

# The story of Jenő Rosenberg

Dr. Jenő Rosenberg Jenő (1863-1935) was the chief medical officer 1914, who identified the Spanish flu and other contagious disease 1914 in the newly opened hospital designated for the treatment of the ever spreading epidemic. The doctor of the poor “his yellow carriage was mostly seen in front of poor houses on the outskirts of town, instead of elegant apartments in the downtown” His waiting room was always filled with the less fortunate people, forever-spreadingm whom he hasn't accepted any payments, but gave them money to buy medicine and soup.

As a doctor and town representative, he was always an active participant in discussing the reorganization of Veszprém. One of his main accomplishments was the erection of the Rosenberg house, as it became one of the significant sights on the main square of the town. More importantly, he was known for his kind and gracious attitude toward the people of Veszprém. The story of this benefactor and doctor of the underprivileged can be discovered in the shop window display of the Black Eagle Pharmacy. The authentic details of this shop window take us straight back to the everyday lives of the Rosenberg family. It reflects the practices of medicine at the time and the utensils doctors used.

On April 28, 1935, he died while working. He was about to administer an injection when he lost his balance and fell down. By the time his son-in-law dr. Imre Smilovits arrived, he was only able to establish the cause of death, which was heart failure. The city arranged for his funeral and ordered honor guards and city Hussars to pay their respects. His grave can be found in the north side of the Jewish cemetery on Mártírok út.

Further information on the story of the Rosenberg house:  
**Belvárosi épületséták: A Rosenberg-ház története**



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