



**THE LIBRARY  
OF THE HUNGARIAN  
ACADEMY OF SCIENCES**

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**1826-1976**





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**BUDAPEST · 1976**

**LIBRARY OF THE HUNGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES**

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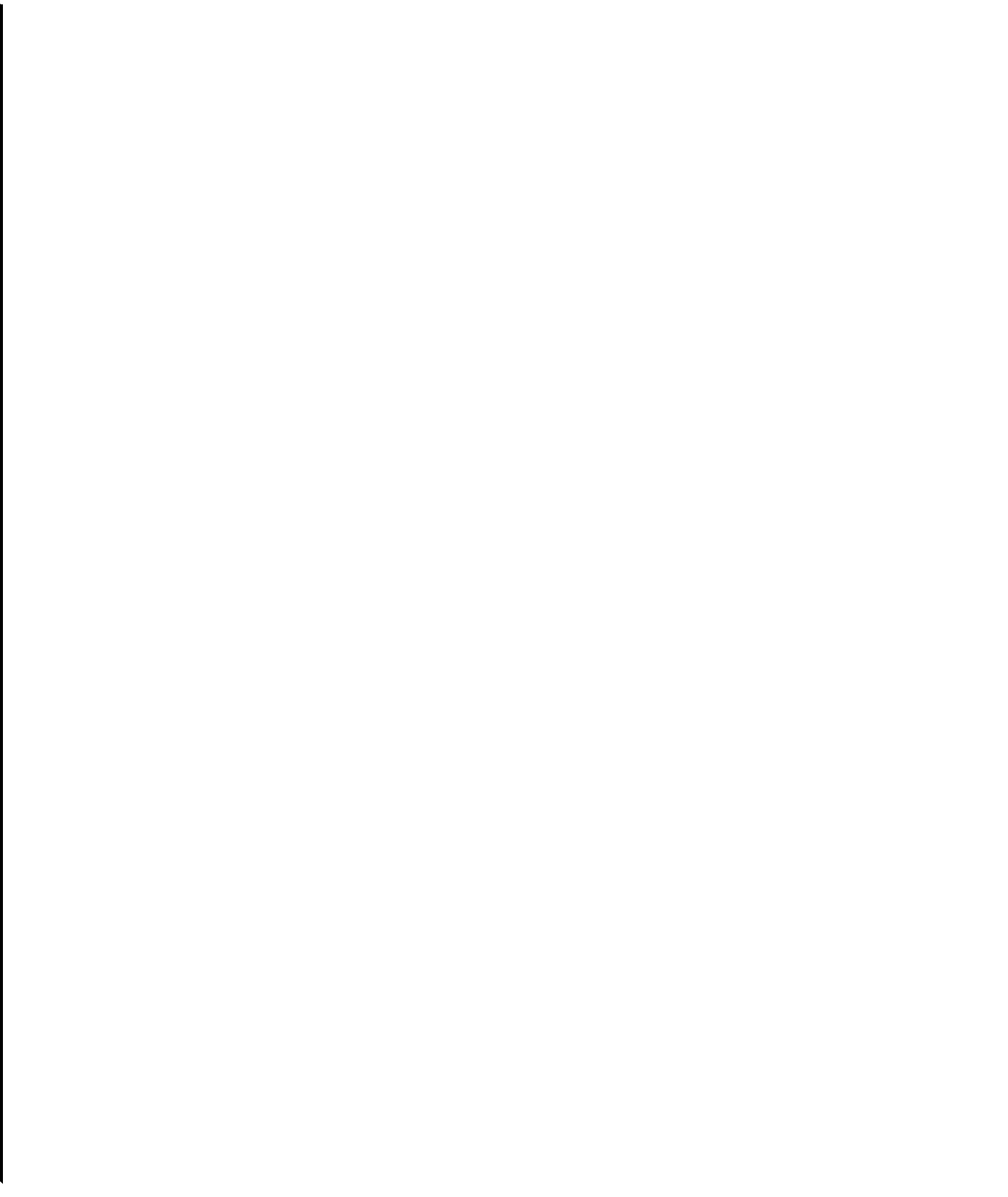
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# PREFACE

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150 years ago, on 17th March 1826, Count József Teleki donated his family library of 30 000 volumes to the Hungarian Learned Society. With this he established the first scientific institution of the Academy just some half a year later than the offer of Count István Széchenyi had given an impulse to realizing the plan of a Learned Society to which efforts had been made by Hungarian scholars of the former century.

Count Teleki, a famous historian of that period, later the first president of the Academy, had intended that 'the library should promote the study of the Hungarian language and by this means the Learned Society just about to be organized for the cultivation of sciences should be able to fulfil the task entrusted to it with the success expected of it.'

Although the initial impetus, – in consequence of which the Academy had obtained its first scientific institution of major importance even before the royal assent was given –, did not continue with undiminished energy, nevertheless in the course of time the Library of the Academy continued to increase and soon it became of national importance. Scientific connections quickly crossed the borders of the country, and it was not lacking in recognition from abroad.

With World War II ended, after the country's liberation the Library of the Academy made a rapid-rate progress as a consequence of the role the sciences obtained in building a socialist system. At that time – 25 years ago – the highly respected Oriental Collection was also established.

With three decades passed since the liberation, the Library has also been growing parallel with the intensive development of Hungarian scientific life, and has become one of the most important bases of it. Apart from paying homage to the historical past and patronizing progressive traditions its main effort is to serve present research and public life with up-to-date library-tools, as well as with an adaptable system, in cooperation with other large libraries among whom there is a reasonable distribution of the fields of collection.

The growing complexity of the information demands of research activities of our days and the rapid increase in professional literature justified, – to a certain extent –, that the special libraries of the Academy's research institutes should be brought under the professional supervision of the Academy's Library. In this way,

holdings containing a special literature of more than 2,5 million items are at the disposal of scholars and scientists, of which the central Library contains 1,5 million items.

The days when the Library simply shelved books for use by exclusive visitors are long gone. In accordance with recent demands the Library's function has undergone considerable changes. Its active role in the extensive support of creative work has developed and its transformation into a scientific institute is also of great moment. It helps public activities and research not only with its regular information on acquisitions of old and rare books and of recent ones as well as periodicals of major importance, it helps not only with its exchange relations involving 1 600 institutions of about 90 countries, but, in the first place, with its substantial information service on science policy and bibliography, moreover with the research work of its own staff it contributes to the developing of the country.

This booklet gives only an outline of the Library and some of its major characteristic activities, commemorating respectfully the 150th anniversary of its foundation and manifesting — with responsibility towards the country — its present function of serving progress.

Budapest, March 1976.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'J. Erdős', with a stylized, looped flourish at the end.

President  
of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences



# I.

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## HISTORICAL OUTLINE

The Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, one of the most important public collections in Hungary, was founded 150 years ago. The central Library and the research library network form the most substantial basis for scientific information in our country. The majority of the holdings – about 2,5 million items – consists of scientific publications; old books and periodicals, as well as most up-to-date publications can be found in them. The Library was the only institution of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences from its foundation (1826) till the reorganization of the Academy (1949).

The Library – not unlike the Academy – *was established by Hungarian society* as a great achievement of the Reform Age.

### 1826 – 1865

In the 18th century and at the beginning of the 19th century almost all the plans and attempts urging on founding societies for the promotion of science, knowledge of our country, cultivation of the Hungarian language realized the necessity of having their own libraries.\* The establishing of the Academy of Sciences (3rd November 1825) on Count István Széchenyi's initiative was followed by laying down the foundations of the Library on 17th March 1826. A historian, the first president of the Learned Society, Count József Teleki offered his family library of 30 000 volumes to the Learned Society. In his foundation deed he emphasized that he wanted his family book collection to become the property of the Learned Society and 'a public property to be used by all citizens of the country'. The proper role of the Library was indicated in the foundation deed taking into consideration the existence of the National Széchenyi Library and that of the University Library. His aim was not an institution with a narrow scope and limited admission meeting the demands of an exclusive

\*Mátyás Bél, Péter Bod, Dániel Fischer, Dániel Tersztyánszky, Ádám Kollár, György Bessenyei, Miklós Révai, Sámuel Decsy, György Aranka, László Teleki, István Sándor, István Kultsár, Pál Felsőbüki Nagy and others.

scientific body only, — unlike similar institutions in most countries —, but he had in mind the establishing of a large scientific library of universal character. The foundation deed gave a special character to the Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, as well as to the whole library system in Hungary remaining operative up to the present, i.e. in Hungary three institutions — complementary to one another —, the National Széchényi Library, the Eötvös Loránd University Library of Budapest and the Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences have jointly served as a central large library complex of general scope.

The Learned Society started its activities in 1831, while the Teleki-library was given over to the Society only in the 1840s. On its first premises rented in the Deron-house on the site of what today is Gresham-palace at Roosevelt Square, the Academy did not have enough room to shelve its 30 000 volumes, therefore the Teleki-collection remained in the palace of the family at Szervita Square (today's Martinelli Square). The other part of the Library, which was increasing rapidly by means of donations, acquisitions, subscriptions and exchanges, was shelved in the Deron-house.

*Greater donations* of the first decade were those of Count József Teleki. It was he who bought — among others — the so-called Kresznerics-collection of books and coins. In 1835 Livius Marczibányi gave the Academy part of his father's, István Marczibányi's library. Considering the quantity of books, an important acquisition was when the library was presented with 30 000 volumes of Gusztáv Batthyány's library in Rohonc; a smaller but precious collection was the present of his brother, Kázmér Batthyány which consisted of 2 660 volumes and contained the books of archbishop József Batthyány. In 1845 the Academy acquired István Sándor's library which was still extant. He left his collection of books, paintings and coins to the Academy to be founded by will in 1814, and at the same time an endowment of 10 000 forints for the purposes of the Institution.

The Academy's members also added works of high value to the Library, e.g. István Széchenyi, Farkas Bolyai, Ferenc Kazinczy, János Irinyi, Mihály Vörösmarty, András Fáy, Pál Bugát, Ferenc Toldy, Gergely Czuczor, Antal Reguly etc. Others, besides them, — people of all social strata — presented the Library with books. Thus was it that the Library happened to acquire part of contemporary scientific works, although this kind of accidental acquisition was not to replace a systematic and regular one. In the 1830s the Academy could purchase domestic and foreign publications only on an annual budget of 100 to 300 forints. Deposit copies of Hungarian books flowed in from 1837 under a royal privilege and under copyright acts after 1840, except the 1850s when the Academy was deprived of this way of acquisition.

From the beginning the Society was keen on acquiring the most important scientific periodicals, it subscribed to 7 in 1831, to 17 from abroad and to 8 in Hungary in 1841, and the number of subscriptions continued to rise.

*International exchange relations* were particularly important sources of acquisition both in quantity and in quality. The first ones were established in 1832–33, and the first partner was the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia.



- Its president, later corresponding member of the Academy, Du Ponceau wrote on 5th January 1833 that he would be pleased to send on exchange the year-books of the Society issued from 1770. The first *Annual* of the Academy published in 1833 was sent to the following societies: Institut de France, Royal Society of London and Edinburgh, American Philosophical Society, Bayerische Akademie, Göttingische Akademie, Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin, Academy of St. Petersburg, Royal Asiatic Society of Calcutta, Czech Scientific Society, and a year later the Florence Academy, Archaeological Academy of Rome, Royal Swedish Academy. In the covering letter of the exchange copies president József Teleki and the secretary-general Gábor Döbrentei drafted the principles operative up to the present: the exchange of publications is a means of scientific cooperation and solidarity of mankind fostering the sciences and arts. The first sending of exchange copies made it possible to establish personal contacts among the members of different national academies. It was the founder and vice-president of the Hungarian Academy, Count István Széchenyi, who presented the first volumes of the *Annual* to Schelling at the Bayerische Akademie, to Gay-Lussac at the Institut de France, and to the Earl of Sussex at the Royal Society in London and in the name of the Hungarian Academy he personally addressed the sessions of the above institutions in Paris and London.

By the means of exchange relations the Academy joined in the circulation system of the world of science and at the same time the Library managed to acquire invaluable publications. A great amount of modern scientific publications were given to the Library on exchange, and later, under difficult financial circumstances, it was the international exchange which — several times — remained the only real possibility of acquisition.

At the beginning codices, linguistic records and manuscripts were mainly presented to the Library by donors. In the 1830s the copying of materials related to Hungary in foreign and Hungarian archives and the collecting of the literary remains of scholars and scientists were started.

The public character of the Library in the first years could not be guaranteed with much success. The use of the Teleki-collection had been allowed by the family twice a month before it was taken over by the Library. As far as the existing holdings of the Academy are concerned, owing to lack of space, equipment and personnel, it was only the periodicals and latest publications purchased or given on exchange which were accessible to members wanting to gather information. In 1836 the Academy moved from the premises of Deron-house to Trattner-Károlyi-house at 612 Üri Street (the present 3 Sándor Petőfi Street), where in 1837 — following the offices of the secretary-general — the Library also succeeded in getting four larger rooms and four smaller ones.

Systematic processing could be started. The archivist Gergely Czuczor began to compile the first alphabetical catalogue in book form which was continued by his successors till 1841. It contained a short description of the miscellaneous materials stored by the Academy. The sorting and cataloguing of the total holdings were carried out by the secretary-general Ferenc Toldy with the help of

one clerk. First the 4 500 to 5 000 volume holdings acquired either by purchase or on exchange or donated were processed. That was followed by the two Batthyány-libraries containing 30 000 to 32 000 volumes altogether, and finally the major part of the 20 000 volume Teleki-library was taken over. According to the foundation deed the latter was to be kept separately from publications coming from other sources. Consequently there was a double storage in the Library.

Having finished the processing, the *Library was opened* to the public on *23rd December 1844*. On this occasion, the poet Mihály Vörösmarty wrote his ode *Gondolatok a könyvtárban* (Thoughts in the library).

Because of limited means at the time the 50 to 60 000 volume holdings could be used only by members of the Academy, while other scholars and scientists with special permission only. The public character which had been aimed at by the founder could not be realized at that time. The first *Directives* issued by Ferenc Toldy in 1848 raised the processing to contemporary level.

With restrictions put on the Academy's activities during the years of neo-absolutism, the interests of the Library were also vitally concerned. It was temporarily deprived of its right to deposit copies. Accessions were limited to materials of international exchange and donations of great value (manuscript collections of Gábor Döbrentei and György Gaál, the Jancsó-, Czech-, Somssich-libraries).

## 1865 – 1949

The 1860's brought forth decisive changes both for the Academy and for its Library. The Hungarian society launched a national movement succeeding in raising to 900 000 forints the capital of the Academy – the representative of the nation's spirit –, and in addition to all this, another national contribution of 600 000 forints made it possible to build the *present palace* of the Academy by 1865, designed by August Stüler, carried out under the guidance of Miklós Ybl and Antal Skalnitzky. The Library's move into the palace meant proper premises and up-to-date technical equipment.

Within two years (1865–1867) the holdings in the palace were rearranged according to a new shelving system, based on the character of the collection rather than on a theoretical system of sciences. The former separation was abolished, i.e. the Teleki-library was united with the other materials in a new subject order. A new catalogue-system was made, which consisted of topographical, alphabetical and subject catalogues. This work was done by the linguist and chief librarian Pál Hunfalvy, the linguist József Budenz and the archaeologist Flóris Rómer. In the new building it was possible to satisfy the demands of a wider circle of readers, although the restricting of the use of the Library prevented it somehow from becoming really a common property.

The *Library Committee* attached to the Academy's Presidium and to the Board of Directors was set up in 1865. Its first chairman was Ferenc Toldy, members

were János Arany, Cyrill Horváth, Ányos Jedlik, Tivadar Pauler, Ottó Petzval, Gusztáv Wenzel as well as two librarians, Pál Hunfalvy and József Budenz, all of them prominent scholars and scientists. The restricted initial activities of the Committee were more and more extended; from 1875 it was responsible for almost all the tasks of the Library, i.e. the ways of processing and using, providing additional staff, new stackrooms, possibilities for acquiring new large collections of manuscripts and books (the library of Dániel Szilágyi, the manuscripts of Sándor Kisfaludy etc.). The Library Committee worked till 1949, the year of the Academy's reorganization.

József Eötvös, minister of education supervised the situation of the greater libraries in Pest in 1869, and he tried to co-ordinate their activities. On the proposals of Ferenc Toldy, director of the University Library, the minister prescribed the *field of collection* of the Library of the Academy. According to it the Library collected publications of scientific societies and institutions abroad, the most important scientific periodicals, dictionaries, works on linguistics and literary history, encyclopedias and handbooks, as well as more important monographs. The annual budget of 1 000 forints for foreign purchases did not make it possible to maintain the collection at a contemporary level, since the holdings mainly consisted of heterogeneous donations and purchased collections. That is why Eötvös granted the Library 5 000 forints annually for purchases from abroad.

In this way and with the growth of exchange relations (the number of partners increased from 100 in 1865 to 230 in 1910), the Library managed to get valuable publications in those years. Important additions were the acquisition of Pulszky, Gusztáv Hadik, Waldstein, Siskovits, Reiner and Lajos Katona-libraries, especially the *Ráth-library* containing mainly Hungarian books published before 1711, and the *Kaufmann-collection* consisting of Hebrew books and manuscripts.

Although signs of crisis had appeared in several respects at the end of this period (processing slowed down, the scientific character of the holdings faded with 'non-scientific publications flowing in, adequate space for stack-rooms decreased etc.), it was World War I which created a catastrophic situation. The number of deposit copies of Hungarian books decreased, exchange relations were either cancelled or limited to institutions of the allied countries, the readers also decreased and the Library grew more and more isolated from the developing trends of other Hungarian libraries.

The situation was not more favourable till the mid-1920's. Because of financial troubles of the state the endowments of the Academy lost their value, inflation hindered purchases of books from abroad, the lack of the Academy's own publications made it impossible to reestablish exchange relations. Some of the academies abroad (London, Edingburgh, Rome) continued sending their publications without compensation. Apart from this, a small number deposit of copies of the Hungarian publishers was the only means of acquisition. Because of heating problems the reading rooms were almost empty. They could not provide the library with proper personnel, and it only made the situation worse.

Circumstances changed for the better with the economic stabilization and almost at the same time (in 1925) Zoltán Ferenczi was appointed the chief-librarian, who had a good deal of experience both in theory and practice. He started subscriptions to the most important periodicals again, and revived exchange relations. He procured new stack-rooms making it possible to house the whole stock in an adequate way. After his death this dynamic growth came to a stop. Discontinued acquisitions during World War I and the following years ought to have been made up for and the uncatalogued material processed.

The Academy received as a *bequest by Count Ferenc Vigyázó* not only an estate, but an extraordinary valuable library of 17 000 volumes (a rich collection of rare books, precious codices, incunabula and old Hungarian books), in addition the *library of Aurél Stein* and the *Kégl-library*, both of which contained oriental material. These collections and other former arrears were processed, but the making up for gaps in acquisition and that of new scientific publications were neglected.

The Vigyázó estate might have been profitable for the Academy, but the economic crisis and later the outbreak of World War II prevented the proper exploitation of the estate for Hungarian scientific life.

The period between the two World Wars was nothing but years of decline in the Library's history. It became underdeveloped and was closed to a wider public. Work in the Library was carried out under more and more unfavourable circumstances, without having enough personnel. Purchases were accidental, deposit copies essentially involved a quantitative growth only, thus merely increasing the existing want of space.

One merit of this period was the developing of exchange relations: between 1929 and 1938 exchange agreements were established with 450 institutions and despite the contemporary government's chauvinistic attitude to cultural policy, the Library continued maintaining relations with the academies of neighbouring states, even with those of the Soviet Union (Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev).

During World War II, when the country was a theatre of war, the main task was to save the stocks. The most valuable manuscripts and rare books were deposited in the air-raid shelter of the Academy's building, of the National Bank and in the cave-cellars under the Castle Hill. The palace of the Academy, in its exposed site, was hit several times during battles, but fortunately the stocks suffered relatively slight damage. In 1944, the year of the centenary, the Library was in a state of total paralysation. Services came to an end, there were neither lights nor heating in the building, all activities were suspended, stack-rooms and premises without windows were exposed to devastation.

## 1949 – 1976

After the liberation of the country restoration works were started with great difficulties. Manuscripts and books, having been put in safe places, were brought back successfully.



From 1946 exchange relations were renewed with the Academy's six *Acta* published in foreign languages. International relations were established with only 65 institutions in 1947 and this was raised to the level of 254 by 1949.

In 1949 with the help of the government the reading room for books and the one for periodicals were re-furnished and other rooms were restored, too. Because of longer opening hours the number of readers increased. Acquisition of books and periodicals also increased with 7 000 publications, 530 foreign and 170 Hungarian periodicals in 1948. The Manuscript Department was reorganized and the organization of the Oriental Collection started. The increasing number of librarians made it possible to fulfil more and more new tasks. After the years of isolation and after restoring the devastations of the war the Library was able to recognize its tasks, to modernize its organization and methods so that it could efficiently serve the Academy and the Hungarian world of science.

Pursuant to the Act XXVII of 1949 on the reorganization of the Academy, the Hungarian Academy of Sciences became the supreme scientific body of the country and this opened a *new area* in the history of the Library, too. The Academy became responsible for the top-level management of research works, defining the main trends in research, and for ensuring creative cooperation between scientific activity and practice. Within the framework of the Academy a network of research institutes has gradually developed. The Library's *new scope of activities* described in the directions of the Academy's Presidium in 1953 is as follows:

1. The Library of the Academy supplies Hungarian scientific research with Hungarian and foreign documents (books, periodicals, manuscripts, microfilms);
2. through regular exchange relations, it sends Hungarian special literature, particularly publications of the Academy, to foreign scientific institutions, moreover it acquires scientific publications from abroad by means of intensive exchange relations;
3. it renders the institutional libraries affiliated to the Academy's network different services and gives them professional assistance;
4. it takes part in the nation-wide inter-library work aimed at developing the Hungarian socialist library system;
5. as an independent scientific institution it conducts researches in the fields of library science and other specialized branches of knowledge.

The instruction of 1953 by the Academy's Presidium and the orders of 1958 and 1968 by the Minister of Education deals with the scope of the Library within the framework of nation-wide library system.

The new tasks necessitated the *reorganization* of the Library itself. In 1950 the Library changed over to the so-called belt-system of processing, to the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC) and from the former system of shelving books in an arrangement by broad subject fields, the Library turned to current number of accession order of shelving. An up-to-date network of catalogues has been built up. In 1953 the Information and Bibliographical Department, the Microfilm

Collection and Photographic Laboratory and the Group of Library Network and Methodology were established. The Periodicals Department became independent in 1954. The Department of Manuscripts and Old Books was set up by the reorganization of the Manuscript Department and Collection of Old Books. The Oriental Collection belonging to the special collections since 1951 became independent in 1957. A bookbindery started working in 1958. The Archives of the Academy, which processes and preserves the documents of the Academy's activities were reorganized within the framework of the Library in 1963. The Xerox Service and the Group of Mimeography were set up in 1968 and in 1970, respectively.

In 1953 the Academy set up the *Library Council* which has been functioning under the name *Library Committee* since 1962.

The present *organization* of the Library is as follows:

Under the direct control of the *director*:

Secretariate

Group of Library Network and Methodology

Group for International Library Relations

*Independent units:*

1. *Acquisition Department*

2. *Processing Department*

a) Group of Cataloguing

b) Group of Classification

3. *Department of Readers' Service*

a) Central Readers' Service

b) Group for the Control of the Holdings

c) Book-Bindery

4. *Information and Bibliographical Department*

a) Group of General Information

b) Group of Science Organization Information

c) Editorial Group

d) Group of Mimeography

5. *Periodicals Department*

6. *Department of Manuscripts and Old Books*

7. *Oriental Collection*

8. *Archives of the Academy*

9. *Department of Reprography*

a) Group of Microfilms and Photographic Laboratory

b) Xerox Service

10. *Department of Economic Administration*

- a) Group of Finance and Accountancy
- b) Group of Maintenance
- c) Group for Handling the Surplus Copies of the Academy's Publications

## II.

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# THE WORK AND USE OF THE LIBRARY

The Library of the Academy is a specialized research library of nation-wide level. In the first place it is at the disposal of scholars and scientists doing research work within or without the framework of the Academy. Its use is free.\*

### Acquisition policy, international exchange, holdings

After the reorganization of the Academy the instruction of 1953 by the Academy's Presidium and the orders of 1958 and 1968 by the Minister of Education dealt with the scope of collection of the Library within the framework of the nation-wide library system. The orders paid regard to the traditionally developed scope of collection, the objectives of the Academy's science policy, and last but not least to its place in the national library system. In compliance with these tasks the *scope* of the Library includes:

1. literature of marxism-leninism;
2. publications of foreign academies of sciences and literature relating to their activities;
3. literature concerning science policy, organization and planning of scientific research and the related subject fields;
4. standard works on social and natural sciences (including those on science history) and general, bibliographical and reference works;
5. as a specialized research library, it acquires, on a nation-wide scale, the literature on the following subjects:
  - a) ancient history and classical philology;
  - b) literary scholarship (comprising history of world literature and works of contemporary writers of world literature);
  - c) oriental studies;
  - d) all branches of linguistics.

\*Opening hours: on Mondays-Fridays from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m., on Saturdays from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

· The Library makes efforts to acquire publications dealing with the general, methodological, ideological and interdisciplinary aspects of the social sciences.

As regards periodicals, the field of collecting is more comprehensive because of exchange activities on the one hand, and of the interests of basic research on the other.

Of old books it acquires mainly works which are important from the point of view of the history of science. As far as manuscripts are concerned, it collects first of all the ones related to the Academy, to the history of literature and science.

From the very beginning *international exchange* activities have had an important role in acquisition. Their main tasks are: 1. exchange of publications of the Academy based on bilateral agreements of institutions (first of all those of the *Acta* and other scientific periodicals and books, sometimes published not by the Academy); 2. exchange of publications guaranteed by inter-governmental and inter-academic agreements and arrangements with socialist countries.

The significance of exchange goes far beyond its important function as a means of acquisition. It serves the aims of cultural and science policy, as it sends the Academy's publications reflecting the achievements of Hungarian scientific life to every part of the world.

At the end of 1975 the Library had exchange relations with 1590 scientific institutions in 87 countries. The volume of exchange activities can be shown by the fact, that in 1975 4 891 books and 8 186 numbers of periodicals were sent abroad, while the Library obtained 7 439 books and 5 362 periodicals by exchange.

The Library has regularly been buying and keeping publications of the Academy in several copies since 1950. The surplus copies – together with the materials of the former Publishing House of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences brought to the Library after the liberation of the country – make it possible to satisfy demands on an exchange basis retrospectively.

By the end of 1975 the Library had accumulated 1 404 665 items. Their break-down by types of documents is as follows:

796 897 volumes of books  
203 647 copies of periodicals  
388 362 pieces of manuscripts  
15 759 microfilms

## Catalogues

The entrance hall opens into the catalogue-room, which communicates with the main reading room on one side and the main stack on the other. It functions as circulation-room, too. Here can also be found the *alphabetical* and the *UDC catalogues*, as well as the catalogue of the old material which still is shelved in an

arrangement by subject matter. To the right of the entrance hall the door opens into a small room where the *series card catalogue* is to be found, since serials are entered in the above catalogues as single publications. Beside it the *geographical catalogue*, also based on UDC, is installed. All these catalogues are at the disposal of the readers. Besides them there is a so-called main author catalogue for the use of the staff, and, in addition, a shelf list.

Besides the above mentioned alphabetical and classified catalogues the special collections of the Library have their own ones.

## Reading Rooms

In accordance with the holdings of the Library there are different reading rooms and study rooms at the disposal of the users: 1. main reading room; 2. periodicals reading room; 3. reading room of the Department of Manuscripts and Old Books; 4. reading room of the Oriental Collection; 5. reading room for microfilms.

1. The *main reading room* is on the ground floor. It opens to the left of the entrance hall. A reference library of 3 000 volumes is located there in bookcases along the walls, arranged by subject fields to which readers have free access. Books of this collection, dictionaries, encyclopedias are regularly replaced by others, except for some basic handbooks, so that the most up-to-date reference books of all specialized branches of learning are always available for scholars and scientists.

2. The *periodicals reading room* communicates with the main reading room. The latest volumes of 1 200 periodicals of the 5 000 serial titles (journals, yearbooks etc.) received by the Library can be found on the shelves along the walls.

3. The *reading room of the Department of Manuscripts and Old Books* is on the first floor. A staircase from the courtyard leads up to it.

4. The *reading room of the Oriental Collection* is at the corner to the right on the ground floor.

5. The *reading room for microfilms* is on the ground floor facing Akadémia Street, accessible to the right from the vestibule of the Academy. Three microfilm readers are available simultaneously.

## Lending Service

The Library of the Academy in consequence of its nature lends books to a limited extent. Book lending service is at the disposal of the Academy's members, scholars and scientists having a postgraduate degree, scientific staff-members of the Academy's and other research institutions, research libraries and university professors. The loan period is one month. Serials, reference books, dictionaries,

publications of high value, periodicals, old books, manuscripts are not to be lent out. In such cases it is reasonable to turn to the Department of Reprography. If books are concerned, it is the Department of Readers' Service which enters orders, in case of materials belonging to special collections, the respective collection is competent. International and Hungarian interlibrary loan can be claimed by the readers. It is carried out directly by the Department of Readers' Service.

### Information Services

The Department of Readers' Service gives answers to verbal or written requests concerning the holdings of the Library or a relatively more simple reference. If it is necessary, the above department shows the readers the ways of using catalogues and the Library as a whole, looks after the reading rooms, circulation, shelvings, and directs the readers' attention to recent acquisitions. The latter is being done in two ways: 1. in the show-cases of the entrance hall it displays the dust covers of the most important books received recently; 2. in cooperation with the Processing Department it compiles *The List of Recent Foreign Acquisitions of the Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences*, which gives the readers information about the total acquisitions of the Library and is issued in subject order, six times a year.

In cooperation with the Department of Readers' Service, the Information and Bibliographical Department is responsible for meeting demands on bibliographical information and literature research. The Department usually gives written answers to requests (in the form of bibliographies, literature researches, syntheses etc.) from time to time in the form of consultation.

Similarly continuous editing and administration of a special bibliography, recording scientific works of the members of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (this bibliography is at the disposal of readers in the building itself), and collecting various data on the Academy are also among the tasks of the Information and Bibliographical Department.

A group of the Department has been editing the *Bulletin of Science Organization* a bi-monthly journal since 1961. This periodical gives information, based on international special literature on science policy, organization, management, and planning of scientific research in the form of informational syntheses, reviews, surveys, critiques and special bibliography. It is published in 60 author's sheets. Its articles are either taken over or reviewed in scientific journals, home and abroad. At the same time the Group fulfils other informational tasks related to its field of interest, and is capable of giving prompt and adequate information to leading bodies of science policy in the country, to heads of these bodies and to researchers in these fields according to their respective interest.

In connection with the information activities it should be mentioned that each special collection is performing informational activities in its particular field of research.

## **Publishing Activities**

The Editorial Group and the Group of Mimeography belong to the Information and Bibliographical Department.

The task of the Editorial Group is the editing and preparation for printing of serials of the Library, catalogues of different special collections and of other works edited by the Library. The prepared material is printed by the Group of Mimeography. (The list of the Library's publications is shown in the appendix.) Besides this the Group produces the prints necessary to the use of the Library.

It should be mentioned here that the Library has its own bookbindery which besides bookbinding does restauration work, too.



### **III.**

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## **SPECIAL COLLECTIONS**

Special collections are those units of the Library which are in themselves responsible for basic library works such as acquisition, processing, readers' service, reference service, and according to the appropriate character of their holdings they exist as 'libraries within the library'.

### **Periodicals Department**

The Library's Periodicals Department is the country's largest collection in the field of the humanities. It has a great importance also in the field of general social sciences and of basic research in the natural sciences. The holdings consist of about 12 500 periodical titles, and of which approximately 5 000 titles are current foreign periodicals. The Periodicals Department is the richest treasure-house of periodicals issued by foreign academies and scientific societies.

As a result of exchange activities of one century and a half, the Library of the Academy is in the possession of almost complete series of rare periodicals such as those of the academies of Austria, St. Petersburg, Bavaria, Saxony, Belgium, the Netherlands, Great-Britain and France, which have a unique value in our country, to mention only a few examples of important periodicals with great past: the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, Journal des Savants, Doklady Akademii Nauk USSR, Proceedings of the Royal Society of London, Comptes Rendus Hebdomadaires des Séances de l'Académie des Sciences de Paris, Sitzungsberichte, Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften.

The rules for using periodicals are the same as for books with the difference that they may not be lent. The Periodicals Department is an independent unit; it carries out every working process related to all periodicals. Its most important tasks are as follows: acquisition in cooperation with exchange activities, handling of various registers, cataloguing and classifying periodicals, building proper catalogues, preservation and shelving of periodicals and readers' service. The latest handbook on its holdings, published in 1973, is an alphabetic and subject index of periodicals.

## Department of Manuscripts and Old Books

The acquisition of manuscripts was started at the time when the Academy's Library was founded. The way of acquisition of manuscripts was laid down by the General Assembly of the Academy as early as 1832 prescribing 'the acquiring of hidden old Hungarian manuscripts, either, if possible, in original or at least in copies.'

The *Teleki-library* included about 600 volumes of very valuable manuscripts, among others, correspondence and works of eminent scholars in the 18th century (such as Dániel Cornides, József Benczur and others). Donations of the president József Teleki were adding to all these, among others, one authentic Corvinus-codex *De laudibus Matthiae regis* by *Ludovicus Carbo*, some other medieval codices, 76 hand-written volumes of the *Kresznerics-collection* etc. The Library managed to obtain several *linguistic records*, such as the Czech-codex, the Guary-codex, the Virginia-codex, a prayer-book of Benigna Magyar, the Érsekújvár-codex etc. Some of them were donated, others were given on exchange for the series of publications 'Old Hungarian Linguistic Records' (Régi Magyar Nyelvemlékek). Deserving special mention among the personal and *literary remains of great writers* are the correspondence and manuscripts of Ferenc Kazinczy which came first to be among the highly valued possessions of the Department, later those of János Arany, János Batsányi, Dániel Berzsenyi, György Bessenyei, Ferenc Kölcsey, Mihály Csokonai Vitéz, Sándor and Károly Kisfaludy, as well as *literary remains of scientists* like Ottó Herman, Lajos Katona, Bernát Munkácsi, Ákos Pauler, Salamon Petényi, Antal Reguly, Ferenc Toldy, some works of the two Bolyais and others. The Secretary-General's office has been continuously handed over to the Manuscript Department, hand-written papers which were entered in competitions conducted by the Academy, later on *library documents* and other official ones concerning the administration of the Academy, as well as copies of works related to Hungary which were made in libraries and archives abroad – the latter activity also being sponsored by the Committee on History.

Since the reorganization of the Academy (1949) the Department has an annual budget which enables it to acquire manuscripts regularly, consequently the Department, which earlier obtained new accessions only by donations or accidental purchases, has multiplied its collection. Since 1950 – among others – the following very precious *literary remains of scholars and scientists* have come to the Department of Manuscripts: a considerable amount of the literary remains of Endre Ady, manuscripts of Babits, literary remains of Béla Balázs, Ákos Dutka, Dezső Kosztolányi, Lőrinc Szabó, manuscripts of Árpád Tóth, letters from Romain Rolland and from Zsigmond Móricz, some writings of Dezső Szabó, the correspondence of the Tevan Publishing House with the outstanding figures of modern Hungarian literature, the literary remains of Péter Veres, Máté Zalka, as well as those of Péter Ágoston, Ödön Beke, Béla Bulla, István Csekey, Sándor Domanovszky, Loránd Eötvös, Lajos Fülep, István Hajnal, Ágost Heller, Farkas Heller, Ferenc Kováts, Imre Lukinich, Erik Molnár, Gyula Moravcsik, Mór Réthy,

Márton Roska, István Szabó, Gyula Szekfű, Zoltán Tóth, Endre Veress, Béla Zolnai and a rich collection of the correspondence of Nobel-prize winners (W. Heisenberg, M. Planck, György Hevesy, Jenő Pál Wigner, Albert Szent-Györgyi). Since 1952 the Manuscript Department has been in charge of the doctoral and candidate's theses. Following its reorganization, the Manuscript Department also became the recipient of the following materials: manuscripts from museums, materials from the former memorial rooms of the Academy, the Széchenyi-museum, the Goethe-room, the Vörösmarty-room, the Mikszáth-room, and the manuscripts of the Kisfaludy Society which had carried on its activities in the building of the Academy until it was suspended. At present there are more than 388 000 items on file in the Manuscript Department.

Formerly, manuscripts had been kept in the Secretary-General's office under the supervision of the archivist in office (Ferenc Toldy, Gergely Czuczor, László Szalay). It became an independent collection in 1865. The archaeologist Flóris Rómer was the first to be the keeper of records. At the time the Department had been moved to a ground-floor room facing the court-yard of the building, and after the reorganization in 1949 it was given four re-furnished rooms of the Secretary-General's former offices.

The older material of the Manuscript Department was arranged in subject order, and the last subject of this classification scheme made in 1865 was reserved for manuscripts, and this subject group practically made up an independent subject order inside that of the Library. Until 1954 every manuscript was incorporated in this subject order. In 1954, the Department – preserving the former order made according to subjects – introduced a more practical, new order based on current numbers which made it possible to shelve the related manuscripts together according to provenance.

A shelf-list and two kinds of alphabetical catalogues (one for manuscripts and analects, another for letters) recorded on cards were made from the manuscripts in subject order. The cards of manuscripts processed since 1954 were arranged in a single alphabetical catalogue covering both author and subject. The new shelf-list is issued in book-form. The handbooks *Catalogues of the Manuscript Department of the Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences* have been published since 1966.

The antecedents of the Old Book Collection were the incunabula which, in the subject order of 1865 had been a sub-class of old Hungarian literature within the class of Hungarian literature.

The *Collection of Old Books* was fused into one Department with the Manuscript Department in 1954. It is made up of the following parts:

1. The *collection of incunabula*. It contains approximately 1 200 incunabula, of which 391 items belonged to the Teleki-collection, 429 to the Vigyázó-library, 147 concerning Hungary belonged to the Ráth-collection.

2. The *collection of old Hungarian books* consists of 6 372 volumes, of which 4 010 were either acquired by the Library or originated from various other sources, 2 362 belonged to the Ráth-collection.

3. Old books (*Antiqua* as they are called) published between 1501 and 1550.
4. *Museum pieces*. Publications of extremely high value, books with precious bindings, parts of writers' libraries and other rare books.
5. *Hungarian and foreign books published before 1850 and 1800*, respectively, are gradually transferred from the Library's re-catalogued holdings to the Collection of Old Books.

Entries of old books are arranged in one single alphabetical authors' catalogue. Except the cards of incunabula and of old Hungarian books, the entries are also put into the central catalogue of the Library. The collection has built up catalogues based on chronology and binding, too.

In the last quarter of the century important conserving and restoring works have been carried out at every unit of the Department.

## Oriental Collection

The reading rooms of the Oriental Collection were designed in 1950 and they are on the ground floor of the Academy's building in the corner formed by Akadémia Street and Roosevelt Square. It was opened in the spring of 1951 to form the library basis for oriental studies (which have long traditions in our country) and for training orientalists. With its organization a long-standing need of Hungarian oriental studies was met.

When the Collection was established it consisted of 15 000 books and 1 000 manuscripts. Even before its foundation, our orientalists had rendered inestimable services by presenting the Library of the Academy with their collections of books and manuscripts, frequently with their total private libraries. At the end of the last century and in the early 1900's through Tivadar Duka the Library of the Academy was given the books and Tibetan manuscripts of *Sándor Kőrösi Csoma*, the founder of Tibetan studies, together with Duka's rich collection related to Kőrösi Csoma. By his will, the hebraist, David Kaufmann left the Library his extremely valuable hebraistic collection. This *Kaufmann-collection*, having a good international reputation, includes 594 manuscripts, 2 000 printed books, – among them unique illuminated Hebrew manuscripts from the 11th century onwards, incunabula and in addition to these the Geniza-collection. After the death of the turcologist, *Ármin Vámbéry*, his son, Ruzstem presented the Academy his father's manuscripts and books, about 660 works, among which 56 highly valuable Arabic, Persian and Turkish manuscripts can be found. Aurél Stein, a pioneer of Central Asian studies, sent the Academy part of his private library, 1 112 books, as early as 1926, while the other parts reached the Library in the early 1950's. The *Stein-library* forms even today the core of materials related to Central Asia in the Oriental Collection. *Sándor Kégl* gave the Library his whole collection, i.e. 11 000 works, among them 75 rarities, mostly Persian manuscripts. The extremely valuable correspondence of the scholar of

Islamic studies, *Ignác Goldziher*, which contains 13 600 items came into the possession of the Library in 1932. Several Tibetan, Manchurian and more than 150 Mongolian manuscripts and xylographies were donated to the Library.

In the last 25 years the Oriental Collection has gradually grown mainly by means of acquisitions and expanding international exchange. The number of books has been doubled, now totalling some 32 000 items (about 44 000 volumes), there are more than 800 periodicals, 500 of them being current ones. The necessary basic periodicals for oriental studies can be found in complete series. The number of manuscripts is as high as 5 000, and deserving special mention among them is the important Tibetan collection of 3 000 items. An alphabetical catalogue gives information on the various materials.

The Oriental Collection consists of two communicating rooms. The first one is the reading room, built in Middle-Eastern style using motifs on the Islamic architecture, it accomodates 8 readers. The reference library in bookcases along the walls arranged by subject fields gives basic information on egyptology, Hebrew studies, Semitic philology, classical Middle-Eastern philology, Indian and Iranian studies, sinology, turcology, Tibetan and Islamic studies. The manuscripts, thus the Hebrew ones of the Kaufmann-collection, Turkish, Arabic and Persian ones of the Vámbéry and Kégl donations, the Kőrösi Csoma-collection, Mongolian and Manchurian manuscripts and xylographies are shelved in the inner room. This opens into a small chamber, where the most important periodicals can be found.

The Oriental Collection is well-known in international orientalism, and is frequently visited by foreign scholars for shorter or longer periods. It is regularly frequented by Hungarian orientalists of the present and the future, by university lecturers and students.

### **Microfilm Collection and Reprographical Activities**

Reprographical activities of the Library of the Academy include photographic reproduction of its holdings, document copying, microfilming, the collection and use of microfilms. The *Group of Microfilms and Photographic Laboratory* of the Department of Reprography was set up in 1953. In 1958 UNESCO also contributed to its equipping. In the photographic laboratory up-to-date microfilm cameras, processors, printing machines and enlargers are at work. The laboratory and microfilm service can now engage in manifold work by means of equipment and cameras necessary for reading, copying and photoduplicating work of photographs of different types and sizes.

For the last 20 years the laboratory has regularly been making microfilm copies of the holdings of the Library, in the first place the most valuable or endangered materials of the Manuscript Department and the Oriental Collection, thus taking proper safety measures to preserve the holdings in case of emergency. Besides this it has extended microfilming to scientific institutions in the country and to ecclesiastical collections in order to preserve them and make them available for study.

The microfilm collection has an important role in the increasing of the Library's stock. By means of exchange or purchase it can obtain microfilm copies of manuscripts and rarities that cannot be loaned. Between 1953 and 1975 the Library has acquired 2 600 microfilms from 110 cities abroad, either in the form of purchase or on an exchange basis. A great number of these microfilms comprise manuscripts and works of literary history, linguistics, history, history of music and culture related to Hungary. At the end of 1975 the microfilm collection contained more than 15 000 items. Considering that every film is copied for the purposes of reading and lending, the number of microfilms preserved is twice that mentioned above.

In the microfilm reading room of the Department the users may read their own microfilms besides those of the Library.

The collection of master-negatives contains an interesting source of the history of sciences, i.e. portraits of the Academy's members, writers, poets, reproductions of paintings, manuscripts, objects and buildings.

Since its establishment the laboratory has dealt with orders for microfilms and photocopies. It accepts orders for microfilms, 35 mm type reproductions, making roll-films and sheet-films, and their enlargements in different sizes.

The other group of the Department of Reprography is the *Xerox Service*, set up in 1968. At the beginning it worked with one machine, at present with several ones of heavy-duty type. On the one hand its task is to serve the Library by producing electrostatic-copies from books and periodicals for the Library's users, on the other hand to copy documents for the central administration of the Academy.

The electrostatic-copies given at reduced prices to the institutions, members, scholars and scientists of the Academy have become an essential condition of scientific work. They make possible the better exploitation of foreign specialized literature, the decreasing of their parallel acquisitions, expediting library administration. With its annual output of more than 1 million copies it is one of the largest document copying services in the country.

## Archives of the Academy

The Archives of the Academy have been functioning since 1964 under the resolution no. 48/1963 of the Academy's Presidium. The resolution was a direct consequence of the historical tradition that the Academy itself preserves and reposit archivalia and documents related to its important efforts in science policy, scientific, cultural and science organization activities. The Presidium set up the Archives as an independent department of the Library of the Academy.

Its tasks are to preserve recent scientific documents, picture and voice material of the Academy's central administration and institutions, which are of historical value, to process the above material, and to perform the related administrative function. The preserved material is made available for scientific research and

favourable conditions of research work are guaranteed by the Archives. The holdings of the Archives consist of the material of the Academy reorganized in 1949 and that of the latter's institutions from that time and have two parts: the internal and the external archival material. The internal one is that of the central administrative bodies of the Academy, while the external one includes that of the research institute network.

The purpose of the picture and voice material is to record and document the most important events of the Academy and activities related to scientific research. These materials are processed and preserved by the Archives and are available for research purposes and exhibitions of the history of sciences. The Archives regularly perform reference services. In its work it cooperates closely with other Hungarian archives and those of foreign academies. Connections are manifested by taking part in bilateral and multilateral works and in efforts made jointly with similar institutions.

## IV.

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# NETWORK AND METHODOLOGICAL WORK

The tasks of the Group of Library Network and Methodology are the professional supervision of the libraries of the research centres, institutes and research groups of the Academy and the support of their work, directly serving research. The holdings of these institutional libraries represent a high intellectual value, not only because of their millions of books, but first of all because their holdings, which record the latest achievements in research, are used in a more intensive way than those of any large library, as they are available in the immediate vicinity of the scientists.

The library act (no. 1956/5 decree of legal force) made the Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences the centre of the research library network. The presidential instruction [13/1960 MTA, A. K. 20] dealing with the institutional library work created basic conditions for library work in 38 institutes of the Academy. Coordinating and supporting advisory activities of the Group were started simultaneously. Following the reorganization of the Academy an instruction of the Secretary-General [17/1972 (A. K. 20.) MTA–F] developed the library system in accordance with the increasing demands and with the use of accumulated methodological and practical experiences. The above instruction set the Group of Library Network and Methodology the task of assisting in matters of organizing, building and investing, of gathering and conveying experiences and new methods which are exploitable in institutional research libraries, of taking charge of training and extension training of librarians, of giving — as a professional advisory body — expert opinion about the basic problems of institutional libraries to the Academy's scientific departments, of recording and analyzing trends and new demands which emerge in library activities. The Group of Library Network and Methodology gives direct support to institutes by means of sending them publications received on international exchange basis, and through various services rendered (reprography, contents service, prints etc.).

In the appendix the institutional libraries are listed, with their stocks (statistical figures refer to 31st December 1975.)

The institutional library network is in the possession of 659 487 books, 263 151 volumes of periodicals and approximately 340 000 items of other documents (separates, research reports, maps, records, tapes, microfilms etc.) These stocks



consisting of 1 262 638 items, together with the holdings of the Central Library  
and an active part in supplying Hungarian scientific research with special  
literature.

# APPENDIX

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## RESEARCH LIBRARY NETWORK

### LIBRARY OF THE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Founded: 1950

Holdings: books: 11 499 vols.  
periodicals: 6 120 vols.

### LIBRARY OF THE BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH CENTER

Founded: 1971

Holdings: books: 5 137 vols.  
periodicals: 6 385 vols.

### LIBRARY OF THE BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH CENTER, INSTITUTE OF BIOCHEMISTRY, DEPARTMENT OF ENZYMOLOGY

Founded: 1950

Holdings: books: 2 552 vols.  
periodicals: 3 169 vols.

### LIBRARY OF THE BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Founded: 1927 (affiliated to the Academy since 1951)

Holdings: books: 5 054 vols.  
periodicals: 8 867 vols.

### LIBRARY OF THE CENTRAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR CHEMISTRY

Founded: 1952

Holdings: books: 12 190 vols.  
periodicals: 12 976 vols.

LIBRARY OF THE CENTRAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR PHYSICS

Founded: 1950

Holdings: books: 47 373 vols.  
periodicals: 13 599 vols.

LIBRARY OF THE COMPUTER AND AUTOMATION INSTITUTE

Founded: 1960

Holdings: books: 21 758 vols.  
periodicals: 4 508 vols.

LIBRARY OF THE ETHNOGRAPHICAL RESEARCH GROUP

Founded: 1967

Holdings: books: 11 622 vols.  
periodicals: 4 910 vols.

LIBRARY OF THE GEOCHEMICAL RESEARCH LABORATORY

Founded: 1955

Holdings: books: 1 555 vols.  
periodicals: 46 vols.

LIBRARY OF THE GEODETICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Founded: 1955

Holdings: books: 7 853 vols.  
periodicals: 3 930 vols.

LIBRARY OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Founded: 1951

Holdings: books: 25 389 vols.  
periodicals: 7 918 vols.

LIBRARY OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, LOWLAND UNIT

Founded: 1973

Holdings: books: 985 vols.  
periodicals: 300 vols.

LIBRARY OF THE GROUP FOR SCIENCE ORGANIZATION

Founded: 1968

Holdings: books: 1 136 vols.  
periodicals: 364 vols.

#### LIBRARY OF THE HELIOPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY

Founded: 1958

Holdings: books: 1 805 vols.  
periodicals: 3 919 vols.

#### LIBRARY OF THE INSTITUTE FOR ARCHAEOLOGY

Founded: 1959

Holdings: books: 8 736 vols.  
periodicals: 3 433 vols.

#### LIBRARY OF THE INSTITUTE OF ECONOMICS

Founded: 1955

Holdings: books: 29 658 vols.  
periodicals: 4 965 vols.

#### LIBRARY OF THE INSTITUTE OF EXPERIMENTAL MEDICINE

Founded: 1954

Holdings: books: 4 521 vols.  
periodicals: 8 817 vols.

#### LIBRARY OF THE INSTITUTE OF HISTORY

Founded: 1941 (affiliated to the Academy since 1951)

Holdings: books: 71 408 vols.  
periodicals: 16 497 vols.

#### LIBRARY OF THE INSTITUTE OF ISOTOPES

Founded: 1959

Holdings: books: 7 598 vols.  
periodicals: 2 145 vols.

#### LIBRARY OF THE INSTITUTE FOR LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCES

Founded: 1950

Holdings: books: 28 962 vols.  
periodicals: 11 881 vols.

#### LIBRARY OF THE INSTITUTE OF LINGUISTICS

Founded: 1950

Holdings: books: 21 973 vols.  
periodicals: 5 805 vols.

LIBRARY OF THE INSTITUTE OF LITERARY STUDIES (EÖTVÖS LIBRARY)

Founded: 1895 (affiliated to the Academy since 1956)

Holdings: books: 113 259 vols.

periodicals: 15 512 vols.

LIBRARY OF THE INSTITUTE FOR MUSICOLOGY

Founded: 1974

Holdings: books: 13 539 vols.

periodicals: 4 741 vols.

LIBRARY OF THE INSTITUTE OF NUCLEAR RESEARCH

Founded: 1954

Holdings: books: 8 335 vols.

periodicals: 10 186 vols.

LIBRARY OF THE INSTITUTE OF PHILOSOPHY

Founded: 1957

Holdings: books: 11 447 vols.

periodicals: 1 064 vols.

LIBRARY OF THE INSTITUTE OF PHILOSOPHY, LUKÁCS ARCHIVES AND LIBRARY

Founded: 1971

Holdings: books: 9 852 vols.

LIBRARY OF THE INSTITUTE OF PSYCHOLOGY

Founded: 1902 (affiliated to the Academy since 1953)

Holdings: books: 9 100 vols.

periodicals: 1 024 vols.

LIBRARY OF THE INSTRUMENTS AND MEASURING TECHNIQUE SERVICE

Founded: 1959

Holdings: books: 1 769 vols.

periodicals: 800 vols.

LIBRARY OF THE KONKOLY OBSERVATORY

Founded: 1921 (affiliated to the Academy since 1951)

Holdings: books: 9 369 vols.

periodicals: 16 404 vols.

#### LIBRARY OF THE MATHEMATICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Founded: 1950

Holdings: books: 33 065 vols.  
periodicals: 31 823 vols.

#### LIBRARY OF THE MICROBIOLOGICAL RESEARCH GROUP

Founded: 1963

Holdings: books: 1 149 vols.  
periodicals: 1 955 vols.

#### LIBRARY OF PETROLEUM ENGINEERING RESEARCH LABORATORY

Founded: 1957

Holdings: books: 3 453 vols.  
periodicals: 946 vols.

#### LIBRARY OF THE RESEARCH GROUP FOR ART HISTORY

Founded: 1969

Holdings: books: 15 632 vols.  
periodicals: 2 609 vols.

#### LIBRARY OF THE RESEARCH GROUP FOR EDUCATION

Founded: 1952

Holdings: books: 2 909 vols.  
periodicals: 450 vols.

#### LIBRARY OF THE RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR BOTANY

Founded: 1972

Holdings: books: 3 559 vols.  
periodicals: 2 907 vols.

#### LIBRARY OF THE RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS

Founded: 1960

Holdings: books: 3 145 vols.  
periodicals: 258 vols.

#### LIBRARY OF THE RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR SOIL SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY

Founded: 1949 (affiliated to the Academy since 1955)

Holdings: books: 10 841 vols.  
periodicals: 10 675 vols.

**LIBRARY OF THE RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF TECHNICAL CHEMISTRY**

Founded: 1960

Holdings: books: 4 283 vols.  
periodicals: 864 vols.

**LIBRARY OF THE RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR TECHNICAL PHYSICS**

Founded: 1958

Holdings: books: 10 458 vols.  
periodicals: 5 853 vols.

**LIBRARY OF THE RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR WORLD ECONOMY (Reference Service)**

Founded: 1966

Holdings: books: 22 296 vols.  
periodicals: 1 164 vols.

**LIBRARY OF THE SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE**

Founded: 1963

Holdings: books: 4 676 vols.  
periodicals: 971 vols.

**LIBRARY OF THE TRANSDANUBIAN SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE**

Founded: 1943 (affiliated to the Academy since 1955)

Holdings: books: 17 518 vols.  
periodicals: 4 744 vols.

**LIBRARY OF THE VETERINARY SCIENCE RESEARCH INSTITUTE**

Founded: 1950

Holdings: books: 2 320 vols.  
periodicals: 3 436 vols.

**\*LIBRARY OF THE HUNGARIAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY**

Founded: 1872 (under the supervision of the Academy's Library since 1950)

Holdings: books: 16 249 vols.  
periodicals: 11 211 vols.

**\*LIBRARY OF THE HUNGARIAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY**

Founded: 1902 (under the supervision of the Academy's Library since 1970)

Holdings: books: 2 500 vols.  
periodicals: 3 000 vols.

\*The libraries of these learned societies were affiliated to the institutional network of the Academy in accordance with the instruction of the Secretary-General in 1972. In recent years full-time librarians have been in charge of the valuable stocks.

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21. *Gergely Pál*: Pápai Páriz-album a Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Könyvtárában. Bp. 1961. 9 p. [The Pápai Páriz album in the Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences]
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24. *Csapodi Csaba*: Mikor pusztult el Mátyás király könyvtára? Bp. 1961. 25 p. [When was the library of king Matthias destroyed?]
25. *Moravek, Endre* – *Weger, Imre*: Abbreviaturae cyrillicae. Bp. 1961. 138 p.
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30. *Moravek, Endre*: Index acronymorum selectorum. Pars 2. Instituta scientifica. Bp. 1962. VI, 278 p.
31. *Méreiné Juhász Margit*: Mikszáth Kálmán szellemi és tárgyi hagyatéka a Magyar Tudományos Akadémián és tájmúzeumainkban. Bp. 1963. 65 p. [The objects and literary remains of Kálmán Mikszáth at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and in the Hungarian provincial museums]
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40. *Rózsa György*: Részvételünk és lehetőségek a nemzetközi társadalomtudományi dokumentációban. Bp. 1964. 17 p. [Our participation and possibilities in international social science documentation work]
41. *Csapodi Csaba*: Beatrix királyné könyvtára. Bp. 1964. 26 p. [The library of queen Beatrice]
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44. *Csapodi, Csaba*: Conservation of the manuscript and old book collections at the Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences: methods and results. (1949–1964). Bp. 1965. 48 p. 16 t.
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48. *Sáfrán, Györgyi*: Lettres de Romain Rolland à Marianne Czeke dans la Bibliothèque de l'Académie des Sciences de Hongrie. Bp. 1966. 195 p. 4 t.
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52. *Fráter Jánosné*: A Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Történettudományi Bizottságának működése 1854–1949. Bp. 1966. 61 p. 3 t. [The activities of the Committee on History of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences]
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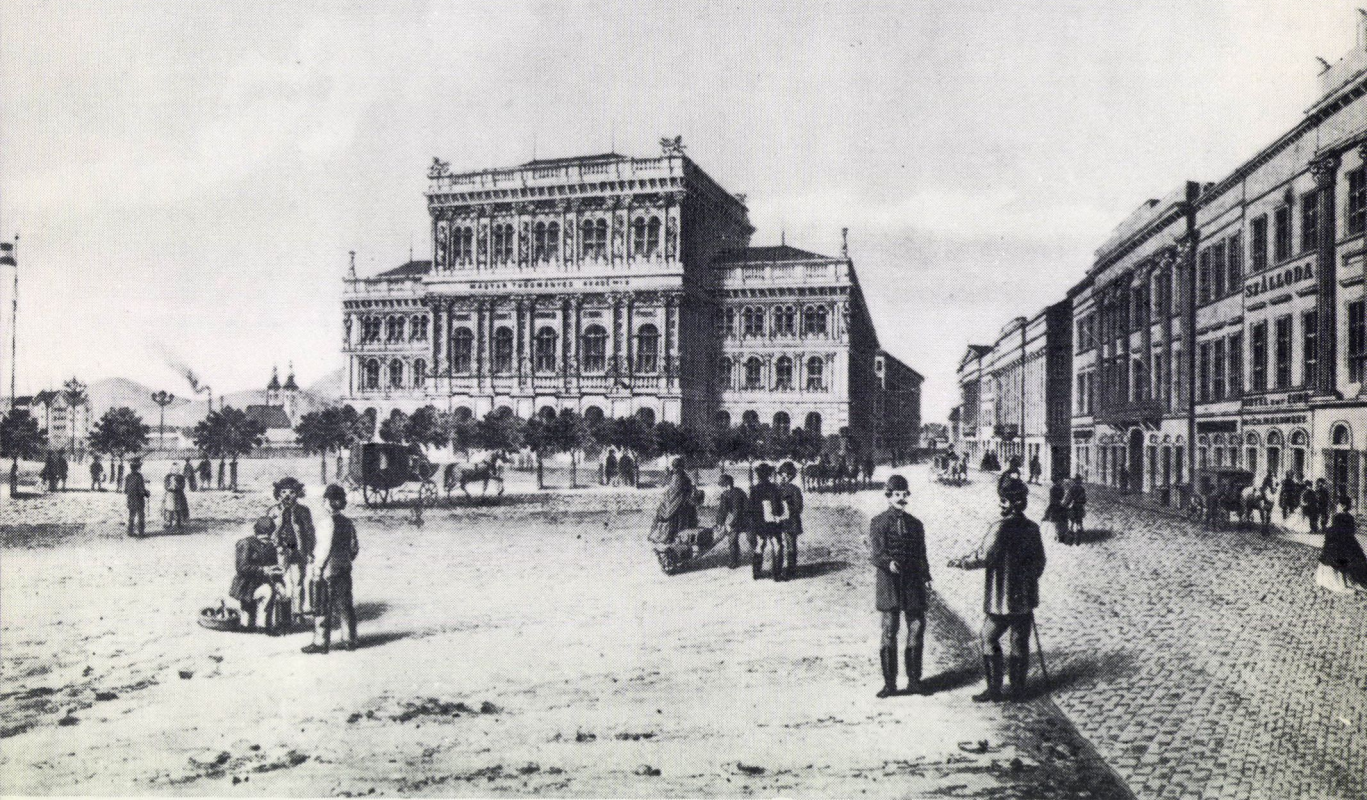
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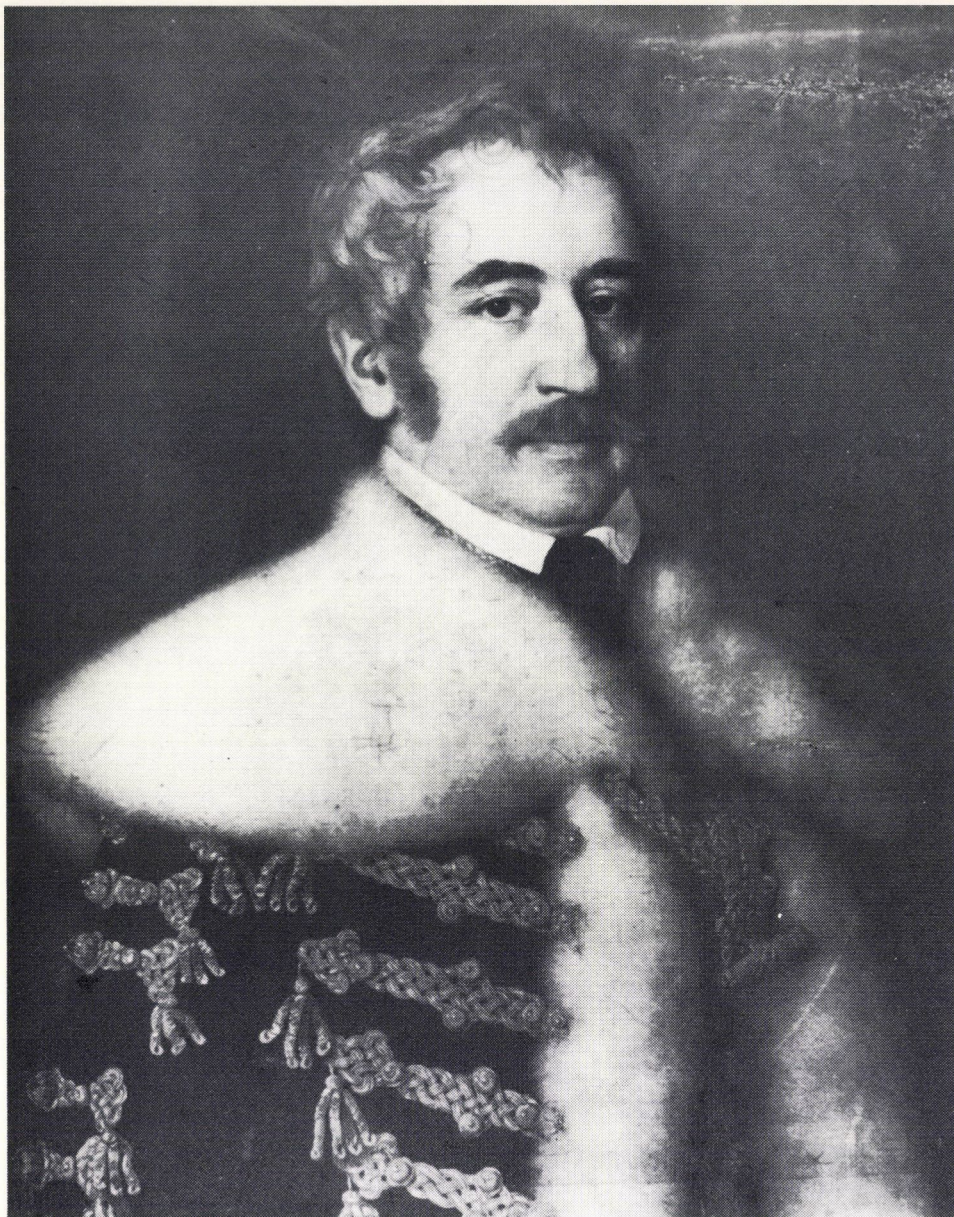
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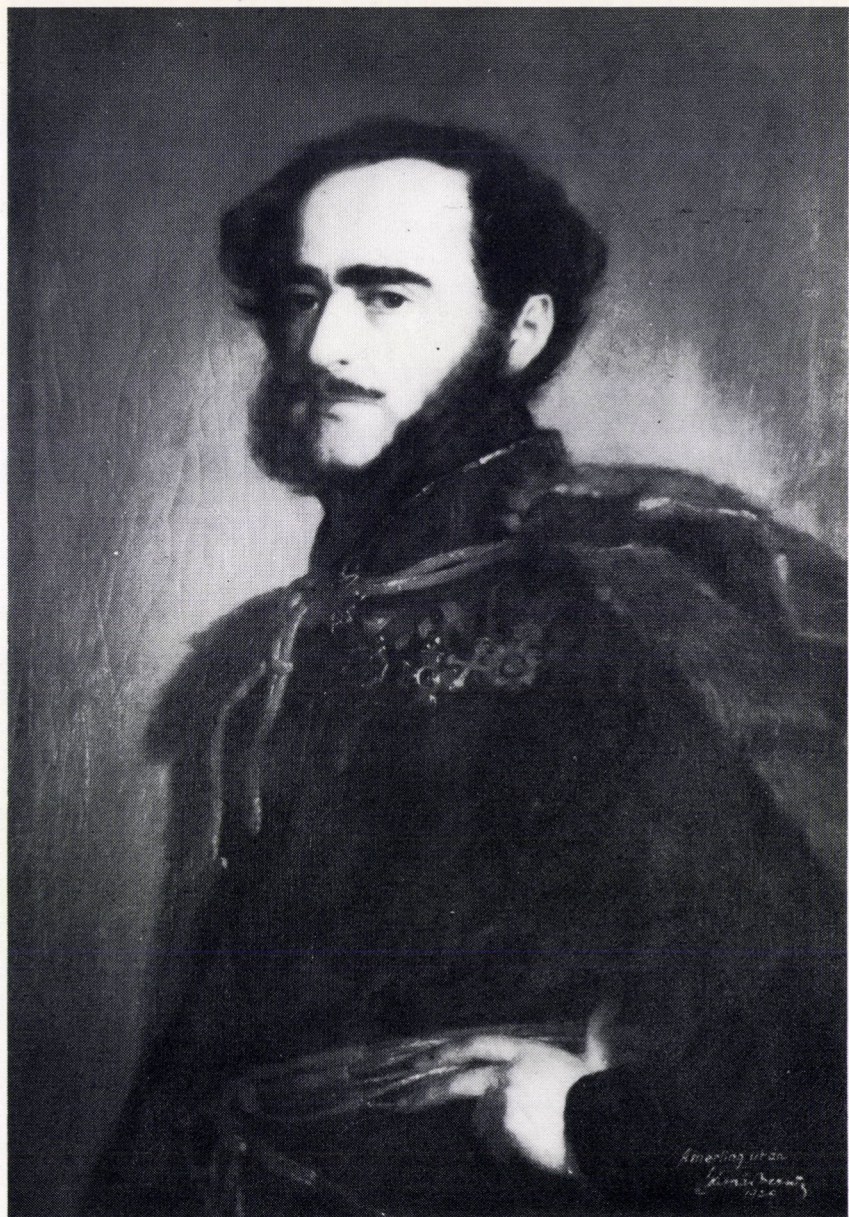
The building of the Academy in the last century





Count József Teleki





Count István Széchenyi



# Tolyóiratok

mellyek

a M. Tudós Társaság Olvasó Társaságának.

1831.

1. The Edinburgh Review. 105. 106. 107. 108. —
2. Bulletin universel des sciences et de l'industrie.  
 I. Sec. B. des sciences mathématiques. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11.  
 II. — B. des sciences naturelles. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11.  
 III. — B. des sciences médicales. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11.  
 IV. — B. des sciences agricoles. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11.  
 V. — B. des sciences technologiques. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11.  
 VI. — B. des sciences géographiques. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11.  
 VII. — B. des sciences historiques. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11.  
 VIII. — B. des sciences militaires. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11.
3. Allgemeine Literaturzeitung. (Halle). I—XII Heft. —  
 Ergänzungsblätter zur Allg. Lit. Zeitung. Nos 1—120. —
4. Göttingische gelehrte Anzeigen. 1. 2. 3 Bände. —
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6. Hermes. XXXV Bd. 1 és 2 Heft. —

1832

1. The Edinburgh Review.
2. Bulletin universel des sciences.  
 I. Sec. B. des s. mathématiques.



# KÖNYVTÁRI UTASÍTÁS.

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## I. Fejezet.

*A' m. academiai könyvtár' rendeltetéséről.*

### 1. §.

A' magyar academia' könyvtára főkép az intézet' tagjai' használatára van ugyan szánva; mindazonáltal a' tudományos közönségnek is meg fog helybeni használat végett nyitvatni, mihelyt lajstromainak állapota azt megengedendi.

## II. Fejezet.

*Az academiai könyvtár' alkatrészei 's egymáshozzi viszonyai.*

### 2. §.

Az academiai könyvtár két fő részre oszlik:

1) A' szorosán academiaira, melly egyes hazafiak' ajándékaiból, az országos törvény' rendeleténél fogva a' kormány' útján érkezett új nyomtatványokból, 's az academia' vásárlásaiból áll; 's ehhez képest az academia' bélyegét viseli;









The old stack-room in the palace of the Academy. Engraving from 1865

◀ The building of the Academy today





The catalogue-room



*g. p. m.*  
Institut

Académie



*Paris, le 11. 1852*  
de France  
des Sciences.

Paris, le *Nov* 1852

Le Secrétaire perpétuel de l'Académie.

A Monsieur le Secrétaire de l'Académie des Sciences  
de Hongrie, à Pesth.

Monsieur,

L'Académie a reçu les ouvrages que vous avez bien  
voulu lui adresser, intitulés: 1<sup>o</sup> Mémoires de l'Académie  
des Sciences de Hongrie, tome 1 à 4 in 4<sup>o</sup>; 2<sup>o</sup> Mémoires  
de l'ancienne langue hongroise, Vol 1 à 3 in 4<sup>o</sup>

*très-particulier*  
J'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre ses remerciements de  
vous prier de leur faire agréer à votre illustre société

Ces ouvrages ont été déposés dans la Bibliothèque de  
l'Institut.

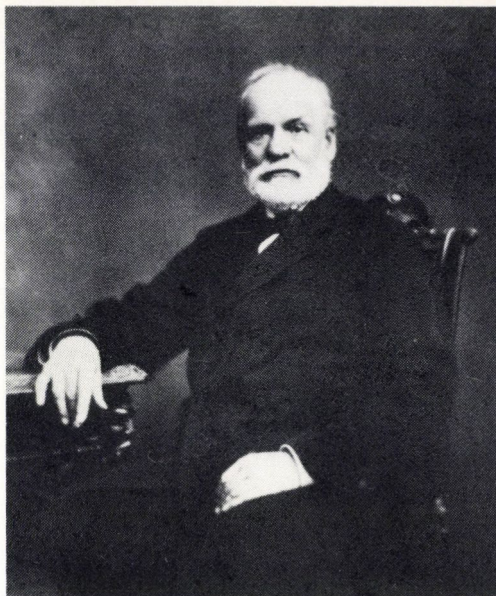
Agréez, Monsieur, l'assurance de ma haute  
Considération

*Flourens*





Ferenc Toldy (1805–1875)  
secretary-general and in this capacity  
he also acted as chief-librarian until 1851



Pál Hunfalvy (1810–1891)  
chief-librarian: 1851–1891



Ágost Heller (1843–1902)  
chief-librarian: 1894–1902

## **CHIEF-LIBRARIANS OF THE ACADEMY**

Róbert Fröhlich (1844–1894)  
chief-librarian: 1892–1894  
(Photo is not available)





Kálmán Szily (1838–1924)  
chief-librarian: 1905–1924



Zoltán Ferenczi (1857–1927)  
chief-librarian: 1925–1927



József Szinnyi (1857–1943)  
chief-librarian: 1928–1943



János Melich (1872–1963)  
chief-librarian: 1943–1948



Kérjük e lapot aláírva vételi elismervénnyül a Magyar Tudományos Akadémiának visszaküldeni.

Nous prions de renvoyer cette feuille signée pour servir de reçu à l'Académie hongroise.

### A könyvek jegyzéke

melyek csomagban szám alatt

pesti könyvkereskedő által küldettek.

A

I. A Magyar Tudományos Akadémia részéről.

### Liste des livres

envoyés dans paquet sous le No par

*Ferdinand Eggenberger*

libraire à Pest

à l'Académie Impériale  
des Sciences.

*Petersbourg.*

I. De la part de l'Académie hongroise.

*Erdkönyv XI: 9. II.*

*Nyelvstudum. Körlem. VI: 2. 3.*

*Archaeol. Körlem. VII: 2.*

*Statist. és romszeg. Körlem. IV: 2. V: 1.*

*A m. nyelv Szótára V. 1.*

*Értesítő. 1868: 1--18. 12.*

*Magyar tört. társ XIII.*

*Monumenta. Diplom. XI.*

*Monumenta. Script. VIII. XIX. XXIII: 1. 2.*

*Budapesti Szemle XXXI--XXXIX. füz.*

*Rupp: Budapest története*

A list of publications sent on exchange to the Academy of St. Petersburg

A letter of Wilhelm Radloff to József Budenz ►





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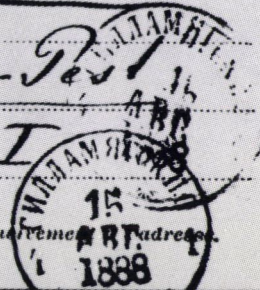
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1888. Aug. 27

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KÖNYVTÁRA

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Ms 5449/202

Незгаснутый свет!

Моему любезнейшему другу и другу  
всего сердца и души. С любовью и уважением  
всегда. Прошу Вас, дайте мне и с Вами  
лучше известия, чем теперь. Я сейчас  
в Париже. Собираюсь в Ваше общество и  
Париж. Да и в конце этого года. Ибо  
завтра будет в Париже. Я сейчас  
завтра. Я сейчас. Я сейчас. Я сейчас.  
Я сейчас. Я сейчас. Я сейчас. Я сейчас.

г. 1888



Indus Dmo Romanaco Enarus ho-

miulus semihomo humanitas de-

mus giaco cognaco gfangwicus dnos atarus

zrua atauua Pi patuclius gsubtrus sozer f

secus nati marea marna sozer sozerius Bener

rius filia puella analla nepus neptis xfrat

frnelis Germanus mulier femia maritus pinge

victo n: uerca geix mixe tiluix dardus vema

semellus obstare pedagogus fascia conabulus

cona extraneus mola acola infans puer iu-

uens va senex senecto Tang decrepito quo

cagneus ad oloscens stupor st araco fide miz

sponsa sponsa epitalamus palimpsestus dactyl

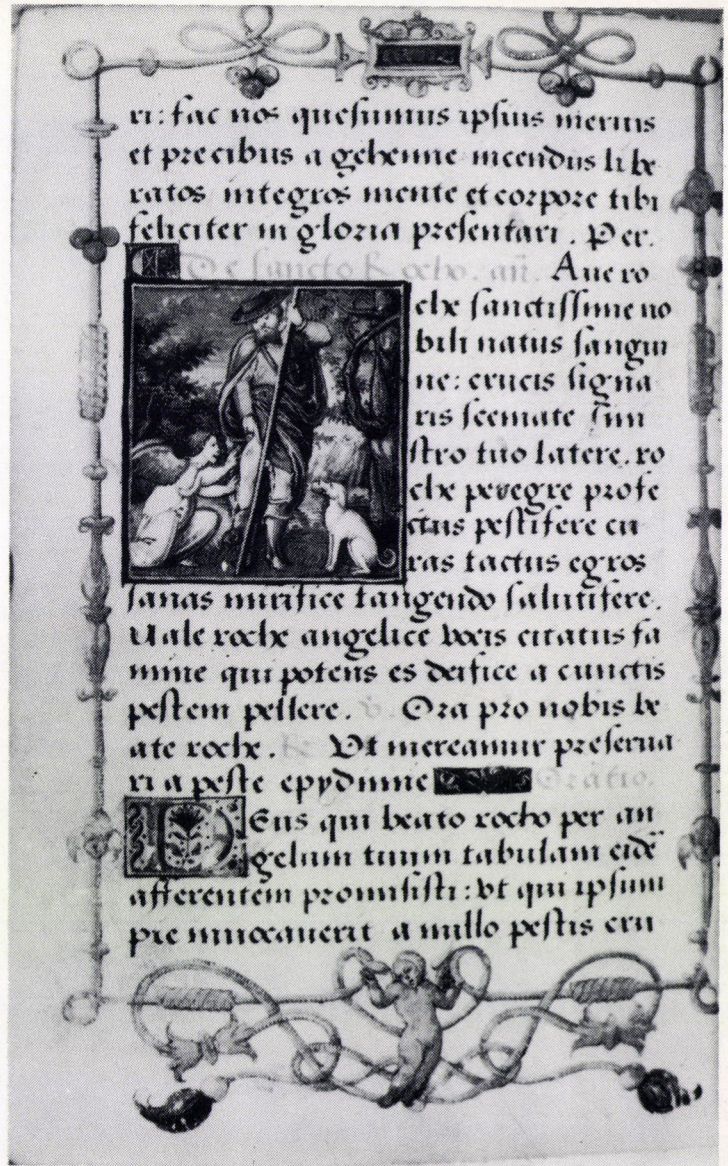
clius procius proca dos xrmens ermenia po-

lonus poloma siculus Supilia foragemus x

smaclica dormitia ethrepes ethreptia ba-

nxe siue lodomerie: Nomia militum





*Horae Beatae Mariae Virginis. A codex of French origin from 1540*



4  
Episcopus super me accersit formidinem  
Purpure in coloribus fuit datus  
Ornatu pulchro et de domo ecclesie  
Sole regis domus est in facie linte

Quoniam purpureus et quip datus  
De hunc per yohannem per pulchre comit  
Quoniam clavis solis erat ante annos  
Quoniam vestes tales pulchre non pulchre fuit  
Quoniam per pulchre pulchre pulchre fuit  
Quoniam hunc pulchre pulchre pulchre fuit  
Quoniam hunc pulchre pulchre pulchre fuit







Coloured block print from about 1430

◀ Kyeser, Conrad: *Bellifortis*. An illuminated fragment of a codex from the beginning of the 15th century





Ketham, Iohannes de: *Fasciculus medicinae*. Venice  
An incunabulum from 1500

Stephan, Pater: *Schatzbehalter*. Nürnberg. An incunabulum from 1491 ►



# Was das leiden cristi. der war schatz ist.

**I**n lob vnd eren der allerheiligste  
vñ höchsten götlichen tri ueltigkeit. Da  
ber hie an das buch. das der schrein od  
schatzbehälter der waren reichtrümer  
des hailz vñ der ewigē seligkeit heißet



## Durch die genade des gutigen barmhertz-

igen gotes rahet sich an C Got geb  
seliglich C Das buch lei das da heißet  
der schatzbehälter der waren reichtrü  
mer. des hailz vnd der ewigē seligkeit.  
Wann es helt vnd beschleust in ym die  
gegenwärt des würckens vnd des lei  
dens cristi. seins lebens vnd seins ster  
bens. seiner würdigkeit vñ seiner demü  
tigkeit. seiner tugent. vnd seiner gedult  
in dē vnerschulten vñ aller verdien  
lichsten leiden. In dem aller menschen  
C die behalten sullen werden C heil vñ  
seligkeit steet. als sant Johannes mit  
dem gulden mund in der neunundvier  
zigsten predig vber matheum spricht  
Vñ Rabanus magnencius maurus in  
dem buch vñ dē lob dē heilige creutzes  
in der auslegung dē adern figur schreibe  
also. Das leidenn cristi helt den hymel  
auff. es regirt die werlt. es durchgrebt  
die hell. In ym werden die engel beste  
tigt. In im. vnd durch es werden die

volcker erlöset. In im werde die feind  
zurriben vnd vberwunden. In im werde  
die versteenden ding erleuchtet. die en  
pfindende behalten zc. Wan auch als  
der selb Rabanus schreibe in dem yert  
genannten buch in prosa vber die vier  
dē figur. Unser kōnig cristus hat auff  
dem altar des heiligen creutzes mit den  
flammen seins leidens die vnrechtig  
keit vñ schuld vnser misstat ver tze  
ret. Vñ in der zeit seins sterbens. als  
le. widbertige gewaltsamkeit vberreun  
den. vñ den fursten diser werlt aufge  
worffen. vñ die schloß der helle zerpro  
chen. vñ das alter vnser sünd getilgt vñ  
vns die kōnigreich des paradises. ym  
die der erst mensch gesetzt was. wider  
eingegeben. Er hat vns mit got dē va  
ter versōnet. vñ zū der kron des himel  
ischen reichs. vñ zū dem lon der tugent  
erhebt.

Das alles menschlich heyl an dem  
leiden cristi steet.

**I**n aber alles vnser hayl  
vnd seligkeit hang vñ steet  
an dē leide cristi verdienst  
lich. das bezügt sant Jo  
hannes mit dem gulden mund in einer  
predig von dem leiden cristi. Da er also  
spricht. Das creutz cristi ist vns die sach  
aller vnd gantzer seligkeit. Es hat vnser  
erlöser von der plintheit des irzals. Es  
hat vns von den vinsternissen prachte  
zū dem licht. Es hat die fremden. got  
zügefügt. die. die ver zware. nahe ge  
macht. Es hat die pilgrā purger bewei  
sen. Es ist ein ablegug der zwitrechtig  
keit. Ein befestigung des frides. Ein  
vbergemungsame gebung aller gaben.  
Auffs dem selben merck. was voller



# EPISTOLÆ

PAVLI LINGVA HVN  
GARICA DONATAE.

AZ ZENTH PAAL  
leveley magyar nyeíuen.



*The epistles of St. Paul*

Cracow, 1533. The first book printed entirely in Hungarian



# Der Hungern Chronica

inhaltend wie sie anfenglich ins

land kommen sind / mit anzeigung aller irer König/  
vnd was sie namhafftigs gethon haben. Angesan  
gen von irem ersten König Athila / vñ volffüret  
biß auff König Ludwvig / so im 1526. jar bey  
Mohas vom Türcken vmbkomen ist.



Im druck new außgangen. Anno 1534.



Quantos tu latum sparsisti solus in orbem,  
 Inde duplex Venetæ processit gloria gentis  
 Barbarus: & plectro cecleber Leonardus eburnæ  
 Inde Iouis genitus de stirpe Georgius altis  
 Cretæ simili pavit quem lacte sub Ida  
 Digna polo nutrix: & apes non rauca secuta  
 Cymbala purpureis mel congestere labellis  
 Hinc ueterum nulli cedens Castellus auorum  
 Martius: & Latæ nunc iam lux altera linguae  
 Martius undifono quem Narnia monte creauit  
 Martius æternum Iani sub pectore nomen.  
 Hinc Aganippæo Tobias fonte rigatus.  
 Sed Titus hac ipsa longe perfusior unda:  
 Seu lituo pugnas: cythara seu cantet amores:  
 Intexens Paphiæ laurum Parnasida Myrtos  
 Clarus & historia Satius: nec dignus iniquis  
 Iam Petrus podagris: & acerbo Lamola lecto.  
 Multi præterea quorum si nomina queram  
 Promptius enumerem Veris tibi gramina, fortis  
 Autumnus: brumæ nimbos: æstatis aristas.  
 Astra quot in celo: pelagi quot in æquore conchas.  
 Quos inter nec me uenientia facta tacebunt.  
 Primus ego Eridani patrium de gurgite ad Histrum  
 Mnemosidas Phœbo ducam comitante sorores:  
 Primus ego Nisæ referam tibi Draue corymbos:  
 Ac uiridi in ripa centum sublimis columnis  
 Constituam templum: media Guarine sedebis  
 Aureus in cameræ picto super Iridis arcu

labo & impossibilitate

Odeus omnipotens  
 benedic conatibus  
 istis.

Heu mihi Phœbe  
 iam nostri gloria  
 regni.

Oz en edes bazam  
 te jo magnum  
 oz ag.

d : Insistens

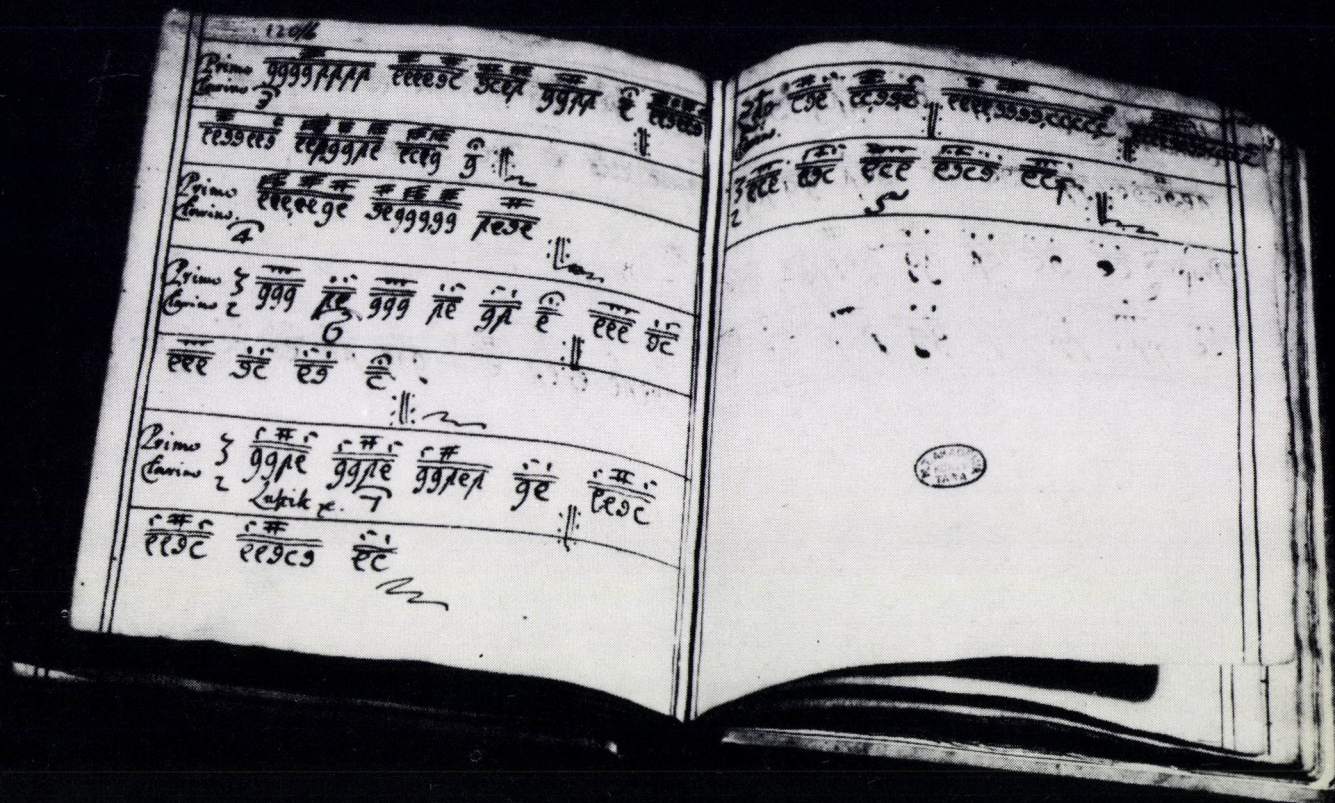
Extremi Iudæi  
 sagunt possunt  
 homines sunt saluati.  
 1-97.

Mindon nemu delget me  
 kass mjo hoxus fags  
 Ha faged mag non fiam az  
 mrmj in Hemi

Nem redit egi Sæd pæte  
 min de n pæte

Ment. Molnar  
 Hæggij martonak Bogn Carabæ





Codex Victorisz. A musical collection from about 1670

- ◀ A poem and a gloss of Albert Szenczi Molnár from 1597 in a collection of poems by Janus Pannonius





A hymnal by Ferenc Wathay from 1604



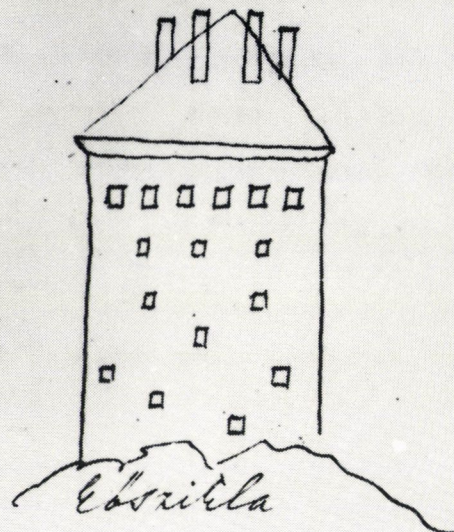
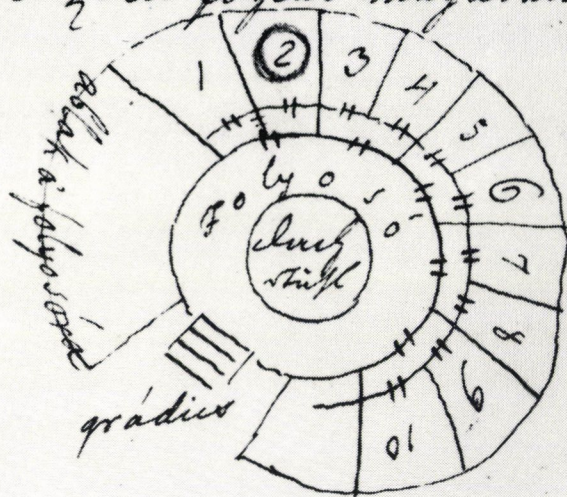


A binding of Kolozsvár from the 17th century



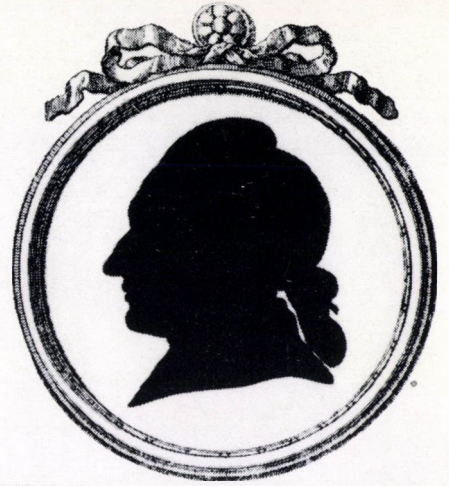
mimel - uieft finnyfogatnagym. - Eij moni Eijit Tuckmunnit,  
felele Cervenka, jo moni En fin luf; ief puzn uieft Ikre ba,  
gaze, puzlomu lin linpim hammin. - Ikin luf it - ntarab - mufm,  
monda a rözeg ember a nehezceles hangjával.

A várba 452 grádus vörzen, ha jöl jegyzé meg Szulyovszky.  
3 a saas foglyai az egy soronyban sarsaana, melly 13  
rekeszekes foglal magában:



Kazinczy Ferenc: Fogságom naplója (The diary of my imprisonment)





Manuscript of a poem by Johann Wolfgang Goethe, and his silhouette

Wie aber kann sich Hans van Eyck  
Mit Phidias nur messen?  
Ihr müßt, so lehrreich, also gleich  
Einen um den andern vergessen.

Denn wäret ihr stets bey Einer geblieben,  
Wie gönntet ihr noch immer lieben?  
Das ist die Kunst, das ist die Welt  
Dass eines um das andre gefällt.

Goethe

Sächs. Museum





A binding of Nagyszombat from the 18th century





A binding of Nagyszombat from the 18th century



permit me to assure you personally of the high  
consideration & regard with which you have  
inspired me.

I have the honor to be,

Sir

Your most devoted  
humble servant

Peter S. Du Ponceau

President of the American  
Philosophical Society, Corresponding  
Member of the Institute of France,  
of the Academies of Sciences of Paris,  
of History of Madrid &c &c.

Philadelphia  
5<sup>th</sup> January 1833

Mr Charles Stagg  
Member of the American  
Academy of Sciences &c &c  
New York

The first record of the Academy's international relations from 1833:  
a letter of P.S. Du Ponceau, the president of the Philosophical Society  
of Philadelphia



Tekintetes Titoknok Úr!

Ván ferencsém jelenteni, hogy Elnök Úr ÖMagasságának épen  
e mai nap' adtam tudtára a' Magyar Tud. Társaság  
levelező tagjának lett kinevezetésem' általani elfogad.,  
tatását; midőn tehát ezt a' Tekintetes Titoknok Úrnak  
exzel frintugy, s' általa a' Tekintetes Társaságnak tar.,  
tozó tisztelettel bejelentésem, vagyok.

a' Tekintetes Titoknok Úrnak

alázalettel  
Blótvi József

Ercsi Oct 7<sup>én</sup> 835.



Tekintetes Titoknok úr!

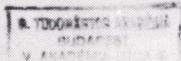
E' folyó hónap' 8-án, gróf Teleki József Eö ucal:  
lentiajának, miné a Magyar Tudós Társaság' Elnökeinek  
hosszú intérett közgyűléseiből örömmel értesitem-meg  
csakály igyekezetem' tekintetéből levelező taggá való'  
választásomat. E' bennem helyhertétté bizodalomnak hat-  
tótattat' harafui igyekezettel kívánván megfelelni, am-  
a kérdésre: ajánlkorom-e a társaság' alaprajzában  
kikötött szorgalmas együtt munkálkodásra, 's miké-  
ben az ülések által a rendelkezések' értelme szerint megbi-  
ratom, szorgalmas eljárásom? - igennel felelek, 's a  
társaság' céljait gyenge erőm szerint mindenképen elő-  
mordítani, sőt kötelességemnek tartandom.

Nelly nyilatkozásom után, magamat szíves hara-  
fui indulatjába ajánlván, maradok

A' Tekintetes Titoknok úrnak

Geszten, 11. szept. 1837.

aláíratos szolgája  
Csorbaji Fényes Elek  
h. ügyvéd.



A letter of thanks by Elek Fényes for having been elected a corresponding member of the Academy



25. 10. 1879

Dec. maj. 14. 1879

R. Bunsen

Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae

S. P. D.

Ex itinere sedari mihi vestra  
maximè attente sunt literae  
potentes, quibus rectius factum  
de meo honore quo Academia  
Scientiarum Hungarica me dignum  
habuit, non literarum gloriæ

A letter of Robert Wilhelm Bunsen to the Academy



Ich bin diese Nacht ganzlich, wenn ich  
die hohen Erwartungen mit, auf den besten  
und glänzendsten Sympathien, die Sie zu mir  
geäußert hatten nicht unwürdig zu sein.

Sie werden mir mein glänzendes Wissen;  
respektieren Sie mich aber, ich bitte, ganz  
kühnlich und ohne Zornigkeit  
und umsonst Sie dagegen mit der  
möglichst hohen Preis und Dankbarkeit

Ich bin

F. Liszt

Kyivawitz 17 März  
1843.

A letter of Ferenc Liszt to Mihály Vörösmarty







Cedd, az ide isatolt  
két röpiratkat, leg ögymébb  
szíveletem jeléül, szokott  
zives indulatoddal, különösen  
szíves Barátom!

Széchenyi István

Mai 2 1846 Pest

A letter of Count István Széchenyi to Pál Felsőbüki Nagy





A picture of the tomb of Sándor Kőrösi Csoma from the literary remains of Count István Széchenyi

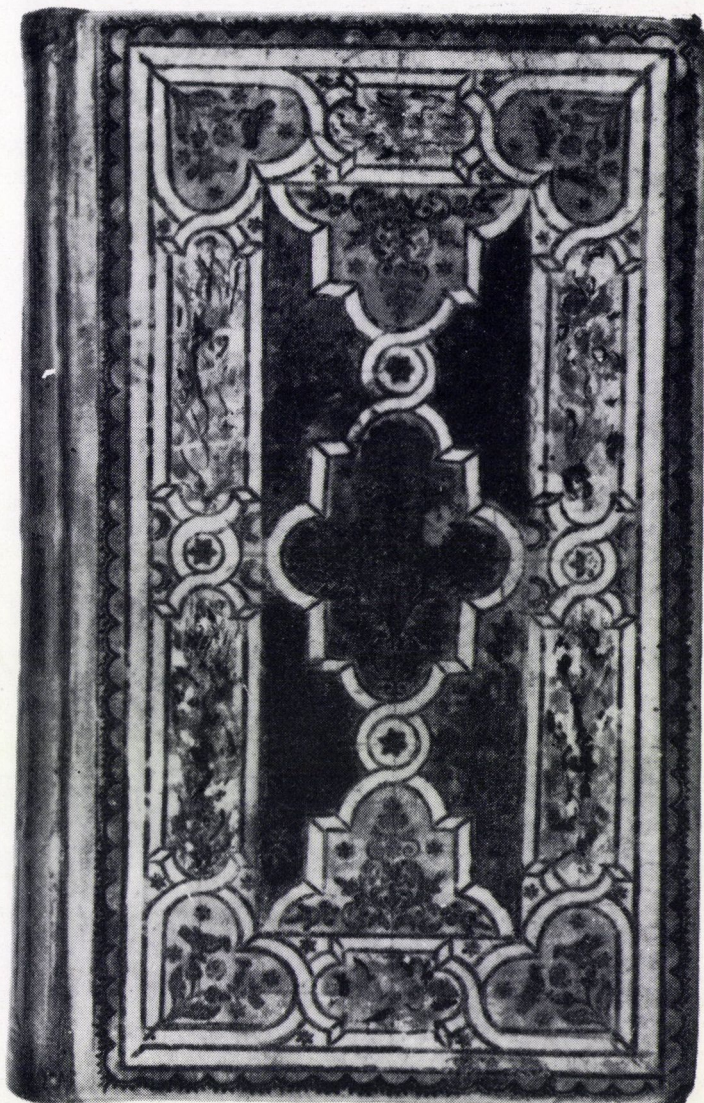


Ei se kukaan! Ei minä aionda. Ennen iäntä näkö lajaisella, ja gondola  
hoy nevenne bei efal effer is aulien joleane. aunaat colai olly caileet  
kellon tönni, melle ellyge gynnistat. hoy vete neven is aingidhet.  
iel - Muatmambani pihelänsat laingygeat ar ide tuis kupsatartig  
ra aladram, melle efal arias veta magis, ar iänsen celta veta  
figelneemet nival la kütöktin kausatnietol valami kis telfe hoy  
nem k'ingraiet. a modan mellehen iäns van, k'ingraet ollyat, minä  
re vete k'ingraet fienis iöfrahä lajoleat pihelge van. i. i. k'ingraet  
dolykhaol is aingelodra k'ingraet pihelge - K'ingraet melle  
veta neven aladram hoy lajaisat neven k'ingraet efal  
k'ingraet pihelge k'ingraet k'ingraet. K'ingraet k'ingraet fienis is  
laingraet, i k'ingraet k'ingraet is k'ingraet k'ingraet laingraet, i k'ingraet  
pihelge melle van a valami k'ingraet a mi veta aingraet veta  
- K'ingraet k'ingraet k'ingraet k'ingraet k'ingraet k'ingraet k'ingraet  
minä fienis ellyat, ar k'ingraet fienis magis is: minä  
melle iäns neven ollyat: - jöfrahä van, is k'ingraet k'ingraet  
veta k'ingraet, is ellyat k'ingraet k'ingraet - K'ingraet k'ingraet k'ingraet  
K'ingraet k'ingraet k'ingraet k'ingraet k'ingraet k'ingraet k'ingraet  
k'ingraet k'ingraet k'ingraet k'ingraet k'ingraet k'ingraet k'ingraet  
melle efal iöfrahä veta iäns neven aingraet, hoy k'ingraet k'ingraet  
k'ingraet: - K'ingraet a fienis k'ingraet k'ingraet k'ingraet k'ingraet  
k'ingraet k'ingraet k'ingraet k'ingraet k'ingraet k'ingraet k'ingraet



A Füredi parton.  
 Oh Tihannak vija do' leánya!  
 Szallj ki szene hegyed közül:  
 Egy kis a' szor eddig annyi hánya,  
 Parton' ellenébe ül.  
 In a' halvány holdnál fényjén  
 A' jászok alpuváló reményjén  
 Egy magányos árva szív. ♪  
 Míg azor, híd <sup>híj</sup> ~~büszk~~ nem fennvedel  
 A' boldogság' kájain,  
 Vigasztal a' kis, fürednél  
 Kütfjén is partjain;  
 Addig én is jóra lérek,  
 É s e, a' <sup>híj</sup> ~~híj~~ mis' ékren bírok,  
 Vért ki tenger' bérjén. ♪

Csokonai Vitéz Mihály: A füredi parton  
 (At the shore of Füred – A poem)



A binding of Debrecen from the 18th century

◀ A letter of Lajos Kossuth to Mihály Vörösmarty



128p10r

Oct. - Nov. 13. 1859.

Royal Institution  
London  
7. March 1859.

Sir

I feel very deeply the high honor which the  
Academia Scientiarum Thengarica has, through you,  
conferred upon me, by its reception of me into the  
number of its corresponding members. I wish I could  
promise to deserve this high favour by the production  
of some new results to science. It is of the nature  
of such a stimulant, to make me wish to do so; but  
the weight of work and years warns me to make  
no rash promises. May do me the favour to thank  
the Academy in my name and say I will do all I  
can to deserve its favour

Believe me to be with the highest respects  
of esteem

Sir

Your most grateful humble servant

Michael Faraday

a. m.

M. Francis Jolly  
in the name of the Academy



2. Szóval úgy hozta magával, hogy midőn a  
feljegyzést 1844-ik évben írtam, mint a bécsi  
székhelyi intézet segéd orvos a hazám katarain  
kivül tartózkodtam. - Így történt hogy felfedez-  
tesszem legelőször is a német szakkönyvben sejtet  
beutaltam.

Hazamba visszajövetem után a magyar nyelv-  
értő közönségnek is kiadott tapasztalataimat,  
és elmondtam a gyermekbetegségei körül az itt meg-  
jelölt, Pruszi Hétikönyvben.

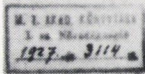
Miként azonban tanom nálunk nem talált  
ellenszert, több szándékú vizsgálat megismé-  
seltetett, és a felfedezésemről a Kétféle Német  
országban.

Az, amennyig is a kétértelműséget  
csökkenteni akar a kétértelműséget meggyőzően ki-  
fejttem, és az általam felhozott példák semmifé-  
lét kiemelték, mit az itt felmutatott, és  
tekintve a közönséget, melyre katonák kellek  
szükségképp irányított és a hazám többje-  
sége.

Fogadja a tekintetes Akadémia Könyv-  
tára számára nem keveset mint egyéni többi  
feltevéseim.

Bécs, 1860.

Semmelweis, Ignác.  
egyetemi tanár



Sz. 2.  
1827-28.

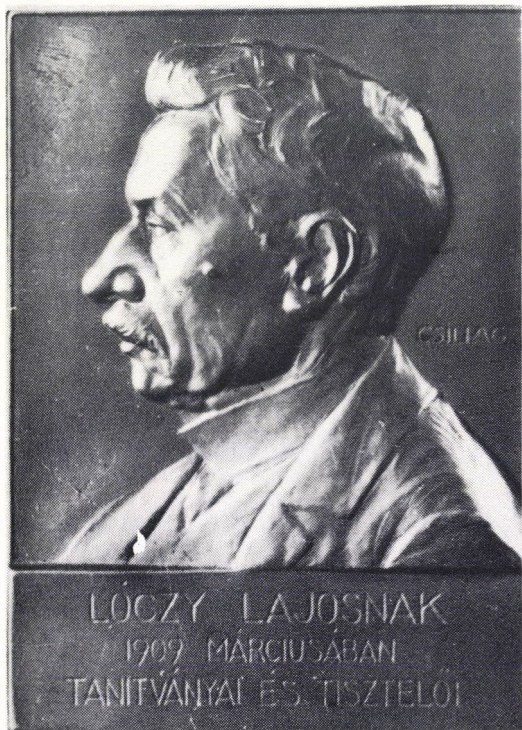




The Ármin Vámbéry-medal



The Ferenc Kazinczy-medal



The Lajos Lóczy-medal











Vélem. 1874. ápril 1.  
Károlyi ö. k. listáján az nyilatkozatára kérem.  
Károlyi ö. k. listáján márc. 28-án eszt.

288.

III.

Ajánlom Dr. König Gyula műegyetemi ke-  
lyettes, egyetemi magántanárt és középiskolai  
tanárképző tanárt a m. l. akadémia III. osz-  
tályába levelező tagúl.

Dr. König Gyulának irodalmi tevékenysége  
a múlt évi tagválasztásnál történt ajánlás  
alkalmával tüzetesen felvázolt, ehhez  
a befolyt ívekben egy ismertetést csatolt.

"Általános mechanikai alapelvek fejlődésének  
története" című alatt, a Budapesti Szemle 1874.  
évi 6. és 7. számában.

A m. l. akadémia III. osztályának VIII. ülésén egy írt  
kérelmet tartott. A lineár differenciál egyenletek  
elméletéről.

Eötvös Loránd

A letter of Loránd Eötvös recommending Gyula König to be elected a  
member of the Academy



Appendix,  
Scientiam Spatii  
absolute veram exhibens;  
a veritate aut falsitate Axioma-  
tis XI. Euclidei (a priori haud  
unquam decidenda) independen-  
tem; adjecta ad casum falsitatis  
quadratura circuli geometrica

Auctore  
Iohanne Bolyai de Eadem  
Geometrarum in Exercitu  
Caesareo Regio Austriaco  
Castrensi Capiteano.

Agropoli sive Maras-Vásárhelyi

Typis Collegii Reformatorum per  
Josephum et Simonem Kali de Pelső-Vásárhelyi  
1832.

The hand-written front page of the Appendix by János Bolyai



compagnie que vous présidez.

Je ne saurais vous dire combien je suis sensible à ce grand honneur. Il m'est d'autant plus précieux qu'il s'attache au nom illustre de Bolyai et qu'il vient d'un peuple pour lequel j'ai toujours ressenti une vive sympathie depuis un voyage que j'ai fait en Hongrie en 1877 et qui m'a laissé d'ineffaçables souvenirs.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Président, l'assurance de ma considération la plus distinguée,

Poincaré





The János Arany-medal



The Kálmán Mikszáth-medal



The Frigyes Korányi-medal



Helyet nem is megadok-e?  
 A székem alatt, a föld alatt,  
 A székem alatt, a föld alatt,  
 A székem alatt, a föld alatt.

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### Epilogos

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 A székem alatt, a föld alatt,  
 A székem alatt, a föld alatt.

The so-called *Kapcsos könyv* of János Arany (The book with a clasp)



Ophelia, rád nézve azt ohajtóm.  
 Sétél-séged lesz legyen a boldog oki  
 Hogy Hamlet ity, xavars; reméltem, így  
 Erényed a jó ába vihass,  
 Mindkesszökök becsülete-re.

Oph. Ugy legyen, aranyom! Vajta [Királyné el.]

Pol. Farkaljt te, lyányom, itt. — Főlaig, ha deszák,  
 Elbáhatunk. — Te meg olvas a könyvből: [Ophelia'hoz.]  
 Látok te a jéinlett foglalkozás,  
 Most vagy magadban. — Nem hiába mondják —  
 Sok peida van rá — hogy ajtatos a reccsal,  
 Higyes gyakorlattal, becsükevezzük  
 Magát az ördögöt.

Nir. [Férfi.] Nagyon igaz:  
 Mint szabi vaddal lettem, a becsid!  
 A faskell rima-kép nem undokabb  
 Akkor képest, mint kenik-fenik,  
 Mint főnygi lettem sképés tavamhoz.  
 Oh mily nehéz kö!

Pol. Hallom lepteit:  
 Vonaljunkt hátra, felséges saram.  
 [Király és POLONIUS el.]

### Hamlet jü.

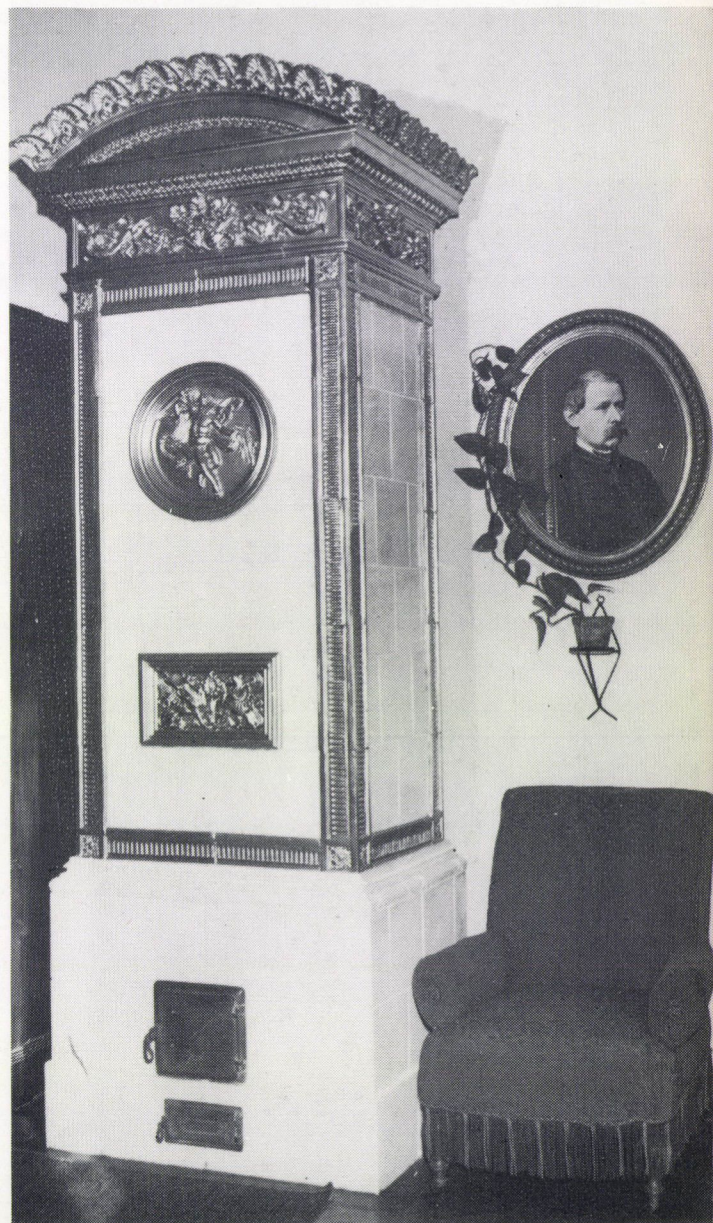
Ham. A lét, vagy a nem-lét kérdése, az. ~~Hamlet~~  
 Akkor minden a lélek, ha éni  
 Bátorra minden nyágt és nyílalt;  
 Vagy ha kisértelt tenger fájdalom ellen  
 S legyűrt magadva ager oel neki?  
 Akhalni, — elzanyadni, — semmi több;  
 Egy álom alatt elvigelni mind  
 A szív keservét, a test eredendőt,  
 Természete rázkódásaait, —  
 Oly erőt, minőt ohajthat a kúgyas.  
 Akhalni, — elzanyadni, — és alunni!  
 Talán almodni: — Ha a bötkeső;  
 Mert hogy mi álmok jönnek a halálban  
 Ha majd leváratuk mind a földi bört,  
 Ez vésztadóbbsat. E megmondás az  
 Illi a nyamort oly korraan állati:  
 Mert ki videlni a kor gúny-csapását,  
 Szarnok botnyát, gögös ember dolyfét,  
 Kéle serelem kinyát, pör-halagsáat,  
 A kívátsalnak paarkaralásat,  
 S mind a rugást, melylyel néltatlaat  
 Bantalmarék a túró édenet, —  
 Ha nyugalomba küldhetné magát  
 Egy puska pörrel? — Ki kordára a sorhakat,  
 Szadva, nyigao elie járadalmán,  
 Ha rettegésünk egy halálusáni





The chestnut tree planted by János Arany  
in the courtyard of the Academy

The quondan room of the secretary-general  
János Arany. Now a room of the  
Manuscript Department.





# Az én hadseregem.

Fiatalok,

Forris, fiatalan hadseregem,

Nem baj, ha meghalok.

Engem az ország

S a hűség

A leggyentesebb hivatalok:

Ha meghalok.

Ezt dősen csináltam :

Töjjetek, ti,

Válasszat bűnösöket,

Szűkeket is leveleseket,

Többet is jobbat,

Fiatalok.

Ti vagytok az én országom

S hűség legint minden,

Ingyen,

Egy kicsit a lelkesekért

S mindegy,

Előre, drága hadseregem,



6th is 1st.

Am moet an aethelhammet immen (an lett a lögvald  
annest a helen plentem) Remden den dr manne my  
jelenhetib an dros haket (litt a 500-600 oldales haket  
an) Grist is hevest utarhatib. Sitt mäs lekelepedis  
haplanddroyaim vamm. Fölg: ment alhos leht  
luterus, ha ar enbes ven provocandum it en lo-  
gen. De hal? is miter? - Ant hiden möjre  
tudnis Olanenryben lekelepedis, Roudgest episen leht-  
tellen. - ick nagen allis konfliktuissib.

Vagon heretne's Römäke mems. Det ekken my afod 12-3  
hönap hellene. Ar äsch kennefch Olanenrybs - de nem  
tudnen lefulis - Römäij. In bestenkerben att en?

Remden moet ndr hecht intonvallenben hallat  
dual! Pöaritt utvöslitib

Lukács György



BARTÓK BÉLA  
BUDAPEST II. CSALÁN ÚT 27.

, 1935. máj. 19.

Nagymélt. Balogh Jenő urnak  
a M. Tud. Ak. főtisztosának.

Köszönettel Uram!

Nagy örömmel olvastam máj. 17.-ről kelt levelét, melyben  
levélrőszegged történet megválasztásomról értesít.

Az osztálytársak urai annak idején körölni fogom, hogy mikor  
várhatóan meg nékifogadók értekezését.

Kiváló tisztelettel

Bartók Béla

A letter of thanks by Béla Bartók for having been elected  
a member of the Academy



Tegyen kintek Tünde! ~~Le!~~

~~Most~~ Szűcs János küldöm a  
2 cser. fráschet, által a kérszel,  
hogy a cimlapodon megjelöltesse a  
fordításával ellátott műtöve vink  
Kutsoni Hivatalát, Ha nem tulsi-  
gos fűrésdáj kérésre a közlendő  
8-9 szám Hivatalát legalább 1.  
veremát átírásban aláírni. ~~Ha~~  
aromban nem okosaként Hivatalát.

Együttel Ezen Hiv. Ertékező  
hogy megzik gondolatokat meg  
elfarás kint kérésnek a közlő,  
mely azzal azzal kell írni.

Kirándó kérésével

Le! ~~Le!~~

I. Völgy 11. 1.

Korif Z.



Leipzig 5. 5. 41.

Sehr verehrter, lieber Herr Kollege!

Die Tage in Budapest sind leider viel zu schnell zu Ende gegangen, aber die Erinnerung an die feierliche und frohe Zeit, die Sie mir durch all Ihre Gastfreundschaft bereitet haben, wird mir noch lange bleiben. Haben Sie den herzlichsten Dank für alles, was Sie für mich getan haben. Nicht nur, dass Sie mich aus dem Krieg heraus in eine so friedliche und helle Welt versetzt haben, Sie haben auch so deutlich den menschlichen Kontakt in den geistigen Dingen gespürt, der in unserer von Kriegen beschwerten Zeit noch so selten ist.

Ich bitte Sie, auch Ihren Kollegen für Ihre Gastfreundschaft in meinem Namen zu danken. Hoffentlich findet Sie bald und gelegentlich wieder nach Deutschland, wir würden uns sehr über Ihren Besuch freuen.

In Dankbarkeit

Der sehr ergebene

Werner Heisenberg.

A letter of Werner Heisenberg to Rudolf Ortvej



Kedves Tivolliga én!

Nagyon köszönöm kedves barát a megjelölt órák remek  
következtetését, hogy igen jól érti magát. Igen jó gondolatok tartoznak  
Dinacól promóciójának diákoknak. Itt valóban a követendő információkat  
kapjuk, aktív politikai szerepet nem játszik, de igen erős szimpatizálás  
Moshinval és ezen szimpatizálás és ezen hangulatja. Ha ez információ  
dekorán kívül személyi adatokat vettek igen erősen meggyőzően ábrázolt.  
Nagyon udvarias mentünk el Fehér utcát a hol kitűnő dolgunk volt és  
hol remekül kedvesek voltak nekünk szemben, de nem volt kitűnő  
személy magunkkal itten. Pörögő hűségünk és jellemű ábrázolás  
van itten. Péntek a leendő kedves sok munkánk jár, de ezen is az  
fogunk esni.

Adja az életem ábrázolásait kedves magunkéinké.

Melleg ábrázoltunk munkánk igen jól, barátja

Hevesy



FACULTÉ DES SCIENCES

UNIVERSITÉ DE PARIS

INSTITUT HENRI POINCARÉ

11, Rue Pierre-Curie (V°)

Paris, le 27 Mai 1936.

Tél. : ODÉON 43-10

Kedves Rudolf,  
most érkezett meg Dirac  
válasza, amelyet mellékelve  
küldök. Azt hiszem, hogy az  
általam említett ajánlások  
rekrutációk lesznek. En most  
még írok mindenesetre  
Borrmale is.

(A levél 5-ik sorában aláírásom  
Raman nevet, ez nyilván egy  
íráshiba.)

Solossor időről, Mariette  
névéről is,

János.

A letter of János Neumann to Rudolf Ortway



§

h. 5016/1.

# Dózsa.

Hégyi Déli végvár vidéke -  
Viharos, neddelmet sejtető  
éjre. Szeged felhők közt  
fel-felbukkanó hold.

A kőházra 2000  
magyar végvár épült. Kivi-  
-ldgitot ablakkal.

Él a kepen, erdő  
-ből török lovas dőres jön  
Ki. - Meglátják a horfou -  
-fou a várat. Megtorpannak  
Vissza húzódnak az ár-ékba.

Az egyik török  
lovas - parancs - legál 3  
nyilával drátozan előre  
Kütk a vár fele!

A gép közeledik  
a várhoz. ~~Érinten~~ Ford. Hida  
Rossa



~~Handwritten scribbles~~ a Thier völggen.

Pius virfolhent      l'angol a napeungò  
 A neneu'no      o'paz e' neneu'no

At his fin a viologhe cantar.

~~Messiah~~ The ifn ~~of his~~ ~~kingdom~~

admodum De lingua ~~mea~~ <sup>linguae</sup> mea daretur  
et madmarcell a fulore nre epistole,

Herzbe saige      francia reginy.

Bis vajyar eides, hall, ~~Khatra~~ ithal  
Eccerelud

[illegible]

A fél szelvény, nyári öközjárat

Sjóna fin. Gest fyrir a rennin,

Mit lätja val overa tveiga milt jeler,

Stoff vorher hielt a francie rging

Kontolais Jernz

Kosztolányi Dezső: *Idill a Hűvösvölgyben*  
(*A romance in Hűvösvölgy – A poem*)



Debreau II.

Ms 4654 / 4

Minder perne stt stt entandig [163]  
eltarttt; isj voll iktizdelig

is ma is isj van, et 2 gjos varaz,  
is 2 p mef gjosab vimaupstis,  
sepp. wett mef ma is irophet  
a benidemben eff-ij, tobeno:

pyton minto metrobbaan afejun  
s isj wrom ome, nestorseyren,  
a resuit: ra: rasoalilaton

valamine is elybrakorum --

2 vima<sup>isrophen</sup>~~isrophen~~ / hol is heftan el?

(Voll ma, kon keir vooel swarrafel,  
isjben, 2-momijal - as Handémian,  
qyger aar dorevethen: sol 2 qden,  
2 2 Hovogel fashuamoon

cy32 mionk; is kalandor agam:

elomiltan: Unstan, mi len itt 2...

Nam lett bij. Debreau stt ember lakt.)





The reading-room of the Oriental Collection

*Mahzor*. A Hebrew manuscript from the 15th century ►



[illegible]

כֵּן כְּתוּבִי חֶג הַסּוּכוֹת דְּכִרְבִּי  
וּבְחִמּוּשֵׁה עֶשְׂרֵי יוֹם לְחֹדֶשׁ הַשְּׁבִיעִי  
וַיֵּצֵד אֶדְרֵס לַעֲשׂוֹת לוֹ סוּכָה  
לְשֵׁם הַחֵן וְאֵם הִיטָה עֲשׂוּיָה  
וַעֲמִידָה עָלָה לְשֵׁם הַחֵן מִחֹדֶשׁ  
כִּה דְבַר בְּסֶכֶךְ לְשֵׁם הַחֵן וְרִי  
וְלֹא יִתְחַדֵּשׁ כִּה פְחוֹת מִטַּח  
וַיֵּצֵד אֶדְרֵס לַעֲשׂוֹת סוּכָתוֹ כְּמִקֵּץ  
הָרִאשִׁי לְאֵבֹל וּלְשִׁתּוֹת וּלְשִׁשָּׁן  
וּלְעִמּוּד כִּה יוֹמָם וּלְלֵיל לַעֲשׂוֹת  
כִּה כָּל יִטְרֹן כָּל יְמֵי הַחֵן  
תִּגְבֹּהֶה שֶׁל סוּכָה מִעֲשָׂרָה  
טַפְחִים וְלִמְעַלָּה עַר עֲשָׂרִים  
אִמָּה פְחוֹת מִזֵּי טַפְחִים אִזּו יִתֵּר  
מִכּוּ אִמּוֹת פְּסוּלָה וּמוֹשָׁךְ סוּכָה  
ז טַפְחִים עַל ז טַפְחִים וְלִמְעַלָּה  
פְּחוֹת מִכּוּחַ פְּסוּלָה וְרַבְּמִית  
שֶׁל סוּכָה כְּשֶׁרִים מִכָּל דְּבַר וּאִפִּי  
מִמַּחְבֵּלֹת וּסְרִינִים הַמִּצְטַנֵּי  
אֵפֶיף שֶׁהֵם מְקַבְּלִים עֲוֹנוֹתָה  
וּאֵפֶיף מִן הַמַּחְבֵּר לְקֹדֶקֶט אֵכֶל  
הַסֶּכֶךְ חֵן עֲשִׂין אִתּוֹ וְלֹא מִ  
מֵעִין וְעַפְּסִי וְהַדְּמִין לֵאמֹר  
שְׂאִינִים מְקַבְּלִין עֲוֹנוֹתָה רְרוּק  
עִין וְעַפְּסִי שֶׁהֵם תְּלֻשִׁים  
אֵכֶל מַחְבֵּרִים לְקֹדֶקֶט פְּסוּלִים  
וּאֵפֶיף הַתְּלוּשִׁין לֹא הֵיכְשָׁר ל

אִסְכִּיךָ עַד שִׁתְּיֹחַ קֶשֶׁר וְכִ  
 תְּחִילָה וְעַתָּה שֵׁשׁ בָּהֶם  
 אוֹכְלִין וְקֹשִׁים שֵׁשׁ בָּהֶם  
 שְׁבִילִים בְּדִין שֶׁהַפְּסִילָה  
 מְרֻבָּה עַל הָאוֹכֵל כְּשֵׁי־  
 לִסְכִּיךָ וְאֵם לֹא פְסִילִים  
 וְעַתָּה וְעַשְׂבִּים שֶׁרִיחָם רַע  
 פְּסִילִים לִסְכִּיךָ שֶׁהֵיוּ אֵין ר'  
 וְאֵין לִישָׁב בָּהֶם וְיִמְיוֹת לִסְכִּיךָ  
 בְּנִפְסִים שֶׁאֵין בְּרָחֶם שְׁלֹשָׁה  
 טַפְחִים וְאֵם הֵם רַחֲמֵם יִתֵּר  
 מִגֵּ' עַתָּה וְהָיוּ אֵם הַפֶּסֶל  
 עַל יִמְרֵיהֶם פְּסִילִין וְאֵין ע'  
 עֲשִׂים סִכָּה תַּחַת סִכָּה או'  
 תַּחַת הָאֵילִין או' תַּחַת הַכִּית  
 וְאֵם יִכְרֹךְ לוֹ לַעֲשׂוֹת סִכָּתוֹ  
 כְּמוֹן כִּיָּהוּ שֶׁאֵין לוֹ מִקְוֶה אַחֵר  
 הָרָאִי לִכֵּן הָרָא וְהַ מִסִּיר אֶת  
 הָרַעֲפִים מִגֵּ' הַכִּית וּמִפְּקָק  
 אֶת הָרַעֲפִים אוֹ נִטֵּל אַחֵר  
 מִכִּעֲלָם וּמִסְכָּךְ שְׁלִיחַ וְאֵם  
 הִיא גִ' כִּיָּהוּ גִמְוֵה הִרָה הִיא וְה'  
 מִסִּיר אֶת הָרַעֲפִים וּמִפְּקָק  
 וְנִטֵּל אֶת הָרַעֲפִים וּמִפְּרִירָה  
 וּמִיִּחְרָבֶם שֶׁהָיוּ חֲמֹקִים מְרֻבָּה  
 מִכִּעֲלָן וְשִׁיחָה כֵּן הָיִט  
 לִחְבֹּר יִתֵּר מִגֵּ' עַתָּה אֵךְ





*Mishnah Thora* by Moses Maimonides  
Hebrew manuscript from 1310



*Mishnah Thora* by Moses Maimonides  
Hebrew manuscript from 1296







*Lam-rim.* A Tibetan xylograph



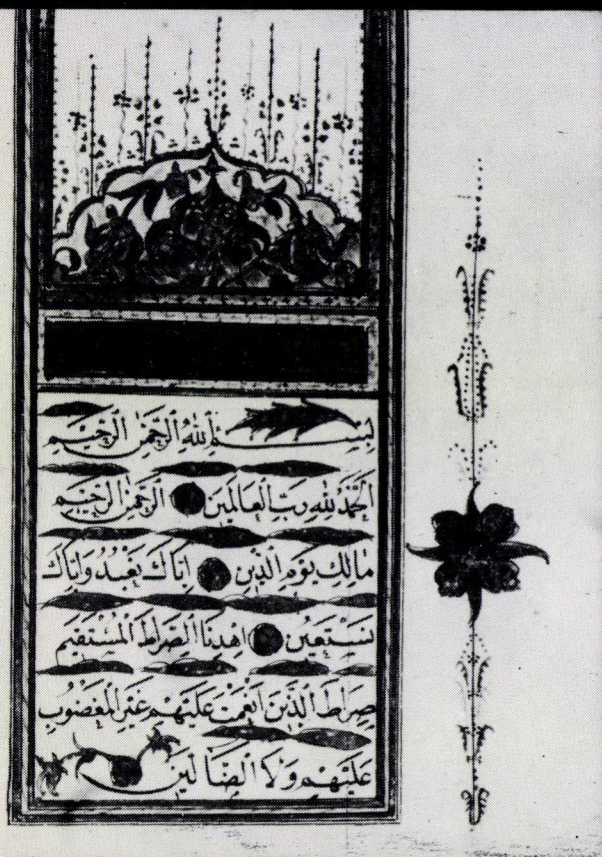
Portrait of Sándor Kőrösi Csoma







An Islamic prayer-book. Arabic manuscript  
from the 18th century



*Kitab hadikat ul zurafa*. An Osmanli-Turk  
manuscript from 1782





چنان بر روزی تیر کلاه  
 تیر اندازان ار و شب  
 پسر پادشاه از او آید  
 همه با پای برانگیزند  
 ز در برین سبک کوز  
 گذر کرد بر کوه پهلان دپ

از آن برای پسر و نام دارد  
 می کرد جانی بر افشاند  
 بهامون پیر آید از دور کوه  
 می تاخت پیش خرمین اردشیر

را کند پسر لشکر پادشاه  
 چو آن مرد پادشاه را پدید  
 از آن لشکر کش بر دست شاز  
 چو تو کشت در کج راه



بیری می کرد گفت گفت  
 چنین داد با پنج شاد ار و شب  
 مراد از این گفتن ار و شب  
 چو خشم شد زار و شب ار و شب

کبر و است او از منین با جوت  
 که این کور از من کلند تم  
 که کشتی فرخت و کم کور و شب  
 یکی با یک زور و مرد جوان

چنین گفت از اردوان پسر  
 بهر گفت قیاس من کلند نام  
 یکی دیگر اکلن دین نم نشان  
 بدو نه گفتن این که است

ساده ام از اردوان اردوان  
 بهر انگشت و بهر آن جان  
 که گفتن این کور و شب  
 بهان حقیقه زهر چینه ام  
 دروغ از کشت با کشتن  
 که پادشاه این و شب



- ◀ Firdausi: *Shahname*. A Persian manuscript from the 18th century



Man ji ji su che. Chinese painted silk



A Sanscrit manuscript from the 18th century



Lieber Goldziher! Besten Dank für  
 Ihre Bemerkungen zur unehr. Poetik, die  
 ich sofort mit größtem Interesse gelesen  
 habe. Ich bin in dieser Poetik gänzlich  
 unversichert, aber Ihre Bemerkungen,  
 die Sie geben, sind schlagend.  
 Es bleibt doch immer wieder ein Wunder, wie die  
 germanische Sprache, Stil u. geistigem Inhalt  
 den germanischen Völkern erzeugt haben, die durch die  
 röm. für einen gewaltigen Kreis abgedrängt,  
 jetzt höherstehende Völker durch einen  
 großen Einfluss geworden sind.  
 Hoffentlich können Sie und die Ihrigen die  
 Geschichte der Westsee (wie in Fichtelbergstein  
 die Nordsee nennt) so gut wie uns hoffen, nicht  
 die Wälder von Kassel zu bekommen werden.  
 Am 4. Aug. hoffe ich Sie zu sehen.  
 Ihr Theodor Nöldeke.

Straßburg i. S.  
 26. 12. 1882.

A letter of Theodor Nöldeke to Ignác Goldziher





An original photo of 'Avantipur' from the collection of Aurél Stein

Felelős kiadó: az MTA Könyvtára igazgatója

Felelős szerkesztő: Fekete Gézáné

Szerkesztő: Deák Lászlóné

Műszaki szerkesztő: Sasvári Károly

Alak BN/12 – Terjedelem 13,9 (A/5) ív

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