Hungary

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Although the Waldstein archives were long located in a family château at Mníchovo Hradiště (Munchengratz), they have recently been moved to the new archival facility in Prague 4, with access through the State Regional Archive in Prague 2. Documents are in various languages, including Czech (much of the official correspondence within Bohemia), German (imperial and personal correspondence), and Latin (some religious material). The inventory is in Czech, although some of the German documents are listed in the original German.

Four centuries of Hungarian archival sources relating to Habsburg history can be traced to the election of Ferdinand I as king of Hungary in 1526. Until 1918 the kingdom was joined in a dynastic union to the other territories ruled by the Austrian line of the Habsburgs, including the Bohemian Crownlands and the Austrian Hereditary Lands. Under Habsburg rule Hungary preserved its autonomous status and traditional state institutions. The officials who staffed the kingdom's governmental bodies were representatives of the Hungarian estates. Thus, these institutions not only executed the sovereign's will, but frequently asserted the interests of the estates and the nation. At the same time, however, these institutions fell increasingly under the influence of parallel, centralized bodies that had been founded and developed by the Habsburgs. The Habsburg sovereigns located the administrative center of the empire outside of Hungary. Austrian, Bohemian, German, and Italian aristocrats exercised the decisive role both in central government institutions and the sovereign's consultative bodies. There were conflicts between the dynasty, which wanted to strengthen central power, and the Hungarian estates, which insisted on maintaining Hungary's autonomy. The relationship between the central government and the Hungarian estates was, therefore, characteristically ambivalent. For this reason, from 1527 to 1918 there were several sources of Hungarian opposition to the dynasty, but there were also examples of cooperation.

The character of the Hungarian archives was also determined by the fact that the administrative center lay outside of the country. The state's central repository, the Hungarian National Archives, evolved independently from the sovereign's central archives in Vienna. It was based on the archives of the estates (Archivum Regni), which were founded in the mid-18th century. In the second half of the 19th century the

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records of both the estates’ institutions and the country’s feudal administrative and judicial authorities were united in the Royal Hungarian National Archives. Later, ministerial records for 1867–1918 were also placed here. Independent Hungarian military archives were only founded after the Habsburg monarchy had fallen apart. They preserve mainly documents of military authorities of local importance and the personal papers of some generals. The records of the local administration and the self-governing counties, towns, and villages, dating from the Habsburg period are preserved in county archives and in the Budapest Municipal Archives. Because of the important public duties performed by Catholic prelates in the Habsburg era, various church archives contain significant sources concerning not just religious life, but also political and cultural affairs in general. The upkeep of the private archives of aristocratic families, which had played such an important role in the Habsburg period, was made financially impossible by the land reform and nationalizations following 1945. Most of these records were transferred to the Hungarian National Archives and to county archives, while some found their way into various church archives.

During the 1970s, two excellent English-language works were published with detailed information about the history, development, and structural organization of the Hungarian archives. Győző Ember published a brief survey of the structural organization of the Hungarian archives in the Austrian History Yearbook (“The Hungarian Archives,” AHY 11 [1975]: 139–55). One year later, Péter Balázs’s edited Guide to the Archives of Hungary appeared as a separate volume. This work provides information about the archival holdings and, to a certain extent, about finding aids.

The democratic transformation in 1989 put an end to the administrative restrictions on use of the archives by foreign researchers and provided easier access to contemporary archival holdings. The most important organizational change was the incorporation of both the New Hungarian Central Archives (which preserved the records of public administration for the post-1945 period) and the Archives of Party History (which preserved the records of the Communist Party) into the Hungarian National Archives. The archival network of the Communist Party extended to the county level, too, and the records of the Party organs for 1949–89 were placed in the county archives.

These changes have not affected the holdings that relate to the history of the Habsburg Empire. The most important sources are still in the main building of the Hungarian National Archives in Bécsi kapu Square, Budapest. The square is situated in the castle district, an area that recalls the bygone days of the Habsburg monarchy. The neoromanesque building (erected 1913–20) reflects the spirit of historicism prevalent at the beginning of the century. Frescoes depicting events from Hungarian history decorate its passages, and its lead-glass windows display the historic coats of arms of the chartered royal towns.


An archival guide with a summary in English has been published about the structural organization of the Hungarian National Archives; Janos Lakos, ed., A Magyar Országos Levéltár (Hungarian National Archives) (Budapest, 1996). About the structural changes of the archieves, see Laszló Blázovich and Veronika Müller, Magyarország levéltárí (Archives of Hungary) (Budapest-Szeged, 1996), published in Hungarian and in German.
The present thematic summary aims at drawing attention to the central and local government and ecclesiastical holdings of the archives, which are important for research into the history of the Habsburg Empire. An additional aim is to provide information about the whereabouts and holdings of the personal record groups and papers of senior army officers and civil officials employed in the imperial administration and the kingdom’s governmental bodies. The descriptions always contain the time period, extent, and language of the records, as well as the bibliographical data of printed or duplicated research aids.

This summary is no substitute for the handbooks and thematic aids that offer a comprehensive survey of Hungarian archival sources. Among these, Domokos Kósary’s handbook, Bevezetés Magyarország történetei forrásai és irodalma (Introduction to the sources and studies on the history of Hungary) (Budapest, 1970), is of special importance. It provides detailed information about archival sources of Hungarian history up to 1848 and about related archival and historical literature. The guide to the archival sources of the Turkish wars (1683–1718), a period that saw the establishment of Habsburg hegemony in Central Eastern Europe, is no less important. It describes the relevant holdings in the archives of 18 European countries, including Hungary. There is also a thematic aid to the holdings in Hungarian archives relating to Jews, Magyar zsidó levéltári reperktórium (Guide to archival holdings on the history of Jews in Hungary), edited by György Haraszté (Budapest, 1993).

Gustav Bayerle’s study “Ottoman Records in the Hungarian Archives” (Archivum Ottomanicum 4 [1972]: 1–22) describes these holdings of the Hungarian archives connected with the Ottoman Turks in the Habsburg period.

Central Archives

Magyar Országos Levéltár (Hungarian National Archives). Becskai tér 2–4, 11-1014 Budapest. Tel.: (36-1) 156 5811. Fax: (36-1) 212 1619. M–F 8:30–17:30, Th 8:30–16. Closed: ca. 15–31 Aug. Microfilm, photocopies, photographs, enlargements, and paper copies from microfilms. Ordering of color photos is complicated, but personal use of cameras is allowed with prior agreement.

Documents are delivered the day after they are ordered. Placing orders in advance is possible by mail or fax. An appointment is necessary for research information in English, German, or French. Laptop computers are permitted. The research aids of the archives in Hungary and neighboring countries are available in the specialist library. Summary Guide: Gyöző Ember, ed., A Magyar Országos Levéltár fondjaínak és állagainak jegyzéke (Inventory of the funds and subgroups of the Hungarian National Archives), 3 vols. (Budapest, 1974–75).1


1 Funds are record groups established on the basis of provenance, while collections are accumulations of documents with some common characteristic (for example, method of acquisition, subject, or name of collector).
Hungarian and Transylvanian Chancery. The similarly reestablished Vice-Regal Council became the Hungarian kingdom’s supreme administrative authority. Its jurisdiction extended to the Voivodina and Banat of Temesvár, but not to Transylvania and Croatia. General records, relating to Hungary, the Voivodina, and Transylvania, of the imperial-royal Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Religious Affairs and Public Education, and the Ministry of Commerce, Industry, and Public Works from 1849 to 1860 are preserved here. They were transferred to the Hungarian authorities during the reorganization of 1860. Records of the imperial-royal Ministry of Finance relating to the aforementioned Crowlands, which were transferred in the same way, have been placed in the treasury archives, and those of the imperial-royal Ministry of Justice in the judicial archives. The holdings of the archives of the Age of Neabsolutism underwent some changes in the 1960s. Records of the government authority for the Vojvodina and the Ban of Temesvár for 1849–60 were handed over to Yugoslavia. As a result of the Czechoslovak-Hungarian records agreement, Czechoslovakia received documents from some imperial district commissioners general in Upper Hungary for 1849–50. Records for 1849–60 are mainly in German; after 1860 most are in Hungarian and some in German. Ext: 2,270 m. Descriptive inv.: Oszkár Sashegyi, Az abszolutizmuskori levéltár (Archives of the Age of Absolutism) (Budapest, 1965). Repertory: Sashegyi, Az abszolutizmuskori levéltár (Archives of the Age of Absolutism) (Budapest, 1984). The repertory profiles the records until 1860.

Hungarian Treasuries. Contains documents from the central office and other organs of financial administration from the beginning of Habsburg administrative initiatives in 1528 to the Ausgleich of 1867. The kingdom’s central fiscal body was the Hungarian Chamber, which operated from 1531 in Pecs (Pecsburg/Bratislava, Slovakia) and from 1784 to 1848 in Buda. It was in charge of the sovereign’s possessions and the incomes from royal prerogatives (regalia). In the 16th and 17th centuries the Hungarian Chamber also helped administer the war tax. Its territorial jurisdiction theoretically embraced the entire kingdom, including Transylvania, Croatia, and Slavonia, but in reality Transylvania and the territories under Ottoman Turkish rule were out of its authority. In Kassa (Košice, Slovakia), the Szepes Chamber administered the northeastern part of Royal Hungary under the limited supervision and direction of the Hungarian Chamber from its inception in 1567 until its abolition in 1712. After the Turks had been expelled, the jurisdiction of the Hungarian Chamber was extended, but it was only in the last third of the 18th century that it covered the entire kingdom. For a long time, the Viennese Court Chamber (Hofkammer) handled the reconquered territories’ finances through subordinate Hungarian offices. Their records have also been placed in this group. The Hofkammer intervened extensively in the affairs of the Hungarian Chamber throughout the period. Its authority always included coinage and the mining of precious metals and, occasionally, the mining and marketing of salt.

The archives of the Hungarian Chamber, established in 1756 to assist in the search for royal and treasury rights of possession, contain important collections pertaining to economic and social history, including the documents of noble families that either died out (whether naturally or by execution) or had their property confiscated, as well as the records of the Jesuits and other dissolved holy orders. The Royal Directorate of Legal Affairs (Crown Prosecutor’s Office) was set up in 1774 to assert chamber rights and lasted until 1853. Its head acted as the chamber’s lawyer in civil cases and as public prosecutor in trials concerning disloyalty and high treason. The archives of the financial administration in the Age of Neabsolutism preserve the Hungarian records of the imperial-royal Ministry of Finance (1849–60) and of central and regional fiscal offices in both Hungary and the Voivodina (1849–67). Unfortunately, the documents have been poorly selected. They are generally in Latin and German before 1844, in Hungarian for 1844–49, and usually in German for 1849–62. Ext: approx. 2,890 m.

Descriptive invs.: István Nagy and Erzsébet F. Kiss, A Magyar kamara és egyéb kincstári szervek (The Hungarian Chamber and other treasury organs) (Budapest, 1996); Jenő Szőcs, A Szepesi Kamara levéltár (1567–1813) (Archives of the Szepes Chamber, 1567–1813) (Budapest, 1990); and Ferenc Maksay, A Magyar Kamara archívuma (Archives of the Hungarian Chamber) (Budapest, 1993). Repertoires: Erzsébet F. Kiss, A Magyar Kamara levéltár (Archives of the Hungarian Chamber), 2 vols. (Budapest, 1973); Kiss, Szepesi kamara levéltár és kincstári szervek levéltáraika nem sorolt fondjai (Archives of the Szepes Chamber and uncatalogued holdings of treasury organs) (Budapest, 1975); Ferenc Maksay, A Magyar Kamara archívuma (Archives of the Hungarian Chamber) (Budapest, 1975); János Buzási, A korigi jogügyigazgatási levéltár (Archives of the Royal Directorate of Legal Affairs) (Budapest, 1967); István Kallay, Abszolutizmuskori pénzügyigazgatási levéltár (Archives of financial administration in the Age of the Absolutism) (Budapest, 1970); and Kamara térképek (Maps of the Chamber), 3 vols., in A Magyar Országos Levéltár térképeinek katalógusa (Catalog of the maps of the Hungarian National Archives), ed. Klára Dőka and János Lakos (Budapest, 1978–88).

Government Bodies in Transylvania. Documents from governmental administrative and fiscal bodies and from organs of the estates (including the diet) of the Principality of Transylvania from the beginning of Habsburg rule in the late 17th century until its unification with Hungary in 1867. (See also the article on Romania in this issue.) The supreme governmental body, the Transylvanian Court Chancery, operated from 1690 to 1848 and from 1860 to 1867 in Vienna. It supervised the activity of the Transylvanian governorship (Gubernium). The chancery’s tasks were mainly administrative and judicial. It gradually lost its influence in fiscal and military affairs toward the end of the 18th century. Some records from before 1775 have been discarded. The records of the restored Transylvanian Court Chancery for 1860–67 are preserved in the archives of the Age of Absolutism. In Latin, except from 1784 to 1790 and 1860 to 1867, when the language of the administration was German. Ext: 483.54 m.

The supreme governmental body, the Gubernium, was set up in 1693 and was initially responsible for administrative, judicial, and financial governance. It resided in Nagyszeben (Hermannstadt/Sibiu, Romania) and, from 1790, in Kolozsvár (Klausenburg/Cluj-Napoca, Romania). Its tasks were modified after the creation of the Transylvanian Commissariat for military supplies and the Thesaurarius (treasury) for fiscal affairs in the mid-18th century. The Transylvanian financial archives were established in 1764 to collect treasury records. A smaller but substantial part of the provincial financial archives is in the Romanian National Archives in Cluj-Napoca. Transylvania’s separate fiscal and administrative status came to an end in 1848. From 1849 to 1860 it was ruled in accordance with the policy of imperial centralism by military and civil governors and regents, and from 1861 to 1867 by the restored Gubernium.

The records of the governmental bodies from the 19th century are mostly incomplete; some of the records of the governorship and the registry for 1849–60 have also
been discarded. Most documents are in Latin or German, some in Hungarian. Ext: approx. 3,300 m. Descriptive inv.: Zsolt Törőcsényi, Erdélyi koránnyilatkozati levélhalványok (Archives of government bodies in Transylvania) (Budapest, 1973). Repertory: Törőcsényi, Az Erdélyi koránnyilatkozati levélhalványok (Archives of the Transylvanian Court Chancery) (Budapest, 1976).

**THOKOLY AND RÁKÓCZI WARS OF INDEPENDENCE.** Compiled in the 1950s from those archives of noble families, the Hungarian Chamber, and the Szépes Chamber relevant to the Hungarian estates’ revolts against the Habsburgs (1672–1711). Holdings are mainly related to the leaders of the two armed revolts, but in some cases contain fragmentary records of governmental and administrative organs established by the insurgents. Records of Habsburg officials and loyalist nobles have been placed in a separate series. In Latin, Hungarian, and German. Ext: 15.8 m. Repertory: Ferenc Makssay, A Thokoly és Rákóczi szabadságharcok levélhalványok (Archives of the Thokoly and Rákóczi Wars of Independence) (Budapest, 1971).

**MINISTRIES IN 1848–49.** The Hungarian parliamentary government, elected on the basis of Act 3 of 1848, assumed the activities of the former feudal and central Viennese governmental organs. Records of all ministries (including the Ministry of War) and of the government organs and commissions set up during the revolution and war of independence. The records of the financial administration are especially abundant. Documents are mainly in Hungarian, but often in German. Ext: 173.7 m. Descriptive inv.: Endre Varga and Miklós Veres, Regnicolar levélhalványok (Regnicolar Archives) (Budapest, 1968).

**RECORDS HANDED OVER FROM VIENNESE ARCHIVES.** After the dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, Hungary received (on the basis of the Baden Agreement of 1926) documents pertaining to Hungary from four central Viennese archives. Most of these documents were placed in the archives of the different Hungarian authorities to which they belonged. Of the remaining records, the most important are the confidential records from 1765 to 1836, separated in the archives of the sovereign’s cabinet (Hünnienius der Privatbibliothek S. M. Franz 1.). In German and Latin. Ref. no.: I 50. Ext: 20.2 m. Another important group holds reports, in German, by the sovereign’s intimates and the secret police about the Hungarian diets, mainly from 1807 to 1848. Ref. no.: 1 58. Ext: 3.6 m. Personal papers of the Hungarian rapporteurs of the Viennese court authorities are also significant: Józef Izdeczycy (1724–1811) was cabinet councillor, István Pápay (1835–1900) and Géza Daruvary (1864–1934) were secretaries of the cabinet-bureau, and Lajos Thallóczy (1857–1916) was head of department in the Common Ministry of Finance. (Some of Lajos Thallóczy’s personal papers are preserved in the Hungarian National Archives, Ref. no.: R 58, and in the Manuscript Collection of the Hungarian National Library.) Records are mainly in German and Latin. Ref. nos.: I 30, 34, 35, 67. Ext: approx. 2.8 m. Repertory: Gábor Pálkossy, bűvös levélhalványok kocsihallgatói vatok (Records handed over from Viennese archives) (Budapest, 1929).

**VICE-REGAL, CHIEF JUDICIAL, AND PARLIAMENTARY ARCHIVES.** Records of the two highest estate officials—the palatine and chief justice (index curiae, országkörút)—the estates’ diets, and the first representative parliament in 1848–49. The palatines’ records are connected with their administrative, judicial, and military tasks. Whereas few documents have survived from 1554 to the late 17th century, the records from 1790 to 1848 are complete. After 1790 the palatine was always a member of the imperial family. The records of Palatine Archduke Joseph (1776–1847) relate to the French Revolutionary wars, the fiscal crisis, and the Hungarian noble reform movement, while those of Palatine Archduke Stephen (1817–67) concern the revolution of 1848. The official judicial records of the chief justices have only partially survived. Records of the diets prior to the 18th century are fragmentary, but continuous from 1722 to 1848. Documents from the countrywide censuses of the 18th and 19th centuries are also preserved here. They are mainly in Latin and German, some in Hungarian. Ext: 370 m. Repertory: Béla Bottó and Miklós Veres, Regnicolar levélhalványok (Regnicolar Archives) (Budapest, 1968).

**JUDICIAL ARCHIVES.** Records of the high courts of justice of the Hungarian kingdom and the principality of Transylvania. Holdings date back to the 16th and 17th centuries, but are continuous only after the judicial reform of 1723. The judicial apparatus was developed in 1723 and continued operating, with some modifications, until 1848. The kingdom’s supreme court, the Royal Curia, consisted of two sections: the High Court (Tabula septemvarialis) under the chairmanship of the palatine, and the Royal Court (Tabula regia) presided over by the personalis. The reform of 1723 led to district courts being set up in Nagyszombat (Trnava, Slovakia), Köszeg, Eperjes (Presov, Slovakia), and Debrecen. These functioned as royal courts of first instance in civil cases. The High Court was solely a court of appeal. The Royal Court functioned as court of first instance in legal proceedings initiated by the treasury and in cases of anticlerics and violence. After 1791 cases of high treason and disloyalty (often political trials) also fell under its jurisdiction. It also operated as a court of appeal for cases held in the county and district courts. Most records concern actions regarding property rights. The cases against the granting of land by the Habsburg sovereigns after the Turkish wars often involve Austrian aristocrats and high-ranking imperial civil and military officials. The monarchy’s great trade and banking houses frequently appear in the commercial cases. From 1841 the authorities in these suits were on all levels the courts of exchange (Wechselgerichte). Among political trials, the most significant were those instituted against the so-called Hungarian Jacobins in 1794 and against liberal reform politicians in the mid-1830s.

The court of appeal for the free burghers of chartered royal towns was the Court of the Lord Chief Treasurer (magister Taurinorum) or the Court of Personalis. Minutes of the sessions of both courts are fragmentary for the 16th century, but continuous from the mid-17th century to 1848, and other court documents are also included. The records of the Royal Court of Transylvania and of the Eperjes District Court in Hungary, two high courts that operated until 1848, have been totally destroyed. In Latin, but in German for 1786–90 and in Hungarian after 1845. Ext: approx. 1.650 m. The records of the high courts for 1849–67 were badly damaged during the 1956 Revolution. Hungarian documents for Vienna’s Imperial Ministry of Justice (Justizministerium), Supreme Court of Justice and Court of Cassation (Oberer Gerichts- und Kassationshof), and Supreme Urbanial Court (Oberer Urbanialgericht) are often fragmentary, as are the papers of those tribunals that convened in Hungary, such as regional urbanial courts, the five Hungarian high courts (Oberlandgerichte), and the Royal Curia, which had been restored in 1861. Records from 1860 are in German, although the later ones are mainly in Hungarian. Ext: approx. 25 m altogether. Descriptive inv.: Endre Varga and Miklós Veres, Birtokos levélhalványok (Judicial archives, 1526–1869) (Budapest, 1989). Repertory: Endre Varga, Birtokos levélhalványok (Judicial archives) (Budapest, 1988).
GOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTIONS, 1867-1918

Parliament. The Hungarian Parliament was bicameral. The first parliament following the years of Neoabsolutism was convened in 1861, and did not meet again until 1865, when it was charged with clarifying the Austro-Hungarian constitutional relationship. After 1867, delegates of the Croatian Provincial Diet also participated in the Hungarian Parliament. Holdings relate to the formation of the house of deputies, to royal addresses, and to bills and interpellations. They also include the official communications of the Speaker of the Croatian Diet. Records of the so-called Delegation, appointed by the two houses of the parliament to negotiate common affairs under the Dual Monarchy, exist in separate fonds. The responsibilities of both the Hungarian and Austrian delegations included establishment of the common budget and supervision of the common ministers. The holdings are complete. In Hungarian and, to a lesser extent, German and Croatian. Ext: approx. 80 m. Repertory: László Szűcs, Országgyűlési levélár (Archives of the Parliament) (Budapest, 1961).

Prime Minister's Office. Records of the cabinet (Council of Ministers) and official records of the prime minister. Questions of general politics and legislative bills were discussed at weekly meetings of the cabinet, and the activity of the ministries was coordinated and approved here as well. Meetings were chaired by the prime minister, sometimes by the sovereign himself, and minutes were recorded in Hungarian (in German if the sovereign was present). A German-language translation of the minutes was presented to the emperor-king for approval. The approved Hungarian copies were returned to the archives of the prime minister's office and the German translation was placed in the Kabinettskonzil. The latter are now in the Haus- Hof- und Staatsarchiv in Vienna. The prime minister's duties included all matters relating to the monarch and the royal household, and contact with the imperial and royal ministers and the Austrian cabinet, as prescribed in the Dual Compromise. They extended to affairs concerning Croatian autonomy and, after 1878, the administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The prime minister's office dealt with ecclesiastical, cultural, and societal issues, including the political movements of Hungary's national minorities. This relatively complete series of documents is mostly in Hungarian, sometimes in German, Croatian, Serbian, Romanian, and Slovak. Ext: approx. 160 m. Repertory: László Szűcs, A miniszterelnökség levélár (Archives of the prime minister's office) (Budapest, 1958).

Ministry of the Interior. As its title implies, this ministry was located "near His Majesty" in Vienna. It transmitted the proposals of the Hungarian ministers to the monarch and kept records of the sovereign's decisions regarding the granting of noble titles, ranks, and privileges (Liber Regius). It ensured relations between the Hungarian ministries and the court offices, common ministries, and Austrian authorities. It was also responsible for the legal protection of Hungarian citizens living in Austria. Records for 1867-90 have been poorly selected. They are mainly in Hungarian and, to a lesser extent, in German. Ext: 108.67 m. Repertory: Szűcs, Országgyűlési levélár, 83-111.

Ministry of the Interior. Among the responsibilities of this ministry was the supervision of the administration, public health, public welfare, and law and order. The records of the presidential department include holdings concerning appointments, parliamentary elections, political and ethnic movements, and press supervision. Documents relating to ethnic and social movements, emigration, and the correspondence with the common ministries after 1867 have been placed in separately reserved series. The holdings are rather incomplete, because of both unprofessional selection and wartime losses. In 1919 the Romanian army carried off a considerable number of the reserved documents to Bucharest. In 1927 a larger quantity of the general records was handed over to Czechoslovakia. The general records for 1896-1918 are missing. Documents are mostly in Hungarian, but some are in German, Serbian, Romanian, or Slovak. Ext: approx. 350 m. Repertory: Miklós Szinai, A belügyminiszterium levélár (Archives of the Ministry of the Interior) (Budapest, 1973).

Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, 1867-88. The responsibility of this ministry included agriculture, livestock breeding, veterinary hygiene, forestry management, agricultural educational training, control of industry and mines, commercial, customs, and maritime issues, and, until 1881, postal and telegraph affairs. Records are very incomplete because of unprofessional selection. In Hungarian, sometimes in German. Ext: 246.77 m. Repertory: Dezso Kiss, A földművelés, ipar- és kereskedelemügy miniszterium levélár (Archives of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce) (Budapest, 1961).

Ministry of Public Works and Transport. This ministry had authority over the construction, maintenance, and control of the transport network (public roads, railways, river navigation); the realization and control of state and public building operations; and, from 1881, postal and telegraph affairs. Records have been selected and are mostly in Hungarian, sometimes in German. Ext: 258.71 m. Repertory: Kálmán Kardos, A közszuka- és közlekedésügyi miniszterium levélár (Archives of the Ministry of Public Works and Transport) (Budapest, 1958).

Ministry of Agriculture. Established in 1889, this ministry took over agricultural affairs, the management of water supplies, and control of rivers from the two aforementioned ministries. The new tasks of the ministry were connected with the social situation of agricultural workers, settlements, and food provision during World War I. Records for 1889-1915 have been badly selected. In Hungarian, some in German. Ext: approx. 260 m. Repertory: Dezso Kiss, Földművelésügyi miniszterium levélár (Archives of the Ministry of Agriculture) (Budapest, 1961).

Ministry of Commerce. This ministry was established in 1889 with authority over commercial and industrial affairs, including the supervision of overland traffic, river and sea navigation, and postal and telegraph services. It also oversaw the regulation of the Lower Danube and the construction of a harbor in Fiume (Rijeka, Croatia). It received these tasks from its two legal predecessors, mentioned earlier. Records relating to the Lower Danube and Fiume projects date back to 1871, but only records for 1889-99 have survived. In Hungarian, some in German. Ext: 30.45 m. Repertory: Vilmos Belay and Mária H. Kohut, Kereskedelemügyi miniszterium levélár (Archives of the Ministry of Commerce) (Budapest, 1965).

Ministry of Finance. The most important tasks of this ministry from 1867 to 1918 were drafting the budget; regulating taxes, customs, state monopolies, and government loans; and managing state property. Records of the permanent undersecretary's department have survived intact, but the tables of contents and indices are missing. The records are rearranged according to subject, and a handwritten inventory is available. Voluminous holdings about the history of the Austro-Hungarian Bank. In Hungarian, with some in German. Ext: approx. 130 m. Repertory: Vilmos Belay and Kálmán Kardos, A pénzügyminiszterium levélár (Archives of the Ministry of Finance) (Budapest, 1963).

Ministry of Religious Affairs and Public Education. This ministry's competence included the supervision of churches and the administration of public education and education-related public foundations. Holdings for 1867-1916 were partly destroyed during World War II and in 1956. Records of educational institutions have

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE. This ministry's most important tasks were drafting legislation and overseeing the administration of justice and law enforcement. Records of the higher courts, public prosecutor's office, and treasury's judicial representation, which were subordinated to the ministry, have been placed here, as well. Of the archival holdings for 1867-1918, 90 percent were destroyed in 1956. The holdings of a series of confidential presidential records from 1906-18 have survived. They contain documents about the drafting of extraordinary legislation, the economic Ausgleich between Hungary and Austria, and military administration during World War I. Smaller continuous holdings from the general records have survived for 1911-18. The general records of the treasury's judicial representation for 1869-1900 are also extant. In Hungarian, some in German. Ext: approx. 30 m. Repertory: Kálmán Kardos, Az igazságszervezet története (The History of the Legal System) (Budapest, 1993).

The content of some of the destroyed records of the Hungarian ministries for 1867-1918 can be reconstructed to a certain extent with the help of Kabinettskanzlei documents in Vienna's Hause-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv.

FAMILY ARCHIVES

Holdings consist mainly of family and estate archives. Generally speaking, they contain ample sources about the management of family land, the public and private life of aristocratic and noble families, and the everyday life of society. The finding aid of Lajosne Pataky, Családlevéltár a Magyar Országos Levéltárban (Family Archives in the Hungarian National Archives) (Budapest, 1981), discusses those family and personal papers that have been placed in various family archives.

BARON BALASSA. Sources for political, cultural, and military history from the 17th and 18th centuries. Adám Balassa (1641–1711), captain of the Castle of Kekkö in northern Hungary. Letters addressed to him concerning political and military affairs. In Hungarian and Latin. Ref. no.: P 1760. Ext: 0.7 m. Baron Ferenc Balassa (1731–1807), councillor of the Vice-Regal Council (1756–85), lord lieutenant (supremus comes, foß-pau, Obrázovým) of Szemond County (1762-82), president of the Hungarian Chamber (1783-85), ban (bánya) of Croatia (1785-90), and illvány court chancellor (1790-92). Records are connected with the positions he held. They include letters addressed to him and the drafts of his answers. In Latin, German, Hungarian, and Croatian. Ref. no.: P 1765. Ext: 12.14 m. Repertory: István Kállay and Lajos Pataky, A Balassa család levéltár (Family Archives of the Balassa family) (Budapest, 1972), 62-136.

PRINCE BÁTHYÁNY. Family members held administrative and military offices of national importance from the 16th to 19th centuries. Records of historical importance and reports on the Turkish wars of the 16th and 17th centuries and on political, military, Diet, and religious affairs have been placed in a separate series, in chronological order by year from the 16th century to 1904. The letter series contains, in alphabetical order by author, 108,000 letters, which are important sources of political, social, and cultural history covering 1527-1947. In Hungarian, Latin, German, and French. Personal papers of eminent members of the family: Ádám I. Báthory (1610–59), records connected with the Turkish wars. The personal papers, which are in Hungarian, Latin, and German, were badly damaged in the wars of the 20th century. Ref. no.: P 1315. Ext: 0.72 m. Adam III. Báthory (1721–87), chamber councillor, colonel, and deputy ban of Croatia (1753-54). Administrative, military, and commercial records and letters addressed to him in alphabetical order. In Latin, German, and Hungarian. Ref. no.: P 1311. Ext: 8.9 m. Lajos I. Báthory (1596–1765), Hungarian court chancellor (1732–46) and palatine (1751–69). Records connected with his official activities. In Latin, German, and Hungarian. Ref. no.: P 1317. Ext: 5.6 m. József I. Báthory (1727–90), bishop of Transylvania (1759), archbishop of Kalocsa (1760), and archbishop of Esztergom (1776). Personal and church administration records, and documents concerning the noble insurrection and army supplies during the Turkish and French wars (1788–98). In Latin and German. Ref. no.: P 1318. Ext: 3.8 m. Repertory: Veres Zimányi, A herceg Báthory család levéltár (Archives of the Prince Batthyány family) (Budapest, 1962).

COUNTS CSÁKY. Sources about political events, the estates' activities, the Turkish wars, and the Thokoly and Rákóczi uprisings of the 17th and 18th centuries. Ferenc Csáky (1630–70), captain general in Upper Hungary. Includes decrees of Leopold I and the Court War Council (Hofkriegsrat) and letters from Hermann Gonzaga, vice-president of the Court War Council, General Raimondo Montecuccoli, and Johann Rottal, royal commissioner. The brother of Ferenc, István Csáky (1638–99), was also captain general in Upper Hungary. He had contact with the prince of Transylvania and Wallachia and the kuruc rebels, but his documents also include letters from Governor Caspar Ampringen and Johann Rottal. The records of two Catholic prelates from the Csáky family, Imre Csáky (1672–1733), cardinal and archbishop of Kalocsa, and Miklós Csáky (1692–1752), bishop of Várad and archbishop of Esztergom, reflect ecclesiastical policy of the period. In Latin. Ref. no.: P 71. Ext: 8.96 m. Repertory: Ferenc Maksay, A Csáky család levéltár (Archives of the Csáky family) (Budapest, 1964), 23–24.


DOBÓ FAMILY. Mainly the documents and correspondence of two generations: István Dobó (d. 1572), captain of the Castle of Eger, voivode of Transylvania, and Ferenc War Council (1621). Records deal with Turkish policy, military and political events, and questions of army organization from 1527 to 1602. In Lat. In Hungarian, and German. Ref. no.: E 173. Ext: 0.3 m. Repertory: Maksay, A Magyar Kamara archívuma (1975), 148.

DÓCZ FAMILY. Mainly the correspondence of András Déczy (d. 1621), captain general in Upper Hungary, commissioner of the Viennese court in Transylvania, concerning the aims of Transylvanian, Turkish, and Polish diplomacy and military events after 1608, including his army organization on records. In Hungarian, Latin, and German. Ref. no.: E 173. Ext: 0.2 m. Repertory: Maksay, A Magyar Kamara archívuma, 149–50.

Counts Esterházy in Táta and Csalókvar. Sources relating to 18th-century political, military, and diplomatic history. József Esterházy (1668-1748), general, ban of Croatia, chief justice. His records are divided into several subcollections connected with his military career and administrative activities. He fought for the Habsburgs during the Rákóczi uprising and also participated in the Turkish war of 1716-17. His tenure as ban of Croatia coincided with the Turkish wars of 1736-39. During the Silesian wars, he was in command of the Hungarian feudal levy (insurrectio). In Latin, German, and Hungarian. Ref. nos.: P 201, 206, 207, 216. Ext: 5.66 m. Miklós Esterházy (1711-65), diplomat, envoy to several countries. The lesser part of the records relates to his missions to Madrid (1751-52) and St. Petersburg (1753-61). Includes decrees of the sovereign and the chancery, and duplicates of his diplomatic dispatches. In German and French. Ref. nos.: P 218. Ext: 0.9 m. Repertory: István Bakacs and Éva Ivanyi, Az Esterházy család tatai és csakókvari levéláról (Archives of the Esterházy family in Táta and Csalókvar) (Budapest, 1964). Count József Esterházy (1719-1847), chamberlain, son-in-law of Chancellor Metternich. In his diary from 1814-41 he recorded the events of courtly society and cultural life. Most of the notes are dated in Vienna, but there are also detailed reports of his stays in Italy and France (1814-18), England (1821, and St. Petersburg (1838-39). Letters from Chancellor Metternich and his wife, Princess Melanie, have been bound into the diaries. The series of diaries, which is missing the volumes for 1825-27 and 1831-35, is in German. Ref. no.: P 229. Ext: 0.2 m. Repertory: István Bakacs and Laszlo Dávid, Köszb családi és személyi fonok (Smaller family archives and personal collections), vol. 1 (Budapest, 1966), 212-13.

Counts Festetics. Sources relating to political, military, and cultural history from the 17th to 19th centuries. The sources concerning the battles against the Turks in Transdanubia and Croatia in the 17th century have been mainly placed in the collection of the related Geyser-Pethő family. Ref. no.: P 235. Ext: 1.82 m. Among the members of the family, Count Pál Festetics (1722-82), an intimate of Maria Theresa, made a considerable career as an official. In 1756 he became councillor of the Viennese Court Chamber (Hofkammer) and in 1772, vice-president of the Hungarian Chamber. His personal papers provide information on the Hungarian diets, urban regulations, the administration of Croatia and the Banat of Temesvár, commercial conditions, and Orthodox religious affairs. Ref. no.: P 245. Ext: 4.4 m. Correspondence from the 18th and 19th centuries is important with regard to political and cultural history. Kállay, Festetics családi levéláról (Archives of the Festetics family) (Budapest, 1978).

Counts Forrásch. Pertains principally to the activities of Zsigmond Forgách (1565-1621), palatine; Adam Forgách (1601-81), chief justice; and Simon Forgách (1669-1730), kuruc general. Sources of political and military history. Related by marriage, the personal papers of the imperial officer Johann Graf O’Nelly in the 17th and 18th centuries are also here. In Latin, Hungarian, German, and French. Ext: approx. 4.8 m. Repertory: Gáborné Papa, in 1814-41. Correspondence and military records. In Hungarian, German, and French. Ext: approx. 4.8 m. Repertory: Gáborné Papp (Budapest, 1977).

Gőgény Family. Arthur Gőgény (1818-1916), commanding general in the Hungarian honed-army in 1848-49. Official records, correspondence, and contemporary news articles documenting his activities. (Some of his personal papers are preserved in the Archives of War History.) In Hungarian and German. Ref. no.: P 295. Ext: 0.98 m. Repertory: Bakacs and David, Köszb családi és személyi fonok, vol. 1, 230-36.

The Habsburg Archives in Magyaróvar. The archives of a branch of the imperial family in Hungary hold political and military papers and management records for family domains, mainly from the 17th to 20th centuries. A fire in 1856 caused heavy losses to the archives and access to records damaged by fire is limited. Holdings of relevance to the whole Habsburg Empire include: Albert, Prince von Sachsen-Teschen (1742-1822), governor of the Austrian Netherlands, regent in Hungary. Correspondence and official records in German, French, and Latin (1726-1820). Ref. no.: P 298. Ext: 2.88 m. Archduke Charles/Erzherzog Karl (1717-1847), commander in chief of the army in the Napoleonic Wars. Private and political correspondence, military records, and works on military history in German and French (1780-1843). Ref. no.: P 300. Ext: 8.86 m. Archduke Albrecht/Erzherzog Albrecht (1817-95), governor of Hungary, records of political, diplomatic, and military nature in German and French (1830-94). Ref. no.: P 301. Ext: 4.89 m. Archduke Friedrich/Erzherzog Friedrich (1856-1936), commander in chief of the army in World War I. Correspondence and military records of War History. Ref. no.: P 302. Ext: 0.4 m. Repertory: Bakacs and David, Köszb családi és személyi fonok, vol. 1, 237-59.

Counts Hadi-Barkóczy. Mainly military records from the 18th and 19th centuries. Andras Hadi (1710-90), general, president of the Court War Council (Hofkriegsrat). Personal papers, diplomats of his promotions, political and private correspondence, including letters from Maria Theresa to Countess Hadi-Lichnowsky. (Most of his personal papers are preserved in the Archives of War History.) In Hungarian, Latin, German, and French. Ref. no.: P 307. Ext: 1 m. Repertory: Bakacs and David, Köszb családi és személyi fonok, vol. 1, 260-65.
Barons Jeszenak. Covers political, cultural, and Protestant church history of the 18th century. Pal Jeszenak (1684-1762) and Janos Jeszenak (d. 1776) were legal advisers to aulic aristocratic families (including Eugen of Savoy, Prince Esterhazy, Palffy, Schwarzenberg). Pal II. Jeszenak (d. 1798) was Schleswig-Holstein’s envoy to Vienna. In German, Latin, French, and Hungarian. Ref. no.: P 1391. Ext: approx. 2.6 m. Repertory: Istvan Bakacs, Kisebb csaladi és szemelyi fondok (Smaller family archives and personal collections), vol. 3 (Budapest, 1971), 243-66.

Counts Karolyi. This repository is unique in being located at its original site, as arranged by the family (Budapest, VIII. Szerkardyfi Str. 35, open Thursdays). The archives of several related families (Apponyi, Harroch, Seher, Thoss) hold sources concerning political, diplomatic, and military history from the 17th to 20th centuries. The so-called Acta Publica refer to public appearances by members of the family, their military participation in the Rakocz uprising and in the wars of the Habsburg rulers, foreign colonization, and the regulation of religious affairs. In Hungarian, German, Latin, and Romanian. Ref. no.: P 396. Ext: 22.2 m. Approximately 83,000 letters in Hungarian, Latin, German, and French from the 17th to 20th centuries in alphabetical order by author. Ref. no.: P 398. Sandor Karolyi (1669-1743), general, military and political records. Ref. no.: P 1501. Ext: 2.2 m. Gyorgy Karolyi (1802-77), the correspondence and official and association records of a reform politician. Ref. no.: P 414. Ext: 12.94 m. Sandor Karolyi (1836-1905), correspondence and records of the conservative politician, in Hungarian, Latin, German, and French. Ref. no.: P 389. Ext: 0.56 m. Antal Apponyi (1782-1852), diplomat; records and diary from his mission to Rome (1820), in German and French. Ext: 0.14 m. Repertory: Istvan Bakacs, A Karolyi csalad nemzetsegé és féle leletvára (Archives of the Karoly family in Fö) (Budapest, 1965).

Counts Keglevich. Documents on the Turkish wars, the estates’ activities in the second half of the 17th century, and the political and cultural history of the 18th and 19th centuries. Official records, political and private correspondence of Jozsef I. Keglevich (1700-65), vice-regal councillor, and cones of Tolna County; Gabor Keglevich (1774-1854), president of the Hungarian Chamber (1836-42) and lord chief treasurer; Jozsef Keglevich (1842-48); Janos Keglevich (1876-1856), grand cupbearer and lord lieutenant of Barcs County. The accounts (1770-75), engagements, theater plays, and librettos of the Viennese Court Theater have also been placed here. In Hungarian, Latin, German, French, and Italian. Ref. no.: P 421. Ext: approx. 2.6 m. Repertory: Bakacs and Dávid, Kisebb csaladi és szemelyi fondok, vol. 1, 359-90.

Lonysa Family. The members of the family were leaders of the Protestant noble estates in northeastern Hungary. They played an active role in the political events of the 18th and 19th centuries, in both the diets and county administration. In the 19th century, Count Menyhert Lonysay was especially prominent, serving as a Hungarian minister of finance after 1862, common minister of finance (1870-71), and Hungarian prime minister (1871-72). His letters have been placed in the funds of his brother, Albert Lonysay, and of his relative, Gabor Lonysay. Documents from the 16th to 18th centuries in Latin and Hungarian, from the 19th century mainly in Hungarian and, occasionally, German. Ref. no.: P 450-76. Repertory: Bakacs and Dávid, Kisebb csaladi és szemelyi fondok, vol. 2 (Budapest, 1969), 11-35.


Mitrovszky Family. Official records of Karoly Mitrovszky, chamber count in Selmec, and of Heinrich Callenberg, commander of the imperial army in the Low Countries, related through his granddaughter, Henriette—who was married to Karoly Mitrovszky and whose papers are included—with letters and orders from Eugene of Savoy (1710-35). In German, Latin, and French. Ref. no.: P 503. Ext: 0.42 m. Some of the family papers have been placed in the archives of the Hungarian Chamber. Ref. no.: E 214. Ext: 0.2 m. Repertory: Bakacs and Dávid, Kisebb csaladi és szemelyi fondok, vol. 2, 107-8.

Nadasdy Family. A collection of the family records confiscated in the second half of the 17th century, which includes the records and correspondence of Tamas Nadasdy (1498-1562), palatine; Ferenc Nadasdy (1555-1604), captain general in Cisadania; and his grandson Ferenc Nadasdy (1623-71), chief justice. The scope of Hungarian and foreign correspondents is broad, discussing diplomatic affairs, Turkish policy, army organization and administration, and church and cultural matters. Ref. no.: E 185. Ext: 10.2 m. Repertory: Maksay, A Magyar Kamara Archituma (1975), 158-61.

Counts Nadasdy. Records relating to political and military history from the 17th to 19th centuries. Johann Rottal (d. 1674), privy councillor, royal commissioner in Hungary and Transylvania (1661-73). The letters addressed to him are connected with the Hungarian estates’ activities and the Counter-Reformation. In Latin, Hungarian, and German. Ref. no.: P 507, cards 11-19. Ext: 1.26 m. Ferenc Nadasdy (1708-83), field marshal, ban of Croatia, lord lieutenant of Fejer County. Records focus on his tenure as ban (1756-83) and the reports of the Nadasdy hussar regiment during the Seven Years’ War (1756-63). In Latin, German, and Hungarian. Ref. no.: P 507, bundles 25-45, 119-32. Ext: 7.42 m. Ferenc Nadasdy (1801-83), imperial-minor royal minister of justice (1857-60) and Imperial-General court chancellor (1861-65). Records of his social and public activities, written in German, Hungarian, and French. Ref. no.: P 507, bundles 232-34. Ext: 0.42 m. Repertory: Bakacs and Dávid, Kisebb csaladi és szemelyi fondok, vol. 2, 114-50.

Barons Orczy. Sources of political, social, and military history in the 18th century. Records of Istvan Orczy (d. 1737), captain in Lazaygumana (fiezkasznag) and deputy chief justice. Papers of General Loric Orczy (1718-1809) from the Seven Years’ War and his tenure as cones of Abauij County. The military correspondence of General Samuel Haller (1692-1777), related by marriage, has been placed here. In Latin, German, and Hungarian. Ref. no.: P 520, 524, 527. Ext: approx. 8 m. Repertory: Antal Fekete Nagy, Az Orczy csalad levletvára (Archives of the Orczy family) (Budapest, 1959).

Barons Perényi. Sources concerning the social, political, and cultural history of the 18th and 19th centuries. Correspondence from the 17th to 19th centuries. The official records of Zsigmond Perényi (d. 1849), keeper of the crown, lord lieutenant of Ugocs County, chovara commissioner, and member of the Diet. Ref. no.: P 538. Ext: approx. 2 m. His correspondence from the Archive Age has been placed in the archives of the Board of Legal Administration. Ref. no.: E 598. Ext: 0.42 m. In Latin, Hungarian, and German. Repertory: Lajosné Pataky, A Perény csalad levletvára (Archives of the Perényi family) (Budapest, 1979).

Barons Radvanyi. Sources relating to the Hungarian estates’ activities in the second half of the 17th century. Protestant religious policy, and the Rakoczi insurrection. Janos Radvanyi (1666-1738) was councillor of Ferenc II Rakoczi. His correspondence and diaries deal with the insurrection against the Habsburgs and the subsequent peace negotiations. The correspondence and diaries of Gyorgy Radvanyi (1700-63), deputy lord lieutenant (viccomes, aliaspan, Vizespan) of Zolonym County,

Princes Rákóczi. Primarily 17th-century correspondence relating to the activities of two princes of Transylvania, György I. Rákóczi (1630–48) and György II. Rákóczi (1648–57). The letters refer to the relationship between the principality and the Viennese court, international diplomacy, and the Hungarian estates’ activities. Papers of imperial officials and generals seized during the insurrection have also been placed here. In Hungarian, Latin, German, and Romanian. Ref. no.: E 190. Ext: 5.3 m. Repertory: Maksay, A Magyar Kamara archívuma (1975), 164–65.

Renaud Family, Ferenc József Renaud (d. 1736), general and, from 1712, commander of Kaiss. Records of his military activities and correspondence about the war, court, and international affairs, and with Viennese agents and Austrian relatives. In Latin and Hungarian. Ref. no.: E 191. Ext: 0.5 m. Repertory: Maksay, A Magyar Kamara archívuma (1975), 165–68.

Counts Széchenyi. Includes valuable information about the political and cultural history of the 18th and 19th centuries. Pal Széchenyi (1645–1710), archbishop of Kalocsa. Among his personal papers, the record of his attempts to mediate during the Rákóczi insurrection (1703–11) are especially important. In Latin. Ref. no.: P 623. Ext: 0.28 m. Ferenc Széchenyi (1754–1820), regent of the ban of Croatia (1783–85) and lord lieutenant of Somogy County (1798–1811). At the beginning of his public career he was a supporter of Joseph II's reforms and a patron of literature and science. His official papers and especially his (alphabetically arranged) correspondence with the monarchy’s prominent politicians and scholars are important. In Latin, German, French, and Hungarian. Ref. no.: P 623. Ext: 8.26 m (official records) and 1.26 m (correspondence). István Széchenyi (1791–1860), prominent figure of the Hungarian noble reform movements before the Revolution of 1848. Correspondence and notes, in German and Hungarian. Ref. no.: P 625–26. Ext: 2.77 m. His diaries (1847–60) and political writings were confiscated by the Ministry of Police in 1860 and are preserved in the Hungarian National Archives among the records of the Age of Neoabsolutism. Ref. no.: D 283. Most of his personal papers have been placed in the Manuscript Collection of the Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Pal Széchenyi (1838–1901), Hungarian minister of agriculture, industry, and commerce (1882–89). Records of his political career and official activities, including his correspondence with Crown Prince Rudolph, are in Hungarian and German. Ref. no.: P 623. Ext: 0.14 m. Repertory: István Bakacs, A Széchenyi család levéltára (Archives of the Széchenyi family) (Budapest, 1928).


Counts Teleki. Includes the Transylvanian and Hungarian branches of the family. The so-called Archives of Marosvásárhely contain documents on the fall of the independent principality of Transylvania and its subsequent political and cultural history under the Habsburgs. Mihály Teleki (1637–90), chancellor of the prince of Transylvania. His personal papers, which focus mainly on diplomatic relations with both the Habsburgs and the Ottoman empire, are in Hungarian, German, Latin, and French. Ref. no.: P 1238. Ext: 3.60 m. Samuel Teleki (1733–1822), Transylvanian court chancellor. His records and alphabetically arranged letters are crucial sources of the principality’s history in the 18th and 19th centuries. In Hungarian, Latin, and German. Ref. no.: P 659–661. Ext: 14.47 m. The so-called Archives of Győmrö contain sources relating to political, Protestant religious, and cultural history of the first half of the 19th century. The records and correspondence of József Teleki (1790–1855), governor general of Transylvania, and László Teleki (1811–61), noble reform politician and exile, are especially important. In Hungarian and German. Ref. no.: P 654. Ext: approx. 0.6 m. Repertory: István Bakacs, A Teleki család levéltára (Records of the Teleki family) (Budapest, 1970).

Counts Thurzó. Political, diplomatic, and church policy of the 16th and 17th centuries. Most records relate to the political activities of two palatines, György Thurzó (d. 1616) and Szamiszló Thurzó (d. 1626), who corresponded with archdukes, imperial councillors, Turkish ministers, and other foreign statesmen. Their correspondence generally discusses international and domestic politics; relations between the Hungarian, Bohemian-Moravian, and Austrian Protestant estates; the political events in Transylvania, Wallachia, and the Turkish Empire; church policy; the Hungarian diets; and questions of science and education. In Latin, German, Hungarian, Polish, and Slavonic. Ref. no.: E 196. Ext: 5.2 m. Repertory: Maksay, A Magyar Kamara archívuma (1975), 172–77.

Counts Waldstein. This family was naturalized in the 17th century. Accounts and correspondence of the precept of the family’s possessions in Hungary with the Waldsteins living in Vienna about economic and political affairs from 1690 to 1720. In Hungarian. Ref. no.: E 198. Ext: 0.8 m. Repertory: Maksay, A Magyar Kamara archívuma (1975), 186–87.

Barons Wesselényi. Primarily the records of Ferenc Wesselényi (1605–67), captain general in Upper Hungary (1647–54) and palatine (1655–67). The records were confiscated by the Hungarian Chamber after the conspiracy named after him had been suppressed. The official records and the correspondence deal with army organization, military operations, diplomatic, domestic politics, justice, and the Turkish wars. In Hungarian, Latin, and German. Ref. no.: E 199. Ext: 1.8 m. Repertory: Maksay, A Magyar Kamara archívuma (1975), 172–77.

Counts Zichy. A complex holding that also contains papers of the related Zichy-Ferrarris family. The records of Pal Zichy, captain general in Veszprém, and István Zichy (1638–98), president of the Hungarian Chamber, focus on the Turkish wars in the 17th century. The personal papers of Ferenc Zichy (1701–83), bishop of Gyor, document ecclesiastical life in the 18th century. Király Zichy (1753–1826), chief justice, president of the Imperial Court Chamber (Hofkammer) from 1802, and minister of state from 1813. His personal papers include information on the political changes of the 1790s, the Hungarian Diet, and letters from Austrian emperor Francis I, Russian emperor Alexander I, Chancellor Metternich, and Palatine Joseph. The papers of General Joseph Ferraris, concerning his service in the Low Countries, and Field Marshal Ferdinand Zichy (1783–1862), concerning his service in Venice, are military in nature. The 20,000 alphabetically arranged letters date from the 16th to 19th centuries. In Hungarian, German, Latin, and French. Repertory: István Bakacs, A Zichy család levéltára (Archives of the Zichy family) (Budapest, 1963).

PERSONAL PAPERS

Count Gyula Andrassy, Sr. (1823–90). Hungarian prime minister (1867–71) and joint minister of foreign affairs (1871–79). Political and private correspondence relating to Hungarian internal politics and Austro-Hungarian foreign policy. In Hungarian-
In the Habsburg Empire military affairs belonged to the sovereign rights of the ruler; thus an independent Hungarian military archive was established only in November 1918 after the monarchy's collapse. The core material of the Military History

JÁNOS ROSKOVÁNYI (18th century). Officer of the imperial army. Records of his military career in Hungary and Italy from 1734 to 1773. In German, Latin, and Hungarian. Ref. no.: E 192. Ext: 0.3 m. Repertory: Maksay, A Magyar Kamara archívuma (1975), 168-69.

BERTALAN SZEMERE (1812-69). Hungarian minister of the interior (1848) and prime minister (1849). Records of his official activities and correspondence in exile. In Hungarian, German, and French. Ref. no.: R 190. Ext: 0.2 m. Repertory: Iványi, Az 1526 utáni gyűjtemény, 84.


SÉRÖ NYÍKOVICS (1811-72). Minister of justice (1862) and political exile. His correspondence with Hungarian and foreign politicians while in exile (1848-72). In Hungarian, German, French, and English. Ref. no.: R 216. Ext: 0.22 m. Repertory. Iványi, Az 1526 utáni gyűjtemény, 90-92.


ASSOCIATIONS

FREEMASON ORGANIZATIONS. The Masonic and Scottish lodges fused in 1886. They established the Hungarian Symbolic Grand Lodge with 107 Hungarian and 19 foreign (mostly Austrian) lodges under its authority. When the Freemason organizations were dissolved in 1920, their documents were transferred to the archives. Most records in Hungarian, with some in German. Ext: approx. 70 m. Repertory: Lajosné Pataky, A szabadkőműves szervezetek levéltára (Archives of the Freemason organizations) (Budapest, 1967).

ARCHIVES OF THE INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS (Pargyésületi Levéltár). These associations bore many different names, but focused on developing Hungarian industrial exhibiting its products at Hungarian and foreign fairs, and counterbalancing the industrial superiority of the western part of the empire. Their records, which have survived for 1841-1916, are mainly in Hungarian, with some in German, English, or French. Ref. nos.: P 1073, 1401, 1403-4, 1406-7, 1699. Ext: 18 m. Repertory: István Bakács, Kisebb testületi, egyesületi és intézményi fondok (Archives of smaller corporations, associations, and institutions) (Budapest, 1970), 102-25.

ARCHIVES OF THE ORDER OF SZENT ISTVÁN (St. Stephen). Maria Theresia established this order, whose incomplete records contain the requests of aspirants and bestowals for 1764-1918. In Latin, German, and Hungarian. Ref. no.: P 1058. Ext: 5.37 m. Repertory: Bakács, Kisebb testületi, egyesületi és intézményi fondok, 46-51.

HADTÖRTÉNELMI LEVÉLTÁR (Military History Archives). Kapisztrán tér 2-4, H-1014 Budapest. Tel/Fax: (36-1) 395 8528.

In the Habsburg Empire military affairs belonged to the sovereign rights of the ruler; thus an independent Hungarian military archive was established only in November 1918 after the monarchy's collapse. The core material of the Military History
Archives are the records of the regional organs of imperial military administration in Hungary (which Vienna's Kriegsarchiv was required to hand over by the peace treaty at the end of World War I) and the Honvédség (Home Defense Force) established after the Compromise of 1867.

The High Command in Hungary (General Commando für Ungarn) operated from 1740 to 1882. With its subsidiary units, such as the engineering and fortification direction (Géneral und Fortificationen Direktion in Ungarn) and the country's military court of justice, the volume of records exceeds 2,000 meters. The Vienna Court War Council (Hofkreigsrat), later the War Ministry (Kriegsministerium), directed the High Command in Hungary. The command had responsibility for the direction of military campaigns on the territory of the country, troop organization and deployment (Dis­lokation), provisioning, fortress construction, and also matters of public security, taxation, and mapping. In the course of military reform, the high commands comprising entire countries were replaced beginning in 1883 with regional army commands (Korpskommandos). Five army commands operated on the territory of Hungary (Budapest, Kassa/Kosice, Pozsony/Bratislava, Temesvar/Timișoara, and Nagyszeben/Sibiu), but only the Budapest material came in its entirety into the Military History Archives. Of the other four army commands, only fragments are preserved here. The army commands' records chiefly contain data on the army's deployment, training, equipment, and campaigns.

Separate series for the Ministry of Defense (1867-) and the High Command of the Honvédség (1869-1918) contain sources on the autonomous Hungarian armed forces created after 1867. There are other series for the records of the Hungarian noble bodyguard established by Maria Theresa (1760-1850) and the royal bodyguard (1867-1918).

Artificial collections grouped by historical period constitute a significant part of the holdings of the Military History Archives: partly copies, partly small document groups turned over by the Vienna Kriegsarchiv. The "Turkish Era Collection" contains records of the Turkish rule in Hungary and the anti-Turkish wars (1441-1789). The papers on the Hungarian revolution and freedom struggle of 1848-49 consist chiefly of the records of Hungarian and imperial military operations. In the Records of the Age of Absolutism are found the trial records of the Árad, Pest, Pozsony, Kassa, and Nagyvarad courts of military justice. The records of the judicial, civil, and police departments of the imperial-royal third army command are united here. The military material of World War I (1914-18) chiefly documents the movements of regular troops and home defense forces based in Hungary. Finding Aids: Jakab Böhm et al., A Haditörténelmi Levélékhelyek jegyzéke (inventory of the record groups of the Archives of Military History) (Budapest, 1978).

Regional Archives

COUNTY ARCHIVES

The county archives began operating as discrete institutions in the 18th century with responsibilities that originally extended to the records of the noble counties' autonomous administration. The protocol books of the most important organ of county administration, the county assembly, have generally survived since the mid-18th century, while the series of administrative records become continuous from the early 18th century. The archives of county administration up to the revolution of 1848 generally include the papers of the lord lieutenant (főispán), the noble assembly, and the alispán (who directed county administration), as well as the county court, various technical officials (county doctor, engineer, etc.), and commissions (economic, military taxation, etc.). County administration ceased during the decade-long era of neoabsolutism (1850-60), during which imperial-royal county authorities (k.k. Komitatsbehörden) directed public administration and the imperial-royal courts and district courts (k.k. Komitatgerichte and k.k. Kreisgerichte) administered justice. Following the transitional period of the Austro-Hungarian Compromise (1867), a structure of county administration corresponding to the new civil society emerged. In place of the noble assembly, the administrative committee became the highest organ of county administration. The titles of the officials did not change, but their sphere of influence did extend to new areas of administration. The language of county administration up to the beginning of the 19th century is generally Latin, except for the era of Joseph II's German language regulation (1784-90). The administrative use of Hungarian gradually spread from the early 19th century on, except during the era of neoabsolutism, when German temporarily replaced it.

The nationalization of local archives in the early 1950s brought about a significant change in the collecting sphere of the county archives. Records from each county's cities, market towns, communes, specialized regional state offices, and courts, as well as the notarial archives (letcatalebdj) of Catholic chapters, were unified in a single repository. Accordingly, these archives were now defined as state archives. The designation "county archives" was restored on January 1, 1968, when regional state archives again came under the autonomous county jurisdiction, although their responsibilities remained the same. After the political transformation of 1989 a few larger cities (such as Győr and Székesfehérvár) reestablished independent archives, but a large part of communal material remained in the county repositories. Protocols of the assemblies and councils and the papers of the mayors, courts, and various committees and specialized offices constitute the core of the city records. Protocols of the county assemblies have survived in some cases from the mid-16th century; generally municipal source materials are continuous only from the mid-17th to early 18th century. Until the universal introduction of the Hungarian official language in 1844, Latin, German, and Hungarian were common in urban administration.

The first specialized regional state offices arose in the 1870s. The papers of the district offices for industrial affairs, the instructional directorates (each of which supervised middle schools in several counties), and the county offices for elementary education are especially important, since the ministerial material of the dualist era has not survived. The county repositories contain relatively few archives of persons and families who played a role in national politics and the history of the Habsburg monarchy.

Finding Aids: Between 1962 and 1975, general inventories were compiled for the county archives according to unitary principles. In addition, thematic finding aids presented the cartographic material of the county archives and conscriptions of the feudal era, most notably Ferenc Makay, Norá Tóthné Polonyi, and László Mázsai, Kéziratos térképek a területi állami levélékhelyekben (Manuscript maps in the regional state archives) (Budapest, 1965-72, vols. 1-21); Vera Bácskai, A területi állami levélékhelyekben öratott feudaliszumi összetételei jegyzéke (Inventory of feudal era conscriptions in the regional state archives) (Budapest, 1965-69), vols. 1-3. One of the most significant new endeavors of the county archives is the publication of abstracts of county and city protocol books from the feudal period. The 16th- and 17th-century protocol
books for eleven counties have appeared to date and are cited below under the respective county archives. The foreign researcher can generally get assistance in the county archives in German or English.

Bács-Kiskun Megyei Levéltár (Bács-Kiskun County Archives). Klapka u. 13-15, H-6701 Kecskemét. Tel: (36-76) 495 951. Fax: (36-76) 484 452.

Bács-Kiskun County was created in 1950, so it has no county administrative records for the Habsburg period. The records of the towns of Baja, Kecskemét, Kiskunfélegyháza, and Kiskunhalas survive, with some gaps, from the 18th century. The church records are of the Franciscan house since 1694 and the Orthodox church records are the archives of the Franciscan house since 1694 and the Orthodox church records are the archives of the Franciscan and Pauline houses. Finding Aid: Marta Szinkovich, A Bács-Kiskun Megyei Levéltár történetének és állagainak jegyzéke (Inventory of the Record Groups and Series of the Bács-Kiskun County Archives) (Kecskemét, 1991), and Mihályné Banki Horvát, Kiskunlégyháza és Kiskunhalas feudális kori levéltára (The feudal era archives of Kiskunfélegyháza and Kiskunhalas) (Gyula, 1991).

Baranya Megyei Levéltár (Baranya County Archives). Király u. 11, H-7621 Pécs. Tel: (36-72) 310 559. Fax: (36-72) 310 152.

The county assembly and administrative records of the county are continuous since the late 17th century. The papers of the city of Pécs have survived since 1707, and of the market town of Mohács since 1742. The records of the Pécs instructional directorate begin in 1881. The private archives of Batthyány-Montenemovo (1718-1945) are significant. Church records are the notarial archives of the Pécs chapter (1557-1850) and the papers of the Franciscan and Pauline houses. Finding Aid: Mátra Szűzivich, A Baranya megyei Levéltár fondjainak jegyzéke (Inventory of the records of the record groups of the Baranya County Archives) (Budapest, 1970).

Békés Megyei Levéltár (Békés County Archives). Petőfi tér 2, H-5700 Gyula. Tel: (36-90) 362 173. Fax: (36-90) 361 240.

The records of the county assembly and administration are continuous since 1715. The records of the market towns of Békés, Békéscsaba, Gyoma, Gyula, and Szarvas survive since mid-18th century. Finding Aids: Kálmán Csákabonyi, A Gyula főváros Levéltár fondjainak jegyzéke (Inventory of the Record Groups of the Gyula State Archives) (Budapest, 1962); Ferenc Szábo, A Békés megyei Levéltár (völgyi Gyula állami Levéltár) fondjainak jegyzéke (Inventory of the record groups of the Békés County Archives) (former Gyula State Archives) (Budapest, 1969); and Gyula Erdmann, A Békés megyei Levéltár Istoria (Inventory of the Békés County Archives) (Gyula, 1986).


The records of two county authorities may be found in this repository: Borsod and Zemplén Counties. The historical records of Abauj County are preserved in Košice, Slovakia. The assembly and administrative records of Borsod County are continuous since the second half of the 18th century. The administrative and assembly records of Zemplén County begin in 1558, and these are kept in the Sátoraljaújhelyi Branch Archives (Sátoraljaújhelyi Fioklevéltár), H-3980 Sátoraljaújhely, Kosztuth tér 5. Tel: Fax: (36-47) 321 353. The protocol books of the council of Miskolc, a chamber market town, survive since 1569, and of those of the market towns of Gönc, Mezőkövesd, Szendrő, and Szikszo since the mid-18th century. Church organizations: records of the houses of various orders and of the Minorite order's provincial chapter. Finding Aids: János Roman, A Borsod-Abauj-Zemplén megyei Levéltár fondjainak jegyzéke (Inventory of the Borsod-Abauj-Zemplén County Archives) (Budapest, 1975); Péter Tóth, Zemplén vármegei kőgyorsításai jegyzékei (Protocol books of the assemblies of Zemplén County), vol. 1, 1558-1600 (Miskolc, 1960), and Péter Tóth, Miskolc város tanulságai (City council protocol books of Miskolc), vol. 1, 1569-1600 (Miskolc, 1990).

Csongrád Megyei Levéltár (Csongrád County Archives). Dóm tér 1-2, H-6720 Szeged. Tel: (36-62) 321 199. Fax: (36-62) 321 519.

The records of two county authorities, Csánád and Csongrád Counties, may be found in this repository. The administrative records of Csónád County begin in 1717, the series of protocol books in 1731. The protocol books of Csongrád County begin in 1723; its administrative records are continuous from 1728. The records of the cities of Csongrád, Hodmezővásárhely, Makó, Szeged, and Szentes also begin in the first half of the 18th century. The Csongrád instructional directorate only began operations in 1882. Church records are the papers of the Szeged Franciscan, Minorite, and Pratist houses.


Fejér Megyei Levéltár (Fejér County Archives). Szent István tér 2-3, H-8000 Székesfehérvár. Tel: (36-22) 312 123. Fax: (36-22) 310 701.

The protocol books and administrative records of the county are continuous since the end of the 17th century. Church records: the notarial archives of the Székesfehérvár chapter, 1528-95. Among the personal papers, those of General József Csekonics from the era of the Napoleonic Wars and the family correspondence of the Habsburg royal princes (1864-1929) are worth mention. Finding Aid: Gábor Farkas and Magda K. Móra, A Székesfehérvári állami Levéltár fondjainak jegyzéke (Inventory of the record groups of the Székesfehérvár State Archives) (Budapest, 1967).

Győr-Moson-Sopron Megyei Győri Levéltár (The Archives of Győr-Moson-Sopron County in Győr). Liszt Ferenc u. 13, H-9021 Győr. Tel: (36-96) 312 424. Fax: (36-96) 326 286.

The records of the county authorities for Győr and Moson may be found in this repository. The first assembly protocol books of Győr County begin in 1580; its administrative records are continuous from 1625 on. There are assembly protocol books of Moson County since 1668, while administrative records have survived from 1618. The records of the royal court at Győr (from 1871) and the Győr instructional direc-
The records of Heves County and Kis-Balassagunyó County (which were united from 1876) form the core of this repository. The county assembly protocol books with gaps from 1597 on, and continuous from 1710 on, constitute the foundation of the archives. The assembly protocol books and administrative records are continuous from 1753 on. The lord lieutenant’s papers are missing from the county administrative records that start in 1786. The records of the privileged Jász and Kun settlements of Jászberény, Karcag, and Türkeve have survived from the late 17th or the mid-18th century. Finding Aid: József Vital, A Jasz-Nagykun-Szolnok Megyei Levéltár (Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok County Archives). Pozsonyi u. 40-42, H-5000 Szolnok. Tel: (36-56) 421 404.

The county was created in 1876 through the union of a part of the Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok and the settlements of Kis-Balassagonyó belonging to Heves County. The record series of the Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok County, which operated as the autonomous organ of the free peasant communities of the Jászság and Kunszág, constitute the foundation of the archives. The assembly protocol books and administrative records are continuous from 1753 on. The lord lieutenant’s papers are missing from the county administrative records that start in 1786. The records of the privileged Jász and Kun settlements of Jászberény, Karcag, and Türkeve have survived from the late 17th or the mid-18th century. Finding Aid: József Vital, A Jasz-Nagykun-Szolnok Megyei Levéltár (Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok County Archives). Pozsonyi u. 40-42, H-5000 Szolnok. Tel: (36-56) 421 404.

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to 1686, but the county administration and administration of justice followed the pattern of royal Hungary. The territory was reorganized in the 18th century under the name of United County of Pest-Pilis-Solt, to which was added the privileged Kiskun district in 1876. There are county assembly books with gaps from 1638 on, and continuously from 1715. The administrative records are incomplete for the 17th century, but appear to be complete for the later period. The notarial archives of the chapter of Vác contain records from the 17th to 19th centuries. Finding Aids: Ernő Lakatos, A Pest megyei Levéltár fondjainak jegyzéke (Inventory of the record groups of Pest County Archives) (Budapest, 1975); Andras Borosy, Pest-Pilis-Solt vármegye közigazgatási jegyzőkönyveinek regészeti 1638-1711 (Abstracts of the assembly protocol books of Pest-Pilis-Solt County, 1638-1711), 5 vols. (Budapest, 1983-87), and Andras Borosy, Katalin Kisló, and Attila Szabó, Pest-Pilis-Solt vármegye közigazgatási jegyzőkönyveinek regészeti 1712-1740 (Abstracts of the assembly protocol books of Pest-Pilis-Solt County, 1712-40), 6 vols. (Budapest, 1989-95).

Somogy Megyei Levéltár (Somogy County Archives). Rippel-Renát tér 1, H-7400 Kaposvár. Tel/Fax: (36-82) 320 743.

The county assembly protocol books survived in fragments from 1658, and completely since 1715. The records of the city of Kaposvár begin in 1848, but with significant gaps. The Csendery and Somssich family archives are worth mentioning. Finding Aids: József Kanyár, A Kaposvári állami Levéltár fondjainak jegyzéke (Inventory of the record groups of the Kaposvár State Archives) (Budapest, 1982), and Péter Tóth, Somogy vármegye közigazgatási jegyzőkönyvei 1710-1715 (Assembly protocol books of Somogy County, 1710-15) (Kaposvár, 1990).

Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg Megyei Levéltár (Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County Archives). Beszterce tér 21, H-4400 Nyíregyháza. Tel/Fax: (36-42) 311 013.

The repository bears the names of three historic counties; it holds all the surviving records of Szabolcs County, and part of those of Szatmár, the rest of which are in the state archives in Cluj, Romania. The historic archives of Bereg County are in Beregovo, Ukraine. The assembly protocol books of Szabolcs County survive completely from 1550 on, with the exception of a few 18th-century volumes. Administrative and trial records are available from the 1570s on. Of the Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg assembly records that are here, the assembly protocol books are nearly continuous from the early 17th century. There is a complete run of the assembly protocol books of the market town of Nyíregyháza since 1757, and its administrative records survive beginning in 1754. Finding Aids: István Balogh, A Szabolcs-Szatmár megyei Levéltár fondjainak jegyzéke (Inventory of the record groups of Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County Archives) (Budapest, 1976); István Balogh, Közösségi Levéltár szatmári vármegye jegyzőkönyvéi 1593-1616 (Abstracts of the protocol books of Szatmár County, 1593-1616) (Nyíregyháza, 1986); and Ágota Henzszl and Eva Kunslerke Virág, Szatmár vármegye közigazgatási jegyzőkönyveinek regészeti 1629-1640 (Abstracts of the protocol books of Szatmár County, 1629-40) 2 vols. (Nyíregyháza, 1946-97).

Tolna Megyei Levéltár (Tolna County Archives). Béla király tér 1, H-7100 Szécszárd. Tel: (36-74) 311 718. Fax: (36-74) 319 473.

The reconstruction of county administration began at the end of the 17th century after a century and a half of Turkish rule. The series of assembly protocol books is basically complete from 1696 on, with small gaps. There are administrative records since 1692 and various county trial records beginning in the first half of the 18th century. Only fragments of the records of the city of Szécszárd have survived; the series of protocol books of the city council begins in 1869. The family archives merit special mention, including the papers and correspondence of several persons who played a significant role in the history of Hungary and the Habsburg monarchy; the archives of the Appony, Augusz, Bartal, Benyovszky, Bezedery, Csapó, and Percez families have especially significant source value. Finding Aids: Jenő Iléki et al., A Tolna megyei Levéltár (olt Szécszárdi állami Levéltár) fondjainak jegyzéke (Inventory of the record groups of the Tolna County Archives [former Szécszárd State Archives]) (Budapest, 1973); Gyula Dobos, A Tolna megyei Levéltár fondjainak jegyzéke (Inventory of Tolna County Archives) (Szécszárd, 1998); and Zoltán Várady, Tolna vármegye közigazgatási jegyzőkönyveinek regészeti 1696-1703 (Abstracts of the protocol books of Tolna County, 1696-1703) (Szécszárd, 1942).

Vas Megyei Levéltár (Vas County Archives). Hefeke Menyhért u. 1, H-9700 Szombathely. Tel/Fax: (36-94) 313 265.

The county assembly protocol books are continuous from 1595 on, with minor gaps; the administrative records are essentially complete from the mid-17th century. The council protocol books and administrative records of the city of Köszeg are continuous from 1572 on. The records of the city of Szombathely begin in the early 17th century, with large, coherent series from the early 18th century, but corporate and administrative documents are only really complete for the period after 1848. The Zichy and Roszner family archives merit attention, among which can be found the papers of Hermann Zichy, vice-president of the lieutenant of Nagyvárad (1853-59) and Hungarian court chancellor (1864-65), and Ervin Roszner, governor of Fiume (1903-5) and minister ad latere (1917-18). An outstanding component of the church records is the notarial archives of the Vasvár-Szombathely chapter, 1543-1874. Finding Aids: Ibolya Felhő et al., A Vas megyei Levéltár (olt Szombathelyi állami Levéltár) fondjainak jegyzéke (Inventory of the record groups of the Vas County Archives) (former Szombathely State Archives) (Budapest, 1965-69), and Peter Tóth, Vas vármegye közigazgatási jegyzőkönyveinek regészeti 1595-1641 (Abstracts of the assembly protocol books of Vas County, 1595-1641), 2 vols. (Szombathely, 1989-92).

Veszprém Megyei Levéltár (Veszpréim County Archives). Vár u. 12, H-8200 Veszprém. Tel/Fax: (36-88) 428 411.

Except for a small gap (1703-11), the series of county assembly protocol books is complete from 1639 on, and coherent administrative record series exist from the early 18th century. Most of the county administrative records for the 19th century and up to 1918 have not survived. The municipal protocol books and papers for Veszprém are mostly continuous from 1712 on. Only fragments have remained of most substantial archives of the city of Pápa because of destruction in World War II. Outstanding among the church records are the notarial archives of the Veszprém chapter and the archives of the abbeys of the Benedictines in Tihany and the Cistercians in Zirc. Finding Aid: Endre Takáts et al., A Veszprém megyei Levéltár (olt Veszprém vármegye Levéltár) fondjainak jegyzéke (Inventory of the record groups of the Veszprém County Archives [former Veszprém State Archives]) (Budapest, 1973).

Zala Megyei Levéltár (Zala County Archives). Széchenyi tér 3, H-8900 Zalaegerszeg. Tel: (36-92) 312 794. Fax: (36-92) 316 554.

There are large gaps in the series of county assembly protocol books that begins in 1555; only after 1716 do we find protocol books and administrative records con-
The archival material for the city of Nagykanizsa before 1848 was destroyed at the end of World War II. The material for the cities of Keszthely, Tapolca, and Zalaegerszeg begins in the 18th century, but has large gaps. Most notable among the church records are the notarial and private archives of the Zala County Archives and the archives of the Abbey of Kapornak. Finding Aids: Álajos Degré and Emil Simonfy, A Zala megyei levéltár (voll Zalaegerszeg állami Levéltár) (fondjainak jegyzéke (Inventory of the record groups of the Zala County Archives [former Zalaegerszeg State Archives]) (Budapest, 1970), and Iren Bilkei and Eva Turbuly, Zala vármegye közigazgatási jegyzőkönyvei a (regesta) 1555–1655 (Abstracts of the protocol books of Zala County), 2 vols. (Zalaegerszeg, 1989–96).

MUNICIPAL ARCHIVES

Budapest Főváros Levéltára (Budapest Capital City Archives) V. Városi út 9–11, H-1082 Budapest. Tel: (36–1) 117 2033. Fax: (36–1) 118 3319.

The core of the repository’s material was established at the time of the unification of Buda, Pest, and Óbuda from the already existing archives of those three cities. The records of the cities of Buda and Pest begin after the cities’ liberation from Turkish rule in 1686. The complex system of city administration and its judicial practices began after the renewed achievement of the rank of free royal city in the early 18th century. The two cities’ records are complete right up to 1873. Coherent archives for the market town of Óbuda, reestablished in 1687, survive only until 1744. The records of the city’s administration suffered significant war damage, but even so they constitute the most important source material for the study of the urban development of Hungary and the Habsburg monarchy. They are complemented by the judicial organs, which in many respects were national in scope: the Budapest commercial exchange court, the Budapest high court of justice (court of appeals) established in 1875, and the Budapest chief public prosecutor. Among the regional organs of state administration, the Budapest capitivity of the state police (1873) and the Budapest instructional directorate (1883–1914) have great source value. Among the church records, the headquarters of the Servites and their house in Pest (1691–1948) deserves mention.

Finding Aids: György Bónus, Tisztviselők Levéltára tőkejegyzőklevéltára (Inventory of the records of the Budapest Capital City Archives) (Budapest, 1970); István Nagy, Lajos Nagy, and Imre Wollmann, Buda szab. kir. tisztviselő, Pest szab. kir. tisztviselő, Óbuda mezőváros levéltára (The archives of the city of Buda Royal Free City, Pest Royal Free City, and Óbuda Market Town) (Budapest, 1959); János Ort and József Szekeres, Budapest tisztviselő tisztviselői és tanácsadózásai es tanácshoz tartozó szervek levéltára (The archives of the municipality and council republic organs of Budapest Capital City) (Budapest, 1959), and György Bónus, A jogszoktatás Budapest területi szervei (The regional organs of judicial administration in Budapest) (Budapest, 1966).

Győr Város Levéltára (Győr City Archives). Rakoczi Ferenc ut 1, H–8022 Győr. Tel/Fax: (36–96) 312 288.

City records have survived very sparingly from the mid-16th century, and from the 18th century on continuously. The achievement of the rank of free royal city in 1743 furthered the establishment of full urban administration. The records of the city court, assembly, and mayoral office are complete. The source material from the late 18th century on continuously. There was significant destruction among the central county records for the period after 1866. The archival material for the city of Nagykanizsa before 1848 was destroyed at the end of World War II. The material for the cities of Keszthely, Tapolca, and Zalaegerszeg begins in the 18th century, but has large gaps. Most notable among the church records are the notarial and private archives of the Zala County Archives and the archives of the Abbey of Kapornak. Finding Aids: Álajos Degré and Emil Simonfy, A Zala megyei levéltár (voll Zalaegerszeg állami Levéltár) (fondjainak jegyzéke (Inventory of the record groups of the Zala County Archives [former Zalaegerszeg State Archives]) (Budapest, 1970), and Iren Bilkei and Eva Turbuly, Zala vármegye közigazgatási jegyzőkönyvei a (regesta) 1555–1655 (Abstracts of the protocol books of Zala County), 2 vols. (Zalaegerszeg, 1989–96).

Győr Város Levéltára (Győr City Archives). Rakoczi Ferenc ut 1, H–8022 Győr. Tel/Fax: (36–96) 312 288.

City records have survived very sparingly from the mid-16th century, and from the 18th century on continuously. The achievement of the rank of free royal city in 1743 furthered the establishment of full urban administration. The records of the city court, assembly, and mayoral office are complete. The source material from the late feudal and capitalist era is important for the research of the regional aspects of Hungarian civil development, commerce, and industrialization. Finding Aids: See inventories for the Győr County Archives, cited earlier.

Székesfehérvár Városlevéltár (Székesfehérvár City Archives). Zichy liget 10, H-8000 Székesfehérvár. Tel/Fax: (36–22) 328 733.

The city’s records begin with the end of Turkish rule; assembly and administrative records are continuous from 1689, city court materials from 1699. In the bourgeois era, too, the records of the municipal committee (assembly), the city council, the mayor, and the specialized offices are complete. Finding Aid: See the inventory of Fejér County Archives.

Church Archives

Church archives document not only such specifically ecclesiastical activities as the administration of the church organization and sacraments, but also virtually every other aspect of social history, including education, land tenure, and politics. The most populous and historically significant of these in Hungary are those of the Catholic Church, but there are also major Protestant, Orthodox and Jewish archives.

Among the Catholic repositories one must distinguish between four categories: (1) archdiocesan and diocesan archives, (2) chapter archives, (3) archives of religious orders, and (4) parish archives. The latter are by their very nature the most numerous and local in nature and will not be examined here, especially since their most commonly consulted records—birth and death registers—are now deposited in the county archives.

There are twelve Catholic archdioceses and dioceses with central archives on current Hungarian territory, while three others were only created in 1993 and will be excluded from this discussion. They contain the records of the archdiocesan and diocesan chancelleries, church courts (most important for marriage matters), seminaries and school administration, diocesan property (often very extensive), clergy and parishes, sacraments, and religious societies.

The diocesan cathedral chapters (capitula) were autonomous bodies composed of diocesan officials called canons. The chapter archives are particularly valuable for the documentation of education and property. In addition, for much of the Middle Ages and early modern period the cathedral chapters functioned as public notaries (nea eruditia). As noted earlier, this component of the chapter archives will usually now be found in the nearest county repository; there is, however, a move afoot to reclaim these holdings for the diocesan archives.

Religious orders constitute the third category of archives. Their administration was independent from that of the bishops, and consequently their surviving archives are also independent (many were lost or taken over by local county archives when all but four of the orders were dissolved by the Communists). The addresses and summary description for the most important of the archives in these three categories are listed at the end of this section.

The holdings of both the diocesan and chapter archives in the northern and western parts of the country are considerable for the period before Mohács (1526), but are most numerous in all cases for the period after the expulsion of the Turks at the end of the 17th century. The language of documents is typically Latin well into the 18th century, then increasingly Hungarian, and to a lesser extent German. Reports on the individual parishes (insitiatio canonicus) and maps of diocesan territory are particularly...
valuable categories for social and cultural history. A series of catalogs on the visitation reports and maps in the diocesan archives is in preparation, and those which have appeared to date are cited below.

State archival authorities undertook general inventories of the diocesan archives in the 1950s. Although at the time the “dual administration” of these archives was a resented intrusion on the bishops’ authority, the inventories still provide much of our detailed knowledge of their holdings. The creation in 1969 of liaison offices between the state archives and the Catholic and Reformed churches eased this relationship. In the case of the Catholics, this office is called the National Catholic Collections Center (Országos Katolikus Gyűjteményi Központ). In 1997 it moved into the new headquarters of the Catholic Bishops’ Conference (1071 Budapest, Városligeti fasor 48, postal address: 1406 Budapest, Pf. 79. Tel: 342 6959, Fax: 342 6957. Dir: Attila Farcaş). Since personnel and opening hours in the diocesan archives are limited, it may be useful to contact this office. Researchers should, however, seek permission for research access at the diocesan level. The Website of the Bishops’ Conference was launched in 1997. Contact information about diocesan agencies, including libraries and archives, may be found at <http://communio.hcbc.hu/hu/dioc_mag.html>.

DIOCESAN AND CHAPTER ARCHIVES


The largest and most important of the diocesan archives is at the former seat of the Hungarian primate, who served important political functions (often as deputy of the country’s leading royal official and as hereditary chief of Esztergom County), as well as serving as a leading bishop, chief liaison with the Holy See, and president of the country’s ecclesiastical court of last resort. Until Triamonn, the archdiocese included territories in the southern half of today’s Slovakia, for which this repository still holds many records. The archbishop’s seat is now in Budapest, but the archives remain in Esztergom.

There are 2,600 meters of documents, including 3,180 records from the period before 1852, the largest number outside the National Archives. There are visitation protocols in 1.086 volumes for 1559-1840, and large record groups for individual archbishops, ecclesiastical courts for 1525-1859 (generally not open to research), and the archdiocesan seminary (currently unprocessed). Administrative records for the landed estates of the primate and cathedral chapter are numerous. The notarial archives of the Esztergom chapter, with medieval documents and a complete series of protocol books from 1551 to 1882, was returned to this repository in 1997. The most important collections of personal papers are for church historian Arnold Ipolyi (1196-

Three additional sources that researchers may wish to consult are Péter Baláz, ed., Magyarország levéltára (Archives of Hungary) (Budapest, 1983), 267-344; Blazovich and Mükler, ed., The Archive in Hungary, 175-64 (German translation of idem, Magyarország levéltára); and Lajos Nagy, A Magyarország káptalmai, (Collection center), Peter Kiss (archivist). Eger was another original medieval diocese, and was raised to an archdiocese in 1814. Its northern territories once included much of today’s eastern Slovakia. Of the archives’ 480 meters, only five documents are from before Mohács, and substantial runs of material begin only in the 18th century. There are, however, protocol books for diocesan correspondence (336 volumes), beginning in 1600. In all, 3,380 documents are on hand for the period before 1800. Bound reports exist for several visitations between 1746 and 1829. Half of the holdings date from the period after 1805, of which the largest groups are for papers of the parishes and 1886) and 163 canons (1554-1950, 22 m). There are modern and contemporary inventories for many record groups. The building contains a reference library. Finding Aids: György Bonis, Utmutató az Esztergomi Prímási Levéltárhoz (Guide to the Esztergomi levéltár). 2 vols. (Budapest, 1964); Klára Dóka, Az esztergomi érsekterületi levéltár felújítása (Catalog of the maps of the archdiocesan province of Esztergom), 4 vols. (Budapest, 1992); and Az esztergomi Főkáptalmai Levéltár felújítása (Inventory of the chapter archives of Esztergom).

Kalocsa Érseki és Főkáptalmai Levéltár (Archdiocesan and Chapter Archives of Kalocsa-Kecskeméti). Szentháromság tér 1, H-6301 Kalocsa. Pf. 29. Tel: (36-78) 462 166. M-F 9-13 (requests), 8-16 (research room). Archivists: Andor Lakatos and Attila Szabó. Like Esztergom, Kalocsa was one of medieval Hungary’s original archbishops, and its territory included much of modern Croatia. Its records were, however, decimated during the long period of Turkish occupation, so that its 750 meters essentially begin with 1717 and are most valuable for the study of the region’s resettlement in the 18th century. The notarial archives of the Kalocsa chapter, preserved since 1653, were returned to this repository in 1997. There are visitation reports for 1724-1908, and protocols for the cathedral chapter, beginning with its refounding in 1738. The bulk of the holdings are correspondence and birth registers, organized by parish. Finding Aid: The only published aid is Klára Dóka, Kalocsa főgyűjtőintézet (Archdiocese of Kalocsa), in Egyházatogatási jegyzőkönyvek (Church visitation protocols), vol. 1 (Budapest, 1994). Many of the contemporary aids are difficult to use because of the subsequent reorganization of the material by parish.

Kalocsai Érsekgazdasági Levélta (Archdiocesan Economic Archives in Kalocsa). Hunyadi ut 2, H-6300 Kalocsa. Tel: (36-78) 462 861. Tu and F 10-12. Dir: Károly Kuczy. The records for the administration of the landed estates of the archdiocese (345 m) are administered separately. Water management, fisheries, and resettlement are prominent themes. There is a collection of 800 maps from 1780 to 1945 that have been heavily damaged but are well described in several publications. Finding Aids: Péter Ban, "A Kalocsai Érsekgazdasági Levéltár" (The Economic archives of the Archdiocese of Kalocsa), Levélta személy (Archival review) (1988), no. 3; Klára Dóka, Kalocsai Érseki Tartomány térképek katalógusa (Catalog of the maps of the archdiocesan province of Kalocsa) (Budapest, 1990); and Károly Kuczy, A Kalocsai Érsekgazdasági Levélta kéziratok térképeinek kartográfiai névadása (Catalog of the maps of the Economic Archives of the Archdiocese of Kalocsa), vol. 1 (Kecskeméti, 1992).

Egri Gyűjtőintézet és Egri Érseki Levéltár (Archdiocesan Collection Center and Archdiocesan Archives of Eger). Széchenyi u. 5, H-3300 Eger. Tel: (36-36) 421 322. Fax: (36-36) 420 508. M-W 8:30-16, Th 8:30-18, F 8:30-13. Dir: Erzsébet Löffler (collection center), Peter Kiss (archivist). Eger was another original medieval diocese, and was raised to an archdiocese in 1814. Its northern territories once included much of today’s eastern Slovakia. Of the archives’ 480 meters, only five documents are from before Mohács, and substantial runs of material begin only in the 18th century. There are, however, protocol books for diocesan correspondence (336 volumes), beginning in 1600. In all, 3,380 documents are on hand for the period before 1800. Bound reports exist for several visitations between 1746 and 1829. Half of the holdings date from the period after 1805, of which the largest groups are for papers of the parishes and

Erseki és Káptalani Levélta, Veszprém (Archdiocesan and Chapter Archives of Veszprém). Vár u. 16, H-8200 Veszprém. Tel: (36-80) 311 121. Tu-Th 9-16. Archivist: László Bona Vikár. One of Hungary's original dioceses, Veszprém did not become an archdiocese until 1993. The oldest part of the holdings are the 1,766 documents from before 1526, held by the chapter archives. Notable holdings in the archdiocesan archives include: 306 meters of correspondence from religious orders in the diocese (1720-1949), school matters (1736-1948), and the sessions of the chapter (1750-1950). Ext: Various series of the diocesan office are the 24 volumes of visitation reports for 1673-1847, and tables on parish accounts (1763-), seminary records (1747-1950), and economic records (1767-1947).

Szeged-Csanád Püspöki Levélta (Szeged-Csanád Diocesan Archives). Aradi vétanuk tere 2, H-6720 Szeged. Mailing address: H-6720 Szeged, Tel. 178. Tel: (36-62) 311 532. Fax: (36-62) 317 901. Research by previous arrangement. Dir: Antal Loz. Although this is one of the original dioceses, it possesses few records for the period before 1818 because these remained in Timişoara (seat of the diocese since 1740) with the newly established Diocese of Timisoara after the bishop of Csanád moved to Szeged in 1923. There are visitation reports for parishes now in Hungary from 1835-36, and about 10.5 meters of other correspondence (ca. 1800-1924) pertaining to these parishes. They are currently being arranged alphabetically by parish.


Szombathelyi Püspöki Levélta és Vasvár-Szombathelyi Székeskáptalan Levélta (Diocesan Archives of Szombathely and Chapter Archives of Vasvár-Szombathely). Berzsenyi Dánuel tér 3, H-9701 Szombathely, Tel. 41. Tel: (36-99) 315 538. M-F 9-13. Dir: Mária Kiss. The diocese was founded in 1777. Chief series among the diocesan archives' 326 meters are official correspondence with state authorities (Intitumata, 1777-1908), diocesan correspondence (Acta cancellariac episcopalis Sabanensi, 1777-1847), visitation reports (Visitationes canonicae, 1641-1934), and tables on parish income (Conscriptiones proventuum paroecialium, 1690-1886). The chapter archives (110 m) possess 252 documents before 1526, but primarily more recent records about landed estates and endowments. As of 1997, there was no regularly assigned archivist, and research conditions are difficult.


Pécsei Püspöki Levélta (Diocesan Archives of Pécs [Fünfkirchen, Quinque-Ecdesial]). Szent István tér 23, H-7621 Pécs, Tel: 113. Tel: (36-72) 314 224. Research by previous arrangement. Dir: Pál Kereski. Pécs is one of the original dioceses, but few of its medieval records remain. Major record groups among its 350 meters are the correspondence of the bishops and vicars (1733-1837), statistical tables (Conscriptions, 1733-1802), visitation reports (Visitationes canonicae, 1721-1847), and records of the diocesan school inspectorate, seminary, and legal academy, 1832-1950.
RELIGIOUS ORDERS

Bencés Főapátsági Levéltár (Archives of the Archabbey of St. Martin), Vár u. 1, H-8890 Pannonhalma. Tel: (36-96) 470 001. Fax: (36-96) 470 011. Research by previous arrangement. Dir: Caspar Csdka. The Benedictine monastery, later named Pannonhalma, was founded in the late tenth century. Its archives contain 192 meters of records, including 1,737 documents from before 1526 pertaining to the foundation, privileges, and property of Pannonhalma and other abbeys and religious orders. For the modern period, a separate category pertains to the archabbey’s diocesan administration over 14 parishes in the vicinity. Several series concern the internal government of the order, and there are numerous collections of personal papers, records of economic administration, and a collection of 230 maps from the 18th to 20th centuries. Researchers may also consult the historic library (300,000 volumes) of the archabbey. Finding Aids: There are many unpublished inventories on the premises.

Ferences Levéltár (Hungarian Franciscan Archives). Margit krt. 23, H-1024 Budapest. Tel: (36-1) 212 5628. Research by previous arrangement. Dir: Csaba Borsodi. The repository holds 40 meters of records of broad chronological (112 documents before 1526) and geographical significance. One major record group contains the papers of the four Franciscan provinces that operated on the territory of historical Hungary: the Salvatorians, based in western and upper Hungary (1564–1899); the south Bosnian Province (1611–1757); the St. John Capistrano Province (based in the valleys of the Danube, Drava, and Sava, 1757–1950); and the Ladinia Province (in Croatia, 1857–1942). Two artificially assembled but valuable collections are the papers of 54 order houses and parishes and an 80-volume collection of original and copied documents assembled between 1708 and 1889. Finding Aids: Unpublished general inventories are available on the premises.

Piarista Levéltár (Central Archives of the Hungarian Piarist Province). Mikszáth Kálmán ter 1, H-1088 Budapest. Postal addr: H-1444 Budapest, Pf. 266. Tel: (36-1) 138 2211. Research by previous arrangement. Dir: László Csordás. The archives hold some 200 meters tall into four main groups: governance of the order (1642–1), individual order houses and schools (1711–1950), many of them in today’s Slovakia and Romania, various Piarists’ personal papers, and various artificial collections of documents (1637–1953).

A Magyarszász Jésuíták Levéltára (Archives of the Province of the Jesuit Society in Hungary). Marta u. 25, H-1085 Budapest. Tel: (36-1) 118 3479. Fax: (36-1) 118 9366. Research by previous arrangement. Dir: Laszlo Lukacs. Reestablished in 1941 after the Jesuits’ return to the country, it is gradually recovering remnants of those dispersed archives from the 18th and 19th centuries that are not in other research collections. Ext: 25 m.

OTHER CHURCHES AND RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES

The other religious communities in historic Hungary were more autonomous and had only weak ties to international organizational structures. Their most important bodies were the congregation, district, and superintendency. But, as in the case of the Catholics, Protestant bishops or superintendents conducted visitations of the local communities that are valuable historical sources today, and church schools were associated with various levels of ecclesiastical authority. The Hungarian Reformed (or Calvinist) Church administers several important archives. Since 1969 the National Reformed Collections Council (Országos Református Gyűjteményi Tanács) performs liaison functions with the state archives. A general inventory of the Reformed archives exists with the title A Magyarszász Református Egyház levéltára anyagának fondjegyzéke (Inventory of the archival material of the Reformed Church in Hungary) (Budapest, 1976).

A Magyarszász Református Egyház Zsinati Levéltára (Synodal Archives of the Hungarian Reformed Church). Kálviny tér 8, H-1091 Budapest. Tel: (36-1) 217 6478. M-Th 9–13 and 14–17, F 9–13 and 14–16. Dir: Erzsebet Horváth. This repository holds over 900 meters of material, and was created for the records of the supreme body of the church in Hungary, the universal convention or synod that was established in 1881. The series of synodal records begins with the convention’s predecessor in 1791, and includes the convention of 1821 and its successors. Other major organizational records are the papers of the educational commission (1849–1950) and the Hungarian Evangelical Foreign Mission (1902–1950). Of the personal papers, the most important are the papers of István Tisza and István Burián. They are not arranged, but are well known to researchers; many have been published in GróF Tisza István összes munkái (Complete works of Count István Tisza), 6 vols. (Budapest, 1928).

A Dunamelleki Református Egyházkerület Ráday-Levélta (Ráday Archives of the Reformed Church District of the Danube). Ráday u. 28, H-1092 Budapest. Tel: (36-1) 216 5117. Fax: (36-1) 217 6321. M-F 10–14. Dir: Edit Nagy. The archives of the Danube district (i.e., superintendency) is organizationally a part of the church’s Ráday Library (125,000 volumes), but is a major repository with 600 meters of records dating back to 1204, including 104 before Mohács. The series of church district protocol books begins in 1626; the records of the bishop himself are relatively sparse for 1748–1839, after which they are more numerous. The agent’s archives (Archivum agentiale) (1710–1867) is a series of 110 volumes of the papers of the church’s representative with the government. The Jeney Collection (1335–1794) is a 25-volume compilation of economic records, and the Szemere Collection (Szemere tár, 1764–1869) is a 22-volume collection of politicians’ and writers’ correspondence and other manuscripts. In the 18th and 19th centuries, the Ráday family papers contain much material of political and literary interest for the General archive (Manuscript catalog of the Ráday Collection of the Reformed Church district of the Danube) (Budapest, 1862).
A Dunantúli Református Egyházköörlet Levéltárának jegyzéke (Inventory of the archives of the Evangelical Universal Church of the Augustine Confession in Hungary), 2 vols. (Budapest, 1912-15).

