

### PÉTER DOMNIKOVITS: JENŐ HÁZI'S SPEECH IN 1921 IN THE SZOMBATHELY THEATER. EXPLORATION OF HUNGARIAN POLITICAL AND SOCIAL ACTIVITY FOR KEEPING WESTERN HUNGARY

**J**enő Házi (1892–1986), the legendary archivist of the city of Sopron, is well known, both to those interested in medieval and urban research and to those interested in source publication. At the same time, it is less well known that this archivist scientist, with a strong civic self-awareness, has also manifested himself several times in the current political issues of his age. One of these was when, shortly after taking office, he expressed his opinion as a historian on the complex West Hungarian issue. Before the referendum in this topic, based on his historical policy study, he argued in favor of keeping the city within Hungary, and he also expressed this determined position in his lectures. His presentation in Szombathely, which is published hereby, proves that he continued this activity not only in Sopron, but also in the wider region, including the capital of the neighboring Vas County.

### JUDIT BODÓ: VAS COUNTY AND THE CHILDREN'S TRAINS, 1920–1926. HISTORICAL RECONSTRUCTION EXPERIMENT

When depicting Hungary after the Trianon Treaty, it should not be neglected to explore the living conditions and prospects of the children of that era as well as their individual and community experiences. The study undertakes to present, with the help of yet unpublished sources, certain aspects of children rescue journeys to abroad, with special regard to Dr. Miklós Knébel (1892–1949) of Szombathely, a papal secret chamberlain, chief pastor of the Actio Catholica Hungarica in the Netherlands, for his indisputable merits.

### CSABA TÓTH: “NO! NO! NEVER!” – TRIANON IN THE FINE ARTS OF VAS COUNTY

The historical consequences of the 100-year old decision are still at work. The western border region of Hungary, including Vas County, was also affected. The local fine art life has also suffered its consequences, the lives of several artists has been radically changed. Some were forced to flee the detached areas, some remained in place and became isolated from the fine arts of Vas County. The study collects and analyzes local fine art representations of the historical trauma from its beginnings to the present day. In the works, it can be observed how this painful wound heals up, how it rises to spiritual heights. It is also proof of the presentation power of the visual arts.

**LÁSZLÓ SZENDY: CHRONOLOGICAL ISSUES OF SAINT MARTIN'S LIFE  
(PUBLISHED BY ERNŐ CSÁSZÁR)**

Dr. László Szendy (1896–1969), archbishop of the cathedral, honorary abbot of Pornóapáti, bishop's counselor, biblical and ecclesiastical teacher of the seminary, and prefect, explores some interesting lines of thought regarding St. Martin's birthdate in his manuscript from 1966. St. Martin's life has a longer and a shorter chronology. The short was provided by Sulpicius Severus. In the two chronologies, there is a difference of almost 20 years in the time of birth – 316–317 and 334–336. Szendy considers the long chronology to be authentic, explaining credibly and logically why Sulpicius shortened his biography, St. Martin's 20 years of military service to 5 years. The manuscript is published by Ernő Császár, the nephew of Father Szendy, who preserves and takes care of the family's intellectual legacies.

**ZOLTÁN CSISZÁR: KEMENES. ADDITIONAL DATA FOR THE ETIMOLOGY OF  
KEMENES LANDSCAPE**

The communication draws attention to the contradictions in the explanation of the "Kemenes" name, based on the "Kemenesalja" entry in "The Etymological Dictionary of Geographical Names". In contrast to the unproven nature of Slavic derivation, he highlights the possibilities of derivation from the old Hungarian personal name "*Kemenus, Keminus*", as well as the "*kemen*" nominal. Within the current natural geographical area of the Kemenesvidék, he determines the location of the historical Kemenes, and points to the complex process of the evolution of a landscape name. The complex investigation included in the study – the real philological background of the name problem and the documents of later name uses – refer to a Hungarian naming and semantic content different from that published in the Etymological Dictionary of Geographical Names.

**GYULA BENCZIK: DOMONKOSFA, 1526–1690**

The early modern history of the Domonkosfa in today's Prekmurje (today: Domanjsevei, Slovenia) may be of interest because it avoided destruction and population exchange during the period of Turkish occupation. The village located between Őrség and the Slavic-speaking Tótság, belongs to the Darabos family of Nádasd, and is isolated from their other estates. This family of well-known lesser noblemen, involved in administration and military, did everything he could for his own survival, they never gave up Domonkosfa. Owing to this, the village is in stable condition despite the unfavorable public conditions. The most interesting document is the village law of 1651, which regulated their internal relations, which is unique in the Prekmurje region.

**ISTVÁN BARISKA: KŐSZEG AT THE DAWN OF THE REFORMATION**

The study analyzes two letters. Both were written by the German teacher Caspar Stingeli in 1559 to the city council of Kőszeg. At first, it seemed to be just a debate between the teacher and the Hungarian pastor, Simon Somlyói. Caspar Stingeli did not notice that the city had already moved in the direction of denominational reform (the Reformation). By this time he had invited another teacher to head the parish school. The pastor accused the teacher of not performing his duties in the absence of the parish priest. Caspar Stingeli made his complaints at the Easter celebration, according to which he considered himself a victim, similar to the betrayal in the Garden of Gethsemane. The study is about the failure of the teacher who worked in the spirit of the seven free arts. In the end, it turned out that they were so opposed in the issues concerning the liturgy, the order of church bell ringing, and the order of prayer enshrined in St. Benedict's rules, that this actually proves that the fabric of the Catholic tradition was torn in Kőszeg.

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### ESZTER KATALIN KOVÁCS: MOSAICS FROM THE LIFE OF ISTVÁN KISKOS (1874–1945), MAYOR OF SZOMBATHELY PART 1

István Kiskos (1874–1945) became the mayor of Szombathely on May 20, 1914, after walking through the career ladder. He had large-scale urban development plans. One of the greatest achievements of his work as mayor was that he led the city through the war and subsequent revolutions. The World War I showed the need to establish a hospital and a public slaughterhouse, these were already announced in his program. From October 9, 1930 to June 6, 1931, he served as a Member of Parliament. After a failed election in 1931, he retired from political life.

### CSABA SÁNDOR HORVÁTH: THE CONNECTING ROLE OF THE RAILWAY BETWEEN THE TWO BLOCKS DURING THE COLD WAR IN HUNGARY PART 2

When the Soviets defeated the 1956 Revolution and the war of independence, it became clear that Hungary would remain within the Eastern Bloc. The traffic on the main railway routes was practically undisturbed despite the Iron Curtain that had been lowered again. The Győr–Sopron–Ebenfurt Railway (GYSEV) as a private railway and the vicinal it managed did not cease to exist legally, in fact, it continued to operate in its uniqueness not only across the two countries, but also across the two world systems. The aim of the study is to show that the Iron Curtain did not seal the two camps hermetically, but there were gaps in it, the most obvious of which was the railway.

### CSABA TÓTH: VASVÁR AND HEGYHÁT IN FINE ARTS PART 2

The role of tourism in this small town in Western Transdanubia and the surrounding micro-region has only recently become nationally known, especially its most attractive landmark, the Jeli Arboretum. Csaba Tóth's study explores the fine art representations of Vasvár and the Vasi Hegyhát in a chronological overview from the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century to the present day. This is the land of József Mindszenty and Gáspár Nagy, two outstanding Hungarian personalities. The study also presents literary parallels alongside works of fine art. The Fine Arts Collection of the Vasvár's "Békeház" (House of Peace), completed in 2011, played a catalytic role in the fine arts life of the region, with creative camps and artists' colonies, bringing back the cultural significance of this former county seat. The study is in fact an open-mouthed astonishment over the fact that how much hidden value there is still in the country and in Vas County.