

MAJOR HUNGARIAN SPELEOLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS

The origins of Hungarian speleological literature can be traced back to the 16th century, the first record of caves in Hungary dating from 1549. Hungary's speleological bibliography for the three centuries prior to 1830 comprises some 120 items in all.

The first independent speleological work, the description of the Aggtelek Cave with a survey and longitudinal section, was published in 1831 by Imre Vass. He was far ahead of his time and used a natural scientific approach to deduce conclusions which are still valid today. His survey is still the most accurate and detailed ever made of this cave.

After 1830, devoted to speleological subjects were published at an ever increasing rate, so that their number had increased by a further 780 items by the turn of the century. This trend did not decline and the bibliographic files for the year 1945 comprised more than 4,400 titles. Re-organised after the Second World War, speleological research has been given an unprecedented impetus so that recently the Hungarian speleological bibliography has been increasing by an annual average of 500 items.

From this wealth of bibliographic materials, the speleological periodicals and the recent publications of the Hungarian Speleological Society which are still obtainable at present have been listed here.

Periodicals:

Barlangkutató — Höhlenforschung (Speleology). In Hungarian and German languages, 27 parts issued in 17 volumes from 1913 to 1944.

Barlangvilág (World of Caves). 27 parts issued in 13 volumes from 1926 to 1943.

Karszt- és Barlangkutatói Tájékoztató (Information Bulletin on Karstology and Speleology). 1 to 12 parts issued annually, exclusively in Hungarian, from 1956 to 1974.

Karszt és Barlang (Karst and Cave 1 or 2 parts). issued annually since 1961, in Hungarian, with abstracts in German in earlier times, recently in English and Russian.

Karszt- és Barlangkutató (Évkönyv) (Karst Studies and Speleology, Yearbook). 1 part issued at 1–2 yearly intervals since 1959, a total of 7 issues up to the present, mainly in English and German.

Periodicals for sale:

Karszt és Barlang, from the 1962 volume onwards.

Karszt- és Barlangkutató (Yearbook), Volume II to VII.

Other publications:

Symposium on Karst-Morphogenesis. Papers. Budapest, 1973, 304 p.

Beszámoló a Nemzetközi Barlangtani Unió Barlangterápiái Szakbizottságának magyarországi (II). szimpóziumáról (Report on the Symposium (II) of the Commission on Speleotherapeutics of the International Speleological Union). Budapest, 1975, 168 p.

Baradla 150 Nemzetközi Konferencia 1975 (International Conference "Baradla 150", 1975). Budapest, 1975, 246 p. (in Hungarian and English).

Field-trip guide to the International Conference Baradla 150. Budapest, 1975, 45 p. (English).

Out of the above, the following items are still obtainable:

Symposium on Karst-Morphogenesis and International Conference "Baradla" 150.

The publications can be purchased at the *Hungarian Speleological Society (H-1055 Budapest, Kossuth Lajos tér 6–8)*. Upon written request, the Society is ready to send interested persons publications on exchange as well.

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HUNGARY

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TOURISM IN HUNGARIAN CAVES

Prehistoric man visited the Hungarian caves as early as many thousand years ago, as he there found protection against the vicissitudes of weather. Visits to caves, motivated by mere curiosity or by the longing of people for explorations, began in the first half of the 18th century. It was in the first place the strange underground realm of the Baradla Cave at Aggtelek that attracted hosts of visitors.

In the 19th century almost all Hungarian notabilities paid visits to the cave. Poets and writers referred in their works in superlatives to the scenic beauties they had seen there. Scores of famous foreign visitors did also come to see the Baradla, so for example, the British traveller R. Townson in 1793, who gave a detailed description of the cave in his book (*Travels in Hungary*, London, 1797).