

language of agriculture and animal husbandry in the village of Pacsér (*A pacséri földművelés és állattartás szótára*, 1975, pp. 173) by Antal Pénovázt.

Literary studies and publications are mostly printed by the principal Hungarian publishing houses of literary journals in Yugoslavia. The books by János Bányai, Imre Bori, István Bosnyák, István Szeli and others are well known and well accepted both in Yugoslavia and in Hungary. It would be the task of a special survey to list them in a major review article.

Even if we disregard publications by members of the Hungarological Institute in Novi Sad outside of the institute proper, the more than 20,000 printed pages since 1969 constitute an important achievement both in quantity and quality. Diligent colleagues from the capital of the Vojvodina have provided a monument of reliable scholarship, essential to everybody working on the Hungarian language, literature or folk culture. If they manage to solve the problems of distribution (and add summaries in English or German to their works), the reception of these shall be even more positive.

On the other hand it is very difficult to get a full picture on all of the Hungarological Institute's publications in Újvidék. Very often longer articles from a published volume appear also as offprints (often book-long ones) with or without indication to that fact, and often as numbers in series, or without that.

Five Important Series of Books on Hungarian Culture, Published in Yugoslavia

Forum Publishing House in Újvidék (Novi Sad) has started to print at least five important series of books on the literature, language, folklore and folk life, archaeology, theatre and art, or, in one word culture of the Hungarians in Yugoslavia. The authors work at the university, in museums, art or are literary critics, teachers, thus involving various interests and institutions with the published books. The closest contact of the Forum publishers, however, is with the Hungarological Institute and very often the books under consideration are the result of research at the university or at the Hungarological Institute. Most of the books have also been available in book stores in Budapest. Here we shall do no more than give a very short list, without any evaluation. The importance of the publications is quite clear from the topics they cover and the high scholarly level of their authors. All these books appeared in Novi Sad, and the publisher was Forum Publishing House there.

Hagyományaink (Our traditions)—books on literature and folklore.

1. Sinkó, Ervin: *Honfoglalás előtt. (Naplófeljegyzések 1939-től 1942-ig)*. Sajtó alá rendezte, az utószót írta és a jegyzeteket készítette: Bosnyák István. 1976, pp. 358.

(Text edition of E. Sinkó's diary from between 1939 and 1942 with an afterword and explanatory notes by István Bosnyák.)

2. Móra, István—Novoszel, Andor—Kristály, István—Czirák, Imre: *Föld és mag. (Válogatott írások)*. Válogatta, az utószót írta és a jegyzeteket készítette: Bori Imre. 1971, pp. 339.

(Selection, afterword and explanatory notes by Imre Bori)

Short stories by four Hungarian writers, I. Móra (1864–1957), A. Novoszel (1886–1928), I. Kristály (1890–1944) and (1890–1944) and I. Czirák (1897–1974) on life in Vojvodina.

3. *Sárkányölő ikertestvérek. Kopácsi népmesék*. Gyűjtötte és sajtó alá rendezte: Katona Imre. 1972, pp. 414, 26 figs.

(Folktales from the village Kopács, collected and edited by I. Katona.) See a short review in this issue on p. 316.

4. *Márciusi zsoltár. A jugoszláviai magyar avantgarde költészete.* Válogatta, az utószót írta és a jegyzeteket készítette: Bori Imre. 1973, pp. 583. (Selection, afterword and explanatory notes by Imre Bori.)

Anthology of Hungarian avantgarde poetry in Yugoslavia.

5. *Szlavóniai hétköznapiak.* Válogatta, az utószót és a jegyzeteket írta: Penavin Olga. 1973, pp. 268, 45 plates. (Everyday Life in Slavonia. Selection, afterword and notes by Olga Penavin.)

Seven papers on the life of the four Hungarian villages—Rétfalu, Szentlászló, Kórógy, Haraszti—in Slavonia. The book publishes for the first time the presbiterial protocols of the villages. The photos were taken at the end of the 19th century by Ákos Garay, and are now kept in the ethnographical museum (*Néprajzi Múzeum*) in Budapest. At the end of the book there is a short "dictionary" of the language spoken in the villages, selected from the big, three-volume dictionary *Szlavóniai szótár* by Professor Olga Penavin, who edited the whole book.

6. *Pingált szobák. Borbély Mihály meséi. Kálmány Lajos gyűjtése.* Sajtó alá rendezte, az utószót és a jegyzeteket írta: Katona Imre. Borbély Mihály életrajzát Bori Imre írta. A kiegészítő gyűjtés Beszédes Valéria munkája. 1976, pp. 418 (+ 5), 26 figs. (Text edition, afterword and explanatory notes by Imre Katona. Biography of Mihály Borbély by Imre Bori. Additional collection by Valéria Beszédes.)

New edition with additional folktales collected by L. Kálmány. See a short review in this issue on pp. 315.

7. *Tíz, tíz, tiszta víz. Jugoszláviai magyar népi mondókák.* Gyűjtötte és sajtó alá rendezte: Matijevics Lajos. 1976, pp. 299. (Collection and text edition by Lajos Matijevics)

359 Hungarian rhymes from Yugoslavia with an excellent linguistic commentary. The first scholarly publication of the important genre of children's lore.

8. *Hallottatok-e hírét? Pásztorénekek, rabénekek, balladák.* Sajtó alá rendezte: Dr. Burány Béla. 1977, pp. 543, mus. notes. (Text edition by Dr. Béla Burány.)

208 Hungarian shepherd's songs, ballads and other songs from Yugoslavia published here for the first time. Contains excellent musical and textual commentaries.

9. Csáth, Géza: *Ismeretlen házban.* I. kötet. *Novellák, drámák, jelenetek.* Összegyűjtötte és az utószót írta: Dér Zoltán. 1977, pp. 203. (Collection and afterword by Zoltán Dér.)

Short stories, plays and sketches by G. Csáth. The book contains an almost full bibliography of Csáth also published in a separate booklet.

10. Csáth, Géza: *Ismeretlen házban.* II. kötet. *Kritikák, tanulmányok, cikkek.* Összegyűjtötte és az utószót írta: Dér Zoltán, 1977, pp. 685. (Collection and afterword by Zoltán Dér.)

Essays, reviews and other writings of the famous writer G. Csáth on music, literature, art, science, society, culture etc., also containing previously unpublished material.

11. Sinkó, Ervin: *Vándorbotom meg-megtorpan. Válogatott versek.* Válogatta és az utószót írta: Bori Imre. A versek bibliográfiája Bosnyák István munkája. 1977, pp. 369. (Selection and afterword by Imre Bori. The bibliography of the poems was completed by I. Bosnyák.)

A selection of the poetry of E. Sinkó, with a complete bibliography of his poems.

12. *Ugart kell törnünk. Válogatás a Vajdasági Írásból.* Válogatta, az utószót és az életrajzi jegyzeteket írta: Bori Imre. A repertóriumot összeállította: Pastyik László. 1983, pp. 423. (Selection, afterword and biographical notes by Imre Bori. With a bibliography by László Pastyik.)

Anthology of literary publications in the journal *Vajdasági Írás*, with a full bibliography of the journal's publications.

The series, the publication of which has slowed down drastically over recent years, will continue to appear, offering first rate anthologies of Hungarian literature in Yugoslavia.

Professor Imre Bori has written a series of small brown books on literary history. Although the series has no title it is very well known and highly respected among Hungarians in Yugoslavia, and practically all the volumes have been reedited in numerous revised and enlarged editions. The following texts are available.

Idő, idő, tavaszidő. A jugoszláviai magyarság népköltészetéből. Válogatta, a bevezetőt és a jegyzeteket írta: Bori Imre. Újvidék, Forum Könyvkiadó, 1975, pp. 225, ill. (Selection, introduction and notes by Imre Bori). 165 texts from Hungarian folk literature in Yugoslavia, with notes and a short essay on Hungarian folklore in general. The anthology was first edited in 1971, then the present edition was enlarged.

Irodalmi hagyományaink. Kilenc évszázad írásaiból. Válogatta, bevezette és a jegyzeteket írta: Bori Imre. Újvidék, Forum Könyvkiadó, 1971, pp. 281. plates. (Selection, introduction and notes by Imre Bori.)

A short anthology of Hungarian literature from the territory of present Yugoslavia. Contains an introduction and notes about the writers included. A first attempt to describe Hungarian literary history from a Yugoslavian regional point of view.

Irodalmunk kiskönyve. Összeállította, az előszót és az életrajzi jegyzeteket írta: Bori Imre. Újvidék, 1973, pp. 290. Forum Könyvkiadó. (Edited, introduced and biographical notes by Imre Bori.)

The previous book has covered Hungarian literary traditions in present-day Yugoslavia primarily before 1918, this one contains samples from the best works of Hungarian writers in Yugoslavia from then on. An introductory essay on Hungarian literature there, and data about writers included adds to the importance of the volume.

Bori, Imre: *Irodalmunk évszázadai.* Újvidék, Forum Könyvkiadó, 1975, pp. 283.

A complementary volume to those reviewed above—a history of Hungarian literature in Yugoslavia, from its antecedents to the present day.

Bori, Imre: *A jugoszláviai magyar irodalom rövid története.* Újvidék, Forum Könyvkiadó, 1982, pp. 318.

An enlarged version of the previous volume "Irodalmunk évszázadai", with more elaborate biographies and critical remarks. This is an authentic history of Hungarian literature in Yugoslavia, written by the leading Hungarian literary historian there. The book also gives a short sketch of Hungarian literary criticism, literary history and folklore research in Yugoslavia.

Kövek (Stones)—is the title of a series of books on cultural history. The following have appeared to date.

Munkásélet. Írások a Szervezett Munkásból. Válogatta és az utószót írta: Burányi Nándor. Újvidék, Forum Könyvkiadó, 1973, pp. 235. (Selection and afterword by Nándor Burányi.)

Articles from the journal "Szervezett Munkás" on aspects of working life. The newspaper of the Hungarian labour movement was founded in Belgrade in 1923, and from 1925 on it appeared in Szabadka (Subotica). The anthology covers the first six years, up to 1929, when the publication ceased.

Nagy, Sándor: *Dombó.* Újvidék, Forum Könyvkiadó, 1974, pp. 22, plates 67, pp. (4).

The first available description of a medieval Hungarian monastery in Dombó, south of the Danube, with rich archaeological finds. The author has been working on excavations there since 1963.

A second, enlarged edition under the title *Dombó középkori monostor és erőd.* (1987, pp. 48, plates XLI, with 101 illustrations) appeared recently.

Gerold, László: *Színházi életünk.* Vol. I. *Naplók, emlékezések, levelek.* Újvidék, Forum Könyvkiadó, 1976, pp. 252, (16) plates.

Historical documents on Hungarian theatres in Szabadka, Zombor, Nagybecskerek, Törökkanizsa, Zenta, Nagykikinda etc., with explanations where necessary. The publication of further texts is in progress.

Népelet és jogalkotás a középkori Újlakon. A jegyzőkönyvet és a jogkönyvet latinból fordította és a kísérő szövegeket írta Hegedűs Antal. Újvidék, Forum Könyvkiadó, 1983, pp. 205, plates (8).

Újlak/Ilok was a splendid Hungarian town in the middle ages, right up until the Turkish invasion in 1526. János Kapisztrán, the famous friar to János Hunyadi in 1456, died in the Franciscan monastery there after the great victory of Nándorfehérvár (= Belgrade). His tomb soon became a centre for pilgrimages from the

whole of Hungary. This book gives a Hungarian translation of the protocols from 1460 on canonization, and the legal statutes of the town from 1525, two unsurpassed documents from cultural life in southern Hungary during that period. The publication also contains a very helpful index.

Bácskai és bánati jobbágylevelek (1676–1848). Gyűjtötte, válogatta, sajtó alá rendezte és a bevezetőt írta Hegedüs Antal. Újvidék, Forum Könyvkiadó, 1984, pp. 225. (Collection, text edition and introduction by Antal Hegedüs.)

Full texts of 94 letters or applications written by or for serfs from the Vojvodina and from the Bánát between 1676 and 1848. About a hundred villages or towns are mentioned in the texts, which give a vivid picture of the everyday life of the peasants.

Szekeres, László: *A hunok és Attila*. 1985, pp. 153.

A general and popular hook on the history and archaeology of the Huns and their most famous king, Attila. The book, written by an archaeologist, and emphasizing the importance of the territory between the Danube and the Tisza for the archaeology of the migration period in South-East Europe, is enriched by illustrations, a chronology and a short bibliography. The book is the best recent Hungarian introduction to a topic so closely related to Hungarian historical consciousness.

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Small yellow books, without a proper series title describe the life and work of important men. Hitherto ten volumes have appeared.

Bori, Imre: *Miroslav Krleža*. 1976, pp. 219.

A short monograph on the world famous Croatian writer and cultural politician, stressing his very close ties with Hungarian culture. Krleža, who spoke excellent Hungarian and followed Hungarian cultural life with the keenest of interest until his death, is fully portrayed here for the first time in Hungarian, but Bori also refers to earlier and shorter studies on Krleža in Hungarian.

Bori, Imre: *Krúdy Gyula*. 1978, pp. 262, pl.

A short monograph on the centenary of the Hungarian writer, giving a lively picture of his work, associating freely and raising party of questions. Perhaps this small book is the most reliable summary, a nice personal portrait of the writer.

Bori, Imre: *Fehér Ferenc*. 1978, pp. 143.

A short monograph of one of the living classics of Hungarian literature in Yugoslavia, from a friendly and sympathetic point of view.

Juhász, Géza: *Majtényi Mihály*. 1978, pp. 291.

M. Majtényi (1901–1974) was one of the pioneers of independent Hungarian literature in Yugoslavia, publishing prose works, mostly realistic novels. This portrait is the first summary of his life's work.

Vajda, Gábor: *Kázmér Ernő szellemi arca*. 1980, pp. 240.

E. Kázmér (1892–1941) was a little-known literary and art critic, whose life and work is dealt with at length for the first time in this book which is carefully written, with many good references. Further research is needed to establish his influence upon Hungarian cultural life abroad. Even his portrait is missing from the book.

Bori, Imre: *Sinkó Ervin*. 1981, pp. 327.

The socialist poet and writer, E. Sinkó (1898–1967) was undoubtedly a key figure in modern Hungarian literature, and as the first professor of Hungarian studies at Novi Sad University, was father of all Hungarological research there. Although his work has always fascinated literary historians both in Yugoslavia and Hungary, this small volume is the first full-size monograph of his adventurous and creative life. His literary works are analyzed in the book sympathetically, and with subtle style.

Láncz, Irén: *Szarvas Gábor*. 1982, pp. 148, pl.

The grand master of Hungarian linguistics at the end of the 19th century was born in 1832 in Ada (in Vojvodina). This short monograph gives a full picture of his activity. Szarvas, forerunner of Hungarian "language care" was honored in various meetings to celebrate his 150th birthday.

Juhász, Géza: *Laták István*. 1982, pp. 238.

The fine poet I. Laták (1910–1970) is portrayed here in a thorough analysis of his work, which is typical of a transitional period (or even of two of such periods) in Hungarian literature in Yugoslavia.

Vajda, Gábor: *Ács Károly*. 1984, pp. 131.

K. Ács is a poet and translator, living in the Vojvodina. The short biography and sketch of his work gives a good summary of his intentions and achievements.

Bori, Imre: *Kosztolányi Dezső*. 1986, pp. 295.

Since Kosztolányi was born in Szabadka, Hungarian literature in Yugoslavia pays a keen attention to his work. The book is a fine and concise analysis focusing on the texts of the poet's works.

The series is being continued. As we can see from the previous volumes, its aims are twofold: to present concise monographs on the founding fathers, as well as the living classics of Hungarian literature in Yugoslavia. Both of these noble aims are well achieved. It is also of great importance that contemporary writers should themselves be able to read critics of this work. It helps to make Hungarian literary life in Yugoslavia generally more mature. We look forward to similar volumes on other linguists, artists, and men of letters.

Forum Kiskönyvtár (Small books by Forum Publishing House) is planned to be a series of about twelve issues, dealing with architecture, museums, animals, plants, folklore, place names, schools etc., in the Vojvodina. These small books are written for a wider public, although by the best experts in their respective fields, and not without scholarly apparatus. So far, and more slowly than one might have expected, the following six books have appeared, all of them being first attempts in their own field.

Matijevics, Lajos: *Az utca nyelve*. 1979, pp. 117.

Forty short papers on "Hungarian street language" in Yugoslavia with suggestions for correct Hungarian language usage.

Pénovátz, Antal: *Vajdasági magyar néprajzi kalauz*. 1979, pp. 228, figs.

A concise description of Hungarian ethnography in the Vojvodina. At the end of the book a very short summary of folklore and a bibliography containing fifty titles.

Szekeres, László: *Amit az idő eltemetett. Kis vajdasági régészet*. 1981, pp. 111, figs.

A description of major archaeological finds in the Vojvodina from the Paleolithicum to the middle ages. Quite naturally, early Hungarians only appear in the last chapters of the book.

Matijevics, Lajos: *Vizeknek szarváról. Földrajzi neveink*. 1982, pp. 165.

About fifty shorter papers on Hungarian placenames, and their historical and modern use in Yugoslavia. The author (1940–1983) was professor of Hungarian linguistics at Újvidék and this book is his last major work published in his lifetime.

Pálincás, István: *Walter magisztertől a tudományegyetemig. (Iskoláink rövid története)*. 1984, pp. 157 (+3).

A concise history of education in the Vojvodina from clerical schools in the early middle ages to the present university. Because of the variety of its historical account its spectrum is particularly broad. The short bibliography adds still more value to the work.

Jung, Károly: *Táltosok, ördögök, garabonciások. (Bevezetés népi hiedelmeink—babonáink—világába.)* 1985, pp. 163.

A first in its kind, the book is a summary of folk beliefs and belief legends. In six chapters the author gives a brief description of the notions and terms of Hungarian folk beliefs, outlining their research history and the system of beliefs. The historical and social strata of folk religion are also mentioned. A short anthology of sixty Hungarian folk belief legends from the Vojvodina is added to the volume. The volume successfully combines general Hungarian folklore research and local data, and even refers to South Slavic parallels. In one of the last chapters the author also deals with modern superstitions. In all, another very good case of a popular book, which at the same time is a result of good scholarly research. It is a pity that bibliographical references are few and far between. Illustrations would have also improved the work.

The five important series published by Froum would be an asset to any publishing house. It is a pity that only in two cases are we told who were the members of the editorial boards. *Hagyományaink* was directed by Imre Bori, Géza Juhász and István Szeli. *Kövek* was shaped by Imre Bori, Nándor Burány and László Tomán. Four volumes of *Forum Kiskönyvtár* were published under the supervision of the general director of Forum, Kálmán Fehér, the fifth and the sixth volumes by the actual general director, János Bánai. The other series do not mention under whose management the work was prepared. We do know, however, that all the best experts of Hungarian culture in Yugoslavia were engaged in publishing these excellent books. We hope that similar books will appear regularly in Yugoslavia, perhaps with an even wider scope, with more on art, music, cultural history or philosophy.

Dictionary, Linguistic Atlas, Place Names —Hungarian Linguistics in Yugoslavia

The teaching and publication of Hungarian linguistics in Vojvodina is connected with the name of Professor Olga Penavin. She and her students (above all the late Lajos Matijevics) conducted important fieldwork in all the important Hungarian regions in Yugoslavia, i.e. in Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia as well. Because the names of the regions are different in historical sources, and Hungarian forms are self-evident in Hungarian, but misleading when translated into different languages (including English), we think it appropriate to list them here.

In Serbia, northeast from Belgrade, on the left hand side of the river Danube live the Hungarian Székelys in three villages. Professors Penavin and Matijevics published their (Hungarian) linguistic atlas and a small dictionary of their dialect. (See p. 307)

Szerémség (in Serbian Srem) is the region between the rivers Danube (in Hungarian Duna) and Sava (in Hungarian Száva). Hungarians have lived there since the early middle ages, and during the last century in 11