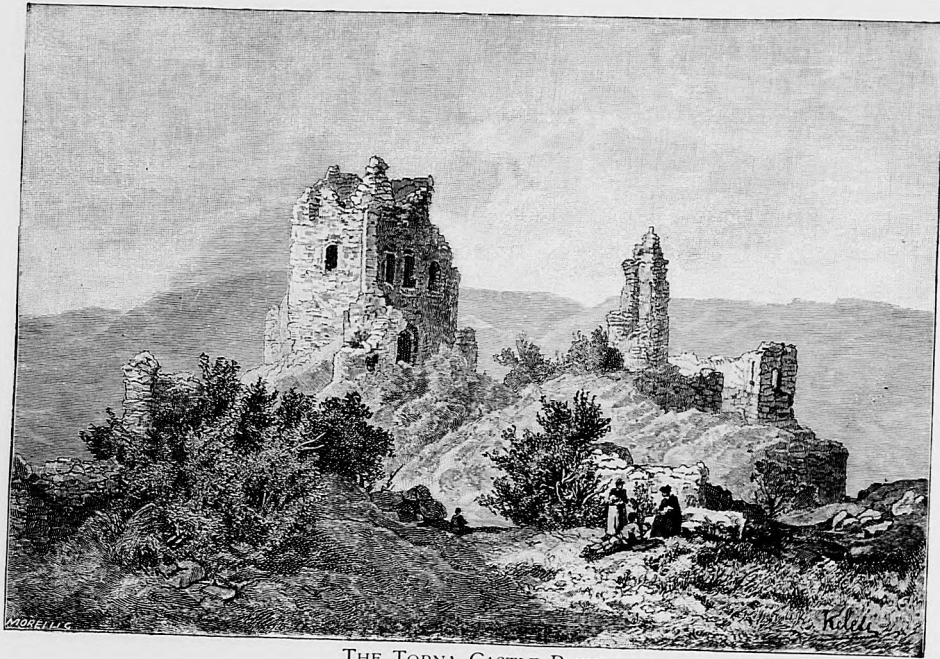
As to the language of the population, it includes

It might be mentioned under this heading, that the number of inhabited houses in Kassa amounts to 1842.

The history of the City of Kassa.

According to legends and traditions, which in absence of authentic historical facts we have to rely on as our only source of information — at the time that the Saxons settled in Hungary a village already existed on the site of Kassa.

In the vicinity of this village (then called Ancient or Felső-Kassa) the Saxons built up during the reign of Géza I. a new colony and named it New- or Also-Kassa. In due course of time these two places merged into one and formed a city, which was known in historical documents by the name of «Cassovia». This city fortified by strong walls had already obtained significance in the XIVth



THE TORNA CASTLE RUINS.

century and began to play an important rôle as a frontier town of the extensive domain of Csák-Máté. In 1347 Kassa became a Royal Free City and in the XVth century owing to a constant increase of privileges and the expansion of its strongholds Kassa assumed the leadership of all Royal Free Cities in the Northern part of Hungary, becoming at the same time the Capital of Hungary.

The party-fights subsequent to the unfortunate and disastrous battle of Mohács aided still more the increase of Kassa's importance.

In 1552 the city joined the German towns of the Highlands and was a faithful adherent of the Hapsburgs. Yet their sympathy and devotion to the Hapsburgs was changed in favour of Stephen Bocskay by Belgio's ignominious attack on the Church. The entire city sided now with Bocskay joining his forces in the year 1604. From this time the fate of Kassa is closely linked with that of Hungary and the struggles of the entire nation. Hence Bocskay directed his campaign from Kassa throughout. He returned there after having concluded articles of peace with Vienna and died in Kassa in the year 1606. The warfare conducted in Upper Hungary by Bethlen Gábor was also instigated by a desire to obtain possession of Kassa, which he considered to be the chief security for his influence and power over the Hungarian settlements in the highlands.

He managed to keep a firm hold on the city until his death, which took place in 1626.

After the death of György Rákóczy I. Kassa passed into the exclusive possession of the Hungarian Kings. Thököly Imre and Rákóczy Ferencz II. as well as their successors tried their utmost to obtain possession of Kassa. Its strategical

and political importance however had ceased during the reign of Charles III. who having concluded peace at Szatmár, did away with the fortifications of Kassa. It appears again only in 1848, having been besieged by the Austrians on the 11th of November and the second time on the 4th of January 1849 when Mészáros Lázár fought his memorable battle against Schlick

The Agriculture, Industry and Wealth of the County.

There are few counties having such favourable arrangements as Abauj-Torna, and the fact that there are no large estates or extensive farms shows how well marked are its divisions.

As previously mentioned the area of this county is 3269 square Kilometers, and if the property of the Hungarian State is deducted we find the remainder split up amongst 350 proprietors which allots a very small area to each.

The following are the largest landowners found in this county. The city of Kassa, the Premonstratensian Order of Jászovár (about 15,000 acres) Count Taafa's Family (14,000 acres), Antal Dreher (7000 acres), Countess Rezső Zichy (10,000 acres), the Bishopric of Rozsnyo, Count Adolphus Pallavicini, Ferencz Darvas, Béla Lánczy, Albert Dessewffy, Dr. Andor Semsey, Dr. László Semsey, Baron Melczner's family, Count Lewis Bombelles, Count Stephen Forgách (15,000 acres), Countess Elisabeth Forgách, Count László Pálffy, Count Eman Pécsi, Baron Julius Schell, Count Dénes Andrassy, Countess Irma Königsegg, Count László Csáky, Joseph Harsányi, Eugene Pongrácz, Dezső Gedeon, Albert Kiszely, the family Genesy, Baron John Toply, Andor Fay and the Batek family.

The industry of the County is distributed as follows:

and political importance however had ceased during the reign of Charles III. who having concluded peace at Szatmár, did away with the fortifications of Kassa. It appears again only in 1848, having been besieged by the Austrians on the 11th of November and the second time on the 4th of January 1849 when Mészáros Lázár fought his memorable battle against Schlick

In *Abauj-Szántó* there are wine and spirit distilleries and a Municipal Bank, whose Director is Mr. Lewis Nemes K. C.

At *Alsó-Kékéd* there is a celebrated mineral bath containing strong iron properties belonging to the family of Baron Melczer.

In *Alsó-Meczenzéf* an important furniture manufactory exists the manager of which is Mr. John Tischler. There are also 3 large sawmills at this place; *Bárca* boasts of several fine breweries, distilleries and sausage Factories.

Csány has an extensive petroleum refinery, in the hands of Bihar-Szilágy. In Encs is to be found a municipal bank hearing the name «Encs Banking Co. Ltd.» under the management of Mr. Victor Vitéz. This bank covers the pecuniary needs of the surrounding districts, whereas in *Göncz* these are supplied by the *Göncz Banking Co. Ltd.* of which Mr. Paul Dobozy is the manager.

In the villages of Forro and *Göncz-ruska* the inhabitants are for the most part employed in distilleries.

An earthenware, majolica, pottery and stone industry is being carried on at *Holloházi* under the management of Francis Iványi. Its products are well known both at home and abroad.

In *Jászó* is to be found the «First Hungarian pyrogranite and stone industry» also a large sawmill.

Jászóvár is the centre of the Premonstratensian domains of *Jászó*, and contains several large agricultural industries. There are many iron foundries in *Kassahámor* giving employment to a large number of the inhabitants.

In *Lengyelfalva* there is a large distillery owned by Arthur Wieland. Besides this it also contains several sawmills. There is another mineral bath at *Stoósz-fürdő* known throughout the whole country and frequented by a great number of patients as well as other visitors during the summer months. This place also contains cutlery works, the output of which is mainly exported to Germany.

At Szikszó.

The financial affairs of the town are transacted through the Credit Bank of Szikszó.

The county of



Abauj-Corna.

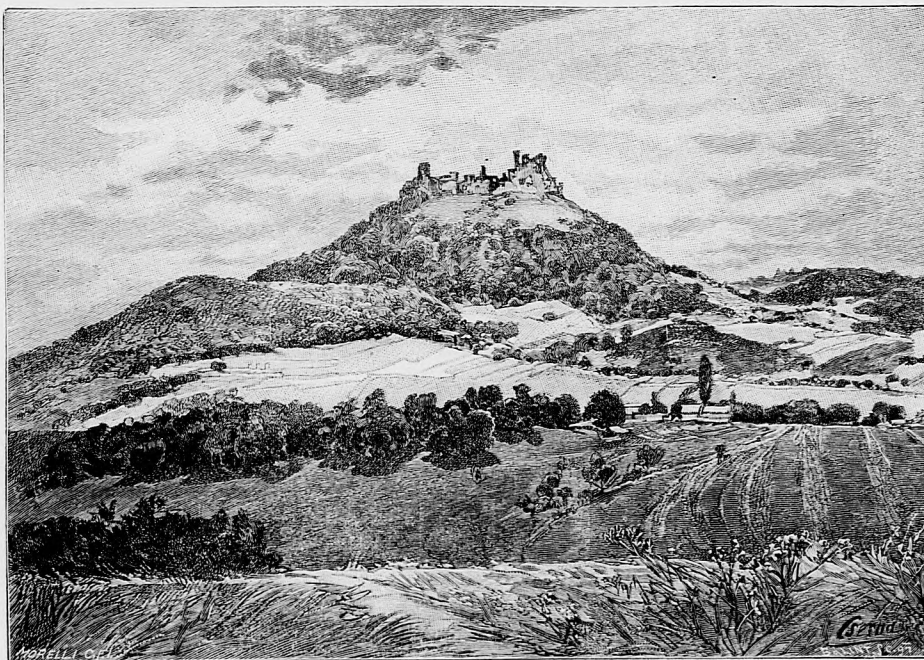
THERE is hardly a county or place in Hungary having such an important share in the history of the Hungarian people, as well as in the geographical and cultural development of the nation, as the county of Abauj-Torna.

It is situated in the north-western part of Hungary and is composed of two formerly separate counties viz the county of Abauj and the county of Torna.

These counties had in all ages been a real buttress to the nation in all its aspirations, supporting national advance both in culture and education, and helping to produce that pure and beautiful language, which now predominates over so many nationalities, the tongue of the Magyar race.

The inhabitants of Abauj-Torna, as the true sons of a striving nation united in patriotic love, are strong promoters of constitutional life and national ideas; and early realised that a nation can only be civilised by the aid of its own vernacular.

Struggles of supreme importance took place in Hungary; and in fierce determination, in earnest devotion to the cause of freedom no county was before Abauj-Torna. And, as victories were attained in former times with the clashing and crossing of swords and the thunder of cannon, similar results are secured in the present, through the efficient and patriotic discharge of duties by the administrative body of the county, and its distinguished



THE REGÉZ CASTLE RUINS.

High Sheriff, Dr. Puky, still a young man of great knowledge and experience, who is espousing the cause of culture and civilisation in the county with all the means he can command either as a private individual or a public functionary.

The history of the County.

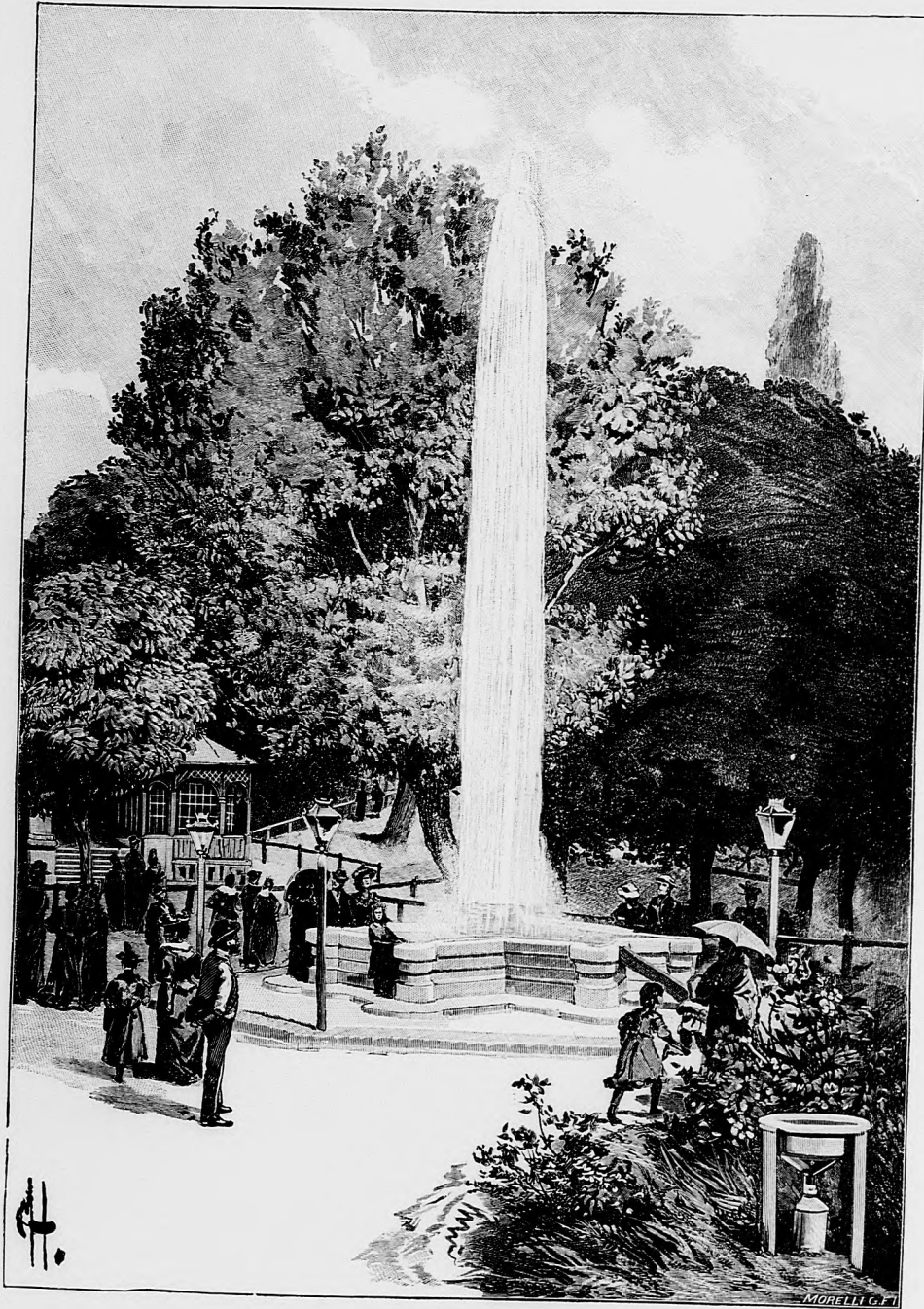
As mentioned before Abauj and Torna had been two separate counties and were first united in the year 1782.

After the unsuccessful war of independence the Austrians reunited these counties, but on the restoration of constitutional liberty they were repeatedly divided. — Finally the two counties were united by section LXIII. Act. 1881, providing for the annexation of the small county of Torna including only 10 square miles to the much larger county of Abauj.

Before the final union took place the territory of Torna was, divided into two districts: the upper district (Torna) and the lower district (Szina), which division however, was abolished at the union of the counties, both districts being formed into one called Torna.

The two counties boast of a stormy past, in which important historical events took place. The traveller's eyes, are caught every now and then

by picturesque scenes, the ruins of inaccessible and almost impregnable forts, built on solid rock, where our fathers' blood often freely flowed in desperate battles with their enemies. Some of the most important fortifications were:— Rudnok, Szaláncz, Füzér, Újvár, Amadévár, Regécz, Bodókö and the fort of Nagyida which last was built of



THE SPRING OF THE RANK (WATERING PLACE) NEAR KASSA.

Ladislas Szalay the recently appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county was installed on the 28th of February.

The festivities connected with the installation occupied the whole day, and were concluded by a fashionable evening party attended by the notabilities of the surrounding counties.

earth. On the other hand in Abauj the forts of Torna, Szádvár, (today Derenk), Jászóvár, etc. are worth mentioning.

The county derived its name from one of these forts namely Abaujvár situated near Alsó-Kéked and built by the descendants of Aba in A. D. 1038.

When Prince Alexander returned from Russia with the intention of claiming the Hungarian throne, it was at Abaujvár in 1046, where the rebels received him and obtained his consent to the reestablishment of heathenism.

In 1141 and the years following the Tartars devastated the greater portion of the county not sparing in their ruthlessness even Kassa, but completely destroying it and all its inhabitants. After the lost battle at Moha King Béla with his small escort was obliged to flee for shelter and passing along the river Sajó he entered the county of Torna by Cserehát and finally found refuge in the caverns of Szadelő. His life was then saved by Endre and Forgách János.

In 1285 the two counties were invaded by the Mongols, their cruelties causing great suffering especially to Torna. Lajos Nagy had summoned an Imperial diet of the Poles at Kassa in the year 1374, on which occasion the right of succession to the throne was extended to the female descendants of the royal family.

In 1383 a deputation from the Hungarian Parliament at Új-Szandecz went to Kassa and pre-

sented themselves to the widowed Queen Elisabeth. During her reign she erected the famous Elisabeth church — still standing in Kassa — which was built in a beautiful Gothic style and of stone artistically carved.



THE ANCIENT CATHEDRAL, KASSA.

In the year 1440 the city was occupied by Giskra the Bohemian chieftain.

In 1491 Albert treated there with Ulászló, concluding articles of peace; while in year 1492 Albert was worsted by Szapolyai in the vicinity of Kassa, and compelled to adhere to the terms of peace already concluded.

The doctrines of Luther were introduced into Kassa by John Cox, an Englishman by birth and a schoolmaster; and already in the year 1521 a great number of prominent families amongst them Lord Lieutenant Perényi had become converted to the Protestant Faith.

Between Ferdinand I. and János many a bloody and desperate battle was fought on the territories of Abauj and Torna, the latter afterwards coming into the possession of Queen Isabella, whose commander-in-chief Rebek destroyed Kassa and Nagyida in 1556.

The numerous battles of Schwendi Lázár (1566—



INTERIOR OF THE CATHEDRAL, KASSA.

1588) with the Hungarians, Turks and Tartars took place almost in every instance in the counties of Abauj and Torna. In 1588 the city of Szikszó was totally burned down by the Turks. Hideous atrocities were also perpetrated by György Basta, who in 1594 concentrated his forces at Kassa.

On 28th of Oct. 1604 the city of Kassa after siding with István Bocskay, invited him to Kassa, where he held his court.

At the end of his reign Bethlen Gábor obtained possession of Kassa summoning the Parliament thither in the month of March 1622.

In 1631 the city passed into the hands of György Rákóczi and was held by him and his successors until the decline of the family. During this time it shared in all the misfortunes and adversities, that befell the family of Rákóczi.

In 1647 the county made Kassa the capital of Abauj, at the same time building there with the city's consent a Central Hall for the county administration and investing it with the privilege of extraterritoriality.

During the stirring times of Imre Thököly, the city of Kassa, as well as the county of Abauj, was subjected to much suffering.

János Szobieszki King of Poland, while taking a rest with his army at Szepsi on the 26th of Nov. 1683 was visited by the delegates of Tokaj, Tálya, Tarczal and Benye. Their object was to offer him a present of 1000 casks of Tokaj wine on condition that he would abstain from passing with his army through their towns. Szobieszki complied with this request asking no return at all.

The supremacy of Antal Caraffa in Kassa was also attended by great distress and misery. His atrocities, as well as the cruelties and cold-blooded massacres of his court-martial in Eperjes, beggar all description.

It may be mentioned as well under this heading, that the city of Kassa, as well as the county of Abauj, was always zealous and enthusiastic in the protection both of Art and of science. And thus it is universally known in Hungary, that the members of our most prominent theatrical Society namely the members of the National Theatre before settling down in Budapest were playing in Kassa for a considerable time. And when they were taken under the patronage of the county in 1830, the Society received a very generous support from the county and the city of Kassa.

The situation of the County.

The county of Abauj-Torna is situated on this side of the Tisza and lies between the counties of Sáros, Zemplén, Borsod and Gömör covering an area of 3269.16 square miles. It actually consists of two big trough-shaped valleys, the one stretching from north to southwest and the other from east to west.

The range of mountains rising along the left shore of the Hernád forms a part of the Eperjes-Tokaj chain and is separated from the Eperjes and Sóvár hills only by the Dárgó isthmus. Those lying to the south and composed of the Téres, Nagy-Milicz and Kecsehegy make a direct continuation of the Hegyalja and are intersected by four highroads and a railway. From the broad and fertile valley of the Hernád as far as the plains of Bodva stretches the elevated region of Cserehát noted for its excellent wine. Between Bodva and the boundaries of the county of Szepes in the north, rise the mountain groups of Kassa-Szomolnok containing rich mineral resources and reaching their highest point in the snowclad mountains of Kojso and Kloptanya.

Among the rivers the Hernád is to be noted as being the largest river in the county. Emerging

from a narrow valley at Kassa and winding its way towards Enyicke it is joined on the left by the Tarcza and Osva and on the right by the Csermely, Miszlók and Szakály. From Enyicke, while it continues to run through a plain 5 to 8 Km. broad, it divides into many small

branches, taking up in its course a number of small subsidiary streams.

The river of Bodva originates near the northern boundaries of the county in the hills of Kassa-Szomolnok and its course terminates in the marshes of the plains of Tornya, which have now partly been drained by the Kanyopta-canal. Before reaching these marshes, however, it takes up on its way small streams branching from the brook of Szakály, which runs into the Hernád river. On the other hand the streams and brooks having their origin in the hills of Eperjes and Tokaj run into the Bodrog river, on account of the peculiar configuration of these hills. The climate of the county is mild, being warm and pleasant in the south and somewhat colder in the northern hills.

As for the fertility of the soil the valleys of Hernád, Bodva and Ida form the most fertile part of the county, also the hills bordering the Hernád valley where all kinds of fruit and especially grapes are produced in profusion. The calcareous formation of the highlands in Torna, makes this section the poorest part of the county. In addition to poverty, the people there are given to indulgence in strong intoxicating liquors, and the immorality therefore prevalent among the lower classes may be traced to this cause as it always has a tendency to increase vice.

One of the chief products of Abauj-Torna is wheat grown most extensively in the districts of Szikszó, Kassa and Cse-



THE LAW COURTS, KASSA.

rehát. Besides this, rye, barley, oats, hempseed, flax, potatoes, lucerne, clover and a little millet are produced. Beetroot is grown in the districts of Kassa and Szikszó, also tobacco and buckwheat in smaller quantities.

The valley of Osva is noted for its cabbages. Wine is also grown in the above places; however for this product the foremost place is Aszaló, famous for its excellent Aszu and Szomorodni wines. Árkő, Bodókö, Újfalu, Bodókö-Váralja and Erdő-Horváti are also to be mentioned on account of their fine Szomorodni wine; and lastly for their wineproducts as well as winemarkets the following places: Hejcze, Abauj-Szántó, Abauj-Szikszó, Forró, Torna, Devceser and Fancsal.

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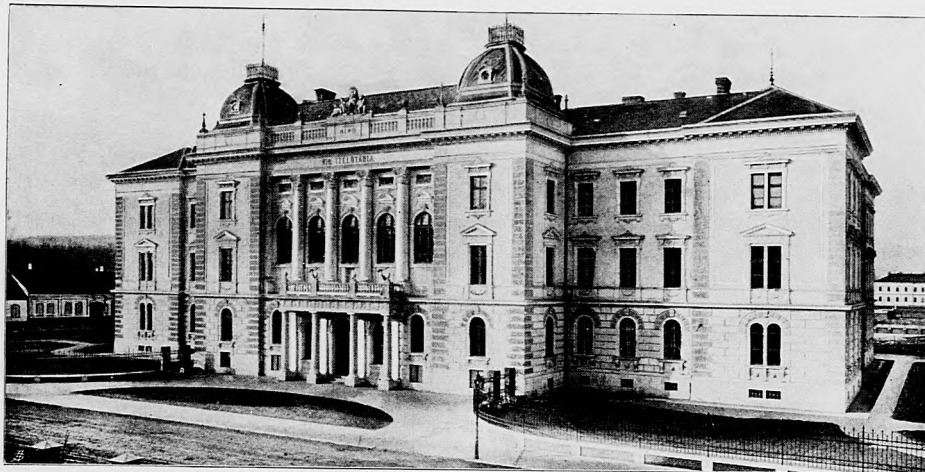
THE HIGH STREET, KASSA.

from a narrow valley at Kassa and winding its way towards Enyicke it is joined on the left by the Tarcza and Osva and on the right by the Csermely, Mislók and Szakály. From Enyicke, while it continues to run through a plain 5 to 8 Km. broad, it divides into many small branches, taking up in its course a number of small subsidiary streams.

The river of Bodva originates near the northern boundaries of the county in the hills of Kassa-Szomolnok and its course terminates in the marshes of the plains of Tornya, which have now partly been drained by the Kanyopta-canal. Before reaching these marshes, however, it takes up on its way small streams branching from the brook of Szakály, which runs into the Hernád river. On the other hand the streams and brooks having their origin in the hills of Eperjes and Tokaj run into the Bodrog river, on account of the peculiar configuration of these hills. The climate of the county is mild, being warm and pleasant in the south and somewhat colder in the northern hills.

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acres of pasture, 4521 acres of vineyards and 119,641 acres of oak and beech woods, interspersed in some places with pine woods.

The most important market for timber is Kassa, Erdő-Horváti and Torna, where great timber markets are annually held.

Stock-breeding, including horses, horned cattle, pigs and sheep forms an important feature of the county's economics.

According to the enumeration of 1880 and 1883, the inhabitants of the county possessed 18,737 horses, 49,457 head of Hungarian cattle, 10,427 of coloured breeds and 1410 of fat cattle; further 16,845 Hungarian sheep and 124,069 improved breeds; and 34,457 pigs all of which find a ready sale at the annual fairs of Kassa, Szikszó, Szepsi, Göncz, Jászó, Torna, Enyiczke and Szina.



THE NATIONAL THEATRE, KASSA.

Neither is beefarming a minor occupation in the county, and the district of Cserehát is most devoted to it (9026 beehives).

Poultry and wild fowl the county abounds in, also in fish, for which Kassa and Alsó-Meczenzéf are the best markets.

The mineral waters and the watering places of the county such as Bankó, Lajosforrás, Rank, Alsó-Kéked, Stoósz, Rudnok, Somodin and Aranyos fürdő, from a sanitary point of view deserve more attention. Yet among the numerous watering places it is only Rank, that has succeeded in achieving some fame.

In respect to mineral resources considerable quantities of iron ore are yearly turned out at Alsó- and Felső-Meczenzéf, Rákó and Stoósz (76,654 tons); silver and copper ore is found in Felső-Meczenzéf, Telkibánya and Aranyidka (11,884 tons) and antimony in Jászó-Mindszent.

Abauj-Torna contains further but in smaller quantities: jasper, agate, tile-clay, china-clay, lime, quartz, flint, asbestos, marble (Jászó) and millstone.

In respect of building materials the territory offers us: dolomite, trachite and limestone.

The working up of the materials supplied by the county takes place in the Hungarian royal smelting works at Aranyidka, in the iron factory at Kassahámor and in the forges of Alsó-Meczenzéf.

It may be also mentioned that a new coal mine has lately been opened up at Somodi.

The inhabitants of the county.

The county of Abauj-Torna contains a population of one hundred seventy nine thousand and eighty four.

Of these 119,526 are Hungarians, 10,010 Germans, 48,240 Slavonians and 269 Ruthenians.

The dissimilarity of religion is as great as that of race, there being 103,018 Roman Catholics, 17,538 Greek Catholics, 6630 Lutherans, 40,051 Helvetians and 12,550 Jews.

As to occupation, the inhabitants are for the most part agriculturists and cattle breeders.

The chief articles of commerce are mineral products, wine and wheat. Besides silver smithies, there are also cutlery factories (Stoósz) a hoefactory (Alsó-Meczenzéf) machine factories and iron foundries in Kassa and Csermely.

The education of the County.

The existing conditions in respect to education indicate a fairly good system.

In 1890 there were altogether thirty two thousand four hundred and sixtynine children at the age when education according to our laws becomes compulsory, and of these only 14.6% absented themselves from school.

Of 264 villages 207 possess schools, therefore children living in the remaining 57 villages are obliged to go to the neighbouring towns and villages for their education.

The total number of elementary schools in the county amounts to 283. It counts further 7 Kinder-

gartens, 3 elementary schools with higher classes, 3 secondary schools (*polgári iskola*), 5 technical schools, several colleges in Kassa, a royal academy of law, a commercial academy, military schools, an academy of agriculture etc.

The administration of the County.

The county consists of six administrative districts and a self-governing city. The number of towns and villages therein amounts to two hundred and sixtyfour including one royal free city.

All these contain in the aggregate 27,594 houses.

The villages are for the most part small, there being only five of them, in which the number of inhabitants exceeds 2000.

The capital of the county is Kassa, sending one member to Parliament while the county itself through its elective districts is represented by seven members.

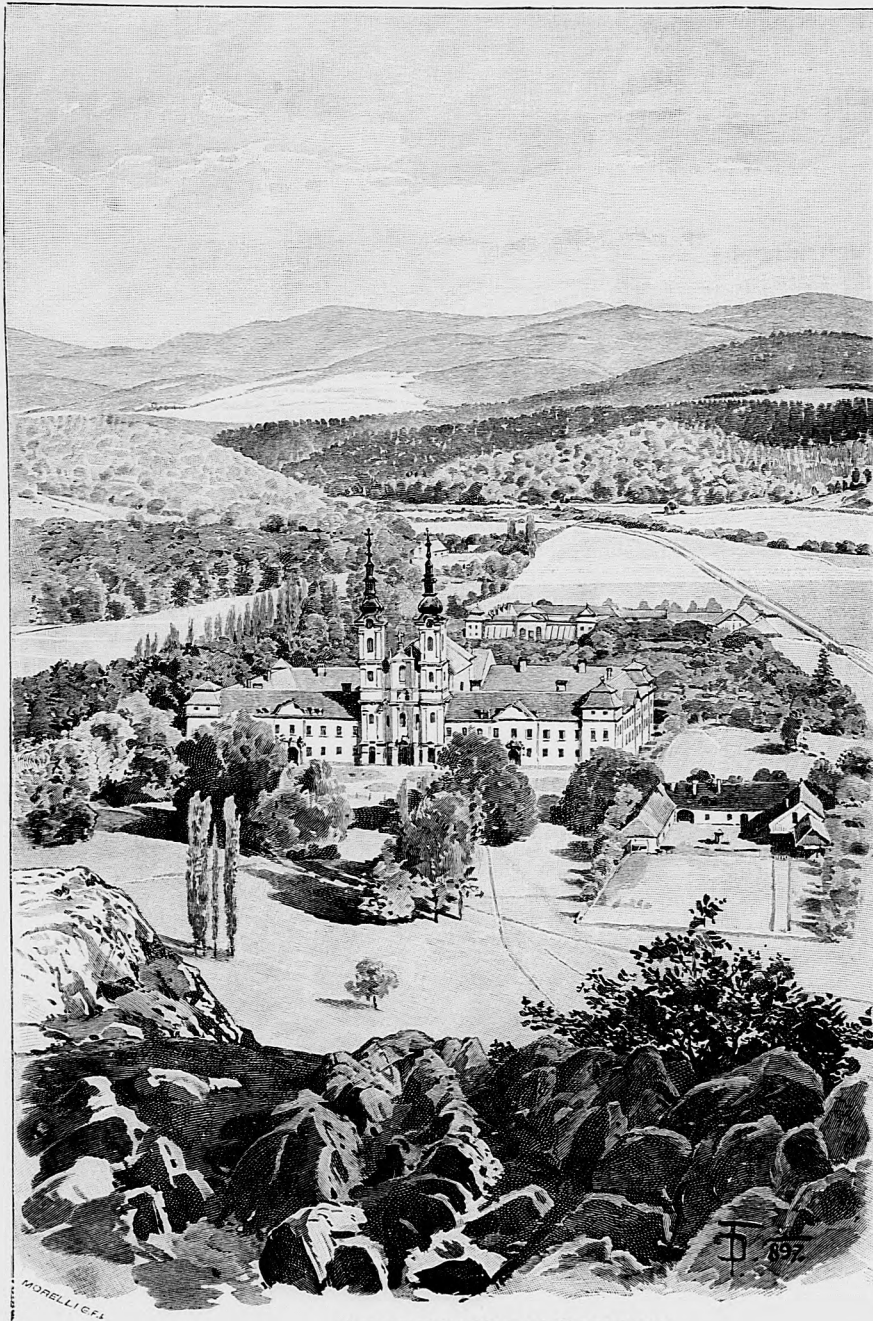
In respect of ecclesiastical matters, the whole county is under the authority of the church-government of Eger. Of its Roman Catholic churches two are subordinate to the Archbishop of the diocese of Eger, 56 to that of Kassa and 16 to the Bishop of the diocese of Rozsnyó, while its 20 Greek Catholic churches belong to the Bishopric of Eperjes in the diocese of Esztergom. The 8 Lutheran and 84 Protestant villages in the county are subordinate to the dioceses on this side the Tisza.

As for the Jewish confession the county has 9 offices for the registry of births and marriages.

As regards the administration of justice it is un-

der the jurisdiction of the Royal High Court of Justice and the County Court.

It has further six circuit courts namely in Kassa, Szikszó, Zsadány, Szántó, Szepsi and Torna. In Kassa resides the Royal Attorney-General; there



THE JÁSZÓ PREMONSTRATIENSIAN MONASTERY.

is a court for trying libel cases, a financial court, a Chamber of Public Notaries and a Chamber of Lawyers. From a military point of view, the whole of the county is subordinate to the 34th *Corps-Commandant*, the 9th Infantry Regiment of the Home Army, and the District Commandant of Kassa. The city of Kassa is the quarters of the 5th

Hussar Regiment of the Home Army, the 5th division of the Militia Hussars, (general levy) and the 4th district commandant of Gensdarmes.

The power of the Revenue Office in Kassa extends over the whole county, having within its territory four branch offices for the assessment and collecting of taxes, (Kassa, Szántó, Szepsi, Szikszó, a head custom house office (Kassa) and two Superintendencies of the Revenue office, Kassa and Szántó) Kassa is the seat of the commercial and industrial chamber, of the state office of architecture of the head office of the post and telegraph departments, while in matters relating to public roads and highways the whole county is under the charge of the district Superintendent of Lőcse.

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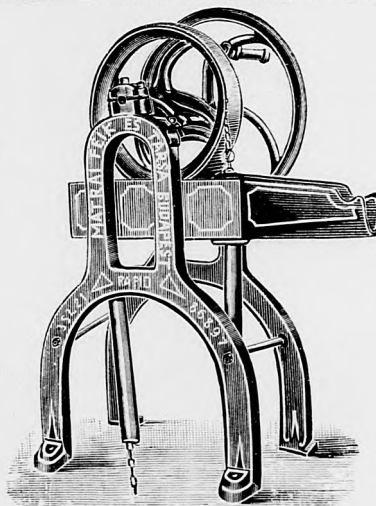
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