

2. Hlavný redaktor: Iván Balassa. Redaktori: András Krupa, Štefan Lami. Budapest: Tankönyvkiadó, 1979. 297 pp.

3. Hlavný redaktor: Iván Balassa. Budapest: Tankönyvkiadó, 1981. 284 pp.

As one can see, the form, amount and speed of publication vary somewhat from one series to another. All of the first volumes were prepared on the occasion of the first international ethnographical congress of ethnic minorities (Békéscsaba, 28–31 October, 1975). The proceedings of this congress were later published, in Hungarian, in a separate volume (*Nemzetközi néprajzi nemzetiségkutató konferencia*. Ed. Iván Balassa. Budapest–Békéscsaba: Magyar Néprajzi Társaság–Tudományos Ismeretterjesztő Társulat Békés megyei szervezete. 1976. 440 pp. The book is in Hungarian.)

In honour of the second similar congress in Békéscsaba (30th September–2th October, 1980) new volumes appeared, and the congress papers were published soon afterwards (*A II. békéscsabai nemzetközi néprajzi nemzetiségkutató konferencia előadásai*. I–III. Ed.: Ernő Eperjessy, András Krupa. Budapest–Békéscsaba: Művelődési Minisztérium Nemzetiségi Önálló Osztály. 1981. 754 pp. All three volumes are in Hungarian.)

We may trust that both the publications and the congresses will continue. There are other publications in Hungary also devoted to minority studies. We will come back later to review them.

Debrecen University Publications in Ethnography and Folklore

At the Kossuth Lajos University in Debrecen the Ethnographic Institute (*Néprajzi Intézet*) has been in existence since 1949, founded and headed for three decades by Professor Béla Gunda. After some earlier interim publications, since 1960 the Institute has published a yearbook *Műveltség és Hagyomány* with papers written in Hungarian by Hungarian and foreign scholars, with summaries in widely used languages. An exception was vol. XIII–XIV. (1971), a Festschrift in honour of the editor's 60th birthday, entitled *Studia ethnographica et folkloristica in honorem Béla Gunda* with papers written exclusively in widely used languages. In 1979 a long time member of the institute, Professor Zoltán Újváry became the head of the department and also the editor of its publications. He has slightly changed their profile, and separated articles written in Hungarian from those published in a widely used world language.

Beginning with volume XIX (1981) the yearbook *Műveltség és Hagyomány* changed its title to *Ethnographica et Folkloristica Carpathica*, using new series numerals (1 for 1980, 2 for 1981 and 3 for 1982), but still keeping the old, Roman, numerals for the whole series (i.e. XIX for 1980, XX for 1981 and XXI for 1982) together with the old title *Műveltség és Hagyomány* as a subtitle. Each volume has about 300 pages, and the publication languages are German, English or French. The yearbook concentrates on East Central European folk traditions, and has become an important international organ, not only maintaining its reputation, but also strengthening its importance for comparative studies.

For practical use in university education a new, mimeographed or reprint series was started. *Folklor és etnográfia* is its title, and so far 8 publications have appeared, all in Hungarian, of which only one of the last issues has English summaries. The first five issues are now out of print, thus we simply give a list of them.

1. László Dám: *Az alföldi lakóház. Kérdőív* (A questionnaire concerning folk architecture on the Great Hungarian Plain). Debrecen: 1979. 50 pp.

2. Zoltán Újváry: *Népszokások és színhátékok. Jegyzet* (Folk customs and folk theatre. University lectures). Part I. Debrecen: 1979. 197 pp.

3. László Dám: *Bevezetés az etnográfiaiba. Jegyzet* (Introduction to ethnography. University lectures). Debrecen: 1979. 66 pp.

4. *A Néprajzi Tanszék harminc éve* (Thirty years of the Debrecen University Institute of Ethnography). Debrecen: 1979. 23 pp.

5. Zoltán Újváry: *Népszokások és színhátékok. Jegyzet* (Folk customs and folk theatre. University lectures). Part II. Debrecen: 1981. 69 pp.

6. Zoltán Újváry: *Agrárkultusz* (Agrarian cults). Debrecen: 1981. 265 pp. (Reprint for university use of the author's earlier book *Az agrárkultusz kutatása a magyar és az európai folklórban*. Debrecen: 1969.)

7. József Vekerdi: *A magyarországi cigány kutatások története* (An outline of Gypsy studies in Hungary). Debrecen: 1982. 60 pp. (The first complete history of Gypsy studies in Hungary, with an English summary on pp. 50–59. The Bibliography contains nearly 300 items in two languages, Hungarian and English. This small booklet is the most important recent contribution to Gypsy lore in Hungary.)

8. Erzsébet Bódy: *Bevezetés a magyar néprajzi terepmunka módszertanába* (Introduction to fieldwork technique in Hungary). Debrecen: 1982. 143 pp. (The first attempt in Hungarian to summarize fieldwork problems in anthropology and ethnology.)

More ambitious publications, monographs in fact, appear in the series *Studia folkloristica et ethnographica* which despite the title, are only in Hungarian, but with summaries and tables of contents in other languages. The general editor of the series is Professor Újváry.

1. Zoltán Újváry: *A temetés paródiája. Temetés és halál a népi játékokban* (The Parody of funerals. Funeral and death in Hungarian folk theatre). Debrecen: 1978. 259 pp. (With summary and table of contents in Russian and German.)

2. István Dobrossy: *Dohánytermesztés a Nyírségben* (Tobacco cultivation in East Hungary). Debrecen: 1978. 117 pp. (With summary and table of contents in German.)

3. Ernő Kunt: *Temető az Aggteleki-karszt falvaiban* (Cemeteries in North-East Hungary). Debrecen: 1978. 152 pp. (With summary and table of contents in German.)

4. László Szabó: *A magyar rokonsági rendszer* (The Hungarian Kinship System). Debrecen: 1980. 133 pp. (With summary and table of contents in German and Slovakian.)

5. Elek Bartha: *A hitélet néprajzi vizsgálata egy zempléni faluban* (Folk Religion in a Hungarian village—Kömloska). Debrecen: 1980. 130 pp. (With summary and table of contents in German and Slovakian.)

6. László Dám: *Lakóházak a Nyírségben* (House Types in North-East Hungary). Debrecen: 1982. 115 pp. (With summary and table of contents in German and Slovakian.)

7. Emőke Szalay—Zoltán Újváry: *Két fazekas falu Gömörben* (Folk pottery in two Hungarian villages of South Slovakia: Lévárt and Derenk). Debrecen: 1982. 152+(3) pp. (With summary and table of contents in German and Slovakian.)

8. József Farkas: *Fejezetek az Ecsedi-láp gazdálkodásához* (Agriculture in a moor area in North-East Hungary). Debrecen: 1982. 196 pp. (With summary and table of contents in German and Slovakian.)

9. István Dobrossy—Márta Fügedy: *Termelés és életmód. Tíz község termelőszövetkezete* (Production and Folk Life. A study of 10 agricultural cooperatives). Debrecen: 1983. 282 pp. (With summary and table of contents in German and Slovakian.)

University textbooks proper are also available from the Debrecen Ethnographic Institute. These primarily serve teaching, but are important for general research as well, for example:

László Dám: *Magyar Néprajz. I. Építkezés* (Hungarian Ethnography. I. Folk architecture). Budapest: 1980. Tankönyvkiadó, 194 pp.

To sum up the activity of the Debrecen Ethnographic Institute during the last few years, it is impressive to see how much devotion and scholarly energy was put into the production of nearly twenty publications. The yearbooks in which comparative and synoptic papers are being published, maintain a high scholarly standard. The Hungarian series is devoted to practical and commemorative purposes. The most important field work monographs are rich with notes, photos and other

documentary material; each of them is a small summary of the topic. Because of the regional orientation of the series is North-East and East Hungary, summaries in Slovakian (and German) are highly justified. We wish all the Debrecen series of publications success in their continuing work.

Folia Rákócziana 1–6, 1979–1981

The *Vay Ádám Múzeum* in Vaja, East Hungary is named after the statesman to Prince Ferenc Rákóczi, and therefore issues an important series of documents relating to the "kuruc" revolution (1703–1711) led by Rákóczi. The publication series is edited by the historian Gusztáv Heckenast, and the museum's director, Mátyás Molnár. The "publisher" is the "Friends' circle of the Museum" (*A Vay Ádám Múzeum Baráti Köre*) and all the volumes are registered as publications in Vaja. So far the following issues have appeared, all of them containing important and previously unpublished material. With one exception no foreign language summary or information is included, but a great number of the documents are written in Latin.

1. József Zachar: *Bercsényi László, a Rákóczi-szabadságharc kapitánya, Franciaország marsallja. Válogatott források* (Selected documents concerning L. Bercsényi, captain in Rákóczi's revolution, later Marshal of France). 1979. 168 pp. (With a French summary, pp. 143–152.)

2. Anna Zay: *Herbárium 1718*. Nyíregyháza: 1939. 151 pp. (Photomechanic print of the 1718 manuscript with commentaries.)

3. Gusztáv Heckenast: *Kajali Pál (1662–1710) kuruc szenátor, országos főhadbíró válogatott írásai* (Selected writings of P. Kajali, chief military judge). 1980. 87 pp.

4. Imre Bánkuti: *Lónyai Ferenc fegyverestési és ruházati főhadbiztos válogatott iratai* (Selected writings of F. Lónyay, chief mobilization agent). 1980. 104 pp.

5. Ágnes Kovács: *Iratok a nyírségi salétromtermelés történetéhez a Rákóczi-szabadságharc idején* (Documents on salpeter industry in East Hungary during the Rákóczi revolution). 1981. 120 pp.

6. Miklós Kamody: *A Rákóczi-szabadságharc postája. Válogatott iratok* (Selected documents on mail service during the Rákóczi revolution). 1981. 192 pp.

The Vaja museum has also issued four other small unnumbered publications by the same team. In chronological order they are the following.

Mátyás Molnár, ed.: *Rákóczi-kori tudományos ülészek* (17 papers of a conference on Rákóczi's age). 1973. szeptember 20–21. Vaja: 1975. 125 pp.

Mátyás Molnár ed.: *Thököly-emlékünnepe. A fejedelem halálának 270. évfordulója alkalmából* (7 papers and other materials of a commemorative meeting of Prince I. Thököly). 1975. október 18. Vaja: 1975. 115 pp.

Mátyás Molnár ed.: *A Rákóczi-szabadságharc vitás kérdései. Tudományos emlékülés* (Unsolved problems in Rákóczi's revolution. Papers of a conference) 1976. január 29–30. Vaja-Nyíregyháza: 1976. 93 pp.

Vay Ádám verses Onéletrása (Verse Autobiography by Á. Vay). Ed.: Krisztina Szalay. Vaja: 1978. 31 pp.

This series was followed from 1979 onwards by the *Folia Rákócziana*. Some of the publications are still available at the *Vay Ádám Múzeum* in Vaja.