

also beyond the borders of the country. After his death in 1854, at the age of 79, he was succeeded by his less talented son. Under József's management, the Zanelli dealership went bankrupt in 1866 and, together with the properties acquired by his parents, became the property of Benedek Zittritsch.

BEATRIX BASICS:
THE PORTRAIT OF FERENC ZANELLI,
A SZOMBATHELY MERCHANT, IN THE
COLLECTION OF THE SMIDT MUSEUM
IN SZOMBATHELY

Very few sources are available on the life of painter Károly Pálmai (1825–1860), but many of his works are preserved in museum collections. The Bratislava City Gallery has three paintings by Pálmai in its collection, while the Sopron Museum has a significant collection of Pálmai's works. The Szombathely portrait was most likely painted in the 1850s, and the materialist Ferenc Zanelli (Francesco Zanelli) is first mentioned in city records in 1758. Ferenc Zanelli was a spice merchant who also employed a shop clerk and of whom several mentions can be found in sources from the 1850s. At the turn of the 18th and 19th centuries, many Italians visited Szombathely and there are records of itinerant workers, itinerant artisans, confectioners, and merchants. The portrait painter must have been most active in the 1850s, with the towns of Szombathely, Sopron, and Bratislava as his main areas of activity, and he painted mainly portraits.

ANDREA LEPOLD:
GETTING OVER OUR FATHER.
ON THE CHILDHOOD TRAUMA OF
ÁGOTA KRISTÓF AND ATTILA KRISTÓF

In Ágota Kristóf's depressing novels, there are plenty of vague references to her childhood trauma: In 1948, her father was sentenced to 7 years imprisonment for sexually abusing his female students. In the more than 70 years since then, the case has become a taboo for some, a legend of a show trial for others. Recently, two elderly witnesses from Kőszeg and an unexpectedly unearthed archival document have confirmed that the severe child molestation did indeed take place. The reconstruction of the tragedy was greatly aided by the recollections of Ágota's brother, the writer-journalist Attila Kristóf.

JUDIT SÁRÁNDI-KOVÁCS:
CHANGES IN THE FORESTS AND
FORESTRY OF MAGYARSZOMBATFA
AND GÖDÖRHÁZA FROM THE 1930S TO
THE PRESENT DAY

The aim of the study is to find out, on the basis of literature and archival sources, what changes have taken place in the forests of Magyarszombatfa and Gödörháza compared to the situation as it was in Gyula Gáyer's time to the present. The sessional forest management typical of the Őrség did not happen here, and the forest landowners' association of former lords was not established. Although we can only infer the forest management practices, the selection cutting mentioned in the forestry plan of the Reformed elementary school in Magyarszombatfa can be used in the future to create forest stands that are more resistant to environmental changes.

PÉTER ILLÉS:
ON THE INTERACTIONS BETWEEN
LANDSCAPE CHANGE AND SOCIO-
CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTAL
TRANSFORMATION IN THE
VINEYARDS OF A SMALL VILLAGE

Based on individual ethnographic–anthropological fieldwork and interviews, this paper offers an insight into the landscape-utilization efforts of contemporary Hungarian rural society and the local and small regional socio-cultural processes associated with them. The former historical small-plot vineyards and the areas that were typically declared enclosed gardens in the Kádár era, together with their specific landscape-forming elements of the rural land and land use in the small rural areas of the West Transdanubian region, mirror the emergence and changes of the rural hybrid societies of the 21st century.

BALÁZS NÉMETH:
“MAILBAGS ON THE PLANE.”
PHILATELIC ASPECTS OF THE FIRST
AIRMAIL FLIGHT TO SZOMBATHELY
IN 1920–1921

Two years after the First World War, domestic air service was launched between Budapest and Szombathely. The first take-off took place at a ceremony in Rákosmező on 7 November 1920. The flights also carried airmail from the very beginning. A series of three stamps were issued to post the mail, which was used exclusively to pay the airmail fare. Most of the mailings were intended to meet the needs of the collectors, for which they were posted. Shortly afterward, in March 1921, the Entente finally banned the airmail service, and flights ceased after a few months.

SZERZŐINK

DR. BARISKA ISTVÁN (1943) történész, ny. levéltárvezető, Kőszeg

DR. BASICS BEATRIX (1956) művészettörténész, szerkesztő, Múzeumcafé, egyetemi oktató, Országos Rabbiképző – Zsidó Egyetem Művelődés- és Kultúratörténeti Tanszék, Budapest

BIRÓ ZOLT (1969) fordító, tanár, Szombathely

CSISZÁR ZOLTÁN (1956) okleveles gépész szakmérnök, Veszprém

DR. GRÁFIK IMRE (1944) néprajzkutató, ny. műzeumi főtanácsos, Szombathely

DR. ILLÉS PÉTER (1977) etnológus főmuzeológus, Savaria Megyei Hatókörű Városi Múzeum, Szombathely

DR. KATONA ATTILA (1958) történész, egyetemi docens, Eötvös Loránd Tudományegyetem Savaria Egyetemi Központ Berzsenyi Dániel Pedagógusképző Központ Történelem Tanszék, Szombathely

KOCSIS DOROTTYA (1976) informatikus könyvtáros, Eötvös Loránd Tudományegyetem Állam- és Jogtudományi Kar, Budapest

LEPOLD ANDREA (1978) tanár, újságíró, Zalaegerszeg

NAGY ADRIENN (1993) doktorjelölt, Eötvös Loránd Tudományegyetem Bölcsészettudományi Kar Történelemtudományi Doktori Iskola Modernkori Magyarország Doktori Program, Budapest

DR. NÉMETH BALÁZS (1981) nyelvész, jogász, hadtörténeti kutató, Vas Megyei Kormányhivatal, Szombathely

DR. SÁRÁNDI-KOVÁCS JUDIT (1987) okleveles erdőmérnök, egyetemi adjunktus, Soproni Egyetem Erdőmérnöki Kar Erdő- és Természeti Erőforrás-gazdálkodási Intézet

DR. TILCSIK GYÖRGY (1952) levéltáros, ny. levéltárigazgató, Szombathely