

In the following year the second similar symposium was organized, and this time in Hungary. Its material will be published under the editorship of János Kodolányi. It contains a similar number of papers.

At the symposium Finnish and Hungarian ethnographers concentrated on modern folk life, and in some cases the contributions are more descriptive. It is important, because the papers often give the first short descriptions published of the changing folk life both in Finland and Hungary.

In my opinion the publications and the symposia are not only a token of friendship between Finnish and Hungarian colleagues, but they offer a good possibility for parallel research. Altogether more than one hundred papers (!), and the (unpublished) very vivid discussions about them have given a new form to comparative research in folklore and ethnography. It is not the study of "ancient" Finno-Ugric heritage which has been predominant because modern phenomena are a principal characteristic of the studies. The symposia also provided good opportunities for the participants to get acquainted with research institutions, universities, museums and archives in both countries. To see the different systems and similar efforts in Finland and Hungary is one of the major (but unpublished) achievements of the symposia. Their future will be of great use and importance.

One should add that Finnish colleagues have similar kinds of symposia together with Scandinavian, Karelian and Soviet colleagues. Hungarian folklorists and ethnographers are engaged more in international and regional conferences, such as *Ethnographia Pannonica* and the *Carpatho-Balkan International Committee*, etc. However, it should be said that for Finnish and Hungarian folklorists and ethnographers it would be very useful to have similar symposia with Estonian and other Finno-Ugric colleagues from the Soviet Union. Despite the very many such attempts which have been made, besides the great Finno-Ugric Congresses, there is no possibility for organizing such small symposia. It is a pity. Perhaps within the framework of further Finnish-Hungarian meetings there could be a possibility to invite some colleagues from the Soviet Union as well.

**Popolo, nazione e storia nella cultura italiana
e ungherese dal 1789 al 1850**

a cura di Vittore Branca e Sante Graciotti
(Civiltà Veneziana Studi 40)

Firenze, 1985, Leo S. Olschki editore, xii, 421 pp.

In Venice the Cini Foundation on local cultural history (*Fondazione Giorgio Cini - Centro di Cultura e Civiltà - Scuola di San Giorgio per lo studio della civiltà veneziana*) is one of the most famous organizations for international conferences and publications. In close cooperation with the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (*Magyar Tudományos Akadémia*) in Budapest, several smaller or larger conferences have been organized, in most cases with a volume concerning the proceedings appearing afterwards. Between 4-6th November 1982, the Cini Foundation and the Hungarian Academy of Sciences co-sponsored an international colloquium on "People and the nation in history, from the French Revolution to the Spring of the Nations (1789-1850) in Italy and in Hungary" (*Popolo, nazione e storia nella cultura italiana e ungherese tra la Rivoluzione francese e la "Primavera dei popoli": (1789-1850)*). After a short summary providing background information, 26 papers of the symposium have been printed in this volume. 17 authors represent Hungarian literature, history, art history, theatre history and music history - 8 authors having written on the same topics. It is interesting to notice that with a few exceptions all the papers are in Italian (the others being in French), and also that a Polish participant (Jan Ślaski) contributed to the volume, too. The Hungarian contributors wrote on general problems of the time, focusing on Italian and Hungarian cultural contacts. Italian participants frequently dealt with Hungarian topics. Hungarian political emigration to Italy between 1848 and 1866, the importance of Neo-Latin literature in Hungary, József Katona,

neoclassicism, Dániel Berzsenyi, Ferenc Kölcsey, linguists' debates both in Italy and Hungary, Mazzini and Petőfi, the contemporary Hungarian press about pre-revolutionary Italy, Italian influence upon early Hungarian art collecting, national theatre ideas, national opera origins, political satire, Italian epic tradition in Hungarian romanticism, ancient, liberal and revolutionary Italian opinions on Hungary – these are the major topics in the book. "People" and "the nation" are the two key concepts of the work. With a few exceptions (where we find short summaries without documentation), all the papers are rich in references, and have been carefully written. References to Italian and Hungarian works, including works on Hungarian cultural history published in Italy, enrich the volume. It is a very positive sign that the number of printing errors is small (Hungarian, Serbian, French accent marks are sometimes omitted or incomplete). Italian scholars quote not only Hungarian handbooks but also hidden or rare publications, archive material, personal documents etc. with great care.

At the end of the book (on fourteen printed pages) a full list of other Cini Foundation publications can be found, with many further Italico–Hungarica references. To sum up: the volume is one of the most important monuments of current Italian–Hungarian philology and of recent cooperation between its representatives.

The writers mainly comprise Italian scholars who regularly work on Hungarian studies, and Hungarians who have taught Hungarian philology in Italy. It is a well known fact that during the last few years Hungarian studies in Italy have flourished. The volume under review reflects that positive situation, and it is also a remarkable sign of the unceasing interest in Italian affairs from the Hungarian side. We hope similar symposia, followed by their publications, will continue this noble tradition.

Magyar Könyvészet 1921–1944

A Magyarországon nyomtatott könyvek szakosított jegyzéke – Közreadja az Országos Széchényi Könyvtár III. Társadalomtudományok 2. Jog – Közigazgatás – Népjólét –
Pedagógia – Néprajz – Bibliographia Hungarica 1921–1944
Catalogus systematicus librorum in Hungaria editorum – Editit Bibliotheca Nationalis Hungariae a Francisco Széchényi fundata III. Scientiae Sociales 2. Ius–administratio publica–beneficentia–paedagogia–ethnographia
Budapest, 1985, 715 pp., 360,— Ft

The National Library of Hungary (*Országos Széchényi Könyvtár*) was founded in its first form in 1802. Since the 19th century it has not only been the largest and most important library in Hungary, but also the world's greatest *Hungarica*-collection. It is entrusted with publication of the "Hungarian National Bibliography", a complete bibliography of all the publications which are related to Hungary. To collect or to publish a full *Hungarica* bibliography is not an easy task. In Hungary the number of publications is very high, and some of these appear in smaller institutions, thus being inaccessible in public libraries. The number of *Hungarica* printed abroad is also very high, and it is easy to understand why they are even more difficult to be collected in Budapest.

During the 19th century Hungarian bibliographers tried to publish "complete" *Hungarica*-lists, i.e. bibliographies, which also included the publications from abroad. In the 20th century the aim of the "Hungarian National Bibliography" ("*magyar nemzeti bibliográfia*") became more modest. First of all they tried to publish a complete "current bibliography" of publications printed in Hungary – both of books, smaller publications and press items. Monthly or yearly lists were made, which were intended to be incorporated into bulky volumes, containing many years' material. Because of financial and other problems, the aim was not achieved. The most recent venture is the publication of current "Hungarian National Bibliography", and the first two volumes of the "old" complete bibliography were published as part of this programme. A series entitled *Régi Magyarországi Nyomtatványok – Res litteraria Hungariae vetus operum impressorum*, in its two volumes (Budapest, 1971 and 1983), gave as

complete a list as possible of books printed in Hungary from 1473 to 1635 on, and further volumes are in preparation. As it is clear from the title, the bibliography does not contain *Hungarica* from abroad, but gives a full list of publications in Hungary, i.e. it refers to non-*Hungarica* as well, as long as they happened to be published in Hungary itself.

The same principle also has been followed by the *Magyar könyvészet - Bibliographia* series. The most recent volume covers the years 1921-1944. All the printed books in Hungary have been included, but *Hungarica* from outside of Hungary were excluded. Incidentally, Hungarian history during the aforementioned time made difficulties for the librarians and bibliographers. The "greater" Hungary became "small" after the World War I, thus publications from Romania, Czechoslovakia, etc. are out of the scope of the present bibliography. Hungarian political emigration at that time was considerable, and so, important publications from this source fall outside the scope of the present bibliography. It is a pity that Hungarian immigrant publications, e.g. in the United States, Canada etc. are also *per definitonem* excluded. The National Library of Hungary in Budapest does collect such publications so we hope that eventually, a sister bibliography to the present series will be available too.

Perhaps I should not mention it separately, but the time period 1921-1944 is of some significance. Book publications after World War I, and after the first Communist Republic in Hungary have a very distinct limit, and the same could also be said about the year 1944 during World War II. However, it is a well known fact that during the Second World War for a few years parts of South Slovakia, North and East Transylvania and North Yugoslavia returned to Hungarian rule. Thus publications from there also provide data for the present bibliography.

A bibliography for 1921-1944 published forty years later must be a complete one. Volume III of the series covers social sciences. Subvolume 2 contains the following domains: law, administration, social welfare, education and ethnography. More than 25,000 data are referred to. Some of them are offprints or re-editions, yet the number of individual books is still very high, being above ten thousand. Following the international "decimal" system of book catalogues, the systematization is very precise, with annotations, references etc. The multi-volume bibliography will have a general index. Schoolbooks or other educational publications will be included in a separate volume, regardless of the fact that their subject material might be pertinent to the topical collections.

The present volume has a very short practical introduction, then a list of abbreviations, a four page subject index, and a table of contents in three pages follow. All materials and annotations are in Hungarian. Only the title of the series is bilingual (*Latin-Hungarian*). One might wonder, who could understand that "*beneficentia*" covers social security, Red Cross, family planning, and so on? At least some short details about the "decimal" system would have been very useful. Still I hope, bibliography fanatics are of a curious mind: probably they will find good references. In Hungary, ethnography is a broad-ranging term, which includes "material folk culture" and "folklore" as well. Even "anthropology", or "ethnology" is in Hungary a kind of ethnography (*néprajz*). Unfortunately the present bibliography does not represent this situation correctly.

The individual field of law covers about 25% of the bibliographical items. State administration and alike are a little less, covering about 22%. War and military items comprise about 7%. Social welfare contains somewhat more, about 8%. Education items are very high in number, totalling more than 30%. "Ethnography" is as voluminous as war, making around 7% of the referred items.

A quarter of a century (1921-1944), with very many forgotten publications, in a good bibliography is always a fund for further research. Because political publications in the strict sense of the terms are not represented in the present bibliography, I think there was hardly any printed book between 1921-1944, which was not included into the bibliography. Even books like "Limiting Jewish participation in cultural and economic life" have been included, because it was an "indication of a legal bill", thus it represents an item belonging to the chapter in this case ironically labelled "law". Hitler's book and Hungarian Nazi pamphlets are not included in this volume, because they belong to different chapters concerning social items. Since in Hungary the largest libraries specializing in social sciences do have special "closed collections" of anti-communist, fascist, and racist books (pornography and religion are sometimes included too), for the use of which a special researcher's entry card is

needed, there are books about which this bibliography gives the first information. (I have to add that in the card index of the National Library of Hungary, accessible to everybody, a majority of such books are in fact represented, thus enabling a prior orientation of potential readers.)

Without an author's index the reviewer cannot say, whether the bibliography is full, or not. Only after the completion of the other volumes will we be able to see under which label a book is located, and with good cross-references the method is acceptable. My criticism concerns two features. As I have said already, without any information in a major language the bibliography makes its usage unnecessarily difficult for users outside of Hungary. Sometimes book titles are of dubious character and in such cases some, short information would have been absolutely necessary. Just as an example: Kolosváry, Bálint: *Az arckép és a jog*. Szeged, 1927 – a booklet, labelled at 342.7 as pertaining to "human rights". Its title suggests it is about "Portrait and Law". Yet does it mean artists' portraits, photographs, descriptive narratives, or something else? I know that the author was a prominent lawyer, but two or three words of additional information would have been still of good service. To end on a positive note: in general, printing errors in the book titles have been carefully corrected. On the other hand, in some cases authors' names could have been identified with in greater care, e.g. Schmidt, Lipót should be given as Leopold Schmidt, since his name was known by this form as one of the most famous Austrian folklorists of the 20th century.

As a matter of information we should add that following other volumes complete the "Hungarian National Bibliography". See for the years 1473–1635 the "new" *Régi Magyarországi Nyomtatványok* (mentioned above, on p. 309 in two volumes, further ones in preparations); for 1473(!)–1711: Szabó, Károly: *Régi Magyar Könyvtár*. 3 volumes, published in Budapest, 1879–1898; for 1711–1860: Petrik, Géza: *Magyarország bibliographiája*. 4 volumes, 1882–1892, with later additional volumes; for 1860–1875: Petrik, Géza: *Magyar könyvészet* (1885); for 1876–1885 under the same title compiled by Kizlingstein, Sándor (1890); for 1886–1900 again by Petrik (two volumes, 1908–1913); for 1901–1910 by Petrik, Géza and Barcza, Imre (two volumes, 1917–1928); for 1911–1920 by Kozocsa, Sándor (two volumes, 1939–1942). Even the more recent continuation of the bibliography under review was already published. Vol. I. of *Magyar könyvészet 1945–1960* contains all social sciences. It was published by the *Országos Széchényi Könyvtár* (edited by Sebestyén Géza) in 1965.

Lovag, Zsuzsa

The Hungarian Crown and Other Regalia

Budapest, 1986, The Hungarian National Museum, (24 pp.) 78,— Ft

On the 6th January 1976, Cyrus Vance, American Secretary of State, solemnly gave back the royal insignia of Hungary to the Chairman of the National Assembly in Budapest. Since then, at the central room of the Hungarian National Museum in Budapest, the insignia have been on display in a special exhibition. (Sometimes, because of scholarly studies, not all the items are available for viewing. On such occasions visitors are able to see copies and secondary sources.) The small booklet under review is designed for visitors. It gives a very accurate description of the regalia, with excellent drawings, and good photographs. For technical reasons the crown and other regalia are not in a very light room, and the increasing number of visitors literally pushes away anybody, who wants to spend a longer time viewing the items. Thus it is useful to get a preliminary introduction to the exhibition in advance. This book, which includes a bibliography and lists relevant studies published in English, serves the purpose very well indeed. It refers to scholarly works on the topic, yet does not enter into abstruse discussions. It is no secret that the "Sacred, Angelic and Apostolic Crown of the Hungarian Kingdom" is the most important historical and art historical artefact from the Hungarian Middle Ages. Therefore scholars have written prolifically on the subject and there is disagreement on nearly every detail surrounding the ideology and art history behind the regalia. An accurate description is thus rendered even more necessary. (The book is also available in German and Hungarian.)