

der errichteten Staatsgüter und Produktionsgenossenschaften befriedigt; gleichzeitig wurden die Produktionssicherheit des Bauerntums sowie seine sich mit dem Besitz und Ackerboden jahrhundertlangen verbindenden Traditionen zerstört; sie wurde Mittel zu den Beschränkungen des Kulakentums und herausgehobene Quelle für die Organisation der landwirtschaftlichen Produktions-genossenschaften. Der Verfasser untersucht vor allem mit Verwendung der archivalischen Quellen die im Komitat Vas erfolgten Kommassierungen und ihre Wirkungen. Er zeigt in chronologischer Ordnung die Widersprüche der angeordneten Kommassierungen, die Reaktionen der einzelnen Schichten des Bauerntums, die Rolle der Kommassierungen in der Organisation der landwirtschaftlichen Produktionsgenossenschaften vor. Die im Beitrag bekannt gegebenen Angaben ermöglichen die bezüglichen Vergleiche inbezug auf die einzelnen Jahre, die Landesergebnisse, die Bezirke des Komitates und die Gemeinde.

MÁRIA M. KOZÁR:  
ÁGOSTON PÁVEL'S (1886–1946)  
MANUSCRIPTS

On the occasion of the 135<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Ágoston Pável's birth and the 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary of his death, we take stock of his manuscripts preserved in Szombathely. One of the most prominent figures in the intellectual life of Szombathely, he was also the first professional Slovenian scientist in Hungary. Three bibliographies of his work have been published. A study of his manuscripts has revealed when and where they were published, and which notes he made for which works. Those marked in the bibliographies as unknown locations

are assumed to be notes written by Ágoston Pável on labels, which can be found in the Ethnographic Repository of the Savaria Museum.

JÁNOS FÜZES:  
THE MEMORY OF GYÖRGY ROMHÁNYI  
(1905–1991)

The protagonist of the great monologue "The Professor", dr. György Romhányi is the role model of generations, an academic who became a legend in his own lifetime, professor of pathology, pathologist, or, as he called himself: "prosector". He became a legend at a time when there was no Internet, no social media, and only enthusiastic messengers could pass on his snippets of ideas and intellectual legacy by word of mouth. For us, the descendants, the "rescue of the legacy" is a duty and an urgent one. His life's work, like those of others like him, cannot be appropriated because it is universal and belongs to everyone. The legend of dr. György Romhányi has been cherished and handed down by 25 years of medical education.

ZOLTÁN CSISZÁR:  
SOME CLARIFICATIONS AND ADDITIONS  
TO THE MEDIEVAL "PAPUCH"-TYPE  
PLACE NAMES. "PÁPOC" AND "PAPOLC"

As a supplement to the study on the history of the name of Pápoc in Vas county, published in the Vasi Szemle issue 4 of 2017, the article presents new information revealed during the investigation the name of Papolc (today: Păpăuți, Romania) in the Háromszék Region. In order to clarify the discrepancies that have surfaced, the Hungarian National Archives databases

are used to review the settlements considered to belong to the Papuch name type and to record their references. This places Papolc in a new group of place names (Popolch-type place names) independent of the Papuch-type, and traces it back to the Slavic common word *popol* (Árpád-period vulgo *Popol*). It concludes that the name transfer of Papolc according to the etymological dictionary of geographical names (*Pápoc*→*Papolc* of Vas County) cannot be considered a realistic solution due to the coexistence of several medieval *Pápoc* settlements and the different origins of the two groups. The spelling of the place names is confirmed by image documents from the Hungarian National Archives and the National Archives of Romania (Arhivele Naționale ale României) in Covasna County, and also provides the geographical location of the members of the two groups.

BORBÁLA VAJK:  
IKERVÁR IN THE LATE MIDDLE AGES.  
Part 2

In Part 2 of the study on the late medieval history of Ikervár in Vas County, based on medieval and modern written sources we can learn about the life of this simple serf village with certain central functions: a weekly market, a parish, a Rába River crossing, a bailiff. The paper also lists the financial and other benefits due to the landlord, as well as takes stock of the inhabitants of Ikervár. From the beginning of the 14<sup>th</sup> century, we have three generations worth of information about a family that migrated from Ikervár to Sopron, and we can learn about the medieval church, identical to the St. George parish church of today.

CSILLA KEPPEL:  
PHILANTHROPIC SUPPORTERS OF  
THE HOSPITAL IN SZOMBATHELY IN THE  
19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY

The study examines the period stretching from 1824 to 1914 the circumstances of the highest value donations made to the longest-lived association in Szombathely (1824–1949), the *Emberbaráti Egylet* (Philanthropic Society). The hospital, established by a philanthropic society, was first functioning in rented apartments (1824–1829), then in separate buildings – on today's Thököly Imre Street between 1829 and 1891, and on the today's Gagarin Road between 1891 and 1949. It has been supported by the wealthy in several waves throughout its history. The most prominent of these are Canon Imre Szabó, Mihály Akacs and members of the Festetich family: Count Dénes Festetich, his wife Karolina Zichy, and their daughter Mária: wife of Count Pál Draskovich.

CSILLA PUP:  
THE TIME CAPSULE OF THE ROMAN  
CATHOLIC CHURCH IN ÖLBŐ – WITH A  
PARISH HISTORY PERSPECTIVE

Rebuilt from the foundations in 1857–1858, the Roman Catholic church in Ölbő was enlarged in 1936. During the works, a time capsule was found in the church wall, which was re-installed in the sanctuary wall in the same year, with the addition of new documents. The study of the history of the church presents the origins, discovery and subsequent history of the capsule, embedded in the broader history of the parish of Ölbő, which was founded in the Árpád era and has been significant throughout to the present. The study is

concluded with a reference to the relevant parts of the *historia domus* ("house history"), which authentically preserves the text of the "double time capsule" documents.

ANTAL HORVÁTH:  
LAND CONSOLIDATIONS IN VAS  
COUNTY, 1949–1956. Part 1

The Hungarian Workers' Party, as the sole holder of power, wanted to make agricultural production more efficient by performing a socialist transformation in agriculture. It was as part of this forced transformation work that the land consolidations began in 1949. During this period, the land consolidations was intended to meet the interests and needs of the state farms and cooperatives; at the same time, it destroyed the peasantry's production security and its centuries-old traditions connected to land. It became a means of limiting the kulak class and a major resource in creating cooperatives. Using mainly archival sources, the author examines the land consolidations in Vas County and their effects. It presents, in chronological order, the contradictions of the imposed land consolidations, the reactions of the peasantry, the role of the land consolidations in the creation of cooperatives. The data presented in the paper provide an opportunity to make comparisons between individual years, national results, and between the districts and municipalities of the county.

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