

TWO NEW VOLUMES IN THE NATIONAL TREASURES COLLECTION SERIES



The National Széchényi Library's Nemzeti Téka [National storehouse] series of books was started in 2000 as the continuation of two other publications: Publications of the National Széchényi Library and Booklets of the National Széchényi Library. The mission of the series launched jointly with *Osiris Publishers* and from 2003 with *Gondolat*, is a collection of cultural historical, library and library IT-related works concerned with the national library or its scope of collection. In addition to monographs, collections of papers and conference presentations, it intends to publish primary sources originating from the national library's or other collections' Hungary-related material, as well as catalogues, bibliographies and repertoires, thus assisting researchers of Hungarian cultural history. Items in the series are issued without subtitles specifying their genre. Their content is indicated by colours on the cover: the basic colour of monographic works is typically dark or light green, conference presentations and other collections are dark or light blue, bibliographies and repertoires are light brown or orange, and catalogues are dark or lighter red. (The graphic design of the series is the work of Dóra Kurucz.)

The last two volumes of the seventeen produced so far came out in the first months of 2008. One is a light brown or orange item, the *Repertory of Hungarian Periodicals II*, a secondary annotated bibliography by Attila Borsos and his Newspaper group within NSZL, taking stock of dailies, weeklies, journals, yearbooks and calendars. The number II in the title refers to the fact that this volume is a continuation and partial supplementation of Gyula Kertész's 1990 bibliography *Individual Repertory of Hungarian Periodicals*. While Gyula Kertész's material extended only to individual repertoires compiled up to the end of 1986 (exploring only one periodical), Attila Borsos takes stock not only of all types of repertoires compiled between January 1987 and November 2007 but also processes retrospectively the pre-1987 shared repertoires (exploring more than one periodical in one publication) that fell outside his predecessor's scope. Borsos's collection scope includes repertoires in any language in Hungary and Hungarian peri-

odicals abroad, published in overt or covert form.

There are works among the items that were never in general circulation, as they were written as theses for various librarian-training institutions. Most of them are stored also in the Book History and Book Scholarship Library of the Library Institute and can be accessed using the shelf marks there. There are certain other typewritten works that are available only in the National Széchényi Library's reading room, as for example Ferenc Galambos's volumes of repertoires of 57 journals.

Apart from a few exceptions, processing the 490 items was based on autopsy; bibliographic descriptions are listed in the alphabetical order of periodicals' titles. The annotations of numbered descriptions give in a very clear structure the overt or covert nature of the repertory, the year it covers, the content, the detail of data, the organizational principle of its structure and the main information concerning its indexes. The compilers can be found by the item numbers included in the *index of names*, and the themes of repertorized periodicals in the *index of topics*. The other volume that came out in 2008 had a dark and light blue cover, as it contains conference presentations. The national library had launched the conference series in 2003 with the goal of communicating research findings of public collections outside Budapest to the general public. The volume called Scientific Days of Public Collections II-III. Eger–Kecskemét was edited by Péter Ekler, a scholar at NSZL and contains ten authors' contributions.

Erzsébet Löffler (Archbishop's Collection Centre, Eger) and Tivadar Petercsák (István Dobó Castle Museum, Eger) give a thorough account of the process of research work and research organisation. Tiborné Faragó (József Katona County Library, Kecskemét) introduces librarianship's perspective of digitising a monograph about a town's history and its publication on the web. Concrete results of archeological research are presented by László Domboróczki (István Dobó Castle Museum, Eger) and Ágnes Somogyvári (József Katona Museum, Kecskemét). Gergely Csiffáry offers an overview of old Hungarian game parks (Heves County Archives, Eger). The research findings of a public

administration, a school, a printing history and a political history project are reported by Jolán Szabó (Heves County Archives, Eger), Zsuzsa Fogarasi (Ráday Museum, Kecskemét), Ilona Székelyné Kőrösi (József Katona Museum, Kecskemét) and Ágota Tánczos-Szabó (Bács-Kiskun County Local

Government's Archives, Kecskemét) respectively. The texts of papers of primary source value are supplemented by a detailed reference list at the end.

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