

ZOLTÁN CSISZÁR:  
 UNDER THE WINGS OF THE EAGLE  
 (ALSÓ-KEMENESHÁT IN THE 18<sup>TH</sup> AND  
 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURIES)

This article, continuing the studies on the Ottoman occupation period published in issues 2 and 3 of *Vasi Szemle* (2024), examines the status of the settlements in the region now known as Alsó-Kemeneshát following the expulsion of the Turks. The study draws on sources such as tax censuses, *urbaria*, and census data, some of which are already well-documented. It concludes with an analysis of the 1869 census. The findings provide a comprehensive picture of the region's settlements up to the Austro-Hungarian Compromise, addressing gaps in historical knowledge. In summary, the first half of the examined period saw a sudden increase in the number of houses, plots, and population, accompanied by a decline in the living conditions of the agrarian population.

JUDIT SZIPŐCZ:  
 THE PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE OF  
 THE KŐSZEG FELT FACTORY IN THE  
 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY

Since ancient times, humans have harnessed the beneficial properties of animal hair. The significance of felt, made from sheep's wool, remains considerable even in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Due to its excellent thermal insulation, waterproofing, vibration absorption, and heat resistance, felt has been widely used in both light and heavy industries. Hungary's only operational felt factory is located in Kőszeg, in a picturesque setting, making it almost an industrial monument. This study provides an overview of the factory's history while of-

fering insights into the felt production process and its diverse applications.

GÁBOR TÓTH – BARBARA SÁNTA:  
 THE EASTERN CEMETERY OF SAVARIA  
 – NEW ANTHROPOLOGICAL DATA  
 (SZOMBATHELY, ROMAN PERIOD)

Archaeological research on the eastern cemetery of Savaria began in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, with the most recent findings emerging from excavations conducted in 2022, prior to cemetery construction. These excavations uncovered 33 additional graves within the cemetery and three more in the section wall. Most of the graves likely date to the 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> century CE. The burial rite was consistent, with the deceased interred in a supine position, oriented west to east. The tombs varied in construction, ranging from simple earth graves to brick tombs and stone-brick-mortar structures. The majority of the graves had been disturbed and/or looted. Human remains were recovered from 28 graves, though most were incomplete and fragmentary. While the anthropological study does not alter existing knowledge, it provides a detailed report of the findings.

GABRIELLA GÁSPÁR:  
 STATUS, RANK, AND WEALTH IN THE  
 HISTORY OF THE MIKOS FAMILY OF  
 TARRÓDHÁZA

This study explores the origins and career of Baron László Tarródházi Mikos. Born in Kőszeg into a Lutheran noble family, Mikos owed his status and wealth to his legal expertise and professional skills. His significance lies in his involvement as a lawyer in two major events of late 18<sup>th</sup>-century Hungarian history: the conservative reform

movement and the Jacobin trial. Spending two-thirds of his life in national office, he was also a highly respected jurist.

DR. TIVADAR PUSKÁS –  
REZSŐ LENDVAI – TAMÁS KÖCSE :  
AN OLD DOCUMENT ON THE HISTORY  
OF AMBULANCE SERVICES IN VAS  
COUNTY FROM CONCEPT TO REALITY

This study examines the development of emergency care in Vas County, based on a plan drafted by the chief physician of the ambulance service at the time, Dr. Tivadar Puskás, in late 1994. The plan outlined the direction for development across ten thematic areas and provides a summary of progress made over the past 25 years. Many of the objectives set at the time have been successfully achieved, and some have even influenced national policies. Key accomplishments include the establishment of a network of ambulance stations ensuring a maximum 15-minute response time and the integration of an on-call general practitioner service within the National Ambulance Service.

GÁBOR KOVÁCS – SÁNDOR NÉMETH:  
THE ADMINISTRATION OF VAS  
COUNTY SINCE THE REGIME CHANGE

This study aims to examine the present-day administration of Vas County. While its primary focus is the period following the political regime change in 1990, it also explores the legal-administrative framework of key historical periods, beginning with the introduction of modern public administration after the Austro-Hungarian Compromise. Additionally, it analyzes the main factors influencing the population of the

county's settlements. The study further investigates various sub-county territorial levels, including notarial districts, subregions, districts, and joint municipal offices.

BALÁZS TAMÁS UDVARDI:  
ACCOUNT - CHAPTERS IN THE LIFE OF  
JÁNOS CSONDOR

János Csondor, an advocate for the use of the Hungarian language, has remained largely unknown to Hungarian literary research. He is primarily recognized for his major work, *Gazdaságbéli számadó és számvevő tiszti utasítások* (Accounting and Auditing Officers' Instructions), published in Keszthely in 1819. His influence was more pronounced in economic literature. This paper seeks to explore his life, shedding light on the world of patronage, the decline of the Keszthely center following the death of György Festetics, and the rise of Fülöp Batthyány. It also examines Csondor's relationship with Lajos Bitnitz, a prominent scholar of the time, while offering new insights into the creation of the Economic Dictionary. Additionally, the study may provide a fresh perspective on life in Szombathely during the reform era, opening further research opportunities for local historians.

GÉZA BALÁZS:  
THE MEMORY OF PÉTER JÓZSA IN  
SZOMBATHELY AND NAGYRÁKOS

This paper explores the career and work of Péter Józsa (1929–1979), a cultural sociologist and semiotician, highlighting his connection to Vas County (Nagyrákos). It also examines the symposia held in Vas County (Szombathely, Nagyrákos) since 2002 that have been dedicated to his legacy. Particular attention is given to the 2024 symposium, which focuses on the theme of meaning creation in the arts.

CSILLA PUP:  
PORTRAIT OF JÁNOS SZENTGYÖRGYI  
HORVÁTH (1777–1841),  
THE CHAMBERLAIN

The history of three prominent generations of the renowned Horváth family of Szentgyörgy remains largely untold. This essay aims to fill that gap. János Szentgyörgyi Horváth (1777–1841) was known not only for his successful economic ventures and official career but also for his generous support in establishing new institutions and associations. He maintained excellent relations with leading intellectuals and politicians of his time, including István Széchenyi and Governor József. Horváth and his wife, Anna Latinovits, were widely recognized for their zealous philanthropy, which attracted significant attention from their contemporaries. Notably, this study presents, for the first time, the publication of a bust of János Szentgyörgyi Horváth by Anton Einsle, the most renowned portrait painter of the period.

PÉTER MARKÓ:  
TRANSFORMATION AFTER COVID

The Covid lockdowns are etched in our memories forever. The uncertainty they created can best be described as Kafkaesque. For many eminent thinkers across Europe, those months brought to mind Franz Kafka's *The Metamorphosis*. The lockdown caused by the virus is gradually preparing us for the broader lockdown imposed by environmental disaster. We know well that this is not just a single crisis but a transformation. The Earth is signaling in countless ways that it is exhausted. Humanity must bid farewell to its long-cherished dream of happiness through material prosperity.