

ÁRPÁD BORSOS: IN MEMORIAM
GENERAL DEZSŐ THOLD

General Dezső Thold (1883-1942) is one of those officers to whom posterity has not paid tribute until today. We can say that we had to be silent for decades. No public place is named in their honor, no marble plaque, and no memorial tomb.

Dezső Thold made his mark as a military officer on the front line, on the firing line in peacetime, in the recovery of the national army after the Trianon tragedy, as a scholar of geography, as a distinguished teacher of future military officers, as a researcher. This study, in its modest scope, aims to fill this gap.

ZOLTÁN CSISZÁR: ON THE FRINGES OF
THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES
(THE TURKISH-ERA OF ALSÓ-
KEMENESHÁT (16TH CENTURY))

The article is a continuation of the study published in the *Vasi Szemle* 2023, issues 1 and 3, and examines the Turkish status of the medieval settlements (*villa* ‘village’; *possessio* ‘possession, estate’; *praedium* ‘manor, lowland’; *terra* ‘land, estate’) of the small area now called Alsó-Kemeneshát. First, it analyses the sporadic data of Turkish defters, which are already considered to have been processed, and then presents the data of the Hungarian National Archives’ dical collection *Conscriptiones portarum* (E 158) for the region. The data revealed provide a comprehensive picture of the Turkish status of the settlements concerned and complement the incomplete knowledge of the region. According to the surviving documents of the Hungarian and Turkish administrations, in the second half of the 16th century only 19-20 settlements can be found in the area of the sub-region, while no data can be found for 27 or

28 of the 47 presumably inhabited places identified in the above-mentioned study.

BALÁZS TÖRŐ: TWO TYPES OF ŐRSÉG?
LOCALS AND INCOMERS IN THE
MIRROR OF EACH OTHER

The patterns of coexistence between locals and newcomers are articulated in the present, so the state of the buffer zones outlined in the text – the National Park, education, tourism, farming – can be treated as phenomena of the “feeling era”, a transitional diagnosis. The conflicts that characterize the relations between the indigenous population and the newcomers in Őrség, are, in my view, since the two groups hardly know each other. Ethnographers have the opportunity to change this somewhat by sharing their research experiences with the communities they study. It is hoped that this study will show that there are many opportunities for cooperation between the two groups, from which both locals and incomers could benefit, but that requires dialogue with the prejudices set aside.

DÉNES DABÓCZI:
THE ART OF JÓZSEF LAKATOS

József Lakatos (1938-2020) was a fine artist who worked as a teacher in Mosonmagyaróvár and Győr after graduating from the Pedagogical College in Eger, but he was already a regular exhibiting artist at that time. His interest in folk art and ethnography, both intellectual and material culture, grew stronger. In 1972, he moved to Nyíregyháza, where, in addition to the aforementioned, he turned with increasing intensity to ballads, tales of origins, archaeological finds from the Migration Period, the art of the Age of Hungarian Conquest, and runic writing. Alongside traditional painting techniques, a so-called ‘wood relief’ style is developing. With these mixed-

technique works, he sought to reconstruct the ancient past, and this is what has defined the rest of his art in Sárvár.

ANTAL HORVÁTH: THE KULAK QUESTION IN VAS COUNTY II.

As a continuation of the first part published in the 1st issue of Vasi Szemle 2024, the study presents the typical cases of economic restriction of the kulak class in Vas County. Among the elements affecting production, it analyses the use of land, the situation of land titling, and the offerings regarding land, machinery, and equipment. It describes the restrictions on the use of labor and machinery, the conditions of confiscation, and the constraints on production. The study analyses the differences between taxation and collection among the deprivations.

ÁGNES JOBST: IN THE FOREGROUND OF THE IRON CURTAIN: THE WESTERN BORDER ZONE

The construction of the Iron Curtain dates back to the early years of the Cold War. The foreground of the Iron Curtain was the 15 km wide border strip with special administrative status. Due to deteriorating Soviet-Yugoslav relations, the first frontier zone was established on the southern border of Hungary, on April 12, 1950. Since

Austria was under four-power occupation, the western border zone was later, on January 30, 1952 established. According to the records of the Border Guard, 128 settlements belonged to the western frontier zone. The study examines the creation of the western frontier and its impact on the lives of its inhabitants on archival documents. Summarising the results of the research: The increased control deeply affected the everyday lives of the locals, in addition, many residents were forced to leave their homes.

ÉVA KNAPP: THE CHANGING ICONOGRAPHY AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE DEVOTIONAL STATUES IN DÖMÖLK

The history of the Abbey of Dömölk, the procession of the Kiscell, and its fundamental sources, including above all the miracle-sacral histories, have been the subject of a series of scholarly works. Despite this interest in the subject, there has still been no detailed and nuanced study of the iconography of the shrine's reproduced graphic representations, its development and changes. The present study of the reproduced graphics, produced from 1745 to the end of the Second World War, representing the cult of the Virgin Mary in Dömölk, using various techniques, aims to broaden the horizons of Dömölk research.