



# The Library and Information Centre of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences







# Preface

The MTA Library and Information Centre (KIK) was founded as part of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (MTA) immediately after its establishment almost 200 years ago. The main objective of the founding members was to create an information centre that helps foster the Hungarian language and science, in particular. A lot has changed over the centuries, but the fact that a scientific institution can only be organised around a library and a document centre remained.

Nowadays, the MTA KIK is responding to an expansive and evolving range of requirements. Besides sharing the same challenges that libraries are facing all over the world and complying with national responsibilities, we have recently been assigned a new scope of duties related to the Academy. MTA KIK also serves as the Archives of the Academy and showcases classical artifacts.

Apart from operating as the Archives of the Academy and a library of science for professionals, our service portfolio covers the following three main areas.

We actively promote the academic culture in Hungary by featuring our collection of documents at exhibitions, book launch events and conferences. MTA KIK aims at highlighting the social importance of science and especially, the Hungarian Academy of Sciences by exhibiting memorabilia of prestigious scientists and patrons.



By attempting to document the Hungarian scientific scene in its entirety through publishing validated databases and full-text digital libraries as well as linking them to the context of international scientific achievements, we are committed to raise awareness of science and the scientific image of Hungary both locally and abroad.

Besides digitally serving data related to the scientific achievements of Hungary and Hungarian scientists, we are also managing and co-ordinating the programme for National Electronic Information Services (EIS).

Preserving traditional values and maintaining up-to-date information services have always been a duty of a library and this has remained so to this day. We continue to work and serve our history as well as our readers.

István Monok  
Director General



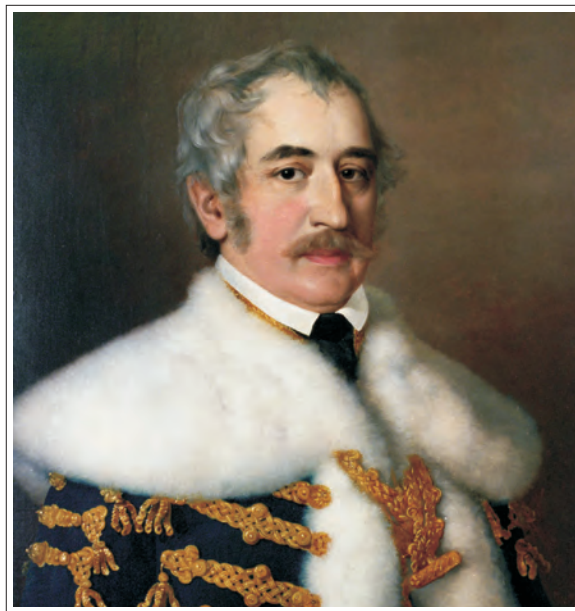
# 190 years of the Library of the Academy

The Hungarian Academy of Sciences founded in November, 1825 and its library established six months later were both brought to life by patriotic generosity to advance the educated Hungarian society. The founding charter of the Learned Society of Hungary defines its primary objective as fostering the Hungarian language by supporting the production and translation of new, relevant scientific and literary works, finding, acquiring and publishing Hungarian and Hungary-related manuscripts and supporting linguistic research. Further ideas included opening linguistic tenders, offering publication awards and issuing manuscripts, journals and almanacs. All this had required a library to be founded.

On March 17, 1826, during the course of the Diet in Pressburg (now Bratislava, Slovakia), the representative of Szatmár had presented the Lower House with the wish of Count József Teleki (1790-1855), who later became the first president of the Academy, to donate their family library of 30,000 volumes to the Scientific Institution of Hungary. The assembly records refer to his justification for this that he wished the Learned Society to have an independent library as the establishment of a unique collection of documents for the benefits of Hungary as his home country.

The library along with the Academy became operational in 1831, while the Teleki Library was only acquired by the Society only in 1844 since the Academy did not have enough storage room so the collection had to remain at its original location at Szervita Square until then. When its classification

works and catalogue had been completed, the library finally opened its gates to the members of the Academy and to other scholars at 3, Petőfi Sándor Street at the Trattner-Károlyi House. Hungarian poet Mihály Vörösmarty wrote his ode, *Thoughts in the Library* to commemorate the library's opening on December 23, 1844. The first Chief Librarian was Pál Hunfalvy (1821-1888) appointed by the Teleki family in 1850. By this time, the catalogue of the Teleki-collection had been completed as well. The first *Directives* issued by General Secretary, Ferenc Toldy, outlined the terms and conditions for the operation and use of the library, the collection of which, by then, consisted of between 50,000 and 60,000 volumes. Under the leadership of the chief librarian, a new standardised catalogue system was set up.



Count József Teleki



The year 1865 brought significant changes for the library when the current building of the Academy had been built by the design of Friedrich August Stüler (1800-1865). The new building was able to provide the library an ample location, equipped with the necessary technical background. The library's comprehensive collection was established by the purchase of foreign books and journals and the participation in exchange programmes with numerous scientific societies and academies as well as the introduction of a deposit copy system. The Department of Manuscripts had been set up shortly after the establishment of the library but it did not become an independent unit until 1865, under the leadership of Flóris Rómer (1815-1889).

The Library Committee was also established in 1865. Its first chairman was Ferenc Toldy and its members included János Arany, József Budenz, Cyrill Horváth, Pál Hunfalvy, Ányos Jedlik, Tivadar Pauler, Ottó Petzval and Gusztáv Wenzel. The library's collection policy was first defined in 1869 under József Eötvös in office as the Secretary of Education. According to this, the library's collection scope included publications by foreign learned societies and institutions along with the most prominent scientific journals, dictionaries as well as books on linguistics and literary history besides encyclopedias, reference books and monographs.

The period of steady growth and development was over when World War I started. Exchange programmes were cancelled, the Academy's stocks became worthless due to post-war inflation, and publishing activities that had been providing grounds for the exchange and after the renovation of the building, work could be resumed immediately. Following the



*Pál Hunfalvy*

restructuring in 1949, the library had become the ultimate research background for the Academy.

After many decades of planning and waiting, a second, internationally renowned special collection, the Oriental Collection was assembled and opened in 1951. For Hungarians, the East had always been more than just a geographical idea due to the shared sense of Eastern ancestry. In the 19th century, Oriental research was a booming business all across Europe, which motivated Hungarian scholars to scientifically explore the subject. The Oriental Library was opened on the ground floor of the palace and it became the most



*The old store-room at the Palace of the Academy*

prominent Oriental collection in Hungary. Its layout and the Oriental interior of the reading room are the work of turkologist László Rásonyi, who served as director of the Collection between 1951 and 1961.

In 1981, the library was the first in Hungary to launch computerised topic and citation monitoring along with scientometric research services. The scope of duties and the expansion of the collection from the 1960s on raised the need for an independent library building. After many failed plans, the Academy's apartment block at 1 Arany János street (built in

1863-64) had been transformed into a new library building between 1985 and 1988. The new location was publicly opened in November, 1988 but the special collections remained in the Academy's palace.

Over the following decades, libraries and the way they work changed considerably due to the internet and information technology gaining more and more significance. The library launched its online catalogue in 1992 and especially since 2000, a vast amount of electronic content have been published as print media started to decline in significance. Through the EIS





*The reading room of the Oriental Collection*

programme and individual subscriptions, we are able to provide access to a number of international online databases at our reading rooms. Our current main objective is to develop our collection through the acquisition of more and more relevant electronic resources besides traditional documents and to serve Hungarian scientific research and culture in a way that is true to our founders' principles.

In 2012, two large-scale programmes were launched under the Academy's supervision: the EIS and the Hungarian National Scientific Bibliography (MTMT) both operating as individual departments within the library. Scientometric researches are conducted by the Department of Science Policy and Scientometrics. These structural changes justified the alteration of the institution's name to MTA KIK.

# THE COLLECTION

## Core Collection

## Special Collections

Printed books and  
periodicals

Digital library

Repository

- Manuscripts and autographs
- Old and rare books
- The Oriental Collection
- The Microfilm Collection and the Digital Image Library
- The Archives of the Academy



# Core Collection

## Printed books and periodicals

Over the last two centuries, the collection of the MTA Library and Information Centre grew to have 2.3 million volumes through direct purchase as well as building up fruitful exchange relations with other national and international scientific institutions, academies and partner libraries. The first almanac of the Academy was sent to international learned societies in 1833 with the following accompanying text:

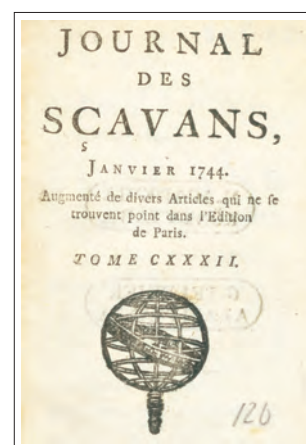
*“We are sending you the first almanac of the Hungarian Learned Society with our hope to involve the entire mankind in a joint company of science and art lovers.”*

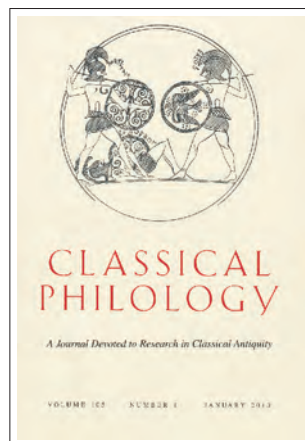
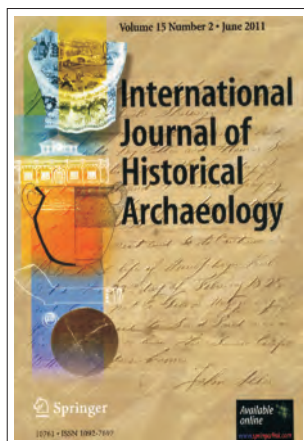
The document exchange programme that followed had served scientific and cultural purposes from the beginning but its primary goal was to help raising awareness to the Hungarian scientific achievements abroad. In the 1980s, we had an active exchange relationship with 1600 scientific institutions from 80 countries. Today, these numbers have decreased significantly to 723 institutions from 69 countries. These exchange programmes helped us a lot in managing to build up a rich collection of journals, and have a multilingual book collection of scientific monographs featuring a number of exciting rarities.

From the foundation until the 1997 changes in legislation, the library was receiving legal deposit copies from publishers in Hungary. Since the changes, now we have been relying more on purchase and donations in expanding our collection using partial help from the Hungarian shared catalogue and interlibrary services.

Although our field of collection interest was narrowed down in the 90s, the appearance of natural science electronic resources seem to compensate the loss. The library, which also acts as a national research library has been building a reference and lending collection of ancient history, classical philology, world literature and international literary studies, linguistics and Oriental studies. The scope of collection also contains publications by foreign academies of science, works related to the history of science, reference books and encyclopedias in humanities and social sciences. The library's core collection has included the publications and periodicals of the Academy since the beginning.

The collection was originally organised around a classification system based on scientific disciplines but in 1950, the stack system was reformed. Hungarian publications after 1850 and foreign books published





after 1800 remained in the modern collection. Books older than these and other rarities were transferred to the Department of Rare Books while books and journals on Orientalism remained part of the Oriental Collection. Our book collection of more than 1.5 million volumes and the entire selection of periodicals listing up to 2,300 current titles and nearly 19,000 different electronic magazines are accessible for reading at our Main Reading Room and in the digital reading room on the second floor. Several different catalogue systems help our readers find their way in this enormous collection. According to our plans, by the end of 2016, the entire collection will be searchable online.

## Digital library

We often showcase the most precious pieces of our collection both at exhibitions and on various websites. In our digital collections, we exhibit the works of great scholars, manuscripts and letters by famous poets with rich illustrations and scientifically accurate, multi-lingual texts. Among others, we have the following digital compilations: the János Bolyai legacy, Miklós

Radnóti, Alexander Csoma de Kőrös and Sir Aurel Stein. Many of our digital collections were awarded with prestigious professional awards including the collection related to Imre Madách's *The Tragedy of Man*.

[http://konyvtar.mta.hu/index.php?name=v\\_5\\_4](http://konyvtar.mta.hu/index.php?name=v_5_4)

Besides traditional printed documents, we have several full-text online databases accessible on the library's computer network. The most popular databases among our readers include EBSCO (a joint service provider of many large-scale databases), JSTOR and Science Direct – through which tens of thousands of refereed international scientific journal articles can be searched and downloaded including two major international scientific journals, *Science* and *Nature*. We also provide access to bibliographic database subscriptions such as *ISI Web of Science*, which helps users with reference and citation data. We have an e-book collection of more than 700 volumes, including topic-based collections and notable reference titles (e.g. *Brill's New Pauly*, *Oxford English Dictionary*, *Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics*). Our reading rooms are also equipped with 700 CD-ROMs and DVDs.

## Repository

In 2009, the library launched its repository REAL (*Repository of the Academy's Library*) with the support of OTKA (*National Scientific Research Fund*), which grants free access to Hungarian scientific publications. REAL's core collection contains scientific articles and reports made with the help of MTA or OTKA/NKFIA. The repository REAL-D contains the doctoral and candidate dissertations and theses submitted to MTA since 2010. The repository is gradually expanded with the digital versions of periodicals (REAL-J), PhD dissertations (REAL-PhD), manuscripts (REAL-MS) and rare books (REAL-R).



# Special Collections

## Manuscripts and autographs

Although the first Keeper of Manuscripts, archaeologist and art historian Flóris Rómer (1815–1889), was appointed only in 1865, the history of our manuscript and autograph collection goes back to 1826. At first it contained 600 manuscript volumes, including original works and personal correspondence of several distinguished 18th-century authors and scholars. The bulk of the present-day collection consists of items from the 18th–20th centuries with a number of exceptions from earlier times.

Hungarian, Latin, Greek and German codices are the most valuable items of the collection. Our thirteen early records of the Hungarian language include 15th- and 16th-century word lists, fragments and nine complete codices. Out of the more than 100 Latin and Greek codices in the selection, two are of particular significance: Ludovicus Carbo's panegyric to King

Matthias Corvinus of Hungary (d. 1490), *De divi Mathiae regis laudibus rebusque gestis dialogus* (ca. 1473–75), which once belonged to the king's famous library, the *Bibliotheca Corviniana*, and 8 leaves from Konrad Kyeser's illustrated manual of military technology, *Bellifortis*, whose first owner was Emperor Sigismund of Luxemburg (d. 1437). Our oldest codex is an 11th-century Beneventan book of hours from the Benedictine cloister of Zadar (Croatia), and our most lavishly decorated codex is a lectionary of ca. 1400 from Salzburg (Austria).

The pre-modern (1526–1800) and modern (1800–) collections contain the bequests of an ever-growing number of authors, scholars and scientists. We have autograph texts, including novels, plays, draft poems, diaries and letters written or received by such prestigious figures of Hungarian culture as



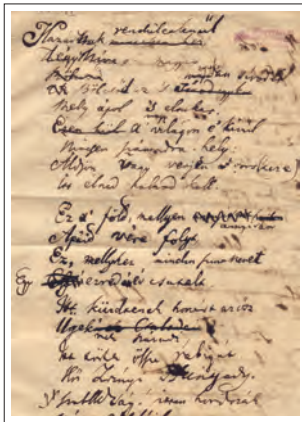
Doctor Faust's *Magia naturalis et innaturalis* (Stuttgart, 1849)  
[398.019]



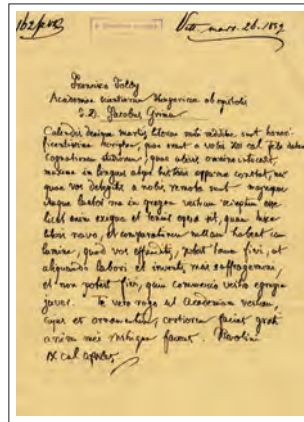
*De divi Mathiae regis laudibus*  
(Ferrara, 1473–75) [K 397, fol. 1r]



Caricature of István Széchenyi  
by János Waldstein [K 293/3]



Szózat by Mihály Vörösmarty  
[K 721/I, fol. 47]



Letter by Jakob Grimm  
[RAL 162/1859]



Plaque for the completion of the "Dictionary of the Hungarian Language"  
by Gergely Czuczor and János Fogarasi (1874)

János Arany (1817–1882), Imre Madách (1823–1864), Ferenc Kazinczy (1759–1831), Dániel Berzsenyi (1776–1836), János Pilinszky (1921–1981), Dezső Kosztolányi (1885–1936), Lajos Hatvany (1880–1961), Béla Bartók (1881–1945), Miklós Radnóti (1909–1944), Gyula Illyés (1902–1983), György Lukács (1885–1971) and Zoltán Kodály (1882–1967). Our Johann Wolfgang von Goethe collection is also unique. The bequest of the Academy's founder, Count István Széchenyi (1791–1860)

includes his diaries and extensive correspondence. The notebooks and zoetrope strips of painter Bertalan Székely (1835–1910) are also part of our collection. Our scholarly and scientific selection includes papers, notebooks, research and lecture notes, correspondence and other materials related to the academic work of mathematicians Farkas and János Bolyai (1775–1856 and 1802–1860, respectively), natural scientist Ottó Herman (1835–1914), physicist Loránd Eötvös (1848–1919), historian István Hajnal (1892–1956), art historian Lajos Fülep (1885–1970), film theorist Béla Balázs (1884–1949), social theorist István Bibó (1911–1979), and Byzantine scholar Gyula Moravcsik (1892–1972). One of the gems of our collection is the *Album Amicorum* of Ferenc Pápai Páriz, Jr., which he carried with himself on his European peregrination (1711–1726). We have letters by John von Neumann, Eugene Wigner, George de Hevesy, Rudolf Ortway, Albert Szent-Györgyi, Max Planck and Werner Heisenberg. Autograph competition essays, relics, coins as well as a series of 220 watercolors by Thomas Ender (1793–1875), depicting landscapes of pre-1920 Upper Hungary, also deserve a mention.



The first seal of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences [Tárgyak 15]



The collection known today as the Old Archives of the Academy (RAL) contains reports, minute books, plans, accounts, correspondence, meeting agendas, purchase and sales books, press cuttings and loose papers related to the Academy's activity from 1825 to 1949. Official documents of the Library from the years 1831–1949 are also to be found here.

The Department stores a copy of every doctoral thesis (Csc and DSc) submitted to and successfully defended before the Academy's Doctoral Committee since 1952. Printed books submitted to the same Committee can be accessed in the Library's Main Reading Room.

## Old and rare books

The collection of old and rare books is classified in four large sections and a number of subsections.

The collection of incunables contains ca. 1,200 items, five of which are unique. In Hungary, this is the second largest collection of books printed between 1450 and 1500. The shelf marks of books in this section are generated from the abbreviation 'Inc.' (for *incunabula*) followed by a unique identification number (e.g. Inc. 532).

The collection of old Hungarian books contains ca. 7,000 items printed before 1711. They are classified in four subsections, distinguished by the shelf marks RM I, II, III or IV, referring to books in Hungarian (I), books printed in Hungary (II), books by Hungarian authors [*Hungarus, Pannonius, Transylvanus*] (III), and books related in one way or another to Hungary (IV). The abbreviation 'RM' (for Old Hungarian) and the Roman numbers I, II, III or IV are followed by an Arabic number indicating the book's size (8°, 4°, 2°) and a



The reading room of the Department of Manuscripts and Rare Books



An other room of the Department of Manuscripts and Rare Books



Litterae indulgentiarum pro bello contra Turcos (Augsburg, before 12 April, 1490) [Inc. 916]



Twin-binding (dos-à-dos) [RM I. 8r 984]

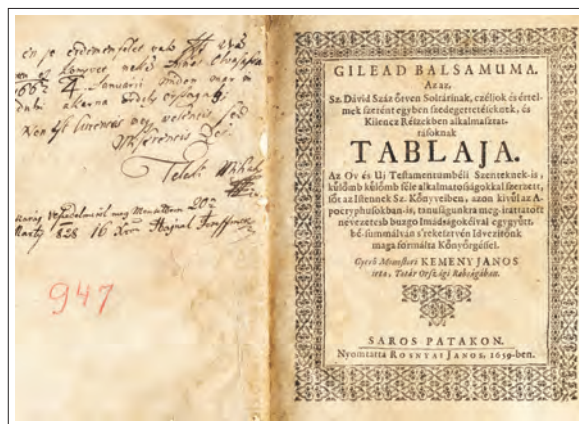


Pope John XXI, Copulata omnium tractatum ... ([Köln], 1493) [Inc. 185]

unique identification number (e.g. RM I. 8° 187). A fifth subsection was established in 1906, when the Library acquired the Hungarica collection of renowned book collector György Ráth (1828–1905). Under the conditions of his will, this collection is kept separately from the main holdings. The shelf marks of books in this subsection consist of the name 'Ráth' followed by a unique identification number (e.g. Ráth 962), regardless of their age, museum value or subject matter.

The collection of Greek, Latin, French, Italian and German books printed in 1500–1550, *antiqua* as they are called, contains ca. 1,200 items. The shelf mark of these books consists of the abbreviation 'Ant.' followed by a unique identification number (e.g. Ant. 583).

The collection of modern Hungarian and foreign books, printed before 1850 and 1800, respectively, contains 40,000 items. These books were detached from the Library's main stack and transferred over to the department after 1954. The shelf marks of these books start with 520,000 and 560,000, respectively. Books of museum value are distinguished by shelf marks starting with 540,000.



János Kemény, Gilead Balsamuma (Sárospatak, 1659) [RM I. 4r 37]



# The Oriental Collection

At the time of founding the Collection, it was László Rásonyi (1899–1984) who selected and collected the Oriental material from the old divisions of the Library of the Academy. In addition to contemporary monographs, the collection was augmented with antique and 17th–18th-century East-related books as well as works written in Oriental languages. The collection also includes the most comprehensive Hungarian collection of periodicals of Oriental studies along with unique manuscripts. The acquisition of periodicals started in the 19th century and by now, we have a complete series of the most prestigious journals. Over the history of the Oriental Collection spanning half a century, its collection has continuously grown via purchase, international exchanges, and donations now amounting to 250,000 volumes of books, 1,200 various periodicals and more than 15,000 manuscripts. The reading room allows access to the most important handbooks and periodicals on the ancient and modern East, which are immediately available for reading.

Some rarities our collection includes are the Turkish incunabula of Ibrahim Müteferrika, a Turkish printer of Hungarian origin, several documents of the early eras of Arabic-script book printing and some unique examples of Oriental travel literature published in Europe over the last centuries.



Ibrahim Müteferrika, *Târih-i Hind al-garbi* (Istanbul, 1730), fols. 73v–74r [756.152]



Haggadah [Kaufmann Ms A 422, fol. 11v]



Martin von Baumgarten, *Peregrinatio in Aegyptum, Arabiam, Palaestinam et Syriam* (Nürnberg, 1594) [712.909]

Among our manuscripts, there are not only curiosities of historical importance and sources on the history of science but also illuminated codices of great artistic value. Our oldest manuscript is the *Mishnah*, also known as *Codex Kaufmann*, which contains the traditional Jewish law in its 2nd-century form written in Hebrew. Our most precious gem is the *Kaufmann Haggadah* from the 14th-century Catalonia; this copy is regarded as one of the most beautiful Hebrew books in the world. Among the Persian manuscripts, the earliest work is a collection of tales, the *Kalila va-Dimna* from the bequest of Alexander Kégl (1862–1920).



*Shahname*  
[Perzsa F. 12, fol. 1r]



*Tarih-i Üngürüs*  
[Török F. 57]

Furthermore, our library owns four manuscripts of the famous Persian epic, the *Shahname* as well. Another collection of tales from 1451, the *Ferej bad esh-shidde*, can be found in our Turkish collection, as well as a 1542 manuscript of *Tarih-i Üngürüs*, a source for Hungarian history, which is the only known existing copy that was written by the author himself. One of our most precious Arabic manuscripts is the *Tahmis al-Burda*, a rare example of book art in the late Mamluk-age Cairo, created in the 1440s. It contains the most

famous hymn to Mohammed as well as other praising poems. The Csoma collection (included on the list of the UNESCO Memory of the World Register in 2009) is the core of the Tibetan collection, which is unique in size across Central Europe, containing more than 6,000 items of Tibetan manuscripts and block prints. The most prominent documents of this collection are the so-called Alexander books compiled by Buddhist monks at the request of Alexander Csoma de Kőrös (1784?–1842), the founder of Tibetan studies addressing his questions regarding Tibetan culture and religion.

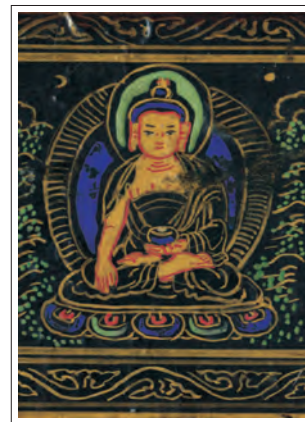
Our Collection houses the bequests of several outstanding Hungarian Orientalists. One such collection is the invaluable correspondence of the illustrious figure of European Islamic research, Ignaz Goldziher (1850–1921), containing more than 13,000 letters written to the scholar. The collection of Sir Aurel Stein (1862–1943) is also internationally renowned; the bequest of the world-famous archaeologist and explorer of Central Asia includes his private library, manuscripts, maps and over 8,000 photographs made by him.



*Ferej bad esh-Shidde*  
[Török F. 71]



The title page of *Tahmis al-Burda*  
[Arab F 3, fol. 2r]



The first page of the *Diamond Sutra*  
(Mongolia, 19th century) [Tib. 634]



Portrait of Aurel Stein at Naii-bathi camp,  
16 Mar. 1943 [Photo 44/1(26)]



# The Microfilm Collection and the Digital Image Library

Formerly an independent organisational unit within the Library, the microforms collection has been part of the Department of Manuscripts and Rare Books since 1998. Its holdings comprise more than 32,000 documents, including microfilm reels, microfiche sheets, roll films, diapositives and photographs, shot at locations both in Hungary and in the neighbouring countries. In the course of the last two decades, the collection has been expanded to incorporate terabytes of high-resolution digital images.

The catalogue of the collection can be consulted via the Library's OPAC and the microforms themselves are accessible to patrons in the Library's Main Reading Room. An ever-increasing number of documents

digitized in full are made available to the public in our open access repository, REAL.

Our Digital Image Library was created as part of a nation-wide project, the Hungarian Digital Image Library, in 2010. This collection comprises of images and video recordings from our own collections (e.g. the watercolours of Thomas Ender (1793-1875)), and the digital image sets of six research institutes of the Academy, adding up to a total of 3,200 items. This electronic collection also contains ca. 50 recordings of our Agora-programmes and the lectures of "Mindentudás Egyeteme" (the Hungarian version of 'l'Université de tous les savoirs').

## Archives of the Academy

Since its foundation, the Hungarian Academy of Sciences has taken good care of the paperwork and records related to its activities. The corpus of the items written between 1825 and 1849 is known as the Old Archives of the Academy and is to be found at the Department of Manuscripts and Rare Books available for research.

In 1949, the Hungarian Academy of Sciences was reorganized. Complying with the institution's tradition and the practice in other Socialist countries, the Board of the Academy decided to set up an independent Academy Archives (presidential resolution no. 48/1963), which eventually became part of the frameworks of the Library on 1 January, 1964. Its task was to collect, process and preserve the documentation of the Academy following 1949. Pursuant to the Academy Act in 1994 and the Act of Archives in 1995, the Archives of the Academy is today a public archives.

A large amount of the core collection of the Archives contains the documents of the central and official bodies of the Academy; this is the base of the fond-groups.

From the foundation, the venue of the scientific life of the Academy has been the Scientific Board and its departments. Here we keep the documents of the commissions belonging to the departments and from the 1950s and 1960s the records of the institutions as well.

Most of the documents of various research institutes are kept by the institutes. The records of the general assembly and the leaders' meetings, as well as the bequests of notable scholars can also be found in the Archives. Furthermore, the Academy's Archives is home of a 7036-piece photo collection and a 1024-piece audio tape collection.

## SERVICES

Reading rooms and  
reference services

Interlibrary loan

User education

Current awareness, citation  
alerts and data entry services

Library publications,  
digital collections

Borrowing policy

Open access policy

DOI allocation

Reprographic services

Special services: science  
policy and scientometrics



## Reading rooms, on-site use, reference services

The Main Reading Room is located on the first floor of the building at 1, Arany János street having 75 and 30 seats in the books and periodicals sections, respectively. There are 18 computers available for use across 2 rooms. The open shelves accommodate approximately 15,000 volumes of reference works, lexicons and dictionaries in a thematic order. A selection of the most relevant Humanities journals as well as the current volumes of ca. 1,200 Hungarian and foreign journals are also located here. General reference services, registration, book stack and borrowing services are available at the main service desk whilst the periodicals section has its own service desk.

Refurbished in 2010, the second floor offers a state-of-the-art Digital Study with 8 PCs and another 8 seats available for those using their own equipment.

Anyone (either of Hungarian or foreign citizenship) above the age of 18 is eligible to get a reading pass. Our registered users have access to our modern book and

periodical collections either in print or electronic format as well as our online databases. They are also entitled to using the computer network of the library free of charge. Own equipment (laptops, flash drives, etc.) are permitted to be used both in the Main Reading Room and the Digital Study and Wi-Fi is available in all public spaces. Our librarians assist visitors with using the electronic resources or conducting a bibliographic research. Our readers holding a permanent pass may request books and periodicals from our collection or renew their borrowed items online.

You are also welcome to visit us virtually: we regularly post updates on our homepage or newsletters as well as on social media regarding our events, latest acquisitions or other interesting matters.

Our special collections, located at the Palace of the Academy in Széchenyi István Square, have their own reading rooms. By 2016, all items in these collections will be searchable in our online catalogue.



*The Main Reading Room*



*The Digital Study*

## Borrowing policy

Both the scope of documents available for borrowing and the eligibility of users are limited. Pre-1900 publications, periodicals, items in the reference section, dictionaries, albums, etc. are not available for borrowing. The Oriental Collection has its own special regulations limiting number of borrowed items.

## Open access policy

MTA KIK plays an important role in supporting the implementation of the Open Access Mandate of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. It provides a repository to ensure permanent access to scientific works, supports search via MTMT and the common search interface of Hungarian repositories also maintained by us.

## Interlibrary loan

The service is available for all visitors with a permanent pass giving them access not only to our own collection but those of several hundred other libraries both in Hungary and abroad.

## User education

By presenting our collections and services, MTA KIK strives for improving our users' computer literacy and the efficiency of their research and learning strategies. Our courses are open for anyone. A detailed schedule is available on our homepage and in our newsletters.

Besides welcoming scheduled visitor groups, we also organise research methodology classes for students during which, we provide them with helpful tips and tricks and they also get an introduction to subject-specific library resources.





## DOI allocation

Our most recently launched service is registering DOI (Digital Object Identifier) names for Hungarian electronic scientific publications. As members of two registration agencies (CrossRef and DataCite), we are

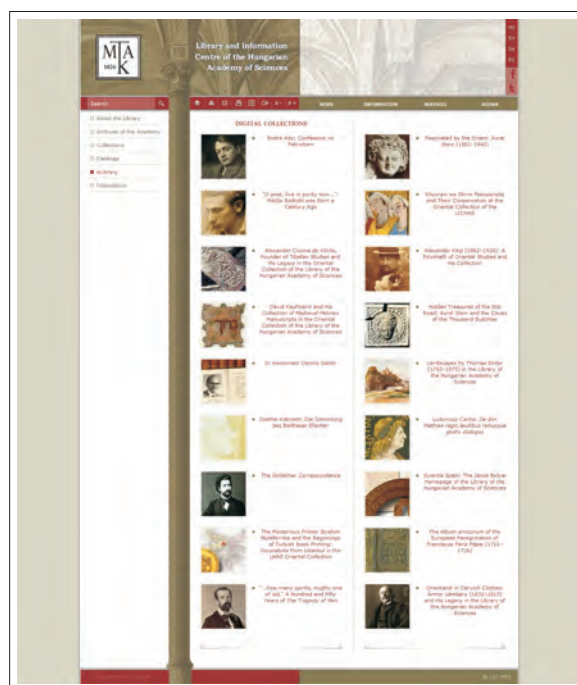
able to provide DOIs for journal articles, dissertations, conference publications, documentations as well as public research data.

## Current awareness, citation alerts and data entry services

The Department of Library Systems and Technology offers citation and impact factor analysis for researchers in all areas of science as well as current awareness services and data entry to various publication databases.

We also provide full integration with MTMT, which contains the bibliographic and citation data of the scientific output of Hungary's higher education system and research institutes.

The services outlined above are paid services.



*Our digital collections*

## Reprographic services

Most library documents may be photocopied or scanned using the self-service machines on site or copies may be ordered at the service desks. Certain documents requiring special care must not be copied and pre-1900 documents may only be copied with a special permission. For publication purposes, high-

resolution images (digital photographs, scans, microfilms), black and white or colour paper copies are available at our photo laboratory. Pictures from our digital collections can also be ordered here. For these services, special prices apply.

## Library publications, digital collections

Making our one-of-a-kind items known worldwide and presenting these treasures to the widest possible audience has always been our key priority. The series *Oriental Manuscripts in the Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences* lists works related to a particular language or legacy. We also publish items pertaining to

our collections and the latest results of research carried out at the Library. The publications can be purchased at the service desks. Please see our homepage for the complete list of titles. The digitised version of most of our publications is also available from our repository for free.



Thomas Ender, Trencsén (Trenčín) seen from the right bank of the River Vág [Ms 4409/13]



Thomas Ender, The castle of Sárospatak [Ms 4409/220]



## Special services: science policy and scientometrics

The library's Department of Science Policy and Scientometrics is the national centre for science bibliometrics, research evaluation and monitoring. Similar to the foreign centres of science analysis, it provides services in line with research works. Its primary focus is to provide information for the Academy's decision makers and evaluation bodies, leadership forums, organisations and institutions in need of professional analyses, scheduled examinations and data provision. It also perform duties of national an international relevance. The department is actively involved in a number of international research programmes.

Research evaluation and research monitoring within the scope of academic and higher educational research: bibliometric evaluation, structural analysis and follow-up of the scientific performance of the

MTA institution network. The analyses are carried out using methods of cutting-edge international standards, best practices and under the constant supervision of the quality of the data sources used. They issue regular reports to the MTA's General Assembly and leadership as well as other governmental bodies.

Science politics, monitoring and evaluation work provides constant analysis and evaluation of the MTA's science policy toolkit and their research funding programmes. The “MTA Career Path Monitor” programme launched in 2014 is aimed at following the career path effect and assessing the efficiency of the following programmes: Lendület Programme, the Bolyai János Research Scholarship, the Post-doctoral Research Programme and the Young Researcher Programme.

Quality assurance, expertise: “translational scientometrics”. This leg of the work supports the Hungarian K+F+I (R+D+I) institutions using research and professional background to provide expert advice, professional opinion, quality assurance and dissemination.

The Department is both an institutional and intellectual successor of ISSRU (Information Science and Scientometrics Research Unit) founded in 1978. The “Budapest School of Scientometrics” with Tibor Braun, Wolfgang Glänzel and András Scubert, among others, was the founding group of “Scientometrics”, an international flagship periodical of the field.



The Department of Science Policy and Scientometrics' website

# AGORA-PROGRAMMES

Agora-programmes were launched in 2007 in order to bring the library's valuable and rich collections to life and present the library's national cultural heritage to a wider audience. We would also like to reinforce the role of the institution as a cultural public space. By offering a great variety of programmes such as conferences, book launches, round-table discussions, bibliotherapy sessions and exhibitions, we strive for attracting an ever-growing audience.

The events are held at either of our two conference rooms: one on the second floor with 120 seats with a view over the Danube and Buda, the other – the so-called “Vasarely Room” – on the ground floor with 40 seats. We also have a smaller video conference room on the second floor available for researchers.

These rooms are available for rent by non-Academic institutions and companies as well.



*Conference Hall*



*Book launch event*



*Exhibition*



# NATIONAL PROGRAMMES

## Electronic Information Services (EIS)



The shift from print media to electronic resources brought alive EIS in 2001 in order to support higher education and research with electronic information infrastructure of different types of databases from full text periodicals to factual information databases.

The 1079/2012. (III.28.) government decree gave a solid financial background to the programme and allocated the task to the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

EIS has more than 140 member institutions from the government and non-profit sector. All members are obliged to contribute to the programme financially. The level of contribution is specified in case of each individual database based on user statistics and FTE (full time equivalent) numbers.

Through national licence agreements almost 25 databases are subscribed to and accessible for eligible institutions via IP addresses and increasingly by using EduID. Among the databases there are large full text journal packages, bibliographic databases of different subject field and citation indexes as well.

EIS provides opportunity for publishers and distributors to present their new products and services, and organises courses for user groups to utilize the databases to their full potential.

Regular and constant communication among subscribers is carried out via EIS interface, e-mail and telephone, but more and more mobile devices are used to reach all users and potential users.

The in-house development of Compass database was launched in 2014 in order to provide up-to-date information on scientific databases that are accessible in Hungary. Based on Google map it is an easy way of use for researchers, librarians and anyone interested in scientific database access and search.



EIS website

# Hungarian National Scientific Bibliography (MTMT)



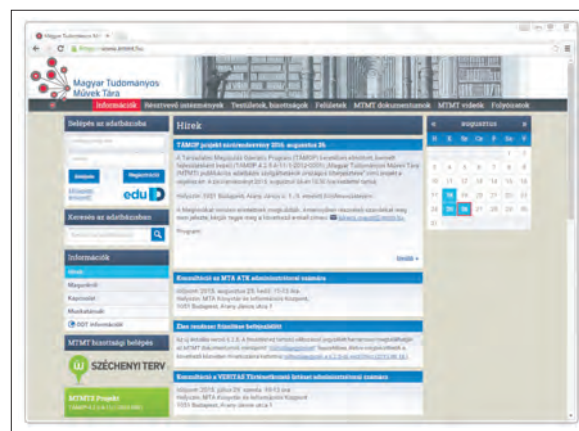
The aim of establishing MTMT was to create a multi-purpose national bibliography database in Hungary. The MTA, the Hungarian Accreditation Committee, the Hungarian Rectors' Conference, the Hungarian Scientific Research Fund and the Hungarian Doctoral Council started conciliation discussions in the second half of 2008. The 5 founding institutions, together with 2 more supporting bodies – the then Ministry of Education and Culture and the National Research, Development and Innovation Office – agreed on creating an authentic register of Hungarian scientific research with establishing MTMT and organisations joining the new system.

MTMT was officially founded on July 1, 2009 by the MTA's Presidential resolution 35/2009. (VI. 23.): the organisation and national database of scientific and intellectual works by researchers and research institutions were launched.

Member institutions of MTMT are the 18 founding organisations – MTA's entire institution network counts as one organisation and 44 joint institutions.

MTMT has been one of the library's departments since January 1, 2012. The main task of the department is to ensure MTMT's operation, keep contact with representatives of the member institutions and with authors logged into the system. MTMT's work is supported by three professional committees: the Bibliography, the Information Technology and the Repository Certification Committees.

With the 2015 modification of the Law on MTA, researchers, whose work is supported by government funds are obliged to use the system and register their works.



MTMT website









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