

ARMENIS I: Mures County, Transylvania The cemetery is located on Viilor Str., no. 39, cod 3280, judet Mures, <http://www.jewishgen.org/cgi-bin/mapquest.pl?&lat=464333&lng=248333>>4626 2450, 151.1 miles NNW of Bucharest and 35 km from Targu Mures. Alternate names: Erdo Szent Gyorgy (Hungarian), Singeorgiu de Padure and SANGEORGIU-DE-PADURE (Romanian). Present town population is 5,000-25,000 with no Jews.

- Mayor Tar Andras, tel. 164167, 578301, Sangeorgiu de Padure
- The Jewish Community of Targu Mures, A. Filimon Str. no. 23, tel. 161810, cod, Targu Mures, Romania
- The Federation of the Jewish Communities of Romania, Sf. Vineri Str., no. 9-11, sect. 3, Bucharest, Romania
- "Dr. Moshe Carmilly" Institute for Hebrew and Jewish History, Universitatii Str. no. 7-9, room 61, 3400 Cluj-Napoca, Romania, Director: Ladislau Gyemant, gyemant@zortec.ro
- Key holder and caretaker: ?

The 1850 Jewish population by census was 127 and from 1930 census was 229. In 1828, the local Jews were accused of ritual murder. Because the accusations proved to be unfounded, the Jews were delivered. In May 1944, the Jews were gathered in the ghetto of Targu Mures and on May 27, 30, and June 8, 1944 were deported to Auschwitz. The unlandmarked Orthodox cemetery was established in 18th century. Last known burial was 1850.

The rural/agricultural hillside, separate but near other cemeteries, has no sign or marker. Reached by a public road, access is open with permission. A fence with a gate that locks surrounds the site. Approximate pre- and post-WWII size is 500 m. 20-100 stones are visible. 1-20 stones are not in original location. Less than 25% of the stones are toppled or broken. Gravestones are very old; the cemetery is not functional because another one newer was used since 1850. Vegetation overgrowth in the cemetery is a seasonal problem preventing access. Water drainage is good all year. No special sections.

The oldest known gravestone dates from 18th century. The 18th and 19th century granite, marble, and limestone tombstones have Hebrew inscriptions. Some have traces of painting on their surfaces. No known mass graves. The national Jewish community owns the property used for orchard. Adjacent properties are agricultural. Rarely, private Jewish or non-Jewish visitors stop. The cemetery was vandalized occasionally in the last ten years. Maintenance has been clearing vegetation. Current care is occasional clearing or cleaning by unpaid individuals. No structures. Weather erosion is a serious threat. Vandalism is a moderate threat. The peasants, who used them for the foundations of their houses, stole some gravestones.

Cosmina Popa, Tatra Str. no. 4, tel. 064/ 128764, Cluj Napoca, 3400 and Ioana Oprea, Bd. 21 Decembrie, 13-15, 064/190849, Cluj-Napoca, 3400 visited the site and completed the survey on 9 August 2000 using the following documentation:

- Recensamantul din 1850. Transilvania* (The 1850 Jewish population census. Transylvania) coord.: Traian Rotariu, Cluj 1996.
- Carmilly-Weinberger, Moshe. *History of the Jews of Transylvania (1623-1944)*, Bucuresti, 1994, in Romanian, Budapest, 1995, in Hungarian
- Recensamantul general al populatiei din 29 decembrie 1930* (The General Census of the Population from December 29, 1930), vol. II, Bucuresti 1938
- Coriolan Suci, *Dictionar istoric al localitatilor din Transilvania* (The Historical Dictionary of Localities in Transylvania), vol. I-II, Bucuresti, 1967

Cosmina Popa and Ioana Raiciu interviewed Deak Francisc, Sangeorgiu de Padure. [January 2003]

ARMENIS II:

The cemetery is located at Sangeorgiu de Padure, near the village, cod 3280, judet Mures, Romania.

- Key holder and caretaker: Deak Francisc, Libertatii Str. no. 10,

Sangeorgiu de Padure. <p>The unlandmarked Orthodox cemetery was established in 19th century. Last known burial was 20th century. The isolated rural/agricultural hillside has no sign or marker. Reached by a public road, access is open with permission. A fence with a gate that locks surrounds the site. Approximate pre- and post-WWII size is 150 m x 25 m. 100-500 stones are visible. 20-100 stones are not in original location. Less than 25% of the stones are toppled or broken. Location of stones removed from the cemetery is unknown. Vegetation overgrowth in the cemetery is a seasonal problem preventing access. Water drainage is good all year. No special sections.</p> <p>The oldest known gravestone dates from 19th century. The 19th and 20th century marble, granite, limestone, and sandstone tombstones have Hebrew inscriptions. Some have traces of painting on their surfaces. No known mass graves. The national Jewish community owns the property used for Jewish cemetery only. Adjacent properties are agricultural. Rarely, private Jewish or non-Jewish visitors stop. The never vandalized cemetery maintenance has been re-erection of patching broken stones, and clearing vegetation by local non-Jewish residents in Deak Lidia in 1999. Current care is occasional clearing or cleaning by unpaid individuals. No structures.</p> <p>Cosmina Popa, Tatra Str. no. 4, tel. 064/ 128764, Cluj Napoca, 3400 and Ioana Oprea, Bd. 21 Decembrie, 13-15, 064/190849, Cluj-Napoca, 3400 visited the site and completed the survey on 9 August 2000 using the following documentation:</p> Recensamantul din 1850. Transilvania (The 1850 Jewish population census. Transilvania) coord.: Traian Rotariu, Cluj 1996. Carmilly-Weinberger, Moshe. History of the Jews of Transylvania (1623-1944), Bucuresti, 1994, in Romanian, Budapest, 1995, in Hungarian Recensamantul general al populatiei din 29 decembrie 1930 (The General Census of the Population from December 29, 1930), vol. II, Bucuresti 1938 Coriolan Suci, Dictionar istoric al localitatilor din Transilvania (The Historical Dictionary of Localities in Transylvania), vol. I-II, Bucuresti, 1967 <p>Cosmina Popa and Ioana Raiciu interviewed Deak Francisc, Sangeorgiu de Padure. [January 2003]</p>
