

### VIKTOR ATTILA SOÓS: SOCIAL IMPACT OF THE SZOMBATHELY BOMBINGS

**T**he turn of the year 1944–1945 brought a radical change in the history of the Hungarian nation. Although the course of our history has often been interrupted by great, dramatic, and tragic events, these did not leave their mark on the continuity of the system, even when there were major or minor detours. The caesura: 1945, “the great rupture in the Hungarian history”, as Imre Kovács, an outstanding politician and thinker of the period, put it.

Hungary's fate after World War II was fundamentally determined by two factors: the defeat suffered in the war and the Soviet occupation. In the last months of the World War, Hungary became a military operation area. The country, using the words of the writer Zoltán Szabó, became the main path of the armies, with all its tragic consequences, long-term suffering of people, abduction, plunder, internment, and deportation of hundreds of thousands. The war left a ruined country with individual and collective traumas.

How did the bombing of Szombathely on March 4, 1945 affect the city? What impact did the tragedy have on the society of the city, how did people experience this ordeal in their daily lives? In my study I am looking for the answers for these questions.

### ANDRÁS NAGYLAKI: DESTRUCTION DEVICES AND OPERATOR STAFF INVOLVED IN THE AIR RAID OF SZOMBATHELY

On March 4, 1945, four groups of bombers from the U.S. 15<sup>th</sup> Air Force 55<sup>th</sup> Bomb Wing launched an attack on Szombathely with 117 Boeing B-24J long-range heavy bomber Liberators. The bombers were accompanied by the P-51D Mustangs of the 325<sup>th</sup> Fighter Group. The B-24 was the most widely used and manufactured (18,480 aircrafts) military heavy bomber in World War II. For the Germans, the Fw-200 Condor was considered a similar aircraft, of which only 276 were produced. On this day, the American bombers dropped nearly 1,850 AN-M64 GP 500-pound DRX-filled bombs on Szombathely. The still-living veterans of these units gather each fall.

### ZOLTÁN CZIRÓK: THE AIR ATTACK ON MARCH 4, 1945 FROM THE AMERICAN PERSPECTIVE

March 4, 1945 was a defining date in the history of Szombathely, as on this day it suffered one of the most serious attacks in the history of the city (and the county as well), which this time it was an air raid. The study not only seeks to commemorate the event from a 75-year perspective, detailing the bombing, but also draws attention to the non-historical beliefs that still exist today that may overshadow a commemoration.

## ANDRÁS GYARMATI: RESTORATION OF DAMAGED ARTISTIC VALUES OF THE SZOMBATHELY CATHEDRAL

In our study we deal with a brief overview of the painting and restoration works of the Szombathely Cathedral after 1990. The restorations are presented according to three periods: the 1990s (Klára Deák), the first half of the 2000s (Péter Boromisza and Attila Pintér), and 2015 (Gabriella Sári).

## GYULA BENCZIK - CZIGÁNY BALÁZS ZÁGORHIDI: NEW DATA ON THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE NÁDASDY FAMILY PART 2, THE OF ELENCHUS NADASDIANUS AND THE NÁDASDY ARCHIVES OF TARÓDHÁZA

The *Elenchus Nadasdianus* is a manuscript by András Lehotzky (1741–1813), a well-known source researcher and genealogist. The manuscript has survived in the Manuscript Archive of the National Széchényi Library. Much of the medieval and 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup>-century collection of excerpts from certificates and documents comes from a previously unknown family archive, the Nádasdy Archives in Taródháza. This branch of the Nádasdy family acquired the castle of Taródháza by marriage at the beginning of the 17<sup>th</sup> century and moved its seat here from Nádasd. At the beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, however, this family also became extinct, and its property was passed partly to the royal treasury, partly to relatives, and to a lesser extent to a daughter. The family archive was presumably put in order in connection with inheritance lawsuits, but the material was later scattered, and its memory got preserved in Lehotzky's manuscript only.

## ZOLTÁN CSISZÁR: 13<sup>th</sup> TO 19<sup>th</sup> CENTURY HISTORY OF PÁPÓC PART 1

The two-part study discusses the history of the settlement of Pápoc in Vas County as well as Szentmiklósfő, which was merged with Pápoc in 1926, from the first mention of the settlements to the cessation of Pápoc's status as a market town. The details relating to the Middle Ages are based on archival sources. The study also describes in detail the data of Pápoc's medieval accessories (Csatabér, Ekl) and its medieval buildings, and clarifies the findings so far. The modern details were compiled on the basis of tax censuses, urbariums, tithe lists, church attendance records, maps, and census data. The study also covers the folk architecture of Pápoc in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

## BÁLINT KÁROLYI: A WESTERN HUNGARIAN LESSER NOBLEMAN IN THE WHIRLWIND OF THE CENTURY MARKED BY THE BATTLE OF MOHÁCS. RAFAEL ZICHY AND THE ZICHY FAMILY IN THE FIRST HALF OF THE 16<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY

As a result of the lost Battle of Mohács, significant social changes and movements began in Hungary. The re-stratification of the nobility began. This process provided an opportunity for the Zichy family too, an opportunity that Zichy Rafael tried to take advantage of. His career shows well what opportunities the gentry in the county had. As a result of his talent, relations, and his good recognition of situations, the nobleman who had been fleeing from the Turks, became a regionally significant person by the last third of the 16<sup>th</sup> century, opening the way for his children to further advancement in the social ranks.

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### ZSOLT BAJZIK: THE HISTORY OF THE CASTLE OF SOROKPOLÁNY PART 2

The castle of Sorokpolány, decorated with aristocratic splendo, lived its heydays in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Royal majesties, magnates and politicians from different countries of Europe came here for the hunts and luxurious evenings organized by Pál Szapáry. The count's worldly life consumed huge sums and he wasted all his wealth in a matter of a few years. Between 1927 and 1930, the next owner of the estate, István Haupt-Buchenrode, significantly modernized the residence, from which he fled to the west in 1945. During the period of socialism, the building, used as a public institution, has deteriorated, and its park was ruined. The castle, which became privately owned in 2002, has been restored with careful work, and for the past few years it can be visited on yearly open days.

### CSABA TÓTH: “GOLDEN HOUSE” – THE JÁK CHURCH IN THE WORKS OF V AS COUNTY FINE ARTISTS

From the 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards, the artists loved to depict the buildings and churches of older times. In the wake of Romanticism, Historism and Impressionists, this has been a common phenomenon in painting and graphic arts even during the last century. The most significant medieval monumental church in Vas County is the Ják church. In his study, Csaba Tóth collected and analyzed the fine art representations created by the artists of Vas County. He places the works in the oeuvre of the given artists and embeds them in the fine arts milieu of each era, revealing the cultural radiance of the still-existing church, the significance of Christianity that formed the roots of Europe and its loss of significance that can be currently experienced.

### GÁBOR FERENCZI: HUNGARIAN DIALECTS PART 2 PERMANENT REALITY?

The members of the Hungarian-speaking community who have acquired their mother tongue in a dialectal environment are the guardians of (at least) two language versions, and two separate cultures at the same time. Of course, the economic and social transformation also affects the regional language usage, which leads to a reassessment of the role of our dialects. The nature of mother tongue (dialect) acquisition ensures the preservation of a certain part of dialect features. Compared to the standard language, the repertoire of dialectal expressions is sometimes richer.