

Abstracts of Foreign Periodicals

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INTERNATIONAL

Archivum, VOL. 11 (1961).

As the subtitle of this volume—*Chronique des Activités des Archives dans le Monde*—makes clear, this is a survey of archival institutions, practices, and legislation over an extensive geographical area, although coverage is by no means worldwide. Notably nonrepresented are the countries of Asia and most of Latin America and Africa. The 25 countries reported upon are Argentina, Australia, Austria, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, the German Democratic Republic, the German Federal Republic, Guinea, Hungary, Israel, Luxemburg, Madagascar, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom, the United States, and Yugoslavia. The depth of coverage varies greatly; *e.g.*, Germany (East and West) occupies 56 pages, the United States, 22 pages, and Sweden, just over 1 page. The reports are written variously in English, French, German, or Spanish. There are no abstracts in other languages. Included also are a report on the First Inter-American Conference on Archives, held in Washington in October 1961, and, in appendixes, texts of archival legislation in Argentina, Australia, Costa Rica, Israel, Portugal, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States. For each country's archives there is information on administrative organization, legislation, personnel, activities and techniques, national and State (or other comparable unit) archival repositories and, in many instances, also on archival schools, professional associations, statistics, buildings and equipment, publications, nongovernmental archives, and historical commissions. Bibliographies are appended to many of the articles.

L. K. B.

UNITED KINGDOM

Journal of the Society of Archivists, VOL. 2 (1961), NO. 4.

JENKINSON, SIR HILARY, *Roots*. P. 131-138.

Presidential address at the annual meeting held in London, December 1960. Largely a recapitulation, often expressed as reminiscences, of Jenkinson's views voiced over the last 40 years on the training of archivists and the custody and nature of archives. Relatively new is the view that "the Specialising Archivist . . . is coming; that we want him to come and want him to co-operate with us; and that it may be a wise thing to formulate now . . . the conditions which will make such co-operation possible and useful."

HULL, FELIX, *Limits*. P. 138-140.

The archivist, especially in small archives, is under constant pressure to provide "educational" materials and tours. The author has no real quarrel with this, provided that "relationships between the record office and the authority it serves or the depositors it assists are in . . . [no] way infringed or seriously weakened" and that the archivist does not "take any action or allow any activity which may jeopardise the physical safety of the records" in his care.

Materials for abstracting and related communications should be sent to Lester K. Born, European Exchange Section, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. 20540.

OWEN, DOROTHY M., *Canterbury archiepiscopal archives in Lambeth Palace Library*. P. 140-147.

A compressed but detailed and documented survey of the various types of ecclesiastical records and related lay documents, ranging in time from 1278 to the present day, in the library.

MARTIN, GEOFFREY H., *The origins of borough records*. P. 147-153.

Borough records are a "jungle" about which little can be generalized: there are too many boroughs, too many records, too many varieties, too many gaps. Apparently the earliest surviving records are the guild rolls of Leicester, dating from 1196. Court records are less frequently found than are those of the guilds. Many painstaking local studies have been completed, but there is still insufficient basis to attempt a synthesis.

ANGLO, SYDNEY, *Archives of the English Tournament: Score cheques and lists*. P. 153-162.

A brief discussion of the Tournament, which flourished from the 13th to the 16th centuries, followed by the author's analyses of score cheques (in the archives of the College of Arms), "of strictly limited value as an historical source," that "pose problems of interpretation which have not, hitherto, been adequately treated." Includes diagrams and an appendix listing individual score cheques in two collections.

Shorter communications. P. 163-167.

Notes on the handwriting of Sir William Dugdale; document repair at the Public Record Office, which "remains faithful to . . . traditional methods of document repair"; and atmospheric sulphur and the durability of paper, which concludes that "Books probably should be stored in the 'cool, dry place,' which is so often suggested for organic materials generally, but which can only be obtained by a definite air drying system, most conveniently produced by refrigeration."

Notes and news. P. 168-169.

News of acquisitions, documents, archival repositories, administration, etc.

Reviews. P. 169-173.

JONES, PHILIP E., *Nigerian archives*. P. 174.

Favorable comments on the 1958 scheme of G. S. Waniko for the classification and arrangement of records.

The society's chronicle. P. 174-177.

Obituaries of Sir Hilary Jenkinson, Richard Holworthy, who founded the Society of Archivists, and A. R. Brooke-Caws, archivist of a banking house; a brief note on the society's annual conference held in Chelmsford, May 1961; and changes in the membership list.

Journal of the Society of Archivists, VOL. 2 (1962), NO. 5.

TIMINGS, E. KENNETH, *The archivist and the public*. P. 179-183.

The attitude of archivists, changing with the changed clientele of archives through the centuries, has ranged from the obstructive through the permissive to the contemporary cooperative. The amount and detail of assistance should be determined by the nature of the research. The author quotes frequently from basic authorities such as Herbert Hall and Sir Hilary Jenkinson.

ANGLO, SYDNEY, *Financial and heraldic records of the English Tournament*. P. 183-195.

A sequel to the author's article on Tournament cheques and lists in the *Journal*, vol. 2, no. 4. In the 13th century most tournaments were privately sponsored; therefore, the surviving records date largely from the 14th century, when the King interested himself,

and continue into the mid-16th century. These include wardrobe accounts, revels accounts, and the sheriffs' administrative accounts. Also preserved are challenges and narrative accounts.

DARLINGTON, IDA, *The London Commissioners of Sewers and their records*. P. 196-210.

Although there were seven commissioners in the early 15th century, there appear to be no surviving records antedating the Act of 1531, which generally governed the Commissioners of Sewers until the 19th century. The bulk and good condition of these records attest the care given them; in fact, they suffered more in storage during 1939-45 than in any other period. This article discusses the commissioners and their powers, the meeting places of the commissioners, the clerks, the treasurers and financiers, the collectors and rate books, and the surveyors.

RIDGE, ALAN D., *Features of the record management programme followed in the North-Eastern Division of the National Coal Board*. P. 210-215.

The article provides a brief historical sketch of the steps leading to nationalization of the coal industry, the administrative organization, the records, record offices, and disposal procedures. From its inception in 1947 the board gave attention to its records. These are under the control of the secretary; he delegates authority to divisional and area secretaries, who oversee the record clerks in each area. Almost no records except the most recent financial records of the former private industries were inherited by the board. Its own records are primarily correspondence and reports, returns, and forms. These are divided into three classes according to their intended disposition: permanent retention, indefinite retention, and reviewal not later than 30 years. Disposal occurs after careful scrutiny. In the years 1957-60 some 93 tons of paper—5,076 linear feet—were disposed of. Six record offices, occupying space built for other purposes, house the records retained.

Shorter communication. P. 216-219.

A discussion by Lionel Bell of showcases for the display of documents: construction, lighting, preparation and protection of documents on display, captions, etc.

Notes and news. P. 219-222.

Brief notes, by various writers, on departmental repositories, parish records, prison visitors books, and sulphur dioxide pollution of the air, among other items.

Reviews. P. 222-227.

Includes a review by W. Kellaway of B. R. Crick and Miriam Alman, eds., *Guide to Manuscripts Relating to America in Great Britain and Ireland* (Oxford, 1961).

The society's chronicle.

Brief notes on the annual meeting of the society, attended by about a hundred members, in London, December 1961; obituary of William Le Hardy, vice president of the society; a meeting of document repairers sponsored by the Technical Committee of the society; and changes in the membership list.

Journal of the Society of Archivists, VOL. 2 (1962), NO. 6.

ELLIS, ROGER H., *The Historical Manuscripts Commission, 1869-1969*. P. 233-242.

The present secretary of the commission traces its origin and early work, the changes in its organization and operation, its intimate relations with the Public Record Office, the establishment of the National Register of Archives, and the publication projects. An appendix lists the commissioners and gives the text of the royal warrant of the present authority for the commission. Discovery, preservation, description, and provision of access are the chief tasks of this body, which concerns itself with nongovernmental records.

COLLINGRIDGE, JOHN H., *Records management in England since the Grigg Report*. P. 242-247.

In July 1955 the report of a Committee on Departmental Records, under the chairmanship of Sir James Grigg, was accepted by the Government. Review, disposal, and transfer were the primary objectives of the study, and its recommendations were directed toward "improving the quality of the material preserved and of ensuring that the Public Record Office received it in regular and orderly fashion." Existing practices in the various departments, the changes instituted, the kind of personnel required, the creation in the P.R.O. of the Records Administration Division headed by the Records Administration Officer (equal in status to the Deputy Keeper), and the actual work of inspection and liaison are all described in considerable detail. The "responsibility for the work both of selecting and of transferring the records must be carried by the departments; though the Public Record Office has a parallel responsibility for co-ordinating and supervising."

WATSON, ANDREW G., *Sir Simonds D'Ewes's collection of charters, and a note on the charters of Sir Robert Cotton*. P. 247-254.

The Harley and Cotton charters in the British Museum number about 13,000, of which about 7,800 had originally been assembled by D'Ewes, who died in 1650, out of "a love of books for their own sakes, and the need to acquire materials for his projected works." The collections, their origins, transfers, press-marks, and general subject coverage are described in detail, with many footnotes.

ERSKINE, AUDREY M., *The medieval financial records of the Cathedral Church of Exeter*. P. 254-266.

This brief survey of the central financial records of the chapter contains, after a short historical note on the development of the cathedral, an analysis of the central accounts of the common fund, the subsidiary accounts, the accounts from the estates, and the building account.

Shorter communications. P. 267-272.

David R. Ransome reports (p. 267-270) on the records kept by James Nedeham, Surveyor of the King's Works, 1532-44. ¶ Sam Kula comments (p. 270-272) on the problems of storing and preserving cinematographic film, other rolled films on nitrate or acetate bases, and glass and film still negatives. ¶ D. B. Wardle describes (p. 272) a new lamination process, still in the experimental stage, which employs low heat and moderate pressure and which incorporates "in the coating of the laminating tissue a small quantity of a volatile 'acid-acceptor' which penetrates the paper when heat is applied to the laminate and neutralises any acid which may be present."

Notes and news. P. 273-274.

Notes on the 19th- and 20th-century papers of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Perth city records, record office equipment, and the new central archival repository of Vienna, among other matters.

Reviews. P. 272-280.

The society's chronicle. P. 280-283.

Notes on the annual conference held at Plymouth, May 3-5, 1962; regional meetings of archivists in the northeastern region; the obituary of L. C. Briarty, repairer at the Worcester Record Office; and changes in the membership list.

Journal of the Society of Archivists, VOL. 2 (1963), NO. 7.

LAMB, W. KAYE, *Keeping the past up to date*. P. 285-288.

The modern archivist must accept the responsibility of deciding what source materials will survive, by means of records management programs; if he does not, someone else will.

RIDLEY, NICHOLAS, *The local government (records) act, 1962: Its passage to the statute book*. P. 288-292.

This is a highly personal account, by the sponsor of the bill, of the manner in which the local government act passed through Parliament. The bill grants local authorities powers to make records available for study, to index or catalog them, to arrange lectures and exhibits, to lend records, or to deposit them for safekeeping in an institution not responsible to the local governmental authorities.

LIGHTBOWN, RONALD W., *The iconography of archives. I: The Tavolette di Biccherna of Siena*. P. 292-301. Illus.

This article is a series of notes, prefaced with a historical introduction, on the painted covers that decorated the accounts of the Sienese exchequer. Only some 80 genuine examples from the 13th through the 15th centuries survive, along with numerous forgeries.

CROMWELL, VALERIE, *The administrative background to the presentation to Parliament of Parliamentary papers on foreign affairs in the mid-nineteenth century*. P. 302-315.

This fully documented article points up the frequent "friction between Parliament and government, between one government department and another, and between the parliamentary and permanent heads of government departments."

Shorter communications. P. 316-321.

Francis W. Steer (p. 316-318) takes issue with many observations of E. K. Timings (*Journal of the Society of Archivists*, vol. 2, no. 5, p. 179-183) on the role of the archivist in assisting researchers, especially those still in the student or graduate stage. He points out the problems confronting the local archivist: space, equipment, bibliographical tools, staff, and the maintenance of cordial relations with private owners of extensive archives still housed in private property. J. P. Hudson (p. 319) gives a very brief summary of the origins and groups of the papers of the Fox and allied families, together with those of the Barons Holland and the Earls of Ilchester, now in the British Museum. Irvine E. Gray (p. 319-321) discusses the difficulty of establishing from archival records the identity of one Philip Massinger.

Notes and news. P. 322-324.

Brief notes on editions of Pepys' diary, missionary records, the National Register of Archives, and the chronological and geographical distribution of sheep types as determined by examination of the hair in parchment documents.

Reviews. P. 324-329.

The society's chronicle. P. 329-331.

This section is devoted to a brief report on the business session and the program session (the training of archivists) of the annual general meeting of the Society of Archivists, held in London, December 1962.

Journal of the Society of Archivists, VOL. 2 (1963), NO. 8.

LASKO, PETER E., *The signet ring of King Richard I of England*. P. 333-335. Illus.

A brief description and historical note on the private seal of the King, with the vital portions of the legend intentionally defaced, recently acquired by the British Museum.

JARVIS, RUPERT C., *The two excisemen/the taxgatherers—Marinus van Reymerswael*. P. 336-344. Illus.

The author questions, on the basis of the visible text of the archival document that forms an essential part of the portrait study of two men, the accuracy of either of the above titles that have been applied in various places and at various times to this painting. "The more senior person, seated on the left . . . must be the borough . . . treasurer

... the man seated on the right has come ... to pay the rent of the farm he has leased."

BARNES, THOMAS G., *The archives and archival problems of the Elizabethan and early Stuart Star Chamber*. P. 345-360.

"The purpose of this paper is to provide some guide to the documentation ... , both the material which has survived and that which has disappeared, with some consideration of the archival problems facing the contemporary officials of the court." After a brief historical introduction, the author discusses proceedings, entry books, calendars, obligations, process, and other records.

DARWIN, KENNETH, *The Irish record situation*. P. 361-366.

Since the Public Record Office of Ireland was blown up in 1922, there has been considerable confusion among non-Irish professionals about the record situation. There are three main repositories in Eire—the P.R.O., the Manuscripts Section of the National Library, and the Registry of Deeds—and there is one repository in Northern Ireland—the P.R.O. of Northern Ireland. There are no county record offices. Research is made difficult but not impossible by these divisions of source materials.

Shorter communications. P. 366-375.

These include a brief rejoinder (p. 366-367) by E. K. Timings to F. W. Steer's comments on his article, "The Archivist and the Public"; Keith H. Baker's notes (p. 367-369) on the ledgers of the Boards of Guardians, 1835- ; James L. Howgego's extensive observations (p. 369-372) on types of archival sources for art history; Frederick G. Emmison's account (p. 372-374) of his professional visit to the United States in 1961; and P. J. Wells' brief note (p. 374-375) on the need for more space to house archival repair facilities.

Notes and news. P. 375-379.

This section includes such diverse items as records collections, the National Paper Museum, and the conference of the Israel Archives Association.

Reviews. P. 378-385.

The society's chronicle. P. 385-390.

Report on the society's annual conference, April 1963, at Hertford; membership list, July 1, 1963.

L. K. B.

YUGOSLAVIA

Arhivist, VOL. 12 (1962), NO. 1.

Posle deset godina (After ten years). P. 7-9.

A decennial review of the activities and achievements of the magazine. Between 1951 and 1961, 34 numbers were published, and some 200 authors discussed almost every aspect of archival work. The circulation, however, was much less encouraging. Since membership in the League of Yugoslav Archivists' Societies does not include the subscription, only 250 of the 1,000 members subscribe to *Arhivist*.

MIRNIĆ, JOSIP, *Leci jugoslovenske frakcije međunarodno socijalističke federacije u mađarskoj komuni* (Leaflets of the Yugoslav faction within the International Socialist Federation in the Hungarian Commune). P. 11-51.

A short history and an extensive reprint of the pamphlets that were produced and distributed for propaganda in the regular Yugoslav Army by the Yugoslav participants in the Bela Kun Communist Revolution of 1919 in Hungary. Abs. in Fr.

PATAKOVIĆ, EMIL, *Problemi službe dokumentacije u opštinskim narodnim odborima* (Documentation service problems in the communal people's committees). P. 51-56.

Records in the operational archives are often unavailable for reference and documentation. To eliminate the existing confusion the author proposes a new system of classification based on some 35 groups, with appropriate subdivisions.

JOVANOVIĆ, RAŠKO, *O sakupljanju i čuvanju dokumentacije o našoj pozorišnoj umetnosti* (Collecting and preserving documentation on our theater arts). P. 57-62.

The main depositories for documentation of the Serbian theater are in Belgrade and Novi Sad. Because of increased interest in the history of the Serbian theater, great efforts have been made to document the past; the author fears that soon more records will be available for the 19th-century theater than for that after World War II. This is especially true for documentation of the theater's artistic activities, since its administrative records are usually well preserved because of legal requirements. The author appeals for wide adoption of tape-recording techniques.

NENADOVIĆ, VERA, *Plakat* (The poster). P. 63-66.

The exhibit of posters in the city museum of Belgrade provided the occasion for this brief history of the poster, which concludes with an appeal for more conscientious collecting and better preservation of posters.

JACIMOVIĆ, OLGA, *Neka iskustva u sredjivanju fondova državnog arhiva NR Srbije* (Some experiences in arranging the *fonds* of the State Archives of the People's Republic of Serbia). P. 67-74.

The archives, established in 1898, were until recently quite disorganized. The procedure of arrangement is as follows: first, research on the history of the *fonds*, which is then reconstructed in its original order so far as possible; later, arrangement by topics; and finally, inventorying. The continuous administrative changes, missing records, and the handling of registers and logbooks create a variety of problems. Records weeded for disposal are reviewed by a special commission.

Arhivi i istraživači (Archives and researchers). P. 75-112.

Yugoslav archivists and historians have been asked their opinions on the efficiency of the archival service, the civil service requirements, ways to improve information on archival sources in foreign archives, and the microfilming of them. Some 55 replies are printed.

Kroz arhivske fondove i zbirke (Through archival *fonds* and collections). P. 113-159.

Ljerka Pleša reports on the arrangement work of the archives in Varaždin (*Sredjivanje arhive varaždinske županije, 1850-1923*), p. 113-132; and Risto Kitjanovski, on the *fonds* of the Pelagonian Exarchate from 1755 to 1917 (*Fond Pelagonijske Mitropolije do 1917. godine*), p. 134-142. ¶ Anka Petranović deals with the *fonds* of the General People's Court in Kragujevac, 1820-36 (*Fond suda Opštenarodnog srpskog u Kragujevcu*), p. 144-146; Antun Herljević discusses the classification scheme for the records of the Italian Police Headquarters in Rijeka (*Arhivska klasifikacija spisa riječke prefektore, 1924-1945*), p. 147-151; and Jože Maček publishes a brief inventory of records transferred from the Italian State Archives in Trieste to the Slovenian State Archives in Ljubljana on the basis of territorial provenance, p. 152. ¶ Jelena M. Aćimović describes the *fonds* of the Dunavska Banovina, a *département* type of regional division in the former Kingdom of Yugoslavia (*Arhivski fond Dunavske Banovine*), p. 153-159.

Restauracija i konzervacija (Repair and preservation). P. 163-166.

A résumé of the course on technology in archives held at the school for bookbinders in Munich in 1961 (*Savremena tehnika i arhivi*), p. 163-166. The full report on the course is published in *Mitteilungen für Archivpflege in Bayern*, 1962, nos. 1-2, published by the State Archives of Bavaria.

Sa VI konferencije "Okruglog Stola Arhiva" (From the 6th Round Table on Archives). P. 167-179.

A reprint of the paper read by the Archivist of the United Nations, Marijan Stapar-Bobsek [*sic!*], on the founding and the organization of the UN archives (*Osnivanje i organizacija arhiva Ujedinjenih nacija*).

Prikazi knjiga (Book reviews). P. 181-183.

Izložbe (Exhibits). P. 185-186.

Bibliografija (Bibliography). P. 187-230.

A complete list of articles published in *Archivist* from 1951 to 1961, p. 187-210; and a bibliography of historical magazines, reviews, and annuals in Yugoslavia, prepared by Milka Ivkovic, p. 211-230.

Kroz istorijske arhive (Through historical archives). P. 231-254.

A review of the activities of the federal and state archives in Yugoslavia in 1961 (*Državni arhiv FNRJ i republički arhivi u 1961. godini*), p. 231-244: acquisitions; progress in arrangement of records; preservation, repair, and microfilming; and other activities. The budgets for the federal and state archives amounted to some 4,675 million dinars or roughly 6 million dollars. The number of employees was 351. ¶ Pavle Mitrevski reports on the 5 years of work in the archives of Ohrid (*Petogodisnji rad istorijskog arhiva u Ohridu*), p. 245-246, the second largest depository of 16th- to 19th-century Turkish manuscripts in Macedonia. ¶ Jerotije N. Vujčić reports on the cultural-educational work of the State Archives in Valjevo (*Kulturno-prosvjetni rad državnog arhiva u Valjevu*), p. 247-249; and Tatjana Ribkin on the activities of the Department for Repair and Preservation of Records at the State Archives of Croatia in Zagreb (*Djelatnost konzervatorskoga-restauratorskog odjelenja državnog arhiva Hrvatske*), p. 250-253. Modern methods are widely used. ¶ A statistical report (*Koliko se koriste dokumenti u arhivima Srbije*), p. 253-254, on the use of archives in Serbia for reference and research purposes and a brief report on the status of arrangement work (*Nekoliko podataka o stanju sredjenosti gradje u arhivima Srbije*), p. 254, conclude this section.

Arhivske zgrade (Archival buildings). P. 255-258.

The present plans for the future building of the Federal State Archives of Yugoslavia provide for a building capable of storing 40 linear kilometers of records and built in the form of a cube, some 250 feet wide and 40 feet high, with extensive underground facilities. The photograph of the model reveals an impressive building.

Hronika (Chronicle). P. 259.

Savez društava arhivista (League of the Archivists' Societies). P. 263-264.

Uz bibliografiju "Arhivista" (*Archivist's bibliography*). P. 265-270.

List of authors and articles that appeared in the magazine from 1951 to 1961.

In Memoriam. P. 271-272.

Reports the death of Triva Krstonošić, administrator of the Cooperative Archives of Vojvodina and of the Agricultural Museum in Novi Sad, and the death of Ljubimko Antončić, archivist in the State Archives of Rijeka.

Note: Russian and French abstracts of the articles contained in this issue are given on p. 273-275.

The World Bank

BOGOMIR CHOKEJ