

Abstracts of Foreign Periodicals

LESTER K. BORN, *Editor*

Library of Congress

DENMARK

Nordisk Arkivnyt, VOL. 6 (1961), NO. 2.

ANDERSSON, INGVAR, *Till Nordiska arkivkolleger* (To Nordic archival colleagues). P. 17.

The Swedish State Archivist welcomes his colleagues to a Nordic Archives Day in Malmö and Lund, Sweden, on August 6, 1961, to discuss the role of archives as research institutions. The program appears on the same page.

LJUNGBERG, LEIF, *Stadsarkivet i Malmö* (The City Archives in Malmö). P. 18-19.

A brief account of the Malmö municipal archives, prepared for the orientation of visiting archivists on Nordic Archives Day.

LUNDBERG, BIRGER, *Landsarkivet i Lund* (The Provincial Archives in Lund). P. 20-23.

A detailed description of the records and activities of the Provincial Archives in Lund. Established in 1903, it contains material dating from about 1250, including church, court, municipal, state, and private records.

Rundbordskonferencen i Warszawa (The Round Table Conference in Warsaw). P. 34-36.

A report on the international conference in Warsaw, Poland, May 16-20, 1961, concerning international cooperation in the archival field.

J., H., *Det nye arkiv i Wolfenbüttel* (The new archives in Wolfenbüttel). P. 37-40.

An informative illustrated account of the new state archives in Wolfenbüttel, West Germany. It features the latest modern equipment such as portable steel chests specially constructed to preserve medieval documents.

Nordisk Arkivnyt, VOL. 6 (1961), NO. 3.

Den nordiske arkivdag (The Nordic Archives Day). P. 41-45.

An illustrated report on the activities of the 25 Danish, 13 Finnish, 5 Norwegian, and 50 Swedish archivists who assembled in Malmö and Lund, Sweden, for the Nordic Archives Day, August 6, 1961. The role of archives as research institutions, a subject suggested by the Swedish State Archivist, was discussed briefly by four others. Johan Hvidtfeldt (Denmark) favored historical research in the archives, but found the primary task to consist of arrangement and description. M. Kerkkonen (Finland) pointed out that the archivist must serve two masters, the administrator and the researcher. Reidar Omang (Norway) believed that the archivist should facilitate research by putting the records in order and by reducing their bulk. Birger Lundberg (Sweden) drew attention to the useful work performed by archivists for historical researchers through records disposal programs and archival accessions. He also noted the increasing reliance upon archives for historical research, but warned that the considerable wear and tear on records used by genealogists and local historians might necessitate substitution of copies for the originals. Subsequent discussion brought out such matters as limiting the help given by archivists to researchers, knowing the administrative background of records, and providing adequate safeguards for disposal programs.

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FRANCE

La Gazette des Archives, n. s. NO. 31 (1960).

Le "mot" du président (Remarks of the president). P. 155-157.

Comments by Jacques Monicat on the vitality of the Association Amicale Professionnelle des Archivistes Français as shown by the increase in membership and in the number of regional conferences held; and brief summary of the activities of the Archives Nationales and departmental archives during 1960.

BAUDOT, MARCEL, *Le plan de travail d'un directeur de services d'archives* (Work plan of a director of archival services). P. 158-168.

The increased complexity of the functions performed by the director of a departmental archives makes it imperative that he prepare and operate according to a work plan, that he budget his time and that of his assistants. Besides carrying on his regular administrative duties and his substantive archival functions, the departmental archivist must inspect annually the archives of the subprefects, communes, and hospitals; serve on several commissions; and cooperate with the educational services, art commissions, tourist bureaus, and regional and local learned societies. Too rigorous control will cause his assistants to lose their initiative and become robots. In reference work the director should maintain a sympathetic interest in the problems of the searchers. By serving as adviser and editor to learned societies he can influence the members to select useful research projects and can edit the results of the research to make them worthy of publication. At least half of the director's time should be spent in the primary function of inventorying, classifying, and describing the records in his custody. New concepts of inventorying should be developed and priorities set so that records most needed for research will be described first. The archivist should be dissuaded from undertaking historical research that is the exclusive domain of the historian. Some degree of research by the archivist is desirable, however, to keep him informed of the bibliography of scholarship and the tools of research. In planning and executing his work, he must not let his secondary functions monopolize his time to the neglect of his primary duties.

DOUSSET, FRANÇOIS, *L'extension des Archives Nationales et la décentralisation* (The expansion of the Archives Nationales and decentralization). P. 169-174.

Expansion in the present location and decentralization are not incompatible. The functions performed by the central archives for the government of France and for the municipal government of Paris as well as the services rendered to scholarship dictate that the archives expand in its present location. At the same time depots and annexes in or near Paris should be established to house inactive records or records that eventually can be destroyed.

MESTAYER, MONIQUE, *Le rôle de l'archiviste municipal* (The role of the municipal archivist). P. 175-182.

The municipal archivist exerts an influence upon his city as an administrator and as a cultural leader. On the administrative plane the amount of influence is determined by the nature of the archival plant, its budget, personnel, and the operations performed therein; on the cultural level by the degree of cooperation with the teaching profession, libraries, museums, tourist information bureaus, and learned societies.

Chroniques (News). P. 183-186.

Important circulars issued, and movement of personnel in the central and departmental archives.

Comptes rendus (Book reviews). P. 187-189.

Question mise à l'étude pour 1961: Le recrutement et la formation professionnelle des

conservateurs d'archives (Study question for 1961: The recruiting and professional training of archivists). P. 190-191.

Table de La Gazette des Archives pour 1960 (Table of contents for 1960). P. 193-195.

HOPE K. HOLDCAMPER

National Archives

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

The periodical *Archivalische Zeitschrift* (Archival Journal) was started in 1876 primarily as the professional journal of the archivists of Bavaria. Appearing annually, with gaps of a decade following each World War, it is published in Munich by the Bavarian Main State Archives and the Bavarian Ministry for Education and Culture. Contributions from non-Bavarian archivists, and since 1950 from non-German archivists, have steadily increased. Each number has usually contained studies based on archival sources, articles on professional matters, minor communications, book reviews, and digests of periodical literature. The first volumes published after World War II were reviewed in the *American Archivist*, 17: 172-174 (Apr. 1954).

Archivalische Zeitschrift, VOL. 56 (1960).

BOCK, FRIEDRICH, *Kodifizierung und Registrierung in der spätmittelalterlichen kurialen Verwaltung. Ein Immediatforschungsbericht über die päpstlichen Register* (Codification and registration at the Papal Court during the late medieval period. A research memorial pertaining to papal registers). P. 11-75.

A survey article on the current situation of research on these registers. The popes recognized the need to create and to keep organized and permanent files of their important documents in order to provide for orderly development of papal administration, codify papal decrees and bulls, use them for reference, gain political advantages, prevent falsification and provide for the safety of documents, and control papal procurators. The papal registers, which contain transcripts of documents and the working papers of the staffs of such papal organs as the Chancery and Curia, grew out of these needs. Bock's study begins with 1188 and is carried into the fifteenth century. The important papal registers, beginning with *Liber Censuum* and ending with *Liber Privilegiorum Fieschis* are described, collated, and evaluated. The author critically compares and evaluates the treatises on papal registers of the leading Austrian, German, and Italian paleographers of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. He has collated many of the documents contained in the collection of originals with the transcripts in the registers, has found that very few of the originals had been copied in the registers, and admonishes that both originals and registers must be studied in order to trace correctly the influence of the papacy on European history. The article concludes with a survey of the papal registers of the last half of the thirteenth century and with references to opportunities that still exist for research in papal registers.

KLEIN, HERBERT, *Ein Salzburger Prozess von 1423 um eine niederbayerische Urkundenfälschung* (A 1423 court proceeding in Salzburg concerning a document forgery in Lower Bavaria). P. 76-83.

A Bavarian noble brought suit against the archbishop of Salzburg for nonpayment of a promissory note allegedly made out by a predecessor of the archbishop, on July 11, 1375, and naming an ancestor of the plaintiff as the payee. The court decided that the archbishop was not liable because the document did not contain his predecessor's seal. An analysis of the questionable note shows that it was prepared long after 1375 and has affixed upon it four seals taken from other documents.

SCHERL, AUGUST, *Die Pfalzneuburgische Landesaufnahme unter Philipp Ludwig* (The land survey made of the principality of Pfalz-Neuburg while under the rule of Philipp Ludwig). P. 84-105.

This article commemorates the 350th anniversary of the death of Christoph Vogel,

rated by the author as among the best of the cartographers of his time. The survey—begun in 1580 by a painter, Friedrich Seefridt, and continued by another artist, Philipp Rehlin—was completed during the period 1597–1605 by Vogel and his assistant Matthäus Strang, who surveyed all the districts within each of the three separated provinces comprising the principality. Vogel supplemented his cartography by alphabetical indexes to the names shown on his maps, lists of lay and secular officials, and population figures for the localities. Although some originals have been lost, copies made previously survive, and the collection is still complete.

SCHIECKEL, HARALD, *Die Familienstiftung Carpzov und ihr Senioratsarchiv* (The Carpzov Family Foundation and the archives of the elders of this family). P. 106–115.

During 1958 the Landeshauptarchiv at Dresden obtained one of the few archives of purely private families, the archives of the elders of the Carpzov Family Foundation, significant because of age, volume, arrangement, and content. This foundation was established in 1664 by Benedict Carpzov, a jurist and professor of Leipzig, in order to provide scholarships for his nephews and the most promising of their descendants. These archives are those of the family elders of the Coburg line and of scholars, professors, jurists, and theologians.

SCHÖMANN, HANS O., *Kühnsches Verfahren zur Konservierung von Siegeln aus Blei* (Kühn's method of conserving lead seals). P. 116–118.

Old methods used to prevent deterioration were not satisfactory because they damaged both parchment and cords to which the seals were attached. Dr. Hans Kühn developed a method to eliminate this problem.

Nachrufe (Necrologies). P. 119–121.

Résumés of the lives, careers, and scholarly achievements of Josef Friedrich Abert, 1879–1959, the former Archivdirektor, Würzburg; and of Camillus Wampach, 1884–1958, the former Direktor des Staatsarchivs Luxemburg.

Besprechungen (Book reviews). P. 122–147.

Zeitschriftenbericht (Report on periodicals). P. 148–200.

Brief abstracts of the contents of archival journals—1959 issues predominate—of Germany, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Israel, Italy, Yugoslavia, the Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Rumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Spain, Czechoslovakia, the U. S. S. R., Hungary, and the U. S. A. (*American Archivist*, vol. 22).

Neuerscheinungen (Recent publications). P. 201–212.

List of studies recently published on archival and historical subjects in West and East Germany, in the former eastern provinces of Germany now incorporated into Poland, and in Bohemia, Moravia, Austria, Switzerland, Luxembourg, South Tyrol, and Hungary.

HERMAN G. GOLDBECK

National Archives

GREAT BRITAIN

Archives, VOL. 5 (1961), NO. 25.

Protestant Nonconformist records. P. 1–12.

A symposium under this title was held by the Records Preservation Section during the annual conference of the British Records Association in December 1960. The seven individual papers are abstracted below.

POWELL, W. R., *Protestant Nonconformist records and the local historian*. P. 1–6.

Nonconformist churches have usually been neglected by "historians concerned with the general development of local communities." There is, however, a considerable

amount of writing on nonconformist local history in the form of denominational histories, biographies, and histories of particular churches or congregations, along with publication of lists and calendars of records, texts of documents, and bibliographical aids. The value of the existing writing is seriously limited by its parochial character. Source materials are of two kinds: official records compiled by others, and records produced by the nonconformists themselves. A complicating factor has been the shifting pattern of fission and unification in the case of some denominations. The kinds of records created vary but typically include registers of births, baptisms, marriages, and deaths; business and property records; and minutes of various deliberative organs. Older records are found largely in church vestries or in the custody of ministers or lay officers; a small proportion is in county record offices; and many registers were deposited at the General Register Office under an act of 1840. One denomination, the Presbyterian Church of England, maintains a central record office in London. The surviving records are largely inaccessible to outsiders. For the future, the leading alternatives are deposit in local record offices or in central denominational depositories. It is essential to locate and catalog the records and to disseminate the information gathered.

DARLING, J. T., *Presbyterian Church of England records*. P. 6.

English Presbyterian history falls into three major periods: 1552-1662; 1662-1828; and 1828 to the present. Records for the third phase are fairly full, current records of local congregations are inspected annually, and closed records are deposited for preservation at the church offices in London. Records of the first two phases are fragmentary and scattered. Major pre-1662 sources are records of the Church of England (within which Presbyterianism was a reform movement) and records among the State Papers of trials before church and civil courts. Since 1913 the Presbyterian Historical Society of England has promoted study of the church's history and has collected relevant materials.

TIBBUTT, H. G., *Congregational Church records*. P. 7.

Current records are usually on church premises or in the possession of church officers; surviving older records are in the hands of descendants of former trustees or church officials, or have been deposited in county or city record offices. County associations of the church may hold records of closed churches. The Congregational Historical Society has published articles on records (including a list of those in public custody and a guide to sources for church history), and has urged their transfer to county or city record offices rather than to a central denominational depository. The author recommends that county and city archivists offer their facilities to local congregations.

BAINES, A. H. J., *Baptist Church records*. P. 7-8.

Comparatively few pre-1688 records of the denomination survive. Correspondence in the Amsterdam Mennonite Library is an important source for the earliest history of the General Baptists, and much information on the Baptists is available in seventeenth-century State and Church of England archives. The minutes of the Baptist Board are extant from 1724 and the "admirably kept archives" of the New Connexion, organized in 1770, were inherited in 1891 by the present Baptist Union. The minute books of individual churches and county associations, mostly still in their secretaries' hands, are the most important sources for Baptist history. Much documentary material has been published by the Baptist Historical Society and its Welsh counterpart. The denomination, however, is in great need of a central register of local church records. The archives of the Baptist Missionary Society are being repaired, arranged, and made available for research, and a muniment room is being provided.

BECKERLEGGE, O. A., *Methodist records*. P. 8-9.

Methodist records are widely dispersed. The Bookroom in London keeps complete series of the minutes and journals of the annual conferences of the present Methodist

Union and its various predecessor churches; manuscript materials of early Methodist figures, including John Wesley (a detailed guide to the Wesleyana has been published); and all completed minute and account books of district synods. Transcripts of all chapel trust documents are maintained at the chapel office in Manchester. The head chapel of each circuit preserves the trust documents of all chapels thereof, the minutes and account books of the circuit's quarterly meetings, and all completed books relating to closed chapels. The local chapels keep marriage and baptismal registers and completed minute and account books, although the latter are often in the hands of past officials or their families. Old circuit plans are being collected by the Society of Cirplanologists, which intends shortly to publish a register of known pre-1860 plans.

JONES, E. D., *Nonconformist records in Wales*. P. 9-10.

The principal nonconformist churches in Wales all have their own historical and record societies, starting with the Baptists in 1901. Although in 1944 the Anglican Church of Wales arranged for regular retirement of its old records to the National Library of Wales, none of the nonconformist churches has taken similar steps. A survey by the library in 1935-36 showed that most extant local records (minutes, registers, accounts, membership rolls) of these churches, few of them created before 1800, were in the hands of church officers or the families of former officers. Most of the comparatively few surviving early church books are either in the National Library or the Library of the University College of North Wales. Some nonconformist records are in the Cardiff City Library and certain county record offices. The National Library maintains a large collection of published annual and other reports of nonconformist churches.

MILLIGAN, E. H., *Society of Friends records*. P. 11-12.

"Throughout the Society's history . . . records have been created in an ordered profusion and kept with commendable care." The main series of the monthly, quarterly, and yearly meetings were minute and account books, "records of sufferings," and (to 1873) records of distraints for nonpayment of tithes. Registers of births, marriages, and burials, carefully kept from the first by the individual congregations, the monthly meetings, or both, were discontinued in 1837 and surrendered to the Register-General in 1840. A very high proportion of the records of Quaker meetings for church affairs have survived. Before 1900 they were kept in the various meeting-houses; many were later sent to headquarters for safekeeping; and since 1930 the society has encouraged their transfer to city or county record offices. The society library maintains an almost complete inventory of records included in such transfers (as well as those still in meetinghouses or in banks), together with a guide to the administrative history of the creating bodies. The author favors local deposit in general record offices.

The Annual Conference. P. 13-16.

The 1960 Annual General Meeting of the British Records Association was devoted, apart from business, to a discussion of the uses of archives in education; that is, the role of archival documents as tools for the teaching of history in elementary and secondary schools, and the nature of educational work done with both children and adults within local archival institutions.

DARLINGTON, IDA, *Report on the Fourth International Congress on Archives held in Stockholm 17-20 August 1960*. P. 17-20.

A summary of the proceedings of the Congress, which discussed at its working sessions State Archives and their organization; new techniques and materials for repair and conservation of documents and the use of photography in archives depositories; and archives and modern economic and social research. The printed papers on these subjects were "most informative," but the working sessions "were . . . disappointing. Almost all speakers . . . were too much concerned with explaining the

practice of their own particular countries in general terms to give any really enlightening or useful details on technical matters."

ZOELLNER, ERICH, *The Institut fuer Oesterreichische Geschichtsforschung*. P. 21-30.

A survey article on the Institute of Research on Austrian History, "an autonomous University institute which combines the characteristics of an historical research and teaching institution with that of a school for archival studies," museum administration, and library service. After reviewing the background of the Institute's origin in Vienna in 1854 and its subsequent history (with particular emphasis on its early and continuing commitment to the auxiliary historical sciences of paleography and diplomatic), the article describes its present teaching program and curriculum; the nature of its scholarly contribution in the auxiliary sciences and in medieval and Austrian history; its publication program, in which editions of source materials and lists of sources figure prominently; its special relationship with Austrian archival studies and the training of staff for Austrian archival institutions; and, finally, its ties with historians and historical scholarship not only in Austria, but also in the successor states of the former Hapsburg empire, and in Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Russia, France, and Great Britain.

STORRS, CONSTANCE, *Gallegan Archives*. P. 31-38.

The first part of this article concerns the Archivo Regional de Galicia at Corunna, formally established in 1775 but preceded for more than two centuries by scattered ad hoc depositories used to safeguard the old records of the Galician royal court of justice. A discussion of the historical background of the institution is prefaced by a description of its modern quarters constructed in 1955-56, and followed by a list of the principal series in custody. The second part of the article relates to the municipal archives of Santiago. After a brief review of legislation, beginning with instructions issued by King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella in 1500, regulating Spanish municipal archives, the author describes the nature and content of the principal series in the Santiago archives, particularly the minutes of the city council dating back to 1502, and demonstrates their value for the political, social, and economic historian.

NAWROCKI, STANISLAW, *Organising an archives service in Poland*. P. 39-42.

Founded in 1919 shortly after the reconstitution of Poland, the State Archives had made considerable progress before nearly 75 percent of its holdings were destroyed during World War II. Reorganized in 1951 with jurisdiction over the records for all offices and institutions except the ministries of Foreign Affairs, Interior, and National Defense, political parties, and the churches, the State Archives is highly centralized. It consists of a Head Office, three central archival depositories (for ancient, modern, and audiovisual documentation), and a network of provincial, district, and local archives. Attached to the Head Office is an advisory Archives Council and central commissions on methods and on the elimination of documents, and analogous bodies are attached to the central and provincial archives. The archives service gives guidance on archival practice to all offices, institutions, and enterprises throughout the country in order to insure compliance with governmental directives concerning arrangement methods, disposal of unnecessary records, and proper selection of valuable documents for archival retention. Disposal of records is controlled by the commissions on elimination of documents, which review submitted lists and examine suspect items in the offices of origin. Archival holdings are constantly increasing in volume, although the condition of archival buildings and equipment is far from satisfactory. In 1957 about 62 percent of the holdings had been classified and 52 percent had been inventoried. Finding aids include, in addition to the inventories, comprehensive guides to the contents of many depositories and card indexes on selected subjects. Professional training is provided by courses at two universities, by biennial staff methods conferences, and by periodic technical lectures. An active publications program (including the official organ *Archeion*) is supervised by an editorial council attached to the Head Office, and there is also a public information program of exhibits, lectures, and broadcasts.

KELLAWAY, WILLIAM, *Record publications*. P. 43-45.

A list of British record publications, supplementing the *Handlist of record publications* (B. R. A. 1951), under three headings: national societies and institutions, local societies, and local authorities.

Report and comment. P. 46-48.

Obituary. P. 49-53.

Obituaries of Sir Hilary Jenkinson by Sir Robert Somerville, and of D. A. Chart by Kenneth Darwin.

Reviews. P. 54-57.

Publications received. P. 58-62.

Notes on contributors. P. 63.

MORRIS RIEGER

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ITALY

Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato, VOL. 18 (1958), NO. 3.

BRIGUGLIO, LETTERIO, *Sul concetto di archivio* (On the concept of archives). P. 287-307.

Several philosophical definitions of archives have been advanced in Italy since 1850. (1) Archives are scientific institutions where all documents are preserved that record public or private acts in the juridical and diplomatic sense (Tabarrini). (2) They are places where large collections of writings, and authentic documents in general, belonging to a public or private administration are kept in order (Taddei). (3) In addition, they reflect the "how" and the "when" of record formation, on the principle of usefulness, which points to an ethical significance (Casanova). (4) They do not have to be "official" (Cencetti). (5) They are not properly distinguished as "administrative" and "historical-literary-scientific," even though the Italian statute makes such a distinction. A more appropriate distinction would be on the basis of actual and potential value (Panella). (6) The public character of archives derives from the intention to inform all interested parties; this places them rightfully in the public domain (Prosdocimi). (7) Archives are similar to other artifacts that are byproducts of the human spirit; they serve to verify a historian's intuitions (Croce). (8) Even "private" archives have a public import (Levi); they are of the same genus as "public" archives (Cantucci); what they have in common is "voluntary universality," and their "historical unity" is based on "historical reality" which cannot be separated from the archives themselves (Cencetti). (9) Archives are "historical fact in course of development" (active records) and "the foundation of new historical nexuses" (inactive records) (Cassese). (10) Briguglio accepts most of these statements but thinks that Croce's historiography is too subjectively idealistic. He describes archives as "historical personalities, organic units of volitions and actions expressing a system of ends not only actual, but also potential." The ends that archives express are those of the collectivities that produce them.

LODOLINI, ELIO, *Identificazione dell'archivio* (Identification of archives). P. 308-323.

A public record is either a state record or a record accessible to the public. The two meanings are often confused, even in legislation, but Italian legislation makes it clear that the records preserved in the State Archives are public in both senses, even if some temporary restrictions are necessary. The records are used for scholarly research, for administrative purposes, and for the determination of private interests. They become archives only when interconnected by some principle that renders research possible. Research should be understood in a broad sense to include administration, but not private interest. A body of records can thus be archives and not archives at the same time, beginning from their origin and continuing for many centuries. Their transfer to an archival institution does not make them archives; the transfer occurs for practical reasons when research becomes the predominant use.

BASCAPÈ, GIACOMO, *Le raccolte di sigilli. Questioni di metodo per l'ordinamento, per la classificazione, per i cataloghi* (Collections of seals. Questions of method of arrangement, classification, and cataloging). P. 324-348.

BRAVI, LAMBERTO, *L'impiego delle materie plastiche nella lotta antitermitica* (Use of plastic materials in the campaign against termites). P. 349-361.

D'ADDARIO, ARNALDO, *Una relazione generale sullo stato degli archivi toscani prima del riordinamento bonainiano* (General report on the state of the archives of Tuscany before Bonaini's rearrangement). P. 362-370.

The archivist Bonaini in 1849-50, at the request of the Piedmontese ambassador, described the archives of the Grand Duchy of Tuscany.

LEFEVRE, RENATO, *L'archivio storico del comune di Ariccia* (The historical archives of the Commune of Ariccia). P. 371-380.

PLESSI, GIUSEPPE, *Riordinamento e inventario della sezione storica dell'Archivio comunale di Bobbio* (Rearrangement and inventory of the municipal archives of Bobbio). P. 381-391.

SISTO, ALESSANDRA, *L'archivio Scarampi-Tizzoni*. P. 392-408.

Commentary on records of the Scarampi and Tizzoni families, covering the sixteenth to nineteenth centuries, given to the Royal Library at Torino by the Marchesa Paola Scarampi di Villanova.

Notiziario (Announcements). P. 409-410.

Lecture at Rome by the president of the German Archivists' Association. Death of the Director General of the State Archives of Bavaria. Records of the years 1940-45 not to be destroyed. Lists of protested bank checks to be preserved for ten years.

Legislazione. P. 411-414.

Founding of the State Archives at Treviso and of the Subsection of State Archives at Urbania. Closing of two notarial archives of communes (Sarsina and Montiano).

Personale (Personal matters). P. 415-422.

Examinations, transfers, promotions, assignments, retirements, and resignations.

Pubblicazioni ricevute nel 1958 (Publications received in 1958). P. 423-433.

Associazione Nazionale Archivistica Italiana. P. 434-436.

Report of the executive council's meeting at Rome, Sept. 20, 1958.

Indice dell'annata 1958 (Index for the year 1958). P. 437.

GEORGE C. REEVES

U. S. Tariff Commission

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

The first number of *S. A. Argiefblad/S. A. Archives Journal* was issued by the Archives of the Union of South Africa in 1959, to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the appointment of the first Chief Archivist of the Union of South Africa. The "modest success" of the first number led the new South African Society of Archivists to decide to continue publication of the journal.

S. A. Argiefblad/S. A. Archives Journal, NO. 1 (1959).

Boodskap van die Minister (Message from the Minister). P. 4.

The Minister of Education, Arts, and Science prefaces this first issue with an appreciation of the achievement by archivists in the two major functions assigned to them: to aid in administration by helping government offices organize and manage their archives, and to promote discriminating scholarly research.

Boodschap van die Sekretaris van Onderwys, Kuns en Wetenskap (Message from the Secretary of Education, Arts, and Science). P. 5.

Boodschap van die voorsitter van die Staatsdienskommissie (Message from the chairman of the Committee on Civil Service). P. 6.

VENTER, P. J., *Some of the developments in the South African Archives I have been associated with*. P. 7-19. With portrait.

Venter served the South African Archives from 1930 to 1955 as Archivist of Cape Town, later as Assistant Chief Archivist, and from 1932 on as also a member of the Archives Commission. In South Africa the records management aspect of the archivists' task grew out of unbelievably chaotic conditions found by the pioneering archivist. As in the Netherlands a good deal of effort has been bestowed on municipal records.

VAN DER VYVER, W. B., *Die Natalse argiefdepot* (The archives depot of Natal). P. 20-27.

With the establishment of the Union of South Africa in 1910 Natal, becoming a part of it, for the first time considered its archives. The difficulties encountered by the lone official, D. W. Wills, who, while continuing as a full-time employee of the Department of the Interior, assumed supervision of the archives, are detailed. The Archives Law of 1922, the basic step toward development of archival administration, provided for archives depots in the provincial capitals. M. J. A. Basson became the first full-time archivist in March 1925. With professional insight and unbounded enthusiasm he laid substantial and lasting foundations for future work. The two most pressing problems are housing and personnel.

PRELLER, JOHANN F., "*The Leibbrandt appointment*." P. 28-32. With portrait.

The story of the parliamentary debates culminating in the appointment of H. C. V. Leibbrandt as librarian and head of the Archives, who "served with zeal and distinction until his retirement in 1908."

BÖESEKEN, A. J., *Theal as baanbreker (11 April 1837-17 April 1919)* (Theal as pioneer). P. 33-42.

George McCall Theal, born in Canada, moved to South Africa as a youth. Earning his living as schoolteacher, bookkeeper, and newspaper publisher, he had contact with the races of his adopted country, including the native Africans, and he also learned Afrikaans. As instructor in the Lovedale Missionary Institute he began to publish his first books on South Africa. Given a position in the Department of Finance he was, at the same time, responsible for certain archives. He administered them with distinction, and it was therefore a great disappointment to him and his associates that he was not appointed Parliamentary Librarian and Archivist. His competitor, Leibbrandt, however, proved worthy of the appointment. Theal's thoroughness in preparing and publishing the sources he found in South Africa as well as in Europe increased with the years. In this field he outshone Leibbrandt. Theal is the father of South African historiography as much as Muratori is of Italian historiography.

DAVEY, A. M., *The map collection of the Transvaal Archives; its arrangement and description*. P. 43-45.

In the 1950's the maps were first segregated, arranged by size, and filed flat; inventories were prepared; and a card index was made as the chief key to the collection.

BEYERS, C. J., *Die huisvesting van die Kaapse argief* (The building of the Cape Archives). P. 46-52.

An account of the conditions under which the Cape archives were stored in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, until they finally could be placed in a separate archives building, originally erected for the University of South Africa. After occupation by the Archives in 1934 the building was extensively remodeled according

to plans made by the former Chief Archivist, C. Graham Botha, in consultation with other experts.

HARTMAN, N. F., *Die uniale argiefdepot* (the archives depot of the Union). P. 53-54.

Though officials had considered a federal archives depot as early as 1922, such an institution did not materialize until 1957. Up to that date the federal archives were stored and administered by the Transvaal archives office. The Union now has its own depot, though not a separate building, with space for five to six running miles of materials.

S. A. Argiefblad/S. A. Archives Journal, NO. 2 (1960).

KIESER, A., *Voorwoord* (Foreword). P. 5. With portrait.

Foreword by the Chief Archivist of the Union of South Africa and president of the South African Association of Archivists, which was organized June 17, 1960, mainly in consequence of the publication of the first issue of the *S. A. Archives Journal*.

KIESER, A., *Foreword*. P. 6.

Not an exact translation of the preceding preface in Afrikaans. One important point not mentioned there is the project underway for standardizing South African archival terminology.

DAVIES, J. H., *The organisational development of the government archives of the Union of South Africa*. P. 7-19.

Archives management, though carried on in a rudimentary way in all four provinces even before establishment of a central government in 1910, was put on a secure footing only by passage of the Public Archives Act of 1922. This was replaced by the more comprehensive act of 1953, which provided for inclusion of the Territory of Southwest Africa in the central management plan and relieved the Chief Archivist's office of provincial functions. There are now six distinct archival collections in South Africa: Cape, Free State, Natal, Transvaal, Southwest Africa, and the Central Archives in Pretoria. The Chief Archivist's responsibilities include professional and administrative control, annual inspection of all archival departments, direction of the training program, scrutiny of all inventories, receipt of quarterly and annual reports, monthly review of daily correspondence files, issuance of circular instructions, and conduct of periodical conferences of archivists. The publication program, under the direction of the Central Publications Committee, is also centered in the Chief Archivist's office, as is the records management section. The Chief Archivist is chairman of the standing Scrutinizing Committee. Since 1951 search for sources carried on in Europe and North America has brought hundreds of reels of film to Pretoria.

BÖESEKEN, A. J., *Kaapse bronnepublikasies, 'n Terugblik oor vyftig jaar* (Publications of Cape sources, a review of fifty years). P. 20-28.

The present archives editor in the Cape Archives presents a gloomy story of archival publication in South Africa. The curse of false economy that handicapped and eventually stopped the efforts of such pioneers as Theal and Leibbrandt during the nineteenth century has haunted their successors in the twentieth century as well. The Cape Archives Committee established in 1909 urged publication but never succeeded in securing appreciable sums of money to edit and print sources in quantity. The founding of the van Riebeck Society in 1918 was an attempt to achieve more by a method that had been successful in other countries. The Linschooten Society in the Netherlands and the Hakluyt Society in England were prototypes emulated. The success of this organization probably spurred the Archives Committee to greater action. Steps were taken to resume the publication of Theal's series. Theal himself could not be persuaded to undertake this task, since he was engaged in publishing his monumental *History of South Africa*. The *Cape Archives*, beginning with 1778, was published up to 1931, when all printing stopped on account of the depression. In 1944 another series was begun and successfully completed by 1950: *Die Kaapse Plakkaatboek* (The Cape

Collection of Edicts). This was followed by the series *Die Resolutes van die Politieke Raad* (The Resolutions of the Political Council), which has been advanced to four volumes, the last two of which were in the process of being annotated at the writing of this account.

VENTER, P. J., *Private possessors of documents*. P. 29-35.

The case against private ownership of documents: loss or damage, retention in obscurity, undue restriction, possible sale to collectors. Private documents should be placed in public archives to supplement official papers.

ESTERHUYSE, J. H., *Die Elliot-versameling van historiese negatiewe* (The Elliot collection of historical negatives). P. 36-41. Abs. in Eng.

Purchased from Elliot's estate, the collection (more than 10,000 glass negatives of Cape Dutch architecture and other historical views) was presented to the Cape Archives on condition that it be adequately stored, cataloged, and serviced.

BEAVON, W. G. J. *The problem set by magistrates' courts records*. P. 42-45.

Retired magistrates have been detailed by the Justice Department to carry out the provisions of the Archives Act for destruction of ephemeral records of the department—if they have no historical, research, or reference value—under the supervision of archival officers. The bulky case records for both civil and criminal cases are destroyed; the essential facts or features of these cases are preserved permanently in the civil and criminal registers.

LE CORDEUR, B. A., *Business records*. P. 46-49.

A well-supported plea for systematic conservation of business records, preferably in special repositories.

DAVEY, A. M., *Inventory of the Lanyon collection*. P. 50-58.

This inventory of the private papers of a British colonial officer in the second half of the nineteenth century is published as an example of such collections. The editorial note explains the policy of the Government Archives regarding private papers, certain procedural matters such as use of the word "collection" for private papers only, the function and scope of the introduction accompanying all inventories, and the practice of removing maps and photographs from all collections into special collections with cross-references in the inventories.

Suid-Afrikaanse Vereniging van Agiwarisse, Konstitusie; South African Society of Archivists, Constitution. P. 59-64. In both Afrikaans and English.

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Source Notes for a Glossary: Journal

A public record or general orderly book, kept in the French service, and in which every transaction that occurred during a siege is entered by the governor of the town, for the inspection of a superior authority. The general officer who carried on the siege of a place likewise kept a document of the same kind, and minuted down everything that happened under his command. So that the journal which was kept in this manner was a circumstantial detail of what occurred, day after day, during the attack and defense of a town.

— THOMAS WILHELM, *A Military Dictionary and Gazetteer* . . . , p. 255 (Philadelphia, 1881).