

## SHORT NOTICES ON PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

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### Hungarica in Castrenianum Publications

*Castrenianum*, named after the famous Finnish linguist, M. A. Castrén is the Finno-Ugric Institute of the Helsinki University. It is the world's most important university institution of Finno-Ugric linguistics. Since 1971 the institute with the help of the (international Finnish) Society of Finno-Ugric Studies (*Suomalais-ugrilainen seura*) has published a series of small monographs. Their scope is wide: Lappish and Nenets linguistics, Karelian children's lore, bibliographies, various *Festschrift* publications, etc. There are several volumes among the publications which contain direct Hungarian material. (Also in the other volumes one finds occasional references to Hungarian scholars or topics.)

Vol. 11. (1975) *Castrenianum. Forschungszentrum für Fennistik und Finnogristik*, redigiert von Eila Hämäläinen und Kaisu Juusela—the Hungarian Institute of the Helsinki university is also a division of the *Castrenianum*, thus a short description form part of the book.

Vol. 21. (1981) Tamás Márk–Pirkko Suihkonen ed.: *Folia Hungarica* 1. (Seven papers on the Hungarian language, all in Finnish, with Hungarian summaries.)

Vol. 24. (1982) Viljo Tervonen—Irene Wichmann ed.: *Suomalais-unkarilaisten kulttuurisuhteiden bibliografia vuoteen 1981*. (A detailed bibliography of Finnish and Hungarian cultural contacts, about 2000 items, with indexes. The book is in Finnish, and the data are from Finland. A similar Hungarian volume is needed. At present this bibliography is the best introduction to the study of Finnish–Hungarian cultural relations.)

Mikko Korhonen–Seppo Suhonen–Pertti Virtaranta

**Sata vuotta suomen sukua tutkimassa.**

**100-vuotias Suomalais-ugrilainen Seura**

Espo, Weilin and Göös, 1983., 254 pp.

Established in Helsinki in 1883, the Finno-Ugric Society has been and continues to be the most important international and, of course, first and foremost, Finnish assembly of Finno-Ugric scholars. Authors of the present centennial volume are leading officers of the society, who review their own history, as well as Finnish and international studies on the subject, including of course, its Hungarian aspects.

The short introduction is followed by three parts marked by richness of illustration, and fine biographical and bibliographical notes. The history—officers, meetings, publications and fellows of the learned society are aptly introduced by Professor Suhonen. Members commissioned by the society to search for the presumed roots in Siberia, and tireless researches of Balto-Finnic area are introduced by Professors Korhonen and Virtaranta, respectively. Though the volume seems to concentrate primarily on the time span between the society's formation and World War I, it also considers ensuing developments. While questions directly related to Hungarian–Finnish philology are not discussed, there are numerous Finnish researchers (like Yrjö Wichmann, Artturi Kannisto, E. N. Setälä, T. V. Lehtisalo and others) with well known "Hungarian

connections", whose contributions make this book also valuable reading for Hungarian scholars of the field as well.

Another advantage of this choice material is the conscientiousness, correctness and unaffectedness we have become so used to from Finns and Scandinavians in general.

### **Symposium saeculare societatis Fenno-Ugricae, 1–3. XII. 1983**

Helsinki, Suomalais-Ugrilainen Seura, 1983. 281 pp.  
(Mémoires de la Société Finno-Ougrienne 185)

The 17 lectures presented at the Centennial Celebrations of the Helsinki based Finno-Ugrian Society have been collected into a handy, though somewhat disorderly bouquet by the organizers. After the brief introduction one can select from the works of German, Estonian, English, Hungarian and Russian authors, whereas Finnish work is not represented. And while Scandinavian and Dutch studies are included, the lack of French contribution(s) is quite remarkable here. Among the six authors of Hungarian origin we can find linguistic professors from Göttingen, Vienna, Szeged, Debrecen and Budapest. The main subject of the symposium being the connection between Uralian languages and other tongues, most of the approaches were also linguistic in nature.

The Scandinavian, Finnic Finn, Samoyede and Altaic languages are discussed thematically. There is a special section dealing with Slavic and German loan-words. From the Hungarian point of view Gábor Bereczki's exploratory essay on *A török nyelvek hatása a magyarra* (The Effect of Turkish Languages on Hungarian) appears to be most significant. His revelations should form an interesting basis for further research in this area.

In spite of absence of some well known authors, discussion and debate at the symposium was exciting. Text of the latter, as well as that of a belated presentation (Hans Fromm: *Germanisch—finnische Lehnforschung und germanische Sprachgeschichte*) were published separately at a later date in *Journal de la Société Finno—Ougrienne* 79 (1984). For further remarks see also vol. [80 (1986) pp. 261—267.]

### **Res referunt repertae. Niilo Valonen 1913–1983**

Helsinki, Suomalais-Ugrilainen Seura, 1983. 438 pp.  
(Mémoires de la Société Finno-Ougrienne 183)

The volume was planned as a present to Professor Valonen on his 70th birthday, but the distinguished retired institute chairman of ethnography at Helsinki University died just before he would have received it. Thus, the volume has also become a commemoration with a bibliography and obituary, including 30 essays, mostly in Finnish, but also in Swedish, English, German and Estonian. Unfortunately, only the Introduction (containing Valonen's life story by another respected colleague, Professor Virtaranta) has been translated into an international language (German), even if only to the extent of a longer summary. It is obvious from the above that the authors are also Finns, Swedes, Germans and Estonians, but there are also some Hungarians, such as Béla Gunda, János Kodolányi, Bertalan Korompay and Ildikó Lehtinen, this list signifying a hearty connexion in the past between the Finnish Professor and his Hungarian colleagues.

The essence of folk art is gracefully elucidated by Gunda, while Korompay convincingly expounds the importance and necessity of Finno-Ugrian ethnography, based upon their earlier works, already published elsewhere. Kodolányi writes on wooden vessels. It is a shame that even the references have been translated