

Reviews of Books

HENRY P. BEERS, *Editor*

National Archives

Annuaire internationale des archives; International Directory on Archives. (*Archivum; Révue internationale des archives*, vol. 5, 1955; Paris, Presses Universitaires de France, 108 blvd, Saint-Germain, 1956. 253 p. 1,000 fr.)

This international directory serves a very useful purpose in bringing between two covers a good deal of information useful to archivists and other scholars. The entries for each archival institution were derived from answers to a questionnaire submitted by the compiler, Robert-Henri Bautier, secretary of the editorial commission of *Archivum*. It was impossible, of course, to include much more than the barest facts as to staff, hours, types of available reference service, photocopying facilities, restrictions on use, and the volume and dates of records. Unfortunately, several State archival agencies in the United States have been omitted, but this may not have been the fault of the compiler.

A most vexing problem in the compilation and use of an international directory, that of language, has been met by using the five languages of the International Council on Archives — English, French, German, Italian, and Spanish. This has resulted in having entries for Brazil and the Soviet Union, for instance, in French and for Iceland and Norway in English. Because of this the multilingual table of contents is a bit difficult to use, with an alphabetical arrangement running “Confédération Helvétique . . . Deutsches Demokratisches Republik . . . Honduras . . . Pays-Bas . . . Saint Siège . . . Sweden . . . and Tchecoslovaquie.”

The directory could have been improved editorially and physically by heading each page with the name of the nation involved, by using smooth-cut rather than deckle-edged pages, and by adopting a four-letter rather than a three-letter abbreviation for the word “assistant.”

These minor defects, however, do not seriously impair the very substantial value of a publication that contains basic facts about 1,700 archival institutions in 50 nations on both sides of the “iron curtain.”

JAMES BERTON RHOADS

National Archives

Calendar of the Judiciary Rolls or Proceedings in the Court of the Justiciar of Ireland, I to VII Years of Edward II, prepared by Herbert Wood and Albert E. Langman, rev. by Margaret C. Griffith. (Dublin, Public Record Office, printed by the Stationery Office, [1956]. vii, 406 p. £3 3s.)

The calendaring of the Justiciary Rolls of Ireland was started some 60 years ago. When the original rolls were destroyed in the 1922 fire at the Public Record Office only two volumes, for the years 1295-1307, had been published.

Calendars covering the next 11 years had been prepared but not revised or fully edited. Since the original rolls were no longer in existence, the calendars became all the more important; and publication of those for the next seven years (1308-14) seemed desirable, even though the entries were not in final form.

This volume is an excellent example of calendaring as practiced in Great Britain and Ireland for many years. It meets adequately the basic requirements for a calendar set forth by Sir Hilary Jenkinson and others. Specifically, it provides a précis sufficiently detailed to serve as a satisfactory substitute for the originals. The language of the original rolls of the court (in translation) is preserved; so also are all the basic data on the holding of each session of the court. A chronological listing of each court session, giving the name of the Justiciar, the place of meeting, and the nature of the session — and a detailed 80-page index of individuals, places, and subjects greatly increase the value of the volume.

Although this calendar is invaluable, especially because of the loss of the original documents, calendaring can hardly be recommended as a general practice for present-day archivists. Archival holdings today are too voluminous and publication costs too high for most institutions to afford the luxury of such detail. But anyone who wants to calendar a small and highly significant collection of documents can well use this volume as a model.

HOMER L. CALKIN

Arlington, Virginia

Guide to the Bedfordshire Record Office. (Bedford, Bedfordshire County Council, 1957. 161 p., illus. 12s. 6d.)

An hour and 20 minutes from St. Pancras Station, London, lies the capital city of Bedfordshire. There, in Bedford jail, languished John Bunyan, whose name appears on 10 of the jail calendars between 1662 and 1672. Grants of land by William Penn, 1681-1708, and a map of Maryland, 1742, are other noteworthy examples of interesting documents mentioned in this *Guide*.

Patterned after the Essex Record Office *Guide* of 1947, the Bedfordshire *Guide* comprehensively surveys the records, public and private, that have been deposited in the County Record Office over a period of 44 years. The aim of this publication has been to incorporate in a single volume all the essential information previously published in handlists and map catalogs and to bring it up to date. An enumeration of the official archives occupies the first 17 pages. Included are registers of patients at the county asylum, 1812-46 (10 vols.); receipts by inspectors of scales and weights, 1825-69; and Bedford Union Workhouse registers of births, deaths, and apprentices, 1838-1930 (30 vols.). Records of parishes take up most of the ecclesiastical record section (p. 19-61). Less space is devoted to records of the diocese, archdeaconry, and "peculiar" courts and to records of probate. The last have been indexed by personal name, parish, and occupation. The unofficial archives (p. 61-107) consist of estate and family collections, solicitors' collections, and miscellaneous papers. Among the Burgoyne family papers is listed a letter book, 1783-84, of the East India

Company. County maps, *in print*, and sets from the Ordnance Survey are deliberately unlisted.

Careful annotations and detailed subject and name indexes make this *Guide* an especially useful reference work.

LIONEL VAN KERSEN

Los Angeles Public Library

Westdeutschland 1945-1950. Der Aufbau von Verfassungs und Verwaltungseinrichtungen über den Ländern der drei westlichen Besatzungszonen. Teil I, by Walter Vogel. (*Schriften des Bundesarchivs*, 2, Koblenz, 1956. 213 p. 12 DM.)

Übersicht über die Bestände des Deutschen Zentralarchivs Potsdam, ed. by Helmut Lötze and Hans-Stephen Brather. (*Schriftenreihe des Deutschen Zentralarchivs*, Nr. 1. Berlin, Rütten & Loening, 1957. 232 p. 17.50 DM.)

Das Preussische Staatsarchiv in Königsberg. Ein geschichtlicher Rückblick mit einer Übersicht über seine Bestände, by Kurt Forstreuter. (*Veröffentlichungen der Niedersächsischen Archivverwaltung*, Heft 3. Göttingen, Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1955. 114 p. 19.80 DM.)

The partitioning of Germany has resulted in the establishment of central archives in the German Federal Republic and in the German Democratic Republic (DDR) — the Bundesarchiv at Koblenz and the Deutsches Zentralarchiv at Potsdam respectively. (In this connection it is noteworthy that the German Democratic Republic stresses in the nomenclature for its cultural institutions, such as Deutsches Zentralarchiv, Deutsche Staatsbibliothek, and Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften, its claim of being the only legal successor of the former Deutsches Reich.) Both central archives have begun to publish sets of monographs. The importance for German administrative history of Vogel's survey, which is a veritable manual of West German high-level government agencies before the establishment of the West German state, and of the *Übersicht*, a guide to the holdings of the Potsdam Central Archives, cannot be overemphasized.

In Vogel's work there can now be studied in detail for the first time the processes by which, after the collapse of Hitler's Reich, the high-level vacuum in the fields of legislation, administration, and justice was slowly overcome in the American, British, and French zones of occupation by the establishment of the new bizonal and trizonal German organizations. Their competence, going beyond the simple Länder, paved the way for setting-up the German Federal Republic. A condensed but nonetheless clear and immensely instructive historical survey of this development is followed by a systematic listing of the zonal and bizonal institutions; 19 such supreme advisory bodies for legislation, administration, and justice are discussed. In the list of the various branches of administration Vogel describes not less than 88 official organizations in the field of food, agriculture, and forestry, indicating for each its predecessor, establishment, seat, directing personnel, tasks, organization, competence, abolition, successor, and — most important — the disposition of its files and pertinent litera-

ture. The director and staff of the Bundesarchiv are to be congratulated for having tackled and successfully completed this self-imposed assignment in the field of most recent history, and one wishes that the Administration of Archives in the DDR would follow the example and provide a counterpart for the Soviet Zone.

The Deutsches Zentralarchiv administers the former central archives of the Reich and Prussia and is currently receiving the retired files of the central agencies of the Soviet Zone of Occupation and of the DDR. It consists of four sections (Abteilungen): Abt. 1 at Potsdam comprises materials within the purview of the former Reichsarchiv; Abt. 2 at Merseburg consists of the former Preussisches Geheimes Staatsarchiv and the Brandenburg-preussisches Hausarchiv; Abt. 3 and 4 at Potsdam contain respectively materials from regions beyond the DDR and files of the central organs of the Soviet Zone and of the DDR. Of the Potsdam *Übersicht* it must be said that it is a most pleasant surprise and in many cases truly a revelation to find how much archival material of first importance for both German and international history has survived World War II and its chaotic aftermath. Since the restitution of a large amount of captured German material by the Soviet Government, not less than 95 percent of the evacuated Reichsarchiv holdings have again been brought together, and numerous additions have been made in recent years.

The introduction to the *Übersicht* sketches briefly the history of administration, in the German Reich, of the Reichsarchiv and of the Deutsches Zentralarchiv. The broad divisions of the guide are: Reichsbehörden; Organizations, Institutions, and Enterprises; Papers Left by Individuals (supplementing Mommsen's list of 1955); and Collections (autographs, genealogical collections, maps, etc.). The skillful Potsdam *Übersicht* is a product of devotion to scholarly service by a "Kollektiv" of contributors; no historian who intends to work on any aspect of the German Empire, the Weimar Republic, or the Hitler period can afford to neglect it. For the post-Hitler era the Bundesarchiv publication is equally indispensable; its completeness and the detailed listing of agencies other than those for food, agriculture, and forestry will put scholarly research in postwar West German administration on a firm basis.

The third publication reviewed here, the history of the Königsberg State Archives by Kurt Forstreuter, its last director, is the history of documentation relating to lost German territories in the East. The Königsberg Archives at present form the kernel of the so-called Göttingen "Staatliche Archivlager." At Göttingen less than a third of the former Königsberg archives are preserved, but this third includes the almost unscathed and most valuable part of the holdings, the Archives of the Teutonic Order. Although the Königsberg archives have now lost their character as a working unit of the East Prussian administration, their significance as a center of historical research remains and is steadily increasing. Not only has the author of the study engagingly presented a detailed history of the Königsberg Archives within the framework of the Administration of Archives of the Prussian State and told its fate and odyssey during and after the war; he has also reached certain conclusions that deserve to be pondered by archival scientists. He writes (p. 95):

On the soil of East Prussia a complete break with history has taken place. The administration established there by the Soviet Union and Poland is not a continuation of the German administration whose files came into the Königsberg State Archives. This fact alone should be sufficient to demonstrate that the Soviet and Polish administrative agencies have no justifiable claim to files of the Königsberg Archives. The principle of provenance that binds archives to the land where they originated needs, on the basis of the experiences of the last war, to be supplemented. An essential part of a region is its population. Its radical (*fast völlige*) expulsion, as effected during and after the last war, abolishes the historical unity of region and population, and the country becomes merely a geographical term. Only a historical region has a claim to the remainders of its past existence. The complete separation of the [former] inhabitants from the land has created a new situation, which must be taken into consideration by the archivist.

Fritz T. Epstein

Library of Congress

I bilanci degli Archivi di Stato negli ultimi cento anni, by Elio Lodolini. (Rome, Istituto Poligrafico dello Stato, 1955. 133 p.)

Archivio di Stato di Roma. *L'archivio della S. Congregazione del Buon Governo (1592-1847), inventario*, comp. under the direction of Elio Lodolini. (Rome, Ministero dell' Interno, 1956. clxxvi, 471 p.)

Followers of Italian archival developments need no introduction to Elio Lodolini, a steady contributor to *Archivi*. From volumes 20-22 of that journal his several studies of the archives and archival publications of Latin America were extracted for issuance under a comprehensive title in 1955. More recently his paper on Italian legislation concerning bank records, a chapter of *Archivi storici delle aziende di credito* (Rome, Associazione Bancaria Italiana, 1956), became separately available.

Because they are unrelated in subject or purpose, the two works with which this review is concerned further reveal the versatility of Sig. Lodolini as both a historian-apologist of archival economy and an administrator of archives. The first, "The Budgets of the State Archives in the Last Hundred Years," examines, as a particular aspect of public administration, the evolution of budgeting in and for the various Archivi di Stato established in the provincial capitals for the maintenance of State records. An introductory paper on the fiscal management of the State Archives in the Kingdom of Sardinia (1847-60) is followed by sections devoted to the period from *Unità* to *Porto Pia* (1861-70); to the period of the unification of the several Archivi di Stato and the stabilization of the archival budget (1871-80) and that of even greater stabilization (1881-1910); to the 30 years (1911-40) including World War I and the interval between the wars; and finally to the present period, dating from the enactment of the *Nuovo ordinamento degli Archivi del Regno*, the present basic law for the administration of the State Archives, in 1939.

Sig. Lodolini's task has been not only to discover the public expenditure on the State Archives since 1847, but to trace the relative appropriations for the principal costs, including those for salaries, office expenses, building rents and maintenance, and documentary repair (or preservation). The degree of his

success in fulfilling these objectives is evidence of painstaking research and scholarly insight, for only through "calculations in part purely inductive and therefore necessarily imprecise is one able to obtain a general picture of the real situation and to draw approximate contrasts and comparisons." American archivists confronting such an assignment with respect to the Federal archives would soon despair even of the possibility of approximating!

The admirable inventory of the archives of the Sacra Congregazione del Buon Governo, prepared in the State Archives of Rome under Sig. Lodolini's direction, serves for the purpose of this review to support the contention that continuing improvements in Italian archival administration will bring about a budgetary recognition of the ever growing technical and administrative importance of archives. The Holy Congregation of Good Government, if one may essay a literal translation, was created on Oct. 30, 1592, by Clement VIII with the deputation of three Cardinals to administer the provisions of the papal bull *Pro commissa* of Aug. 15, 1592. The *Pro commissa* (usually called *De bono regimine*) was to serve for 250 years as the fundamental charter for local administration in the Papal States; and under its terms the S. Congregazione was to have exclusive jurisdiction of all matters concerning the government of papal municipalities exclusive of Rome itself. In 1605 Paul V increased to six the number of Cardinals composing the Congregazione; and functions and powers were modified by Innocent XII (1693), Clement XI (1704), Innocent XIII (1722), Pius VII (1801), and Leo XII (1827). The powers of the Congregazione were reduced in 1831 to conform to the systematization of the communal economy, and all its remaining functions passed to the Secretary for Internal State Affairs in 1847.

The many migrations of the Buon Governo archives, which included the sojourn of the Secretary's files in Paris during the Napoleonic era, have resulted in the loss of much material. Most of the records now preserved in the Archivio di Stato at Rome were received from the Archivio Segreto Vaticano in 1918 and 1919 under the terms of an agreement between Eugenio Casanova, at that time Superintendent of the Archivio di Stato, and Cardinal Aidano Gasquet, Prefect of the Archivio Vaticano. Casanova's success in acquiring the records for the State was the culmination of nearly 50 years of discussion and negotiation; for, with the end of papal temporal power in 1870, the unavailability of the Buon Governo archives had been seen to constitute a serious lacuna in the Archivio di Stato. The work of identification and arrangement, accomplished over a period of many years, has been complicated by the fact that the original order of much of the material had been changed to an order based on the names of the localities to which particular affairs or decisions referred. Although recognizing this unfortunate violation of the principle of provenance, Sig. Lodolini (to whose direction the task of organizing certain unarranged portions and of preparing a relative inventory was assigned several years ago) has been constrained to allow the "series" already organized to remain intact. Alternatively, the "arrangement of the material would have had to be in great part reaccomplished, but that would not have been possible

because to do so would have served to destroy all archival citations relative to documents being consulted even at that moment." His solution is to present the body of the inventory in two main sections. The shorter (*fondo antico dell' Archivio di Stato di Roma*) describes materials not emanating from the Vatican Archives, which under ideal conditions of arrangement would be restored to, or intimately related to, series of which they were originally parts. The other, and principal, section (*fondo proveniente dall' Archivio Segreto Vaticano*) groups material by *serie* (not to be confused with the conventional understanding of the term "series") as follows:

1. General affairs, memoranda, and regulations, 1582-1870.
2. Miscellany in alphabetical order by locality, 1601-1855.
3. Repubblica Romana, Impero Napoleonico, Regno d'Italia, provisional administrations, 1798-1814.
4. Economic inspections and reports on municipalities, 1655-1830.
5. Letters, 1605-1847.
6. Land registers, 1678-1841.
- 7a. Particular administrations of Terracina, 1627-1848, and of the Bagni di Nocera, 1711-1850; municipal instruments, 1740-93; administration of municipal properties taken over by the Rev. Camera Apostolica, 1801-53.
- 7b. Property conditions, 1821-28.
- 7c. Property sale and liquidation of municipal debt, 1784-1847.
8. Judicial acts, 1611-1866.
9. Congregazione Fermana, 1740-61; Stato di Fermo, 1731-67.
10. Streets and waters, 1616-1857.
11. Accounts and miscellaneous taxes, 1588-1854.
12. Municipal budgets and fiscal accounts, 1600-1837.
13. Registers and day books, 1634-1849.
14. Collection of charts, maps, and drawings.

Entries within a *serie* describe envelopes, bundles, registers, account books, dossiers, and many other physical types of units (of which there are more than 13,000) by their identifying numbers and their contents. (In general, the documents are written in Latin or Italian; but many in *serie* 3 are in French. Documents in both French and German are described in *serie* 11.) Descriptions of units often amount to detailed lists. Moreover, the compilers have supplied most ingeniously such references from one entry to another as will compensate for the impracticability of achieving a physical restoration of the materials to their original order. The style and typographical devices employed in the printing of the inventory further enhance its excellent design and will facilitate its use.

If it can be agreed, as some have maintained, that Clement VIII's charter for the S. Congregazione constitutes the earliest and best instrument to give a solid basis for municipal government of the modern type, Sig. Lodolini's inventory will prove to be indispensable to the research needs of public administrators as well as to archivists and historians. When so considered, its relation to his study of the archival budget can be seen in a perspective other than that occasioned by the consideration of both titles in this review. Irrespective of this comparison, Sig. Lodolini's 176-page introduction to the Buon Governo in-

ventory may be considered the *ultima parola* in administrative history for archival purposes.

KEN MUNDEN

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Inventaire des Archives du Prieuré & de la Seigneurie d'Aywaille, comp. by Etienne Helin. (Brussels, Archives de l'État à Liège, 1956. 50 p.)

The Aywaille Priory and "Seigneurie" were situated on the outskirts of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg near Belgium. The Domain was owned by the Jesuit Fathers from 1603 until the temporary suppression of that religious order in 1773. The Archives of Aywaille are those accumulated by the Jesuits during their ownership. There are few records dated before their arrival, though the "copies" of documents from the period before 1572 form a very impressive lot.

The archives were very carefully kept by their owners, and inventories were subsequently made. After 1773, they were several times sent from one place to another and often became intermixed with other documents. Now they have been sorted, and the booklet reviewed here is the new inventory of the *fonds*. There are four sections: (1) Generalities, (2) Administration of Justice, (3) Trials, and (4) Seigniorial Rights and Possessions. Such an item as the series of "General Correspondence," 1572-1772, should prove a very interesting one indeed! And so should the "Accounts (Debits & Credits)," 1588-1773, of more than 150 volumes. The pamphlet closes with two very handy tables — of contents and of proper names.

This inventory will provide most valuable clues for anyone intending to study the peculiar history, laws, and customs of a very interesting domain.

JOSEPH F. LIBERT

The Brothers of Christian Instruction
Highlands, Jersey, England

Punjab Government Records Office. *Administration Report, 1954-55*, by V. S. Suri. (Chandigarh, Controller of Printing and Stationery, Punjab, 1956. 28 p., appendixes.)

A reading of this report and of Mr. Suri's article on the Punjab Government Record Office in *Indian Archives* (vol. 9, no. 1, Jan.-June 1955) will give any interested scholar an appreciation of the important historical materials now available at Simla, which will be transferred to the new capital of the Punjab (India) at Chandigarh. These include the Khalsa Dunbar records, covering a period of 38 years of Sikh rule, 1811-49; 20,000 case files of district records pertaining to the Punjab districts now in India; the English and Persian correspondence of the former Delhi and Hissar Divisions and the Commissionership of Ambala, 1803-1916; and other English, Urdu, and Per-

sian records such as socioeconomic surveys of villages, 1820-1919. The Government Records Office has the records of the Liaison Agency set up at Lahore to handle the gigantic task of evacuating non-Muslims from the West Punjab during the tragic autumn and winter of 1947-48. And much material of historical and cultural value in the evacuee properties left behind by Muslims was saved from destruction and is now in the Office. Mr. Suri has, moreover, been successful in acquiring several important family archives, for instance those of Baba Prem Singh of Hoti Mardan and Thakur Chattar Singh of Dharmsala. Among the district records transferred from Lahore after the partition are 96 volumes relating to the Mutiny of 1857. Mr. Suri is indeed to be congratulated on the condition of this office 7 years after its beginnings. It has become a well-equipped research institute and museum as well as a record office.

HOLDEN FURBER

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Catálogo de los Mapas, Planos, Croquis y Árboles genealogicos existentes en el Archivo Nacional de Cuba, vol. 4, I—O, with a preface by Joaquín Llaveriás y Martínez. (*Publicaciones del Archivo Nacional de Cuba*, vol. 45; Havana, 1956. vii, 311 p.)

Publication 45 of the National Archive of Cuba, the fourth volume in the series containing a catalog of the maps, plans, drawings, and genealogical trees in the Archive, is the last work to have had the care and attention of the late Capt. Joaquín Llaveriás (1875-1956), the Director of the Archive and dean of Latin American archivists, who gave more than half a century of service to "archivology." It has been published posthumously. The catalog is the product of much labor over a period of many years, since the items cataloged are found in many series. When noted each item was properly carded and an extensive file was developed, from which the catalog has been prepared. The entries are alphabetical under distinctive and suggestive names, and the present volume covers the letters I to O. Each entry gives the date, a complete identification, the size, and the location in the various collections of the Archive. There are indexes of places, persons, engineers and architects authorizing drawings, and the collections in which the documents are located. The preface, written but a few months before Captain Llaveriás' death, contains numerous quotations from authorities who praised the former volumes, which have the same arrangement as the present one and cover the preceding letters of the alphabet. This volume with its predecessors is a valuable contribution to our knowledge of Cuban archives, and it is sincerely hoped that the series will be completed by the staff of the Archive, as a tribute to the memory of Captain Llaveriás, who made such an outstanding contribution to his beloved Cuba.

ROSCOE R. HILL

Washington, D. C.

Ofícios do General Martim Lopes Lobo de Saldanha, 1780-1782. (*Documentos Interessantes para a História e Costumes de São Paulo*, vol. 83; São Paulo, Archive of State, 1956. 220 p.)

This is volume 83 of the series of *Documentos Interessantes*, which has been in publication by the Archive of the State of São Paulo since 1894. It concludes the presentation of the correspondence of Gen. Martim Lopes Lobo de Saldanha, governor of São Paulo from 1775 to 1782, which was begun in volume 74 of the series. The letters for the years 1780-82 are directed to various subordinate officials and others in the province. They deal with a wide variety of subjects relating to all phases of the provincial administration, and they reveal much regarding the life and activities of Portuguese America at the close of the 18th century. It is noted that, because of the expense of preparation and printing, no indexes are included in this series of publications. The Arquivo do Estado de São Paulo continues to make a valuable contribution to historical studies in Brazil through its extensive program of publication.

ROSCOE R. HILL

Washington, D. C.

Manuscripta, vol. 1, no. 1, Feb. 1957, edited by Lowrie J. Daly, Edward R. Vollmar, and Charles J. Ermatinger. (St. Louis, 1957- . 64 p. \$1.50 per issue.)

This little triyearly magazine is intended as a research aid in the humanities and as a reference guide to the microfilmed Vatican codices in the Knights of Columbus Vatican Film Library at St. Louis University.

One of its purposes is the publication of scholarly articles of a general nature, of use to those actively engaged in teaching or research in the humanities and history. Another, and perhaps its real *raison d'être*, is the publication of research articles based on study of the manuscripts in the collection of the Knights of Columbus Film Library. In this first issue begins the listing of these codices, which will continue in several subsequent issues. The editors also plan, in future issues, a page or two of notes and comments on projects, books, and articles that have to do with manuscripts, especially those of the Vatican collection.

The cover page is appropriate. The title is an exact photographic reproduction of the lettering of the famous Palatine Vergil, a beautiful example of the large rustic capitals of the fifth century. And, happily, the editors scorn the fetish that size and value are synonymous. *Manuscripta* is in pocket size.

Judged by its sponsorship, its scholarship is certain, and there is a practical air about its aims that is refreshing.

MAURICE L. AHERN

Fordham University