

INTRODUCTION

The need for this bibliography arises mainly from the inadequacy of collections of Hungarian literature in the United States. Its purpose is to help students solve some of the problems resulting from this state of affairs by citing basic secondary sources, by summarizing the contents of these sources, by listing important anthologies, series, and editions of major authors' writings, and by reporting the locations of the cited works in selected United States and European libraries.

In the compilation of secondary sources, I have sought to provide materials in all areas of knowledge required by the work of the literary historian. For this reason the bibliography contains data on bibliographical aids and reference tools; on historical, intellectual, and cultural backgrounds; on resources useful in understanding the Hungarian language; on studies of Hungary's literary and cultural relations with other countries; and in addition to these various areas, works on the history of books and printing, on literary and scholarly periodicals, literary societies, and folklore, and on other subjects closely related to the study of literature. Since the bibliography is introductory, the titles concerned directly with literary matters are general in scope.¹ They consist of histories of literature and histories and studies of literary genres, periods, and movements. An article or short monograph on an individual author is included only — with rare exceptions — when it explores his relations with other writers or throws light on the intellectual trends or literary movements of his times or some other basic literary question or problem.² Only a few authoritative biog-

¹ The author bibliography on which I am working will include additional authors, record and annotate books and articles dealing with matters central to a detailed understanding of an individual author's life and writings, and report more extensively on editions of his works than the section on primary sources in the present volume.

² I have, however, included numerous journal articles by the late Joseph Remenyi, most of which are concerned with individual authors, not merely because they are in English and easily available or because they deal mainly with more recent authors, but because each of them contains biographical materials and critical comments and often places the author in relation to the movement of which he is a part and to the European tradition which he reflects. A collection of Remenyi's articles, edited and with an introduction by August J.

ographies are reported. My decisions about these sources were based on their scholarly reputation, but occasionally I have included a title which did not particularly impress me if I was unable to find other sources on the subject or if it was available in a library in the United States.

For each of these secondary sources, I have provided the facts of publication and a note on the text. If the source consists of more than one volume, with a clear and useful organization for each volume, a description of the contents of each volume is provided. The details of publication are derived from the title pages of books and separately published monographs or from the periodical in which an article was published. For books and monographs, author, title, place of publication, publisher, date of publication, and total number of pages are given; for articles, author, title, name of periodical, volume number, date, and inclusive page numbers. For books comprising more than one volume, pagination for individual volumes is not given. When information about place or date of publication or publisher not available in the publication itself was found in bibliographical sources, I have recorded the details without square brackets. I have tried to make the annotations as informative as possible within the requirements of brevity, so that a researcher can determine the usefulness of a title for his investigations. These annotations are descriptive, not critical. Points of view are characterized only when the author himself defines his approach to the materials. The annotations record the subject and scope of the work, describe appendices containing materials important to literary research, note the presence of bibliographical material in non-bibliographical works, and provide the page numbers of concealed bibliographies and of introductions and summaries in non-Hungarian languages. The contents of volumes are described with the student in mind who is dependent on interlibrary loan services for his sources.

The second major division, which I have called Primary Sources, lists anthologies, series, and editions of major authors' writings. As with the secondary sources, the data are based on direct examination of the publications. The anthologies and series range through the whole of language and literature, and the series contain editions of the works of lesser as well as those of better-known authors. The section on editions of 101 authors of major historical or literary importance concentrates on their most important writings and/or on the best editions of their collected works that I have been able to examine. Writers of the twentieth century are well represented in this section, but only a few living authors are listed.³ I have

Molnar, was recently published: *Hungarian writers and literature: modern novelists, critics, and poets* (New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press, 1964; 512 p.).

³ My first inclination was to omit living authors, but because of the strong interest in them and the need for knowledge about them, I finally included a number who have received wide acceptance, even though my choices are certain to be challenged.

attempted to evaluate editions which were published after a writer's death — or which, as far as I was able to determine, were not edited by the writer himself — according to thoroughness of scholarly and critical handling of the text; thus, at the end of each main citation, I have designated such editions as critical, reliable but not critical, or popular. For editions consisting of more than one volume, I have described the content and recorded the date of publication and the total number of pages for individual volumes to assist the researcher with requests through interlibrary loans. Very frequently, and especially with the works of twentieth-century authors, I have identified the genre. Whenever the genre was not given on the title page, I have placed the information in square brackets. As an aid in the search for other editions of some of the works listed, information about the first editions of the major works of the most important authors no longer living is provided in the headnote, while the first editions among the works listed for living authors are identified by their item numbers in the headnote.

Cross references vary from their extensive use in the subsection on General Bibliographies to their complete absence in some sections and subsections. One very important exception to the organization of titles by subject affects the use of cross references. The titles in the section on Histories of and Treatises on Literature and Related Subjects by Periods deal with all aspects of literature within a single literary period or two. Therefore, the cross references in the headnotes refer only to those titles within the section whose contents substantially overlap any of the literary periods. The student who is interested in a particular subject with a separate section heading can locate entries on the subject in the period section by consulting the cross references in the headnote to the major topic.

A search of selected libraries in the United States and Europe was conducted in an attempt to locate as many of the titles as possible.⁴ After an initial canvass of some forty United States libraries, the search was narrowed to the National Union Catalog, to Harvard College Library, Columbia University Library, the New York Public Library, the Cleveland Public Library, and the University of Minnesota Library — all of which are actively building collections of Hungarian literature — and to the University of Chicago Library, the Newberry Library, and the Chicago Public Library, whose holdings I could conveniently examine with some expectation of finding important materials. All but one of the eighteen European libraries listed were searched directly; titles in the West-deutsche Bibliothek, Marburg, were reported by the searcher of the Stadtbibliothek,

⁴ During the early stages of my work, I also checked the Canadian National Union Catalogue in the National Library, Ottawa, and the holdings of several major Canadian universities, but the findings were so nearly negligible that I discontinued the canvass.

East Berlin, as part of its own holdings in storage at that West German library. On the other hand, the locations of the periodicals were established through the direct examination of the serial records of the seventeen European libraries and of all the United States libraries that had recorded any of the periodicals among their collections in the *Union list of serials*. The results of these searches are recorded at the end of each entry for secondary sources, anthologies, and author editions and, with rare exceptions, after the citation of each volume of a series. Whenever a title is available in both United States and European libraries, the symbols of United States libraries are listed first. The symbols of all libraries are to be identified by consulting Appendix C, the Directory of Libraries. Because of the limitations of my searches and the possibility that some libraries have not reported titles to the National Union Catalog, some of the items, especially general works, are certain to be available in libraries other than those whose symbols appear in the text.

The user is reminded of the fact that in the Hungarian language the surname always precedes the given name. My practice has been to record these names in that order when they appear in Hungarian texts, as in citations of bibliographical data in the entries, but to reverse them when they appear in non-Hungarian texts, as in annotations and foreign titles.

In order to make the contents of this bibliography more readily usable by students not completely at home in the Hungarian language, I have listed editions of Hungarian-English and English-Hungarian dictionaries in Appendix B, and provided a special index to secondary sources written in non-Hungarian languages or containing titles, introductions, and/or summaries in such languages. I have also provided definitions of Hungarian terms that frequently recur in the citations for the use of the non-specialist.

My searches of libraries afford a basis for evaluating the collections which may be useful to researchers. Both the Harvard College Library and the New York Public Library have had a long-standing interest in collecting Hungarian materials and continue to add to their holdings. The collection at the New York Public Library is the more extensive, and its present activity also seems to be greater. The Library of Congress, which has also been collecting materials for a long time, has in recent years greatly increased its acquisitions under the guidance of Elemer Bako. The Cleveland Public Library has a good collection, especially of author editions, but I could find no recent increase in its acquisitions. Among the three libraries in Chicago, only the substantial collection of popular author editions at the Chicago Public Library is worth noting. The Columbia University Library shows a most striking increase since 1959, a development which, along with the large collection at the New York Public Library, makes New York City the best single place for research in this country. The collection is being built by John Lotz, to whom those working

in Hungarian studies will be forever indebted, not only for this collection but for his scholarly writings and for his encouragement of the efforts of others to promote Western understanding of Hungary. The University of Minnesota Library, which has only recently begun its collection, is concentrating on belles-lettres and other materials contributing most directly to their study, and will eventually contain the most important secondary sources and the best author editions.

The best European collections I located were those in East Berlin, Vienna, London, and Paris.⁵ Of the three libraries in East Berlin, that of the Finnisch-Ugrisches Institut was the best; indeed, it has the best collection of materials I have discovered outside Hungary. This library has been acquiring materials since about the middle of the nineteenth century, and continues to add regularly to its holdings under the guidance of Béla Szent-Iványi. The Nationalbibliothek and the Universitätsbibliothek in Vienna are also rich in titles. The larger collection is at the Nationalbibliothek; the Universitätsbibliothek, which is adding new titles very modestly, contains materials for nineteenth and early twentieth century literature. Although the collections in London do not seem so strong as those in East Berlin and Vienna, the British Museum and the School of Slavonic and East European Studies have extensive holdings. The British Museum is especially strong in nineteenth century literature, and is actively collecting new titles in the whole spectrum of Hungarian literature. Among the libraries in Paris, the Hungarian Institute seems to have the largest repository; many of the basic titles, especially those published early, are also available in the Bibliothèque Nationale and the Sorbonne. The small, uncatalogued library of the Hungarian Institute at the University of Florence contains the best single collection of studies written in English, French, German, and Italian that I found.

Unfortunately what these canvasses demonstrate is that the collections for research in the United States are still inadequate. A student can not complete a major project without the use of European sources, and probably not without those in Hungary. The materials in the United States, though growing in number and depth, are still too limited for thorough studies of even the most important authors and literary movements. It seems to me that a cooperative venture is required for the establishment of collections that will substantially support serious work in the field. Perhaps those libraries in the United States that are strongly interested in Hungarian literary materials could render more effective service by dividing the task among themselves. Though each of these libraries would want to hold many basic titles, concentration of the acquisitions

⁵ I have been informed that in Rome, the Hungarian Academy, the National Library, and the Vatican Library contain large holdings, but I have not been able to arrange for a search of their holdings.

of each on selected literary periods and authors would, I think, considerably advance the day when a student can carry on research in depth either at a particular library or through combined holdings in United States libraries sharing their collections through a more liberal interlibrary loan policy than now prevails. Unless steps similar to these are taken, this vast and important literature will not soon receive the attention it so richly merits.