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Summaries

RÓZSA, D.: Living heritage of one and a half century. Milestones in the history of the Hungarian Central Statistical Office (HCSO) Library 411

The Hungarian Central Statistical Office was established as a department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce in 1867, shortly after the compromise between Austria and Hungary, and became an independent institution in 1871. Károly Keleti, its "founding father", realised that it was essential to maintain a modern special library in order to develop Hungarian statistics onto a higher level. During the last thirty years of the nineteenth century, the collections and the influence of the library were rapidly growing, and in 1897 it got the status of a national special library. The most important legacy of the decades between 1955 and 1983 is related to starting historical statistical research and to library automation, as well as to the achievements of research support activities. In recent years, the most influential development in the life of the library has been its opening to the entire population of the country.

KERÉKGYÁRTÓ, J.: International exchange in the HCSO Library 421

In the HCSO Library the essential literature in social sciences is provided through international exchange. After the 1874 statistical statute, arrangements have begun to establish an international exchange system with foreign statistical offices. In 1897, the second statistical statute declared that the HCSO should determine the amount of exchangeable surplus books. Nowadays the HCSO Library has 400 exchange partners.

KOVÁCS, Zs. – LELKES, Gy.: Hungarian and Hungary-related maps from before 1945 in the HCSO Library 423

There are 3749 maps from before 1945 included in the collection of HCSO Library (the map collection consists of 14 500 documents in total). In this article we examine 2112 maps (56% of those from the pre-1945 period, all of which are Hungarian or Hungary-related publications. A large number of these maps have been issued by the former Cartographic Section of HCSO, but, because of the legal deposit right of the HCSO Library, many originate from other publishers.

KOVÁCS, Cs.: The Department of Manuscripts in the HCSO Library 429

The HCSO Library is as old as the statistical office itself, while the Department of Manuscripts was founded much later. Until today the history and collection of this department has not yet

been described in an article. There were losses and damages in the history of the department, but the collection is growing, mostly through donations and acquisitions. The department makes efforts to process its manuscripts with quality work, and to provide this content for scholars and those interested.

GYÓRI, K.: Public relations, lending and interlibrary loan in the HCSO Library 436

Since 1897, the HCSO Library has operated as an open institution, but for a long time, lending books was restricted to the employees of HCSO. Other patrons were allowed to borrow books with a special permission from the director of the library only. Since 2010 (the introduction of a new reading room with open shelves), the library has been accessible to members of the council and everyone living in District 2 of Budapest. Since January 1, 2012 any Hungarian citizen can borrow books from the library.

LENCSÉS, Á.: Knowledge databases of the HCSO Library 441

In order to have historical statistics represented in the digital world, the HCSO Library decided to set up two knowledge databases. Judging by the amount of the statistical-historical literature and the variety of those interested, it is safe to say that there is much work to be done in this field in the following years, maybe decades. Providing free content of high quality is in the best interest of the library and its users who are keen to find this knowledge.

RÓZSA, D. – LENCSÉS, Á.: Mathias, the Database of Hungarian social science citations 446

Assessing and rating citations has become one of the most important indicators of scientific achievements. For English-speaking (and -writing) researchers this issue is mainly solved by huge databases that contain citations of electronic versions of articles. Hungarian databases are, however, not available due to the lack of digital journals. Thus it is hard to find citations for those who work in Hungary-specific areas, such as history and social sciences. As there is no common solution for all kinds of disciplines, related work started with smaller projects. One of them, Mathias, the Database of Hungarian social science citations has been organised by the HCSO Library. The database contains citations of Hungarian authors from four journals and is planned to be expanded to more source periodicals. As of September 2013, Mathias contains more than 15 000 citations.