

Abstracts of Foreign Periodicals

LESTER K. BORN, *Editor*

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Archivní Časopis, 1962, NO. 1.

POLAKOVIČ, DOMINIK, *Podnikové archívi na Slovensku, ich stav a niektoré aktuálne úlohy* (Business archives in Slovakia, their condition and some actual cases). P. 1-5.

The archival reorganization of 1960 reduced the former six business archives to three: Western Slovak in Bratislava, Central Slovak in Banská Bystrica, and Eastern Slovak in Košice. By the end of 1961 there were 3,000 business *fonds*, which originated from some 450 business enterprises. They reflect Slovak economic history since the second half of the nineteenth century. Some were mishandled because of lack of space or incorrect disposal. Efforts are being made to arrange these *fonds*.

VANĚK, LUBOMÍR, *Okresní zastupitelstva v Cechách (Organizace a působnost, archivní fondy a zásady jejich zpracování)* (District representations of Czechs: Organization and operation—archival *fonds* and their management). P. 5-18.

Archival *fonds* originating with district committees and commissions are considered basic records and their proper arrangement and care are of the utmost importance. The article, endorsed by the Archives Administration, is based on extensive experience in management of such *fonds*.

SOCHR, JIŘÍ, *Pořádání a inventarizace římskokatolických farních archivů* (Arrangement and inventorying of Roman Catholic parish archives). P. 19-25.

All records of Roman Catholic parishes had to be transferred in 1960 to the State District Archives. They are composed of charters, books, registers, and miscellaneous records of pastoral, economic, cultural, and administrative nature. A general scheme for an inventory of such a group of records concludes the article.

KNUT, BOHUMIL, *K některým otázkám archivování technických podkladů u nás* (Some of our problems in archival arrangement of technical records). P. 26-29.

Technical records reflect technological activities. A technical archival depository is composed of a central technical archive containing all originals, a reference technical archive of copies and blueprints, and a reserve archive of microfilm reproductions of originals. The system of arrangement of such records is not yet agreed upon, and interpretations of instructions differ widely.

NUHLÍČEK, JOSEF, *K rozšíření pravomoci národních výborů při pojmenovávání obcí a jejich částí* (On the extension of the jurisdiction of people's committees in the naming of communities and their parts). P. 30-33.

A review of legislation on the restoration of pure Czech, Slovak, or other national geographical names since 1920 with emphasis on the provisions of the laws published in 1960 dealing with the naming of new communities, villages, and cities and their parts. New names must satisfy political, economic, and linguistic criteria.

WURMOVÁ, MILADA, *K nejnovějším skartačním směrnicím v NDR* (On the newest disposal instructions in the German Democratic Republic). P. 34-36.

A review of *Richtlinien zur Vereinfachung des Verfahrens bei der Kassation einiger Schriftgutkategorien*, published as supplements to *Archivmitteilungen*, vol. 9 (1959), no. 1, and vol. 11 (1961), no. 1.

Diskuse (Discussions). P. 37-44.

Růžička Jindřich discusses the role of diplomacy in respect to modern records (*Naše archivy a diplomatika novodobných písemností*), p. 37-42, and Jaromír Chárous recommends extreme caution in disposing of records from district offices (*Opatrně postupovat při skartaci písemností okresních úřadů*), p. 42-44.

Zprávy (Reports). P. 45-58.

J. N. reports on the 1961 agreement between Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R. providing for the restitution of records deported by the Soviet Army during World War II (*Archiválie zachráněné Sovětskou armádou v době Velké vlastenecké války převzaty československými archivy*), p. 45. These records arrived at the Czechoslovak State Central Archives in Prague early in 1962 for dispatch to their legal depositories. The records, mainly of judicial and administrative character, date from 1918. All returned records are reported to be in very good condition. ¶Miloslav Bělohávek reports on the work of the city archives in Pilzen (*Z práce Městského archivu v Plzni*), p. 45-46, and B. Kut *et al.* report on the seminar on problems of the economic (business) archives held recently at Most (*Seminář k některým otázkám podnikového archivnictví v Mostě*), p. 46-50. ¶Josef Nuhliček reports on the working session of archival photographers, held at the Central Archives Administration in Prague, January 5-7, 1961 (*Zpráva o poradě pracovníků fotografických dílen státních archivů*), p. 51-53, and also on the second all-state seminar on record preservation, held November 21-22 in Bratislava (*Závěry z druhé porady konzervátorů v Bratislavě . . .*), p. 53-56. ¶Čestmír Hladík reports on terminology in Nazi offices (*Porada o nacistické úřední terminologii*), p. 56-57. ¶P-k- reports on the meetings of the Czechoslovak foreign broadcasting editors with the members of the State Central Archives in Prague (*O našich archivech do zahraničí*), p. 57, on the possibilities of using archives for broadcasting purposes. Present were the editors of the North American, Latin American, English, French, German-Hungarian, and Yugoslav sections of the Czechoslovak Foreign Broadcast.

Literatura (Literature). P. 58-64.

Abstracts and book reviews, including a favorable review of Philip M. Hamer's *Guide to Archives and Manuscripts in the United States* (New Haven, 1961).

BOGOMIR CHOKEL

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FRANCE

La Gazette des Archives, n. s. NO. 36 (1st qtr., 1962).

AVEZOU, ROBERT, *Le "mot" du président* (Remarks of the president). P. 3-4.

Comments on the decrees of November 20, 1961, which gave the students of the École des Chartes the status of probationary civil servants and fixed the stipends they would receive, thus permitting persons without private incomes to pursue careers as archivists; and remarks on changes in the salary scale and conditions of employment of French archivists from 1926 to 1962.

DE FONT-RÉAULX, JACQUES, *Les archives de la Guyane française* (Archives of French Guiana). P. 5-16.

A report, following a tour of French Guiana in 1957, on the archives of the new Department of French Guiana. The reports, inventories, and collections cited are in the archives of the Prefecture of French Guiana, in the Archives Nationales, and in the Ministry of France Overseas. Available *fonds* are described briefly under the headings Printed Archives, Archives of the Prefecture and the Government, Secretariat General, Judicial Archives, Penal Service, Municipal Archives, and Other Archives. At Cayenne the position of "documentalist" (administrator) should be created to have charge of the archives, the library, the registry, and the museum;

he should be interested in the natural sciences and should maintain liaison with the French Institute of Tropical America. A new building is desirable although not indispensable. A constant war against insects and other enemies of books and papers must be waged; the *fonds* should be inventoried as rapidly as possible; and steps must be taken to make available this abundant documentation.

RIGAULT, JEAN, *Archives et archivistes de la Côte d'Or depuis cinquante ans* (Archives and archivists of the Côte d'Or during the past 50 years). P. 17-31.

At the end of the nineteenth century the most numerous and important holdings of the archives of the Côte d'Or, at Dijon, were the *fonds* of the old regime. These comprised the records of the Estates of the Duchy of Burgundy, the Office of the Intendant, the Parliament of Burgundy, the Chamber of Accounts and Bureau of Finance, papers of emigrés, and ecclesiastical records (including papers of religious orders whose property had been confiscated). Also included were some records of the revolutionary period and records of the Office of the Prefecture. Before 1914 the *fonds* of the revolutionary period were classified, the inspection of the municipal and hospital archives was begun, and the registers of the jail entries of the revolutionary period from the provinces of Beaune, Châtillon, and Semur and 72 volumes of edicts of the Parliament of Burgundy, 1477-1790, were accessioned. In the period between the two World Wars the departmental archives ceased to be archives of the prefects and became gradually general depositories for the papers of all the public offices in the department. Over 100 tons of useless papers were sold from 1907 to 1934. A decree of July 21, 1936, provided a more uniform procedure for the transfer of papers of various public offices to archival depositories. The appointment of graduates of the École des Chartes to fill personnel vacancies improved the professional standards of the institution. In the 1940's and 1950's the Archives buildings were modernized and programs of inventorying, accessioning, and inspection of communal archives were continued.

Chroniques (News). P. 32-49.

Bibliographie (Bibliography). P. 50-56.

Bibliography of inventories, lists, and guides to public archives published from July 1, 1960, through December 31, 1961.

Comptes Rendus (Book reviews). P. 57-62.

Communiqués (Communications). P. 63.

HOPE K. HOLDCAMPER

National Archives

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Der Archivar, VOL. 14 (1961), NO. 1.

Zur Amtseinführung Dr. Karl G. Bruchmanns als Direktor des Bundesarchivs (On assumption of office by Dr. Karl G. Bruchmann as Director of the National Archives). Col. 1-6.

Dr. Bruchmann is greeted by Cabinet Secretary Dr. Anders as a worthy successor to Georg Winter. Bruchmann's training and experience are sketched briefly; the importance of the National Archives is emphasized; and the cooperation between historians and archivists is touched on. In reply Bruchmann expresses appreciation of the confidence that has been reposed in him, briefly describes his past archival work, and adds that he will do his best to carry out the mission of the Archives despite the shortage of help.

PIETSCH, FRIEDRICH, *Zu den Preis- und Zeitfaktoren der Sicherungswertfilmung* (On price and time factors in security filming). Col. 5-14.

A report on a series of tests on filming archival material for security, with special

attention to production of large numbers of negatives in a short time. The firms that produce equipment for this type of work are mentioned.

KOHE, WOLFGANG, *Pflege und Erhaltung von photographischem Archivgut* (Care and maintenance of photographic archives). Col. 13-20.

Photography has long been used in one way or another for archival purposes; it has been used in the German National Archives since 1920. In the period between the two World Wars the use of small negative sizes for archival work developed rapidly. Although the care and maintenance of photographic archival materials are related to the care and maintenance of other archival documents, photographic materials must be treated with special precautions.

BOOMS, HANS, *Der Diazo-Mikrofilm*. Col. 19-22.

The advantages and disadvantages of diazo microfilm are discussed; diazo films and the firms that produce them are mentioned. The great advantage of the diazo film is that it is grainless and therefore can be used for extreme enlargements. Recently a film developed in the United States (Kalvax-film), which has been described for the archival world by Robert H. Bahmer, has appeared on the international market. Instead of cellulose acetate a synthetic substance known as mylar is used as base.

EBERT, KARL-HEINZ, *Beiträge zur Technologie des Mikrofilms* (Contributions to the technology of microfilm). Col. 23-28.

Criteria and methods of testing for residual thiosulphate.

BOOMS, HANS, *Das ideale Mikrofilm-Lesegerät der Archive* (The ideal microfilm reader for archives). Col. 27-30.

The desirable qualities of a microfilm reader are discussed and listed. So far no reader that fulfills these requirements has been available at any price, but lately one has been offered.

PFLUG, GÜNTHER, *Die Xerox-Kopie* (Xerox copying). Col. 29-32.

The advantages of Xerox copying are discussed and Xerox equipment is described.

HEMMERLE, JOSEF, *Das Elektrokopierverfahren Xerographie und das Archivwesen* (Xerographic electrocopying and its use in archival work). Col. 31-38.

The use of safety film for preservation of archival materials is only an emergency measure. Making photographic copies on paper is too expensive and too time-consuming. The Xerox method of copying obviates some of the difficulties of the old photographic methods and offers a solution to some of the problems. A short history of the Xerox method is given, various types of equipment are described, and technical details of using such equipment are discussed.

PAPRITZ, JOHANNES, *Hilfsmittel zur Umrechnung alter Kartenmassstäbe* (Aids to the transposition of old map scales). Col. 37-46.

Most maps in archival custody were not separately collected but form part of the organic archival material of various bureaus. The various scale systems are described and suggestions are made for their transposition.

BARANOWSKY, WOLFGANG, *Werksarchiv und Werbung* (Business archives and publicity). Col. 45-50.

The reputation of many old firms has publicity value. For such firms archives are important sources of material for advertising. A number of cases are cited.

Archivberichte und Tagungen (Archival reports and meetings). Col. 49-64.

Literaturbericht (Reviews). Col. 63-82.

Personalnachrichten (Personnel notes). Col. 81-84.

Nachrufe (Obituaries). Col. 83-88.

Ludwig Bergsträsser, 1883-1960; Erich Graber, 1881-1958, and Ferdinand Koeppel, 1906-60.

Verschiedenes (Miscellaneous). Col. 87-88.

Der Archivar, VOL. 14 (1961), NO. 2.

TESCHITEL, JOSEF, *Das Römische Archiv der Gesellschaft Jesu und seine Baupläne-sammlung* (The Roman archives of the Society of Jesus and its collection of building plans). Col. 89-92.

The archives of the General Curia of the Society of Jesus has as its first objective service to the officials of the Order in their duties. There are documents of many types in the archives, which have been accumulating since 1566. One of the most interesting groups is the building plans sent in from all the branches of the Order. More than half have been lost but there are still enough to give an idea of the building plans of the Order in various parts of Europe.

SCHREYER, MAX, *Das Archiv des Bistums Essen* (The archives of the Bishopric of Essen). Col. 93-96.

On February 23, 1957, Pius XII created the Bishopric of Essen. There was established the post of Cancellarius Curiae, to which archival material is to be sent.

LICHTER, EDUARD, *Das Bistumsarchiv zu Trier* (The episcopal archives of Trier). Col. 95-98.

History of the archives of the bishopric of Trier, which goes back to Roman times, with plans for changes and improvements.

LUNTOWSKI, GUSTAV, *Das Archiv des Lutherischen Weltbundes in Genf* (The Archives of the Lutheran World Organization in Geneva). Col. 97-100.

In June 1952 Werner Elert suggested the establishment of a Lutheran archives in Geneva. Material was to be assembled from all parts of the world. A beginning has been made in arranging and preparing the archives for use. Particular attention has been paid to material on the world refugee problem.

NIERENZ, GÜNTHER, *Das Archiv der Evangelischen Kirche in Deutschland* (The archives of the Protestant church in Germany). Col. 101-104.

A report of a meeting of regional church archivists in Berlin in December 1959. The former German Church Archives, founded in 1939, is to be reconstituted as the Archives of the Protestant Church in Germany. In February 1944 the original building was bombed but fortunately a large portion of its contents was saved. In 1956 rebuilding was begun. Since then much has been accomplished toward putting the material in order. The arrangement of the new archives is explained.

WAGNER, HERBERT, *Kirchliches und staatliches Archivrecht* (Church and civil law in regard to archives). Col. 103-110.

The many aspects of this law include legal ownership of archives and legal right to use archives. In the course of the past century the preservation and care of archives developed from a purely governmental task to a cultural duty. As a result a body of law has grown up that deals with archives and their use. A number of such laws are quoted and in some cases their background is given.

THEMEL, RICHARD, *Wert und Behandlung von Pfarrerverzeichnissen* (Value and handling of parish records). Col. 109-114.

One must distinguish between two types of parish records: the so-called almanachs, issued to the public, which give a general account of the activities of the church; and records, more historical in nature, that show the organic development of the church. The development of records of the latter type, which began in the third century with the preparation of lists of bishops, is traced.

LAMPE, WALTHER, *Über Zeitungsausschnittsammlungen in kirchlichen Archiven* (On collections of newspaper clippings in church archives). Col. 113-116.

Examples are given of various kinds of collections of clippings and of the manner in which they are treated.

GRÜN, HUGO, *Probleme kartographischer Darstellung kirchengeschichtlicher Entwicklungen* (Problems of cartographic presentation of the development of church history). Col. 115-120.

The importance of maps in the study of church history is discussed and examples of maps and map collections are given. After the census of 1950 a large number of maps with religious significance were published. There is a short outline of the beginning and development of church maps. The problems of preparing such maps are discussed.

SCHÄFER, GERHARD, *Archivpflege in der Württembergischen Evangelischen Landeskirche* (Care of archives in the Protestant church of Württemberg). Col. 119-128.

The effort to preserve and organize the archival material of the Württemberg communities and parishes began in the past century. Its progress is briefly described. In 1936 a building for housing the material was erected and an archivist was appointed. The manner in which recent archival material has been accumulated, housed, arranged, and made available to users is described.

SCHÄFER, FRIEDRICH, *Die Sammlung von Bildern Thüringer Pfarrer im Landeskirchlichen Archiv zu Eisenach* (The collection of pictures of Thuringian pastors in the church archives at Eisenach). Col. 127-132.

Pictures of pastors and of their wives have been assembled, as well as of weddings and family groups. Both photographs and oil paintings are included. Suggestions are given for making such a collection.

MERKER, EGON, *Pressdokumentation in Deutschland seit Hermann Beck* (Press documentation in Germany since Hermann Beck). Col. 131-150.

The first systematic attempt to sift and form press clippings into archives in Germany was undertaken in 1910 by the Verein Deutsches Zeitungs-Archiv. The history of the further development of this work is outlined, publications on the subject of press clippings and articles are cited, suggestions for the future of this work are given, and a bibliography is appended.

Archivberichte und Tagungen (Archival reports and meetings). Col. 149-160.

Literaturbericht (Reviews of books and periodicals). Col. 159-166.

Personalnachrichten (Personnel notes). Col. 165-168.

Nachrufe (Obituaries). Col. 167-174.

Maria Geimer, 1905-60, Franz Josef Umlauft, 1883-1960, Paul Wentzcke, 1879-1960, P. Alban Dold, 1882-1961, and Friedrich Schäfer, 1893-1960.

Leserbrief (Letter from a reader). Col. 175-176.

Information on the history of *Postscheine* (postal certificates), much used beginning in the sixteenth century, issued by a post office and signed by the postmaster, acknowledging receipt of material to be sent by post and giving the post office at which the material was received for mailing.

Verschiedenes (Miscellaneous). Col. 175-176.

Der Archivar, VOL. 14 (1961), NO. 3.

SANTE, GEORG WILHELM, *Dr. Georg Winter*. Col. 177-178.

A short appreciation of the life and work of Dr. Winter, who died on June 4, 1961.

ROHR, WILHELM, *Georg Winter*. Col. 179-190.

A detailed history of Dr. Winter's life and work.

RAUSCH, WILHELM, *Die Entwicklung des Kommunalen Archivwesens in Österreich* (The development of municipal archives in Austria). Col. 191-202.

A sketch of the origins and administration of Austrian municipal archival material (none of which antedates 1200). The development of archives in Austria is traced. As late as the seventeenth century it was customary to place this material in private hands. In the eighteenth century it became necessary, because of the constantly increasing volume of material, to set up and maintain official government archives. During World War II there were great losses of archival material through bombing and fire.

HERBERHOLD, FRANZ, *Die "Aktenordnung für Städte" und die Zukunft der Kommunalarchive* (Archives regulations for cities and the future of municipal archives). Col. 203-222.

For German municipal archives the nineteenth and twentieth centuries have been a time of deteriorating conditions. A short history is given of the care of archives during this time and of the steps to preserve them and make them available to the public. In the twentieth century efforts have been made to bring the archives into better order and to remedy the mistakes of the past. Since municipal archives cannot be taken from cities and given to central archives, the cities must find room for them. In many cases this is impossible. In the Soviet zone, on the other hand, great strides have been made in construction for archives. Since World War II not enough archivists have been trained. The difficulties of finding and training good personnel are explained and suggestions are made for the future.

VON RODEN, GÜNTER, *Gegenwartsprobleme staatlicher und kommunaler Archive in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland* (Present problems in regard to state and municipal archives in the German Federal Republic). Col. 221-242.

A résumé of an article by Hermann Kownatzki published in 1960 in the 25th volume of the *Veröffentlichungen des Kölnischen Geschichtsvereins* (Publications of the Cologne Historical Society) under the title "Aufgaben und Zukunft der Archive in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland" (Tasks and future of archives in the German Federal Republic). The generally accepted idea of archives is insufficient. Archives should comprise a much greater variety of material. Accomplishment of this will require much more space and a greatly expanded program of personnel training. The various kinds of archival material are examined in detail, and suggestions are made for ways in which to arrange and prepare them for use.

OEDIGER, FRIEDRICH WILHELM, *Zu den Gegenwartsaufgaben der Staatsarchive in Nordrhein-Westfalen* (On the present tasks of the state archives in North Rhineland and Westphalia). Col. 241-246.

The problems facing the archivists of the former state of Prussia and those facing the archivists of the North Rhineland and Westphalia are compared. For the latter region it is desirable that archival material be concentrated in one or more large establishments rather than in municipal archives as was done in Prussia. A short sketch of recent developments in the archives of North Rhine-Westphalia with suggestions for future development concludes the article.

LUNTOWSKI, GUSTAV, *Der Ausbau des Stadtarchivs Lüneburg* (The construction of the municipal archives of Lüneburg). Col. 245-250.

A short history of the municipal archives of Lüneburg, including an account of the fire in the winter of 1959-60. In this fire much less damage was done to the archives than to the library. Nevertheless it has been necessary to rebuild the archives and to rearrange all the contents. The present accommodations are described in detail. Photographs.

SCHAFFNER, HANS, *Verfilmung von Einwohnermeldekarteien* (Filming of card registers of inhabitants). Col. 251-256.

The microfilming by certain cities of card registers of inhabitants, at a saving both in money and space, and plans of other cities to do the same are described. Methods and costs are listed.

Archivberichte und Tagungen (Archival reports and meetings). Col. 255-282.

Literaturbericht (Reviews of books and periodicals). Col. 283-302.

Personalnachrichten (Personnel notes). Col. 303-306.

Nachrufe (Obituaries). Col. 305-310.

Karl Otto Müller, 1884-1960, and Heinrich Reincke, 1881-1960.

Verschiedenes (Miscellaneous). Col. 311-[314].

CLEVELAND E. COLLIER

National Archives

ITALY

Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato, VOL. 21 (1961), NO. 1.

PONTIERI, ERNESTO, *Riccardo Filangieri (1882-1959)*. P. 5-34.

Panegyric of Riccardo Filangieri, deceased director of the State Archives of Naples and former Inspector General of the Italian Archives.

BARBIERI, GINO, *Il trattatello "Della Economica" di Giacomo Lantieri, letterato e architetto bresciano del secolo XVI* (The treatise "On Economics" of the Brescian Giacomo Lantieri, architect and man of letters of the sixteenth century). P. 35-46.

This forgotten treatise is a significant work of its time. It purported to provide the man of means with some practical precepts on how to manage his affairs at a time when the general prosperity of the Italian peninsula was on the decline. It exhorted the landed aristocracy to cultivate its lands and others not to spurn commercial activities. Its main shortcoming is that it was addressed primarily to an aristocracy that did not respond; no more than other writings of that time did it foresee a social revolution.

TROIANI, GUIDO, *In tema di vigilanza sugli archivi degli enti pubblici* (On the subject of supervision over the archives of public institutions). P. 47-49.

A discussion of article 73 of the law of 1911 governing the preservation and inventorying of records created by public agencies and the extent to which that article has been put into practice.

PAGANINI, CARLO, *La nuova sede dell'Archivio di Stato di Brescia e il X Congresso nazionale archivistico—9-11 ottobre 1960* (The new premises of the State Archives of Brescia and the 10th national convention of archivists). P. 50-53.

A brief description, with photographs, of the primarily functional buildings of the State Archives of Brescia completed in 1960. An appendix provides a short account of the tenth national meeting of Italian archivists, which took place in Brescia and coincided with the inauguration of the new premises.

CARUSO, ANGELO, *Se si possa legittimamente istituire la sottosezione di Archivio di Stato in un comune non sede di archivio notarile* (On whether it is legally permissible to establish a branch of the State Archives in a township that is not the seat of a notarial archives). P. 54-60.

Often notarial records are deposited in a notarial archives but must be transferred to the State Archives after a determined number of years. According to an archival principle widely accepted in Italy, however, records should remain, when possible,

wherever they have been created. Since some townships having notarial archives are not district capitals and, therefore, do not have a State Archives, subsections thereof may be authorized. Even localities having no notarial archives may request the establishment of a subsection.

CARBONE, SALVATORE, *Atti delle corporazioni religiose nell'Archivio di Stato di Pesaro* (Records of ecclesiastical bodies in the State Archives of Pesaro). P. 61-88.

Description and inventory.

BRIGUGLIO, LETTERIO, *Estimi padovani nell'Archivio di Stato di Padova* (Paduan tax appraisals in the State Archives of Padua). P. 89-108.

Since the fifteenth century the possessions of Paduan citizens have been appraised with a view to collecting tribute. The resulting records afford, of course, a valuable insight into the political, social, and economic life of the city. An inventory of these records is given.

VILLARI, LUCIO, *L'archivio della Camera di Commercio (1864-1875) nell'Archivio di Stato di Cosenza* (The archives of the Chamber of Commerce in the State Archives of Cosenza). P. 109-118.

Introduction and inventory.

PERI, ILLUMINATO, *I registri della Curia giudiziaria di Collesano* (The registers of the court of justice of Collesano). P. 119-120.

Brief description.

Legislazione (Decrees). P. 121-123.

Notiziario (Announcements). P. 124-125.

Meeting in honor of Riccardo Filangieri at the State Archives of Naples.

Recensioni (Book reviews). P. 126-128.

Pubblicazioni ricevute dall'estero nel 1960 (Foreign publications received in 1960). P. 129-135.

L'organizzazione degli Archivi di Stato al 1° gennaio 1961 (The organization of State Archives as of January 1, 1961). P. 136-141.

List and organization chart.

Scuole di Paleografia, Diplomatica e Archivistica: Materie di insegnamento e docenti per l'anno accademico 1960-1961 (Schools of Paleography, Diplomats, and Archival Science: subject matter and instructors for the academic year 1960-61). P. 142-145.

Personale degli Archivi di Stato (State Archives personnel). P. 146-152.

Competitive examinations, transfers, promotions, assignments, retirements, and resignations.

Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato, VOL. 21 (1961), NO. 2.

PROSDOCIMI, LUIGI, *Diplomatica e storia del diritto* (Diplomatics and history of law). P. 155-157.

An attempt to establish, first, that diplomatics is a science that should be studied as a branch of the history of law; second, because of their essentially historical nature, that documents cannot be classified according to types.

BASCAPÈ, GIACOMO, *Appunti di sfragistica benedettina* (Notes on Benedictine sigillography). P. 158-184.

Detailed study of the types of seals in use in Benedictine monasteries from the eleventh to the sixteenth century. Reproductions.

MARONGIU, ANTONIO, *Sardegna "spagnola" e storie ad usum delphini* ("Spanish" Sardinia and histories *ad usum delphini*). P. 185-196.

Two recently published works are reviewed here. One is *La Spagna in Sardegna* (Spain in Sardinia) by Joaquín Arce, an elaborate study of the connections between Spain and Sardinia from prehistorical times. Though usually objective the author does not refrain from stating his own interpretations, and the end result is exciting. The other book is *Cerdeña hispánica* (Spanish Sardinia) by F. E. de Tejada, professor at the University of Seville. It is described as a polemical pamphlet setting out to demonstrate that Sardinia owes all to Spain.

VÝBORNÝ, ZDENĚK, *Paganini sconosciuto: lettere dalla Francia* (Paganini misunderstood: letters from France). P. 197-210.

Letters written by Paganini during his frequent sojourns in France in the 1830's.

PAMPALONI, GUIDO, *Le carte delle famiglie Bardi e Serzelli e della contea di Vernio nell'Archivio di Stato di Firenze* (The papers of the Bardi and Serzelli families and of the earldom of Vernio in the State Archives of Florence). P. 211-216.

Historical account and preliminary inventory.

MIONI, ELPIDIO, *I frammenti di manoscritti greci dell'Archivio di Stato di Modena* (Fragments of Greek manuscripts in the State Archives of Modena). P. 217-224.

Introduction and inventory.

NIGRO, GINO, *Gli atti di corporazioni religiose sopresse versati nel 1957 all'Archivio di Stato di Catania* (The records of abolished ecclesiastical bodies transferred to the State Archives of Catania in 1957). P. 225-238.

Introduction and inventory.

BENEDINI, BENEDETTO, *Le carte Valenti, Mazzoni, Tambelli, Bonfanti, Lorenzoni, Fraccalini, Pavesi e Partesotti nell'Archivio di Stato di Mantova* (The Valenti, Mazzoni, Tambelli, Bonfanti, Lorenzoni, Fraccalini, Pavesi, and Partesotti papers in the State Archives of Mantua). P. 239-254.

Introduction and inventory.

Notiziario (Announcements). P. 255.

The establishment in Milan of an Italian foundation for the study of administrative history.

Legislazione (Decrees). P. 256-260.

Giurisprudenza (Jurisprudence). P. 261-270.

A sentence of the court of Urbino for illegal disposal of official records.

Personale degli Archivi di Stato (State Archives personnel). P. 271-284.

Competitive examinations, transfers, promotions, assignments, retirements, resignations, and withdrawals.

Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato, VOL. 21 (1961), NO. 3.

TROIANI, GUIDO, *Ricordarsi degli archivi!* (Remember the archives!). P. 287-288.

The growing interest in schools and the improvement of the educational system are noted with satisfaction. The archival institution, however, should not be neglected, since it plays such an important role in preserving the national heritage. The archives should be rendered more accessible in three ways: (1) by providing adequate facilities and modern reference rooms; (2) by preparing finding aids and by granting archives personnel a dignified position not inferior to that held by the personnel of schools; (3) by opening the many private archives to the public.

LEFEVRE, RENATO, *La vendita ai Chigi del Palazzo Aldobrandini in Piazza Colonna, nel 1659* (The sale of the Aldobrandini Palace, Piazza Colonna [Rome], to the Chigi family in 1659). P. 289-298.

An account of the sale of the baroque palace now known as the Palazzo Chigi. Illustrations.

CARUSO, ANGELO, *Sulla legittimità ed opportunità che sia fissata al 31 dicembre 1896 la data terminale degli atti costituenti la sezione storica dell'archivio comunale* (About the legality and practicality of the date December 31, 1896, as the terminal date for records forming the historical section of local archives). P. 299-304.

GENTILE, AMELIA, *L'archivio Maresca di Serracapriola nell'Archivio di Stato di Napoli* (The Maresca di Serracapriola collection at the State Archives of Naples). P. 305-332.

Introduction and inventory.

BALLANTI, ADRIANA, *L'ordinamento del fondo "Opere pie" dell'Archivio di Stato di Caserta* (The arrangement of the fonds "Charities" in the State Archives of Caserta). P. 333-350.

Charitable institutions in the district of Lavoro flourished in medieval and early contemporary times. They experienced a decline as the Kingdom of Naples, and finally the Italian State, gradually took over. In the Middle Ages these charitable institutions, many of them originating in the twelfth century, were for the most part in the hands of the Church. Their records are grouped according to types, such as orphanages, hospices, confraternities, and the AGP (Ave Gratia Plena), which, among its varied functions, gave shelter to travelers, cared for the sick, and provided daughters of indigent families with dowries.

MUSTO, DORA, *Vincenzo Bellini in due autografi inediti dell'Archivio di Stato di Napoli* (Two unpublished autographs of Vincenzo Bellini in the State Archives of Naples). P. 351-360.

The author has discovered two pleas in the handwriting of Bellini, the composer, in which he requests a scholarship to the Scuola Musicale Napoletana. These are reproduced and discussed.

A., G., *Versamenti, depositi, doni e acquisti—anno 1960* (Transfers, deposits, gifts, and accessions in the year 1960). P. 361-394.

Notiziario (Announcements). P. 395-401.

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National Archives

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Voprosy Istorii, 1962, NO. 5.

LUBLINSKY, V. S., *Tekhnika na sluzhbe istorikov* (Technology in the service of historians). P. 84-89. Abs. in Eng.

A description of the activities of the Soviet Academy of Sciences' Laboratory for Preservation and Restoration of Documents in Leningrad (LKRD—Laboratoriia konservatsii i restavratsii dokumentov) since its establishment in 1935. This claims to be, with the exception of the Institute of Book Pathology in Rome, a unique institute. The laboratory specializes in restoration of ancient records and takes special pride in the beta-radiography method, there discovered, by which any watermark can be exactly reproduced.

BOGOMIR CHOKEL

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