

Summary of the Papers Presented at the 2013 Conference of IIAS and Published in “Atlanti” 2013

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The 2013 Conference dealt with two themes: *History of archives and archival science from 1950 onwards* and *Communication to young generations and among cultural heritage institutions*.

Tome 1, History of archives and archival science from 1950 onwards

Inaugural session

Opening addresses and greetings were delivered by Peter Pavel Klasinc, Director of IIAS, Grazia Tatò, Director of the IIAS Autumn Archival School, Claudia Salmini, Director of the State Archives of Trieste, Mariella Di Francesco, representative of the Province of Trieste, Laura Famulari, representative of the City of Trieste, Franci Demšar, Director of the Slovenian Research Agency and Ludvik Toplak, President of Alma Mater Europea - The European Centre Maribor. All speakers emphasized the importance of the two topics selected for the Conference. The representatives of the Italian and Slovenian authorities expressed their satisfaction on the work and achievements of IIAS and congratulated the European University of Maribor on the opening of post-graduate studies in archival science and documentology.

The Conference was then addressed by David Leitch, Secretary General of the ICA. He reviewed the role played by ICA and reported on the recent structural changes within the organization. He concluded his remarks by expressing his hope that the membership of ICA will expand.

Trudy Huskamp Peterson presented the special issue of *Atlanti* offered to Charles Kecskeméti at the occasion of his 80th birthday

Peter Pavel KLASINC, Activities of the International Institute for Archival Science, Trieste - Maribor from October 2012 to October 2013 (21)¹

Scholarly contacts of IIAS with the professional communities of the member countries were strengthened through visits and lectures by the members of the Executive Committee. IIAS obtained the accrediting of an MA in Archival studies in the Alma Mater Europaea, Maribor. In concluding his report, Prof. Klasinc expressed his gratitude to all those, sponsors and professionals, who contributed to the successes achieved during the elapsed year.

This report is followed by the Summary of the Papers presented at the 2013 Conference (27) drawn up by the author of this present Summary.

History of archives and archival science from 1950 onwards

Grazia TATÒ, Archival Science, Archives and Archivists Between 20th and 21th Century: an Accelerated Evolution (37)

Prof. Tatò confessed her difficulty in summarizing the main features of the archival history in Italy since 1950. The progress achieved in various sectors of the archival science - theory, legislation, methodology, digitization, interdisciplinary cooperation with the researchers - are well documented in a rich literature (the bibliography lists 17 titles, published between 1972 and 2011). Donato Tamblé's *Italian Contemporary Archival Theory. Historical Critic Profile (1950-1990)* highlights the most important issues of contemporary archival science.

1. Within brackets: the page where the paper begins.

Trudy HUSKAMP PETERSON, National Archives and the International Council on Archives: Converging and Diverging (41)

In the first part of the paper, the author presents the creation period of ICA (1946-1950), analyses the difficulties in securing adequate funding for the program activities and the development of the organisational structures (CITRA, Regional Branches, Sections). The changes that occurred in the governance of the national archival institutions from the 1990s on, led to allocate an increased weight to the professional associations and individual members within the organization.

Andrei RYBAKOU, The Formation and Development of Archival Science in the Republic of Belarus (49)

The paper outlines the evolution of archival thought, methodology, technology and standardization in independent Belarus. Structures have been established for professional education (BeNITsED) and research (BeNIIDAD). The Belarusian archival system needs increased human and financial resources for addressing emerging priorities, such as the modernizing of records management, archival automation and the long-term preservation of e-documents.

Eugenio BUSTOS RUZ - Maria del Carmen MASTROPIERRO, Archival Science Since 1950 in Latin American Countries with Spanish as Official Language (57)

Regional archival cooperation started in 1961 with the convening of the First Interamerican Meeting of Archives in Washington, at the initiative of Theodore R. Schellenberg, under the aegis of the Organisation of American States. The Meeting decided to create the Interamerican Association of Archives, which became, in 1973, ICA's Latin American Regional Branch (ALA). The Archives School of Cordoba University (Argentina) became a Multinational Training Centre in 1972. The paper summarizes the cooperative actions carried out until the 2010s. A table presents the archival legislation and facilities in eight Hispano-American countries (Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay).

Živana HEĐBELL, History of Archives in Croatia after the World War Two (69)

A precise description of the state archival network of Croatia (16 repositories, 101 km of shelving, 462 employees, ca.8000 users per year), of the main events of the development from 1950 onwards, legal texts, regulations (appraisal, storage, access) and the application of international standards.

Sharon ALEXANDER-GOODING, Historical Development of Caribbean Archives and Record Keeping 1950 to Present (79)

In the English-speaking Caribbean countries, the organization of archival infrastructures started in the 1950s: the Jamaican Archives was established in 1955 and the University of the West Indies (UWI) initiated archival education in 1958. Permanent regional cooperation began with the First Caribbean Archival Conference, held in 1965. CARBICA, ICA's Regional Branch and UWI play a major role. Several international bodies support and implement important projects and activities. The professional community urges stronger efforts for accelerating archival development.

Michal WANNER, Basic Rules of Archival Processing, or the Evolution of the Czech Archivists' Bible (87)

From 1959 on, the operations of the Czech archives were governed by the Basic Rules of Archival Processing, which laid down the principles to be followed in appraisal, arrangement and description. The technological, political and legal changes that affected the archival field since 1959, in particular, computerization, standardization and the promotion of human and civil rights imposed to revise, restructure and complement the Basic Rules. The new version was issued in 2013.

Sejidalija GUŠIĆ, Archives in Bosnia and Herzegovina mid 20th and early 21st Century: Comparisons and Parallels (99)^{2*}

The public archival system was built up in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina between 1947 and the 1980s. The Archives Act of 1965 placed the network of city and district archives under the authority of the Archives of the Republic. After 1992, in the independent Bosnia and Herzegovina,

2. *The author did not take the floor at the session.

the archival system was decentralized. There is neither central archival authority nor single Archives Act, each of the 11 archive operates under a regional law. The author pleads for the urgent restoration of the unified system, the only way to preserve the archival heritage and to manage properly the archival activities throughout the Republic.

Jelka MELIK - Mateja JERAJ, Beginnings of the Slovenian Archival Science in the Second Half of the Twentieth Century (111)

The Slovenian archival system and science developed gradually after the Second World War, when Slovenia was one of the republics of federal Yugoslavia. The central archives was founded in 1945, the archival law adopted in 1950, the Association of archivists created in 1954 and four regional archives (Ptuj, Piran, Koper and Celje) established in the 1950s. Slovenian archivists participate in the activities of the International Council on Archives since 1956.

Antonio MONTEDURO, From Sources of History to Sources of Democracy: Archives from 1950 (121)*

The introduction of information technology, the digitization of analogue documents and the production of electronic records opened a new era the history of archives. Proper management of archives is instrumental in expanding democracy and strengthening the rule of law. Thanks to the computer technology, finding aids and huge compounds of archival documents are made available on the web. The archival policy of the EU and the efforts of the professional community are promoting easier access to the documents and thus support the democratic life in contemporary society.

Josef HANUS - Emília HANUSOVÁ, History and Development of Preservation of Archives and Library Documents in the Slovak Republic: from Handicraft to International Interdisciplinary Conservation Science (127)

The article summarizes the history of preservation and conservation research and activities in Slovakia since the establishment, in the 1950s, of the first workshops in the three main custodial institutions, the National Archives, the National Library and the University Library of Bratislava. In cooperation with universities, scientific institutes and industrial corporations, major research projects were carried out on storage facilities, paper ageing, permanent paper, inks and printers. The Slovak experts are participating in EU projects on the preservation of the cultural heritage and in international digitization projects.

Meena GAUTAM, History of Archives and Archival Sciences from 1950 Onwards Based on Indian Practices (135)

After an overview of Indian archival history before the British rule, the paper focuses on the developments in independent India since 1947. Are covered the construction of facilities for the National and State Archives, access regulations, partition of archives with Pakistan, microfilming in Britain, archival training, publication program, and the computerization and digitization program AIMS initiated in 1998;

Azem KOŽAR, Archival Achievements of Bosnia and Herzegovina (149)

The program for the reconstruction of the archival system, initiated after the war, in 1995, is still ongoing. The network of 12 archive services preserve 4000 holdings on 44 000 linear meters of shelving, installed on 12 500 m² of storage space, the office and working premises totalling 2500 m². From a staff of 135 employees, 60 have higher education degrees. Four archival journals are published. Although progress has been achieved in archival science and professionalization, a radical modernization program should be undertaken.

Anna KOSOVA, Story and Actual Problems of the State Archive of Sevastopol (Crimea, Ukraine) (159)

The State Archives of Sebastopol was founded in 1921 for the preservation of the historical records of the city. In 1960, the Archives were accommodated in the orthodox cathedral, which has been retroceded to the Church in the 1990s. Temporarily the Archives are located in a building of the Telecommunications Company. Besides the public (state and city records), the Archives preserve private papers of writers, artists and scholars. Various problems are to be addressed currently: need for adequate facilities, shortage of qualified manpower and introduction of democratic access rules.

Magdalena MAROSZ, Short History of Polish State Archives From 1950 Onwards (165)

The Decrees of 1919 and 1922 had unified the archival systems inherited from the three partitioning powers. A series of legal and regulatory texts adopted between 1951 and 1983 governed the state archival network placed under the authority of the Director General. After 1951, the State Archives absorbed local government, family, and business archives. Since 1989, the Archives Act of 1983 has been amended several times so as to adapt it to the new political system of the country. Significant changes have been introduced, during the last 25 years, with respect to access, re-privatization of archives of non-governmental origin and the wide area of information technology.

Mikhail V. LARIN, Main Stages of Archives Development in Russia (173)

The history of Russian archives may be divided into three periods: from the 11th century to 1917, the Soviet period and the modern period from 1991 on. The first archival regulations were introduced in the Grand Duchy of Moscow in the mid 16th century. During the two centuries of the Russian Empire, the archival system developed at the central and local levels through successive reforms. The Soviet period organized for the first time an archival network and a central archival authority. Between 1917 and 1991, a complex archival system was built up based on the concept of the State Archival Fond. After 1991, the system was reorganized, at the federal, regional and local levels, under a series of legal texts. Private archives may be established and access policy was democratized.

Jovan P. POPOVIĆ, Development of the Archival Legislation in the Former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Since 1950 (181)

The paper surveys the legal texts adopted in Yugoslavia from 1950 to 1998. In 1964, the competency in archival matters (except on the federal level) was transferred to the Republics. Each of them adopted its archival legislation. They were followed, in the 1970s, by the two autonomous regions. The author of this paper published, in 1987, the complete set of the legal texts issued before that date (*Zbirka propisa iz arhivske delatnosti*). After 1993, each of the six Republics stemmed from Yugoslavia, introduced new archival laws.

Jasna POŽGAN, Development of Archival Service in the County of Medjmurje (197)

The archival material and activities of the Medjmurje, the northernmost district of Croatia, were placed under the authority of the Historic Archives of Varaždin until 2008. That year, the collection centre of čakovec was moved to štrigova in the newly founded State Archives of the Medjmurje.

Elisabeth SCHÖGGL-ERNST, Austria's Archives from the 20th to the 21st Century (205)

After the Second World War, a new period began in the history of Austrian archives. The Austrian State Archives, founded in 1945, unified the central archival institutions. Denazification was engaged and the archives damaged during the war were restored. The paper focuses 1) on the activities, professional groups, congresses and publications of the Association of Austrian Archivists founded in 1967 and 2) on the changing archival science themes that have been given successively priority interest: appraisal and accessioning, preservation and conservation, buildings, legal matters, digitization, e-documents and professional education.

Slobodanka CVETKOVIĆ, Development of Archival Service in Serbia in the Second Half of Twentieth Century (215)

The paper presents facts, legal texts and statistics on the archival system of Serbia during the second half of the 20th century. The public archival network comprising 37 repositories was built up between 1945 and 1992. (In 1952, there were 23 repositories, including the Central Archives established in 1900 and the Archives of Vojvodina, founded in 1926.) The following sections of the paper cover legislation, finances and buildings, human resources, archival education, association and publications. Special attention is given to the political environment of the archives in socialist Serbia.

Yolanda CAGIGAS OCEJO - José Luis MÍNGUEZ GOYANES - Pepita RAVENTÓS - Eva ROCA I MARQUÈS, History of Spanish University Archives (235)

In the last 30 years, the archives of Spanish universities experienced an exponential growth. The number of universities with organized archives grew from 8 in 1980 to 53 in 2012. The status and the hierarchical position of the archives differ from university to university. The paper surveys the human

resources, infrastructures, services to users, holdings, arrangement and description of the records, utilized standards, computerization, e-administration, storage of e-records and externalization of services. In spite of their steady development, university archives encounter difficulties. They need additional storage facilities and professional staff.

Miroslav NOVAK, The Effects of Information Technologies on the Design of Archival Doctrine (251)

The generalization of the e-technology in the archival field, while did not invalidate the fundamental principles, had consequences on their application in accessioning, arrangement and description. The principle of provenance based on the concept of fond remains valid but the structuring of the material in an e-environment may follow the principle of pertinence. For solving the complex problems raised by the use of information technology, intensive theoretical research is requested.

Francis GARABA, Capturing the Broad Spectrum of Human Experience: Some Suggestions on the Adoption of the Hybrid Model as an Appraisal Methodology (259)

In order to avoid selective preservation necessarily based on subjective judgements, the author pleads for the hybrid approach. The originals deemed disposable by the appraising archivist could and should be preserved on microforms or in digital images.

Anna ALEKSEENKO, The History of the Central State Scientific and Technical Archives of Ukraine (CSSTA of Ukraine) (265)

The Central State Archives of scientific-technical publications was renamed CSSTA in 1992. The holdings consist of 245 fonds totalling 570 000 individual files and 951 sets of scientific and technical publications. The article gives an overview of the main archive groups in mining, energy production, chemical industry, mechanical engineering, transport and architecture.

Bogdan Florin POPOVICI, Snapshots of Romanian Archival Ideas in the Second Half of 20th Century. Part 1: Preliminaries (269)

The State Archives Act of 1924 provided a unified legal framework for the archives of the various historical provinces. It governed the archival activities until 1951. The paper analyses the Romanian archival organisation, policy, professional methodology, arrangement description and terminology in the interwar period and the role of Aurelian Sacerdoțeanu, the leading personality of the profession.

Svetlana USPRCOVA, Establishment and Development of the State Archives and the Archive Service in Macedonia, from 1951 till Today (279)

The State Archives of the Republic of Macedonia was established in 1951 on the basis of the Archives Law adopted that same year. During the following decade, a public archival network comprising nine regional and local archive services was built up. Since the declaration of independence (1991), two texts of major importance were adopted: the Decree on the management of current records, in 1996 and the Law on the processing, storage and use of the analogue and electronic archival material, in 2012.

Jasmina ŽIVKOVIĆ, Development of the Preventive Conservation of Archives in Serbia: Example in History Archive Požarevac (289)

The systematic protection of the archival and registry material began in Serbia after the Second World War. The paper surveys the regulatory and legal texts on the preservation and conservation of the archives issued between 1948 and 1994. In the Historical Archives of Požarevac, a special department takes care of the storage and preservation of the paper and digital documents.

IIAS Descriptors (304) in Slovenian, Hebrew, French, German, Spanish, English and Italian from 2.1 *Climate* to 3.6 *Storage containers*.

Tome 2, Communication to young generations and among cultural heritage institutions

Peter Pavel KLASINC, Relations of Archivists to Young Generation, to the Presentation of Archives and Archival Material and to Cultural and Other Institutions (13)

When addressing young generations, an important duty of the profession, archivists pursue two objectives: to make known the responsibilities and action of the archival institutions and to heighten the historical culture of the young people through the presentation of documents. Many archivists use in this activity social networking sites, e.g. Facebook and Twitter. Cooperation with libraries and museums adds to the efficiency of the action.

Anabella BARROSO ARAHUETES, The Ecclesiastical Historical Archive of Biscay (AHEB-BEHA) and the ICARO Center: a Didactic Resource and a Challenge for Interactive Dissemination (23)

The diocese of Bilbao created in 1950, established in 1976 the Ecclesiastic-Historical Archives of Biskaia (AHEB-BEHA) for concentrating and preserving the pre-1900 parochial documentation. The Archives proceeded to extensive microfilming and digitization of the material and made available the catalogue on the website. Thousands of copies are delivered for genealogical, historical and legal research. The ICARO centre for the knowledge of history conducts the educational program of AHEB-BEHA, directed to all three levels of schooling.

Olena US, The Collaboration of the Central State Electronic Archive of Ukraine With Science Institutions and Universities in the Fields of Electronic Records Long-Term Keeping and Education for Working With Electronic Records (37)

The CSEA of Ukraine, the only storage centre of e-records in the country (established in 2007), in handling the accessioned digital records observes the basic principle of provenance. In pursuing its primary objectives, i.e. to secure reliable preservation and to maintain the authenticity of the e-records, CSEA cooperates with universities and scientific institutions. Recent efforts of CSEA concentrated on the particularly vulnerable personal e-documents.

Snežana PEJOVIĆ, Training Programme for Young People with Higher Education in Montenegro and the State Archives' Perspective in Provision of Archival Staff (43)

In order to reduce unemployment, two legal texts were adopted in 2012: the *Law on professional training of the people with acquired higher education* and the *Rulebook on the modality of announcing public call, procedure and criteria for professional training*. The Kotor Historical Archives took part in the 9 months course conducted by the universities in order to train suitable candidates interested in filling positions in the Archives of Montenegro.

Oliver BENTZ - Joachim KEMPER, "Archivum Rhenanum": a French-German Project on the Archives of the Upper-Rhine, 2013-2015 (57)

In cooperation with universities and scholarly associations, five French and German public archival institutions of the Upper Rhine, located in Colmar, Strasbourg, Karlsruhe, Speyer and Freiburg-in Breisgau (project leader), undertook to reunite the historical memory of the region. Under this program, supported by the EU, archival sources are made available online to the general public, in both languages, accompanied by explanations. In the present stage, emphasis is given to the Middle Ages and the 20th century.

Inci ÖNAL, Future Thinking With Young Generations (63)

The paper advocates for involving the 14-17 years schoolchildren in archival research especially on local history. Such a program would be beneficial not only to the participating children, but also to the archivists and researchers and would stimulate interest in and support to the archival institutions. The paper outlines the possibilities of launching research projects for young people in the Ottoman Archives, the Land Registry, the foundation Archives, the Court records in the National Library, the Republic Period Archives, the Retirement Fund Archives and the Kizilay Archives.

Joanna Crispina KITINGAN - Majella Marjorie TAN MARQUEZ, The Sabah Archives and Museum: Collaborative Pathway to Memory (71)*

The cultural heritage institutions, i.e. Galleries, Libraries, Archives and Museums (GLAM) of Sabah conduct their outreach programs in close cooperation. The paper comments on the major publications and exhibitions that were realized in Sabah for the general public since the 1980s.

Anna MAŁCZKA, Visitors at Archives: Guided Tours Organized by Archives Section of the Institute of National Remembrance in Poland (77)

The Archives Office of the Institute, established in 1998, acquires, preserves and processes the documents of the security authorities from 1944 to 1990 and of the security apparatus of the Third Reich and the USSR in occupied Poland. The Office has 15 branches and 9 delegations in the country. The Office and its branches organise, every year, special events, exhibitions lectures and guided tours. These events are covered by the national and local media. The Office offers also lessons to high school and university students.

T. Csaba REISZ, Community Culture Activities in the National Archives of Hungary, 2007-2012 (83)*

In pursuance of the Archives Act of 1995, the National Archives of Hungary organizes cultural events for the general public such as the Archives Night each year, participates in the advanced training of archivists and historians and offers lessons on archival and historical themes to groups, either free of charge or for payment. The Appendix lists the lessons for groups or downloadable from the website, proposed under the History is Near-at-Hand programme.

Danijela BRANKOVIĆ, Archives and Schools: Building and Developing Relationship of Cultural Heritage (97)

As shown by the example of North Rhine-Westphalia, local archives may give significant contribution to the teaching of history in schools. In Serbia, the educational programmes do not provide for such cooperation. The author pleads for a close collaboration between archivists and teachers of history in the Vojvodina and for permanent partnership relations between all cultural institutions.

Zdenka SEMLIČ RAJH - Alenka ŠAUPERL, Postcards in Archives and Libraries: Recommendations for Unified Description (107)

Archives, libraries and museums acquire and preserve postcards and describe them according to their specific standards. For a better information of the users, libraries should adopt the description method developed by the Maribor Archives, which places the postcards in their context and provides them with adequate titles.

Rafael Dorian CHELARU, Paradigms and Perspectives of Archival Education in Romania After 1989 (127)

The School of Archival Studies, closely linked to the State Archives, created in the interwar period was suppressed in 1950. Archival education was transferred to the Bucharest University. After 1991, a Faculty of Archivistics was created within the Police Academy and the National Archives opened an Archives school. The two establishments followed the traditional training program based on history and the auxiliary sciences and merged in 2005. Currently nine universities offer course in archival studies. It is expected that emphasis within archival education will shift from historical disciplines to information sciences.

Helina TENNASILM - Edith ESKOR, Learning in Archives: Estonian experience (135)

The Estonian National Archives is closely cooperating with schools and offer selections of documents for history teaching. A School of Archives has been created on Internet by the National Archives for the public interested in history and the learning of palaeography.

Izet ŠABOTIĆ, Education in The Archives of Tuzla Canton: Successful Cooperation of the Archives and Educational Institutions (141)

The Archives of Tuzla canton is conducting intensive collaboration with primary and secondary schools in history teaching and for familiarizing young generations with the role and the work of archives. It cooperates also with various faculties of the University of Tuzla.

Christian KRUSE, *Where the Past Speaks: Children and Young People in Archives* (153)

Through the last fifteen years, an impressively rich cooperative program with secondary schools was implemented by the Main State Archives and the eight State Archives of Bavaria. The "Archive and Schools" program included forward training of teachers, exhibitions and guided tours for students in the archives, the stacks and the workshops. Selections of documents were prepared to support the teaching of historical themes from the Middle Ages to 20th century and seminars organised for 11th and 12th (i.e. terminal) classes of high schools.

Spyridoula ARATHYMOU, *Training the Future Together: the Potential Offer of Archives and Other Cultural Institutions to the Education and Training of Younger Generations* (163)*

Archives, libraries and Museums, responsible for the preservation of the cultural heritage, do cooperate in many countries, both on central and local levels, with the educational system. Various programs are being developed for various age groups to make known to the young generations the cultural institutions and the archive, library and museum material.

Maria KAGALNA, *The Study of Soviet Everyday Life as the Direction of Cooperation of the Central State Archive of Public Organizations of Ukraine with Scientific and Educational Institutions* (169)

In cooperation with several universities, the CSAPO, which preserve the archives of the Communist Party of Ukraine, has carried out research projects on the everyday life of teachers during the Khrushchev "thaw" period (1953-1964). Research covered the measures taken for increasing the number of teachers, the improvement of the wages and the construction of schools. Teachers were in charge of conveying, through lectures, the ideological propaganda to the population.

Andrej RODINIS, *In Between Officials and Scientists: the Profile of Archivists in Bosnia-Herzegovina* (177)

Traditionally, archivists have been educated in Bosnia-Herzegovina as historians. In order to be able to cope with their professional duties of today, archivists need to acquire knowledge and skills in archives administration, information science and informatics. The author pleads for adapting the education of archivists to these exigencies and for organising research in archival science by the archivists.

Mojca HORVAT, *The Development of the Pedagogical Work in Archives* (183)

Archival institutions in Slovenia are visited by school groups from kindergarten children up to university students. Different programs are prepared for them. In the last 5 years, Slovenian archives published a book introducing programs for school groups, a picture book, a puppet show and a play for the youngest visitors, video presentations for youngsters and archival workshops for different age groups. The article also gives some suggestions for further development where archives could take example from museums.

Svetlana PEROVIC IVOVIC, *Archives of Yugoslavia: Informal Education and Intercultural Cooperation* (191)

The Archives of Yugoslavia is cooperating, since 2003, with Belgrade University for the teaching of the history of Royal Yugoslavia. It participates in the celebration of the Archives Day (June 9th) and the Night of Museums in May. As an educational centre, it is active in training and specializing archivists and conservators-resorators.

Miscellany

Alessandro SILVESTRI, *Documents' Production and Record-Keeping in the Kingdoms of Naples and Sicily: History, Historiography and New Research Perspectives* (203)

In the last 50 years, Italian historiography devoted new efforts to study the history of the production and preservation of archives in medieval and early modern Italy. In spite of the historical importance of the South-Italian kingdoms and of their archives kept in the two central repositories of Bourbon Italy in Naples and Palermo, no comprehensive picture has been developed on the chancery and archival history of this part of the country. He advocates for a collaborative approach mobilizing archivists and scholars in order to fill this gap of the Italian historical literature.

Elisabetta BRUNO - Andrea DE CALISTI, Presentation of application SINAPSI (219)

The Sinapsi Project, managed in collaboration by corporate bodies GAP and COPAT, under the supervision of the Italian Ministry of Heritage and Cultural Activity, offers innovative solutions in data structuring and digital archiving.

Conclusion

Mauro TOSTI CROCE (227)

In his closing remarks, Dr. Mauro Tosti Croce, President of the Assembly of the IIAS, highlighted the value of the contributions received on the two conference themes of 2013 and of the IIAS initiatives for the young generation of archivists, the Autumn Archival School and the Multilingual Archival Dictionary.

IIAS Descriptor (233): Same text as at the end of volume 1.

