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TRANSYLVANIA AND THE BANAT AT THE END OF WORLD WAR I – THE HANDBOOK OF THE HISTORICAL DEPARTMENT, THE FOREIGN OFFICE (1919)

Abstract: The paper reproduces the handbook on Transylvania and the Banat, former Austro–Hungarian provinces united in 1918 with Romania, prepared by the Historical Department of the Foreign Office for the use of the British delegation at the Paris Peace Conference of 1919. The handbook is an extremely important source for all aspects related to the two provinces, from historical or geographical data to the social and economic realities in the province. The text proper is preceded by a short historical comment on the activity of the Historical Department of the Foreign Office in 1919–1920.

Keywords: Transylvania, Banat, Romania, World War I, Historical Department, Foreign Office.

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World War I meant, along the long four years of struggles, an unprecedented mobilisation not only of the military and economic resources of the combatant powers, but also of their intellectual capacities. Beyond those scholars actively involved in research with practical applications (such as the development of new military technology), the Great War also called for a massive contribution from historians, who either served to legitimise certain political decisions on the basis of historical analysis, or advised on finding the best solutions in the complicated national and territorial problems that diplomats had to deal with at the end of the conflict.

By its status of power with global interests, Great Britain needed to win not only the war, but also the peace. As the scale of the war determined changes at a world level, and British diplomatists had to face extremely complex issues, equations in which national aspirations and territorial pretensions were based on historical factors or economic reasons, the appeal to historians was natural. In the spring of 1917, George Walter Prothero¹, reputed British scholar, accepted to cooperate with the governmental authorities and coordinate the preparation of several handbooks for the use of the Foreign Office. It was the formal birth of the

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¹ W. Crawley, “Sir George Prothero and his Circle: the Prothero Lecture”, *Transactions of the Royal Society*, fifth series, 20 (1970), p. 124.

Historical Section of the Foreign Office, whose duty was to “provide the British Delegates to the Peace Conference with information in the most convenient form – geographical, economic, historical, social, religious and political – respecting the different countries, provinces, islands, &c, with which they might have to deal”². Besides works written from a territorial–state perspective, the Historical Section also edited volumes on several general historical questions that could be relevant at the end of the war (the Eastern Question, the Polish Question, history of the Arabs etc.).

The books were written with the contribution of valued British historians, who, in most cases, cooperated with the Foreign Office without any remuneration. For geographical aspects, they were supported by the Intelligence Division (Naval Staff) of the Admiralty, whereas for the economic part information came from the War Trade Intelligence Department. The maps appended to the handbooks were offered by the Admiralty and the Geographical Section of the General Staff (Military Intelligence Division) of the War Office³.

There Historical Section of the Foreign Office compiled about 180 handbooks⁴, serious historical works, also published for the general public after the end of the Paris Peace Congress. They proved extremely useful during the negotiations, with Professor J. P. Whitney stating that some of the volumes “completely changed the aspect of the situation”⁵. The papers were also welcomed by the scientific community⁶, as by their number and structure they were a veritable radiography of the world at the conclusion of the Great War. Four handbooks are important for Romanian history: *Rumania* (part of *The Balkan States*, part II), *Transylvania and the Banat*, *Bessarabia* and *Bukovina*, the last three included in the presentation of the provinces of the empires which disintegrated by WW1. All handbooks have a unitary structure, made up of four large chapters: 1. Physical and political geography (position and frontiers, surface, coast and river system, climate, sanitary conditions, race and language, population); 2. Political history (presented chronologically); 3. Social and political conditions (religious, political, public education, general considerations); 4. Economic conditions (means of communication, industry, commerce, finance).

After the presentation of the handbooks on Bessarabia⁷, we reproduce below the handbook on Transylvania and the Banat, after a copy preserved at The National Archives of the United Kingdom, Foreign Office: Peace Conference of 1919 to 1920: Handbooks, No. 59 (FO 373/3/8). The handbook is an excellent source for the

² G. W. Prothero, *Editorial Note*, in his Editorial Note to the *Peace Handbooks*, issued by the Historical Section of the Foreign Office, vol. IV, *The Balkan States*, part II (London, 1920), unnumbered page.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ M. L. Dockrill, Zara Steiner, “The Foreign Office at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919”, *The International History Review*, Vol. 2, No. 1 (1980), p. 56.

⁵ W. Crawley, “Sir George Prothero and his Circle: the Prothero Lecture”, p. 124.

⁶ M. I. N., “Handbooks of the Historical Section, Foreign Office: The Near East: Review”, *The Geographical Journal*, Vol. 56, No. 4 (1920), p. 314-316.

⁷ Constantin Ardeleanu, “Basarabia la sfârșitul Primului Război Mondial – Broșura Departamentului Istoric al Foreign Office-ului (1919)”, *Analele Universității Dunărea de Jos din Galați, Istorie*, 9 (2010), p. 91-117.

history of the two historical provinces, but also for the level of knowledge among British historians of Romanian history. Thus, the handbook is transcribed as such, without the annotations and comments which could make it more easily understandable by the contemporary people, perhaps less familiarised with the Magyar names of the localities in Transylvania and the Banat. Pages in the original edition are marked between slashes.

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/1/ TRANSYLVANIA AND THE BANAT
I. GEOGRAPHY PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL
(1) POSITION AND FRONTIERS

Transylvania (Erdély, Siebenbürgen) includes the fifteen Hungarian counties, known officially as Királyhágóntúl, which form the south-eastern corner of the kingdom. The area is 57,243 square kilometres (22,017 square miles). The Banat (Bánság) of Temesvár consists of the three Hungarian counties, Torontál, Temes, Krassó-Szörény, which lie immediately south-west of Transylvania, and are called officially Tisza-Marosszöge⁸. These have an area of 28,040 square kilometres (10,785 square miles). The Banat is roughly half the size of Transylvania, and the two areas together are approximately equal in size to Ireland.

The frontiers are almost entirely natural. The Banat is separated from Serbia by the Danube, and from Rumania by that portion of the Carpathian range known as the Transylvanian Alps; Transylvania marches with Rumania on the south and east along the Carpathians. The limits of these areas within the Hungarian kingdom are also marked by prominent physical features. The Banat is separated from Bács-Bodrog by the Tisza (Theiss), and from Magyarica – the Magyar heart of Hungary – by the Maros. The mountains which separate Transylvania from Magyarica and Ruthenia are only broken by the defile where the Maros emerges from the uplands on to the Alföld and the lowland gap which connects the valleys of the Szamos and the Maros.

The political frontier of Hungary in eastern Transylvania lies beyond the water-parting which separates the Hungarian drainage area from that of Rumania; consequently, the head-waters and upper valleys of the Rumanian streams are in Hungarian territory. Farther south, in addition to small mountain valleys of this character, the valley of the Upper Alt (Oltu) is Transylvanian, although the lower river is the main stream of western Rumania.

Nowhere do the frontiers coincide with linguistic boundaries, for Serbian is spoken on both sides of the Danube, Rumanian on both flanks of the Carpathians and even beyond the northern and western limits of Transylvania.

(2) SURFACE AND RIVER SYSTEMS
TRANSYLVANIA

Transylvania may be considered as composed of three types of country: the encircling mountain chains, the central plateau, and the level basins in the river valleys.

Mountain Chains. The encircling ranges comprise on the east and south that section of the Carpathians known as the Transylvanian Alps, and elsewhere a number of lesser ranges, such as the Rodna Mountains in the north-east, and the Bihar Mountains in the south-west. Between the latter and the north-western buttress of the Transylvanian Alps the Maros river has cut a defile or water-gate from the central plateau down to the Alföld, the great plain of

⁸ This means ‘the angle between the Maros and the Tisza’, but north of the Maros are two counties (Arad and Csanád) which in the official statistics are included in the Banat.

central Hungary. Parallel to the outer wall of the Carpathians on the east, the Kelemen, Görgény, and Hargitta massifs make a belt of mountainous country which is approximately fifty miles wide. The Bihar and the Carpathians are folded mountains of Alpine character with a highly complicated geological structure. The inner ring is largely volcanic, and ancient lava flows have obtruded westward to form the water-parting between the head-waters of the Maros on the /3/ north and the Alt on the south. The Bihar massif includes limestone and sandstone with considerable volcanic intrusions.

The Transylvanian Alps occasionally reach an altitude of over 8,000 ft.; the Rodna heights almost attain this elevation, but the remaining peaks vary from 5,000 to 6,500 ft.

Central Plateau. The upland called the Mezőszég in the north-west, and named as a whole the Transylvanian Basin, presents a much eroded surface, with a general slope downwards from east to west. The whole area varies in elevation from 1,300 to 2,000 ft., and is trenched by numerous valleys where the water-level is usually over 3,000 ft. below the level of the adjacent uplands.

There are three outlets for the drainage of Transylvania, the Maros, the Szamos, and the Alt, of which the first is the most important.

Basins. The third type of country depends upon the age of the mountain formations. In four areas the alluvial river flats are of considerable width, namely, the basin of Gyergyó on the Maros, and the basins of Csik, Háromszék, and Fogaras on the Alt.

THE BANAT

The Banat consists of two sharply-contrasted types of country, the western plains and the eastern mountains.

The Eastern Mountains. The Szemenik and Orsova mountains are a continuation of the Transylvanian Alps, of similar character and origin, and sometimes reach 4,600 feet (1,400 metres).

The Western Plains. The western half of the Banat is a southern continuation of the Alföld, where the level of the land rarely exceeds 330 ft. (100 metres). Farther east the land rises slowly at first and then steeply to the mountains. The main river of the Banat is the Temes. In the north-west the Aranka and farther south the Bega are tributaries of the Tisza /4/ (Theiss) and are entirely rivers of the plain. In the south-east the Karas and the Nera flow from the mountains to the Danube.

(3) CLIMATE

By comparison with England, winter conditions in the Banat, and to a greater degree in Transylvania are considerably harsher, since the three coldest months are colder than January in England; on the other hand, the heat of summer is more intense and the hours of summer sunshine are more numerous than in England. The rainfall of the lowlands is like that of the English eastern counties, but the rainfall in the mountains does not reach the intense precipitation which occurs in Wales or western Scotland: it is comparable in quantity with that of the moorlands of Devon and Cornwall.

The climatic conditions produce a broad distinction between the farming of Transylvania and that of the western Banat. The Transylvanian rears animals, especially sheep, while the farmer of the Alföld grows cereals. The early summer rains and the high summer temperatures provide a suitable climate for the growth on the plains of maize and hard wheat, which have a short growing period, and are responsible in a large measure for the excellence of Hungarian flour.

The driest areas are the north-western Banat, the Mezőszég, and the basins of Gyergyó and Csik, where the rainfall is less than 24 in. (660 mm.). The rainfall of the

Transylvanian Basin and the western Banat in general is about 26 in. (664 mm.). The rainfall increases generally with the elevation of the land, and exceeds 39 in. (1,000 mm.) at the western end of the Transylvanian Alps, and 47 in. (1,200 mm.) on the top of the Bihar massif, of which the western slopes are the wetter.

(4) SANITARY CONDITIONS

Conditions of life in the Banat, and even more in Transylvania, compare unfavourably with those to be found in Magyaria, and are probably attributable to the imperfect medical facilities.

(5) RACE AND LANGUAGE

The test of nationality in Hungary is taken to be the mother tongue. According to the official returns for 1910 the distribution of races (as shown by language) in Transylvania and the Banat was as follows (for further details see Appendix I):

<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Királyhágóntúl (Transylvania)</i>	<i>Tisza–Maros (Banat)⁹</i>
Magyars	918,217	474,988
Germans	234,085	427,253
Slovaks	2,404	44,715
Rumanians (Vlachs)	1,472,021	845,850
Ruthenians	1,759	3,188
Croatians	523	4,950
Serbians	421	290,434
Others	48,937	50,391
	2,678,367	2,141,769

In both regions one-sixth of the non-Magyars know the Magyar speech. In both areas also the Magyars and Germans are relatively more numerous in the towns. Among the eastern mountains there are villages inhabited by Krassovans, who are variously claimed to be Bulgars or Serbs.

In general Magyars inhabit the far east of the country; Rumanians (Vlachs) the south, west, and north; while between is a strip of mixed nationality.

The Magyar boundary, i.e. the line east of which the population is mainly Magyar, runs from Maros–Vásárhely, about the centre of the country, eastward to Gyergyó–Szent–Miklós and the frontier, and again from Maros–Vásárhely south–east to Sepsí–Szent–György, and thence north–east (passing south of Kézdi–Vásárhely) to the frontier.

The Rumanian (Vlach) boundary, i.e. the line west of which the population is mainly Rumanian, runs from /6/ just west of Brassó (Kronstadt) through Fogaras to Vizakna, thence northward through Nagyenyed to Kolozsvár (Klausenburg), north–east to Besztercze, and then slightly south–east to meet the Magyar boundary north–east of Maros–Vásárhely.

In the heart of Transylvania on the Central Plateau and in the southern portion of the basin of Háromszék, Magyars, Rumanians, and the Germans are mixed, although the villages are, as a rule, inhabited almost entirely by people of one race. Rumanians extend far to the west of Transylvania, and their linguistic boundary lies to the north–east of Arad, across the Alföld.

In the Banat, the eastern mountains are Rumanian, the linguistic boundary following an irregular line just to the east of Versecz and Temesvár. It is not possible to draw a

⁹ Including the Arad and Csanád; see note on p. 1.

linguistic boundary for any other race, since the plain resembles the central plateau of Transylvania in the confusion of Magyar, German, Serb, Slovak, and Rumanian areas.

Linguistically, no race has a clear title to the western Banat, the two counties of Torontál and Temes.

(6) POPULATION

Distribution

Transylvania contained at the time of the last census 2,678,367 inhabitants, about one-eighth of the population of Hungary. The three counties of the Banat contained 1,582,133 inhabitants,¹⁰ the density of population being slightly greater. In Transylvania one-eighth of the people live in the towns, and in the Banat one-sixth.

In general, the density of the population is comparable with that of Ireland, about 46 per square kilometre (118 per square mile).

In Transylvania the people live mainly in the valleys of the central plateau between the Nagy-Küküllő in the south, and Nagy-Szamos and Kis-Szamos in the north. /7/ Outside this roughly rectangular area there are dense populations in the Háromszék and Fogaras basins, near Vizakna, and along the Maros and its short tributary, the Sztrigi, in the neighbourhood of the water gate. The mountain regions carry a scanty population. The area of densest population usually coincides with the area where the races are mixed.

In the Banat, the areas of dense population are on the plains, and along the main streams. These, also, are regions of mixed nationalities.

In general, therefore, the areas of pure nationality are areas of scanty population, and coincide with the parts of the country where life is rendered harder either by mountains, floods, or poverty of soil.

Towns and Villages

The majority of the people of Transylvania and the Banat live in villages of which the population is usually under 1,000, although in the largest the number may reach 3,000.

In Transylvania, Kolozsvár (Klausenburg), the capital and university town, contains 60,808 inhabitants; the only other municipality is Maros-Vásárhely, with 25,517 inhabitants. In the Banat are three municipalities: Temesvár, 60,000; Versecz, 25,370; and Pancsova, 20,808.

Intermediate in size between the municipalities and the villages there are townships, frequently the administrative centres of counties: for example, Segesvár (Schässburg), 11,517, Erzsébetváros, 4,408, and Medgyes, 8,626, lie on a strip of the Nagy-Küküllő, twenty-five miles in length, and in this stretch of the valley there are also seven villages with a total population of 10,000 people. The strip is typical of the central upland, for the settlements are on the edge of the scarped valley-sides, and are long and narrow.

In the hill country the villages stretch for considerable lengths along the banks of the torrents. The settlements of the Banat Alföld are of an entirely /8/ different character. They are usually square or rectangular in outline, with a plan suggestive of a 'garden city' type of town. All these communities are villages of farmers who have founded their settlement at a convenient centre in order to facilitate defence against an enemy. The settlement centre is extensive enough for the holding of a fair or market. The streets are but sections of the ill-made country roads, dusty in summer and muddy in the rainy season. The houses are separate groups of farmhouses, out-buildings, &c, each in its own plot, which frequently contains its own well.

¹⁰ The population of Arad and Csanád was 559,636.

Since 1850, there has been a distinct movement of the people into the municipalities and townships. Temesvár had quadrupled its population by 1909, Kolozsvár attained a threefold increase by 1901, and Maros–Vásárhely had almost trebled its population by 1910. Lugos doubled the number of its inhabitants in the period 1850–1903, and Nagy–Szeben (Hermannstadt) in the period 1850–1900. Most of the other towns increased in similar steady fashion.

Movement

The birth–rates differ considerably under rural conditions and in the small towns. In Transylvania the urban rates lie between 26 and 31 per thousand; in the Banat the limits are 24 and 33 per thousand. The rural rates in Transylvania fall between 32 and 37 per thousand, and in the Banat between 28 and 42 per thousand. Birth–rates vary also according to nationality. In the country villages the Magyars are most prolific; then follow the Rumanians (Vlachs) and Germans in Transylvania; and the Serbs, Germans, Rumanians, in the Banat, in the order specified. The rates in the towns vary similarly, except that in the Banat the Serbs are more prolific than the Magyars.

Urban death–rates lie between 22 and 25 per thousand in Transylvania, and between 23 and 30 per thousand in the Banat. Rural rates lie between 22 /9/ and 28, and 20 and 33 in the two districts. The highest death–rates occur in Serb communities, next among the Magyars, both in town and country. In the towns the German rate exceeds that of the Rumanians; in the country this condition is reversed.

The rates of natural increase, i.e. the excess of births over deaths, vary from 1 to 4 per thousand in the towns in the Banat, from 3 to 6 per thousand in the towns of Transylvania, from 8 to 9 per thousand in rural Transylvania, and from 3 to 15 per thousand in the villages of the Banat. These are noteworthy differences, and the order of the races in fertility as measured by this criterion is: Magyar, German, Serb, and Rumanian in the rural districts where the differences are most marked.

The population increases very slowly. In Transylvania the total rate is but 8 per cent per decade, while in the Banat the increase is less than half this amount. In both alike the increase is so small that the population would not be doubled even after the lapse of a century.

/10/ II. POLITICAL HISTORY

TRANSYLVANIA

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY

- 106. Conquest by the Romans under Trajan.
- 274. Abandonment by the Romans under Aurelian.
- 274–975. Period of Barbarian invasions (Goths, Gepidae, Huns, Avars, Kumans, and Petchenegs).
- 850 (c.). Szekels migrate to Transylvania from Atelqusu and settle.
- 1009–1100. Transylvania occupied by the Magyars.
- 1141–61. ‘Flandrenses’ or ‘Saxons’ invited by King Geyza II of Hungary to colonize Transylvania.
- 1175–1200. Vlachs driven across the Danube from Moesia (Bulgaria) by Byzantines.
- 1211. King Andrew II invites the Teutonic Knights to colonize Eastern Transylvania (Burzenland).
- 1224. Hermann von Salza, Grand Master of Teutonic Knights, makes over their territory to the Papacy.

1225. Andrew II, in consequence, expels the Knights, who then conquer and convert Prussia.
1241. Invasion of the Mongols.
- Union of the 'three nations', Magyars, Szekels, and Saxons.
1526. Battle of Mohács. End of the Jagellon line of kings.
- The Habsburg dynasty begins under Ferdinand. Two-thirds of Hungary conquered by the Turks.
- 1526–1699. Transylvania under Turkish suzerainty: ruled by princes of the houses of Zapolya, Báthory, Bethlen, Rákóczy, Bocskay, and Apaffi, and a Diet of the 'three nations' (Magyars, Szekels, and Saxons).
1526. John Zapolya elected King of Hungary by Magyar nobles.
1564. Religious toleration obtained by Unitarians, as well as Calvinists and Lutherans in Transylvania.
1683. Turks fail to take Vienna. Decline of Turkish power in Transylvania begins.
- /11/ 1691. Leopold I of Austria grants the 'Leopoldine Diploma', guaranteeing the ancient rights and laws of Transylvania, and reuniting it with Hungary.
1699. Peace of Carlowitz. Turks agree to cede Transylvania to Hungary, but retain Banat of Temesvár.
1703. Transylvanians join in electing Francis Rákóczy II King of Hungary.
1703. The Kurucz war begins. Rising of nobles and peasants in support of Rákóczy.
1711. Peace of Szatmár. Transylvanians submit to Austrian Emperor.
1713. Transylvania completely incorporated with Hungary.
1765. The Empress Maria Theresa constitutes Transylvania a *Grossfürstentum* (grand principality).
1848. Rising of the Magyars throughout Hungary. Transylvanian Vlachs oppose the Magyars.
1849. Failure of the Magyar rising under Kossuth. Transylvania separated from Hungary by Imperial decree, and declared an Austrian Crown land.
1860. Transylvania becomes an autonomous province of Austria, with a separate Diet.
1863. The Diet at Nagy-Szeben declares Transylvania completely separated from Hungary and united with Austria. The Vlachs recognized as a fourth nation.
1865. The Diet at Kolozsvár declares Transylvania united to Hungary.
1867. The Compromise between Austria and the Hungarians, giving independence to Hungary and granting Transylvania to Hungary.

(1) THE FOUR NATIONS

The vital factor in Transylvanian history is the existence side by side, almost from the earliest times, of four nations, the Szekels, the Magyars, the Saxons, and the Vlachs. The Szekels speak Magyar, but all the four nations have maintained their identity, even in districts where the population is mixed. The dates at which they entered the country are obscure and the subject of dispute. The Szekels, who inhabit the north-eastern corner of the country and have defended its marches with gallantry, probably preceded the Magyars, to whom they are closely related. Until the middle of the nineteenth century they formed /12/ a nation with separate rights of self-government and a separate representation in the Transylvanian Diet. The Magyars claim to have conquered the country towards the end of the ninth century. They assert that the previous Daco-Roman inhabitants withdrew to the south of the Danube at the time of the Roman retirement, or else were exterminated by the barbarian tribes advancing from the east and north, and, therefore, that the Vlachs, who are now found north of the Danube, are the descendants of the fugitives who were driven across

the Danube from Moesia between 1175 and 1200 by the Byzantine armies and have only entered Transylvania by the permission of the Magyars. The Vlachs themselves, however, maintain that they are the descendants of the Daco-Roman population; they are in fact a Romance-speaking people, identical in race with the Rumanians and frequently called by their name. All that can be said with confidence is that at the time of the Magyar conquest in the ninth century, no Vlach states or independent Vlach tribes or communities were in existence. The first mention of the Vlachs by a Hungarian writer is in 1222 in the charter granted by King Andrew II of Hungary to the Teutonic Knights in connexion with territories on the extreme eastern border of Transylvania.¹¹

About the circumstances of the coming of the Saxons there is no serious dispute. They were invited by the Hungarian kings Geyza II and Andrew II between the years 1141–1222 to migrate from Flanders and the lower Rhine; and royal charters were issued to them giving them the right to occupy lands and manage their own affairs.

(2) THE GOVERNMENT OF TRANSYLVANIA TILL 1526

Thus from the time of its foundation Transylvania formed part of the Magyar kingdom of Hungary, but equal privileges were enjoyed by the Saxons and the /13/ Szekels; and these peoples, together with the Magyars, were styled 'ruling nations' and were represented in the Transylvanian Diet. The Vlachs had no share in the government; and it was only in 1867 that the special privileges of the three ruling nations were abolished.

The Diet dealt with the matters which affected the common interests of the three ruling nations, and the affairs of Transylvania as a whole, in relation to the King of Hungary. But each of the three ruling nations managed its own special affairs in its own particular districts. The Magyar nation governed in the 'county ground' (*Comitatsboden*). The Szekels had a complicated system of tribal or clan government in their corner of the country, while the Saxons governed in the *Königsboden* or *Fundus Regius*, and other territories where Saxons had settled, through their so-called 'Universitas', an autonomous representative body. The Vlachs, though gradually increasing in numbers, were not allowed any share in local government. Their position was, more or less, that of serfs. The three ruling nations, though by no means always on good terms with each other, were always united as against the Vlachs.

The Saxons, Magyars, and Szekels reclaimed the better land from the forests, and cultivated it, sometimes with, and sometimes without, the help of Vlach labourers. The economic progress of the country during the first hundred years of colonization by the Flandrenses, as the Saxons were then called, was very rapid. Towns were built by them which became centres of trade and industry. Hermannstadt (Nagy-Szeben) was the chief of these, but Kronstadt (Brassó), Bistritz (Beszterce), and many other towns also flourished.

The Saxons, however, feared to admit Magyars, and especially Magyar nobles, to live in their towns or districts – partly because the Magyar nobles claimed exemption from taxation, and partly because the Saxons feared their towns might lose their distinctive German character, as in fact happened at Klausenburg (Kolozsvár), where Magyars had been admitted. The /14/ trade guilds refused admittance to any but Saxons, and jealously prevented the exercise of trades by any but members of the guilds. The Mongol invasion of 1241 gave the growth of the Saxon settlements a check, from which they never entirely recovered. The whole of Transylvania was devastated during this period, but the more highly

¹¹ See Teutsch, *Geschichte der Siebenbürgener Sachsen*, vol. I, p. 136. The Russian Nestor, however, writing about 1100, speaks of them as resisting the Magyar invaders in the Carpathians.

civilized and prosperous Saxons suffered to a greater extent than their more backward, rural neighbours.

(3) THE DIVISION OF HUNGARY AFTER THE BATTLE OF MOHÁCS, 1526

In 1526 the battle of Mohacs decided the fate of the kingdom of Hungary for the next hundred and fifty years. Hungary, except for the narrow strip known as Royal Hungary on the western border adjoining Austria, became part of the Turkish Empire. But while the plains of Austria–Hungary lost all their liberty, and were directly ruled by the Pasha of Buda, Transylvania, partly because of the mountainous nature of the country, and still more by reason of the independent character of the three ruling nations, secured from the Sultan a continuance of her autonomy, under native princes elected from among the great Magyar families of Zapolya, Báthory, Bethlen, Rákóczy, Bocskay, and Apaffi. This was the great period of Transylvanian history. ‘Turkish’ Hungary was being ruined by the misgovernment of the Pasha of Buda. Royal Hungary tended to become more and more Germanized under the rule of the Habsburgs, who had succeeded to the crown of Hungary on the death, at the battle of Mohács, of Louis, the last of the Kings of Hungary of the Jagellon line. Transylvania alone remained practically free to manage her own internal affairs, almost uninfluenced by foreign rule.

Transylvania, as an autonomous principality under Turkish suzerainty, gradually became, not only the refuge of Magyar nationality, but also the local champion of the Reformation, whose doctrines spread throughout /15/ Hungary, but most rapidly among the three nations of Transylvania. The Vlachs, who all belonged to the Orthodox Church, remained unaffected by the new movement. Calvinism made most progress among the Magyars; Lutheranism and to some extent Unitarianism among the Saxons. The Szekels joined, for a time, a sect known as ‘Sabbatarians’. In Turkish Hungary all Christian confessions were immediately allowed equal liberty of worship by the Sultan, but it was not until 1564 that religious toleration prevailed in Transylvania and Royal Hungary. By the Peace of Vienna (June 23, 1606), Stephen Bocskay, who had been elected Prince by the Transylvanians, was recognized by the Emperor Rudolf II as an independent sovereign Prince of Transylvania, which was enlarged by the addition to it of the three counties of Szatmár, Ugocsa, and Bereg. It was a term of this treaty that all Hungarians should enjoy religious freedom. Amongst the able princes who were elected to rule Transylvania at this time, none was more remarkable than the Calvinist Gabriel Bethlen (Bethlen Gabor), who ruled from 1613 till 1629, and forced the Emperor Matthias to recognize him officially in 1615. His whole reign was a continuous and successful struggle, not only for the freedom of his principality, but also for the welfare and religious freedom of those Magyars who still remained under the rule of the Emperor. By the Treaty of Nikolsburg in 1621 the Emperor was forced to confirm the Peace of Vienna and to cede to Bethlen Gabor the seven counties of the upper Theiss. Bethlen Gabor and subsequently Rákóczy became the great national heroes, not merely of Transylvania, but of the whole of Hungary.

From 1690, when the Habsburgs began to obtain effective control of Transylvania, the country was, for a time, mainly ruled from Vienna, and the religious troubles began afresh. Religious liberty, which, together with the Constitution and rights of Transylvania, had been guaranteed by the Emperor Leopold in the famous Leopoldine Diploma, was not /16/ respected in practice. In 1703 the rising of the Hungarians under Francis Rákóczy II, who, for a time, held the whole of Transylvania, improved the position of the Protestants; and by the Peace of Szatmár in 1711, when the Transylvanians finally submitted to the Habsburgs,

religious liberty was once more granted, and has prevailed since then in Transylvania and the rest of Hungary.

(4) THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY AND THE UNIAT CHURCH

The eighteenth century was a period of comparative calm, as far as the internal politics of Transylvania were concerned. Vienna became the centre of influence in all Hungarian affairs, as well as those of Austria. The Habsburg rulers followed a steady policy of Germanization. In 1765 Transylvania was declared an Austrian Crown land by the Empress Maria Theresa. In 1784 the Emperor Joseph II declared German to be thenceforward the official language in Hungary and Transylvania.

The material prosperity of the country began to increase, and a fairly rapid recovery of wealth and prosperity set in with the cessation of the domestic wars. Although Transylvania contributed in men and money to the wars carried on by Austria, the burden was a comparatively light one. The eighteenth century is marked by an important ecclesiastical movement in Transylvania, in consequence of which a great number of the Vlachs, members for the most part up to that time of the Orthodox Church, joined the Church of Rome. This event was the origin of the United Greek or Uniat Church in Transylvania. The union was brought about chiefly by the energy and diplomacy of a Jesuit priest, Gregor Baranyi, who induced the Orthodox Bishop Theodosius to join the Roman Catholic Church in the year 1700. Some 200,000 Vlachs went with their bishop. The Uniat movement had begun as early as the sixteenth century among /17/ the Ruthenes and other Slavs in Poland during the papacy of Clement VII. The union was renewed or confirmed by Pope Paul V, but till the eighteenth century did not affect Transylvania. The Uniat Church of Transylvania recognizes the Papal supremacy and accepts the doctrines of the Catholic Church, but follows the Orthodox Church in using a Greek liturgy, giving communion in both kinds, and allowing a married clergy.¹²

(5) THE MAGYAR MOVEMENT

The Germanizing policy in Hungary of the Habsburgs, which was acceptable to the Transylvanian Saxons, came at the beginning of the nineteenth century into conflict with Magyar national sentiment. The Magyar movement, which began in the thirties of the nineteenth century, included a demand for the restoration of the kingdom of Hungary, and the reunion of Transylvania with it. In 1848 the Hungarian Diet, which met at Pozsony (Pressburg), passed a resolution incorporating Transylvania with Hungary.¹³ In the subsequent war of independence, the Vlachs of Transylvania, like the Saxons, sided with Austria; and the Vlach peasants rose in many parts of the country, and drove out and sometimes massacred their Magyar neighbours.

When the Hungarian national movement had been crushed by the military intervention of Russia, and Austrian rule had been restored, Transylvania was again for a time separated from the Rest of Hungary, and by imperial decree created an Austrian Crown land, with a Diet in which the three ruling nations alone were represented. The Vlachs obtained nothing in return for their support of the Austrian cause during the war of independence. It was not until 1863 that, by the Diet held in that year at Nagy-Szeben (Hermannstadt), they were recognized as a fourth nation, entitled to take their place beside the Magyars, Szekels, /18/ and Saxons. By the same Diet, Transylvania was declared completely separated from Hungary, and united with Austria. The Hungarians did not

¹² *Geschichte der kirchlichen Trennung zwischen Orient und Occident*, by A. Pichler (München, 1868).

¹³ The reunion was one of the 'ten points' of the Constitutionalist in 1847.

recognise the validity of the acts of this Diet. The subsequent Diet of Kolozsvár in 1865 reversed this policy, and declared Transylvania reunited with Hungary.

In the following year the result of the Austro–Prussian War made the restoration of the kingdom of Hungary inevitable; and in 1867 the Compromise between Austria, or rather, the Habsburg dynasty and the Magyar people, was arrived at. This has regulated the relations between them to the present moment. Hungary was granted its historic limits and Transylvania was accordingly included in it.

Under the new Hungarian Constitution, the old autonomy of Transylvania ended. The Transylvanian Magyars, Saxons, and Szekels alike, lost their privileged position as ruling nations in the administration of the country, though the Universitas of the Saxons continued to exist for certain purposes. Political equality was established under the new Constitution; and no race was, as such, to suffer under any disadvantage or, disability in future. The Vlachs, in theory at any rate, were placed on an equality with all other inhabitants of Hungary.

(6) THE CONDITION OF TRANSYLVANIA SINCE 1867

Transylvania was not given any special rights under the settlement of 1867, such, for instance, as those given to Croatia. The Transylvanian Diet ceased to exist, and instead, members for Transylvanian constituencies attend the Hungarian Parliament at Budapest.¹⁴ Local affairs of the counties are in the hands of county assemblies, and those of the towns are managed by municipal councils. The new order vastly reduced the political power of the Saxons, whose numbers were so small – under a quarter of a million – that they counted /19/ relatively little in comparison with the other races. And although the franchise provisions favoured them, and although they could, to some extent, influence those Vlachs who had votes, yet, with the growth of Vlach nationalism, even this advantage tended to disappear.

The grant to the Vlachs of the right to take part in the government of the country was, indeed, a definite gain. But they had hoped for a more favourable position than they obtained, and many would probably have preferred to have been attached to the Austrian half of the Dual Monarchy rather than to the Hungarian, for the civil wars of 1848 and 1849 had left behind much bitterness. Social and agrarian causes also contributed to make the Vlach population discontented as time went on.

Vlachs and Saxons alike complain that a policy of excessive Magyarization has been pursued by the central authorities in Budapest, at the instigation of the Government placed in power by the Magyar majority in Parliament. The Magyar view is that the Magyar language has rightly been declared the State language of Hungary, and they maintain that a knowledge of the State language may properly be demanded of all citizens, more especially as it has always been the language of the most numerous and, except during periods of foreign occupation, the dominant race in the kingdom. Until nearly the middle of the nineteenth century the official language in Hungary for many purposes was Latin, which was understood, and often spoken, by nearly all the more cultivated classes. But the lower and middle classes spoke the language of the race to which they belonged, and the bulk of the population was illiterate. With the rise of the feeling of nationalism among the non–Magyar peoples, and the institution of a State system of education, the language question became one of the chief political questions in Transylvania.

The Magyars contend that the use of the Vlach language encourages separatist feeling; and there can /20/ be no doubt that the language question and the education question, with which it is necessarily connected, have, in fact, been used as a means to encourage

¹⁴ Details of the Hungarian Constitution will be found in No. 2, Hungary.

disloyal agitation. To extreme nationalists the concurrent use, on equal terms, of another language than their own is always unsatisfactory. The inconveniences of carrying on government and business in a bilingual or trilingual state are obvious, but a policy which aimed at the suppression of all but one language would, in Transylvania, with its three races, be unjust and impracticable, and there has been no attempt to suppress the use of any of the three languages. The Hungarian law on the subject seems to embody a reasonable principle of compromise. The 'Law of Equal Rights of Nationalities', XLIV of 1868, in terms provides for the protection of the rights of the non-Magyar speaking races, and this measure of protection is recognized, even by many Nationalists, as fairly adequate. What is complained of is that these provisions are often ignored or evaded in practice. Under them, Magyar is declared to be the State language, and is to be used in Parliament, in the administration of the State, in the law-courts, the county assemblies, and the universities. But, on the other hand, in local affairs, e. g. in the county assemblies, other languages than Magyar may be used, and this is also the case in commercial and other local public business. It is further declared that the fact that a citizen belongs to one of the non-Magyar nationalities shall not be an obstacle to the holding of any office or dignity.

(7) THE POSITION OF THE TRANSYLVANIAN SAXONS SINCE 1867

The Act of Union with Hungary in 1868 began the process of destroying the autonomy rights of the Saxons. Matters were at first left in a state of suspense (Law XLIII, 1868). Section 11 of that law purported to guarantee the rights and privileges of the Saxon Universitas (except the judicial powers), but though a law /21/ confirming the rights of the Saxon 'Stühle' (*Sedes*)¹⁵ was promised, it was never enacted. After various measures which greatly diminished the Saxon rights, the worst blow was struck at them by Law XII of 1876, when the counties were redistributed in a manner unfavourable to the Saxons, and all distinctions of administration were abolished. The Saxon Universitas continues to exist, but its powers are restricted to a limited control connected with the administration of its property.¹⁶

If the Saxons of Transylvania (who number some 234,000 only) were more numerous, there would have been a serious Saxon question, for their special rights have nearly all been taken from them. The destruction of their autonomy, though a mediaeval anachronism, was probably dictated by the desire among the more extreme Magyar nationalists for a state possessing uniform institutions and, if possible, one language. Saxon autonomy stood in the way of both these aims. The fact that the Saxons, better educated and commercially more efficient than the Magyars, cling obstinately to what they assert to be a superior culture and language, only served to make their claim to autonomy the more obnoxious to their Magyar and Vlach neighbours. The Saxons, both in the towns and in the country, are hard-working and thrifty, and succeed, as a rule, in their endeavours to keep up a fairly high level of comfort. They are, industrially and agriculturally, a valuable element in the country. Although to some extent affected by the Pan-German propaganda, they are not really anxious to be swept into wide Pan-German schemes, or to be treated merely as important outposts of Germany in the east of Europe. They would probably be quite satisfied if they could be left to themselves to live their own national life, which, as they form a fairly compact block, they can defend /22/ effectively. They have almost all remained Protestants.

¹⁵ The Stühle were the administrative units under the Saxon Constitution.

¹⁶ For further details, see the laws above mentioned, and *Racial Problems in Hungary*, by Scotus Viator (R. W. Seton-Watson, p. 143-145).

(8) THE HISTORY OF THE SZEKELS AND THEIR POSITION SINCE 1867

The Szekels, numbering some 500,000, are more than twice as numerous as the Saxons. They are chiefly Roman Catholics. Like the Saxons, they are hard-working and thrifty, but stand on a rather lower educational level. They remain a sturdy and independent race of freemen, as they were when their forefathers settled in the eastern districts of Transylvania. They are to be found chiefly in parts of the counties of Maros-Torda, Csik, Udvarhely, and Háromszék. In early times the Szekels were all freemen, but with the lapse of time a class of chiefs or Primores appears, and later on a serf class. The existence of this serf class was the subject of constant protest in the National Assembly of the Szekels as being contrary to the Constitution. The Szekels have strong political instincts, but the fact that they use the same language as the Magyars makes the loss of a distinct national position more tolerable than in the case of the Saxons.

(9) THE TRANSYLVANIAN MAGYARS SINCE 1867

The Magyar population of Transylvania is to be found in the largest numbers in the counties of Kolozs, Maros-Torda, Nagy-Küküllő, and Kis-Küküllő, also in Szolnok-Doboka and scattered through many of the other counties. They number nearly 400,000, and amongst them are to be found most of the county gentry and the nobles. In some places they have occupied what were once Saxon settlements, as in the case of Kolozsvár, the Saxon Klausenburg.

The importance of the Magyars of Transylvania is, like that of the Saxons, not to be measured by mere numbers. Much of the land (both agricultural and forest) belongs to them, and they have played an /23/ important part in the economic development of the country. They take part in the management of all county affairs, and their full share in the national and political life of Hungary. Besides this they give to the Austro-Hungarian army and navy some of the best officers to be found in them.¹⁷

(10) THE VLACHS SINCE 1867

The Vlachs have gained considerably in every way since 1867. They have at last obtained definite political rights, which are, in theory at any rate, equal with those of all other citizens. They have progressed considerably in education, and they are, wherever the soil is rich, fairly prosperous. In the more mountainous districts they remain backward and poor. A section of the Vlach population, which formerly consisted almost entirely of peasants, woodmen, and herdsmen, is gradually entering the professions of the law and education. Others, as heretofore, become priests; but these, both in the Orthodox and the Uniat Churches, are drawn in most cases from among the sons of the clergy, whose families tend to become almost a caste by themselves. In 1910 the Vlach population was 1,472,021, a larger number than that of the other three races taken together.

THE BANAT

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY

Tenth century. Invasion of the Magyars.

Eleventh and twelfth centuries. Colonization of Magyars.

Thirteenth century. The Tatar invasions.

Fourteenth century. Immigration of Serbian refugees after battle of Kossovo.

¹⁷ See Kaindl, *Geschichte der Deutschen in den Karpathenländern*, vol. II, p. 43; Teutsch, *Gesch. der Siebenbürgener Sachsen*, vol. II, p. 189.

- 1404, 1428, 1455, 1464. Charters granted to Serb immigrants by Kings of Hungary.
1463. Unsuccessful attack on Banat by the Turks.
/24/ 1476. Second unsuccessful attack by the Turks.
1552. The Turks conquer the Banat.
1690. Invitation of Leopold I to the Serbs to settle in South Hungary, under promise of religious autonomy and certain national privileges.
1699. Peace of Karlowitz. Banat retained by Turkey.
1718. Peace of Passarowitz. Banat, ceded to Austria, becomes an Austrian Crown-land.
XVIII century. The era of State colonization.
1718. Military administration set up.
1718–34. Governorship of Count Claudius Mercy. Great advance in development of the country.
1722–6. First Swabian colonization.
1737–45. Organized immigration from the upper Rhine, Hesse, the Archbishoprics of Treves, Mainz, and Cologne, the Rhenish Palatinate, and Bavaria.
1740. Accession of the Empress Maria Theresa.
1751. The Empress Maria Theresa replaces military by civil administration.
1752–72. The three colonizations by French-speaking immigrants from Lorraine.
1752. Further colonization by Serbs in Nagy-Kikinda district.
1779. The Banat again incorporated with Hungary.
1848. The Hungarian Revolution. The Banat separated from Hungary and created an Austrian Crown land together with Bacs-Bodrog.
1849. Part of the Banat included in the Crown land of the ‘military frontier’.
1860. The Banat and Bacs-Bodrog definitely reincorporated with Hungary.
1867. The new Hungarian Constitution created by compromise.
1872–3. The military frontier districts of the Banat abolished.

(1) DOMESTIC HISTORY

The Banat of Temesvár, usually called the Banat, has never been an independent political unit, or even enjoyed such autonomy as e.g. Croatia and Transylvania. It formed part of the kingdom of Hungary from the date of the foundation of that State by the invading Magyars in the tenth century, and for the next five centuries it appears to have been inhabited mainly by Magyars and to have been fairly well populated and prosperous. The Kings of Hungary often took up their residence within its borders. With /25/ the advance of the Turks into Europe came the first of the immigrations which have played so large a part in its history. After the battle of Kossovo in 1389 successive bodies of Serbian fugitives sought a refuge here, and obtained charters assuring their position at various dates between 1404 and 1464. Meanwhile the Banat itself became the object of Turkish attacks, the first of which (1463 and 1476) were repelled, but after nearly a century of continuous warfare the whole region passed into Turkish hands in 1552. The Peace of Karlowitz in 1699 left the Banat – or Temesköz, as it was then called – a part of the Turkish Empire, but by the Peace of Passarowitz in 1718 it became part of the Habsburg dominions. It was included in the military frontier province which, designed to form a barrier against Turkish inroads, extended from Croatia to Moldavia, and was occupied by colonists who lived under military discipline and held their land on condition of rendering military service, a system of which relics survived so late as the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The newly-acquired territory now received the title of Banat, illogically enough, since neither then nor at any other time was it under the government of a Ban. In 1751, by decree of Maria Theresa, civil

administration was introduced in all but the border districts, which continued to form part of the military frontier province.

Immediately on the acquisition of the Banat it was placed, together with a part of the Austrian conquests in Serbia, under a highly competent administrator, Count Claudius Mercy, whose governorship lasted from 1718 till his death in 1734. A century and a half of Turkish rule had left the country seriously depopulated; very little land was under cultivation, some of the best was liable to recurring floods, and means of communication were entirely lacking. Mercy initiated a comprehensive scheme of improvement by the construction of dykes, canals, roads, and bridges, and to provide the requisite labour and also to develop the mining industry, introduced colonists from Tyrol, Styria, Bohemia, /26/ Saxony, and even from Italy and Spain. Only the Germans, however, succeeded in maintaining themselves as a distinct element in addition to the original Serbian, Vlach, and Magyar populations. This period of colonization with a purely economic object lasted only a few years, but the process was resumed in 1737, and vigorously carried on by the State, partly at least in pursuance of a definitely Germanizing policy. Settlers were now brought chiefly from the upper Rhine, Hesse, the Archbishoprics of Treves, Mainz, and Cologne, the Rhenish Palatinate, and Bavaria. Almost all were Catholics, a fact which doubtless reflects the deliberate policy of the Court of Vienna. To this period also belongs the settlement of a considerable French-speaking colony from Alsace and Lorraine, which, though ultimately merged in its German neighbours, retained some traditional knowledge of French till late in the nineteenth century. After the death of Joseph II immigration from Germany and Austria diminished, and so far as colonization continued, it was carried out with a view to extending Magyar influence, and chiefly in the counties of Torontál and Temes. This was a natural result of the fact that in 1779 the Banat, hitherto governed at least nominally from Vienna, had – with the exception of the military frontier districts – been incorporated with the kingdom of Hungary, with which it remained united until 1849. After the defeat of the Revolutionary Government in that year the Banat, together with the county of Bacs–Bodrog (Bácska), which adjoins it on the western side, and with a couple of districts in Syrmia, was separated from the kingdom named the Voivodina, and treated as a province of Austria until 1860, when both the Banat and Bácska were finally re-incorporated with Hungary.

(2) NOTE ON THE SERBS OF SOUTH HUNGARY

The original Serb element in the population of the Banat was formed, as has been said, by successive bands of refugees who withdrew from Serbia after the /27/ defeat of Kossovo in 1389.¹⁸ After 1718 it was largely reinforced by fresh Serbian immigrants who came, not directly from Serbia, but from the adjoining district of Bacs–Bodrog (Bácska), where they had been recently settled by the action of the Emperor, Leopold I (1690). Involved in his final struggle with the Turk and in his war with France, he was desirous of increasing his military forces,¹⁹ and with this aim he issued an invitation to the Serbians to settle in his dominions, under promise of full religious autonomy, of the right to elect their own Voivode, and of certain other national privileges. To this invitation the Patriarch Arsen III of Ipek responded by migrating with some 30,000 or 40,000 Serbian families to Bácska. The terms of his agreement with Leopold are undoubtedly obscure; it may, however, be taken as certain that the Emperor had no intention of allowing the Serbs (as national historians claim) complete self-government. He wished to employ Serbian troops under a general of

¹⁸ It is possible that a Serb element was already present, but adequate proof is lacking.

¹⁹ He was strongly anti-Hungarian in policy, and probably also aimed at creating a counterpoise to the Magyars. The invitation was apparently issued merely in virtue of his personal authority.

their own race, and with this object undertook to allow them to elect their Voivode as civil governor, to judge them according to their own customs. The Serbian contingent fought bravely, and in particular distinguished itself in 1697 at the battle of Zenta, the first of Prince Eugene's great victories, and after the Peace of Passarowitz the Serbs of Bácska were encouraged to take part in repopulating the devastated Banat. During Austria's brief tenure (1718–39) of her Serbian conquests, the newly acquired region was grouped with certain districts south of the Danube, and in 1731 the Patriarchates of Belgrade and Karlowitz were united. The national consciousness of the Hungarian Serbs was heightened by this temporary union with their kindred, and at the same time it was exasperated by the Emperor's evasion of his promises and by the un/28/welcome control which was exercised over them by the Hungarian county authorities, in spite of the fact that at Vienna they were regarded as direct vassals of the Emperor; for the Hungarians denied his right to exercise such authority in the kingdom of Hungary. These circumstances led in 1735 to a general rising, which was repressed with extreme severity. Of all the imperial promises, that respecting religious autonomy was alone fulfilled, and though exposed to the proselytizing activity of the Magyar clergy, which resulted, in the conversion of large numbers to Catholicism, the Serbs succeeded in maintaining their own religion. Great efforts were made by the Serbian ecclesiastics to promote education, with the result that even after the liberation of Serbia the centre of Serbian culture still lay north of the Danube, and that the young Principality drew from the Banat not only the best of her clergy but most of her officials, and the founder of her educational system, Dositije Obradović. Hungarian Serbs, moreover, supported the Serbian War of Liberation with money and with arms.

In the first half of the nineteenth century the Serbs of the Banat and Bácska were decidedly prosperous, for a large part of the trade of southern Hungary was in their hands, and their middle class was relatively large. The growth of national feeling was as marked among them during this period as among the other Slav nationalities of the monarchy, and the efforts of the Magyars to force upon them the official use of the Magyar language were keenly resented. In 1848 the intolerant attitude of Kossuth and his hostile reception at Pressburg of a Hungarian Serb deputation to the Diet drove the Hungarian Serbs, like the Croats, into the arms of Austria. There were risings in Bácska, and large contingents joined Jellačić on his advance through southern Hungary. Vienna acknowledged their assistance by separating Bácska and the Banat from Hungary, and erecting them, together with part of Sylvania, the eastern angle of the country between the Save and the Drave, into a nominally autonomous /29/ Serbian Voivodina; but as racial boundaries were deliberately ignored, and large German, Vlach, and Magyar elements were included in the new province, and as the Constitution, moreover, was extremely reactionary, the arrangement resulted merely in general discontent.

On the collapse of the Bach regime in 1860 the Voivodina was reincorporated with Hungary. Since that date the Serbs have steadily lost ground in South Hungary. Some have succumbed to pressure and become Magyarized; their numbers have declined, and with their numbers they have lost their importance. Formerly inclined to consider the Serbs of Serbia as their inferiors in culture, since the accession of King Peter in 1903 they have looked more and more to Belgrade, and the Serbian successes in the Balkan Wars evoked among them an enthusiasm at least equal to that of the other Jugo-Slavs.

It is obvious that the position of this fragment of the Serbian race presents a problem of peculiar complexity, connected as it is with that of the northern frontier of the kingdom of Serbia.

/30/ III. SOCIAL AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS

TRANSYLVANIA

(1) RELIGIOUS

Transylvania is at the present day very free from religious strife and intolerance. Racial and religious divisions tend to correspond. The Vlachs almost all belong either to the Orthodox or to the Uniat Churches, and the Saxons to one or other of the Protestant Churches.

The Magyars also are for the most part Protestants, some are Unitarians, and some Roman Catholics. There are also some Magyars who belong to the Orthodox and Uniat Churches. The Szekels are mostly Roman Catholics. The religious census of 1910 shows the following results:

		<i>Per cent</i>
Orthodox	792,864	29.6
Uniate	749,404	28
Calvinists (Reformed Church)	399,312	14.9
Roman Catholics	375,325	14
Lutherans (Augsburg Confession)	229,028	8.6
Unitarians	67,749	2.5
Jews	64,074	2.4
Unenumerated	611	

The clergy of the Orthodox Church are usually not very intellectual, and the Uniate clergy, although rather superior to them and to the Orthodox clergy of Russia, are not highly educated. This state of things may perhaps be accounted for by their being nearly all drawn from the Vlach population, which stands on a rather low level of culture. The head of the Uniate Church in Transylvania is a metropolitan, whose seat is at Balászfalva. There are three Uniate bishoprics in Hungary: Nagyvárad founded in 1776, Lugos founded in 1850, and Szamos Ujvár founded in 1873.

/31/ The Roman Catholic clergy are abler and more active than the Uniate clergy, and better educated. But their educational policy, as elsewhere, is strictly denominational, and is often attacked on the ground of an alleged tendency to narrowness. The Lutheran and Calvinist clergy are drawn entirely from among the Saxons and Magyars. They naturally show to a considerable extent the characteristics of these peoples. They are well educated, and, like the Unitarian ministers, have often attended universities.

(2) POLITICAL

Political questions in Transylvania are mainly racial, though, in common with the rest of Hungary, Transylvania has experienced an ineffective movement towards agrarian socialism. More important has been an attempt to form a Vlach or Rumanian nationalist political party. In Transylvania the franchise, which differs to some extent from that of the rest of Hungary, has in the past worked out in such a way that the Vlach population has not had much voting power. There is now a new franchise law and a redistribution law in Hungary, the effects of which are not fully known as yet, but it is not likely to transfer power from the Magyars. In the past Transylvania returned 74 members to the Hungarian Parliament. Of the 74 members, 35 sat for towns and for counties where there is a

considerable Magyar and non-Vlach electorate.²⁰ In the districts inhabited mainly by Vlachs the number of deputies returned is, in proportion to the population, much smaller. The Vlachs are prejudiced by the combined effect of the franchise qualification and of the distribution of seats, so that they return fewer members in proportion to their number. This result is welcome to the Magyar majority in Hungary, who fear that electoral laws which gave the power to a very backward peasantry of different nationality might constitute a danger to /32/ the Hungarian State. Though the Government and county authorities have discouraged the formation of the Rumanian or Vlach national party as far as possible, the Rumanian nationalist agitation has continued with fluctuating strength, deriving a good deal of support from sympathizers in Rumania, and especially from the propaganda emanating from the students of the Rumanian University at Bucarest. Criminal proceedings have been taken from time to time in the courts against those connected with the movement to prevent infractions of the law considered to be likely to instigate hostile or seditious feeling against Magyar or other nationalities. It is alleged that elections have often taken place under conditions which prevented a really free exercise of the right to vote; there are, however, few countries in central or eastern Europe where Governments abstain from exercising influence in favour of candidates or parties supporting the Government policy.

On the whole, in spite of defects in the machinery and the personnel, the Government administration, both central and local, can well bear comparison with the administration in the adjoining countries of Rumania, Russia, or of the Balkan States. Railways have been built and roads have been improved. Law and order are maintained; the country is efficiently policed, and a traveller may pass through the remotest parts without molestation. Life and property are efficiently protected. Justice is not corrupt, nor does it seem that the judges can fairly be accused of administering it on partisan lines, although where nationalist agitation prevails, and racial feeling runs high, the accusation of partisanship is nearly certain to be brought.

(3) EDUCATIONAL

All the nationalities in Transylvania have used the schools as a means of maintaining, and, as far as possible, extending, their position and power. The Magyar majority in the Hungarian Parliament has, with the same object in view, passed laws to secure /33/ that every Hungarian citizen shall know Magyar, the State language. This policy has produced a long struggle between the State and the Saxons and Vlachs. The Saxons have, for many generations, been a people well educated in schools of their own, with German as the language of instruction. The Vlachs, though far behind the Saxons in educational matters, have started schools in which the teachers and the teaching are Vlach. The State has, however, a great power over schools of all kinds, because it can make or withhold grants in aid, and this power has greatly assisted the State policy.

The more important laws dealing with education in Hungary are those of 1868, 1879, 1893, and 1907.²¹ The Law of 1868 provided for the compulsory education of all children between the ages of 6 and 12, and for the obligatory building of schools in districts where educational needs were not already provided for by existing denominational schools. At the date of this enactment some 60 per cent, of the population of Hungary were illiterate, and the burden thus thrown on the poorer districts was a heavy one. Great progress was, nevertheless, made in providing schools, especially having regard to the fact that many districts were sparsely populated, and ill provided with roads; it is partly for this reason that

²⁰ See Seton-Watson, *Racial Problems in Hungary*, p. 262.

²¹ See *Ungarische Landesgesetzsammlung*. Amtliche Ausgabe.

educational facilities are not always all that could be desired. The Law of 1868 further provided, at least in theory, for instruction of children in their mother tongue in schools below those in which academic education begins.²²

By 1879 the policy of giving a knowledge of Magyar, as the State language, to all citizens had begun to be adopted; and the Education Law of that year, with a view to securing competent teaching of the Magyar language, makes it a necessary qualification for the appointment of a school teacher that he should be certified by a State inspector to know Magyar. The same law also gives the Minister of Education /34/ power to determine how many hours shall be devoted in each week to the study of the Magyar language.

There were before 1868, and still are, many schools not provided by the State. These were usually provided by the various religious bodies, and were managed by them. In those cases in which the religious denomination consisted chiefly of people of one nationality, as in the case of the Orthodox and Uniat Churches, which are usually entirely Vlach, and the Lutheran Church, which is Saxon, there was an obvious probability that the schools under such control would be used as a means of preserving the language and national feeling of the nationality concerned. Nor was there anything in the Education Law of 1868 to make this illegal, for by that law the authorities providing these schools were entitled to choose the language of instruction themselves. Law XXVI of 1893 gave these denominational schools the right to receive State grants of money; but in return for this the schools accepting the grants were required to accept State control in certain ways, e.g. by submitting the appointments of teachers for approval by the State Education Authority. This constituted a great temptation to the poorer schools, which were usually Vlach, to give up some of their independence. The Education Law of 1907 extended the provisions of the Law of 1893, raised the salaries of teachers and the general standard of efficiency demanded of schools, besides specifically requiring better instruction in the State language.

This educational legislation has been bitterly opposed by the more extreme Nationalists, who say that its aims are political rather than educational. The Saxons especially complain that the new education causes too much time to be spent over learning Magyar at the expense of what they consider to be more important educational aims. The Magyars have doubtless been anxious to secure the control of education by the central authorities, so that the schools might not be used for political purposes by the more extreme Nationalists among the Vlachs. The attitude of the /35/ Rumanian Government has been a fairly correct one, particularly when the political relations between Rumania and Austria-Hungary have been friendly. But there has always been an active party in Rumania, recruited from among refugees from Hungary and from among Rumanian students and politicians, whose avowed aim has been to secure the union of Transylvania, and other parts of Hungary where there is any Vlach population, with Rumania. This party has used not only the school question to assist their Pan-Vlach propaganda, but, in addition to the press, a number of less direct means, such as folk-song societies.

Prosecutions of Vlachs for political or quasi-political offences have been frequent during the last twenty years in Hungary. Among those prosecuted there have been teachers, priests, and political leaders. In a country where political feeling amongst nationalities runs as high as it does in Hungary, it is not perhaps surprising that the acts for which the accused were punished were such as might have passed unnoticed elsewhere, but which the Government felt they could not pass over without prejudice to the safety of the State as constituted.

²² See No. 2, Hungary, Appendix.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

(a) Popular Opinion and National Sentiment

Questions of sentiment are unusually important in Transylvania. National sentiment of the strongest type is to be found amongst the four nationalities living in the country; and in the case of the Magyars, the Szekels, and the Germans, this is strengthened by the privileges they formerly enjoyed. These three nations, no less than the Vlachs, feel that Transylvania is their homeland. The Magyars and the Szekels add to this a devotion to the wider ideal of the Hungarian State, and most Transylvanians had some affection for the ruling dynasty. It is not easy to estimate whether the Vlach population have any strong sentimental feeling for the idea of a great Rumania, or whether they /36/ would prefer, if their language and nationality were secure, to remain separate from the Rumanian kingdom.

France has always had a strong sentimental feeling for Rumania as a sister Latin nation, and a place where French culture has had and still has a very strong footing, in spite of the growing influence of Germany in commerce and education. This sentiment strongly colours the view of many French writers on Rumanian questions.

(b) Proposals for Expansion and Development

The possibilities of expansion and development in a political sense are practically limited to the union of Transylvania and Rumania, and the creation of a new Vlach state, consisting of Transylvania and the counties to the west and south,²³ in which there is a considerable Vlach element, with perhaps that part of the Bukovina where there is a Vlach population.

A settlement of the latter kind might form one of the states of a federalized Hungary, or of a federalized Austro-Hungarian Empire. Probably the Vlach and Saxon population would prefer the latter alternative. The Vlachs are genuinely desirous of improving themselves by education; they also naturally resent the superior attitude often adopted by

²³ The Vlachs in the Hungarian counties outside Transylvania slightly outnumber those within Transylvania itself. The counties in which there is a large Vlach element are:

Vlach Population	
1. On the North	
Máramaros	84,510
Szatmár	118,774
2. On the North-West	
Szilagy	136,087
3. On the West	
Bihar	261,494
Arad, town and district	239,755
4. On the South-West	
Temes, including Temesvar and Versecz	169,030
5. On the South	
Torontál, including Pancsova	86,937
Krassó-Szörény	336,082
Elsewhere	43,496
Total outside Transylvania	1,476,165
Total in Transylvania	1,472,021
Total Vlachs in Hungary	2,948,186

Full details can be found in the Hungarian official statistics, *Magyar Statisztikai Évkönyv*, vol. XIX (Budapest, 1913).

both Magyars and Germans: but, on the other hand, the tone adopted by some Vlach nationalists, especially those in Rumania, is very aggressive, and parts of the programme of the Vlach or Rumanian nationalist party are not consistent with loyalty to the Hungarian State. It may be, but it is by no means certain, that if Transylvania were incorporated with Rumania, the Magyars, Szekels, and Saxons would be fairly treated, and that the Vlachs, when they obtained power and became the ruling race, would give the Magyars, Szekels, and Saxons all the rights and advantages which they complain are now denied to the Vlachs in Hungary. Rumania has not in the past shown much regard for the rights of minorities who are not Vlachs. There are a certain number of Magyar-speaking villages in Rumania inhabited by the so-called Csángós.²⁴ These have not in the past received from the Rumanian Government the consideration to which Rumanian communities under the Hungarian Government claimed to be entitled.

Nor is the treatment of the Jewish question in Rumania, though the problem is more complex than appears at first sight, a good augury for the capacity of the Rumanian Government, who have in this connexion evaded the intention of the Treaty of Berlin, to deal with other questions of the same character.

/38/ The administration of Rumania in her territory has, besides, not given great satisfaction to the Rumanians themselves. The bulk of the peasantry are dissatisfied, and discontented to the point of revolt. The agrarian risings which have occurred were serious, and would probably, but for the present war, have broken out again. Political life in Rumania is marked by many unpleasant features; and it is but too likely that the administration of Transylvania, if incorporated in Rumania, would be less good than it is at present under the Hungarian crown, and that all the minorities would be oppressed. On the other hand, if Transylvania were granted some form of autonomy, and were to remain under the Hungarian crown, there might be such combination of minorities for mutual help and defence, as to prevent any sweeping injustice on the part of one nationality to another. All solutions of the political problem are fraught with difficulties, but this seems to promise better than the rest.

If Transylvania were to be entirely separated from Hungary, and either joined to Rumania or made into an independent state, it seems unlikely that the Magyars of Hungary would easily reconcile themselves to the loss of so large and so important a part of the kingdom, and one which contains so considerable a Magyar element in its population. Such a settlement seems likely to contain the seeds of much future unrest and bloodshed.

THE BANAT

(1) RELIGIOUS

The same religious conditions exist in the Banat as elsewhere in Hungary, that is to say, there is complete religious toleration.

More than half the population belongs to the Orthodox Church (855,852), and practically all of the Orthodox are either Vlachs²⁵ or Serbs by race. There /39/ are besides some 36,000 Uniats, most of whom are Vlachs. The Roman Catholics number about 581,000, and are chiefly German-speaking 'Swabians', but include some Magyars and also

²⁴ The Csángós are found on both sides of the Transylvanian border, but the greater number are on the Rumanian side of it in Moldavia, along the River Sereth. The origin of the name Csángó is uncertain; it may be connected with the word Csatangolo=Bastard or Vagrant. Racially they are probably descendants of the Kumans and Petchenegs.

²⁵ The Vlachs are a Romance-speaking people, identical in race with the Rumanians, by whose name they are sometimes called. See above, p. 12.

some Slavs. The Lutherans number about 41,000 and the Calvinists about 34,000. The clergy of the various denominations on the whole may be said to reflect to some extent the social conditions and general education of the races to which the bulk of their respective adherents belong, and from which they themselves are chiefly drawn. The Roman Catholic clergy are, therefore, largely German-speaking, and as the Germans are better educated than the Vlachs or Serbs they are better educated than the Orthodox clergy. The Protestant clergy are also usually very well educated. There is not much religious animosity displayed by the various denominations.

DISTRIBUTION OF RELIGIONS IN THE BANAT, 1910

	Roman Catholic	Uniat	Orthodox	Calvinist	Lutheran
Temes	211,175	12,381	232,057	11,135	13,611
Torontál	279,793	3,828	286,642	12,549	24,905
Krassó-Szörény	90,479	20,006	337,153	10,400	2,875
	581,447	36,215	855,852	34,084	41,391

Prevailing Religions of Nationalities in Southern Hungary

In southern Hungary the Magyars are mainly either Roman Catholics or Calvinists, in the ratio of 4 to 1. Germans are mainly Roman Catholics or Lutherans, in the ratio of 4 to 1. Serbs are practically all Orthodox. There are a few small groups of Serb-speaking people, such as the Schokatzes, Bunyevatzes, and Krassovans, who are Roman Catholics. Vlachs are practically all Orthodox.

(2) POLITICAL

From the time when the compromise of 1867 established the present kingdom of Hungary the Banat has been subject to the same laws as the other parts of /40/ Hungary which have no special rights.²⁶ This applies to both central and local government and to education. The character and methods of the government are much the same as in other parts of Hungary, and the difficulties which exist arise from the same causes, and are chiefly national or racial in character. They are, however, less acute than in Transylvania, although both Transylvania and the Banat have the common feature of an important German-speaking minority. They have also the common feature of a large Vlach population, and for this reason, perhaps, the Banat is often spoken of in connexion with Transylvania. But there has never been any political connexion between the two districts other than the fact that both were part of the kingdom of Hungary.

(3) EDUCATIONAL

This subject in its general aspect will be found fully treated above (p. 32), but the educational arrangements of the German-speaking population deserve notice. Even the poorest German schools have four classes. The better ones have six classes. The teachers are well paid. Mistresses teach needlework thoroughly in the girls' schools, and there are continuation schools for boys and for girls, which are attended by the children till they are fifteen years of age.

The well-to-do Germans send their sons to *Realschulen*, or, if possible, to a *Gymnasium*, for a still fuller education, at Temesvár or some other town of southern Hungary where German schools of these types exist.

²⁶ The last remnants of the military frontier system were finally abolished in 1872–73.

 GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
(a) Popular Opinion and National Sentiment

In a district with so mixed a population as the Banat it can hardly be said that there is such a thing as a general popular opinion, as distinct from the national sentiments of the various races.

/41/ The Vlachs, numbering nearly 600,000, live chiefly in the eastern part of the Banat, in the counties of Krassó–Szörény and Temes. They have a strong wish to retain their nationality and language, and passively resist the policy of the Hungarian Government in so far as that policy seeks to make the Magyar language universally known in Hungary. The same may be said of the 387,000 Germans, who form the second largest racial section, and the 284,000 Serbs, who slightly outnumber the Magyars (242,000).

It is by no means clear that the Vlachs of the Banat have wished to be united to the kingdom of Rumania. They have probably been, economically at any rate, better off than the peasantry who live in Rumania.

The Serbs, who are chiefly to be found in the western part of the Banat, have a stronger national feeling than the Vlachs; the Greater Serbia movement has made more progress amongst them than the Greater Rumania movement has amongst their neighbours. This is due to historical causes, of which some account has been given in the note on the Serbs of South Hungary (p. 26). The question in the western Banat is one between Germans and Serbs, rather than between Germans and Magyars or Vlachs. The Serbs have hitherto shown themselves more progressive than the Vlachs in education and as business men.

The German-speaking colonists, who are now generally known as Swabians, have remained perfectly distinct from their neighbours, and have a vigorous national life. This is probably not only because the German-speaking colonists came in much larger numbers than many of the colonists of other nationalities, and because they were encouraged and protected by the Government, but also because they were better educated and stood on an altogether higher level of efficiency than the Slav, Vlach, or Magyar settlers. They have no strong political views, but their national sentiment is very strong. They are for the most part a highly prosperous yeoman class, owning their own land, and are excellent farmers and most successful /42/ horse-breeders. They form a valuable asset in the economic life of the country, and contribute to its development and stability. Probably the Vlachs and Germans of the Banat would be satisfied with any political arrangement which secured to them the right to maintain their nationality and language and eliminated the struggle against Magyarization. The Magyars, who number nearly a quarter of a million in the Banat, were content with the existing political conditions.

(6) Questions specially interesting Other Countries

The Vlach population and the Serb population are obviously important to Serbia and Rumania respectively, if those countries should ever succeed in their aims of uniting the bulk of the Serb and Vlach races with the kingdoms of Serbia and Rumania. Moreover, there is still some room for colonization.

If the plans for a Greater Serbia and a Greater Rumania were to be alike realized a division of the Banat would be necessary. The eastern part would become Rumanian and the western Serb, while part of the north-west might be incorporated in a new Magyar state. Now, however, that the dismemberment of the Hapsburg Empire is an accomplished fact, the question of the Banat has assumed a new form, for the whole territory has been claimed by Rumania. But whatever the result of the negotiations on the subject may be, the rights of the German nationality in the new divisions would require some special guarantees if future unrest among so important a section of the communities is to be avoided.

/43/ IV. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS**TRANSYLVANIA****(A) MEANS OF COMMUNICATION***(a) Roads, Paths, and Tracks*

Transylvania is one of the more flourishing divisions of Hungary, and its system of communications has received corresponding attention. In 1912 there were 2,835 km. of State roads, 4,343 km. of municipal roads, 6,777 km. of communal public roads, and 83.9 km. of roads in connexion with railway stations. There were thus, on an average, 24.1 km. of road per 100 square km. and 50.9 km. per 10,000 inhabitants, the figures for Hungary, as a whole, being 29.4 km. and 45 km. respectively. Communal paths and tracks extended to 12,569 km. In 1913 the total length of the State roads had increased to 2,880 km.; the other figures showed practically no change. As is usual in Hungary, however, the roads are all very badly kept.

The main roads, like the railways, generally follow the river valleys, those of the Olt, the two Küküllös, the Maros, and the Szamos, with interconnecting branches over the watersheds.

(b) Rivers and Canals

The Maros, one of the three principal rivers of Hungary, rises in the Carpathians and flows through Transylvania from east to south-west, ultimately joining the Tisza near Szeged. It is navigable for barges from Szeged to Szászrégen, about 35 km. north-east of Maros-Vásárhely, a distance of 615 km., but steamers cannot ascend farther than Arad, on the northern border of the Banat, which lies nearly 100 km. west of the Transylvanian border. The Aranyos, /44/ a tributary of the Maros, is navigable up to Torda, which is 22 km. from the confluence of the two streams.

Another affluent of the Tisza, the Szamos, formed by the union of the Great and the Little Szamos, runs through northern Transylvania. It is navigable for barges from the Tisza to Bethlen, in the county of Szolnok-Doboka, a distance of 337 km., and for river steamers to Szatmár-Németi, which, though not in Transylvania, is not far from its north-western border. It will thus be seen that Transylvania is not ill-provided with waterways, but comparatively little attention has been given to their development. No separate returns are published showing the extent of the river-borne traffic.

A project for making a ship canal from the Szamos to the Berettyó, a tributary of the Tisza, has been worked out, but so far nothing more has been done.

(c) Railways

In 1912 there were 2,373.5 km. of railway in Transylvania – that is to say, an average of 41 km. to every 100 square km. and 8.67 km. to every 10,000 inhabitants, the corresponding figures for Hungary as a whole being 6.6 km. and 101 km.; 1,063.7 km. were owned by the State, 992.9 km. were worked by the State on behalf of private companies, and the rest were both owned and worked by private companies. As was the case in Hungary generally before the war, the railways in Transylvania were barely adequate for the traffic.

The trunk line of Transylvania is that from Budapest to Predeal, on the Rumanian frontier, via Nagyvárad (Grosswardein) and Kolozsvár. Entering Transylvania at Csucs, it runs in a south-easterly direction to Kolozsvár (Klausenburg). At Apahida, a few kilometres farther east, it turns sharply to the south, and crossing the watershed between the Szamos and the Aranyos, reaches the latter river, and soon afterwards the Maros, the valley of which it follows as far as Tövis. Here it is joined by another important line from Budapest, particulars

/45/ of which are given below. From Tövis the main line, turning east, goes up the valley of the Nagy-Küküllő river, passing through Medgyes, the centre of a great wine-producing district, and Segesvár. At Héjasfalva, it leaves the Nagy-Küküllő, and runs over hilly country to the valley of the Olt, the devious course of which determines its route as far as the neighbourhood of Brassó (Kronstadt). Predeal, where the line meets the Rumanian railway system, is only a few kilometres farther south.

Branches leave the main line at various places. Their starting-points and the districts they serve are enumerated in the following notes.

1. From Kolozsvár – Apahida a line runs northward, affording connexion with the railways of north-east Hungary, and at Dész throwing out a branch which beyond Bethlen bifurcates into the two lines serving the county of Besztercze–Naszód.

2. At Aranyosgyéres a branch leaves the main line for Torda, a salt-mining centre, 9 km. distant, whence it is continued in a narrow-gauge line to Abrudbánya.

3. A few kilometres farther south is the junction of Székelykocsárd, the starting-point of an important line which provides a wide area of eastern Transylvania with its sole means of rapid communication. This line follows the wide curve of the Maros valley, passing through Maros–Vásárhely and Szászrégen; then, crossing the narrow divide between the Maros and the Olt, it runs close to the latter river, through wooded and mountainous country, and finally reaches Brassó from the north-east. As for a long distance it runs near the Rumanian frontier, it is of much strategic value. It has the following branches:

(a) From a point near Marosludas, through the counties of Torda–Aranyos and Kolozs, to the Dész–Besztercze line, which it meets at Sajómagyaros; a cross-line from Mezőmehes makes another connexion with the main line at Maros–Vásárhely, and from this cross-line a branch at Mező-Tóhát goes north to Kolozsnagyida; (b) from Madéfalva through the Gyimes Pass into /46/ Moldavia; (c) from Sepsiszentgyörgy to Térret and Bereczk, a town near the eastern frontier, the centre of a valuable oil-field.

4. From near Felvincz a short branch leaves the main line for Maros–Ujvár, 4 km. away, the centre of the salt-mining industry.

5. From Küküllőszög up the valley of the Kis-Küllüllő to the great salt districts of Sóvárád and Parajd. A cross-line from Maros–Vásárhely to near Parajd has been completed.

6. From Kiskapus to Nagy–Szeben (Hermannstadt) and through the Verestorony (Roterturm) Pass into Rumania, with a short branch at Sellenberk to Nagydisznód, where are many wool factories.

7. From Segesvár a narrow-gauge line goes in a south-westerly direction to Szent Agota, and is continued to the Nagy–Szeben–Roterturm line.

8. From Héjasfalva to Székelyudvarhely, a distance of 49 km.

9. From Brassó a line runs westward, via Fogaras and the Olt valley, and joins the line from Nagy–Szeben to the Verestorony (Roterturm) Pass a short distance north of the frontier.

10. From Brassó to Zernest, 28 km. to the south-west.

11. From Brassó to Hosszúfalu, a few kilometres to the south-east.

The important railway from Budapest and Arad which, as was stated above, joins the main line at Tövis, enters Transylvania near Zam and keeps close to the Maros river all the way to the junction. It has the following branches:

(i) From Piski, in the mining county of Hunyad, to Vajda Hunyad, and thence, as a narrow-gauge line, to Govasdia and Retyisora, all in the great iron district.

(ii) From Piski to the coal region around Petrozsény and Lupeny. From a point some 30 km. south of Piski a line runs to Karánsebes in the Banat, thus affording connexion with the route into Rumania through the Iron Gates.

/47/ (iii) From Alkenyer a short line, about 12 km. long, to the iron and steel works at Kudzsir.

(iv) From Alvincz to Nagy-Szeben, which, it will be seen, has become one of the most notable railway centres in Transylvania.

(v) From Gjulafehérvár to the gold-mines at Zalatna, a narrow-gauge line, 38 km. in length.

(d) Posts, Telegraphs, and Telephones

In 1912 Transylvania contained 455 post offices, 544 telegraph offices, and 5,993 telephone stations. These figures represent for every 100,000 inhabitants 16.6 post offices, 19.9 telegraph offices, and 218.9 telephone stations, as compared with 21.8 post offices, 23.5 telegraph offices, and 356.7 telephone stations for Hungary as a whole.

(B) INDUSTRY

(1) LABOUR

Labour Conditions. Hungary is a country of low wages and generally unsatisfactory conditions of labour, and Transylvania is among the worst districts in these respects. The mining and metal industries are, on the whole, the best paid, but the legal nine hours' shift for miners and the eleven hours' day for factories are usually exceeded, while the provisions of the various factory Acts are not rigidly observed. In 1912 the wages in the mines and metal industries of Transylvania ranged, for men, from 100 to 487 fillers, or 10*d.* to about 4*s.* per day; for women, from 89 to 160 fillers, or nearly 9*d.* to 1*s.* 4*d.*; and for children, from 57 to 150 fillers, or about 5 ½ *d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* These rates, especially the men's minimum, compare very unfavourably with those paid in the same industry in the rest of Hungary. Agricultural wages vary according to the season and the districts, but as a rule are lower than in most parts of the kingdom. In 1904 they were generally less than a crown (100 fillers) a day, /48/ without board, for men, falling to 86 fillers or 8 ½ *d.* in the counties of Kis-Küküllő and Szolnok-Doboka, while women, on the same terms, got, in some counties, as little as 69 fillers or a trifle less than 7*d.* Wages have risen since 1904, but so have prices, and it is doubtful whether there has been any net gain for the workers. The poorer classes, in both town and country, suffer from overcrowding, bad sanitation, and insufficient nourishment, conditions which in great measure account for the prevalent intemperance in spirit-drinking.

Emigration and Immigration. Emigration is naturally in popular favour, and has long caused serious concern in Hungary. In 1913 the emigrants from Transylvania numbered 18,972, or 6.9 per 1,000 of the population, over 10,000 being men; the largest quotas came from the counties of Nagy-Küküllő (3,209), Kis-Küküllő (2,848), and Alsó-Fehér (2,226). According to race, as fixed by language, 13,609 of the emigrants were Rumanians (Vlachs), 2,677 were Magyars, and 2,663 Germans, figures which account for the gross total less 23. But, in contrast with the rest of Hungary, only 9,927, or rather more than half, went to America, while 8,097 simply crossed the frontier into Rumania. In any case, the Hungarian emigrants, as a class, do not go to colonize, but to make money and return home. Thus, in 1913, 2,019 emigrants, or 0.7 per 1,000 of the population, returned to Transylvania. Of these 1,561 were men, and 1,249 came from America. The rest were chiefly returns from Rumania.

Of actual immigrants there were in the same year 1,067, a little over a half being from Austria, mostly Germans and Poles, while 294 were Italians.

(2) AGRICULTURE

(a) Products of Commercial Value

The mountainous character of Transylvania prevents it from being a great agricultural area, and only 29.3 per cent, of the surface is under cultivation. Less /49/ than 4 per cent.,

however, is unproductive, 38 per cent, being wooded and the rest consisting of meadow and pasture.

Maize is the principal grain crop, as it is throughout Hungary, where it is in rising demand for the fattening of animals and the production of spirits. In each of the Transylvanian counties of Szolnok–Doboka and Kis–Küküllő, 47 per cent of the surface is devoted to maize – a proportion exceeded by only one other county in Hungary. In the quantity of maize produced, however, Hunyad holds the lead among the Transylvanian counties. The total production of Transylvania in 1913 was 330,000 metric tons. In the same year Hungary, as a whole, raised over 5,360,000 metric tons, an average yield of 18.4 quintals per hectare. The best averages in Transylvania were 12.6 and 12.5 quintals per hectare, in Szeben and Brassó respectively, while the general average was only 8.6.

Of wheat and rye the yield is likewise comparatively poor; in fact, oats and barley are the only cereals with an average yield equal to that of Hungary as a whole. The amounts of wheat and oats grown in 1913 were nearly equal, 256,000 metric tons of the former and 235,800 metric tons of the latter. The chief wheat–producing counties are in the west, while Háromszék, in the extreme south–eastern corner, takes first place in respect of the amount of oats raised, and Csik, which fringes the eastern frontier, has the largest proportion of surface, 28.28 per cent., under this crop. Transylvania's contribution to the total Hungarian crop is relatively larger in the case of oats than in that of any other cereal.

The chief barley–growing counties are Brassó, Háromszék, and Csik in the south–east, and Kolozs and Torda–Aranyos in the west. These five counties raise two–thirds of the Transylvanian crop.

Rye has lost favour in Hungary during the past twenty years, and the area devoted to it and the total production have alike diminished. The Transylvanian county of Csik, in proportion to its size, has more land /50/ under rye than any other county of Hungary, and stands first among the counties of Transylvania in respect of the quantity raised. Rye is also largely grown in Fogaras, Kolozs, and Hunyad.

Statistics of the production per hectare of all cereal crops reveal the little county of Brassó, in the upper basin of the Olt, as taking the first place, followed by the group of counties between the Olt and the Maros–Szeben, Alsó–Fehér and the two Küküllös.

Potatoes are not in Hungary a crop of much importance. In 1913 Transylvania contributed rather over 230,000 metric tons to the 5,400,000 produced in the whole kingdom. In Transylvania more than six–sevenths of the crop comes from Csik and the line of counties on the southern frontier.

More than half the beetroot produced in Transylvania for the sugar factories comes from the county of Brassó. Most of the remainder is grown in Háromszék and Torda–Aranyos. The cultivation of beetroot is much encouraged by the State.

Statistics for 1913 of the crops mentioned above are given in the following table ; more detailed figures will be found in Table II of the Appendix:

	Total Transylvanian production in metric tons	Percentage of Hungarian production	Average yield per hectare in quintals	
			Transylvania	Hungary
Maize	330,000	5.8	8.6	18.4
Wheat	256,098	5.5	9.6	13.2
Oats	235,802	15.2	12.4	12.1
Barley	127,978	7.1	14.1	14.7
Rye	37,512	2.6	9.4	12.2
Potatoes	280,702	5.1	70.7	78.9

Beetroot	121,560	2.5	230.9	267.2
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The cultivation of tobacco has declined in recent years, the amount produced decreasing from 1,492 quintals in 1910 to 885 quintals in 1913. The pecuniary value of the crop increased, however, in the same period, owing to the higher price paid by the State for the raw leaf.

The vine crop is comparatively insignificant, though wines of good quality are obtained from the vines on /51/ the banks of the Maros. Vines are not grown in the counties of Brassó, Csik, and Háromszék. The area of the vineyards amounts to only 12,121 hectares, or 3.2 per cent of the total for Hungary; the average yield is much below that of the kingdom as a whole, and the value of the crop in 1913 was 3,603,000 kr., or only 2.3 per cent of the value of the total Hungarian production.

Bee-keeping is highly developed in Transylvania, and the output of honey and wax is considerable, accounting for 13.1 per cent, of the total amount of honey produced in Hungary, for 25.7 per cent of the wax, and 14.4 per cent of the value of the two products.

The latest census of live stock, which, as in other parts of Hungary, was taken in 1911, gave the following figures:

Horned cattle	1,178,170	Sheep	2,104,431
Horses	185,891	Goats	124,799
Donkeys	2,645	Pigs	601,876
Mules	193		

The horned cattle are equal to the best Hungarian breeds. Buffaloes are bred and used as draught animals, and the milk of the cow-buffalo is highly esteemed. There is a considerable amount of horse-breeding, the great centre for which is Dés in Szolnok-Doboka, and the export of horses from Transylvania is fairly large. Sheep-rearing is an important industry, especially in the southern part of the country.

(6) Forestry

The forests of Transylvania cover 2,239,776 hectares, or a quarter of the forest area of Hungary. Of the Transylvanian forest land, 1,581,249 hectares are under State direction. Hunyad is the county with the greatest extent of forest, but Háromszék, 61 per cent of which is wooded, has a larger forest area in proportion to its size. On the whole the most thickly forested counties are those on the Rumanian border.

Transylvania and the Carpathians generally furnish /52/ almost all the resinous trees grown in Hungary, and of the total Transylvania alone accounts for 30 per cent. The most plentiful tree, however, is the beech, but in the forest statistics several species are classified under this head. The oak stands third, after the coniferous group.

(3) MINERALS

The prime metal region of Transylvania is contained in the north-east portion of the county of Hunyad and the south-west of Alsó-Fehér; the most important coal district is that in the south-east of Hunyad.

The following table gives a general view of the weights and values of the output of minerals in Transylvania, with the proportions which they bear to those for Hungary as a whole. With the exception of salt (1912) the figures are for 1913. The weights of gold and silver are given in kilogrammes, of the other products in metric tons.

	Transylvania		Hungary		Transylvania Percentage of Total	
	Weight in kilogrammes	Value in 1000 kr.	Weight in kilogrammes	Value in 1000 kr.	Weight	Value
Gold	2,004	6,566	2,924	9,586	68.5	68.5
Silver	1,513	133	8,696	820	17.4	16.2
	In metric tons		In metric tons			
Iron ore	325,228.5	1,975	2,059,075.9	17,991	15.7	10.9
Iron pyrites	41,279.5	483	106,629.2	1,118	38.7	43.2
Mixed ores, high grade	62,707.3	2,855	73,648.3	5,001	85.1	57.2
Mixed ores, inferior grade	253,676.1	2,983	443,380.2	6,746	57.2	44.0
Manganese ore	1,800	36	19,005.6	267	9.4	13.5
Pit-coal	7,876.2	155	1,319,918	18,387	0.6	0.8
Brown coal (lignite)	2,325,039	27,509	8,954,133.2	89,999	25.9	30.5
Salt (1912)	159,917.6	17,696	270,929.4	37,997	59.0	46.5

Gold and Silver. After Russia, Transylvania is believed to possess the greatest store of gold in Europe, and its output of silver is also considerable. The most important mines from which the precious metals are obtained are at Zalatna (the head-quarters of the mining district of Transylvania), Verespatak and Bucsum in Alsó-Fehér, and at Nagyág, Borad, and Boicza in Hunyad. There are smaller mines in the counties of Torda-Aranyos, Szolnok-Doboka, Besz/53/tercze-Naszod, Kolozs, and Csik. In three districts of Szeben, and on many streams and rivers, such as the Maros and the Aranyos, washing for gold is carried on.

About half the gold output, but only a quarter of the silver, is from the State mines.

Copper, Lead, Manganese, & c. The production of copper and lead is associated with that of gold and silver, and although the copper industry of Hungary has steadily declined during the past half-century, there are still workings in the Transylvanian counties of Hunyad (at Almasel, Veczel, &c.) and Csik (at Balden-bánya). Lead is worked at Kisalmás in Hunyad and manganese at Podale in the same county, while manganese is associated with iron ore at several places in Hunyad, as Batrina, Roskany, &c, at Kosna in Besztercze-Naszód, at Alsó- and Felső-Szolcsva, Brezest, &c, in Torda-Aranyos, and at Erdőfüle, Vargyas, and Száldobos in Udvarhely. Sulphur pyrites is worked at Csungány, Kazanesd, Nyavalyasfalva, and, in conjunction with gold and silver mines, at Tekerő, all in Hunyad, while there is also an output from Gödemesterháza in Maros-Torda and Keneds in Alsó-Fehér. Quicksilver occurs at Nagyompoly in Alsó-Fehér.

Iron. The rich iron deposits of the counties of Hunyad and Nagy-Küküllő are a continuation of those of the eastern part of the Banat. In Hunyad they lie around Govasdia, Vajda-Hunyad, and Vika, in Nagy-Küküllő in the neighbourhood of Alsó-Rakás, and in Udvarhely in the district of Lövéte. There are small workings in the county of Torda-Aranyos, and, of iron pyrites, in Besztercze-Naszód at Oradna. By far the greater part of the production of ore, nearly 250,000 metric tons out of a total of rather more than 300,000 tons, comes from the State mines.

Coal. Very little pit-coal is produced in Transylvania, and that mainly at Petrozsény in Hunyad, though the beds there, as well as at Schyltal, are said to be almost unused. Transylvania, however, supplies nearly a fourth of the total production of brown coal in the kingdom, and takes second place among /54/ the mining districts. The richest coal-mines are in the south of the county of Hunyad, round Petrozsény, Petrilla, Livazény, Vulkán, Urikány,

and Lupeny. Vajda–Hunyad is another important centre in the same county. The other notable coal counties are the group in the south–east, Udvarhely, Brassó, Háromszék, and Csik, with the northern group, Szolnok–Doboka, Kolozs, and Torda–Aranyos.

Salt. Hungary is exceedingly rich in salt and Transylvania is the richest salt district, the beds forming part of the vast deposits that stretch from Rumania to Galicia. Salt is a Government monopoly, and the mines are exclusively worked by the State, but the actual output bears no proper relation to the vast store available. Of a total output from Hungary in 1912 of over 270,000 metric tons, valued at about 38,000,000 kr., the Transylvanian deposits gave almost 160,000 metric tons, valued at nearly 17,700,000 kr.

The following table shows the position of the salt–mines and the amounts and values of different kinds produced during the year 1912. The whole district is officially known as that of Maros–Ujvár, which is the seat of the largest salt production in Hungary.

Output in metric tons					
County	Centre	Rock–salt	Industrial salt	Value in 1,000 kr.	No. of workers
Alsó–Fehér	Maros–Ujvár	54,081.4	25,172.2	7,548	847
	Vizanka	1,894.6	–	260	74
Szolnok–Doboka	Désakna	53,277.4	1,123	7,302	322
Udvarhely	Parajd	9,940	12,278.8	2,291	168
Torda–Aranyos	Torda	2,150.2	–	295	96
Total		121,343.6	38,574	17,696	1,507

Oil. Of recent years a good deal of attention has been paid to the oil–fields of Hungary, and the rate of production has risen rapidly, though the results obtained are not yet of much importance. The chief oil–field is that at Bereczk in the county of Háromszék, while north and south of this place, at Sósmező and Zabola, are shallow wells which have been worked since the eighteenth century. Oil has also been found at Nagy–Szeben. There are petroleum refineries at Brassó and Maros–Vásárhely.

/55/ Natural Gas. Possibly the great escapes of natural gas in certain places are due to the presence of petroleum. At Kissarmas, between Kolozsvár and Szászrégen, an escape of this kind has been brought under control and conducted by a pipe line to Maros–Ujvár, 20 miles to the south. There is said to be a yield of 1,000,000 cubic ft. per hour, giving a daily output worth £4,000. Analysis shows the gas to be a very clear methene or ‘marsh gas’. At Torja and Málnás, both in Háromszék, as well as at some other places, such gases are being put to practical use in lighting. All natural gas is the property of the State.

(4) MANUFACTURE

Metallurgical Industry. The great metallurgical district of Transylvania is the county of Hunyad. Here at Vajda–Hunyad are the important State ironworks. Three furnaces using charcoal produce about 50,000 metric tons of pig–iron yearly. An additional coke furnace, which is the largest furnace in Hungary, gives a daily output of 100 metric tons of white Bessemer pig. At Kis–Kalán two furnaces were erected near the Piski–Petrozsény railway in order to use the pit–coal of the latter place, but the results were not successful. Finally, only one furnace was retained in service with a fuel of mixed coke and charcoal to produce yearly 10,000 metric tons; about 2,560 metric tons of cast metal for constructional purposes, machines, and trade purposes are turned out yearly. At Szent–Kereszt–bánya in the county of

Udvarhely is an installation which treats the brown iron ore found on the borders of Homoród–Lövete. Its production in 1913 was:

	Amount in quintals	Value in kr.
Cast iron stoves	5,124	143,494.00
Commercial castings	32,420	77,808.00
Pig-iron	156	1,975.88
Hammer-forged wares	659	32,297.06
Iron ore	28,507	45,041.06

/56/ Two hundred and twelve workmen were employed in the shops and sixty in the mines.

In Hunyad again, at Kudsir, about 15 km. south of the station on the main line at Alkenyér, with which it is connected by a branch, are the Royal Hungarian Iron and Steel Works, from which the production in 1913 was 65,126 quintals of commercial iron, 6,551 of cast steel, 49 of cast iron, 1,498 of crucible tool-steel, and 1,459 of coarse, Brescian, spring and 'pinewood' steel. The number of workers in January 1913 was 642.

There is an iron-works also at Oláhlápos in the county of Szolnok–Doboka.

Copper is smelted at Orlat in Szeben, and copper wares are made at Nagy–Szeben, but the copper industry as a whole is not in a forward condition.

Textile Industry. The only important textile industry is in wool, and that is mainly developed in the Saxon districts, especially at Brassó, in the county of Szeben at Nagy–Szeben, Orlár, Guraró, and Czód, and in that of Nagy–Küküllő at Segesvár and Nagy–Disznód. These are just the districts in which, as noted already, sheep are most numerous. The Brassó cloth is in great demand among the Rumanian peasants. House linen and canvas are made in every village, generally, however, for personal use. Neckerchiefs and gaily coloured embroideries are produced in Nagy–Szeben, Brassó, the old-fashioned district of Kalotaszeg in Kolozs, and at Nagy–Disznód in Szeben.

Miscellaneous Industries. Other industries include the making of *leather* at Besztercze in the county of Besztercze–Naszód and at Szent Agota in Nagy–Küküllő; of *paper* at Peterfalva in Szeben and Borgó-prund in Besztercze–Naszód; and of *earthenware*, including the finer wares, principally at Kolozsvár, at Görgény–Szent–Imre in Maros–Torda, and at several places in the county of Brassó, including Kereszteny–falva and the town of Brassó.

The earliest of the *sugar* factories in Transylvania dates from the period, some thirty years ago, when the industry in Hungary began to develop out of its torpid /57/ condition. The factories are at Botfalu in Brassó, Maros–Vásárhely in Maros–Torda, and, since 1911, at Nagybecskerek in Torontál. These three employed, in 1913, 2,456 workers and produced 281,708 quintals of raw sugar, a slight total increase in both cases over the figures for the previous year.

The greatest *chemical* undertakings are those at Valál–Balványos in Háromszék and at Maros–Ujvár (Ammoniak–Soda–Fabriks A/G), the great salt district in Alsó–Fehér.

The tobacco factory at Kolozsvár employs over 1,100 workers and that at Sepsiszentgyörgy nearly 800.

(C) COMMERCE

(a) Principal Branches of Trade

The domestic trade of the country is fairly active, food products and timber being the principal commodities marketed. Trading in butter, cheese, &c, is mainly in the hands of Rumanians (Vlachs) from the mountain districts. Timber for building and in boards comes chiefly from the Szeklers in the counties of Csik and Háromszék.

(b) *Towns*

The largest town in Transylvania is Kolozsvár (Klausenburg), in the county of Kolozs, with a population of over 60,000, where there is a Chamber of Commerce and Industry. It has many corn and flour mills, chemical and soap factories, saw-mills and distilleries. Brassó (Kronstadt) from its position naturally does a great trade with Rumania and Bulgaria, and has a wide range of industries in wool, wood, paper, flour, sugar, alcohol, &c.; here, too, is a Chamber of Commerce. In the county of Maros–Torda are the great centres of the timber industry, Szász–Régen (population, 7,310 in 1910) and Magyar–Régen, and Maros–Vásárhely (population, 25,517 in 1910). The last of these towns has a Chamber of Commerce and /58/ possesses many saw-mills and factories for the making of doors and windows and musical instruments of wood. Dés in Szolnok–Doboka is the greatest horse-breeding place in Transylvania, but Szatmár–Németi, with a population of nearly 35,000, is the commercial centre of the Szamos region. Tövis is the centre of the vine-growing district. An important and ancient seat of woollen manufactures is Nagy–Disznód (Heltau) in Szeben; its industries are almost exclusively in the spinning of wool and hair and the weaving of cloth of a coarse quality, which has a great sale both in Hungary and Austria.

(D) FINANCE

Banking. There were in Transylvania in 1912 altogether 861 institutions doing business in loans. Of these, 275 were banks proper, savings-banks, and land-banks, while 586 were mutual loan associations. The latter were most numerous in Nagy–Küküllő, Szeben, and Kolozs; the first category is more prominent in Hunyad and Szolnok–Doboka. The Austro–Hungarian Bank has branches at Brassó, Maros–Vásárhely, and Nagy–Szeben, each having three sub-offices, and one at Kolozsvár with five sub-offices.

(E) GENERAL REMARKS

British goods in Hungary are generally high-priced, being retailed mainly by high-class firms, while British trade methods are too indirect and regardless of conveniences to the importer, such as longer credit and the inclusion of freight and duty in the prices. Necessarily these considerations apply to Transylvania. Thus, while genuine British goods are much appreciated in Hungary, the amount imported shows little real increase. The British Vice-Consul at Kolozsvár has reported that goods of the following classes find a sale in Transylvania: All sorts of woollen, linen, cotton and drapery goods, particularly British worsted /59/ goods, ready-made clothing and articles of dress with their accessories, sporting and athletic goods, hunting and fishing outfits, photographic articles, groceries and liquors, agricultural machinery, engineering specialities, motor-cars, bicycles, typewriting and sewing machines, tools and instruments generally, writing articles and high-class paper and stationery, sanitary and pharmaceutical goods, &c. Trade in these articles would be greatly stimulated and developed by the employment of agencies in Transylvania in direct contact with British firms and independent of Austrian middlemen.

THE BANAT

(A) MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

(a) *Roads, Paths, and Tracks*

The network of roads in the Banat is in extent not far below the proportion for Hungary proper. In 1912 there were 816.1 km. of State roads, 2,474.8 of municipal roads, and 3,405.5 km. of communal public roads. In addition, there were 58 km. of roads in

connexion with railways – a total of 6,754.4 km. This represented 24 km. of road per 100 square km. and 43 km. for every 10,000 inhabitants, as compared with 29.4 km. and 45 km. respectively for Hungary as a whole. There are, further, 6,294 km. of communal paths and tracks. The 1913 figures showed a slight decrease in the totals, due no doubt to changes in the classification.

(b) Rivers and Canals

As the Banat is bounded on its northern frontier by the River Maros, on its western by the Tisza, and on its southern by the Danube, it may be said to be unusually well served in the important matter of navigable waterways. The Maros becomes navigable for rafts and barges in Transylvania, and for river steamers at Arad, on the northern bank, just across the river from the /60/ Banat frontier, and it remains navigable for steamers until it joins the Tisza at Szeged. The Tisza is navigable for steamers for its entire distance along the western boundary of the Banat as far as the Danube, and the Danube is in turn navigable for steamers for its entire distance along the southern frontier. Further, the Banat contains the important Béga Canal, which starts north of Nagybecskerek and extends past Temesvár to a point near Facset. The southern end of the canal is connected with the River Béga, which flows into the Tisza near Titel. The Béga Canal thus serves to connect the entire Temesvár area with the Tisza, and the river and canal are navigable for steamers from Temesvár to the River Tisza, a distance of 115 km., or 71.5 miles. The canal is the great avenue for the transport of cereals in the Banat. Similarly the Berzava Canal, 14 km. long, on the Berzava river, serves for the transport of timber to the Tisza. The Temes is navigable for barges from Bótos to the Danube (88 km.) and for steamers from Pancsova to the Danube (3 km.).

(c) Railways

In 1913 the railways in the Banat amounted to 1,962.4 km., of which 639.1 km. were directly owned by the State and 1,301 km. were worked by the State on behalf of private companies. The small remaining mileage was owned and worked by private companies. This total represented 6.9 km. of railway per 100 square km. and 12.4 km. per 10,000 inhabitants, as compared with 6.6 km. and 10.1 km. respectively for Hungary as a whole.

The Banat is thus well supplied with railways, with the exception, as might be expected, of the mountainous Krassó country. The great main lines are the two originating from Buda–Pest. That to Orsova and the ‘Iron Gate’ on the Danube crosses the Tisza at Szeged in the north–west corner, whence a branch goes down the left bank of the Tisza to Nagybecskerek, the seat /61/ of the Torontál local government and, crossing the Béga river, continues to Versecz in one direction and in the other to Pancsova at the junction of the Temes and the Danube nearly opposite Belgrade. The main line from Szeged has another connexion with this Nagybecskerek branch at Nagyikinda, and itself passes on to Temesvár, the principal city of the Banat, and eastwards to Lugos, the administrative centre of the county of Krassó–Szörény. It then follows the line of the Temes river southward through Karánsebes into the mountainous district, crosses the watershed between the Temes and the Béga into the valley of the Cerna, and so proceeds to Orsova, the Danube, and Rumania. One branch from Lugos and another from Karánsebes link up this main line with the Transylvanian railway system.

The other line from Buda–Pest enters from the north over the Maros at Arad and traverses the Banat about midway from north to south, passing through Temesvár and Versecz to Báziás on the Danube, which is its terminus. At Vojtek a branch goes off to the south–east and follows the Berzava river to the great iron district of Resiczabánya. Half–way between Versecz and Báziás another branch winds in many curves up to Anina, the other

great metal and mineral region. A line has been projected to make a direct connexion between Anina and Resiczabánya.

Up to the limits of the mountain area the main lines are interconnected by many branches, and thus Pancsova is linked up also with Lugos through Versecz and with Temesvár, while from the Pancsova–Versecz line a branch to Temeskubin gives another connexion with the Danube, nearly opposite the line starting from Semendria in Serbia. In the middle and west there is thus a network of railways with Temesvár as a centre of radiating lines, Versecz and Nagybecskerek being the other important junctions.

For narrow-gauge railways in the mining districts, see the section on minerals, p. 68.

/62/ (d) Posts, Telegraphs, and Telephones

In 1912 the Banat contained 351 post offices, 566 telegraph offices, and 5,774 telephone stations. These figures represent for every 100,000 inhabitants 15.3 post offices, 31.7 telegraph offices, and 825 telephone stations, as compared with 21.8, 23.5, and 356.7 respectively for Hungary as a whole.

(B) INDUSTRY

(1) LABOUR

Labour Conditions. Labour conditions in Hungary are not good and earnings are low. This is particularly the case in agriculture and home industries. Factory laws are not administered rigidly. The maximum working day for factories has been fixed at eleven hours, but the general practice exceeds this limit. Miners are supposed to have a nine-hours shift. Workers in metals are among the best paid, yet the rate varies considerably, and neither in this nor any other industry are the wages regulated by the profits: the tobacco industry yields high profits to the State, yet it is among the worst paid. The wages paid in the metal district of the Banat are fairly good as a whole for that class of labour in Hungary, though the maximum rate is the lowest. Men earned in 1912 at most 455 fillers, or about 3s. 9d. a day, at the lowest 229 fillers, or about half the maximum rate. Women had from 1s. 8d. a day (200 fillers) to about 9d., and children from 160 fillers to 90 fillers, or 1s. 4d. to 9d. Wages in textile industries fall much below these rates. Agricultural male workers were obtaining in Hungary in 1904 on an average 125 fillers, or 1s. 0 ½ d., per day with board, or 162 fillers, about 1s. 4d., without board, while women were paid from 81 to 115 fillers, according as they were boarded or not, the rates varying with the season. In the neighbourhood of a town like Pancsova rates were relatively higher women getting 145 fillers, or 1s. 2 ½ d., per day without /63/ board, and at Versecz about 6d. more. But in other districts sums between 70 and 77 fillers, or 7d. to 7 ½ d., were more usual for female labourers. Wages have gone up since that date, but so have prices, and it is doubtful if the net result has been a gain. As a whole, indeed, labour conditions in the Banat are bad even in comparison with the rest of Hungary. Meat is a luxury with the agricultural class, and in some districts these have to content themselves with potatoes and maize, with the addition of milk and butter in the spring and summer. As do the workers in general, they indulge largely in spirits as far as procurable.

Emigration. As a result of the conditions described, emigration has long been a serious problem in Hungary, affecting mainly, however, the agricultural districts, and due in the main to the bad conditions there, – loss of land, uncertain employment, miserable wages, &c. These general factors are clearly illustrated in the case of the Banat, where the proportion of emigrants for 1913, 5.5 per 1,000 of the population, is fairly high, and would be very much higher but for the inclusion of the great mining county of Krassó–Szörény. The total of emigrants for the three counties in 1913 was 8,801, but of this number 7,779 were

from the counties of Torontál and Temes, over 3,000 coming from the wholly agricultural county of Torontál alone. Krassó–Szörény, well provided with steady employment in its mines and iron and steel works, sent 1,022 or 2.2 per 1,000 of its population. Of the different races, according to language, 4,315 were classified as Germans, 2,512 as Rumanians (Vlachs), 1,138 as Serbs, and 667 as Magyars, the small remainder being allotted to the other local peoples. America was the destination of the bulk of the emigrants, namely 8,198 persons, while less than 290 went to Rumania. These figures show, however, a considerable decrease, nearly a fourth on the sum total, from those of the previous year. The Hungarians generally go abroad to make a fortune and then return home. There is thus a steady inflow of returning emigrants, amounting in 1913 to 2,453, in /64/ proportions roughly similar to those for emigration, but this inflow does not seem to affect the labour market as a whole. Of immigrants proper there were in the same year 345, of whom 253 were from countries other than Austria (92), and 225 were neither Germans, Poles, Czechs, nor Italians.

(2) AGRICULTURE

(a) Products of Commercial Value

The surface of the Banat as a whole is almost equally divided between cultivated land or land under wood and natural meadow or waste. The latter conditions are mostly to be found in the mountainous country of the south-east. Cultivated ground, including gardens and vineyards, occupies 55.3 per cent of the total extent.

Chief Crops. The principal crops are maize and wheat, the former predominating, and the two together constitute about two-thirds of the total grain crop. The western Banat, especially Torontál, is indeed one of the most prolific districts of Hungary for both wheat and maize, and its wheat is much favoured on the European corn exchanges. Near Temesvár there is an average return of 1.65 metric tons of wheat per hectare, a return very near the highest rate for Hungary as a whole, which is rather over 1.7 metric tons per hectare. The other grains are grown in relatively small quantities. Oats and fodder amount to 12.6 per cent.; rye is the smallest of all the crops. There is no great amount of beetroot. The figures of production of these crops for 1913 are as follows:

Crop	Banat			Hungary
	Production in metric tons	Average per hectare in metric tons	Percentage of total Hungarian crop	Average per hectare in metric tons
Wheat	650,441.6	1.04	14.3	1.32
Rye	17,142.0	0.9	1.2	1.22
Barley	58,400.2	1.28	3.03	1.47
Oats	162,780.8	1.14	10.5	1.21
Maize	1,186,119.6	1.86	22.1	1.84
Potatoes	131,030.3	5.37	2.4	7.89
Beetroot	280,318.1	18.52	5.7	26.76

/65/ The returns of production (in metric tons) for the separate districts in 1913 are as follows:

District	Wheat	Rye	Barley
Krassó–Szörény	31,842.6	1,823.2	2,787.6
Temes	161,062.3	8,429.6	20,268.1
Temesvár (municipality)	1,949.4	186.2	352.5
Versecz (municipality)	1,505.4	2.8	250

Torontál	450,655.5	–	29,948
Pancsova	3,426.4	6,700.2	1,194
Total for Banat	650,441.6	17,142	54,800.2
Total for Hungary	4,554,538.4	1,422,248.7	1,805,967.8

District	Oats	Maize	Potatoes	Beetroot
Krassó–Szörény	31,422.5	123,653.7	20,473.5	–
Temes	54,910	341,649.3	25,180.6	16,969.1
Temesvár (municipality)	757.9	3,397.5	900	1,200
Versecz (municipality)	1,100	18,423.6	280	–
Torontál	74,423.9	685,087.2	83,716.7	262,124
Pancsova	166.5	13,908.3	479.5	25
Total for Banat	162,780.8	1,186,119.6	131,303.3	280,318.1
Total for Hungary	1,544,004.1	5,360,308.4	5,450,608.6	4,865,042.8

/66/ *Wine*. The Banat is not one of the three great wine-growing districts of Hungary, but comes close after these. In 1913 the 29,825 hectares under vines, which is equivalent to 8.02 per cent, of the Hungarian vineyard area, produced 672,063 hectolitres of wine, or an average of 225 hectolitres per hectare, which was almost double the average yield (11.9 hectolitres) of Hungary as a whole and 15.2 per cent of the total Hungarian yield. But viticulture is not now a prosperous industry in Hungary.

Tobacco. Though the Banat is well suited to the raising of tobacco, the cultivation of that plant, as in other parts of Hungary, has declined in recent years. Between 1909 and 1913 the number of growers decreased considerably, the hectares under cultivation fell from 2,714 to 1,883, and the production by 700 metric tons. In 1913 the area planted was 3.9 per cent of the whole tobacco area of Hungary, and the yield 4.6 per cent, of the total for the whole country. (See also below, p. 73).

Silk. The climate of Hungary is well suited to the silk-worm, but the industry is of comparatively recent origin. At all stages the silk-worm and its product are watched over and encouraged by the Government, and the result has been an enormous increase in the production of cocoons during the past forty years. In the Banat, silk-worms are raised in several districts, but chiefly in Torontál and Temes. There are 24,543 families engaged in the business, and the 441,859 kg. of cocoons produced in 1912 represented about one-third of the quantity and value of the total amounts for Hungary. Depots for the collection and treatment of the cocoons are found at Pancsova, Versecz, and Temesvár. (See also below, p. 73)

Honey and Wax. The Government has also encouraged bee-keeping, and in 1912 the Banat contributed 17.8 per cent, of the total value of the Hungarian products, being 489 metric tons of the honey and 19 metric tons of the wax, a share valued at 536,400 kr.

Live Stock. The animal population of the Banat /67/ was shown by the last census in 1911 to be as follows:

Horned cattle	483,256	Goats	49,164
Horses	318,050	Pigs	646,698
Donkeys	1,712	Sheep	1,185,796
Mules	63		

These figures show a slight increase on the previous census return (1895).

(b) Forestry

The Banat is one of the forest regions of Hungary, but the forest is in the main confined to the eastern half, particularly the mountainous south-eastern district. It must be remembered, too, that forest statistics include all timber grown whatsoever, whether mere coppice or brushwood or forest proper. The total area in the Banat under forest in this sense is 589,441 hectares, or 6.6 per cent, of the total forest area of Hungary. But of this extent 512,074 hectares are in the county of Krassó-Szörény and 67,601 hectares in that of Temes, and these counties thus account for the great bulk, if not almost the whole, of the really valuable timber in the country. Of the total area, by far the greater part, 494,686 hectares, is under State direction. As in Hungary generally, the beech, the least valuable tree, outnumbers all others, oak coming next, while the proportion of pines and firs is small. Round Resiczabánya in the south of Krassó-Szörény the mountain-sides and plains on the west are clothed with thick forests of oak, the mountain slopes on the east with beech interspersed with areas of pine and other coniferous trees. This is the heart of the mineral district of the Banat, where the State railway owns 330,000 acres of land, two-thirds of which are covered with forest. The company conserves its forests carefully and makes provision for new growth. Access to its forests has been provided on all sides by means of timber roads, aerial roads, and dry chutes, while the Berzava river and canal serve for the transport of such timber as is not used on the spot.

/68/ (3) MINERALS

The mineral wealth of the Banat, which is very great, is concentrated in the mountain region of the south-east, the southern part of the country of Krassó-Szörény. Tin, lead, and zinc are found in small quantities; there are argentiferous copper-mines at Oravicabánya and Uj-Moldova; and scattered nodules of copper peroxide in the Csiklova district are rich enough to be worked and disposed of to forges and shops elsewhere. But the real wealth of the region is in iron ore and coal, of which there is normally a yearly output of about 200,000 tons of ore and 420,000 tons of coal. The bulk of this is from the property of the State railways, which here purchased from the Treasury in 1885 an area of 330,000 acres rich in coal and iron ore.

Iron. The main iron-field is that of the Vasko-Dognacska district, extending for about 9 kilometres between the Elizabeth and Vasopega Mountains. The important mining sites are at Vaskö, Resiczabánya, Német-Bogsán, Moravicza, and Dognácska, the last two being connected by a narrow-gauge railway. The ore occurs both in nodules and continuous bands, and includes iron oxide, red oligist, and limonite. Iron pyrites, too, is mined farther south. The ore workings are both open and in pits, the method being decided by the lie and depth of the ferriferous strata and the configuration of the surface. The ore is removed by inclined galleries and the inter-working of empty and full wagons. Other iron workings of an important character lie around Nadrág and Istvánhegy, in the neighbourhood of Gavosdia, and, in the basin of the Cerna, at Jablanicza and Ruskicza. The amount of iron ore about Resiczabánya alone seems inexhaustible.

Coal. The coal-fields are in the immediate neighbourhood of the ore deposits, which is of course an enormous advantage in working the ore. Owing to the local supplies of coal and wood, the works in this district are self-supporting in the matter of fuel, which can be said of no other metal concerns in Hungary. Advant/69/ageous, too, are the neighbouring deposits of lime and clay at Resiczabánya, the latter being probably unsurpassed for the making of bricks. Further, the coal is of excellent quality, in contrast with the supply elsewhere in Hungary, which is usually in the form of lignite. Thus the Banat coal-field contributes about one-third of the amount of pit-coal for the whole kingdom and 40.3 per

cent, of the total value. Anina is a great coal centre, its Liassic coal, which is very cohesive, being particularly valuable for the production of coke; but there are important collieries also at Resiczabánya. At Anina there are six pits varying in depth between 400 and 500 metres (1,650 ft.), which send up about 300,000 tons annually. In the Szekul valley and at Domány the Carboniferous measures are worked in shafts 500 metres deep, and analysis of the Domány coal shows it closely comparable to that of Merthyr: it contains 66–76 per cent of solid carbon. The deepest seams occur at Kölnik, Klokodics, and Nermeth, where, however, the coal is less rich in carbon than that of Szekul or Domány. The coal-fields of Szekul, Domány, and Vaskö are connected with the important steelworks at Resiczabánya by means of a narrow-gauge line – 950 mm. – about 100 km. long.

The great bulk of the coal deposits belong to the State railways, but there are also some twelve other companies working coal in the districts of Bozovics, Bania, Berzászka, Klokodics, Kuptore, Osopot, Szvinicza, Uj-Bánya, Dubova, and Ogradena.

Lignite. Krassó-Szörény is the only district in southern Hungary in which lignite is found. The amount raised is not great. It is worked by the State Railway Co. at Mehádia, and there are other workings of no great importance at Bozovics, Voiszlova, Jablanicza, Golecz, Kazánsebes, Illova, and Láposnicet.

(4) MANUFACTURE

Iron and Steel Industry. Iron and steel manufactures are concentrated upon the sites of the principal deposits of iron ore and coal, at Resicza–Anina, Nadrág–Gavosdia, /70/ and Ruskicza. The steel-works at Resiczabánya and the iron-works at Anina, 14 miles south of Resiczabánya, with their associated workshops, are the property of the Privileged Austro-Hungarian State Railway Co. In addition to the excellent supplies of good coal the company also possess extensive forests in the neighbourhood, from which are produced annually 4,125,000 bushels of charcoal for use in the blast-furnaces of Resiczabánya and Anina. For the preparation of coke there are 60 ovens at Resiczabánya and 84 at Anina, with a yearly output together of 110,000 tons, of which Anina is credited with 80,000 tons.

Anina, however, is occupied in the production of cast and puddled iron and such articles as are proper to this stage of manufacture. Of blast-furnaces there are two, one for coke with a capacity of 60 tons, and one for charcoal of 40 tons. Their yearly output is 35,000 tons of raw iron, grey pig, and refined white for puddling. The puddling furnaces, numbering seven double and one single, are direct heated; but it was proposed (1907) to transfer them to Resiczabánya. Besides the heavy engineering work, the foundry turns out castings for general purposes, such as builders' iron ware, stoves, &c, the amount varying from 12,000 to 15,000 tons yearly; as well as a considerable amount of enamelled cast-iron goods. There is also a nail and screw factory which produces annually about 2,500 tons of finished articles.

Resiczabánya is characterized by its steel-making plant, which for pig-iron even draws upon the resources of Anina, though its own yearly output of iron runs to 110,000 tons, produced from two charcoal furnaces with a capacity of 65 tons each and two coke furnaces, each of 120 tons. The steel plant comprises three Bessemer converters, each of 10 tons capacity, producing annually about 25,000 tons, three Martin-Siemens open hearths which produce the bulk of the metal, and crucible shops; and the annual output of steel is 100,000 tons, a proportion of which is exported to Italy and Russia and even to England.

/71/ Most of the steel, however, goes to various forms of local production. Resiczabánya is, indeed, the southernmost of the great steel-works of Europe and the last available place for the manufacture of heavy guns and armour forgings. Its ordnance factory also provides field-guns, projectiles, and transport wagons. Much railway material is made

there, and also all the high-speed equipment used on Hungarian railways. The output of acid steel from the Bessemer converters is almost entirely absorbed in the local manufacture of steel rails; while much of the crucible steel goes to the special tire-mill, where the work turned out is probably the finest in Europe. Resiczabánya is, indeed, the only source in Hungary for steel tires for railroad wheels. The workshops produce sets of wheels and axles for locomotives and rolling stock, bolts, screws, and nails, structural work for bridges and roofs, gas-engines and other kinds of mechanical material, the annual output varying from 15,000 to 20,000 tons, of which bridge and boiler work account for 3,000 to 5,000 tons. The number of workmen employed in 1913 in the forges and workshops of the company was 5,122, and in the mines and other workings 3,982.

A further enterprise of the State Railway Co. is the manufacture of agricultural implements at Román-Bogsán, which provides every year 12,000 finished ploughs, 5,000 plough frames, and 200 to 300 tons of other agricultural machines.

In addition to the great plant of the State railways there are in Krassó-Szörény several important iron-works. At Ruszkicza is a foundry with a yearly production of 2,345 metric tons of castings. Nándorhegy possesses a steel-works and rolling-mills which turn out yearly 15,000 metric tons of rolled metal. At Nadrág-Gavosdia are blast-furnaces, foundries, rolling-and plate-mills, galvanizing equipment, nickel-plating and tin-plate works, nail shops, &c. They produce 4,000 metric tons of foundry pig, 5,000 metric tons of castings and stoves, and 8,000 metric tons of sheet-metal, part of which is galvanized. A railway of 76 cm. /72/ gauge, 26 km. long, connects Nadrág with Gavosdia on the main line.

Agricultural implements also are made at Ruszka-banya, Bodza, and Oraviczabánya.

Timber Industry. Closely connected with the mineral and metal industries is the treatment of the great local resources in timber (cf. p. 67). The State railways draw upon these to the extent of 500,000 cubic metres annually, of which 50 per cent is carbonized for use in the furnaces and 30 per cent is used in heating. At Resiczabánya, too, there are retorts for recovery of the by-products developed in the process of carbonizing. Of the rest of the worked timber 10 per cent, goes in frame timbers and pit-props, and 10 per cent is absorbed in constructional work. This constructional timber is worked up in the timber-mills at Ferenczfalva, Román-Bogsán, Anina, Oraviczabánya, Szaszka, and Moldova. Wood is further used at Temesvár, Lugos, and Karánsebes in the making of such articles as casks, lasts and trees for boots, & c.

Miscellaneous Industries. The other great industries of the Banat are based upon its agricultural riches. The flour-mills at Oraviczabanya and Bogsán belong to the State Railway Co. and produce about 10,000 tons of flour each year; there are similar mills at Temesvár, Lugos, Delta, Versecz, and Pancsova. As a whole the county of Torontál possesses 113 steam mills and that of Temes 82. The State Railway Co. also possess cement works at Oraviczabanya, which turn out yearly 2,500 tons of cement. Their brick-kilns in Resiczabánya have an annual output of 1,800 tons of tiles and nearly 1,000 tons of firebricks. Bricks are also made from the granulated blast-furnace slag to the number of 4,000,000 annually. In Kolcza and Cravicza the company have lime-kilns which give, respectively, 6,000 and 8,000 tons of burnt lime each year. At Resiczabánya the charcoal plant is used for the preparation of wood-alcohol, to the extent of 845 quarts daily, which is disposed of mainly to German dye-works. Spirits are distilled also at Temesvár, Lugos, Versecz, and Karánsebes, /73/ while Versecz is the most notable centre for wine, and further turns out machinery for distilling and mill machinery generally. The manufacture of tobacco, which is a State monopoly, occupies over 1,500 workers at Temesvár. Of the four State-established silk-spinning factories, one of the earliest was set up at Pancsova. These factories are intended to attract foreign capital and technical skill, and to this end are given special

privileges as to prices, taxes, and tariffs. They are all leased to foreigners; that at Pancsova to a Frenchman.

Temesvár is the leading industrial city, and in addition to the occupations already mentioned, possesses factories for textiles, tiles, and mosaics, and such wood wares as furniture and matches. Its matches are exported as far as Asia.

(5) POWER

On the River Berzava are electric turbines driven by water-power at Resicza-Nuta, which develop 300 horse-power for operating 25 drills at the Resiczabánya workings and aiding in the work of haulage. At Anina the 2,500 steam horse-power generated in the boilers is transmitted to the collieries and iron-works by electric current.

(C) FINANCE

Banking. Of various forms of banking institutions there were in 1912 in the Banat, including the towns, 642. Of these 248 were banks, savings-banks, and land-banks and 394 mutual credit associations, the predominance of the latter being more marked in the purely agricultural county of Torontál. The Austro-Hungarian Bank has a branch at Pancsova, one at Temesvár with two sub-offices, and another at Versecz with three sub-offices.

/74/ APPENDIX

TABLE 1
DISTRIBUTION OF RACES IN TRANSYLVANIA AND THE BANAT

Királyhágóntúl	Magyars		Germans		Slovaks		Rumanians	
	Numbers	%	Numbers	%	Numbers	%	Numbers	%
Alsó-Fehér	39,107	17.6	7,269	3.3	184	0.1	171,483	77.4
Besztercze-Naszód	10,737	8.4	25,609	20.0	37	0.0	87,564	68.5
Brassó	35,372	35.0	29,542	29.2	184	0.2	35,091	34.7
Csik	125,888	86.4	1,080	0.7	85	0.1	18,032	12.4
Fogaras	6,466	6.8	3,236	3.4	55	0.1	84,436	88.7
Háromszék	123,518	83.4	617	0.4	202	0.2	22,963	15.5
Hunyad	52,720	15.5	8,101	2.4	1,024	0.3	271,675	79.9
Kis-Küküllő	34,902	30.1	20,272	17.5	31	0.0	55,585	47.9
Kolozs	60,735	26.9	6,710	3.0	62	0.0	153,717	68.0
Kolozsvár	50,704	83.4	1,676	2.8	107	0.2	7,562	12.4
Maros-Torda	11,376	57.4	7,706	4.0	47	0.0	70,192	36.2
Maros-Vásárhely	22,790	89.3	606	2.4	32	0.1	1,717	6.7
Nagy-Küküllő	18,474	12.4	62,224	41.8	63	0.1	60,381	40.6
Szeben	10,159	5.7	49,757	28.1	154	0.1	113,672	64.3
Szolnok-Doboka	52,181	20.7	6,902	2.7	42	0.0	189,443	75.2
Torda-Aranyos	44,630	25.6	576	0.3	62	0.0	125,668	72.1
Udvarhely	118,458	95.4	2,202	1.8	33	0.0	2,840	2.3
Totals	918,217		234,085	8.7	2,404	0.1	1,472,021	55.0

Királyhágóntúl	Ruthenians		Croats		Serbs		Others	
	Numbers	%	Numbers	%	Numbers	%	Numbers	%
Alsó-Fehér	8	0.0	8	0.0	18	0.0	3,541	1.6
Besztercze-Naszód	213	0.2	11	0.0	6	0.0	3,666	2.9
Brassó	18	0.0	19	0.0	22	0.0	951	0.9
Csik	188	0.1	13	0.0	3	0.0	431	0.3
Fogaras	20	0.0	5	0.0	3	0.0	953	1.0
Háromszék	144	0.1	15	0.0	14	0.0	607	0.4
Hunyad	606	0.2	195	0.0	140	0.0	5,674	1.7
Kis-Küküllő	1	0.0	4	0.0	2	0.0	5,294	4.5
Kolozs	7	0.0	21	0.0	3	0.0	4,624	2.1
Kolozsvár	6	0.0	34	0.0	41	0.0	678	1.1
Maros-Torda	172	0.1	18	0.0	8	0.0	4,553	2.3
Maros-Vásárhely	2	0.0	15	0.1	17	0.0	338	1.3
Nagy-Küküllő	6	0.0	57	0.0	4	0.0	7,617	5.1
Szeben	205	0.1	84	0.0	95	0.0	2,795	1.6
Szolnok-Doboka	154	0.1	9	0.0	7	0.0	3,198	1.3
Torda-Aranyos	8	0.0	10	0.0	3	0.0	3,418	2.0
Udvarhely	1	0.0	5	0.0	35	0.0	599	0.5
Totals	1,759	0.1	523	0.0	421	0.0	48,937	1.8

Tisza–Maros - Szöge	Magyars		Germans		Slovaks		Rumanians	
	Numbers	%	Numbers	%	Numbers	%	Numbers	%
Arad	78,130	22.2	34,330	9.8	5,174	1.5	229,476	65.3
Arad town	46,085	73.0	4,365	6.9	277	0.4	10,279	16.3
Csanád	108,621	74.8	1,013	0.7	17,133	11.8	14,046	9.7
Krassó–Szörény	33,787	7.3	55,883	12.0	2,908	0.6	336,082	72.1
Temes	47,518	11.9	120,683	30.1	2,612	0.6	160,585	40.1
Temesvár	28,552	39.4	31,644	43.6	341	0.5	7,566	10.4
Versecz	3,890	14.2	13,556	49.6	127	0.5	879	3.2
Torontál	125,041	21.0	158,312	26.6	15,899	2.7	86,168	14.5
Pancsova	3,364	16.2	7,467	35.9	244	1.2	769	3.7
Totals	474,988	22.2	427,253	19.9	44,715	2.1	845,850	39.5

Tisza–Maros - Szöge	Ruthenians		Croats		Serbs		Others	
	Numbers	%	Numbers	%	Numbers	%	Numbers	%
Arad	670	0.2	38	0.0	322	0.1	3,082	0.9
Arad town	7	0.0	32	0.0	1,816	2.9	305	0.5
Csanád	119	0.1	8	0.0	3,967	2.7	341	0.2
Krasso–Szörény	2,351	0.5	319	0.1	14,674	3.1	20,143	4.3
Temes	17	0.0	164	0.0	57,821	14.4	11,510	2.9
Temesvár	4	0.0	148	0.2	3,482	4.8	818	1.1
Versecz	9	0.0	38	0.1	8,602	31.4	269	1.0
Torontál	10	0.0	4,068	0.7	191,036	32.2	13,809	2.3
Pancsova	1	0.0	135	0.6	8,714	41.9	114	0.5
Totals	3,188	0.1	4,950	0.2	290,434	13.6	50,391	2.4

/75/ TABLE II. TRANSYLVANIA. CROP RETURNS (1913)

County	Production (in metric quintals)				
	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Maize
Alsó–Fehér	348,040	14,196	46,155	98,916	347,640
Besztercze-Naszód	110,090	1,628	28,486	177,261	168,234
Brassó	34,510	10,811	242,237	130,963	62,524
Csik	19,352	68,549	138,572	189,443	10,866
Fogaras	98,570	56,474	17,183	116,599	95,151
Háromszék	51,096	34,034	239,613	237,430	61,083
Hunyad	311,710	44,914	43,795	124,471	508,038
Kis–Küküllő	145,850	7,472	35,586	72,048	222,788
Kolozs	319,548	53,537	115,942	196,873	323,569
Kolozsvár	5,947	1,127	7,821	7,298	27,900
Maros–Torda	148,624	3,562	93,236	195,445	222,732
Maros–Vásárhely	282	6	7,092	240	1,944
Nagy–Küküllő	211,552	8,268	24,825	180,048	302,023
Szeben	181,556	12,946	60,948	129,114	269,764
Szolnok–Doboka	202,307	16,023	41,758	225,476	388,200
Torda–Aranyos	244,280	29,767	116,094	113,937	210,179
Udvarhely	127,663	11,810	20,439	162,456	77,363
Totals and averages	2,560,977	375,124	1,279,782	2,358,018	3,299,998
Totals and averages for all Hungary	45,545,384	14,222,487	18,059,678	15,440,041	53,603,084

County	Production (in metric quintals)		Average per hectare (in metric quintals)						
	Potatoes	Beetroot	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Maize	Potatoes	Beetroot
Alsó-Fehér	65,182	35,402	10.3	11.1	12.8	12.4	8.6	54.2	222.1
Beszterce-Naszód	40,768	–	11.1	11.0	11.9	11.4	9.9	45.0	–
Brassó	758,462	711,513	14.3	14.4	21.2	21.2	12.5	40.6	2235.3
Csik	234,484	7,400	10.5	9.3	13.7	13.5	8.9	71.4	252.1
Fogaras	324,632	–	10.4	9.8	10.6	10.4	8.6	52.0	–
Háromszék	457,798	200,843	8.9	8.7	14.2	14.0	7.6	75.9	224.–
Hunyad	186,340	–	8.7	7.9	12.1	10.4	9.6	42.4	–
Kis-Küküllő	32,278	2,530	10.9	11.9	12.3	10.8	8.7	46.6	96.4
Kolozs	58,714	5,865	9.3	10.5	12.2	12.0	7.8	44.0	248.5
Kolozsvár	2,520	700	12.0	11.6	15.0	15.5	15.6	62.6	243.3
Maros-Torda	8,975	20,000	9.7	9.0	13.2	12.6	7.6	21.4	173.8
Maros-Vásárhely	–	2,800	11.8	6.0	15.7	13.9	7.0	–	173.8
Nagy-Küküllő	208,243	63,246	10.2	9.0	12.2	13.0	9.1	70.4	264.8
Szeben	319,419	28,330	11.7	11.5	17.0	14.0	12.6	94.2	235.6
Szolnok-Doboka	29,347	12,044	7.9	8.8	10.5	10.4	7.2	29.5	167.5
Torda-Aranyos	32,629	114,944	9.0	8.3	12.8	11.8	7.7	27.3	234.9
Udvarhely	47,228	9,990	9.0	9.5	10.8	12.2	6.0	37.7	156.4
Totals	2,807,019	1,215,607	9.6	9.4	14.1	12.4	8.6	70.7	230.9
	54,506,086	48,650,428	13.2	12.2	14.7	12.1	18.4	78.9	267.6

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