

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY Hungary

REPORT

SUBJECT Urban Area of Szeged

DATE DISTR.

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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

[Redacted] four large street maps of the city of Szeged.

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DATE DISTR. 21 Aug 1957

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Urban Area of Szeged

Population

The 1949 census of Szeged indicated a population of 132,000. During 1953 - 1954 some suburbs were annexed and the population was officially increased to 160,000. A large majority of the population was Catholic. There was a small percentage of Protestants, and less than five percent were Jews, who had numbered 20 percent before World War II. There were practically no foreign nationality groups in Szeged.

Street Numbering System

Houses were numbered from the center of town. Even numbers were used on the left side of a street. In the Petopi Telep area, the streets bore numbers, not names, and there was no overall system of house numbers. For more information on the numbering system, see the imprint on the town plan of Szeged Szab. Kir. Varos Terkepe, 1:10,000, published by the Nemzeti Sajtovallalat, Szeged. 1942.

Street Name Changes

Sources gave the following street and plaza name changes in Szeged:

Old Name		New Name		Location on the City Plan
Baross G.	utca	Unknown		E 4, F 4
Apponyi Albert	utca	Iskola	utca	E 5
Berlini	Korut	Moszkvai	Korut	E 4, F 4
Boldogasszony	Sugarut	Aprilis 4-e	utja	F 4, F 5
Dom	ter	Beloiannisiz	ter	E 5
Erzsebet	rakpart	Jozsef Attila	rakpart	E 5, F 5
Feketesas	utca	Bajcsy Zsilinszky	utca	E 5
Fodor	utca	Juhasz Gyula	utca	G 5
Horthy Miklos	utca	Dozza Gyorgy	utca	D 5, E 5
Horthy	telep	Tarjan	telep	B 6
Kallay A.	utca	Hid	utca	E 5
Kalvaria	utca	Tolbuchin	sugarut	E 4, E 5
Karasz	utca	Lenin	utca	E 5
Klebensberg	ter	Aradi Vertanuk	tere	E 5
Korona	utca	Hajnoczy	utca	E 5
Margit	utca	Guttenberg J.	utca	E 4, E 5
Mars	ter	Marx	ter	D 4
Matyas Kiraly	ter	Matyas	ter	F 4
Pallavichini	utca	Unknown	utca	E 5
Palfy	ter	Szegedi Halladas	sporttelep	D 7
Polgar	utca	Gogoly	utca	E 4
Roka	utca	Bem Tabornok	utca	F 4, G 4
Rudolf	ter	Roosevelt	ter	E 5
Stefania	setany	Sztalin	setany	E 5
Szukovathy	ter	Ady Endre	Ter	F 4
Tiszalajos	korut	Sztalin	korut	D 5, D 6, E 5, F 5
Torokfej	utca	Torok	utca	D 4, D 5
Vitez	utca	Partizan	utca	E 4, F 5
Somogyi	telep	Petofi	telep	A, B, C, D, & E 7

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Water Supply and Drainage System

The inner section of Szeged had a system of water mains; drinking water for other sections was obtained from the many artesian wells located on streets throughout outer parts of the city. Underground drainage sewers existed in several areas.

Street Drainage

Streets in the inner circle of the city, within Sztalin Korut, were asphalt. Streets within the outer circle - Moszkvai Korut, Londoni Korut, Parisi Korut, Bruszei Korut, and Romai Korut - were mostly of cobblestones. Other parts of the city had dirt, cobblestone and concrete roads - with no definite pattern.

Street Lighting

Street lighting was by electricity.

Tisza River Bridges

Only one highway bridge was reconstructed after World War II. This bridge had two sidewalks, each about two meters wide; the roadway was about eight meters wide and lined with small hard stones. In the center of the roadway ran one single-track streetcar line, which was of standard European gauge. Traffic flowed on both sides of the streetcar track. Opening ceremonies for this public bridge were held 20 August 1948. A few days before, its capacity was tested in the following manner: the whole bridge was filled to space capacity with streetcars and trucks loaded with quarry stones. According to rumors, the bridge sank 11 centimeters under this load, a satisfactory result. After the bridge was in use, sources once observed T-34 Russian tanks going across it, spaced two to three yards apart. No capacity limit was posted. Figure 1 on page 15 is a memory sketch of this bridge.

The railroad bridge between Szeged and Ujszeged was not reconstructed after the war. A temporary railroad bridge built by Soviet troops during the war was later disassembled. Railroad passengers were transported by bus from the Szeged Railroad Station to the Ujszeged Railroad Station.

Identification Data

Reference is made to Inclosure 1, an overlay of the town plan of Szeged Szab. Kir. Varos Terkepe, 1:10,000, published by the Nemzeti Sajtovallat, Szeged 1942. Numbers in parentheses below refer to numbers on the overlay.

- (1) Ujsomogyi Telep School - a public school for the first four grades. It was a one-story building with a tiled gable roof.
- (2) Somogyi Telep (settlement) School - a public school with eight grades, located in a very old, two-story brick building. It had formerly been a Catholic grade school operated by nuns who

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also lived here. There had also been a small chapel. It was closed as a Catholic school in 1945 and the nuns moved out about 1948. The public school was opened about 1949.

- (2a) Somogyi Catholic Church - this was a large church with two tall, white steeples which could be seen from a great distance.
- (2b) Public School and Priests' Quarters - a large two-story building housing a public school. Priests' quarters, and probably the school principal's quarters, were located here.
- (3) Textile Industrial Technical School (Textil Ipari Technikum) - a newly constructed installation initially destined to be a military installation. It was later remodelled as a permanent site for the school, which was newly established in Hungary, starting operations in 1951. It was a four-year course for grade-school graduates. In 1955 there were about 200 pupils at the school, of which about 70 percent were girls. The first class graduated during 1955; graduates were to be assigned to one of the country's textile works. During summer vacations the pupils had to spend at least one month of practical training at a textile installation, at which the following pay scale was in force:
- | | | |
|----|----------------------|-----------------------|
| a. | First-year students | 1.13 forints per hour |
| b. | Second-year students | 2.13 forints per hour |
| c. | Third-year students | 3.13 forints per hour |
- (4) Beke Telep School - formerly Aigner Telep, this was a public school probably with only four grades.
- (5) Public Sanitation Department (Koztiszttasagi Telep) - there was one sweeping truck and about three street-sprinkler trucks. There were no garbage trucks. Garbage was collected daily by horse-drawn carriages in the downtown section only. Other parts of the city did not have garbage collection. Each house had its own garbage pit located in the back yard or garden. There were garages for the city transit buses and other vehicles as well as a vehicle repair shop. There was also a stable for horses. Sources estimated that there were about 500 employees and laborers in this department.
- (6) Csongradi Public School (Csongradi Altalanos Iskola) - it was a two-story, red brick building. Eight grades were taught.
- (7) Szilleri Sugarut School - a two-story, yellow, plastered building which served as a public school for eight grades.
- (8) Szeged Haladas Sports Grounds - this was in the form of a stadium. It had formerly been the "Levente Palya" which had been taken over by the Haladas Sports Club. The stadium had been remodelled during 1953. It had a large soccer field which had a capacity of about 35,000 people; there were also athletic fields

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for races and competitions and a track for motorcycle races.

- (9) Felsővaros Catholic Church - which also contained quarters which were formerly occupied by Catholic theological students and these quarters had been converted in 1950 into a student home (Deak Otthon) where high school students from the surrounding towns of Szeged were billeted.
- (10) Szent Gyorgy Teri Boys' Public School - a two-story building whose southern side was utilized as a public school and its northern end was used by the Gyorgypedagogia, a school for underdeveloped children. The yard was separated by a low board fence. There were eight elementary grades.
- (11) Horticulture Technical School - Kerteszeti Technikum - Gyumolcsos Zoldseg Termeles Tagozata - Fruits and Vegetable Cultivation Branch - it was a three-story building with its entrance at Kov utca. This was a four-year training course. There were no gardens at this site and sources did not know where they were located.
- (12) Dugonics Andras Girls' Public School - a three-story brick building with its entrance on Osztrovszky utca. There were eight grades here.
- (13) Juhasz Gyula Public School - formerly a Presbyterian Elementary School. It was a one-story, brick construction with the entrance located on Juhasz Gyula utca. Sources did not know how many grades were taught.
- (14) Greek Catholic Church - a small church located on Lechner Ter.
- (15) Madacs Utca Public School - formerly Polgari (a higher elementary) school. It was a three-story building and eight grades were taught.
- (16) Rokus Public School - a two-story brick building with two entrances, one on Facsirta utca and the other, which was the main entrance, on Kosuth Lajos Sugarut. There was also a gymnasium in the schoolyard which was named Rakosi Torna Csarnok (Rakosi Athletics Hall). All basketball championship competitions were held here as well as boxing matches and other competitions and training. This gym belonged to the Szeged Postas Sport Egyesulet (Szeged Postal Sports Association) but other sports clubs also used the gym for training, matches, competitions, etc. This was the most frequently utilized gym in Szeged, probably because of its central location.
- (17) Rokus Catholic Church - its main entrance was located on Kosuth Lajos Sugarut; it had two steeples.
- (18) Finance Guards - Revenue Officers - Penzugy Orseg - Finanz - located in a two-story building, this department had formerly (before the end of World War II) been located in the building, Point (26) below. It was reduced in size during the post-war

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regime. This organization supervised the state monopolies, federal taxes on alcohol, tobacco, matches, etc. Actually, this organization had been much larger in former times but there was probably not much need for it now since most of these industries were state-owned.

- (19) Chemical Industrial Technical School, Vegyipari Technikum - it was a two-story building; its front was 80 to 100 meters long. A new gym and other new constructions were in progress during 1954; however, sources could not provide further information. On this block had formerly been a sunflower oil press, which had been removed completely and this site had also been taken over by the school. The school offered a four-year course following the completion of the eight elementary grades. The entrance to the school was located on Marx Ter.
- (20) Locomotive Sports Grounds - Lokomotiv Sporttelep - there was a soccer field, five tennis courts, a basketball field, a two-lane bowling alley, a gym and a sports firing range. Everything here was the property of MAV, the Hungarian National Railroad.
- (21) Musical Highschool - Zene Gymanisum - a four-story building of which the first floor was occupied by a tobacco store, shops and the central office of the Varosi Testnevelési es Sport Bizottsag - City's Physical Training and Sports Committee. The second and third floors were occupied by the school and the fourth floor by regular apartments. This building had formerly been the Ado Hivatal, Tax/Revenue Office. In 1954 the second and third floors of this building was renovated and turned into the school which offered a four-year course.
- (22) Girls' Technical School for Economics - Kozgazdasagi Leany Technikum (Gymnazium) - formerly Kereskedelmi Leany Iskola-Commercial School for Girls - a three-story, brick building with tiled gable roof; its entrance was on Merei Utca. There were only four grades in this school.
- (23) Presbyterian Church - this church was nicknamed "Kakas Templom" (rooster church), because there was the figure of a rooster on the top of the church. It was located on Kalvaria Ter.
- (24) Evangelical Church - its entrance was on the corner on Sztalin Korut.
- (25) Radnoti Miklos General Highschool for Boys - Radnoti Miklos Fiu Altallanos Gymnazium - formerly Klouzal Gabor Fiu Gymnazium - a large three-story building with its entrance on the corner of Sztalin Korut and Batthyany utca. There were four grades here.
- (26) Boys' Technical School for Economics - Kozgazdasagi Fiu Gymnazium (Technikum) formerly Kereskedelmi Fiu Gymnazium - Commercial High School for Boys - a three-story brick construction with tiled gable roof. The northern part of this building with

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its entrance on Sztalin Korut was a boys' dormitory for the Construction Industrial Technical School, Point (27) below. The southern part of the building was the school with its entrance on Kazinczy utca. It was formerly (before the end of the second World War) the Penzugyi Palota, Penzugyi Orok - Financzok, Finance Guards, Revenue Officers etc., the department which is now located at Point (18) above. Laszlo Galle, the school principal since 1945, had his apartment on the second floor in the western corner of the northern wing. Dezso Polasti had been deputy principal for a long time. Geza Incefy was the school's CP secretary and also taught Hungarian grammar. Incefy was a very decent fellow and well educated. He had been here since 1951. Incefy also taught Hungarian grammar at the Pedagogical College, Point (58a) below. Zoltan Esik, who taught biology, was an ardent Communist; he was also the class head (Osztalyfonok) for the "4 A" class during 1953. Esik was feared and disliked by everyone.

- (27) Number One Technical School for Architectural Engineering - Elso Szamu Magas Epito Ipari Technikum - it was a three-story brick building with a tiled gable roof and was located on Horvath Mihaly utca #2. It had formerly been the Baros Gabor Fiu Real Gymnazium - Baros Gabor Secondary School for Modern Languages and Science for Boys. The present course was started at Szeged during 1949 at the former Piarista Gymnaziu, Theological High School, which was located at Point (60b) below, and had moved here in September 1951. This was a four-year course after completion of eight years of elementary schooling. A new large cultural room and a gymnasium had been recently added to its southern end on Deak Ferenc utca, which had actually existed years ago but had burned down. The gym was on the first floor and the cultural room on the second floor. The cultural room also had a stage so that it was utilized for theatrical and other performances. The principal's apartment was also located in this building. In 1949 Pozsonyi, a construction engineer, became the principal and stayed here until 1953 when he was transferred as principal to the Tokoli ut Epito Ipari Technikum, Construction Industrial Technical School, at Tokoli ut, Budapest. In 1953 Kalman Giday, formerly a professor, an ardent Communist and CP member, became the principal of this school and remained there until January 1955, when he was transferred as a professor only, to another school. Laszlo Mozes, an engineer working in the Construction Ministry at Budapest, came here as teacher and deputy to the principal in January 1954; he became principal in January 1955. Dezso Szili Torok was the Abrazolo (graphic teacher) and the school's CP secretary; he always tried to convince his pupils of the value of Communism. He acknowledged the mistakes the communists had made and tried to explain or excuse them by reasoning. He was not like most CP members; he was not a blind Party follower. The entrance to this school was on the corner, a cut corner on Horvath Mihaly utca and Deak Ferenc utca.

- (28) Savings Bank - Takarekpenztar - it was a state-owned savings bank which had formerly been the Hungarian National Bank. It

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was located on part of the first floor of a three-story apartment building.

- (29) Public Office Building - Zsoterhas (old name, nick name) - Varosi Berhazak - City Council House - Varosi Tanacs Epuletei-Buildings of the Municipal Council - it was a three-story building facing Szecsenyi Ter of which the first, or ground floor, was occupied by stores, movie theater, restaurant, etc. On the second and third floors were offices of all kinds. Sources named the following offices located in this building: Tiszti Foorvosi Hivatal (Egeszsegugyi Vedelem) - Chief Medical Officer's Office (Sanitary Department); Munkaugyi Osztaly - Labor Department, work books (labor books) were issued here; Begyutesi Osztaly - Department for Collecting Surplus (Agricultural) Produce and Livestock - all farmers and other producers had to arrange their delivery quotas of wheat, corn, meat, eggs, fat, etc., through this office; and there were numerous other offices which sources could not name.
- (30) City Hall - Varoshaza - a two-story building facing Szecsenyi Ter. The city mayor's office was located here; Leo Denes had been the Lord Mayor of Szeged since 1948. Sources also named the following other offices located in this building: City Council Executive Committee (Varosi Tanacs Vegrehajto Bizottsag) City Council Military Department, (Varosi Tanacs Katona Osztaly) Council President (Tanacs Elnok), City Archive, (Varosi Irattar) Vocal News Department of the State Propaganda Enterprise (Hirdeto Vallalat Hangos Hir Szolgalata) - this department had many microphones throughout the city of Szeged through which were transmitted news, propaganda, ball games, music, etc., and other unnamed offices. The city hall building also had a tower, where there was a guard stationed on a 24-hour basis throughout every summer season in order to keep a lookout for fires which might break out in and around Szeged. This post had direct telephone connections with the Szeged Fire Department which was notified immediately if a fire were observed. There was a Schajok Hidja - Bridge of Sighs - it was an overhead covered bridge on the second floor level, connecting the city hall, Point (30) above directly to the Council House, Point (32) below.
- (31) Court House - Torvenyszek [redacted]
- (32) City Council House - Varosi Berhaz - a three-story building which had a butcher shop on the first floor, formerly the Kozponti Huscsarnok - Central Butcher Shop. Sources were able to name the following offices in this building: Varosi Mernoki Hivatal - City Engineering Office; Varosi Tanacs Epitesi Osztaly - City Council Construction Department; Anyakonyvi Hivatal - Registry Office; Szocialis Ugyosztaly - Social Department; and many other unknown offices.

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- (33) Commercial Bank - Kereskedelmi Bank - located in a two-story building.
- (34) State Female Nurse Training - Allami Vedono Kepzo - formerly the Zold Keresztes Vedono Kepzo - Green Cross Female Nurse Training - a large two or three-story building where student female nurses lived and studied. They went from here to the hospitals daily where they received their practical training. Theoretical training was received in this building.
- (35) State Teachers' Training Institute - Allami Tanito Kepzo Intezet - it was comprised of about three two-story buildings. There was also a campus dormitory and an eight-grade public school which was part of the institute where the student-teachers did their practice teaching.
- (36) Tennis Courts - there were seven tennis courts which belonged to and were under the supervision of the Szeged University.
- (37) Ujszeged Catholic Church - its entrance was located on the western side.
- (38) Institute for the Blind - Vakok Intezete - it was a home for the blind, who also worked here making baskets etc.
- (39) Ujszeged Public School - Ujszegedi Altalanos Iskola - formerly the Tiszaparti Ellemi Iskola - Tiszapart Elementary School - there were only four grades here before the war; sources did not know how many grades were taught at present.
- (40) Tennis Courts - there were two tennis courts belonging to the Kendergyar (Hemp Factory) but sources did not know to which one of these factories. Non-employees of the Hemp Factory had to pay a monthly fee of 25.00 forints which included tennis balls and membership etc. Employees of the hemp factory probably had to pay about two forints monthly.
- (41) Petofi Sports Field - formerly the Szeged Athletic Club. There was one soccer field and two tennis courts, all belonging to the Petofi Sports Club.
- (42) Veros Loborgo Sports Field - formerly Ujszeged Levente Palya. There was one soccer field and two tennis courts; this sports field was also used for basketball and volleyball games. There was also a firing range with about six or eight stands with a 50 meters range.
- (43) Ujszeged Asylum - Ujszeged Menhely - it was a very large two-story building, one of the largest buildings at Ujszeged. It was a state institution for underdeveloped or crippled children. Some of these children attended regular schools, marching from here in groups to the school, while others were taught on the spot. A large group of these children were mentally

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retarded and were placed in this asylum by their parents. There were other normal children who were enrolled in the institution because of their parents financial difficulties. The children ranged in age from infants to about 16 years.

- (44) Tomorkeny Girls' Highschool - Tomorkeny Leany Gymnazium - formerly the Szent Erzsébet Girls' High School - it was a three-story brick building with a tiled gable roof. This school also had a girls' dormitory. The school entrance was on Tomorkeny utca and another entrance on Tiszapart (the eastern side of the building) was for the dormitory only.
- (45) Greek Orthodox Serbian Church - Gorog Keleti Szerb Templom - it was a small church with one steeple.
- (46) Szeged University Law Faculty - Szegedi Egyetem Jogtudomány Kara - formerly Itelo Tabla High Court of Justice - a two-story building which had been occupied by the University of Szeged since 1952 or 1953.
- (47) Jesuit Church - Jezsuita Templom - their order was located in the back of this church (west side of the building).
- (48) Public School - a two-story building which had formerly been the Jewish Elementary School.
- (49) Jewish Synagogue - a large construction with a few cupolas, it was an excellent landmark in this area.
- (50) Guttenberg Street Girls' Public School - formerly the Szent Margit Polgari (a higher elementary school) - it was a three-story building; there was also a large gym here. Eight grades were taught.
- (51) Number 17 Machine Industrial Technical School with Electrical Industrial Branch - 17-es Szamu Gepipari Technikum Villamos Ipari Tagozattal - formerly the Felsőipari Iskola - Industrial High School - a large spread-out, three-story construction with tiled, gable roof. This school offered a four-year course. For more information on the curriculum and requirements, refer to RC-3610. The following workshops were located in this school: one large Gep Muhely - Machine Shop, with lathes, milling and cutter machines, drills, planning machine etc.; one locksmith's workshop (Lakatosmuhely); one Smithy - (Kovacsruhely) where there was also the welding shop, both electric and hydrogen welding; one small Ontode - foundry; one high tension electrical shop (Eros Aram Elektromos Muhely); one radio shop which moved to Debrecen in 1953 and the subject was discontinued at this school; one carpenter shop, but no students ever worked in it; it was for the purpose of maintenance, repairs, and making new benches, tables, chairs, and other equipment for the school. Sources said the curriculum consisted of the three following major fields: High Tension Electricity Profession (Eros Aram Elektro Szak) - Power Plant Machinist Profession (Eromu Gepeszeti Szak) - Foundry - Koho.

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The address of this school was Kalvaria Ter 5b which was the entrance to the principal's apartment, located on the first floor of the school's eastern end on Kalvaria Ter.

- (52) Moravárosi Catholic Church - this church was built about 1940. The priest's apartment was also located here.
- (53) Moraváros Public School - a one-story building with tiled gable roof, located on the corner of Tolbuchin Sugarut and Zoltan utca. The entrance to the school was on Zoltan utca. Eight grades of elementary school were taught.
- (54) State Orphanage - a two-story building with tiled gable roof, its entrance was located on the western side on Londoni Korut.
- (55) State Nursing and Female Nurse Training Institution - Allami Apolo es Vedono Kepzo Intezet - a three-story building with tiled gable roof, located on the corner of tolbuchin sugarut and Gyongy utca, with its entrance on Tolbuchin Sugarut. The trainees lived and studied here but went to the hospitals daily for practical training. This had formerly been an institution where Catholic nuns were trained as nurses and where they lived.
- (56) Music Conservatory - Zene Konzervatorium - an old, large, two-story building with a high basement. The entrance was located on Sztalin Korut. Music was taught on high school and college levels.
- (57) University Building - a three-story building occupying the university library and offices of the University of Szeged, with its entrance on Dugonics Ter.
- (58) University Clinic - a four-story, modern building with a tiled gable roof which had been built about 1938. During the second world war it had become a hospital; after the war it was converted into a school for the Munkaero Tartalekok Hivatala 600-os szamu Iparos Tanulo Iskola - Number 600 Industrial Apprentice School of the Labor Reserve Office (Unemployment Office) in 1955 this installation had become the clinic of the Szeged University while the school had moved to an unknown location.
- (58a) Boys' School of the Pedagogical College - Pedagogiai Foiskola Gyakorlo Fiu Iskolaja - a two-story building with tiled gable roof; its entrance was on Arpad Ter. This was an eight-grade public school where pedagogical students taught, receiving their practical training. Part of the school also housed the Pedagogical School, but there was no dormitory.
- 59) Fogadalmi Catholic Church - Fogadalmi Templom - this was the tallest structure in Szeged, its steeple being about 106 or 107 meters high, and there were about 420 steps leading up to the steeple. The balcony was at a level 96 meters high. There

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were many bells, the largest one weighing 10,000 kilograms. There was an observation room on the 50-meter-high level where there was also a balcony, all around, where there was a fire-watch stationed during the whole summer season. A new telephone line was installed in the observation room during 1954. Sources also stated that the largest organ in Europe was located in this church; it had more than 40,000 pipes. A Catholic bishop was the head of this church. The bishop's quarters were located southwest of this church, which was within the university building; actually, both sides of the bishop's quarters were part of the university.

- (59a) Church or Temple - a large, modern, red brick, unplastered building built about 1944.
- (60) University of Szeged - the center part was four-stories high while the other parts were three-storied. In the northern end of its western wing was a girls' dormitory for druggists' students with its entrance on Belojanisz Ter, formerly Dom Ter.
- (60a) University Building - a newly constructed, six-story brick building with a deep (8 - 10 meters deep) concrete foundation, and a flat concrete roof. There was a glass dome about three meters in diameter located on top of this roof which was used for Astronomy (Csillagaszat). This building was named Peace Building (Beke Epulet). This building was not plastered but covered with special red brick, thinner than normal bricks, the same type with which the old university buildings are also covered, called vitrified brick (Klinker Tegla). This building was under construction from 1950 to September 1953 when it was completed, and the school was opened at that time. Its entrance was located on the western side; it was equipped with central heat, water mains, gas lines, and electricity. There were also electric elevators in this building. There was a very large auditorium shaped like a semi-circle, with a seating capacity of about 300, the floor level descending from all directions towards the center. There were many laboratories in this new building; however, sources could not provide any information about them except that on the top floor (sixth floor), there were only experimental chemical laboratories.
- (60b) University Building - formerly the Piarista Gymnasium, Theological High School, which became part of the Szeged University about 1952. It was a three-story building covered with a tiled gable roof. Its main entrance was located on the western side of its western wing; the official address was on Aradi Vertanuk Tere #1. This part of the university was called Bolyai Janos Matematikai Intezet - Bolyai Janos Mathematical Institute, which was actually located in the western half of this building. The eastern half of this building was

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the Bolyai Janos Deak Otthon - Bolyai Janos Student Home, a boys' dormitory for law students, with its entrance on Sztalin Korut #82.


- (61) Jozsef Attila Foiskola Deak Szallo - it was a three-story building with its center section higher. There was an archway through the center section of this building which was called the Heroes' Gate (Hosok Kupuja) spanning over the northern end of Aprilis 4 - e utja. The eastern half of its northern wing, plus the eastern wing, was the Girls' Dormitory of the Jozsef Attila Pedagogical College (Jozsef Attila Pedagogiai Foiskola Leany Deak Szalloja). Its entrance was on the eastern side through the yard, which had an iron gate facing the Sztalin Korut, at the easternmost end of the building. This building also had a big gate in its center part on Sztalin Korut leading directly into the yard of this building which was the entrance to the University restaurant #2, which had a capacity of about 150. This was the largest university restaurant and male students were also allowed to use it. The center and southern wing comprised the Egyetemi Leany Deak Szallo - the University Girl Students' Hotel-with its entrance on the western side of the center wing. The western half of the northern wing plus the western wing were occupied by the Specialized Matriculation School (Szakerettsegi Iskola) for women who also had their dormitory in this part of the building. The main entrance was located under the archway, on the western side of Aprilis 4 - e utja. There was also a back entrance through the yard, on Aprilis 4 - e utja.
- (62) Pedagogical College - Pedagogiai Foiskola - a three-story square building with a tiled gable roof and a yard located in its center. Its entrance was located in the center part of the building on Aprilis 4 - e utja. It offered a two-year course.
- (63) Elementary Training School of the Pedagogical College - Pedagogiai Foiskola Altalanos Gyakorlo Iskolaja - formerly a training school of a higher elementary level (Gyakorlo Polgari Iskola). It was a two-story building with eight grades of elementary schooling. There was a large gym here which was also used by the Pedagogical College and other schools. The gym was used for many athletic meets. The school entrance was located on Aprilis 4 - e utja, and the gym entrance was on Oz utca.
- (64) Philosophical Faculty of the Szeged University - Szeged Egyetemi Bolcseszeti Kara - a four-story building covered with a tiled gable roof. The main entrance was in the center of its western side, formerly the Baross G. utca. The largest auditorium in Szeged was located here. It was equipped with microphones and loud speakers and had a seating capacity of about 600. This auditorium was shaped like a half-circle, the floor descending from all direction towards the center. There were also a meteorological department and equipment here. The Szeged University celebrations were also held in this auditorium.

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- 5) Deaf-Mute Institution - Suket Nematik Intezete - a three-story building with its entrance on Becsi Korut.
 - 6) Cserepes Sor Sports Field - a soccer field with a platform.
 - 7) Hungarian Railroad Educational Institute for Boys - MAV Fiu Nevelo Intezet - a three-story, rectangular building which was a boarding school for children of railroad employees. It was maintained and supported by the MAV. All the children wore MAV uniforms. They went from here to all kinds of schools. Their ages ranged from about six to 20. The entrance was on Aprilis 4 - e utja.
 - 8) Matyas Catholic Church - a very old church surrounded by old buildings which were the priest's quarters.
 - 9) Alsovaros Elementary School - Alsovaros Altalanos Iskola - a two-story building with eight grades. The entrance was on Foldmuves utca.
 - 0) Klebelsberg Telep Elementary School - Klebelsberg Telep Altalanos Iskola.

closure 1 : Overlay of Town Plan of Szeged.

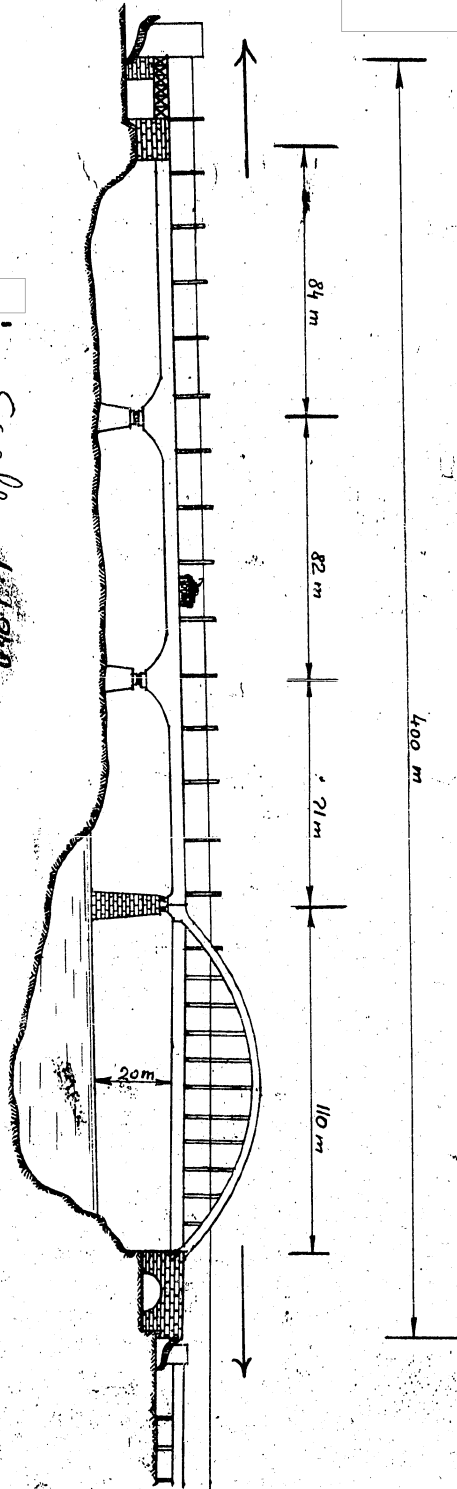
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Figure 1:
Sketch of the Szeged Highway Bridge.

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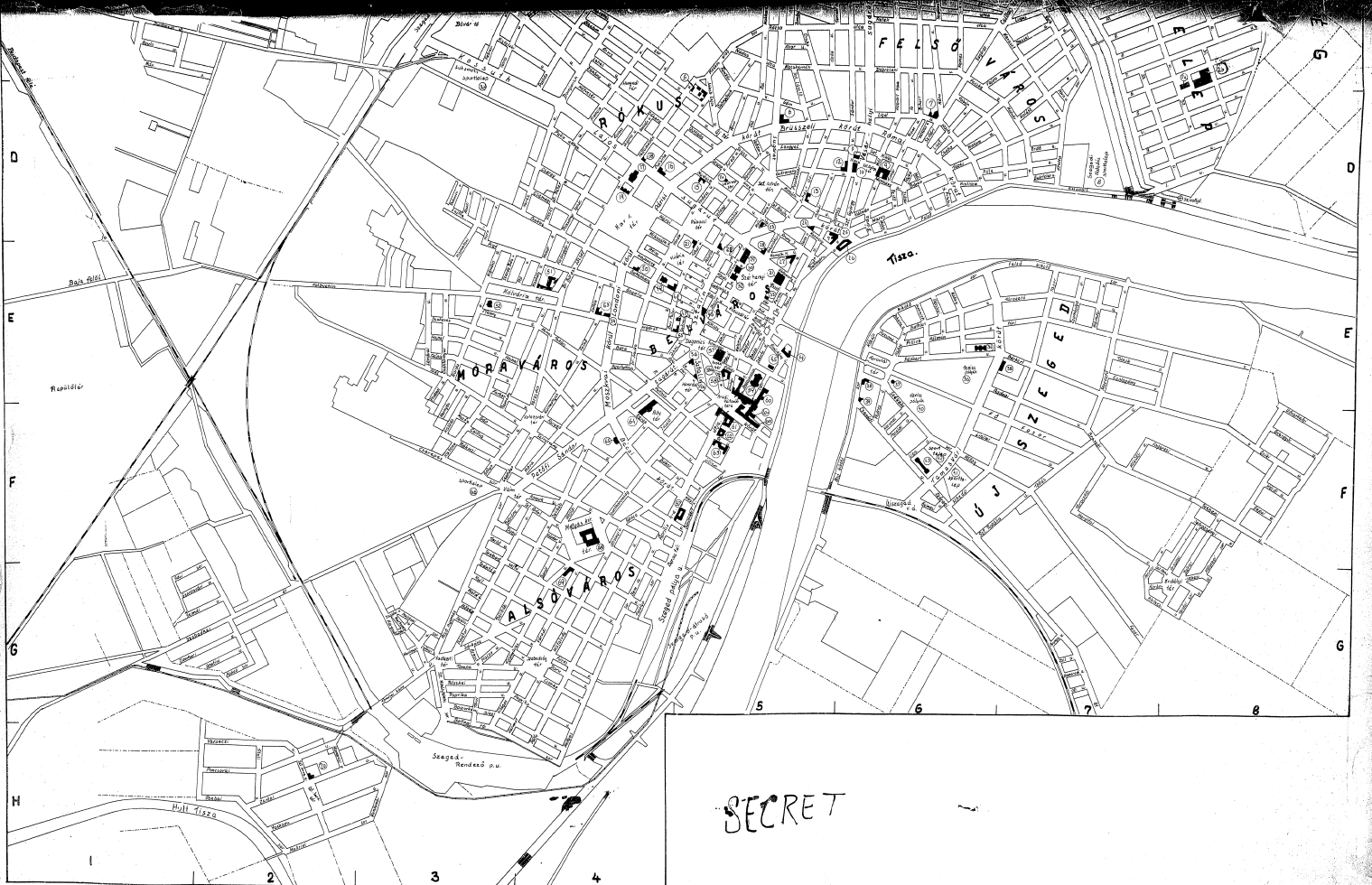
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