

ABSTRACTS OF ARCHIVE PUBLICATIONS

WESTERN EUROPE

Italy

The periodical whose short title is now *Archivi* first appeared in 1914 with the elaborate title *Gli archivi italiani, rivista bimestrale di archivistica e di discipline ausiliari fondata da Eugenio Casanova e pubblicata colla collaborazione degli archivisti italiani* (The Italian archives; a bimonthly review of archival science and of auxiliary disciplines founded by Eugene Casanova and published with the collaboration of the Italian archivists). The annual volume (about two hundred pages) contained major articles, mostly on Italian subjects, items on foreign archives, bibliographies, news and notes, and lists of books and periodicals received. This series ceased in 1921. The new series began in 1933 as a quarterly and devoted its space to major articles, bibliographical items, and a section called "varia." This last contained personalia, necrologies, general and official news. The change in composition which took place in 1938 is explained in the analysis of the first number for that year. Each volume of both series contains a detailed table of contents, as does each number. The last volume of Series I contains a general index for 1914-1921.

Archivi: archivi d'Italia e rassegna internazionale degli archivi, Ser. II, v (1938), No. 1
FEDELE, PIETRO, Introduzione. P. 1.

"With the present number the review *Archivi* . . . adds to its original character of scientific review that of official organ for the diffusion of the activities of the Archives Administration. A long-felt wish is thereby fulfilled, namely, that of putting at the disposal of those who devote themselves to archival research, and of the students of our history, all information which may be of use to them: acquisitions, classifications, and inventories of public and private archives, legislation, minutes of the Archives Council, annual reports on the functioning of the Archival Institutes, etc."

Compendia

Pp. 3-4. In the order of the table of contents, brief statements (one to three lines), in Latin, of the subject, or thesis, or important information in each of the articles, notes and items of correspondence.

MOSCATI, RUGGERO, La prossima edizione delle Relazioni degli Ambasciatori Veneti al Senato nel secolo XVIII (The forthcoming edition of the reports of the Venetian ambassadors to the senate in the eighteenth century). Pp. 5-20.

A well documented article on the definitive edition to be published by the R. Istituto Storico Italiano per l'Età Moderna e Contemporanea, with some discussion of the importance of Venetian diplomacy in the century named, followed by an appendix (pp. 12-20) listing the names of ambassadors to France and to Spain in the same century.

SANDRI, LEOPOLDO, La costituzione di un archivio di stato in una proposta a Pio IX, 1847 (The constitution of an archive of state in a proposal to Pius IX, 1847). Pp. 21-30.

Publication in full, with a brief introduction (pp. 21-23), of an archival plan presented by Michele Rossi, *direttore della registrazione, protocollo, e spedizione nella Cancelleria di S. A. I. il Serenissimo Principe, l'Arciduca Ranieri d'Austria*. The plan, illustrated with several models, is based upon a threefold division: ecclesiastical, political, financial.

TRASSELLI, CARMELO, Disposizioni pontificie per la tutela del patrimonio archivistico (Papal provisions for safeguarding archives). Pp. 31-34.

Prompted by the recent discovery of stolen archival items in the shop of a reputable dealer, the author reflects upon the laxity of regulations which allow such a condition. He quotes more stringent papal regulations which date back to 1712 and up to 1772.

RE, EMILIO, Bibliografia del R. Archivio di Stato di Roma, 1935-1937 (Bibliography of the Royal Archives of the State at Rome, 1935-1937). Pp. 35-44.

"A knowledge of the studies which have been prepared or are being prepared in an archives enables one to render the best service to the scholars who frequent it. The most appropriate means of acquiring such a knowledge is, as all know, the pertinent bibliography. The Archives of the State at Rome possesses a complete, or nearly complete, bibliography [of items] which concern it, and proposes to publish it in its entirety as soon as it can arrange for the material means of doing so. In the meantime, as a beginning and a sample, we believe it appropriate to publish in the pages of this review the bibliography of the last three years (1935-37)." The wide cultural use to which archives are now put is clearly shown from the titles which are arranged alphabetically under the authors' names.

Amministrazione degli Archivi di Stato (Administration of the Archives of the State). Pp. 45-66.

The pertinent information supplied by the administration is listed under the following self-explanatory rubrics: *Atti del Consiglio per gli Archivi del Regno* (Acts of the Council for the Archives of the Kingdom), *Doni e depositi di archivi privati* (Gifts and deposits of private archives), *Acquisti di archivi e documenti* (Acquisitions of archives and documents), *Versamenti* (Transfers), *Ordinamenti, inventari, regesti, ecc.* (Classifications, inventories, digests, etc.), *Bibliografia* (Bibliography), *Notizie riguardanti il personale degli Archivi di Stato* (Notices regarding the personnel of the Archives of the State). The bibliographical section (pp. 57-64) lists separately the official publications of the archives and those of the staff members.

Ricerche archivistiche per la storia dell'arte (Archival researches in the history of art)

AGNELLO, GIUSEPPE, Un architetto ignorato del sec. XVII: Luciano Caracciolo (An unknown architect of the seventeenth century, Luciano Caracciolo). Pp. 67-73.

The first installment of a biographical sketch.

Corrispondenze (Correspondence)

Third Annual Report of the Archivist of the United States (1936-1937), I. Pp. 74-80.

The first installment of extracts (in English) which give the main points of the report.

Archivi, Ser. II, v (1938), No. 2

Compendia

Pp. 81-82.

CENCETTI, GIORGIO, "Archivio"; progetto di "voce" per vocabolario, di Charles Samaran; traduzione e osservazioni (Archives: project of an article for a glossary of terms, by Charles Samaran; translation and comments). Pp. 83-90.

Samaran's article, which appeared in *Revue de Synthèse*, LVIII (1938), 39-43, is a short compilation of ideas on the etymology and history of the word, on archival problems, together with a few definitions. Cencetti's comments (pp. 87-90) are really objections to many of Samaran's points.

GENTILE, EGILDO, Documenti provenienti dalla Regia Camera della Sommara relativi ai castelli del già Regno di Napoli (Documents from the Regia Camera della Sommara relative to the castles of the former Kingdom of Naples). Pp. 91-98.

An inventory of documents from the sixteenth to the eighteenth centuries which are of prime importance for the history of the castles and of the warfare of the day.

Amministrazione degli Archivi di Stato (Administration of the archives of the state). Pp. 99-123.

One section, "Archivi di Stato e Archivi Provinciali di Stato" (Archives of the state and provincial archives of the state), contains a series of detailed tables showing the use made by various classes of students of the various archival depositories.

Ricerche archivistiche per la storia dell'arte

AGNELLO, GIUSEPPE, Un architetto ignorato del sec. XVII: Luciano Caracciolo, II. Pp. 124-139.

This concluding half of the sketch begun in the previous number contains the text of the documents used.

GOLZIO, VINCENZO, Il testamento di Martino Longhi Juniore, I (The will of Martin Longhi, Jr.). Pp. 140-141.

It is the writer's intention to examine in detail the provisions of Longhi's will (and the items of the catalogue appended thereto) in which he left his many *objets d'art* as a nucleus for a public museum. This first installment contains only a digest of the will.

Archivi esteri (Foreign archives)

SIGNORELLI, LUIGI, Disposizioni sulle "Carte pubbliche" in Francia (Regulations concerning public papers in France). Pp. 142-144.

The author discusses, and suggests for adoption by Italy, the recent French law which requires all "public papers," a term very broadly defined, to be deposited in the archives.

Corrispondenze

Third Annual Report of the Archivist of the United States (1936-1937), II. Pp. 145-152.

The second installment of the digest begun in the previous number and to be continued in a subsequent one.

Archivi, Ser II, v (1938), No. 3

LA REDAZIONE, Mario Recchi. Pp. 153-154.

A highly eulogistic necrology of a man who did much for the scholarly development of archival science in Italy, and, in particular, gave its present character to the *Archivi*.

Compendia

Pp. 155-156.

GUASTELLA, NUNZIO G., L'archivio della cancelleria presidenziale in Milano, 1815-1859 (The archives of the governor's chancellery in Milan, 1815-1859). Pp. 157-178.

"It embraces the documents which we may call administrative . . . that is, correspondence with the central government at Vienna, with the vice-regal chancellery, with the police administration, with the military authority, and with the provincial authorities, in addition to the reports and *précis* which the chiefs of various services presented from time to time. This archives is to a large extent preserved in its original state, but there

are lacunae and disarrangements resulting, perhaps, in part from the initiation (fortunately quickly abandoned) of a subject classification, and in part from the transfers and from preordained eliminations." The author reviews the life and times of the period as revealed in the archives. Four appendices (pp. 174-178) contain inventories of various small collections.

CANALI, GUIDO, *L'archivio del magistrato mercantile di Bolzano* (The archive of the merchants' magistrature at Bolzano). Pp. 179-185.

The merchants' magistrature was instituted in 1633-1635 to regulate the business relations between merchants from Italy and central Europe who had been meeting at fairs since the eleventh century. The archives, which are still nearly complete, are in German and Italian, although the institution (which continued until 1851) was essentially Italian. The author, who is in the R. Archivio di Stato at Bolzano, says in conclusion, "the summary list [pp. 182-184] which we present, while respecting in general the disposition given by the [previous] arranger, still contains some modifications, transfers in position, and some additions, and is treated with a more detailed and extensive registration of the documents which we have accomplished by virtue of our office."

CASSANDRO, GIOVANNI ITALO, *Il regolamento delle rappresaglie a Napoli sotto gli Angioini* (The regulation of reprisals at Naples under the House of Anjou). Pp. 186-193.

The author publishes in full (pp. 191-193, small type) with introductory discussion, a document of 1323 relating to the matter of "reprisals," that is, the forced restitution, by a state or the individuals thereof, of property damages incurred by merchants of one state at the hands of citizens of another.

PAGANO, LUIGI ANTONIO, *L'archivio gentilizio dei Principe di Linguaglossa donato allo Stato* (The family archives of the princes of Linguaglossa given to the state). Pp. 194-200.

A carefully documented article on the family, and on the archives (fifteenth to nineteenth centuries) presented to the state archives at Palermo in 1930. The documents, contained in 162 volumes and 188 bundles, may be divided into three large groups: (1) Heraldic and genealogical items relating to the family; (2) documents relating to feudal goods and rights of the family and of others; (3) miscellaneous items relating to family properties (wills, dower lists, legal papers, accounts, etc.).

Recensioni (Book reviews)

Pp. 201-206. The books are all Italian and relate mainly to local archives or Italian history.

Ricerche archivistiche per la storia dell'arte

GOLZIO, VINCENZO, *Il testamento di Martino Longhi Juniore*, II. Pp. 207-208.

This second and final installment contains the documents.

Corrispondenze

Third Annual Report of the Archivist of the United States (1936-1937), III. Pp. 209-216.

Archivi, Ser. II, v (1938), No. 4

Compendia

Pp. 217-218.

GIUSSANI, ACHILLE, Giovanni Vittani. Pp. 219-232.

A eulogy by a colleague of the man who held the chair of palaeography at the University of Milan (1908-1927), and the directorship of the royal archives at Milan (after 1920), accompanied by a bibliography (pp. 226-232) of Vittani.

FILANGIERI, RICCARDO, Restauri e riordinamenti nel R. Archivio di Stato di Napoli (Repairs and remodeling in the Royal Archives of State at Naples). Pp. 233-242.

A narrative article detailing the problem of archivist and engineer in refitting an old monastery as a "modern" archival depository. Details of construction, fireproofing (where complete rebuilding made it possible), installation of modern shelving, location, by rooms, of various special collections are given. There are three photographs.

MAZZOLENI, JOLE, Le pergamene del Castelcapuano di Napoli (The parchment manuscripts of Castelcapuano at Naples). Pp. 243-247.

The collection, which is well preserved, and contains items from the thirteenth to the eighteenth century (s. xiii, 1; s. xiv, 24; s. xv, 75; s. xvi, 629; s. xvii, 223; s. xviii, 31), "offers to the student a vast field of historical, legal, and political investigations."

Amministrazione degli Archivi di Stato. Pp. 248-253.

Notes on remodeling and maintenance repairs at various archival depositories throughout Italy, and on personnel changes.

Archivi notarili (Notarial archives). Pp. 254-257.

A reprint of a questionnaire, with covering note, ordered by the ministry so as to ascertain the pertinent information upon which to base plans for the better conservation of the notarial archives. Archivists are required to list (1) the quantity (number of volumes by centuries), (2) the classification (in detail, with any changes), (3) physical housing (book-cases, shelving, etc.), (4) present state of preservation (damage, if any, and means of remedy), (5) the nature and location of the archival depository building, (6) documents not notarial also in the depository (nature, amount, etc.), (7) notice of any publications of an historical nature regarding the archives (full bibliographic data).

Ricerche archivistiche per la storia dell'arte

RE, EMILIO, Materiali per la storia della nuova sede dell'Archivio di Stato in Roma: La Sapienza, II (Materials for the history of the new seat of the Archives of the State at Rome: La Sapienza, II). Pp. 258-264.

A brief statement regarding the architect, and the structure of the building, erected in 1650, now occupied by the archives. The appendix (pp. 260-264) lists the itemized accounts, as of May 8, 1652, for the work done.

Corrispondenze

The Ninety-eighth Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records (1936). Pp. 265-275.

The Report is given in English.

Indice (Index)

Pp. 277-278. An alphabetical (author) list of articles, notes, reviews, compendia for the volume.

LESTER K. BORN

France

Archives et Bibliothèques, IV (1939), No. 1

COTTON DES HOUSSAYES, ABBÉ J.-B., [Bibliothécaire de la Sorbonne, 1780-], *Devoirs et qualités du bibliothécaire* (Duties and qualities of the librarian). Pp. 7-11.

The speech made in Latin on December 23, 1780, by the newly elected librarian of the Sorbonne, and here reprinted for the fourth time in French. "A librarian really worthy of the name should, if I may say so, have previously explored all the regions of the domain of letters so as to serve later as a guide and faithful pilot to all who want to go through it. And although I have no thought of putting the science of bibliography, which is nothing but an exact and reasoned knowledge of the products of the spirit, above all other sciences, still I will be permitted to consider this science as the chief of all the others, their guide to light them with its torch. . . . So the conservator of a library, whatever it may be, will be no stranger to any of the divisions of science—letters sacred and profane, beaux-arts, exact sciences, all will be familiar to him. Assiduous and indefatigable worker, profoundly devoted to letters, his unique and permanent purpose will be to assure their advancement."

LESORT, ANDRÉ, [Archiviste en chef de la Ville de Paris et du département de la Seine, membre de la Commission supérieure des Archives], *Quelques moyens d'assurer la conservation des archives* (Some means of assuring the preservation of archives). Pp. 12-26.

After a general remark that archival materials should not be sorted by size, and that shelving (preferably metal) should be adequate in size for any format, the author presents his major comments under eleven heads: (1) The archival depository should be erected by an architect who is a specialist in the problems involved; (2) against dampness the best defenses are drainage, solid roofs, adequate heating; (3) direct sunlight is bad; (4) ventilation, or, if possible, air conditioning, is essential to preventing excess humidity or excess aridity; (5) against dust the best weapon is a vacuum cleaner; (6) to prevent fire it is best to house offices and public rooms in a wing separated by fireproof doors and air space from the stack wells, and certainly to be careful of electric wires, heating apparatus, etc.; (7) against insects metal shelves, air conditioning, and insecticides are effective; (8) the usual precautions should be taken against rodents; (9) careful watch should be kept over readers; (10) the original quality of the material is very important; (11) the quality of paper should be specified for each type of document, and indelible ink, especially for typewriters, should be required. The author concludes by recommending the establishment "of an information center for the archival service. This center would include a library containing the French and foreign publications on the methods of classification of public and private archives, on the material organization of archival depositories, on the manufacture of paper, on the agents destructive of papers and bindings, on the remedies for this destruction. . . . The information which would be evolved from the work of the information center would be diffused either by means of special publications . . . or by means of professional periodicals such as *Archives et Bibliothèques*. . . ."

Archives

Pp. 27-28. News notes.

Bibliothèques

Pp. 29-60. This long section is composed of short notes on library construction, professional meetings, special problems (e.g., the blind) in some fourteen countries and colonies.

Documentation

Pp. 61-66. Henri Lemaître contributes two items: a brief report of the Fourteenth International Conference on Documentation held at Oxford, September 21-26, 1938 (papers and proceedings already published); a brief statement of the organization of the Centre International d'Information Économique — files classified by persons, subjects, regions, catalogue, subject index, etc. The remaining two items detail the composition of the Union Française des Organismes de Documentation, and note the publication of a Swiss guide to documentation centers in Switzerland.

Enseignement

Pp. 67-68. Two items list the questions in the examination for librarian held in Paris, and report the enrollment and curriculum at the Library School of the University of London.

Nécrologie

DACIER, ÉMILE, Louis Royer. Pp. 68-70.

A eulogistic account of the life and works of a prominent French librarian.

VAUX DE FOLETIER, F. DE, Paul le Cacheux. Pp. 70-72.

A detailed appraisal of the work and publications of the director of the Archives de la Seine-Inférieure.

Associations

P. 73. Brief statements of the meeting of the Association des Archivistes Français, where the problem of protecting archives in war was discussed, and of the meeting of the Société de l'École des Chartes, where the problem of eliminating records was discussed.

Correspondence

P. 74. J. de Font-Réaulx, *Archiviste de la Drôme*, discusses the minor inconveniences caused his archives as a result of the order designating departmental archives as the legal depositories for copyrighted publications.

Législation

Pp. 75-76. A presidential decree modifying the composition of the *Comité Consultatif* of the Bibliothèque Nationale is printed.

Bibliographie

Pp. 76-81. Recent publications.

Comptes rendus

Pp. 81-88. The only item dealing with archival theory is H. G. T. Christopher, *Palaeography and Archives, a Manual for the Librarian, Archivist and Student*, reviewed favorably by Léonce Celier.

LESTER K. BORN

Portugal

In October, 1914, the *Inspecção das Bibliotecas Eruditas e Arquivos* of Portugal published the first number of its quarterly, *Anais das Bibliotecas e Arquivos* (Annals of libraries and archives). The first series contained articles on problems in library and archival fields, on manuscript and document collections, historical studies, etc. This series ceased in April, 1917. In January, 1920, "after an interruption of some months," as the management states it, publication was resumed under the full title *Anais das Bibliotecas e Arquivos, revista trimestral de bibliografia, bibliologia, biblioteconomia, bibliotecografia, arquivologia*, etc. (Annals of libraries and archives, a quarterly review of bibliography, bibliology, library economy, discussions of libraries, archival science, etc.). Volume XI appeared irregularly. Each volume, as well as each number, has a detailed table of contents. The year 1936-1937, analyzed below, is the latest available.

Anais das Bibliotecas e Arquivos, XII (1936), Nos. 45, 46

DANTAS, JÚLIO, Crónica, o arrolamento da livraria da Manisola (Chronicle; the catalogue of the library of Manisola). Pp. 5-8.

A report on the classification by state officials of a large private library of incunabula, manuscripts and documents of importance for local history.

PIRES DE LIMA, DURVAL, Domingos Correia Botelho, pretendente (Domingos Correia Botelho, pretender). Pp. 9-15.

New facts about the grandfather of the novelist Camillo Castelo Branco, Visconde de Correia Botelho.

DANTAS, JÚLIO, Biblioteca erudita e arquivo distrital de Leiria (The reference library and district archives of Leiria). Pp. 16-17.

A report on the poor housing conditions found by the inspector and sent to the minister. GIRARD, ALBERTO, As "Ordenações de D. Duarte" (The "Laws" of Dom Duarte). Pp. 18-22.

Detailed notes on a fifteenth-century manuscript of royal "laws."

[BOTELHO DA COSTA VEIGA, A., ATAÍDE E MELO], Inventário dos incunábulo da Biblioteca Nacional de Lisboa (Inventory of the incunabula in the National Library at Lisbon). Pp. 23-32.

Museu arqueológico anexo á biblioteca publica de Évora (The archaeological museum connected with the public library of Evora). P. 33.

The decree separating the museum from the library and joining it to the regional museum in the same city.

O programa das novas instalações da Biblioteca Nacional (The program for renovations in the National Library). Pp. 33-40.

An introductory statement (two pages) precedes the specific and detailed recommendations which are accompanied by a plan.

Manuscritos portugueses existentes na Biblioteca Nacional do Rio de Janeiro (Portuguese manuscripts in the National Library at Rio de Janeiro). Pp. 41-50.

A list, grouped by the cases in which found, without alphabetical or subject classification.

PIRES DE LIMA, DURVAL, Duas publicações da Biblioteca Nacional (Two publications of the National Library). Pp. 50-52.

Legislação (Legislation)

Pp. 53-80. A series of reprints of laws and decrees affecting libraries or archives and their personnel in Portugal. The first item (pp. 53-57) is the decree of December 21, 1932, which provides (Art. 1) that "the course for librarian-archivist, intended primarily to furnish the professional preparation of the higher personnel of libraries and archives, will extend over two years and consist of the following disciplines which will be taught twice weekly: First year, (a) bibliology and bibliography, (b) archival science and archival economy, (c) library economy, (d) palaeography (first part), (e) numismatics; Second year, (f) diplomatics and sphragistics, (g) palaeography (second part), (h) sources of Portuguese history, (i) archaeology of art and iconography."

Anais das Bibliotecas e Arquivos, XII (1937), Nos. 47, 48

DANTAS, JÚLIO, *Chrónica, a exposição horaciana da Biblioteca Nacional* (Chronicle; the Horace exhibition at the National Library). Pp. 81-83.

Descriptive comments.

DANTAS, JÚLIO, *Propriedade intelectual, a adesão de Portugal ao Acto de Roma de 2 de Junho de 1928* (Copyright; the adherence of Portugal to the Act of Rome, June 2, 1928). Pp. 83-93.

A discussion of the points involved (pp. 83-87) followed by the official Portuguese translation of the text of the treaty.

VASCONCELOS, BASÍLIO DE, *A proposito da secção notarial do Arquivo Distrital do Porto* (Propos the notarial section of the District Archives of Porto). Pp. 94-104.

After a brief argument in favor of the interest inherent in materials submerged in notarial documents, the author devotes his attention to internal politics, 1820-1834, as revealed therein, and concludes (pp. 100-104, small type) with the publication of several documents.

Inventario dos incunábulo da Biblioteca Nacional de Lisboa, em continuação (Inventory of the incunabula in the National Library at Lisbon, continued). Pp. 105-112.

Arquivos distritais, estado das incorporações no primeiro trimestre de 1937 (District archives, state of amalgamations in the first quarter of 1937). Pp. 113-136.

Check lists, submitted by district archivists, of materials newly transferred from parish, notarial, and legal depositories, in accordance with instructions in December, 1936.

GIRARD, ALBERTO, *Um manuscrito do século XV; a crónica do Conde D. Duarte de Menezes* (A manuscript of the fifteenth century; the chronicle of the Count, Dóm Duarte de Menezes). Pp. 137-138.

Notes on the manuscript by the late librarian of the Palácio das Necessidades where it was formerly kept.

Legislação

Pp. 139-146. Two items (pp. 142-146) relate (a) to the establishment of an archival course at the University of Coimbra and, (b) to the abolition of the special archival school at Lisbon with the attendant transfer of courses and students to the university.

MARQUES JÚNIOR, HENRIQUE, *Algumas achêgas para uma bibliografia infantil* (Some contributions toward a bibliography of children's books). Pp. 147-160.

The continuation of a descriptive list of juvenile collections begun in Numbers 41 and 42, and to be continued at a later date.

LESTER K. BORN

ABSTRACTS OF ARCHIVE PUBLICATIONS

EASTERN EUROPE

Russia

The trends in international political, economic, military, as well as in archival matters are probably more strongly reflected in Soviet archival literature than in that of any other country. The Soviet Union has altered its original policy of confining its interest solely to internal archival affairs. In recent numbers of *Arkhivnoe Delo* attention has been devoted to archival activities and developments beyond the boundaries of Soviet Russia. Scholarship, although still definitely tinged with party ideology and politics, is gaining ascendancy. For example, the Historico-Archival Institute of Moscow announces a competitive examination for professors and assistant professors in the provinces of history of the USSR, of general history, of medieval history, of historiography, of the theory and technique of archival science, of foreign languages, and of "archival science in capitalistic countries." Special emphasis is being placed upon news and the work of military archives both in the Soviet Union and abroad. One of the requirements for registrants in the course of study for historian-archivists given by the Historico-Archival Institute is "a certificate of military status." The Soviets are also linking the present with the past in a manner that is not usual in other countries. For example, current administrative reports of Soviet state agencies, and addresses delivered by political leaders are being published in the archival journals, *Arkhivnoe Delo* and *Krasnyi Arkhiv*, along with other documents usually considered archival in the terminology of Western Europe.

Arkhivnoe Delo, XLVIII (1938)

Postanovlenie TSK VKP(b); O postanovke partiinoi propagandy v sviazi s vypuskom *Kratkogo kursa istorii VKP(b)* (The decisions of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party, regarding the formulation of Party propaganda in connection with the publication of a *Brief course in the history of the All-Union Communist Party*). Pp. 1-18.

An announcement by the Central Committee of the publication of a history of the Communist Party designed to serve (1) as the official manual of the party for the interpretation of the policies of the party and Marx-Leninism "which does not permit any other arbitrary interpretations . . . of the party's theory and history such as occurred in a series of textbooks previously published; (2) to bridge the widening gap in propaganda work between Marxism and Leninism which resulted in Leninism being considered a doctrine separate from Marxism . . . overlooking the fact that Marxism is the foundation of Leninism, without which Leninism is not understandable; (3) to offset certain old manuals which expounded the history of the party, aimed at the education of party members, primarily on the basis of historical personages, and to propound the history of the party on the basic Marx-Leninist ideas with a view to educating party members in them; (4) to liberate Marxist literature from simplification and vulgarization in interpreting questions of Marx-Leninist theory and of party history, such as the victory of socialism in Russia, the character of wars in the present epoch—the difference between just and unjust ones, and erroneous views of the bolsheviks as a variety of 'pacifists' . . . false notions about the Soviet government, thus lowering the rôle and significance of the socialist state as the chief weapon in the hands of the proletariat for the victory of socialism and the defense of socialist victories of the workers from capitalistic surroundings; (5) to demonstrate the power and significance of the Marx-Leninist theory, scientifically disclosing the laws of social development and the adaptation of these laws for the direc-

tion of the revolutionary activity of the proletariat, being developed and perfected constantly . . . to replace separate archaic regulations and deductions by new ones corresponding to new historical conditions; (6) to assist party members engaged in theoretic and propaganda work to reorganize, to better the quality of their work, to overcome their own theoretic backwardness, to eliminate the shortcomings and defects in their ideological preparedness, and to elevate propaganda to its proper high position."

The remainder of the article is devoted to discussions of the basic defects in propaganda work and to the formulation of means of remedying them.

IURCHENKO, A., *Novyi uchet arkhivnykh materialov i izuchenie istorii uchrezhdenii-fondoobrazovatelyi* (New registration of archival material and the study of the history of *fonds*-creating institutions). Pp. 19-33.

A detailed discussion of sources of Russian administrative history in relation to archival work of registering and inventorying, and the problems connected with the compilation of a card-catalogue of archival materials.

VARSHAVSKIĬ, V., *Obzor materialov po fondu "Oblastnoe upravlenie Podmoskovnogo ugol'nogo basseina, Moskougol'"* (A survey of the materials of the *fonds* "Regional administration of the near-Moscow coal fields, Moskougol'"). Pp. 34-44.

A general guide to the materials of *Moskougol'* for the period 1916-1926.

DERBINA, A., *Soveshchanie aktiva po prorabotke pravil i instruktsii TSAU USSR* (Conference of active members on developing regulations and instructions for the Central Archival Administration of USSR). Pp. 45-50.

A report on the findings of the conference and its recommendations for the compilation of instructions for archival work, such as rules and regulations for searchrooms, for inventorying and arranging of files, for inspection of *fonds*, for registration, for preparation of records for publication, and regulations relating to useless papers and to scientific-reference libraries at state archives.

SHAPIRO, A., *O revizii; iz praktiki raboty po revizii arkhivnykh materialov v Tsentral'nom gosudarstvennom arkhive narodnogo khoziaistva v Leningrade* (About inspection; from the practice of inspecting archival materials in the Central State Archives of National Economy in Leningrad). Pp. 51-57.

FOMIN, N., *O revizii arkhivnykh materialov* (About inspection of archival materials). Pp. 58-66.

The above two articles constitute a discussion of the method of inspecting archival materials based on difficulties encountered in the practical application of the new regulations at the Central State Archives of National Economy in Leningrad (by Shapiro), and a general explanation (by Fomin) of the regulations and methods, with a commentary on the specific problems, deductions, and suggestions of Shapiro.

ЕК, V., DR., *Kamera "Reduron" dlia dezinfektsii bumag i knig* ("Reduron" cabinet for disinfecting papers and books). Pp. 67-71.

This article describes and illustrates the disinfection of various forms of records in a new type of portable disinfecting cabinet in which a larger quantity of material may be treated due to a novel arrangement of the records.

STEPANOVA, E., *Likvidirovat' posledstviia vreditel'stva v arkhivnom dele Uzbekskoi SSR* (To liquidate the results of destructiveness in the archival service of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic). Pp. 72-76.

A general report on the work that is being done to improve the archival service of the Uzbek Republic.

VVEDENSKIĬ, V., *Arkhivnoe stroitel'stvo v kazakstane* (Archival organization in Kazakhstan). Pp. 77-94.

A general report on the organization, history, archival depositories, and records of the archival service of Kazakhstan.

GLEBOV, S., *Raionnye arkhivy voronezhskoi oblasti* (District archives of the Voronezh region). Pp. 95-104.

A report on the history and activities of the district archives of the Voronezh region "organized, in connection with the executive committees of those districts which had the most valuable archival materials, for purposes of 'insuring proper preservation, accumulation, arrangement, and utilization of archival materials of the local subordinate Soviet organic units of *novostroek* (new constructions), *sovkhoz* (Soviet farms), *MTS* (machine and tractor service stations), and *kolkhoz* (collective farms).'"

Beyond the Border

PAISOV, N., *Arkhivy i arkhivnoe delo v Ispanii* (Archives and archival service in Spain). Pp. 105-121.

A comprehensive résumé of the history of archives and the archival service in Spain.

GORDON, S., *Vopros o chastnykh arkhivakh v Italii* (The question of private archives in Italy). Pp. 122-124.

A typical Soviet commentary on a review by Georges Bourgin in *Archives et Bibliothèques*, 1937-1938, of an article by Alessandro Levi, Italian historian and jurist, devoted to ways and means of preserving the integrity of private archives and making them available for research.

"Recently bourgeois historians have been increasingly interested in the problem of making private archives, which are most important sources for the study of modern history, available for research in capitalistic countries. Levi formulates the problem in this manner.

By the term 'private archives' is meant archives which, in distinction from manuscript collections, have an organic character and reflect the life and activities of families, welfare institutions, and economic enterprises. Levi proposes the following measures to guarantee the safety and the possibility of the study of these archives.

The law should impose upon the present owners of private archives the duty of registering their archives by a written notice to the prefect. The violation of this law should be punishable by a fine, the size of which would depend upon the importance of the archives. The prefect would transmit the notice to the regional archival administration, which would define the character of the registered archives, their importance, method of preservation, and would compile a list of the material contained in these archives at governmental expense, in case the owner of the archives is not willing to accept the expense of compilation of the list.

The owners should make available the lists of materials contained in their archives and permit investigators to examine and to make copies of them at their own expense. The intermediary between the investigators and the owners of private archives would be the director of the state archives, in whom the latter have a qualified representative of the state.

The owners of the private archives may permit work on the materials of their archives on their own premises or in the state archives, or may refuse such permission, indicating the reasons for such refusal.

In case of the death of the owner of the private archives, measures have to be taken to prevent dismemberment of the archival *fonds*. It is necessary in such cases for an agent of the archival administration to determine that the archival *fonds* destined for division is not subject to dismemberment because of its character, and to place the problem before the Ministry of the Interior, through the supreme archives council.

Private archives cannot be disposed of with or without compensation, without the consent of the archival administration and, in cases of such consent, the new owner must guarantee the preservation of the archival *fonds*. Each unauthorized disposition involves a penalty.

When a private archives is bequeathed by a will, the archival administration can interfere and, through proper authorities, can take measures for the preservation of the archives.

Such are the suggestions of Mr. Levi. But by what means a historian and a jurist of fascist Italy expects to reach the realization of his suggestions to curtail private property, on the inviolability of which the foundation of the capitalistic state is based, is incomprehensible to us. Even if Levi succeeds in realizing them, the accessibility of private archives to investigators is still not assured, inasmuch as permission to search materials in these archives would be dependent upon the good will of their owners.

The problem of private archives is not being raised for the first time in Italy. It was first broached in 1867 at the International Statistical Congress in Florence, where the problem regarding the necessity of 'organization for government protection of archives, which are not under government jurisdiction, and of the general statistics of these archives' was discussed. At the same congress, the desirability of concentrating acts of public and private character in archives, and all remaining manuscripts in libraries, was discussed.

Various archivists and historians have written on this subject from time to time: Pannella (1918), Fedele (1934), Bonelli, who proposed on the basis of the law of July 20, 1909, relating to antiquities and art relics, in the section relating to 'objects of furniture, which have historical interest,' to impose upon the owners of manuscripts the duty of registering them within six months' time.

But the problem of the inaccessibility of private archives in Italy, as well as in other capitalistic countries, is not yet solved, and will not and cannot be solved in any way other than by a socialistic revolution as was done in the Soviet Union.

Neither capitalistic countries nor Bourgin seem to have much confidence regarding the solution of the problem of preserving and making private archives available to historians. The latter, in concluding his article, writes: 'The time will come, no doubt, when active legislation will heed the proposals of experts of various countries and will work out a general system, so much desired by scholars, for private archives and their preservation. Awaiting the advent of that moment . . . the new tendencies in the Italian civil law are welcome.'"

Exchange of Experience

This section is devoted to the exchange of practical experiences in archival work in the archival agencies of the Soviet Union. The problems encountered in daily work, or in the application of new regulations, and the procedures, processes, and methods of solution are described by the personnel for the general benefit of the archival service.

ALEKSEEV, V., *Ob ukazatele dlia navedeniia biograficheskikh arkhivnykh spravok* (About indexes for biographical archival references). Pp. 125-130.

KUL'CHINSKIĬ, V., *Novyi metod arkhivnoi tekhniki v uchrezhdeniakh i na predpriatiakh* (A new method of archival technique in institutions and in enterprises). Pp. 131-133.

An article dealing with the basic instructions of the Central Archival Administration regarding the transfer, at the end of the operating year, of all completed files from divisions, offices, and sections of state agencies to the general archival department or agency for preservation.

SHOPEN, D., *Uproshchenaia restavratsiia arkhivnykh dokumentov* (A simplified [method] of restoring archival documents). Pp. 134-136.

A description of a simple method of repairing documents, with two formulas for adhesives, which has been tried out by the Central Archival Administration at Moscow.

Bibliography

GORDON, S., *Novye postupleniia inostrannoĭ literatury po arkhivovedeniiu v biblioteku Istoriko-arkhivnogo instituta im. M. N. Pokrovskogo* (Recent acquisitions of foreign literature on archival administration received by the library of the Historico-Archival Institute in memory of M. N. Pokrovski). Pp. 137-138.

A bibliographical list, containing a large proportion of American publications.

MAKSAKOV, V., *In memory of M. S. Vishnevskii (1880-1938)*. Pp. 139-141.

An obituary of one of the older archivists, a specialist in the province of the theory and technique of archival science, and a former professor of the Historico-Archival Institute.

Chronicle

G. S., *Obshchestvo Amerikanskikh Arkhivistov* (The Society of American Archivists). P. 142.

A news note about the organization of the Society of American Archivists, and its publications.

Khranilishche dokumentov na srok do 6000 let (A depository for documents for 6,000 years). Pp. 142-143.

A news note on an article in *Machinery*, x (1938), 705, relating to a proposed underground depository for records.

Official Part

Instruktsiia po osobomu uchetu otdel'nykh dokumentov v gosudarstvennykh arkhivakh USSR (Instruction for special registration of separate documents in the state archives of the USSR). Pp. 144-148.

A translation of these instructions was published in THE AMERICAN ARCHIVIST, II (July, 1939), 213-216.

Arkhivnoe Delo, XLIX (1939)

Otchetnyi doklad tov. Stalina na XVIII s'ezde partii o rabote TSK VKP(b) (Report of comrade Stalin at the eighteenth congress of the party on the work of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union). Pp. 1-44.

A report to the eighteenth congress of the Communist Party on the internal state of the Soviet Union and its relation to international affairs. The resolution of the congress, unanimously approving the political and practical work of the Central Committee and the report of comrade Stalin, and recommending that all party organizations follow the conditions and tasks as outlined in Stalin's report, appears on p. 45.

LUKOMSKIĬ, V., Gerbovaia ekspertiza; sluchai i sposoby primeneniia (Expert heraldry; cases and methods of use). Pp. 46-76.

A study of European heraldry with copious references to Russian, German, French, English, Ukrainian, Italian, Belgian, Swedish, Polish, and Lithuanian printed sources.

AKHUN, M., Istochniki dlia izucheniia istorii gosudarstvennykh uchrezhdeniĭ tsarskoĭ rossii; XIX-XX vv (Sources for the study of state agencies of Czarist Russia; nineteenth-twentieth centuries). Pp. 77-91.

A discussion of the use of various printed sources of administrative history in answering reference calls regarding the government agencies of imperial Russia in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

SHAPIRO, A., Uchastie Rossii vo vseмирnykh vystavkakh XIX i nachala XX vv; tematičeskii obzor arkhivnykh materialov (The participation of Russia in world expositions during the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth centuries; a topical survey of materials). Pp. 92-104.

A general guide to archival materials pertaining to Russia's participation in eighteen international expositions between 1851 and 1914. Expositions held in the United States in which Russia took part were at Philadelphia in 1876, at Chicago in 1893, and at St. Louis in 1904 at which an exhibit of the trans-Siberian railroad was Russia's outstanding contribution.

ЕК, V., Obrabotka arkhivnykh dokumentov v paro-formalinovoi vakuüm-dezkmere (The treatment of archival documents in a paraformaldehyde vacuum-disinfecting chamber). Pp. 105-114.

MALOKIENKO, N., Pervoe vsesoiuznoe sovesčanie nachal'nikov tsentral'nykh i mestnykh voennykh arkhivov (The first All-Union conference of chiefs of central and local military archives). Pp. 115-117.

A brief report of the conference of heads of central and local military archives called on December 20-21, 1938, by the Central Archival Administration of the People's Commissariat of the Interior of USSR. The purpose of the conference was the joint discussion of problems relating to (1) the condition of the archives, (2) the current work, (3) the projects and plans for 1939, (4) the measures for the improvement of the state of the archives, (5) the exchange of experience in the work (known as the socialization of experience in Soviet terminology), and to hear reports on the practices used in organizing materials into *fonds* and the introduction of new forms of registration in accordance with the regulations of 1936.

GORBKOV, A., Arkhivnoe delo v Karelii (Archival affairs in Karelia). Pp. 118-125.

A historical sketch of the archival service of Karelia from April 5, 1922, when the regional executive committee of the Karelian Workers' Commune passed a resolution for the establishment of a regional archival bureau in the Division of National Education with full rights of a subsection; including a general description of archival materials preserved there, and a rather detailed account of the accomplishments in record administration from the time of the establishment of the archival bureau to the present time.

LINSHITS, I., 120 let Tsentral'nogo voenno-istoricheskogo arkhiva (One hundred twentieth anniversary of the Military-Historical Archives). Pp. 126-128.

"February 20, 1939 marked the one hundred twentieth anniversary of the founding of one of Russia's oldest archives. On February 20 (February 7, O.S.), 1819, the Moscow

section of the archives of the *Inspektorskii departament Glavnogo Shtaba* (Inspector's Department of the Main Staff) was established in Moscow. Originally the archival materials were located in the Kremlin building of the Moscow Senate. One of the numerous notes on old lists testifies to the manner of their preservation: 'These dossiers and those indicated below, which were kept under the gallery windows of the Kremlin round room, and were not found at the time of sorting, have rotted.' In 1866 the archives were transferred to the former Lefort palace, where they are still housed today. The purpose of the archives was defined as 'the checking of service records and the furnishing of information.' Originally the archives consisted of dossiers from the abolished War Board and its dispatch office. Later, all materials of military establishments of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries were transferred to it.

In 1918, in accordance with the Lenin decree relating to the reorganization and centralization of archival service, these archives became a part of the First Division of the Military-Naval Section of the *EGAF* (The Sole State Archival *Fonds*).

On April 7, 1925, by decree of the Central Archival Administration of RSFSR, the Military-Scientific Archives, the archives of the imperial war, and the regional military archives were added to the Lefort archives. This combined group was given the title of Military-Historical Archives. Each archives constituting a part of the combined group has its own individual history.

Thus the archives, later known as the Military-Scientific, was founded in 1797 as the *Depo kart* (Depot of maps). These archives were destined for military-historical development and hence the materials received more precise inventorying than the Lefort archives.

The Military-Historical Archives was confronted by the problem of concentrating and inventorying materials properly which had been scattered previously among several archives. The prerevolutionary inventories were basically of administrative-procedural origin, and did not include the materials of the imperial war. The Central Military-Historical Archives¹ has spent twelve years in inventorying, and at the present time most of the material (about 3,000,000 units of preservation) is inventoried. Along with this work the archives answered innumerable biographical inquiries and many scholarly inquiries for information about various Soviet institutions.

More than 4,500 investigators have worked in these archival materials (3,000 in the prerevolutionary period and 1,500 in the twenty-one years after the revolution), among them Dragomirov, Dubrovin, Myshlaevskii, Maslovskii, Puzyrevskii, Leer, and others. A. S. Pushkin worked with the materials pertaining to the Pugachev's uprising.

Numerous works have been written on the basis of these archival materials regarding the history of wars and of the military art of Russia from the sixteenth to the twentieth century, the colonial policy of Russia in Central Asia and the Caucasus, the peasant movement in the seventeenth to twentieth centuries, the revolutionary movement in the czar's army, and the history of factories and industries.

Archival publishing activity began as early as 1837, when *Zapisky Voenno-Topograficheskogo Depo* (Notes of the Military-Topographic Depot), ten volumes, in all, were published. Later, other series of publications based on archival materials were released.

If prior to the revolution the archival employees were not specialists in archival science and, as expressed by the noted military historian Myshlaevskii, 'were purveyors of original sources and archival tricksters, who with the aid of certain manipulations secured increased tempo in research and astounding shrewdness in solving problems in accordance with the necessity of a given person'; today, quite a different state of affairs exists. All the archival-technical workers (fifty-two persons) are enrolled in the *tekhnini-*

¹ The archives has been known by this name since 1933.

mum, a part of them attending the evening intermediate course; and three in the extension course of the Historico-Archival Institute. The scholarly research section consists basically of internes of the Historico-Archival Institute; and of the entire number of thirteen scholarly workers, four are continuing post-graduate studies without interrupting their work.

The organizing of archival materials into *fonds* was started in 1938. The necessity for this had been felt for some time as prior to 1938 only the bulk system of preservation had been used. The annual project quota for this work was 600,000 units of preservation, which was surpassed by nearly 40,000 units. During 1938, 1,099,668 units were inventoried. The work of organizing materials into *fonds* should be completed during 1939.

Recently a series of articles based on archival materials was written by the scholarly workers of the Central Military-Historical Archives on subjects such as, 'The Austro-German Intelligence in Czarist Russia,' 'Espionage During the Seven Years' War, 1756-63,' 'The Fall of Berlin,' 'The Battle of Chesmen,' 'The Biron Rule.' Publications issued were 'The Andizhan Uprising in 1898,' 'Letters of Soldiers on the Eve of the Great Proletarian Revolution,' and others.

At present two volumes of documents on 'The Brusilov Break' and 'The Russo-Japanese War, 1904-05' are in process of preparation."

Beyond the Border

KRINVICH, G., Tekhnicheskie usovershenstvovaniia v Natsional'nom (pravitel'stvennom) arkhive SSHA (Technical improvements in the National (government) Archives of the U.S.A.). Pp. 129-140.

An article with illustrations based on the second and third annual reports of the archivist of the United States with special attention to the techniques of repair and preservation, the Division of Motion Pictures and Sound Recordings, and the Division of Photographic Reproduction and Research.

Exchange of Experience

PETROV, F., Iz opyta arkhivno-tekhnicheskoi obrabotki chertezhnei (From experience in archivo-technical treatment of drawings). Pp. 141-148.

A discussion of the methods of handling, inventorying, and arranging drawings necessitated by the difference in nature and form between drawn and written records.

NAZIN, I., and A. NAZAROVA, Fondirovanie materialov v TSVIA (The organization into *fonds* of materials in the Central Military-Historical Archives). Pp. 149-163.

A detailed description of the various problems involved in organizing materials into *fonds* in the Central Military-Historical Archives, based upon actual experiences and practices with an explanation of the procedure involved and the type of personnel utilized for various kinds of work.

POD'IAPOL'SKAIA, E., Soveshchanie nauchnykh rabotnikov gosudarstvennogo arkhiva feodal'no-krepostnicheskoi epokhi po voprosu o systematizatsii i opisaniu stolbtsov (Conference of scholarly workers of the state archives of the Feudal-Serfdom Epoch regarding the problem of arrangement and description of rolls). Pp. 164-168.

A general report of this conference held for purposes of discussing the problems encountered in arranging, describing, and making available for research the documents (glued together lengthwise and wound into cylindrical rolls) peculiar to the record administration of Russia in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

ORTENBERG, D., Opyt raboty v Tsentral'nom Voenno-Istoricheskome Arkhive nad materialami po mestorozhdeniiam poleznykh iskopaemykh (Experimental work in the Central Military-Historical Archives with materials relating to strata of useful minerals). Pp. 169-178.

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GORDON, S., Review of *Archeion*, XV (1937-1938), the Polish archival journal. Pp. 179-184.

Chronicle

G. S., Review of Georges Bourgin's article in *Bibliothèque de l'École des Chartes*, xcix (1938), 425-426, on how the *Archives Nationales* was saved in Paris in May, 1871. Pp. 185-186.

Arkhivnaia kommissiia pri ministerstve natsional'noi oborony i voyny vo Frantsii (The Archival Commission of the Ministry of National Defense and War in France). Pp. 186-187.

"By presidential decree, dated October 25, 1938, an Archives Commission was established in the Ministry of National Defense and War of the French Republic. The task of the commission is the study of all problems connected with the registration and transfer to the Military-Historical Section of the Ministry of War of archives from all units of the French army.

Among the duties of the commission is the development of measures for the improvement of the condition of military archives, relating to the equipment of archival depositories, and to the organization, the systematization, and the safeguarding of the archival materials.

The commission is headed by the chief of the Military-Historical Section. Members of the commission are the representatives of the general secretariat, of the archives, of the comptroller, of the military courts and gendarmerie, of the infantry, of the cavalry and supply service, of the artillery, of the engineers' and the sanitary administrations, of the administration of colonial troops, and also of the referent and the secretary of the Military-Historical Section.

The Minister of War has the right to add other members to the commission, if the work should require it.

All archives having historical interest and relating to periods prior to 1914, with the exception of documents of a technical nature which are needed by sectional armies and administrations, must be placed under the jurisdiction of the Military-Historical Section.

Beginning with 1940, archives originating in the years subsequent to 1914 upon becoming twenty years' old must be transferred annually to the Military-Historical Section. For example, all materials to 1920 are eligible for transfer in 1940, those to 1921, in 1941, and so forth."

Stoleti Tsentral'nogo gosudarstvennogo arkhiva v Anglii (One hundredth anniversary of the central government archives in England). P. 187.

A news note relating to the centenary celebration of the founding of the Public Record Office, with a brief description of the exhibition of documents connected therewith.

OLGA P. PALMER