

GÁBOR ILON: A PREHISTORIC HOLY SACRIFICE FROM THE CSÖRNÖC STREAM. CONTRIBUTION FOR THE LATE BRONZE AGE ROUTE OF THE AMBER ROAD.

Dhe study deals with a privately owned bronze axe found at the city limits of Körmen, in the bed of the Csörnöc Stream. Its significance is given by the fact that this is the first Late Bronze Age (specifically 11th century BC) Vas County object that can be authentically associated with water. It might be connected to a person who has successfully crossed or intended to cross the Rába floodplain. Based on an examination of the archeological sites in the area, the author came to the conclusion that the route of the Roman Era road was already in use at that time.

GYULA BENCZIK – BALÁZS ZÁGORHIDI CZIGÁNY: NEW DATA ON THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE NÁDASD FAMILY. PART 1 KNOWN AND UNKNOWN DOCUMENT SOURCES

In the recent years, research on the history of the Nádasd family has yielded a number of new results, from the clarification of kinship relationships (Petenyéd the elder and the younger) to the identification of individual early estates (Sár estate), and to the first known family member (1208: Benenig). All this is confirmed by the involvement of new sources: the study describes an early certificate that has so far been published in abridged form only, but has now become known in its full thanks to a 17th-century transcript. The certificate, dated in 1220, actually was drawn up in 1237 and 1244, but is still one of the most important sources to the early history of the Nádasd family. The continuation of the study will present the source group – the so-called *Elenchus Nadasdianus* – to which the said certificate is connected.

ZOLTÁN CSISZÁR: ADDITIONAL DATA FOR ETIMOLOGY OF THE PAPUCH AND PUCH- TYPE PLACE NAMES NAMES RELATED TO “PÁPÓC” AND “PÓCS”

The article draws the attention to the contradictions in the name interpretation of the Dictionary of Geographical Names (FNESZ) for the settlement of Pápóc. The occurrences of Papuch-type place names in medieval Hungary are included in the author's study published in 2017 in the Vasi Review. As a personal name lexeme, the Árpadian name register examines the possibility of considering the names of Puch and Popu. Examining the “Lipoch” and “Papuch” toponyms among the “Pócs” -type occurrences shows the possibility of a similar formation method. Toponyms that can be formed from two personal names with the “-cs” toponym suffix provide a possible solution to the onomastic problem.

ZSOLT BAJZIK: THE HISTORY OF THE CASTLE OF SOROKPOLÁNY PART 1

The curial residence in Sorkújfalu, bought in 1820 by László Mikos, was first mentioned at the beginning of the 18th century. The castle became the property of the Szapáry family in 1891, and was rebuilt according to the designs of Arthur Meinig. In the years that followed, the hunts and balls quickly exhausted the fortune of Count Pál Szapáry, so in 1912 he was forced to sell his estate. Baron Dr. István Haupt-Buchenrode acquired the residence in 1916, and the building was modernized, the designs were provided by the Viennese architect, Leopold Bauer. The baron fled the village in 1945, and the building was converted into a Soviet military hospital. From the 1950s, it was used as apartments, for the purposes of the party, as warehouse, and then it housed a school and a kindergarten. After being transferred into private ownership, it was restored in an age-appropriate manner.

JÓZSEF HORVÁTH: "THIS CAFÉ & HOTEL IS THE FORERUNNER OF WESTERN CULTURE ..." THE "PALACE" HOTEL IN SZOMBATHELY

In Szombathely, on the corner of today's Fő tér and Király utca, a hotel-café named “Palace” was opened in 1895 by dr. Emil and Jenő Stirling who raised it to European standards. During the U.S. air raid on March 4, 1945, 40% of the Palace was destroyed by the bombs. At the end of 1945, in addition to renovating

the remaining part of the building, the Stirling brothers also planned to build a new 80-room hotel. However, the Stirling brothers could not raise the money needed to carry through their idea. Thereafter, they planned to use the Palace as a residential building. The conversion, which began in the early 1950s, was halted by the city, on the pretext of technical problems, and the demolition of the building was ordered. Subsequently, a residential block was built on the site of the Palace, and a public space was established.

KRISZTINA KELBERT: VARYING PERMANENCE CHARITY AND SOCIAL WORK OF THE LADIES OF THE COUNT ERDŐDY'S FAMILY IN VÉP, IN THE FIRST HALF OF THE 20TH CENTURY

The historical research of recent years is turning with increasing interest towards the mentality of aristocratic women. The international and domestic literature is increasingly scrutinizing the lifestyle of aristocratic ladies, and within that, their charitable work and patronage in social fields. Recently, the memoirs, diaries and correspondence of many Hungarian aristocratic women have been made public, and the previously published memoirs of several mistresses have been republished, providing detailed insights into these roles. The present study also seeks to fit into this line, and undertakes to show that the extensive charitable and social work of aristocratic women is not only a historical topos in literature and the public consciousness, but a line of real actions as well. The study is presenting the charitable social work of the ladies of the Erdődy family of Vép, in the first half of the 20th century. The concept of assistance is an ever present motif in the family of Count Erdődy of Vép, spanning generations, however, its forms change over time. The types of charitable social work are actually responses given on the challenges of a given age. This is why I entitled this study with an antagonistic contrast "varying permanence". In my writing, I would like to show how in the first half of the 20th century, between 1900 and 1945, four ladies of the Erdődy family responded to historical crises: the events of the First and Second World Wars, the poverty of the era, child protection and health. These four ladies are: Count Sándorné Erdődy, Count Erzsébet Draskovich (1877–1941), her two daughters: Count Marietta Erdődy (later the wife of Prince László Esterházy) (1905–2006), and Count Ilona Erdődy (later the wife of Count Alexander Mensdorff-Pouilly) (1917–2003) as well as Countess Terézia Huyadi, the wife of Count Erdődy Ferenc (1909–1996).

DÁNIEL BALIZS: A NEW PERSPECTIVE IN ETHNIC RESEARCH IN VAS COUNTY: WHAT DO CEMETERIES TELL US?

An ethnically focused study of inscriptions in cemeteries has not yet been frequently used in local ethnic studies. The texts and numbers found on the graves can reveal important information about the internal linguistic and identity character of a given community. The research includes cemeteries of 14 settlements with mixed nationalities, located on the western edge of the Carpathian Basin.

GÁBOR FERENCZI: HUNGARIAN DIALECTS. PART 1 EXTANT REALITY?

My study points out that in the Hungarian-speaking areas, including the western border region too, dialects indeed exist. These territorially bound language versions are mainly used in familiar conversations. Dialectology deals with the study of linguistic systematics and usage of dialects. Of course, the political, economic and social transformation also affects the use of regional languages, which leads to a reassessment of the role of our dialects and (predominantly) to the stigmatization of its users. There are several sensible arguments in favor of changing this behavior leading to shamefulness and surrender.

KÁLMÁN SZÉLL: "TWINKLE, TWINKLE LITTLE STAR" (Thoughts from 2011. Part 3)

I have already published a compilation in the Vasi Szemle (Issue 2, 2011, pp. 131–154) from my earlier publications, books, and thoughts that came to my mind in silent moments – at the age of 85. Now, at the age of 94, I am re-sharing my thoughts accumulated since then. I still believe, I hope, that in this accelerated history we still have time to think, and that the horizontal superficiality of everyday life does not conceal or destroy the recognition of vertical relationships. The spirit (thought world), in contrast to matter, is capable to propel itself, to grow, and to inspire other minds. If readers accept or reject my thoughts, they can survive. Beyond our virtual survival, we enrich, color, and enhance our worldview and culture.