

introduction gives a clear picture of the collecting procedure. The material was collected in the same 10 villages as the riddles, presenting a good opportunity for a comparative analysis of the frequency of different genres and types. A detailed Croatian and German summary make it possible for non-Hungarian speaking folklorists to receive an impression of the volume. This is completely justified by the fact that the publication is one of the finest of its kind in Europe, and having been collected within two years, from the same social strata, also present a very rare opportunity for socio-linguistic and socio-folkloric evaluation.

Katona, Imre—Lábadi, Károly: *Szedem szép rózsámat. Népi mondókák, versek, dalok a Drávaszögből és Szlavóniából*. Újvidék, 1986. Forum Könyvkiadó, pp. 356.

A good companion to the first Katona–Lábadi book: it contains children's rhymes, weather lore and similar sayings, various folk song genres. Among the texts love, wedding, humorous songs, laments, dance rhymes are the most popular. There are about 550 texts in the book, each of them accompanied by very detailed folkloristic comments. Unlike the previous books, the publication not only contains material from the Drávaszög region, but also from Szlavónia. The "Slavonian" items actually constitute about 60% of the book. It is a pity that melodies are not included in the book.

As we have mentioned in other reviews, folk tales from Drávaszög were collected and published in a separate volume by Imre Katona (see p. 316). Hungarian folk music from Szlavónia was collected by Lajos Kiss, and will be published in a separate volume of the Hungarian ethnomusicological series (see p. 307). Still there is a room for other publications on Drávaszög folklore. Children's lore in general would be a very apt topic for the Lábadis. Belief stories and legends could easily fill another volume. I would suggest that they describe the wedding (and perhaps funeral too) and its lore in a separate volume. We know from the previous publications that at least one handwritten song book (from 1822) is in the hands of the folklorists. In their introduction to the first volume Katona and Lábadi did mention that finally they intend to write a monograph on Drávaszög folklore. The four volumes hitherto published provide a firm basis for such a work. Thanks to their enthusiasm, scholarly ability and publishing activity Drávaszög folklore is currently perhaps the best published small area within Hungarian folklore. If we add that the collecting activity was started about 10 years ago, and the series of publications only in 1980, there is all the more reason for surprise. An important (but prior to these books little known) Hungarian folklore area suddenly became a yardstick for other Hungarian folklore areas. The mini-team of Lábadis, Katona and Olsvai did a splendid job. (We should also add that some other colleagues both from Yugoslavia and from Budapest helped them in their collecting, editing and publishing work.) We await the next books on Drávaszög folklore with great anticipation.

Six Books on Traditional Village Life

There are hundreds of important publications on traditional village life of the Hungarians living in Yugoslavia. Some of them are published by local institutions, others appeared by the central publishers. Here we can list only a few of them.

Kovács, Endre: *Doroszló hiedelemvilága*. Újvidék, Forum Könyvkiadó, 1982, pp. 327, figs.

A full collection of a village's folk beliefs, two-and-half thousand items, arranged according to thematic principles. A true, rich and important book, edited by the best scholarly standard. Endre Kovács is a village employee, his work was inspired by the late folklore researcher, Ferenc Tóth, and the book was completed and edited by the eminent folklore researcher, Károly Jung.

Doroszló. Egy bácskai falu élete. (Doroszló, 1977), Kiadja a doroszlói helyi közösség tanácsa—szerkesztette a szerkesztőbizottság; elnöke: Szalai János, pp. 169, figs. (Edited by János Szalai, head of the editorial board.)

A village widely known by its rich Hungarian folk traditions is presented in the book, edited and published by local authorities. Starting from the first settlement (in stone age) on the territory of the present village, the book gives a many-sided picture of the traditions and contemporary life. Cultural institutions and acculturation have been carefully described. Statistical data and photos enrich the picture.

Jung, Károly szerk.: *Gombos (Bogojevo). Írások egy nyugatbácskai falu jelenéről és múltjáról.* Gombos, Arany János Művelődési Egyesület, pp. 168, figs.

Among Hungarian folklorists Gombos is the best known and best studied Hungarian village in the Vajdaság. A good monograph on the history of the village was made already in 1895 by Gyula Cziráky. Eminent ethnomusicologists, like Lajos Kiss, linguists, like Olga Penavin, with the help of local intellectuals, could publish important books of ballads, folk music, etc. Folk costumes and customs are very rich in Gombos, and village organizations flourish—as the small book gives account of them. Edited by a trained philologist, the present book is an anthology of old and new papers, all of them dealing with various aspects of the village life. Carefully edited, rich in data, from hunting to sport, from movie to folk festivals, from political organizations to poets born in the village, in one word this village occasional publication is one of the bests of its kind.

Jung, Károly: *Az emberélet fordulói. Gombosi népszokások.* Újvidék, Forum Könyvkiadó, 1978. pp. 329, figs.

Originally an M. A. thesis, the book is a complete monograph about folk beliefs and customs attached to birth, marriage and death in the village of Gombos. The publication received best reviews in Yugoslavia, Hungary and elsewhere. Very rare in Hungarian folklore publications, it has a good and detailed English (and Serbo-Croatian) summary. A second, similar book on folk beliefs in Gombos is now in press. Károly Jung, talented poet and the most experienced Hungarian folklore research worker in Yugoslavia is son of a traditional Gombos family, the book is thus being a noble homage to his birthplace.

Botka, József: *Karácsony, Únnepi kalendárium — vallási hagyományok — székelykevei népelet.* Kikinda, Római Kat. Plébániahivatal, 1983, pp. 132.

The author, a Roman Catholic priest in Székelykeve/Skorenovac, provides a short description of the ecclesiastic year, with special reference to folk customs in the village. Advent, Christmastime to Epiphany are the topics of the book, which publishes some of the texts and melodies of folk traditions collected by him. The book ends with a short Serbo-Croatian summary.

Harkai, Imre: *Temerin népi építészete.* Újvidék, Forum Könyvkiadó, 1983, pp. 122, figs.

A detailed description of folk architecture in the village of Temerin, with data about the history of the settlement. The author offers suggestions as to how some of the typical old houses might be saved. Although the book deals with ethnographic material, its method is none the less different from that of ethnography, and can be more accurately characterized as architectural history. As such it is the first publication along this line among Hungarians in Yugoslavia, and hopefully not the last one.

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