



Calliotheca

Gems from the Library of the
Hungarian Academy of Sciences

Calliotheca

Gems from the Library of the
Hungarian Academy of Sciences



Library and Information Centre of the
Hungarian Academy of Sciences

Kossuth Publishing Corporation

2017

The publication of this volume was made possible by funding from the Hungarian Academy of Sciences



Edited and designed by • Károly Horányi

Co-edited by • Edit Krähling

Contributions by • Klára Boross, Kinga Dévényi, Diana Hay, Ágnes Kelecsényi, Béla Mázi, Gábor Tóth

Introductions by • Antal Babus, Klára Boross, Kinga Dévényi, Diana Hay, Simon Izstray, Ágnes Kelecsényi, István Monok, Gábor Tóth

Photographs and prepress by • Károly Horányi, Klára Láng

English translation by • Christopher Claris, Kinga Dévényi, Ágnes Kelecsényi, Gábor Tóth

Permission to use copyrighted material in this volume has been kindly granted by the following persons and institution • Tamás Ascher, Zsuzsanna Buday, Róbert Csíkszentmihályi, Gábor Havas, Fanni Havas, Katalin Hevesi, Anna Hevesy, Mária Illyés, Janet Kitchen, Kinga Kónya, Péter Kovács, Mark Anna, László Márton, Zoltán Móser, László Nádasy, Tamás Sajó, Mrs Lőrinc Szabó, née Éva Blazovits, Gyöngyi Szathmáry, and the Ferenczy Család Művészeti Alapítvány

All rights reserved.

© Library and Information Centre of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences 2017

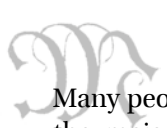
© Kossuth Publishing Corporation 2017



ISBN 978-963-7451-30-0



Lectori Salutem



Many people are aware that the “Palace of Sciences”, the majestic seat of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences that dates back more than 150 years, is the symbolic centre of Hungarian academic and scientific thinking. The Academy’s highest decision-making body, the General Assembly, meets here, but it is also the venue for the Academy’s inaugural speeches, conferences of its various scientific sections and scientific events.

However, probably far fewer people know that the neo-Renaissance palace on the bank of the Danube and the adjoining block is not just the home of science in the narrow sense of the word. It is also the home of culture. The Academy is the custodian of precious treasures of Hungarian and universal cultural history, and possesses collections going back almost to its foundation.

Following István Széchenyi’s noble gesture of giving a year’s income from his estates to found a learned society, József Teleki, the first president of the Academy, donated his family library of 30,000 volumes as early as 1826. This provided the basis for the Academy’s first scientific institution. Thanks to the countless donations over the almost two hundred years that have elapsed since then, several collections have been created, which have been continuously expanded and enriched.

Thus the Library and Information Centre of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences is today the

guardian of invaluable public collections. The task of its staff is not merely the preservation of the books, manuscripts, incunabula and other documents in the Library’s custody, but also their scientific arrangement and defining their significance in cultural history in a broader context.

One of my main goals as president of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences is to make scientific achievements known and accessible to the public. I would also like to share the most interesting pieces in the public collections of the Academy with a wide audience. Together with the experts who care for them, I am striving to bring more and more of these treasured items to people who appreciate lasting values and cultural rarities – whenever possible by the most enduring experience of seeing them in person.

Presenting as many treasures as possible was the intention guiding the authors and editors of this beautifully illustrated book, which allows the rarely exhibited items that belong to the public, or rather the community, but are preserved by specialists in collections to be seen and admired at least pictorially.

I trust that this selection of the Academy’s treasures presented in an elegant manner befitting their value will captivate, inform and entertain the reader.

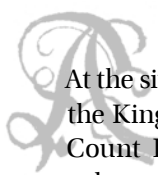


László Lovász

President of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences

The Foundation of the Library of the
Hungarian Academy of Sciences





At the sitting of the lower chamber of the Diet of the Kingdom of Hungary on 2 November 1825, Count István Széchenyi (1791–1860) made a substantial financial offer that inspired a series of donations, and for this reason this day is considered to be the official date of the foundation of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Aristocrats, the gentry and ordinary citizens followed Széchenyi's example. On 17 March 1826 the Governor of Transylvania József Teleki (1790–1855) offered his family library in Pest in order to provide a basis for the activities of the Learned Society. The foundation of the Academy and its Library marked the end of a process.¹ Just as the National Library of the Kingdom of Hungary, the Hungarian National Museum or the national collections of Transylvania² were not founded by the sovereign (the Holy Roman emperor and from 1806 the Austrian emperor), neither was the Academy Library established by the country's monarch. These countries had not had a ruler of their own nationality since 1540, when János Szapolyai (1487–1540) died. This fact also accounts to a large extent for the

1. Jenő Berlász – Mária Sz. Németh: *Az Akadémiai Könyvtár múltja és jelene*, Budapest, Akadémiai Kiadó, 1956 (Publications Bibliothecae Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, 2).
► 2. Ignác Batthyány (1741–1798), Roman Catholic bishop of Transylvania, in 1798 opened his library and museum collections in Gyulafehérvár (today Alba Iulia, Romania) to the public; in 1802 the Governor of Transylvania, the Calvinist Sámuel Teleki (1739–1822), offered his library and museum in Marosvásárhely (today Târgu Mureș, Romania) for common use; his successor as governor, the Lutheran

late establishment of such national institutions. Although the Palatine of the Kingdom of Hungary Joseph Habsburg (1776–1847) contributed to the realisation of the plans already in the month of the foundation of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and was an active participant in events, it is nevertheless important to emphasise the great efforts that were made by the intelligentsia, citizens, nobles, aristocratic leaders, and senior ecclesiastical figures of the Kingdom of Hungary, both of Hungarian and non-Hungarian origin, to bring about the decision to establish a learned society by the end of the first quarter of the 19th century.³ The Academy and its Library was the product of this process.

The Hungarian role model for the establishment of national collections was King Matthias (1458–1490), often mentioned nostalgically. This thought was perhaps best formulated by the writer on culture and education György Aranka (1737–1817): “It is oftentimes said by way of public example that, when King Matthias died, our hope of Hungarian or national sciences was extinguished.

Samuel von Brukenthal (1721–1803), did the same with his library and museum collection housed in his palace in Nagyszeben (today Sibiu, Romania). ► 3. In the process leading to the foundation, the multi-origin intelligentsia of the Kingdom of Hungary had a concept of “national” institutions. In 1802 Count Ferenc Széchenyi (1754–1820) established the *Bibliotheca Regnicolaris* (today the National Széchenyi Library), and his son István made his offer specifically to nurture the Hungarian language and Hungarian scientific and academic advance.

The exceptional monarch whose mind eclipsed his birth set about establishing a royal bibliotheca in Great Hungary, which was plundered.

What remains is not in a national collection worthy of this name. It is time to start anew and to bring the dispersed, precious, moth-eaten and dust-covered volumes, as our nation's buried treasures, to the light of day for the benefit of the country, collecting them together to establish a Hungarian and general bibliotheca."⁴

The forerunners of the Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences as an academic research library are to be found in the library history of the Kingdom of Hungary and Transylvania. The first theological library established in Lőcse (today Levoča, Slovakia) in the early 15th century (*Bibliotheca Fraternalitatis plebanorum XXIV civitatum regalium Terrae Scepusiensis*) can be considered as such,⁵ and in some respects the court library of King Matthias, the *Bibliotheca Corviniana*, as well.⁶

For a long time university libraries as book repositories for academic communities were in the same neglected situation as the library of the Hungarian Learned Society. However, independently of this, there had been

several attempts to establish universities in the Kingdom of Hungary and Transylvania⁷ before the first *universitas* that continuously functioned from its foundation onwards was established (1635, Nagyszombat [Trnava, Slovakia] – Buda-Pest). In addition, significant academic libraries came into being at large grammar schools, colleges, law schools and seminaries.⁸

From the 16th century onwards, academic circles or reading associations appeared that set up collective libraries to further their common scholastic endeavours, or at least met at the home of owners of large private collections to discuss philological or other academic issues. The best known of these were the *Academia Istropolitana* and then the so-called "Pozsony Learned Society", which attracted academically minded aristocrats, Catholic and Protestant clerics and highly respected scholars with an international reputation (such as Carolus Clusius [1526–1609], Nicasius Ellebodus [1535–1577] or Johannes Sambucus [1531–1584]) to the same table from Vienna to Pozsony (today Bratislava, Slovakia) and Németújvár (today Güssing, Austria).⁹ No less important was the Sopron Learned Society, which was founded by the city's mayor, Christoph Lackner (1571–1631), at the start of the 17th century,¹⁰ while the small



C. LADISLAUS TELEKI
Vive Deo Patriae et Litteris.

Portrait and ex libris of László Teleki (1764–1821), a major contributor to the Teleki library who also fostered the idea of a learned society

► 4. György Aranka: *Egy magyar Nyelvművelő Társaságnak szükségessége*, cited in György Kókay: *Nemzeti könyvtárunk megalapításának visszhangja a korabeli sajtóban* = György Kókay: *Könyv, sajtó és irodalom a felvilágosodás korában*, Budapest, Akadémiai Kiadó, 1983, 191. ► 5. Florian Holik: *Die erste gelehrte Gesellschaft in Ungarn*, *Ungarische Jahrbücher*, 2(1923) (Berlin–Leipzig) 383–399; Eva Selecká-Márza: *A középkori lőcsei könyvtár*, Szeged, Scriptorum, 1997 (Olvasmánytörténeti dolgozatok, 7); András Vizkelety: *Die Fraternalitas XXIV plebanorum civitatum regalium in Oberungarn und der Handschriftenbestand Zipser Pfarreibibliotheken = Pfarreien im Mittelalter, Deutschland, Polen, Tschechien und Ungarn im Vergleich*, hrsg. von Nathalie Kruppa, Göttingen, Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 2008, 327–338. ► 6. Csaba Csapodi: *The Corvinian Library: History and Stock*, Budapest, Akadémiai Kiadó, 1973 (*Studia Humanitatis*, 1); *Bibliotheca Corviniana, La bibliothèque du roi Mathias Corvin de Hongrie*, comp. par Csaba Csapodi, Klára Csapodi-Gárdonyi, Budapest, Corvina, Helikon, 1982; *Matthias Corvin, les bibliothèques princières et la genèse de l'état moderne*, publié par Jean-François Maillard, István Monok, Donatella Nebbiai, Budapest, OSZK, 2009 (Supplementum Corvinianum, II). ► 7. *Hat évszázad magyar egyetemei és*

főiskolái, László Szögi (ed.), Budapest, MKM, 1994; József Pálfi: *Református felsőoktatás Erdélyben*, Cluj-Napoca, EME, 2009. ► 8. Csaba Csapodi: *Ungarische Bibliotheksgeschichte. Vom Mittelalter bis zum Frieden von Szatmár (1711)* = *Gutenberg-Jahrbuch*, 1984, 332–357; András Tóth: *Ungarische Bibliotheksgeschichte vom Frieden von Szatmár (1711) bis zum Österreich-Ungarischen Ausgleich*, *Gutenberg-Jahrbuch*, 1986, 361–376; István Monok: *Les bibliothèques et la lecture dans le Bassin des Carpates 1526–1750*, Paris, Champion, 2011 (*Bibliothèque d'Études de L'Europe Centrale*, 4). ► 9. Klára Boross: *A pozsonyi humanista kör könyvei az Egyetemi Könyvtár antikva-gyűjteményében*, Budapest, ELTE EK, 2007 (*Az Egyetemi Könyvtár évkönyvei*, XIII), 157–186; István Monok: *Scholars' libraries in Hungary in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries: reconstructions based on owner's mark research = Virtual visit to lost libraries: reconstruction of and access to dispersed collections*, Papers presented on 5 November 2010 at the CERL Seminar hosted by the Royal Library of Denmark, Copenhagen, Ivan Bose-rup and David J. Shaw (eds.), London, CERL, 2011 (*CERL Papers*, XI), 57–69. ► 10. József László Kovács: *Lackner Kristóf és kora, 1571–1631*, Sopron, 2004.

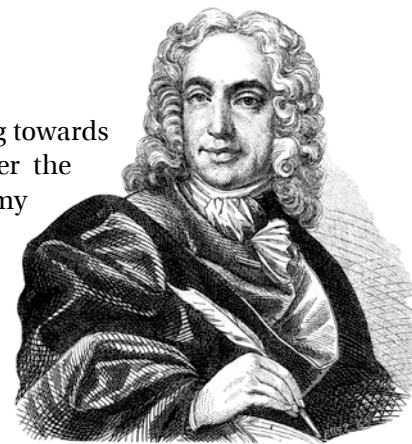
circles of readers traces of whom are evident in the tag *et amicorum* inscribed on books deserve mention as well.¹¹

In the second half of the 17th century and in the early 18th century a few Hungarian scholars were accepted as members of the academies of sciences that came into being in major cities such as London, Paris, Berlin and Saint Petersburg. It was in part due to this that in the 18th century several attempts were made to establish a Hungarian learned society. Of these, the most significant were the plans of Mátyás Bél (1684–1749), Lutheran priest and historian, in the beginning of the century and György Bessenyei (1747–1811), officer of the Imperial Guard and poet, in the second half of the century. The issue came before the Diet of 1791 but no actual progress was made until the end of 1825.

By this time, besides providing an institutional framework for academia, the objectives of the Learned Society to be established also included fostering the Hungarian language. This was a particularly important criterion in a country where Latin was the official language until 1844.¹² The use of this common language, however, concealed much discord and tension

which rose to the surface by turning towards a national language and thus, after the foundation of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, cultural organisations were set up one after another for the various ethnic groups living in the Kingdom of Hungary. These provided the basis for the national institutions of the states that came into being after World War I.

The aristocrats and intelligentsia urging the establishment of the Hungarian Learned Society were themselves bibliophiles and it is no accident that almost all of them, as owners of private libraries, enriched some kind of public collection by donation: that of the school run by them, the University Library in Pest, the National Library, and then the Academy Library founded in 1826. From the outset, the preservation of the written cultural tradition and encouraging research into it at an academic level were the duty of the libraries. This is one of the reasons why Ferenc Széchenyi included this issue in the deed of foundation, even defining the level of educational attainment for library staff.

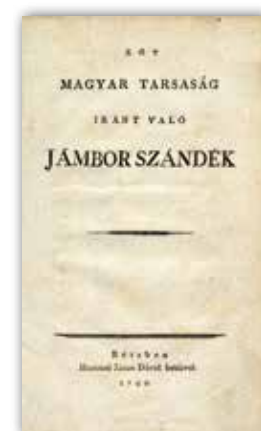


Mátyás Bél



Title page of the work of György Aranka

István Monok



György Bessenyei

Title page of the work of György Bessenyei and his signature

► 11. István Monok: *L'uso pubblico dei libri nell'Ungheria del Cinque e Seicento*, *La Bibliofilia*, CXIV(2012), Nr. 2, 215–229. ► 12. István Monok: *Identité culturelle, identité nationale: Les bibliothèques en Hongrie et en Transylvanie au XVIIIe siècle*, = *Un'istituzione dei Lumi: la biblioteca. Teoria, gestione e pratiche biblioteconomiche nell'Europa dei Lumi*, Convegno internazionale. Parma, 20–21 maggio 2011, a cura di Frédéric Barbier, Andrea De Pasquale, Parma, Museo Bodoniano, 2012 (Caratteri, 7), 195–214. ► 13. Following the foundation of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, the non-Hungarian intelligentsia and aristocracy established their own “national” cultural associations one by one: *Matica Srpska* (1826), *Matica Hrvatska* (1842), *ASTRA (Asociația Transilvană pentru Literatura Română și Cultura Poporului Român)*, 1861), *Matica Slovenská* (1863). ► 14. András Tóth: *Geschichte der*

Universitätsbibliothek Budapest (1561–1918), *Bibliothek und Wissenschaft*, 1969, 197–242. ► 15. István Monok: *Les bibliothèques aristocratiques en Hongrie au XVIIIe siècle et la fondation de la Bibliothèque Nationale = Pour une étude des bibliothèques aristocratiques, bourgeoises et conventuelles: « Le lecteur et sa bibliothèque »*, éd. par Jitka Radimská, České Budějovice, 2003 (Opera Romanica, 4. Editio Universitatis Bohemiae meridionalis), 377–392; István Monok: *History of the Hungarian National Library*, Alexandria, The Journal of National and International Library and Information Issues, 18(2006), 143–149. ► 16. *Örökségünk, élő múltunk: Gyűjtemények a Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Könyvtárában*, Gézáné Fekete (ed.), Budapest, MTA, 2001 (Publicationes Bibliothecae Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, 37[112]).



12

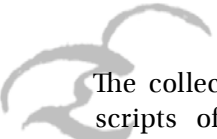
Plaque commemorating the foundation of the Library. Made by János Marschalkó (1818–1877)



Count József Teleki, 1836. Oil painting by Miklós Barabás (1810–1898)



Department of Manuscripts



The collection of the Department of Manuscripts of the Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences is based on 600 manuscript volumes from the family library of Count József Teleki, the Academy Library's founder, which were donated in 1826.

The Department became an independent entity in 1861. A Benedictine monk and regular member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, the archaeologist and art historian Flóris Rómer (1815–1889), was appointed its first head.

The Hungarian Learned Society was founded in 1825 for the purpose of cultivating the Hungarian language. The first item of its Statutes states: "The sole and only purpose of the Hungarian Learned Society is to encourage through its endeavours the pursuit of the sciences and belles lettres in our native tongue in our homeland." At this time the Hungarian language was not merely a linguistic and academic issue but also a political vehicle to further the cause of national independence. This consideration was behind a resolution passed for the preparation of a standard grammar and a dictionary of the Hungarian language. In 1832, at the third General Assembly – only a year after its inaugural meeting on 14 February 1831 –, the Academy already called for the collection and copying of old Hungarian manuscripts "because a trove of our linguistic treasures lies hidden in our ancient documents". In 1838 the first volume

in the series of books on old Hungarian linguistic records *Régi Magyar Nyelvelmékek* was published. Its editor was Gábor Döbrentei, the Academy's first secretary. (The year 1550 was set as the end date for inclusion and only documents written before then appeared in the volumes.) In the course of collecting and working on the series, eight of the nine Hungarian codices in our collection were donated to the Academy out of patriotic generosity. This served as the foundation of the oldest part of our collection referred to as the Hungarian Codices, which currently consists of 84 items. Apart from linguistic records, manuscripts predating the end of the 18th century also belong here. Three of these deserve special mention. Our most richly illustrated codex is the folio-size, 600-leaf *Érsekújvár Codex*, which was copied by Dominican nuns on Margaret Island at the time of the Battle of Mohács in 1526. The *Czech Codex*, made in the Pauline monastery in Nagyvázsöny in 1513 as a prayer book for Benigna Magyar, wife of the military leader Pál Kinizsi, captivates the eye with its ornately decorated initials.

The most enigmatic piece held by the Department is the *Rohonc Codex*. This paper codex was acquired by the Academy in 1838 from the private library of the Batthyány family in Rohonc (today Rechnitz, Burgenland, Austria). It remains a mystery in which language, by whom, when or where it was



Marginal decoration
in the Bourges
book of hours

written. In addition to the unknown script, the codex contains 57 pen and ink drawings mainly with Biblical themes. Many scholars believe it is a forgery. An intriguing fact which seems to support this is that over 100 symbols are used in the *Rohonc Codex*, whereas the alphabet of natural languages usually has around 40 letters. If the codex is a forgery, it is an elaborate deception as it is written on 16th-century Venetian paper. Many attempts have been made to decipher the language, suggesting that it is ancient Hungarian, Dacian or even an ancient Vedic script, but none of these hypotheses is supported by sufficient evidence.

The *Latin Codices*, numbering 108 in all, comprise the other group of codices in the collection. (This group includes a small number of Greek codex fragments as well.) Most of the Latin Codices were donations. The largest endowment was made in 1928 by Count Ferenc Vigyázó, who left his whole estate to the Academy. Part of this bequest was his bibliophile library of 17,000 volumes. Of these, 73 were codices, which include several beautifully illuminated books of hours.

The most remarkable of the Latin Codices is the Italian humanist Ludovicus Carbo's work *De divi Mathiae regis laudibus*, which was purchased by the founder, Count József Teleki,

for the Learned Society in 1840 and is known to have belonged to the Bibliotheca Corviniana of King Matthias. This parchment codex was copied in Ferrara between 1473 and 1475 at the time when András Hess set up his handpress in Buda and printed the *Chronica Hungarorum*. Whether the codex fragment of Konrad Kyeser's *Bellifortis* is also a Corvina, i.e. was part of the same library, is still the subject of academic debate. The fragment comprises eight paper leaves of the codex with depictions symbolising the planets, including one of the mounted figure of the Holy Roman Emperor and King of Hungary, Sigismund of Luxemburg. It was brought from the library of the Old Palace in Istanbul by Arminius Vámbéry with the sultan's permission and donated to the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in 1893.

The gifts of the archaeologist, politician and director of the Hungarian National Museum, Ferenc Pulszky, from 1867 are noteworthy due to their beauty and splendid illustration. These are a 13th-century French Bible and two superbly illuminated books of hours from France. One of these was made about 1400, and the other, the Bourges book of hours, produced in the workshop of Jean Colombe around 1485.



The new reading room of the
Department of Manuscripts and the
Rare Books Collection in 1951

The oldest object in the Department, the *Verespatak Tablet*, is to be found among the Latin manuscripts. In Roman times there were gold mines near the village of Verespatak (today Roşia Montană, Romania). In 1791 this small wooden tablet dating from the 2nd century AD was found there with a contract between merchants inscribed on it in Latin.

One of the jewels of our collection is an *Album Amicorum* of a Transylvanian doctor, Ferenc Pápai Páriz Jr (1687–1740), in which he collected the countless thoughts and good wishes of his contemporaries in many languages during the course of his one-and-a-half-decade peregrination in Western Europe (1711–1726). Sir Isaac Newton, the father of modern physics, and the English astronomer and mathematician Edmond Halley stand out from the distinguished well-wishers.

Our most valuable literary bequest from the Age of Enlightenment is that of the poets Mihály Csokonai Vitéz, Ferenc Kazinczy and Dániel Berzsenyi. The Department's holdings include Csokonai's famous poem *Love Song to the Foal-Hide Flask* (*Szelemdal a tsikóbőrös kulatshoz*), almost all the major works of Kazinczy's oeuvre and a substantial portion of his correspondence, as well as Berzsenyi's autograph poems, the best known of which are *To the Hungarians* (*A magyarokhoz*) and *As Winter Approaches* (*A közelítő tél*).

Count István Széchenyi, the founder of the Learned Society, left his manuscripts in his will to his secretary, Antal Tasner. The Academy purchased these from the secretary's family in 1875. This collection was supplemented by gifts from Béla Széchenyi, thus forming the body of the Széchenyi Collection. As a mark of respect for the founder, the Széchenyi Museum, intended both as a memorial and a research facility, was opened in the palace of the Academy on 3 November 1905. During the siege of Budapest in World War II, the Széchenyi Museum was severely damaged and, although restoration began, it was not re-opened. After the reorganisation of the Academy in 1949, the artworks were re-housed in the rooms of the Academy's

palace in 1952. Some of the paintings and prints went to the Academy Library and the manuscripts to the Department. Among these are the autographs of Széchenyi's major works.

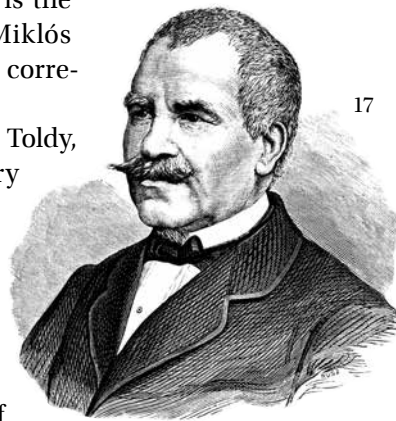
The poet Mihály Vörösmarty had close ties with Széchenyi and the Academy as well. The manuscript bequests of both these great figures also shared a common destiny in that they were handled separately by the Academy. The opening ceremony of the Vörösmarty Room took place on 20 June 1927. The original manuscripts of many immortal works were displayed there, including *Appeal* (*Szózat*), *To the Day-Dreamer* (*A' merengőhöz*), *Prologue* (*Előszó*), *On Mankind* (*Az emberek*), *The Old Gipsy* (*A vén cigány*), *Csongor and Tünde* (*Csongor és Tünde*), and *Thoughts in the Library* (*Gondolatok a könyvtárban*). The last of these, a major contemplative poem, was penned on the occasion of the opening of the Academy Library in the Trattner-Károlyi house in today's Petőfi Sándor Street on 23 December 1844. The Vörösmarty Room was hit and suffered minor damage in World War II, but the manuscripts had been removed for safekeeping. After 1945, the Vörösmarty Room was not re-opened and, since the reorganisation of the Academy, part of the manuscript collection and memorabilia has been held by the Department.

Many manuscripts of the statesman Lajos Kossuth, Széchenyi's greatest adversary in political debate, are also to be found in the collection. A special piece in the Historical Archives of the Academy – the collection of official documents from 1831 to 1949 – is the recommendation in which Baron Miklós Wesselényi proposes that Kossuth be a corresponding member.

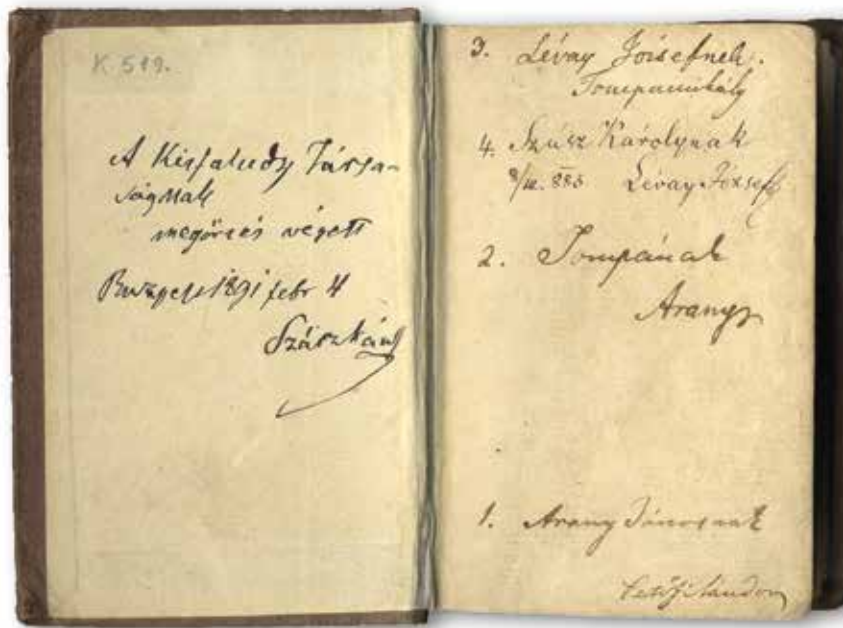
A close friend of Vörösmarty, Ferenc Toldy, literary historian and organiser of literary affairs, was the second secretary of the Academy. His vast correspondence provides an insight into the almost complete spectrum of cultural life during the Age of Reform.

Between 1865 and 1879 János Arany held the demanding post of secretary of

Ferenc Toldy
Metalcut by
Károly Rusz



The works of Béranger.
 First given by Petőfi to
 Arany, the small volume
 came into the possession
 of the Kisfaludy Society
 by a circuitous route,
 as can be seen from
 the names of
 its former owners



The room of the Kisfaludy Society. Photograph by Ede Ellinger

Stove and armchair in Secretary János Arany's former apartment

the Academy. His correspondence with the poet Sándor Petőfi was acquired by the Library as part of the documents of the Kisfaludy Society, which was dissolved in 1952. An item worthy of individual mention is Petőfi's letter of 4 February 1847 congratulating Arany on his major epic poem, *Toldi*: "Now to the author of 'Toldi' my spirit flies through space. / I read, my brother poet, I read your fine creation, / And I send you my warm handshake, my affectionate embrace, / To tell of heart's delight, my own heart's elation." (trans. Madeline Mason) Another item that belonged to Arany followed a circuitous route before coming to the Department with the Kisfaludy Society documents in 1953. This was his manuscript *Lockbook* (*Kapcsoló könyv*). Of Arany's most celebrated works, *The Bards of Wales* (*A walesi bárdok*), published in 1857, cannot be passed over without mention.

In 1867 Arany and his family moved to the secretary's apartment in the palace of the Academy, part of which is now a room in the Department. The surviving ceramic stove and an armchair are reminders of the great Hungarian poet.

In 1843 the novelist and playwright Mór Jókai submitted his play *The Jewish Boy* (*A zsidó fiú*) about Emeric Fortunatus, who played a sinister role in the years before the Hungarians' defeat by the Ottomans at the Battle of Mohács in 1526, to the Academy's drama competition. Although this early work is not of great artistic value, its manuscript is highly esteemed not simply because Jókai is the author. In order to ensure impartiality, works submitted in literary competitions in the 19th century had to be written in the hand of a person other than the author. When Jókai was working on the piece in Kecskemét, a company of itinerant actors came to the town. Jókai wished to assist one of the impecunious actors by asking him to copy the play. This poor actor was none other than the poet Sándor Petőfi, whom Jókai had befriended at the Reformed Church College in Pápa during the academic year 1842. Petőfi copied the play in his neat

script, but as a self-respecting person refused to accept payment from his friend.

Another entry in the competition which received praise was *The Last Days of Csák* (*Csák végnapjai*). Its author, Imre Madách, however, is not acclaimed in Hungarian literary history for this modest work but for his philosophical dramatic poem *The Tragedy of Man* (*Az ember tragédiája*), which has been translated into eighty languages worldwide. The original manuscript of *The Tragedy of Man* is priceless in itself but it is all the more valuable due to the handwritten improvements and suggestions by János Arany, who edited the text.

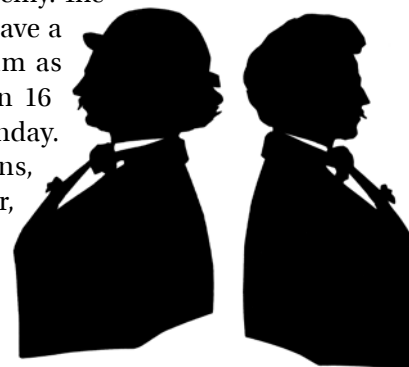
Kálmán Mikszáth was an outstanding representative of the next generation of writers and an honorary member of the Academy. The palace of the Academy used to have a memorial room dedicated to him as well, which was inaugurated on 16 January 1914, the writer's birthday. Many of Mikszáth's possessions, memorabilia, his desk, armchair, manuscripts and photographs were on display there. When the communists came to power, the Mikszáth Room shared the same fate as the other special collections – it was shut. In 1950 the manuscripts and part of the memorabilia were transferred to the Library of the Academy.

Among the 20th-century literary bequests the collection related to the poet Endre Ady has pride of place. It includes the autograph in pencil of *A Graceful Message of Dismissal* (*Elbocsátó, szép üzenet*) ending his relationship with his lover Léda, and the cover of his beloved, battered Bible. The Department boasts almost the entire bequests of Dezső Kosztolányi, Lőrinc Szabó, János Pilinszky and Péter Veres, and also owns the manuscript of one of Mihály Babits's most profound poems, *An Evening Question* (*Esti kérdés*). The manuscripts of the writer Zsigmond Móricz are mainly letters.

A piece that is truly one of a kind is Miklós Radnóti's *Bor Notebook*. It was recovered from the pocket of the poet's coat at the end of June



Imre Madách



Silhouette portraits of Kálmán Mikszáth by Karel Klíč

Balthasar Elischer.
Detail of painting by
Ede Balló



1946 during the exhumation of the mass grave near the village of Abda, where he had died a martyr's death. Fanni Gyarmati, the poet's widow, donated all her husband's manuscripts to the Department in 2008.

Through the bequest of the poet and literary translator Károly Tamkó Sirató, the autographs and works of many European avant-garde artists, including letters by Joan Miró and Max Bill, came into the possession of the Department. A unique piece is the first typewritten copy of *Dimensionist manifesto (La dimensionisme)*

initialled by Kandinsky, Marcel Duchamp, Arp, Delaunay, Miró and László Moholy-Nagy.

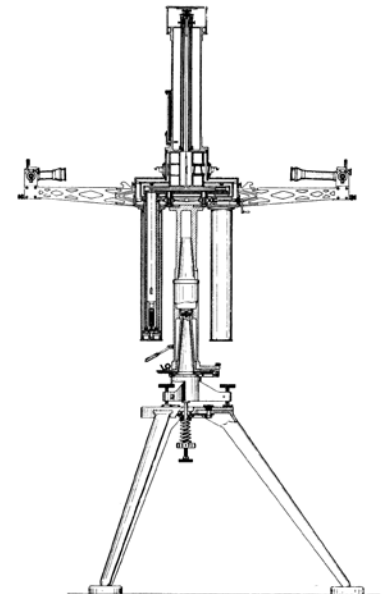
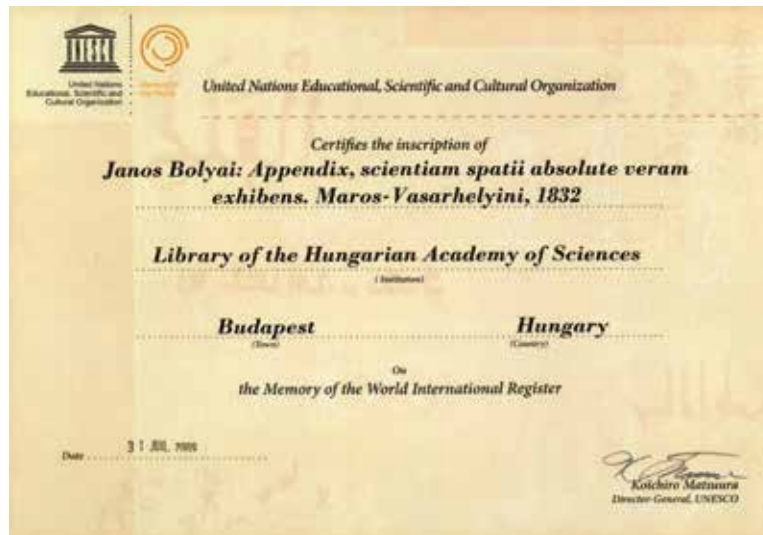
The Gyula Illyés Collection is unusual because almost the entire private library of the poet together with photographs, and audio and video recordings was acquired along with his manuscripts in 2013. This is our most complete literary bequest.

Understandably, the overwhelming majority of the holdings of the Department are in Hungarian, but they also include a good number of valuable foreign language documents. The world's fourth largest Goethe Collection, known as the Balthasar Elischer Collection, is kept here. This used to be housed in the Goethe Room, which opened in May 1896. It contains forty Goethe manuscripts completely written in the hand of the German genius himself or signed by him. The collection includes three original drawings by Goethe and many prints as well as the complete works of Goethe in twenty editions and abundant literature on him. Elischer also collected the manuscripts of Goethe's contemporaries, one of which was an autograph score by Beethoven. The Goethe Room was closed after the 1949 reorganisation of the Academy, and the material from the memorial room was placed in the safekeeping of the Department.



The Goethe Room.
Photograph
by Ede Ellinger

UNESCO certificate
of the inscription of
Appendix on the
Memory of the World
Register in 2009



Cross-section of the instrument.

The Eötvös
torsion balance.
Illustration from the
manufacturer's 1928
commercial brochure

After the literary bequests, those of the scientists merit attention. Numerous manuscripts of János Bolyai, the founder of non-Euclidean geometry, are in our collection. The most valuable of these is the first edition copy of his innovative work *Appendix* published in 1831, which has two designs for the title page. One is in the hand of his father, Farkas Bolyai, and the other is by János Bolyai himself, as are the marginal notes, corrections and geometric diagrams. This copy of *Appendix* was added to the UNESCO Memory of the World Register in 2009.

Roland Eötvös held the office of president of the Academy between 1889 and 1905. Much of his bequest was acquired by the Department. A commercial brochure published in 1928 entitled *The Small Original Eötvös Torsion Balance* and two other documents were also listed in the UNESCO Memory of the World Register in 2015.

We have many letters and manuscripts of well-known 20th-century Hungarian, Hungarian-born and foreign scientists, such as John von Neumann and Zoltán Bay, and the Nobel Laureates Eugene Wigner, Albert Szent-Györgyi, Albert Einstein and Werner Heisenberg. In 2008 a childhood sketchbook of another Nobel Laureate, Dennis Gabor, the inventor of holography, was received from his family.

Of the social scientists, almost the entire manuscript bequests of the art philosopher Lajos Fülep and the Hungarian political thinker István Bibó are in the care of the Department.

The former contains a charter bearing the signature of the English philosopher and statesman Francis Bacon.

For anyone wishing to study the literary policy of the Kádár regime first hand, the large bequests of György Aczél, István Király, István Sötér and Péter Nagy are essential. All are kept at the Department.

Valuable artworks such as paintings by Károly Kisfaludy, the sketchbooks, prints and movement studies of Bertalan Székely, 219 watercolours by the Austrian painter Thomas Ender depicting landscapes of historical Upper Hungary, and drawings by the sculptor Béni Ferenczy are also held by the Department.

Manuscripts of musicians are likewise in our safekeeping including Franz Liszt's letter written in German to Mihály Vörösmarty, and manuscripts and letters of Zoltán Kodály and Béla Bartók.

Objects and memorabilia bequeathed to the Academy form a separate unit. These include the Academy's first seal made of quartz, Sándor Petőfi's cockade from the War of Independence in 1848–1849, the chains that bound Gergely Czuczor during his incarceration in Kufstein, the only photograph of Mihály Vörösmarty, István Széchenyi's last quill from the lunatic asylum in Döbling, and the death masks of Károly Kisfaludy and Endre Ady.

Naturally, it is not possible to do justice to the collection of the Department of Manuscripts in the space available here, but we trust that this selection demonstrates its extraordinary wealth.

Antal Babus

RÉGI MAGYAR NYELVEMLÉKEK.

IDŐKÖR:

A' magyar keresztényedés elejétől minden, a' mi, 1550-nig eredetiben elérkei. Már 1550-től 1575-ig némi válogatással csak a' nyelv' hivatalos életét, sajátosságait, helyesírását, elavult szavait, szerkezetét mutatók, mellyekkel történelmi felvilágítás, magyar háziélet, szokás kifejezése is jár. 1575—1600-ig ugyan ezen tárgyak, még nagyobb megválasztással.

KIADTA

A' MAGYAR TUDÓS TÁRSASÁG.

DÖBRENTEI GABOR,

budai kerületi első helyettes tartománybíró, m. akadémián rendes tag, m. Hunyad, Heres, Pest, Fejér, Vas, Nórád, Csánád, Somogy, Szabolcs, Bereg, Heus, Csongrád, Komárom, Torna vármegyei táblabíró, Bukarestenben a' gazdasági társaságnál tisztel. levelezőtág.

MINT SZERKESZTŐ FELŐGYELEMÉSE ALATT.

ELSŐ KÖTET.

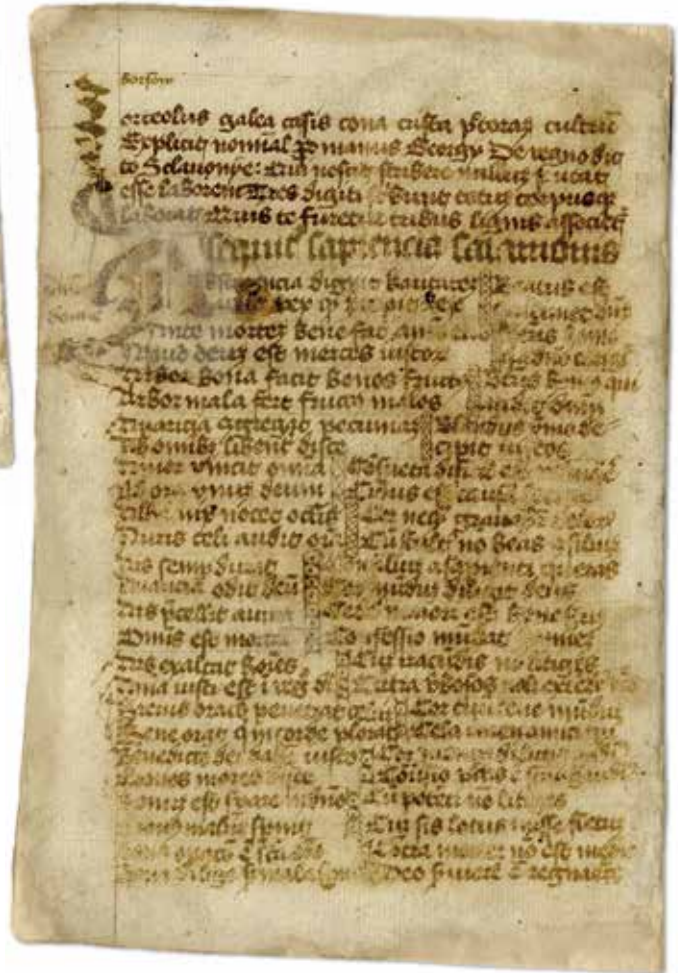
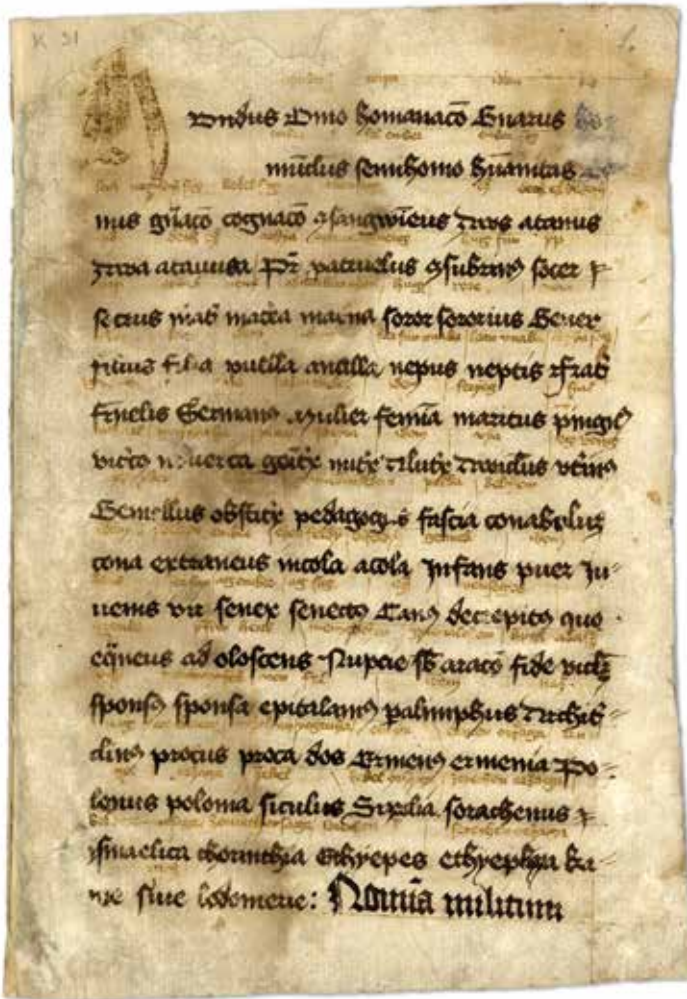
FOGLALAT.

I. Temetési beszéd és könyörgés.
II. Ó testamentomi néhány könyv.

BUDÁN.

A' MAGYAR KIRÁLYI EGYETEM' NYOMTATÁSA.

1838.



1. Title page of the first volume of *Régi Magyar Nyelvmélekek* from 1838
2. *Beszterce Glossary* (c. 1380–1410). The first, longer part of the glossary (*Nominal*) is a Latin-Hungarian word list arranged according to conceptual groups. The second part (*Sapientia Salamonis*) is a collection of wise sayings in Latin in alphabetical order

es monda. no artadansag ha
 fol uerted az en zent fiannak
 prokatorlagat hog iol reiaza
 igekozel. hog el ne uertessed ig
 edet. eloue hua annak oseret
 az angalokat monduan dio
 mit mondotok az en zent fia
 mlhoz meg kelle halni azag
 nem. kik mind naian azt bi
 zontak mert altahaban meg
 kellene halni. mert ha meg :
 nem halna. hat soha meg ne
 epulhetne az menet uduar :
 ennek utanna esmeg eleuc
 huata az embou nemzetot li
 mbosbol. clozor alla eloue ad
 am atank monduan. D ata :
 mendenbato aldot wr isen
 tudom mert semmi tanai

M. ACADEMIA
KÖNYVTÁRA

edes xpus meg maragon En
 nek ellene monda azzeretet.
 En kedog azt mondom. mind
 egeer embou nemzetnek kepeb
 en hog altahaba meg keel hal
 ni. smog bizontom mondasso
 mat okoslagauak. mert az edes
 iesulban uagon tokelletos zere
 tet. es atokelletos zertet azt ho
 ueti hog embou felebanatartert
 halalni desse tolhet. mikopen
 eit omnon mag. is meg monda
 es meg uagon teua zent ianos
 euangelio manak tiuonotod ree
 ben. azert soha semmikepen eg
 eb nem lehet beune. hanem meg
 keel halni. Den edes oiam aldot
 iesus. D edes iuz marianak uo
 te. lam mindonok tak atet. a.

M. ACADEMIA
KÖNYVTÁRA

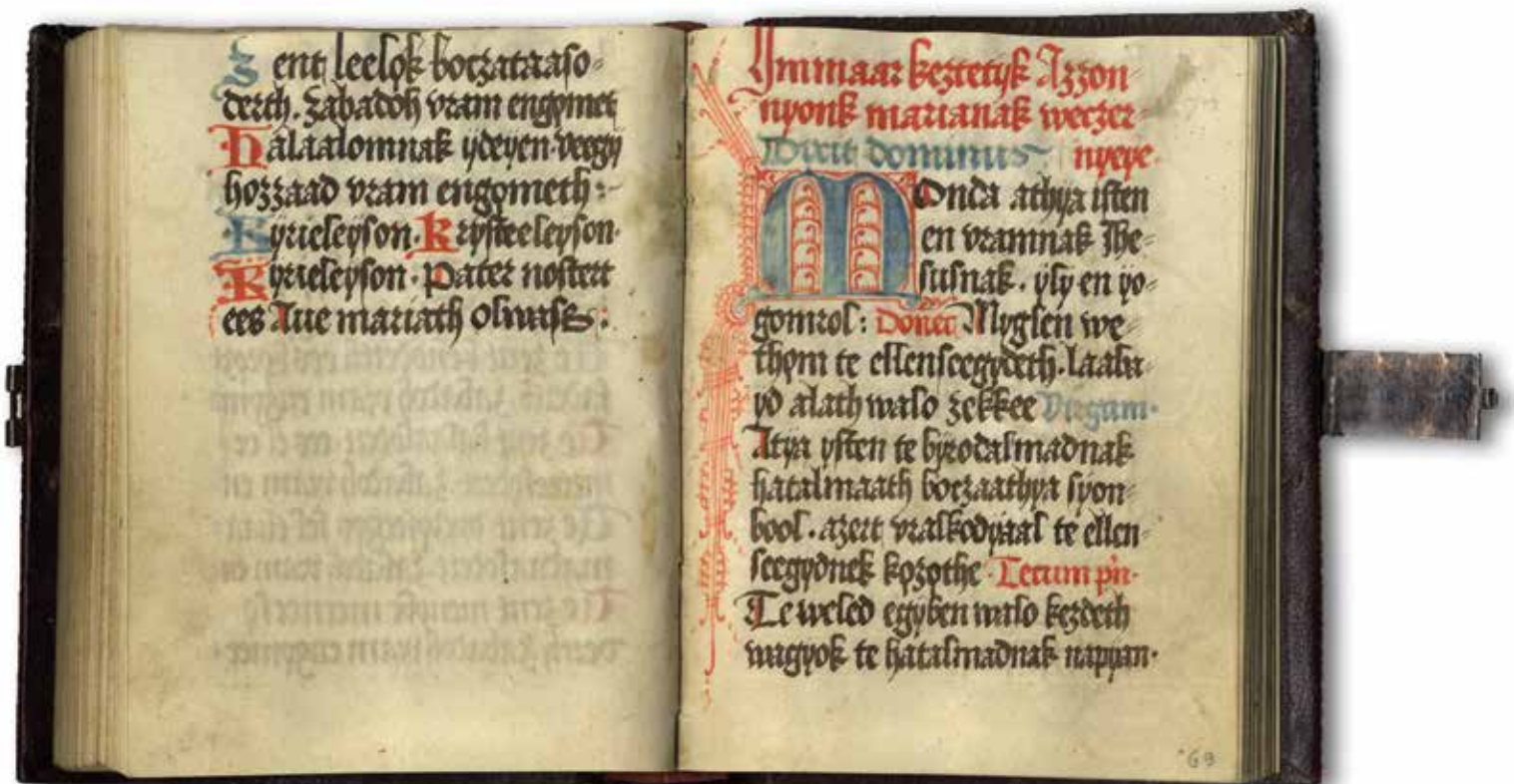
es monda. no artadansag ha
 fol uerted az en zent fiannak
 prokatorlagat hog iol reiaza
 igekozel. hog el ne uertessed ig
 edet. eloue hua annak oseret
 az angalokat monduan dio
 mit mondotok az en zent fia
 mlhoz meg kelle halni azag
 nem. kik mind naian azt bi
 zontak mert altahaban meg
 kellene halni. mert ha meg :
 nem halna. hat soha meg ne
 epulhetne az menet uduar :
 ennek utanna esmeg eleuc
 huata az embou nemzetot li
 mbosbol. clozor alla eloue ad
 am atank monduan. D ata :
 mendenbato aldot wr isen
 tudom mert semmi tanai

M. ACADEMIA
KÖNYVTÁRA

edes xpus meg maragon En
 nek ellene monda azzeretet.
 En kedog azt mondom. mind
 egeer embou nemzetnek kepeb
 en hog altahaba meg keel hal
 ni. smog bizontom mondasso
 mat okoslagauak. mert az edes
 iesulban uagon tokelletos zere
 tet. es atokelletos zertet azt ho
 ueti hog embou felebanatartert
 halalni desse tolhet. mikopen
 eit omnon mag. is meg monda
 es meg uagon teua zent ianos
 euangelio manak tiuonotod ree
 ben. azert soha semmikepen eg
 eb nem lehet beune. hanem meg
 keel halni. Den edes oiam aldot
 iesus. D edes iuz marianak uo
 te. lam mindonok tak atet. a.

M. ACADEMIA
KÖNYVTÁRA

3. Piry Membrane, turn of the 15th and 16th centuries. The text is thought to be a fragment of a mystery play on the necessity of Christ's suffering and death



24

4. Czech Codex, 1513. Lavishly decorated prayer book with painted initials, made in the Pauline monastery in Nagyvázsony for the wife of Pál Kinizsi, Benigna Magyar (c. 1465–1526), containing Hungarian versions of Latin prayers. The codex was discovered by János Czech (1798–1854) in 1833 in the library of the Franciscan monastery in Érsekújvár (today Nové Zámky, Slovakia)



5. *Kriza Codex*, 1532. The thin volume containing three prayers was copied and later illuminated by the Dominican monk Pál Garay, presumably for a lay woman. It was found by János Kriza (1811-1875) in a private library in Kolozsvár (today Cluj-Napoca, Romania) in 1853, and later it was purchased by the Academy

In principio erat verbum et verbum erat apud
 Deum et Deus erat verbum hoc erat in prin-
 cipio apud Deum omnia per ipsum facta sunt et
 sine ipso factum est nihil etc.

Kezdechben mala rghc es az rghc mala vste
 neel es vsten mala rghc es kezdetul foghna vala vstennel
 Mindenek hv mivatta letenek es hv nalanal krl semr nem
 lech kr lech o benne celee mala Es az celee mala embernek
 vrlagoslaga Es az vrlagoslaga seceegben ces vilagoslaga Es
 az seceegsegek hvreeg bee nem foglaltak Bezatatek ember
 stentul kmet neme vala Janos ez rene cannsagra hogr ca
 vobronsfagot tenne az vrlagoslaga hogr mindenek hvneek
 hv mivatta Nem mala hv vrlagoslaga De hogr vronsfagot
 tenne az vrlagoslaga Vala vron vrlagoslaga kr meg vr
 lagosore minden ember rene es vrlaga Es vrlagon mala
 Es ez vrlaga o mivatta let Es ez vrlaga emee meg nem rme
 ue vrlagon emeeben rene Es emee emee bee nem fogadk
 Valamenyren keceg bee fogadk oee ada emnek hachmar h
 stennek stamma lenny azoknak krl hvnek ev neveden krl
 nem hvrladon vecekbol Sem cest hnek akaratmbol Sem hv
 hvrlak akaratmbol De hv stennek hvletenek Es az rghc
 egeste leen Es lakozcek hv bevvnt es lakozek ev netr Dzo
 seg goces hv hvnt acranak cegeleceenek cellresty malazual
 Es rghcstaggal etc.

Kezdehnek evangelionok krl bertben
 naponked olvastanak es vria zene mathe
 evan^{ta}

In denben monda Jozsefent rghc az ev
 Jozsefent monnak vrlakon bortocek ne akv pa
 cok zomoznak lenny hvkepen az keppvralok
 mat meggy ez tenekert az ev ozgajokar hogr
 embereket elor bortoceknek laccassanak hvron mon

BLAS. DE...
 K...



6. *Érsekújvár Codex*, 1529–1531. This collection of the gospels, sermons, meditations, parables and legends is the fullest early record of the Hungarian language after the *Érdy Codex* and the *Jordánszky Codex*. It was copied in the Dominican Convent on Margaret Island, mainly by Márta Sövényházi

The first page of the codex with depictions of the Last Supper (fol. 44r) and Jesus on the Mount of Olives (fol. 45r), and the restored binding of the codex



E NEKES KEONW,

MELYETEN WATB
AVFERENTZAS FEKETE

TENGER MELLET, AS FEKETE TO

ronyban Constantynapolion. keouvol ualo No
morule Rabsagomban sbereduen. Galacba
Varasaban. Dinaltattam, Es buncetrul
panceta of uimetasig, minden usoman
magamull sbereda Enekeluel, ma
gam tulaydon kedeyuel nam.

ANNO.

1604.

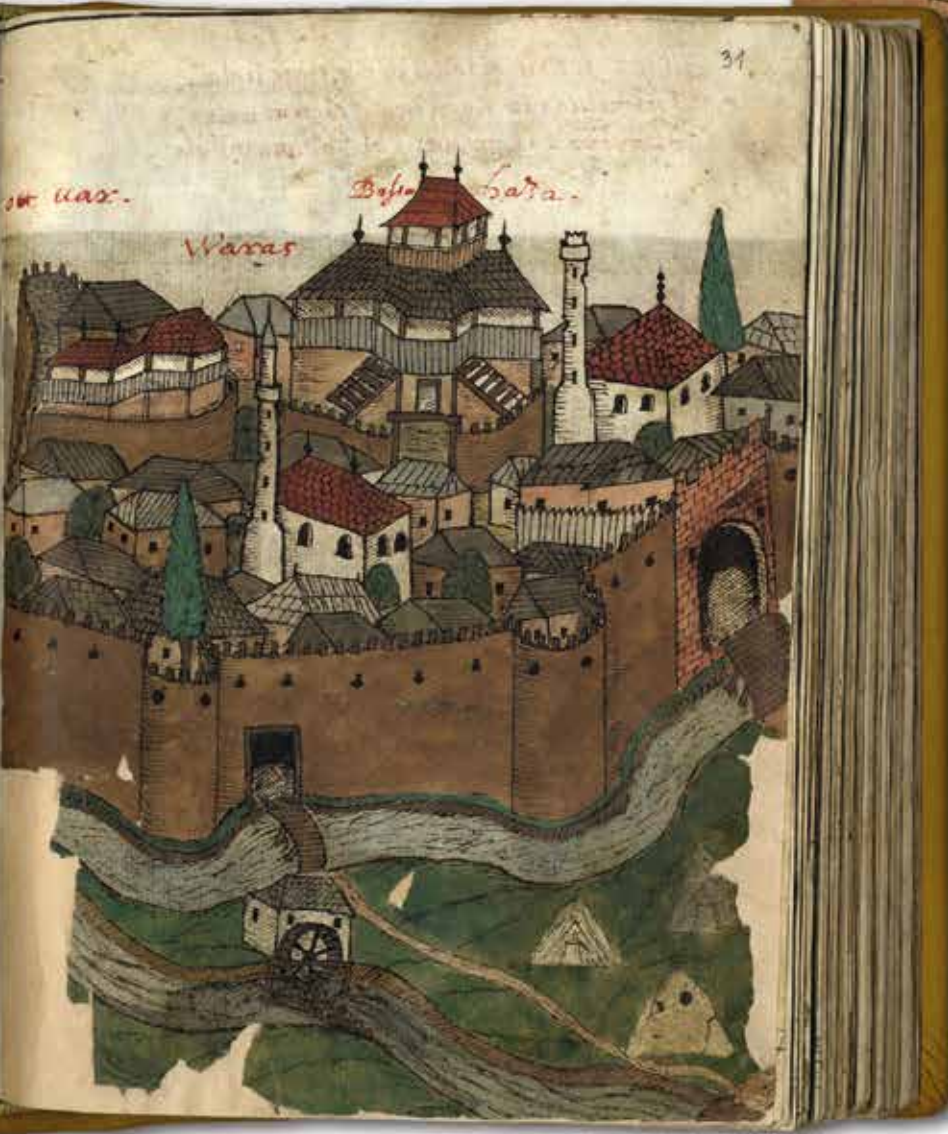
*Istam ar
Jellioll myg jukiv Zeromban
ualo monorula rab sag
omban. Bejitelobor
ban i 605
Ejynloben.*

8
Igy napkelet, s delvrol, selysig ar Thomas War
Kis Troms: at feluan berme s kerolluan jar
Nem euttam Jengemis hat ar Tomlois

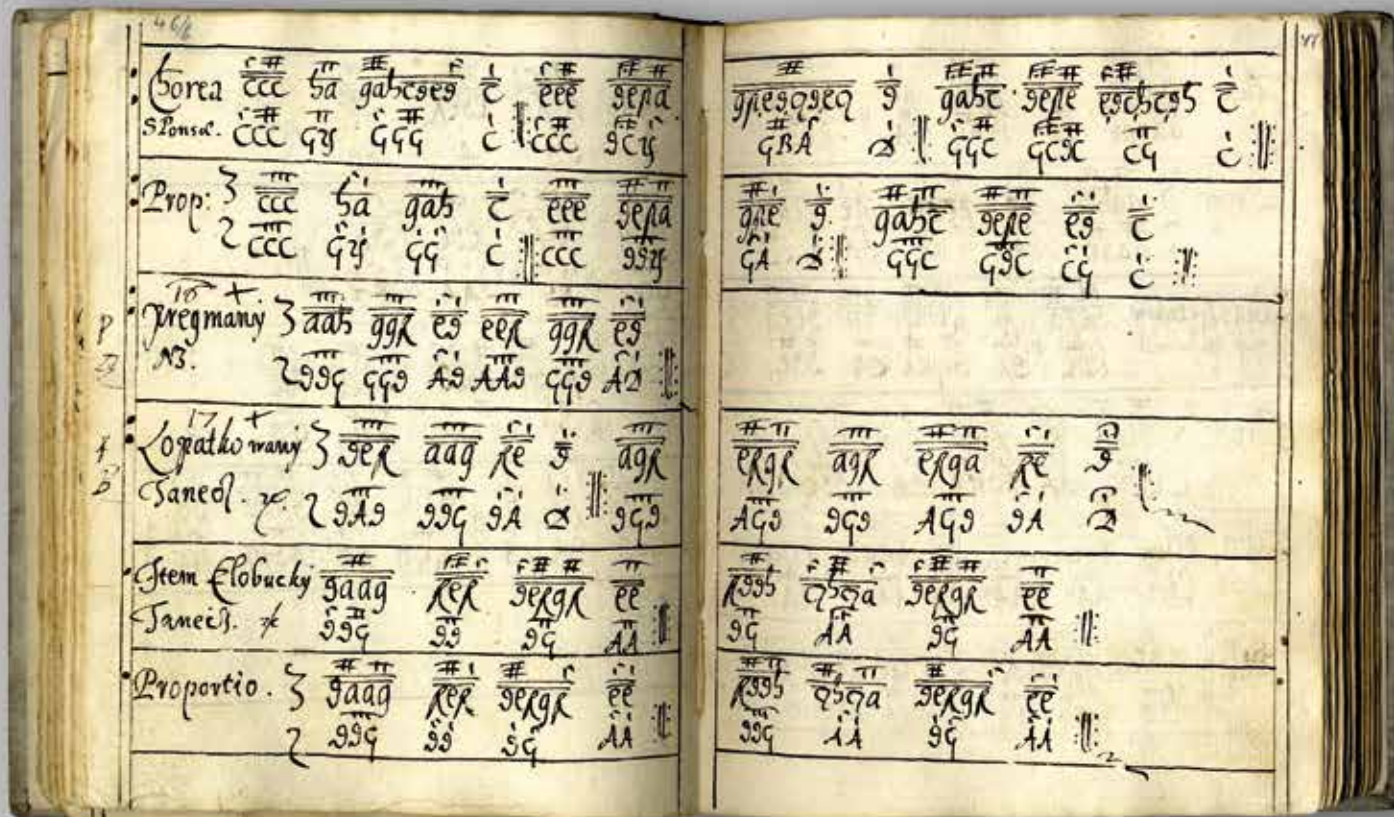
Ar War



Szegen Szab
Wathay "Szentsi"
Wathay



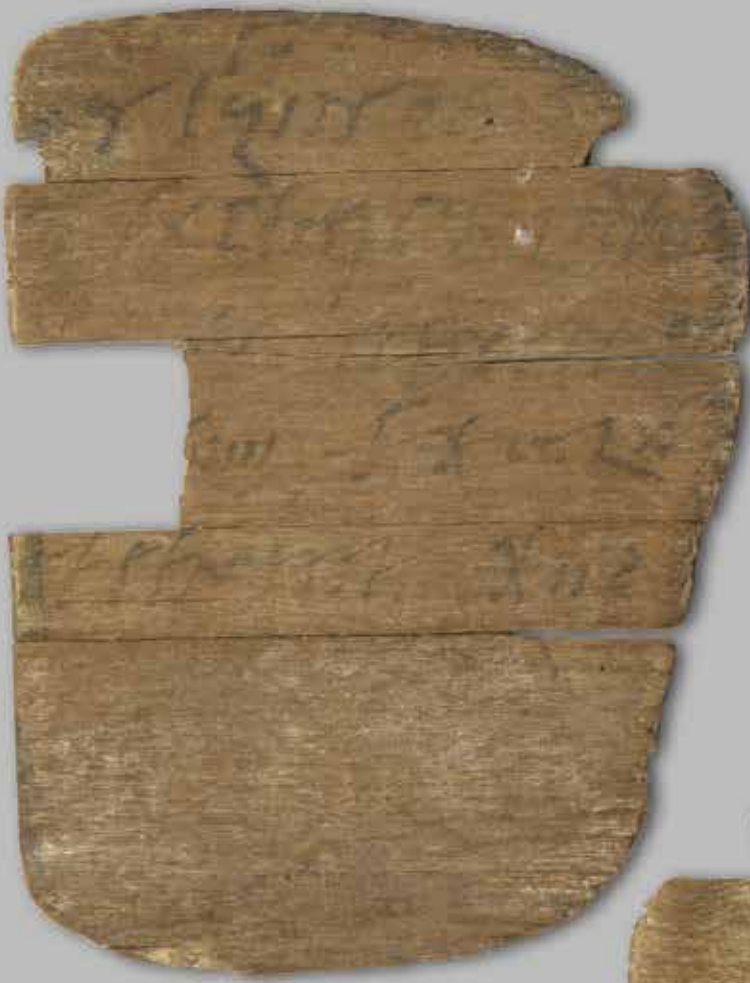
7. The song book of Ferenc Wathay (1568–after 1609), a frontier soldier, 1604–1606. The richly illustrated book contains songs composed by Wathay while imprisoned in Constantinople



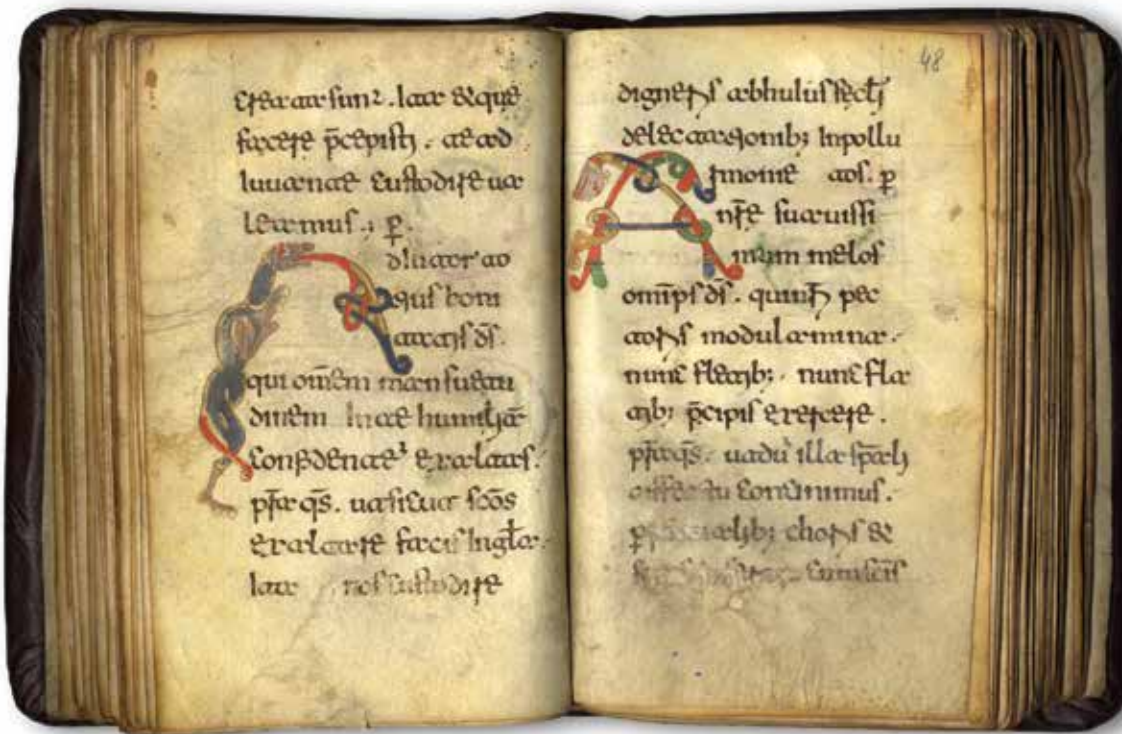
8. *Victorisz Codex*, c. 1670. The manuscript collection named after the Victorisz family in Upper Hungary contains several Hungarian, Latin and Slovak secular songs and hymns, dances, trumpet pieces and love songs. The musical notation used was mainly German organ tablature



9. *Rohonc Codex*. Written on 16th-century Venetian paper in an unknown code, its content remains a mystery. The Codex was acquired by the Library of the Academy in 1838 from the Batthyány library in Rohonc



10. *Verespatak Tablet*, 2nd century AD, the oldest document in the Collection. The wooden tablet is believed to be a contract in Latin



11. Latin book of hours, c. 1071-1085, Zadar (Croatia)

Christ (fol. 69v, 94v) and Saint Benedict (fol. 23r)



ραμ τικωτ λωθωι κωμ το λωτωττω σρομδλ φτω. λωι μαρ
 τισι τωρι βραμδ αβλτωρι αοριω διδωστωσ. ωσ
 ολδ φτω τωσι φαρισαοισι μωυ λωτωττω σρομδλ φτω
 ατωρ ατω λωσω σιμ. λωι οκ αϊ φρωστω σρωστω. ορεινη
 φωσ αρωσ δ πο φων λωι μωι ο λωτωττω σρωστω ατω λω τωσι
 λω φτω ρωζωμ. ο μωυ ρα λωι λωσ. φτω ρω μωι φτω αρω. δ δφ
 τω μω αωσ κωι λωι. η ρω μωι λωστω. τω τωττω δφ τω τωττω
 φτω ρωττω σρωστω πω τωττω σρωστω κωι ρωττω σρωστω. λωτω μω φτω ρω σρω
 ωσ ωσ ωσ δωι ωρ τω τω λωττω. τω ρω τω ρω ο ω τω ρω τω ρω μω
 πτω σρωστω τωττω. κωι δ φτω ατωρ αρω αρω φτω λωι ατω μω κωι σ
 φτω κωι τωττω. δ κωι σρωστω σρωστω τω λω βω ρω τω φτω σρωστω φτω
 ρω σρω φτω λω φτω. δρω σρωστω σρωστω ατω λωστω. μωι τω σ
 φτω τω φτω γρω φτω κωι ατω τω τω ρω λω φτω. ωσ αρω ρω μω κωι
 ρω σρω φτω λω κωι σρωστω. κωι τω ρω ρω ατω λω φτω τωττω. τω τωττω
 φτω ρω μω ρω δω αρω φτω. τω τω φτω σρωστω κωι λω λω φτω τω λω
 σρω φτω ρω μω δω δω ρω. λω ρω τω τω ατω ρω μω σρω λω φτω ρω
 δω ρω κωι τω τω ρω μω δω δω ρω. λω ρω τω τω ατω ρω μω σρω λω φτω ρω

5
10
15

Διάρρηξη μεν τούσδε σλωσ αϊτωι η κωι ατω ρω φτω λω
 α φτω μωι τω τω ρω σρω ατω ρω

Γω ρω μωι τω μω ρω φτω κωι τω τω τω ρω. ο δ φτω πτω ατω μωι. κωι φ
 κωι τω σρω μω ατω τω τω κωι τω τω τω ρω τω ρω ατω ρω φτω
 πω ρω τω. ο μωι γω δω κωι τω τω σρω ατω ατω κωι σρω πτω ρω ρω ατω
 τω πτω ατω ρω πτω ρω ατω τω λω φτω. δω ρω ρω κωι μω ρω τω τω
 δω ρω μω ατω ρω τω τω ρω σρω μω ρω φτω κωι ατω ρω φτω
 μω ρω φτω μω ρω τω ρω ατω ρω τω τω πτω ρω μω ρω ρω τω δω
 σρω. κωι ρω μω μω ρω φτω μω σρω. τω ρω κωι ατω τω κωι ρω μω.
 ατω τω γω ρω κωι ρω φτω. λω μω τω τω ρω μω ρω φτω μω σρω
 ο τω ρω μω ρω κωι ατω σρω. κωι τω φτω τω ρω μω λω φτω ρω ατω
 κωι ατω τω δω ρω μω σρω. ρω ρω τω τω τω φτω ρω ατω ρω ρω
 τω ρω σρω γω ρω φτω. ο γω ρω ατω ατω σρω ατω ρω σρω τω τω τω
 φτω ρω ρω τω τω τω ρω ατω ρω τω τω τω ρω φτω ρω ατω ρω
 ρω ρω ατω τω τω ρω ατω ρω τω ρω μω ρω ατω ρω. ο μω, ο μω τω τω τω
 μω ρω ρω τω τω μω ρω σρω ατω ρω ατω ρω. ατω λω φτω τω τω
 μω ρω ρω τω τω μω ρω τω ατω ρω ατω ρω φτω ρω. κωι τω τω τω ρω

20
25
30

34

MASTAK
ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΥΣ ΑΧΑΡΩΝ
ΚΟΝΤΙΣΤΑΣ

12. Commentary on Psalm 2. Fragment of a 12th-century Greek manuscript from the bequest of Gyula Moravcsik (1892-1972)



13. *Biblia Latina*, 13th century, France.
 A gift from Ferenc Pulszky
 (1814–1897) to the Academy in 1867



Figura latinorum



Figura hebreorum



14. Commentaries on the Book of Ezekiel by Nicholas of Lyra (1270/1275-1349), 15th century, Germany. The symbols of the four evangelists with Christ in judgement above them (fol. 76r-v)



15. Fragment of one of the earliest extant illustrated military manuals from the late Middle Ages, entitled *Bellifortis*, the work of Konrad Kyeser (1366–c. 1405), a physician from Eichstätt. On its eight illustrated paper leaves, mounted figures symbolising the planets, the Sun and the Moon are depicted. In the depiction of the Sun, the facial features of the Holy Roman Emperor and King of Hungary, Sigismund of Luxemburg (1368–1437) are recognisable. The fragment came from the library of the Old Palace in Istanbul. The leaves were brought to Hungary with the sultan's permission by Arminius Vámbéry (1832–1913) in 1889 and given to the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in 1893





fol. 5v Sun
fol. 6v Venus
fol. 7v Mercury
fol. 8v Moon



40

16. Latin-French book of hours, c. 1400, France. Donated by Ferenc Pulszky
 fol. 21r The Annunciation
 fol. 91v Mother of God





17. Missal, 1440–1450, Vienna–Klosterneuburg. Made for the Augustinian canons regular in Klosterneuburg, bequeathed to the Academy by Ferenc Vigyázó (1874–1929)



18. Latin book of hours, mid 15th-century, Paris.

The four evangelists: John (fol. 13r), Luke (fol. 15r), Matthew (fol. 16v), and Mark (fol. 18v)



19. Ludovicus Carbo:
*Ad serenissimum principem et
 inclitum Pannoniae regem divum
 Mathiam Lodovici Carbonis
 dialogus de ipsius regis laudibus
 rebusque gestis*, Ferrara, c. 1473.
 Corvina describing the glorious
 deeds of King Matthias (1443–1490),
 donated by József Teleki



20. Latin Book of hours, 1485–1490, workshop of Jean Colombe (c. 1430–1490) in Bourges. Donated by Ferenc Pulszky

44

- fol. 9v–10r September–October
- fol. 12r December
- fol. 25r Annunciation
- fol. 33v Mary visiting Elizabeth
- fol. 49r Adoration of the Magi
- fol. 52r Circumcision of Jesus
- fol. 60r Assumption of Mary
- fol. 65r Bathsheba Bathing
- fol. 80r Job
- fol. 113r Baptism of Christ









21. Saint John on the island of Patmos. Depictions from the book of hours, produced in the Bourges workshop of Jean Colombe (fol. 13r) and from a contemporary, late 15th-century book of hours from Lyon (fol. 15r)



22. Latin book of hours, second half of the 15th century, Italy. Madonna and Child (fol. 19r)

Martius aeternum 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 Myrto:
 Clarus & historia Satius:nec dignus iniquis
 Iam Petrus podagris:& acerbo Lamola læto.
 Multi præterea quorum si nomina quæram
 Promptius enumerem Veris tibi gramina,foetus }
 Autumni:brumæ nimbos: æstatis aristas, }
 Astra quot in cælo: pelagi quot in æquore conchæ.
 Quos inter nec me uenientia sæcla 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 sublime columnis
 Constituam templum:media Guarine sedebis
 Aureus in camera: picto super Iridis arcu:

labor impossibilit.

Deus omnipotens
benedic conatibus
istis.

Hæu mihi Phœbe
iam nostri gloria
regni.

Oh en edes hazam
te jo magtor
ezzag.

d ; Insistens

Mindenemő diliget min
kess njo morusagi
Ha tged meg nem san ar
mnyin Hæu

Nem admk eji Sâsk pezt
minden porentsvæ

Extam Heidelbergam
hazam puffulafazol
Bomor- hit Salvan.
1597.

Albert Molnar
Hoggiaj martonak szegen Coratia

23. Quatrain in Hungarian by Albert Szenci Molnár (1574–1634), written during his time in Heidelberg next to the printed text of Janus Pannonius's (1434–1472) panegyric to Guarino. The first line of the poem is the same as that of *On Leaving My Homeland* (*Búcsúja hazájától*) by Bálint Balassi:

"Oh, Hungary, my sweet homeland dear,
 Blighted by troubles beyond compare:
 Unless the Lord Almighty helps thee,
 I'd not bet a sack of money on thy destiny."

Die 20 July 1654

C. J. Niclaus, condoleat
de morte Regis Ferdinandi.
b.)

Suae Majestatis Domini Domini Leopoldi Imperatoris.

In hac fortuna omnium calamitate necesse est plerumque me
morari ut ut mihi esse pietatem quam in te habeo et allegari
nisi illam ipsam manum Dei quae nobis Regem, Matris tuae
filium, accepit et ad se revocavit abunde solida consolat
nem Matris tuae quae tantus Rex et Christianissimus Imperator
vator et reverentissimus pater. Hoc enim ipse occasio me
licet me dolore confusum et obstupescens meum mentis
in sollicitudine quam Augustissima Domini sui gero cogit
recondari. Nec tamen condonare possum, inat omni
non honorum esse desiderium et ad coelos exaltatus
Ferdinandus, Rex nostrae, Phoenice nempe Regius
reversus in Leopoldo Fratris sui et Matris tuae
consolatus de utroque, ita fore quempiam et malis
qui hanc Christianitati appropinquat necessitate causam
reversus cogitatione me hanc deinde.
Hoc est Reverentissime Domine, quod me inducit



et Matris tuae quam aliam, et quicquid mihi unquam fortuna
nam, ut de hinc est, Matris tuae offeram. Et licet haec
non aditum id magna, et tamen quicquid saltem meum
quod omni felicitate et impendere in pariter desiderium
Haecquam oculi de Domina Augustissima et non Regis, sed
semper manent sapienter, qui Christianitati et saeculo
suo deus adferat. Disponas interim Matris tuae
quandocumque et quomodoque voluerit, in hac enim
verba et mea humiliter promissa, Deum innoxo et
Matris tuae adoro

Čakovec 20 July
1654

Humilissimus scilicet
Niclaus alon

24. Miklós Zrínyi's (1620–1664) letter of 20 July 1654 written in Latin at Csáktornya (today Čakovec, Croatia) to Ferdinand III (1608–1657) expressing condolences at the early demise of the emperor's son

Miklós Zrínyi

*Genuinae Effigies Principum omnium
Transilvaniae & Austriae
Illustratae.*



25. *Genuinae effigies Principum omnium Transilvaniae*, 1691.
A collection of watercolours depicting the princes of
Transylvania

fol. 5. István Báthori (1533–1586)
fol. 15. Gábor Bethlen (1580–1629)



26. *Imagines nationum Ditiones Hungaricas colentium illuminatae*. Watercolours of 17th-century Transylvanian costumes from the library of Dániel Cornides (1732–1787)

- fol. 2. Hungarian Calvinist student
- fol. 3. Young Hungarian gentleman
- fol. 4. Hungarian haiduk



fol. 17. Transylvanian Saxon vineyard tender
 fol. 27. Newlywed woman from Nagyszeben
 (today Sibiu, Romania)
 fol. 29. Transylvanian Saxon peasant bride



27. *Instrumentum Confoederationis Inclytorum...* Charter on parchment issued by the Diet of Szécsény in September 1705, where Ferenc Rákóczi II (1676–1735) was elected commanding prince of the “Confederated Estates”

Photographs of the exhibition held in the Academy Library marking the tercentenary of Rákóczi’s War of Independence

The binding and first pages of the document

INSTRUMENTVM CONFODERATIONIS

INCLITORVM REGNI HVNGARIAE STATVVAL
& Ordinum pro libertate confoderatorum.

H. ACAD. DEME
KÖNYVTÁRA

Ialól Specificalt **MAGYAR ORSZÁGI Statusok** es Rendek adnyak vultatva azok emlékeztul mindeneknek a kiknek illik ez Levélunknek rendiben. **HOGY** mekkutanna az Szabad Orszagra vagyudo **AVSTRIAI SAZ** a Kiralyi Diplomát hiti meg ezei sorvel által haqian, minden törvényeket vacogvata es földet tapoóvin, Edes Hasaukat s xem z tunket minden Szabad sagatul nem tnak meg for, zom, nem enn k Jobb Libertat minden kegyelenséggel olaklóval, zoka hat köze illok veltatva kinokkal e Föld, szentel elvitetm nom irta. vacog vata szent xek tudalatra vezetleztul az en kegyetlen utal kedas ruzragatul **Meliosagos Fejedelem RAKOCZI FERENCZ** Kegyes Urunk eö Xagyraga ki Szabadulvón es a zom Aozant Szabad sagat elterfo, s artatlan verunket sz omju hceg **AVSTRIAIK** ellen Velunk edgyit fegyeert fogvón, es mar hatmadst e fündökül fogva hasznecian Jada hozvón, e vegre hegy ezen **OGY** dolgaban kezencoges akaratul tovab is vöndelt Rend tetethevök e folyo Ezerhetváz ötödik elvitetm September Huvának első napjara ide az Szecse nyi. **Generalis Conventysra** Benunket hi vöndelt Levelet által oszre gyvntu volna, szakvegeknek veltak hoy ny vöndelt Levelet által oszre gyvntu volna, szakvegeknek veltak hoy vöndelt Levelet által oszre gyvntu volna, szakvegeknek veltak hoy vöndelt Levelet által oszre gyvntu volna, szakvegeknek veltak hoy

[Handwritten signature: RAKOCZI FERENCZ]

Az **OSKÓVESZAK FORVODALOM**
im ez:
K. N. N. etc. etc. etc.

...indoklás...
...szent...
...szent...
...szent...

Notandum: **Profrone** etc. etc.

Melios etc. etc.

rint Varmegyéknek es Királyi Varosoknak rész szerint: mivel ne-
 melly Nemes Varmegyék pecséttyei az Ellenreg kezenel leuen vi-
 gore Presentium amihilaltatnak, s az által az új pecsétnek es
 nalcathatadara fel szabadtatnak: Jazoknak Deputatusi, usualis
 Pecsétünkkel es saját kezünk Subscriptiojauval is meg'erositentük.
KÖLT az Szecsenyi Mezöben celebralt **GENERALIS CON-**
VENTUSUNKBVL Szent Mihaly Havanak huszadik napjan
 Ezer het szaz cöteödik **ÉSZJENDŐ BEN**

Comes Nicolaus Beresfordi
 supremus totius Hungariae
 Generalis & Castellus de
 Ung. supremus Comes

Comes Simon Forgach de Capines
 Comes de Capines Marchallus Castellus
 Custodians S. S. Comes

Comes Istvan Székelyi de Székely
 Comes de Székely Castellus
 Custodians S. S. Comes

Comes Franciscus Barhonyi de Danubio
 Castellus Castellus Castellus
 Castellus Castellus Castellus

Comes Alexander Székelyi de Székely
 Comes de Székely Castellus
 Castellus Castellus Castellus

Stephanus Pöschkei
 Comes de Pöschke Castellus
 Castellus Castellus Castellus

Stephanus Dolny
 Comes de Dolny Castellus
 Castellus Castellus Castellus

Andreas Pettes
 Comes de Pettes Castellus
 Castellus Castellus Castellus

Emilius Forgach
 Comes de Forgach Castellus
 Castellus Castellus Castellus

Stephanus Baly Comiti
Rough et Vigora Supremus
Comes

Genesius
Comit' Alip'is' Baly
Erzherzog Jozeph

Boleslaw

Emmerich

Albrecht Comend' Dunit
Comand' d' d' d' d'
Albrecht

Laurentius Jaj de Chom
Stephanus Budyj
Rend N. P. ac
Larsenac
Andruff
Rway

Johannes Godefrid Lib. Dno
de Hellerbach
Inten' Montaner
Supremas
Saggeator

Stephanus

Stephanus Fllies, El. Ep
Samanrien Abbas
B. M. V. de B. J. B.

Michael Merz Abbas

Paul Spatz Abbas
Andreas Kellner

Joannes Bako
Praepositus Major

Nicolaus Franckel

Gilbertus Mayer
Praepositus

Nicolaus Kungis Abb. B. M. V.
d. C. d.

Joannes Kender Praepositus
Hibernicus

Dominicus Bremer
Praepositus

Andreas Berkes Praepositus
Vaerentis

Tobias Kufalar benef
Abbas

Jos. Rastay Abbas
ditionis

Stephanus

Omnia perficies constante Labore, nec ullum
Difficile est illi, qui bene pergit, opus.

Genitorum suorum Domino Francisco Pariz Pápai, in memoriam sui,
et Symbolum benevoli affectus, apposuit.

Vienna Austriae die, 23. Sept. Michael Sac. Rom. Imp. Princeps
Apati 1716.

Lex multas afflictiones oportet nos in-
gredi in Regnum Dei. Act. 14. y 22.

In se quondam experientia scripsit, magis
mundi honoribus indutus & dectus, vano
titulo Comes Bethlens de Bethlen
Anno Salvatoris nati 1711. Scribitur
aetatis. 70mo. Captivitate Dei. 21. Septembris

Numero ponderis & mensura Deus omnia condidit

Londoni 11^{mo} Sept.
1722

3^{ro} Newtoni plurimum colando
Ranc Transylvaniae suam posuit
Isaacus Newton

Omne solum forti patria est. 237
Nobilissimo D^{no} Pápaii fausta et felicia
omnia procatas hoc in memoriam sui
scripsit
- Edm: Halley
Geometriae professor Savil:

Oxon. April. 30. St. vet.
M. DCCXVI.



inveni Francisco PARIZ PÁPAI.

28. *Album Amicorum*, 1711–1726. Entries from the *Album Amicorum* of Ferenc Pápai Páriz Jr's peregrination in Europe (1649–1716):

Miklós Bethlen (1642–1716), Chancellor of Transylvania, writer: "We must through much tribulation enter into the kingdom of God. – Experiencing this on himself, being endowed with many worldly honours and deprived of the same, this was noted by Miklós Bethlen, called by vain title a Count, in the 1711th year of the Lord's birth, the seventieth of his life, and the eighth of the captivity [imposed] by the Lord, in Vienna, on September 21." Michael Apafi II (1676–1713), Prince of Transylvania, memoirist: "You can reach everything by constant labour, nothing is difficult for him who does his job well. I wrote this for the noble young Ferenc Páriz Pápai as a memento and a sign of my benevolent feelings. Mihály Apafi, Prince of the Holy Roman Empire Sir Isaac Newton (1643–1727), English physicist: "God hath ordered all things in measure and number and weight. – I recommend this motto of mine to the much respected possessor [of this book]. Isaac Newton. In London, on September 11, 1722."

Edmond Halley (1656–1742), English astronomer and mathematician: "Every land is homeland for the strong. – I wish all kind of happiness and good fortune to the owner [of this album], recommending myself into his memory – Edmund Halley – Savile Professor of geometry. In Oxford, on April 30, 1716, by the old calendar" (trans. Tamás Sajó)



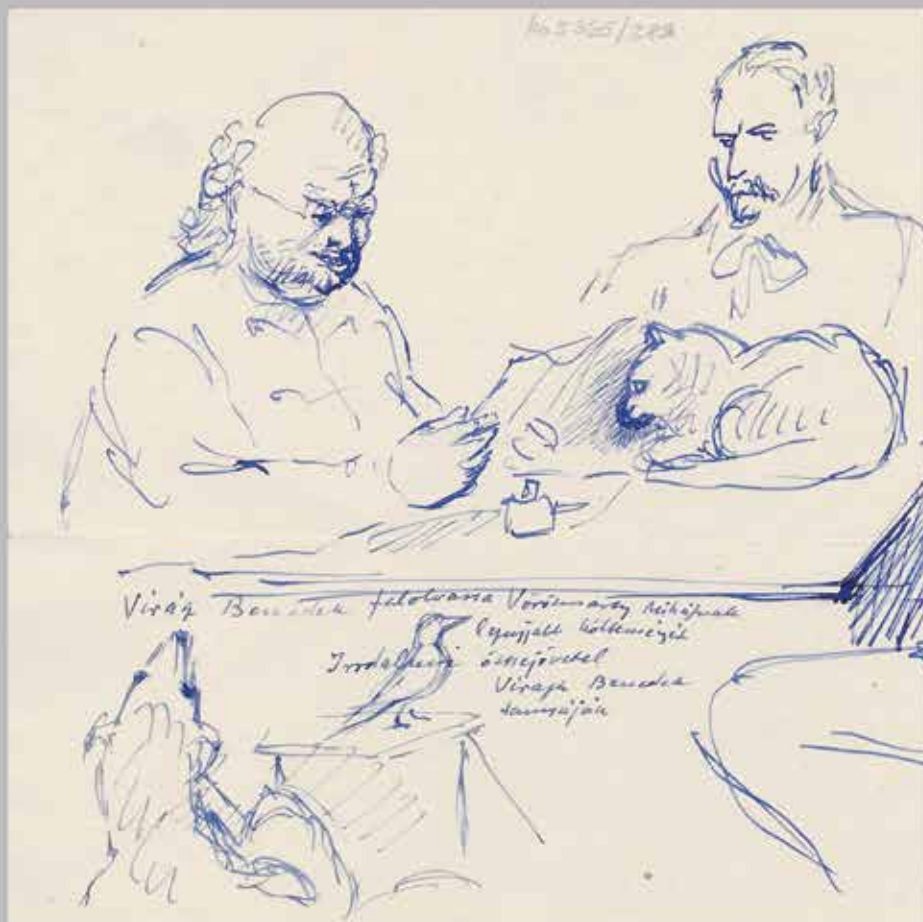
K. 100/29

Oda
 Tu az ude matid! Virág.

Les. aonyial: meclakend el Leljeint. Gyertya
 Vajin. Janc koubdigint ki világn. Nincs
 Embertig aillal aint. Csak: s aint. Haza aillal!
 Embertig!... B.

Bátvan! Keingid lallad. is igaz
 Chind. jairadit idid fel az orvonal
 Kéret. Polombil. fidesz ofensie
 Nyilakos elvise s Jancsalyig,
 Melly, aora aillal. fenn. la. Tör.
 Nis a vagy. Eghel. igya. adot. aint
 Kacsia, s legy. elnyom. latta. aint
 Orvonal. kint. a. polombil!

Oh janc! Jancsaly! a ki, keclakend
 El. aint. aint. jancsaly. a. aint
 Vajin. aint. aint. aint.
 Chind. la. aint. aint. korot. janc.
 Oh janc! Jancsaly! aint. aint. aint.
 A. aint. aint. aint. aint. aint. aint.
 El. aint. aint. aint. aint. aint. aint.
 Tör. aint. aint. aint. aint. aint. aint.
 Bátvan, Bátvan! aint. aint. aint. aint. aint. aint.
 Gy. id. aint. aint. aint. aint. aint. aint.
 A. aint. aint. aint. aint. aint. aint.
 Fel. aint. aint. aint. aint. aint. aint.
 Aint. aint. aint. aint. aint. aint.
 El. aint. aint. aint. aint. aint. aint.
 Hija. aint. aint. aint. aint. aint. aint.
 Jancsaly. aint. aint. aint. aint. aint. aint.
 Virág.



29. Portrait of Benedek Virág (1752–1830). Metalcut

30. Autograph of Benedek Virág's poem *Ode (Óda)*

31. Benedek Virág reciting his latest poem to Mihály Vörösmarty. Pen and ink drawing by Béni Ferenczy (1890–1967)

Szökő Esztendei Szám-vetés cz

1788-dik Esztendőben az Uj Ka-
lendáriomban következő.

Hóld' Cyclusa, vagy Arany-szám

Római Adó-szám

Nap' Cyclusa

Hóld' Kultsa, vagy Epacta

Vasárnapot jegyző Betű

Az O Kalendáriomban

Nagy Karátsontól Fársángig 6. hét.

Pünköft és Advent között 27. hét.

Szent Háromság után való Vasár-
napok

Ez a' veres † kereszt jegyzi a' pa-
rantsolt böjti napokat.

Ezzel † az Evangéliom a' Római
Missale szerént;

Ezzel pedig * a' szokott Evangélio-
mok egyeznek,

A' hol a' † és a' * együtt vagynak
mind a' kétféle Evangéliomok
egyeznek.

ACADEMIA
HUNGARICA

A 12

A Füredi parton.

Oh Tihannak síjósó leánya.

Stálj ki szent hegyed közül:

Egy kis a' szent eddig anyja leánya,

Partod' elnébe ül.

En a' falvány földnél fényjén

szíves elpusztulo reményjén

Egy maginos árva sziv. †

Mig azol, híd ^{haja} ~~bróda~~ rem. fennvedel

A boldogjág' hajján;

Pigadogad a' kis, fennvedel

hűsijén is partján;

Addig én is jóva lesol,

E se, a' mi elnen' bírol,

Verd ki lengő bérzeden. †

ACADEMIA
HUNGARICA

K 672/IV

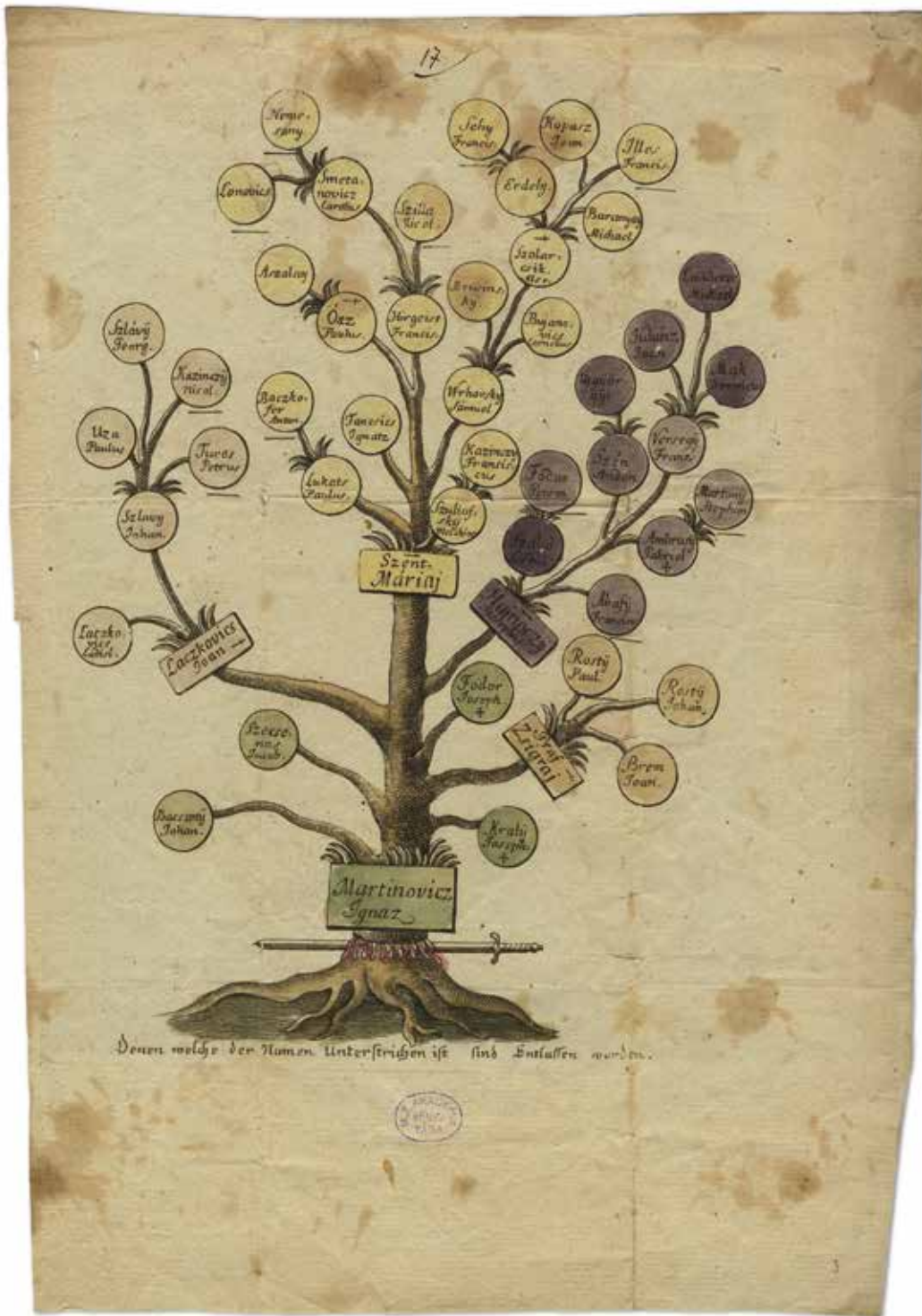
Szerlemdal, 96 v
a' tsikóbörös kulatshoz.

Origa kintin, Galambosban,
~~Szerlemdal~~ Kulatshoz!
 'Erred kelöl, 'erred élél;
 Szar leinyer non operálél.
 Megindito ongyóshatás,
 Földm' onna beál gátlás
 Ha' fíntok gonnyalóm,
 Érzésim ongyóshatás.
 Ha' kedvém a' kedél.
 Mellesben fíntok víseltél!
 Oh milyen kedv' a' szíved,
 'S many lények beleso nyakad.
 Késze dekadon a' váll
 Halkij néltől is gátló all;
 Non ugy in tinn a' Margie
 Vagy a' nyád megmondin' hie.
 Szep a' kedv' a' kedél, per jéle in,
 Ha' fíntok e'ked' honnyon is,
 De Non arafios. e'ked' hie,
 Mire a' fíntok kullija.
 'Eds a' se fíntok,
 Jétya forma Lotyogósd:
 Kinyomósd a' kedv' éret
 'S gyéven ret, fíntok hie.

M. ACADEMIA
KÖNYVTÁRA

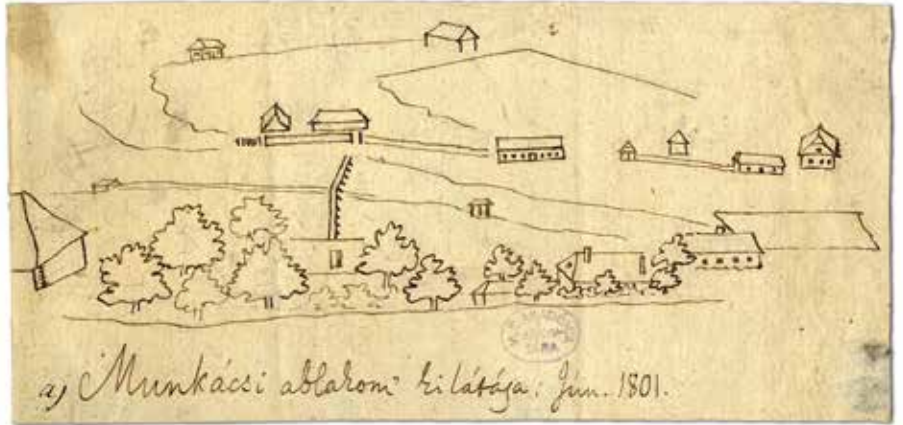
Leghívebb híveleje
 Csokonay Mihály
 Ján

33. Draft of Mihály Csokonai Vitéz's poem Love Song to the Foal-Hide Flask (Szerlemdal a tsikóbörös kulatshoz)



36. "Family tree" of the Martinovics conspiracy. Contemporary coloured metalcut

37. Portrait of Ignác Martinovics (1755–1795). Contemporary drawing by József Oberfrank



Riedele' első leveléke. pag. 6

Én bennfoglalásomatlanban. A munkácsi vár' status-egységét tekintveinek háson sora van. Alábbok a folyóvölgyt nyitja teljes felét, egy ábraként pedig nyugati felét. Mindegyik hat határolat áll. A legfeljebb kétszáz és hat-hat háza van:

Esetek		Egyéb		A' helyek	
1	2	3	4	5	6
5	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25

Munkácsi vár' topograph.

a. bástya c. Nagy profosz
 b. kőfal udvar f. város rajza
 c. ő. g. sánc g. kőfal áruháza
 d. kis profosz h. Commandant
 e. hadnagyok i. hadnagyok

Az én főképzetem: idős alaa egyben egy la-
 latatunk: 1. Doctor Meuz. 2. Schodol. 3. Mza
 Pál egy Sedus barátság. 4. ő. 5. Riedele
 6. Egy 70 őstendős öreg kőfark, a neve Káll
 és Bári Káll, Magyar és Frankusi tőrdővel, a
 ki isha társával, nem lopogva, nem fővöl, nem
 bejött; 7. Ruzsicskay György; 8. 9. Király
 Ferenc; 10. Hrabl kőf. palán; 11. Gyucskó
 nevű Károly; 12. Jelen; 13. Angiolini Károly.

a) Munkácsi ablalom ki látása:
 J. Kazinczy

40. Portrait of Ferenc Kazinczy (1759–1831) as a young man

41. Drawing and notes by Ferenc Kazinczy, made during his captivity in Munkács (today Mukacheve, Ukraine)

Az Ősz 29

Hervad már kezdetűk, s elcsúsz hullanato,
Faslot bokrán lőt szája level rőög
Mint a vész labirint, s balsámas illarol
Kint uen lunge d a defir

Mint a mör sönforie s rőt hígool tőöt
Nem big gőhite is a fűres emyge
A trómely nőtis nőtje uen illarol
s Gőhőri barua helis fedi

A hegy bələnetin uen a hōmily hōny,
Kecser trōnsain uen mōsolyog gerend.
In uen geg ar trōnwig dātē herozōt
s Mōs mūden hōmōm tē hāl.

Oly a sárnyas, kōt telis elrepűt!
Sōmīden mōs tūmō hōnyē hōmīl leleg.
Mūden tōh jēnēs, mūden ar ēg atātē
Mūn a hōs mēfēlētō emyēs.

Legyen kés



Lassan hős leszenem bimbója hervadon
In hegy s őj tavaszon mégahig érlet
Kecserjés ojachon, még ahig illerod
Ez tőz zenga virágai

In hegy s mōsra se tőz mējō zōnyōn hōmōs,
Hōm hōr hōnyē fēl art tōh hōlētō sōhē
Sōm bēhōnyō sēmēs fēlēm rēgēhēn
Bōstōmī barua tōhōny sēmē.

— HATÁR —
MÉMÉNTIS ALISDGA
LŐNYILMA

51. The first draft of Dániel Berzsenyi's (1776–1836) poem *Approaching Winter* (*A közelítő tél*) with its earlier title *Autumn* (*Az ősz*)

50. Dániel Berzsenyi. Metalcut by János Blaschke (1763–1833) after Jacob Schorn's miniature painted on ivory

Berzsenyi Dániel



116
 411
 A Magyarokhoz 1807. évi
 Forr a világ bus tengere az Magyar!
 Adni Erimis-tettei wellkodik
 T a föld lelkei véibe mértott
 Főre dühös viadalra kénti.
 Egy nyg lemonta Pannia koinas
 A Dalmi partos, Hadni öblai
 Vári fumi; a Kordillerálas
 T Heim solum rivator bontja
 Fejverő kielmek Bactra vidékei
 A Dardanellak birtai dörzgenel
 A Képél erin Colóni dítáuel
 A kővellet orabolak keladuek
 Te jó Anyaddak hajdani Árcid
 Váribá gyűlövel, hogy lebegő hajóit

117
 A bölcs tanács s kormány figyelme
 Alhii tudó leges a habok lörtt
 -- Ebrendfel alvó nemret lelkaes,
 Orditkos Arcis, jója ever verely,
 New felel; a túr herogásér
 A nyikogyó paripék költéje
 Páman vizgáras. New solaság, hanes
 Lelék s szabó kép ten kuda dolgoles
 Er tette Poinis föld thava
 Er Maratont s Budavert híressé.

51. Autograph of Dániel Berzsenyi's work *Impediments to Toil in the Field* (*Mezei szorgalmunk akadályai*)

52. Berzsenyi's autograph of the poem *To the Hungarians* (*The seas of sorrow boil with rage...*) (*A magyarokhoz [Forr a világ...]*) in Ferenc Kazinczy's bequest



53. Tomb of Alexander Csoma de Kőrös (1784–1842) in Darjeeling. Oil on copperplate by an unknown artist. István Széchenyi had the painting framed and kept it on his desk in Döbling until his death. The carved inscription on the frame reads: “A poor, lone Hungarian, without money or plaudits, but with determined, unwavering patriotic spirit – Alexander Csoma de Kőrös – sought the origins of the Magyars and in the end succumbed to the weight of his travails. He rests in eternal peace far from his motherland but lives in the spirit of all true Hungarians. His mortal remains lie in this tomb, which was erected by the British Company for his academic achievements. Defending the nation requires neither high status nor wealth, but indestructible patriotism, the self-denial of a pilgrim and an iron will. Oh, Mighty and Wealthy of our land, heed the example of this poor son of Hungary and be loyal to the Magyars in deeds and not words, in willingness to sacrifice and not cheap ostentation. István Széchenyi”

Károly Kisfaludy levele

dec. 18. 2) 1821. évi 70. sz.
 Csisz Barátom

Barátom nagy öröme kívánhatok el
 volk. a nyomtatásrai 10 kassa hogy
 képes felkész. A kiadások megvalósítás
 it'ly nagy hány gondolat, mire nem
 reményem hogy költségemre kerüljen.
 Legyen oly nagy a barátom, és
 tudatosom nagy befolyása a Pannónia
 Góré Püspök és az Aranykor és
 új episcopi. Ha az Károly által
 az (közönség) megismer. Mivel a felvétel
 az újabb név az új profanizál
 hány az irni. Vége a halálra
 mindég

Kisfaludy
 Károly

VI., 6. Nagy-Várad.

Ma Hétfőn Június' 18-dik napján 1832

Tek. Nemes Abaúj Vármegye' pártfogása alatt lévő
 nemzeti Dal- és Színjátzó-Társaság által

előadatik:

A' CSALÓDÁSOK.

Eredeti vigjáték 4 felvonásban — szerzett Kisfaludy Károly.

Személyek:

Gróf Elemir	Bartha Úr
Bárá Kényesi	Telepi Úr
Köröndy Lina, fiatal özvegy	Décsiné Assz.
Lombai, urodalmi inspector	Megyeri Úr
Elek, annak fia (hadnagy)	Egresi Úr
Lidi, Lombai' rokona	Igresiné Assz.
Lucca Kisasszony	Telepi Assz.
Mokány, földesúr	Szentpétery Úr
Vilma, Lina' társalkodója	Szentpétery Assz.
Tamás, urodalmi kertész	Szilágyi Úr
Antal, Elemir' inasa	Királyi Úr
Agnes, Lina' szobaleánya	Mária

Történik Elemir' és Lina' közös' özégében.

Bövenetel' ára:
 Zártszék 1 frt. — Első hely 40 kr.

Kecsdőlök nyolctizedfél órákor, vége tízedfélkor.

II. 2)

Kisfaludy Károly Nemes Aranykor' Társasága' nagy és
 tisztelt értekez. máj. ülésével jelenet szent szavakkal Tisztelt
 Károly Kisfaludy Károly Úrnak, a' Magyar nemzeti Akadémia'
 Honos Tagjának, Nemes Aranykor' Társasága' Társaságjának honos
 tagjaként a' társaság' 22. évi ülésén az új' a' társaság'
 legfőbb elnökség, a' társaság' társaság' által.

A' társaság' társaság' a' társaság' 22. évi ülésén az új' a'
 társaság' legfőbb elnökség, a' társaság' társaság' által.

Pozsony, Nov. 22. 1830.



54. Károly Kisfaludy's (1788–1830) letter to József Bajza (1804–1858) of 18 December [1821] on the difficulties of the publication of the periodical *Aurora*

55. Playbill for Károly Kisfaludy's comedy *Disappointments (Csalódások)*

56. Károly Kisfaludy's death notice, 22 November 1830

57. Károly Kisfaludy's death mask

1) Az Ábrándozó.
 Halljad lenyűgésedben
 Lúna dalom!
 Fellegve szálljak én,
 De mint te szel'edben
 Tekintseem;
 É mint csendes aédon?
 Éreke lengjen
 Az isteni hymnus
 Fellegéinköl
 Szárnyain alá.
 A' Páncsa kinal
 Vörö" híves adott
 Éji Rebelben,
 Duva panaszja,
 Sem pajkos öröme
 Nem ömlék al az.
 Mert egy anyának
 Nővel' ölében
 A' bánat é' öröm,
 A' Sorsnak ölében.
 Mosolygó réffel, é' vengező
 Könyvel' szeméiben
 Öleték egymást
 A' hervadaalant.

MUSEUM
 TUDOMÁNYOS AKADÉMIA
 KÖNYVTÁRA



Szállongva felejték,
 Róvalapfelben,
 Ohany phantasia,
 Jött é' Rebeladben
 Tünetek el' ö'k.
 De te kü' karodim
 Messze mosolygón
 Sma's felhorád' ö'k
 Szans emle'teres:
 Mint fellegeden
 Az éji szivirvány.
 O Sors, hálá neked,
 É' gyermekei szivem
 Mellyek adal.
 Fannim' Rebelében,
 És cypnovol' alján
 Szinnom oly' édes,
 Oly' édes mosolygóm!

58. Profile of Ferenc Kölcsey
 (1790–1838) drawn by Ferenc
 Kazinczy, Széphalom, October
 1814

59. Autograph of Ferenc Kölcsey's
 poem *Reverie (Ábránd)* with its
 earlier title *The Daydreamer*
 (*Az ábrándozó*)



Ha mind azt, mit Szívem érez Tollaival le íckhatnaim
 Mind azt, mit csak Neked köszön méltan elöl adhatnaim.
 Boldog volnék.

S nem buszolnék. —

De, hogy, így le a Szívem érez aggódásidnak?
 Hogy kérésje támaszidnak, hogyán Fáradásidnak
 Hámos Remél.

Es Lédemél? —

Ime Szív és Szívem között Imádrással tartottál,
 Bőleg Aggaimban gyocra Te Magad apolygattál,
 Te oktattál.

Támaszoltál.

Te plántáltad Szívemben a főt, melyben ragyogok s lélekem,
 S a mi tökélyt Jelen, Uccam, s Háramért utóbb tészek
 A te Muszkád. —

Szereit Kézd

Szályon Háláadásom mellett az Jelennek álóisa,
 Attul léked Gondjainak Jutalmát hogy Látkony.

1. Magyar Szécsy. 1817

Gróf Szécsényi István

62. Portrait of Ferenc Széchenyi's wife, Júlia Festetics (1753–1824), and a salutatory poem in Hungarian addressed to her by István Széchenyi (1791–1860) from the album made in her honour



64–71. Drawings and watercolours of István Széchenyi's journey to the East by Austrian painter Johann Ender, 1818. The ancient Greek monuments visited by the Count and his companion, Ender, inspired several sketchbooks and watercolours now at the Department of Manuscripts

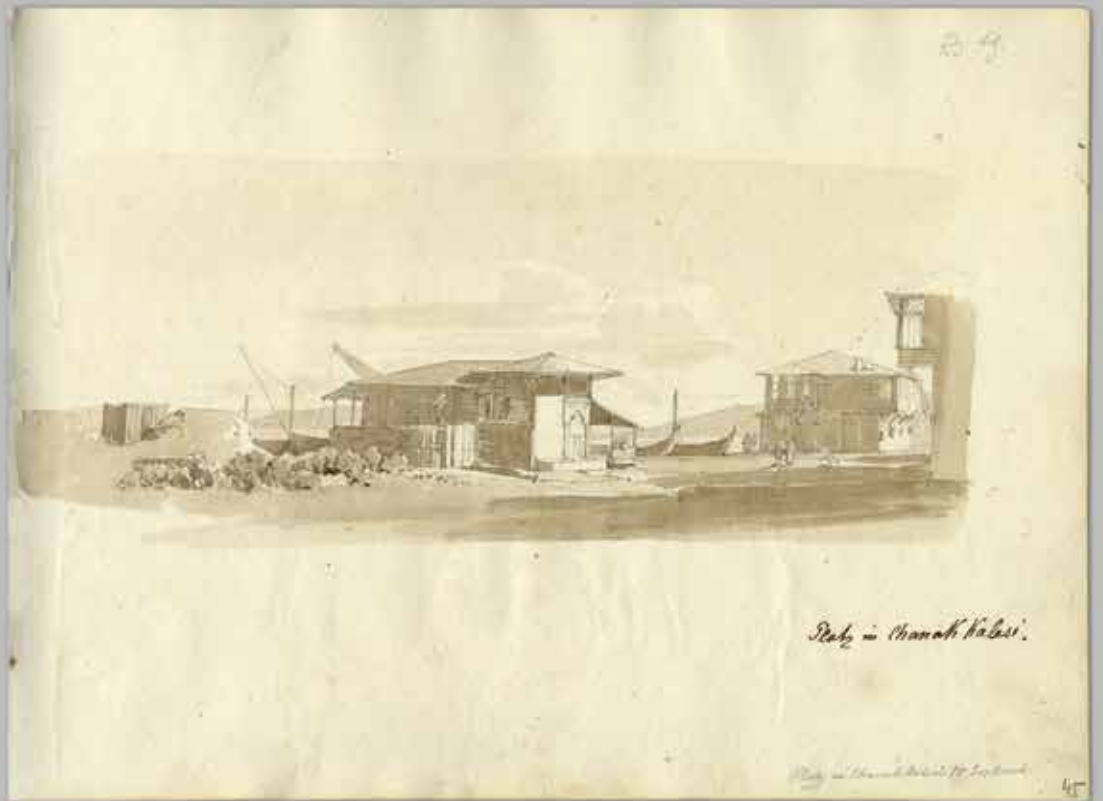


Dianen Bad by Smirna.





Offenreichsh^o Consul a Senados.



Kedves Miklósom, A leveledet meg kaptam, és mind
 néked köszönök. Én is magyarról akartam valahányszor
 írásra, deha nem jött ki a kezem. De először
 az angol nyelvű levelet az angol nyelvű levelet írtam
 deha nem akartam, és magam is álltam lelkem,
 hogy mi magyarról gondolatjaimat, leírjam
 és írtam. — Én a levelemben csak igazán
 gondoltam akartam.

Alta magyarról eddig megkérdeztem
 és tudtam, tudom hogy Amel néked
 írtam, melyre nekem idén írtam.

Én magyarról meg voltam ijedve. Jól látszik
 látni, hogy a levelemben csak magyarul
 írtam, hogy nekem csak magyarul írtam
 írtam. Először csak magyarul írtam,
 és most csak magyarul írtam hogy eddig írtam.

Endre 1826. január 4.

885

V

lehet mondani, hogy az orosz nyelvű levelet
 elírtam és 3 vagy 3 levelem alatt előre
látva gondoltam.

Zsidó János az őtől kelt meg, amitől
 te innen el tudtál. Én az orosz nyelvű
 levelet elírtam. ~~Amel~~ Azula is voltam
 egyszer, más dolgok miatt Bélsben. Melbourne
 azóta is tudta, — engemet nem bírtam
 magyarról, — én pedig nem mentem hozzá!

Az én íróim, ha lehet meg írtam,
 és csak magyarul írtam. Melbourne
 és egyenesen írtam — a nagy
 írtam, mely az egész levelemet írtam,
 ellent álltam nem tudok.

Péged itt minden jó. Ha a fiú kimélt —
 Én pedig változatlanul Barabásnál voltam

Kedves Miklósom, — Kérlek, hogy

Én Angyánról mely levelet írtam
 írtam.

A Kádor íróim, aki Bélsben volt,
 bejött meg írtam, — ma Bélsben írtam
 írtam. A mai napig, gondolatom írtam,
 sok fog írtam.

István Széchenyi

1826. január 4.

Barabás jó, ha lehet — a mai napig írtam.
 Barabás jó, ha lehet — a mai napig írtam.

72. István Széchenyi's first letter in Hungarian to Miklós Wesselényi, Pozsony (today Bratislava, Slovakia), 4 January 1826

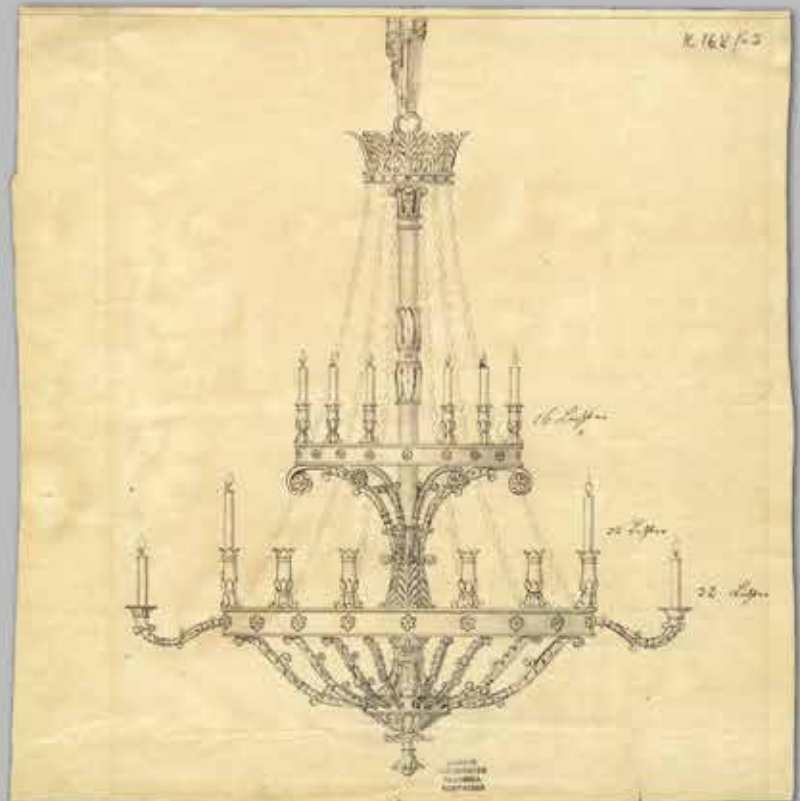
PESTI LÓVERSENYTÉR RAIZA.



73. Plan of the Pest racecourse, 1830s. Coloured lithograph of Károly Laval's drawing

74. József Hild's (1789–1867) design of a chandelier for the National Casino

75. István Széchenyi's work *Credit (Hitel)*, 1829. The last sentence of the *Epilogue* reads: "Many believe that Hungary is the past; I am inclined to believe it is the future."



[akar akaszt, akar rem

forognak? - Estoniet, nyisjuk fel
nyeminket, ~~szepseg~~ ^{regyür haját} ~~szepseg~~ ^{szepseg} ~~szepseg~~ ^{szepseg}

Minikünk is ~~tel~~ mozdulnunk kell
s'ne hogy hátrafele nyomattarunk,
'Lépjünk inkább előre!

szembekérés
rem a nyomos felekezések egyenlősé
barátja vagyok, nyel.

Minimálisan tartalmából azt fogja
kiki látni 'hogy az extrémeket egyenlően
közé uton, minthogy az ideale sőt
mellyet tön csak más világon fogunk
telni, - képzelt utakon. Nem nyel

Londonderry

[meg rálom

[onyit hátra fele, mint sok hajam-
fia, - de inkább előre; más anyi
gordon tudni ' ~~no~~ valaha mit voltunk

de inkább átneve

idővel mit lehetünk; ' mit
teszünk. A Mult ~~to~~ elcsesett hatal-
munkból, ⁹⁰ ~~szepseg~~ ^{szepseg} ~~szepseg~~ ^{szepseg}

de állítsuk, ^{köz} ~~szepseg~~ ^{szepseg} ~~szepseg~~ ^{szepseg}
állal ~~szepseg~~ ^{szepseg} ~~szepseg~~ ^{szepseg}
melegítő reményeit, a leg nagyobb
hitekörség alappáira

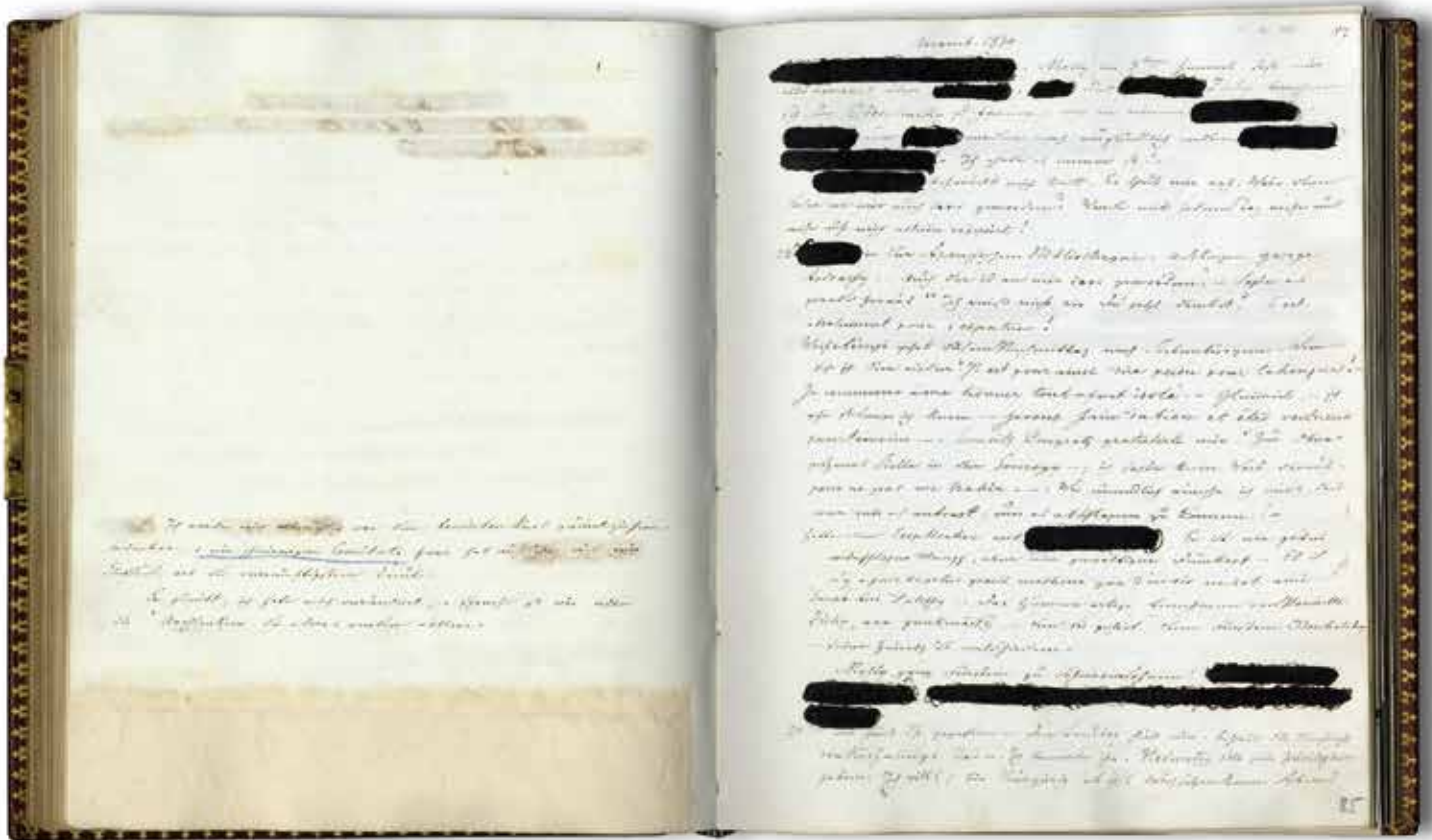
He ~~to~~ ^{mit} ~~szepseg~~ ^{szepseg} ~~szepseg~~ ^{szepseg}
reminiscentiákkal. Sokan azt gond-
' magyar Ország - volt - en
aszt szeretem hinni, ~~szepseg~~ ^{szepseg} ~~szepseg~~ ^{szepseg}
gondolat ~~szepseg~~ ^{szepseg} ~~szepseg~~ ^{szepseg}
- ~~szepseg~~ ^{szepseg} ~~szepseg~~ ^{szepseg}

Le temps commence à s'obscurcir !

Das Leben hat in seit 7 - 8 Jahren für mich, nach einem Pöbelgütchen,
wäre mich als Jüngerin ---
Und die Güterwelt wird noch billiger sein! -

Vom 15^{ten} Jan. 1830 bis





76. István Széchenyi's diary entries. Parts of the text were covered in black paint or cut out by his secretary Antal Tasner (1808-1861)



77. István Széchenyi's caricature of himself drawn on a porcelain plate

78. István Széchenyi's jottings and pencil drawings including caricatures of Lajos Batthyány (1807–1849)



János Waldstein's (1809–1876) caricatures of István Széchenyi

- 79. Széchenyi as the royal commissioner for the Lower Danube
- 80. Széchenyi as the honorary street sweeper of Pest. The caricature refers to Széchenyi's work *Dust and Mud in Pest* (*Pesti por és sár*)
- 81. Széchenyi depicted in bed after giving birth, with Baron György Sina (1783–1856) as the bedside nurse tending the Chain Bridge. From János Waldstein's letter to Széchenyi, Trieste 26 September 1838





88

82. Hammersmith Bridge on the Thames designed by engineer William Tierney Clark (1783-1852), which served as a model for the Buda and Pest Chain Bridge, 1827. Metalcut

Hammersmith

Yours very sincerely
W. Sidney Clark



Bridge over the Thames -
designed by the
Messrs. Clark, Cox & Co. Engineers,
Royal Dockyard, Deptford, Surrey.
By the Hammerhead Bridge Company.



A BUDA-PESTI LÁNCZHID
Buddról felvéve.

ANSICHT DER PEST-OFENER KETTENBRÜCKE
von Ofen aus gesehen.

Adám Slowikowski
Lithograph

1872-11-22

Illyés Gyula.

Széchenyi hídja

Hány könyvet írt! És valamennyinél
többet ér
ez a híd. ~~Széchenyi~~ Hogy él!

Egy mondandón, mit nem papírlapokra
bízt, ki ósba fogta
és létre hozta,
egy derék csanán járok át naponta.

Házi öröme ez a jó
anyagba ~~hát~~ köcsinivaló. *beszélte*

~~Wass~~ Vigasszon
lépsem a szép értelmű sok vasam.
Egész mozgó testemmel élvezem.

Kézem érinthetek egy gyözedelmet.
Ledűnthették, amit ő megteremtett.
Akár a jó fa, többől újraszerkezt.

Egész lényemmel értek valamit,
valami boldogító igazit:
így szól a szavham:

dehogy hal meg a gondolat!
nig ember él a nap alatt,
itt mindig híd lesz!

*Egy eme itt,
látod, örökre működik,
mint a vele óra.*

*Redig
Eml ember írt - hány ellubás tudója -
a felhárója.*

*Írt a magyar Ország - rold - em
egygyezetem himni, kerh!*

85. The Chain Bridge, 1865. Lithograph by
Adám Slowikowski

86. Typescript with autograph corrections of
the poem *Széchenyi's Bridge* (*Széchenyi
hídja*) by Gyula Illyés (1902-1983)



87. István Széchenyi, 1836. Oil painting by Moritz Michael Daffinger (1790–1849)

88. István Széchenyi's wife, Crescence Seilern (1799–1875). Enclosed behind the portrait are locks of the Countess's hair

89. István Széchenyi's silver letter seal stamp



90. István Széchenyi's apartment at the Döbling asylum. Photograph

91. István Széchenyi's hand. Plaster cast made after his death

92. Commemorative medallion of István Széchenyi, 1880. Made by Antonio Fabris

Első nagy gyűlés.

Pesten

Februarius 14^{ta} — 24^{edik} 1831.

1. ülése	Februarius 14 ^{ta}	24. lapra.
II ^o ülése	15 ^{öd}	27 ^{ed}
III ^o ülése	16 ^{od}	7 ^{ed} —
IV ^o ülése	17 ^{ed}	10 ^{ed} —
V ^o ülése	21 ^{ed}	13 ^{ed} —
VI ^o ülése	22 ^{ed}	18 ^{ed} —
VII ^o ülése	23 ^{ed}	22 ^{ed} —
VIII ^o ülése	24 ^{ed}	28 ^{ed} —

Az elsőben meg volt a Csalatka könyvezet minden
 oldal jelen a kormandolónak meg a addig megjelölés
 kizárólagosán is.

Az ülések, Gábor Döbrentei kezelt,
 de a név 1831. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31.



I. Nagygyűlés. Első ülése. Feb. 14. 1831. 3.

A magyar tudós társaság rendes tagjainak
 Első Ulése.
 Pesten, Februarius 14. 1831.

M. Gróf Szeleki József, főispán Uo. s a r. elöljáró alatt.

Jelenvél:

M. Gróf Széchenyi István, Mestor-elöljáró.

Batsányi Sándor	Károlyi Ferenc
Böhmér Lajos	Kis Sándor
Döbrentei György mint helyettes	Kisfaludi Sándor
Felbárdi Ferenc	Kölcsey Ferenc
Gyarmati Sándor	Pálóczi Ferenc
Horváth Endre	Schlosser Sándor
Horváth József	Schredel Ferenc
Imre Sándor	Székely Pál
	Vörösmarty Mihály

I. Az igazgató tanácsnak Pestben 1830. Nov. 17^{ed}. tartott első
 ülése jegyzőkönyvének II. 11^{ed} §-os pontja, s Dec. 12^{ed}.
 tartott második ülésének III. 30^{ed} §-os pontja, s a II^o §-os pontja
 vége felé elforduló, s különösen a tagokról szóló óvás
 felolvasatott. Így az ülésnek III. 30^{ed} §-os pontja is.

II. Az elöljáró M. Gróf Uo. min.
 ten tagok az alaprajz és
 rendszabásokról egy egy péld.
 könyvet osztván, a rendszabások felolvasatottak.

III. A társaság alaprajzán és
 rendszabásain elgondolt 1828^{ad}
 kiküldetésig 3^{ad} munkajuttat
 is azon pontok mellyek a me.
 ten pénztár állapotjáról ki.
 pest ajánlják a társaság meg.
 indítását, határozatuk igen
 elváltat által az ülés elnöke rajzosa
 titok.

94



93. Minutes of the first General Assembly of the Hungarian Learned Society at its first sitting on 14 February 1831. The first page was written by Gábor Döbrentei (1785–1851)

94. Arms of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, 1831. Metalcut by Franz Stöber (1795–1858) after Johann Ender

95. The Academy's first seal stamp made of quartz with a chalcedony handle

Vélemény
A magyar tudós Társaság által kiadandó szótár
belső elrendeléséről.

Meghívom a T. Társaság által, hogy a szótár belső elrendeléséről
gondolatokat írásba foglaltatva, megtekintésükhöz az e végre
írásomat kiadva franczia és német szótárak, elbírál-
tuk figyelemmel Méhovájos Ullrichnek javaslatára felkérve
mely a Horváti György által 1821 kiadott Franczomfelelteték
II kötetében foglaltatik oly csa aloss. Egy értekezés ugyan
társaság elrendelése, kézirata melytől V. J. Prof. Toldy Ferenc
1817 esztől. A franczia és német szótárak külön
véleményekben fogjuk s az is csak emiatt; mert
az idézett Franczomfeleltetésünk figyelmé nem csak
azokra, hanem az újabb művek nyelvék minden nevezet-
tebb szótára kiterjednek; s valóban az a javaslatom
oly igen méltó észrekerésünk által előtérbe mindegy
14 évvel iradott, oly belátással, gondtal s tudomány-
nyal készült, hogy abban csakunkra kések munkái
szalalunk. Az idős s kömpülmenyek valóságos
példájossá vagy ajánlatossá lesz ugyan némely kések
kések népszerűsége; de egyébiránt az egész oly
alapos, hogy nem hibáztatunk, ha ezt a szótár
gőzének ismeretével s rendszertől ajánlati
megjék.

Hogy mindenképpen a Tökéletes Társaság annál in-
kább meggyőződésük, közközösek sorjuk a kuta-
lom felelteték ités vérei egész kiterjedésben a
T. Társaság elős felbírásni. Errevalentek minden
szakadással külön fogjuk adni.

Pesten, Május 26. 1831.

Schedel Toldy F. v.
Vörösmarty Mihály

1. TÖKÉLETES HUNGÁRI
AKADÉMIA
2. SZABVA UTCA 8.

M e g h í v á s

a magyar tudós Társaság 2^{ik} köz ülésére, mely nemes
Pest Vármegye nagyobb teremében November 10^{ik} 1833.
dél előtt 10 órakor kezdődik.

A Társaság, ezen köz ülésén, minden karbelit, haza-
fiú tisztelettel s indulattal fog látni.

Magyar köntösben megjelenőknek nyitva a terem,
más hallgatónak a karzat, hol Asszonyosságok számára.
külön hely leszen kijelelve.

HUNGÁRI
TUDÓS TÁRSASÁG
AKADÉMIA
SZABVA

96. Mihály Vörösmarty
(1800–1855) and
Ferenc Schedel (Toldy)
(1805–1875): *An Opinion
on the Internal Structure
of the Dictionary to be
Published by the
Academy (Vélemény –
Az Akadémia által
kiadandó szótár belső
elrendezéséről)*. Pest,
5 June 1831.
Vörösmarty's
handwriting

97. Invitation to the second
General Assembly of
the Hungarian Learned
Society in November 1833

Kis havának 12 n. 1827. évi.

Kedves Barátom Uram!

Igen hiatalosan érveket veszem azon híres gondolatokat mel-
lyel Barátom Uram. korom viccelésként, midőn külföldön
arra írtam hogy nemely új szabotknak körkörösét magamat
a Lászlóval megírni engedélytéllel tehettem. De ugyan ekkor
vagyok, hogy kezdve jótudom több is folytatni; de mind
azonáltal immo fejálatkozatomra kégyelen iragok megtagad,
mi Barátom Uramnak azon híresét mellyel egykor levelem-
ben említet éltélmet és egygrammimat kére, mivel azon nem
idelem az arányosságok, hogy remek és valóságos darabok
közébe helybebeszélnek. Ha van hogyha csak valamely ké-
lési akadály magamra járat egy kisded érvet akartok ké-
síteni: ezen cím alatt: "Szab. Gyűlés" mellyből igen ezen
napokban hírvél azis megjobbiraandó néhány szelket kérék.

Mellyen téves és "mi okos" látszik, valóság?
Héjpedes ez; melly szóra teszem emlékeztet, sőt az
Hosszúság és jellek, s minem ké' daltis, sőt az
Van, his' Barátom a "Szabotknak" homályos képmé-
Hogy mégis talán az engedelmes kéllomai ajkai.
Engemet is lélek s egyéb kiadalmi, homályos
Könyvtára talán tebeidre fogynak, s így
Szabotknak hibára "Magyarok" pillanása bardi-
De a jellem sőt az emeltek "tették" el-
Ezen zsebzéssel fentelők, s példának éppéid

3

Igen ezen kéresek körölközem magam; hogyha kérem nem fog
lenni, majd Kuvvó táján több is.

Magamat addig is barátságos ajándék maradok

Igaz tisztelettel

Gergely Czuczor
K. Toldy György.

Az ös példányokere járó Előírások péntek u. m. húsvétra
jór. P. D. erremel elhittom.



Humnia négy tartásuk sőt ezen megfújja kéremmel
s önmérendőre mondog, hogy nincs esztendő hátra.
S, de kedvél sőt az engedelmes kéllomai ajkai.
Látis, miképpé sőt az engedelmes kéllomai ajkai.
A testvér ismét mint példának által azjant.
Míglen magam fátid, s korom má' fenti képmé-
Könyvtára talán tebeidre fogynak, s így
Szabotknak hibára "Magyarok" pillanása bardi-
De a jellem sőt az emeltek "tették" el-
Ezen zsebzéssel fentelők, s példának éppéid

Hab' de azok hamisak ezek azok teszik nyomonját
Nik nem íromlódok viccelde füzőrem: gyűlés
Közösítok s körölközem magam; hogyha kérem nem fog
lenni, majd Kuvvó táján több is.

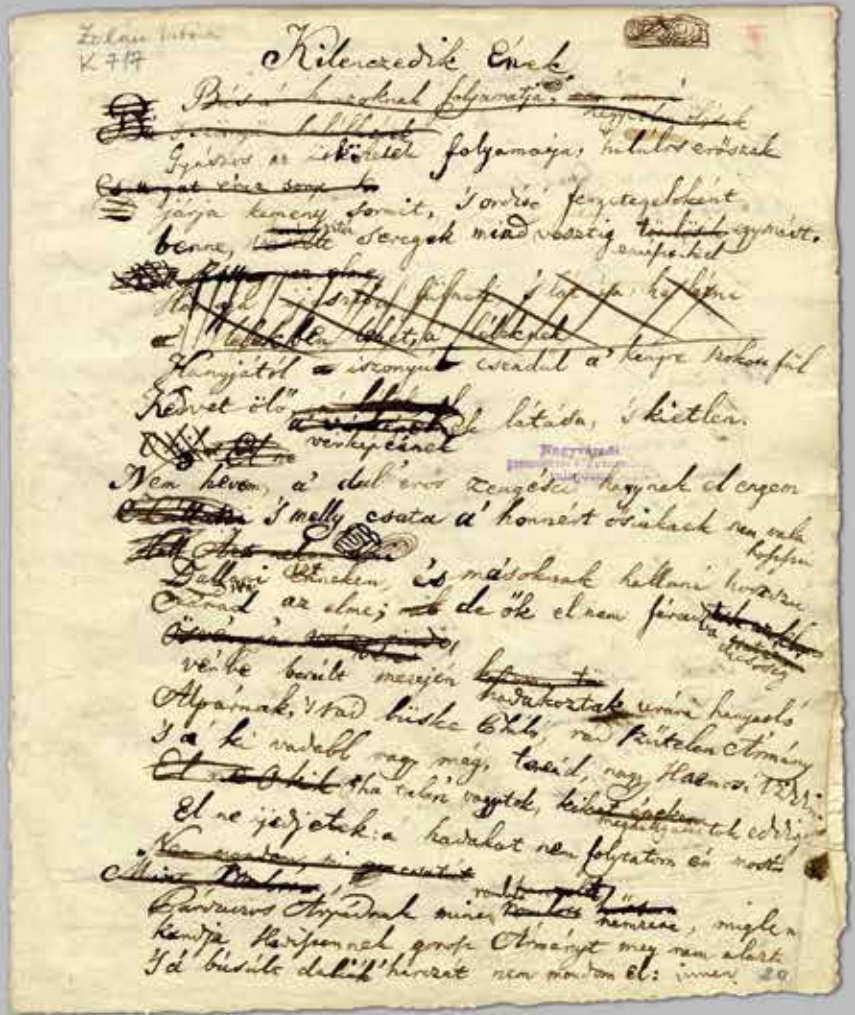
Honni kéremmel gyűlési Magyarok belványa kéremmel
Bardolava füzés "Borisk": Mára nem csöndül tájantok
Égő kábatok paros dandemai oros,
Füzőtelékek belványa, s belványa füzés: oros.
Könyvtára talán tebeidre fogynak, s így
Szabotknak hibára "Magyarok" pillanása bardi-
De a jellem sőt az emeltek "tették" el-
Ezen zsebzéssel fentelők, s példának éppéid

103. Gergely Czuczor's (1800–1866) letter to Ferenc Toldy, 12 March 1827

104. Photograph of Gergely Czuczor, 1865

105. Memento of Gergely Czuczor's imprisonment at Kufstein, 1849–1851





106. Mihály Vörösmarty, 1844. Metalcut by Christoph Preisel (1818–after 1877) after a drawing by Miklós Barabás (1810–1898)

107. Manuscript of Mihály Vörösmarty's epic poem, *The Flight of Zalan* (*Zalán futása*)

108. Title page of the first edition of *The Flight of Zalan*

Csongor

K 715

II

113

A' hűség a' hűségnek
O' de mellyik köröp itt?

Mellyik az, mellyik az a' juss?
A' juss de ~~szépségem~~ ~~szépségem~~

A' szövegben ~~szépségem~~ ~~szépségem~~

A' szövegben ~~szépségem~~ ~~szépségem~~

A' szövegben ~~szépségem~~ ~~szépségem~~

A' szövegben ~~szépségem~~ ~~szépségem~~

A' szövegben ~~szépségem~~ ~~szépségem~~

A' szövegben ~~szépségem~~ ~~szépségem~~

A' szövegben ~~szépségem~~ ~~szépségem~~

A' szövegben ~~szépségem~~ ~~szépségem~~

A' szövegben ~~szépségem~~ ~~szépségem~~

A' szövegben ~~szépségem~~ ~~szépségem~~

A' szövegben ~~szépségem~~ ~~szépségem~~

Plak' milly színes, gyönyörű
A' legkeisebb formáit, min' nem

A' legkeisebb formáit, min' nem

A' legkeisebb formáit, min' nem

A' legkeisebb formáit, min' nem

A' legkeisebb formáit, min' nem

A' legkeisebb formáit, min' nem

A' legkeisebb formáit, min' nem

A' legkeisebb formáit, min' nem

A' legkeisebb formáit, min' nem

A' legkeisebb formáit, min' nem

A' legkeisebb formáit, min' nem

A' legkeisebb formáit, min' nem

A' legkeisebb formáit, min' nem

Magyar nyelv és irodalom
Vörösmarty Mihály: Csongor és Tünde
Mihály Vörösmarty: Csongor és Tünde

109. Autograph of Mihály Vörösmarty's dramatic poem Csongor and Tünde (Csongor és Tünde)

110
 nek magyar nyelvű nem egyéb, mint egy kavalárnál öfveséje, melyek
 minden leghívebb közigazgatás nem csak egyén, hanem
 minden is jelenlét volt regente, s nem elylet meg
 az országban a magyar helyes írástban,
 az országban a magyar helyes írástban,
 az országban a magyar helyes írástban,

M. Helyi 2. 23

Deveres.

A magyar nyelvű aron az...
 balyokt öfveset foglalt magában
 melyet megismerésük bennük,
 melyek kelt helyesen magyarul
 becselni, és a mi becsületük, his
 baktant levi.

Minthogy a becsület mondások
 két all, a mondások pedig szövegek,
 és a szöveg ~~szövegek~~ be
 szövegek, melyek öfveset
 fogva a nyelvemmel harom
 fősze van, azaz: Deveres,
 Szózat, és Mandátum.

Deveres. Ezen szövegben is felt
 orrisz csopant a kora nyelvemmel
 vonatkozó, nem pedig a nyelvemmel
 alakítás csopant, melyet is
 fejeztem idővel, és a kora
 munkáimban. Korábban aronban
 Erzsébeti helyes írást
 nek neveztek, mely a mondások
 nek szabályait a nyelv. Körösi
 tan foglaltja magában. keltant elemi az egyes szövegek

#hangok, azaz
 látható az írók befű
 egy szóhangokat
 látható jelölés
 fejezi ki. Ezen elv
 két all az a mondások
 és írók befű, mi
 a nyelvű vire nyelv
 nek neveztek, mely a mondások
 nek szabályait a nyelv. Körösi
 tan foglaltja magában.

111
 Azon keltant...
 azaz keltant...
 azaz keltant...

111. Autograph of Gergely Czuczor's and Mihály Vörösmarty's Hungarian Grammar for the Second Class of High Schools (Magyar nyelvtan a' középtanodák' második osztálya' számára), published anonymously in Buda

112. Facetious certificate of Vörösmarty's snipe hunting in Ferenc Deák's (1803-1876) hand, followed by the poet's comment, 3 May 1845

Hasznatlan gondolatok.

K. 305/55

(a könyvtárban.)

Hova lépeztél? gondold meg, és tudós!
És emberiségnek elhanyagolt rongyain
Könnv. kezűvel, mine a teli új;
Leírva áll a retencia tanulmány.
Hogy, míg nyomorra milliót küldesz,
Néhány csermek juma úd a földön,
Ha ipunépfut, anyag-érzelem mel
Hasznatlan tudás' éltök' napjai.
Micsé e' lom? hogy mint jut a gyepen
Legelőjűnk nyira? a csipa tudománytól
Lábaltan elhanyagolt a napok,
Az isken' napjai! nem az' éledek?
Micsé e' lom? ragyogó ismerem meg
És állatember' minden bűncit.
Eremy van írva é' lapon; de egykor
L'virány' ruhája vol. I amott?
És ártatlanság' boldog napjai
Egy életem sára gyenge öltöngén
Nagy egy dűtös bujának pongyoláján.

És is

Örököző rongya! könyvtára' sereg.
De há' hol a könyv, mely érthető vére?
Hol a nagyobb rés' boldogsága? ottene.
A' könyvek által a világ elöltre?
Mentes, hogy minél dicősebbek nejei
Salakjok annál borzasztóbb legyen.
I a' rongyos ember' lazus kebele
Dögveszél sokajson a' hír' nemadára.
De há' ledöntésül, a' mi ezredék'
Esa' napvilága mellette dolgozának?
A' bölcsök' és a' költők' műveit
I mi a' tapasztalás' arany
Bányái'ból kifejelés ar' idő?
Hagy jengés lélek tépe el magát
Vinnapente a' vni' ego' rongya melles
Hagy tévedés, sücske ember-társainak
Mánya' sájn' é' cse, igazságtalanság
És el ren' ismerem érdem' köze
Kiké' minden' más elhanyagolt' minden
Ingyen'ülés' keze, s'leso' haladattal
Kérdett imént a' fukas világ
Né'boldog' csemet' veisamii
És mind' egyen' a' rongy' keresked' köze.

113. A variant of Vörösmarty's
Thoughts in the Library
(Gondolatok a könyvtárban)
with its earlier title
Futile Thoughts (in the
Library) (Hasznatlan
gondolatok [a' könyvtárban])

114. Letter from Franz Liszt (1811–1886) to Mihály Vörösmarty:

“I have heard from Count Sándor Teleky that you, my Good Sir, have done me the honour of writing a poem addressed to me, which, as all your verses, is beautiful and exquisite. I am unable to adequately express how flattered I am, and permit me to say with no exaggeration how deeply I was touched by being able to leave so vivid an impression on your memory.

Next spring I will be in Pest again. When I left the city three years ago, I carried in my bosom the proud hope that I might prove to be not unworthy of the deep and glorious affection shown towards me.

You will be a judge of my hope; but, I pray, be forgiving and show a measure of friendship towards me, and in return you may count on my sincere devotion and gratitude.

Your F. Liszt, [Krzyzanowitz],
17 March 1843”

Ich erlaube mir die Ehre zu machen
 Ihnen zu schreiben, dass ich Ihre
 Gedichte mit der größten Aufmerksamkeit
 gelesen habe und mich sehr freuen
 darf, dass Sie mich so hoch
 zu schätzen setzen, — Sie sind
 gewisslich der beste Dichter
 unserer Zeit und ich hoffe
 — im Gespräch Sie so sehr
 als ich es thun kann zu hören
 und Sie bald zu sehen.
 Ihr ergebener
 Franz Liszt

Ich erlaube mir die Ehre zu machen
 Ihnen zu schreiben, dass ich Ihre
 Gedichte mit der größten Aufmerksamkeit
 gelesen habe und mich sehr freuen
 darf, dass Sie mich so hoch
 zu schätzen setzen, — Sie sind
 gewisslich der beste Dichter
 unserer Zeit und ich hoffe
 — im Gespräch Sie so sehr
 als ich es thun kann zu hören
 und Sie bald zu sehen.
 Ihr ergebener
 Franz Liszt
 Krzyzanowitz 17 März
 1843

R721/I

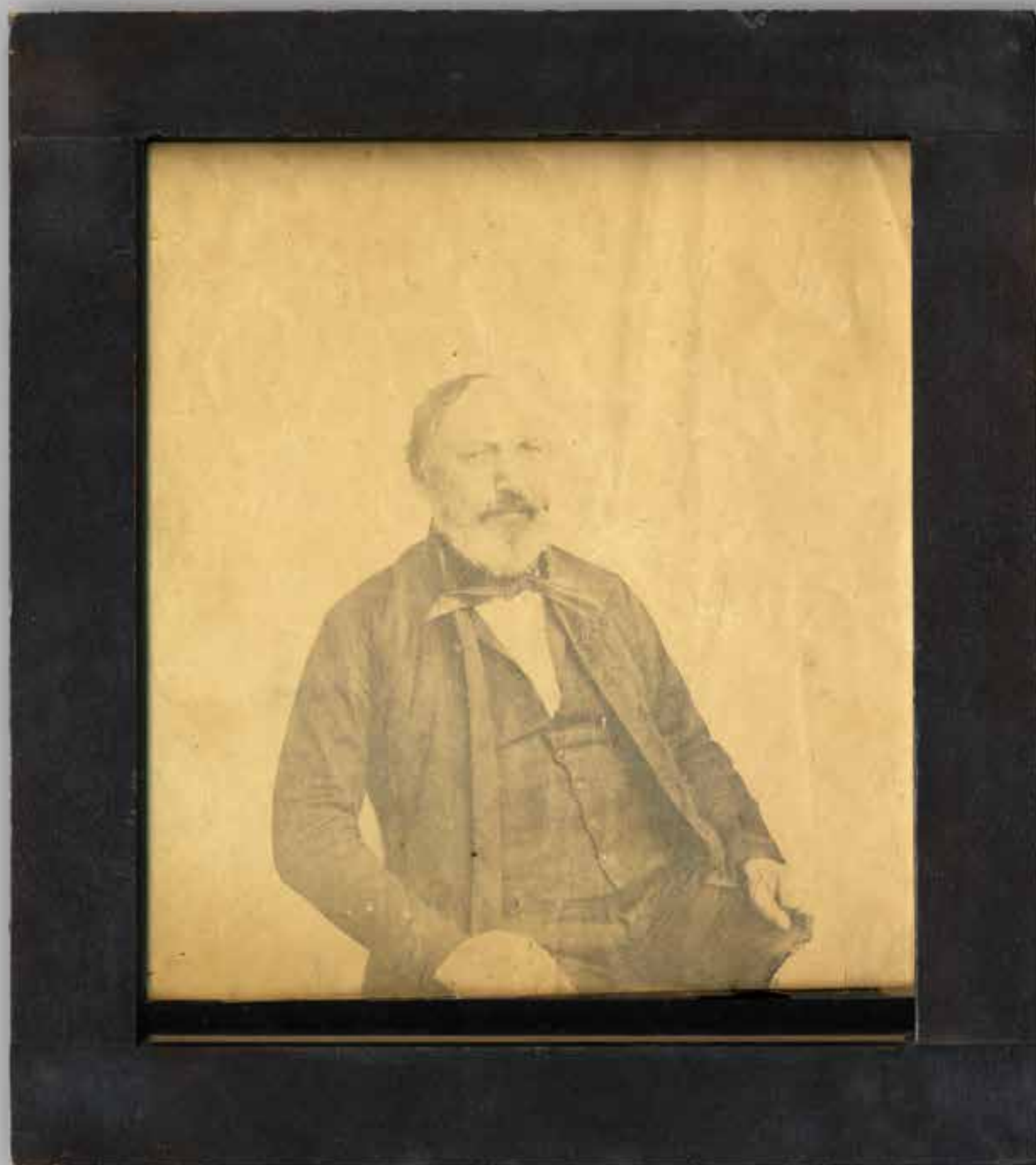
116

Hírád ná cigány, meggyesd az árád
~~Lárad jón fel hírod, mine a' vilvit~~
 Hozzá rejtávan a' veli' agyában
 Lárad jón fel hírod mine a' vilvit
 Vón fozon zágora hazagban
 Hírad, se hi tudja még lehegyben
 Mikor les a' nyűse vóvóbol bod
 Sív as pohár dele búval borat
 Hírad ná cigány meggyesd a' gondát.
 Hírad ná cigány meggyesd az árád
 Ne lozaj a' lábada kiába.
 Hírad ná cigány meggyesd az árád
 Jólád hozzáborá vidy kiába
 Hírad, se hi tudja még lehegyben
 Mikor les a' nyűse vóvóbol bod
 Sív as pohár dele búval borat
 Hírad ná cigány meggyesd a' gondát.
 Jón Hírad ná cigány mine az öviny árád
~~Hírad ná cigány a' vele' agyában~~
 Seemű épen mine az öviny árád
 Hírad ná cigány vitanel vilvitában
~~Hírad ná cigány a' vele' agyában~~
 Jólád hozzáborá vidy kiába
 Hírad, se hi tudja még lehegyben
 Mikor les a' nyűse vóvóbol bod
 Sív as pohár dele búval borat
 Hírad ná cigány meggyesd a' gondát.

106

116. Draft of Mihály Vörösmarty's poem *The Old Gipsy* (*A vén cigány*)

Vörösmarty Mihály
M. Akar. rendezés
1855



117. Late portrait of Mihály Vörösmarty. Photograph by János Tiedge from the reliquary of the Kisfaludy Society

Kossuth Lajos

Észre vettem nem kedves a tudományoknak, annyi dol-
gunk van a Kormányással, hogy a látásra nem ére-
nk rá.

A felvétele bár mely váratlan jön is, mindig meg előzi
egy figyelmeztető jellet. - de hogy olykor másként
magunkat az Afrikonyol kézzel (Kálmán) ellen?

A népek státusol Historiája bekoros egy kevés pénzre
a Historikusoknak & Könyvtárosoknak, - mi más kapna-
tunk meg? - én nem tudom

Az érelgők (Sens. mentalisak.) addig jarkolják értelem-
ket míg habos ves. & azé hipik kiáradó tellyes
szivöl van, pedig nem egyéb Levegőnél az egész

Az életnek tengerében a szégyesség fővényszorlat, a
gazdagság szíve, szégyenségtől ön erőnk, gazdagság-
sol csak az éhen kegyelme menthet meg

Egy kérelmesnek feltéhenysége rettenetes, de rettenetesebb
az Uralkodásé - Egy feltéheny Kormány. gyanúvalve
vijjár éjjel nappal meg tagaja magát a szűksé-
ges jibendje. & hogy álmoságán enné vehetén, napról
napra erősebb ingerrel él, - ezek által gyengéje
kedveslenni, ~~hisz~~ Koczódóra. & végre betegge lesz
- pedig ha az Uralkodások meg betegszenek, a népek
nek le kell felünniök. - Különös! de meg se jéldát
laa renddel! Diodorusba olvassuk hogy Contra Pri-
gese'n ha le betegszenek az Afrikonyol. fejjeit felpe-
nek gyanúvalve, & betegségi látogatásolai jogad-
nak el - Lám! mily clajicusok a Miniszterek!!

118. Autograph title page by Lajos Kossuth (1802-1894) of his *Municipal Reports*, 15 July 1836

119. Lajos Kossuth's collection of aphorisms

Edes barátom! En mins uondán örömeim uondok nála lapparaltam. S gondolat
hogy nevesem köz fel fogja is szeltem jölene. annál volái oly valót
köttem szeresim, melly olgyi gyanuland hogy vele neves is öszegedés
sél. Mualtambum palatáramet kényegesen és idé más laportalanfog
ra aladnam, melly job arias más magozé és örszesen való nem
figyelmeves méret la kütömben szasal méreté valamé his talp fog
nem kényegesen a mada mellest más van, bransgosen olgyé, mére
re vele ványon furans. Söspaki lapornal fuzölgyé van s. i. kényeg
sölyöket is önyelapdia kényegesen fuzón. Szonban más
szölyé nem aladnam hogy legla szölyöket mérem legölöpör öpöke
laportalanfogot leggyé lappát. Kötölet lá öszögöven fuzó id
laportalanfog. S hiad Paprá is ögyé laportalan fog is. S más
fizik meg van a valamé bennül s mi más önyölyöket más
- Pár ha örsösökön kedveritök furiben áltana östötök
míns fremem ölére, a költetve fremem maganul is: más
míns isan nem ölére. jöustamul van, is ögarstambul öpö
öfö kényeg. söl a se méretök rajta. Tolóssan kényegé lenne
Ha valamé másövek leörök más a költöve, mérem öpöke
kényeg ölé kényegesen, hogy öre öpöke töredélek oly kényegesen
melly öpöke idöntöletök itta isan más ögyé hogy öpöke ölé
kényeg. Öö fog a más ögyé lapparaltam ököm öpöke ölé
ököm öpöke ögyé öpöke ököm öpöke - ölé öpöke öpöke ököm

Vörösmarty Mihály
munka

Me 5235/137

Nr. 305.

Personbesreibungen

der ungarischen Revolutionshauptlinge: Ludwig Kossuth, Lazar Messaru, Ladislaus Maderasz, Paul Nagy, Daniel Irany, Scobossy, und Nagy genannt, und der Gattin des Ersteren, Theresia Kossuth, gebornen Messling.

Ludwig Kossuth ist 45 Jahre alt, in Jaspere in Ungarn geboren, verehlicht, katholischer Religion, von mittelgroßem schmächtigem Körperbau, rüßdem gewöhnlichen vollem Gesichte, bräunliche Gesichtsfarbe, hoher offener Stirne. Er hat schwarze Haare, Nase vorragende Augen, große schwarze Augenbraunen, plattgedrückte Nase, einen kleinen hübsch geformten Mund, sechsständige Zähne, ein rundes Kinn, schwarzen Schimmer und Bartwuchs.

Besondere Kennzeichen: natürliche Gesichtsfalten, die am Scheitel bis zur Köchhant schütter sind.

Die Bekleidung kann nicht genau angegeben werden, doch liebt er Kappen zu tragen. Sein Betragen ist gleichmäßig und einwärtschön. Er spricht deutsch, ungarisch, lateinisch, slonakisch, und französisch. Er war Avocat und Journalist, zuletzt Präsident des ungarischen Landesvertheidigungsausschusses.

Lazar Messaru ist bei 60 Jahre alt, aus Ungarn geboren, polnisch, ledig, von großem hagrem Körperbau, hat ein längliches Gesicht und bräunliche Gesichtsfarbe, eine längliche Stirn, graue Haare, große schwarze Augen, grauliche kurze Augenbraunen, eine längliche Nase, einen regelmäßigen Mund, etwas schwarze Zähne, ein länges Kinn und einen grauen Hüsenwuchs.

Sein Ansehen ist würdevoll, und zeigt einen geregelten Menschen. Im Umriss trägt er gewöhnlich einen blauen oder braunen Ueberrock. Er spricht deutsch, ungarisch, italienisch und französisch, letzteres jedoch unvollständig. Charakter: Geschwinder Kriegsmihrer, zuletzt Commandant des gegen General Schüd angeführten Armecorps.

Ladislaus Maderasz ist 46 Jahre alt, ein geborner Magyar, Wiener Cadetter, von kleinem schmächtigem Körperbau, schwarzem und gerem länglichem Gesichte, hat eine schwarze (bräunliche) Gesichtsfarbe, eine hohe offene Stirn, schwarze struppige Haare, schwarze durchdringende Augen, schwarze Augenbraunen, eine etwas gespitzte Nase, einen

120. Lajos Kossuth's letter to Mihály Vörösmarty, c. 1840

gerüstete Haare, schwarze Augen, starke Augenbraunen, sanftgebogene Nase, einen proportionirten Mund, schwarliche Zähne, ein längliches Kinn und einen großen Schimmerbart.

Er spricht deutsch, ungarisch, wallachisch, französisch, etwas englisch, vollkommen türkisch und serbisch, so wie große Schritte im Ueber. Bekleidung: Einen blauen Urtill mit weichen länglichen Knöpfen, einen runden breiten Hut, und trägt häufig Augengläser. Unter der Soldatstrie trägt er einen Dolch verborgen.

Charakter:finder f. l. orientälischer Dolmetsch in Berlin, zuletzt Secretär des Kossuth.

Theresia Kossuth, geborne Messling, ist über 30 Jahre alt, katholisch, verheiratet, von großem hagrem Körperbau, hat ein längliches Gesicht von bräunliche Gesichtsfarbe, eine lange schmale Stirn, schwarze Haare und Augen, schmale schwarze Augenbraunen, eine etwas gespitzte Nase, einen regelmäßigen Mund, gesunde Zähne, ein längliches Kinn.

Sie spricht deutsch, ungarisch und slonakisch, ist hochmüthig und hat einen stolzen, Verachtung ausdrückenden Blick. Die Bekleidung kann nicht angegeben werden, ist jedoch sehr schön.

Sie hat drei Kinder: Franz oder Irany, bei 9 Jahre alt, Nina im 6. Jahre und Lajos im Alter von 5 Jahren bei sich.

Die üblichen Sicherheitsbehörden werden ersucht auf das Vorkommen dieser polnisch höchst gefährlichen Individuen ein maßsames Augenmerk zu richten, dieselben im Verzugsauf alle an die f. l. Militär-Central-Untersuchungs Commission in Wien einzuliefern, herbei aber die Mittheilung zu machen.

Von der k. k. Polizei-Direction zu Laibach
am 16. Jänner 1849.

Dr. Franz Joh. Uhrer,
k. k. krieglicher Obedernialrath und Polizei-Dirrector.

121. 1849 police warrant with descriptions of Lajos Kossuth and other leaders of the War of Independence

FF
Ms 364/105.
Turin Jun. 8. 1861.

Tisztelt Barátom!

Junius 8-án bűszes levelét tegnap kaptam. Kezemből ezt Turinban hová a gyászos cipás követésként mi Lavoue halálával este igyis. Két. 1. ért személyesen megadni jöttem a nagy tisztelget adópte, és gondoskodni, ne quid Res publica detrimere capiat.

Selkém mellyel megvagyok hatva 4 gondom van elég, sietlek még is válaszolni, s vála- scsom a Pesti levélre az: hogy késem a levél- sorsját ne hagyjak magától sáhon ily nagy 4 komoly ügyben alaptalan pletykák által aláaminoztatni. A his mellyel is nem lehet igaz, deon egyezvő által fogva onent. Horvát Országban minit francziá Consul. Többet nem is ajánlhat a Magyarok ellen - Franczia Consul mondoh, mezt ilyet- emlit a levél is. At nem lehetetlen hogy van valami köze franczia Horvát Or- szághoz, hi megának azt a privat spactis tette de ha ily van, s nem pletyka az egész tudjak meg? Injáh meg nevit, akonnal utját vágom Párisban. De név nélkül által nem lehetek Párisba paraszta hogy egy franczia Consul ajánl ellenük. Horvát Országban mezt kinevetnek s azt mondják, mais mon cher ne savez vous pas qu'il n'y a point un Consul français en Croatie.

Arzonban én még is csak halog Párisba, on statiscorván a melkén nehetek legy, anélkül

STEFANO
MAGGIORANI
MILANO



122. Lajos Kossuth's letter to Mihály Horváth (1809-1878). Turin, 8 June 1861

123. Kossuth banknote. Banknotes issued in forints in 1848-1849 are known by the name of the finance minister

hogy Consuli avandozoztam a kádisek egyet. Calami Francziai Kefjerecsnel maradtok. Et elég lesz hogy nyemába nékzenek, mezt tévő a pesti levél is, midőn azt hírtel hogy egy franczia (supponált) Consul részt tel a személyes, s lefőlt a mit vádhat nákn. Nem ily nagy meleg vitáryaink Párisban; többet vádhatunk.

Legyen szives tisztelata met s üdvöletemet at adni Kádysi grifvénél. Késem őt írja meg Pestre a mit feneteb mondél, s késem aje korza hogy bár melkén ostorozand a nem zét bánatomban Lavoue halála jelett, de bittalan szavamban midőn mondóm hogy Horvátok fűggetlenségi endeker a mennyiben az Olasz Kormány határozott baratságaról van szó teljesíggel nem fogvonal vesztéyben. Akar minint usson ki az Eger most ala hulo ministerei combinatio. Lavoue utóga sz egy ~~mag~~ stovetségsünk less mint Lavoue volt, onnel nélkülötleten fűhőgsünk mind a meg hiralatlan levő ministereit mind a belpheto Candidatusok mindagyaiké cölél telesen megvan győződve. A Kádysi pedig ha lehet még fölt s határozottabb mint valaha. Sőt mezt a termézet böles sorvija ben van hogy a sebbet is is adatik onokha tom mint lenye, hogy a vesztéy mit Lavoue halálában szenvedné, csak növelte s cövi tette a velünk stovethetés fűhőgsünk cöretit - mint frate nevel at hely őt tönét is, az Olasz hon jóvőjét értendő Ha ins fűpálnak; mezt mindent, inri hogy deon többiseg. kralmat s csatlakozást.

mellyet Lavoue más személyben birt indt van, mások bór hül legyenek is csak tetteh sőt sáhon által birtokálhatják maguknál. Onyit batoratásul - Csak a Magyar fel ne aje a várat, csak a magyar ne kóntta el saját helyett - szabad is fűggetlen less nem sok hónap lefőlt egy Or alatt - ne féljen ha nehenk fűhőgsünk van másokba másoknál is fűhőgsünk van xaink. Ebben s abban hogy ezt uff tudjék mint en, van a hereseg, hogy nam leviünk a válság per ciben telmen nélkül, kóppatollad.

Szondolom Riccardi less a minister elnök - It - de a je soldorozva less ha Turini kaphatja amannal elvőthége alatt a hül ilyi Casarét - Onnel vha sem volt melegelt Lavoue meghalván nincs avatottabb fűvetségsünk.

Ma este családommal Santhiában találkozem s Milaniból én Turinból - Beállata megyünk mellyel tromszója ban alhalmaszent Andranóban (az gyogy intet) it fel tanyóját a kóntalan a vándor család - Genován uplag beállend is jónom ady utgely a Ministerium.

Fraim Julius eljón a Genisai (elle Riccardi) vasut opt. Onel alhalmarasben lépnek. Onel kóntleben - Hílet s kónt meby az felt minket is a tájra veset.

Fogadja igen örömele tisztelatamet. Mellyel vagyok igaz hi barátja fogója

Lajos Kossuth



124-126. Lajos Kossuth in Turin, 1890.
Photographs

Handwritten text in Hungarian, dated 1817. The text discusses the characterisation of his son János Bolyai. It begins with '1817^{ik} Augusztus 13^{án}...' and continues with a detailed description of János's mathematical abilities and his father's observations on his genius. The text is written in a cursive script on aged paper.



Handwritten signature in cursive script, likely belonging to Farkas Bolyai.

Title page of the book 'Tentamen' by Farkas Bolyai. The text is in Latin and describes the book as 'TENTAMEN JUVENTUTEM STUDIOSAM IN ELEMENTA MATHESIOS PURAE, ELEMENTARIS AC SUBLIMIORIS, METHODO INTUITIVA, EVIDENTIAQUE HUIUS PROPRIA, INTRODUCENDI. CUM APPENDICE TRIPlici. Auctore Professore Matheseos et Physices Chemiaeque Publ. Ordinario. TOMUS PRIMUS.' The page includes a circular stamp from Marosvásárhelyi Református Iskola and the publisher information: 'Maros Vásárhelyini. 1832. Typis Collegii Reformatorum per JOSEPHUM, et SIMONEM KALI de felső Vist.'

- 127. Farkas Bolyai's (1775–1856) characterisation of his son János, 1817
- 128. Instrument for measuring distance from the Farkas Bolyai bequest
- 129. *Tentamen* by Farkas Bolyai, Marosvásárhely (today Târgu Mureș, Romania), 1832. Title page of the first volume also containing *Appendix* by János Bolyai (1802–1860)



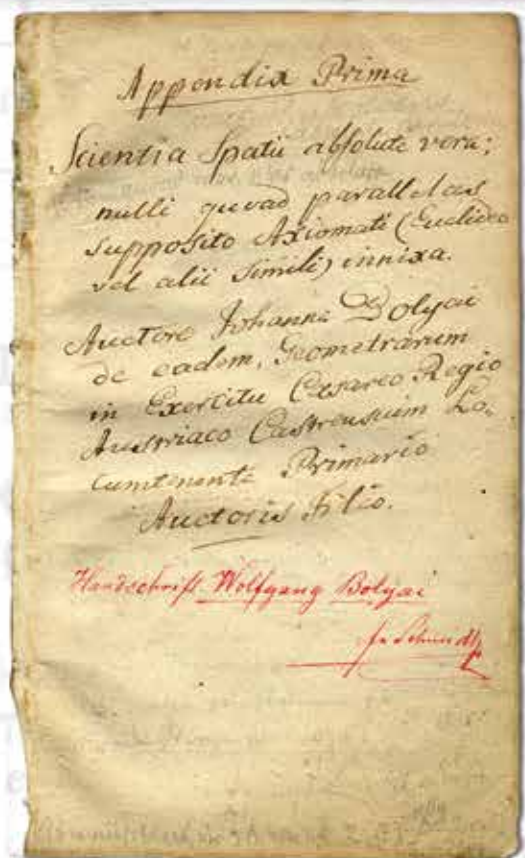
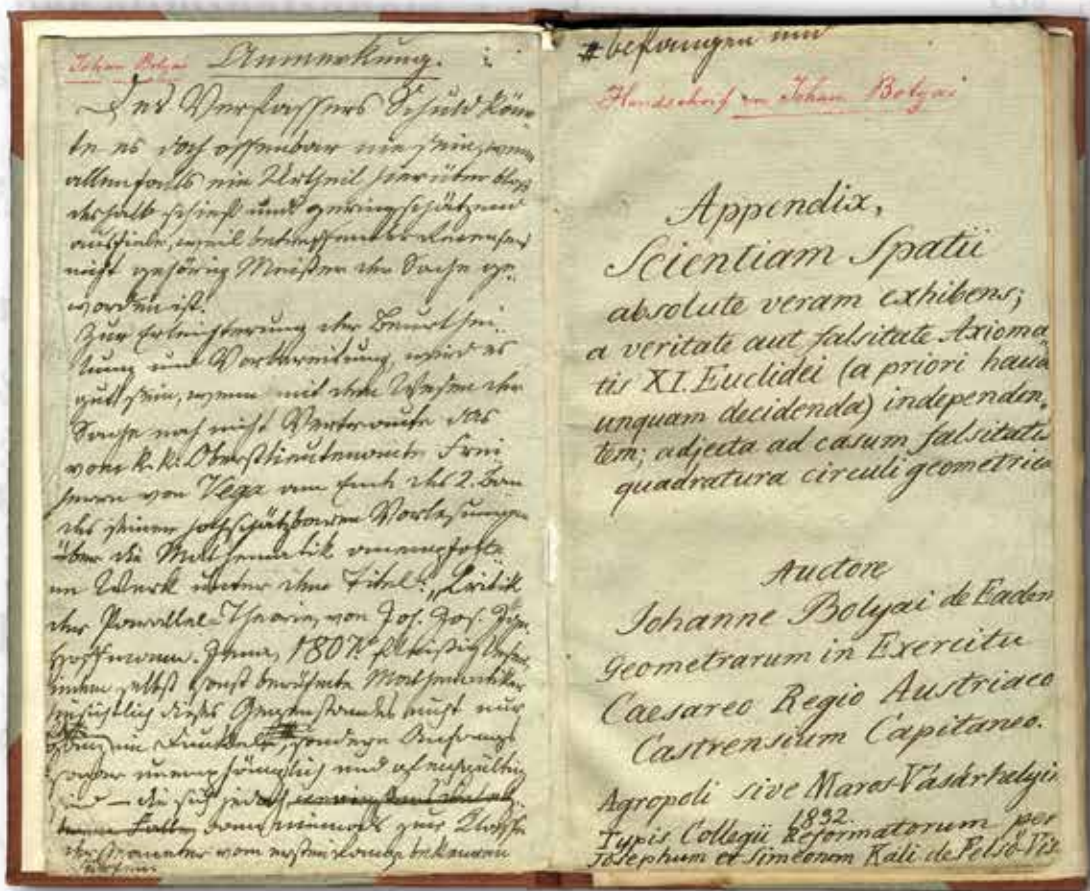
114



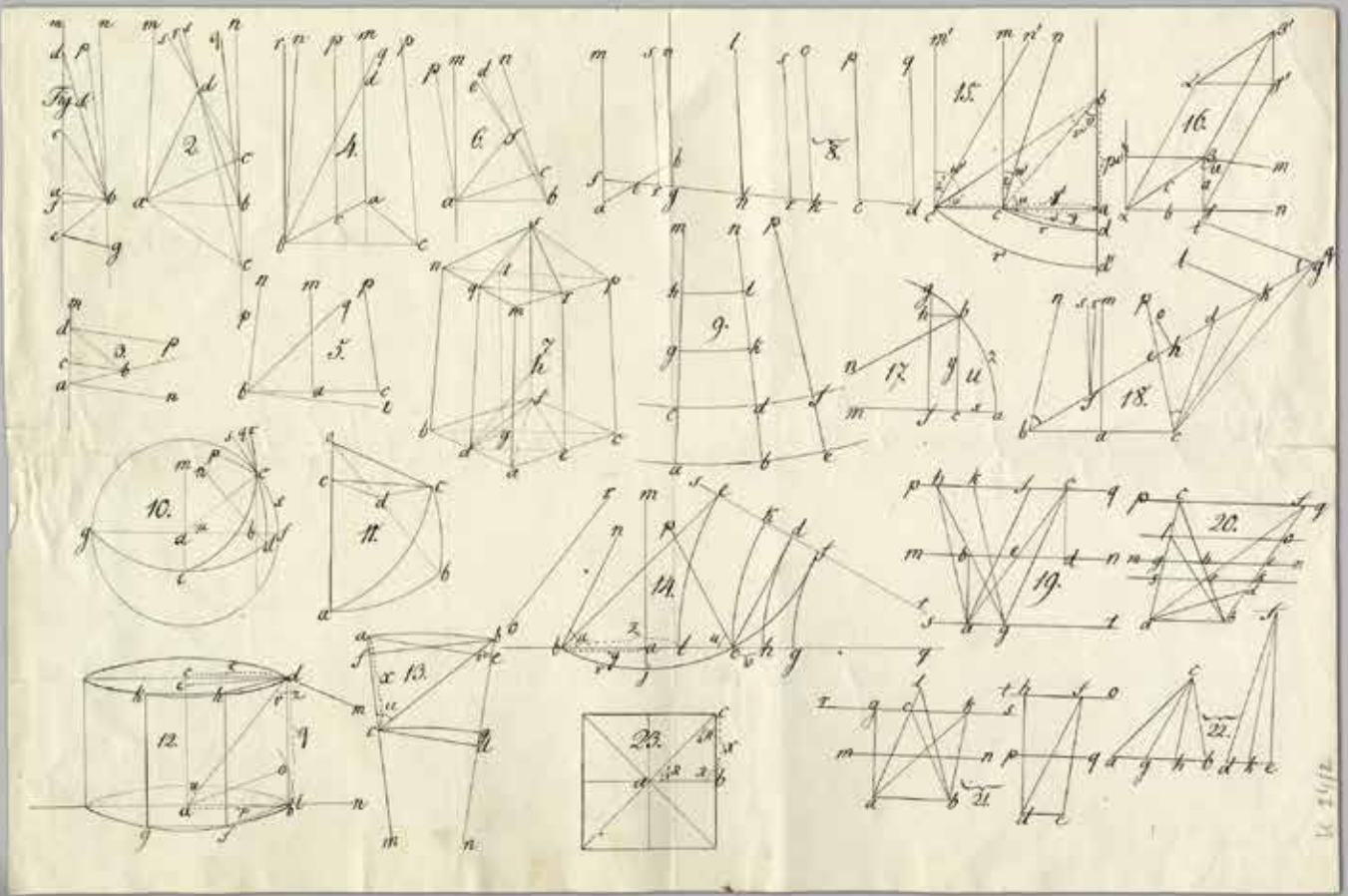
130. Death portrait of Farkas Bolyai. Daguerreotype

131. Wax letter seal of Farkas Bolyai

Bolyai János



- 132. János Bolyai's card from the collection of Dániel Vajda (1793–1860). Marosvásárhely (today Târgu Mureș, Romania), 3 August 1814. "Tis right to put due restraint / On joy, and to retard complaint" (Phaedrus, *Fables*, trans. Christopher Smart)
- 133. Autograph title page of János Bolyai's *Appendix* with note (*Anmerkung*) on the flyleaf
- 134. Title page of the *Appendix*. Farkas Bolyai's handwriting with János Bolyai's comments in pencil, and a note by Ferenc Schmidt (1827–1901) in red ink



135. János Bolyai's geometrical diagrams for Appendix

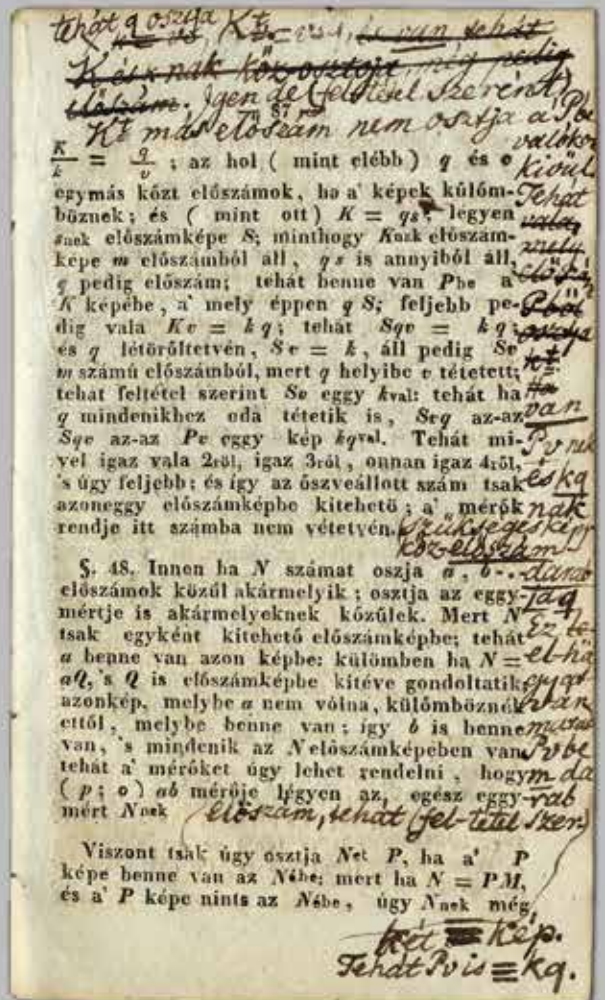
136. János Bolyai's calling card

137. *Elements of Arithmetic* (Az arithmetica eleje) by Farkas Bolyai, Marosvásárhely (today Târgu Mureș, Romania). Printed page with marginal notes by János Bolyai



138. János Bolyai's powder flask

139. Pieces of wood from János Bolyai's coffin, fragment of his shroud and a piece of military braid



1140. Jules-Guillaume Hoüel (1823–1886), who translated János Bolyai's *Appendix* into French and published it in the proceedings of the Bordeaux Academy of Sciences in 1868



140. Jules-Guillaume Hoüel (1823–1886), who translated János Bolyai's *Appendix* into French and published it in the proceedings of the Bordeaux Academy of Sciences in 1868

141. Pewter die for the gold medal of the Bolyai Prize established by the Academy, 1903. Made by Stefan Schwartz (1855–1924). First awarded in 1905 to Henri Poincaré (1854–1912)

142. Henri Poincaré's letter of appreciation

Monsieur le Président,

J'ai l'honneur de vous adresser
réception de Paris par lequel vous voulez
bien me faire connaître la distinction si
flatteuse que l'Académie de Budapest
vient de m'accorder, ainsi que du chèque
que vous m'avez envoyé.

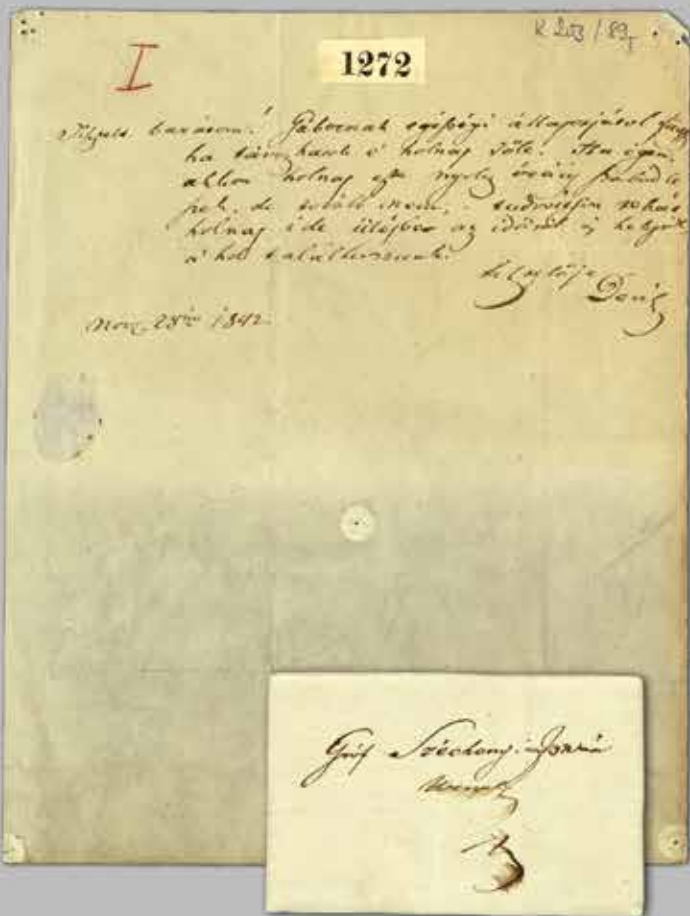
Je vous prie de vouloir bien agréer
l'expression de ma reconnaissance et
vous charger de la transmettre à la

compagnie que vous présidez.

Je ne saurais vous dire combien je suis
sensible à ce grand honneur. Il me 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,

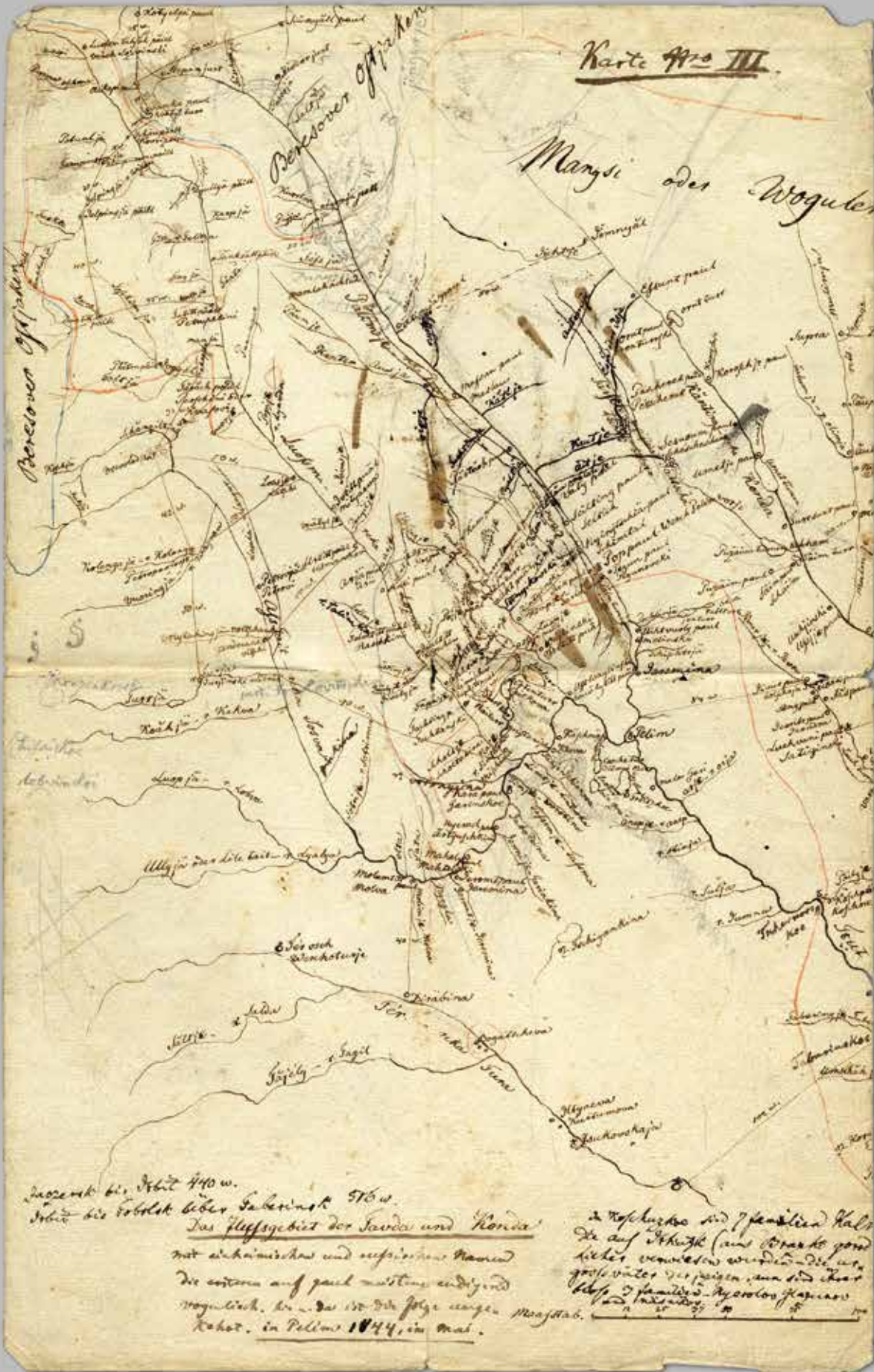
Poincaré



143. Söjtör, Ferenc Deák's native village, mid 19th century. Gouache drawing from the reliquary of the Kisfaludy Society

144. Ferenc Deák's letter to István Széchenyi, 28 March 1842

145. Receipt signed by Ferenc Deák acknowledging a donation for the orphans of Mihály Vörösmarty. Pest, 28 December 1857



alyaxatay wogulya
 Reguly antaly

146. Antal Reguly's (1819–1858) map of the lands of the Khanty and Mansi, the region of the rivers Tavda and Konda, 1844

1843.

8ms. 29.

Vitt. jan. 2. 1843

Lehívom Tudas Társaság!

A' Kiszfaludy-Társaság nagy sokaság,
 von a' népköltés, min' egy név,
 az adást valamely nép' kellemi
 állapota, de különösen is kebel'
 miéig' ismeréshez; továbbé min'
 egyt factoris a' névsei költés
 kéretek, melynek ismerése e' társ.
 helys' köztud' agrit agái sefi.
 jelenen többi kör a' magyar nép
 mondák is népdalok' gyűjtésével
 is foglalkodik.

Tudra lévén pár, a' vártalea
 clott, hogy a' J. Tudas Társ.
 sz' család minőség, is érvel
 oly népdalgyűjtésűgy szervezén,
 onth' az életem le'kes valamis
 nek némesebb is értefebb for.
 niban adra, az istérek ar al.
 nép köze terjesztésé kedves,
 feltételezve több felül nyere
 nagyobb kivélt gyűjtésűgyek:
 megfétel egyen más lévén e'
 vésiben a' Kiszfaludy-Társaság
 követe, t. i. a' népmondákas
 is delokas ugy, gyűjtés; min'
 avk jelleme valószínűségben
 cluck, s így inkább ardek a'
 mind' előjával, meresei

min' a' népek sorulat való,
 tagukban vinnadni; azise
 bizodalommal folyamodik a'
 kesese Társaság a' Loh. Ac.
 kemény, méltosasság a' levél,
 társban lévő arc gyűjtésűgy
 nyeltes vele helyreates vezet
 körlem.

Melly aláíratos hírei után
 a' Kiszfaludy-társaság e'
 megküldés a' J. Társaság'
 jóvóléba ajánlva, megküldi,
 bontasen kif'olással veygrunk

A' J. Tudas Társaságnak

Bépf. dec. 26. 1840.

Aláíratos bolgái

Miklós Jósika

Erdélyi János
 a' Kiszfaludy-társaság' titkárak.

120

147. Letter from the Kiszfaludy Society of 30 December 1843 to the Academy about the folk poetry collection, signed by János Erdélyi (1814-1868), Secretary, and Miklós Jósika (1794-1865), President

148. Lyrics collected by Gergely Czuczor in János Erdélyi's folk song collection

13.
 Meg engedi énem aris
 Nem levez te volgy mindis
 Megenged' énem aris
 Az én lelkem jutni te mély.

14.
 Szavak a' Tóra vira,
 Banna babám voston boma,
 En is meg mozdottam boma
 Ám is ragadt a' bresclom.

15.
 En ültettem a' erdeim szél,
 Mán két' berré a' lovás,
 En bresclom egy drága banna
 Mán is vité világi

16.
 Kerek alatt bann egy áh,
 Banna legény a' mellem,
 Ugy megvettem a' tarcma
 Csak hátat viltára al vité.

1842. Jan. 20. 1842.
 Czuczor Gergely Miklós
 Levelező Titk.

Hajdalka

Nem bírom meg jóságnak járultam,
Csak arod, hogy az én gyűlölettem;
Még jól lehet jóságnak járval,
Mint a görög rózaparadizával.

Ne látom a jóságot ideje,
Lelkeltom a halálomnak sejtés,
Mifordítom a jóságnak sejtés,
Még illelt ki a jóságnak sejtés.

Ne megnom magam a jóságnak,
Még illelt ki a jóságnak sejtés,
Még illelt ki a jóságnak sejtés,
Még illelt ki a jóságnak sejtés.

De én tovább már jóságnak sejtés,
Még illelt ki a jóságnak sejtés,
Még illelt ki a jóságnak sejtés,
Még illelt ki a jóságnak sejtés.

Még illelt ki a jóságnak sejtés,
Még illelt ki a jóságnak sejtés,
Még illelt ki a jóságnak sejtés,
Még illelt ki a jóságnak sejtés.

35.92

(1) Hajdalka

Megismered a hajdalka
Borsóvár sárijárol,
A város borsóvár,
Tirok sárijárol,
Megismered a hajdalka
Maga sárijárol,
Gombra város hajárol,
Tényes beltárol.

Budapest

M. IGY. TUD. AKADEMIÁ
KÖNYVTÁRA

Borsóvár a szegény legény,
Miköz vora mind a szegény,
I ha ottan is mint a szegény,
Mégis csak az szegény legény.
Mindem lincese csak beltárol,
I rigasztali Hungláj.
Tudok boldog a jóságnak,
A madár is viala rája.

192 129

Meg art monygt, mint a jóságnak sejtés,
Még illelt ki a jóságnak sejtés,
Még illelt ki a jóságnak sejtés,
Még illelt ki a jóságnak sejtés.

Meg art monygt, mint a jóságnak sejtés,
Még illelt ki a jóságnak sejtés,
Még illelt ki a jóságnak sejtés,
Még illelt ki a jóságnak sejtés.

Meg art monygt, mint a jóságnak sejtés,
Még illelt ki a jóságnak sejtés,
Még illelt ki a jóságnak sejtés,
Még illelt ki a jóságnak sejtés.

Meg art monygt, mint a jóságnak sejtés,
Még illelt ki a jóságnak sejtés,
Még illelt ki a jóságnak sejtés,
Még illelt ki a jóságnak sejtés.

II.

M. IGY. TUD. AKADEMIÁ
KÖNYVTÁRA

De jóságnak sejtés,
Még illelt ki a jóságnak sejtés,
Még illelt ki a jóságnak sejtés,
Még illelt ki a jóságnak sejtés.

149. Lyrics collected by Sándor Petöfi (1823-1849)

150. Lyrics collected by Dániel Berzsenyi

Dalok el mind, mivel szived deli,
 S minken hang, a mely ajkadon kijo,
 Lehed darabid legyen... vltly diisso
 Vn is gyonyos korott elverreni!

151. Autograph of
 Sándor Petőfi's
 poem My Songs
 (Dalaim)

Dalaim.

Elmerengsz gondolkodva gyakran,
 S nem tudom, hogy mi gondolatom van,
 Átröpítet hűbbában harámon,
 At a földön, az egész világon -
 Dalaim, mit illyentor teremnek,
 Holdszári ábrándos lalkemnek.

A helyett, hogy ábrándolnak itál,
 Van jobb lenne itnem a jövőnek,
 A gondolkodom... eh, miért gondostodnám?
 Is az ifjú, majd gondot vészt ráim. -
 Dalaim, mit illyentor teremnek,
 Pálmagói könnyelmű lalkemnek.

Szép lyánygyal ha van találsz aráson,
 Gondomat még mélyebb sírba átom,
 S mélyen nérek a szép lyány szemébe,
 Mint a csillag csüdet ké varábe. -
 Dalaim, mit illyentor teremnek,
 Vadászai szerelmes lalkemnek.

Szeret a lyány? itrom örömmemben,
 Nem szeret? kell inni keferovemben.
 S hol pohár is a pohárban bot van,
 Tarka jöredv szünetit meg ottan. -
 Dalaim, mit illyentor teremnek,
 Kivárvány: mámoros lalkemnek.

Oh de mit a pohár van kezemben,
 Nemrekednek here van bitincsem,
 S a multyam vig a pohár csengése,
 Olyan bit a rathitint csöngése. -
 Dalaim, mit illyentor teremnek,
 Fellegi bánatos lalkemnek.

De mit tüt a szolgatágnak néja?
 Mert nem két föl, hogy láncrát ketője?
 Avva vár, hogy ifjú kegyelméitől
 Art a rostda néja le kerérol? -
 Dalaim, mit illyentor teremnek,
 Villámlepi hányagos lalkemnek.

Petőfi

Nemzeti dal.

Talpra, magyar, hí a' haza!
 Itt az idő, most vagy soha!
 Rabok legyünk vagy szabadok?
 Ez a' kérdés, választatok! —
 A' magyarok istenére
 Esküszünk,
 Esküszünk, hogy rabok tovább
 Nem leszünk.

Rabok voltunk mostanáig,
 Kérhözöttak ösapáink,
 Kik szabadon éltek haltak,
 Szolgaföldben nem nyughatnak.
 A' magyarok istenére
 Esküszünk,
 Esküszünk, hogy rabok tovább
 Nem leszünk.

Selhonnai bitang ember,
 Ki most, ha kell, halni nem mer,
 Kinek drágább rongy élete,
 Mint a' haza becsülete.
 A' magyarok istenére
 Esküszünk,
 Esküszünk, hogy rabok tovább
 Nem leszünk.

Fényesebb a' lánconál a' kard,
 Jobban ékesíti a' kart,
 És mi még is lánczot bórdtunk!
 Ide veled régi kardunk!
 A' magyarok istenére
 Esküszünk,
 Esküszünk, hogy rabok tovább
 Nem leszünk.

A' magyar név megint szép lesz,
 Méltó régi nagy hírebez,
 Mit rá kentek a' századok,
 Lemossuk a' gyalázatot.
 A' magyarok istenére
 Esküszünk,
 Esküszünk, hogy rabok tovább
 Nem leszünk.

Hol sírjaink domborulnak,
 Unokáink leborúlnak,
 És áldó imádság mellett
 Mondják el szent neveinket.
 A' magyarok istenére
 Esküszünk,
 Esküszünk, hogy rabok tovább
 Nem leszünk.

Petőfi Sándor.

Handwritten note:
 Petőfi Sándor
 1849. március 15.

Handwritten note:
 Szent István királyunk emléke
 1849

Handwritten note:
 Petőfi Sándor
 1848

Handwritten note:
 Petőfi Sándor emléke
 1848



152. Doubled-sided print of Petőfi's *National Song* (*Nemzeti dal*)

153. Ostrich feather from Petőfi's hat

154. Petőfi's cockades and armband, which he gave to János Arany's wife (1818–1885)

Arany Jánoshoz. *)

Éljél iróhárod elhirdőns telkenet,
Meleg kárpuzásra, forró ölelésre!...
Olvasstam, költőtárod, olvasstam művedet,
S nagy az én skivemmel é' gyönyörűsége.

Na hovád és telken s meg talált égetni:
Nem tehetek róla... te gyújtottad így fel!
Nol is tehetél post ennyi jón, ennyi
Szepe, mely könyvedben eddig parat fénygel?

Ki is mi vagy? hogy így túróhádd' gyantát,
Tenger mélységéből egyjere bukkant ki.
Már csak leveleirent kagya, a borostyánt,
S melled rögtön ezér kőkorit kell adni.

Ki volt tanítód? hol jártál iskolába?
Hogy lantod ily mesterekkel pengeted.
Az iskolában nem tanulni, hiába,
Hlyet... a terméretet tanított kézedet.

Dalod, mint a puszták harangja, egyjere,
De ily kista is, mint a puszták harangja,
Mellynek esengése a rónákos kesztyűl
Vándorol, s a világ raja nem xavargó.

Íer az igaz költő, ki a nép ajkára
Mullatja heblőnek menyegi mannyáit.
A pegegy nép! olyan felhős láthatára,
S felhől köit híd eget csak néhanappán lát.

Nagy fáradalmait ha nem enyhíti más,
Enyhítsük mi költő, daloljunk párnára,
Lágyan minden dalunk egy-egy vigasztalás,
Egy edes álom a kemény nyoszolyára.

Ezen gondolatot elmém környéretét,
Minden a költő; fant hegyre jövet fel,
Ekit én nem egészen diótelennél kezdék,
Folytat te, barátom, teljes dictősséggel!



*) A szöveg első két sora a Magyar Akadémia Könyvtárához írt levélből vett ki. A többi sora pedig a Magyar Akadémia Könyvtárához írt levélből vett ki. A szöveg eredetileg a Magyar Akadémia Könyvtárához írt levélből vett ki.

Ísten önnel, ifjú önnel. Ab in visis
őfiute barátja
Pecófiándor

Buda, febr. 11. 1847.

János
Petőfi Sándornak.

Látnom lehetem, minek a bimbó az armbalomb?
 Csak a szívem is megis dajog bele.
 Gyönyörű a káb: mért a nagy jutalom?
 PÉLŐSÉK barátság megsemmisíthetetlen.

Hidra pályadíjúl ez nem volt kizárva.....
 Szerencsét, ottani jó szerencsét nekem!
 Készen állom minden vesztés várára,
 Mert hgyan lesz volna nyeresz roméngyőzelem?

És mitly vesztés nyeresz! Pusztán a pályadíj
 Majd elhatalyosít minden jótém ragyog.
 De ha a másodjára vesztés letétele
 Hgy drága jobb kérdés vesztés ragyog.

És mi ragyog ez, kérdés. Egy népszeres
 Hisz szerencsésnek elég, ez a szerencse,
 Szerencse az enyém és ha dalra olvadok
 Oshom le magam ajakimra dalu.

Marian kérdés az kíváncsiságra.
 Ért a szerencse is a szerencse vára
 É minden nyeresz a szerencse, holmi
 Szerencse kérdés szerencse egyenlőség.

Jószok a bünyűs az armbalomb,
 Orvoslásunk, orvosunk az armbalomb.
 Én kottorom füstöt és kottorom dalu.
 Először füstöt és kottorom dalu.

Tege kíváncsiságra: házi boldogságos,
 Mitly annál becses, mert nem szűkít az armbalomb,
 És az éka pályán ama mi barátság.....
 Nem is merem volna többet roméngyőzelem.

Mert, mintha szerencse armbalomb, sük lakomba,
 Éget is a szerencse szerencse szerencse.
 O mond meg nekem, ha főkötő a szerencse,
 Mitly igen szerencse PÉLŐSÉK s őt is szerencse.

155. Sándor Petőfi's poem to
 János Arany (1817-1882).
 Pest, 4 February 1847

156. János Arany's reply in verse to
 Sándor Petőfi

Ki nekem álarcainban
 Gyakorta megjelent,
 Korán elhunyt barátom,
 Van-e jol síri fadon?
 Mutatni, hol pihen?

157. Spice spoon made from a 20 krajcár coin, known as a silver Mary. Sándor Petőfi's gift to his son's godmother, János Arany's wife

158. János Arany's poem *Reminiscences (Emlények)* in memory of Petőfi

Emlények.

Ki nekem álarcainban
 Gyakorta megjelent,
 Korán elhunyt barátom,
 Van-e jol síri fadon?
 Mutatni, hol pihen?

Oh! mere kiába költ már
 A his nekem, nevét
 Hogy mig tán eljövendőt:
 Tudom en mit jelent ez
 Memordó bestéd.

Igen, a his halatod
 Kimondani halot;
 Hogy a nehez követség
 Szagpor tokon re ottok,
 Szavaban igazod.

Majd dragadja tőlem
 A már adate reményt;
 Majd, a midős álllant.
 Tüvelről vírtavillmat
 Elég egy csalóka fényt.

Hogy bis alakban látom
 Gyente képedet!
 Tüvel megannyi ányak....
 É kik saan irórajátok
 Holrak-e áletet?...

Arany János



V. 512./13

(10)

A walesi bardok.

Ballada.

(i-angol modorban).

Edward király, angol király,
Leplet farkó lován:
Hadd látom, ugymond, mennyit ér
A walesi tartomány.

Van-e ott folyó is földje jó?
Legelőin fu, körér?
Használ-e a megöntözés:
A pártos hegyfőv?²

S a nép, az istenadta nép,
Ha oly csöndes-e rajt?
Mint akárom, s mint a bárom,
Melyet igába hajt?

Felszig! valóban koraád
Legszébb gyémántja Wélor:
Földet, folyót, legelőjöt
Hegy-völgyet benne telor.

S a nép, az istenadta nép,
Oly boldog rajta, Sire!
Kunyhói mind hallgatva, mint
Megannyi pusztá sör.²

Edward király, angol király,
Leplet farkó lován;
Körötte csönd, a merre ment,
És néma tartomány.

Montgomery a vár ura,
Hát aznap este szállt;
Montgomery, a vár ura,
Vendégli a királyt.

Angolosan; az új hang az i-vel mindig. Sör - sör.
A Sör (uram) = Sör, a Sörre (felszig: Sör)

159. Autograph of The Bards of Wales by János Arany

János Arany



Arany 50. sz. sz. a. aranydíj-jelvényt, mint a Magyar Tudományos Akadémia 1858. évi decemberi nagygyűlésén által "Toldi Estéje" című költeményemnek által 1858. évi. Aranydíj-jelvényt egy más néven hivatalos: aranydíj-jelvényt, mint a Magyar Tudományos Akadémia 1858. évi decemberi nagygyűlésén által "Toldi Estéje" című költeményemnek által 1858. évi.

Aranydíj-jelvény

Tekintetes Tíróknak Ur!'

Örömmel vettem a Tekintetes urnak még múlt évi dec. 20-án kelt hivatalos levelét, melyben tudósítani méltóztatik, hogy a Magyar Tudományos Akadémia, közelabbi nagygyűlésében, az 1858. ki. Marczibányi-jutalmat "Toldi Estéje" című költeményemnek általi fejezteskedett.

Midőn ezért a Tek. Akademiának köszönetemet, egyszer, mind azon fellelő ajándékaimat fejeztem ki, rajta ezen kitüntetés jövőre valódi érdemmel igazolhatom, van szerencsém a Tekintetes urat értesíteni, hogy a díj átadása iránt alkalmilag intézkedni fogok.

Maradván teljes tisztelettel

Tekintetes Tíróknak urnak
Nagy-kőrös, jan. 10. 1859

aláíratos szolgálója
Arany János

1859: 15



160. János Arany's letter of appreciation to Secretary of the Academy Ferenc Toldy for the Marczibányi Prize awarded for *Toldi's Night* (*Toldi estéje*).

161. János Arany's wax seal

132 1865
KK

Méltóságos Királyi Tanácsos úr!

T. husz véleménye
Kiszélesztés;

Ugy irásultam hogy a Magyar Kir. 40
százados jutalmára érkeztél nyelvtani
egyetlen pályamunka Méltóságodnál
van bírálaton: mintán meg a hat.
másik bíráló nem olvasta, kérem an-
nak, mellette beküldésed, hogy az író-
ból ki ne foggyon.

Kiszélesztésel maradván
Pest, márcz. 30. 1865

Méltóságos Tolgy János úr.
Tanácsos úrnak, a Magyar
Kir. Akadémia rendes tagjának
névén tisztelettel.

Athol Pest.

Méltóságodnak

alázasos polgárja

133 1865
KK.

Tekintetes Úr!

Ugy levelem irásultam hogy a Magyar Kir.
gyűlés díjára érkezett egy pályamun-
ka, (A Római birodalom története),
Tekintetes úrnál van bírálaton:
kérem annak, mellette beküldésed, hogy
véleménye kiszélesztésben, leendő bíráló
kérdésed, annál inkább, mert meg
kérdésed van hátra kék nem olvasta,
sőt, halott a nagy gyűlés ideje
közéleg.

Kiszélesztésel maradván
Pesten, márcz. 30. 1865

Dr. Tekintetes (Balogh Pál
úrnak, mint a Magyar Kir.
Akadémia rendes tagjának
névén tisztelettel.

Athol Pesten.

Tekintetes Úrnak

alázasos polgárja

134 1865
KK.

Tekintetes Úr!

Ugy irásultam, hogy a Magyar Kir.
gyűlés díjára érkezett egy pályamun-
ka (A Római birodalom törté-
nete) Tekintetes úrnál van bírálato-
n: kérem annak, mellette beküldésed,
hogy bíráló kérdése, annál inkább,
mert megkérdésed van hátra bíráló, ki nem olvasta.

Kiszélesztésel maradván
Pest, márcz. 30. 1865

Tekintetes Henzelmann
János úrnak, a Magyar
Kir. Akadémia rendes tagjának
névén tisztelettel.

Athol Pesten.

Tekintetes Úrnak

alázasos polgárja

58.

János Arany
Kisvácska

162. Letter drafts of Secretary of the Academy János Arany,

Hamlet,
dei királyfi.

Fordította
Arany János.

Franc. Készenem, hogy felüllesz. Készenem bátyj van,
Jósem jöl vagyok.
Oren. Szegednek hírdél?
Franc. Egész le-moortant.
Oren. Ha, jó igazságok - x

(Arany)
Franc. Készenem, hogy felüllesz, Készenem bátyj van,
Jósem jöl vagyok.
Oren. Szegednek hírdél?
Franc. Egész le-moortant.
Oren. Ha, jó igazságok - x

Oldi Tolsonás.

I. Act.

Hörögör. Emle vir a kassly elűe.
Francisco de ill. Bernado jó szemb.

Oren. Ki az?
Franc. Készenem, hogy felüllesz. Készenem bátyj van,
Jósem jöl vagyok.
Oren. Szegednek hírdél?
Franc. Egész le-moortant.
Oren. Ha, jó igazságok - x

163. Autograph of János Arany's Hungarian translation of Hamlet

A kiadás.

N^o-2.
ez lett a Toldi Szerelme
Daliás Időke.

(Toldi második része.)

írta

Arany János.

1854.

Értesítést cserélve, részint beolvasva
az 1863. évi. végén kezdett

Toldi Szerelme
az 1863. évi. végén, mely. ha ismét
vegig uolgoi kidolgozása lesz
é. tárgyát.

Az I, II. és VIII. évek legújabb
fragmentumokból való, a
többi a legutolsó dolgozat
impersonális.

I. "Működés" akkori és új jogszabályok.
Működés

Arany Jánosnak. Aug. 20. 1856.

Gyulai Pál

Egy kis független nyugalmat,
Melyben a dal megfogamkat,
Kértem kérem:
S ő halassza el nál csöze.

Csöndes fényes zöld lomb árnyán,
Hova műxsem, el- elváimán,
Mely, sugárom;
Benne en, és kis családom.

Munkád, vidám öregséget,
Hát, mit kerdesem, abban véget.....
Ennyi vaka csak;
S hogy megint illenek, utóok.

Most, ha adná is már, kéző;
Egy nyugalom vár, a végső:
Mert hogy? Szélfon,
Bár Katiya már Ringisova,
Rab madár is, szeged szárnyon!
(1877. júl. 6.)

Ar elkéseth.

3)
Kéző kellet, öreg! hova indult már me?
Nyakadon a nénség tehetetlen járma;
Mertke utad cseljék jha el nem ered:
Jobb, ha maradtál, lement napodat dicőred.

"Tudom, sikerültén sohaseu örülöt,
Szándékomban tén már elején kidülöt:
De hiú tett is jobb áldatlan pauerzát;
Léx gondot, unalmat, és a morgás hasznát.
(1877. júl. 7.)

4)

Aj-baj!
(Rigibb.)

Nem fáklya vagy, életm:
Vagy se vilány gyertya
Mely esepü-karóckát
Serreque itajja,
Majt-majt el, is olja.

Mégis ha el-igne!
De mennyi hiában
Eledpez, elsurag
Igy a tabozában:
Aldatlan munkában!

5)

Naturam furcâ expelles.....

Dyernek korában felkölél
A finben egy nagy tökharangot,
A mely nagyon nem ada hangot,
De miskep vigan működék;
Megvolt a fülje, lödülésa,
Köteleit hogy jól viskaránta.
S vele a kis harangvót;
Kövel: crinált commotivót.

»No, mondán, majd ha nagy levek,
Valódi harangot vernek
Es azt egész nap kongatón
Lajás kenyemre, szabadon.«

Igy kongatón most intalan
E verket - bár hangtalan.
(1877. júl. 9.)

Bl. Kemények.



166. János Arany, 1867. Photograph by Antal Simonyi (1821–1892) on the wall of the Secretary's former apartment, now the Department of Manuscripts

és bonyolult viszonyok miatt a
szemben előnéveltem, melyet leírásommal
mire jurem a tárgyát.

Profisszálból való: valahára földi élet, fel
egy igazi talentusod. Egy kézirát van nálam:
"Az ember tragédiája". Faust fele drámai com,
profissz, de teljesen maga lában jár. Hatalmat
gondolatokkal teljes. Előre leheteg Petőfi óta,
ki egészen önálló irányt mutat. Kár, hogy
vértelni nem, tud jól, nyelve sem ment hibát,
től. De talán még ezen segíthetni: a mű igen
figyelemre méltó. Próza egy fiatal képviselő, se
vet majd meglepőd, ha elhatározza magát
Költeménye kiadására s neve nyilvánossá te-
kete. Mily jól esik az örökös majomok
után egy kével erevelli hang!

Valahányszor a salem politikai újságodnál
vartál íggye, a mi a hogy lass márt

A. Sztregován
1861 Nov 2án
K. 573/374.

Tisztelt kedves Barátom!

Valóban egészen el kényeztetni szívesigre és barátság-
ra, szívesigre és barátságos halmozva. Oklém közölt
cserevitelédet, ha mind egyből egyig nem helyeselném,
csak megajánlásomnak adnám igen sajnálatos bizony-
ságot. Valódi Columbus-fajta, az az, mint minden
helyes cserevitel kezei között, az ember csodálatos
hogy nem jött rá magától. Legfeljebb a meglevőnél
megajánlásban mutatott kit-kiméletesességet iránt
lehet némi cserevitelém, s bár fáradságodat sajná-
lój, csak ama kényeztetés: törülj barátságban.
Hísten egy átvonás jegyzetében is oly helyes javi-
tást találtam, hogy egy veses kezeskevel újra
figyelmedbe vágott bátor ajánlani. — Nekem ke-
nyen éltetősen jegyzetid elein a hibát ugyan ki-
jelölted, de javastatot nem tettél. Mivel nálam
a kézirát mára nincs meg, bár az eszembe kisértés
emlékterem, a szívesigre nem tudom annyira, hogy a
váltortatai alá első helyedre új s beté illődel pótol-
ni képes legyen. s mindan itly hely ugy is csak kevés
van (a többet közt az ominosus Be van fjezve a nagy
mű e. u. t.) körlet pótoló aradat is, mint a többiek
pótolád. Aron sőt kövött, mit már intam érdemet
levent úgy is tettél, ez is meket a sok nem viszony-
katom novására. —

Nekem helyre néve kell mégis némi indokolás fel-
hoznom, koránsem arírt, hogy aradat a megajánlás
készt meg nemsem, mert jól tudom, mi a szívesigre
lomban kommentare stonit s magát nem érdeti,
helytelen; de csak arírt hogy előttem meg megajánlám
mit akartam volna kip mondani, vagy mit mondtam a

167. János Arany's letter to Mihály Tompa (1817–1868), in which he calls Madách an exceptional talent. Pest, 25 August 1861

168. Imre Madách's (1823–1864) letter to János Arany, commenting on Arany's improvements to *The Tragedy of Man* (*Az ember tragédiája*). Alsósztrégova (today Dolná Strehová, Slovakia), 2 November 1861

igaz "Kisváros" barátság
Imre Madách

Madách's letter to Arany, in which he calls Arany an exceptional talent.

17
Nagylelreim feljövem, hogy csupán
Saját léremek halvány mása az,
Melly vele együtt sennivire borúlma.

Adam.

Ne szólj így Éva, míg ne sügyenés.
Mi a hang, hogy ha nincs ki érted?
Mi a sugar, ha sőt nem fogja fel?
Mi volna' Én, ha mint viselkedem s virágban,
Benned sebb létre nem fűlve lettem,
Mellyben saját magam szerettem?

Lucifer.

E lágy enyegést miért is hallgatom. —
Elfordulok, másképp oly. Szegyesen én még,
Míg a hideg sámitó értelem
Még irigylendek a gyermek kedélyt.
Egy madárka énekelti tead egy örök ágon.

Éva.

Hallgass csak, Adam, oh mony férd-e
E kis bókó szerelmes énekét?

Adam.

En a' fiatal zugását hallgatom
Es, azt találok, sőtén így dalolt.

Éva.

Mind' erodis öökhang az, kedvesem,
E sorszerű sőt és egy értelem. —

Lucifer.

Mit kérem ennyit? fel munkára, fel,
Még esküvőim vesztőkre, vesztőik kell.
I' kedve akkor mégis újra meg,
Nem kürdö-e' hiába a' tudásom,
A nagyra vágyókat, csabos fagyverével
Belleuer, kik közt ~~menhely~~ áll,
Melly a' landadt sőt vidve befogadja,
Emelve a' búrát: ~~Égy értelem~~,
De mit sügyenget. Az nyer, a' ki mer,
Uj szelohamok, Lucifer a' megrettenő emberpar' elött megjelenni,
A sőt' elbonit. Lucifer kacrag.
Mit alme'radok? — (Éva hoz ki futásmár indult.)

169. Autograph of
The Tragedy of Man

Gyula Andrássy
(1823–1890)

Mór Jókai
(1825–1904)



Gábor Kazinczy
(1818–1864)

Zsigmond Kemény
(1814–1875)



170. Politicians and the members of the
1861 Parliament from an album in the
Vigyázó bequest



Gábor Klauzál
(1804–1866)



Menyhért Lónyay
(1822–1884)



Imre Madách



Béla Széchenyi
(1837–1918)

125 p. 187

No. 13. 1859

Royal Institution
London
7. March 1859

Sir

I feel very deeply the high honor which the
Academia Suetoniana Paganica has, through your
intercession 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 upon me to make
me such promises. May I do me the favour to think
the Academy in my name and say I will do all I
can to deserve its favour.

Believe me to be with the highest respect
of, &c.

Sir
Your most grateful humble servant
Wm. Faraday

A. M.
M. Paganica July 1859

146 p. 187

No. 13. 1859

Holy Lodge, Kinninstown, Dublin

Sir,

I have just received the letter
which you did me the honour
to write to me on the 20th of
January last. From that letter I
learn that I have been unanimously
chosen a Corresponding Member
of the Hungarian Academy of Science,
and that the choice has been
satisfied by His Imperial

162 p. 187

No. 13. 1859

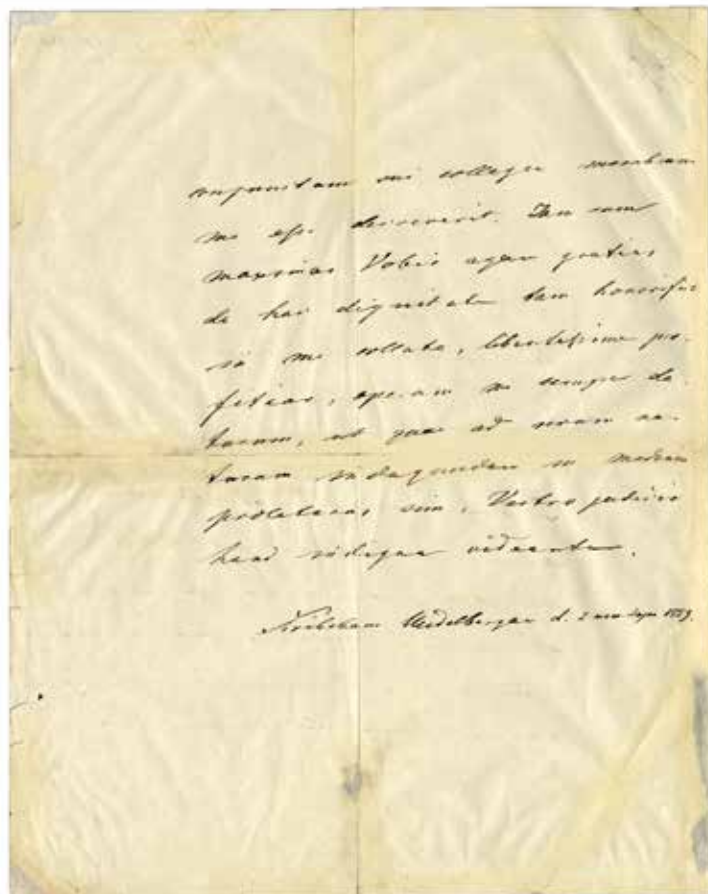
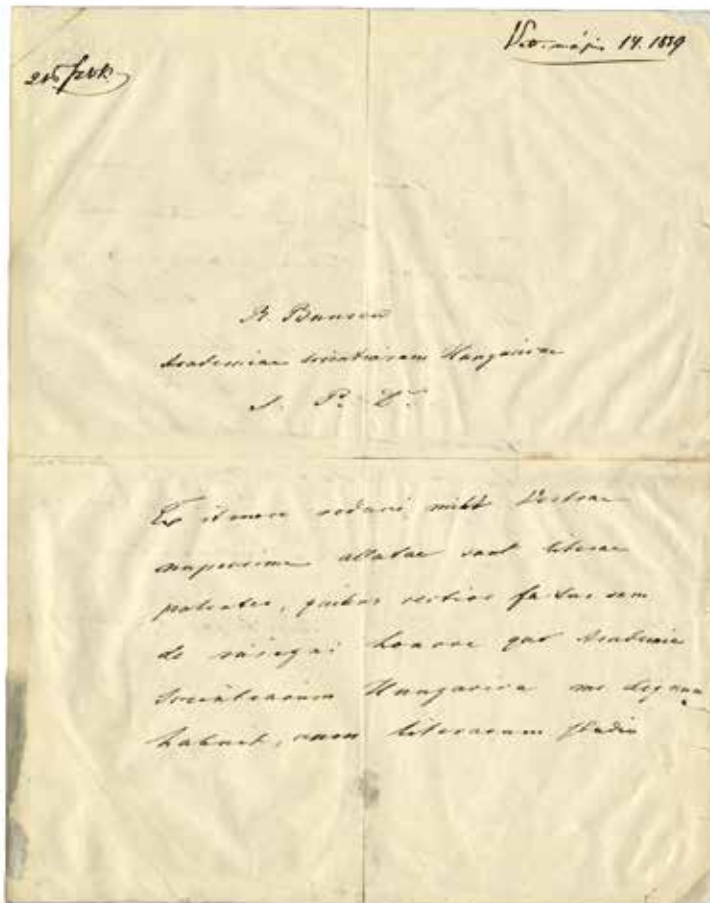
Dr. Francis Jolly
Academia Suetoniana Paganica ab epistola
S. P. Jacobus Jona

Calendis deique vestris elocum non videtur, sed horri-
ficentissime horripens, non vult a vobis veli per hanc
Cognationem studium, quae vobis omnia interest,
necnon in lingua alpe hactenus opprima constat, nec
quae vos deliquit a nobis remota sunt. Quaeque
vobis hactenus in quibus vestrum scriptum esse
licet, non exigua et levis opera sit, quam hinc
libri novo, et comparationem velle habet in
lucra, quod vos effundit, potest laeva fieri, et
aliquando labori et inventi, mai suffragemini,
et non potest fieri, quin commensio vestra congrua
juvet. Te vero rogo ad Academiam vestram,
super es ornamento, certiorum facies, quod
vobis meo in hunc finem. Paganica
X. Cal. Epistola.

Highness, the Arch Duke Albert

I accept, with warm and
respectful thanks, this most
gratifying mark of the esteem
and kindness of learned and
able men, who are personally
unknown to me, and with
whom I am not likely ever to
have the privilege of conversing,
but with whom I am connected
by the common love of
letters.

With repeated thanks, and
with cordial wishes for the
prosperity and the fame of
our Academy, I have the
honour to be,
Sir,
Your most faithful servant,
The Secretary of the
Hungarian Academy of Science
Macaulay



Letters of appreciation from external members of the Academy

- 171. Letter from Michael Faraday (1791–1867), physicist. London, 7 March 1859
- 172. Letter from Thomas Babington Macaulay (1800–1859), historian. Holly Lodge, Kensington, 7 March 1859
- 173. Letter from Jacob Grimm (1785–1863), linguist. March 1859
- 174. Letter from Robert Bunsen (1811–1899), chemist. Heidelberg, 2 May 1859

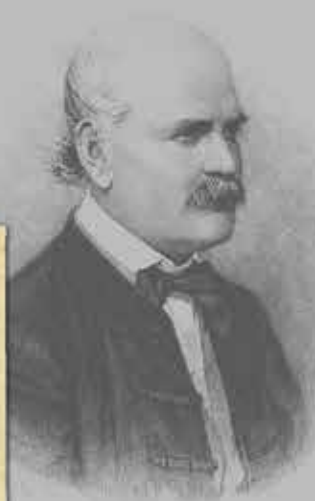
Tekintetes Madamnia

A "Gyermekágyilág" nevezete alatt most az
idők óta ismeretes betegség és szülés-folyama
alatt mindég névkedő névben, és leveleivel
sokanta meg az Európai születési m. tiszteit, és
népszerűt, - és ezekre meggy évenkénti szünve
azon anyát és gyermeküket ki kel áldozatul
magával ragadott.

A Gondviselés kegyelmétől sikertől nekem
trüszteket alólítottak ezen iszapatos eddiget
járóanyának hitt két valódi természetet fel
fedezni, - és a fel-fedezés nyomán egygeszemű
főmial foglalt: / a betegség nagyobb mértékben
fellépett oly mértékben meggyatolni hogy
mialatt elbb jöttünk a főmial születési m.
tiszteit néha 31% -ig is volt a gyermekágyilág
okozta halálozás áldozott hol az általában
javasolt elővigyázati rendelkezések megta-
ratnak a halandóság 1% sem ismét el.

Semmelweis Ignác
egyetem. kassza

175. Letter from Ignác Semmelweis (1818-1865), offering his book on puerperal fever in German to the Library of the Academy. Pest, November 1860



2. Isosom ugy hozta magoval, hogy midőn a
 felfedezést /: 1844 ik évben / tettem, mint a bécsi
 ügyfélségi intézet segéd orvos a hazám katarain
 kívül tartózkodtam. - Így történt hogy felfede-
 zésem legelőször is a német nyelv közönséget lán-
 bemutatta.

Hazamban vissza történt után a magyar nyelv
 értő közönséget is előadott tapasztalataimat,
 és elmondtam a gyermekbetegségek körül az itt meg-
 jelenő „ Prvosi Helyi nyelvem ”.

Mint látjuk azonban tanom nálunk nem talált
 ellentétet, több szándékai részeit megismerésüknek
 részben elferdítésüknek volt az „ Kétségek Német
 országban ”.

Az, emberiség iránti kötelesség parancs,
 ezáltal most már a németeket meggyőzően ki-
 fejtani, és az ott felfedezett vedvek semmissé-
 gét kimutatni, - mit az itt felmutatott, - és
 tekintve a közönséget, melyre katonák kellenek
 és közigazgatás sietőit is nem hátrásként tárgyalni.

Fogadják a tekintetes Akadémia könyv-
 társaságánál - nem kérem mint legyőzhetőbb lán-
 teletnek jelet.

Budapest, 1862.

L. Székely, Gyógy.
 egyetemi tanár

1927. 3114.

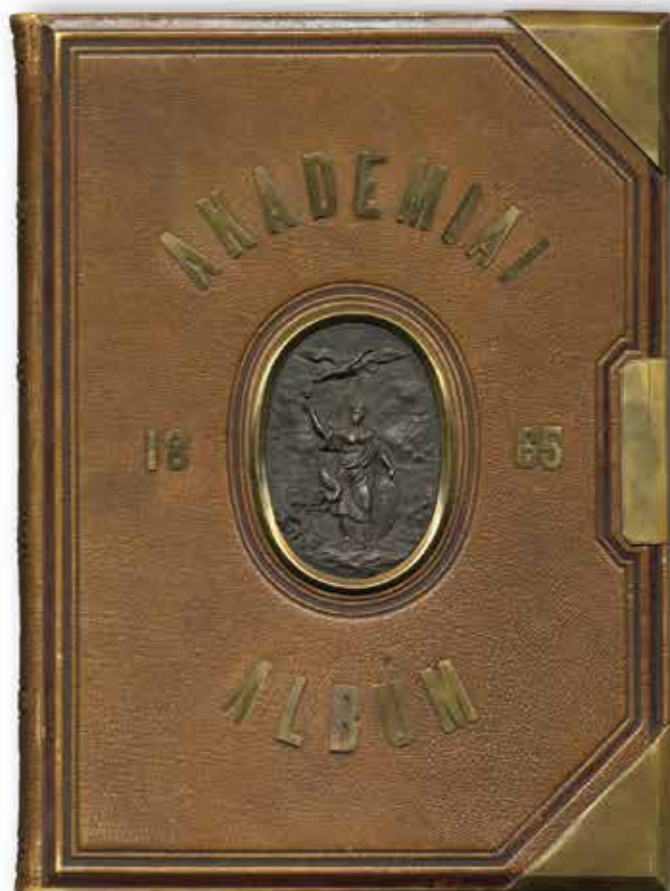
Szap. 2.
 1927-28.



144

176. The Academy's silver prize cup from the mid 19th century

177. Bronze medallion commemorating the opening of the Academy's palace, 1865.
Made by Karl Radnitzky (1818–1901)



In 1865 an album of the Academy, containing the photographs of all the members, was published. Most of the members donned a dark-coloured national costume, in remembrance of the defeat of the War of Independence. The photographs were taken in Ignác Schrecker's (1834–1888) atelier. The album contains 32 sheets, with space to mount 4 visiting card-size albumen portraits on both sides

178. János Arany

179. Miklós Barabás



180. Ferenc Deák

181. Emil Dessewffy
(1812–1866)
politician,
President of the
Academy

182. József Eötvös
(1813–1871)

183. János Erdélyi, poet
and aesthetician



184. Arnold Ipolyi
(1823–1866),
historian

185. Ányos Jedlik
(1800–1895),
physicist

186. János Kriza,
ethnographer

187. Lajos Markusovszky
(1815–1893),
physician



188. Ottó Petzval
(1809–1883),
engineer and
mathematician



189. Frigyes Podmaniczky
(1824–1907),
politician



190. Simon Sina
(1810–1876), banker



191. József Sztoczek
(1819–1890), engineer



192. Ferenc Toldy

193. Mihály Tompa

194. Ágoston Trefort
(1817–1888),
politician

195. János Xantus
(1825–1894),
natural scientist



Count János Waldstein, member of the Board of Directors of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, donated 219 watercolours of Upper Hungary (today Slovakia) and north-eastern Hungary by Austrian painter Thomas Ender (1793–1875) on 8 May 1868. In addition to showing the natural beauty of the peaks of the High Tatra Mountains and the Carpathians, the artist wished to draw the attention of scientists to their geological features. The Waldstein Collection are kept in the Library of the Academy today

196. Besztercebánya (today Banská Bystrica) in the valley of the river Garam (Hron)



197. Ruins of Lednic
(today Lednica)
Castle above the
village

198. Vággedec (today
Nededza) with
Vágtapolca
(Teplička nad
Váhom) in the
background





199. View of Poroszka
(today Pruské)

200. Bailey of Árva
(Oravský) Castle

201. Krasznahorka
(Krásna Hôrka)
Castle from behind

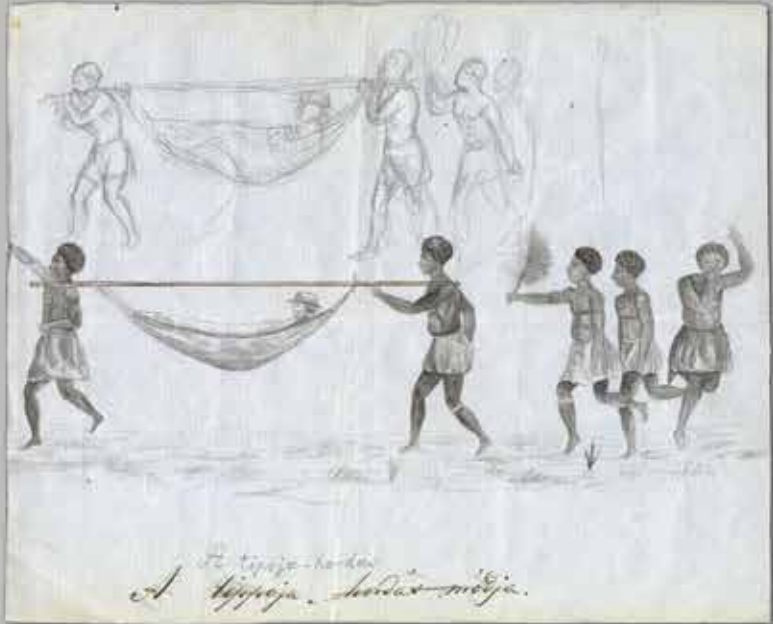
202. Ruins of Likava
(Likavka)
Castle from the
courtyard





Magyar Lapok

Utazás
Dél-Afrika belsejében
1850^{án} 1851^{en} 1852^{en} 1853^{an} 1854^{en} 1855^{en} 1856^{an}
és 1857^{en} évvel kitelve.
Magyar László által
Első könyv



A tippója, hordás módja.



A marimbó hangszere.

304
 kezességében állván annak felelős, mindenben hívő
 szolgálói; és annak segítőjeinek sorát éppen ma
 hatolja rendelkezés alá, kivül annak előkészítés, amit a
 ezáltal, hogy törvén szerinti előkészítés, minden
 alkalmatlanság, vagy hiányosságok elkerülését,
 ezáltal tippójában hordatva tartandó, és nem le
 het várható, hogy az legrövidebb időben - jelen
 feladat elvégzését végre háravan, az utjában
 felkelésnek fegyverrel megcsinálják.
 A mai egy pár hetnapra, este a képzés,
 teltet erősen foglalkoztatva, háravan, végképpeni
 feladatának, az 1850^{án} évi Magyar közigazgatás,
 som lá, a minden feladatnak megajánlás, az
 Jóni gondviselésbe, ki mindenek közt nem
 den, lea j mellől, a barba dívaladásban meg
 Salmani képzésből, remény kelve, és tallo
 kére minden jövőre soron eljete,
 Magyar László
 Vége az első könyvnek.

154

203. Title page and last page of László Magyar's (1818-1864) *Journey to the Interior of South Africa (Utazás Dél-Afrika belsejébe)*

204-205. László Magyar's drawings on the pages of the travelogue



Nemes lelkű költő
 meg kell nemesülnünk
 Dr. Jókai díján



Erős várunk nekünk a tudomány!
 melyen szücske Tudomány Egysége

A honfoglalás mielőtt korábban történt.
 Itt is elött főseink meghódították a hazát dia,
 dalmas fejjelükkel: most a mi feladatunk az ma,
 sőt az is meghódítani, szellemmel és tudománygal, mely
 nekünk hatalom annál nagyobb, mint ebben mindenki
 győzelem maradvány: senki sem lesz legyőzött

Énnek a hűbéri járatok és vére a Tudomány
 Egysége és a mi kötelesség, melynek kapuját a mi
 legjónak hivatásunk, — nem idegen országok meghódítása,
 hanem saját hazánkat megvédeni, nem becses
 invarok ellen, hanem a ^{hazánk} civilizáció hazánkat segéd,
 szívesen várnak, várva

Hogy a hivatásunk elismerésére a mai nagy
 ünnepeken a melyen szücske Tudomány Egysége is
 részese, annál bizonyára sem kisebb érdemeim, sem
 tudományos imázsaim elismerése nem volt az indok
 oka: hanem lehetett magam életkorom, s annak egyis történet
 jele, melyekkel ^{a jelentés} ismeret, tapasztalásaim

Tudója nem vágott, de tudója nagy időmet
 én tudom, hogyan emelhetett a ^{magam} tudományosságát
 az én váram — mostani magamra: meg kell tartam annál
 a ^{honfoglalás} ~~feladatunk~~ feladatunk, s magam is hoztam
 hozzá a közelem.

Ha egy embernek jól felbolygott, egy most már
 ismeretlen világos lélek magam elött emelkedni, melyben
 csak a szavakról vágott, az utolsó sorok

- 206. Signed photograph of Mór Jókai, 1896
- 207. Medallion issued on the 50th anniversary of Mór Jókai's literary career, 1893. Made by Károly Gerl (1857-1907)
- 208. Mór Jókai's lecture on receiving his honorary doctorate, 1894, *A Mighty Fortress is Science* (*Erős várunk nekünk a tudomány*), 1894



Na aber ganz seit Hans von Egen
 Mit Phidias nur messen.
 Ihr müßt, so lehrte, also gleich
 Einen um den andern vergessen.
 Denn wärd ihr stets bey Eines geblieben
 Wie gönntet ihr noch immer lieben?
 Das ist die Kunst, das ist die Welt
 Daß eines um das andre gefällt.

The world's fourth largest Goethe collection is kept in the Department of Manuscripts. This collection of rare manuscripts, first editions, drawings, medallions, memorabilia, pictures and scores came into being thanks to Eperjes lawyer, Balthasar Elischer (1818–1895). It was donated to the Academy in 1895 by his nephew and heir, Dr Gyula Elischer (1846–1909), on the condition that it should be accessible to both scholars and the public in a separate room

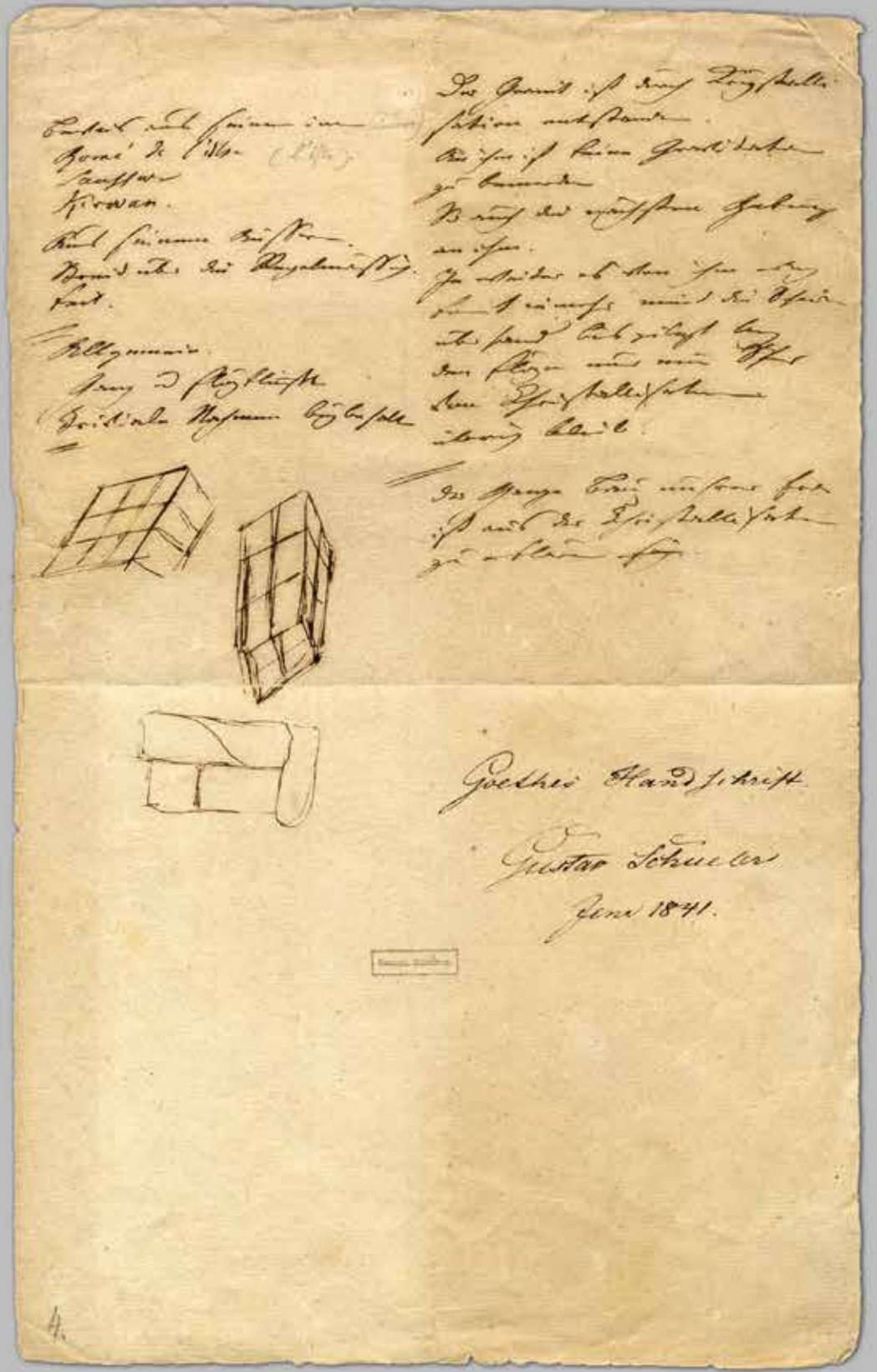
209. Silhouette of Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1749–1832) by an unknown artist, c. 1765.

210. Silhouette of Goethe by an unknown artist, c. 1780. The inscription in cursive Gothic script reads: "Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, the German Shakespear (sic), fame brought to him by his Berlichingen, Clavigo and Werther"

211. Autograph of Goethe's poem *Modernes*

Eperjes Balthasara
 hiten könyvegy 'es' több nyelved
 a' Cs. Kir. által. megszerelt' könyve,
 mely, es' a' Cs. Kir. egyetem, ta'
 mitos' hasznosra.

Goethe's autograph notes on granite



212. Goethe's autograph notes on granite:

“Granite was formed by crystallisation. Gravitation is not perceptible [in its formation]. The same is true of the mountains that are nearest to it [in their material].

The more [any rock in its material is] removed from it, the greater the role gravitation plays, whereas in sedimentary rocks only the slightest traces of crystallisation are to be found. The entire structure of the Earth can be explained by crystallisation...”



213. Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, *Riverside Landscape*, 1776–1777. Pencil

214. Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, *Kammerberg near Eger*, 1808. Ink and wash

2.
Morgens rund,
Mittags geknöpft,
Abends in Scheiben
Dabei will ich sterben

Wiesbaden
1. Sept.
1814

Goethe

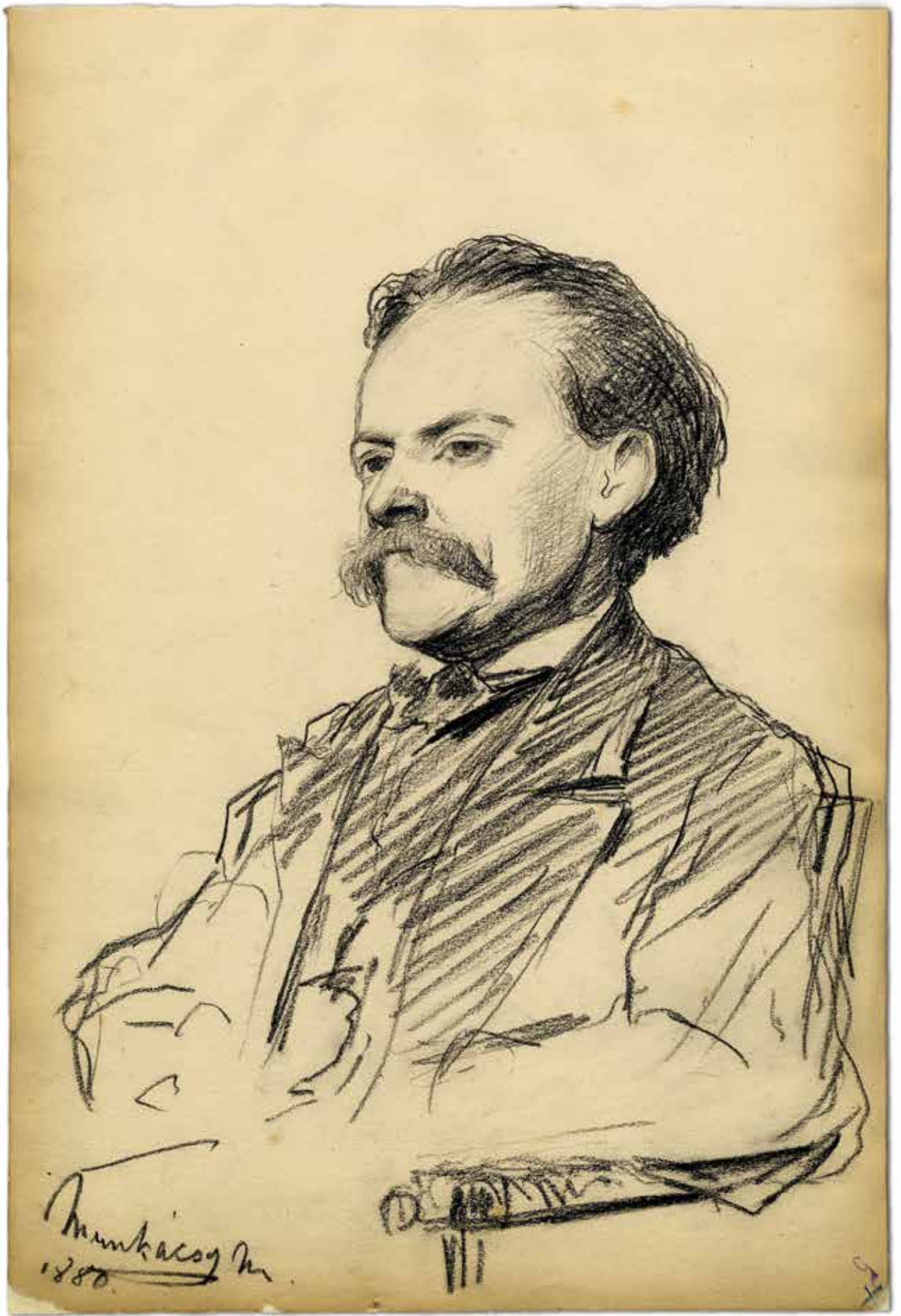


Handwritten musical notation on a single staff, written vertically. The notes are rhythmic and appear to be a sequence of eighth or sixteenth notes. The text is written in a cursive hand.

215. Goethe's riddle about a potato: "Round in the morn, / Mashed at noon / Sliced at dusk / Leave it at that. Wiesbaden, 1 September 1814 - Goethe"

216. Goethe medallion by Anton Scharff (1845-1903)

217. Ludwig van Beethoven, *So oder so*. Song based on Karl Gottlieb Lappe's poem, 1817. Autograph score





Bertha Sándor



In the bequest of composer and pianist Sándor Bertha (1843–1912), there is an autograph album in which friends of the musician living in Paris drew, or wrote a message or score

218. Mihály Munkácsy's (1844–1900) pencil drawing of Sándor Bertha

219. Franz Liszt's score of his arrangement of Wagner. Sándor Bertha's handwriting: "Variation on the March from Tannhäuser in F. Liszt's hand"

220. Drawing by József Rippl-Rónai (1861–1927)

Gyulai Pál

a m. t. Akadémia I. ö. osztályának
1. tagja és titkára.

Írólj, tegy, törekedj, haso,
Világra ne hallgass,
Ha dicse, ha gyuláz;
Mit tartasz igaznak,
Sedgélj hiven annak,
S csak erre vizzüzz.

Buda: Pest 1898 nov. 1. Gyulai Pál



221. Pál Gyulai's entry in Kálmán Rozsnyay's (1872-1948) autograph book

222. Medallion of Pál Gyulai by Fülöp Ö. Beck (1873-1945), 1919

223. Gold goblet to commemorate the 50th anniversary of Pál Gyulai's literary career





224. Sketch for a self-portrait by Mihály Zichy (1827–1906) from the bequest of Bertalan Székely (1835–1910)



225-230. Studies by Bertalan Székely

231. Pages from Bertalan Székely's sketchbook





Hand of Michael Spondoles
Fickly Balle





From the collection of portraits of academicians taken by Ede Ellinger and his brother in 1881

232. László Arany (1844–1898), poet, economist and political writer

233. Vilmos Fraknói (1843–1921), historian, canon

234. Miklós Konkoly-Thege (1842–1916), astronomer

235. József Lenhossék (1818–1888), anatomist

236. Ottó Petzval

237. Ferenc Pulszky

238. Flóris Rómer (1815–1889), archaeologist, art historian

Ellinger Ede és testvérei



Alte Photographie von ...

*Linhoski Siraf
und. tag.*



Alte Photographie von ...



Alte Photographie von ...

*Peterky Franz
und. tag.*



Alte Photographie von ...

*L. Bismarck Franz
und. tag.*

Dete et salvere stb
 vgy bentod'
 Mikszáth Kálmán



239. Photograph of Kálmán Mikszáth (1847–1910) as a young man with his faded signature

Mikszáth Kálmán

Kedves barátnak!

Drömmel vettem a meskivest s arval
 a meszessiet hogy szokásom felebrum
 Söt bundám is van (hasra melvöl nem
 ideig' ellen a hasos fereses tört!) megis
 unalmasod ~~melvöl~~ szent fűzű meszessiet
 kérés' level
 Mikszáth Kálmán

240. Kálmán Mikszáth's short message to lawyer Győző Concha (1846–1933) on his calling card

Ms 4752/278

Fülszék üdvözlés' ut!

A jóvá' Magyarban „szökevények”
 című kis novellájának beadvány
 ma az Akademiában Kövessy
 úr részére volt a köztudomás
 nál Mellián-egyetem ünnepelt
 előadására

Budapest, márc 12. 1901

Mikszáth Kálmán

241. Kálmán Mikszáth's letter to Pál Gyulai inviting the literary critic to his inaugural reading of *The Fugitives* (A szökevények) at the Academy, 12 March 1901



246. Medallion commemorating the death of László Teleki (1811–1861), 1861. Made by August Kleeberg

247. Commemorative medallion of the publication of the *Dictionary of the Hungarian Language* with the portraits of Gergely Czuczor and János Fogarasi (1801–1878), 1874. Made by Karl Radnitzky

248. The Academy's prize medallion awarded to Ferenc Toldy, 1868. Made by Dániel József Böhm (1794–1865)

249. Medallion issued for the 50th anniversary of Ferenc Toldy's literary career, 1871. Made by Karl Radnitzky





250. Commemorative medallion of the Cape Horn expedition, 1883. Made by Alphée Dubois (1831-1905)

251. Medallion issued for the 50th anniversary of Ferenc Pulszky's literary career, 1884. Made by Anton Scharff

252. The National Millennial Exhibition's millennium prize awarded to the Kisfaludy Society, 1896. Made by Fülöp Ö. Beck

253. The Academy's Mór Wahrmann prize, 1898. Made by Anton Scharff. Under the will of wholesaler and politician Mór Wahrmann (1832-1892), a large sum of money was left to the Academy to establish a foundation rewarding pioneering industrial achievements. The prize was first awarded in 1898





254. Medallion commemorating the Exposition Universelle in Paris, 1900. Made by Jules-Clément Chaplain (1839–1909). The medallion acknowledged the achievements of two members of the Academy, Professors Ernő Jendrassik (1858–1921) and Károly Kétly (1839–1927), internists and neurologists

255. Plaque in memory of Béni Kállay (1839–1903), 1903. Made by Anton Scharff

256. Medallion to mark the 70th birthday of Albert Berzeviczy (1853–1936), 1927. Made by István Szentgyörgyi (1881–1938)

257. Medallion to mark the 70th birthday of Jenő Balogh (1864–1953), 1934. Made by Fülöp Ö. Beck

258. Medallion to mark the 70th birthday of János Szentágothai (1912–1994), 1982. Made by Róbert Csíkszentmihályi (1940–)



Nagyon hálásan köszönöm az értekezés
 és a levelek jelt, hiszen most hirtelen hogy meggyűnt
 olyan jó meggyűnt, mint a mi legelő jelt a rémektől,



263. Certificate of corresponding membership of the Academy for Roland Eötvös, 1873
 264. Roland Eötvös's membership cards
 265. Photograph of Roland Eötvös with his dogs, 1916.



Rozsnyay

Pages from the autograph book of Kálmán Rozsnyay, journalist, literary translator and actor. This valuable collection contains the autographs and drawings of a number of renowned Hungarian and foreign intellectuals and artists from the late 19th and early 20th century

266. Watercolour by Antal Neogrady (1861–1942) with the signatures and entries by actors Mounet-Sully (1841–1916) and Oszkár Beregi (1876–1965), opera singer Franz von Reichenberg (1853–1905), and painter Pascal Dagnan-Bouveret (1852–1929)

267. Opera singer Enrico Caruso's (1873–1921) self-caricature





268. Drawing by
Alfons Mucha
(1860–1939)
in Kálmán
Rozsnyay's
autograph book

Válasz Ady Endrének.
 A Pimodán hotelben
 Koccintsunk, cimborá,
 Kadd, rézregitve kellem
 Dalaid szimborá
 A Pimodán hotelben.

Fárads utas vappot
 A Pimodán hotelben,
 Végad, káingot, dalot
 Öleljem ma engem,
 Fárads utas vappot!

Hej, art a ragyogóját
 De fáj ma itt az élet,
 Akkorra fogódját
 Ki balul idetevet!
 Hej, art a ragyogóját!

Capláro, sár sál gyertyát
 A Pimodán hotelbe!
 A magas sítalompár
 Ragyogjon messze, messze
 Hej, art a ragyogóját! Juhász Gyula

*Most olvastam el a M. P. t.
 Sigen vallomai, ahol még nem
 hallottam a kárpát alatt, de
 ezeken kívül se! Itt mondták, a
 Gyönyörű, - s'ül volt a név!*



K. 18/12

Most követellek magamnak
 = = =

Ereimben boldog kizár magadnak,
 Harány színel követellek magamnak,
 Mint régen-régen:
 Az egy-egy, fúvaldás mellett

*

Már nincs jóga állati, legnap könyvet,
 Sorsaid felét kék sorsaid után ment
 [kék
 S már nem avallatni
 Kéltel-éltel-éltel feléget és kékeltet.

*

Kedved ha misült, már kékta misült,
 Sorsaid színel így, ahogy régen kékelt
~~Vérbe-veződve.~~
 Sorsaid nove és sorsaid nove

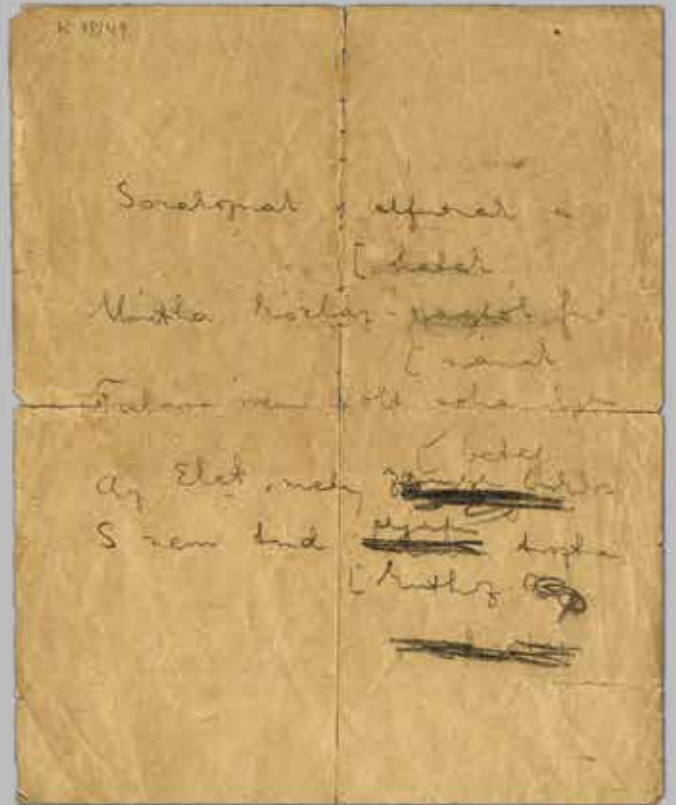
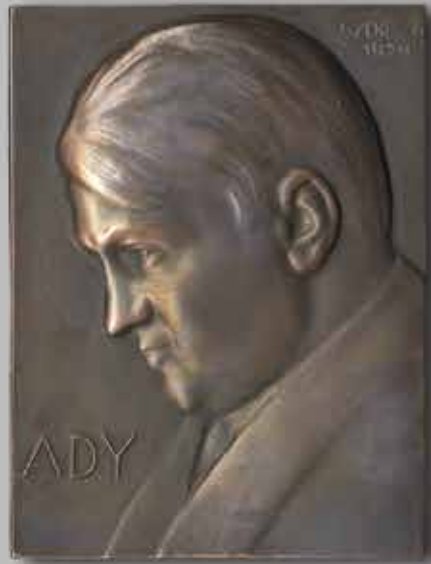
- 1 -

K. 18/12

Vágyul bün volt de in nagy s ez
 [válasz
 S a válaszig mindig a legfőbb jószág
 Se bün se jéggen:
 Az egy-egy, fúvaldás mellett

Ady Endre
 = = =

- 272. Gyula Juhász's (1883–1937) letter in verse
Reply to Endre Ady (Válasz Ady Endrének)
- 273. Endre Ady's French calling card
- 274. Signed photograph of Csinszka (Berta
Boncza, 1894–1934), 1914
- 275. Autograph of Ady's poem *Be Mine Now*
(*Most követellek magamnak*)



S. Székely
 Székely legy. elavni. eretkez.
 Magyarom. magyom.
 H. székely.
 Ady Endre

276. Endre Ady plaquette, 1924. Made by Aladár Székely (1870–1940), photographer

277. Fragment of Endre Ady's poem *The Curse of the Inconsequential* (*A mindegy átka*)

278. Endre Ady's death mask

Ms. 28-12

Esti kérdés

Ar. iság

Midőn az este, legyen takarékos
ferete sima bársongytakarékos
melyet terít egy óriási dajka
a feltett földet lassan eltarasja
s oly óvatossá, hogy minden fürgal
lágy leple alatt egyenesen áll
és nem tap a virágok zirma ráncot

sa kimer leple kérges dupla márgán
a kivárványos zománcot
és úgy pihenek e leplenek árján
sima bársongys lapelnek,
hogy nem is érzik e leplek teherét:
olyankor bárdol jár a nap világban,
vagy ott on ülhet a barna bűz góbatán,
vagy trávilázbán báncégn viggá, és
hogy gyujtják sorban a napfényie gé, és
vagy fáradtan, domboltalan, ebédél
nézzed a ~~felhő~~ a lustra holdat,
vagy orvászítór melyet por lepettel
almos kocsiót bóbisrolva hajthat
vagy a hajókat ingó padlalan
szédül, vagy a vonatoknak pamlafán
vagy ideen várost bolygón éreztél
állj meg a sarkokon, szóalvirestül

a támpulnak hogy foralát
az utcaláigot kéthő vonalát
vagy ép e virá városban a Riván
hol lágyot aporóz matt opálkítór
mentengja merra multba virávirák,
melynek emléke edesén gyötör:
ahány korodba, mely miként a bűvös
lámpákat kérgé val, is mlye de mint is
melynek emléke sohas lehet hávós
melynek emléke teher is de hies is
ott emlékektől terhes fejéket
a márványföldnek elcsüggenyheted:
a szűz népely, hőt és gyöngyösten járva,
melyi csatára fogz gondbai ávává:
ez a sok szépség mint mire való?
melyi csatára fogz gondbai ávává
miner a seynes víz, a farkas márvány
miner az élt, e ~~gyógy~~ takaró?
miert a dombot, miert a lombot?
sa kenger, melybe nem vet magvető
miert az aró, miert az apályot
sa falkók, e bűz danda-lágyot
sa nap, az éző sziszifusi éő
miert az emlékek, miert a mulats?
miert a támpát és miert a holdat?
miert a vesék nem lelő őr?
vagy vedt pilvántka piciz fürgalát
miert a fű, hogha majd lenyárad,
miert a párat le hogha uja no?

Babits Mihály
Esti kérdés
Babits Mihály

180

Minden támpa a romok Rózi, rózi, világban éjjel.
Ar a pörvén, az, kétféle a felső, jét finta hős gabellat
Viktoros szabályok, f, inél bontat, sít bűvös polgárpát szíjél,
hogy aiti győzgalisletet volt éi rögözi réstallat
A Budapesti thológus kerétkeltem, kétköns vezíri áll
a pörvén, a kétféle a felső, jét finta hős gabellat
a pörvén, a kétféle a felső, jét finta hős gabellat
a pörvén, a kétféle a felső, jét finta hős gabellat
a pörvén, a kétféle a felső, jét finta hős gabellat



279. Autograph of the poem An Evening Question (Esti kérdés) by Mihály Babits (1883-1941) from the bequest of Lőrinc Szabó (1900-1957)
280. Draft of poems by Mihály Babits with a grotesque doodle. From the bequest of Aladár Komjáthy (1894-1963)

Ms. 2283/3

Új leoninusok. *Vyuzgost*

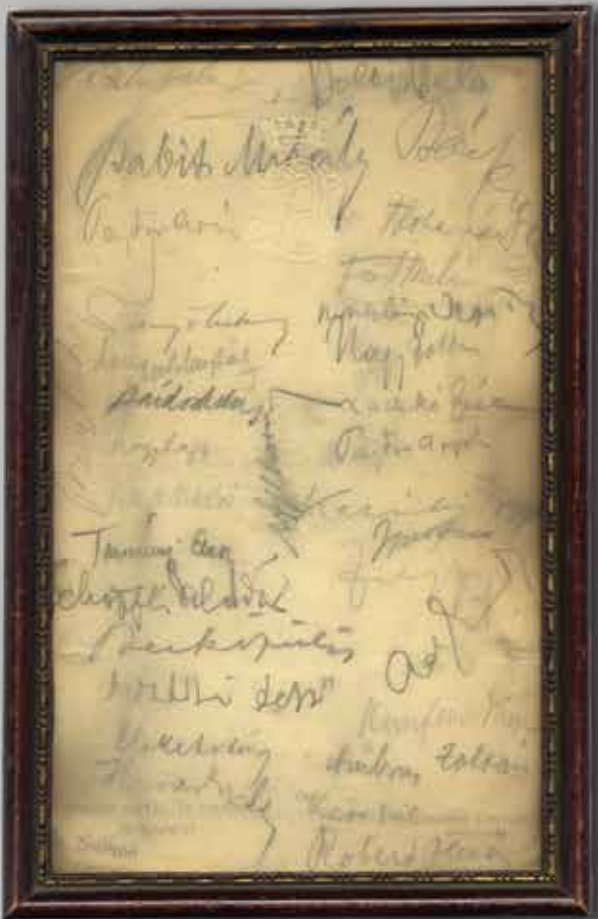
Kéked az alkonyi dombot, etélnek a nyírt galambot,
hallgat az esteli fáj; békés a kősei nyáj.
Villán; távoti dörgés, a faluban kocsizörgés
gyűl a vihar serege; még lila omias fekete
éve csatlókat az ártól, jönnek az éjjeli baglyok
csönkben a füstök fanyár; félnek az éjszakai.
sápad a lék lefűtötök, fagyola távoti zápor;
szél jön; szélnek az ég; portán a jónóta vidél
Kép, est a zseléme; jövel kegyesem kebelme;
szó is fél a világ: jér velen, írva virág!
Mikor ölembé kaplak, görren az ivvegesek
hajtód az ölembé fejed; hiinn az eső megered
Lőrinc villán a villán: jér megered isteni villán
amig linne szélnek az ég, eső szélnek az ég.
Ó bús gyufana mindet, egy hamuvá tetelmeket
a villán, a vihar! Voldog az, egy ár hal.

*The excellent poetess sings both what Keatsians all things brought
something the weariest winds, bring us my love, Rosalind.
can come so evening as soon she cometh, not meaning or
false-eyed sleepers, where is the sweet Rosalind!*



Képek. Ms. 4612/20

Mint régi, réte aprán egy vágja már a mennyet,
koppant belsőket ajkát a mért a kőbe utalja,
maga nyitóméretét felvívó a gerengő:
egy az öltözött regény, ari a kőbe szegve
a kőbe szegve, a kőbe szegve a kőbe szegve
Jövel szél zúgól a kőbe szegve.



- 281. Autograph of the poem *New Leonine Verses (Új leoninusok)* by Mihály Babits from the Lőrinc Szabó bequest
- 282. Autograph of Dezsó Kosztolányi's (1885–1936) poem *Simile (Hasonlat)*
- 283. Postcard from Dezsó Kosztolányi to Mihály Babits with lines by Géza Csáth (1887–1919). Budapest, 17 January 1908
- 284. Card from the Grand Hotel Hungaria Budapest signed by writers and artists. From Dezsó Kosztolányi's bequest

Dezso

Kedves jó Babits, Buda-
pesten vágod. (Bann
utca. 4. II. 12.) Miert
nem vészeltem? Miert
nem bírtam a kőbe
szegve? Zéráment
a kőbe szegve.
László nem tel-
jeltamozni.
Dezso
Kosztolányi

Kosztolányi on a magyar szöveg: Miert nem vészeltem? Miert nem bírtam a kőbe szegve? Zéráment a kőbe szegve. László nem teljeltamozni. (Bann utca. 4. II. 12.)

Babits Mihály
Kosztolányi
Szeged

Értesítők
Könyvek:
Kosztolányi Dezső



Handwritten manuscript in Hungarian, likely a translation of Goethe's 'The Wanderer Settles Down'. The text is dense and includes a signature at the bottom.



Handwritten manuscript on aged paper, titled 'A vándor letelepszik' (The Wanderer Settles Down). The text is in Hungarian and includes a date '1892/20'.

- 285. Dezső Kosztolányi. Photograph by József Pécsi (1889–1956)
- 286. Caricature of Dezső Kosztolányi by Lajos Hatvany's wife, Erzsébet Marton, with the signature of the poet
- 287. Manuscript of Dezső Kosztolányi's novel *Darker Muses: The Poet Nero* (*Nero, a véres költő*)
- 288. Dezső Kosztolányi's translation of Goethe's *The Wanderer Settles Down*



289. Pen and ink sketch by József Rippl-Rónai dedicated to Dezső Kosztolányi, 1913

290. Pen and ink sketch by Lajos Tihanyi (1885–1938) dedicated to Dezső Kosztolányi, 1914



Kosztolányi

A kőba még csak most fogunk, mi restek,
de te már aláértad művedet.

Mint gondolatjel, vízreinte, a tested
& gondolkodik, ki melled szenvedett.

Térgek nevetnek most... Tenkem, barátom!
testvéreink oltál és létél apánk.

Gyémánt napaid nem néred koráton:
nincs egyéb szűz, ha föld mellog róánk.

Ezt onnan tudom, hogy letörtem vágyra,
ahogy letört a halál tégedet.

Keméltél; én is. Tudtuk, hogy kiábr,
mint tudja, ki halottat költöget.

József Attila

291. Autograph of the poem
Kosztolányi is egy haláljáték reményem,
mint Roland tanár az édes padok.



Móricz



295–298. Photographs of
Zsigmond Móricz
(1879–1942) by
Kata Kálmán
(1909–1978)



No. 4610/4. Egy raguzai leánderhez 1
 Így, telken s dűsán, ahogy még soha
 egy testvéred se láttam, büszke pa,
 így már tetszel! A deszerad
 mint a bükké, roskadra ringatod
 habzó virágaidat s illatod
 mint a fűdőmbé tapad.
 Így már tetszel, most már tudom, ki vagy!
 Értig lefelyedő már sajnáltatás,
 leánder, - satnyán, betegem
 tengődse mifelénk... Dörsába-rakott
 zöld gyász, tegnap még sivar udvarok
 sivar díszé voltál nekem,
 ma meg nem győzők betelni veled
 é simogattak é lllendered,
 mintha testvér vagy legalább
 ember volna... De még vagy, be erős,
 egészrejes!... Magam is hinte hős
 legh a te példádor át,
 /,

299. Photograph of Antal Szerb (1901–1945) from his Budapest Skating Club card, 1918

300. Drawing of Lőrinc Szabó by Oszkár Ascher (1897–1965), 29 June 1926

301. Autograph of the poem *To a Ragusan Oleander* (*Egy raguzai leánderhez*) by Lőrinc Szabó

302. Photograph of Lőrinc Szabó's wife, Klára Mikes (1895–1978), Árpád Tóth and Erzsébet Korzáti (1902–1950), in Újtátrafűred (today Nový Smokovec, Slovakia), January 1926

M. 2290/51 Politika
 Mely gőrgőm a nevetés!
 A lemondás mi, (a) katalánok!
 - Pap fogad imáit s lappal a gőg;
 a mi éreztünk itt évek.
 Mit, almod?! Kábom jón ajra,
 kábom minisz: tórnai kell!
 Eppenc, a amló kettel,
 vaff az se, vad egy lufa hulló.
 Maj itt a nörjok. Utálad?
 Vele! ug ellene! a lappar on
 barlang, át kam hatatka át.
 Lemondás? Nincs! az üdvözöt
 nem mond le rólad. S a jövő
 aze leg, ari banyióbb.

M. 4650/129. Lőrinc Szabó (not!)
~~Politika~~
 Ködök! a meghevé.
~~Magyarország~~ Manit
 megnyitottak és megfeszítettek,
 megis csak énteg lett. A neutry
 egyrege meg nem üdvözít,
 se ént, se jót. Mi a hit,
 ha nincs az megmondulni hegyre?
 Tömeget festőn meg emmed:
 a tömeg gőgöt a szent!
 Vagy mondja ^{ista. Szabó} ~~magyar~~ a
~~magyar~~ magyar a ~~magyar~~ magyar,
 legyfa, meg megáradt vörít.
 Gythorod a tömeg, se rejtel,
 fő rejtel is, ha elfelejtet,
 hogy minort ~~magyar~~ hon üdvözít.
 # 12. évtől



M. 4654/2 [92]
Debrecen I.
~~Debrecen I.~~ ~~Debrecen I.~~ ~~Debrecen I.~~ ~~Debrecen I.~~ ~~Debrecen I.~~
 Debrecen I. ^{Ősrel} a
 jétevára elöte meg maga
 a tornataner nitt ki. Azután
 rábó pandúr gabitott, a sorány
 a krossstúrd. Nejt az itoga is
 a hamoca, az ifj ^{széna} a relenti,
 a söt fep vessző, ^{széna} a sühő,
 mit a borsó, főleg a moffora,
 ayan bőven kinnatott: sötör
 kellett megvárni, már igéret
 elég volt a kalandnak: a terep
 maga sügla az eseménnyel,
 a a lélek hitte det: lotdpan
 vörjall álmodit igazalmban
 a hon ~~magyar~~ ne legyen ^{széna} repeslet,
~~magyar~~ ~~magyar~~ a dő kőrt,
 főt, ~~magyar~~ ~~magyar~~ bitodalom,
 a söt aró a sötá honokan.

Lőrinc Szabó

- 303. Autograph of the poem *Politics (Politika)* by Lőrinc Szabó, 1932
- 304. Autograph of the poem *Fate and Throng (Sors és tömeg)* by Lőrinc Szabó, 1935
- 305. Caricature of Lőrinc Szabó by Mihály Lóránt (1891-?)
- 306. *The Great Forest (A nagyerdő)*, piece no. 97 of the *Cricket Song (Tücsökzene)* cycle by Lőrinc Szabó, here with the title *Debrecen I*, 1945

M. októberi alkony
fényes oly alkati volt
s alfutó mind kedvesen
bucurosi pillantása

Arany botlótól hajlok
a nyírfák koronája
csapó lombok kördjétem
mind aulókaim léjer

Messa messire látnam
Eg parca önmagamha
Merök göröclék közt
Ar égre nyári kedvük

Bris recessus falat már
Bennem ött, xelaidre
Folyón megokultak
Ötkeim sorakulltal

Bokrain vérső karjál
ápolgató ölkörmül
beforhatnál ött nyírtok
lombfalam bebotogom
masugisem



A puszta

Pusztai naps I. fejezet

Videken születtem ~~születtem~~ is nevelkedtem, de a
falvak életénél alig tudok többet, mint ha a legyőzebb vízbefeltem
kellantokan volna meg a szörnyűség, a barátságos lelkiség az ott
adatott nyírtok a szörnyűség, mint ~~egyed~~ nemelgatalantak közt. Pusztai
születtem ott is látnam a szörnyűség koronáján.

Pusztai magyarság nem csak azt a regényt, ^{arabok} ~~regényt~~
regényeség lefektet jelenté, melyben Pótió miniszternek körm
dolgoz, a duna menti magyar nyelvű ^{arabok} ~~regényeség~~ ^{arabok} ~~regényeség~~
arabok ^{arabok} ~~regényeség~~ ^{arabok} ~~regényeség~~ ^{arabok} ~~regényeség~~ ^{arabok} ~~regényeség~~
a magyarság körmül ^{arabok} ~~regényeség~~ ^{arabok} ~~regényeség~~ ^{arabok} ~~regényeség~~ ^{arabok} ~~regényeség~~
családi élet, a szörnyűség, a barátságos lelkiség az ott
adatott nyírtok a szörnyűség, mint ~~egyed~~ nemelgatalantak közt. Pusztai
születtem ott is látnam a szörnyűség koronáján.

K. I. I/2(A-4)

János Csontos

Me 2421/274
 A szüntes a lémpa halálhólt,
 a léngi áblakokba néha ritapadt a hold,
 szemköt katonai áll, minden egy néha lény
 utáigot. A lénynek pill kabbóly volt.

Chartresből Paris felé

A szüntes a lémpa halálhólt,
 a léngi áblakokba néha ritapadt a hold,
 szemköt katonai áll, minden egy néha lény
 utáigot. A lénynek apró aluma matric volt.

A szüntes a lémpa halálhólt,
 a léngi áblakokba néha ritapadt a hold,
 szemköt katonai áll, minden egy néha lény
 utáigot. A lény szünetyget, kemény álma volt.

Place de la Notre-Dame

bold el a sírusz utángot, vidám,
 félt felhőt levetet a Notre-Dame;
 re gondolat, radra, ily le s figyely,
 lészelő, heluang úgri szöveket
 konyhit a ki folát a kuszulát.

Ferdin de Luxembourg

A gyömrésel tuskák hikkáló úgri
 meg rigam végig a fém konyak,
 de háttörőjés ötlet, nem konyak
 megít a kuszulát és konyakot.

Vasúttér

Felforr a té s tükre pátan,
 köze halálhólt áll az álom,
 katonai lények néha kuszulátlan,
 atany, csöppit hullnás lészelés.

Árnyék de konyakból

vissza, főtör és épen,
 álmodtatot szöveket
 Pórs, meg aluma volt,
 a szöveket kuszulátlan,
 kuszulátlan meg az épen,
 ofan haluang a hold.

1937 aug 7 - 2027 21

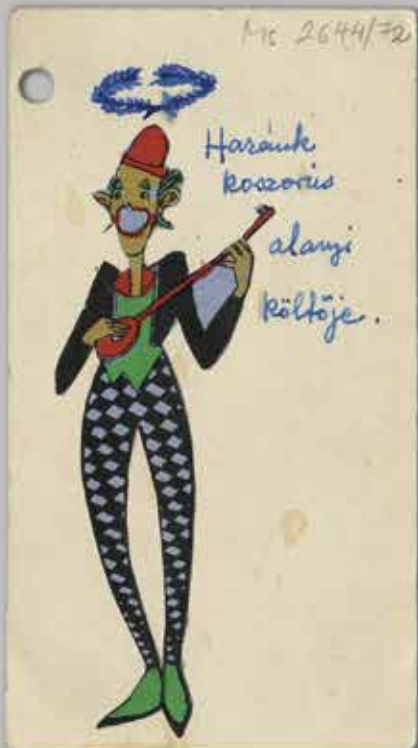
Me 2431/245
~~Föld, mit földet világra és anyagot
 megvilágít, minden kuszulátlan,
 a megvilágítás és kuszulátlan
 s a föld, a kuszulátlan kuszulátlan
 meg kuszulátlan volt a lény felé,
 atai s a földet, és kuszulátlan,
 és kuszulátlan ma, meg kuszulátlan
 megvilágít a kuszulátlan.~~

A gyömrésel tuskák hikkáló úgri
 meg rigam végig a fém konyak,
 de háttörőjés ötlet, nem konyak
 megít a kuszulátlan és konyakot.

Megvilágít a kuszulátlan,
 atai s a földet, és kuszulátlan,
 és kuszulátlan ma, meg kuszulátlan
 megvilágít a kuszulátlan.

A gyömrésel tuskák hikkáló úgri
 meg rigam végig a fém konyak,
 de háttörőjés ötlet, nem konyak
 megít a kuszulátlan és konyakot.

A gyömrésel tuskák hikkáló úgri
 meg rigam végig a fém konyak,
 de háttörőjés ötlet, nem konyak
 megít a kuszulátlan és konyakot.



317. Autograph of the poetic cycle *Cartes postales* by Miklós Radnóti (1909–1944)

318. Autograph of the poem *Twenty-Eight Years* (*Huszonyolc év*) by Miklós Radnóti

319. Humorous drawing by Miklós Radnóti

320. Woodcut by György Buday (1907–1990) dedicated to Miklós Radnóti: "For Miklós's love poem with love – 1935"



331. Die of the Academy's gold medal, 1961. Made by Tamás Vigh (1926-2010)

332. Commemorative medallion of the Library of the Academy, 1988. Made by Miklós Borsos



M: 5452/64

Április 21. 1948.

Kedves Barátom.

Köszönöm meleghangu soraid. Ragaszkodásod, jóindulatod s az Akadémia ragaszkodása nagyon jól esik. Nagyon remélem, hogy az Akadémia és Te is meg fogjátok érteni, hogy a sok háborús idővesztés után kutatásaimat jó technikai és anyagi feltételek mellett kell folytatnom, hogy a veszteséget behozzam. Jól tudod, hogy nem vagyok már gyerek és az évek, melyek alatt meg dolgozni tudok, már nem is oly számosak s az idővel gazdaságosan kell bennem. Mikor kijöttem úgy gondoltam, hogy egy fél év alatt be tudom fejezni a tervezett vizsgálatot, melyre nagyobb technikai és anyagi készletre kellett, amelyet otthon most nem tudok megtalálni. Assistentem elmaradása miatt a vizsgálat megkezdése elhúzódott s kénytelen voltam tartózkodásom megnyújtani. Februárban végre assis-
tensem is megjött és nekillettünk a munkának, de annál jobban merülünk bele, annál nagyobbak látszik a feladat a távolabb s megoldás. Így bizonytalanra válik, hogy mikorra tudom ezt a munkát befejezni s semmi képen nem tudom a lelkekre venni, hogy távollétem miatt az Akadémia károsuljon s elnöke fokozott nehezségekkel küzdjön. Ezért ismételtlen kérek hogy haasoda, hogy az Akadémia keresem teljesítse s engem az alól-
noki tisztaság alól felmentsen.

Meg egyszer köszönve szívességed melegén üdvözlök

igaz híved

Albert Szent-Györgyi
Szent-Györgyi Albert



333. Plaque of Nobel Laureate Albert Szent-Györgyi (1893–1986), 1937. Made by István Szentgyörgyi

334. Albert Szent-Györgyi's letter of resignation from the office of vice-president of the Academy, sent after his emigration to Secretary Géza Voinovich (1877–1952), 21 April 1948



München 11 April 1931
 Hevesy
 Tiszta Kolléga!

Aholn az én érdekes előzetes
 látványt fordítottam le kínai
 és most itt a magyarra fordítom
 felé. Látom nem szabad
 általánosan vélekedni, az én
 hibáimra, hanem inkább
 a tanulmányok. Remélem
 látja nemcsak a
 tudományok, hanem a
 művészetek is.

Viaszlonia
 HUNGARY
 Meltólyos
 Ortway Rudolf av.
 ny. v. egyetem tanszék
 I. Pászvets út.
 Budapest
 Hungary

Budapest II
 Sétány utca 18
 Magyarica

Hevesy
 Dr. Ortway Rudolf
 egyet. ny. v. t. sz.

K 785/109
 HUNGARY
 Budapest II
 Sétány utca 18
 Magyarica

Hevesy Rudolf
 Magyarica

K 785/109



Postkarte
 K 785/109
 15 25

Hevesy Rudolf Ortway

See wissen Sie Drude u. d. Herr, Hermann
 H. S. 16.

Mein lieber Herr, College! Es war die
 erste Zeit, die ich Sie kennen lernte, als
 ich in München war. Ich habe Sie
 sehr gerne gesehen und hoffe, Sie
 werden die nächsten Jahre in München
 sein. Ich habe Sie sehr gerne gesehen
 und hoffe, Sie werden die nächsten
 Jahre in München sein. Ich habe Sie
 sehr gerne gesehen und hoffe, Sie
 werden die nächsten Jahre in München
 sein. Ich habe Sie sehr gerne gesehen
 und hoffe, Sie werden die nächsten
 Jahre in München sein.

Ad 3. Ára nére, hogy mely klasszikus matematikai
 műveletet tanulmányozza, a legfontosabb az
 a helyes elv. S. Khan és J. Ostaly (Harvard)
 által készített tanulmány; "Egyesítve minden
 tanulmányt a "Störung" által meghatározott
 tanulmányok felé. Különösen az alábbiakban
 hogy bizonyos konstans megadja - jól látható feladat.
 Kérem, hogy a tanulmányokat, az - mentes,
 megadja a tanulmányok.

Best selover i vortom
 "visszatérő"
 mindenesetben

Janos

B. H. Mindenképp dolgozzon a
 magyar nyelvvel, mert az a legfontosabb.

Mit értek az érdekes - Bismarck bombák
 lenn? Az magyar nyelv fontosságát tartja
 jónak.

335. Postcard from Nobel Laureate chemist George de Hevesy (1885–1966), to physicist Rudolf Ortway (1885–1945), 11 April 1931

336. Postcard from Nobel Laureate physicist Max Planck (1858–1947) to Rudolf Ortway, 21 May 1936

337. Postcard from Nobel Laureate physicist Eugene Wigner (1902–1995) to Rudolf Ortway, 14 October 1935

338. John von Neumann's letter (1903–1957) to Rudolf Ortway, 2 February 1939

VIII
ZJAZD MATEMATYKÓW
POLSKICH

WARSZAWA
6-13.9.53



KKURATOWSKI



KOLMOGOROW



ALEXANDROW



KORINEK PICCONE RADON RENYI WAZEWski STEINHAUS KNASTER



SCHRÖDER

TURSKI

ALEXITS

VIII ZJAZD MATEMATYKÓW POLSKICH
WARSZAWA 6-12/IX 53.

Kedves Alexitnek (1958. IV. 18.)
11. 2291/65

Köszönöm az érdekes levelet. Nagyon jó lenne ha Györi Edinburgba
jöhetne, a voluntaris dolgokat tudniam fedezni így ez me okoson
gondot.

Nagyon örök volt Ulyanov úrnak lefordítára, hogy érdeklődéssel
fogom a cikket olvasni.

Ha jól emlékszem Lygmand belirvizitotta, hogyha $\sum (a_k + b_k) \rightarrow \infty$
 $m_{k+1}/m_k > c > 1$ akkor $\sum (a_k \cos m_k x + b_k \sin m_k x)$ mindenütt
rövid halmaron konvergál* (Studia Math. Vol 3 (2)), igen ez bizonyos
átrendezésre is?
 $L_n \geq 4 \frac{\log \log n}{\log n}$ probléma igen érdekes majd még konkrét
vétel.

Legyen $m_{k+1}/m_k \rightarrow 1$, tudok oly $\sum a_k z^{m_k}$ határozott konverzálni
(különböző tetraépek)
melyre $\sum a_k = \infty$, $a_k > 0$ és mely $|z|=1$ -ben konlátos, ha az+1
pont egy tetra kis körpéretű kisérők.

Sajnos igen valószínű, hogy még eljutok Ottával is kullla.
Kérlek mertek magyarul?

Jól üdvözlettel, váromlással
E. P.

* és ha $(|a_k| + |b_k|) \rightarrow 0$ akkor mindenütt rövid halmaron konvergál - tudtommal
 $\sum a_k z^{m_k}$ határozottan és még nincs belirvizitára.

339. Caricatures of scientists participating at the 1953 world congress on mathematics in Warsaw. From the bequest of mathematician György Alexits (1899-1978)

340. Letter from mathematician Pál Erdős (1913-1996) to György Alexits, 18 April 1958



342. Pages from the childhood sketchbook of Nobel Laureate physicist Dennis Gabor (1900–1979)

Dennis Gabor

U. 5743/54

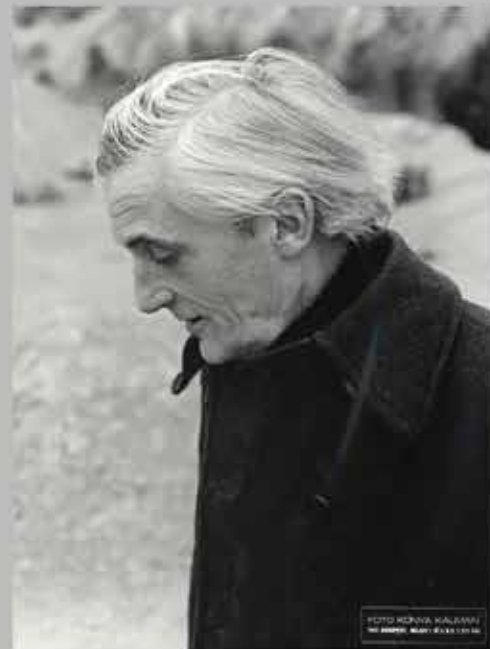
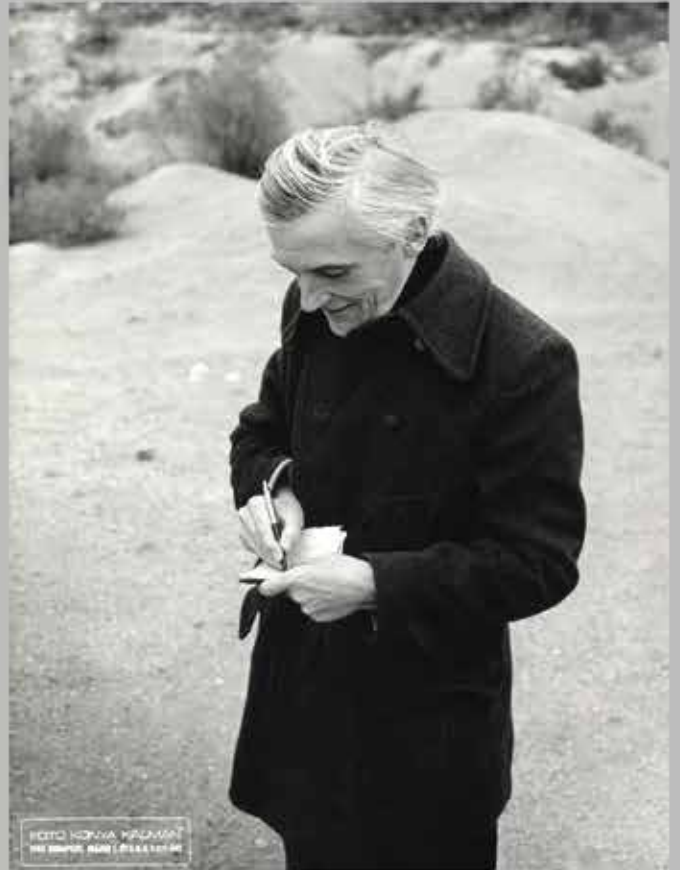
Introitus

Ki nyitja meg a betett könyvet?
Ki szeji meg a törtetlen időt?
Lapozza fel, hajszálról-hajszálra
emelve és ledöntve lapjait?

At ismeretlen tűzreható ujjal
ki mészkel kötöttem? S ki mesél
a csukott könyv leveles sűrűjében
ki mit kutatni? S ki mit pusztán kérd?

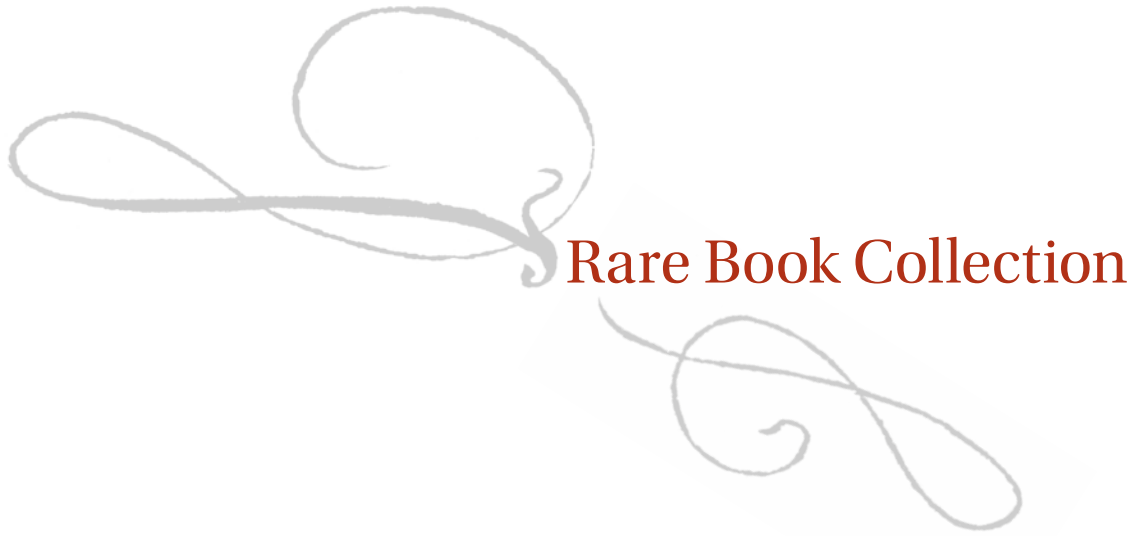
É ki nem fél kötöttem? Ki ne félne,
minden semet at Istent is lehúzza,
és leborulnak minden angyalok,
É elötítél minden éretlen?

A Bárány at, ki nem fél kötöttem,
elcsodul s, a Bárány, kit megöltél.
Véjzskorog az üvegtücsök,
és törtve hull. És megfújja a köpőt.



346. Autograph of János Pilinszky's poem *Introitus*, 1961

347-348. János Pilinszky. Photographs by Kálmán Kónya
(1926-1997)



Rare Book Collection



In international bibliographical and library practice the technical term “rare book” designates books, periodicals, and other minor publications bearing imprints with the place and year of publication, and the printer’s name, that were typeset manually and produced on a hand press.

In the Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, all incunabula, that is, books published prior to 1500, have been housed in the Department of Manuscripts since 1865. Each volume in this precious and well-researched special collection is recorded worldwide.

The largest part of incunabula (409 works in 356 volumes) came into the Academy’s possession as a donation by the Teleki family. Later acquisitions by Count József Teleki, for example his purchase of the library of linguist Ferenc Kresznerics (1766–1832), which added 88 new items, further enriched this collection. Other acquisitions on a smaller scale but of no less value were made, including nine *Hungarica* volumes bought with the library of Imre Jancsó (1793–1848), four books that once belonged to the library of Lajos Katona (1862–1910), and six incunabula found among the 1,200-volume book collection donated by Ferenc Pulszky (1814–1897). János Érdy (1796–1871), Count József Kemény (1795–1855), and Imre Madách (1823–1864) further enriched the stock by giving single but valued copies. By the end of the 19th century, this collection of “hand press firstlings”, as Ferenc Toldy

called them, comprised 493 incunabula in 466 editions, owing to donations by individuals and institutions. In 1866, Árpád Hellebrant (1855–1925) published a catalogue of these in Latin. Over the next forty years, the number of incunabula doubled, mainly through the arrival to the Academy of the 147-volume collection of György Ráth (1828–1905) and the 432 works in 425 volumes from Count Ferenc Vigyázó (1874–1928). The latest significant expansion was the purchase of eight pre-1500 volumes as part of the library of János Zsilka (1930–1999), which brought the current total to 1,021 works in 1,194 volumes. This is the second largest collection of incunabula in this country. In 2013, Marianne Rozsondai and Béla Rozsondai published a modern catalogue of the collection in English.

As regards the language of incunabula, the overwhelming majority (95 per cent) in the collection are in Latin. Of the remaining volumes 48 are in German, 13 in Italian, two in Greek and one in Dutch. As to the place of printing, over half of the incunabula comes from Italian and German workshops, including 295 titles from Venice, 122 from Strasbourg, 92 from Nuremberg, 70 from Basel, 68 from Cologne, and 56 from Augsburg. Anton Koberger of Nuremberg and Heinrich Quentell of Cologne are represented by 62 and 31 volumes, respectively. Almost a quarter of the present stock, most of the Ráth collection and the majority of the Vigyázó incunabula, are

Cabinets of incunabula in a room of the Department of Manuscripts in 1951



Hungarica. Similarly, approximately a quarter of the collection is comprised of copies whose original historical bindings have been preserved; 195 are in Gothic and 56 are in Renaissance style.

Of the “hand press firstlings” five are unique copies and are only to be found in the Library of the Academy, whereas six other

incunabula are of special interest due to their completeness or exceptional rarity.

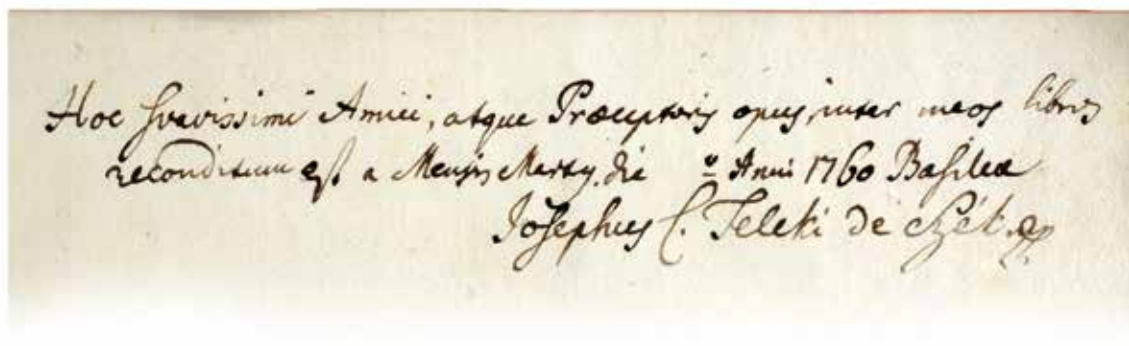
Apart from books from the first fifty years of the history of printing, the old Hungarian library of items printed before 1711 was also placed in the Department for safekeeping in the 1930s. This rich *Hungarica* collection was arranged according to criteria defined by bibliographer Károly Szabó (1824–1890): by language, by place, and by author. In addition to these, there was a fourth category of non-Hungarian works in foreign languages published abroad that nevertheless concern Hungary in one way or another. At the same time, this system of cataloguing – modelled on the notable collection of *Hungarica* of Count Sándor Apponyi (1844–1925), now in the National Széchényi Library – was adopted in all major libraries in Hungary.

In 1954, the Rare Book Collection was set up within the same organisational unit as the Manuscript Collection. In addition to the incunabula and old Hungarian library, new sections were created. All books published in the fifty years after 1500 were moved from the core collection to here, thus creating a so-called Antiqua collection of some 1,200 items of non-*Hungarica*. However, in accordance with international practice that increasingly treated all 16th-century printed material as “Antiqua”, eminent book historian Csaba Csapodi (1910–2004) relocated from the central stacks books printed in the second half of that century. Other additions to the Rare Book Collection were books requiring special protection due to their former owner; autograph notes; literary, artistic, cultural, scientific or historical significance; book historical relevance; or because of their special material, rich illustrations or artistic bindings, thus forming a collection of books of museum value.

The Rare Book Collection – whose activities include collecting and processing books from the 400 years after the invention of the movable type in the 15th century, and making them available to researchers – originated

Thomas Mann's dedication to Lajos Hatvany and his wife of his book *Avertissement à l'Europe* published by Gallimard in 1937





Crown guard
József Teleki's note on
the flyleaf of
Daniel Bernoulli's
Hydrodynamica
(Strasbourg, 1738) and
his *supralibros* on the
outer cover of the book



for the most part from bequests by learned and generous patrons.

The first, varied material came from the Teleki family, whose members collected their books for different reasons. Part of their collections is typified by an interest in the modern natural sciences, which applies to the private library of József Teleki the Elder (1738–1796). The collection associated with his son, László Teleki (1764–1821), is encyclopaedic in nature, reflecting the interests of a bibliophile. It was these two precious collections of about 30,000 volumes that László Teleki's younger son and future first president of the Academy, József Teleki (1792–1855), offered to the recently established Hungarian Learned Society on behalf of his family in March 1826.

The early history of this family collection marvellously illustrates the book culture of the intelligentsia (college deans, teachers, bishops and doctors) in Transylvania in the 16th to 18th centuries, whose books, either kept together or dispersed, appear among the volumes bearing the Teleki stamp. These include, to mention

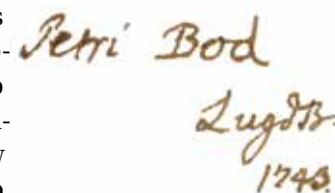
the names of only a few prominent figures, the library of Dániel Cornides (1732–1787), Péter Bod (1712–1769), and members of the Bölöni, Kendeffy and Vay families. Other, perhaps less known names that are nevertheless a pleasure to discover among the former owners of these books are Zsigmond Báthory's secretary and diplomat, Lestár Gyulaffy (1556–1606), the Nagyszeben (today Sibiu, Romania) rector and Unitarian preacher, Georg Deidrich (?–1603/1608), and the Unitarian bishop of Kolozsvár (today Cluj, Romania) Valentinus Radecius (c. 1550–1632). Many items in the Teleki library come from Upper Hungary as the family also had connections with this area.

After Count József Teleki founded the Library, a spate of gifts and bequests motivated by the patriotic fervour typical of the period began. The two most important donations in this period were made by the Batthyány family. In 1838 Gusztáv Batthyány (1803–1883) donated about 30,000 books, while his younger brother, Kázmér (1807–1854), contributed his own collection of 3,000 volumes to improve the first donation, which he considered to be insufficiently representative. Now it is recognised that buried in the first group of Batthyány books were several titles of great value, including rare geographical, technical,

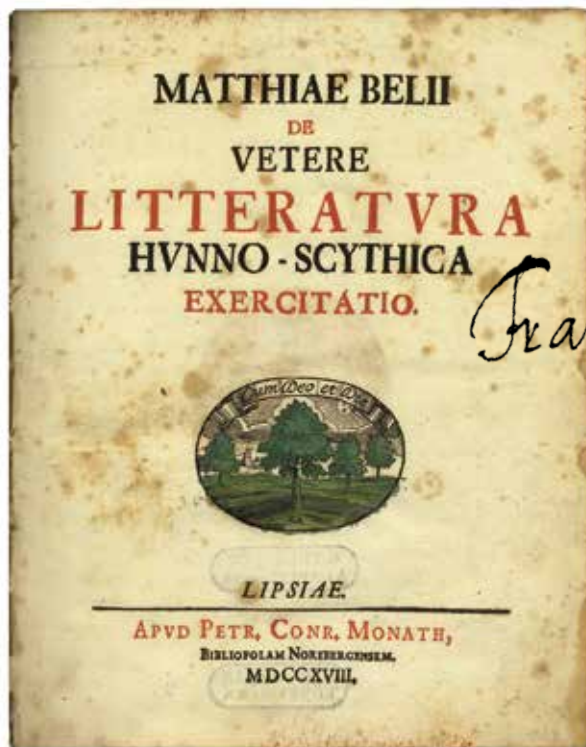
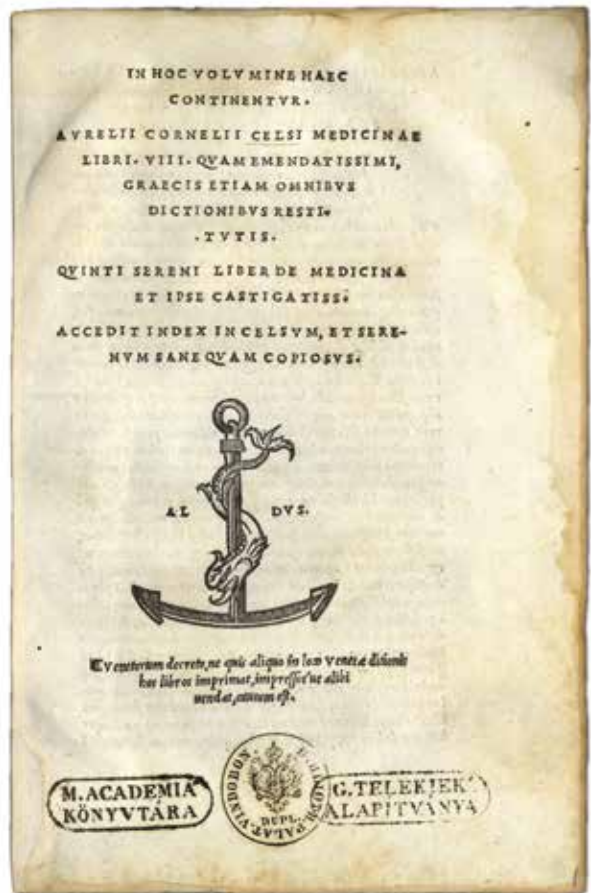


Inscription in the hand
of the imperial captain
and collector of
historical sources
Sámuel Dobai Székely
(1704–1779) stating that
he gave a 1582 calendar
to Dániel Cornides

207



Ownership inscription of
Péter Bod



*Francisci Kresznerics
1806.*

Justus Lipsius volume from the Teleki library. The note on the title page reads that Georgius Spitko bought it from János Cselényi in Bártfa (today Bardejov, Slovakia) in 1665

Title page of Mátyás Bél's scholarly work on old Hungarian script and the ownership inscription of Ferenc Kresznerics on the flyleaf of the book

Book containing classical medical works published by Aldus Manutius in Venice in 1528 with the stamps of the Viennese Hofbibliothek, the Teleki Collection and the Library of the Academy on the flyleaf

and agricultural works that once belonged to the private collection of the benefactors' grandfather, Tódor Batthyány (1729–1812). These items of the Batthyány library are a veritable gold mine for students of the history of science. One such item is the 1566 Basel edition of *De revolutionibus orbium coelestium* by Copernicus.

József Teleki not only enriched the founding collection of the Library of the Learned Society by purchasing Kresznerics's rich collection of books, manuscripts and coins; in 1850, he donated a valuable collection of Aldines, which consisted of duplicates of the Viennese Hofbibliothek, the Bibliotheca Palatinalis Vindobonensis. These books were printed by the celebrated humanist, publisher and printer Aldus Manutius (Aldo Manuzio, 1449–1515).



RÁTH GYÖRGY. Ellinger fényképe után.

The Library's holdings of 16th and 17th-century books were significantly enriched in 1905, when the excellent *Hungarica* collection of the renowned art collector György Ráth was acquired as a bequest. This collection consisted mostly of very rare books in Hungarian which were found and purchased by his book agents abroad, mainly in German antiquarian bookshops. Although the Ráth library was also set

up according to the principles established by Károly Szabó, in compliance with Ráth's last will and testament it has not been merged with the rest of the Library's *Hungarica*.

Like the Telekis, Count Sándor Vigyázó (1825–1921) also enlarged the private book collection he inherited from his father, Antal Vigyázó of Bojár (1793–1861), through long decades of enthusiastic and relentless purchases, eventually amassing a large and treasured library. The bibliophile Sándor and his wife, Zsuzsanna Podmaniczky, left their entire collection to the Academy and their son, Ferenc (1874–1928), honouring the memory of his parents, made a comparable endowment in his will, in which he left his entire estate to the Academy, part of which was the family library of some 17,000 items that included a large number of rarities.

Many volumes from the library of historian Vilmos Fraknói (1843–1924), which had a turbulent history, came from the Hungarian Academy in Rome in the early 1950s. *Hungarica* volumes and, predictably, works by Italian Renaissance authors are well represented among these books, which now have a special place in the Antiqua collection.

In order to give an overview of the extent of the collection, it can be said that, like all large museum collections, the Rare Book Collection contains several "standard" books. These are editions of texts by classical authors with gorgeous typography, regularly accompanied by thorough philological apparatus, such as the books printed by three generations of the Manutius family, the products of the presses of Jodocus Badius Ascensius and Jean Petit in Paris, or the works of Greek authors in the neat little books printed by Henricus Stephanus.



Memorial plaque to György Ráth in the reading room of the Department of Manuscripts and Rare Books



Sándor Vigyázó



Ferenc Vagyázó

Other books in this category are those of the erudite Hungarian philologist Johannes Sambucus printed at the Plantin Press in Antwerp, including his emblem book, the works of Hungarian historians, as well as early editions of Janus Pannonius, also a host of other treasured rare and old books that knowledgeable readers are not unfamiliar with.

The benefactors of the Academy believed that it was also of utmost importance to add to

the prestige of their private libraries to acquire remarkable works on history, atlases also portraits of major literary and historical figures. They strove to obtain as many fine copies as possible in the most precious and most noteworthy editions. For this reason, it often happens that several copies of the same beautiful albums containing many exquisite engravings are kept in the Collection today.

There is an abundance of books in the Collection on both the Reformation (covering the German Lutheran, the Genevan Calvinist, and the anti-Trinitarian movements) and the Counter-Reformation.

Two other groups of special rarities deserve mention. In our 16th-century *Hungarica* holdings there are a number of single-leaf prints informing Europe of military events in Hungary. Printed sheets in a large of textual variants spread the news of important battles against the Ottomans in this troubled period of Hungarian history, particularly to people in southern German cities. As interest in these prints faded with the passing of time, they were rarely preserved by their readers and survive in a few copies today. About a quarter of these single-leaf prints are unique in Hungary and in some cases no other copies have been registered elsewhere.

The situation is similar with the cheap blue literature of the 16th and 17th centuries. These booklets quickly became battered, and their readers were not keen to collect a library for posterity. On the other hand, the same booklets became coveted rarities for György Ráth, Sándor Vagyázó, Miklós Jankovich, Ferenc Toldy, and many others in the 19th century. It is not by chance that such leftovers of the past were most exciting for them, as their autograph notes in extant booklets attest.

Alongside these rarities, there are also copies marking the most important milestones in the history of printing *Hungarica*: the works of Benedek Komjáti, János Sylvester, Gáspár Heltai, Miklós Telegdi, Gáspár Károlyi and Péter Pázmány, including 16th- and 17th-century religious arguments, are strongly represented in the Collection.

The passionate and relentless gathering of *Hungarica* by bibliophile aristocrats and scholars is an immense service to researchers of the history of Hungarian literature, culture and printing in centuries past. It is much to their credit that the Academy, an institution created to foster the Hungarian language, boasts the largest library of old



Unique copy of a handbill of the siege of Esztergom (Erfurt, 1594)

Hungarian books second only to the National Széchényi Library.

The Rare Book Collection also includes 19th- and 20th-century books of museum value. The Academy's memorial rooms dedicated to individual authors were closed after 1950 and the books kept there were also transferred to this collection. These include Mihály Vörösmarty's books and the library of the Széchényi Museum with first editions of Count István Széchenyi's works and volumes annotated in his own hand. The books of the Academy's Bolyai Collection are also housed here: a first edition of *Tentamen* by Farkas Bolyai (1832–1833) and its deluxe edition (1897–1904) published by the Academy, as well as various

translations of János Bolyai's *Appendix* that appeared before 1900. The value of the Goethe Collection is due to the comprehensive nature of the Goethe literature collected in the Library. It consists of a rich selection of first editions, Hungarian translations, contemporary works of literary history and periodicals. The stock of books of museum value was also enriched by the acquisition of libraries that came together with manuscript bequests. Most notable of these are the libraries of poet Gyula Illyés and Lajos Hatvany, consisting mostly of dedicated volumes.

Klára Boross – Gábor Tóth



Painted illustrations of a book of hours printed on parchment (Paris, late 1517/1518). The Evangelists Saint Luke and Saint Matthew with their respective symbols, the ox and the angel



1. Christ rising from the dead with sleeping soldiers on guard at the tomb. Unique single-leaf woodcut (environs of Ulm, c. 1440) coloured by hand and pasted on the inside of the upper cover of William Duranti's *Rationale divinorum officiorum* (Ulm: Johann Zainer, 3 December 1473)

2. 42-line Bible (Mainz: Johannes Gutenberg, before August 1456). An imperfect copy of only 593 leaves of the Bible was purchased and broken up by Hungarian expatriate and New York-based antiquarian bookseller Gabriel Wells in 1920. While most of the leaves were offered for purchase individually, in small groups, or in complete Bible books, this single-leaf fragment from Jer 30:8–31:9 came to the Library of the Academy in 1921 as a personal gift by Wells (fol. 85v)

prophetas in babilone. Quia hec dicit dñs ad regem q̄ sedet sup soliu dauid ⁊ ad omne pplm habitatorem urbis hui⁹: ad fratres vestros qui non sunt egressi vobiscū in trāsmigratōne. Hec dicit dñs exercitū. Ecce mittā in eos gladiū et famē et pestem: et ponā eos quasi ficus malas q̄ comedi non possunt eo q̄ pessime sint: et psequar eos in gladio et in fame et in pestilentia. Et dabo eos in vregationē uniuersis regnis terre in maledictionem ⁊ in stuporem ⁊ in sibilū ⁊ in opprobrium rūdīs gentibz ad quas ego eici eos: eo q̄ non audierunt verba mea dicit dñs que misi ad eos per seruos meos prophetas de nocte cōsurgens et miterens: et non audistis dicit dñs. Vos ergo audite verbū dñi omnis trāsmigratio quā misit de iherusalē in babilonē. Hec dicit dñs exercitū deus isrl ad ahab filiū ethlie ⁊ ad sedechiā filium maasie qui pphetant vobis i nomine meo mendaciter. Ecce ego tradā eos in manus nabuchodonosor regis babilonis: et pcutiet eos i oculis vestris. Et assumetur rē eis maledictō omni trāsmigratōni iude que est i babilone dicitū. Donat te domin⁹ sicut sedechiam ⁊ sicut ahab quos fecit rex babilonis in igne: pro eo q̄ fecerunt stulticiam in israhel et mechati sunt in uxores amicorū suorū: et locuti sunt verbū in nomine meo mendaciter qd non mādauit eis. Ego sum iudex et testis dicit dñs. Et ad semeiā neelamiten dices. Hec dicit dñs exercitū deus israhel. Pro eo q̄ misisti in noīe meo libros ad omne pplm qui ē in iherlm et ad sophoniā filiū maasie sacerdotē et ad uniuersos sacerdotes dicens: dominus dedit te sacerdotem p ioiade

sacerdote ut sis dux in domo domini sup omne vicū accepticiū ⁊ pphetantē ut mittas eum in neciū et in carcerem. Et nūc quare non incepasti iheremiam anathoriten qui pphetat vobis: Quia sup hoc misit in babilonem ad nos dicens. Longū ē: edificate domos et habitate: et plātate ortos ⁊ comedite fructus eorū. Legit ergo sophonias sacerdos libru istū in auribz iheremie prophete. Et factum est verbū dñi ad iheremiam dicens. Mitte ad omnem trāsmigratōne dicens. Hec dicit dñs ad semeiā neelamiten. Pro eo q̄ pphetauit vobis semeias et ego nō misit eū: ⁊ fecit vos cōfidere in mendacio: idcirco hec dicit dñs. Ecce ego visita bo sup semeiam neelamiten ⁊ super semen eius. Nō erit ei vir sedens i medio ppli hui⁹: et non videbit bonū qd ego faciā p̄lo meo ait dñs: quia p̄uacationē locut⁹ ē adūsus dñm. **XXX**

Hoc verbū qd factū est ad iheremiam a dño dicens. Hec dicit dominus deus israhel dicens. Scribe tibi omnia verba que locutus sum ad te in libro. Ecce enim dies veniūt dicit dñs: ⁊ cōuertā cōuersionē ppli mei israhel et iuda ait dñs: et cōuertā eos ad terrā quā dedi patribz eorū et possidebūt eā. Et hec verba que locut⁹ est dñs ad isrl et iudā: quoniam hec dicit dñs. Vocem rectoris audiuim⁹: formido: ⁊ nō ē pax. Interrogate ⁊ videte si generat masculus. Quare ergo vidi omnis viri manus supra lumbū suū quasi parturientis: Et cōuertē sunt uniuerse facies in auruginē. Ve quia magna dies illa nec est sistr⁹: tempusq; tribulatōnis est iacob: et rē ip̄o saluabitur. Et erit in die illa ait dñs exercitū conteram iugū eius de collo tuo: ⁊ vincula eius



3. Cardinal Bessarion: *Adversus calumniatorem Platonis* (Rome: Konrad Sweynheym and Arnold Pannartz, before 28 August 1469). Hand-painted and gilt initial 'T' with void branchwork border (fol. 15r)
4. Plutarch: *Vitae illustrium virorum* ([Rome]: Ulrich Han, [1470]). Hand-painted and gilt initial 'C' on coloured ground with void Florentine branchwork border (vol 2, fol. 1r)

VM PER MVLTA SINT LITTERARVM

studia Hemite princeps que summum & decus & ornamentum clavis hominibus afferre possunt tum maxime histore iocunda cognitio: his potissimum uiris qui que admodum tu altis in rebus uersant uolunt summopere peroptanda tibi uideri solet. Nam ea institutio que ad rectam uiuendi rationem pertinet & si nunq̄ satis digne laudari coli atq̄ complecti possit: mirum tamē in modū ad bene uiuendum conducere arbitror: si cum ipsa fuerit

maximarū rerū ac hominū coniuncta notata. Illa enim leges & instituta uite: hęc faces quasdam comparat & stimulos ad uirtutem. Q. si tantum momēti ac uirtū ad res magnas glorie desiderū habere creditur ut lacedemonii ab his pueris quos neq̄ laudibus effert: neq̄ ignominiiis affici cognouissent: nil magna laude dignū expectandum esse censerent. Quis dubitat clarissimorum hominum gestis ac maximarum rerum recordatione nobilis prestant animos ad glorie ad immortalitatis studiū uehementer accendi. Sic homerus cuius in omni re amplissima est auctoritas grauissimumq̄ iudicium mortalium mentes: non preceptis: non institutis non disputationibus: sed rebus gestis & insignium uirorum moribus ad capescendam uirtutem facilius concitare sperauit. Ac eius preterea libri quorū quedā tantum fragmenta per greciam sparsa diuulgabantur apud Reophileti posteros ab licurgo competi tunc primum ad grecos homines delati sunt. Neq̄ hoc in loco alienam iudico preceptoris nostrī. Guarini eruditissimi uiri sententiam qua dicere solet in instituendis hominum moribus imitandos esse pictores qui non modo uerbis aut preceptis nouos suarum rerum discipulos: uerum etiam prestantissimis sibi propositis imaginibus erudire cōtendūt. Videtur enim uelut speculū esse historia ubi humane uite leges clare conspiciuntur & animus ea perinde ac face quadam ad optimarum artium cultum accenditur. Ac si uolumus & aliam quoq̄ uim histore contemplari utdebimus: eam haud mediocrem & in consensendo auctoritatem & in agendo prudentiam comparare. Si enim res ueteres: si nouas pariter memora repetamus: reperimus opulentissimas ciuitates opulentissimos populos: amplissima deniq̄ regna precipuo senum creuisse: floruisse: constituisse consilio. Licurgus ille tur diuinus apollinis oraculo iudicatus cum Lacedemonios multis legibus clarissime instituisse: tū platonis iudicio in primis laudata est engina ut Aristoteli aut fere omnibus placuit: octo & uiginti seniorū illa consensio: qua potissimum respu. amplitudo aucta diu perseuerauit. Cum itaq̄ senes etate mala confecti in paulo hebetius tardiusculūq̄ sint prolapsi ingenium solam multarum rerum experientia atq̄ usum: tantum sibi prudentię tantū auctoritatis uideo prestatisse: quare cogitanti tibi quonam pacto iuuenes: aut prestare senibus: aut saltem equari queant per quā maxime id fieri posse historiarū cognitione uideri solet. Nam cum acutus sit in eis ingenium atq̄ flagrantius: & uirum robustitas integrior: que in exequendis consiliis: perutilis semper nonnunq̄ necessaria iudicatur. Non equidem uideo cur senes eis anteponamus si etiam ad perdiscendum illustrium uirorum maximarūq̄ ciuitatum res gestas: artes: consilia



5. Lactantius: *Opera* (Rostock: Fratres Domus Horti Viridis, 9 April 1476). Hand-painted and gilt initial 'M' with illuminated floral border displaying birds; marginal notes in a contemporary hand (fol. 13r)
6. *Corpus iuris civilis* (Nuremberg: Anton Koberger, 22 November 1482). The beginning of the prologue to *Digestum vetus*, with hand-painted publisher's initial 'O' on gauffered and gold background, and running *glossa ordinaria* framing the main text (fol. 2r)

f. 46r

Sacrum Rosarii Theologie
ad Beataz quatuor libros
pariformiter Quadrupertitū.

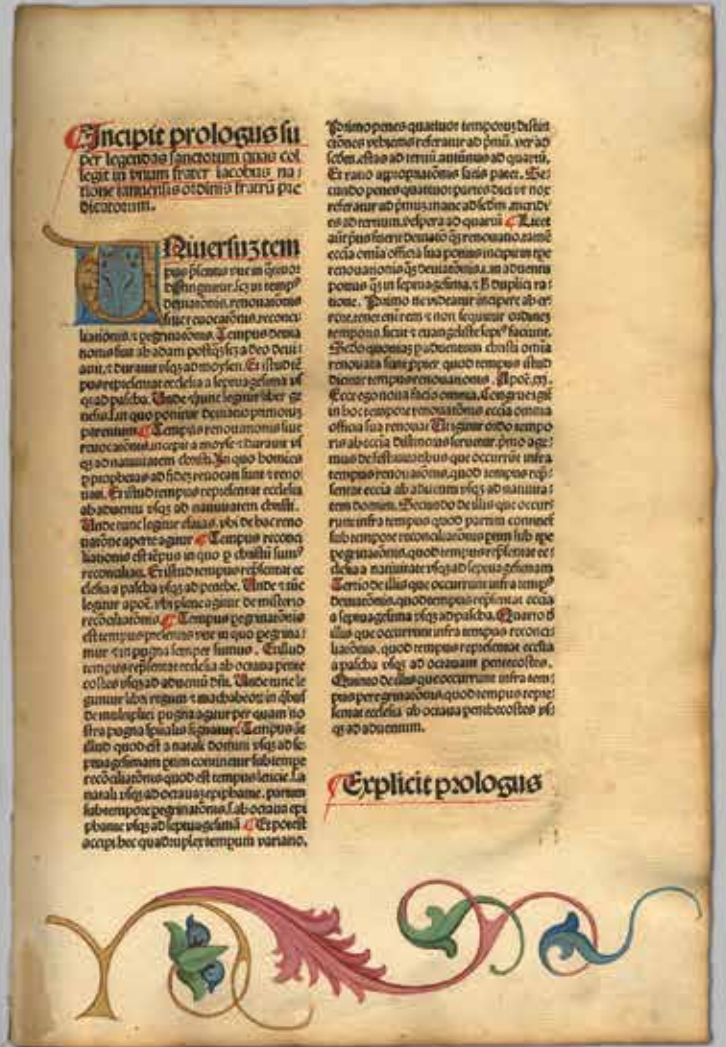
hu' p'mm. h'et in hoc
voluntate



218

7. Early 16th-century Gothic, blind-tooled leather binding of a chained book, containing three incunabula and three early 16th-century books bound together, with two pairs of clasps, two centre and eight corner fittings (Southern Germany). Spine and upper cover

Handwritten parchment fragment of a 15th-century missal removed from the binding of the chained book



Hand-painted initial 'A' in red and blue at the beginning of the *Legenda* (fol. 15r)

Gilt initial 'U' on hand-painted blue ground at the beginning of the prologue to *Legenda aurea* with floral ornament at the bottom (fol. 13r)

15th-century Gothic, blind-tooled leather binding from Olomouc. Lower cover

8. Jacobus de Voragine: *Legenda aurea sanctorum, sive Lombardica historia* (Strasbourg: [Georg Husner], 1483)

H Ec est tabula questionuz huius libri
tertij hic cōtēta. ⁊ ad faciorem
qōnum inuentionē nota q̄ p̄ p̄mā
numez assignatur carta: ⁊ p̄ scdm̄ carte co-
lumna.



220

9. Alexander of Hales:
*Summa universae
theologiae ...* (Venice:
Johann von Köln and
Johann Manthen, 1475).
15th-century Gothic,
blind-tooled leather
binding; lower cover

10. *Almanach pro anno 1483*
[Augsburg: Johann
Blaubirer, c. 1482].
The only copy of this
single-leaf print known
today

¶ Anno .M. cccc. Lxxxiij. Ecce littera dñialis Aureus numerus .ij. Intervallum a festo natiuitatis xpi vsq; ad dñicam Esco mihi .vj. ebdomate Concurrerentes do. iij. Septuagesima dñica post pauli Pasca dñica post anūciatō nis marie. Rogatōnes dñica post cruce Pentecostes dñica post suacij. Auentus domini in die Auree Embolismal.

Coniunctioes **Horæ** **Vi**

Oppositōnes **Horæ** **Vi**

Febuarij feria q̄ta p̄ trū regū xiiij xix
 Marcij feria q̄nta p̄ agathe xxiiij xxiiij
 Aprilis sabo añ gregorij x xiiij
 Maij dñica post ambrosij xij xxxiiij
 Junij feria tertia p̄ cruce x x
 Julij feria q̄ta post erasmi xxij xlv
 Augusti in die ualtrici xij lviiij
 Septemb dñica ante asce iij xiiij
 Octob in die egidij xx xiiij
 Nouemb feria q̄ta p̄ michaelis xij xiiij
 Embol feria sexta p̄ sp. a iu. ij xxxiiij
 Decemb in vigilia andree xvij xiiij
 Ianuarij feria sc̄da p̄ nati: xpi v xxxij
 Note a minute debent oputari a incedie

Febuarij feria q̄nta añ s̄u. pauli xiiij iij
 Marcij sabo post mathie viij xli
 Aprilis dñica añ anū. marie xxij xxxv
 Maij feriat tertia añ georij x xxxi
 Die eric
 Junij feria q̄ta añ vrbani xix li
 Julij feria sexta post viti iij xxviiij
 Augusti sabo añ marie magd. x xxxiiij
 Septem dñica p̄ assum. marie xvij xlviiij
 Octob feria tertia añ mathei ij xxxviiij
 Nouemb in p̄festo galli xiiij xxviiij
 Die eric
 Embol feria sexta añ othmari iij iij
 Decemb in die lucie xix xxxij

Nunc sequūtur minutōnes

In octaua stephani bona p̄ senili: **Libra**
 Febuarij
 Feria sexta p̄ trū regū bona p̄ iuue. aq̄ri
 Sabo p̄ trū regū bona p̄ iuuenilv. **Discis**
 Feria ter. a q̄t. añ anthony bo. pro iu. aries
 Feria tertia a quarta p̄ pauli bo. pro senili
Libra In p̄festo a die purifi. marie bo. pro
 senili. **Sagitaris**
 Feria sc̄da a ter. añ valentini media p̄ iuue
 nili. **Cancer** In die mathie a proxia sequēti
 bo. pro senili. **Libra** Sabo post mathie bona
 pro senili. **Sagitaris** Feria quarta post a/
 driani bona pro senili. **Aquarius** April
 In die gerceud media pro iuuenili. **Cancer**
 Feria sexta a sabo p̄ anū. marie bo. pro se
 nili. **Sagitaris** Feria quarta añ ambrosij
 bona pro senili. **Aquarius**. **Maij**
 In die Tiburcij media pro iuuenili. **Cancer**
 Feria q̄nta a sexta post tibur. media pro iu
 uenili. **Virgo** In die marcij bo. pro senili/
 sagita. Feria ter. a quarta post georij bona
 pro senili. **Aquarij** In die philippi a iacobi a
 proxia sequēti media pro se. pilas. **Junij**
 Sabo a dñica añ suacij media pro iuuenili.
Cancer: Sabo a dñica post suacij bona p̄
 iuuenili. **Libra** Feria sc̄da a tertia p̄ vrb
 ni bo. p̄ senili. **Aquarius**. Feria quat. a q̄nta
 post vrbani media pro senili. **Discis** Feria
 sexta a sabo p̄ vrbani bona p̄ senili. **Aries**.
Julij
 Feria sexta a sabo añ viti bona pro iuuenili

Libra In vigi. ioh. bap. bona pro senili. aq̄.
 Feria q̄t. p̄ ioh. bap. media pro senili. **Discis**
 Feria sexta p̄ ioh. bap. bo. pro senili. **Aries**

Dies Caniculares

Augusti
 In vigilia iacobi bona pro senili in necessi
 tate. **Aries** **Septemb**
 In die asce a proxia sequēti bo. pro iuuenili
 in necessitate. **Libra** Feria q̄nt. añ barcho.
 bo. pro senili. **Aries** In die Augustini me
 dia pro senili. **Cancer** **Octob**
 Feria q̄nta añ magni bo. pro iuuenili. **Libra**
 Natiuitatis Marie a proxia sequēti bo. pro
 iuuenili. **Sagitaris**. Sabo p̄ natiui. marie
 bo. pro iuuenili. **Aquarius** In vigi. michael
 a die media pro senili. **Virgo** **Nouem**
 Dñica a feria sc̄da p̄ francisci bo. pro iuue
 nili. **Sagitaris** Feria sexta a sabato p̄ dio
 nish bo. pro iuuenili. **Aq̄rius** In die vrsule a
 proxima sequenti media pro senili. **Cancer**
 Embolismatis
 In die lienhardi bo. pro iuuenili. **Aquarius**
 In profesto martini bo. pro iuuenili. **Aries**
 In profesto katherine a die bona pro senili.
Libra **Decemb**
 Feria quarta a q̄nta ante nicolai bona pro
 iuuenili. **Aquarius** In die nicolai meb. pro
 iuuenili. **Discis** Feria sc̄da a ter. p̄ nicolai
 bona pro iuuenili. **Aries** Feria sc̄da añ nati
 xpi bona pro senili. **Libra** In die stephanij
 bona pro senili. **Sagitaris**. **Ianuarij**
 In die Siluestri bona pro iuuenili. **Aq̄rius**





Incipit psalterium vna cum ordinario le-
 cyndum vsu romane curie. Inuitatio:
 subscripta dicuntur singula singulis diebus
 diebus a secunda die post epiphaniam
 vsqz ad septemagesimam: et a calen. octobris
 vsqz ad aduentum dñi. Inuitatio primū.
Venite exultemus dño: Iubilemus deo sa-
 lutari nostro. **Ps.** Preoccupemus. **Inui-**
tatio. Preoccupem^{us} facie dñi: Et i psal-
 mus iubilemus ei. **Ps.** Venite. **Itē aliud.**
Quonia deus magn^{us} dñs: Et rex magn^{us}
 sup oēs dos. **Itē aliud.** In manu tua dñet
 dñs funes terre. **Itē aliud.** Venite adore-
 mus dñm: Qui fecit nos. **Itē aliud.** Dñs
 qui fecit nos: Venite adoremus. **Inuitatio.**
Adoremus dñm: Qui fecit nos. **Itud vi-**
timū inuis. dicit dñicus diebus: qñ sit omni
 de diebus a pentec. vsqz ad cal. octobris. **Se-**
quens hymn^{us} dicit dñicus diebus ad noc-
 turnū: a calendis octobris vsqz ad aduen-
 tum dñi: et ab octava epiphie vsqz ad primū
P dñicam quadragesime exclusive.
Primo dierum omnūz quo nūdus



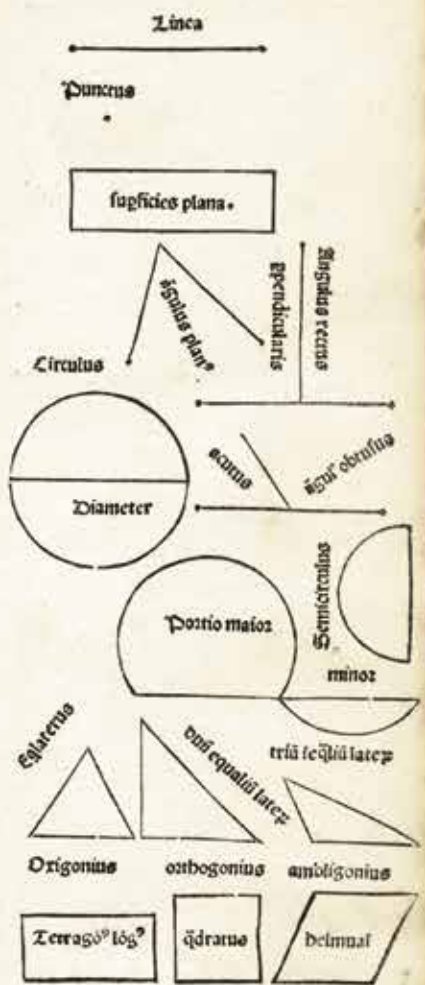
11. *Diurnale Romanum* [Venice: Andreas Torresanus, 1481?]. The only copy of this daytime prayer book known today
12. *Euclid: Elementa* (Venice: Erhard Ratdolt, 25 May 1482). The first printed edition of the Greek mathematical treatise from c. 300 BC. The text was translated from an Arabic version into Latin by the English natural philosopher Adelard of Bath around 1120. The commentary to the Latin text is the work of Campanus of Novara from c. 1260. Woodcut initial 'P' with leaf ornaments and geometrical figures in the margin; at the bottom, the mid 19th-century library stamps of the Teleki collection and the Academy (fol. 2r)

**Præclarissimus liber elementorum Euclidis periphrasice
cucillimi in artem Geometrie incipit quæfoelicissime:**



Punctus est cuius pars non est. **L**inea est longitudo sine latitudine cuius quidem extremitates sunt duo puncta. **L**inea recta est ab uno puncto ad aliud brevissima extensio in extremitates suas utrumque eorum recipiens. **S**uperficies est quæ longitudine et latitudine terminatur: cuius termini quidem sunt linee. **S**uperficies plana est ab una linea ad aliam extensio in extremitates suas recipiens. **A**ngulus planus est duarum linearum alterminus praeclusus: quævis expansio est super superficiem applicatioque non directa. **Q**uando autem angulum pertinet due linee recte rectilineus angulus nominatur. **Q**uando recta linea super rectam steterit duoque anguli utrobique fuerint æquales: eorum uterque rectus dicitur. **L**ineaque linee superstantes ei cui superstat perpendicularis vocatur. **A**ngulus vero qui recto maior est obtusus dicitur. **A**ngulus vero minor recto acutus appellatur. **T**erminus est quod uniuscuiusque terminus est. **F**igura est quæ terminis pertinet. **C**irculus est figura plana una quædam linea pertinet: quæ circumferentia nominatur: in cuius medio punctus est: a quo omnes linee recte ad circumferentiam exeuntes sibi invicem sunt æquales. **E**t hic quidem punctus centrum circuli dicitur. **D**iameter circuli est linea recta que super eum centrum transiens extremitatesque suas circumferentiam applicans circulum in duo media dividit. **S**emicirculus est figura plana diametro circuli et medietate circumferentiae contenta. **P**ortio circuli est figura plana recta linea et parte circumferentiae contenta: semicirculo quidem aut maior aut minor. **R**ectilinee figure sunt quæ rectis lineis continentur: quarum quedam trilateræ quæ tribus rectis lineis: quedam quadrilateræ quæ quatuor rectis lineis. quedam multilateræ que pluribus quæ quatuor rectis lineis continentur. **F**igurarum trilaterarum: alia est triangulus huiusmodi tria latera equalia. Alia triangulus duo huiusmodi equalia latera. Alia triangulus trium unequalium laterum. **I**terum alia est orthogonius: unum scilicet rectum angulum habens. Alia est amblygonium aliquem obtusum angulum habens. Alia est originium: in qua tres anguli sunt acuti. **F**igurarum autem quadrilaterarum: Alia est quadratum quod est æquilaterum atque rectangulum. Alia est retron longum: quæ est figura rectangula: sed æquilatera non est. Alia est belmaim: que est æquilatera: sed rectangula non est.

De principijs per se notis: et primo de definitionibus earundem.



G. TELEKIEK' ALAFITVANYA

M. ACADEMIA KONYVTARA

Speculum hystoriale fratris Vincentij beluacensis ordinis sancti dominici incipit. Capitalium primū de causa suscepi operis et eius materia.



Nonā multitudo librōrū. Et temporis breuitas. memorię

quocq; labilitas. nō patiunt cūcta q̄ scripta in parē animo p̄bē... Nonā multitudo librōrū. Et temporis breuitas. memorię quocq; labilitas. nō patiunt cūcta q̄ scripta in parē animo p̄bē...

Uidebam preterea iuxta

danicū p̄p̄benā rēp̄tōib; nō tantūmodo seculā... Uidebam preterea iuxta danicū p̄p̄benā rēp̄tōib; nō tantūmodo seculā...

electa quasi dā ementa in pace quicquid. dō in saneris p̄fessōib; ana... electa quasi dā ementa in pace quicquid. dō in saneris p̄fessōib; ana...

Quomodo autem apud me solici

te ac studiose inquirere. quomodo v̄l ordine cūtra... te ac studiose inquirere. quomodo v̄l ordine cūtra...

Itaque cum hoc agere non igitur

notas plerūq; lōgitudinē voluminis postmodū cū itaq;... notas plerūq; lōgitudinē voluminis postmodū cū itaq;...





13. Vincent of Beauvais: *Speculum historiale* (Nuremberg: Anton Koberger, 24 July 1483). Hand-painted publisher's initial 'Q' on gauffered and gold background with ornamental foliage framing the text on the first page of the encyclopaedia (fol. 3r)

14. Antoninus of Florence: *Chronicon* (Nuremberg: Anton Koberger, 31 July 1484)

Saint George and the dragon; hand-painted and gilt initial 'C' (vol. 2, fol. 15r) and 'H' (vol. 1, fol. 20r)





15. János Thuróczy: *Chronica Hungarorum* (Brno: Konrad Stahel and Matthias Preinlein, 20 March 1488)

DEKNER ABRONISZHU-UTARA
BUDAPEST HÍRŐRÖVITICA 81.

Ad egregiū dñm Thomā de drag psonalis pſen-
tie serenissimi principis dñi Matbie: hūgarie: bohe-
mie ꝛc regis Austrieqꝫ ducis cancellariuz Prefatio
magistri Johānis de thwrocꝫ: in primū librū Chroni-
ce hungaroz foeliciter incipit.

Patris Ladislai

Károly Ordinis Sandi

Pauli Primi Gemite

dono datus à Magnifico

Sigismundo Haller.

Anno 1711

Agitatio hijs annis nobis eque simul
torpentibus varij rerū ordines cū inter
occurrissent suaves interdū lites media
inter colloquia surrexere ꝛ leuia dispu-
tationū sepius emerſerūt iurgia. Dū re-
bus hūgarice nationis de primeuis de-
qꝫ pte mūdi que hungaros aut germā-
uit aut in hāc regionē que antiquitꝫ pan-
nonia: nūc vō hungaris ab eisdem hū-

garia dicta est fudit: varijs vtamur sentētijs: experiēdi tandē grā
placuit duduz super hijs rebus contextas reuoluere hijstorias.
Quas equidē dū diligentē lectiōe pluſtrauimꝫ multa in eisdeꝫ de
pte mūdi scintillaz hūgari emerſisse p̄hibentur aut obmissa
aut neglecta seorsūqꝫ alioꝫ autoꝫ a positiōibus p̄scripta appare-
bāt. Eniuero ꝛ magni regis Atile gestaz gloria rerū stili parui-
tate cōprehensa digno laudū p̄comio nō minꝫ quasi subucere vi-
debat: nec crimie de hoc hūgaroz vetustas arguēda est: qđ suaz
recordia rerū altū obliuiois ipelagus defluere pmisit hoc genus
hoiuz ipsaz etate rez armoz potius strepitu qꝫ līaz sciētia vaca-
bat. Nam ꝛ hoc nro euo ps nationis eiusdem quedā trāssiluanis
regni posita in horis characteres quosdā ligno sculpsit ꝛ talis scul-
pture vsu līaz ad instar viuit: externaz nationū inuidiā exactis p̄
ipsū Atilā regē victorijs p̄dignū p̄conij subtraxisse stilū ꝛ eidem
regi Atile gloriā impialis nois demisse puto: neqꝫ p̄ ipsū gesta-
rū rerū indecus quidpiā p̄terqꝫ illatas p̄ ipsū eis miseras plan-
ctuosi carnis ad instar scripsisse inueniūt. Vñ paulus orosij sua-
rū vltimo libro hijstoriay: hunoz de eruptiōe mentiōez faciēs.
Tredécimo inquit āno impij valentis radix illa miseriay nostrā
rū copiosissimos simul frutices germiauit. Et anthoniꝫ florenti-
nus archiepūs in scda pte sui chronici opis ipsa ait gentis barba-
ries me filere faceret nisi illud famosū galliaz ꝛ italiaꝫ excidium

Hand-coloured woodcut depicting the arrival of the Hungarians in the Carpathian Basin (fol. 1v)

De generatiōe ⁊ regno sancti regis Stephani pri
mi regis hungaroz.



Decoronatiōe regis Sigismundi.





17. A Latin letter of indulgence printed on vellum; fragment removed from the spine of the binding of Georgius Arrivabene's 1491/1492 Horace edition



18. A Latin letter of indulgence printed on vellum; fragments removed from the spine of a binding



19. Niccolò Perotti: *Cornucopiae linguae Latinae* (Venice: Paganinus de Paganinis, 14 May 1489). Blue leafy initial 'B' on green background with white ink drawing on wine-red ground inside; ornamental foliage along the outer margin and at the bottom (fol. 3r)



Initial of a codex; fragment removed from a binding

DE AMPHITHEATRO EPIGRAMMA PRIMVM



Cicero
 Metellus
 Strabo

Afinio

Martialis
 Plautus

Solon
 Dioge. la.

BARBARA PYRAMIDVM. Blanditur Domitiano
 quod Amphitheatrum eius praclara totius orbis aedifi
 cia operis magnitudine superet. BARBARA. Fera
 inculta moribus. Barbari ab initio dicti sunt factio no
 mine: qui dure atq; aspere loquebantur: quemadmodum
 Blesos etiam balbosq; dicimus: q; lingua impediti sunt.
 Vnde balbutire est cum quadam linguae confusione tresp
 ilare. Cicero. Me quidem autore etiam Peripatetici: vete
 resq; Academici balbutire aliquando desinat. Metellum
 Pontificem adeo impedita: ac balbutientis linguae fuisse
 tradit: vt multis mensibus fatigatus: tortusq; fuerit dum
 meditatur in dedicanda sede opifere dicere. Stimus quip
 pe vt Strabo inquit: ad confingenda cognata rebus vo
 cabula ingenio: quae ita sunt murmur: clangor: strepitus: crepitus: & similia. Sed quemad
 modum ex his multa iam proprie proferuntur: ita hoc vocabulum Barbarus: quis a princi
 pio cum tantum significaret: qui crasse loquebatur. Nunc tamen ad eos omnes translatum
 est: qui non sint Graeci: aut Latini. qd ii mitiorem linguam habeat: ac magis cultam. Quin
 et iter hos sigs non recte proferat: barbare loqui dicitur. Vnde fit Barbarismus: qui diffi
 nitur vna pars orationis enunciatione: vel scripto corrupta: & a Pectis Metaplasmus vo
 catur. Differtq; a Solocismo: q; ab Afinio capitone diffinitur: impar & inconueniens com
 positura partium orationis. A nostris Imparilitas a venistoribus latinis Scribligo diceba
 tur: a verura: & prauitate tortuose orationis tanq; scribligo quaedam: siquidem qpe βλω
 apud graecos torqueo ac deprauo significat. Vnde & scriblita appellata est: qd in circuitu
 ad restis modum torqueretur: hoc solu differens a placenta: quod sine melle coquebatur: &
 feruentissima edis solebat. Martialis. Circumlata diu mensis scriblita secundis. Vrebat ni
 mio freta calore manus. Plautus. Dum ladi sunt in Popina pedissequi Irruptione facite.
 Nunc dum ocaasio est: Nunc dum scriblite astuant: occurrite. Veteres & Latini & Graeci
 non solocismu barbarismuq; dixerunt: sed βεβροπος ολωισ: q; hoc est barbarum
 ac solocismum. Solocis aut nomen a Solone deductum. Laetius Diogenes testatur: q; cum in
 Cilicia urbem a suo nomine Solcen condidisset: pauci ex Atheniensibus: quos in ea religit
 non multo interiedo tempore. Corrupto patrio sermone inconuenienti partium stru
 ra loqui ceperunt. Quapropter q; eo vitio aliqui vterentur: dicti sunt ολωικ: i: q; hoc e
 Solocissare. A pectis Solocissimus pro errore methaphorice capif. Iuena. Solocissimum
 liceat fecisse marito. Martia. Saepe solocissimum mentula nostra facit. Maiores nostri non
 Barbare: sed rustice loqui dicebant. Quapropter Barbarismi vocabulo nemo ante Augusti
 aetatem vsus fuit: Graeci a principio omnis homines se solis exceptis barbaros dici voluere.
 Per methaphoram quoq; barbari dicuntur illiterati: malis moribus: ferici: crudeliter. A barba
 ro fit barbaricus: eiusdem pene significatiois. Apuleius. Feris ac barbaricis moribus. Et Bar
 baries inciuilitas: incultus feritas. Et Barbaricu neutro genere. Clamor exercitus: q; eo voci
 ferandi genere Barbari vtantur. Stulte quidam Barbam hinc deductam putant: quod eam
 barbari plongam sepe confueuerunt. Barba enim primogenitum nomen est: & tam de ho
 minibus q; de brutis: atq; etiam inanimatis vtroq; numero dicitur. Nam quod scribit Serui
 us. Barbam hominum: barbas brutos: esse falsum est. Ply. Hircos: si mulceatur barba: mi
 tior est: eadem scifa non abire eos tradunt in alienum gregem. Idem. Pifces: qui multi dicit
 tur barba gemina insigniuntur inferiori labro. Idem. Tragopagus dicta: quod barbula ha
 beat ad hircinae barbae similitudinem. Hae herba est: qua in acetariis vtimur. Vulgo barbula
 petrae appellant. In gallia transpadana barbula hircina dicitur ad graecorum similitudine

Barbarus
 Blesis
 Balbus
 Balbutire

Barbare
 Barbarismus
 Metaplasmus
 Solocissimus
 Imparilitas
 Scribligo

Barbarus
 Solocissus

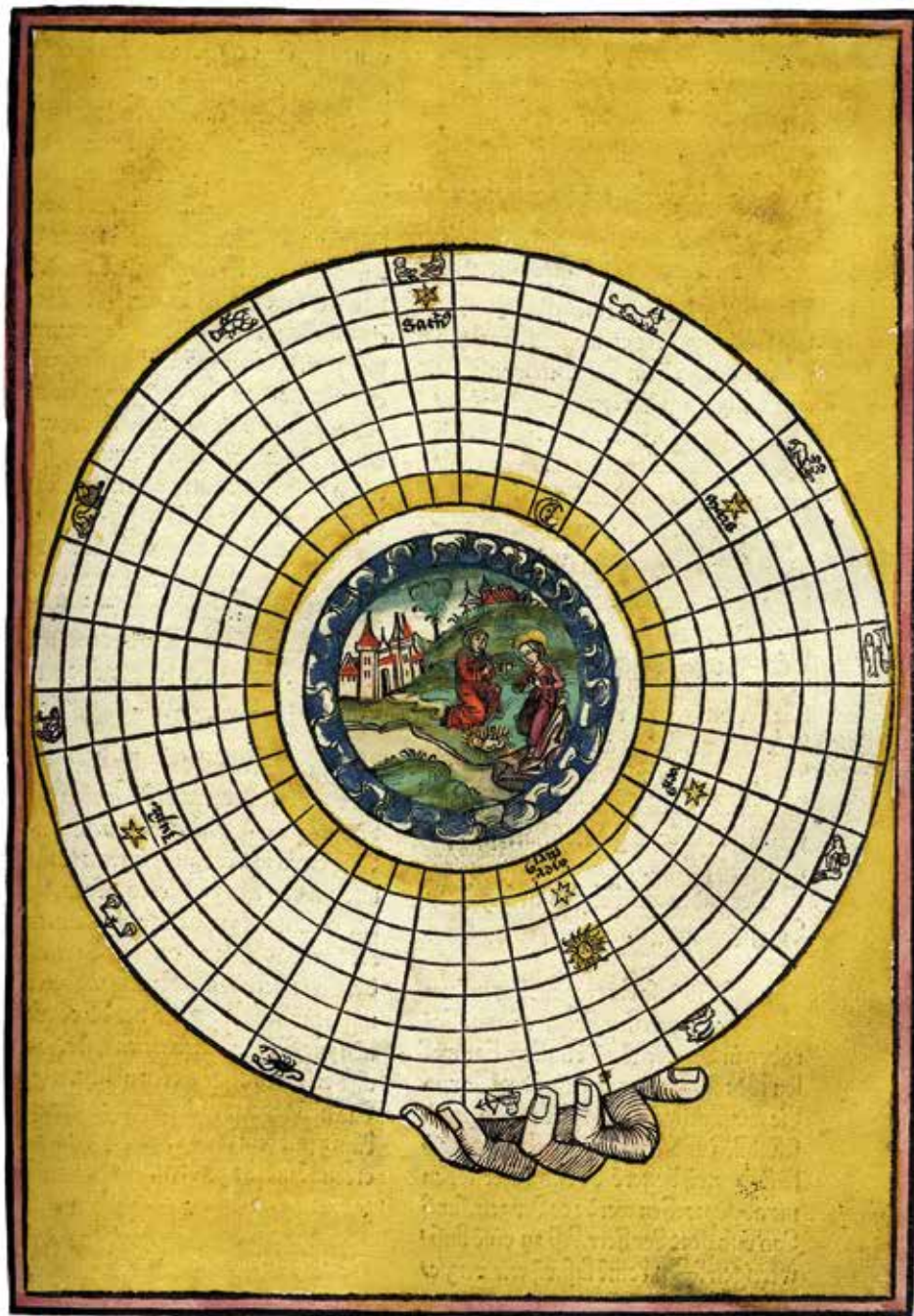
Solocissare
 Rustice loqui

Barbaricus
 Barbaricus
 Barbaricum
 Barba
 Barba

Tragopagus



Die dreyßigst figur



232

20. Stephan Fridolin: *Schatzbehalter oder Schrein der wahren Reichtümer des Heils und ewiger Seligkeit* (Nuremberg: Anton Koberger, [1]8 November 1491). The devout work by the Nuremberg Franciscan is perhaps the most lavishly illustrated incunabula. Its 96 large woodcuts were created in the workshop of Michael Wolgemut (1434/1437–1519) and his stepson Wilhelm Pleydenwurff (1460–1494), who later supplied illustrations for Schedel's *Nuremberg Chronicle*. Albrecht Dürer (1471–1528), Koberger's (1440/1445–1513) godson, apprenticed in the Wolgemut workshop in 1486–1490

The manifestation of eternity in time. The Holy Family with the signs of the zodiac and the planets, symbolising perpetual recurrence in periodical cycles

Die erst vorrede.

Die vorrede

Der vorrede Über

Das buch des grossen gotweisen heyligen bischofs vñ martres Dionisij von de hymelische furste tib. spricht d' gross lerer maister hugo de sancto victore. Das vil grossere erclerung der gothait gezaigt vñ bewisen werd in de sacramente der gnade. vnd in dem fleisch des worts vnd in seiner haimlichen bedeutlichen wurckung. De durch die naturalichen gestalt der ding dan dem menschen waren furgelaltre zwaperlaij pildnus. Durch die er die vn sichperij ding mocht sehen. Nemlich ein pildnus der natur. vnd ein pildnus der gnad. Vñ in die pildnus der natur was die gestalt diser werlt. Aber die pildnus der genade was die menschat des worts. Vnd in disen baijden pildnussen ward got gezaigt. aber nit in yn baiden verstande. Dan wie wol die natur durch ire gestalt iren werckmaister zaiget. so mocht sie doch des schauers augen nit erleuchten. Aber die menschat des hailmachers ist gewesen ein ertzneij. durch die. die plinde das licht en pfingen. vnd dar zu ein lere. das die. die gefahen. die warhait erkennete. al so hat sie vor erleuchtet. vñ darnach gezaiget. Die natur mocht zaigē. aber nit erleuchten. dan nach dem sie zu der diensperkait beschaffe was. so zaiget sie iren schopfer. Dis was aber ein fremde gleichnūß gegen der obertreffende herschenden maiestat. Vnd mocht yn

allen disen dingen mit offenbare erclerung finden. Wan sie was auch mit gesund. das sie vast klar wer in der schawung dan sie het nit ebenbild. die durch sie genad geforniert wurde. zu gesunt hait des ynneren gesichtes. Vñ merck was er furbas spricht. wan es ist ein beverug des billichen namens des nachfolgenden buchs das der schatzbehalter oder schrein der waren reichtrimer der ewigen seligkeit genemnt wirt. Darvmb das es von diser archen der weisheit vnd schatzbehalter sagt. von dem diser lerer furbas spricht. Sie wesse auch mit die archen der weisheit. vñ de behalter d' schetz das fleisch des ewige worts in der menschat iesu. Darvmb haben sie geirret. vnd seind verschwunde. da sie sich mit dem gemut schwingen volte. vber die ding. die sie zuerkennen empfangen hetten. Vnd da sie yn yrwonen tasteten nach den dingen die sie nit sehen mochten. da sind sie blind gefunden worden die da mainate. das sie gesehen. dan billich was das. das die in de hochste dingen geschendt wurde die sich vo der erkentnis der vnterste ding oberhuben. Vnd das die die demutigkait des glaubens in de tod des hailmachers verachteten sich seiner hohe verwunderten in erkentnis des schopfers. **I**n disen wortten zaigt maister hugo vorgeant. den vnterscheid der erkentnis. die die werltweisen maister nach menschlicher vernufft haben gehabt. vnd der erkentnis. die die cristglaubigen durch den glauben vnd aufgotlicher genad habe. In welchen wortten er zumersten gebē wil. das die weisheit der naturalichen maister. tuncell

The beginning of the preface to the first book. Painted initial 'I' in blue on gaufered and gold background with ornamental foliage and a peacock in the outer margins (fol. 2r)

Was das leiden cristi. der war schatz ist.

Zu lob vnd eren der allerheiligste
vñ höchsten götlichen tri uechtigkeit. Da
het hic an das büch. Das der schatz ein od
schatzbehalter der waren reichtümer
des hailts vñ der ewigē seligkeit heisset



Werb die genade des gutigen barmhertz-

igen gotes nahet sich an C Got geb
seliglich C Das büchlein das da heisset
der schatzbehalter der waren reichtü
mer. des hailts vnd der ewigē seligkeit.
Wann es helt vnd beschleust in ym die
gegenwürff 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 vnerschulden vnd aller verdien
lichsten leiden. In dem aller menschen
C die behalten sollen 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 büch vñ dē lob dē heilige creutzs
in der auslegüñ d̄ ädern figur schreybt
also. Das lei denn cristi helt den hymel
auff. es regirt die werlt. es durchgrebt
die hell. In ym werden die engel beste
tiget. In im. vnd durch es werden die

volcker erlöset. In im werde die feind
zurriben vnd überwüden. In im werde
die versteenden ding erleuchtet. die en
pfindende behalten ic. Wann auch als
der selb Rabanus schreibet in dem yetz
genannten büch in prosa vber die vier
dē figur. Unser kōnig cristus hat auff
dem altar des heiligen creutzs mit den
flammen seins leidens die vngerechtig
keit vnd schuld vnser missetat ver tzes
ret. Vñ in der zeit seins sterbens. als
ke wübertige gewaltsamkeit vberwun
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 paradiseses. yn
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.**

Das aber alles vnser hayl
vnd seligkeit hang vñ stee
an dē leidē cristi verdienst
lich. Das bezeugt sant Jo
hannes mit dem gulden mund in ainer
predig von dem leiden cristi. da er also
spricht. Das creutz cristi ist vns die sach
aller vnd gantzer seligkeit. Es hat vnser
erlöset von der plintheit des ir:sals. Es
hat vnns von den vinsternussen pracht
zū dem liecht. Es hat die fremden. got
zügfügt. die. die ver: warē. nahēd ges
macht. Es hat die pilgrā purger bewi
sen. Es ist ein ablegüg der zwitrechtig
keit. Ein befestigung des frides. Ein
vbergemugsame gebung aller gaben.

Aufs dem selben merck. was volcker

The beginning of
the first book, an
interpretation
of "the passion of
Christ as the
genuine treasure."
Painted and gilt
initial 'D' letters
with ornamental
foliage and a
small bird in the
margins (fol. 4v)

Die achtundvertzigste figur



Jesus calms the
tempest
(Mt 8:23-27)

Die zwoundsechzigst figur



236

Christ in judgement surrounded by Virgin Mary and the twelve apostles; at the bottom, the Blessed on Christ's right and the Damned on his left

Die einundsibentzigist figur zum andern mal



The Second Coming as revealed to Saint John the Evangelist on Patmos: "one sat on the throne" (in the mandorla) with seven lamps of fire, the four beasts, and the Lamb in the midst of the four and twenty elders (Rev 4:2-8)



21. Hartmann Schedel:

Liber chronicarum

(Nuremberg: Anton Koberger, 12 July 1493). The first

Latin edition of the *Nuremberg Chronicle* is considered the most sumptuously illuminated incunable ever made. Its 1,809 woodcuts were created in the workshop of Michael Wolgemut and Wilhelm Pleydenwurff.

This copy was bought by Count Sándor Vigyázó from the Leipzig antiquarian book seller Karl Wilhelm Hiersemann in 1905

The title of the *Chronicle's* table of contents with the owner's note of the Jesuits of Molsheim from 1623 crossed out (fol. Ir)

Creation. The words in the banderole are a quote from Psalms 33:9: "he spoke and they were made: he commanded and they were created." God's portrayal – he raises his right hand up with two fingers extended in a typical gesture of command – visually reinforces the message of the word *mandavit* [commanded] in the Psalm verse (fol. Iv)



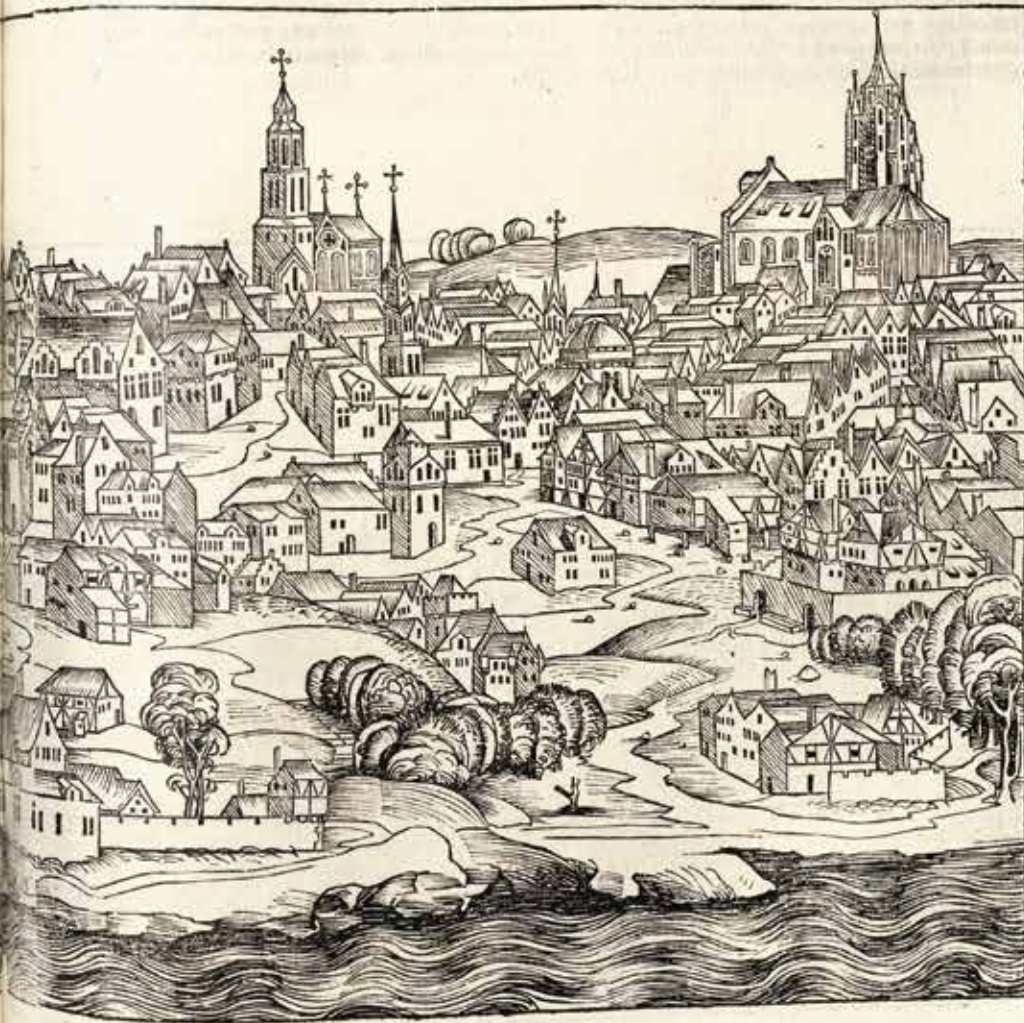
Berta etas mūdi

Buda vrbis hungarie clarissima regum sedes: in litore danubij sita: hungaria enim vltra ⁊ circa danubij latissimas terras occupat: quod citra danubij est: olim pannonia fuit. que ab oriente mesiam ab occidente noricum habuit. septentrionē et danubius. austrum illirici montes excepere: que transdanubiū hungaria tacet: pars scythie prius erat: duasq; gentes habuit gepidas qui contermini germanis fuerunt ⁊ dacos. nō qui nunc daci vocant: quoz rex ad oceanū germanicū: inter suetiam ⁊ saxoniā latissimo regno: sed palustri pontif. nam hij dani melius appellant: sed qui ea loca tenuerunt: que nunc transfluviani occupant viciā walachis in corone speciei montibus cincta. In hac parte vngarie que gepidarū fuit adhuc territorij est quod sepulū appellat: pro gepudio. Hungaria aut terra ferax: vbi aque riuus habet in quo mersa ferri materia: in cupru vertit. gleba illic frumenti fructifera. auri ⁊ argenti diuites venet: aer salubris: terra opimis cōparanda. nisi sua se vbertate corrumpere. Cum vero hui in scythia multiplicati essent: in vnu congregati: cōstituentes capitaneos: occidentales regiones ingressi: besfos ⁊ cumanos albos: inde rubenos: terrāq; migroz cumanoz. ⁊ vsq; ad tisicā flumen teyich puenere. Matrin⁹ longobardus qui pannoniā gubernabat: primo eos repulit. Tandē pacifica possessione pannonice regionis potus fuit. Anno dñi quadria genesimoprino Sibila qui hungarico ideomate etbele dictus est. ⁊ buda fratre eius supuentib⁹. Sibila in regia dignitate extulerunt. Is in ciuitate scyambria sedem elegit. Et in subiectas nationes principē cōstituit. Interea rex hunoz dum regnū intra pannonias cū fratre bleda vel bu



View of Buda castle with the royal palace on the left, Our Lady (today Matthias Church), the parish church of Buda's Germans in the middle, and the church of Mary Magdalene, the parish church of Buda's Hungarian burghers, on the right (fols. CXXXVIIIv-CXXXIXr)

da gereret. macedonā mīsiā ⁊ achatā vitasq; tractas: immanissimā rabie deuastaret. Inde cū sycambrie de-
 moraret. buda frater ei⁹ terminos sui regiminis trāsegitte ac regnū in eius absentia optasse accusat⁹ est.
 Cūq; sycambriā in recessu suo urbem arbile vocari p̄cepit. Buda vō illā a suo noīe budawara appellauit.
 Quāobrem bledā germanū suū regniq; consortē p̄p̄rijs manibus pemit. Et in danubiū precipitan fecit.
 Inde nouo edito urbem arbile vocari iussit. Huius id nō obseruātes illā budawara vocauerūt. Hungari
 q; vsq; in hūc diem obuda vocant. Theutoni editū regis magis formidātes: ciuitatē ob metu etzelpurg
 id est urbem arbile vocauerunt. In sycambria deinde arbila quinq; annis quicuit. Speculatores ad va-
 rias regiones ordinās. Post prospera deinde ip̄a buda primaria hungarie condita: que ex parte montuo-
 sa est: si vrbis siti inspicias. Cuius loci cōditio ea est: vt nec quicq; munitius: nec certe amēnius in tota
 ferme hungaria inueniri possit. In ea nōnulla extant religiosorū monasteria celeberrima. alijsq; publicis
 p̄nuatisq; edificijs ornatissimis p̄ ceteris in ea regione vrbib⁹ euasit clarissima. Ideo regia dignitate insi-
 gnita. ⁊ basilicis membr⁹ ⁊ arce pulcherrima: quā arcem preclarā (sicuti ⁊ alias arces in tota hungaria: p̄-
 cipue miscegradū castrū nobile vbi corona regia obseruat exornant) ita p̄batias de coronis rex hūga-
 rie nūro decore ornauit. Cunctis nūc antiq; monumentis p̄ferendū in qua muri crassissimi: ⁊ aule celeberrī
 me esse referunt. hanc p̄terfluit hister germanicus fluius: qui deinde septē hostijs pontum influit. Septi-
 mū t̄n p̄grū ad palustrī specē nō habet: qd̄ anni cōparet. P̄iora quatuor ita magna sunt: vt p̄ lōgitudi-
 nem. xl. milū passū nō iuscant equorū: dulcēq; b̄ iustū incorrupto retineant sapore.





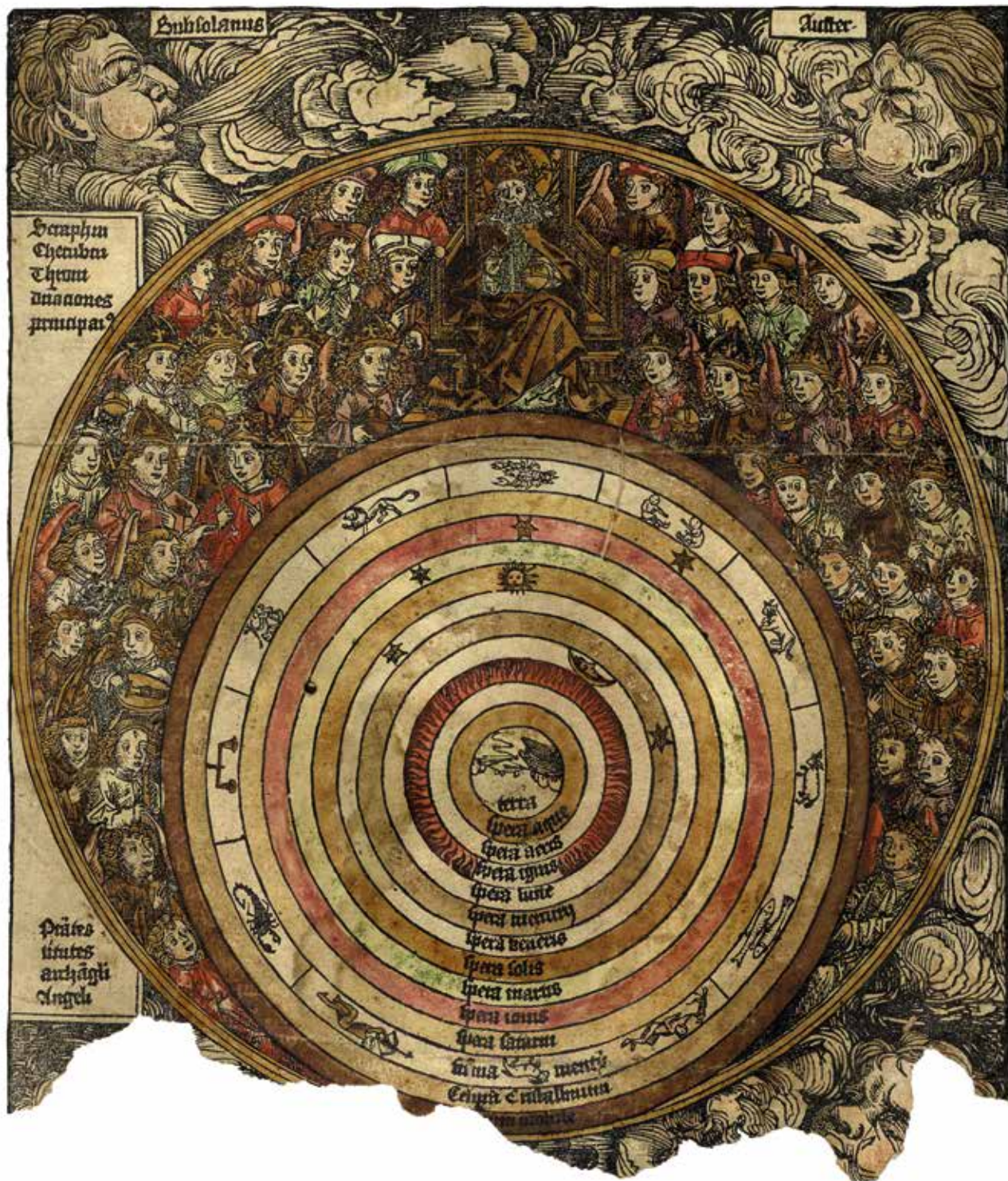
Albrecht Dürer (?): Ulysses and Circe (fol. XLlr)

22. Illustrations from the first German edition of the *Nuremberg Chronicle*. The German translation is the work of Nuremberg humanist Georg Alt (c. 1450–1510)



Primordial matter (*yle*, from Greek *hyle*) in the middle with the eviternal beings, the angels, in eternity, "before" the moment of creation. Hand-coloured woodcut (fol. IIr)

The fifth and sixth days of creation or the beginning of the first age of the world. Hand-coloured woodcut (fols. IVv–Vr)



The seventh day of creation. The east wind in the upper left-hand corner and, facing it, the south wind on the right; beneath them the Lord, the nine orders of angels, and the geocentric universe with the planets and the signs of the zodiac in the middle. Hand-coloured woodcut (fol. Vv)



Noah (on the right) supervising the building of the ark, which resembles a carrack, a typical 15th-century merchant vessel. Hand-coloured woodcut (fol. XIr)

Das drit alter fahet an in Abrahams gepurd vnd weret bis auff dauid. nach sag der hebreyschen. ij. xxi. ier. Aber nach den. lxx. auslegen. ij. xl. ier. Do sich auch di histou vnser patriarchen die den waren got geert habe angefangt hat. Er wardt Abrahā der vater der vile der völder auß thare in hur der Caldeer geborn ein fluger man vnd götlicher vnd menschlicher ding der erfarenst. der erster veründet got ein schöpffer aller ding. Darumb stunden die caldeer wider in auff vnd zwingen in auff caldea zeu andern. der selb Abraham wardt von seinan vater thare von hur caldeon außgefurt in aram. daselbst wōnet er. vnd im gepot der heer sprechend. Gee auß von dem lād vn vō deiner sippshaft vñ vō deines vaters haws vñ kome in ein lād das ich dir zaigē wüde.

Als abraham vnder kame von d erschlagung der fünff kōnig der assirer. die den Loth siengen. do lieff im emtge gen melchisedech der kōnig Salem. der ein buesker des höchsten gottes was. vñ opfert brot vnd wein. dem gabe abrahaz zehenden alles raubs. do benedeyet er abrahe der ime die feind vnder tenig gemacht het. die hebreyschen sagen das diser melchisedech gewesen sey Sem der erst sin noe vnd hab gelebt bis auff abrahams zeit. do erschine got dem abrahe vnd rethiesse ime ewen sin den et vilfaltigen wolt als die stern des handels.



Die schön Saray abrahams erst weib was lang vns fruchtper. aber als sic. lxxx. ier alt ward gepat sie dē ysaac. Cethura abrahams ander weib het. vi. sūn die mit weisheit vnd ansigker gezier war si. dise Cethuraz eelichey abraham nach den todt Sare. die namen der sūn. Zamram. Jectan. Medan. Madian. Jethoth vnd Sue

Old Testament genealogical chart in the form of a flowering branch and its shoots: on the right Abraham, whose birth marks the beginning of the third age of the world, and on the left his offsprings. Hand-coloured woodcut (fols. XXIv-XXIIr)

*Lombardum Borapaglia parumij chymica professoris
 est. pub. in Gymasio an. d. 1430. phi. 266. c.*

.268.:-

Lombardum sine libro d. Chymica a. 1430. sup. pl. 210.

*1 R 5 B
 absqz ligatura 1499.
 J.*

LIBER DOCTORIS ARCIV. AC. VTRIVSQ.
 MEDICINE HARTMANNI SCHEDEL NUREB.
Chirurgia Guadonis
 brum: Theodrici: Roge
 ri: Nolandi: Laurentii
 Petrapalae ur.

*absolutus est hic liber Lombardum
 anno d. 1296. ut in fine operis
 auctor in epistola testatur.*

Proci

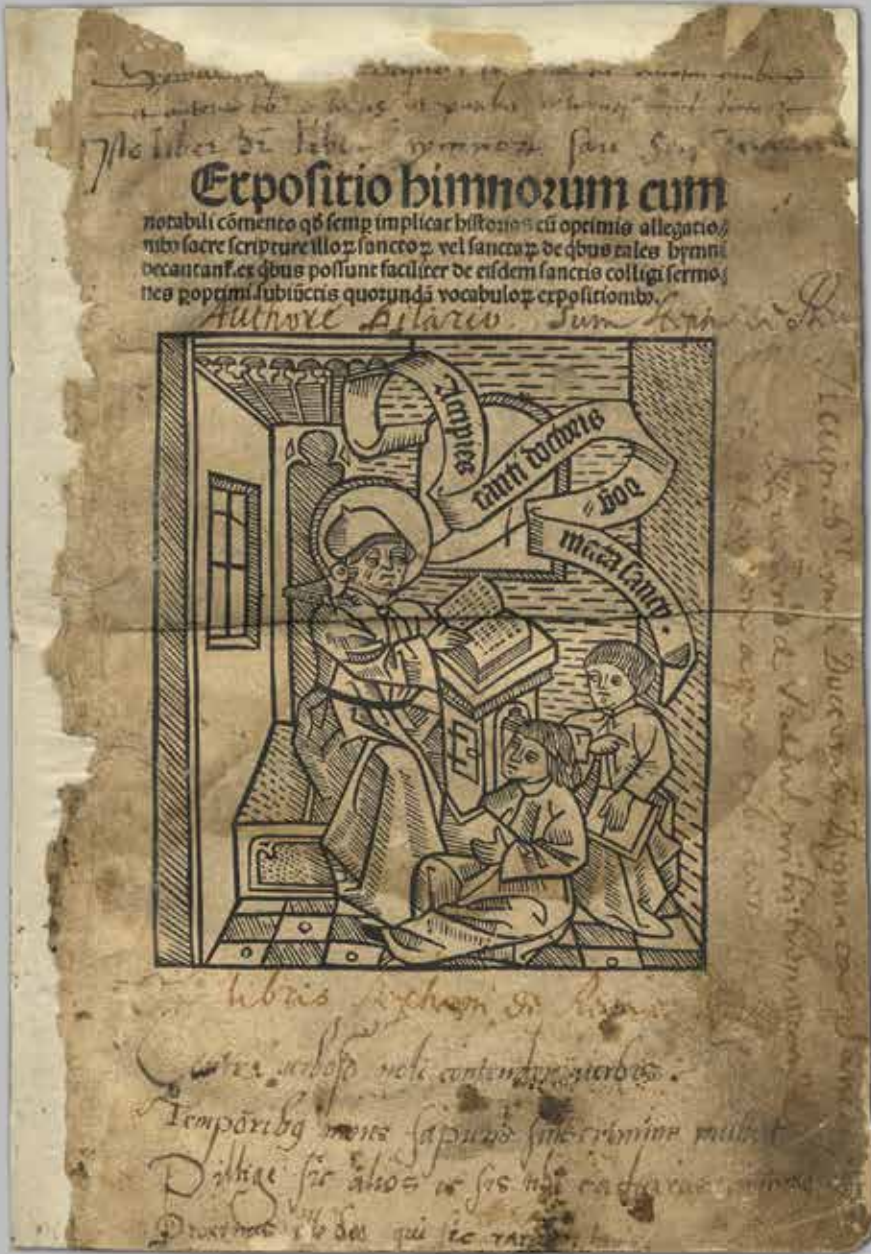
Hic incipit practica magistri Lanfranci de Mediolano
 alymni studij parisiensis dicitur ars completa totius chirurgie. Proci

Rotector in se



- 23. Guy de Chauliac: *Chirurgia cum aliis aliorum tractatibus* (Venice: Bonetus Locatellus, 21 November 1498). Purchase notes in the hand of physician Hartmann Schedel (1440–1514), author of the *Nuremberg Chronicle*, and his autograph bookplate (*Liber doctoris arcium ac utriusque medicine Hartmanni Schedel Nuremb'*) pasted on the inside of the upper cover of Chauliac's treatise. The incunable was bought by Count Sándor Vigyázó in 1904 and bequeathed to the Library by his son, Count Ferenc Vigyázó, in 1929
- 24. Hartmann Schedel: *Liber chronicarum* (Augsburg: Johann Schönsperger, 1 February 1497). First edition of the so-called Small Schedel, a "pirate" edition in a reduced size and on cheap paper, containing smaller woodcuts than the original printed by Anton Koberger on 12 July 1493

View of Buda

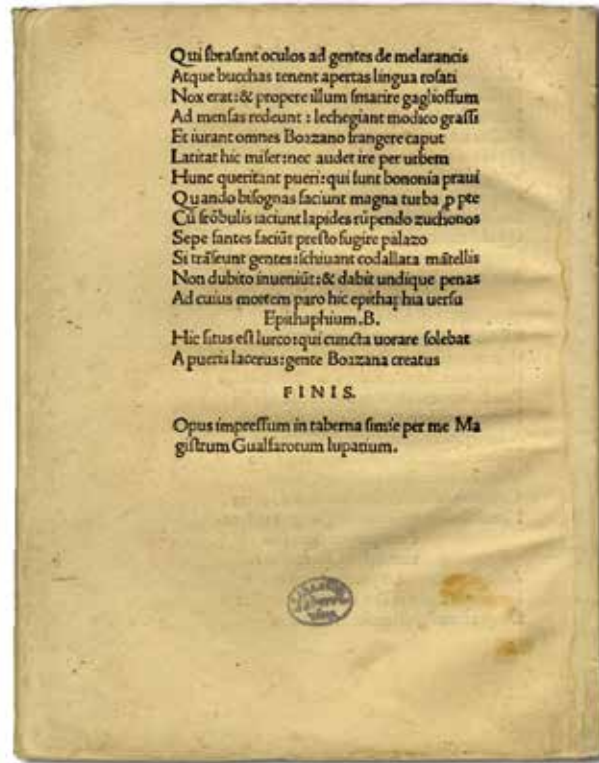
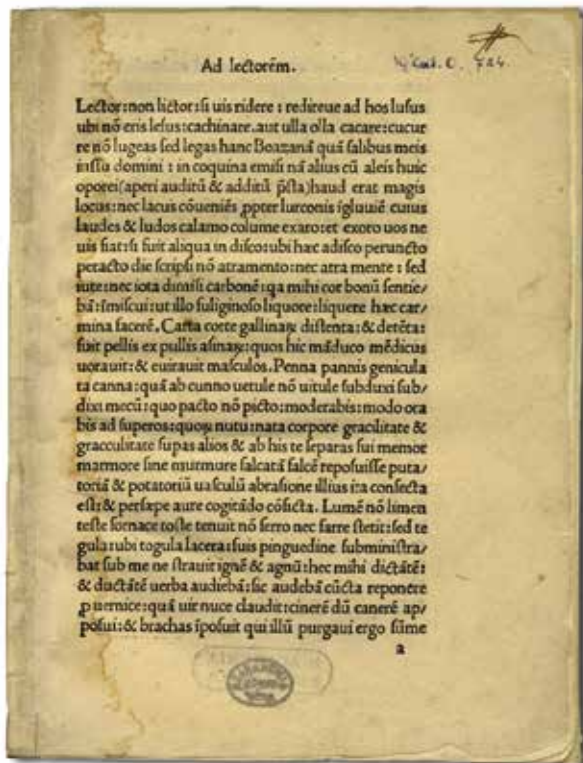
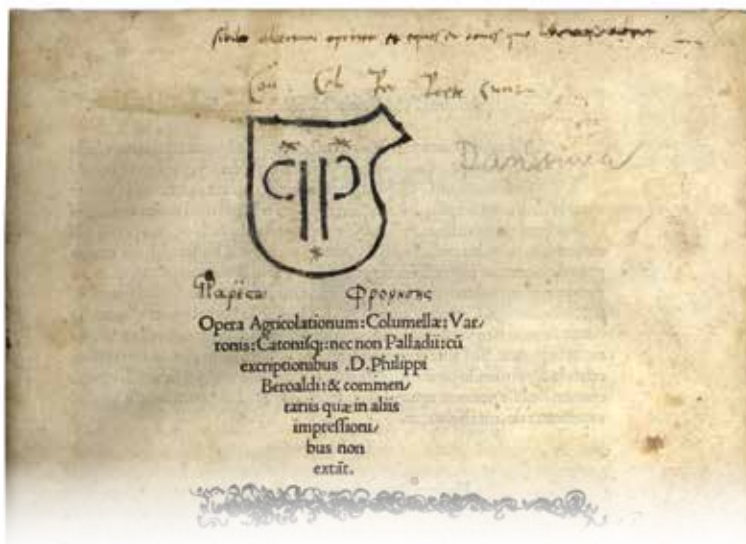


Imre Madách

25. *Expositio hymnorum cum commento* (Haguenau: [Heinrich Gran], 1493). Title page of a commentary on hymns with notes and annotations in the hands of former owners

Autograph dedication by playwright Imre Madách on the flyleaf of the *Expositio*: "For the Hungarian Academy of Sci[ences] by Imre Madách. — A[lsó]sztrégova, 23 August 1862. — As a token of remembering a pleasant day, on which I had the privilege of welcoming my friends, Ferenc Kubinyi and Flóris Rómer."

54, 3. an 18.
 A Magyar Tud. Akademiának
 ajánlva
 Madách Imre
 A Sztrégován 1862 Aug. 23.
 E nap kedves emlékeim méltán
 Kubinyi Ferenc és Rómer Flóris
 barátainak megamnat tisztelgetni
 szerettem volt.



26. *Scriptores rei rusticae* (Bologna: Benedictus Hectoris Faelli, 19 September 1494). This copy of various Latin works on agriculture belonged to German humanist Conrad Celtes (1459–1508), founder of the learned society *Sodalitas Litterarum Hungaria* in Buda, later known as *Sodalitas Litterarum Danubiana* and based in Vienna. Title page with Celtes's autograph owner's note (*Con. Cel. Pro. Poete sum*) and monogram combining his initials, a regular 'C' and a reversed 'C', in a shield

27. *Boazana* (Bologna: Benedictus Hectoris Faelli, c. 1495). Only two copies of this book of macaronic poetry, a genre that emerged in late 15th-century Italy, are known today. First and last leaves of the book



* ΗΗΣΙΟΔΟΥ ΘΕΟΓΟΝΙΑ *



ΟΥΣΑΩΝ ΕΛΙΚΩΝΙΑΔΩΝ ΑΡ-
 χώμεθ' εἰδέμεν
 Αἰθέλι κλώνοι ἐχουσὶν ὄρος μέ-
 γατε, ζάθειόν τε.
 Καί τε πει κρήνην ἰοφθία πρὸ
 σῆπελοισίης
 Ὀρχήνται, κῆβωμόρ ἐιδινέος

Μῆδον ἰ. λούε κ' ἰσοθία
 ἰσοθία ἰ. λούε κ' ἰσοθία
 ἰσοθία ἰ. λούε κ' ἰσοθία

κροίνων

Καί τε λυεσπάρηαι τέρενα χροά τερμησῖο
 Ηἰσπυ κρήνησ, ἡ ἑλμφοῦ ζαθίοιο
 Αἰροπέλαρ ἐλικῶνι χροῦσ ἐνι ποήσαντο.
 Καλοῦσ ἰμφοῦντας· ἐπιεξώσαντο δὲ πρῶσις.
 Ἐνθεν ἀπρηνύμηναι κικαλυμμίται ἡεὶ πολῶ.
 Ἐνύχαι σείχον πεικαλῖα ὄσαν ἰσο.
 Ὑμνῶσαι δὲ παῖγιο χρο ἑπῶνιαν ἡεὶ
 Ἀργείω, χροσέοισι πειδῖλοισι ἐμριβαῖα ρ.
 Κερίω παῖγιο χρο δὸσ γλαυ κῶπιν ἀθήρην.
 Φοῖβοτ' ἀπῶναι, ἑ ἀρτῆμιρ ἰοχαιρα ρ.
 Ἡδὲ ποσειδάονα γαίηο χρο ἐνροσῖταιον
 Καί θεμιν αἰδῶίω ἐλικουλίφαρον πᾶφροδῖτω
 Ἡβῶν τε χροσὸσέφανον καλῶν τε δῶίω
 Ἡώτ' ἡεὶ λῖόν τε μέσαι, λαμπρᾶν τε σελήνη ρ.
 Λιτώ τᾶσπρόν τε, ἰδὲ κρόνον ἀγκυλομητώ.
 Γαίην τῶν ἰλιανόν τε μίχην, ἀνύκτε μέλαινα ρ.



28. Hesiod: *Theogonia* (Venice: Aldus Manutius, February 1495/1496). One of the two Greek incunables in the collection. Handwritten marginal and interlinear notes in Greek and Latin

est pretori: quo ad interlocutoriam. ff. de re iud. q. assit.
 16 Lud. s. xi. q. iij. aliud.
 17 Reposcere. s. xiiij. q. i. q. debetur.
 18 Proprio. ff. de mi no. si iudex.
 19 Licet. hoc exposui s. xi. q. iij. aliud.
 20 Expediunt: ut debi tum repetere: ut s. xii ij. q. i. q. debetur: sed non expedit cum scan dalo. Item temporalia accipere. l. q. i. iudices. Item omnibus cibis indifferentes uti. xi. q. iij. ad mensam: sed si expedit. xxviiij. q. i. o nea. Item uxorem ge nilem derelinquere. xx viij. q. i. iaz nūc: nec expedit: ut. e. q. i. sic e nim.

Quod sanctus. in pascha. id est i transitu de uicio ad uirtutes: quia pascha transiuit interpretat: s. con. di. iij. p. aqua.

Peccator. ex hoc uidetur: qd constitutus in mortalī possit aucto ritate sua a cōione sa cramentorum abstinē: iux illud: probz se bō z sic de pane illo edat z ceta. z ideo lauda tur mulier que mēstru a paritur: si ex reuerē tia abstinet: s. v. di. ad eina: z ar. s. de cō. di. ij. quondie. s. s. e. di. sunt qui arbitrat: z c. facilius z. f. e. in ac tu. in contrarijs istis dicitur: qd nec aucto ri tate sua sed sacerdotū debet abstinere a cōio ne altaris. So. abstinē cōmendat ut hic z i sin abstinētia prodesse et i in contrarijs. sed z i illo conscientiam: distinguē pōt a prelatō suo ad sumētu ciborum ut penitentiā. ar. s. o. con. di. ij. qd intrat z. c. seculares. si uero nō ē scandalū: bñ facit abstinēdo. i. de con. di. ij. quondie. hodie tñ uidet tolli ista distinctō: ut ex de pe. z re. omnis.

Remōdet. fm quod notat: s. xvi. q. i. monachi.
Eccliaz. l. unitate ecclie p fidē z caritate. nec. n. itelligi pōt s. igressu cor poralis ecclie. nō nāqz p peccato aliquo abstinēd? ē ab igressu ecclie: nisi sit excoīcat? l. interdictus ex iusta causa. i. e. q. iij. iur cū propria.

recedere: nisi etiā de his que facta

tū prospera: si pñiam egerim? q

Epistola missiva in qua magis

ster magistro.

Alue Et si quid ea facius est Prestantissime vir audire auctis
 veridice nuper audiu Quomō ruri opera intendis et actū Vbi
 preter strepitus rusticorūq; fremitus clamorē conieruū z rudentū sibulos
 nihil audit incundius Sed in vitro capite industrie arguendū semper censui
 qui vtiq; more sapientis pot? ibi esse eroprat vbi aliquo numero sic quas
 vbi vel solus agit. vel solus sapere videat Quod ego de libertate apud me
 perpendes tibi in ea re si salte acceptum cōsulere de certū orādo quatenus
 digneris meo rogatu cōdescendere z te itinere quārocius cingere z pedes
 ad studiū vniuersale vertere vbi quantū facultas suppetit iuxta solitū et
 bi z auxiliij z cōsiliij cōmunicabo Vale tme tibi totū vendica Et achade
 mia Lypseni Anno rē.

Handwritten marginal notes in Latin script, including phrases like 'Omnis dicitur' and 'Certe si'.

Epistola responsiva

Ese ipsum sincera cū salute corā offert Erimie vir ab optimo
 animo ac mihi deditissimo litteras tuas pslisse perpendi. qd
 grato ac hylari animo legi Memori amotis in me tui quo me sub alijs tuis
 recepisti solatio fouisti sumptibusq; iuuisisti Ita qd p talib? apud memo
 do haud est recōpensatio digna Velim tamen id / te / qd vnicū me tibi ta
 lem optimes qui pro te nōnullū periculū fugiat Sed an de ture ad studiū
 vti tua promit petitiō pedes conuertam nondū decretū habeo Vale z me
 tuū mancipium estima.

Handwritten marginal notes in Latin script, including phrases like 'Vix e' and 'In me'.

De partibus ex quibus epistola artificialiter componitur.

mas negligentia: z negligentia offensa pra
 ponit forte assertiue: ut i euāgelio forsitan r
 ij. ne forte. ff. de rei ven. item si. s. i.
 Non pōt. i. nō contingit. hoc secundum
 loquitur.
 Adorturum. propter peccatum quod
 perbiuit de victoria quam habuit de inimic

^{partes} ^{essentiales} ^{scilicet} ^{et} ^{accidētales} ^{essentiales} ^{que} ^{intrinsicē} ^{et} ^{essentialiter} ^{componūt}
Pistolā partes duplices esse censent? Essentiales scilicet et ac-

Opus est...
Etiam...
...

Noto rae

epistolā et sunt tres in numero Causa / intentio / et consequens Causa est
qua movet vel movetur et impellitur ad alicuius aliquid intimandū litte-

Opus meum

Noto de que

ris Sed intentio que impellente ad illam causam per litteras explanare se-
finat et agitatur Consequens vero est illud quod causa pposita et intentione

parens aca aliquid sub specie boni vel mali sequendū vel fugiendū finaliter

demonstrat. ¶ D' igitur hec que de partib' epistole essentialib' clare-

sciant et evidentiis percipi possunt Exemplaris sic subiungit explanatio.

¶ Nūcde cupio officia Tullij lectis de perustrare que mecum habeo necusq'

invenio. ¶ Ecce causa. Mea vero q' inculca sunt et inepta nosti optie

¶ Intentio. Tu igit' si quovis modo illis carere vales ad me agitante

dirige vt ex eisdem mea corrigere et emendare queam et glosulas interpone

re oportunas. ¶ Consequens. Habitu' ex me sedulo tanq' ex familia

xi amico similia vel maiora placita.

Exemplum aliud

Herentij affri comedias istis dieb' ne ocio torpe videat legere

p exercitatioe statui quas glosulas nō habeo cōpetentib' subdu-

ceas Nec quisq' est nobiscū agēs qui has secū emēdatae habeat. ¶ Cau-

sa. Tuas igit' si comodosē poteris ad me hereti' remitte / vt ex illis meas

glosare queā. ¶ Intentio. Me ad ista si se sic obtulerit vrendū Vale p

optie. ¶ Exemplū. Sacri eloquiū libros bene et exsice lectos et per an-

ecessorios nostros cultos desiderari anio legere affectaret Sed his deficiē-

tibus et re quo comparantur et difficile est affectui satisfacere instituto.

...

...

29. Antonius Haneron:
Compendiosus artis epistolandi
libellus [Leipzig: Martin
Landsberg, c. 1498]. The only
copy of this edition of model
letters known today



30. *Heures a lusaige de Romme tout au long sans riens requerir. Avec les figures de lapocalipse et plusieurs austres hystoires, tant de lancien que du nouveau testament ...* (Paris: Gillet Hardouyn, [1509/1510]). Latin-French book of hours printed on calfskin, with finely hand-painted initials and twenty large metalcuts. Its date of publication can be established from the almanac for the years 1510 to 1531 on fol. 2r

Mythological scene (Gillet Hardouyn's printer's device): Heracles shooting an arrow into the centaur Nessus, who attempted to force himself upon the Heracles's wife, Deianeira; with title, place of publication, and printer's name given in French at the bottom (fol. 1r)

Anatomical man in architectonic frame with the sun and the moon above its head and knee, respectively, and a red-capped jester at its feet. The human figures in the corners stand for the Hippocratic-Galenic typology of bodily humours and the elements related to each: yellow bile/fire, blood/air, phlegm/water, and black bile/earth (fol. 1v)

The personified Peace, Justice, Mercy and Truth with the Holy Trinity. The Annunciation: the Holy Virgin with Archangel Gabriel, and the fall of Adam and Eve in the background (fol. 13r)

The Coming of the Holy Spirit (fol. 26r)





Dona
Iusticie.
Dona
Dona.



Domine labia mea aperies. Et os
meum annuntiabit laudem tuam.
Et os meum annuntiabit laudem tuam.
Et os meum annuntiabit laudem tuam.
Et os meum annuntiabit laudem tuam.
Et os meum annuntiabit laudem tuam.
Et os meum annuntiabit laudem tuam.
Et os meum annuntiabit laudem tuam.
Et os meum annuntiabit laudem tuam.
Et os meum annuntiabit laudem tuam.
Et os meum annuntiabit laudem tuam.

Ad matutinos de sancto spiritu.

Spiritus domini respiciat orationem
terrarum ecclesiarum.



31. *Hore diuine virginis Marie secundum usum Romanum* (Paris: Gillet Hardouyn and Germain Hardouyn, [1512/1513]). Latin–French book of hours printed on calfskin, with finely hand-painted initials and seventeen large metalcuts. Its date of publication can be established from the almanac for the years 1513 to 1527 on fol. 2v. A personal gift by Ferenc Pulszky to the Library of the Academy

Peace, Justice, the personified Church, and Mary with the Holy Trinity above. The Annunciation: the Holy Virgin with the Archangel Gabriel (fol. 13r)

Title page of the book of hours with Germain Hardouyn's printer's device, adapted with modification from Guillaume Eustace's device. In this copy, Hardouyn's name is missing from the white banderole under the two figures





32. *Hore divine virginis Marie secundum usum Romanum* (Paris: Germain Hardouyn, [1517/1518]). Latin book of hours printed on calfskin, with hand-painted initials and thirteen large metalcuts. As the title page of this heavily trimmed copy is missing and the colophon gives only the place of printing and the printer's name, its date of publication can be established from the almanac for the years 1518 to 1532 on fol. 2v.

Calendar for November and December (fol. 5v); Saint John the Evangelist writing the Book of Revelations on the island of Patmos, accompanied by his symbol, the eagle (fol. 6r)

The Birth of Jesus (fol. 23r)

Saint George, the earthly manifestation of the Archangel Michael, slaying the dragon (fol. 68v)

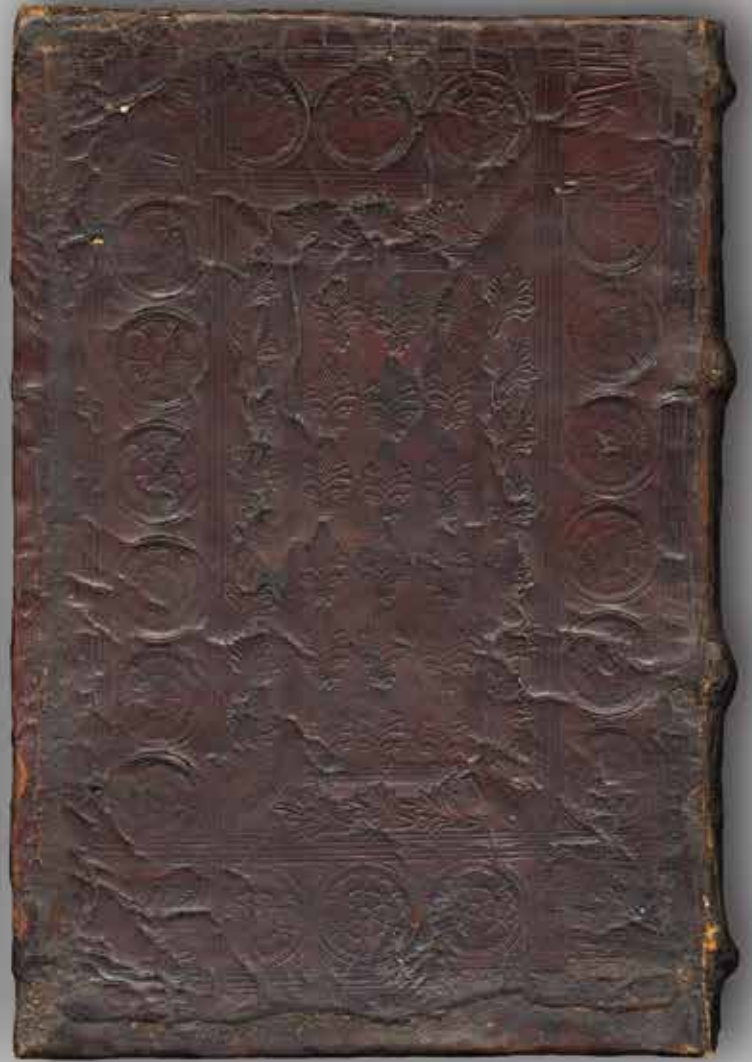
The apostles Saint Paul and Peter (fol. 69r)





33. Roberto Caracciolo: *Sermones quadragesimales de peccatis ...* (Venice: Johannes de Gregoriis and Gregorius de Gregoriis, 11 May 1490). Early 16th-century Renaissance, blind-tooled leather binding from Buda. Restored remnants of the upper cover of the volume, which was bought from the Munich antiquarian bookseller Ludwig Rosenthal by Count Sándor Vignyázó in 1905

34. Statius: *Opera* (Venice: Aldus Manutius, August 1502). Early 16th-century Renaissance, blind-tooled leather binding from Buda. Upper cover



35. Ubertino of Casale: *Arbor vitae crucifixae Jesu Christi* (Venice: Andreas de Bonetis, 12 March 1485). Early 16th-century Gothic, blind-tooled leather binding from Upper Hungary. Upper cover

36. Early 16th-century Renaissance, blind-tooled leather binding from Buda. The book, whose former owners included German humanist, Viennese professor, and bibliophile Johann Alexander Brassicanus (c. 1500–1539), was bought by Count József Teleki as part of the private library of Ferenc Kresznerics

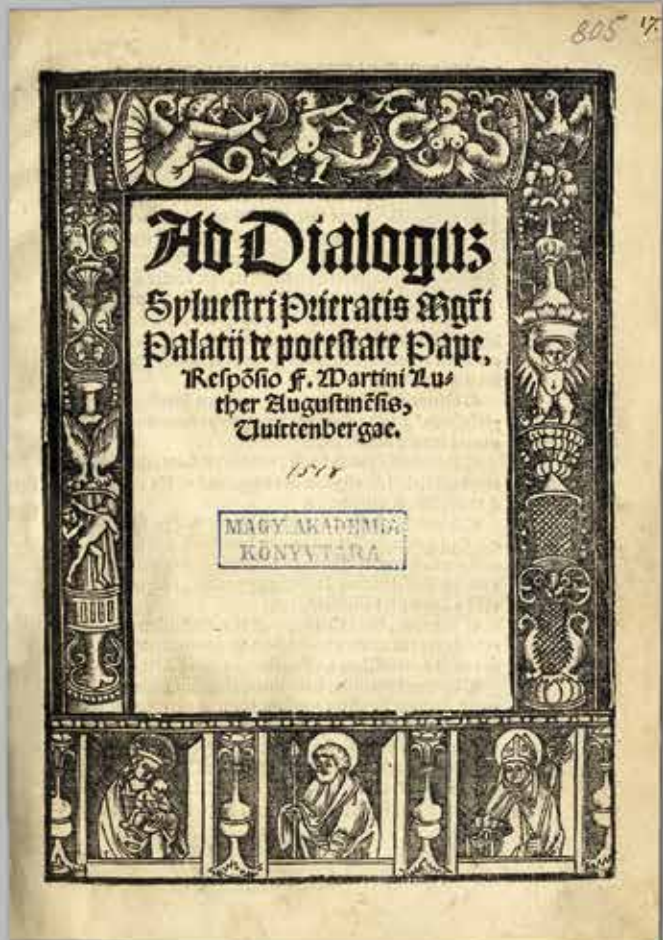
37. Michel Riccio: *De regibus Francorum lib. III ...* (Basel: Johann Froben, 1534). Dated Renaissance leather binding by I. P. with Lucretia panel stamp. Lucretia, standing on a plinth between pillars with rose vines above her head, preparing for suicide after being raped by the Sextus Tarquinius. I. P. is thought to be the monogram of Jacob Pandelaert, a bookbinder active in Louvain between 1520–1555. Lower cover

Johannis Alexandri Brassicanus
Philosophi ac Jurisconsulti.



38. Eberhard Tappe: *Germanicorum adagiorum cum Latinis ac Graecis collatorum centuriae septem* (Strasbourg: Wendelin Rihel, 1539). Renaissance leather binding by the Prague master known as M. P. from 1540, decorated with panel stamp depicting the goddess Justice. Upper and lower covers

39. Juvenal: *Satyrae* (Nuremberg: Anton Koberger, 6 December 1497). Plain parchment binding with a Fugger coat of arms from 1586. Upper cover



Martin Luther

40. Martin Luther: *Sermo de poenitentia* (Wittenberg: Johann Rhau-Grunenberg, 1518). Woodcut title page of Luther's sermon on penitence
41. Martin Luther: *Ad Dialogum Sylvestri Prieratis Magistri Palatii de potestate Pape, Responsio f. Martini Luther ...* [Leipzig: Melchior Lotter, 1518]. Luther's reply to Sylvester Mazzolini's (1456/1457–1527) arguments attacking his doctrines and defending papal infallibility. As a result, Pope Leo X forbade the Dominican theologian to write any more on the matters in discussion. Woodcut title page

880

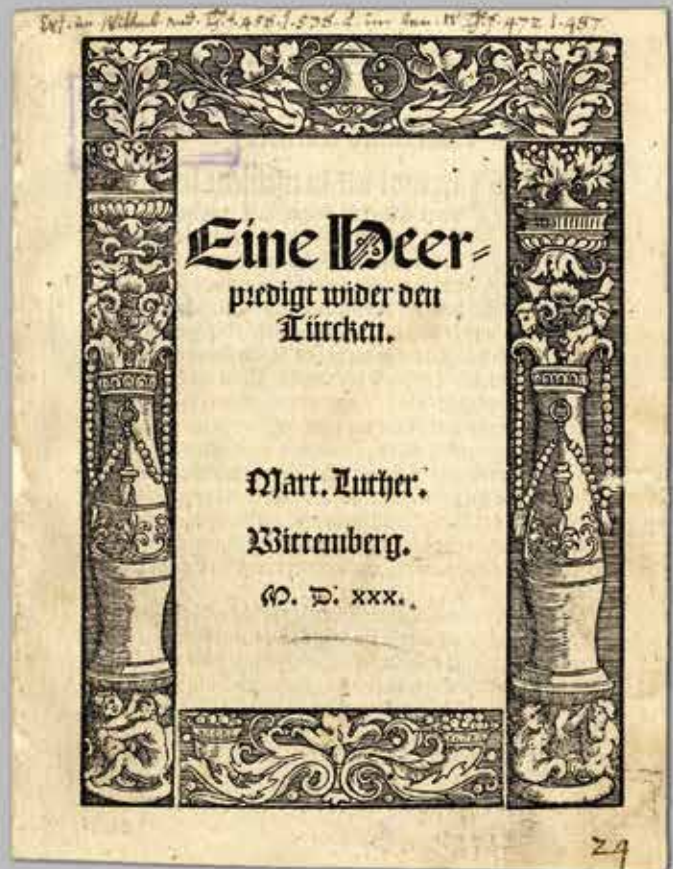
Sermo de virtu-

te excommunicationis fra-
tri Martino Luther Augustiniano
a linguis terijs tandem
euerberatus.



42. Martin Luther: *Sermo de virtute excommunicationis ...* (Leipzig: Valentin Schumann, 1519). Although Luther did not intend to publish this sermon he delivered in Wittenberg in 1518, he changed his mind on learning that his words began to circulate inaccurately and out of context. Title page

43. Martin Luther: *Eine Heerpredigt wider den Türcken* (Nuremberg: Johann Stüchs, 1530). In this muster-sermon, written in the aftermath of the siege of Vienna in 1529, Luther examines the role of the Ottoman Empire in Christian eschatology and offers practical advice for prisoners, captives, and slaves on remaining committed to their Christian faith while, at the same time, being obedient subjects of their new masters. Woodcut title page





A large, stylized, light gray letter 'A' is positioned on the right side of the page, partially overlapping the page's edge.

44. Composite volume of Albrecht Dürer's three works, bound together for Johann Alexander Brassicanus. In addition to Dürer's treatise on fortifications, *Etliche underricht zu befestigung der Stett, Schloß, und flecken* (Nuremberg: [Hieronymus Andreae], October 1527), it contains scientific books on measurement and on human proportions, both lavishly illustrated with woodcut artistic drawings and diagrams

Instruments designed by Dürer for precisely tracing objects in correct perspective

Heights of the features of a young male body



Ein andre meinung.

Dreß drey federn magst du ein netlich ding das du mit creyechen kanst in ein gemel bringen /
 auf ein dafel züerzeichnen dem thu also.
 Ist du in einem sal so schlag ein grosse nadel mit einem weyten ö: die darsü gemache ist in
 ein wand / vnd ses das für ein aug. dardurch zeuch einen starken faden / vnd henc vnden ein pley ge
 wicht daran / darnach ses einen tisch oder tafel so weyt von dem nadel ö: darinn der faden ist als du
 wilt / darauf stell ste ein aufrechte ram zwerchs gegen dem nadel ö: hoch oder nider auf welche sey
 ten du wilt / die ein türlein hab das man auf vnd zu mlig than / diß türlein sey de: n tafel darauf du
 malen wilt. Darnach nagel zwen federn die als lang sind als die aufrechte ram lang vnd prey ist oben
 vnd mitten in die ram / vnd den anderen auf einer seiten auch mitten in die ram vnd laß sie hangen.
 Darnach mach ein eyßnen langen stieß der zü foderst am spitz ein nadel ö: hab dareyn federn den lan
 gen faden der durch das nadel ö: an der wand gezogen ist / vnd far mit der nadel vnd langen faden
 durch die ram hinauß / vnd gib sie einem anderen in die hand / vnd wart du der anderen zweyer federn
 die an der ram hangen. Nim drauch diß also / leg ein lauten oder was dir sunst gefelt so ferz von der
 ram als du wilt / vnd das sie vnueruckt pleyß so lang du jr bedarßst / vnd laß deinen gefellen die nadel
 mit dem faden hinauß strecken / auf die nötigisten puncte der lauten / vnd so oft er auf einem still hel
 vnd den langen faden anstreck so schlag alweg die zwen federn an der ram kreuzweyß gestrackes
 an den langen faden / vnd kleb sie zü peden orten mit einem wachs an die ram / vnd heyß deinen gefel
 len seinen langen faden nach lassen. Darnach schlag die türlein zü vnd zeichen den selben puncten
 da die federn kreuzweyß ober einander gen auf die tafel / darnach thu das türlein wider auf vnd thu

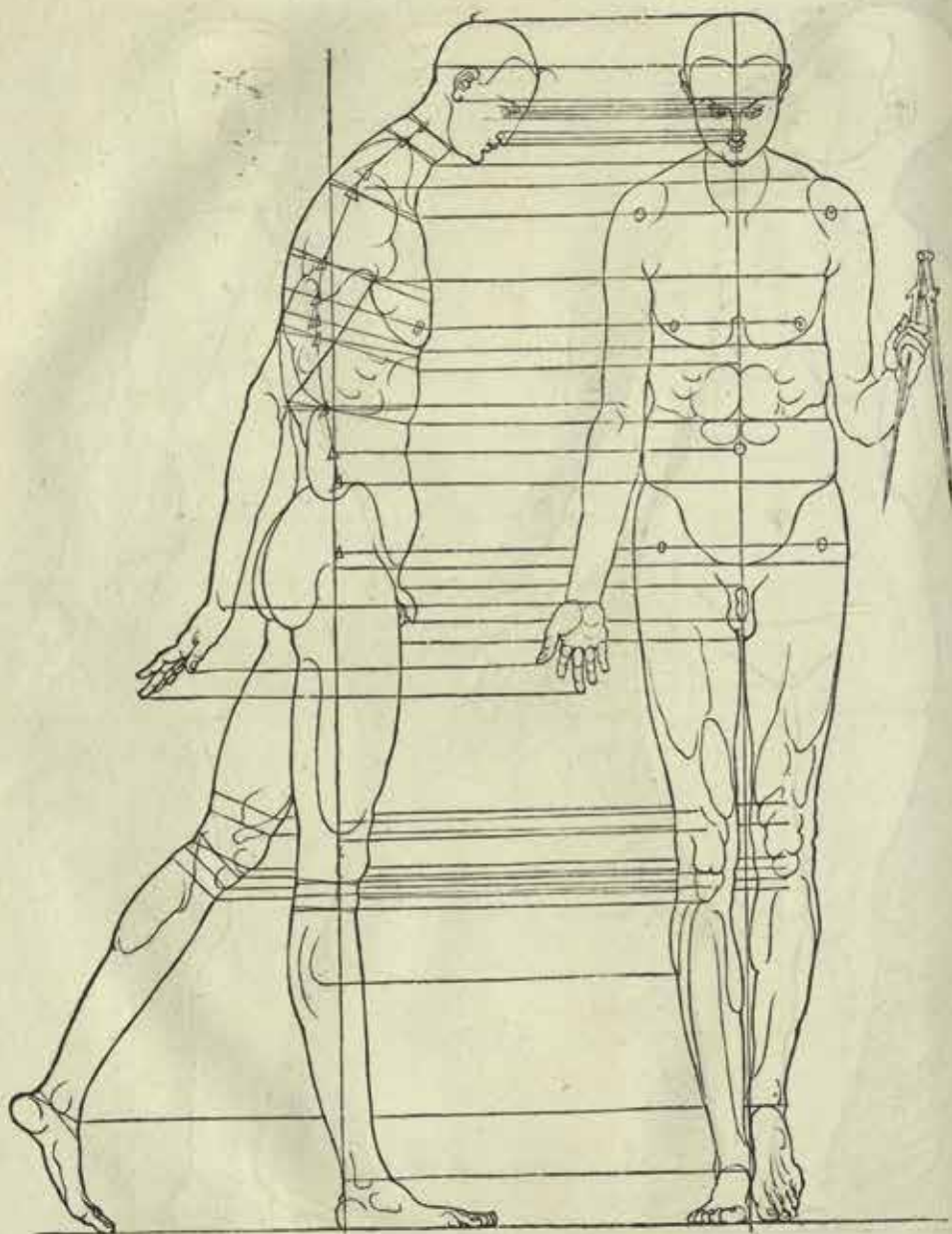
mit einem andern puncten aber also yß das du die ganken lauten gar an die tafel punctirß / dann
 zeuch all puncten die auß der tafel von der lauten worden sind mit linien züsamen so siehst du was dar
 auß wirt / also magst du ander ding auch abzeichnen. Dife meynung hab ich hernach außgerissen.



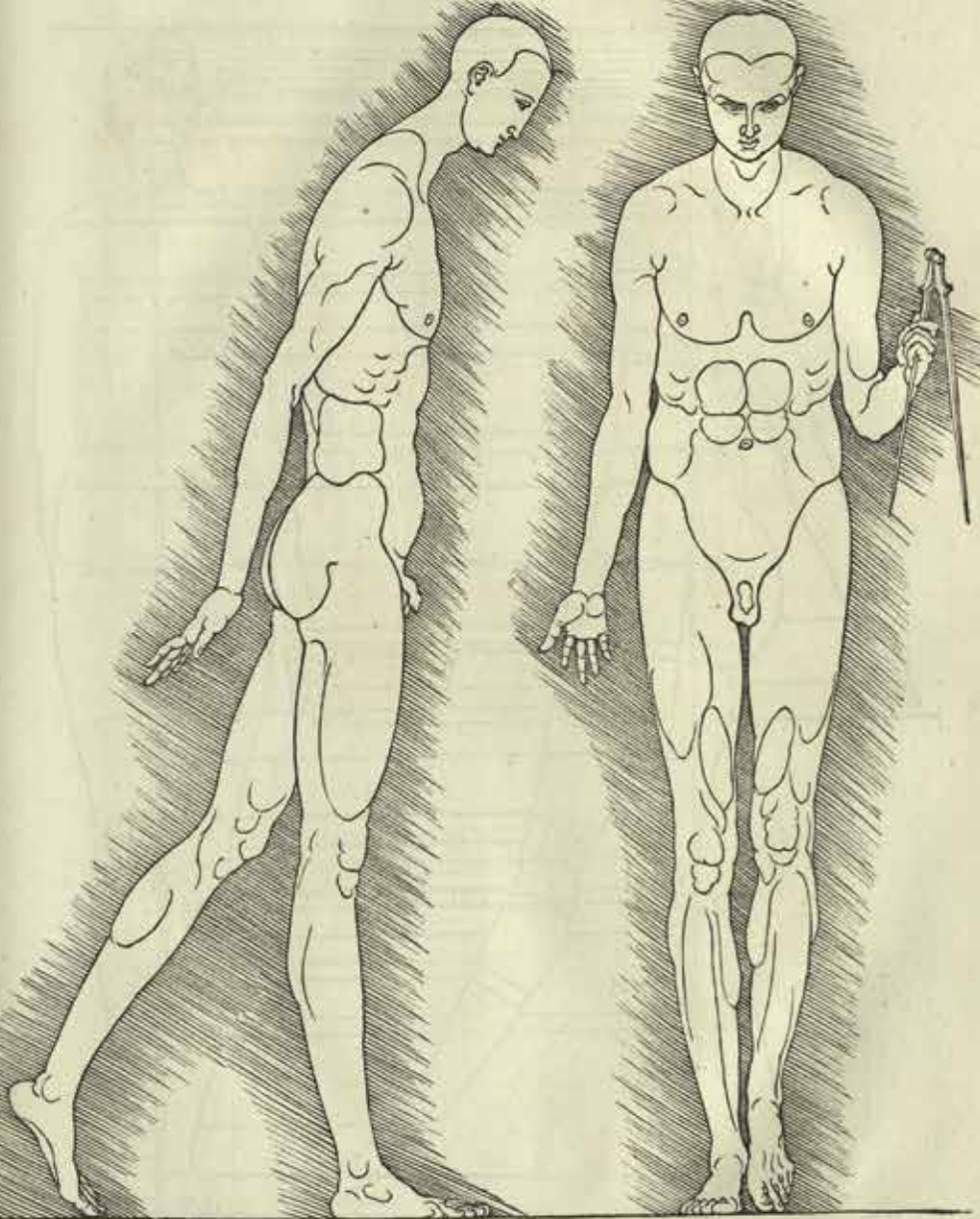
Vnd damit gñstiger lieber Her: will ich meinen schreyben end geben / vnd so mir Got genad ver
 leyhet die bücher so ich von menschlicher proportio vñ andern darzü gehörend geschriben hab mit
 der zeit in druck pingen vnd darpey meniglich gewarnet haben / ob sich yemand vnder
 steen wurd mir dis außgangen büchlein wider nach zu drucken / das ich das
 selb auch wider drucken will / vñ auß lassen geen mit meren vnd
 grösserem züsas dan ies beschehen ist / darnach mag
 sich ein yetlicher richten / Got dem Herren
 sey lob vnd eer ewiglich.

¶ iii

Gedruckt zu Nürnberg.
 Im. 1525. Jar.



Hie sind die gestrackten linien aufgelassen



Æ #

ABACVSAT

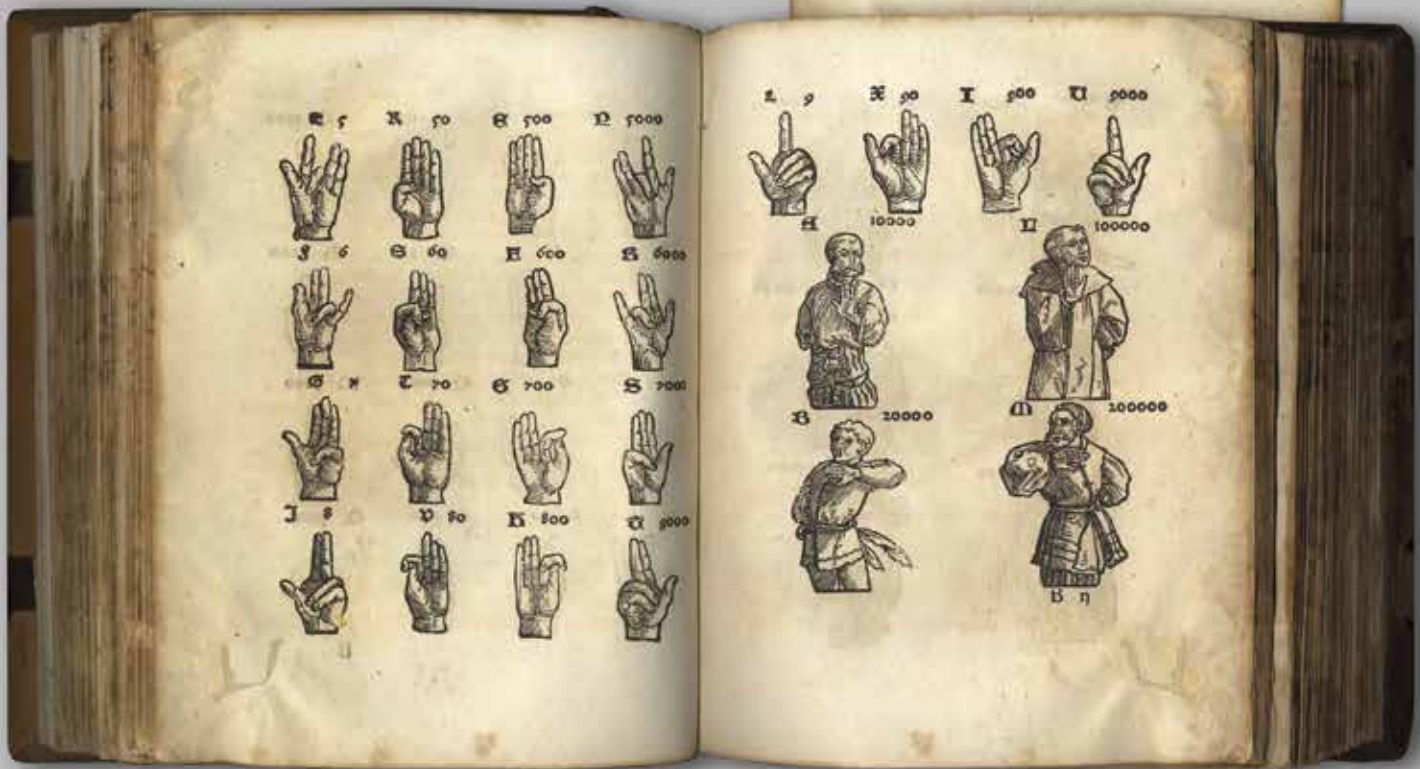
QVE VETVSTISSIMA, VETERVM

latinorum per digitos manusq; nume-
randi (quinetiam loquendi) consue-
tudo, Ex beda cũ picturis & ima-
ginibus, inuēta reginoburgij
sue ræobonæ, in bibliis
theca sicuti hæmerani,

Atq; hoc conuē-
tu augustali
Reuerendi

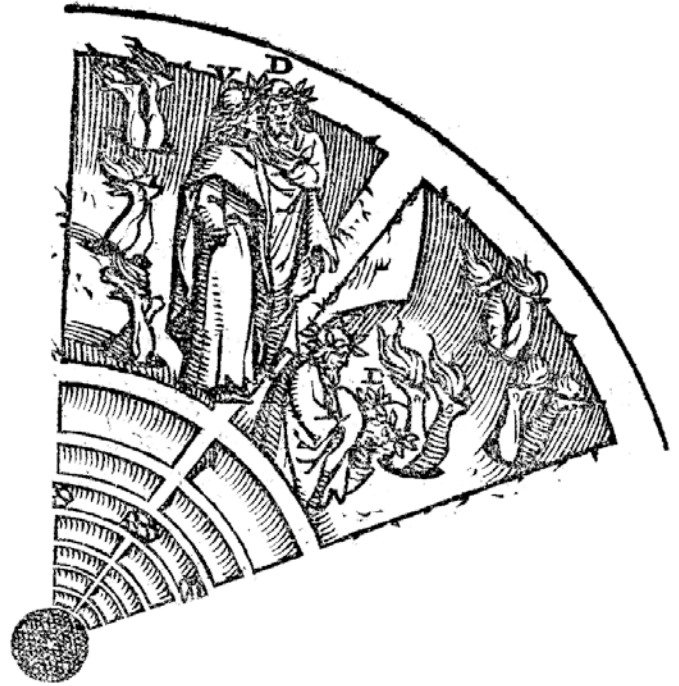
Atq; doctissimi Domini Lucae bonifij de-
cani patavini secretarij Reuerendissi-
mi Cardinalis Laurentij Campegi
zē. Auspicijs A Io. Aucto-
tino Edita.

Germania Illustranda.



45. *Abacus atque vetustissima veterum Latinorum per digitus manusque numerandi (quinetiam loquendi) consuetudo ...* (Regensburg: Hans Kohl, 1532). Title page and woodcut figures expounding the *loquela digitorum*, a system of representing letters and numbers by flexing the fingers, as described by the Venerable Bede (672/673–735) (fols. 5v–6r)

The oldest known Hungarian ex libris, the bookplate of Hans Teilnkes of Pozsony (today Bratislava, Slovakia), from the latter half of the 16th century, is pasted on the inside of the upper cover of a composite volume of 24 works

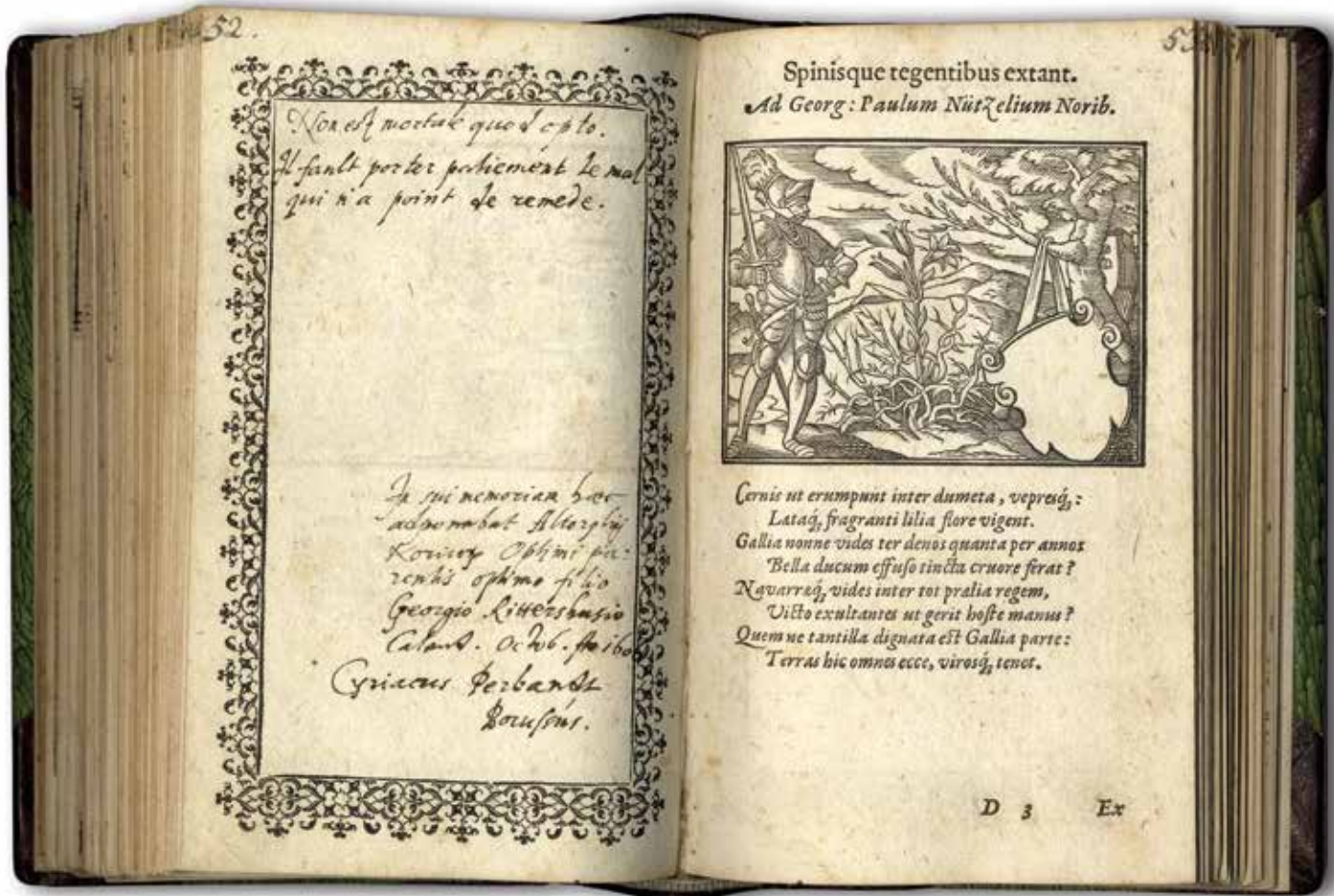


46. *La Comedia di Dante...* (Venice: Francesco Marcolini, June 1544). The first edition of Alessandro Vellutello's (1473-?) commentary on the poem. The woodcut illustrations, possibly executed by Giovanni Brito, who worked as an engraver for Marcolini, closely follow the text of the cantos. This copy once belonged to the Hungarian Academy in Rome

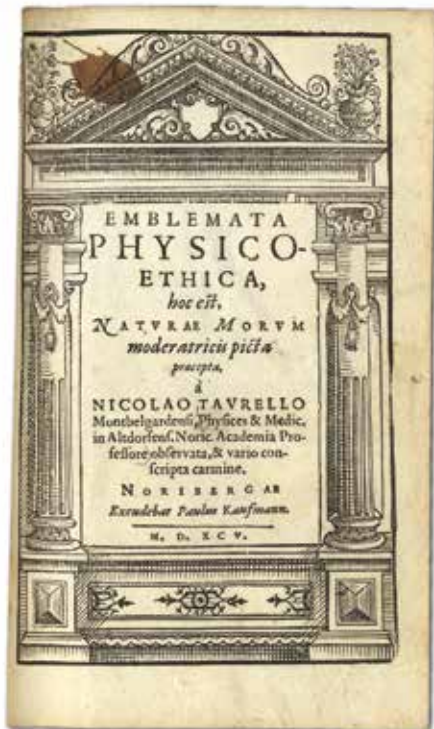
The meeting of Dante (D) and Vergil (V), with the panther and the lion, symbolizing lust and pride, respectively, and the she-wolf, an allegory of avarice (*Inferno*, 1:31-63)

The Simoniacs in the Third Pouch of Hell: "The livid stone with perforations filled, / All of one size, and every one was round. / ... Out of the mouth of each one there protruded / The feet of a transgressor, and the legs / Up to the calf, the rest within remained. / In all of them the soles were both on fire; / Wherefore the joints so violently quivered, / They would have snapped asunder withes and bands." (*Inferno*, 19:14-27, trans. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow)





270



47. An emblem book with fine woodcuts, Nicolaus Taurellus's (1547–1606) *Emblemata physico-ethica, hoc est, naturae morum moderatricis picta praecepta* (Nuremberg: Paulus Kaufmann, 1595), not only offers symbolic representations of concepts, notions, or ideas supplemented by Latin verses but also contains the coats of arms of certain individuals. The pages with ornamental borders were left blank to be filled by the owner's friends with their well-wishes and greetings

Tempore cuncta mitiora.



PRÆTERIENS quidam vites, nondumque calore
 Maturam arripens gustat, damnatque racemum.
 Quinetiam pedibus contriuit, nullus ut inde
 Austero imbueret succo sua labra rator.
 Iudicium praxum est hominum, nec tempora norunt
 Expectare, minus cupiunt subisse labores.
 Ardua sunt aditu primo, quæ pulchra satemur,
 Tempore sed sunt opera, & post mitia cuncta.
 Sed refugit penitus botrum formosa puella,
 Casta & amocœniam, sedus nec palmiti amicum est.
 Versura

*Sufficiat si cui vel in, pan,
 at amari opera conualat
 l. fiteri. C. d. nig. gost.*



*Ingolstadtij Wilhelmus Spiancker
 in sui memoria posuit. f. 11
 5. 55.*

R. M. J. O. III. 172/a



EMBLEMATA,
 CVM ALIQVOT
 NUMMIS ANTIQVI
 OPERIS, IOANNIS
 SAMBUCI TIRNAV-
 IENSIS PANNONII.

ANTVERDIAE,
 EX OFFICINA CHRIS-
 TOPHORI PLANTINI.
 M. D. LXIV.
 CVM PRIVILEGIO.

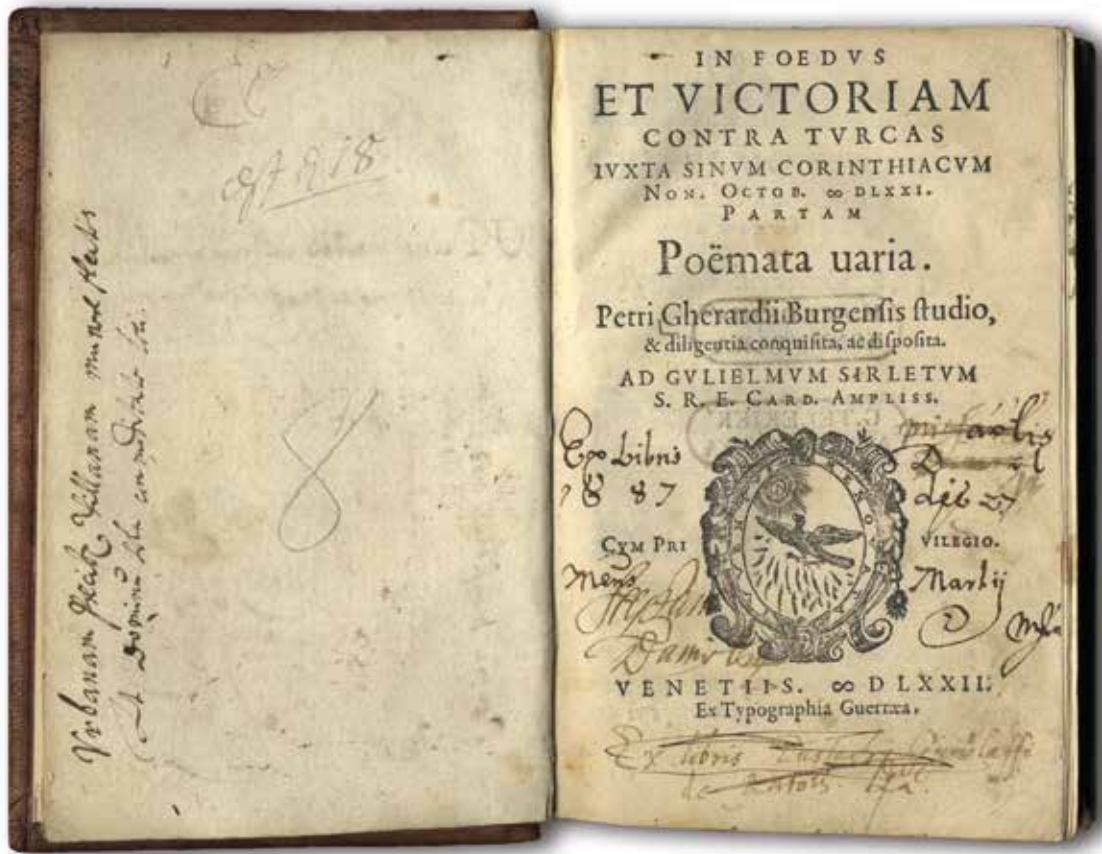
Os, oculos pictor Sambuci reddidit, aptum
 Ingenij munus fingere solus amat.

SAMBVCVS AETATIS SVÆ XXXIIII.
 ANNO M. D. LXV.



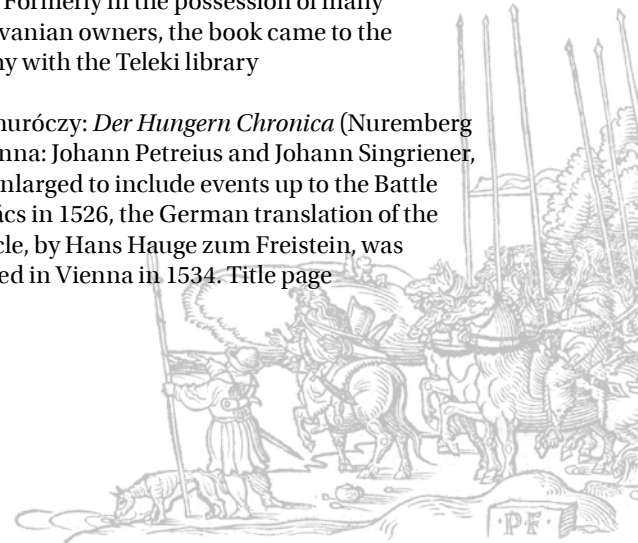
IOANNES CRATO MEDICVS IMPERATORIS.
 Me pictura tenet, retinet grauitate poemata;
 Libera Sambuci sic tenet arte liber.

48. Published in a number of editions and in several languages in the 16th century, János Zsámboky's (Johannes Sambucus, 1531–1584) *Emblemata cum aliquot nummis antiqui operis* (Antwerp: Christophe Plantin, 1564) was an immensely popular work in erudite circles. Friends of the owner, Georg Noppinger of Ingolstadt, wrote their autograph well-wishes and greetings in 1575–1583 on blank pages inserted between the printed pages



272

49. Pietro Gherardi: *In foedus et victoriam contra Turcas ... poëmata* (Venice: Domenico Guerra, 1572). The first owner and annotator of this collection of poems celebrating the victory of Christian armies over the Ottomans was Lestár Gyulaffy, Zsigmond Báthory's (1572–1613) secretary and ambassador to Poland. Formerly in the possession of many Transylvanian owners, the book came to the Academy with the Teleki library
50. János Thuróczy: *Der Hungern Chronica* (Nuremberg and Vienna: Johann Petreius and Johann Singriener, 1534). Enlarged to include events up to the Battle of Mohács in 1526, the German translation of the Chronicle, by Hans Hauge zum Freistein, was published in Vienna in 1534. Title page

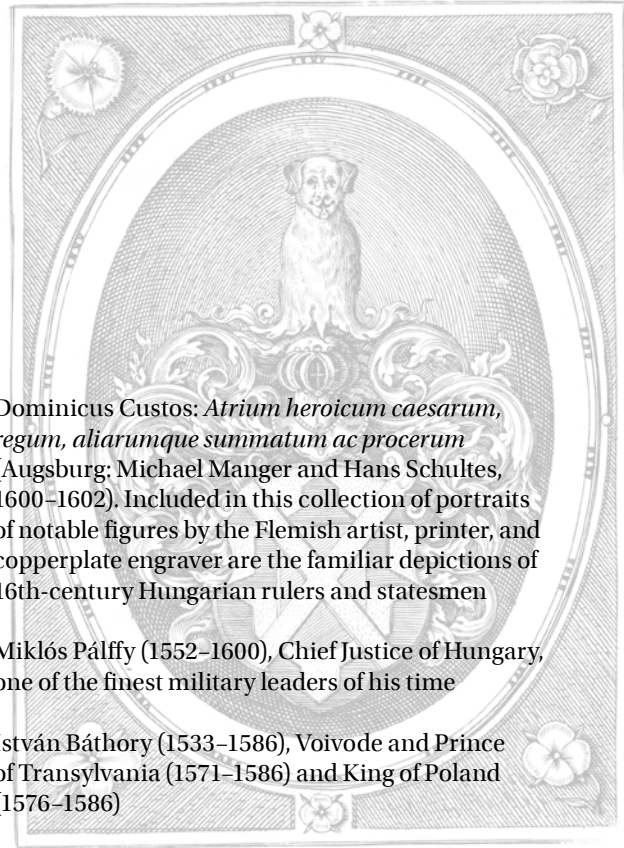




51. István Bocskai: *Copen eines Sendtschreibens* (1605). German translation of a letter by the Prince of Transylvania (1557–1606) on the state of affairs in Hungary. The fine portrait of Bocskai, a copperplate engraving by Balthasar Caymox (1561–1635), is a later addition to the booklet



52. Albertus Novicampianus: *Scopus biblicus Veteris et Novi Testamenti* (Antwerp: Johann Beller and Ghileyn Manilius, 1572). Polish humanist and theologian Wojciech Nowopolski (1508–1558), court physician to Queen consort Isabella Jagiellon (1519–1559) and her son, János Zsigmond (1540–1571), dedicated this work to the young prince in 1553. Its sumptuously decorated Parisian binding shows the influence of those exquisite bindings with arabesque patterns that were made for the renowned French bibliophile Jean Grolier (1489/1490–1565)



53. Dominicus Custos: *Atrium heroicum caesarum, regum, aliarumque summatum ac procerum* (Augsburg: Michael Manger and Hans Schultes, 1600–1602). Included in this collection of portraits of notable figures by the Flemish artist, printer, and copperplate engraver are the familiar depictions of 16th-century Hungarian rulers and statesmen

Miklós Pálffy (1552–1600), Chief Justice of Hungary, one of the finest military leaders of his time

István Báthory (1533–1586), Voivode and Prince of Transylvania (1571–1586) and King of Poland (1576–1586)

Ain groß Wunderzaichen das
do geschehen ist durch das Creütz, das
ain Cardinal hat aufgeben im
dem gangen Hungerischen
Land wid die Turcken.



STEPHANI TAURINI OLOMVEN. STAV/
romachia; id est Cruciatos; Seruile Bellum. Qdanto ab
orbe redēpto post sesquimillesimū quattodecimo & Fan
nonia & Collimitaneas puincias ualde miserabiliter de/
populauerat. In Quinq; libros summatim digestū.

EIVSDEM Index eorum quz in hoc
opere uifa sunt annotato digniora.



Georgius Zekel

History
Von Eroberung der an-
sehenlichen Vesten Sigeth / Welche der
Türckisch Kaiser Solimanns im Jar 1566.
den 7. Septembrio eingenommen / Erstlichen von einem
ansehnlichen des Herren Graffen von Serin seligen /
Diener / in Crabatisher Sprach beschriben / vnd von de
nen so auch nit vnd bezugewesen in Lateinisch. Jetzt aber
uenigentlich / vnd sonderlich allen hohen Potentaten / zu
einer Christlichen warnung vñ Nachgedencken wie die /
dieser zeit hoch beschwerliche schwebende innerliche Krieg /
abgeschmitten / zu seiden vnd ainigkeit gebiacht werden /
Vnd diesem erschrecklichen mächtigen Wüterich
dem Türgken künfftig / desto mehr vorstand
vnd abbruch geschehen möge / Ins
Teitsch Transferiert.



54–55. Two handbills about the peasants' revolt led by György Dózsa in 1514. *Ain groß Wunderzaichen das do geschehen ist durch das Creütz...* (Strasbourg: Matthias Hupfuff, after 4 June 1514) and Stephanus Taurinus: *Stauromachia* (Vienna: Johann Singriener, 1519). The *Stauromachia*, an epic poem by the Transylvanian Saxon humanist cleric and historian, later episcopal vicar in Gyulafehérvár Stephan Stieröchsel (1485–1519), lists the excesses of the adversaries on both sides

56. Ferenac Crnko: *History von Eroberung der ansehnlichen Vesten Sigeth* (Augsburg: Hans Zymmerman, [1568]). First-hand prose account of the siege of Szigetvár, written in Croatian by Miklós Zrínyi's chamberlain and printed in Italian, German, and Latin. The German version came into the possession of the Academy with the books of Imre Jancsó



57. Benedek Komjáti: *Az Zenth Paal leveley magyar nyelven* (Cracow: Hieronymus Vietor, 1533). The first product of Hungarian-language printing, an Erasmian translation of the Letters of Saint Paul, was published in Cracow. Title page

Latin-language dedication to Hungarian readers by printer and publisher Hieronymus Vietor (c. 1480–1546/1547)

Coat of arms of Mrs Gábor Perényi, née Katalin Frangepán, sponsor of the Hungarian translation and publication

Woodcut initial 'P' from the introduction to the first letter of Saint Paul



Zent Lukach ewangelij-
omija kezdetik.



Iol Iehet so kan
La karta az dol-
go knak meg ielen
telet iralba zerse-
ni, melje krel mi-
ne kewnē nijswan
walo hitewnē ma-
gijon, mi kēppen
elewnē be attak ne-
kewnē azob, kēk
elejtijl fogwa ze-
mekkel lattaē, ees
nemclliēk wogjan
azonob kēzjil walanaē a kēk hērdetē kē wa-
a. Lattateē enne kēnniē, hogij mi hādene-
kē elejtijl fogwa iol meg kerdezwē
ees meg twdwan, annak wranna
meg ijmamneked azo kēat io
Theofile, hogij meg ew-
simened azo knak kēj-
kē tanjattal wala
nijlwa walo bij-
zonlagat.

Elsew Capitulum. 112



Vala Herodes sidolag-
nak kēitaljana kēnapijaj
ba, egij nemijnemij pap
Zakarjias neuē. Abia ten
dijbew, ees az ew fele-
lege Aaronnak kēhanij
kēzjil, kējne kēneue Ewr
sebet wala. Valanaē kēgijg miint kettēn
igazaē isten elewt, forgodwa istenneē miin-
den parancholatijba ees igazijto dolgajba
miinden feddes nekēj. De nem wala nekēj kē
gijerme kēk, miert hogij, Ewr sebet med-
dew wala, ees miind kettē ideseē walanaē.
Lewn kēgijglen hogij mi kōron es, az
ew rendijneē zere zerjint, a paplagot wij-
selne isten elewt, oljan modon miint zo-
las wala az papij rendineē. A fors wgi ho-
zane kēj, hogij ew gijostana ijo zagokēat, be-
menwen az istenneē tēplomaba, ees miind
az nepneē sokafaga kējijl aal wala, ees imat-
kōzijē wala a ijo zag gijostalnaē idehen.
Meg ieleneē kēgijg ew nekēj wrnak an-
gijala alwan az oltaron iob felewl hol a ijo
zagot zojtaē wala egetij. Ees zakarias az
latwan meg haborodeē, ees felelem jala

Zent Mathenak 1
Ewangelijomija kez-
detik.

Elsew Capitulum.



Iesus Christul
nak, Davidnak
Abrahamnak sja-
nak nezetsegerewl
walo kēnijw. Abra-
ham nemze isa kōt,
Isak kēgijg nemze
iakobot, Iakob kē-
gijg nemze iudasth
ees az ew atthaj-
ajjt. Iudas kēgijg
nemze faresth ees
zaramot Thamar-
tol. Fares kēgijg nemze esromot, Esrom
kēgijg nemze aramot, Aram kēgijg nem-
ze aminadabor. Aminadab kēgijg nemze
naafomot, Naafon kēgijg nemze salmont,
Salmon kēgijg nemze boozt, Raabtol,
Booz kēgijg nemze obeter, Ruttol, Obet
B

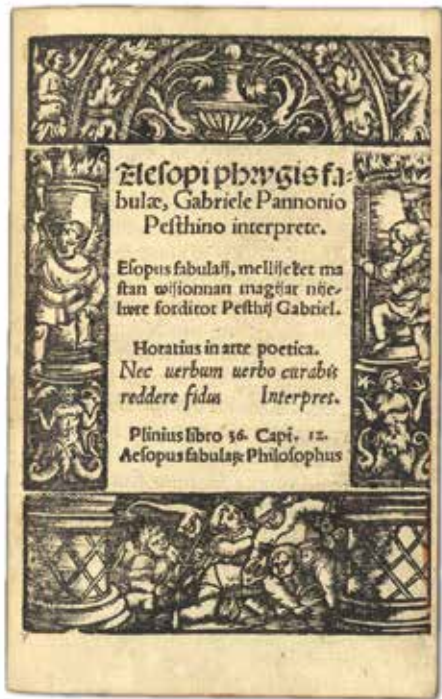
M. ACADEMIA
KÖNYVTÁRA



58. Gábor Pesti: *Novum Testamentum seu quattuor Evangeliorum volumina lingua Hungarica donata* (Vienna: Johann Singriener, 1536). The Erasmus-inspired Hungarian translation of the New Testament covers only the four gospels

Owner's note of the Csíkksomlyó (today Șumuleu Ciuc, Romania) Franciscan community from 1644 at the beginning of the Gospel according to Matthew

Saint Mark with the lion and Saint John with the eagle



VIENNAE PANNONIAE
in officina Ioannis Singrenij
Mense Augusto Anno.
M. D. XXXVI.

Nijometor Bechbe Ianos Sijngrenius
nijheljebe, vñlazzonij hauaba. Ezer
ewt 3aaz harmjezhat E3-
tendewbe.



59. *Esopus fabulaj, mellijeket mastan wijionnan magijar nijelwre forditot Pesthij Gabriel* (Vienna: Johann Singriener, 1536). Aesop's fables in the Hungarian translation of Gábor Pesti, intended for the instruction of lay readers

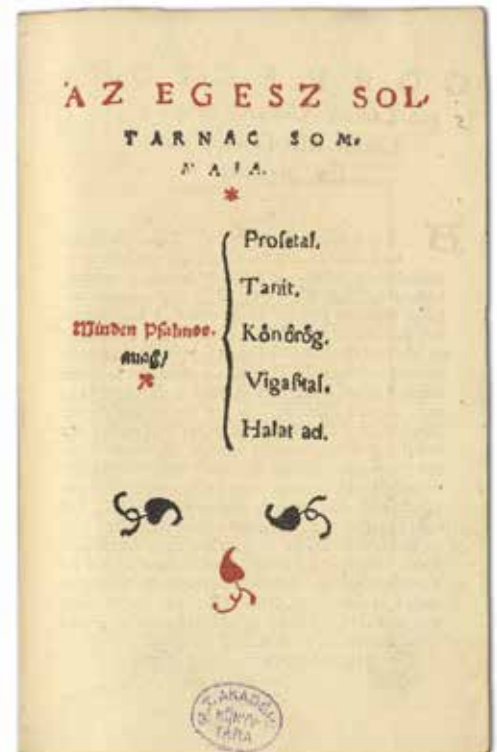
60. Gábor Pesti: *Nomenclatura sex linguarum...* (Vienna: Johann Singriener, 1538). A quintilingual dictionary published in Nuremberg in 1531 was enhanced to include Hungarian entries by Gábor Pesti. This copy comes from the library of Imre Jancsó

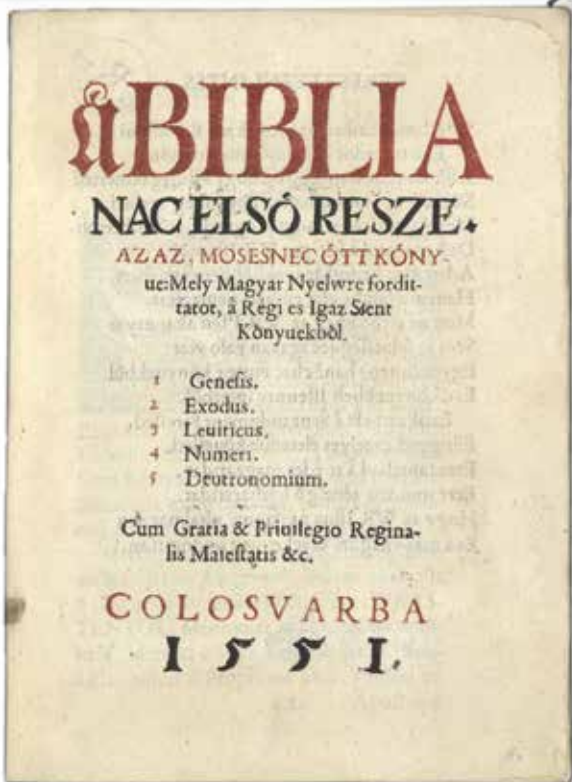
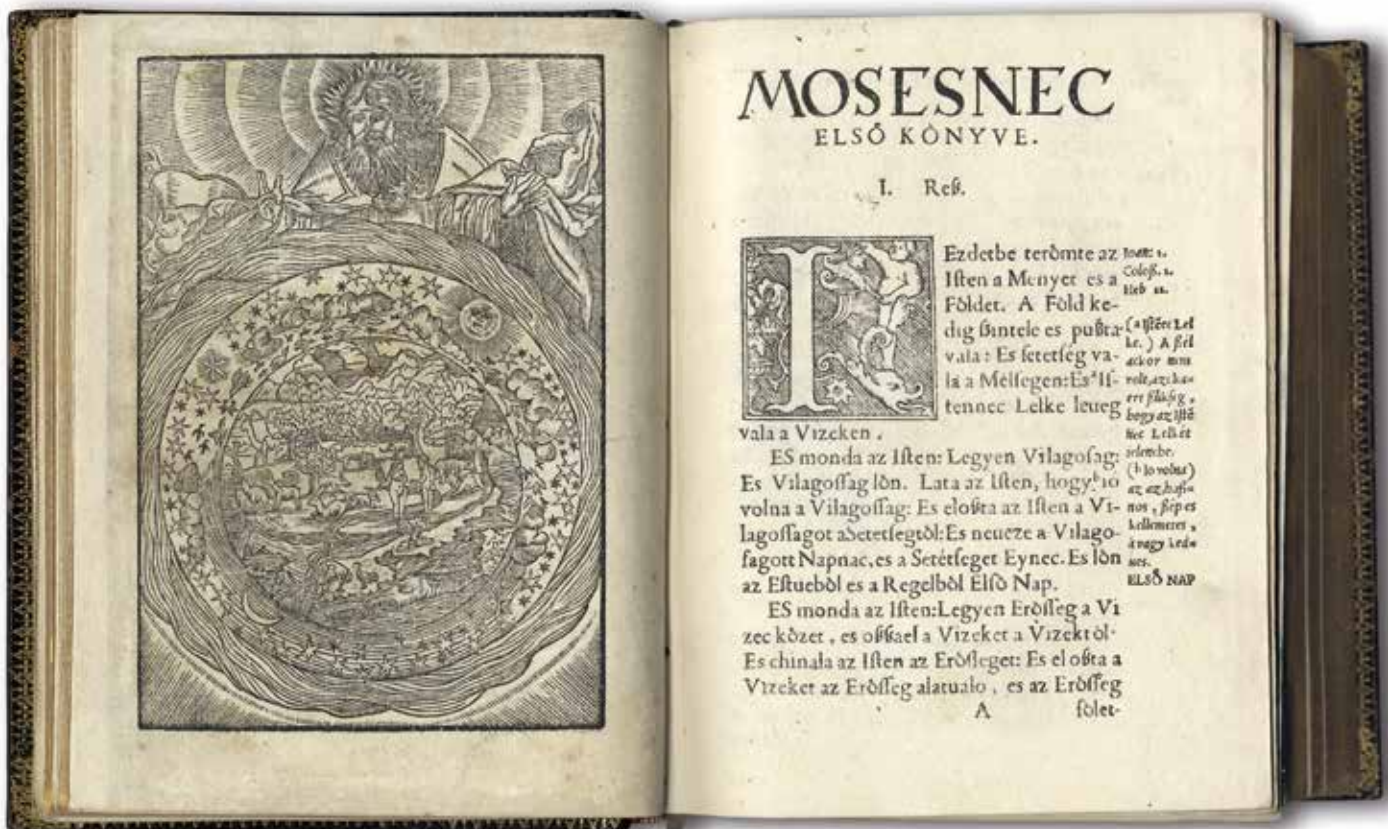
Imre Jancsó



63. *Breviarium Ordinis fratrum eremitarum Sancti Pauli* (Venice: Petrus Liechtenstein, 1540). Hymnal printed for the Order of Saint Paul, containing some Hungarian phrases, e.g. the names of the months in the calendar

64. *Soltar köni... Szekei Estvantul magyar nielre fordítatott* (Cracow: Hieronymus Vietor, 1548). For his translation of the Psalms, István Benczédi Székely (1505–1556) relied on earlier translations he found in medieval codices produced in Hungary. Title page and arrangement of the Psalms according to content





65. *A Biblianac első része...* (Kolozsvár/Cluj-Napoca: Gáspár Heltai and Georg Hoffgreff, 1551). Kolozsvár-based Protestant preacher and printer Gáspár Heltai (1510?–1574?) intended to translate the complete Bible into Hungarian with a small team. Eventually, seven volumes were published in 1551–1552 and 1560–1565, but the project remained unfinished. The translation of the text covering Chronicles to Job was never completed. Title page and the beginning of Genesis with woodcut illustrations



66. Gáspár Heltai: *Szaz fabula, mellyeket Esopusból és egyebünnen egybe gyűtet és össze szörzet a fabuláknac értelmével* (Kolozsvár/Cluj-Napoca: Gáspár Heltai, 1566). This immensely popular collection of fables survives only in defective copies in Hungary and the only complete copy is to be found in Olomouc today

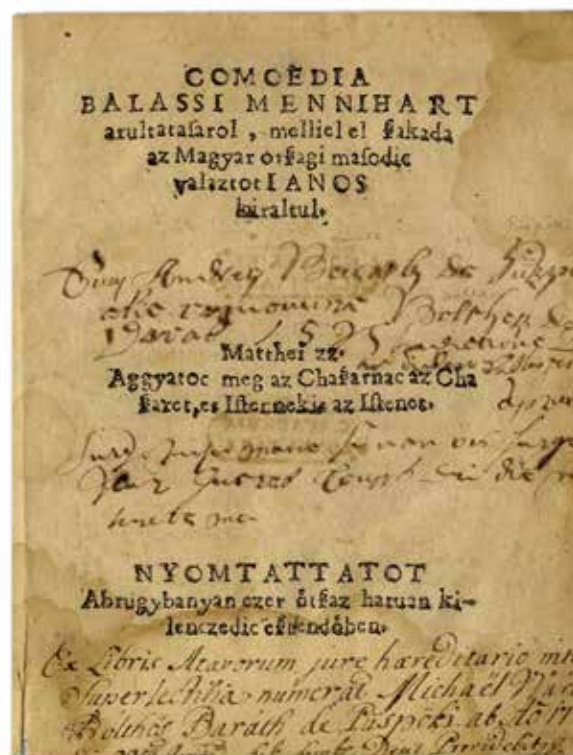
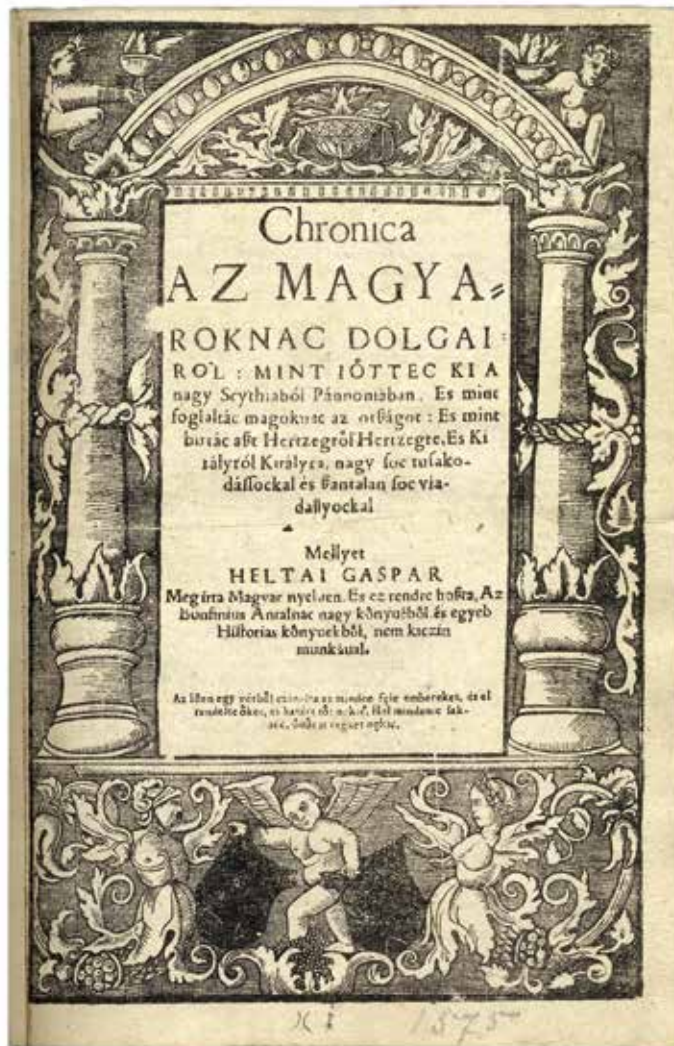
67. Péter Melius Juhász: *Magiar praedikatio* (Debrecen: Mihály Török, 1563). Sermons of the first Reformed Bishop of Debrecen, Péter Melius Juhász (1532–1572), dedicated to the respected supporter of the Reformed movement Gáspár Mágocsi (?–1571)

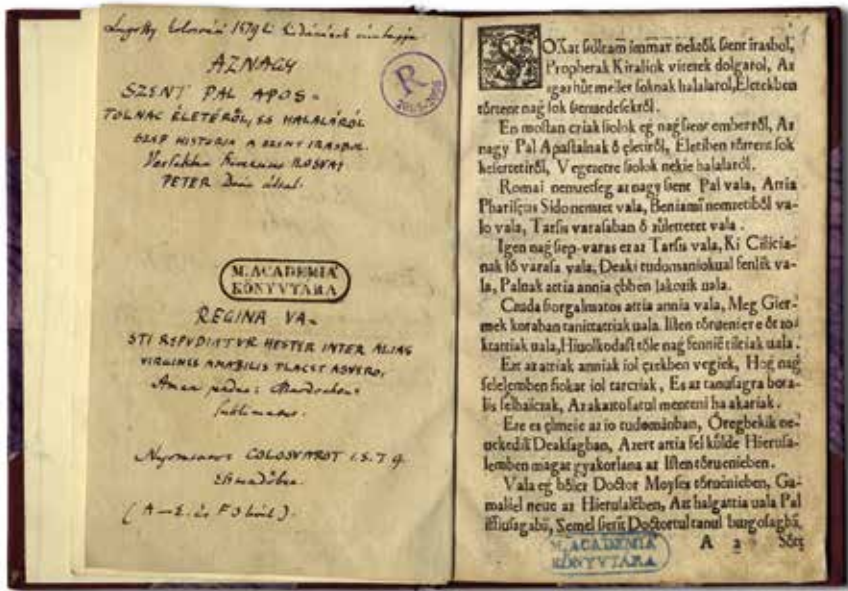
Early version of the coat of arms of Debrecen. Title page woodcut



68. Antonio Bonfini: *Chronica az magyaroknak dolgairól ... mellyet Heltai Gaspar meg írta magyar nyelven* (Kolozsvár/Cluj-Napoca: Mrs Gáspár Heltai, 1575). Heltai transformed the original text of Bonfini's *Chronicle of the Hungarians* into a didactic Protestant work, addressed to the Hungarians of his own time. A former owner of this copy was officer of the imperial army Sámuel Dobai Székely who served in foreign countries and became fluent in many languages. The copy bearing his ex libris came to the possession of the Library of the Academy with the Vigiázó bequest

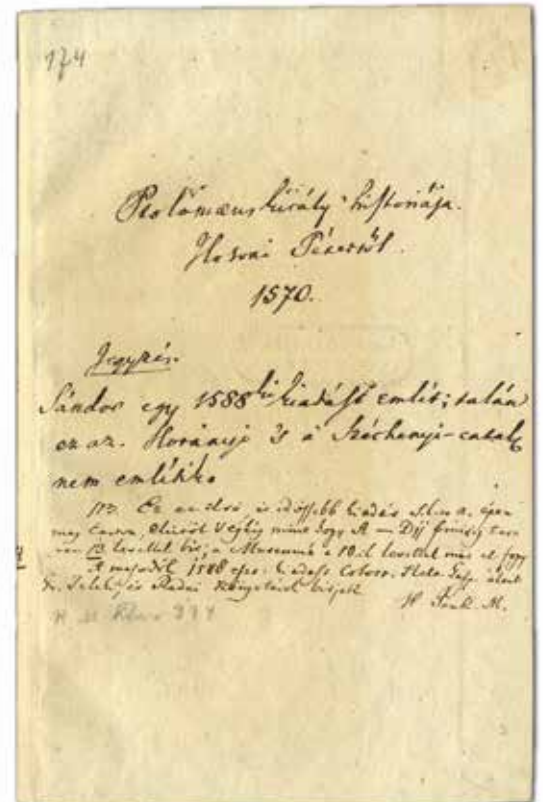
69. *Comoedia Balassi Mennihart arultatasarol* (Abrudbánya/Abrud: Pál Karádi, 1569). The only extant copy of this booklet, which describes the actual historical events of the treachery of Menyhárt Balassi in theatrical form, came to the Academy with the Teleki library. Title page with former owners' notes



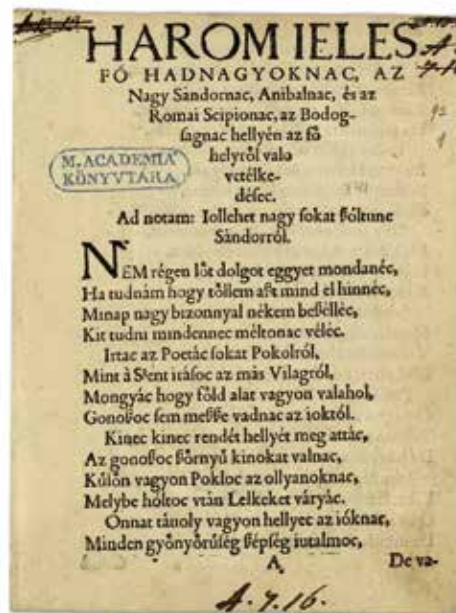


Less remarkable yet treasured items in our old Hungarian book collection are booklets printed in the last third of the 16th century, containing versified adaptations of Biblical and antique stories. This type of popular literature was once sold under the awnings of stalls, hence the Hungarian name *ponyva*, and survives only in a small number of copies today

70. Péter Ilosvai Selymes (1520–1580): *Az nagy Szent Pál apostolnak életéről es haláláról szép história* [Debrecen: András Komlós, 1569/1570]. Versified biblical story of the life and death of Saint Paul, with missing title page information supplied in hand by Ferenc Toldy (1805–1875) on the flyleaf



71. Péter Ilosvai Selymes: *Historia Regis Ptolomei Philadelphi* [Debrecen: András Komlós, 1570/1573]. An account of the legendary story of the origins of the Greek translation of the Old Testament. Annotations on the flyleaf in the hands of Miklós Jankovich (1772–1846) and Ferenc Toldy



72. Márton? Alistáli: *Az vitez Turi Giörgi halalarol* [Debrecen: András Komlós, 1571/1573]. This account of György Thury's death is ascribed to his clerk
73. Miklós Bogáti Fazekas: *Három ieles fő hadnagyoknac... vetélkedése* (Kolozsvár/Cluj-Napoca: Mrs Gáspár Heltai, 1577). Three military commanders of classical antiquity vie for supremacy in paradise in this poem dedicated to István Báthory
74. Miklós Bogáti Fazekas: *Szep historia az tökéletes aszonyállatokról* (Kolozsvár/Cluj-Napoca: Mrs Gáspár Heltai, 1577). A versified, moralising account of thirteen virtuous women of antiquity
75. Gáspár Szegedi Veres: *Szep rövid historia két nemes iffiaknac igaz baratsagokról* (Kolozsvár/Cluj-Napoca: Mrs Gáspár Heltai, 1578). Poem on whether love should take precedence over friendship



76. Péter Pázmány: *Isteni igazsagra vezérleo kalauz* (Pozsony/ Bratislava: [Archiepiscopal Press], 1613). According to the note in the upper margin of the title page, this first edition of the magnum opus by the greatest figure of Hungarian Baroque literature was a gift by Mihály Károlyi (1585–1626), brother-in-law of the Prince of Transylvania Gábor Bethlen, to Chancellor of Transylvania István Kovacsóczy (1594–1634). Owners of the copy in the 18th century included the Kolozsvár Jesuits (1711) and, after them, Baroness Klára Bánffy

77. *Szent Biblia ...* trans. György Káldi (Vienna: Máté Formika, 1626). Printed in Vienna with the financial support of Pázmány, the Calvinist Gábor Bethlen (1580–1629) and the Viennese imperial treasury, the Catholic translation of the Bible by the Jesuit preacher was commissioned by Pázmány



Bibl. Hungary Barokk. C. 1626. 13.

Prudenti ac circumspecto Viro Domino
Christiano Hirschero Iudici primario
Civitatis Liberae Cronensis dono
mitte ex Alba Julia die 27 Junij
Anno 1629

Georgius Rákóczi

ETĀ: S V: XXXV

Non est currentis neq; volentis sed mi-
serentis est



78. Antonio de Guevara:
*Fejedelmeknek serkentő
oraia* (Bártfa/Bardejov:
Jakab Klösz, 1628). The
Hungarian translation
of this widely-read
mirror for princes,
written by the court
historian and court
preacher of Emperor
Charles V, was
commissioned by
György Rákóczi I
(1593–1648). Rákóczi's
autograph dedication
to the Mayor of Brassó
(Braşov, Romania),
Christian Hirscher,
was written in
Gyulafehérvár

FEIEDELMEKNEC

SERKENTŐ ORAIA,

AZ AZ,

MARCVS AVRELIVS

CSASZARNAC ELETERŐL.

AZ HIRÉS

GVEVARAI ANTALTOL, SPANIOL OR-
SZAGRAN ACCITANA VARASSANAC PÜSPÖKTŐL, AZ
ÖTÖDIE CAROL Császárnac Tanacsófától, Historicusfától,
Prédicatorától irattatot három könyvec.

Meltyeket

AZ FENYES ES FELSEGES

FRIDERIC VILHELMVS

NAC SAXONIAI HERCZEGNEC PARANCSO-
lattára Spaniol nyelvből, hozzá advan az Francia es Olasz nyelveken
való irásokat, Deac nyelvre fordítot, es Szamlalbatatlan Soc valogatot
szép sententiackal, ekés mondásokkal, tanúsagokkal, az könyvnek
levelemec szelein értelmeseb olvasásnac okaért meg
világosított

WANCKELIVS IANOS.

Most penig ez **SERKENTŐ ORANAC** első és harmadic
könyveit

AZ TEKENTETES ES NAGYSAGOS

VRNAC & C. FELSŐ WADASZI

RAKOCZI GYÖRGYNEC

FRANCSOLITTYARA MAGYAR
nyelven tolmacsoltta

FRAGAY ANDRAS SZERENCSEI

Prédicator.

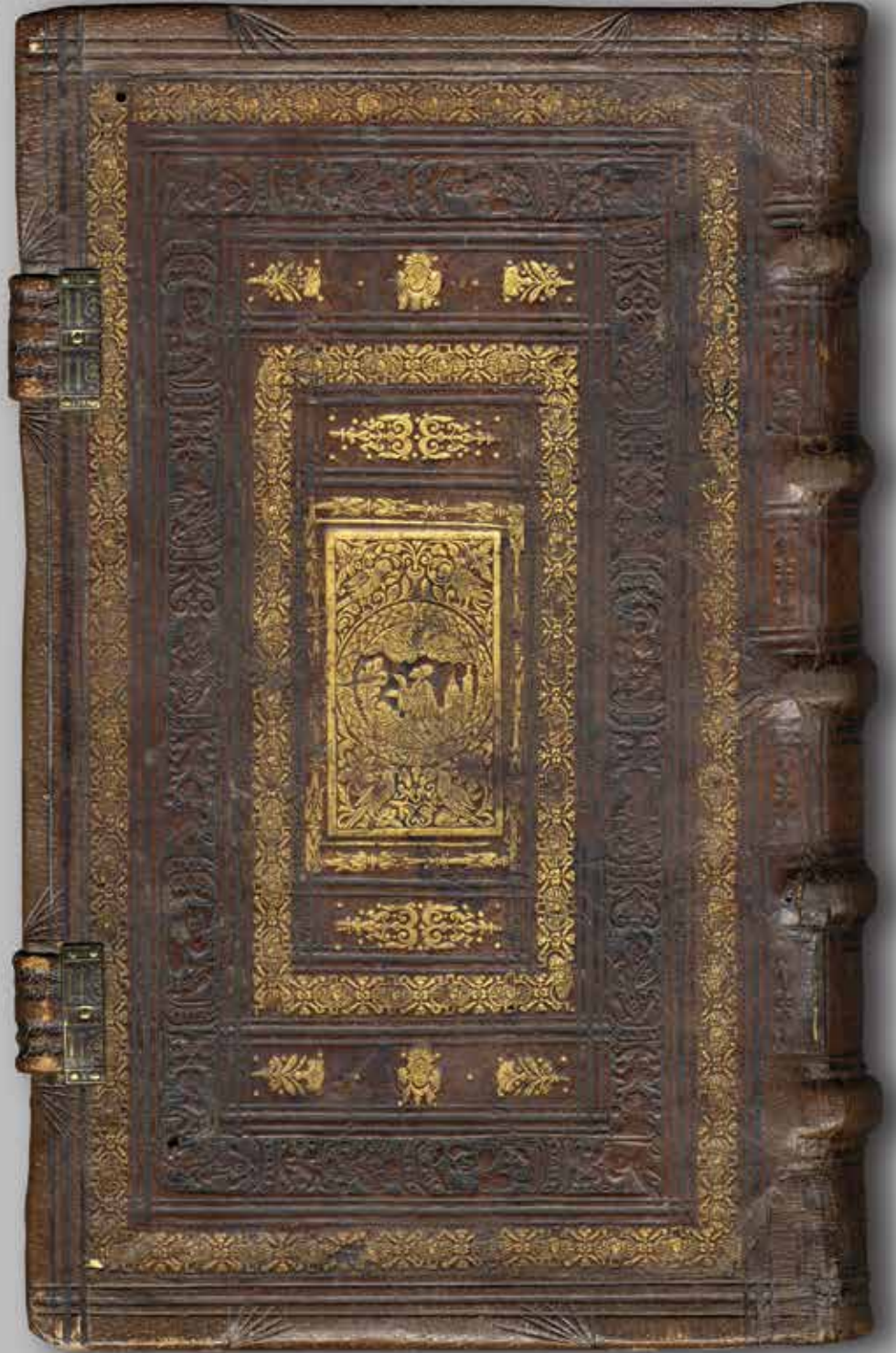
1 6



2 8.

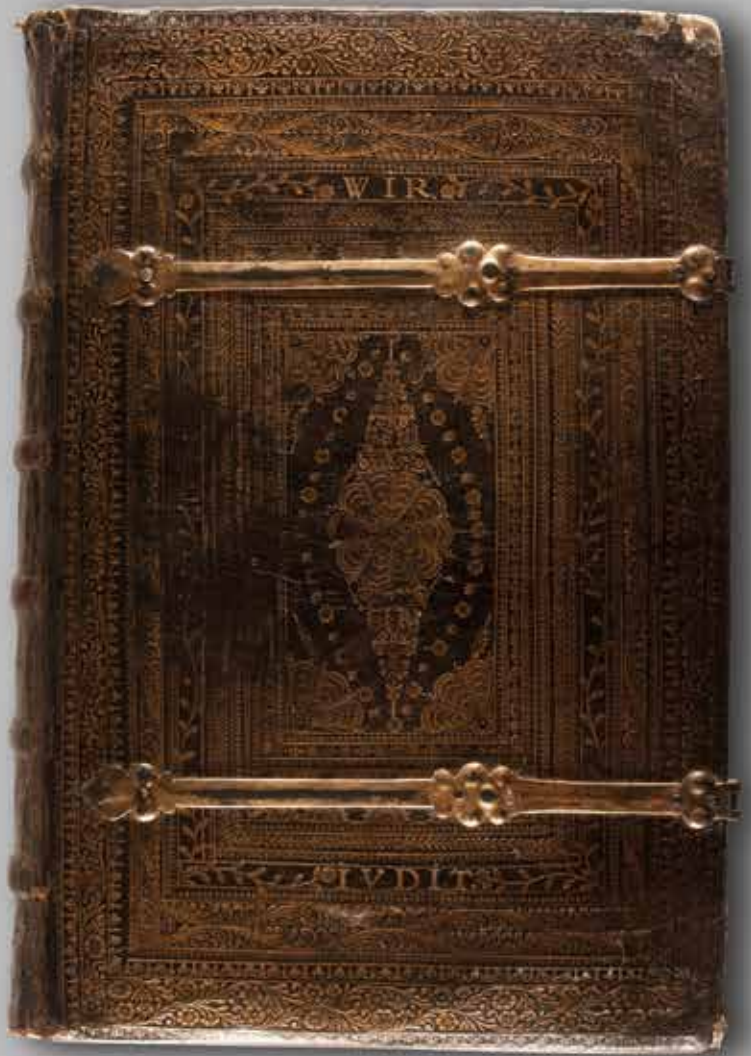
BARTHPAN,

Nyomtatattot KLŐSZ IAKAB által.

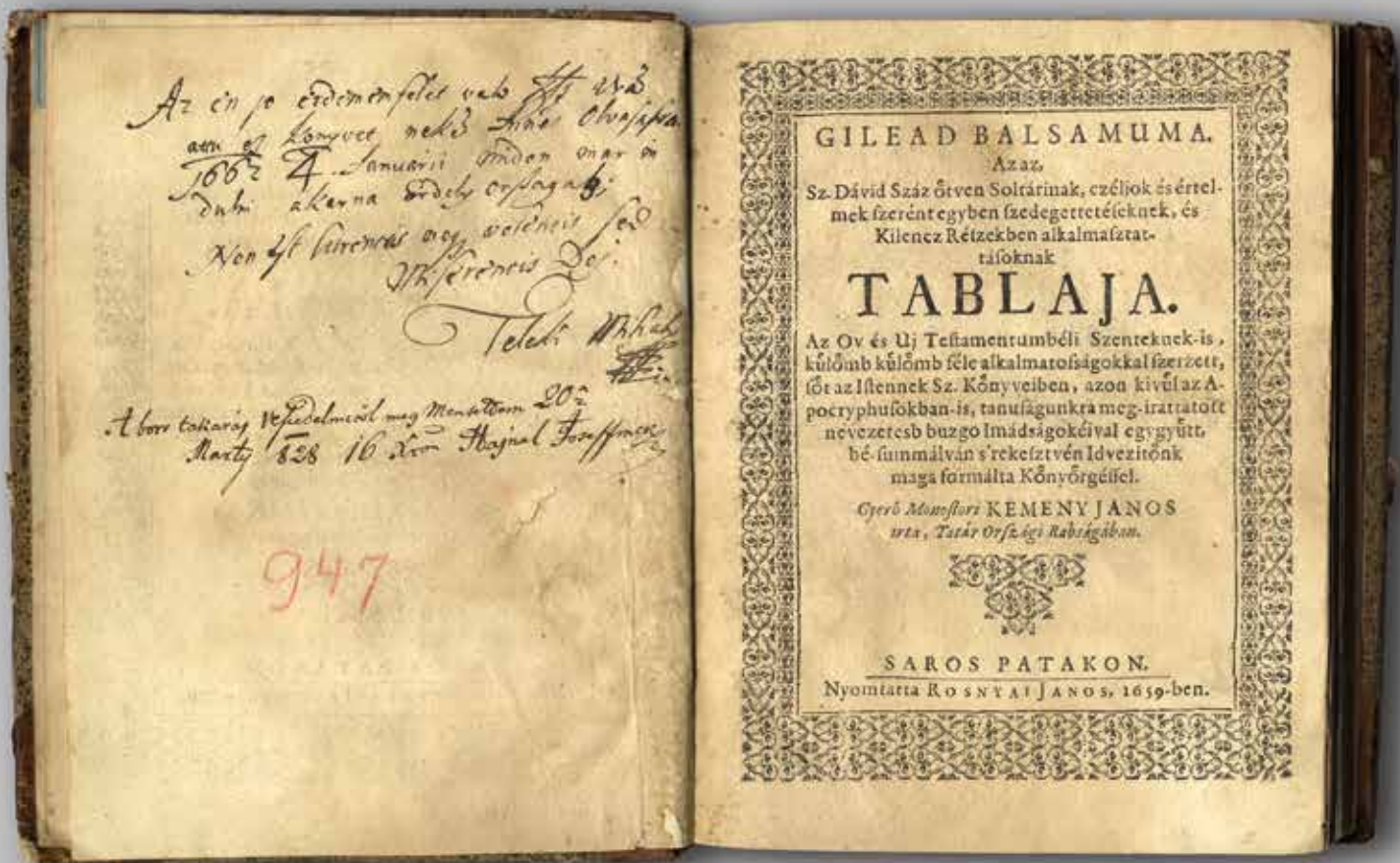


290

Lower cover of the splendid Hungarian binding of Guevara's mirror for princes



79. *Szent Biblia ...* trans. Gaspar Caroli (Várad–Kolozsvár/Oradea–Cluj–Napoca: Ábrahám Szenczi Kertész, 1661). This Bible, a revision of Károlyi's earlier Calvinist translation, is generally considered the greatest achievement of 17th-century Hungarian typography. Its publication attempted to solve several problems, including the appearance of the first Catholic translation in 1626, the escalation of religious polemics, and the declining standards of personal religious practices of Calvinist preachers. With financial support from aristocrats, Ábrahám Szenczi Kertész began printing in Várad in 1657. In 1660 the city was occupied by the Turks, but the terms of surrender granted safe passage to parts of the book already typeset. Printing was completed in Kolozsvár in 1661. Title page and exquisite Kolozsvár binding with metal strap fasteners. The upper cover reveals that it was made for Mihály Teleki's (1634–1690) wife, Judit Veér (†1707), in 1688; the year is indicated on the lower cover



GILEAD BALSAMUMA.
 Azaz
 Sz. Dávid Száz Ötven Soltárimak, ezéjlok és értel-
 mek szerént egyben szedegettetécknek, és
 Kilencz Rétegekben alkalmaztat-
 táfóknak
TABLAJA.
 Az Ov és Uj Testamentumbéli Szenteknek-is,
 külömb külömb féle alkalmazatóságokkal szerzett,
 sőt az Istennek Sz. Könyveiben, azon kívül az A-
 pocryphusokban-is, tanúságunkra meg-irattatott
 nevezetesh buzgó Imádságokkal egy gyütt,
 bé-summálván s' rekeztvén Idvezítőnk
 maga formálta Könyörgéssel.
 Gyere Monasteri KEMENY JANOS
 írta, Tatar Országi Rabságában.
 SAROS PATAKON.
 Nyomatatta ROSNYAI JANOS, 1659-ben.

947



SZENT
DAVID
 KIRALYNAK
 és
 PROFETANAK
 SZÁZ ÖTVEN
SOLTARI
 A' FRANCZIAI Nőcéknak
 és Verseknek módjokra
 MAGYAR Versekre for-
 ditának és rendeltettek.
 Szentzi MOLNAR
 ALBERT által.
 Melyek most e' kisebb for-
 mában kinyomtatattak
 M. TOTFALUSI
KIS MIKLOS
 által
 AMSTELODAMBAN,
 1686. évtendőben.



80. János Kemény: *Gilead balsamuma* (Sárospatak: János Rosnyai, 1659). During the two years (1657–1659) he was held captive by Crimean tartars, János Kemény (1607–1662) wrote an autobiography and this prayer book, containing paraphrases of the Psalms as well as Old and New Testament prayers, to console himself. After his release, he became involved in political struggles in Transylvania and was elected Prince of Transylvania in 1661. He was killed by the Turks in the battle of Nagyszőlős on 23 January 1662. Three weeks before his death, on 4 January, he gave this copy of his own work to an ally of his, Mihály Teleki, who duly noted all this on the flyleaf

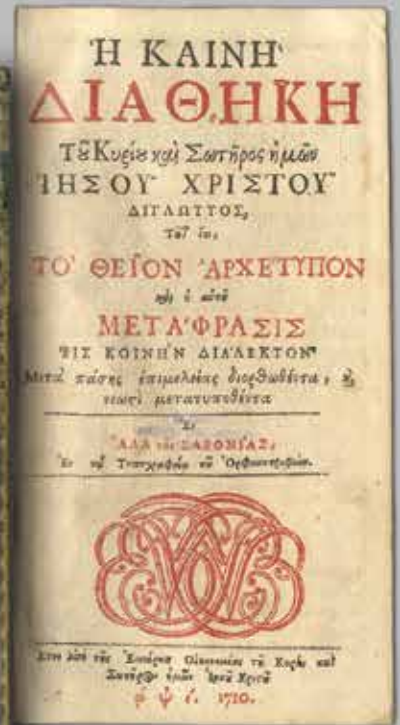
81. *Szent David kiralynak és profetanak százötven soltari* ... trans. Albert Szentzi Molnár (Amsterdam: Miklós Misztófalusi Kis, 1686). Title page of a small Psalter for private worship and its binding made in the Netherlands



82. *A' mi Urunk Jesus Christusnak Uj Testamentoma ...* trans. Gáspár Károlyi (Amsterdam: Miklós Misztótfalusi Kis, 1687). Stylish title page of the New Testament and its gilt binding, probably made in Transylvania



83. A rare 17th-century dos-à-dos (back-to-back) binding, in which five separate works are bound together: volume one contains one of Misztótfalusi's Amsterdam Psalters and his New Testament, whereas volume two is a collection of three Hungarian publications, a choral-book and a prayer book, both from Kolozsvár, as well as a fragment of a unique book of poetry printed in Bártfa (today Bardejov, Slovakia)



Early 18th-century Debreceen guilds of bookbinders developed a distinctive style, which used Hungarian motifs but had its origins in Western Europe. Parchment bindings were divided by plaited or cross-shaped double fillets into small compartments, each painted with floral or foliated patterns, and finished with varnish. Frames, spine, and fore-edges were profusely gilt

84. *Hé kainé diathéké* ... (Halle: Orphanotropheon, 1710). Greek New Testament bound in Debreceen

85. *Szent Biblia* ... trans. Gáspár Károlyi (Basel: Johann Rudolf Imhof, 1764)



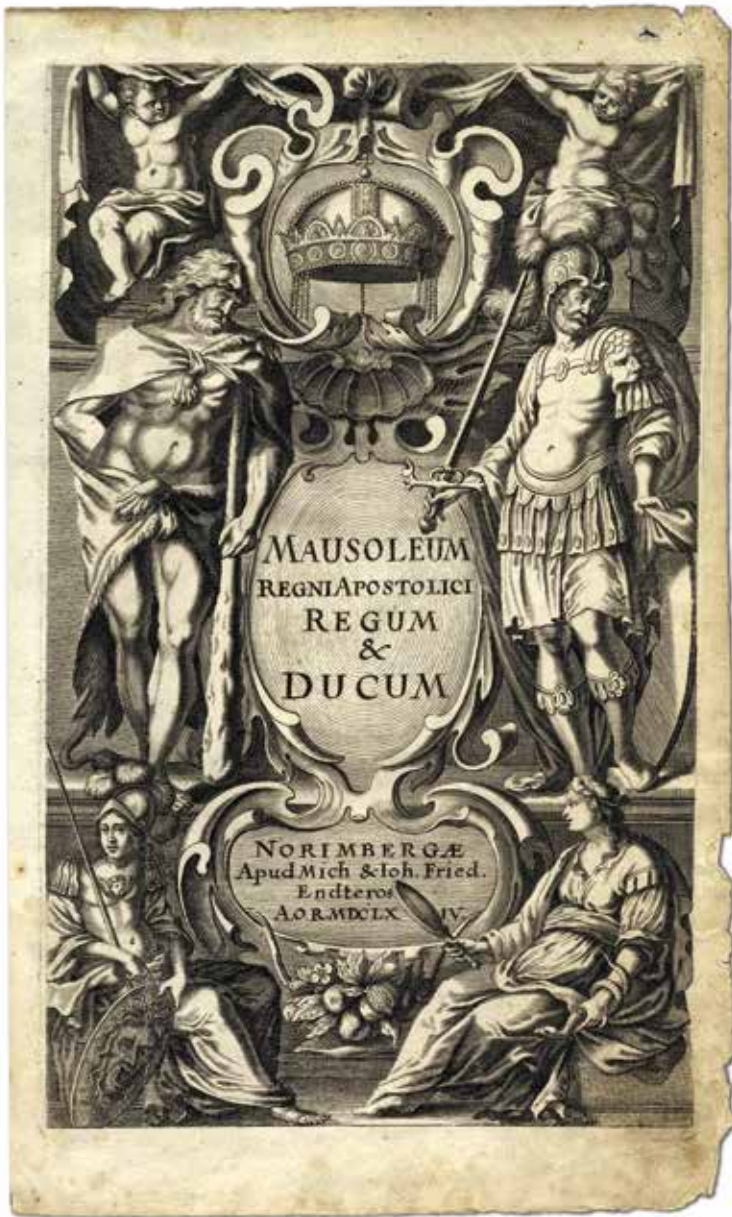
86. *Szent Biblia* ... trans. Gáspár Károlyi (Basel: Johann Rudolf Imhof, 1764)

Complete Hungarian translation of the Bible in a coloured, foliated, orientalisising binding

87. *Hé kainé diathéké* ... (Halle: Orphanotropheon, 1710)

Greek New Testament in flamboyant binding sporting gilt fore-edges and embellished clasps (Virgin Mary with the Child)





88. Ferenc Nádasdy: *Mausoleum... regum et primorum militantis Ungariae ducum* (Nuremberg: Michael and Johannes Endter, 1664). Chief Justice Nádasdy intended to offer Hungarian nobility a portrait gallery, which would enable them to identify with great personalities of times bygone. Each portrait is accompanied by a laudatory text penned by Nicola Avancini (1611–1686). The portrayals decisively influenced the way Hungarian history was envisaged in subsequent centuries



S. STEPHANUS, I Christl. König in Hungarn. 89



S STEPHANVS DEPOSTOLVS ET PR
MVS RVS HUNGARIE

Title page with allegorical figures and the Holy Crown of Hungary. Copperplate engraving

King Saint Stephen of Hungary (c. 970/975–1038) enthroned, with his son Saint Emeric (†1031) and two angels holding the Holy Crown over his head, symbolising divine will



BELA III. XX. REX HUNGAR.



FERDINANDVS III. XLIII. REX HVNG



MATTHIAS I Corvinus, XXXIV REX HVNGAR

King Béla IV (1206–1270), the “second founder of Hungary” with a scene of the Mongol invasion depicted in the background

King Matthias Corvinus

Holy Roman Emperor and King of Hungary Ferdinand III (1608–1657)



Count Ádám Batthyány
(1610–1659) from
the 1st series

Count Ádám Batthyány
from the 3rd series

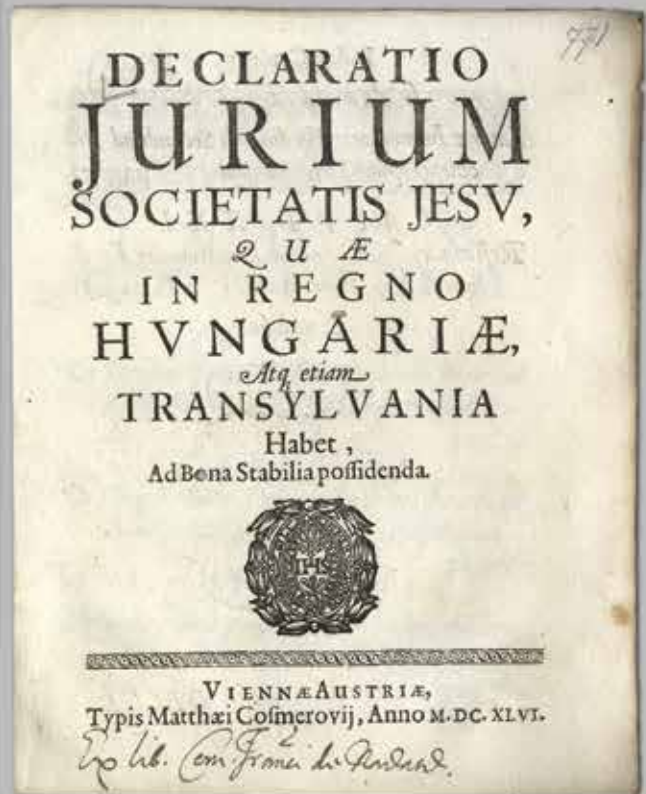
Ban of Croatia
Miklós Zrínyi
(1620–1664) from the
1st series

Ban of Croatia Miklós
Zrínyi from the
3rd series

Count Ferenc Nádasdy
(1623–1671) from
the 3rd series



89. Elias Wideman: *Comitum gloriae centum ... illustrium heroum* (Vienna: Matthäus Cosmerovius, 1646–1652). Three series of portraits, from 1646, 1649, and 1652, each with 100 likenesses of notable personalities, serving as models for later works of art. The first series of distinguished figures of the Habsburg Empire included twenty eminent Hungarians. In the third series, whose compiler may have been Ferenc Nádasdy, all the people depicted were subjects of the Holy Crown of Hungary. The three series reveal the passing of time and the artistic improvement of portrayals



90. Petrus Bellecius: *Declaratio jurium Societatis Jesu heroum* (Vienna: Matthäus Cosmerovius, 1646). The Hungarian Jesuit, founder of the Győr College and head of the University of Nagyszombat (today Trnava, Slovakia), surveyed the first 80 years of the history of the Society of Jesus in Hungary. The lower margin of the title page bears the owner's note of Ferenc Nádasdy. His books were confiscated when he was beheaded for high treason but most of them was later acquired by the monastery of the Servite Order in Loretto, Austria, which was founded by him. This volume was bought by Imre Jancsó, a court councillor in Vienna

Ex lib. Com. Franc. de Pándy.

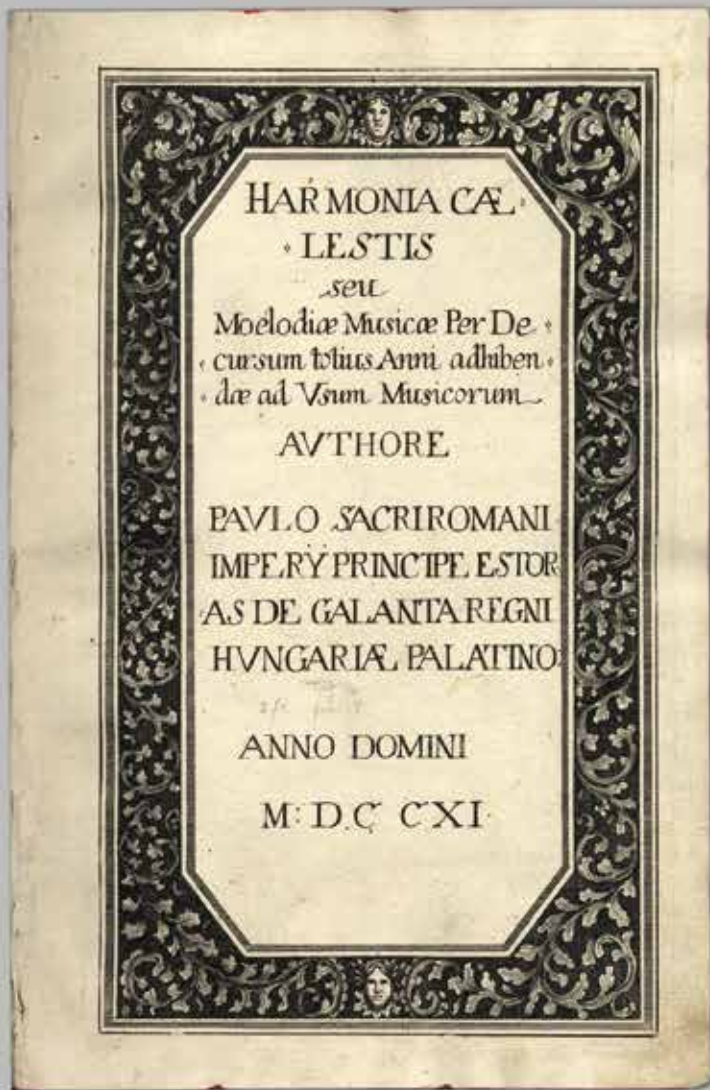




91. Augustinus Maria Romer:
*Servitus Mariana ... seu
 historia Ordinis Servorum B.
 Mariae Virginis* (Vienna:
 Hieronymus Verdussen, 1667).
 An account of the
 history of the German and
 Austrian provinces of the
 Servite Order. Portraits of the
 founders of the monastery
 and church in Loretto, Ferenc
 Nádasdy and his wife Anna
 Júlia Esterházy (1630–1669),
 with the Order's buildings in
 Loretto in the background



92. Pál Esterházy: *Mennyei korona az az egész világon lévő csudálatos Boldogságos Szűz kepeinek rövideden föl tett eredeti* (Nagyszombat/Trnava: University Press, 1696). Patron of the arts Prince Pál Esterházy was guided in his entire life by his loyalty to the Habsburgs and his country. As a fervent Catholic, he sought to foster the cult of the Holy Virgin in Hungary. His book on the origins of devotional images of the Virgin in Hungary was published with 118 copperplate engravings in 1690. It was reprinted under the title *Mennyei korona* in a revised and enlarged edition, but without illustrations, in 1696. The distinctively Hungarian character of the Nagyszombat decorative binding of this copy is not only revealed by the coat of arms of the Kingdom Hungary, seen in an oblong wreath in the centre, but also from its composition that is reminiscent of Debrecen bindings



Magyarországi 896. máj. 13.
 Esterházy Pál
 Magyarországi 896. máj. 13.
 Esterházy Pál



93. Pál Esterházy: *Harmonia caelestis* ([Vienna: n. p.] 1711). Although the Prince himself was an accomplished musician and played an active role in the music life at his court in Kismarton (today Eisenstadt, Austria), he is not considered to be the composer of the 55 cantatas anymore; it is more likely that he inspired and compiled them. The entire book, the most important collection of Hungarian Baroque music, was printed from engraved copper plates. According to music historian István Bartalus (1821–1899), this copy, the only one in Hungary today, was owned by Joseph Haydn (1732–1809), who served as a musician at the court of Prince Miklós Esterházy, “the Magnificent” (1714–1790)



- 94. Conrad Lautenbach: *Im Frauenzimmer ... schoenen Kleidungen unnd Trachten der Weiber* (Frankfurt a. M.: Sigmund Feyrabend, 1586). This history of costumes surveys the most typical European forms of apparel in woodcuts by Jost Amman (1539–1591) and in pious verses. Hungarian noblewoman
- 95. Wilhelm Dilich: *Ungarische Chronica* (Cassel: Wilhelm Wessel, 1600). In this small guide to Hungary by the noted German architect, engineer, and draughtsman, there are copperplate maps and views of castles and cities as well as woodcut depictions of forms of apparel

Dngarische
Dngarische Edell-
Fraw.



Dngar

Chronica. 24.
Dngarische Edelljung-
Fraw.



Dngar

Dngarische
Hussaren/
Dngarischer Kriegs-
man zu Ross.



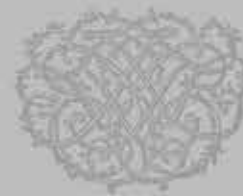
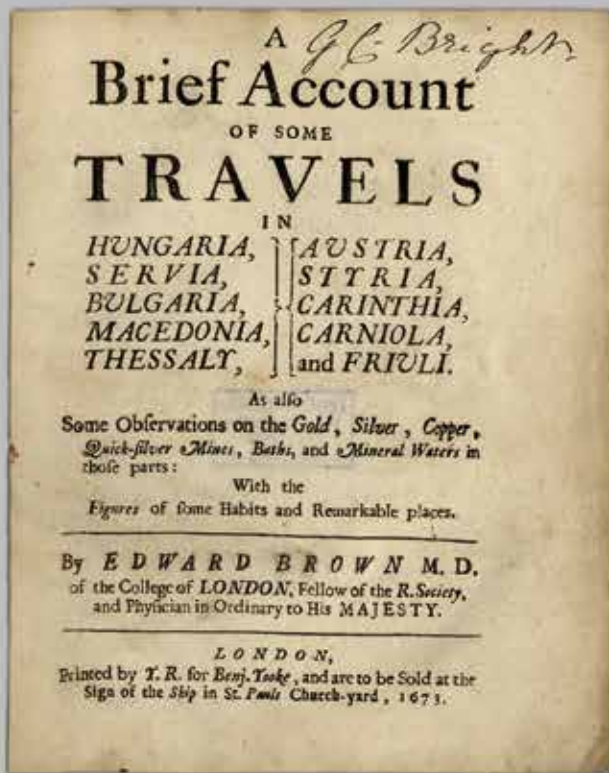
Dngar

Chronica. 27.
Heiduck/
Dngarischer Kriegs-
man zu Fuß.



D III DII





306

96. Edward Brown: *A Brief Account of some Travels in Hungaria, Servia ...* (London: T. R. for Benj Tooke, 1673). The English physician was commissioned by the Royal Society to travel from Western Europe to Eastern Europe, through Hungary and the Balkans, then under Ottoman rule, to Constantinople. His travelogue was first published in English in 1673 and then translated into other languages. Title page and portrayal of a Hungarian nobleman

97. Edward Brown: *Naukeurige en gedenkwaardige Reysen* (Amsterdam: Jan Hoorn, 1682). Title page of the Flemish edition

Silver mine in Hungary

The Hofbibliothek in Vienna



Goudt en Silver Mynen in Hongaryen



De Keijzerlyke Bibliothek en Rariteyts Kamer

I V L I I C A P R A E
Vicentini Iurisperiti in xlj.
Digestorum, seu Pandectarum
Iustiniani sacratissimi
Imperatoris librum
Paraphrasis.



B A S I L E A E,
A P T D P E T R V M P E R N A N.
M. D. L. X.



98. Giulio Capra: *XLI. Digestorum, seu Pandectarum Iustiniani ... paraphrasis* (Basel: Peter Perna, 1560). A paraphrase of the Digest of Justinian, dedicated to Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian II (1527–1576), in Venetian Renaissance leather binding. The Habsburg coat of arms, in the middle of the red leather inside of the upper cover, is encircled by a quote from Isaiah: “I will pour my spirit upon thy seed, and my blessing upon thine offspring” (44:3). Evoking the designs of Persian carpets, the outside of the binding sports a multi-coloured and gilt Renaissance pattern on a depressed black lacquered surface

PANOPLIA
CHRISTIANA

SEV

ADVERSUS VARIAS TEN-
TATIONES ET AFFLICTIO-
nes, quibus pij in mundo
exercentur,

MVNIMENTA ET REMEDIA.

EX DOCTISSIMORVM THEO-
logorum scriptis, qua sequentes pagina exhibent, in
vnum volumen collecta.

Cum Indice Rerum Memorabilium.

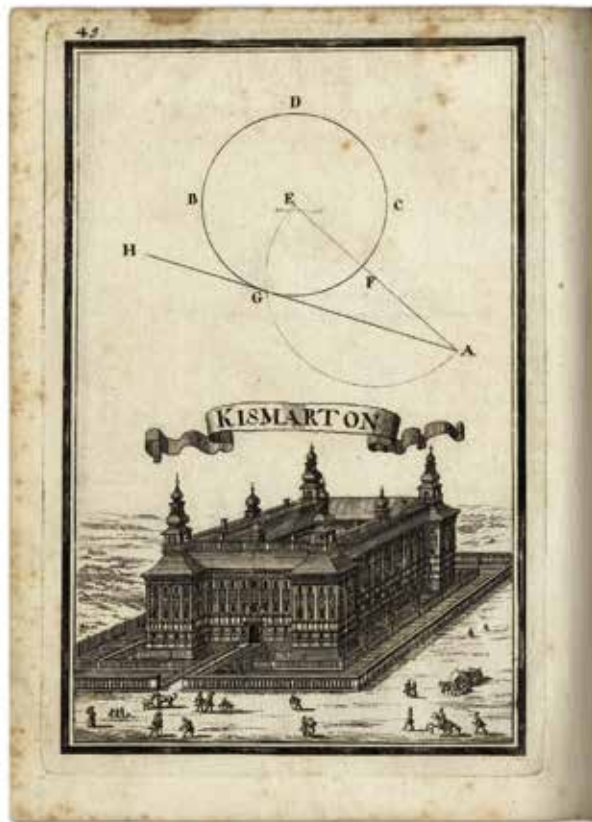


APVD EVSTATHIVM VIGNON
M. D. LXXXVIII.



99. *Panoplia Christiana* (Geneva: Eustache Vignon, 1588). A collection of texts by Luther, Erasmus, Melanchthon, Calvin and other distinguished authors. It was intended to serve as a panoply for Protestant readers against temptations and adversities. Hand-coloured bindings from Wittenberg, with Samson and the lion, also Jacob wrestling with the angel on the panels





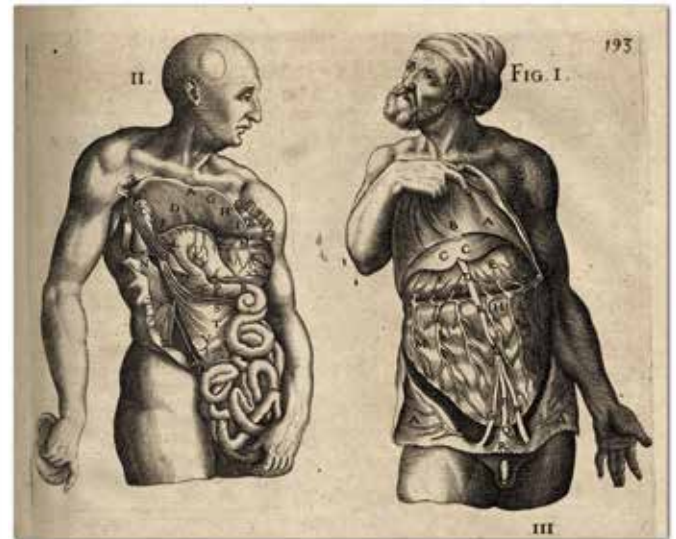
100. Anthon Ernst Burckhard von Birckenstein: *Ertz-herzogliche Handgriffe dess Zirckels und Linials* (Vienna: Author's edition, 1686). The book on geometry by Austrian military engineer von Birckenstein features panoramic views of 17th-century Hungarian castles, fortresses, and cities under its 110 geometrical diagrams. The frontispiece portrays the author's student, the future Holy Roman Emperor Joseph II, led by allegorical figures to his throne. Views of Kismarton and Fraknó (today Eisenstadt and Forchtenstein, Austria, respectively). This copy was acquired by the Library of the Academy with the collection of Zsigmond Reiner (1862–1907)

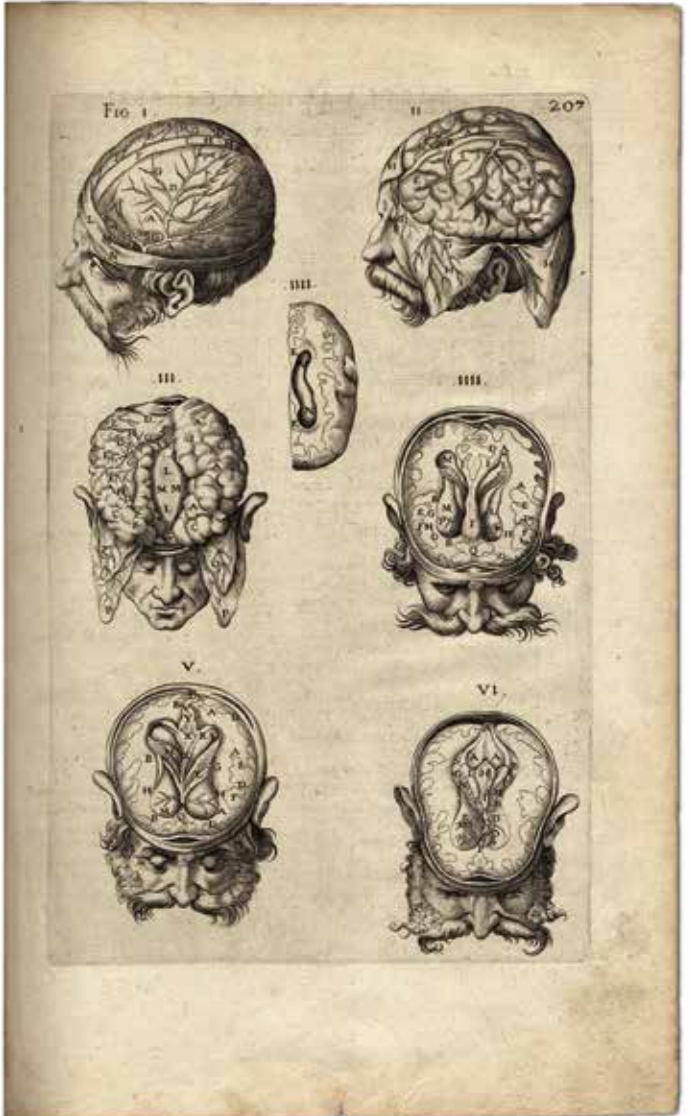
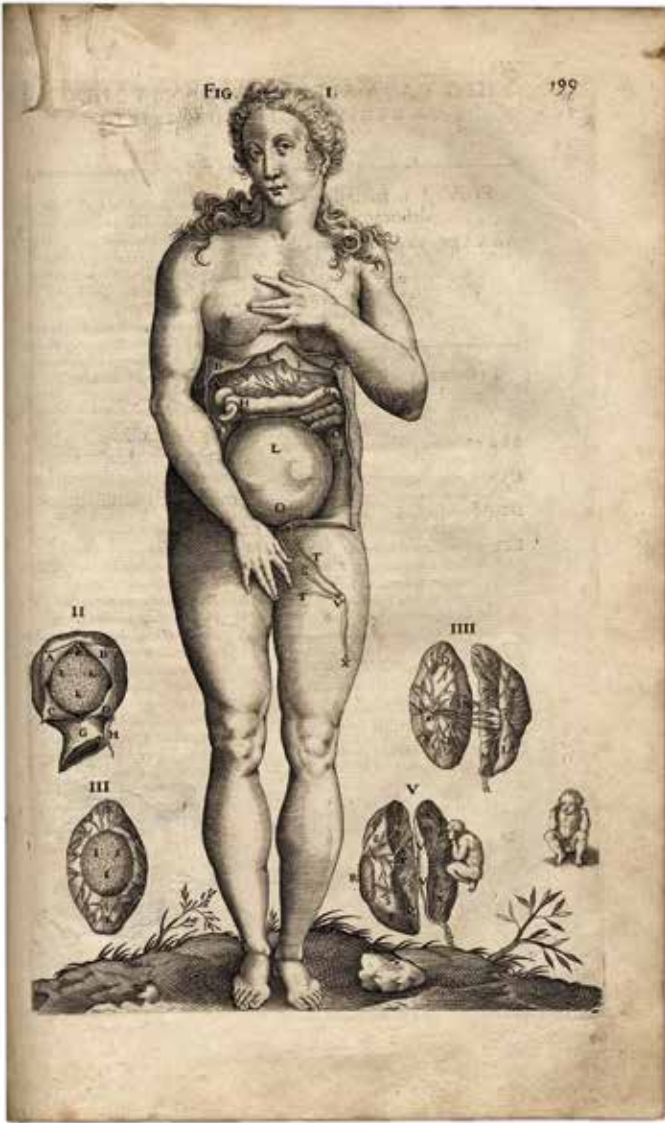


101. André du Laurens: *Historia anatomica humani corporis* (Frankfurt a. M.: Matthäus Becker, 1599). This copy of the ambitious work by the physician to King Henry IV and professor of anatomy at Montpellier once belonged to Tódor Batthyány's natural science library. The plates, engraved in copper by the finest artists of the period, were created at Theodor de Bry's (1528–1598) workshop

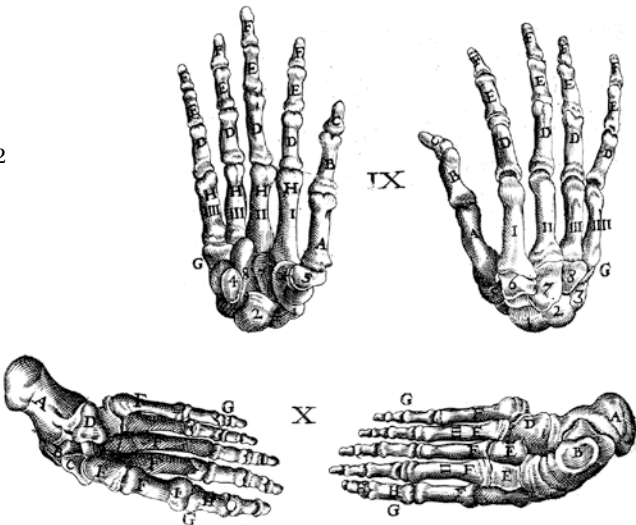
Copperplate title page with a portrait of the author

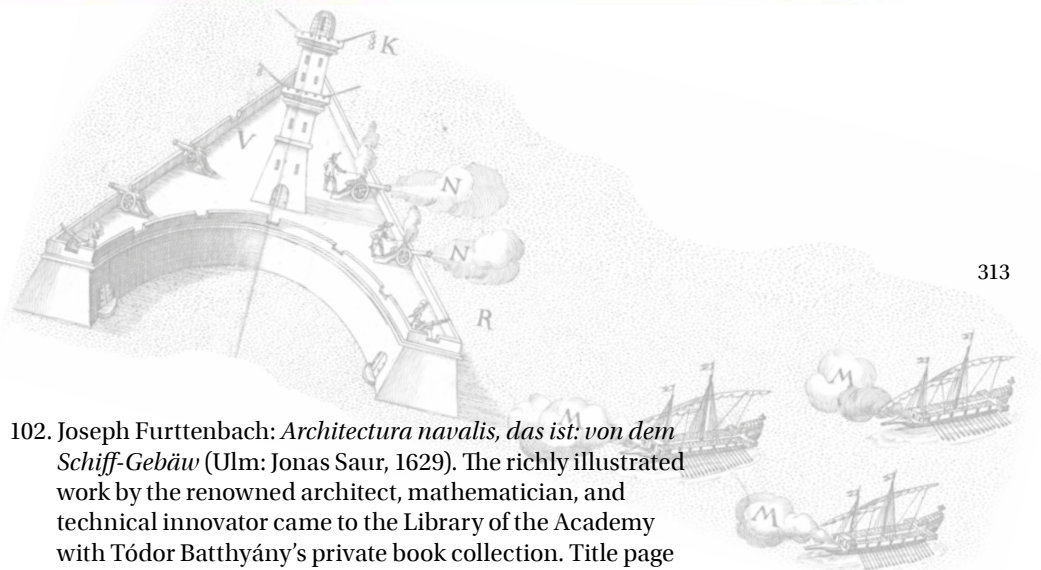
Anatomical illustrations of the human body



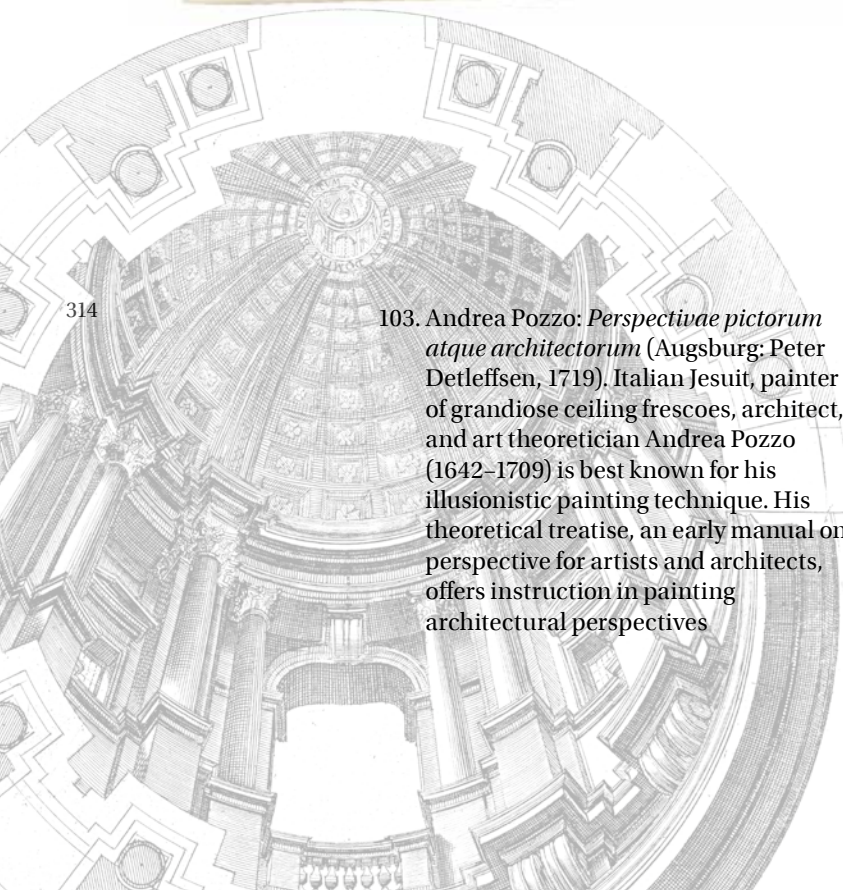
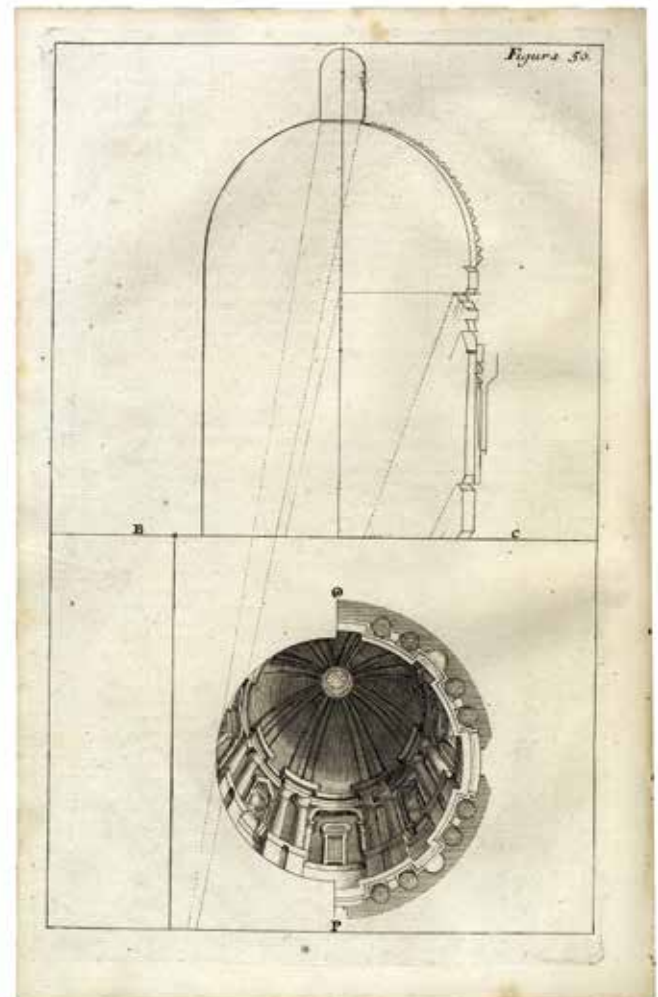
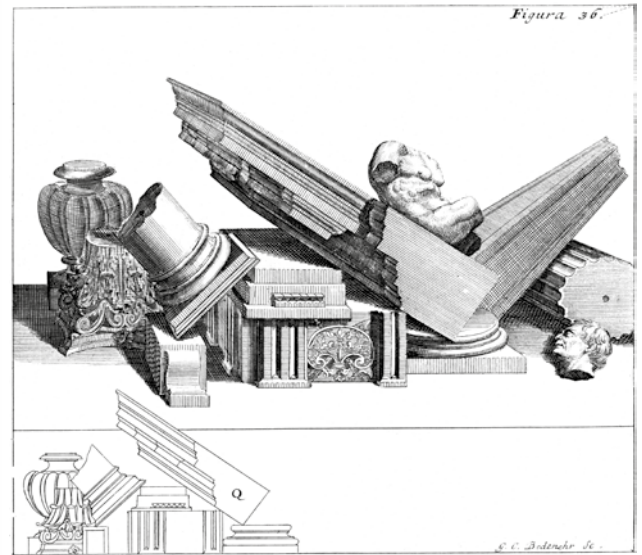
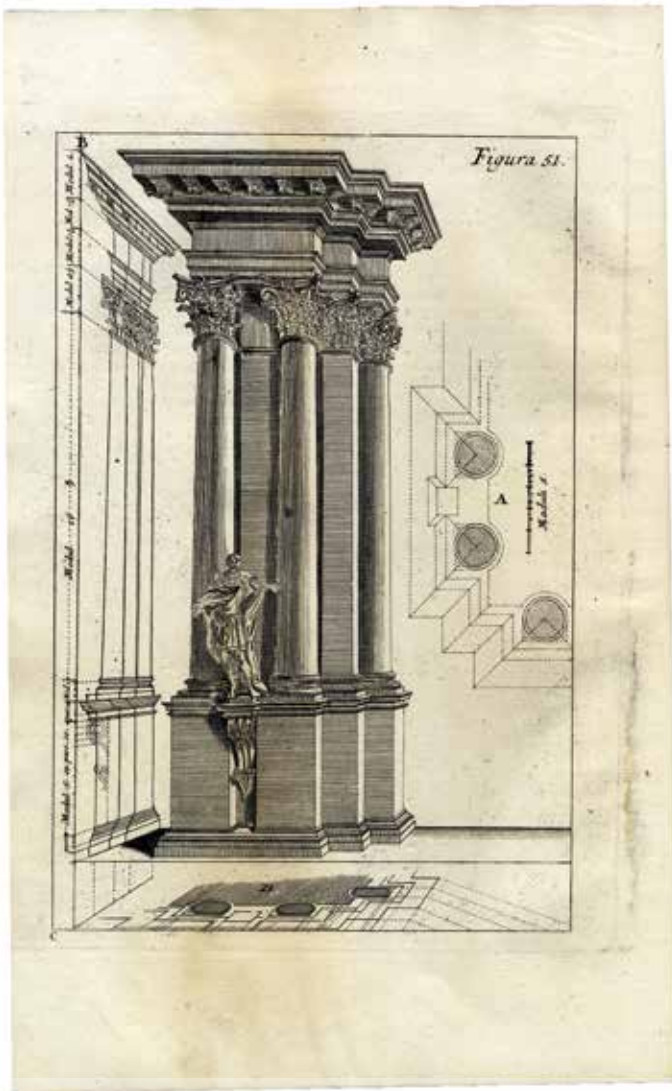


312





102. Joseph Furtenbach: *Architectura navalis, das ist: von dem Schiff-Gebäu* (Ulm: Jonas Saur, 1629). The richly illustrated work by the renowned architect, mathematician, and technical innovator came to the Library of the Academy with Tódor Batthyány's private book collection. Title page and copperplate engraving of a ship in full sail



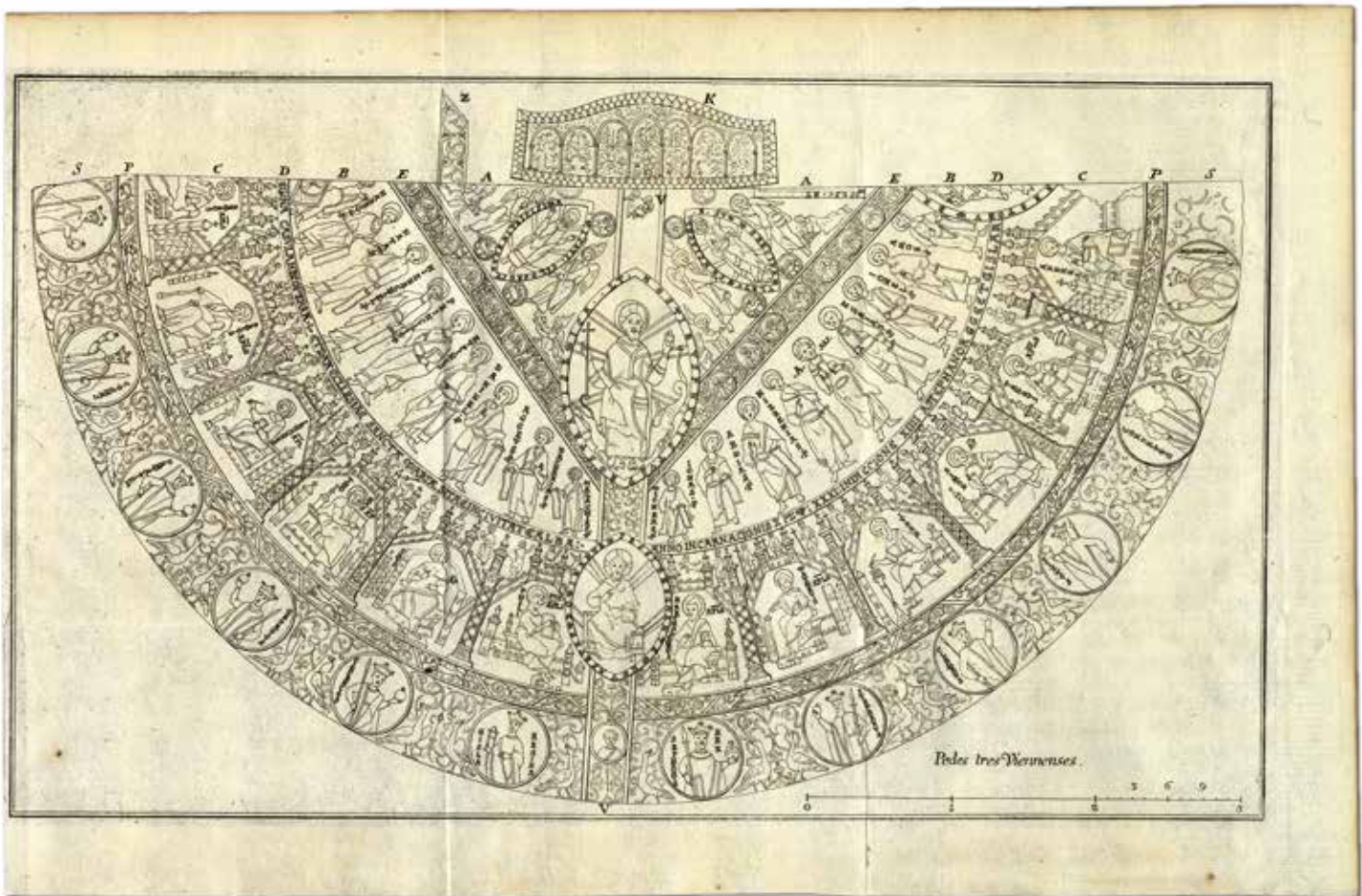
103. Andrea Pozzo: *Perspectivae pictorum atque architectorum* (Augsburg; Peter Detleffsen, 1719). Italian Jesuit, painter of grandiose ceiling frescoes, architect, and art theoretician Andrea Pozzo (1642-1709) is best known for his illusionistic painting technique. His theoretical treatise, an early manual on perspective for artists and architects, offers instruction in painting architectural perspectives



104. Jean Leclerc: *Trophaeum vitae solitariae: Oraculum anachoreticum* (Paris: Jean Leclerc, c. 1620).
A four-part volume containing 107 copperplate engravings of various hermits contemplating in the wilderness. Title page

Saint Marinus, the founder of a chapel and a monastery, from where the Republic of San Marino grew.
According to legend, he was a stonemason

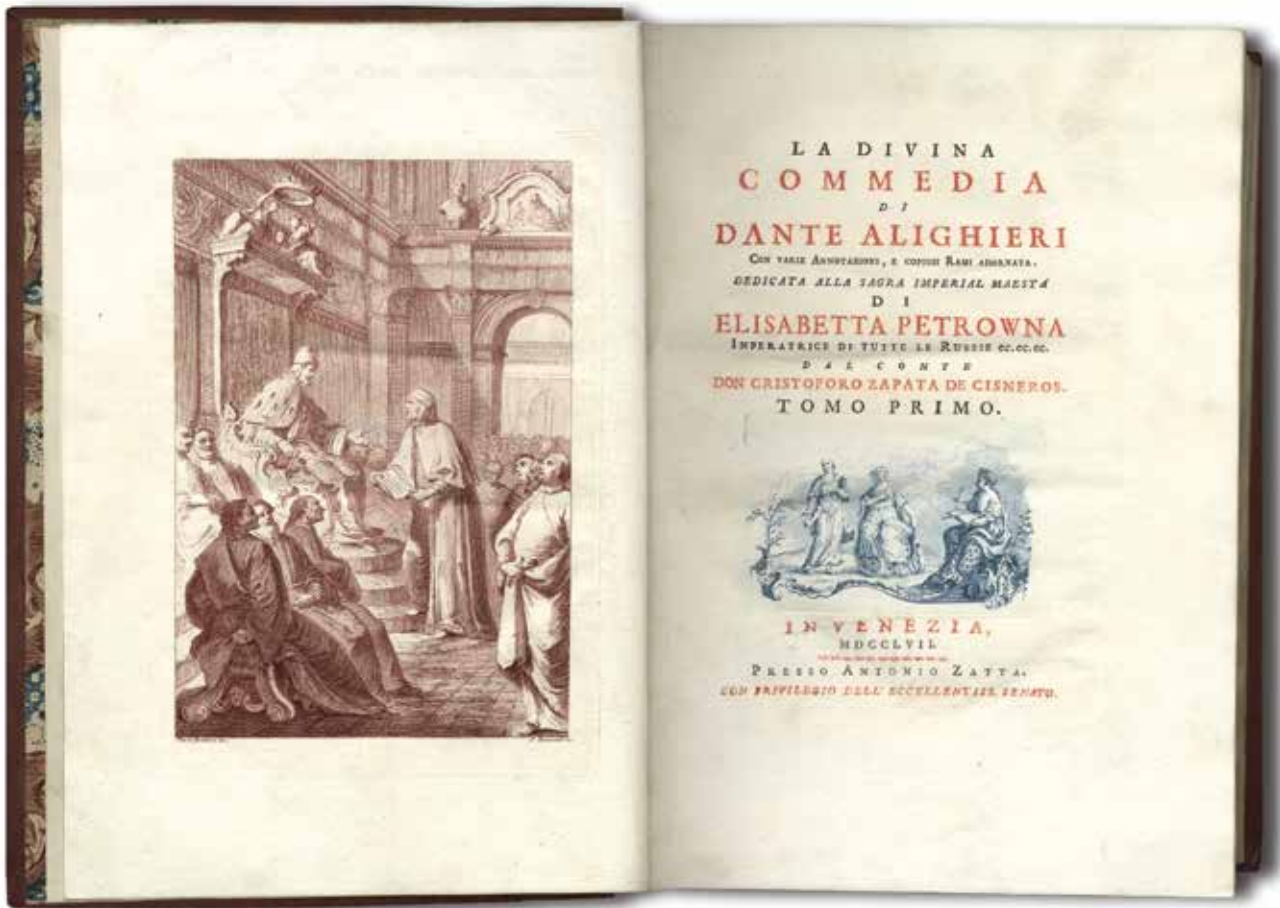




316



105. [Erasmus Fröhlich]: *Casulae S. Stephani regis Hungariae vera imago et expositio, quas publica luce donavit Franciscus Balassa ... publicum tentamen subiturus* (Vienna: Johann Thomas Trattner, 1754). The work on the coronation mantle of Saint Stephen by the Jesuit historian, numismatist, and teacher at the Theresian Academy in Vienna was also published as a thesis under the name of Ferenc Balassa (1736–1807), dedicated to Holy Roman Empress Maria Theresa. Title page and copperplate engraving of the mantle



106. Dante Alighieri: *La divina commedia* (Venice: Antonio Zatta, 1757). Dedicated to Empress Elizaveta Petrovna of Russia (1709–1761), this lavish three-volume Dante, the first substantial critical edition since the 16th century, is a masterpiece of 18th-century printing. The 114 plates, the vignettes on title pages, the argomento at the head of each canto, and the fold-out table containing Dante’s family tree are all engraved in copper

Title page

Inferno, 13:1–12





TUCANTO XIII 66



ARGOMENTO

*Giungano dunque gli squarciati rami
D'un empio bosco, dove fan lor nido
Le Arpie, che pascon quelle foglie infami.
Però Dante s'avvede al sangue, e al grido,
Che in tronchi e sterpi gli uomini cambiati,
Formano selva in quell' iniquo lido,
E d'altri son da Cagne lacerati.*

DELL' INFERNO
CANTO XIII.

NON era ancor di là "Nesso arrivato,
Quando noi ci mettemmo per un bosco,
Che da nessun sentiero era segnato.
Non frondi verdi, ma di color fosco,
5 Non rami schietti, ma ' nodosi e 'nvolti,
Non pomi v'eran, "ma stecchi con tofco.
Non han sì aspri sterpi, nè sì folti
Quelle fiere selvagge, che 'n odio hanno
Tra "Cecina e "Corneto i luoghi colti.
10 Quivi le brutte "Arpie lor nido fanno,
Che cacciar delle "Strofade i "Trojani,
Con "tristo annunzio di futuro danno.

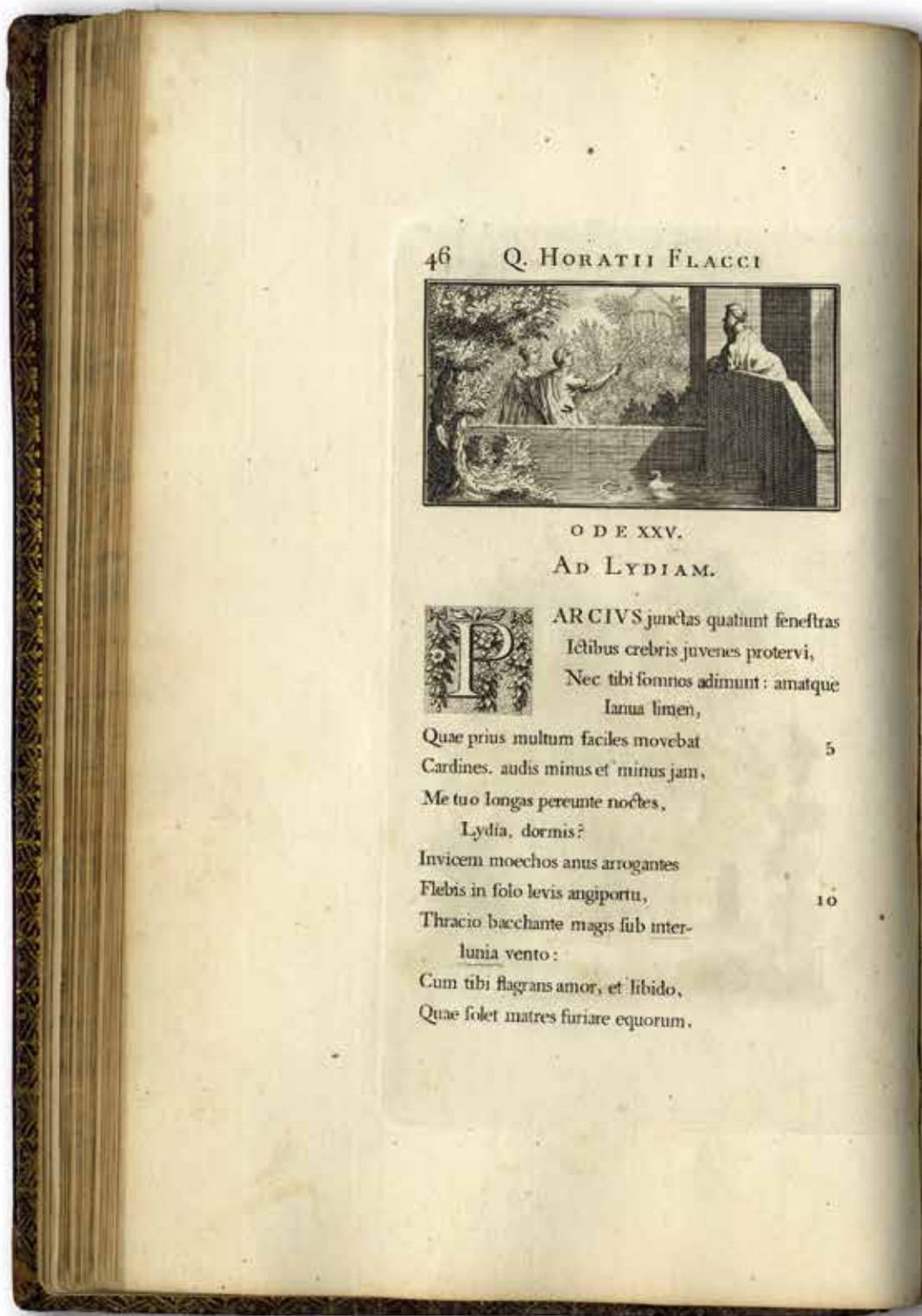
Tomo I.

T

Ale

* nodosi e avvolti.





107. Horatius: *Opera* (London: John Pine, 1733). We possess only the first volume of this masterpiece of 18th-century book art, a complete edition of Horace by John Pine (1690–1756). Only the plate mark surrounding each block of text on the paper, a by-product of the intaglio process, reveals that Pine engraved the entire book, every single letter of the text in addition to the over 300 illustrations, on copper plates. The appearance of Pine's hand-crafted Horace caused quite a stir among bibliophiles in the age of mass-produced books, as evidenced by the list of distinguished subscribers

CARMINVM LIBER I. 47

Saeviet circa jecur ulcerosum; 15
Non sine questu,
Laeta quod pubes edera virenti
Gaudet, pulla magis atque myrto;
Aridas frondes hiemis sodali
Dedicet Hebro. 20



Title page and Ode 1.25, *To Lydia*

81274



VIENNA AVSTRIA. M
 ORBE NOTISSIMA CEE
 HODIE IN ORIENTE CO
 TVRCAM INVICT



BVDA, m. C. O
 Ungaria reg. eua
 fua Quam S. Rob
 persuasum e. S. Sa

108. Georg Braun:
*Civitates orbis
 terrarum*
 [illustr. Franz
 Hogenberg]
 (Cologne:
 Gottfried von
 Kempen, 1588).
 This massive
 album of
 copperplate
 engravings
 contains pictorial
 representations
 of cities depicted
 in parallel or
 perspective
 projection



Views of
Vienna and
Buda

BYZANTINUM NUNC CONSTANTINOPLE

CARTEL sans doute de
celuy de grand Turc



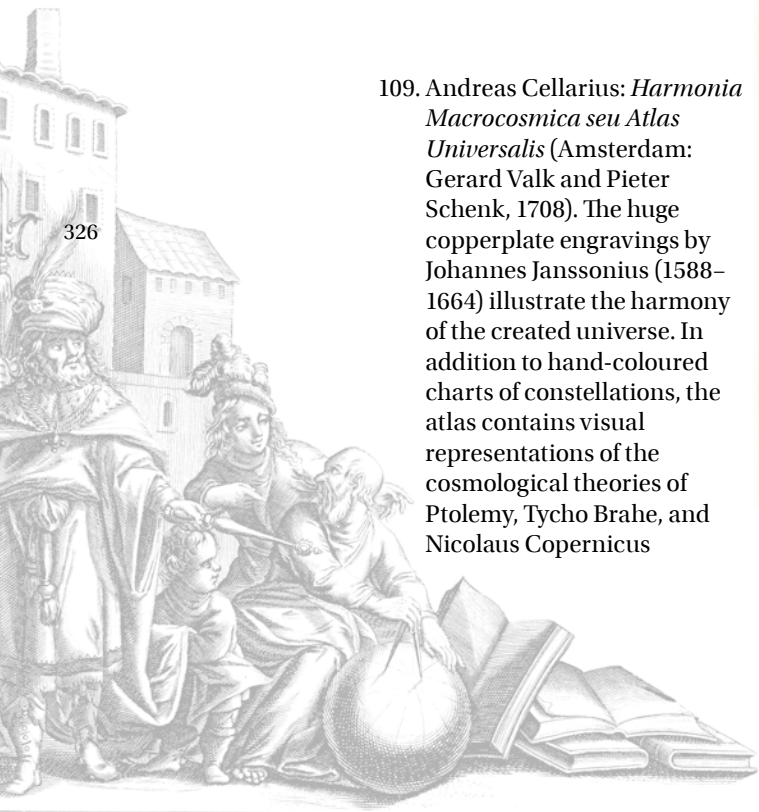


Handwritten note in the right margin of the map.



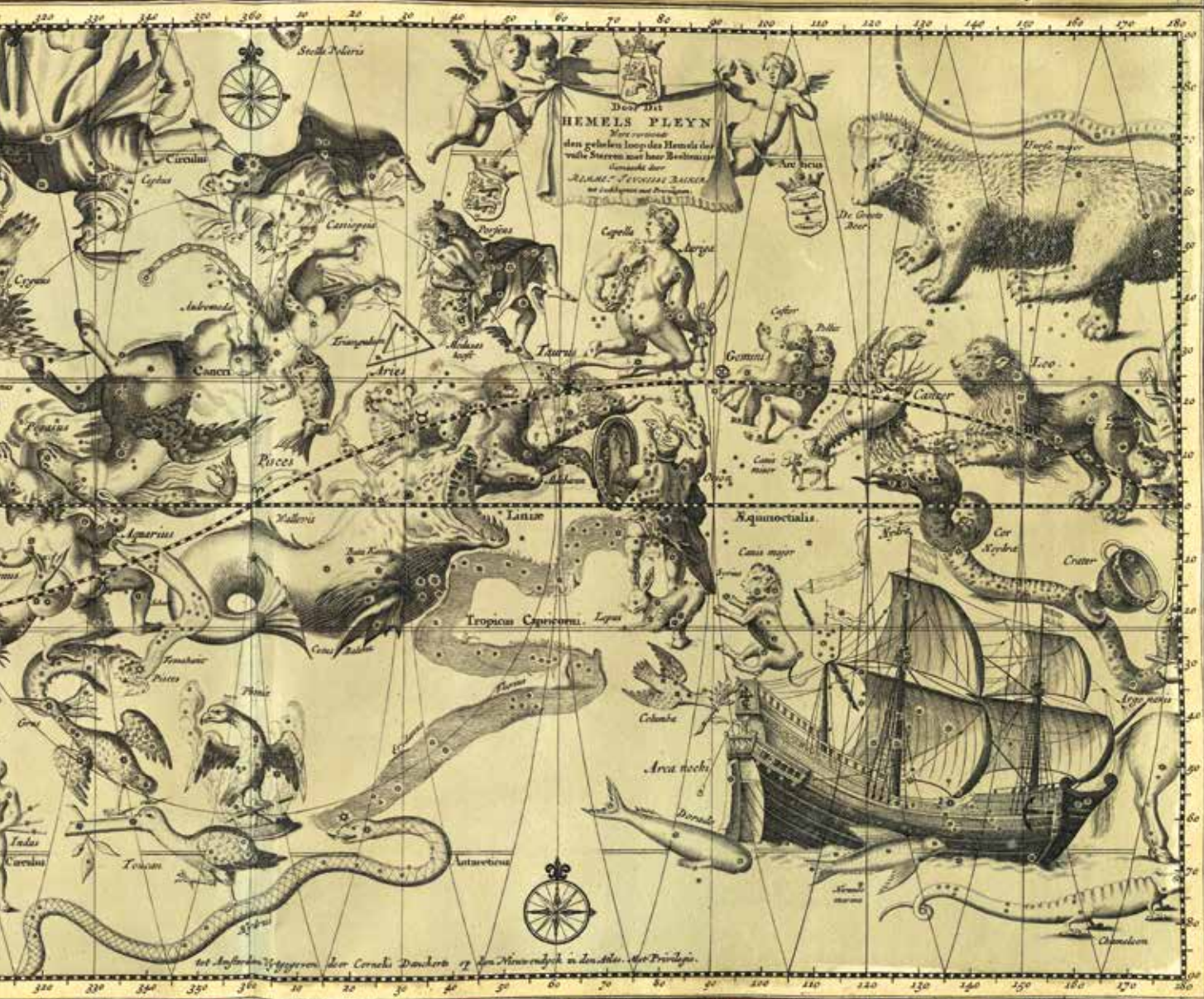


109. Andreas Cellarius: *Harmonia Macrocosmica seu Atlas Universalis* (Amsterdam: Gerard Valk and Pieter Schenk, 1708). The huge copperplate engravings by Johannes Janssonius (1588–1664) illustrate the harmony of the created universe. In addition to hand-coloured charts of constellations, the atlas contains visual representations of the cosmological theories of Ptolemy, Tycho Brahe, and Nicolaus Copernicus



HEHELE AERTKLOOT, OP ALLE MERIDIANE en POLUS HOOGTE, en, OP WAT LENGTE en BRETE de VOORSZ STERRE STAEN, BEZUYDE en BENOORDE de LINIAE AQUINOCTIAEL.

Februarius ☾ 28 Martius ♀ 31 Aprilis ♂ 30 Maius ✕ 31 Junius ☉ 30 Julius ☽ 31 Augustus ♀ 31 September ♀ 27



quarius . ☾ Pisces . ♀ Aries . ♂ Taurus . ✕ Gemini . ☉ Cancer . ☽ Leo . ♀ Virgo .



**Dem Wohlgebornen Herrn / Herrn
Wolfrichen Ziegenhagen / Brauen zu Kirchberg
vnd Weissenhorn / &c. meinem Ein-
digen Herrn.**

Dies gegenwärtige Tafel / von dem Ungarischen
Zug / wie der durch den Durchleuchtigen / Hochge-
bornen Ferdinanden Kayserhogen von Osterreich
beistehen / samt gelegenden der Läger / in Übung
beider der Christen vnd Erbfeindes des Türcken / dar L. G.
der Hochgelehrte Herr Wolfgang Latusus vñ Wien Kenner
der W. Math. vnd Geograph. Wissenschaften / vnder L. G. Namen
vnd Zeichnen auß geben lassen: Weil aber ich solchen Zug in
Ungern / auch in dieser meiner General Histor. beschreiben /
hab ich selbe mit Fleiß von den Herrn Dalmat. Han vnd He-
ronimo Gemuse / Apollonischer Tractaten / Gemeindern /
erworben. Welche ich wider vnder L. G. Schirm beschreiben thun /
samt erhaltung unserer Vnderthänigen dienste. Der
Allmachtig bewahre L. G. in langer we. Amen
zu Basel den 15. tag Junij 1577.

L. G. Dienstwilliger
Wolfgang Latusus

Hier ist die Karte

Hier ist die Karte

111. *Partis Hungariae inter Tibiscum et Nigrum Chrysum nova et accurata descriptio* (Amsterdam, [after 1664]). The first map of Hungary showing the region between the rivers Tisza and Fekete-Körös. The (most likely Calvinist cartographer) is assumed to have been Johannes Janssonius's apprentice in the Netherlands



Septentrio.



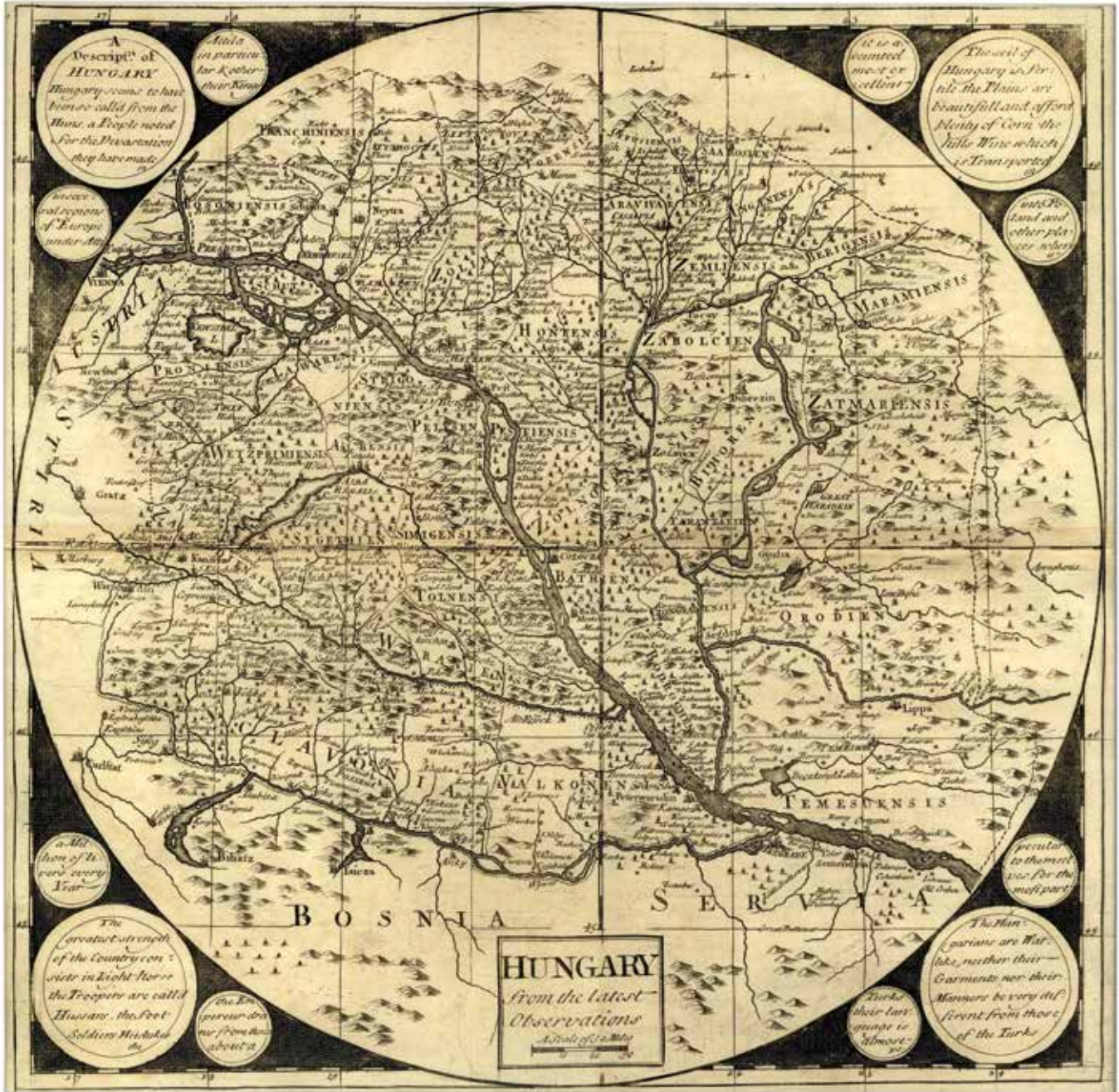


112. Dancker Danckerts:
*Nova et recens
 emendata totius Regni
 Hungariae...*
 (Amsterdam, 1663).
 Panoramic views of
 cities in the first map
 of Hungary by the
 17th-century
 Amsterdam
 cartographer and map
 publisher, made for
 highbrow collectors

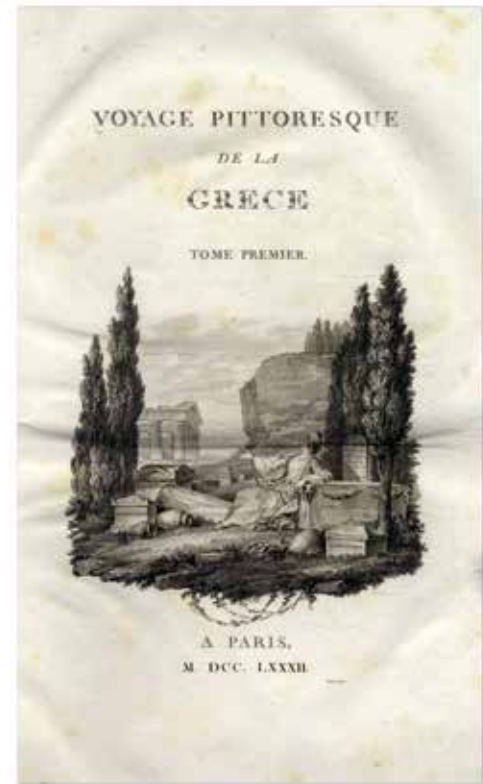
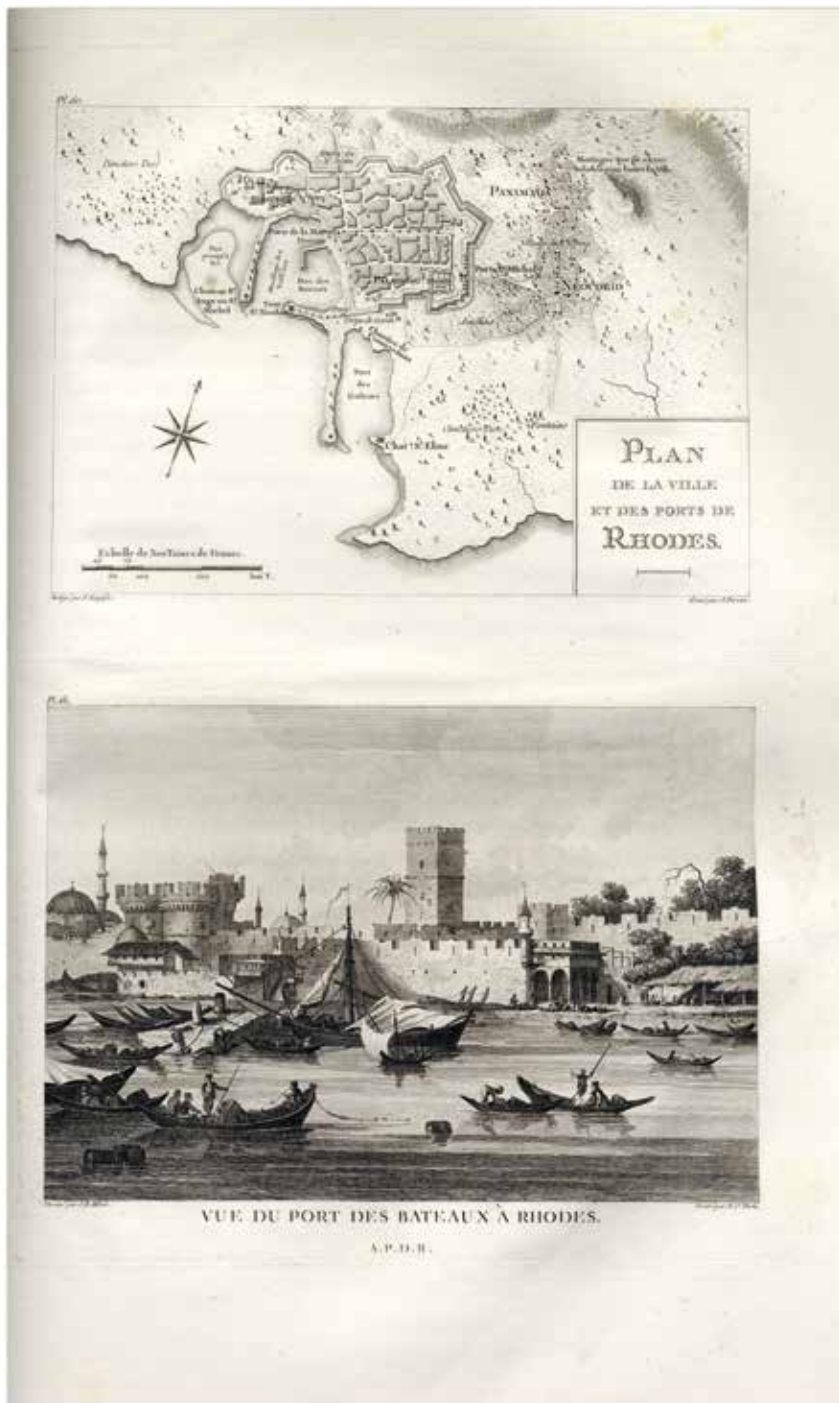
POSONIENSIS Vulgo PRESBURG.



urcis occupata sunt: Christianorum autem urbes hac Nota.



113. [Samuel Parker]: *Hungary from the latest Observations* (London, [1728]). Unusual circular map of Hungary with three small circles in each corner, containing information on the country's history, language, and economy



114. Marie-Gabriel-Florent-Auguste de Choiseul-Gouffier: *Voyage pittoresque de la Grèce* (Paris, 1782). French diplomat and ancient historian Choiseul-Gouffier sailed around Greece, the Greek islands and Asia Minor in 1776. His elegantly illustrated travelogue facilitated his intellectual and political career. He was ambassador to Constantinople from 1784 to 1791. In 1792 he was named Director of the Academy of Arts and Imperial Library of Russia by Empress Catherine the Great (1729–1796). He returned to France in 1802. The account of his travels had a great influence on Romantic writers and fine artists fascinated by Greek culture



Oriental Collection



The need to establish a separate Oriental Collection within the Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences was expressed by Hungarian scholars as early as the end of the 19th century. This date was no coincidence as Oriental studies flourished throughout Europe at that time, prompting scientific research on the East in Hungary as well. This focused on the question, ever present in the national consciousness, of the Eastern origin of the Hungarians along with the Oriental sources related to the ancient homeland and early history of the Magyars. At the same time, Hungarian travellers and scholars who were attracted to the East by the ancient history of their people played an important role in the geographical, geological, ethnographical, zoological and botanical descriptions of Asia as well. Many of these people were members of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences who regularly enriched the Library of this learned society by contributing not only their own publications but also manuscripts and rare books collected on their travels. The national regulation on defining the acquisition profiles of Hungarian libraries after World War II significantly increased the Library's ever-expanding holdings: Oriental research was placed under the aegis of the Academy, thanks to which the valuable Oriental collection of the Metropolitan Library was rehoused here.

The separate Oriental Collection, however, only came into being after the reorganisation

of the Academy in 1949. The eminent Orientalist and vice-president of the Academy Louis Ligeti (1902–1987) played an outstanding role in this. In 1951 the Oriental Library opened on the ground floor of the palace of the Academy, since when it has been the main reference library for Oriental studies in Hungary. Its arrangement, including the Oriental design of the reading room, can be largely credited to the Turcologist László Rásonyi, who headed the Collection between 1951 and 1961. He selected the items related to the Orient from the old divisions of the Academy Library established in 1826. First of all, the entire stock of the Oriental Literature Division of the handwritten, Munich-type subject catalogue was relocated here. This was augmented by documents related to disciplines dealing with African and Asian research and in particular linguistic, historical, literary, religious and art historical works for each region. These principles still guide the acquisition policy of the Oriental Collection to the present day. However, this does not mean that the Collection only aids the endeavours of researchers in the humanities as every manifestation of the civilisations of these two continents is included here from the ancient East to today's societies there, from Indian astronomy to Chinese porcelain manufacture, and from Arabic medicine to horse breeding on the steppes.

In addition to documents in print and on modern data storage media, precious rare



The reading room of the
Oriental Collection

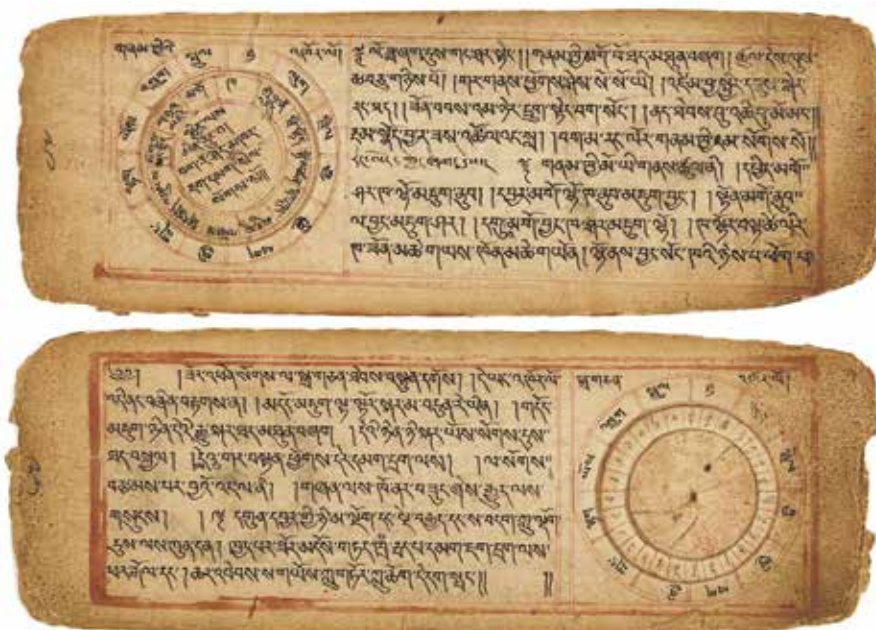
The statue of
Alexander Csoma
de Kőrös
by Barnabás Holló next
to the entrance
to the Oriental Collection



manuscripts, including many that are unique at the international level as well, have come into the Library's possession through bequests and donations since its foundation. Most of these are manuscripts in Oriental languages but the research notes, drafts, diaries, glossaries, photographs and correspondence of Hungarian Orientalists can also be found here.

Preeminent among these is the Csoma Archive, which is listed in the UNESCO Memory of the World Register. The Tibetan manuscripts and block prints of Alexander Csoma de Kőrös (c. 1784–1842), founder of Tibetan studies, were donated to the Hungarian Academy of Sciences by his biographer Tivadar Duka (1825–1908). The small collection can be divided into two parts. The more important part consists of the so-called Alexander books bearing Csoma's first name, which record the replies of learned lamas to Csoma's questions. The other part is comprised of documents the scholar purchased or had copied. In terms of subject matter, the items in the Csoma Library touch on numerous areas of Tibetan literature such as Buddhist philosophy, tantras, linguistics, poetry, the dating system, and religious history. The small Csoma Archive forms the core of the Oriental Collection's holdings of about 6,000 Tibetan manuscripts and block prints.

The Judaica collection of David Kaufmann (1852–1899), professor of the Jewish Theological Seminary of Hungary, is also internationally renowned. Kaufmann was an outstanding scholar of medieval Jewish philosophy, history, and cultural history, who specialised in collecting Hebrew manuscripts and old books, while his mother-in-law, Róza Gomperz, was a passionate collector of richly illuminated parchment documents. After the early deaths of Kaufmann and his wife, at the wish of his mother-in-law and according



Astrological manuscript from the Tibetan collection

to the “intentions of the departed”, the collection passed into the “perpetual ownership” of the Academy Library under the name of the *Foundation of David Kaufmann and His Wife, née Irma Gomperz*. The collection consists of three groups: codices and manuscripts;



David Kaufmann Painting by Izidor Thein



שלו תנחם עשן ויהיה בו
 שאלו ועבד עבד עבד
 זה ענין בעיות חשבו
 שאלו יעני ריקם
 ושרות חיה העביה
 ויענה
 שאלו תיכר



זהו ספר קצו
 האבות חוש וזה סודו
 ויכרה
 האבות וכה ויתנה
 האבות שבעם
 האבות שולחן ושהענין
 האבות עבדים

לעבד עבד כעבד ויפול וילויים
 כן השל לו יודעו יחד מירשיעם
 שאלו והקני עבד שברח ויחזרה
 ויקרן וירצו וישרו
 שאלו והקני עבד זה הקני ויוע
 מיעוד פ החינת הנלוות כספר
 זה שמונה עשרה וששה מהו ו
 חיות עשה ושנים עשר וייעד
 או תעשה

ענין חלו האבות ידעו דין חוק
 הקרקעות ען השותפין וההקת
 נקט ט יחד וישכעו ויבעל חוש
 שאלו ודין נש הולך
הלכות שוהין
ושותפין

הלכות מבי
 ים כאלו
 חוש ויעות יחת מיעות עשה
 וירכבו יעית לוי תעשה וזו פרט
 דין ויקח וויכר
 שאלו יונה מיקח וויכר
 שאלו יונה נכרים
 שאלו יונה נר יעק מיוע
 שאלו יונה נכרים

הלכות מבי
 ים כאלו
 חוש ויעות יחת מיעות עשה
 וירכבו יעית לוי תעשה וזו פרט
 דין ויקח וויכר
 שאלו יונה מיקח וויכר
 שאלו יונה נכרים
 שאלו יונה נר יעק מיוע
 שאלו יונה נכרים

ענין חלו האבות ידעו דין חוק
 הקרקעות ען השותפין וההקת
 נקט ט יחד וישכעו ויבעל חוש
 שאלו ודין נש הולך
הלכות עבדים

הלכות זביה
ומתנה
 ענין חלו האבות ידעו דין חוק
 וזהו ספר קצו
 האבות חוש וזה סודו
 ויכרה
 האבות וכה ויתנה
 האבות שבעם
 האבות שולחן ושהענין
 האבות עבדים

כאלו חוש ויעות יחת מיעות עשה
 וירכבו יעית לוי תעשה וזו פרט
 דין ויקח וויכר
 שאלו יונה מיקח וויכר
 שאלו יונה נכרים
 שאלו יונה נר יעק מיוע
 שאלו יונה נכרים

ענין חלו האבות ידעו דין חוק
 וזהו ספר קצו
 האבות חוש וזה סודו
 ויכרה
 האבות וכה ויתנה
 האבות שבעם
 האבות שולחן ושהענין
 האבות עבדים

ענין חלו האבות ידעו דין חוק
 וזהו ספר קצו
 האבות חוש וזה סודו
 ויכרה
 האבות וכה ויתנה
 האבות שבעם
 האבות שולחן ושהענין
 האבות עבדים



genizah fragments, and printed books. The approximately six hundred manuscripts cover all branches and periods of Hebrew literature and include some extremely rare, priceless pieces such as the Mishnah codex and several other richly illuminated manuscripts which are among the finest achievements of Jewish book art in Europe.

The core of the Turkish manuscripts of the Oriental Collection numbering about one thousand items came to Budapest from the bequest of Dániel Szilágyi (1830–1885). He was a theologian from Debrecen, who participated as a hussar in the 1848–1849 War of Independence. After the defeat, he emigrated to Istanbul with the statesman Lajos Kossuth and lived there until his death. Szilágyi acquired an exceptional command of Turkish and became an acknowledged interpreter. His interest was captured by records of Turkish literacy, and he opened a small bookshop and began collecting Turkish manuscripts. His shop in Timoni Street soon became famous for its rare documents and was also frequented by Hungarian visitors to Istanbul. After Szilágyi's death, the manuscripts were acquired by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences thanks to the efforts of Arminius Vámbéry. Dániel Szilágyi's library contains 500 manuscripts, which include 438 items in Turkish largely devoted to the history of the Ottoman Empire, while the remainder are in Persian or Arabic.

The Persian and Turkish manuscripts originating from the renowned travels in Central Asia of Arminius Vámbéry (1832–1913) were donated to the Academy Library by his son Ruzstem Vámbéry. Arminius Vámbéry was a member of the board of directors and an honorary member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. His collection consists of 660 works and includes 61 manuscripts. Most of the manuscripts are in Turkish, and some are monuments to Central-Asian Turkic languages. It is also due to Vámbéry that in 1860 a manuscript on the history of Hungary (*Tarih-i Ungurus*), which he had found in Istanbul, came into the possession of the Academy.

The Oriental books and manuscripts also include numerous items of special interest to Hungarians. One particularly noteworthy work is Izsák Schulhof's *Buda Chronicle*, which is an eyewitness account of the recapture of Buda (1686) in Hebrew. Kaufmann himself published this chronicle based on this manuscript in 1895, and it appeared in Hungarian translation in 1981. The Turkish Collection has a particularly large number of works with Hungarian references, which include not only sources related to the country's history but almost the full series of the Turkish incunabula that were produced in Istanbul from the press of the Hungarian-born printer İbrahim Müteferrika (d. 1747). Little accurate information is known about the founder of the first Turkish printing house. İbrahim, who was born in Kolozsvár in Transylvania (present-day Cluj-Napoca, Romania) and probably had a Unitarian background, entered the service of the Ottomans in the final years of the 17th century and converted to Islam. This talented young man held the office of *müteferrika* in the sultan's court and acted as an intermediary between Ferenc Rákóczi II, Prince of Transylvania, and the Ottoman Porte during the prince's exile in Rodosto, Turkey. Exploiting the openness of the Turkish age of reform referred to as the Tulip Period, İbrahim Müteferrika sought to promote the intellectual renewal of the Islamic world by the introduction of hitherto prohibited technology for the reproduction of written works.

The large library of 11,000 volumes of Alexander Kégl (1862–1920) was donated to the Academy by his brother in 1925. Kégl, a corresponding member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, was the first professor of Persian language and literature at the University of Budapest. A highly versatile scholar and landowner with a broad range of interests, he had close ties with the Library of the



Portrait of Arminius Vámbéry from 1909. Bronze plaquette by Gyula Murányi



Alexander Kégl



Ignaz Goldziher

Hungarian Academy of Sciences. He compiled the first catalogue of the Oriental manuscripts and described the Turkish, Persian and Arabic manuscripts that the Academy had acquired by that time. The Kégl Library is one of the largest donations in the history of the Academy Library and it doubled the size of the existing collection of 60 Persian manuscripts. Among the manuscripts are several remarkable pieces of classical Persian literature and a number of works on lexicography, grammar, astrology and medicine.

Unlike the Turkish and Persian manuscripts, most of the Arabic manuscripts were not acquired by the Academy through Hungarian collectors. These works belonged to the Muslim community that lived in Budapest in the early 20th century. The annotations to the volumes indispensable to practising Islam and learning Arabic clearly show that they were in constant use over several generations. In addition, Mamluk-age manuscripts associated with famous personalities also add to the importance of this part of the Collection.

The bequests of two internationally acknowledged representatives of Oriental research in

Hungary are of a different nature. The invaluable correspondence of Ignaz Goldziher (1850–1921), the most outstanding figure in Islamic research in Europe, consists of over 13,000 letters written to him. These were arranged and then donated to the Academy by the scholar’s son, Károly Goldziher. Besides international congresses, correspondence was the main form of academic discourse in Goldziher’s time, and it was by exchanging letters that he discussed countless intellectual issues with the most distinguished scholars of the period. His bequest contains not only his correspondence but also some manuscripts and drafts of his works.

Sir Aurel Stein (1862–1943), the Hungarian-born archaeologist and explorer, who lived and worked in India, was an influential scholar of research into the Silk Road in the 20th century. In 1925 he donated part of his collection of books to the Academy, whose library he remembered fondly from his youth. He also sent the Library copies of his works as soon as they were published. The remainder of the library of Sir Aurel Stein, who regarded himself as Hungarian throughout his life, was acquired by the Academy fourteen years after his death under the terms of his will. The Stein bequest, which arrived from England and India, generated great international interest. It comprised about 2,300 books and off-prints,

Aurel Stein in Lahore



Aurel Stein in the Library of the Academy



180 volumes of periodicals, over 8,000 of his own photographs in part arranged in 31 albums, some 1,500 letters written to him, manuscripts of some of his works, and his maps. The Stein Library has remained the core of the Oriental Collection's material on Central Asia to the present day, and has also enriched the fields of Iranian studies and Indology with valuable works.

The Mongol and Manchu manuscripts and block prints are connected with Inner Asia. The founder of the Mongol Collection was Louis Ligeti, who brought more than a hundred manuscripts and block prints to the Academy from his study tour of Inner Mongolia and China between 1928 and 1930. A large part of the documents concern Buddhism. The oldest and most valuable piece is a 17th-century manuscript, a variant of Sakya Pandita's *Treasury of Wise Sayings* in pre-classical Mongolian and Tibetan. The Manchu Collection was established by Gábor Bálint (1844–1913), who was a member of the expedition to East Asia led by Béla Széchenyi (1837–1918).

The rare treasures of the Oriental Collection include manuscripts from different cultures of the area extending from Africa to Indonesia

on a variety of writing materials such as tree bark, palm leaves, and silk. Not only is the subject-matter of the Ethiopian, Indian, East-Asian, Armenian, and Batak manuscripts diverse but their execution is also unique.

Naturally, in the 21st century the Oriental Collection makes good use of the opportunities afforded by technology to ensure that its manuscripts and rare books can be accessed not merely by a select group for research but also by the broadest readership possible in the world at large to extend their knowledge or simply to admire them. To this end, thematic digital collections have been compiled with studies of appropriate depth written by specialists in several languages complementing the pictorial material.

In addition to day-to-day library activities and disseminating information, the Oriental Collection fosters extensive international relations and, as part of this, organises conferences and publishes several series of books. Through these diverse enterprises the Collection ensures that it can keep abreast of continuously changing needs and offer valuable library services to both researchers in this field and the wider audience of people interested in the world of the Orient.



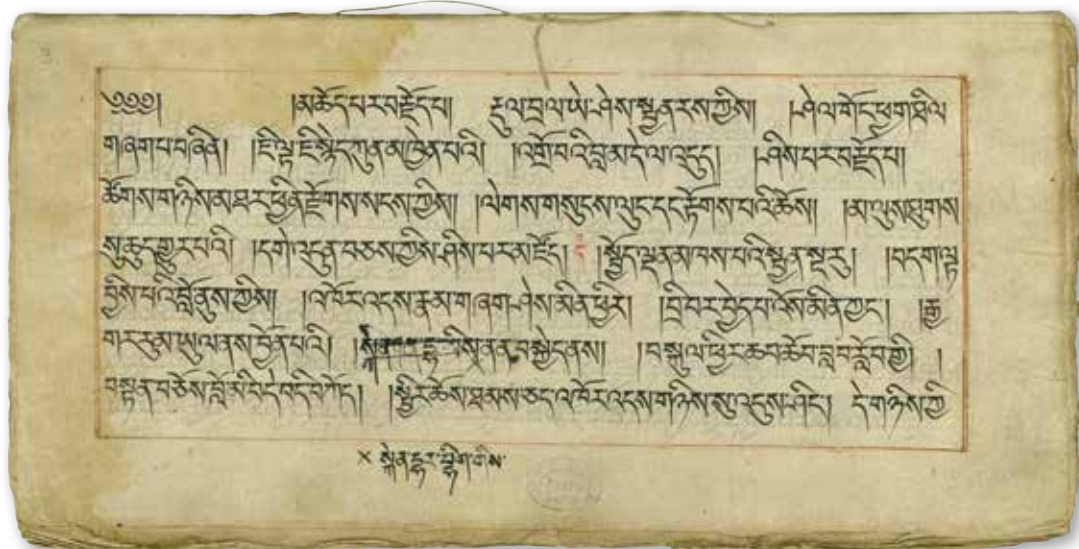
Louis Ligeti

Kinga Dévényi – Ágnes Kelecsényi



17th-century manuscript of Sakya Pandita's *Treasury of Wise Sayings*

Alexander Korösi



1. "Answers to the Questions of Sken dha [=Skander, i.e. Alexander] from India-Rum [=Rome, i.e. Europe]", Zangskar, 1823-1824
2. Woodblock with the repeated inscription "Om mani padme hum" in *Lancha* script. It served as an aid for printing fortune-bringing offerings
3. Printing plate for a Tibetan ritual object



4. Illustrated block print on Tibetan paper, 18th century. This Tibetan work belonging to the Csoma collection is an abridged version of Tsong kha pa's (1357–1419) most famous work, *Lam rim chen mo* (*Great Treatise on the Stages of the Path to Enlightenment*). Tsong kha pa was a reformer of Buddhist teachings and the founder of the Gelug school of Tibetan Buddhism. The Csoma collection was added to the UNESCO Memory of the World Register in 2009

Asanga (4th century), one of the founders of Yogacara Buddhism

Dharmachakra mudra: the hand gesture symbolising “teaching” in Buddhist iconography

5. Printed Tibetan talisman, 19th century

མེ་ལོ་ལོ་སུམ་མེ་ སུམ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་	མེ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་	སུམ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་	མེ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་ སུམ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་	ལུས་ལོ་ལོ་	ཏེ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་	མེ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་	ལུས་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་
མེ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་ སུམ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་			མེ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་ ཏེ་ལོ་	མེ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་ མེ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་ མེ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་			ལུས་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་ མེ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་ མེ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་
མེ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་ མེ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་ ཏེ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་				མེ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་ སུམ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་			
མེ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་ མེ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་ ཏེ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་	མེ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་ མེ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་	ལུས་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་ མེ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་	མེ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་ མེ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་	མེ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་ མེ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་	མེ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་ མེ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་	མེ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་ མེ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་	མེ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་ མེ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་



- 6. The horoscope of the years of the tiger and of the rabbit in an astrological manuscript, early 20th century
- 7. *Prince of the Wish-Fulfilling Gems*, a commentary on the ritual offerings to the Medicine Buddha, late 18th century
- 8. Tibetan talisman, 19th century



9. Illuminated frontispiece of the *Diamond Sutra*, late 19th century. The *Diamond* – or, more precisely, *Diamond-Cutting* – *Sutra* belongs to the *Prajnaparamita Sutras*, the standard texts of Mahayana Buddhism, but its content already forecasts the philosophy of Vajrayana Buddhism. This is one of the most widespread texts of Tibetan Buddhism

10. Back side of a woodblock for printing fortune-bringing offerings

11. Tibetan musical score, late 19th century



12. Illuminated back cover of the *Prajnaparamita* (*The Perfection of Wisdom* – a collection of Buddhist sutras) with the kings protecting the four cardinal directions, late 19th century



13. Manchu-Chinese-Mongolian-Oirad dictionary, 18th-century manuscript

14. Picture book of the Buddhist hell. Tibetan-Mongolian bilingual block print from the 19th century. The Tibetan-Mongolian hell traditionally contains eight great hot hells and eight cold hells, the former of which are also divided into 16 subhells. Thus, there are 136 hells in total, specialised according to different sins, where sinners are tortured by various demons until their next incarnation



15. A ritual object of the Shan people living in the northern part of Burma (Myanmar). It depicts Buddha with his disciples, and gives a pictorial account of his life from his conception until his enlightenment



16. A decorative sample of Shan folk art. This early 20th-century manuscript contains a person's illustrated horoscope

374a

Handwritten Hebrew text on a vertical strip of parchment, likely a draft letter. The text is dense and covers most of the page. At the bottom, there is a large arrow pointing upwards and the number '374a'.

374b

Handwritten Hebrew text on a vertical strip of parchment, likely a draft letter. The text is dense and covers most of the page. At the top, there is a large arrow pointing to the right and the number '374b'. Below the main text, there are several lines of text, including a large 'K' symbol and a diagram of a rectangular structure with internal lines.

Handwritten signature or name in Arabic script, written vertically on the right side of the page.

17. A draft letter (on the left) from the manuscript fragments that were found in the *genizah* (storeroom) of the Ben Ezra Synagogue in Cairo. The addressee Avraham ha-Nagid (died c. 1310), the son of Maimonides, was the leader of the Jewish community in Cairo. Next to the draft and on the other page, Hebrew and Arabic writing practices. From David Kaufmann's collection



אלא בחבר עיר וחכמי אה בחבר
 עיר ושל אבחר עיר יהודה אה
 משמו כל מקום שיש חבר עיר
 יהודי פטור מהפליט המוספין
 פ"ה הל"ז
 אין עומדין להתפלל אלא משתן טעם
 ראש חסידים הראשנים היו שוחים
 שעה אחת ומתפללים כדי שייכוננו
 את לבם למקום ואפילו המקדש שלא
 בשלמו לא ישיבנו מפילו מה שכתוב
 על עקבו לא יפסיק ב' מוכדין
 גבורות בשמים בתחילת השמים
 ועו אלים בשמים בגדת השמים
 והבדלה בחונן הדעת ו' עקובה אה
 אוטרה ברכה רביעית לעצמה ו'
 אליעזר אה בהדייה ו' האומר
 על קן ציפור גיעת חמיק ועל טוב
 יזכר שמך מודים מודים משתקים
 אותו העבר לפני התיבה וטענה
 יעבוד אחר ותתנו לא יהי סהבן
 באותה שעה טנין הוא עתה ל'
 מוטוילת הברכה שטענה זה ו'
 העבר לפני התיבה לא יענה אחר
 הכהנים אמר טפני הירוח אה

להיום ב' ו' נחויא בן הקנה היה
 מתפלל בכניסתו לבית המדרש ו' עמא
 תפילה קצרה אמרו לו מה מקום תפילה
 זו אה להם בבני סנה אני מתפלל שלא
 תאיר תקלה עלידי בני אה אני נתן
 הודיה על חלקי ו' רבן בגליא
 אה בכל יום אה מתפלל שמונד
 יעשה ו' יהושע אה טנין שמונה
 יעשה ו' עקבה אה שעה תפילתו
 בפניו מתפלל שמונה יעשה אה לאו
 טנין שמונה יעשה ו' ו' אליעזר
 אה העשה תפילתו קבע אין תפילתו
 תחננים ו' יהושע אה הנה לך במקום
 סנה מתפלל תפילה קצרה טנין שמונה
 יעשה אה הושיעני אה עמך אה
 ישרה כל פרשת העבוד העבד ירכיה
 מלפניך כיון אה לישועת תפילה
 ה' היה רכוב על החמור ו' אה
 אינו יכול לירד וחזר את פניו אה אה
 וכל יהודי את פניו יכון את לבו
 כנגד קודשי הקדשים ו' הידד
 יושב בספינה או באסדה יכון את
 לבו כנגד בית קדש הקדשים ו' אה
 בן יערייה אה אין תפילת המוספין

למנצה על ששונים
 מזמור לדוד

נוחק עלי ספר למשמרת
 כתבי בעש ברזל ועופרת
 ידי למען יעמוד למזכרת
 כי בא אל ביתי לתפארת
 אוצר כלי חמדה ועטרת
 מטמון אשר סוגר במסגרת
 ויהי מארה לי ומגערתי
 כי פעמים בא במכמרת
 הוד כל יקר מזל וסומרת
 עז בלתי תקוה ונעצרת
 נפשי מלאה זעם ונעפרת
 אודה שמי רום כל כבזרת
 האל בראש חוצות עלי קרת
 תלון תהי ראש לי ונגברת
 כוריא לרם יהיה ולעצרת
 יו' ו' פורים תרנו לפק

אני דוד ב' יהודה קויפמאן

Budapest 28. Februar 1896.

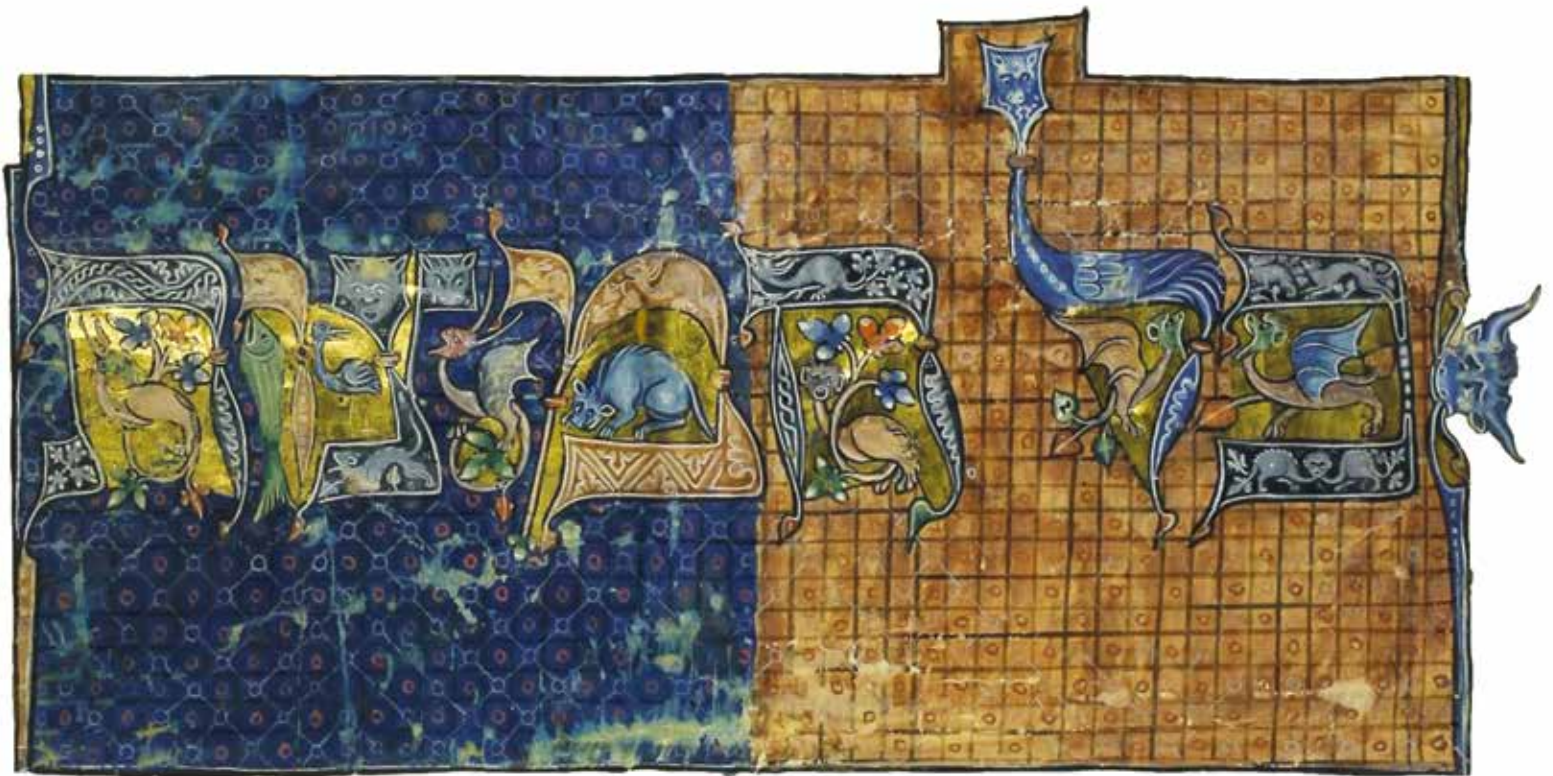
18. *Mishnah*, also known as the *Codex Kaufmann*. Being the most prominent item in the Kaufmann collection, it contains the traditional Jewish law in Hebrew in its 2nd-century form. There are three complete extant manuscripts of the *Mishnah*, from which ours is regarded as the best. Kaufmann acquired the manuscript shortly before his death in 1896, after all sorts of difficulties. He gave expression to his great joy over this purchase in his own "Psalm of David", which he wrote on the flyleaf in the front part of the manuscript



מלך אתה
אלהינו
מלך השלום

הפיתח לנו שערי רחמים
ומיאר עני המחכים לך
ידע אור ובורא חושך
עושה שלום ובורא את הכל
אור שלם באיני חיים אורות באופל
אמר ויהי
סלח לגי קדוש ביום קדוש מרוב
קדוש
חטאנו צרינו סלח לנו ידע יע

N



20. A copy of the *Mishneh Torah*, the famous work on religious law by Maimonides (1135–1204). The manuscript was written in North-eastern France and was completed in 1296. Thanks to its ornaments and beautiful illustrations it is one of the most valuable pieces of Jewish book art. From David Kaufmann's collection

וירבעה ושבעים מהם שמענו ו
 ועשרים ויזעזע עשה ושבע
 ויזעזע וכל הדינן הנמלין עשה מעביט על סדר ההלכות בעזרת שרי

בשור הסדר ליוזעף ויזקתג לישראל



ערכו לו והיו כבוד היו יזעזע
 ערך זהם ולו ואחר מהם
 ב לפיכך וכן זכותו
 כמותת יחד מהם היו שהנב
 יזעזע ויהי יזעזע ויזעזע ויזעזע
 הזיות וכן ואחר זיות כזיות
 הזיות שהזיות יזעזע ויזעזע
 מלכד כזי יזעזע שם ויזעזע
 מלכד כמות
 המיני הזה הוא יזעזע העולם
 יזעזע כל הזרין והיו המיני
 העל ככז שזין לו קץ ותלית
 ככז שזין לו הפסק שהעל
 סוכב תייד ויזעזע שישכ
 כלו ומכב והיו כבוד היו זה
 המסכב יזעזע כל יזעזע
 ויזעזע דבר זה מיזעזע

ישמעון הנביא המדבר בשו
 שזין וכמות
 וזכור מיזעזע וזכור כפרים יזעזע
פרק השני

היו ספר היזעזע
הלכות יזעזע

יסוד היסודות
 ועמוד החכמות יזעזע שיש
 שם מיני רישון והוא המיני
 כל המיני וכל המיני וכן ש
 שמים ויזעזע ויהי יזעזע ביניהם
 זה המיני וזלזל מיזעזע המיני
 ויום יזעזע על הרעע שהיו
 יזעזע מיני יזעזע יזעזע יזעזע
 והמיניות ויום יזעזע על הרעע
 שזין כל המיני וזכור מיני
 הזיו זכור יהיה מיני וזכור
 הזיו וכמות שם המיני וזכור

יש כמות עשר מיני שיש
 מיני עשה ויזעזע מיני
 תעשה וזהו פרט
 יזעזע שיש שם יזעזע
 שזין יזעזע כמות שיש
 שם אזה זולת יזעזע
 יזעזע
 יזעזע
 יזעזע מיני
 יזעזע שזין
 שזין לחלו יזעזע שזין
 שזין יזעזע דברים שנקרו שזין



נשם יין א עולם מה אהבתי תורתך כל היום היא שיחתי



ייעת עשה יחת והיו לברך זות
שם הקדוש ברוך הוין יחר היל
חובלה

הלכות מילה

ייעת עשה יחת והיו לברך זות
שם הקדוש ברוך הוין יחר היל
חובלה

הלכות קרית

ייעת עשה יחת והיו לברך זות
שם הקדוש ברוך הוין יחר היל
חובלה

פרק ראשון

ייעת עשה יחת והיו לברך זות
שם הקדוש ברוך הוין יחר היל
חובלה

הלכות הפליז ומזוזה וספר תורה

ייעת עשה יחת והיו לברך זות
שם הקדוש ברוך הוין יחר היל
חובלה

ייעת עשה יחת והיו לברך זות
שם הקדוש ברוך הוין יחר היל
חובלה

הלכות ציצית

ייעת עשה יחת והיו לברך זות
שם הקדוש ברוך הוין יחר היל
חובלה

הלכות ברכות

ייעת עשה יחת והיו לברך זות
שם הקדוש ברוך הוין יחר היל
חובלה

הויה ספר יזכרה
הכותנו שש והו סדורן
הכות קרית שווע
הכות תעה וברכת כהנים
הכות תפין ומוחה וספר תורה
הכות עיעית
הכות ברכות
הכות מילה

הלכות קרית

שמיע

ייעת עשה יחת והיו לברך זות
שם הקדוש ברוך הוין יחר היל
חובלה

הלכות הפלה

וברכת כהנים

ייעת עשה יחת והיו לברך זות
שם הקדוש ברוך הוין יחר היל
חובלה





ישליו אהבד

שאלו שלום יושלם

א עולם

בשם יי



שיהיו ט הוישיות שוין טגלים
לבוש כגרי כהנה לעבודה
שלו יקריע היעלו
שלו ידח החסן ויעל הויש

**הלכות ביאת
מקדש**

יש כלאן חויש עשרה ויעת שגם
ויעת עשה ושלש עשרה ויעת
לוי תעשה וזהו פרטן
שלו יכנס סתן שטר לויזב
שלו יכנס בו סתן פרועריושו
שלו יכנס בו סתן קריע כגרים
שלו יכנס בו סתן כל עתלו החיל
שלו יעו הסתן וכן הויקדש בשעש
לשוח טוואים וכן הויחנה
שלו יכנס טויו וויקדש
שלו יכנס טויו והר הכת
שלו ישויש טויו
שלו ישויש טבול יום
הקדש העבד ידיו ורגליו

לשוי יות הויקדש סבב
שלו והשבת שויות הויקדש

**הלכות כלי
המקדש
והעובדים בו**

יש כלאן וירבע עשרה ויעת וזהו
שש ויעת עשה ושוונה ויעת
לוי תעשה וזהו פרטן
לעשות שוין חויש חה
שלו ויעשות טויהו
שלו וסוך ווינו
שלו ויעשות כותכנת הקטרת
שלו והקטיר על מזבח הזהב
חוי וכן הקטרת
לשיות הירוז על הסף
שלו יסורו הכרים ווינו
שויעמד הלוי כויקדש
שלו יעשה יחר מלויזב חברו סתן
קדש הסתן לעבודה

והוי ספר עבודה
הכותבו תשע וזהו סדורן
הכותב בית הכמירה
הכותב טי הויקדש והעובדים בו
הכותב בית ויקדש
הכותב יסורי וזבח
הכותב ויעשה הקרבנות
הכותב תוירין ומוספין
הכותב פסול הויקדשין
הכותב עבודת יום הכשרים
הכותב ויעיה

**הלכות בית
הכהונה**

יש כלאן שש ויעת שיש ויעת
עשה ושלו ויעת לו תעשה
וזהו פרטן
לכנת ויקדש
שלו לכנת הויזבח גית
שלו לעלת כויעלות עליו
ויזיה וכן הויקדש



מסכת
שבת
פרק
ט



אודד כיושר לנב כלמרו מיטפטי צדק



ברכות ויו יעזר בינתן ויו
כתוב שטר ויו יעזר
אוחת וק הנכרו ואוחתול
מיבת

**הלכות טוען
ונטען**

וינת עשה וחיו דין טוען וז
וזה יז טפר

הלכות נהלות

וינת עשה
אחת וחיו דין סדר סודות
מזענו ל חיינות הנלוות בספר
זה שושה ועשרים וינת וזה
אחת עשרה וינת עשה ושתים
עשרה וינת ויו הנעשה

הלכות שכרות

יש כאלו
שבע וינת שוש וינת עשה
ויבצע וינת ויו הנעשה
דין שכר ושומר שכר
וינת שכר שכר כיוון
שלו ויחר שכר שכר אחר ונת
שוזוכו השכר מן החתוב



**הלכות לזה
ומלוה**

יש כאלו שהים עשרה וינת
ויבצע וינת עשה ושימה וינת
וינת הנעשה וזה פרט
וההת ויע ויד
שיו יגש ווחו
אנעש הנכרי
שיו וישכן כרוב

והחזיר חישכון ובעיו כוונ
שהיו צדיק ו
שלו ויחר המשכון ובעליו הע
הנב כוון שהיו צדיק ו
שלו יחל יולמה
שלו יחם לים שעשיו כקויות
שלו יתג הוליה נכית
שלו יזה הוה נכית
שלו יתעסק יודם בן ווח ווחוה

והיו ספר משפטים
הלכות חוש והוס דין
הלכות שפיות
הלכות שילה ופקדון
הלכות מונה וזה
הלכות טוען ונטען
הלכות נהלות

הלכות שכרו

יש כאלו
שבע וינת שוש וינת עשה
ויבצע וינת ויו הנעשה וז פרט
דין שכר ושומר שכר
וינת שכר שכר כיוון
שלו ויחר שכר שכר וחר ויע
שיו יגש ווחו כן החומר שעשה
שיו יחם שכר וק החומר כעשה
שלו וזה שכר בידו עליוה שיו
שלו יחם שור כיושו וק
שיוה נהלה

הלכות שאר

ופקדון
יש כאלו שוש וינת עשה
דין שויו
דין שומר חנם





21. The so-called 2nd Kaufmann *Mishneh Torah*, copied in South-western Germany in 1310



8
 ז
 ז
 ז

מִלְבָּנוֹז כְּלָה בִּרְאֵשׁ אֲמִנָה תְּשׁוּרֵי
 בְּטוֹהַר עֲדֵי לֹבֶשׂ הַתְּכַהֲנֵי וְהַתְּפָאֵרֵי
 וְשֶׁבֶר־רִיקוֹחַ הַתְּבַשְׂמֵי בְּיֹד וְלֹהַ
 וְלִכְוֵנָה הַתְּקַטְרֵי כִּי בָא עֵת וְהִגֵּז
 וְהִגִּיעַ שְׁעָה אֲשֶׁר לְמִלַּךְ תְּשׁוּרֵי
בִּזְ שׁוֹרֵי לֵין אֲשֶׁל הַכֶּפֶר מִיַּעֲצֵפֶרֶת
 וְעֵי אֲמִנָה כְּלָה בְּאֲמֵרֵי שִׁפְרֵי בְּנִיבְטָן
 וְגִלּוֹ חֲחִשִׁים בְּלִי חֶפֶר חֹקֵז קִדְשֶׁתָּ
 נִעְרִין וְנִסְפֵר בְּעֵלָה יִתְקַדֵּשׁ וּבְכִיטָה יִסְתַּלֵּל תַּעֲזִיז
 לִיל וְצֶפֶר קְדוֹשׁ

אתי ילכנו לה הקיט סיני
 ידע זה טענת מעיב
 וכן התחיל מה הכסף יותי ילכנו ל
 סת יותי הסוכי וין הקלות שמישו לו
 ולכנו יותי ולויד שהי שור עש ישר
 קלות וירוש יודיע תשורי סטת יוסת
 טהוריע כן נירוש יודיע ינחום כו
 חשויע ויו קיוב בטוהי שר וטתתמ
 כשגלו ישר הכשטטו ויבני סהנה וטול
 יחורו ייה סת כ טב כשי הלכשי כי כו
 עת והקב שעה אינות חן קלות ישר
 ויין תשורי תמישחי ותביע שטין ויו
 כע כיוך ותשורי ויין כשון וט סיני
 כן שר יין כן שכ טי ייין יין
 הך טהון איטל הכש יטלס
 עיין שכת חיו כו יו תכולה ככתם
 יופיר סלו לוככ כעטת וט היולו

22. Tripartite Mahzor, a prayer book for the High Holidays. It was written in South Germany in the region of Lake Constance around 1320



זכור

יות ישר עשה עולק ויהי לכו ולשיסה
מנו יחוט הדושיעות עולק וית עיו
לפי חרב נציע כנו יעקר כנביסה כמש
כי קהל עשה רחוק כי שם עשו ר
רדי בטיהק וכעות חולל

התיש כיון נבי
שישון
לילה
טן
שניה
דולה לפ

שהחשה ודולה
זתכחו עני לש לי
שיוס דלים עיוסה
ישל העיוסם

יע כטן

יון

י

יעיסה בת

המקדש ולוה נקיון שוב יובן מעיסה
ופענ שהיו עושה עוועתהק שוישו
כניי כפיה

זכור

רבי עתק צוה כי ימיו עתק י
מכנס לש זכר צמחות על חיוקי יין
ישל שנטהס חמוקי יריכר כנו חלויס
לחויי חסד כסיטל ימיו חפש
מסך שיעור ייעים י
לדודי לש דודי

חוקקיס וע

ט לזכר כי זינבך ולהריך לדון עליהם
וכסוך ימן מחוך יונה הק שטן ייעין ין
החיסם כל חוכיוורך העולם כטובך
לחויך שחורך לעקן יייהם כי
בטוב וכנעיניים

ת אשר עשה ויהי לכו ולבז
ולבישיסה יגזעו יעקר בכעיסה
יטה אוחטאו אל תשא ביקו
קהלך עשה בכל יציה ודריסה
ם בך לאחסה וכעזות הדליל
עבוסה בתוך אבו מעמסה " ז
אתה זכר נטכחים זכור אום לך גישכום
וקרושה לך ביעעחים קדיש

זכור

בר עתק בכל ערך על חכיוקיי
יך לדודים מפרך
קדיס וי צא פורה לזנב כל בוך
לרוש בגאית ולהדריך
כסידר צוז מחרך בכל רחביו
וארך עכד כטובך לה ארך



The illustrations of the prayer book include these pairs of interwoven medallions, which depict the zodiacal signs along with the natural phenomena and agricultural work that are typical in each month. Gemini - blooming, falconry. Cancer - hoeing

אֵלֵינוּ

אֲבוֹתֵינוּ

וַיִּשְׁמַע

יְיָ אֶת קוֹלֵנוּ וַיִּרְאֵנוּ אֶת

עֵינֵינוּ וְאֶת עַמְּלֵנוּ וְאֶת

לֶחֶצֵנוּ

לֶחֶצֵנוּ

אֵלֵינוּ

אֵלֵינוּ

אֲבוֹתֵינוּ נִמְצְאוּ שְׁנֵי וַיְהִי





23. *Kaufmann Haggadah*. This manuscript originating from 14th-century Catalonia contains the prayers, poems and narrative texts to be recited on the eve of Pesach, the Feast of the Passover, in which the participants recall the joy of deliverance from servitude in Egypt, thanking God for his miraculous works. From David Kaufmann's collection

אתאן מפרקא
שטפין בסא
ומזנין חמרא
ומברך

ואמר

במצרים
כלנו חנמים
כלנו נבונים

כלנו זקנים כלנו יודעים
את התורה מצוה עלינו

מצרים

לספר ביציאת הרי זה

זכר המרגו

מצוה

מישובח
בר איעזר
ור יהושע





Aurel Stein's photographs taken during his second
Central-Asian Archaeological Expedition
(1906–1908)



24. Stucco relief head of Bodhisattva. Ming-oi, China, 7th–8th century



25. River Keriya. The members of the exhibition are quenching their thirst after crossing the desert



26. Crossing the Taklamakan

27. Aurel Stein with his assistants in Ulugh-mazar, China

The Caves of the
Thousand Buddhas
in Dunhuang and
their treasures



28. Avalokiteshvara with donors. Silk-painting from 983



375

29. A partly restored stucco group with the Buddha in the centre, accompanied by his disciples Ananda and Kashyapa, the Bodhisattvas Avalokiteshvara and Kshitigarbha, as well as two Guardian Kings, Dunhuang

30. Exterior view of the Caves of the Thousand Buddhas, Dunhuang

31. Bundles of manuscripts, Dunhuang, Qianfodong

कुहिन

सुरभोग

सूरभुग

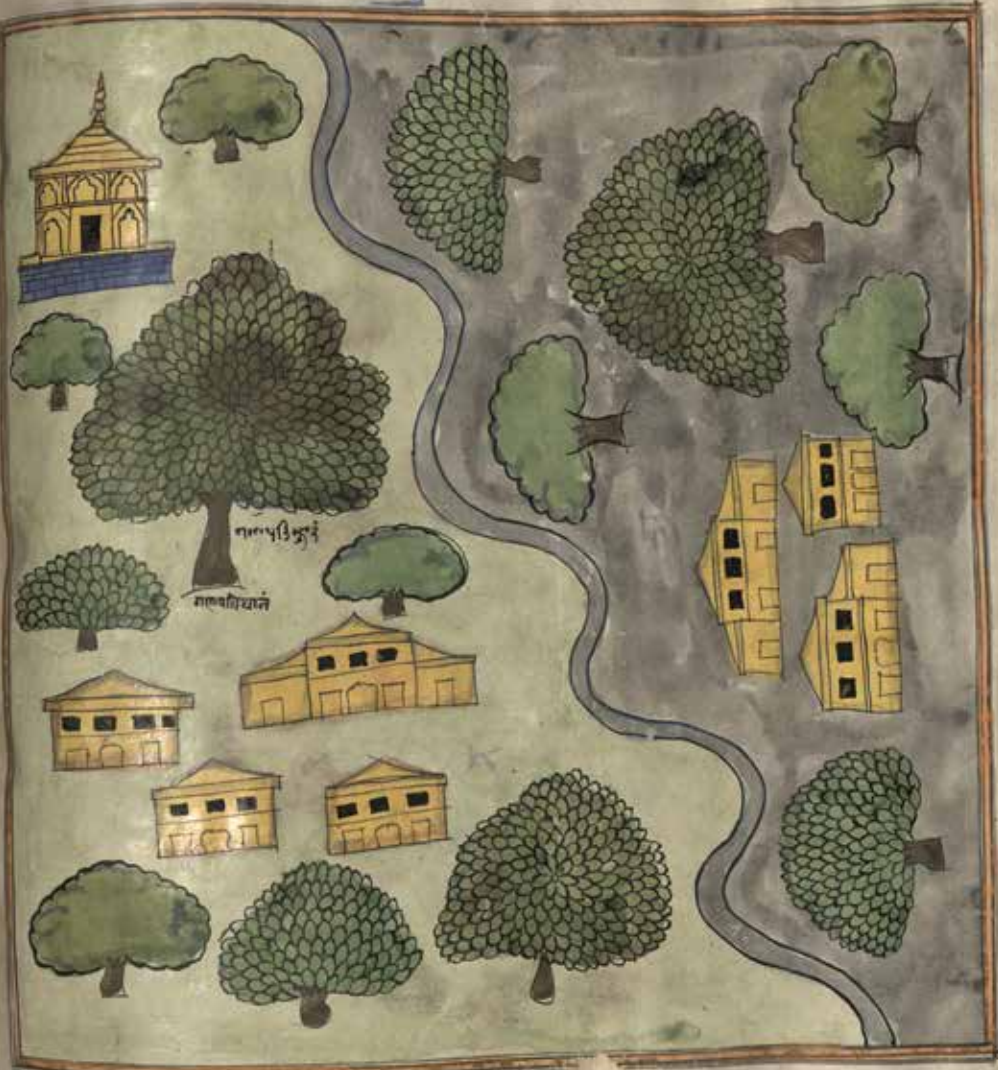
को दिन उरगणे तु इति मनाम प्रव्यति ग्रामेति अत्र गणे प्रास्थानं वर्तते तत्रा जतिः जना
 वासात्पादके मतीत्त बृहत् बृहत् गणे प्रास्थानमस्ति पितृक्रियानास्ति देवक्रिया यथेक्षण
 पार्यवमनादिभिः गणे प्राप्नुजा ऊरीत् चतिमद्वे हरिद्रानं ववणमेषवतिदत्ता यात्रिकजुत्पर
 स्तनादिपुर्वेने होमं ऊर्वति योत्रादिन वेणारख सुक्क वनुदंशयात्रामहोत्सवः विजातीय स्या
 नेसुमीषेवर्तते अथपद्वतिः तत्तद्वेत्पादिभानख खे वारहजत्येवैवस्तमनुंति सुष्ठा वि
 पातमे गतिमुग प्रथमचरने कर्णारदेपि कैमारिके द्वेषे अमुकदिगामे सुर्वे अमुकदिगामे च
 सुभुजतीमसो तु म्मसे सुभमसे सुभपदे सुभतिथी अमुकवासरान्नितायां सुभुजति सुभपमी
 सुभवमीवाद्गमात्मनः सजत इदितपण्यं विविधपापराता राजा माका मजुतजन्मा तीय
 पापपात्यं सजलमेनीपितावाप्यं तीर्थयात्रा साफ त्यायं गणे प्राप्नुजनं यथायोग्य सामयीभिः सु
 जनेमद्वं किये इति संकेत्यः तत्रादौ पाप्यादि जेगलेणय तमद्व्यावाहनं जेगलेणयासनं समर्पया
 मितमः काचं समर्पया मितमः अयं समर्पया मितमः आचमनीयं समर्पया मितमः सेवुम्नानेस
 स्यन्तानं अपि स्नानं प्रवृत्तेपनं वस्तु यत्तेपवीतं गन्धं पुष्यं अक्षतं धूपं क्षीपं चामरं कु
 र्वे आदर्शं ऊसमाज्जतिं नेवेव्यं समर्पया मितमः नेवेव्यं ते यथा प्राक्कृद्विज्ञानं समर्पया मितमः
 ततः प्रदक्षिणं प्रणमं कृत्वा देवतायेवनि सुपद्वरेत् गानापीत्रेभ्योवाद्वा ह्येभ्योभोजनं कृत्वा सय
 मथ प्रीत ॥ मंत्रैर्विपुक्तं च तद्यपि यथेयत्पुजनं तेदि कु तं मयेतत् कृपाति धिस्त्रमयि दीनदीने
 तच्छ्रमतां प्रुत्तमीयत स्तम् आद्धानं नैव जानामि मेव जानामि पुजनम् विसर्जने न जानामि ददृ
 म्यतां परमेश्वर ॥

32. Kashmirian Tirthas. A book of poems about the holy places (tirthas) in Kashmir, collected by Pandit Govind Kaul (1846-1899)

पञ्चदशदिना पिण्ड
मेखुवधो

मुलतान कार

कुसिर
७



This early 20th-century manuscript belonged to Aurel Stein, who used it as an aid when he studied Kashmir's historical geography

Vámbéry Arminius



33. The title page and the two sides of the board of a collection of poems by the Persian prince Mahmud Mirza Qajar (1799–1853). Its lacquered boards are characteristic of the Qajar-era. From the bequest of Arminius Vámbéry



34. The title page of the *Tarih-i Ungurus*, a Turkish chronicle of the Hungarians. This unique manuscript was donated to the Library of the Academy by Arminius Vámbéry



35. The title page of a manuscript copy of the *Ferec Ba'de's-Şidde* (Joys after Sorrow), a collection of Turkish folk tales, prepared in 1451. From the bequest of Arminius Vámbéry



Vámbéry Arminius

هم کتب رشید انکس



نصیبیت کو نکلوا فتح اولماق آیت	بجدک منفتح ابواب المعانی
اینک فتحی غه کلکیم ن کلید آیت	کوزوم کا اول ایشک فیلین برید آیت
نصیبیم ایلا نی کیم آبر امیدیم	آچیب اول کینج فیلین بو کلیدیم
ما یان باقسام کوزوم کا ایلا خاطر	یخا کیم اسما سام نشد و جواسر
هوسس بید کاج الور غه دست رسن	تیرار کام نفس کو براک هوسس بید
قولوم غه سال آن کیم بخشش راق	انکاییتیکور قولوم نی کیم بیراق دو
یخا کوب الماغیم غه مانع ایتمآ	یخا کوب الماغیم مانع ایتمآ
یخا کیم ساچسام ایلکیم کایانا سال	بر مخزن بید لا کونکوم کا غنا سال
تیلیم نی داغی کوبه بایش قیلینیل	درا فشان بقی غه کلکیم ناس قیلینیل
مینکا ایلکیم بیلا عالم غه ساحتیک	بودر لار کیم کوزوم نی ابدین آختنیک
ساحیلغان بید لا تر فرغ ایچر اسما	تناسین حزین کونکوم دین المآ

فرهاد و شیرین

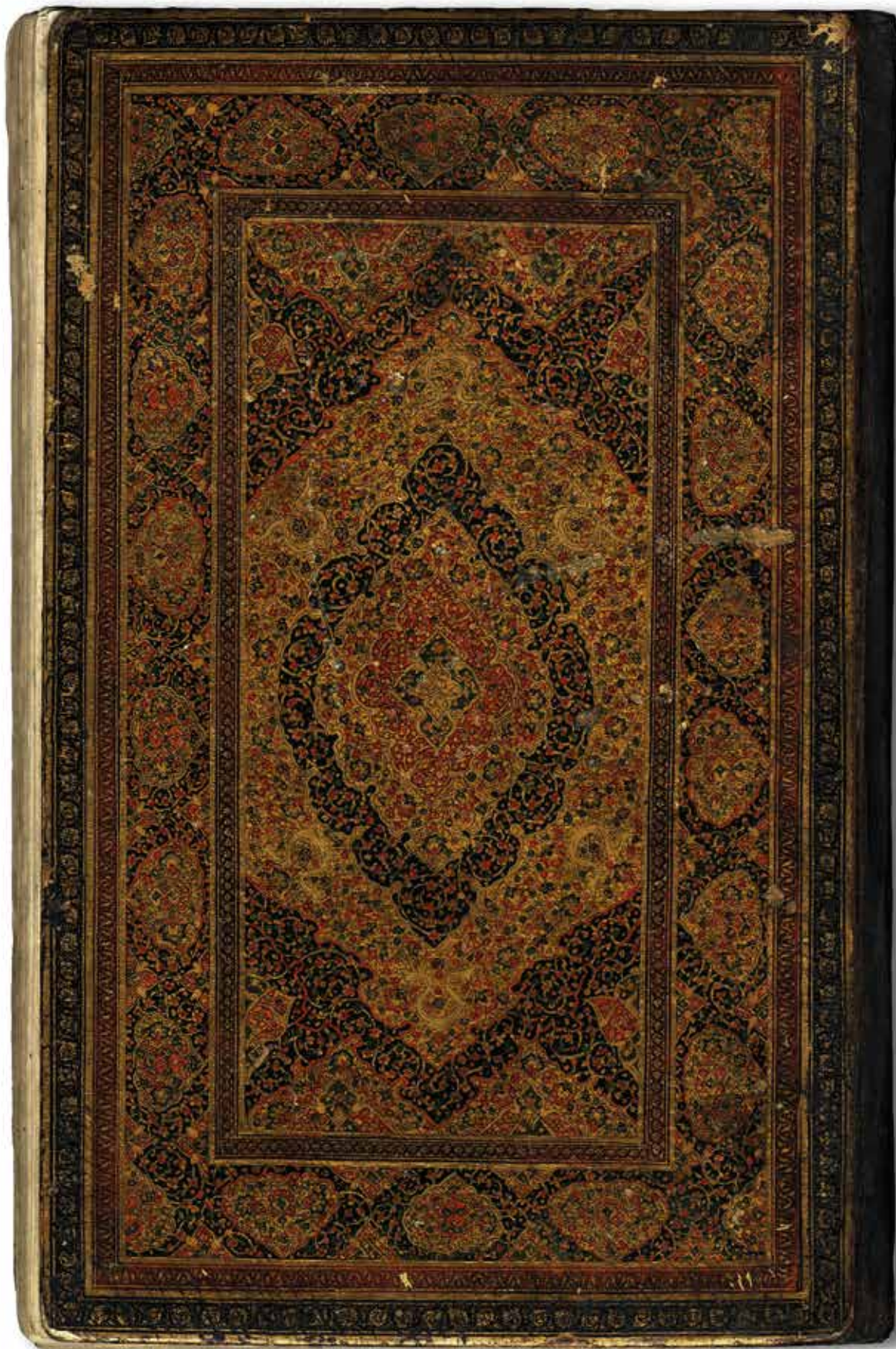
36. The ownership stamp of Arminius Vámbéry on the title page of the manuscript of *Ferhad and Shirin*, a popular love story spread in different versions throughout the Turko-Persian world



37. Ornate pages from a 15th-century manuscript of Ferdowsi's (c. 940–1020) epic *Shahnameh*



بر شاه و از ایشان به با همی خورشید بر بهرام از شاه بود
و شاه و آن بر بر بهرام از همی خورشید بر بهرام از شاه بود
این نامه نشان روزگار کنی و جنگ و آیین بزرگی
مخبرین که اندر جهان آمد او بود که آیین مودی آورد
دوم و آن از جهان بود آن به بهرام که در کرد که آن
موت که آن بود از بهرام که سال بر رسید و میل نوشت
از بهرام که در مودی و همی خورشید بر بهرام از شاه بود
و این را شاه نامه نامند و نیز از بهرام از شاه بود
نامه که گشته و این در مکه نشان و مزار آن و در آن جهان
برای و کار و ساز یا دشاهی شده و در شاه از آن برای
در آمدن کار سپاه آراستین و در مکه که در آن و شهر گشته
در مکه خوانست و بهشتون برودن همه را به این در ابتدا ای نامه
از بهرام که بر این نامه را شاه نامه که در آورده و در مکه گشته



385

40. *Khamsah*,
a book of poems
by Nizami
(1141–1209). It is
a piece typical to
the Persian book
art during the
Qajar dynasty.
Binding and title
page



بر مردم سخن درستی بجی	بشهر سخن خراب بجی	سخن تو بد دل کم است	از سخن کس این کبر است
از نیت سخن یکا ریش	تو در دهر بود که خرد	از زشت خلق در مصلحت	در سر از دست زار است
هم قصه با قصه زنی	هم نامه با دست خیزد	عقل بینه با سر کجی	با کلاه دهر چه بود از کجی
تو سستی بود که در پستان	از عشق عقل که گشت	عقل از دور تو کجی	که با سر از دست زار است
از عشق سر کفایت تو	بس ز سر ز پستان	سر به دل ز کجی	چشم را بر سر کجی
با هر شدم دور که زید	عقل تو کجی	یک ششم دور تو کجی	که ز دم تو دست یک از کجی
که نصف کس در کجی تو	پیش از یک است کجی تو	شک در دست یک کجی تو	که نصف هم ز تو کجی تو
که تو سر در دست تو	هم نصف بر دست تو	در نصف سخن تو کجی	فراق که ز کجی تو کجی تو
و ز کجی که تو کجی تو	هم قصه نام تو کجی تو	با کلاه که مرگ را با کجی تو	هم نام تو در دست تو کجی تو
فرد که در دست تو کجی تو	بر جا که از تو کجی تو	استم در دست تو کجی تو	بر ایلات تو کجی تو کجی تو
در دست تو کجی تو کجی تو	شبهان تو کجی تو کجی تو	چرخ مرز تو کجی تو کجی تو	سر کجی تو کجی تو کجی تو
اصدا م کجی تو کجی تو	یک زان کجی تو کجی تو	اصدا م کجی تو کجی تو	از اصدا م کجی تو کجی تو
سکس از خفا تو کجی تو	بان کجی تو کجی تو	چرخ تو کجی تو کجی تو	است که کجی تو کجی تو
گذره ز کجی تو کجی تو	که بر سر تو کجی تو کجی تو	استجا که کجی تو کجی تو	که کجی تو کجی تو کجی تو
سز که کجی تو کجی تو	سز است تو کجی تو	از عطر تو کجی تو کجی تو	که کجی تو کجی تو کجی تو
پیش تو کجی تو کجی تو	و کجی تو کجی تو کجی تو	تا خون شد کجی تو کجی تو	در دست کجی تو کجی تو
بر دور که کجی تو کجی تو	در کجی تو کجی تو کجی تو	هم تو کجی تو کجی تو	استجا که کجی تو کجی تو
از غصه تو کجی تو کجی تو	باز تو کجی تو کجی تو	چند مرز تو کجی تو کجی تو	بر کجی تو کجی تو کجی تو
تا کجی تو کجی تو کجی تو	بر خوب تو کجی تو کجی تو	از خیز تو کجی تو کجی تو	در غصه تو کجی تو کجی تو
از غصه تو کجی تو کجی تو	سز کجی تو کجی تو کجی تو	چون ز غصه تو کجی تو کجی تو	لا کجی تو کجی تو کجی تو
خاک که در دست تو کجی تو	ر که کجی تو کجی تو کجی تو	در کجی تو کجی تو کجی تو	صانع کجی تو کجی تو کجی تو

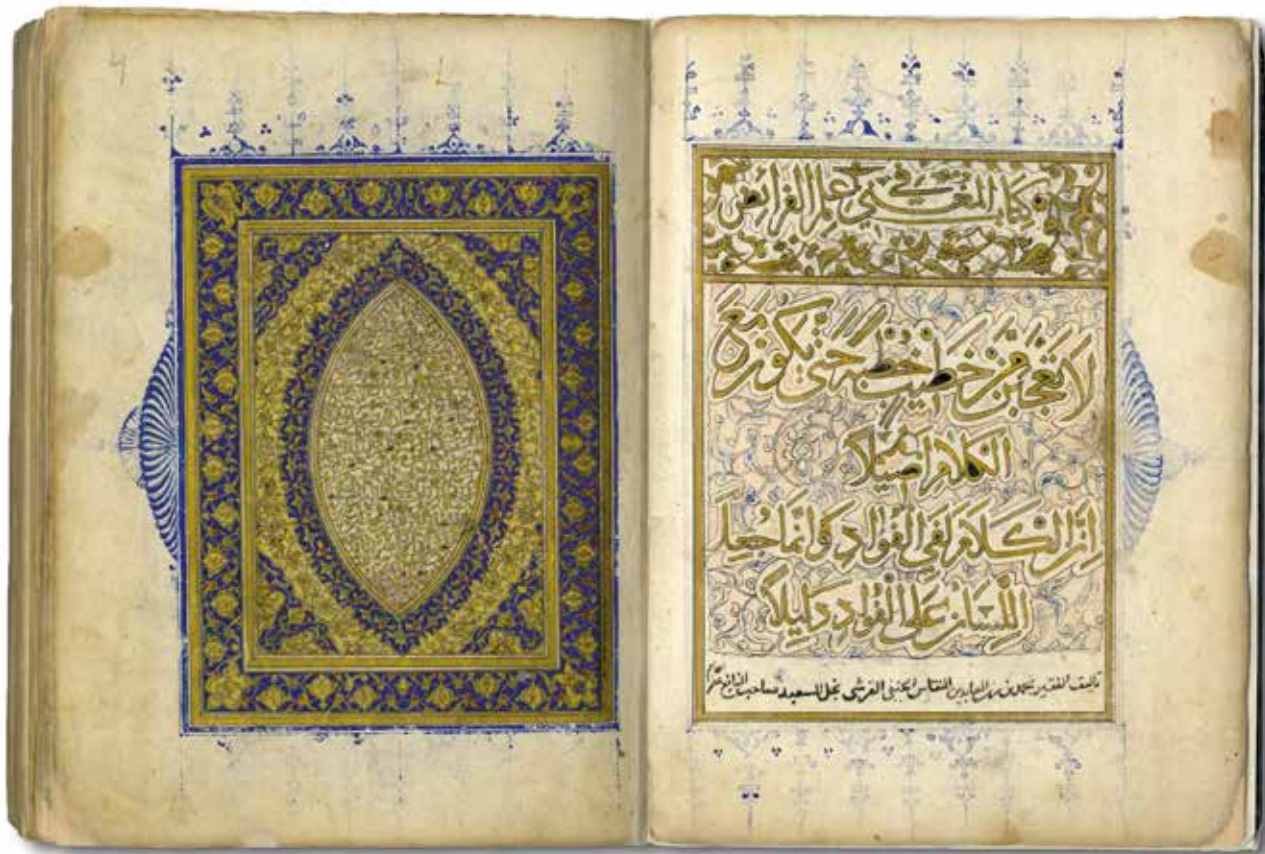


41. A copy of al-Busiri's (d. 1296) *Burdah* (*The Mantle*), one of the most wide-spread mystic poems in Arabic literature, augmented with additional lines



42. An Arabic legal treatise with artistically arranged *scholia*, i.e. comments from pre-existing commentaries inserted on the margin, 18th century

43. The beginning of the seventh *Surah* of the *Qur'an* (*The Heights*) in a manuscript from the Mamluk-era



44. The first pages of an Arabic work of jurisprudence dedicated to Sultan Bayezid II in 1507. On the right, under the title of the work is a poem, and the text of the dedication is on the left



45. Pages from an Arabic manuscript discussing the Islamic laws of inheritance, the empty spaces of which are completely filled with comments



46. Ownership records from 1701, written in Maghrebi script on the decorative flyleaf of an Arabic work of jurisprudence



47. An Arabic treatise on the Islamic creed (*shahada*), with Malay interlinear and marginal glosses, from the 19th century. The paper was made of the bark of paper mulberry (*Broussonetia papyrifera*) – hence its characteristic texture

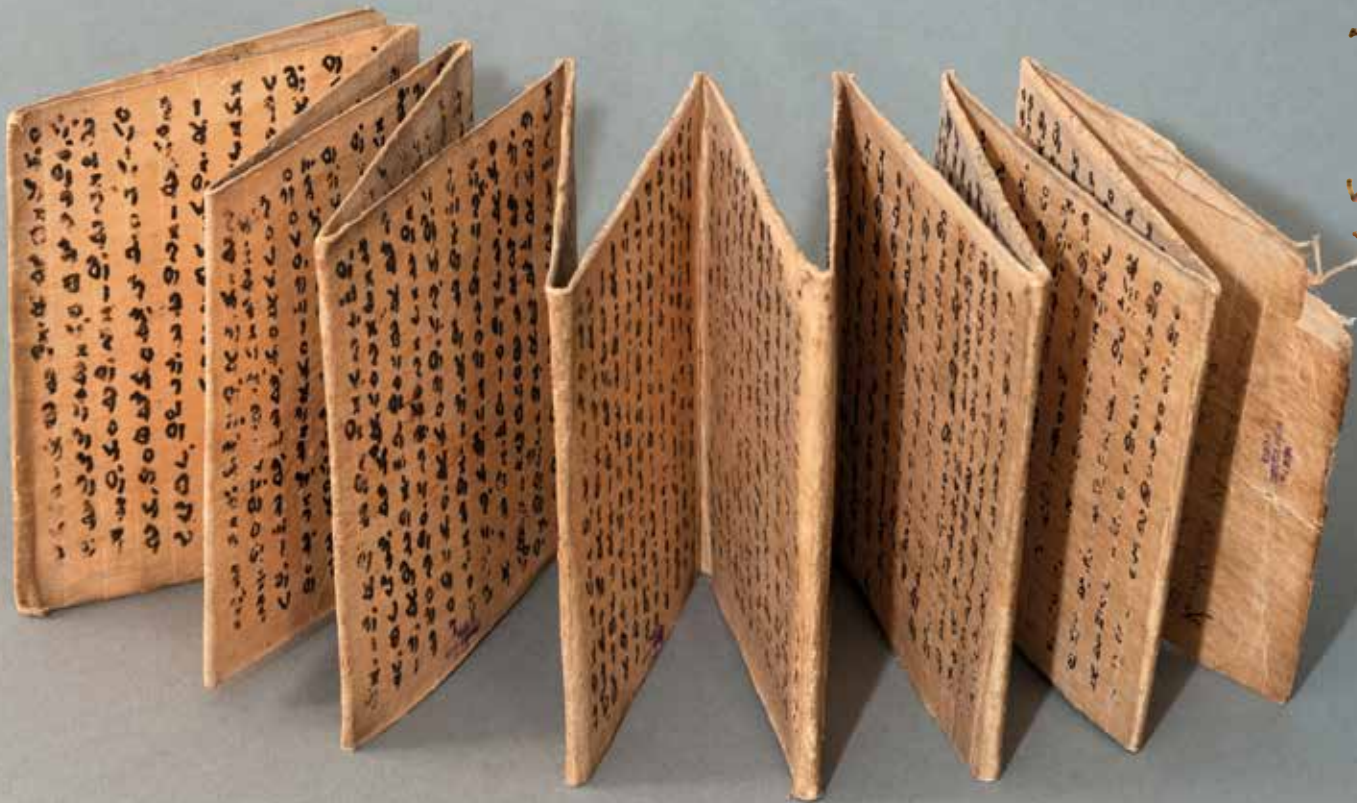


48. An ornate Indian copy of *Jamharat ansab al-Arab*, a genealogical work by Ibn Hazm (d. 1064). The manuscript was made in 1905 on the order of the *nawab* (ruler) of Rampur based on another copy in his library



394

49. Typical western-Sumatran (Indonesian) Islamic leather-binding with black frames, 19th century



50. A *pustaha* – an illustrated book of spells and enchantments, written on tree bark, from the 19th century. It is used by the magician-priests (*datu*) of the Batak people in northern Sumatra, Indonesia

51. A Batak fold-out book written on palm leaves, from the 19th century. The Batak people have their own script and book culture. The contents of their books are almost exclusively religious



نچه سہی مایوتت یاقوت روان
کتی کو نکلدن غم و کلدی مسح

جام زردن پختی مایوتت روان
جو کلمہ نوشش ایلا دیلا ریح قفتح
یا تہ الب المچی قید او نشاہ
دید ی کیم دوغزی آیت ای نکیواہ

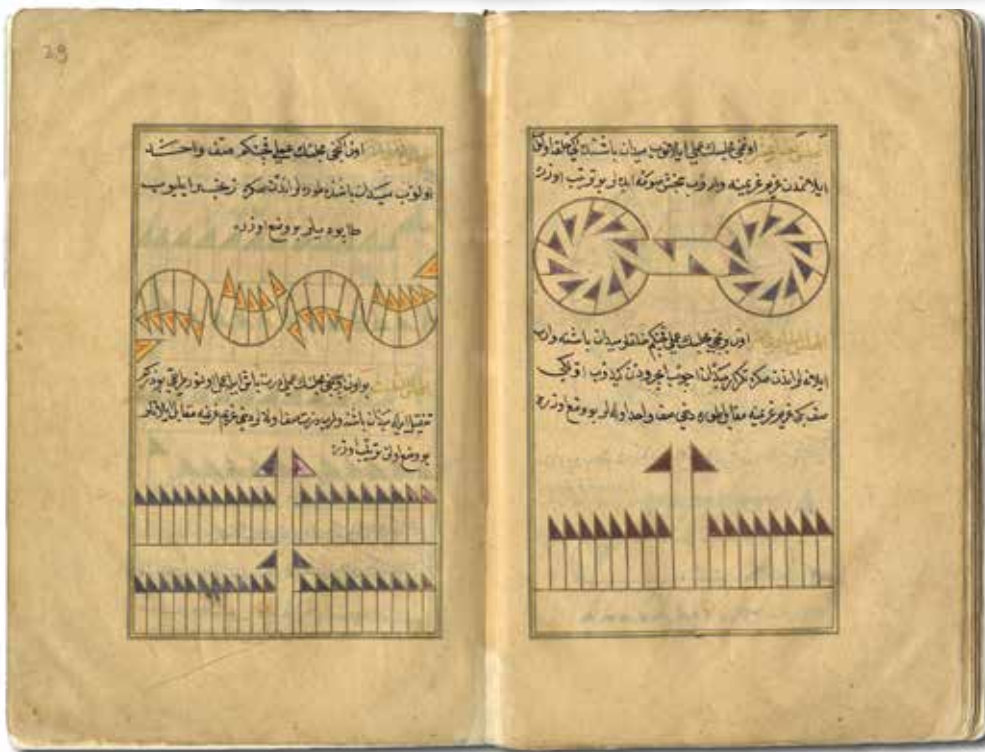


دید ی سن جاشاکر جا کر اولاسین
دوغزی سو یلار سنک اولاسین

کر چاک آیت سوزی یایان سو یل
نا قبول اولور یایا نخی تنک سپوز

شاه سن آدو نیکنے جا کر ایلمہ
راست کو تنک تازہ دور دایم بوز

52. The Turkish version of the *Iskendernameh* – a poem recording the legendary stories of Alexander the Great. This manuscript is a copy of the work of a 13th-century poet, Ahmedi



53. A manuscript copy of the chronicle compiled by the Turkish historian İbrahim Peçevi (1572–1650)

54. Figures depicting cavalry moves in the work entitled *Risale-i Tohfetü'l-guzat* (*The Book of Warriors*) written in the 16th century by Matrakçı Nasuh



55. Illustration in the 18th-century Turkish adaptation of the *Seventy Tales of the Parrot* (Sanskrit: *Śukasaptati*; Turkish: *Tutiname*), a work widely spread in various forms throughout the Eastern world

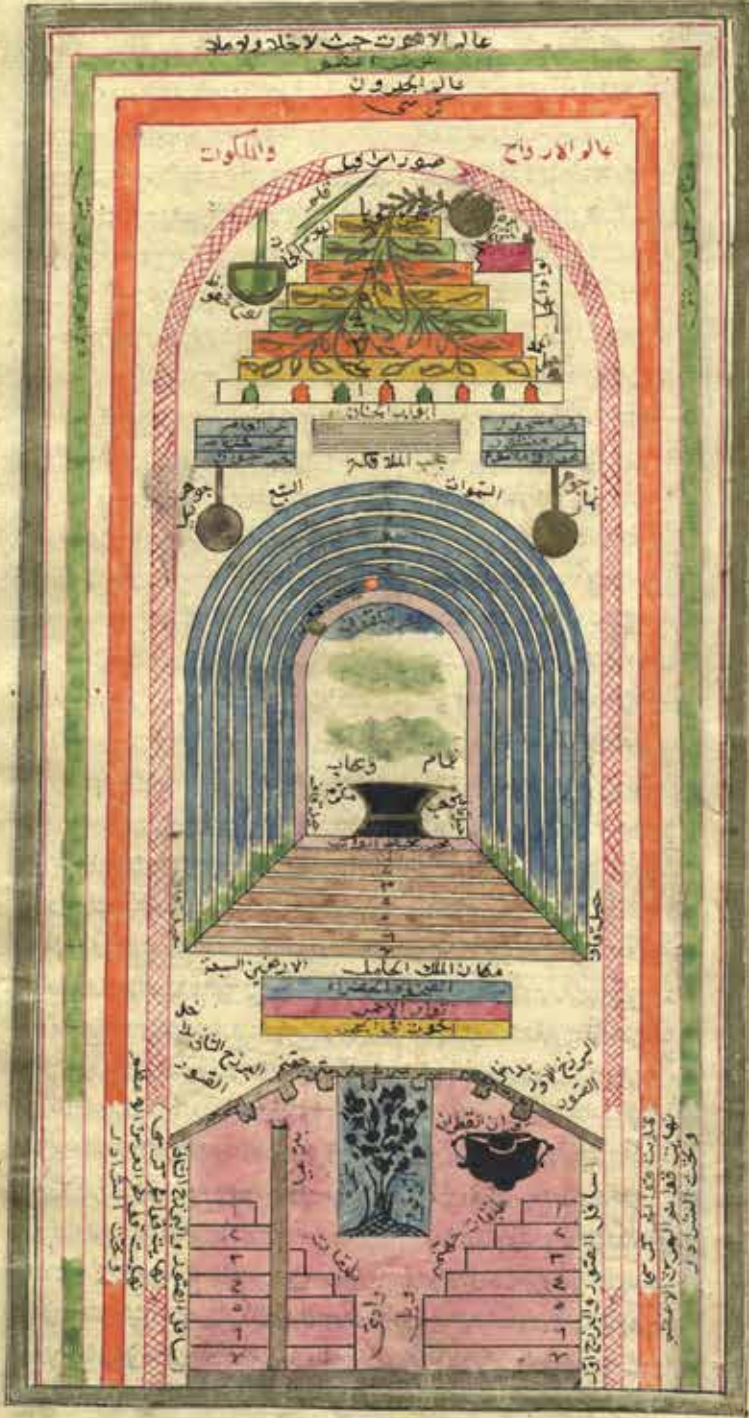


معرفت نامه حقی در بو معرفت نامه ده بل رتبی هو

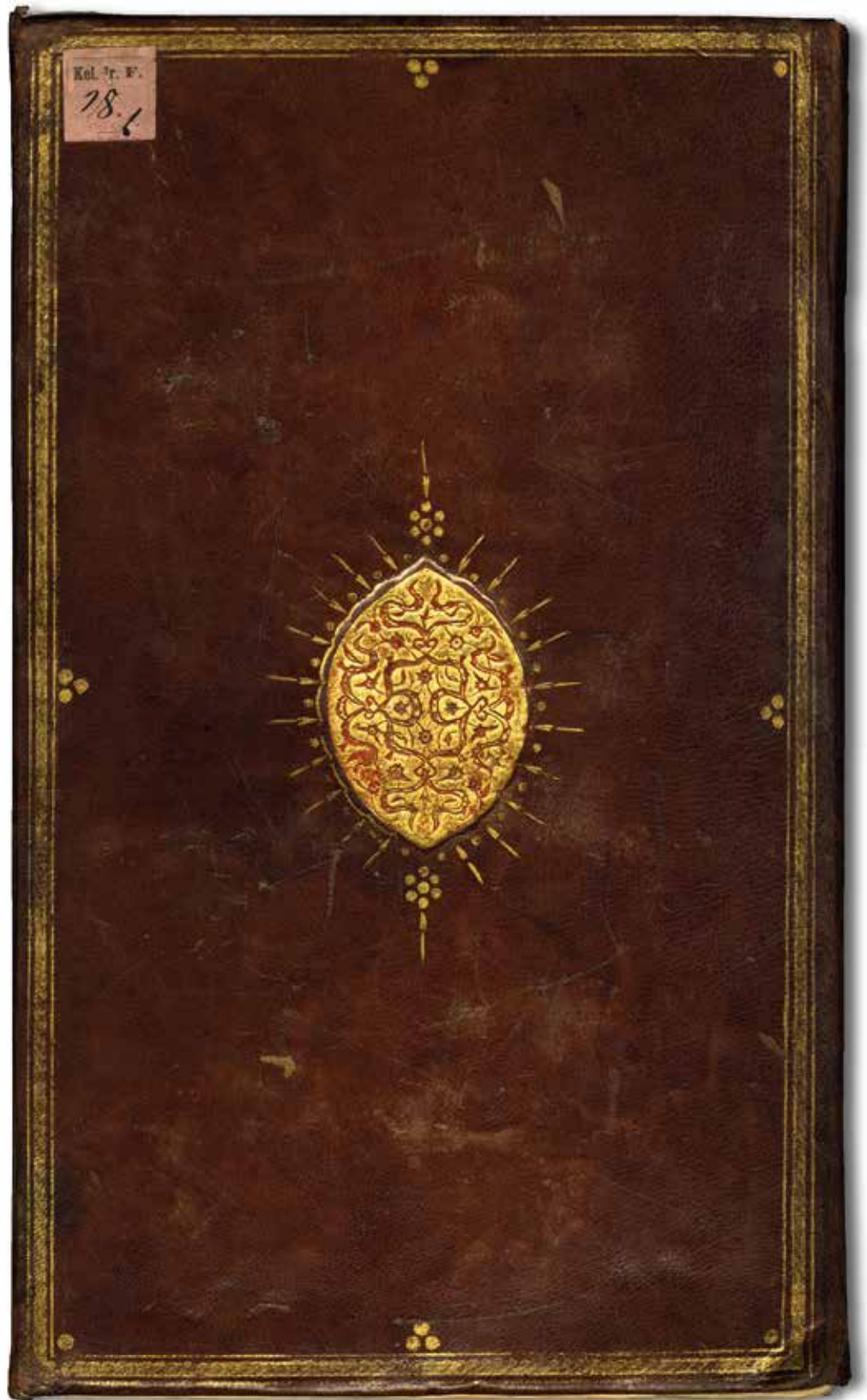
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
 حمدی حد و شکر بی عدد و نای مؤبد بر واحد فرد آمد حضرت تریزه اولسونکه هر شا اولون
 علم اولیسه مقدر و مبین قلوب اعیان جهانی فیض لایزالیه مرتب و معین قلوب
 کاش عالی کل اسماء معطر و مزین قیامشدر و جمله جهانی انسان ایچون وانی کندی معرفتیون
 و ایدوب حقایق اشیا ایله ذائق معنایی بالجه آنکه اجان و اظهار ایدوب روح انسانی جامع
 اسمه صورت و حاصل امانت و تحمل اسرار ایتشدر و هیک عالمده اولان نیجه بیک حکمته
 علمای واقف ایلیوب کتابجهان هر حرفه ایات معرفتین مطالعه ایدلری عارف ایلیوب
 کوکل علمده دخول ایدک عبادتی کعبه حضورنده عاکف ایتشدر و افضل صلوات و اکل نجات
 و احسن تسلیهات اول سید کائنات و اشرف مخلوقات و خلاصه موجودات پیغمبر محمد صلی الله علیه و آله
 اسرار عظم و عقل اول اولان روح اکلنه اولسونکه لولاک لولاک ما خلقت لافلاک خطایله
 مستطاب اولشدر و خلقی طاعتجه اندک نور هدایتیه انرا جیه کندی لفسن بن المعنی معرفت حقی
 بولشدر و اول اول و صحابه نجات اولسونکه انوال و افعال و عقاید و اخلاق جمله سنده
 اکانایه اولوب نور ایمان و حضور عرفان ایله کوکلری بولشدر رضوان الله تعالی علیهم اجمعین
 بقا آمد بو حقیر فقیر حقیقی ابراهیم حقی اول عزیز شریف محمد و فی السید احمد نعیمی ایچون
 بو کتاب اکتساب ایله اکان خطایک ایدکله ای عزیز اعتراف الله فی الدارين اول معلوم اولسونکه هر
 حق تعالی یکی عالی بنی ادر ایچون و انلری ایچق کندی معرفتیون خلق ایلدیکین جمله طوور
 نعتیکم اطف و کریمه کنع کنزاً مختصاً فاحسبت ان اعرف خلقتا خلق ابرقونی بوردشدر

400

الفكر هبة اسلام



56. Title page and drawing from the 18th-century Turkish mystical author İbrahim Hakki Erzurumi's cosmographical work, *Maarifetname*



57. The chronicle of Mehmed Raşid, the 18th-century Ottoman court historian. It was printed by the Hungarian-born İbrahim Müteferrika in Istanbul in 1741



جلد اول تاریخ راشد افندی
بیت الله الخیر المیر

حمد اول مبدع کارگاه ایجاد و تکوین جنبانه که متبعضان صفحات تواریخ و از زمان وقوف زمان ازل
عنوان وجودند حیران و متمسحان طبقات حوادث و اکوان ادراك شمار صنایع دست جودند
ولهان اولوب يد قاهره قدرتی شتون احوال کونیه ده ابراز تصرفات لبرکین طبقاتن طبق و لسان
یران حکمی کوش عبرت عبادت تعلیق قرطه و كذلك نقص عليك من انباء ما قد سبق فاشدر
وصلوة و تحیت اول واسطه العقد هسنى آسمان و زمین و ماده انطلق سموات وارضین حضرتنه که
لسان معجز بیان امی عنوانی سریره پرداز قصص اولین و آخرین و تاریخ طراز کنت نبیا و آدمین
الماء و الطین اولوب اهل آسمان دین واجله خاتمان یقین اولان آل و اصحاب معالی سمائی عداة
مشروع فوز و نجات و زوات وقایع سیره معجز اندر ابا ارحم بونی سپر منزل رسان مناهج و مرشد
ابوالکرم محمد المدعو راشد لنگ و لوک وادی عرض البوادئ نظم و انشایه سلوک ایدوب بعون
الله الملك المنان حسب الاستطاعة فاثر رأس المال ملکه ادب و تبیان اوللدن عذب فراة مجد
و افضالی شادانی بخش مزارع حال از باب فضل و کمال اولان دولت علیه مخلدة لا قبالك ثبت
تفاصيل و قایع احوالی کند و به شب و روز سر و کار فکر و خیال ابکن کار فرمایان مسانید جوام
وجلالک کساد رغبت و اقبال لندن داعیه دل میل بر زمدت متروک کارگاه ترانی و اهمال اولمشیدی
و قنانه نوبت خلافت سنیه عثمانی و دولت سلطنت بهیه خاقانی خلاصه دودمان دولت و اقبال
و تقاوه خاتمان سلطنت و اجلال بیدت شه ملک بخش و فروزند محبت طرازنده کشور تاج و تخت
صاحب آیات الماثم ناصب رلیات الفاخر و خلیفة الحق و راجی الملک والدين و حامی البریة

البریة سلطان
الامجاد مراکبه
والبدن الشها
الدنانیر و اعوان
اصناف الامم و
على الفرق بیت
السلطان الاعظم
الشرفین السلطان
لا زالت ریاض دولت
حضر ناز بندک
اکسون و لاجم
اولدن لیل و نهار
معامل و شعور الیه
سز انجف معالی
خیره مقصود اوله
تحقیق اولد بکن
کتاب تاریخ کافل
مملکت لوی دولت
منقضیه حکم و
و ایرادن مشایسته
قدر و شانلر بنده
روز بر و ز جواهر
الی انقراض الدو
اوله حق فواید حل
فسیحیه الاکتافک
و انصاف اری و نک
مجدد آیین مجد
او امر الیه الیه
عد التارین طاق
یوم تقو و ما وسعت
شان و شوکتلو
و توزیع موافق
نظم دور و زوی

نه آسینه به رجوع لیدر روز کار مساعه ایتمدی سیدن گلد و کاری
 یابن کنیز لیک طریقک مابین دورت یزمیل وارد قناره ابله آسینه
 مابین سقرتی صید راول قطعه به پندگزی دیل بیک میل بودر خواس
 دتای جدیدی متکفل بکتاب مستقل دن بطریق اختصار و قاج ورق
 اختیار اولوب بمقامه بیت اولندی اخبار دوابه گری نام برسیع مقلام
 اورد که کله سی شیرکله سی کچی در و نه اناری در از ویدر و لوفی
 قبلا به شیهه در بش شیرطولی و اوج بش عرشه وارد و وقتی حشمتک
 و تدرویدر اما هرگز قرض آسینه ضربه ایتمدی هندی چوق هلاک
 ایتر اندی فرصت بول قله قتل ایلوب روز میوری نام حیوان وارد کم
 شده استرماده قدر در لوفی کستانه کچی در ادبی و کله
 هلاک ایتر سری و پایجه سی قن لیدر اما بگری دورت ساعت
 طبع اولمضه شمز بلاد مزه بده بریوع ایوب وارد که جته لری حقیدر
 و قطعا دتایری یوقه در و یور و ناری قن در از در و کوزلی قن یورد در کوز
 ایکن کوزوروز قوتلی از در کلاب ابله صید ایدرل کوزوزن
 اشهار ایتمدی تستر لیدر کچه ایمره چیقزل و محمدیل زواده ایچون
 اطراف کوزورول کتر طعمه اماری مورجه ل در و اطراف نام و حیوان دخی
 وارد که کلاب بر سر لوانه بکر چهار یاد دخی مار مثال طم صافی در
 و یسندک اونی یزدرو یسندک غایق بر سری وارد که پاری و ذبی
 اونگ آنتدن یغمشدر جته ده ککلب قدر در قوی از در بر کسینه به
 و ضرری بقدر اباقبله خند قله ازوب ایتمدی باور حیوان مزبور کسلی
 هلاق آسین لیدر حیوانات مزبور فی و وجهه تصوی بر آکشدرد
 و بلاد

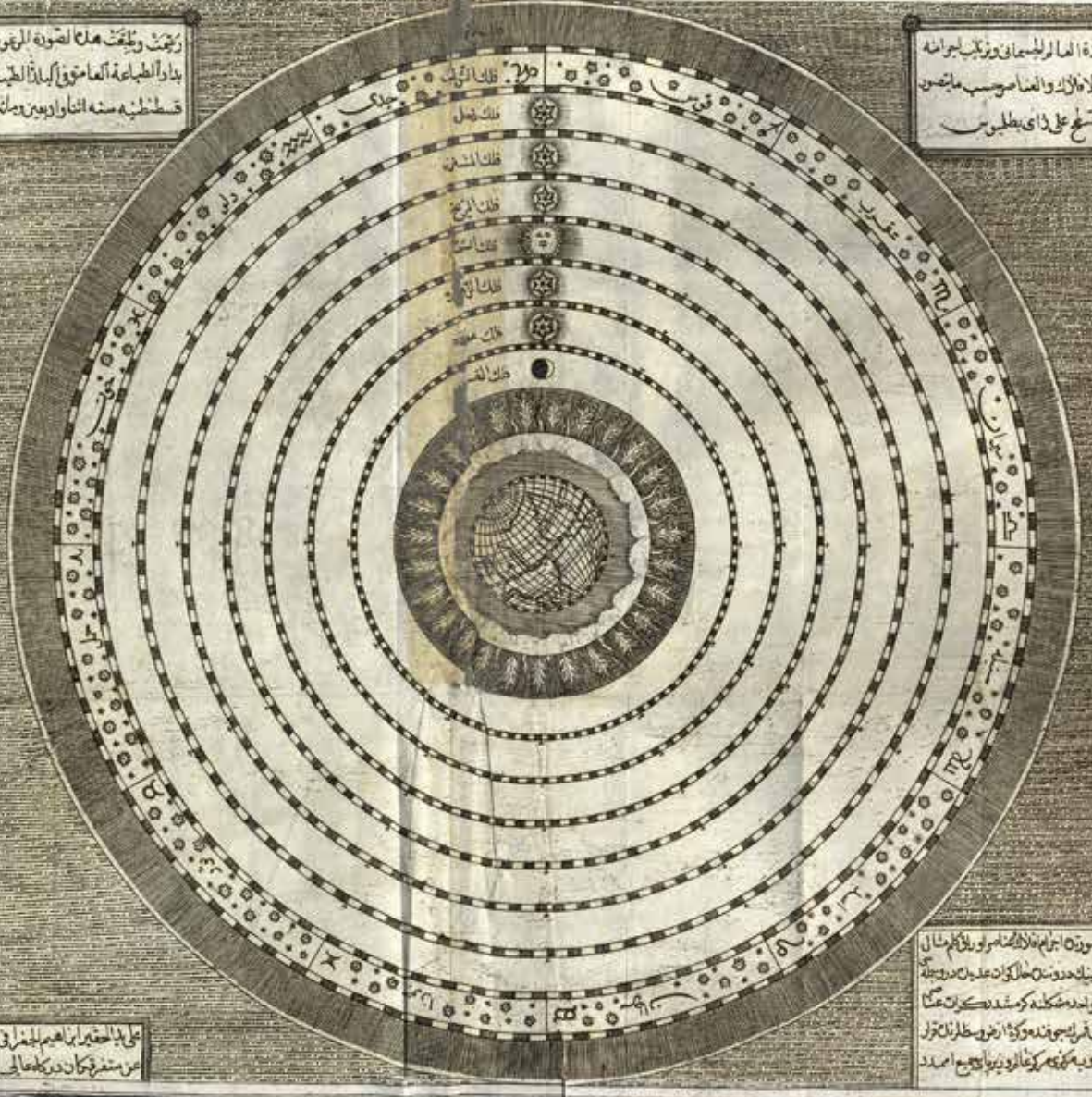


و بلاد مزبور ده بریوع وحشی هر مل وارد که اوناری کوندر و جته لری کلمه
 قه سحر و قن لیدر و حشمتک در بلاد مزبور بیک قردسی لواح مختلفه و زرد در

58. Engravings from the Turkish work *Tarih-i Hind al-Garbi* (*The History of West India* [i.e. America]) published in 1730 by İbrahim Müteferrika

صورة العالم السماوي وتوزيع اجرامه
من الاملاك والعا صوب ما تصور
في السطح على ذى بطليموس

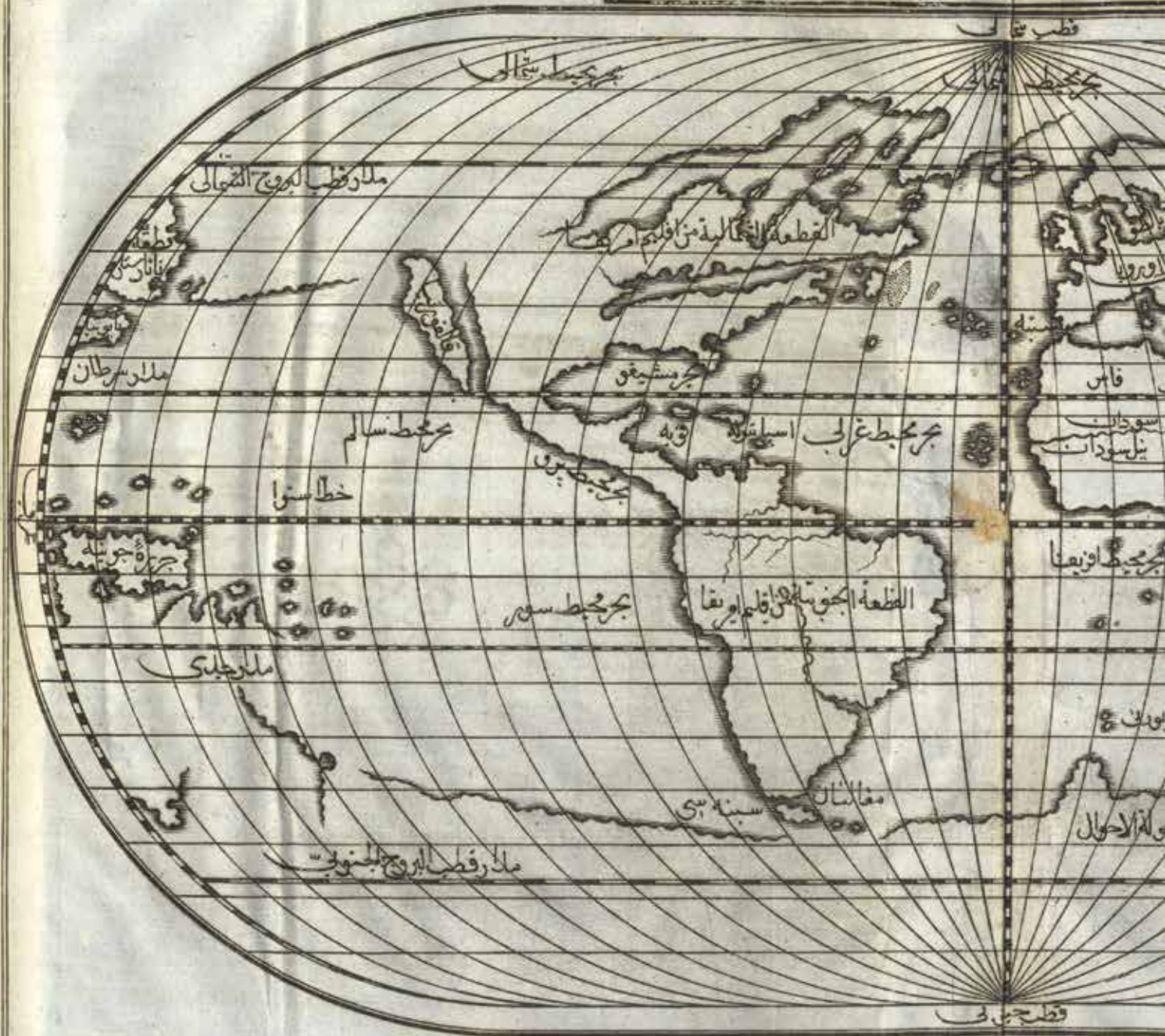
وتحت وطقت هذه الصورة المرفوعة
بدا الطباعة العامة في بلاد الهند
قسطه سنة اثنا واربين ومائة



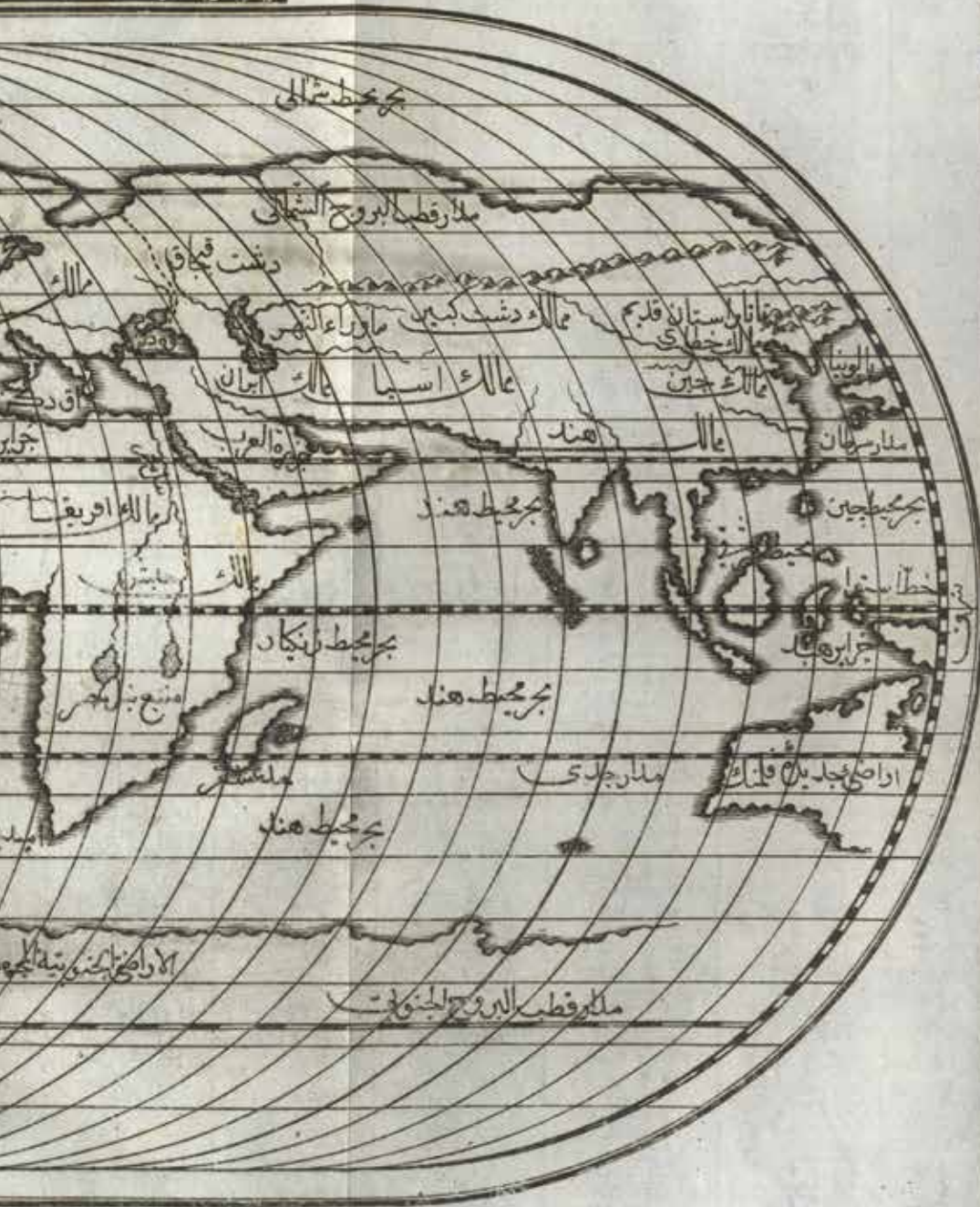
بوصف اجرامه في العالم السماوي
بوصف اجرامه في العالم السماوي
بوصف اجرامه في العالم السماوي
بوصف اجرامه في العالم السماوي

على الطباعة العامة في بلاد الهند
قسطه سنة اثنا واربين ومائة

دن عیار تاو به نام الاستداره اولان کوره زمین
 افه و سعتی فهسه اسان و مواقع براری و بجاری باری نظر ده
 کوره صورت بیضی در سه عرض و لسطح اولیست در



اراضي قديمه وارا ضي جديد
وما نك شكل وبعثي ورس
عما بان اولوايچون اشيو



59. Map from the work of the 17th-century Turkish scholar, Kâtib Çelebi, outlining the history of the Ottoman Navy. The book was printed in 1729, in the printing house of İbrahim Müteferrika



60. Painted Chinese silk book from the beginning of the 20th century. The picture depicts the festival after a buffalo sacrifice held by the members of a South-Chinese ethnic group, white Miao, in honour of their ancestors



61. Pali Buddhist manuscript produced in Sri Lanka at the beginning of the 20th century. The text is scratched into sizecut palm leaf pages



62. A Sanskrit collection of poems. The late 18th-century manuscript was gifted to the Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences by Ferenc Pulszky (1814–1897) in 1867. The two figures in the picture are Ganesha (on the left) and Saraswati (on the right), the former being the Hindu god of wisdom and good luck, who removes obstacles from people's lives, while the latter is the goddess of knowledge

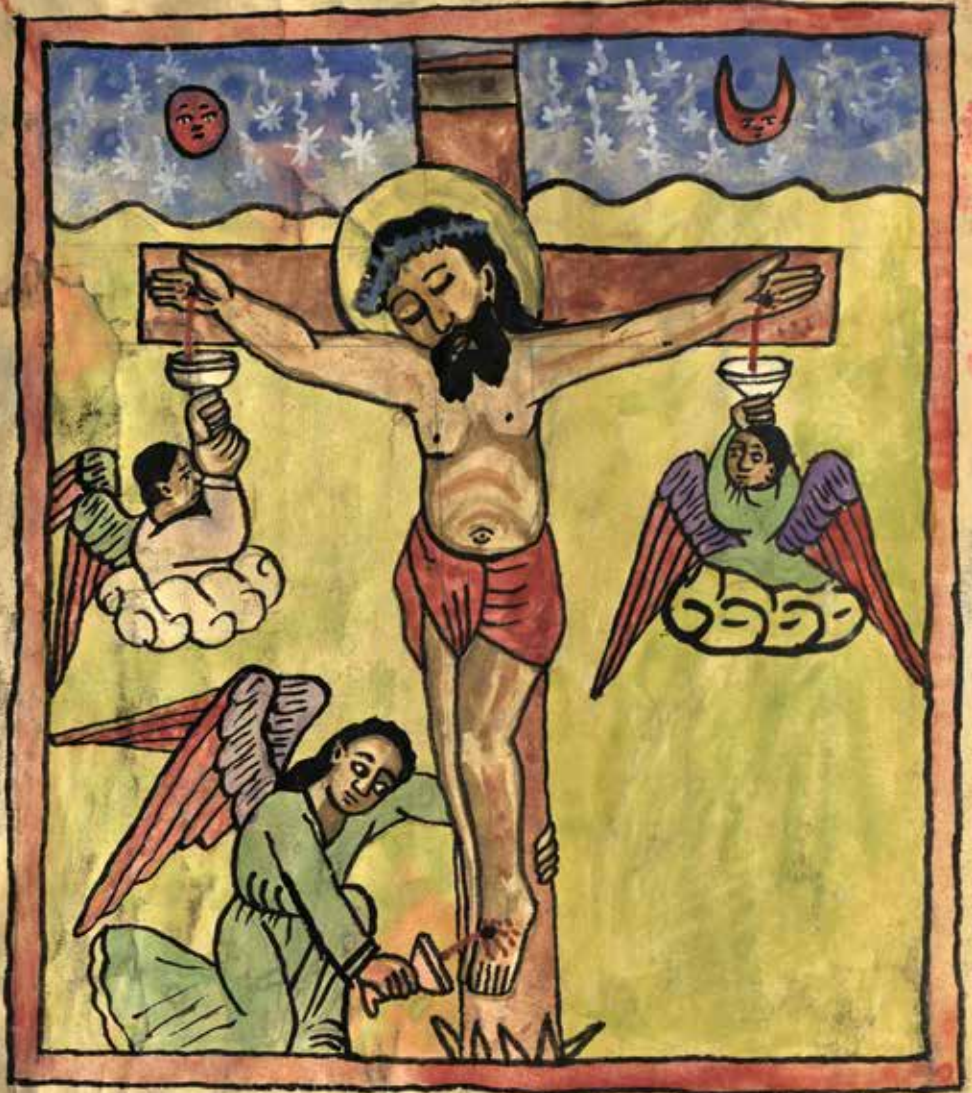


63. Sanskrit manuscript produced in Kashmir in 1815, gifted to the library by Ferenc Pulszky. The miniature depicting the creation of the world is an illustration for the poem *The Thousand Names of Vishnu*. The blue-bodied god is reclining on the serpent Ananta, and in the chalice of the lotus sprung from Vishnu's navel sits Brahma. The goddess at his legs is Bhumi-Devi, the Earth Goddess



64. Ethiopian manuscript in a typical wooden-board binding containing prayers and extracts of gospels in Ge'ez language. Archangels Michael and Gabriel can be seen to the right. 20th-century parchment

ጳጳሮስ ጳጳሮስ ጳጳሮስ



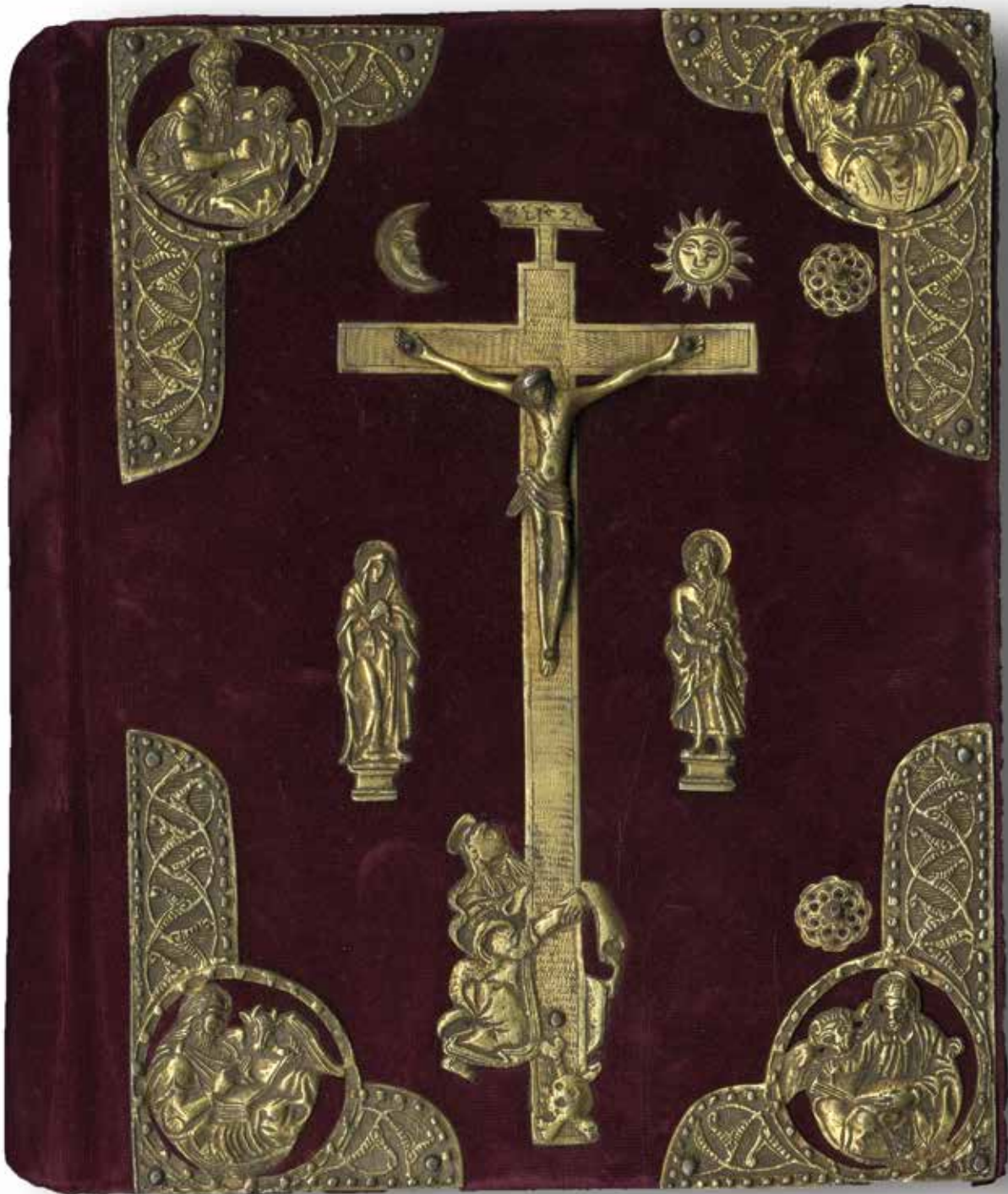


65. *Senkessar*, a collection of short daily commemorations of the lives and martyrdoms of the saints recognized by the Ethiopian Orthodox Church, arranged according to the calendar of the church. Parchment manuscript written in Ge'ez at the beginning of the 20th century



414

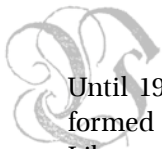




66. *Awetaran*, a 17th-century classical Armenian Gospel and its ornamental cover



Core Collection



Until 1954 all printed books and periodicals formed a single collection in the Academy Library. Then, in line with international processing and preservation practices, an independent unit was created to house the Rare Book Collection within the Department of Manuscripts. At this time the collections of the founders of and donors to the Library were separated. Publications from the Kingdom of Hungary and from Transylvania published after 1850 and foreign books that appeared after 1800 remained in the Core Collection, thus, in relating its history, the names of people that have already been encountered in connection with the rare books will necessarily be repeated.

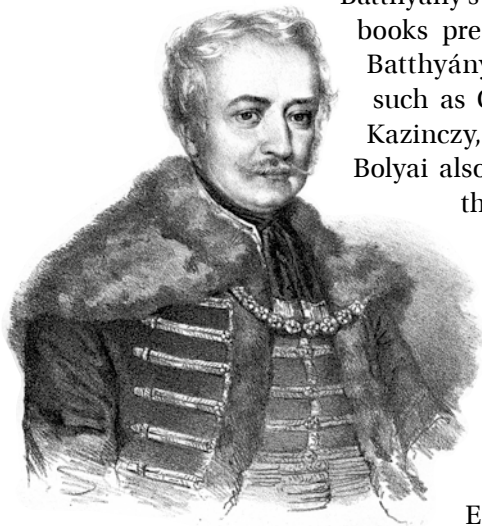
On 17 March 1826 Count József Teleki, the first president of the Academy, offered his family library of some 30,000 volumes for the “use of all citizens of the country”, thereby founding the Library of the Hungarian Learned Society. The deed of foundation placed the Academy Library on the same footing as the Library of the National Museum and the University Library, thus setting the objective of creating an all-embracing academic library as opposed to an institution with a narrow audience and field of interest satisfying the needs of an exclusive scholastic body.

The Learned Society started its activities in 1831, but it only became possible to receive the Teleki library in the 1840s. The Academy Library, which was housed temporarily in

rented rooms, was officially opened on 23 December 1844, welcoming members of the Academy and, with the permission of the president, other scholars. Count Teleki made generous provision for the Academy Library in his will as well, bequeathing his reference library of 5,000 volumes and 24,000 forints for its expansion. The Academy’s current building was built in 1865 and adequate space for the Library was provided on the ground floor. It remained there until 1988, when it moved to its present home in Arany János Street, which was converted from the Academy’s former apartment house. The Library Committee under the remit of the Presidium and Governing Council of the Academy was established in 1865. Ferenc Toldy became its first chairman and its members included the poet János Arany and eminent scholars of the period, who dealt with almost all issues affecting the Library from its use to its enlargement. This Committee still functions today and its members are invited by the current president of the Academy.

From 1837 onwards, the Library was entitled by royal decree to receive a deposit copy of every book published in Hungary. The Academy Library’s right of legal deposit continued until 1997, and thus this remained a highly important source of acquisition.

Donations formed the basis of the Core Collection and were later, too, an important means of its enlargement. Major gifts in the first decade included Ferenc Kresznerics’s



József Teleki. From a contemporary album of portraits of the members of the 1842 Diet of Transylvania

Plaque to the benefactors of the Library on the stairway

collection of books and coins, István Marczi-bányi's library, the 30,000 volumes of Gusztáv Batthyány's library in Rohonc and 3,000 books presented by his brother, Kázmér Batthyány. Members of the Academy such as Count István Széchenyi, Ferenc Kazinczy, Mihály Vörösmarty and Farkas Bolyai also contributed valuable works to the Library. In 1929 Count Ferenc Vigyázó bequeathed his library of 17,000 volumes (a rich collection of precious codices, incunabula and rare Hungarian books) to the Collection. Certain gifts encouraged other collectors to donate. In 1895 the Goethe Collection of Balthasar Elicher, which is of international significance, came to the Academy, and in recent times two collectors, the German librarian and writer Klaus Seehafer and the Hungarian mineralogist resident in Basel József Arnóth, donated their book collections related to Goethe's oeuvre to the Library. A regrettable historical event contributed to the Library's expansion as well. After World War II, the communist state confiscated the collections of aristocrats, the clergy and the bourgeoisie in a way that was reminiscent of the French Revolution, and the Academy Library was among those to receive "public property" through the People's Library Distribution Centre. Another major addition occurred due to the closure in 1945 of the library of the National Casino, a gentlemen's club which had been founded in 1827. The statutes of the Casino provided for the transfer of its library to the Academy in the event of closure.

International exchange relations have played a key role in the history of the Academy Library. The Library's mission from the outset was to convey the achievements of Hungarian academia to academic institutions abroad and to support academic research in Hungary by acquiring foreign scientific literature. The Academy first established international



relations in 1832–1833, and its very first partner was the Philadelphia Philosophical Society. President József Teleki and Secretary General Gábor Döbrentei sent the Academy's first almanac, published in 1833, to learned societies abroad accompanied by these lines: "Gentlemen, it is our honour to send you the first volume of the Hungarian Learned Society's almanacs with our hope of binding all mankind in a common confraternity through the love of the sciences and the arts."

Exchanges enabled personal relationships to develop between the members of learned societies, and the founder Count István Széchenyi, as vice-president, presented the first volume of the Academy's almanacs to the heads of its counterpart institutions in Bavaria, France and the United Kingdom. The exchange relations flourished until World War I, when the ties were almost entirely severed due to a crisis in book publishing and the Academy's financial difficulties. The international exchange of publications was re-established in the interwar period, and



Emblem of the American Philosophical Society

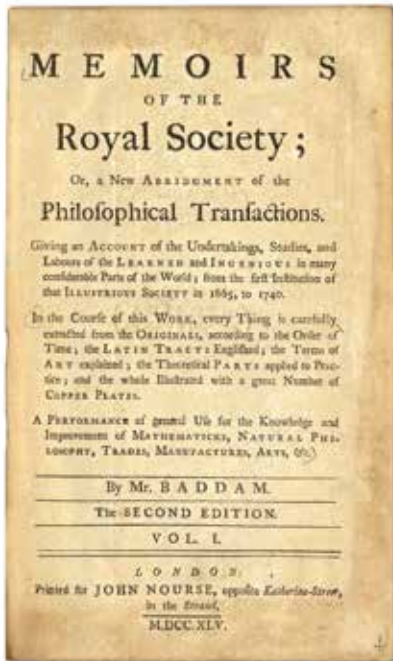


The former reading room of the Library in the palace of the Academy

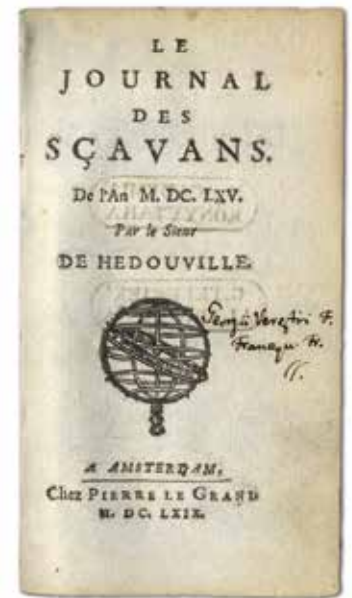


The reading room of the Library building opened in November 1988

Interior of the open-shelved library in the 1890s. Photo by Ede Ellinger



Title page of and metalcut from the first issue of *Philosophical Transactions*



Title page of the first issue of *Journal des savants*

exchange relations were resumed with renewed vigour following the disruption caused by World War II. In 1986 the Library had contacts with 1,516 institutions in 72 countries. Today, publications are exchanged with 723 institutions in 69 countries and this still remains an important source of acquisition despite the increased importance of the electronic information service in today's world.

In 1869, Minister of Education József Eötvös attempted to coordinate the activities of the large libraries in the capital, and the acquisition profile of the Academy Library was defined for the first time as part of this process. Accordingly, the Library collects the publications of scientific societies and institutions abroad, the most important scientific periodicals, dictionaries, works on linguistics and literary history, encyclopedias and handbooks. Nowadays, the Library and Information Centre of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, acting as the national research library, collects specialist literature on ancient history, classical philology, world literary history, linguistics and Oriental studies. Today, the Library

holds a total of 2.4 million items, of which over one and a half million are books, while the periodical collection contains 2,100 current titles and access is provided to about 29,000 electronic periodicals. Since the turn of the millennium an increasing amount of electronic content has become available in the Library's databases. In 2015 and 2016 all books and periodicals which the Hungarian Academy of Sciences was involved with either as the publisher or as a sponsor were digitized.

The centuries-old tradition of the Library is well illustrated by the almost complete runs of many prestigious academic periodicals to be found in its collection. Two examples of this are the *Journal des savants* and *Philosophical Transactions* (both since 1665). The Library continues to regard its future tasks to be fostering its traditions and making available a significant part of foreign scientific literature to the academic community in Hungary as well as making Hungarian scientific works accessible at home and abroad.

Simon Isztray

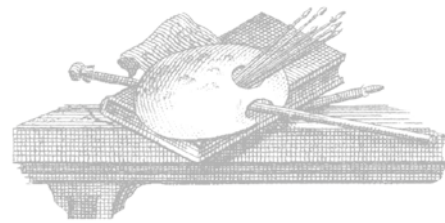


The Library building
from the Danube

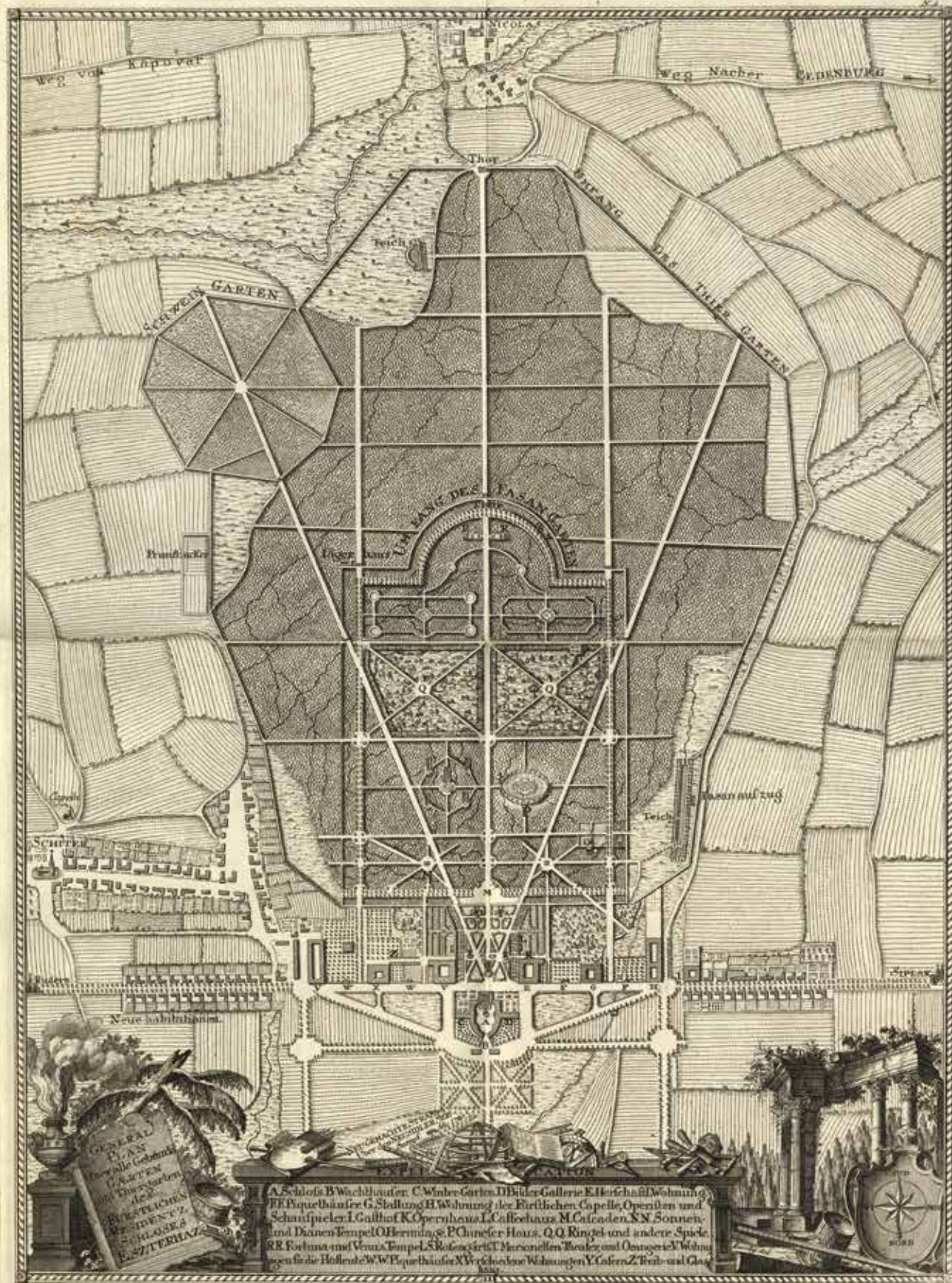


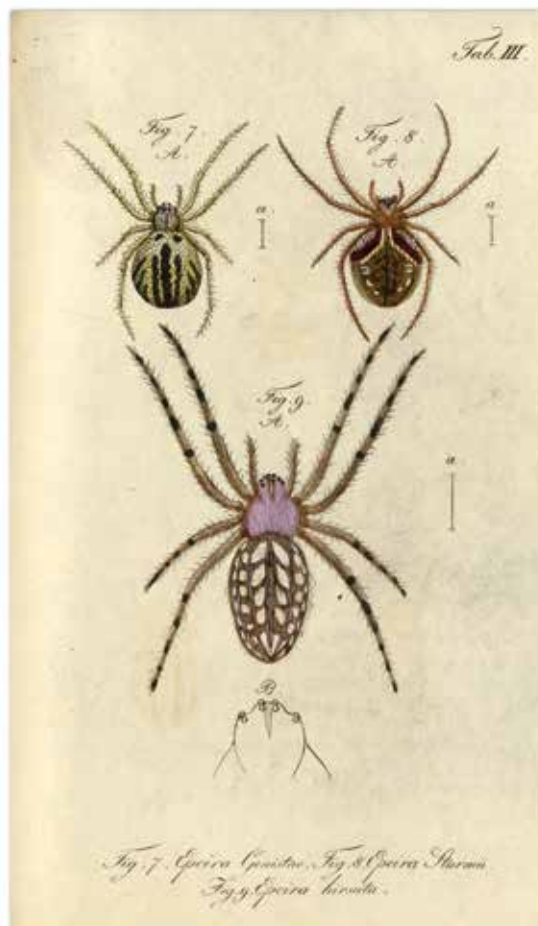
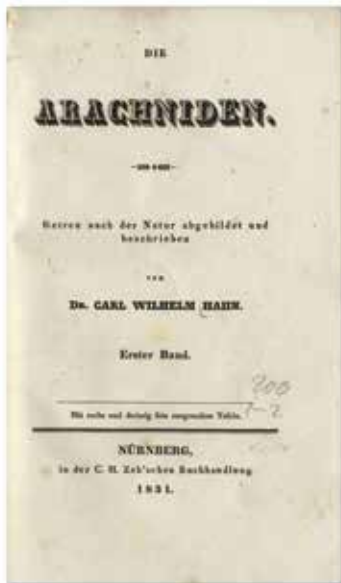
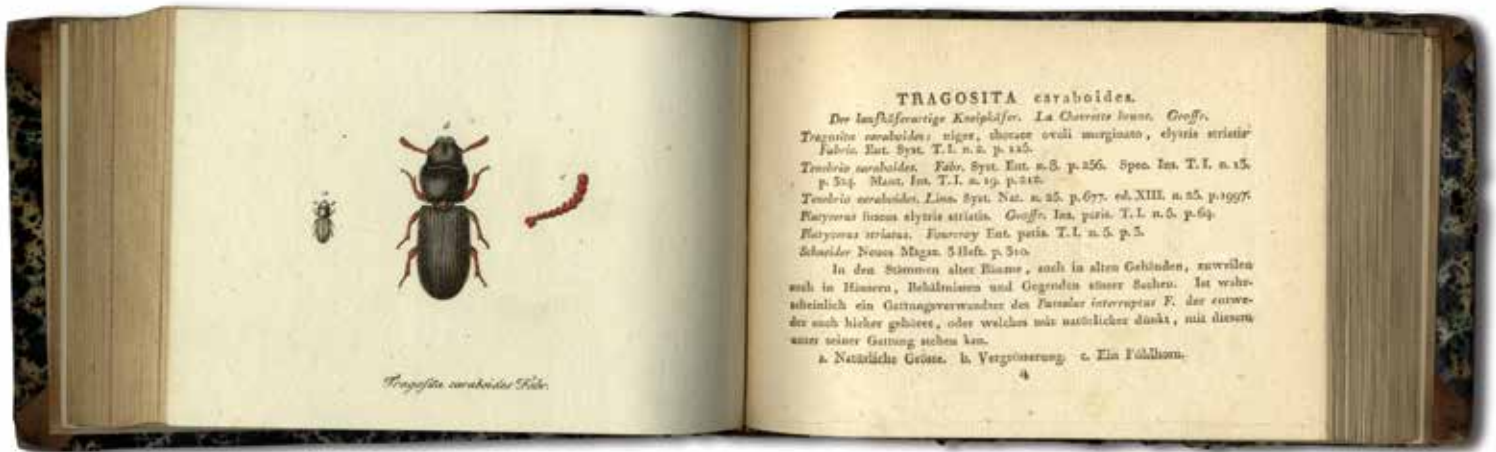
PROSPECT DER FÜRSTLICHEN
HAUPT THOR

RESIDENZ ESZTERHAZ VON DEN
GEGEN NORDEN.



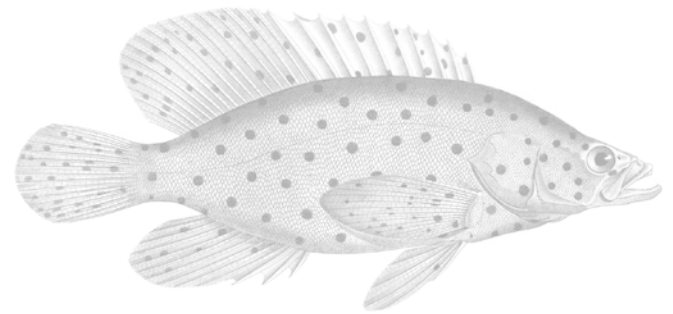
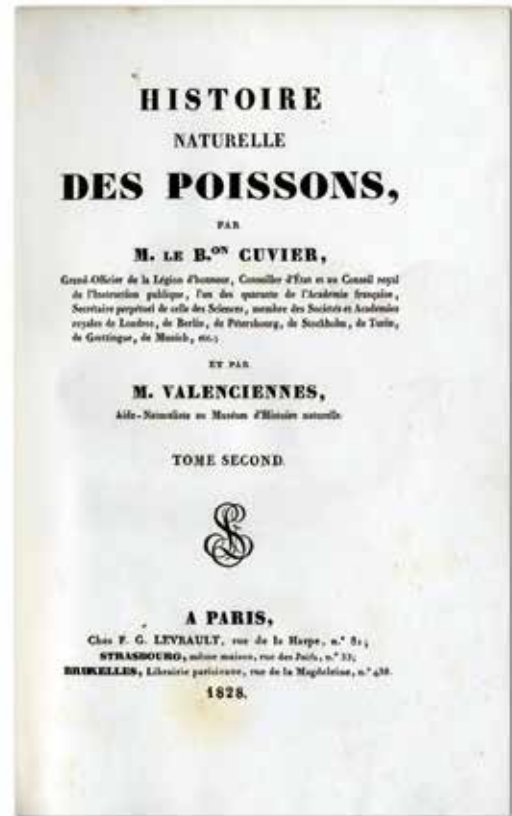
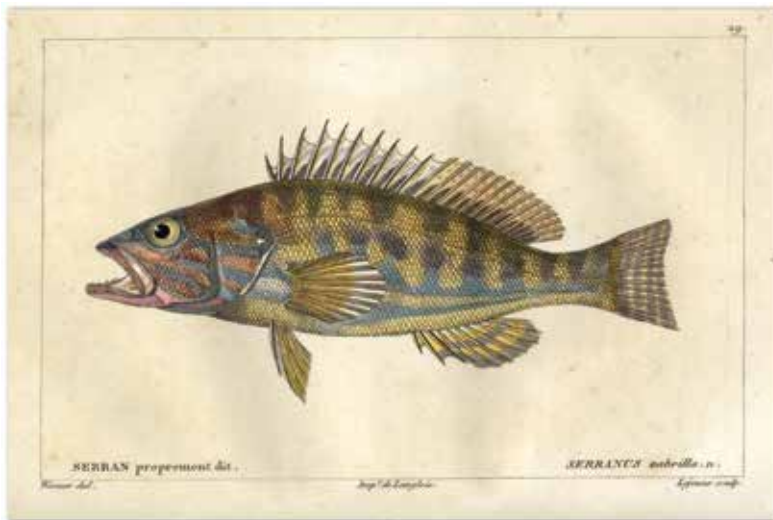
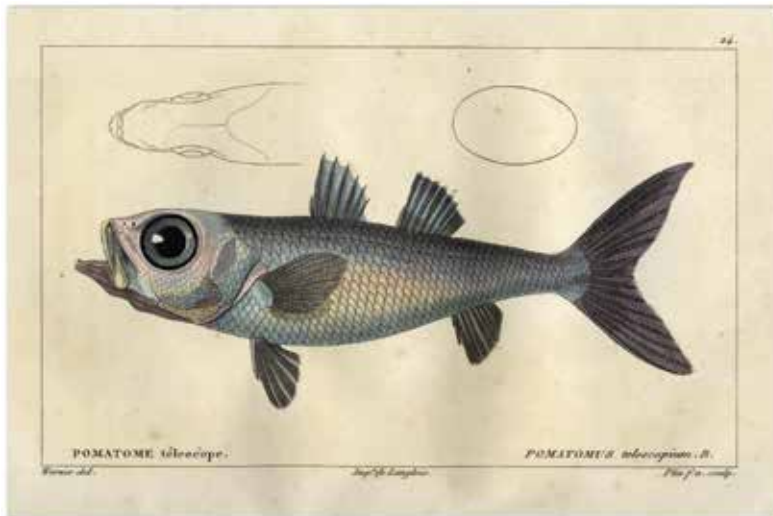
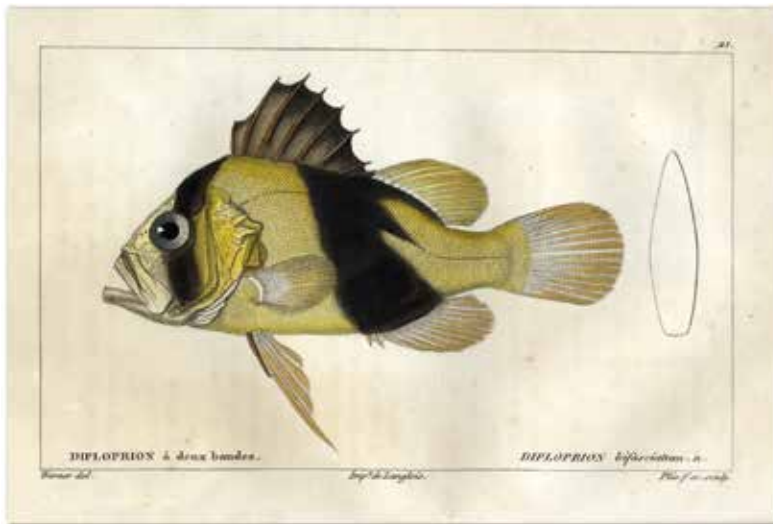
1. *Beschreibung des Hochfürstlichen Schlosses Esterházy im Königreiche Ungern* (Pozsony/Bratislava: Anton Löwe, 1784). The palace of Prince Miklós Esterházy, known as the “Magnificent” due to his love of extravagance, was completed by 1766 and was the venue for the famed Esterházy merriments. This volume presenting the palace, its outbuildings and gardens, illustrated with fold-out metalcut plates was published during the lifetime of its builder. The book devotes the most attention to the collections of artworks and books, Haydn’s opera house, the marionette theatre, the special menagerie and pleasure gardens



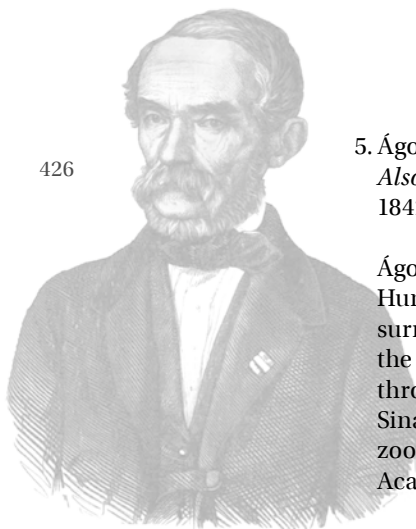
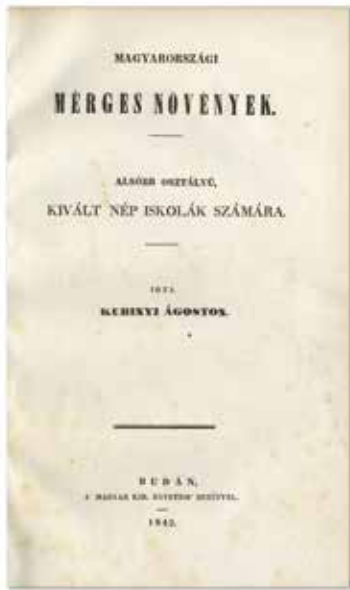


2. Georg Wolfgang Franz Panzer (1755–1829) published his work on entomology, *Faunae insectorum Germanicae initia oder Deutschlands Insecten* (Nuremberg, [1793]), with 100 hand-coloured metalcut plates. Over the next twenty years a further 109 similar volumes presented the insects of Germany

3. The work of Carl Wilhelm Hahn (1786–1835) on spiders, *Die Arachniden: Getreu nach der Natur abgebildet und beschrieben* (Nuremberg, 1831), with fine coloured metalcuts in 16 volumes. Illustrations from the first volume

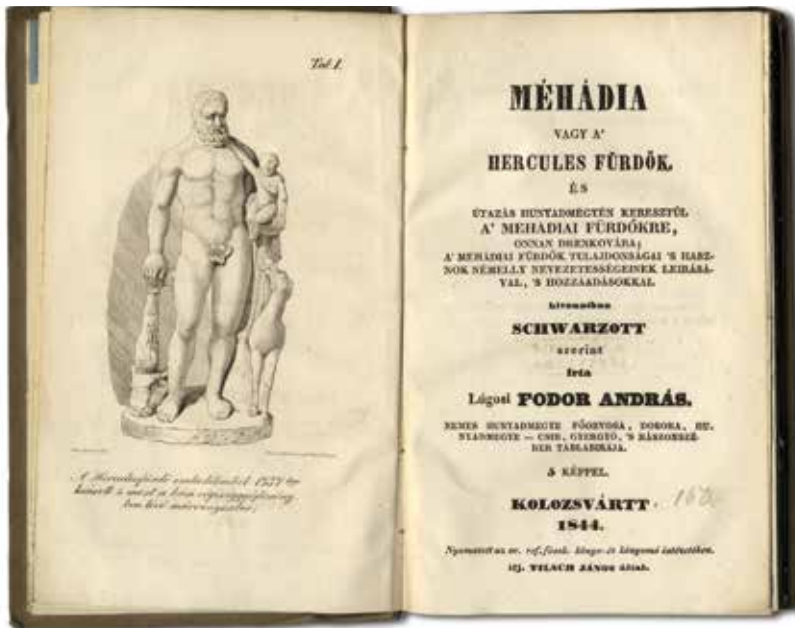
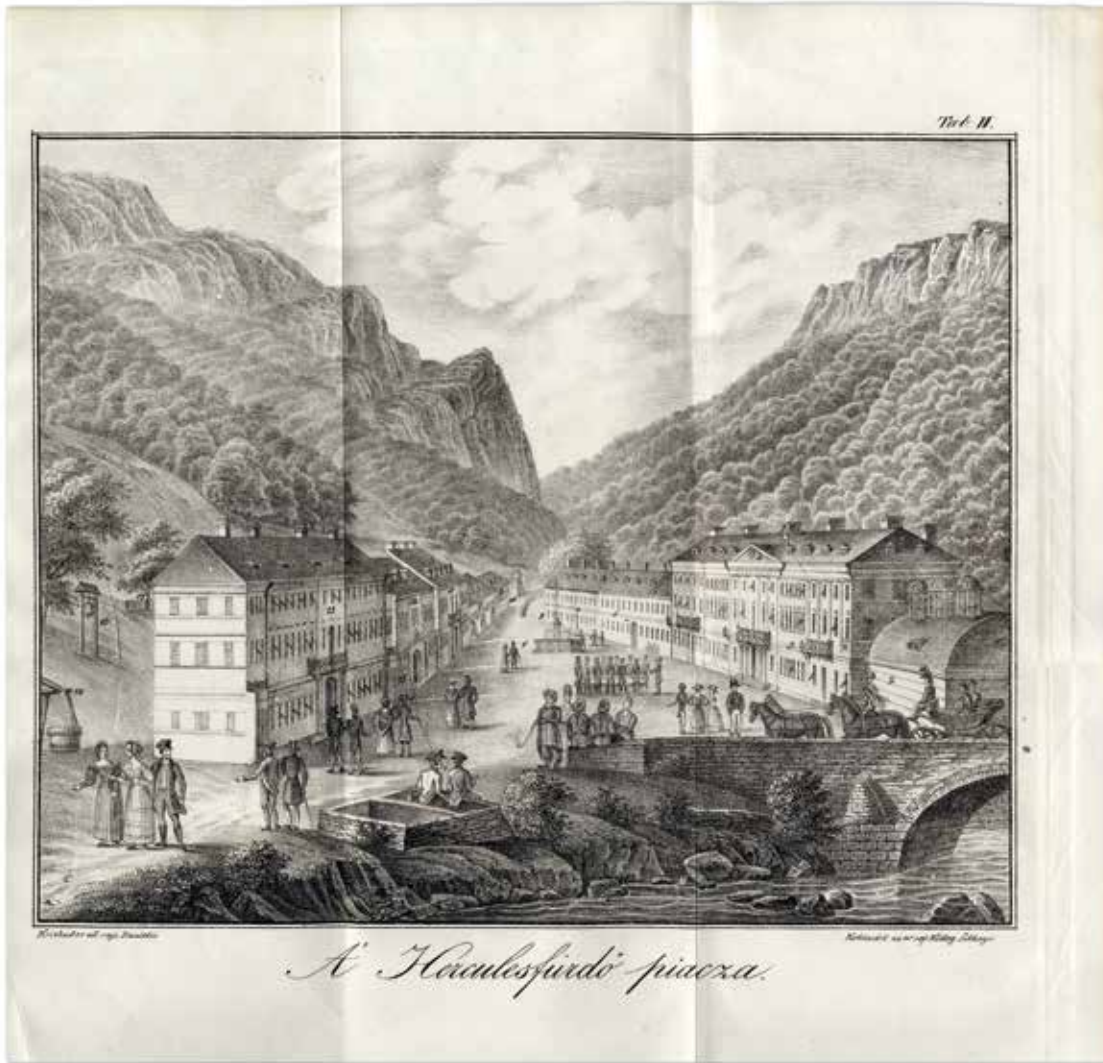


4. A work by the French naturalist Georges Cuvier (1769–1832) was translated and published by the Academy in 1841 under the title *Az állat-ország (The Animal Kingdom)*. Selected illustrations from his 14-volume work on fish, *Histoire naturelle des poissons* (Paris: F. G. Levrault, 1828)



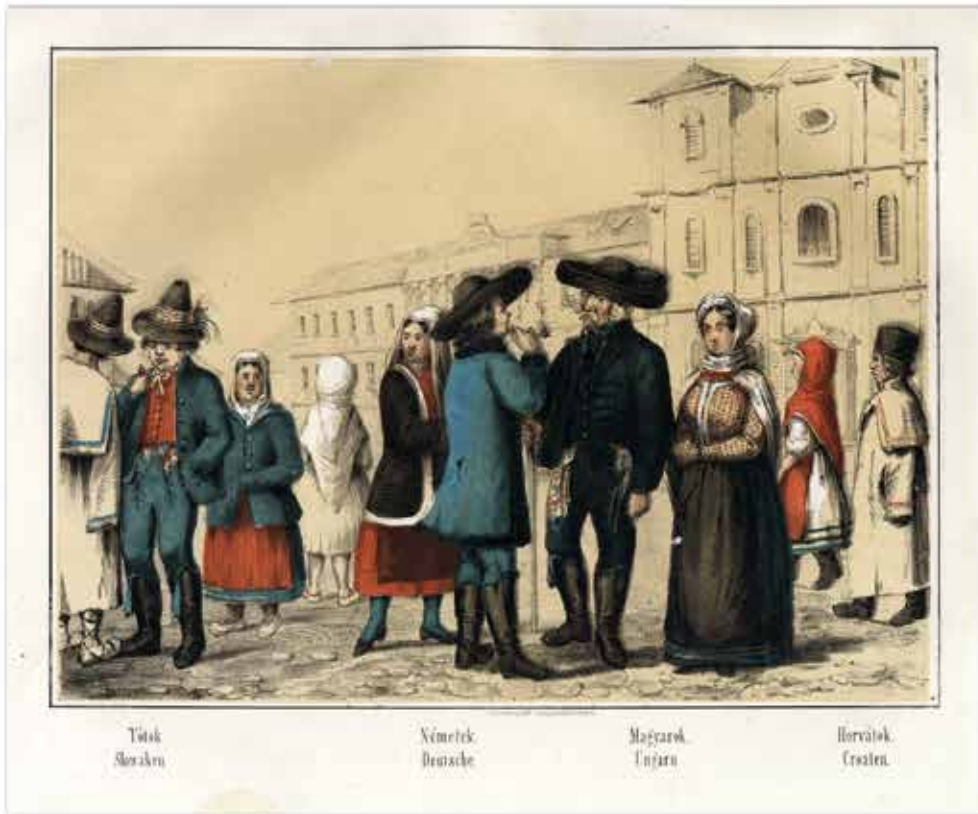
5. Ágoston Kubinyi, *Magyarországi mérges növények: Alsóbb osztályú kivált nép iskolák számára* (Buda, 1842). Schoolbook on the poisonous plants of Hungary

Ágoston Kubinyi (1799–1873), as the director of the Hungarian National Museum, created the garden surrounding the building, and considerably extended the museum's book and natural history collections through the financial support of the banker Simon Sina. He wrote works popularising archaeology, zoology and botany. This textbook came to the Academy as part of Ferenc Vigyázó's collection



6. The travel book *Méhádia vagy a Hercules-fürdők és utazás Hunyadmegyén keresztül a mehádiai fürdőkre* (Kolozsvár/Cluj-Napoca: János Tilsch Jr, 1844) by county physician and judge András Lugosi Fodor (?-1859) describes the area of Mehadia, near the former Roman military camp Ad Mediam (today in Romania) and the popular spa town Herkulesfürdő (Băile Herculane). The contemporary travel guide shows the history and natural history of the area as well as places to visit





8. The German-born engineer and lithographer Miklós Szerelmey (1803–1875), who led an adventurous life, opened his own lithographic press in Pest in 1845. Among the books featuring his own drawings, the first work in Hungary illustrated with colour lithographs presenting the country's historic monuments in Hungarian and German, *Magyar hajdan és jelen: Élethű rajzolatokban* (Pest: Beimel, 1847), is outstanding. The explanatory texts were written by distinguished members of the Academy, such as Gábor Döbrentei, Ferenc Toldy, Imre Henszlmann (1813–1888) and others. From the library of Ferenc Vagyázó



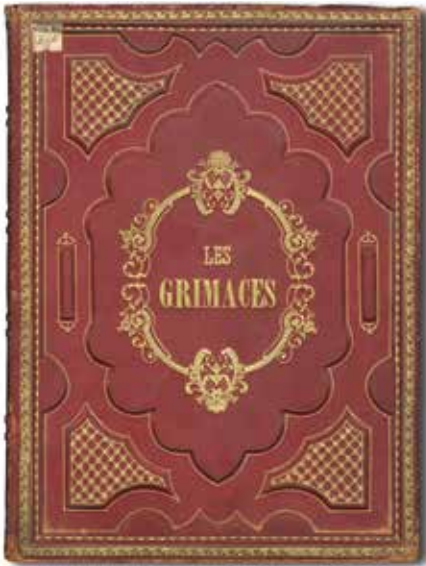
430



9. The former tutor of Roland Eötvös, Gusztáv Keleti (1834–1902), embarked on a legal career before turning to landscape painting, and then organised drawing education in Hungary and founded the Hungarian Royal Institute of Arts and Crafts. His own landscape lithographs illustrate his quadrilingual (Hungarian, German, French, English) album of the Tokaj wine region. Original copies of *Tokaj-Hegyaljai Album* (Tokaj-Hegyaljai Borművelő Egyesület, 1867) are considered book rarities



10. Philipp von Stubenrauch (1784–1848), portrait painter and costume designer, compiled a book of the costumes designed for Viennese theatres, *Kostüme der kaiserl, königl, National und der anderen privil. Theatern in Wien* (Vienna: Jos. Geistinger, 1807). The author, as the scenery and costume designer at the Burgtheater, also designed robes for coronations including the mantle of the Austrian Emperor Francis I on the occasion of the coronation of his son as King Ferdinand V of Hungary in 1830



11. The French portrait and genre painter Louis Léopold Boilly (1761-1845) published a book of hand-coloured lithographs of humorous drawings, *Les grimaces*, in 1823, which was among the books of Ferenc Vigny acquired by the Academy Library



12. *Shakespeare's Comedy of The Tempest* (London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1908). This edition is illustrated by the book illustrator and stamp designer Edmund Dulac (1882–1953)

ITALY.

A POEM

BY
SAMUEL ROGERS.

LONDON,

PRINTED BY G. ALLEN, 10, N. B. ST. 1840.

1840.



8

Tho' but for them a slave, recalls to mind
The barons in array with their great charter?
Among the everlasting Alps alone,
There to burn on as in a Sanctuary,
Bright and unsullied lives the' ethereal flame;
And mid those scenes unchanged, unchangeable,
Why should it ever die?



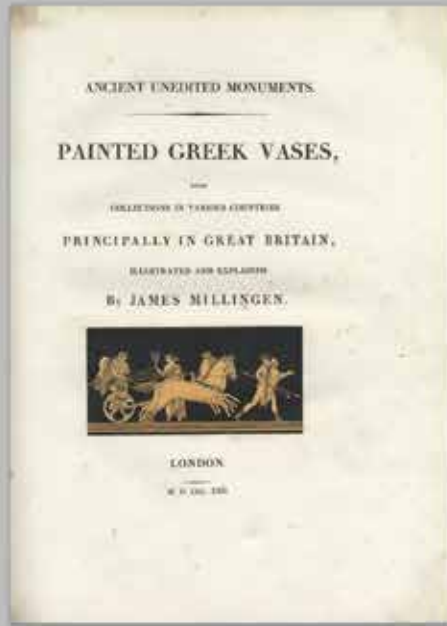


ST. MAURICE.

STILL by the LEMAN Lake, for many a mile,
Among those venerable trees I went,
Where damsels sit and weave their fishing-nets,
Singing some national song by the way-side.
But now the fly was gone, the gnat careering;
Now glimmering lights from cottage-windows broke.
'Twas dusk; and, journeying upward by the RHONE,

c

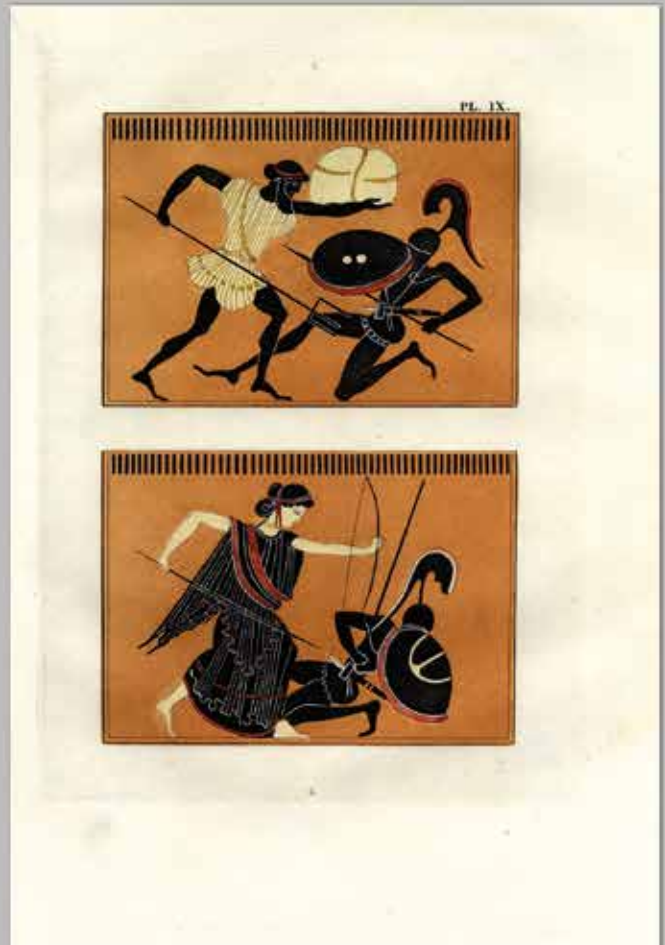
13. Samuel Rogers:
Italy: A poem
(London, 1830).
The volume is
illustrated with
metalcuts
based on the
drawings of
William Turner
(1789-1862)

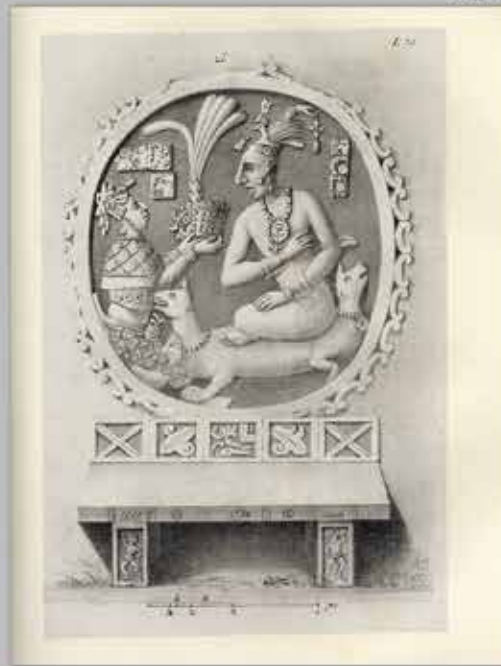


Ferenc Pulszky, director of the Hungarian National Museum, further expanded the collection of antiquities and books inherited from his maternal uncle, the archaeologist and art collector Gábor Fejérváry (1780–1851), with works on archaeology and art history mainly during his time in England. These exclusive, exquisitely illustrated books intended for an appreciative readership were donated to the Academy Library by Pulszky



14. James Millingen (1774–1845), archaeologist, numismatist and collector, drew attention to previously unknown ancient monuments, statues, reliefs and vases in the multi-part series *Ancient Unedited Monuments*, which remained incomplete due to lack of financial support. *Painted Greek Vases* with hand-painted coloured prints from the first part of the series





ANTIQUITIES OF MEXICO:
 FAC-SIMILES
 OF
 ANCIENT MEXICAN PAINTINGS AND HIEROGLYPHICS,

AS PRESERVED
 IN THE ROYAL LIBRARIES OF PARIS, BERLIN, AND DRESDEN,
 IN THE IMPERIAL LIBRARY OF VIENNA,
 IN THE VATICAN LIBRARY,
 IN THE BOGHEAN MUSEUM AT ROME,
 IN THE LIBRARY OF THE INSTITUTE AT BOLOGNA,
 AND IN THE MUSEUM LIBRARY AT OXFORD.

THE MONUMENTS OF NEW SPAIN,

By M. DUPAIK.

WITH THEIR MEASUREMENTS AND ACCOMPANYING DESCRIPTIONS.

THE WHOLE TRANSLATED BY LORD KINGSBOROUGH.

Facsimile Manuscript,

By LORD KINGSBOROUGH.

THE DRAWINGS, OR FIGURES, BY A. AGASSIZ.

IN SEVEN VOLUMES.

VOL. IV.

LONDON:

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT BATHILL, 10, ST. JAMES'S STREET,
 AND
 JOHANNES, 50, AND 52, PALM-BALL COURT,
 LONDON.



15. Lord Kingsborough: *Antiquities of Mexico...* Vol. I-VII (London, 1831). The large folio-size volumes are a collection of facsimiles of manuscripts of Mesoamerican Mayan, Aztec and Mixtec cultures in pre-Columbian times held in European libraries and museums. Although the monumental undertaking remained unfinished and ruined Kingsborough financially, his work inspired much subsequent research



MEMORIE

DETTANTI ALLA STORIA

DELLA CALCOGRAFIA

del Commend. Conte

LEOPOLDO CICOGNARA

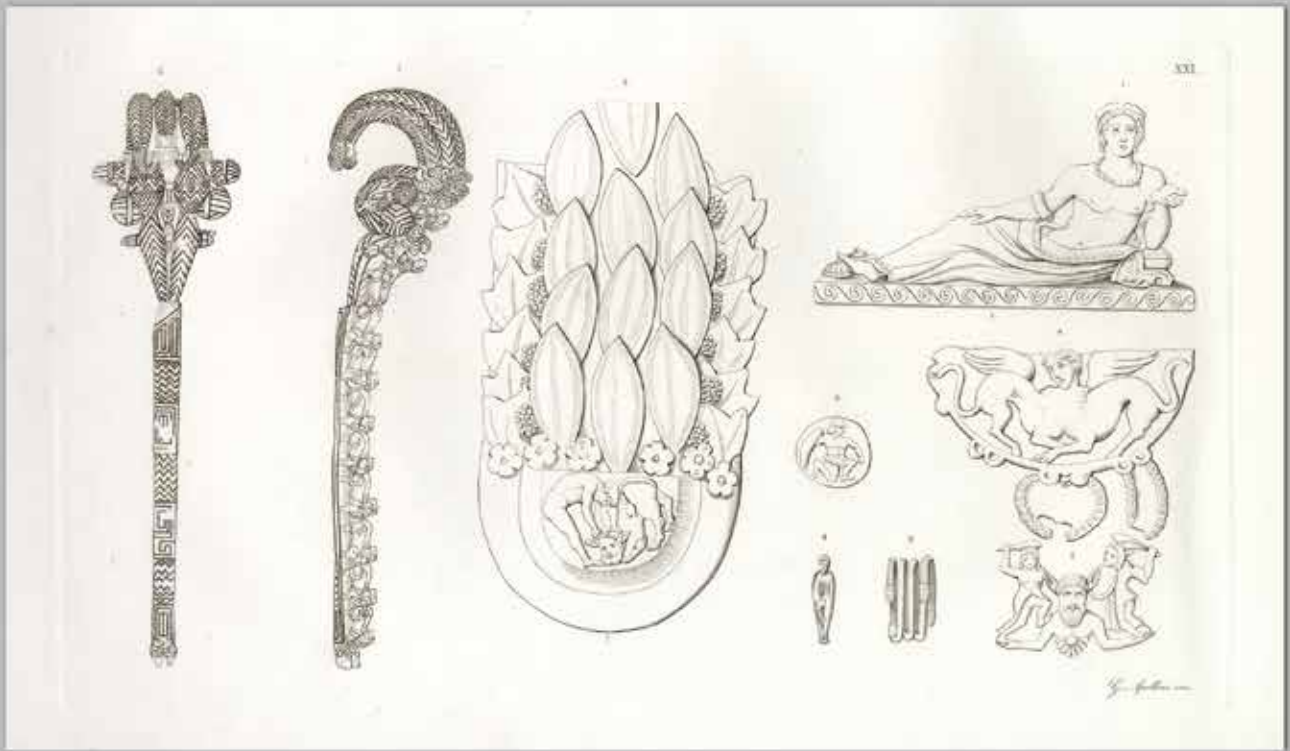


PRATO

NELLA TIPOGRAFIA DEI FRATELLI GIACHETTI
MDCCCXXXI



16. Leopoldo Cicognara: *Memorie spettanti alla storia della Calcoграфия* (Prato: Nella tipographia dei Fratelli Giachetti, 1831). The history of copperplate engraving by Cicognara, president of the Venice Academy of Fine Arts, was published in two versions. In a unique version, which according to a 1847 book list compiled by former owner Gábor Fejérváry, exists only in one single copy, all engravings appear in two series: the first was printed in silver and coloured in hand, whereas the second was produced simply in black and white



440




The volume presenting the history of ancient Italic peoples including the Etruscans through their artworks and the series showing the public the material of the Vatican's Etruscan collection in the Museum Etruscum Gregorianum were also donated to the Library by Ferenc Pulszky together with the books of Gábor Fejérváry

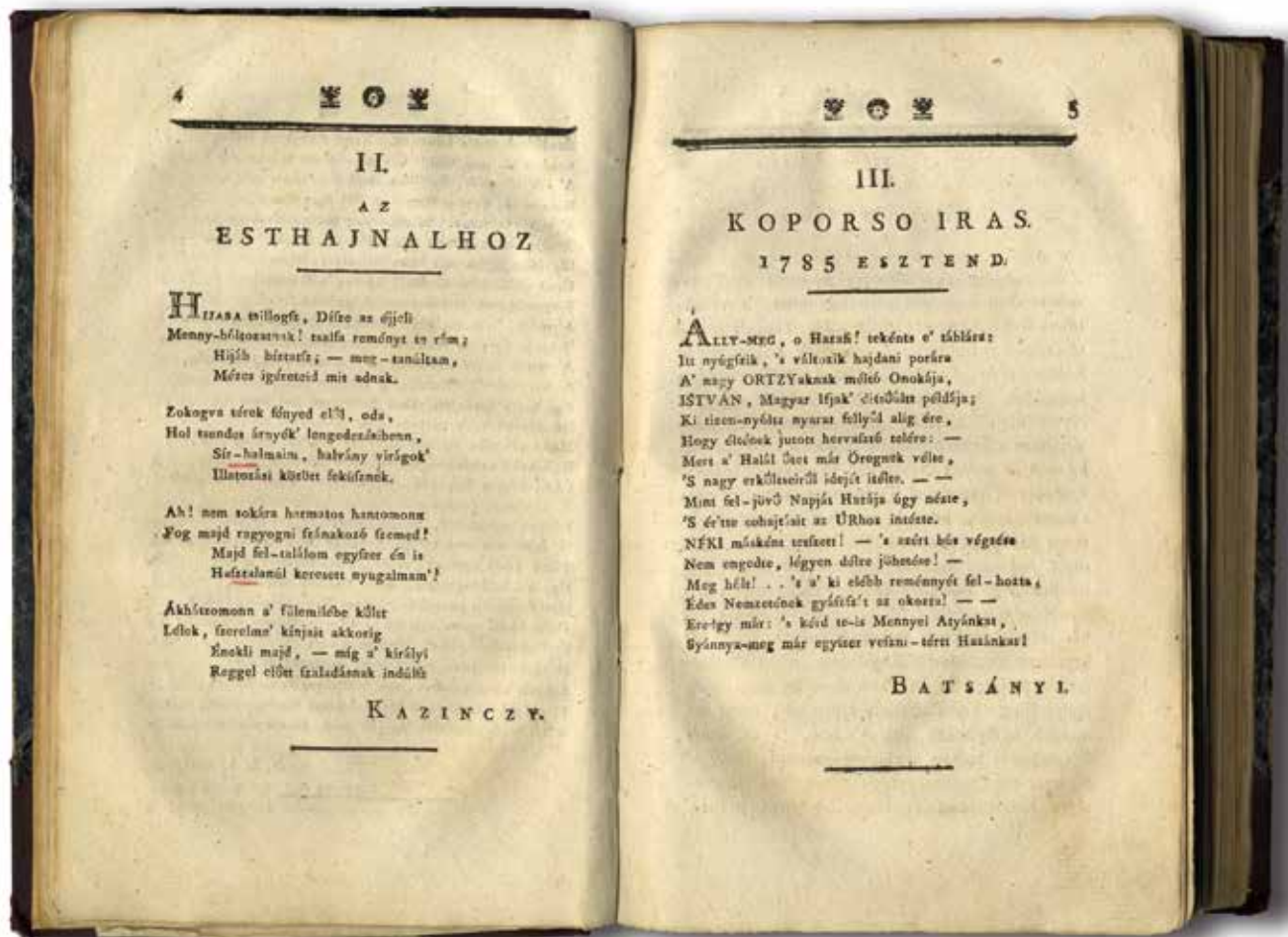
17. Giuseppe Micali: *Monumenti inediti a illustrazione della storia degli antichi popoli italiani* (Firenze: coi tipi della Galileiana, 1844)



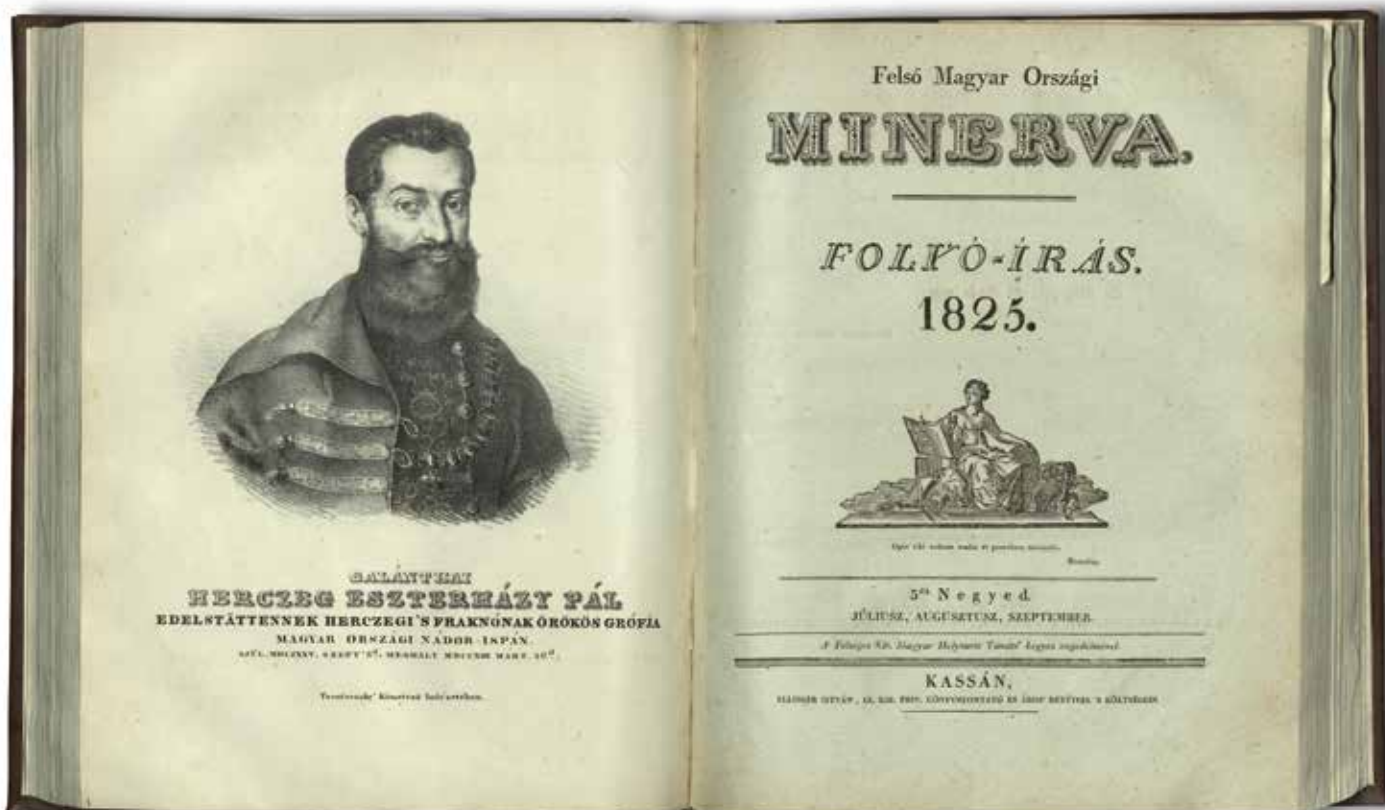
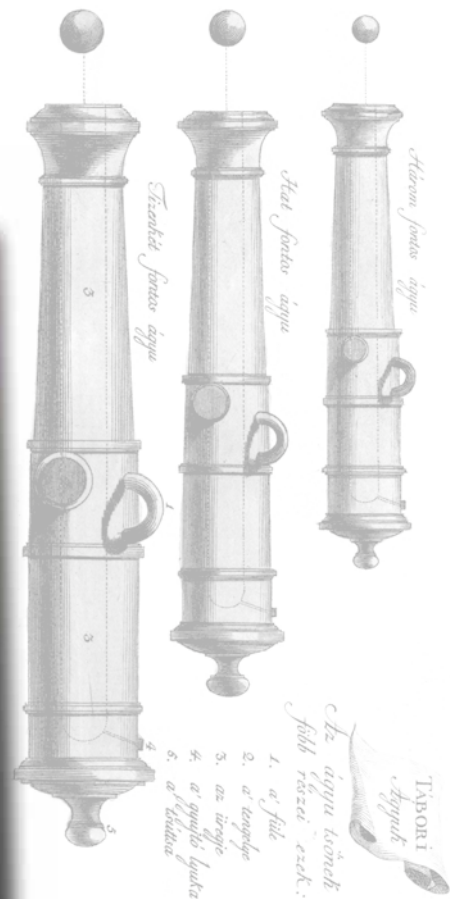


MUSEI-ETRUSCI
 QVOD
 GREGORIVS-XVI-PON-MAX-
 IN-AEDIBVS-VATICANIS-CONSTITVIT
 MONIMENTA
 LINEARIS-PICTVRAE-SIMPPLICI-EXPRESSA
 ET-IV-UTILITATEM-STVDIOSORVM
 ANTIQVARIY-ET-BONARVM-ARTIVM
 PVBLICI-IVRIS-FACTA
 PARS-PRIMA

 EX-AEDIBVS-VATICANIS
 MDCCLXXXII

18. *Musei etrusci quod Gregorius XVI Pon Max in Aedibus Vaticanis constituit monimenta ... Pars 1-2* (Roma: ex Aedibus Vaticanis, 1842)



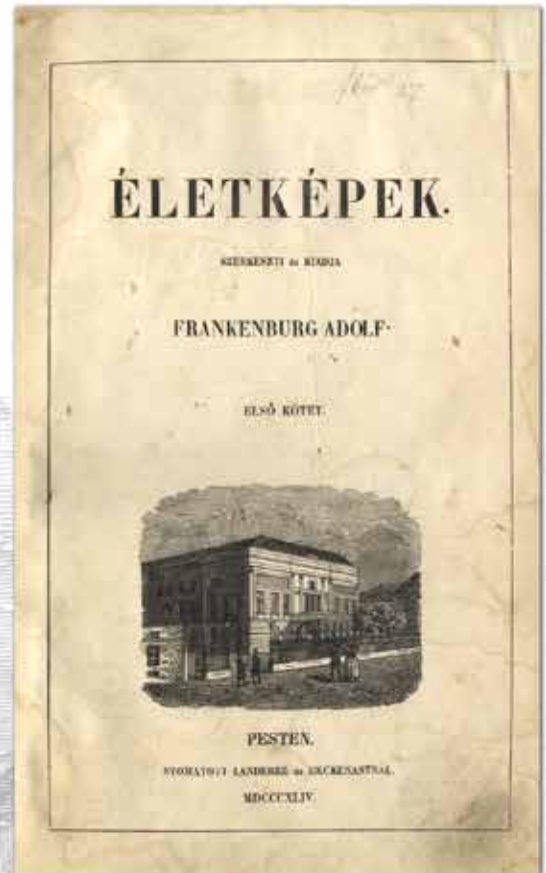
19. The first volume of the first important Hungarian literary periodical, *Magyar Museum*, 1788–1789, edited by Ferenc Kazinczy, Dávid Baróti Szabó (1739–1819) and János Batsányi, established for the “embellishment” of the native tongue and poetry. Poems by Kazinczy and Batsányi
20. The first volume of the Hungarian periodical *Hadi és más nevezetes történetek*, 1789, launched in Vienna and edited by Demeter Görög (1760–1833). The intellectual background to the periodical dealing with military events and other topics was provided by the movement of the Hungarian nobility, and the names of neither the editors nor the authors appeared. In its columns in 1791 József Hajnóczy (1750–1795) gave an account of the events of the French Revolution
21. The first issue of the periodical *Felső Magyar Országi Minerva*, 1825, edited in Kassa (today Košice, Slovakia) by József Dessewffy (1771–1843), who was part of Kazinczy’s circle. The periodical intended to rival the scientific monthly *Tudományos Gyűjtemény* published in Pest

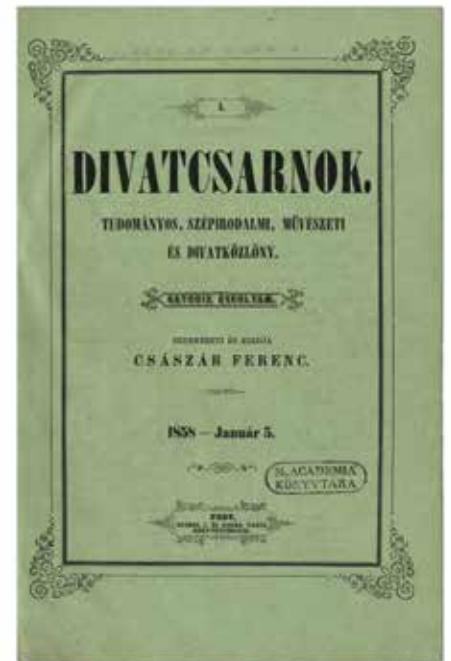




22. The first issue of *Athenaeum*, 1837, which was edited by József Bajza, Mihály Vörösmarty and Ferenc Toldy between 1837 and 1843. Kölcsey's *Parainesis* outlined its programme, and reviews by Bajza and Vörösmarty appeared in the theatre column *Magyar játékszini krónika*

23. The monthly literary anthology *Életképek*, containing poetry, short stories and genre pieces, was published in Pest and edited by Adolf Frankenburg (1811–1884) between 1844 and 1848. A metalcut of the National Theatre was on the front cover. Mihály Vörösmarty, János Arany, Sándor Petőfi and Mór Jókai were among its contributors





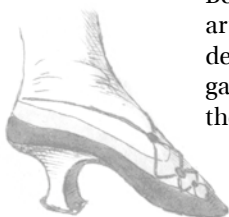
24. The first issue of the periodical *Hazánk* from 1858, edited by the economist János Török (1807–1874), with a portrait of Ferenc Deák. This periodical about our homeland covering historical sources, political writings and articles of variable quality on natural science appeared for three years in all
25. The literary, arts and fashion periodical, *Divatcsarnok*, launched in 1853 and edited by Ferenc Császár (1807–1858), sought to “advocate the field of sciences in order to embellish the female soul in particular”. The journal, similar to the German family magazines (*Familienblatt*), also dealt with family matters in addition to promoting science. Among its authors in its early years, when its quality was highest, were János Arany, Mihály Tompa, János Erdélyi and Mór Jókai

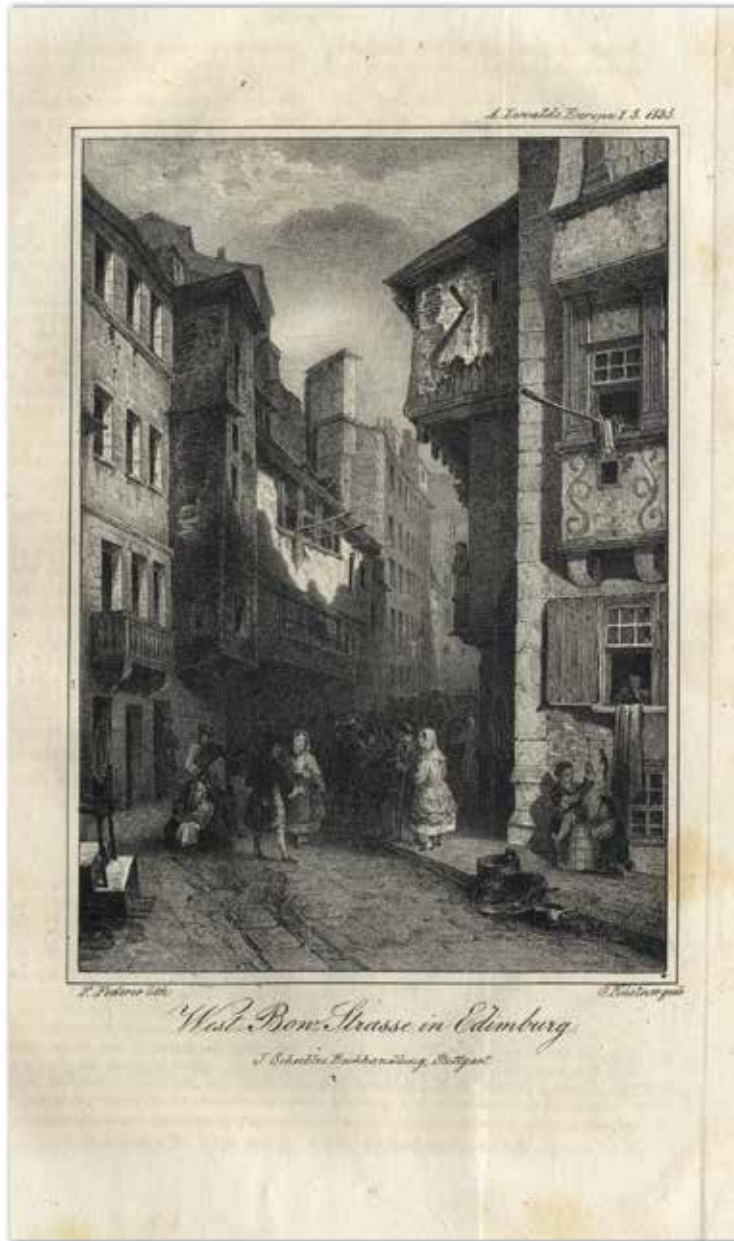


26. *Journal des Luxus und der Moden*, published monthly in Weimar between 1787 and 1812 with a readership of 25,000, was the first major German fashion magazine. In its first year, 1786, the periodical appeared under the title *Journal der Moden*. From the Teleki library

446

27. Intended for a well-to-do readership in Leipzig, *Zeitung für die elegante Welt* appeared between 1801 and 1859. Besides literature, the arts and theatre, it dealt with fashion and garden design. From the Teleki library





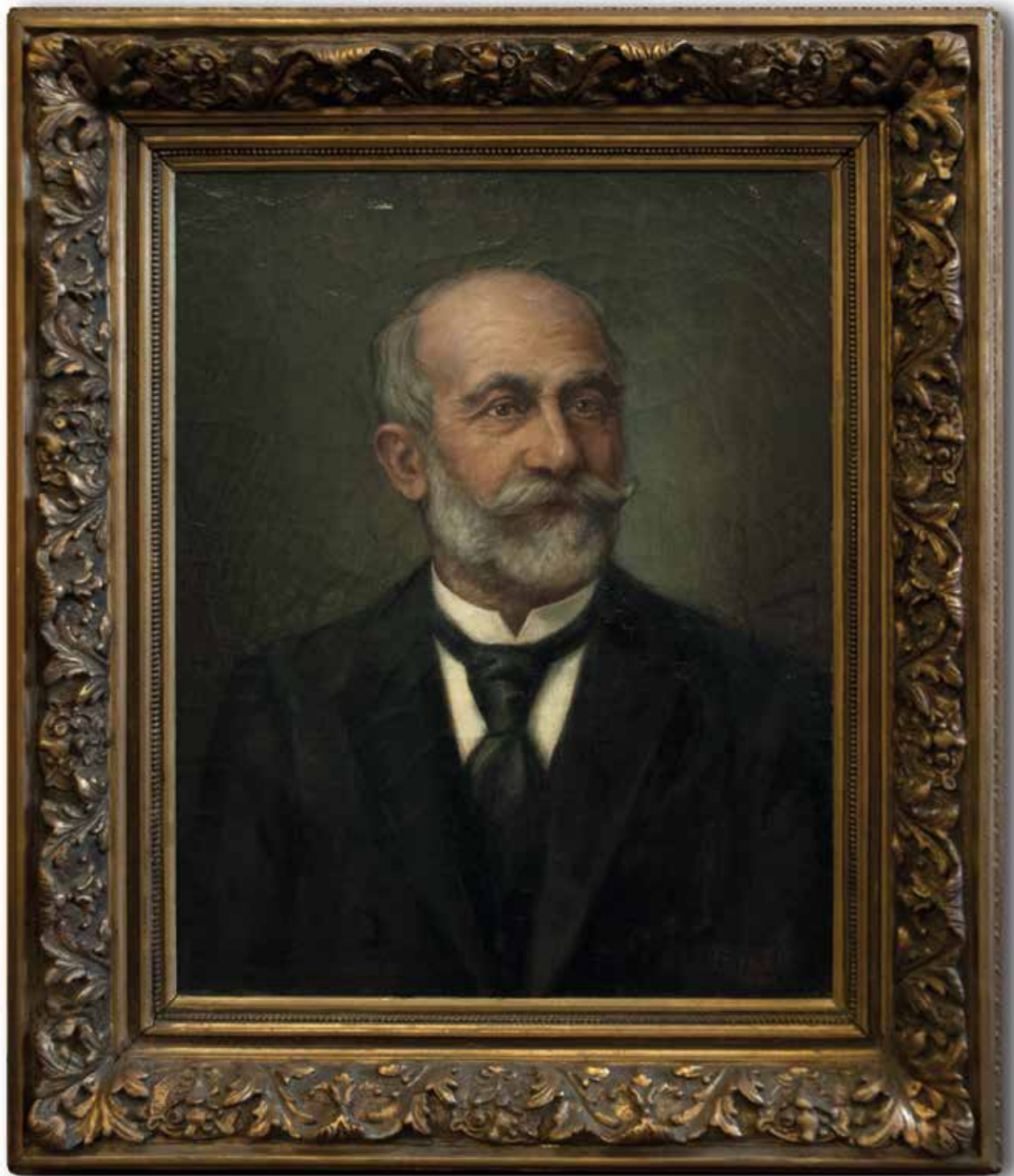
28. The periodical *Europa: Chronik der gebildeten Welt*, edited by the writer and publicist August Lewald (1792–1871), was published in Leipzig and Stuttgart between 1835 and 1846. The periodical, which was richly illustrated with colour fashion pictures, scores, maps and other illustrations, was also part of the library of Ferenc Vigyázó



29. Mihály Tompa (1817–1868), poet, member of the Academy. Painted by Ignác Roskovics (1854–1915)



30. Arnold Ipolyi (1823–1886), folklorist, art historian, bishop of Nagyvárad (today Oradea, Romania), a member of the Academy. Painted by Lajos Ábrányi (1849–1901)



450

31. Kálmán Szily (1838–1924), linguist, naturalist, professor, member and secretary of the Academy. Painted by Géza Biczó (1853–1907)



451

32. Kálmán Mikszáth's sons. Painted by Gyula Benczúr (1844–1920)

Archives of the Academy





Since its foundation, the Academy has ensured the safekeeping of the records created in the course of its activities. The Statutes adopted in 1831 required the secretary (today the secretary general) to care for the archives of the Academy – official documents, correspondence, minutes, etc. For the next hundred years the archives functioned as part of the Office of the Secretary General. In the 1930s, the documents were arranged in accordance with archival principles and then, as a result of the reorganisation after World War II, they were transferred to the Academy Library's Department of Manuscripts. Today these documents are still held by the Department of Manuscripts under the shelf mark RAL (the Hungarian acronym for Old Academy Archives), where they can be consulted.

The Academy did not escape the changes that ensued in the post-war period, and the Act on the Academy of 1949 provided that the institution should no longer be a society for a narrow segment of academia but henceforth serve as the body managing intellectual and scientific life throughout the country. This led to a significant quantity of documents being produced within a short space of time. For this reason, in keeping with the traditions of the Academy and the practices in the other socialist countries, the Presidium of the Academy passed resolution no. 48/1963, which established the independent Archives of the Academy. From its inception the Archives was

placed under the aegis of the Library within the organisation of the Academy, and its remit was to collect, preserve and process the records and documents arising from the activities of the Academy after 1949. Today, in accordance with the Academy Act of 1994 and the Archives Act of 1995, the Archives of the Academy operates as a public body providing archival services.

The first head of the Archives, László Szelei (1923–1979), worked with the archival staff over several years to collect the post-1950 documentation produced by the Academy's central organs and assess the archival materials held at the Academy's research institutes. It was he who wrote the first guide to the Archives and drew up the first list of fonds. During the terms of office of his successors (László Szöllősy, Adrienne Körmendy and Gyula Wojtilla) in the 1970s and 1980s, records of enduring value were regularly received by the Archives from the Academy's Central Office, but at the same time an increasing number of documents were stored in the external repository in Törökbálint. In 1991 the Archives of the Academy moved to its current home in one of the historic halls of the Academy's palace, where the archival staff that works there today evolved. In 1998, the Academy Archives' new List of Fonds and Subfonds was published with the aid of grant from the National Cultural Fund. The 2000s posed new challenges for the Archives. Firstly, all the



László Szelei

List of Fonds and Subfonds of the Academy Archives

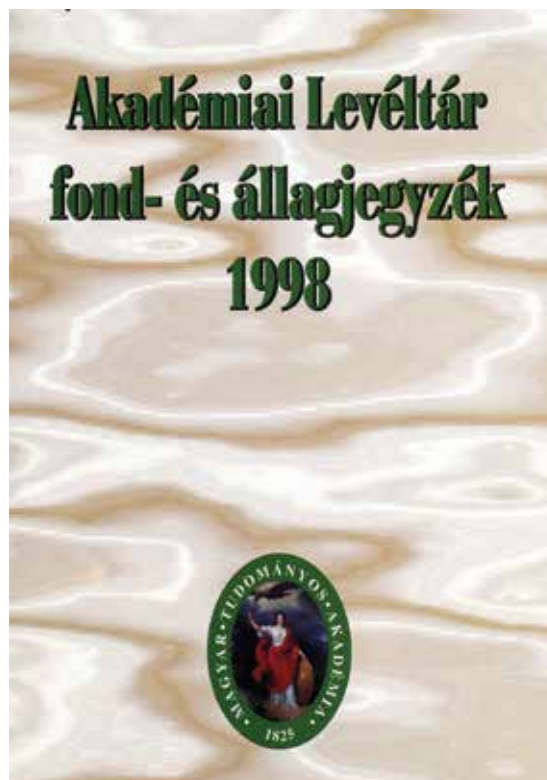


Géza Zemplén

records were moved to an external repository; secondly, computer document management was introduced at the Academy's organisations, and thirdly, modern technology started to play an ever larger role in processing archives, which made creating electronic registers and databases necessary.

On 31 December 2016 the Archives of the Academy holdings consisted of 117 fonds with 3,665.65 linear metres of documents, most of which are typewritten official letters or records on A4 paper. It follows from this that there is nothing special in the outward appearance of these documents, yet many are of interest in terms of scientific history even for non-experts. For this book, however, six handwritten letters which are not only important but also attractive to the eye have been selected.

The documents of the Hungarian Scientific Council in the first group of fonds are not very extensive but are highly significant. The Hungarian Scientific Council was founded in line with the political concept of the Hungarian Working People's Party after the communists took power at the end of 1948. Ernő Gerő (1898–1980) was appointed president of the Council and György Alexits (1899–1978) became its secretary general. The Council was given the task of the socialist reorganisation of the sciences and operated only for a short period



from 8 September 1948 until 15 December 1949. Once it had completed its duties, which included reorganising the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, the Council was disbanded. Géza Zemplén's (1883–1956) letter on the reorganisation originates from this record set. In the letter academics are recommended to be listed as having scientific status. Researchers with this status received higher pay to ensure that they did not encounter existential difficulties and could thus focus exclusively on science.

Another letter among the documents of the Hungarian Scientific Council is that of the Nobel Laureate chemist George de Hevesy (1885–1966), expressing his gratitude to the Hungarian Academy of Sciences for being elected an honorary member on 30 May 1945. The fact that Hevesy wrote this letter of thanks in 1949 seems surprising, but it is most likely that he was responding to a letter confirming his honorary membership sent in 1949 when the composition of the membership of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences changed as well as its organisation. Some academicians

were publically stripped of their membership and others (122 in all) were reclassified as consultative members. Hevesy was the sole Hungarian honorary member living abroad whose name appeared in the list of members published in the Academy's journal *Akadémiai Értesítő* after 1950 because he had left Hungary in 1920 to continue his research at the University of Copenhagen at the invitation of Niels Bohr.

The papers of the presidents, secretary generals and other leaders of the Academy form a separate group of fonds. These are vital sources of the history of both the institution and the country's scientific life as the leaders of the Academy often held state positions as well.

The next letter is from the presidential records. It was written by the consultative member Gedeon Mészöly (1880–1960) and is very typical of the era. In addition to explaining the nature of his academic activities, Mészöly turned to the president with a request to become one of the "salaried members" of the Academy. It is important to know that Mészöly, who had been a corresponding member of the Academy since 1921, was downgraded to a consultative member in the 1949 reorganisation. Consultative membership was one of the forms of membership of the Academy under the Statutes between 1950 and 1956. Such members enjoyed certain rights, such as participating at the departmental meetings of the Academy, except for those held behind closed doors, and being able to express their opinion on scientific affairs, but did not receive the monthly Academy remuneration remitted to ordinary and corresponding members. At the same time, Mészöly did well in comparison to other consultative members because he had become a doctor of linguistics under the newly established system of classification and thus received the allowance for people holding a doctorate. This, however, was a smaller sum than the amount the corresponding members were entitled to.

The 1949 reorganisation launched the development of the Academy's research network by establishing or taking over independent

research institutes. Due to this, the Institute of Linguistics came under the supervision of the Academy and the Turcologist Gyula Németh (1890–1976) became its director. His letter of thanks is the next archival document.

Another letter among the presidential papers is that of the neuropathologist Dr István Környey (1901–1988). This letter concerns an unpleasant event at the reorganised Academy, the expulsion of Kálmán Sántha (1903–1956). Acting on the proposal of the Section of Medicine, the Presidium of the Academy decided to expel Sántha from membership of the Academy in resolution no. 2/1951 at its meeting on 18 June 1951. In the reasons for the decision it was stated that Sántha had expressed views in his university lectures that were incompatible with the Statutes of the Academy because he had said that "in certain conditions Stakhanovite working practices harm health". Sántha's exclusion was a way of intimidating the independent-minded intelligentsia because it had to be demonstrated that, no matter what someone's merits were and no matter what state or academic position someone held, if they did not conform with the official

"Party" viewpoint, they deserved to be punished. Due to illness, Környey was unable to attend the departmental meeting when the decision to exclude Sántha was reached but, on learning of it and that the Faculty Council of the University of Debrecen's Medical School had deprived him of his professorship and exiled him to the hospital in Balassagyarmat, he wrote a letter trying to help his friend.



George de Hevesy



Gyula Németh



István Környey



István Rusznyák



Albert Szent-Györgyi

Although he was not successful on this occasion, he persisted in his efforts to aid his colleague who had been so mistreated. At the meeting of the Academy's General Assembly in May 1956 Sántha was rehabilitated and reinstated as an Academy member by resolution no. 11/1956 of the Presidium. Környey played a large role in encouraging Sántha to accept this, and acted as an intermediary between Rusznyák, the president of the Academy, and Sántha in several letters in the summer of 1956 in order to find a way to re-admit him without offending anyone.

The last document shown also survives in the presidential correspondence. This was by Albert Szent-Györgyi (1893–1986), who thanked the Academy for the congratulatory letter sent to mark his 70th birthday. Szent-Györgyi had not lived in Hungary since 1948 so, after the reorganisation in 1949, his membership posed a considerable problem as it would have been awkward to expel the only Hungarian Nobel Laureate. The proposal of the Hungarian Scientific Council reads: "Albert Szent-Györgyi is a special case. He can certainly be regarded as a dissident especially because he and his circle have encouraged several researchers to defect and helped dissidents – at least morally. The Party must decide whether to expel him publically from the ranks of the academicians as a dissident or to tolerate his presence among the titular academicians." Rusznyák, president of the reorganised Academy between 1950 and 1970, had been a fellow professor of Szent-Györgyi in Szeged and tried to find out about his intentions in a letter, a question that was addressed not only to Szent-Györgyi but several academicians living abroad as well. Szent-Györgyi replied that his research was progressing well and that he did not wish to leave off at that juncture, thus would not be returning to Hungary for a while.

In the subsequent years the question about Szent-Györgyi's membership did not arise because in the 1950s there were no foreign relations and not even the Academy's

Almanac was published, where the list of members had to appear. The easing of the international situation at the end of that decade created the possibility of resolving the membership of foreign scientists as well.

In 1960 the leadership of the Academy reviewed the list of foreign members elected between 1939 and 1950, and some of those who were still alive, such as Julian Huxley (1887–1975), were expelled from the membership of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and a few, like C. V. Raman (1888–1970), were belatedly presented with their certificate of honorary membership. The expelled members were rehabilitated by the Academy in 1989. This membership review did not mention Szent-Györgyi's name in any way but, when the Almanac was published again after a long break in 1962, his name was not in the list of members.

His students who had remained in Hungary kept in contact with him during these years as well. In 1962 Brunó F. Straub (1914–1996) wanted to invite him to a biochemistry conference, which naturally a Soviet guest of honour was asked to attend. However, the leadership of the Academy, or rather the Party, did not permit this, as can be gathered from the documents relating to the meeting of the Presidium on 21 December 1962. Nevertheless, Szent-Györgyi was allowed to be invited to another occasion. Thus in 1963, when the Academy wrote to Szent-Györgyi on the occasion of his 70th birthday, he was invited to deliver a lecture in Hungary, and the letter shown here is his reply to that invitation.

However, it was felt that extending the invitation meant that his membership needed to be clarified as well. After protracted consultations, a reply was received from the central party apparatus saying that Szent-Györgyi should be approached in a letter informing him that his membership of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences had not been discontinued and asking whether or not he wished to maintain his membership. The situation was simplified by the fact that since

30 May 1945 Szent-Györgyi had been an honorary member because this title was conferred on the more important internal, i.e. Hungarian, academicians. After 1949, the notion of honorary membership was changed and from then on the honorific title was awarded mainly to foreign scientists although external membership for foreigners still existed at that time. The concept of external membership was removed from the Statutes in 1964 as the proposal tabled to this end noted that there was no significant difference between the definition of external and honorary membership and that the practice was to elect foreign nationals honorary members while the title of honorary member had not been conferred on Hungarian nationals for a long time.

It cannot be gleaned from the presidential records precisely what was written to Szent-Györgyi as only the letter survives in which President Ruzsnyák tells Szent-Györgyi that his name would appear in the list of honorary members in the Almanac for the following year, 1967. Even within the Academy, Szent-Györgyi's position was unclear. In the publication to mark the 150th anniversary of the foundation of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences listing its members (*Az MTA tagjai 1825–1973*, prepared by a member of the Library staff, Mrs Géza Fekete), after much deliberation, a note "membership suspended between 1949 and 1963 on political grounds" was inserted by his name.

The next group of fonds of the Archives contains the paperwork of the Central Office of the Academy (today the Secretariat). These documents give a full picture of the functioning of the institution after 1950.

Right from the beginning, the academic life of the Academy has been conducted in scientific sections and the documents of these are in the fifth group of fonds. The records of the committees of the sections and those of the research institutes from the 1950s and 1960s can be found there.

After 1950, the duties of the reorganised Academy included the assessment of people

involved in academia, academic classification (awarding the degrees Candidate of Science and Doctor of Science) and preparation for academic activities (aspirant and scientific further training scholarships). These documents form a separate group of fonds.

Only a small part of the records of the research institutes which fall within the remit of the Archives is held here, the larger part remaining with the institutes. The holdings of the Archives also include the documents of General Assemblies and other executive meetings as well as bequests received from scientists together with research institute documents. The Archives also houses collections of 7,036 photographs and 1,024 audio tapes.

Diana Hay



The reading room of the Academy Archives

Zemplén Géza

PROF. GÉZA ZEMPLÉN
BUDAPEST, I. GELLÉRT-TÉR 4. SZ.
HUNGARY.

Budapest 1949 március 4

3

Kedves Barátom!
F. hó 3-án küldött felajánlásomig hisz teled
megküldtem és általam javasolt segítőket
előlemtudás névvel:

- ✓ 1. Schultet Elemér budapesti tud. Egyet.
 - ✓ 2. Müller Sándor " " "
 - ✓ 3. Bogner Rezső művelési és kereskedelmi
intézet.
 - ✓ 4. Leinyi Béla művelési és elektrokémiai
intézet
 - ✓ 5. Plank Ferő művelési általános
Kémiai intézet
 - ✓ 6. Vondt Aladár művelési főosztály
intézet
 - ✓ 7. Bruckner Győző megyei egyetem
 - ✓ 8. Cholnoky László pécsi egyetem
- Későbbi nyilvántartás érdekében

Zemplén Géza



1. Géza Zemplén's letter of 4 March 1949 to György Alexits, Secretary General of the Hungarian Scientific Council

3/4

INSTITUTET FÖR
ORGAN.-KEMISK FORSKNING
STOCKHOLM S.

11 December 1949

M. T. TITKARSAGA!
Erkeztett: 10 hó hó nap óra
Kiment: hó nap óra
Határidő: hó nap óra

A Magyar Tudományos Akadémia
Főtudósainak.

Tegen Tisztelt Főtudós Úr!

Köszönettel tudomásra vettem.

hogy a Magyar Tudományos Akadémia által
tisztelet mellyel, egy taggá várt választott.

Fogyadja Főtudós Úr
kímélt tiszteletben kifejezve

höz hű

Hevesy György

Hevesy György



2. George de Hevesy's letter of 11 December 1949 to György Alexits, Secretary General of the Academy

Bpest, Madách tér 7
1951 nov. 14

828/P

Kedves Barátom!

Az Új Magyar Könyvtudósok Igazgatója, Rákos
Ferenc, hármunkal t. i. Apriály Lajost, Varró Istvánt és
enyem fölcsólitott, hogy vegyünk részt egy új Puskin:
nyelvi-fordítás nyílt pályázatán. En 1945-ben meg-
jelent az Új Szóban megadott régi fordításomat
az eredeti szöveg és újabb szöveget megparancsoltak
alapján nyötkösen átoldoztam. A kiadótól ké-
relmet kaptam visszavetést kitévelettel itt küldöm
Neked ezzel a kéreéssel, hogy légy kedves átvésni.

Székéni társadalomtörténeti alapon nyelvű,
nagyobb nyelvvelismerési tanulmányom decem-
berben kezdődött az Ethnographiában. Május 1-re
egy kisméretű íves egyetemi kéziratsorozat készült.
A Akadémia számára 1953-ra egy nyelvemlék-
kiadásra dolgozom.

Engedd meg erék után azt a kéreést, hogy
légy szives bejuttatni az Akadémia fűzetés és
tagjai köré a közeli vélekedéseim.

Sok éhretet jóáfordít kálai síróval
köszöns

igaz barátod
Mészöly Gedeon

Mészöly Gedeon

3. Gedeon Mészöly's letter of 14 November 1951 to István Rusznyák (1889-1974), President of the Academy

MAGYAR
TUDOMÁNYOS
AKADÉMIA.

Budapest, 1951, ápr. 3.

380/A.

AKADÉMIAI
LEVÉLTÁR

Elnök úr!

Köszönöm a Magyar Tudományi Intézet vezelőjévé való kinevezésem alkalmából küldött szerencsekívánatait.

A munkát megkezdjük, ma este tárgyalok Idegdi Eszmondal és a szükséges javaslatokat hamarosan az Elnökség elé fogjuk terjeszteni.

Sok szíves üdvözléssel és bizalommal

Gyula Németh

Gyula Németh

604/R-1963

LABORATORY OF THE
INSTITUTE FOR MUSCLE RESEARCH
AT THE MARINE BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY
WOODS HOLE, MASSACHUSETTS
TELEPHONE FALGOUTH, CINCINNATI 8-0920

AKADEMIAI
LEVELTAR

ALBERT SZENT-GYÖRGYI, M. D., PH. D.
THE FARMER, KIRKLAND BEES

14/Sept. 1963.

A Tisztelt Akadémia Elnökségének,
Előzetesen.

Megilletődöttem és nagy kíváncsisággal vártam az Akadémia elnökségét megelőzően a 70-ik üléstől napra akadémisták között igen nagy kíváncsisággal és érdeklődéssel megfigyelni a nagy tudósok és a nagy tudósok közötti kapcsolatokat. Hogy milyen mértékben és milyen módon alakulnak ezek a kapcsolatok és milyen mértékben és milyen módon alakulnak ezek a kapcsolatok. Hogy milyen mértékben és milyen módon alakulnak ezek a kapcsolatok. Hogy milyen mértékben és milyen módon alakulnak ezek a kapcsolatok.

:1/2

AKADEMIAI
LEVELTAR

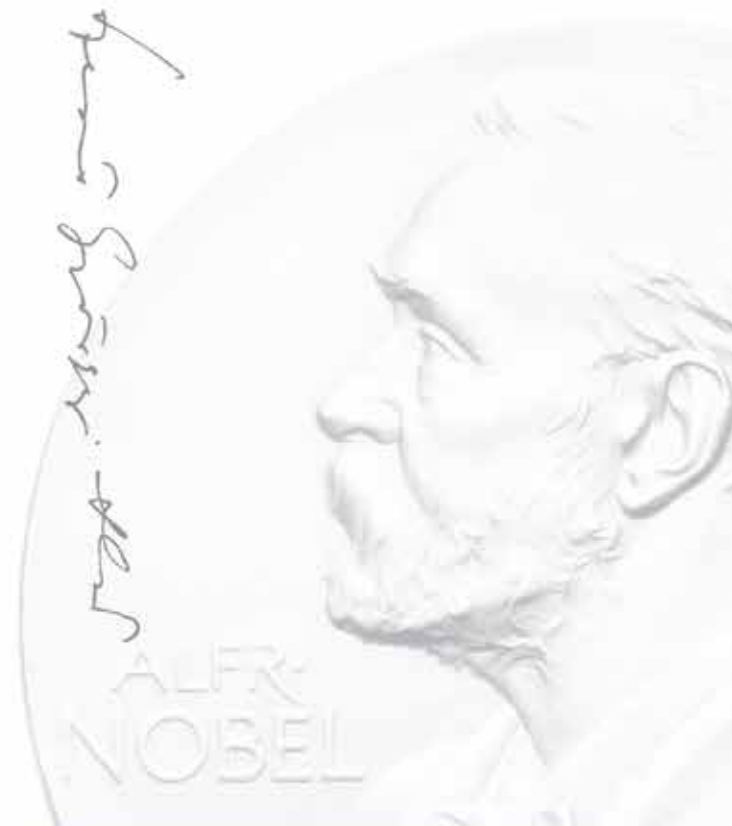
Köszönöm a kedves levelet. Amint köztudomású, engem is nagy érdekel a kapcsolat az Akadémia elnökségével.

Köszönöm az érdeklődésüket és a levelet.

Tisztelettel.

Köszönöm a kedves levelet

Albert Szent-Györgyi



6. Albert Szent-Györgyi's letter of 14 September 1963 to the Presidium of the Academy

7. Brunó F. Straub (right) welcomes Zoltán Bay (1900–1992, left) and Albert Szent-Györgyi at Ferihegy Airport in 1973. In the background, physician Árpád Csapó (1918–1981)



A m. tud. akadémia könyvtára. — (Husz rajza után.)

Index of shelf marks and inventory numbers



Excluded from this index are paintings and plaques, also visual and textual material used in the introductions.

Department of Manuscripts

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. 522.821 | 26. Tört. Régészet 2r. 2 | 49. M. Irod. Lev. 4r. |
| 2. K 31 | 27. K 781 | 44/135r-v |
| 3. K 36 | 28. Tört. Napló kis 8r. 6 | 50. 540.134 |
| 4. K 42 | 29. Ms 659/27 | 51. K 704 |
| 5. K 47 | 30. K 380/54 | 52. M. Irod. Lev. 4r. |
| 6. K 45 | 31. Ms 5365/283 | 44/155v-156r |
| 7. K 62 | 32. K 672/V/2r-6r | 53. K 211 |
| 8. K 88 | 33. K 672/IV/29r-v | 54. M. Irod. Lev. 4r. |
| 9. K 114 | 34. K 672/II/1r | 124/V |
| 10. K 393 | 35. K 672/III/3r | 55. M. Irod. Lev. 4r. |
| 11. K 394 | 36. Tört 2r. 171/21 | 124/XIIb |
| 12. K 498 | 37. Tört 2r. 171/25 | 56. M. Irod. Lev. 4r. |
| 13. K 396 | 38. K 654/9 | 124/IXa |
| 14. K 445 | 39. K 378/54 | 57. Tárgyak 2 |
| 15. K 465 | 40. Tárgyak 101 | 58. RUI 2r. 2/1/160v |
| 16. K 404 | 41. K 632/18 and 65. | 59. K 698 |
| 17. K 451 | 42. K 642/162r | 60. Ms 4410/22 |
| 18. K 424 | 43. K 634 | 61. K 293/6 |
| 19. K 397 | 44. K 642/59r | 62. K 792 |
| 20. K 429 | 45. RUI 2r. 2/1/ 172b | 63. K 163/3 |
| 21. K 402 | 46. A Magyar Tudós | 64-71. K 298-K 299 |
| 22. K 413 | Társaság Évkönyvei. | 72. K 201/9 |
| 23. K 55 | 1. kötet (Pest, 1833) | 73. K 170/206 |
| 24. K 528 | 47. K 623 | 74. K 168/63 |
| 25. Tört. Régészet 2r. 3 | 48. Érmek BM 1 | 75. K 257/1 |

76. K 226
77. Tárgyak 19
78. K 290/144
79. K 293/3
80. K 293/4
81. K 209/95
82. Ms 4410/42
83. K 176/44
84. K 173/62
85. K 175/16
86. Illyés G 22.II.66(1)
87. Tárgyak A.2
88. Tárgyak A.3
89. Tárgyak B.1
90. K 292/27
91. Tárgyak 86
92. Érmek 1
93. K 1353
94. K 294/28
95. Tárgyak 15
96. RAL 29/1831
97. K 166/143
98. Ms 1084
99. RAL 136/1842
100. Tárgyak 4
101. RUI 2r. 206
102. RAL 21/1844
103. M. Irod. Lev. 4r. 61
104. Ms 1410
105. Tárgyak 5
106. Ms 5075/265
107. K 717/2
108. 540.010
109. K 715/3
110. K 721/I
111. Nyelvtud. 2r. 33
112. K 2/100
113. K 305/55
114. K 1/110
115. K 721/I
116. K 721/I
117. Tárgyak 74
118. Jogt. Vármegye 2r. 41
119. Ms 4850/89
120. K 1/106
121. Ms 5232/137
122. Ms 364/105
123. Tárgyak 137
124. Ms 840/1
125. Ms 840/2
126. Ms 840/3
127. K 23/52
128. Tárgyak 75
129. 542.012
130. K 28/70
131. K 22/41
132. K 25/10
133. 545.091
134. 545.091
135. K 24/2
136. K 25/3
137. 545.097
138. Tárgyak 80
139. Tárgyak 79
140. K 29/80
141. Érmek BM 17–18
142. RAL 531/1905
143. K 380/56
144. K 203/89
145. K 2/116
146. M. Nyelvt. 2r. 4 V/1
147. RAL 26/1843
148. RUI 8r. 206/57
149. K 520/1–2
150. RUI 8r. 206/192
151. K 521/5
152. K 521/17
153. Tárgyak A/8
154. Tárgyak 25
155. K 513/1
156. K 514/1
157. Tárgyak 24
158. K 521/22
159. K 512/13
160. RAL 15/1859
161. K 513/80
162. RAL 817/58/1865
163. K 507
164. K 506
165. K 510
167. K 513/1157
168. K 513/374
169. K 531
170. Képek 4r. 7
171. RAL 128/1859
172. RAL 141/1859
173. RAL 162/1859
174. RAL 216/1859
175. K 529
176. Tárgyak 87
177. Tárgyak 123
178–195. Ms 1410
196. Ms 4409/95
197. Ms 4409/25
198. Ms 4409/60
199. Ms 4409/21
200. Ms 4409/78
201. Ms 4409/103
202. Ms 4409/91
203–205. Földr. 4r. 13
206. Ms 5413/207
207. Érmek 38
208. Ms 5081/23
209. K 117/1
210. K 117/8
211. K 115/1
212. K 115/4
213. K 115/40
214. K 115/39
215. K 115/2
216. Tárgyak 143
217. K 116/97
218. RUI 2r. 36/5
219. RUI 2r. 36/45
220. RUI 2r. 36/4 mell.
221. Ms 628
222. Érmek 243
223. Tárgyak 47
224. Ms 959/8
225–230. Ms 5008/64–65
231. Ms 939
232–238. Ms 43/2
239. Ms 43/2
240. Ms 4811/466
241. Ms 4752/278
242. Ms 43/4
243. Ms 36/17
244. Érmek 17
245. Ms 850
246. Érmek 23
247. Érmek BM 15

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| 248. Érmek 181 | 282. Ms 4612/20 | 317. Ms 2631/251 |
| 249. Érmek 27 | 283. Ms 4621/85 | 318. Ms 2631/215 |
| 250. Érmek 248 | 284. Ms 4628/2 | 319. Ms 2644/71 |
| 251. Érmek 88 | 285. Ms 659/14 | 320. Ms 2662/30 |
| 252. Érmek 1961/18 | 286. Ms 4628/12 | 321. Ms 2632/67 |
| 253. Érmek BM 19 | 287. Ms 4616/1 | 322. Ms 2660/73 |
| 254. Érmek 58 | 288. Ms 4618/20 | 323. Ms 2660/79 |
| 255. Érmek 32 | 289. Ms 4628/20 | 324–326. Ms 2645/25 |
| 256. Érmek 10 | 290. Ms 4628/21 | 327. Ms 2152/186 |
| 257. Érmek BM 35 | 291. Ms 10714/3 | 328. Ms 2256/80 |
| 258. Érmek BM 36 | 292. Ms 4700/79 | 329. Ms 5899/21 |
| 259. Ms 5094/249 | 293. Ms 4701/198 | 330. Ms 5899/59 |
| 260. Ms 10.206/31 | 294. Ms 4701/196 | 331. Érmek BM 24 |
| 261. Ms 5097/46 | 295–298. Ms 534/14–15, 18, 21 | 332. MTA KIK |
| 262. Ms 368/59 | 299. Ms 6227/69 | 333. Érmek 265 |
| 263. Ms 5089/12 | 300. Ms 4697/42 | 334. Ms 5452/67 |
| 264. Ms 5089/61–62 | 301. Ms 4610/4 | 335. K 785/19 |
| 265. Ms 307/13 | 302. Ms 2284/33 | 336. K 785/109 |
| 266–268. Ms 628 | 303. Ms 2270/51 | 337. K 785/138 |
| 269. Ms 1243/38 | 304. Ms 4650/129 | 338. K 785/99 |
| 270. K 5/1 | 305. Ms 4697/50 | 339. Ms 2290/207–209 |
| 271. K 9/61 | 306. Ms 4654/2 | 340. Ms 2291/103 |
| 272. K 9/34 | 307. Ms 4654/369 | 341. Ms 5110/182 |
| 273. K 9/23 | 308. Ms 2271/253 | 342. K 793 |
| 274. K 10/138 | 309. Ms 2282/120 | 343. Ms 5942/8 |
| 275. K 18/62 | 310. Illyés I.I/5.1 | 344. Ms 5933/18 |
| 276. Érmek 1961/13 | 311. Illyés 119/IIA/277 | 345. Ms 5937/2 |
| 277. K 18/49 | 312. Illyés 3.I/2.(1–14) | 346. Ms 5933/31 |
| 278. Tárgyak 1 | 313. Illyés 22.I/11.(1–10) | 347. Ms 5962/14 |
| 279. Ms 2283/2 | 314. Illyés 22.I.24 | 348. Ms 5962/21 |
| 280. Ms 10506/39b | 315. Illyés 119.I.79 | |
| 281. Ms 2283/3 | 316. Illyés 119/II B/350 | |

Rare Book Collection

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Inc. 242 | 10. Inc. 1012 | 20. Inc. 740 |
| 2. Inc. 1000 | 11. Inc. 909 | 21. Inc. 813 |
| 3. Inc. 899 | 12. Inc. 65 | 22. Inc. 1001 |
| 4. Inc. 800/2 | 13. Inc. 247 | 23. Inc. 750 |
| 5. Inc. 96 | 14. Inc. 237 | 24. Inc. 156 |
| 6. Inc. 90 | 15. Inc. 451 | 25. Inc. 383 |
| 7. Inc. 413/koll. 1–6,
T 132 | 16. Inc. 35 | 26. Inc. 898 |
| 8. Inc. 534 | 17. Inc. 908 | 27. Inc. 889 |
| 9. Inc. 120 | 18. Inc. 919 | 28. Inc. 900 |
| | 19. Inc. 902 | 29. Inc. 450 |

- | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 30. Ant. 76 | 59. RM I 8r. 348 | 87. 541.154 |
| 31. Ant. 30 | 60. RM I 8r. 1 | 88. RM II 392b |
| 32. Ant. 1 | 61. Ráth 527 | 89. RM II 436 |
| 33. Inc. 827 | 62. RM I 8r. 414/1-2 | 90. RM III 412b |
| 34. Ant. 842/koll. 1 | 63. Ráth 1088 | 91. RM IV 717 |
| 35. Inc. 877 | 64. RM I 8r. 180 | 92. RM I 2r. 43 |
| 36. Inc. 174/koll. 1-4 | 65. Ráth 4 | 93. RM III 954 |
| 37. Ant. 197 | 66. Ráth 13 | 94. RM IV 571 |
| 38. Ant. 467 | 67. Ráth 9 | 95. RM IV 608 |
| 39. Inc. 435 | 68. RM I 2r. 37b | 96. RM IV 728 |
| 40. Ant. 238 | 69. RM I 4r. 161 | 97. RM IV 750 |
| 41. Ant. 320 | 70. RM I 4r. 173 | 98. 553.547 |
| 42. Ant. 292 | 71. RM I 4r. 174 | 99. 542.162 |
| 43. Ant. 549/2/koll. 8 | 72. RM I 4r. 208 | 100. 550.528 |
| 44. Ant 353/koll. 1-3 | 73. RM I 4r. 252 | 101. 543.016 |
| 45. Ant. 56/koll. 7 | 74. RM I 4r. 164 | 102. 542.298 |
| 46. Ant. 70 | 75. RM I 4r. 214 | 103. 543.026 |
| 47. 524.971/koll. 2 | 76. Ráth 87 | 104. 542.300 |
| 48. RM III 172a | 77. RM I 2r. 27 | 105. 542.482 |
| 49. 542.282 | 78. Ráth 126/2 | 106. 543.030 |
| 50. RM IV 156a | 79. RM I 2r. 83 | 107. 543.492 |
| 51. RM IV 617 | 80. RM I 4r. 37 | 108. 551.322 |
| 52. Ráth 1817 | 81. RM I 8r. 989 | 109. Földr. F. 5 |
| 53. 542.294 | 82. RM I 8r. 987 | 110. Szántai Lazius 2b |
| 54. RM IV 87 | 83. RM I 8r. 984/koll.
1-5 | 111. Szántai Janssonius
5a |
| 55. RM IV 116 | 84. 543.057 | 112. Szántai Danckerts 1c |
| 56. RM IV 249 | 85. 543.056 | 113. Szántai Parker 1a |
| 57. RM I 8r. 413 | 86. 543.058 | 114. Utazás F. 12 |

Oriental Collection

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Tib. 4/a | 14. Mong. 279 | 25. Cat. Stein LHAS
Photo 37/5(78) |
| 2. MS Misc. 10 | 15. MS Misc. 15 | 26. Cat. Stein LHAS
Photo 12/1(10) |
| 3. MS Misc. 11 | 16. MS Misc. 14 | 27. Cat. Stein LHAS
Photo 37/5(79) |
| 4. Tib. 15 | 17. Kaufmann geniza
374 | 28. Cat. Stein LHAS
Photo 38/3(129) |
| 5. Tib. 604 | 18. Kaufmann A50 | 29. Cat. Stein LHAS
Photo 11(207) |
| 6. Tib. 502/24 | 19. Kaufmann A388 | 30. Cat. Stein LHAS
Photo 37/3(20) |
| 7. Tib. 57 | 20. Kaufmann A77 | |
| 8. Tib. 599 | 21. Kaufmann A78 | |
| 9. Tib. 643 | 22. Kaufmann A384 | |
| 10. MS Misc. 10 | 23. Kaufmann A422 | |
| 11. Tib. 516/1 | 24. Cat. Stein LHAS
Photo 13/1(4) | |
| 12. Tib. 47 | | |
| 13. Mong. 91 | | |

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 31. Cat. Stein LHAS
Photo 13/1(56) | 43. Arab O. 30 | 56. Török F. 43 |
| 32. Cat. Stein LHAS 69 | 44. Arab O. 2 | 57. 766.669 |
| 33. Perzsa F. 14 | 45. Arab O. 135 | 58. 756.152 |
| 34. Török F. 57 | 46. Arab O. 58 | 59. 768.409 |
| 35. Török F. 71 | 47. Arab Qu. 5 | 60. MS Misc. 7 |
| 36. Török O. 379 | 48. Arab F. 7 | 61. MS Misc. 5 |
| 37. Perzsa F. 12 | 49. Arab F. 6 | 62. Szanszkrit 1 |
| 38. Perzsa F. 3 | 50. MS Misc. 2 | 63. Szanszkrit 2 |
| 39. Perzsa Qu. 23 | 51. MS Misc. 1 | 64. Etióp 4 |
| 40. Perzsa F. 19 | 52. Török O. 83 | 65. Etióp 1 |
| 41. Arab F. 3 | 53. Török O. 217 | 66. Örmény 1 |
| 42. Arab O. 39 | 54. Török O. 128 | |
| | 55. Török F. 21 | |

Core Collection

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| 1. M. Föld. Qu. 5 | 11. Széptud. Qu. 395 | 21. 301.841 |
| 2. Állt. O. 58 | 12. Germ. Ir. 4r. 123 | 22. 304.489 |
| 3. Állt. O. 49 | 13. 412.071 | 23. 301.843 |
| 4. Állt. O. 24 | 14. Régész. Qu. 595 | 24. 304.266 |
| 5. Növt. O. 931 | 15. Régész. F. 172 | 25. K308.588 |
| 6. M. Föld. O. 169 | 16. Régész. F. 155 | 26. T308.490 |
| 7. Állt. O. 1 | 17. Régész. F. 159 | 27. T308.402 |
| 8. M. Föld. F. 29 | 18. Régész. F. 165 | 28. T308.555 |
| 9. 350.304 | 19. 304.291 | |
| 10. Széptud. Qu. 79 | 20. 301.844 | |

Archives of the Academy

1. Akadémiai Levéltár, 2. Magyar Tudományos Tanács 6/6
2. Akadémiai Levéltár, 2. Magyar Tudományos Tanács 3/4
3. Akadémiai Levéltár, 3. Elnök /Rusznák/ 63/4/82; 828/R-1951
4. Akadémiai Levéltár, 3. Elnök /Rusznák/ 62/4/38; 380/R-1951
5. Akadémiai Levéltár, 3. Elnök /Rusznák/ 37/4; 518/R-1951
6. Akadémiai Levéltár, 3. Elnök /Rusznák/ 37/2; 604/R-1963
7. Akadémiai Levéltár, Fényképtár, 6159







Contents

Lectori Salutem (<i>László Lovász</i>)	7
The Foundation of the Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (<i>István Monok</i>)	8
Department of Manuscripts (<i>Antal Babus</i>)	14
Rare Book Collection (<i>Klára Boross – Gábor Tóth</i>)	204
Oriental Collection (<i>Kinga Dévényi – Ágnes Kelecsényi</i>)	338
Core Collection (<i>Simon Isztray</i>)	416
Archives of the Academy (<i>Diana Hay</i>)	452
Index of shelf marks and inventory numbers	465

Publishers • István Monok, Director General of the Library and Information
Centre of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and Sándor András Kocsis,
Chief Executive Officer of Kossuth Publishing Corporation

Managing editor • Edit Krähling

Typography and layout • Károly Horányi

Technical supervisor • Miklós Papp

Printed and bound by • Alföldi Nyomda Zrt., 4027 Debrecen, Böszörményi út 6.

Executive in charge of production • Géza György, Chief Executive Officer

Distributed by • Kossuth Kiadó Zrt., 1043 Budapest, Bocskai utca 26.