

JUDIT BODÓ:
A 20TH-CENTURY SOCIAL
SENSITIZATION, OR THE ACTION OF
CHARLES I FOR THE SUMMER
VACATION OF CHILDREN, 1918

Even before the First World War, with the emergence of child protection legislation and local social networks, the life and fate of the future generation became central. In 1918, the King Charles' summer vacation operation for children was an exchange programme that was a fine example of social sacrifice. It had a dual objective, to send Hungarian children in need to the seaside and to place young Austrians in a rural Hungarian environment. All this was achieved through donations and volunteers. The war-torn Vas County took in 2,838 Austrian children to empower them and relieve the trauma of the war situation. Charles I's charitable activities further strengthened the sympathy of the "Hungarians of Vas" for the ruling couple. A tangible local manifestation of this is the painting of the royal couple by Gyula Éder in the 1920s, and the commemorative plaque in Szombathely remembering the royal visit.

ISTVÁN MAGYARICS:
THE FOUNDATION AND HISTORY OF
THE CISTERCIAN ABBEY OF
SZENTGOTTHÁRD. Part 2

III. King Béla founded a Cistercian abbey in Szentgotthárd in 1183. A charter of 1198 listed the donations made to the abbey by individuals who had joined the royal foundation. An analysis of the identity of the persons listed here leads us to the Héder clan, which was held several estates in the region. The royal foundation used an existing royal manor house, which belonged to a royal forest estate near the crossing

point of the Rába, where the royal road connecting the royal manors of the wider area crossed the river. Part of the settlement had already belonged to the Héder clan, and is identical to the predium of Chegge mentioned in the foundation charter of the Kűszén Abbey of 1157. The Hungarian case mentioned among the miracles of Bishop Saint Gotthard is related to members of the Héder clan. It was this miracle that led to the foundation of the church of St Gotthard, which gave the village its present name.

LÁSZLÓ FÜLÖP:
MRS. MAYLÁTH ISTVÁN, NÁDASDY
ANNA, THE VOIVODE'S WIFE

In this article, the author describes the letters written by Anna Nádasdy, who lived in the first half of the 16th century, to her brother, Palatin Tamás Nádasdy, from Transylvania between 1542 and 1562, most of them from the castle of Fogaras. The letters were all written in her own handwriting, using the still-unformed Hungarian spelling of the time. In them he used many archaic and dialect elements. She married István Mayláth, who became Voivode of Transylvania. The husband was later captured and deported to Turkey. There he died in the Yedikule Dungeons. Most of the letters relate to her husband's release. They are now valuable documents of linguistic history.

GYÖRGY TILCSIK: FROM NORTHERN
ITALY TO SZOMBATHELY FERENC
ZANELLI SETTLES AND COMMENCES
OPERATION IN THE COUNTY SEAT OF
VAS COUNTY IN THE FIRST HALF OF
THE 19TH CENTURY. Part 2

The study presents, on the one hand, the antecedents and circumstances of the set-

tlement of Ferenc Zanelli, a merchant who arrived in Vas County from Northern Italy in 1800, and on the other hand, how he established a family, his activities as a spice merchant and public figure, primarily based on archival sources. Ferenc Zanelli's skills quickly made him one of the most prosperous merchants of Szombathely, whose business connections extended not only beyond the borders of the county and the Western Transdanubian region, but also beyond the borders of the country. After his death in 1854, at the age of 79, he was succeeded by his less talented son. Under József's management, the Zanelli dealership went bankrupt in 1866 and, together with the properties acquired by his parents, became the property of Benedek Zitritsch.

ZOLTÁN NAGY:

CHANGES IN THE ORNAMENTATION OF THE POTTERY OF THE VAS REGION. FORMAL FEATURES AND DECORATIVE ELEMENTS OF WINE JUGS WITH YEAR NUMBERS AND NAMES BETWEEN 1831 AND 1934

A detailed description and a comparative study of seven formal and 13 decorative elements of the festive wine jugs of the potters of Vas Region was carried out between 1831 and 1934 on 34 jugs with year numbers, 18 jugs with name inscriptions, in order to determine the character of 19th century pottery. For this typological study, we also used the actual identifiable age of the potters in the year of production of the jugs in question, based on the personal data of 13 of them, which provides a new opportunity to detect hitherto unexplored personal relationships and changes in the distribution of decorative elements within a given time frame.

MARTIN MOLL: FROM PREKMURJE TO THE NEW WORLD EMIGRATION FROM THE HUNGARIAN KINGDOM AROUND 1900. CASE STUDIES, FRAMEWORK CONDITIONS, FOLLOW-UP. Part 2

The study attempts to trace the fate of the countless emigrants who left their then-Hungarian - but predominantly Slovenian-speaking - homeland in the years before World War I. There are two reasons why you are looking at Slovenian emigration from the Prekmurje region. One is that the people living in the agricultural areas of present-day Slovenia were hit hardest by the economic crisis of the last quarter of the 19th century. More than a fifth of the Slovenian population of around 1.25 million living in the Danube-Monarchy left their homeland between 1875 and 1914. Most of them emigrated to the United States of America. The second reason is that the author uses the multi-generational memoirs of a family in the Prekmurje Region in his possession to try to find an answer to the question of what prompted between 1906 and 1912 the family's ancestors to leave their homeland and emigrate to the USA, a country they were completely unfamiliar with. What were the social and legal circumstances that significantly influenced their decision?

ISTVÁN PÁL:

NEUMARK ZOLTÁN, THE NEW YORK LAWYER. THE SON OF A VAS COUNTY LABOUR MOVEMENT VETERAN AT THE CENTRE OF THE INTEREST OF THE III/I (INTELLIGENCE) GROUP

From 1964, the Ministry of the Interior's Group III/I (Intelligence) Bureau began to study the New York lawyer Zoltán Neumark for recruitment purposes, based on

his father's modest labour movement activities and his annual visits to the country from 1958, despite the US restrictions until 1963. The intelligence services were ultimately disappointed, however, because the lawyer's 'courage' was not a sign of respect for the Kádár regime.

ANDRÁS MÉSZÁROS:
THE CLOSED Ę OF THE ESTONIAN
(SZETU) HEROIC POEM, THE PĚKÓ,
TRANSCRIBED BY JÁNOS PUSZTAY

The use of the ě sound in word stems and conjunctions in the Setu-Estonian Anne Vabarna's epic poem PĚko is almost identical to the general system of closed ě sounds (eěR). The ě sounds are augmented by adverbs, verb conjunctions, the possessive 3rd person singular person infinitive, a total of six 3rd person singular verbs and the ě final sound of the adverbial participle. A comparison of PĚkó's ě sound with the eěR shows that there is a systematic similarity and a systematic differences in the suffixation. János Puszta, a poet-writer-linguist professor, in his Hungarian translation with rich ě sound use, artistically captures the difference between the Setu and Estonian vernacular.

SZERZŐINK

- DR. BARISKA ISTVÁN** (1943) történész, ny. levéltárvezető, Kőszeg
- BIRÓ ZSOLT** (1969) fordító, tanár, Szombathely
- BODÓ JUDIT** (1960) középiskolai tanár, Vas Megyei Szakképzési Centrum Puskás Tivadar Szakképző Iskola és Kollégium, Szombathely
- DR. FÜLÖP LÁSZLÓ** (1944) nyelvész, ny. főiskolai tanár, Kaposvár
- MAGYARICS ISTVÁN** (1958) helytörténeti kutató, Magyarlak
- MÉSZÁROS ANDRÁS** (1953) ny. tanár, Bicske
- DR. MARTIN MOLL** (1961) egyetemi docens, Karl-Franzens-Universität, Geisteswissenschaftliche Fakultät, Institut für Geschichte, Graz
- DR. NAGY KORNÉL** (1973) történész- armenológus, tudományos főmunkatárs, Eötvös Loránd Kutatási Hálózat, Bölcsészettudományi Kutatóközpont, Történettudományi Intézet, Budapest
- DR. NAGY ZOLTÁN** (1952) néprajzkutató, Budapest
- DR. PÁL ISTVÁN** (1974) történész, egyetemi adjunktus, Eötvös Loránd Tudományegyetem, Bölcsészettudományi Kar, Történeti Intézet, Új- és Jelenkori Egyetemes Történeti Tanszék, Budapest
- SZABÓ ILDIKÓ** (1967) képzőművész, középiskolai tanár, Móra Ferenc Gimnázium, Kiskunfélegyháza
- DR. SZÉL GYŐZŐ** (1958) entomológus, muzeológus, Magyar Természettudományi Múzeum, Budapest
- DR. TILCSIK GYÖRGY** (1952) levéltáros, ny. levéltárigazgató, Szombathely