

Abstracts of Foreign Periodicals

FRANK B. EVANS, *Editor*

GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC
Archivalische Zeitschrift, VOL. 65 (1969).

GOETTING, HANS, *Geschichte des Diplomatischen Apparats der Universität Göttingen* (History of the Diplomatics Institute of the University of Göttingen). P. 11-46. A history of both the collection of materials and the institute at the University of Göttingen that is devoted to teaching paleography, diplomatics, and other auxiliary historical sciences from 1760 to the present.

MOLDENHAUER, RÜDIGER, *Aktenbestand, Geschäftsverfahren und Geschäftsgang der "Deutschen Verfassungsgebenden Reichsversammlung" (Nationalversammlung) 1848/49 und ihrer Ausschüsse* (Inventory of files, administrative practices, and procedures of the German Constituent Assembly (the National Assembly) of 1848/49 and its committees). P. 47-91. This article describes the records and their contents, locations, and more important gaps. In discussing administrative practices and procedures, the author lists the names of the officials and members of the Assembly's Secretariat, the Chancellery, and key committees. He also traces the establishment and functions of document registers, the development of parliamentary rules, and the changes in committee designations. There are copious footnotes to primary and secondary sources.

LEESCH, WOLFGANG, *Das spanische Archivwesen*. P. 92-174. A detailed survey of the Spanish archival system, including information about its development, archival practices, policies, and procedures and a description of the major collections in national, provincial, and special archives.

ELLIS, ROGER H., *The Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts*. P. 175-188. A short account, in English, of the Commission's constitution and present functions.

LARGIADÈR, ANTON, *Neuere Literatur zur Geschichte der Archive in der Schweiz*. P. 189-196. Concerns recent literature on Swiss archives.

SCHIECKEL, HARALD, *Historiker und Archivare unter den Nachkommen von Benedict Carpzov (1565-1624)* (Historians and archivists descended from Benedict Carpzov (1565-1624)). P. 197-204. Traces and lists the

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historians and archivists related to the Carpzov family, one of the prominent scholarly families of the 18th century.

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ITALY

Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato, vol. 28 (1968), no. 1.

CORBO, ANNA M., *Martino V, Eugenio IV e la ricostituzione dell'archivio papale dopo Costanza* (Martin V and Eugene IV and the reconstruction of the Papal Archives after the Council of Constance). P. 36–66. The affairs of the Papal Archives after the Council of Constance are studied through documents kept in the State Archive in Rome (Camerale I, Mandati) and in the Secret Archives in the Vatican (Diversa Cameralia). They affirm that Martin V began the reconstruction of the Papal Archives. By means of 20 documents related to his papacy it is possible to follow the itinerary of the Archives, which, between 1419 and 1422, traveled by boat and wagon from Geneva to Rome. Under Eugene IV the Archives was subjected to frequent changes of location: from Rome to Florence (1435), to Bologna (1437), to Ferrara (1438), to Florence again (1440) where an inventory was made, and finally to Rome (1443). Another series of documents issued during the pontificate of Eugene IV establishes the course of council events during the period under study.

Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato, vol. 28 (1968), no. 2.

SALADINO, ANTONIO, *Il problema degli archivi privati e il primo triennio di applicazione della legge del 1963* (The problem of private archives). P. 316–331. The article refers to the first study meeting of state archivists (Villa Hanbury, October 5–7, 1967) on problems in the surveillance activities concerning private archives during 1964–66. This was the first 3 years of application of the presidential decree of September 30, 1963, no. 1409, containing a modification of the right of private individuals—sanctioned by the general legal norms in force—to freely dispose of their property and the state's right and duty to safeguard and exploit the national documentary patrimony. The decree is examined within the framework of the continually broader social functions assumed by the modern state. Among these functions is the essential one of encouraging scientific research. Documentary sources are an indispensable element of historical research. Private archives, therefore, have a social as well as private function, and thus the archives administration's declaration of the outstanding historical interest of archives is less a limitation of private rights than recognition by the community of the value to the public of cultural property produced and held by private individuals. The achievements in this area in 3 years can be considered satisfactory for the number of archives visited, declared of outstanding historical interest, and made available to scholars. A new and specific interest is being directed toward the archives of private firms.

Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato, VOL. 28 (1968), NO. 3.

RUSSO, GIULIO, *L'attività dell'amministrazione degli archivi di stato nel 1966. Relazione del direttore generale* (The activities of the administration of the state archives in 1966. Director general's report). P. 543-597. Serious problems arose concerning the recovery and restoration of many archival documents damaged during the flood that struck Florence, Venice, and other Italian cities in November 1966. The report mentions the initiatives already undertaken to save those documents and suggests what must be done in future years to complete the job.

MANNINO, LORENZO, *L'esportazione di archivi o di singoli documenti privati di notevole interesse storico* (Exportation of Archives or individual private documents of outstanding historical interest). P. 623-633. The problem of exporting archives or documents owned by private individuals should be examined with extreme caution and a certain open-mindedness, for it involves reconciling two contrasting rights: that of the private individual to dispose of his papers and that of the state (and therefore the public) to safeguard cultural property. Taking into consideration the relationship between exporting documents and exporting art objects and books, the vague wording of the law, and the lack of regulations for enforcing the law, this article suggests a procedure that might be followed when documents and archives are exported. It also explains how exportation may occur without a clearance permit from the state archival authorities and offers several remedies for this legal evasion, which, if it became more widespread, would lead to a serious impoverishment of the Italian documentary patrimony.

Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato, VOL. 29 (1969), NO. 2.

SANDRI, LEOPOLDO, *Gli archivi e la storia militare* (Archives and military history). P. 337-359. The text of a report presented to the National Convention on Military History held in Rome in March 1969. After sketching the organization of Italian archives, the author examines the slow and difficult development of criteria for preserving the national archival patrimony. He notes frequent extensive and ruinous discarding. Archives of military interest also suffered losses and dispersions, especially during World War II. At present, in addition to the Ministry of Defense, which has its own archives (conscription rolls), there are in the central state archives proceedings of military tribunals and administrative records of military ministries. Two appendixes list sources in the central state archives related to this subject.

Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato, VOL. 29 (1969), NO. 3.

BENZONI, GINO, *L'istituto di storia della società e dello stato veneziano della fondazione Giorgio Cini* (The Giorgio Cini Foundation Institute of Social History of the Venetian State). P. 742-758. After brief mention of the general structure of the Giorgio Cini Foundation and of its Center of Culture and Civilization institutes (art history; social and political history of the Venetian State; literature, music, and the theater;

and Venice and the East), the article examines the historical institute whose activities take three main directions: the formation of two libraries, one of which contains microfilm of the documents concerning Venice that are in Italian and foreign archives; the organization of study conferences and lectures; and the promotion of publications, essays, sources, monographs, and *Studi Veneziani*, a periodical that has reached its 10th issue. The purpose of the institute is to arouse wider and more professional interest in the untapped possibilities for researching the history of the Republic from its origin until its fall in 1797.

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ROMANIA

Revista Arhivelor, VOL. 12 (1969), NO. 1.

RUS, TR., and IOANA BURLACU, *Scoala de arhivistică* (School of Archives Administration). P. 135-150. The idea of a school of archival science in Romania originated with Colonel Bengescu, Director General of the State Archives, who in 1862 proposed an Institute of Paleography. The idea remained only a wish until 1924, when, upon the insistence of C. Moisil, an archives school was created to develop specialists for the central, regional, district, and communal archives. The school also made public the information necessary to save historical documents, seals, and monuments from destruction or alienation. Known by several names, it functioned until 1950 with an ever-improving program. The authors describe the school's development and instruction programs, the efforts made to insure a good curriculum, and the varied activities of professors and students. In the Romanian educational system the archives school fulfilled its role of training specialists for the archives, the libraries, and the museums, all of which protect and make available to researchers documents and sources needed for completing their professional work.

The National Archives

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Revista Arhivelor, VOL. 12 (1969), NO. 2.

Gh. TITILEANU, *Arhivele Statului la un Pătrar de Veac de la Eliberarea Țării* (Archives nearing a quarter century of liberation). P. 3-13. The approach of the 25th anniversary of the end of World War II is an appropriate time to reflect on what has happened in the archival field during this period. While 25 years are but a moment in the thousand-year-old history of Romania, great social and political changes have been made in that short time, and one may look forward to even greater improvements. In the decades preceding World War II our National Archives made slow progress, but the world conflagration was a tragedy for the history of our archives. Some of the material was destroyed, some disappeared, some was irreparably damaged, and some

was inadequately cared for. The victory over Fascism, won by the Romanian Communist Party, laid the foundation for real progress. Revolutionary changes that were bound to affect archival work were made in politics, sociology, economics, and cultural activities. After the war the first step, of course, was to collect and arrange as much as possible of the scattered records. Since 1956 the General Directorate of the State Archives has been a member of the International Council on Archives. A decree in 1957 made the archives a centralized state institution with a single head, and since that time the State Archives has organized permanent exhibits and has taken part in anniversary celebrations. The amount of both equipment and trained personnel has been greatly expanded. In the past several years some 70,000 documents have been restored (repaired), and 50,000 bound volumes and folders have been prepared. Collections of documents have been published in such series as *Documente privind istoria României* and *Documenta Romaniae Historica*. Another achievement has been the establishment of *Revista Arhivelor*. During the last 25 years the State Archives has more than justified its existence by the fruitful results of its efforts.

A XI-A Conferință Internațională a Mesei Rotunde a Arhivelor (The 11th International Archival Round Table). P. 285-294. The 11th International Archival Round Table took place in Bucharest on September 23-27, 1969. It was larger and better attended than any previous such conference. Among those present were the majority of members of the Executive Committee, International Council on Archives, as well as a Unesco representative from Geneva. Cornel Onescu, Minister of the Interior, opened the proceedings. This was followed by an address given by Charles Braibant, founder of the International Archival Round Table. Discussion centered largely around problems related to the conservation and restoration of documents, particularly in local archives. Romanian archival specialists described methods used in their laboratories, which have made great progress in recent years. The conference was marked by an atmosphere of sincerity, making both Romanian and foreign delegates feel at ease. The 11th conference was an excellent example of international cultural cooperation. A list of delegates from international organizations and participating countries (with delegates' official titles) is appended, along with a series of notes from leading delegates that express satisfaction with the work of the conference.

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Volunteers are needed to abstract Danish periodicals (the journal is partly in Norwegian and Swedish) and Yugoslavian journals (in Croatian). If you would be willing to undertake either, please write to the Abstracts Editor at the address given on p. 70.