

KATALIN ILDIKÓ PAP – GÁBOR A. TÓTH:
OPENING OF THE TOMB OF COUNTESS
ALAJOSNÉ BATTHYÁNY BORN
ERZSÉBET SZAPÁRY

In 2020, a building was demolished in the cemetery of Alsószölnök, in the wall of which the gravestone of Countess Alajosné Batthyány Teréz Erzsébet Szapáry († 16 June 1836) had been secondarily enclosed. In the tampered crypt beneath the building, which had been converted and covered secondarily, were human bones lying under the rubble, which, based on anthropological examination and a comparison of the available historical data, could be identified as the remains of the noble lady who founded the parish of Alsószölnök 2 centuries ago.

GÁBOR ILON: THE ARCHEOLOGICAL
HERITAGE OF “ŐRSÉG” AND “VENDVIDÉK”
Part 2

In this second part of my study, I will present and analyze the available data on “Őrség” from the Roman to the Turkish period. I believe that these are the key questions and challenges for research: 1. to continue the excavation of the Roman burial mounds that were commenced more than a century ago, 2. to investigate the 8th-9th century areas, which I believe to be inappropriately deemed as uninhabited, 3. to excavate at least one Árpád-period temple and its cemetery (Kercaszomor-Pusztatemető), which has been destroyed and located, and is not inhabited today. We need this because we do not have any complex examination of DNA samples from this region, including DNA samples suitable for genetic analysis for the presumed migration of the Szekler people. 4. research on fortifications of the Turkish period (e.g. Órimagyarósd) should be continued.

ZOLTÁN CSISZÁR:
NIVEGY. NEW DATA ON THE ETYMOLOGY
OF OUR PLACE NAMES “NÉMED”,
“NÉVED”, “NYÜVED” AND “NIVEGY”

The first part of the study examines the origins and meaning of the name Nivegy Valley in the Balaton Highlands. The place name can be traced back to the name of an Árpád-era settlement that no longer exists, and the article also specifies the location of this settlement. The meaning of the place name is derived from the analysis of medieval name forms, based on documents and document libraries. The second part of the study is dealing with the extension of the solution of this nomenclatural problem to the related settlements. By following the same methodology in examining the name occurrences of the eight other municipalities, the study reveals the existence of two completely different modes of formation.

BORBÁLA VAJK:
IKERVÁR IN LATE MIDDLE AGES
Part 1

The study presents the late-medieval history of the settlement of Ikervár in Vas County with the help of historical literature, medieval and modern written sources and modern maps. In the first half of the two-part article, we can learn about the changing boundaries of the settlement over the centuries, the history of Péterfalva and Gyarmanosfalva that were independent in the Middle Ages but later were merged into it, and the past of the Sárvár manor, of which Ikervár became a part from the mid-13th century. Ikervár scored eight points in András Kubinyi's centrality point system for the medieval urban network. It can therefore be categorised as an “average rural town and rural-type village”, but it is not part of the national urban network.

GÁBOR KUGLICS:
THE "KALOT" AND "KALÁSZ"
ORGANIZATIONS IN PÜSPÖKTAMÁSI

In the area of today's Püspökmolnári, there was a rich community life between the two World Wars. From 1941, after the arrival of a new, agile parish priest, the Catholic associations played a decisive role: the local KALOT and KALÁSZ, the Catholic Boys' and Girls' Clubs provided religious education to their members, put on plays, organised events, held courses and subscribed to magazines. They also actively participated in the district's Catholic events. This prosperous period ended with the dissolution of the associations in 1946.

ZOLTÁN NAGY:
THE TWO FACES OF POTTERY IN ŐRSÉG
FROM THE PÁRTOSFALVA CENSUS TO
THE MAGYARSZOMBATFA POTTERY
COOPERATIVE (1895–1950)

The author deals with the period from the first authentic census of the pottery villages in the Őrség region in 1895 until the establishment of the Pottery Industry Cooperative in Magyarszombatfa. It provides accounts on two generations of potters by name, with the aim of drawing a time line that divides the ornamentation on the pots into periods. The old, simple rough brush decoration was used by the old generation until 1930. In the

courses organised by the state, ceramists Béla Vargha and Jenő Echsenbach introduced a new technique of decoration with brushes and an iridescent decoration technique, which became widespread.

CSABA TÓTH: VASVÁR AND HEGYHÁT
IN THE VISUAL ARTS
Part 4

The role of this small western Transdanubian town and the surrounding region in tourism has only recently become nationally known, especially for its most attractive attraction, the Jeli Arboretum. Csaba Tóth's study explores the artistic depictions of Vasvár and the Vasi Hegyhát in a chronological overview from the second half of the 19th century to the present day. This landscape gave birth to József Mindszenty and Gáspár Nagy, two of the most prominent figures of Hungary's recent history, and the study also presents literary parallels alongside the works of fine art. The Fine Arts Collection of Vasvári Békeház, inaugurated in 2011, has played a catalytic role in the artistic life of the region. Here they organized art camps and artists' camps, which have brought back the cultural significance of the former county seat. The study is an act of wondering, a revelation of how much hidden value there still is in the country and in Vas County.