

European Archives in an Era of Change

Pushing MARC AMC To Its Limits: The Vatican Archives Project

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AMERICAN SCHOLARS AND ARCHIVISTS have long been interested in increased access to the Vatican Archives (Archivio Segreto Vaticano or ASV).¹ Recent advances in computer applications in archives and, more specifically, the development of the USMARC AMC format are facilitating a collaborative effort of Vatican personnel and American scholars and archivists.² The two

initial goals of this Vatican Archives Project were to create series-level descriptions for all holdings in the ASV and to research and compile English-language agency histories for all central offices of the Catholic Church, including its Consistory, Curia, and Commissions.³ Both the series descriptions and the agency histories will be entered into the Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN) database, thereby becoming available to scholars throughout the United States. The information will also be available in the Vatican Library (Biblioteca

¹The author wishes to thank Nancy Bartlett, Francis X. Blouin, Jr., and particularly Leonard Coombs for their comments on various drafts of this article. A version of this article was presented at the Society of American Archivists 55th Annual Meeting in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

²USMARC AMC is the acronym for United States Machine Readable Cataloging for Archival and Manuscripts Control. The term is often further abbreviated as MARC AMC. A brief description of the MARC AMC format is available in many articles including Lisa Weber's "Record Formatting: MARC AMC,"

Describing Archival Materials: The Use of the MARC AMC Format, ed. Richard Smiraglia (New York: Haworth Press, 1991), 117-143.

³Throughout this article, the general terms "offices" and "entities" will be used to signify the many Congregations, Institutes, Commissions, and the Consistory of the Roman Catholic Church.

Apostolica Vaticana or BAV) and the ASV through the Library's GEAC 8000 computer system. The Vatican Archives Project will hopefully provide immediate assistance to fledgling researchers. It should also form a firm foundation for future efforts to describe more fully the vast holdings of the ASV. Such further description will assist experienced scholars as they probe deeper into the rich resources of the ASV. Through efforts like the Vatican Archives Project, scholars will be able to draw even more upon the holdings of the Vatican Archives, not only for the history of the Roman Catholic Church, but also for research in such varied disciplines as art, music, and political science.⁴

The application of the MARC AMC format to ASV records dating from the ninth century through the twentieth century has been a challenge. Because of the vast and complex range of records, the Vatican Archives Project raises interesting questions concerning the use and the limitations of the MARC AMC format. It also challenges American archival practices, assumptions, and attitudes concerning the content, quantity, and depth of information required for

researchers' effective use of archival collections. Furthermore, the project provides a model for considering the complexities involved in the international exchange of archival data.

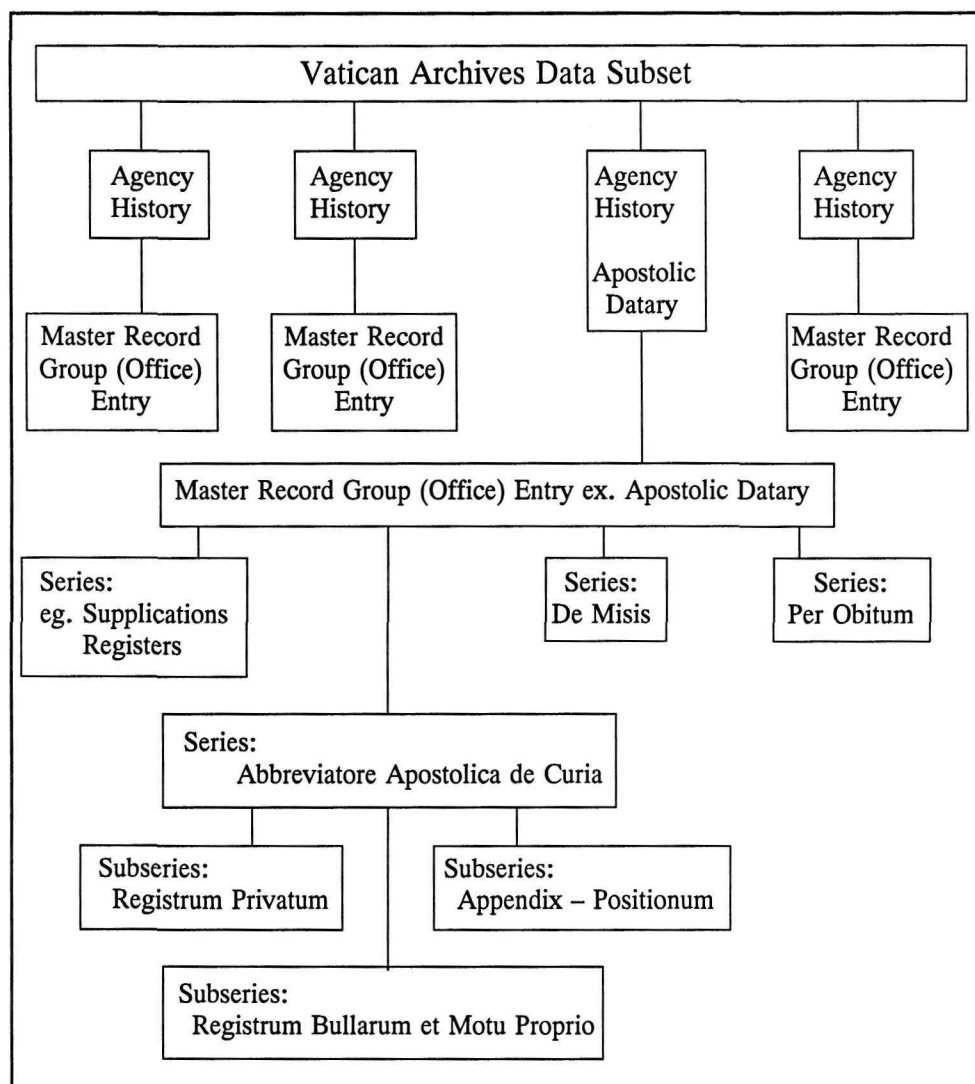
The ASV MARC AMC records, with their agency histories and series descriptions, will form a subset of the RLIN AMC file. The ASV subset may be more complex than other related groups of institutional records currently in the RLIN database. For example, the subset of New York State governmental records may be less intricate than that of the Vatican simply because New York's history is shorter and the institution (New York State) has had less time to evolve. This is not to say that the New York State government has not evolved or is not complex. The complexity of the ASV records is especially evident in the series description section because the ASV series are often related through hierarchies and/or functions, as seen in the example of the Apostolic Datary in Figure A. The use of the MARC AMC format to construct the series descriptions of ASV holdings warrants particular scrutiny and affords us all the opportunity to study the possibilities of its international application.

The series description and agency history bibliographic records mirror the structure of the Roman Curia itself. For each entity, there is an agency history record as well as a master record group description entry. The master record group description entry for each entity lists all series in the ASV which are related to it through provenance. A separate MARC AMC record can be found for each series noted in the master record group description entries. Additionally, some subseries and individual items form separate MARC AMC records. The bulk of the information on ASV holdings as well as the most detailed data are contained in the individual series description records.

The design of this structure reflects

⁴A recent overview of the Vatican Archives and a detailed history of the evolution of the Vatican Archives Project appear in Leonard A. Coombs, "A New Access System for the Vatican Archives," *American Archivist* 52 (Fall 1989): 538-546. The Vatican Archives Project personnel are Katherine Gill, project historian; Elizabeth Yakel, project archivist; Sr. Claudia Carlen, compiler of agency histories; Leonard A. Coombs and Thomas Powers, MARC AMC support and technical advisors; and Francis X. Blouin, Jr., project director. It should be noted that the Vatican Archives and the Vatican Library are two distinct entities and are administered separately. The Project is indebted to the authority and support given it by Fr. Josef Metzler, O.M.I., Prefect of the Vatican Archives, and Fr. Leonard P. Boyle, O.P., Prefect of the Vatican Library, as well as the staffs of both of those institutions. The Project is administered by the Bentley Historical Library of the University of Michigan and funded by the Getty Grant Foundation and the National Endowment for the Humanities. Data was collected on-site at the ASV using MicroMARC:amc, developed by Michigan State University.

Figure A



several assumptions. The initial focus of this project was on the quantity of ASV series to enter into the database, rather than on the quality or detailed information in any one database record. At first, only the basic MARC AMC fields were employed to create skeletal bibliographic records.⁵ No extensive analyses of the in-

dices or bibliographic references were planned.⁶ However, the Vatican Archives

Main Entry (100 or 110), Title (245), Extent (300), Location (851), and Finding Aid Note (555) or Citation Note (510). No commentary or analysis was included.

⁶At the ASV, the wide variety of finding aids are referred to as *indici*. In the Vatican Archives Index

⁵Initially, the MARC AMC fields employed were

Project team soon realized the importance of incorporating an analytical commentary into the database for the benefit of both novice and experienced researchers at the ASV. The importance of analytical commentary is demonstrated by the problems and issues encountered by the structure of the MARC AMC format and/or the conventional American applications of three MARC AMC fields to the Vatican's archival materials. These fields are: Finding Aids Note (555), Linking Entry Complexity Note (580), and Genre/Form Heading (655).

In the conventional use of the Finding Aids Note field (555) in the United States, a brief entry about the existence and location of inventories is deemed sufficiently descriptive. This brevity reflects the dual assumptions among American archivists that reference archivists will intervene in the search process and/or that some inventories are self-explanatory. Shortly after beginning the Vatican Archives Project, Katherine Gill and I realized that it was not enough to note the existence of an index. Additional information would be necessary to enhance use of the many reference sources in the Vatican Archives' Index Room (*Sala degli Indici*), which is the public's research entry into the Vatican Archives. The attempt to inform researchers about the evolution and selectivity of the contents of the Index Room is now another objective of the project. To achieve this goal, project personnel began to explain the methodology by which some of the indices were compiled.⁷ The effectiveness of other indices has been tested by checking the in-

dices against the records. Finally, as many indices as possible are linked to extant series in the ASV, and then it will be noted whether an index is comprehensive or selective for any one series.

For all researchers, successful use of the inventories in the ASV Index Room is dependent upon a careful examination of the indices and extensive reading of related secondary literature, both historical and modern. This approach is necessary for an understanding of the strategies of compilation of the indices that date from the thirteenth century to the present. The indexing methodology of inventories has evolved over time, just as the records have. In the Index Room, researchers often encounter problems such as calendars appearing to be comprehensive, but actually only listing selected documents in a volume; indices seemingly transcribing volume titles verbatim, when in fact the titles are summarized; indices which describe only a part of a series (without noting that more materials exist); and finally indices which describe materials lost long ago and for which the index entry is the only evidence of an action.

Researchers do not have the advantage of this project's personnel of being able to view the actual records *in situ* on the shelves. Our privileged access to the records allowed us to explore the many nuances in indexing and to test the accuracy of large numbers of index entries. This direct examination of the shelves was instrumental in our successful location of many internal indices, inventories actually located within selected records series.⁸ An understanding of the strengths and limitations of the indices is critical for any researcher's effective use of the Vatican Archives. The published guides and the Vatican staff can-

Room, this single term can indicate any number of types of finding aids including calendars, lists of file folders or volume titles, protocols, rubrics, or *schedari* (a type of subject inventory). In this paper, the term "indices" will refer to the many kinds of finding aids in the ASV. The terms indices, inventories, and finding aids will be used interchangeably in this paper.

⁷In general, ASV indices primarily denote arrangement and do not provide substantial descriptive notes.

⁸As with all indices in the ASV, these internal indices vary in their comprehensiveness. Some list only a part of a selected series, and others are full listings of series.

not supply this understanding for most new researchers.⁹

The MARC AMC Linking Entry Complexity Note (580) is also insufficient to denote some types of relationships between series in the ASV. The name of this field suggests more than the field actually allows. Although one can note all types of relationships, the only entries which can be linked are smaller parts to a whole, such as series to a record group. Therefore, in the United States, the Linking Entry Complexity Note is most often used to indicate a hierarchical or part of a whole relationship. In these cases, the 580 field is linked to the Host Item Entry field (773) which defines the larger entity. Because of the limitations of the 773 field, which can only be used to link records in a part/whole relationship, few other types of relationships, such as predecessor or successor series, are conventionally noted by American archivists, perhaps because they cannot be formally linked by using the MARC AMC

format. While these types of relationships are often indicated in the ASV database, the inability to link these related series using the MARC AMC format is a definite hindrance for researchers. It is not enough to note these related record series in the Scope Note (520) or the Linking Entry Complexity Note (580) because information in scope notes is not readily searchable/retrievable. It would be more useful if researchers could follow these relationships through additional related records links incorporated into the MARC AMC format.¹⁰ Furthermore, the MARC AMC format does not allow for an adequate portrayal of several central offices of the Catholic Church with certain financial, legal, and secretarial functions serving multiple offices. Often copies of documents or separate data on transactions are kept by two or more offices, which increases the possible locations where a researcher may locate pertinent information. Entities with these overarching functions include the Apostolic Datary and the Secretary of Briefs.

Office competencies can be traced through the MARC AMC Genre/Form Heading field (655) and the Index Term/Function field (657). For many ASV holdings, form relates to function in a manner unfamiliar to American archivists. Although provenance has been maintained for ninety-five percent of the holdings in the ASV, clerical functions have migrated between offices within one congregation as well as between congregations. The Linking Entry field (580) is used to denote predecessor and successor

⁹There are many guides to the Vatican Archives, however none provides an exhaustive list of all series in the Vatican Archives. The only guide currently available in English is Leonard P. Boyle, O.P., *A Survey of the Vatican Archives and of its Medieval Holdings* (Toronto: Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies, 1972). Two subject guides also provide information on all holdings, beyond what their geographic titles suggest. These two are Lajos Pásztor, *Guida delle Fonti per la Storia dell'America Latina: Negli Archivi della Santa Sede e Negli Archivi Ecclesiastici d'Italia* (Vatican City: Archivio Segreto Vaticano, 1970) and Lajos Pásztor, *Guida delle Fonti per la Storia dell'Africa a Sud del Sahara: Negli Archivi della Santa Sede e Negli Archivi Ecclesiastici d'Italia* (Zug, Switzerland: Inter Documentation Company for UNESCO, 1983). This latter was also published by the Vatican Archives as *Collectanea Archivi Vaticani*, 3.

Since the publication of Boyle's guide and Pásztor's 1970 guide, some of the indices in the Vatican Archives Index room have been renumbered. As a result, these guides are no longer as accurate as they were originally. The most recent publication by Germano Gualdo provides some of the best information on using core record series in the Vatican Archives. See Germano Gualdo, *Sussidi per la Consultazione dell'Archivio Vaticano*, nuova ed. (Vatican City: Archivio Vaticano, 1989-).

¹⁰The validation of the Additional Physical Form Entry field (776) for use in the MARC AMC format in the Update no. 3 (Oct. 1990) to *USMARC Format For Bibliographic Data* created an additional field for linking different physical mediums of the same materials. This is valuable for archivists and librarians dealing with multiple versions and a step in the right direction. Of greater significance to archivists will be the implementation of format integration, beginning in 1993. Format integration will allow record series to be linked horizontally (eg. predecessor and successor series) as well as vertically.

relationships. However, form terms provide another searchable means of tracing these changes. Certain genres of form terms, such as bulls and briefs (papal), are readily recognizable forms. In fact, the English-language equivalents for these form terms appear in the *Art and Architecture Thesaurus*.¹¹

There is a real need for the development of a standard list of foreign/diplomatic genre/form terms. The lack of such a list impedes the computerized exchange of archival data internationally and will be a recurring problem in any efforts, both here and abroad, to incorporate foreign manuscript and archival materials into American bibliographic networks. The definition and English-language equivalents of other forms of ASV material are more elusive. Any attempt at translating these other forms is out of the question, since acceptable English-language equivalents often do not exist. In relation to the Vatican Archives Project, compiling a list of form terms is difficult because the preparation of adequate definitions requires the use of texts concerning such diverse disciplines as diplomatics, canon law, and ecclesiology.¹² For these reasons, the Vatican Archives Project includes only the initial steps towards the de-

velopment of an authority list of form terms for the ASV database. Until these authority list terms are developed, the MARC AMC format cannot be utilized to its full potential when cataloguing foreign archival materials.

The Vatican Archives Project staff deliberated at length over the most appropriate voice through which to present information on ASV holdings in the database. We wondered whether the conventional authoritative stance employed in American bibliographic networks and library computer systems best serves archivists or researchers. The staff has speculated that perhaps a deviation from the standard objective bibliographic database language, through the use of interpretive analyses and the inclusion of ongoing questions, is necessary in order for these databases to become better research tools. For example, as the Vatican Archives Project progressed, time and priorities affected the relative value placed on following leads to verify connections between records series and indices. Pursuing leads resulted in the discovery of valuable new access points in some cases. At other times, only partial trails became apparent. For example, in the ASV, there is a collection entitled "Archivio dello Studio Belli;" likewise, in the BAV there is a collection identified as the "Carte Belli." The connection between these two collections is not known; moreover, a researcher using only one of these collections might never learn of the other's existence. Reports on these efforts, whether successful or not, can be valuable to future researchers. However, it is difficult to pass along this hard-earned information in the traditional language of the authoritative, objective bibliographic database. At times, we chose to abandon the objective stance to make suggestions or pose questions.

The addition of interpretive entries could enhance the authority and reliability of the entire database. Analytical entries could prevent repetitive or misguided research and

¹¹The primary authority lists for form terms employed by archives in the United States are in the *Art and Architecture Thesaurus* (Williamstown, MA: Art Information Program of the J. Paul Getty Trust, 1983-) and Thomas Hickerson and Elaine Engst, comp., *Form Terms for Archival and Manuscript Control* (Palo Alto, California: Research Libraries Group, 1985). Both of these have been constructed for use in American repositories, whose records obviously date primarily from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

¹²Different methods of creating authority form lists appear in Helena Zinkham, Patricia D. Cloud, and Hope Mayo, "Providing Access by Form of Materials, Genre, and Physical Characteristics: Benefits and Techniques," *American Archivist* 52 (Summer 1989): 300-319. The interactive approach of Dutch archivists and scholars provides a better model for future improvements in the ASV data subset. See David Bearman and Peter Sigmond, "Explorations of Form of Material Authority Files by Dutch Archivists," *American Archivist* 50 (Spring 1987): 249-253.

they could suggest new avenues of investigation. Furthermore, the placement of interpretive notes in the database would be preferable to the maintenance of an unofficial, more interpretive database at the Bentley Library in Michigan. Our deliberations underscore Mary Jo Pugh's observation that not enough is known about researchers' use of bibliographic networks.¹³ Perhaps American archivists should question the value of striving for strict objectivity (often erroneous or feigned?) in MARC AMC records. Does such an effort best serve researchers? David Bearman has cited the need for databases to support conflicting information in authority files. The same reasons can be used to argue for including conflicting or openly interpretive information in bibliographic records. Bearman has written that "scholarly databases must support conflicting authority records pointing to the same entity, each with its own authority source, because the nature of scholarship is not served by the assertion of a single authority source."¹⁴

As the Vatican Archives Project evolved, project personnel realized the need to provide guidance through the vast ASV bibliography. The ongoing *Bibliografia dell'Archivio Vaticano* contains citations covering five hundred years of scholarship in the Vatican Archives. This extensive bibliography includes historical studies, reprinted documents, and published indices to various series.¹⁵ In some instances, there is a bewildering array of books and articles concerning a series. In other cases, no publications are listed for a given series. Gill

continues to do extensive reading of this bibliography and to suggest appropriate articles for novice researchers and other articles for scholars who are already familiar with the ASV. This information will be incorporated into the ASV data subset by employing the Citation Note/References (510), Finding Aid Note (555), or Publication Notes (581) fields. Ideally, the entire *Bibliografia* could eventually be incorporated into the database in this manner.

Out of all these variations and additions emerges yet another question: is the Vatican Archives data subset a group of bibliographic or authority records? The database increasingly resembles a grouping of authority records as it accrues more and more information on diplomatic forms and the internal procedures, functions, and histories of different congregations. Such information may in fact be of greater benefit to scholars than any series-specific information in the database. Gill's and Carlen's work on the internal procedures and functions of different entities is particularly valuable. Traditional library assumptions about the distinctions between bibliographic and authority data do not necessarily hold for archival materials. Should archival records be bibliographic when their nature, analysis, and integrity are integrally linked to their provenance and to the authority which created or compiled them?¹⁶

The Vatican Archives Project also raises issues about the diversity of automated sys-

¹³Mary Jo Pugh, "The Illusion of Omniscience: Subject Access and the Reference Archivist," *American Archivist* 45 (Winter 1982): 33-44.

¹⁴David Bearman, "Archival and Bibliographic Information Networks," *Archives and Library Administration*, ed. Lawrence McCrank (Binghamton, NY: Haworth Press, 1986), 107.

¹⁵Giulio Battelli, ed., *Bibliografia dell'Archivio Vaticano* (Vatican City: Archivio Vaticano, 1962-1966).

¹⁶The important distinction between bibliographic and authority data has been the subject of many articles. A good analysis of the questions surrounding this issue is Max J. Evans, "Authority Control: An Alternative to the Record Group Concept," *American Archivist* 49 (Summer 1986): 249-261. Several other articles also approach this question from a research standpoint including: Bearman, 104; Pugh, 41; and Richard H. Lytle, "Intellectual Access to Archives: I. Provenance and Content Indexing Methods of Subject Retrieval," *American Archivist* 43 (Winter 1980), 68 and Lytle, "Intellectual Access to Archives: Report on an Experiment," *American Archivist* 43 (Spring 1980), 194.

tems which employ the MARC AMC format. In addition to the conventional usage and limitations of the MARC AMC format, there are constraints surrounding the implementation of the MARC AMC format in different computer systems and bibliographic networks that impede the international exchange of data. Obviously some systems and networks can manipulate archival data better than others. Networks, such as RLIN, are designed to rely upon the interpretation of data by professional archivists and librarians. The Vatican Archives Project staff has wondered about the interpretation of the ASV data subset by archivists, librarians, and researchers. Even for the same record series, the intermediary role of archivists, the display of information on the computer screen, and automated retrieval abilities may vary considerably from one computer system or country to another. A particular concern is whether unassisted researchers will be able to interpret the maze of information. Unlike the guides previously published, the Vatican Archives Project will list the approximately 1,000 series and subseries in the Vatican Archives.

Richard Lytle has cited browsing as a significant user behavior.¹⁷ Is it conceivable to expect researchers to browse the entire set of ASV series descriptions, either on-line or in print? At what point does increased information add confusion and when does it open up more possibilities for research? American archivists still have much to learn about the formation of questions and strategies by scholars who search for archival information through library computer systems and national bibliographic networks. The Vatican Archives Project staff agrees that, at the very least, it is necessary to incorporate an introduction to the use

and structure of the ASV MARC AMC data in both the RLIN network in the United States and the GEAC system at the Vatican Library and the ASV. The project staff has also discussed the need for a printed introduction to explain further the most effective utilization of the ASV data subset in RLIN and GEAC. Such a tool would be similar to those produced by the Research Libraries Group for working with the on-line Art and Architecture Thesaurus. The project staff is less sure as to the role and the necessity of other print products which reproduce all or part of the database, such as a guide to the Index Room or another traditional published guide to the ASV holdings.

The Vatican Archives Project seeks to increase access to the ASV not only through listing more series and collections, but also by using computer technology to tie together some of the disparate threads one encounters when using the archival materials, indices, and the published guides to the Vatican Archives. The MARC AMC format contains the necessary elements to provide adequate descriptions of indices, bibliographic references, and form/genre terms. The development of an authority list of form/genre terms, for this project, has fallen behind the ability to employ them. Likewise, while the MARC AMC format is able to denote complex relationships between series, the limitations of the format to link these relationships is both frustrating and a real impediment for scholars. It is in this area that changes in the MARC AMC format would have a real impact.

Once the ASV data subset is incorporated into the RLIN network and the GEAC system in the Vatican Library and Archives in 1992, the next essential improvements will become even more apparent. Undoubtedly additional questions will emerge concerning the international exchange of

¹⁷Lytle, "Intellectual Access to Archives: I. Provenance and Content Indexing Methods of Subject Retrieval," 68.

archival data. Despite all the technological transformations that expedite and expand the amount of information available world-

wide, the traditional role of the archivist as interpreter continues to serve a necessary and valuable function.

Pushing MARC AMC To Its Limits: The Vatican Archives Project

Abstract: The USMARC AMC was used to create a computerized access system for the Vatican archives in a collaborative effort between Vatican personnel and American scholars and archivists. The two initial goals of the Vatican Archives Project were to create and enter series level descriptions for all holdings in the *Archivio Segreto Vaticano* (ASV) and to research, compile, and enter agency histories for all central offices of the Catholic Church. The author discusses the challenge posed by the application of the MARC AMC format to ASV records, especially that posed by the seeming limitations of fields Finding Aids Note (555), Linking Entry Complexity Note (580), and Genre/Form Heading (655). The need to include interpretive analyses in addition to conventional objective description is also discussed, as well as concerns and comments on the international exchange of archival data.

Développer le format MARC AMC jusqu'à ses limites: le projet des archives du Vatican

Résumé: Le format USMARC AMC a été utilisé, dans un effort de collaboration entre le personnel du Vatican, les historiens américains et les archivistes américains afin de créer un système d'accès informatisé des Archives du Vatican. Les deux buts initiaux du projet des Archives du Vatican étaient de créer et de décrire au niveau de la série tous les fonds conservés par l'Archivio Segreto Vaticano (ASV) et de faire la recherche, compiler et de saisir les données historiques des agences de tous les bureaux centraux de l'Église catholique. L'auteur discute du défi posé par l'application du format MARC AMC pour la description des documents conservés aux ASV, particulièrement des restrictions apparentes des zones instruments de recherche (555), saisie de liaison des notes complexes (580), et genre/forme des vedettes matières (655). Le besoin d'inclure des analyses interprétatives en plus de la description objective conventionnelle est aussi discuté de même que les préoccupations et commentaires sur l'échange international de données archivistiques.

Das MARC AMC bis an die Grenze seiner Möglichkeiten ausnützen: Das Vatikan-Archiv-Projekt

Abstrakt: Bei den gemeinsamen Bemühungen von Mitarbeitern des Vatikans und von amerikanischen Geisteswissenschaftlern und Archivaren wurde das USMARC AMC dazu verwendet, ein computerisiertes Zugriffssystem für die Archive des Vatikans erstellen. Die zwei ursprünglichen Ziele des Vatikan-Archiv-Projekts waren die, Beschreibungen der jeweiligen Ebene der Serien für die ganzen Bestände des Archivio Segreto Vaticano (ASV) herzustellen und einzugeben, und die Geschichte aller Zentralen Amtsstellen der katholischen Kirche zu erforschen, zusammenzutragen und einzugeben. Der Autor bespricht die bei der Anwendung des MARC AMC Formats auf die ASV Dokumente auftretenden Probleme, besonders die, die durch die scheinbaren Einschränkungen der Felder *Finding Aid Note* (555), *Linking Entry Complexity Note* (580) und *Genre/Form Heading* (655) verursacht werden. Die Notwendigkeit, zusätzlich zur konventionellen objektiven Beschreibung interpretierende Analysen einzubeziehen, wird genau so diskutiert wie Bedenken und Kommentare zum internationalen Austausch archivarischer Daten.

Impulsando MARC AMC hasta sus límites: el proyecto de los Archivos Vaticanos

Resumen: El USMARC AMC fue usado para crear un sistema de acceso computadorizado para los Archivos Vaticanos en un esfuerzo de colaboración del personal vaticano y los intelectuales y archivistas americanos. Las dos metas iniciales del Proyecto de los Archivos Vaticanos fueron crear e introducir las descripciones a nivel de series para todo lo que posee el *Archivio Segreto Vaticano* (ASV) e investigar, compilar e introducir historias de las agencias para todas las oficinas centrales de la Iglesia Católica. El autor examina el reto propuesto por la aplicación del formato MARC AMC a los documentos de ASV, especialmente aquellos propuestos por las aparentes limitaciones del campo instrumentos de investigación (555), nota compleja de enlaces de entradas (580) y género/forma del encabezamiento (655). La necesidad de incluir análisis interpretativos en adición a la descripción objetiva convencional es también discutida, así como los intereses y comentarios sobre el intercambio internacional de datos archivológicos.