

N. ZSOLT HORVÁTH:
PRESS COVERAGE OF THE AUSTRIAN–
HUNGARIAN BORDER COMMISSION,
1921–1923

After the First World War, the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Empire created an unprecedented situation in Central Europe. The nationalities that had previously been part of the Empire were forced into a new nation-state framework, within new state borders. This was no different for Austria and Hungary, the two eponymous nations of the Monarchy. These new borders were established by the Paris peace treaties. The implementation of the treaties was the responsibility of international organisations, known as border commissions, whose task was to establish the borders and then mark them out on the ground. On 27 July 1921, the Austro-Hungarian Border Commission was set up in Graz, but due to the crisis in Western Hungary, it had not yet received national attention in the national newspapers. After the euphoric success of the referendum in the Sopron area, the Hungarian press covered the work of the international organisation in a triumphant mood, hoping for a possible revision. In examining the press coverage of the internationally constituted border-setting commission, this paper will look at how the contemporary Hungarian press constructed an alternative reality to the governmental mainstream, for example, in relation to the Millerand cover letter. What were the dominant arguments and how were they interpreted by the national newspapers to their readers? The question always arises as to how much leeway and responsibility the press has in interpreting events. In the context of the work of the Boundary Commission, the analysis also addresses the question of whether the Bethlen government accepted or rejected the new international order during the 1921–1923 period. And how did this set the course for later foreign policy between the two world wars?

DR. FRUZZINA MAGDA PANKOTAY:
SUMMARY:
THE 200-YEAR-OLD APPLE TREE

History is the story of successive generations. This is no different for genealogy, which is enjoying a renaissance owing to digital possibilities. In our family, even genealogy research itself goes back several generations, and several branches, so the branches of genealogy are part of today's history. My ancestors were connected to the county of Vas, to Szombathely by a thousand strands, the names of public places and buildings preserve the recognition of their work for the community. In addition to history and genetics, the inheritance of many areas, including the profession, can be traced back through a multi-generational family tree. In this paper, I have prioritized the relationship of the male branch of my family to education, training, intergenerational knowledge transfer, tendency to choose a career, father-to-son inheritance in the *Pankotay-Niedermayer* branch. Based on the first available writings from my ancestors eight generations apart from me, I begin the description with stories from the mid-1700s. Looking across generations to the present day, the will to act, to work with young people, to become independent, to speak several languages are common family traits. Individual career choices reflect the role and strength of the family, the inheritance from father to son, but also the choice of a profession in addition to education, or the same studies but in a different geographical and political context.

Lifelong learning and teaching is learning and teaching over generations based on personal careers. The adage that the apple does not fall far from the tree has been proven, and this tree is almost two hundred years old.

SZILÁRD BIERNACZKY:
MAN-EATING OR SLAVE HUNTING?

The author looks at Jared Staller's book *Converging on Cannibals. Terrors of Slaving in Atlantic Africa, 1509–1670*, which attempts to address a centuries-old question mark in African history. Although Jared Staller's book

– which is relevant to Hungarian research on Africa and the work of the author of this article – primarily focuses on African cannibalism in its title, his novel attempts at exploration and interpretation are mainly directed at a very neuralgic point of historical research in Central Africa (Congo, Angola), the so-called *jaga/imbangala/bambata* phenomenon complex. Szilárd Biernaczky examines Staller's findings and arguments chapter by chapter, including an account of the early phenomenon of slavery.

LÁSZLÓ FÜLÖP
JÁNOS PETHŐ GERSEI, LOYAL SERVANT
OF TAMÁS NÁDASDY

János Gersei Pethő – lord of several castles in Transdanubia – presents 49 letters written to Tamás Nádasdy between 1550 and 1562 from three points of view. The private aspects of his life, the genealogical clarifications of his family, and the characteristics of his written language communication are examined. Pethő was the chief bailiff of Sopron County, the castle captain of the town of Kassa, an excellent soldier, and an envoy of his relative Nádasdy, relaying confidential news for him. He spoke several languages, travelled extensively, and his reports are authentic and accurate. His letters are mainly about the Turkish warfare of the time, but they also touch upon other friends and family events.

FERENC SOMKUTHY-JÓZSEF TÓTH :
HISTORY OF THE SAÁGHY FAMILY, THE
FOUNDERS OF THE ARBORETUM

The well-known data about the Kámon Arboretum – according to which the father of the founder Dr. István Saághy planted plants for honey bees around the castle, which he had owned since 1642 – is not supported by archival research. The paper seeks to answer the question of the ownership of the estate, its growth and the farming that took place there, and also describes the life of István Saághy, and mentions the person who saved and enlarged the arboretum. In an appendix, the author presents archive documents.

ZOLTÁN CSISZÁR: THE OLD
HUNGARIAN SETTLEMENT NAMES OF
THE HISTORICAL KEMENES-REGION
(Historical etymological dictionary
of Alsó-Kemeneshát)

The study is a continuation of the study on the history of the “Kemenes” name published in the 4th issue of the Vasi Szemle LXXIV, and follows the traces of the Old Hungarian settlement names of the small valley now called Alsó-Kemeneshát. In line with the practice of historical etymological dictionaries published in the last quarter of a century on the counties of Árpád-era Hungary, it publishes the data discovered and the results of the nomenclatural analysis in dictionary form. The data collection covers the holdings of the medieval document archives and the medieval document library of the National Archives of Hungary. The processing concerns the places presumably inhabited (*villa* “village”; *possessio* “estate”; *praedium* “manor, ranch”; *terra* “land, estate”). The dictionary is divided into two parts, the first chapter covering settlements that are currently in existence and those which no longer exist and which can be well located, while the second chapter is covering settlements that are no longer in existence and have an uncertain location. The data revealed provide a comprehensive picture of the settlement of Hungarians in the region and the way it was carried out.

JUDIT SÁRÁNDI-KOVÁCS:
THE MANAGEMENT OF THE FORMER
MANORIAL LANDOWNERSHIP OF VÉP

During the decades of their existence, the forest landowner associations or public landownerships played a significant role in the development of village social life. Through the operation of the forest landownerships, former tenant farmers became acquainted with modern forestry skills, the professional way of carrying out forestry work, and the rules of official communication. Through management, value, and in some cases material benefits, were created, while farmers also became emotionally closer to the forest.