

Abstracts Of Foreign Periodicals

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Library of Congress

BELGIUM

Archives et Bibliothèques de Belgique, VOL. 35 (1964), NO. 1.

REMY, FERNAND, *Un précurseur de la bibliothéconomie moderne: Martin Schrettinger, 1772-1851* (A precursor of modern library management: Martin Schrettinger, 1772-1851). P. 3-30. Discussion of the ideas that put Schrettinger ahead of his day: classed and numbered book arrangement, alphabetical catalog, replacement of classed catalog by subject catalog, requirements of competent professional librarianship. Scholars who become library administrators should put their official duties ahead of private research.

SCHOUTEET, A., *Het archiefdepot van de stad Brugge van 1887 tot 1921* (The archival depository of the city of Bruges from 1887 to 1921). P. 67-79. A recital of the agreements with the National Government over the years to gain for the city a depository exclusively its own, without encroachment of national offices in the building.

SCHOUTEET, A., *De verzamelingen en de inventarisatie van het Brugse Stadsarchief* (The collections and the inventorying of the Bruges City Archive). P. 80-87. A brief summary of the work of Lodewijk Gilliodts-van Severen, who first organized and inventoried the archives, of the work of others who followed, and of the diverse methods of each before the principle of provenance was agreed upon.

L. K. B.

FRANCE

La Gazette des Archives, n.s. NO. 40 (1963).

MONICAT, JACQUES, *Les Archives notariales en France: utilisation scientifique* (Scientific use of French notarial archives). P. 16-24. The central bureau of notaries of Paris, founded in 1932, celebrated in 1948 the deposit in the Archives Nationales of the older records of the 2,200 Paris notaries and those of the 20 notaries of the Department of the Seine. These records number about 90 million documents. The first researchers to use these records were genealogists and students of heraldry; also among the first to appreciate this rich source were students of the École des Chartes. The numerous dissertations resulting from the use of the records prove their value as sources for the study of literary, economic, political, artistic, and legal history. The need for guides for research use resulted in a number of indexing and calendaring projects. The systematic abstracting of these *fonds* will be long and difficult. The extreme complexity of the notarial writing necessitates the use of specialists in paleography. Cooperation between the National Center of Scientific Research and the Director of Archival Services facilitates the work.

National Archives

HOPE K. HOLDCAMPER

La Gazette des Archives, n.s. NO. 41 (1963).

BLAQUIÈRE, HENRI, *L'Avenir des archives* (The future of archives). P. 59-65. The future of archives is the concern not only of the archivist but also of the administrator and the researcher. The growth of population and business and the resultant interde-

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pendence of men have combined to increase the volume of records produced. Government tends to control all production and consumption. Nearly nothing in the public or private lives of its citizens escapes control. Despite some inconveniences, in the field of archives this evolution presents some advantages: the researcher finds the great variety of documents produced a very rich source. The evolution of office techniques produces changes that affect the conservation and use of archives, and the archivist must expect to work with great masses of documents. There are two fields in which the researcher can assist the archivist: first, in the selection of records for retention; second, in the exploitation of the great bulk of records while they are still extant.

National Archives

HOPE K. HOLDCAMPER

La Gazette des Archives, n.s. NOS. 42-43 (1963).

ROBINET, RENÉ, *Publication par les archives de recueils de textes pour l'enseignement de l'histoire: I. Le point de vue de l'archiviste* (Publication by archives of collections of texts for the teaching of history: I. The point of view of the archivist). P. 106-116. An archivist who considers preparing a collection of documents must give thought to the advantages or disadvantages of his position in relation to the purpose, to the best way of realizing the purpose, to the most helpful way of presenting the material, and to such practical matters as finances, printing, distribution, etc. The compiler must exercise selection, write good notes, present the documents chronologically, and publish the volume attractively.

BOIVIN, RENÉ, *Publication par les archives de recueils de textes pour l'enseignement de l'histoire: II. Le point de vue du professeur* (. . . II. The point of view of the professor). P. 117-120. Since 1957 the use of documents in teaching history has increased in France. Local history remains, however, poorly provided for. Commentaries should be brief so as to leave the teacher free to adapt the material to the age level of the students.

L. K. B.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Archivmitteilungen, VOL. 14 (1964), NO. 4.

SCHETELICH, EBERHARD, *Aufgaben der Abteilung Sozialismus in den Staatsarchiven der DDR* (Responsibilities of the Socialism Section in the State Archives of the German Democratic Republic). P. 121-126. Some 70 archivists participated in a 2-day conference at which 12 papers were presented on these topics: archival duties for the development of the Socialism Section, delimitation and relationships, exploitation of the materials, problems of evaluation and disposal, form of preservation and administration of recent records, and filming technique in archival science.

SCHRECKENBACH, HANS-JOACHIM, *Umfang und Gliederung der Abteilung Sozialismus in den Staatsarchiven der DDR* (Sphere and structure of the Socialism Section in the State Archives of the German Democratic Republic). P. 126-135. The details of development, lines of demarcation from other areas, and internal structure of the section should and could be identical in all Länder but are not.

KOPPELOW, INGRID, *Zur Schriftgutverwaltung im Bereich der sozialistischen Landwirtschaft* (On record administration in the province of socialistic agriculture). P. 135-139. A description of the various records of several state organizations that have come into being since the land reform legislation after 1945.

SCHMID, GERHARD, *Zum Begriff des Sammlungsgutes: ein Diskussionsbeitrag* (On the concept of "collection" material: a discussion). P. 140-145. After a discussion of "archives" and pertinent literature the author concludes that "archives" are materials derived through the principle of provenance. Other bases of assembly, whether the materials are housed in an archival repository, a library, or a museum, produce "collections."

THE AMERICAN ARCHIVIST

RADEMACHER, HELLMUT, *Zur Frage der Sammlungen in Museen und Archiven* (On the question of collections in museums and archives). P. 145-153. Although archival repositories and museums have many tasks, purposes, and organizational structures in common they should remain distinct and complementary: archives belong in repositories, collections in museums or documentation centers.

EWE, HERBERT, *Zur Problematik zeitgeschichtlicher Sammlungen in Stadtarchiven* (On the problem of collections on contemporary history in municipal archives). P. 153-157. Archives remain the core of documentation for any period, and collections (pictures, posters, recordings, oral history interviews, etc.) are supplementary although they may be very important in themselves.

Anordnung über das Statut der Fachschule für Archivwesen. Vom. 9. April 1964 (Regulation on the constitution of the schools for archival science, April 9, 1964). P. 162-164.

L. K. B.

GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC

Archivalische Zeitschrift, VOL. 59 (1963).

WEISSENBERGER, PAULUS, *Die Regel des hl. Benedikt in ihrer Bedeutung für das Urkunden- und Archivwesen der Benediktinerklöster* (The Rule of St. Benedict in its meaning for the charter and archival practice of Benedictine cloisters). P. 11-29. Benedict's education and his understanding of the lay world in which his monks and cloisters functioned led him to prescribe in his *Rule* many instances of written confirmation of oral statements or instructions. The surviving documents, now found in cloisters, in lay archives and libraries, and in private possession, illustrate many diverse aspects of monastic life.

BOCK, FRIEDRICH, *Päpstliche Sekretregister und Kammerregister: Überblick und Ergänzung früherer Studien zum Registerwesen des Spätmittelalters* (Papal privy registers and exchequer registers: survey and expansion of earlier studies on register practices of the late Middle Ages). P. 30-58. The author summarizes the results of a 10-year study of 13th-century registers in the Vatican Archives. He discusses numerous registers that he has examined, comments upon and corrects views of earlier investigators who had available less complete documentation, shows the identical nature of content in "privy" and "exchequer" registers, and includes a plea for more publication of registers as historical sources. An appendix lists some charters from the exchequer register of Martin IV.

PITZ, ERNST, *Das Registraturwesen des Fürstbistums Osnabrück im 16., 17. und 18. Jahrhundert* (The registry practice of the Prince Bishopric Osnabrück in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries). P. 59-133. This is the first part of an exhaustive study that will be concluded in the next volume. Here the author examines the practices in the legal chancellery, the privy chancellery, and the inspectorial office; in the second part he will examine the records of the cathedral chapter and local offices. The material in all these offices is indispensable to the historian, and the full meaning of the records is understandable only through a knowledge of the historical development of the offices that created them.

KOWNATZKI, HERMANN, *Archivbegriff und Archivwissenschaft* (Concept of "archives" and archival science). P. 147-158. After quoting a number of recent definitions of "archives" and discussions of the validity of the term "archival science" the author concludes that the second term can only be examined after agreement on the first. Public archives serve two purposes: for administrative use by the body that created them and as scholarly source material. Private archives, in the usual meaning, serve only the interests of the individual or legal person whose papers they constitute. Archival science, therefore, must start with a knowledge of what should be in an archive, then deal with disposal, arrangement, listing, relation to allied institu-

tions such as documentation centers, theory and historical practice, background information, and service.

GANDILHON, RENÉ, *Les Matériels d'archives en France* (Archival equipment in France). P. 168-176. Before the 20th century wood and even concrete were used for storage of archives; metal shelving belongs to this century. The author cites examples of movable shelving (wood and metal); fixed shelving (wood and metal); compact storage (wood and metal); equipment for maps and posters; file boxes (horizontal or vertical types); card catalogs; cartons and bundles; cleaning, restoration, and stamping equipment; furniture, exhibit cases, trucks, and dumbwaiters; and fire protection. Photographs illustrate most but not all types of equipment noted.

SAFFERT, ERICH, *Das Stadtarchiv Schweinfurt im Friedrich-Rückert-Bau* (The Municipal Archives of Schweinfurt in the Friedrich Rückert Building). P. 177-183. 8 photos., 1 diagram. After summarizing the space problems, separate storage nuisances, and plans and counterplans developed by the municipal archives and library, the author describes the agreeable new building that is occupied not only by these two institutions but by several others. Space and working conditions are excellent, public rooms are attractively decorated, and researchers are provided with microfilm readers and typewriters. The stack area has five decks and is an independent cube, air conditioned, inside the rest of the building. It is provided with steel shelving, stairways, a freight-passenger elevator, work tables, fire extinguishers, and space for 100 percent increase of materials.

L. K. B.

SPAIN

Boletín de la Dirección General de Archivos y Bibliotecas,
VOL. 12 (1963), NOS. 72/73.

SÁNCHEZ BELDA, LUIS, *El Archivo como centro nervioso de la empresa* (The files as nerve center of a business). P. 15-19. With frequent reference to United States practices, the author recapitulates the usual arguments distinguishing records management from so-called traditional archival practice, business archives from archives properly so called (functional, economic, etc.), centralization (which he favors) versus dispersion, and active and inactive files.

GARCÍA RIVES, LUIS, *El Archivo-Biblioteca del Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores* (The archive-library of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs). P. 25-26. The archives, with its centrally located reference library, card files, inventories, etc., occupies the basement floor of the 17th-century Palace of Santa Cruz and of the new building of the ministry. The steel shelving holds more than 11,000 *legajos* (bundles) of records and the highly specialized library contains more than 25,000 volumes. The classification of the records follows the organization of the ministry. Geographical and chronological card files and the original registry volume facilitate research in the records, which date from the death of Ferdinand VII (1833) to 1959.

L. K. B.

Boletín de la Dirección General de Archivos y Bibliotecas,
VOL. 12 (1963), NO. 74.

SÁNCHEZ BELDA, LUIS, *Sistemas de clasificación en los archivos de empresa* (Classification systems in business files). P. 7-12. This is a discussion of the types of documents that appear in business enterprises and of the several systems for classifying them; e.g., universal decimal classification, subject, and organizational. The author praises the system adopted by the United Nations.

SÁNCHEZ BELDA, LUIS, *Reprografía* (Reprography). P. 14-16. The author summarizes the types of reproduction methods currently available, mentioning advantages and disadvantages of each.

THE AMERICAN ARCHIVIST

Legislación. P. 79-84. On p. 82 appears the list of subjects to be covered by candidates for admission to the archival profession: the document, organization of archives, types of archival material, relations with the public, reproductions, etc., and detailed information on a number of Spanish archival repositories.

L. K. B.

UNITED KINGDOM

Archives, VOL. 6, NO. 31 (Apr. 1964).

JACOB, I. H., *Later legal records and the historian*. P. 135-146. The author presents the historical background and evolution of civil courts and describes the significance, purpose, content, and value of the various types of records, including those of the House of Lords, created since the Judicature Acts of 1873 and 1875; analyzes research problems resulting from unique filing arrangements and restricted use by the public; and discusses standards of selection of records for permanent preservation.

WALTON, H. M., *Some comments on destruction schedules*. P. 147-153. After outlining the changes embodied in standards for destruction schedules since their establishment by the Public Record Office Act of 1877, the author describes the nature and content of modern Quarter Sessions and Magistrate Court records, analyzes the bases on which selections have been made for destruction, cites problems and factors in the selection of records for disposal, and notes the result in terms of the needs of both lawyer and historian in search of original rather than secondary source material.

JOHNSON, L. C., *British Transport Historical Records Department: The first decade*. P. 163-171. The author describes the problems resulting from the acquisition of a large volume of records of greatly varied types and usage on the occasion of the nationalization of the British railroads in 1948; explains procedures established for handling these records; outlines the types of transport records, techniques of arrangement, and the production of suitable finding aids; and explains the accessioning of books and private papers received by donation.

National Archives

KATHRYN M. MURPHY

Journal of the Society of Archivists, VOL. 2, NO. 10 (Oct. 1964).

COLLINGRIDGE, JOHN H., *Liaison between local record offices and the Public Record Office in the light of the Public Records Act 1958*. P. 451-457. This describes the 4 years of experience in the Public Record Office's concern with local records depositories; discusses the organizational structure allowing for archival depositories in various areas, the degree of liaison between the Public Record Office and the local archivists, the establishment of policies determining the final location of preserved records, retention and disposal standards, and the problems resulting from public access to records; and states the need for broader standards for allocating documents to the Public Record Office or to a local depository and for closer liaison with archivists in the field.

LANGWELL, W. H., *The Postlip duplex lamination processes*. P. 471-476. Background information on the history of lamination processes during the past 25 years; descriptions of the various adaptations of the Barrow system to meet special needs; and a detailed account of the most recent lamination process, the Postlip duplex, including both the cold and hot processes, which require the same material. The author emphasizes the need for deacidification of paper before lamination.

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