

BALÁZS NÉMETH:  
 „POSTSACK AUF FLUGZEUG“  
 BEZIEHUNGEN DES ERSTEN  
 SZOMBATHELYER LUFTSPOSTKURSES  
 AUS DEN JAHREN 1921–1922

Zwei Jahre nach dem 1. Weltkrieg startete ein inländischer Luftgang zwischen Budapest und Szombathely. Zum ersten Abflug kam es am 7. November 1920 in Rákosmező unter festlichen Rahmen. Die Flüge beförderten ab der Abfahrt an auch Luftpost. Zur Absendung der Postsendungen wurden auch Markenserie aus 3 Scheinen ausgegeben, die ausschließlich zu Begleichung der Frachtgebühr dienten. Die meisten Sendungen dienten die Ansprüche der Sammler, zu diesem Zweck wurden sie aufgegeben. In kurzer Zeit, im März 1921 verbot die Entente den Betrieb des Luftganges, so hörten die Luftfahrten nach einigen Monaten auf.

ATTILA KATONA:  
 „... WITH GRATEFUL THANKS,  
 BUT I HAVE TO SAY NO.”  
 THE EXCHANGE OF SEATS OF  
 BOLDIZSÁR HORVÁTH IN 1884

Boldizsár Horváth, the former Minister of Justice, refused to represent Szombathely in the Hungarian legislature in 1884, although the locals asked him to do so in a petition, but he said no in a nice letter. In reality, the uncertain political situation in the county and the governing party's need to win pushed events in the direction of running a candidate who would surely defeat the opposition. In return, as a result of a strange political bargain, he was offered the Timisoara mandate, which he won with a landslide victory.

BEATRIX BASICS:  
 PORTRAITS OF BOLDIZSÁR HORVÁTH

Boldizsár Horváth (1822–1898) studied at the Premonstrian Grammar School in Szombathely. In 1843 he finished his studies at the Royal Law Academy of Győr and became a citizen of Szombathely, then in 1845 he became the chief notary and archivist of the town. On 23 June 1848, he became a member of parliament for the district of Szombathely, and as clerk of the parliament he took part in the work of the first parliament of the people. In 1853, he was appointed legal adviser to the estate of Prince Philip Batthyány in Körmend. In 1861, and again in 1865, he served as a Member of Parliament. As a supporter and colleague of Deák, he played an active role in the preparation of the Compromise of 1867. Boldizsár Horváth's works include sculptures, oil paintings, prints and photographs. Most of the prints are illustra-

tions for publications and magazines, and many of the photographs were used as press illustrations.

ZOLTÁN CSISZÁR:

THE RÁBA FOREST. SPECULATORS,  
ROYAL RANGERS AND FORESTERS ON  
THE FRINGES OF WESTERN  
TRANSDANUBIA

Based on the localization of 13<sup>th</sup>–14<sup>th</sup> century data on the borderland of Western Transdanubia, the study shows that there is no written record of the employment of border guards (speculators) and border guard assistants along the Rába between Csákány and Árpás for a distance of about 100 km. In this section of the Árpád-period border defense system, the border defense function as a territorial management unit was probably performed by the Rába forest (*Silva Raba*). By locating the 13<sup>th</sup>–14<sup>th</sup> century data on the Rába Forest, the study demonstrates that the Rába Forest completely fills the gap between the Zala and Vas County guards and the settlements of the Besenyős in Győr-Moson-Sopron County. This assumption is further confirmed by the fact that the Rába Forest is a royal estate, the jurisdiction of the Vasvár's Stewart as "castellan of the Rába River" and the employment of royal forest guards. An interesting addition to the first mention of Kenyeri on the Rába is the publication of an earlier pair of records, and their confirmation.

DOROTTYA KOCSIS:

THE CULTURAL CENTER OF THE NÁ-  
DASDY FAMILY IN THE 16<sup>TH</sup> AND 17<sup>TH</sup>  
CENTURIES: SÁRVÁR AND POTTEN-  
DORF. Part 1

The history of the Nádasdy family, spanning centuries and generations – from the 15<sup>th</sup> to the 20<sup>th</sup> century – is not so well known to many from a cultural and book-history point of view, but it is certainly honorable and exemplary regarding their attitude to culture and education. They did so in the midst of domestic and foreign policy events that presented difficult challenges for people across the country at the time. The memories of the family's merits are still with us today, their cultural center still thrives in Sárvár: this paper is focusing on the role (also) played by the Nádasdy family in the history of books.

GYÖRGY TILCSIK:

FROM NORTHERN ITALY TO SZOM-  
BATHELY. FERENC ZANELLI SETTLES  
AND COMMENCES OPERATION IN THE  
COUNTY SEAT OF VAS COUNTY IN THE  
FIRST HALF OF THE 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY.

Part 3

The study presents, on the one hand, the antecedents and circumstances of the settlement 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 Zittritsch.

BEATRIX BASICS:  
THE PORTRAIT OF FERENC ZANELLI,  
A SZOMBATHELY MERCHANT, IN THE  
COLLECTION OF THE SMIDT MUSEUM  
IN SZOMBATHELY

Very few sources are available on the life of painter Károly Pálmai (1825–1860), but many of his works are preserved in museum collections. The Bratislava City Gallery has three paintings by Pálmai in its collection, while the Sopron Museum has a significant collection of Pálmai's works. The Szombathely portrait was most likely painted in the 1850s, and the materialist Ferenc Zanelli (Francesco Zanelli) is first mentioned in city records in 1758. Ferenc Zanelli was a spice merchant who also employed a shop clerk and of whom several mentions can be found in sources from the 1850s. At the turn of the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, many Italians visited Szombathely and there are records of itinerant workers, itinerant artisans, confectioners, and merchants. The portrait painter must have been most active in the 1850s, with the towns of Szombathely, Sopron, and Bratislava as his main areas of activity, and he painted mainly portraits.

ANDREA LEPOLD:  
GETTING OVER OUR FATHER.  
ON THE CHILDHOOD TRAUMA OF  
ÁGOTA KRISTÓF AND ATTILA KRISTÓF

In Ágota Kristóf's depressing novels, there are plenty of vague references to her childhood trauma: In 1948, her father was sentenced to 7 years imprisonment for sexually abusing his female students. In the more than 70 years since then, the case has become a taboo for some, a legend of a show trial for others. Recently, two elderly witnesses from Kőszeg and an unexpectedly unearthed archival document have confirmed that the severe child molestation did indeed take place. The reconstruction of the tragedy was greatly aided by the recollections of Ágota's brother, the writer-journalist Attila Kristóf.

JUDIT SÁRÁNDI-KOVÁCS:  
CHANGES IN THE FORESTS AND  
FORESTRY OF MAGYARSZOMBATFA  
AND GÖDÖRHÁZA FROM THE 1930S TO  
THE PRESENT DAY

The aim of the study is to find out, on the basis of literature and archival sources, what changes have taken place in the forests of Magyarszombatfa and Gödörháza compared to the situation as it was in Gyula Gáyer's time to the present. The sessional forest management typical of the Őrség did not happen here, and the forest landowners' association of former lords was not established. Although we can only infer the forest management practices, the selection cutting mentioned in the forestry plan of the Reformed elementary school in Magyarszombatfa can be used in the future to create forest stands that are more resistant to environmental changes.