

ENDRE TÓTH: SAINT GEORGE: REALITY, LEGEND, SYMBOL

By the 11th century, Saint George had become a well-known and popular saint in both the East and the West. His first legends, later written in the fashion of Acts of the Martyrs in Greek, Latin, and other languages, did not yet contain the legend of the princess freed from the dragon. In the Eastern Church, the young Saint George was portrayed as an infantry soldier, but his military vocation led to the possibility of a cavalry figure. The images where he was portrayed as a horseman, were inspired by the depictions of the Roman Empire, in which the struggle between good and evil appears as a battle between a rider and a snake/dragon. Such a depiction of the opposition was aided in Christianity by the texts of the Psalms and the Book of Revelation. Being faithful to God, George defeated Emperor Diocletian, who symbolized and embodied evil and paganism. During the Crusades, the Palestinian coast was the place where the liberated princess entered the legend and later she appeared in works of art. According to Greek mythology, Joppe/Jaffa was the place where Perseus freed Andromeda from the dragon. Saint George was buried nearby, in Lydda. The story of Andromeda, without doubt, influenced the legend of St. George, the Dragon Slayer. In Hungary, the image of Saint George the Dragon Slayer appeared on the seal of the Csanád chapter as early as the 12th century, but it only survived on a single charter dated from the end of the 13th century. The seal of Zlaudus has a different composition and is more animated, depicting a prancing horse: in medieval murals this depiction became established.

ZOLTÁN CSISZÁR: 13th TO 19th CENTURY HISTORY OF PÁPÓC PART 2

The two-part study discusses the history of the settlement of Pápóc in Vas County as well as Szentmiklósfa, which was merged with Pápóc in 1926, from the first mention of the settlements to the cessation of Pápóc's status as a market town. The details relating to the Middle Ages are based on archival sources. The study also describes in detail the data of Pápóc's medieval accessories (Csatabér, Ekl) and its medieval buildings, and clarifies the findings so far. The modern details were compiled on the basis of tax censuses, *urbaria*, tithe lists, church attendance records, maps, and census data. The study also covers the folk architecture of Pápóc in the 19th century.

FRANCISKA KESZEI – SZABOLCS KESZEI: THE SECRETS OF THE NICK CHURCH.
IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF THE KISFALUDY AND NICZKY FAMILIES

The baroque-style church in the middle of the village of Nick has been built on the site of a former church. We do not know when the earliest church was built, but the village was already listed in 1328 as “Eghazas Nyck” (Nyck with a Church). Today’s place of worship, was built in 1776 by Lázár Niczky, who in his will provided for the construction of a completely new church. He also wrote in detail about how to place the crypts under the church. This present study provides interesting data on the now-forgotten noble family tombs located under the church, and on the members of the Niczky and Kisfaludy families buried in them.

BÁLINT PINTÉR: HISTORY OF THE FORMER FOUNTAIN OF SZOMBATHELY’S
SZENT ISTVÁN PARK

The study focuses on the former fountain in Szent István Park in Szombathely, which became an important part of the early 20th-century cityscape with its artistic design. In 1900, a serious competition between the factories arose over the building of the fountain. In addition to local entrepreneurs, well-known factories from Budapest, Austria and Germany submitted their bids. In the end, the Wagram factory, dealing with mass production of architectural ceramics, won, so a copy of the fountain acclaimed at the Vienna World’s Fair in 1873, could be built in Szombathely.

CSABA SÁNDOR HORVÁTH: THE CONNECTING ROLE OF THE RAILWAY
BETWEEN THE TWO BLOCKS DURING THE COLD WAR IN HUNGARY
PART 1

After World War II, the relationship between the two great powers, the United States and the Soviet Union, became increasingly tense. For the latter, Hungary was considered a Western military foreground, located at the eastern side of the Iron Curtain. The Iron Curtain was physically present here after 1949 and starting from 1956, it separated the two world orders for a long time. In theory, it cut off the Hungarian railway lines leading to Austria and the West. In practice, however, this was not the case. Traffic on the Budapest–Győr–Hegyeshalom–Vienna and the Székesfehérvár–Szombathely–Szentgotthárd–Graz as well as the Győr–Sopron–Ebenfurt lines continued more or less undisturbed until 1956.

ZOLTÁN NAGY: THE POTTERY OF ÓRSÉG FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF THREE GENERATIONS POTTERY GUILDS; WINE JUGS WITH INSCRIPTIONS, ANTIQUÉ DECORATIONS

It takes into account the stylistic elements of the wine jugs made in the pottery villages in the Veleméri Valley between 1835 and 1925, bearing inscriptions of date and name, but also deals with the 14th-century “Gerencsér” (“potter”) settlement name determined by the prevalent profession here, as well as the pottery profession itself and the personal name “Gerencsér”. It also discusses archeological finds separately in connection with the round-mouthed jugs and the Velemér Valley pottery guilds established in the 19th century.

CSABA TÓTH: VASVÁR AND HEGYHÁT IN FINE ARTS PART 1

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 19th 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 expression of the open-mouthed astonishment over the fact that how much hidden value there is still in the country and in Vas County.