

**Résumé of the 4<sup>th</sup> issue:**

The first study of the 4<sup>th</sup> issue of the Archival Review presents the last seven decades of the journal, including changes in the structure, objectives and content of the journal, by Eleonóra Kovács. The periodical covers the methodology of unfolding and collecting records with historical value of education bodies in the Capital, as first part of a longer research article, by Gábor Koltai. Eszter Gaálné Barcs's writing about a children's diary is a text edition, but it is also valuable from an archival pedagogical point of view. Two more publications present the digitization work and e-research opportunities of church archives, using the example of the Episcopal and Cathedral Chapter Archives of Székesfehérvár, by Gergely Mózessy and the Episcopal and Chapter Archives of Pécs, by Zoltán Damásdi. One can also learn about the vision of the archives in 1949 and the challenges of the present from the study of Zsuzsanna Mikó, which examines Győző Ember's views on archives and archivists. This article is followed by a paper of 60's archival history and the archival activities of Domokos Kosáry in Pest County, by Gyöngyi Berényiné Kovács. The issue ends with book presentations; introduction of the Greek Catholic Eparchy's Archives in Nyíregyháza, by Zsuzsanna Ujteleki; development of the electronic register of city archives, by Viktor Haraszti as well as with a chronicle of the archival life's main events.

**Eleonóra Kovács: 70 years of Archival Review**

The study shows seven decades of the Archival Review from the formation of the journal to the present, presents the main periods, characteristics of the journal's history, changes in its structure, objectives and content, as well as commemorating the identity of previous editors, authors and co-workers. From it one can learn about the editorial principles used by the periodical to address the main professional issues of different eras, what the editors' objective was, how much the content reflected professional and historical changes and what timely and modern topics appeared on its pages from time to time. It could be highly instructive for the archivists of today to keep track of the way the archival professional fields were represented on the pages of the Archival Review.

**Eszter Gaálné Barcs: Diary of a child**

Among historical sources, diary is a long-used source type, but in the past mostly famous people's memoirs have received attention, even though it can be very interesting to have a diary that was not written by our greats, because all such writings, in addition to the writer's personal subjective thoughts, provide insight into the everyday life of that age. It is particularly interesting if the author of the diary is a child, since this kind of document can offer a very effective help in the research of everyday life, if one is interested in the aspects of the child's age group. The child's diary presented is not only an interesting reading, but it can also bring the past closer to today's schoolchildren, who, after

studying the diary in an archival pedagogical session, can get acquainted with the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century Hungary and with the everyday life of the young people of that time.

### **Gábor Koltai: Discovery and collection of records with historical value of education bodies of the Capital, Pt. I.**

Although the educational institutes undoubtedly have a public function, and as a result they create a number of documents of historical value, due to their large number, it has not been clear so far which of their documents should be taken over to the archives. To remedy this, the draft was prepared at the Budapest City Archives, under the title 'Discovery and archival handover of records with historical value of the Capital's educational institutions – a collection concept'. The concept, formulated and adopted in 2017, first aimed to improve school-related aid and body registers, to detect the historical records of defunct bodies and to complete the collection of documents for the pre-collectivization period of 1948. This is complemented by questionnaire surveys and contacts based on (on-the-spot) verification of destruction protocols.

### **Gergely Mózessy: Digitization and online research opportunities at the Episcopal and Cathedral Chapter Archives of Székesfehérvár**

In 2004, the Archives of the Episcopal and Cathedral Chapter of Székesfehérvár entered the online space as a content provider, but did not undertake to build a systematic service until 2019. A significant part of the service is the digital publication of copies of vital record register books older than 100 years and issued after 1895, which was later joined by smaller flocks of interest mainly to family researchers (so called soul-conscriptions, directories of religious associations and third-order, catafalque coats of arms). More recently, the earliest series of records of the Diocese were published, which was founded in 1777. The report reasons these choices and examines the possibilities of the future.

### **Zoltán Damásdy: Digitization and e-research at the Episcopal and Chapter Archives of Pécs**

The digitization and e-service project of the Episcopal and Chapter Archives of Pécs was preceded by serious preparatory work. The records of the parishes in the diocese were delivered and the institution's digitization workshop was established. The digitisation work was the first to take place with the vital records and the associated indexes, but after their completion, a number of additional resources were added to the institution's internet service. About three-quarters of the planned processing has been prepared so far. The study presents the steps of the above process and raises questions about future digitisation opportunities.

### **Zsuzsanna Mikó: The vision of archives in 1949 and 2019**

Győző Ember's views on archives and archivists were greatly influenced by his American study trip. He considered it a particularly pressing issue to establish the scientific and administrative tasks of the archival staff in the right proportion, and on his American journey he saw that the emphasis in Hungary had shifted towards scientific processing, more than necessary. At the same time, following the establishment of the New Hungarian Central Archives, in his view, scientific work clearly had to be at the heart of the tasks of the National Archives. Today, perhaps it is even more important to deal with this question, as society expects archives to define themselves and their goals, and international comparisons are inescapable in this regard. Two trends have occurred in recent years: the issue of the digital transition and the increase in the social awareness and acceptance of archives. All Hungarian concepts developed in recent years take the above challenges fully into account.

### **Berényiné Kovács Gyöngyi: Domokos Kosáry in the Pest County Archives**

After Domokos Kosáry's involvement in the Hungarian Revolution of 1956 and his subsequent prison sentence, he was placed in the Pest County Archives in 1961. This study explores his arranging activities carried out there, focusing primarily on 18-19<sup>th</sup> century documents. In addition, the article describes how Kosáry felt about the archives and their tasks. He believed that archivists were not only right to do scientific research, but that this should actually be their main task, as this distinguishes them from filing clerks.

### **Zsuzsanna Ujteleki: Introducing the Archives of the Greek Catholic Eparchy of Nyíregyháza**

For more than 100 years, the Episcopal Archives of the Greek Catholics operated in the Episcopal Office in Nyíregyháza, but the founding of the Greek Catholic Metropolitanate and the new dioceses also brought about a change in the fate of the archives. The Archives of the Greek Catholic Eparchy of Nyíregyháza was registered on August 5, 2019, which remained in the old archival building section. The author worked in the Greek Catholic Episcopal Archives for 12 years and is now senior archivist in the Archives of the Greek Catholic Eparchy of Nyíregyháza. In her writing, she highlights the specific characteristics of the archival material – the linguistic characteristics and the Greek Catholic characteristics of the record types – and supports them with a few examples. Ujteleki also reports on the institution's work in public culture. In the care of the archives there are 42 running metres of records, most of which (41 fond) include documents of Greek Catholic rectories of Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County.