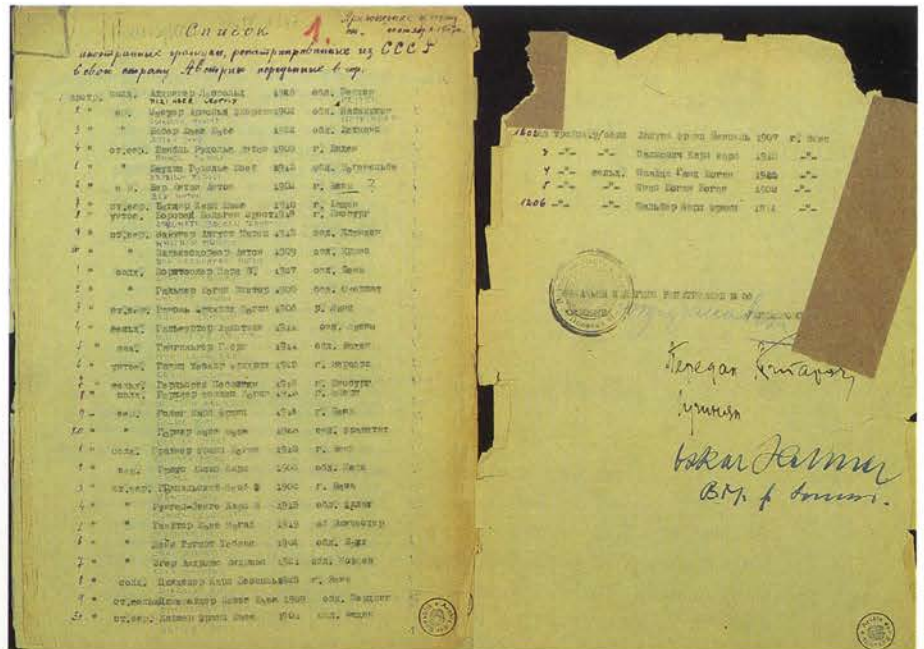


the archives' achievements and tasks. Visitors were given the chance to see the working rooms and store rooms of the archives close to. Parallel to this, a presentation of the archives under the title "archive management in the Archives of the Republic" was held in the main lecture hall, to which historians from the university and representatives from cooperating institutions (administration, archives) had been invited. Members of staff presented their work at the archives and answered questions from the audience. Eminent archivists were invited on September 13. The archivists of international organisations, a section of the international council of archivists, held a meeting showing their interest in the Archives of the Republic.

It seemed that the Archives of the Republic had much to offer. Particularly their practical experience with electronic data processing in modern surroundings were much sought after. With the assistance of members of the Federal Chancellery (today department IV/10) data processing was integrated into the structure of the archives in the very first years of their existence. PROFIDEA (programme for archive information, documentation and development), a special programme for archives designed for the needs of modern archive management was developed right here and gained general approval. It has been adapted several times since and made compatible for networks. Moreover it still operates without major disturbances. Data processing, apart from being used for the internal administration and collection of data for the various records, was also responsible for another important project: With the appropriate technical equipment it was possible to edit professionally the "Informationen des Archivs der Republik" ("information on the Archives of the Republic"), a series of publications, of which four volumes are currently available.

With all the public relations activities the expansion of the archives, both in quality and in size, were by no means neglected. Regular contributions from the ministries have almost doubled the volume of records in the archives since they first moved to the new building. Currently the Archives of the Republic house more than 235,000 cartons and fascicles of records and almost 4.5 kilo-



Transport list for the first official repatriation transport of prisoners of war from the Soviet Union on September 12, 1947; the family names are listed in Cyrillic with the occasional Latin transcription.



Demonstration on Minoritenplatz on September 26, 1950, instigated by the Austrian Communist Party against the 4th wage and price agreement.



REPUBLIK ÖSTERREICH  
DER BUNDESKANZLER

Zl. 6 9 4 4 - Pr.1a/55

Präsidentenkanzlei  
Eing. 12. SEP 1955  
13158 Bto

12. September 1955

12841/b

Hochverehrter Herr Bundespräsident!

Aus Anlaß der Wiedereröffnung des Burgtheaters am Ring findet am Freitag, den 14. Oktober 1955, um 19.30 Uhr, der feierliche Eröffnungsakt des wiederaufgebauten Burgtheatergebäudes in Wien statt. Darüber hinaus wird ein analoger Akt am Samstag, den 5. November 1955, um 11.00 Uhr vormittags im wiederaufgebauten Gebäude des Staatsopertheaters am Ring veranstaltet werden.

Namens der Österreichischen Bundesregierung erlaube ich mir, die Bitte zu stellen, diesen beiden feierlichen Veranstaltungen, in deren Rahmen unsere durch die tragischen Ereignisse des Zweiten Weltkrieges vernichteten größten Kulturinstitute, deren Bestand für das Österreichische Volk von nicht hoch genug einzuschätzender Bedeutung ist, der Öffentlichkeit wiedergegeben werden sollen, persönlich anzuwohnen.

Indem ich der Hoffnung Ausdruck gebe, einer zusagen- den Antwort entgegensehen zu dürfen, zeichne ich, hoch- verehrter Herr Bundespräsident, in steter ausgezeichnete Hochschätzung

An  
Herrn Bundespräsidenten  
Dr. h. c. Theodor Körner,  
W i e n I.

*Julius Raab*

Letter of invitation from Federal Chancellor Julius Raab to Federal President Theodor Körner on the occasion of the reopening of the Burgtheater and the Staatsoper in Vienna.

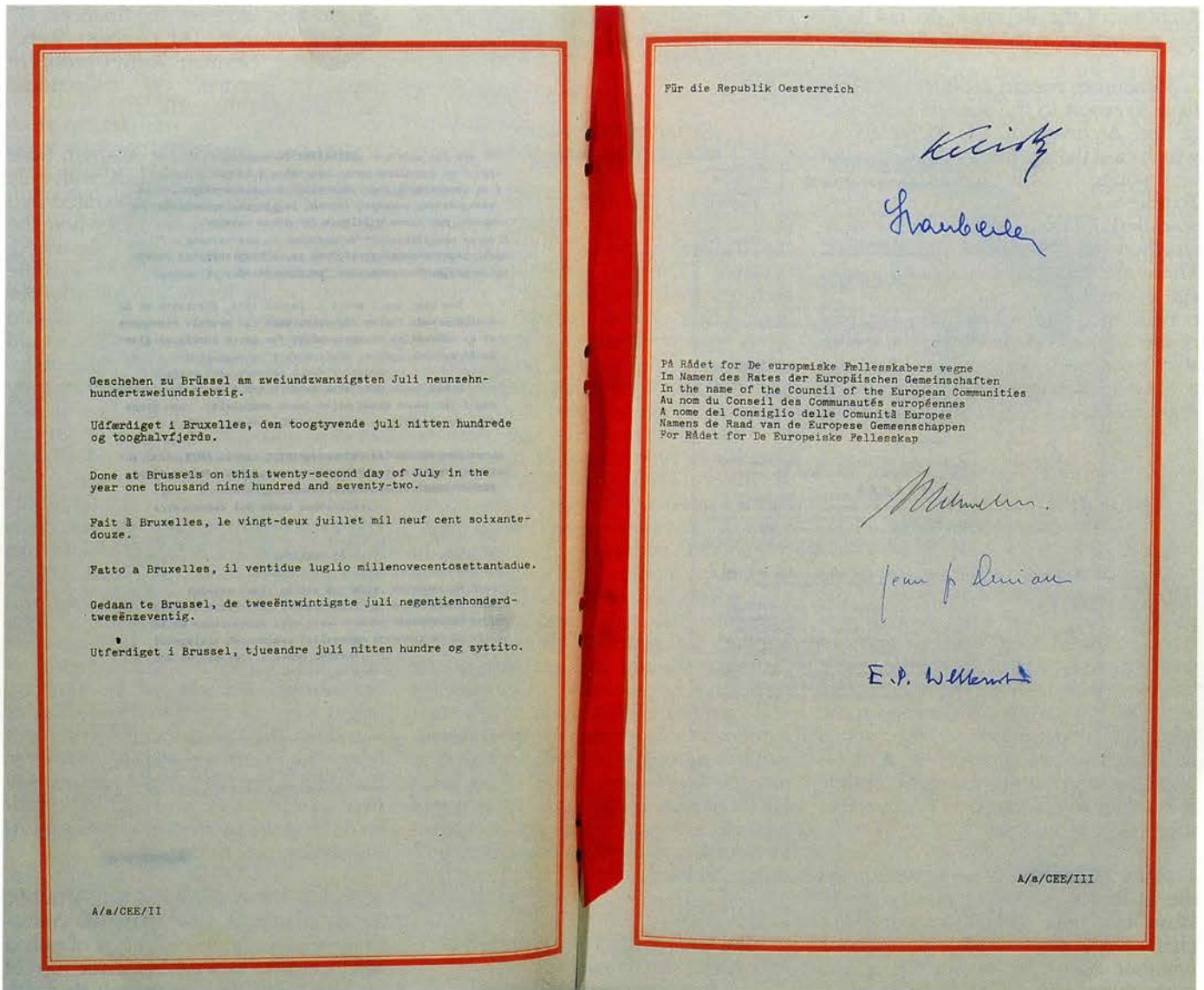
metres of books and card indexes. Of course, these additions to the records of contemporary history also attract more visitors to the Archives of the Republic than before.

Over the past years, orientation towards the outside, a constant search for improvements on the inside, the ability to take criticism and enter into a dialogue, and the expertise of all members of staff have all helped to promote the efficiency of the Archives of the Republic. Being "living" archives, where new and topical documents of administration are regularly taken over and made accessible for research, they need to adapt to the changes in society, to new types of documents or data and to new methods of archiving.

### Taking over the records

Taking over the records which are ready for filing from the offices producing them is one of the main tasks of the Archives of the Republic. Generally these are records no longer required for day-to-day business at the authorities or offices. Currently there is no law which stipulates when records can be transferred to the archives for safe-keeping, it may differ from one organisation to another and also depends on the contacts an archivist may have to the administration and the storage capacities of the registries at the offices in question. As a rule, highly sensitive material such as that produced at the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of the Interior or the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is usually kept longer before being stored in the archives.

Regular contacts, which pave the way for the taking over of records, are usually set up when record producing offices wish to remove some of their material. According to office regulations, records may only be removed from an office or be physically destroyed with the agreement of the *Österreichisches Staatsarchiv* (Austrian State Archives) and the consent of the appropriate department of the Archives of the Republic. All material must be kept at the registries for a minimum of seven years before being selected for removal, which accounts for the fact that the



Geschehen zu Brüssel am zweiundzwanzigsten Juli neunzehnhundertzweundsiebzig.

Udfærdiget i Bruxelles, den toogtyvende juli nitten hundrede og tooghalvfjerds.

Done at Brussels on this twenty-second day of July in the year one thousand nine hundred and seventy-two.

Fait à Bruxelles, le vingt-deux juillet mil neuf cent soixante-douze.

Fatto a Bruxelles, il ventidue luglio millenovecentosettantadue.

Gedaan te Brussel, de tweeëntwintigste juli negentienhonderdtweeënzeventig.

Utfærdiget i Brussel, tjuende juli nitten hundre og syttito.

A/a/CEE/II

Für die Republik Oesterreich

*Kreisky*  
*Franz Beckenbauer*

På Rådet for De europæiske Fællesskabers Vegne  
Im Namen des Rates der Europäischen Gemeinschaften  
In the name of the Council of the European Communities  
Au nom du Conseil des Communautés européennes  
A nome del Consiglio delle Comunità Europee  
Namens de Raad van de Europese Gemeenschappen  
For Rådet for De Europæiske Fællesskab

*M. M. M.*  
*Jean P. Deun*  
*E. P. Wellens*

A/a/CEE/III

Agreement between the Republic of Austria and the European Economic Community of July 22, 1972. Former Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky signed the agreement on behalf of Austria.

Archives of the Republic do not hold any records from the years after 1987.

Sometimes record producing offices have to resort to the storage capacities of the Archives of the Republic, in which case the archives will also accept very young records (approx. 10 years). To relieve the registries at the ministries, so-called intermediate archives were attached to the main organization. These are kept separate from the storage rooms of the main archives and contain records for which the Archives of the Republic do not have the exclusive power of disposition. They are intended as intermediate storage, being registry and archives at the same time.

### **Making the records accessible**

As a first step in this phase, archivists need to register and take stock of the records taken over from record producing offices. They need to find out which material was actually taken over, whether that material was complete and whether the lists of findings at the registries correspond to the actual records. The crucial issue of all these tasks of making the records accessible is to establish the historical relevance of these written records.

Many papers have been written on the historical quality of mass records. Ways have been sought to separate the chaff from the wheat, to establish whether one, ten, twenty or maybe even thirty percent of the records is historically relevant. Eliminating records no doubt constitutes one of the most sensitive tasks of modern archives because records, once destroyed, are lost forever. However, it is quite clear that some records may already have been stored elsewhere or they may not be of historical interest to future generations.

The archivists working at this point of development are also trying to provide better access to the individual records or to make them accessible at all where this is not yet the case. Important references for some of the stock may have been lost at the record producing offices, or are incomplete or useless, and the registers and inventory painstakingly drawn up by the archives can

now be used for efficient and extensive research into these records.

### **Supervision of research**

One of the demands of today's information society is to be granted unhindered access to as much information as possible. This is something which archives must not disregard, particularly when dealing mainly or exclusively with contemporary history. The reduction of the term of protection in the *Österreichisches Staatsarchiv* (Austrian State Archives) from 40 to 30 years in 1988 gave a clear and decisive impulse to researchers of contemporary history. The term of 30 years may be further reduced to 20 years upon request, provided researchers are highly qualified scientists or are acting in the public interest. In the case of foreign guests visiting the Archives of the Republic, the rules and regulations applied are generally those valid for Austrians visiting the archives of the respective countries (reciprocity) and/or those agreed upon in interstate agreements (agreements on archives, cultural agreements). Not included in this framework regulation of 30 years are those data and records which are of a purely personal nature and are therefore subject to the data protection provisions in force.

### **The records of the Archives of the Republic**

Before the archives were moved in 1987, a decisive step was taken which provided them with the structure we know today. The written records were arranged according to their contents and classified into ten different sections. This clear and distinct tectonic structure is not only useful for the division of labour and competences within the Archives of the Republic, it also helps visitors to orientate themselves quickly. It should be immediately possible for them to find the records or the contact person competent in their field of interest or research. The ten sections of the Archives of the Republic are: (1) foreign affairs, (2) education, science/arts, (3) social matters, (4) domestic matters/justice, (5) trade/economy/

construction industry, (6) finances, (7) national defence, (8) German Wehrmacht (the German Army)/proof of years in service, (9) collections/bequests and (10) traffic.

All the records of the Austrian State Archives from 1918 onwards, with only a few exceptions, were integrated into these sections. In those cases where the records could not be separated, because they were registered with the records of the monarchy for a longer period of time, individual decisions had to be taken as to whether they would remain with the old stock. The documents of the First Republic concerning education, science, research or justice are still part of the *Allgemeines Verwaltungssarchiv* (General Administrative Archives) and have not been transferred to the Archives of the Republic. The area of traffic has also not been clearly defined and a series of documents reaching back as far as 1867 was integrated into the Archives of the Republic.

Records dated 1938 to 1945 have not been filed under the strict pattern set out above. Records of non-military origin were allocated to the respective sections. The "remainder" of records from the German Army, however, make up a separate group and are still used as references when issuing certificates on years in service or for supporting claims to pensions.

Today, the Archives of the Republic are in charge of more than 700 collections of records. Some consist of only a few cartons, others are made up of several thousand cartons, which document the political and administrative events of the First and the Second Republic and to some extent also the era of National Socialism.

In many ways it is the individual researcher who decides through his interests what treasures can be drawn from the stock of records. He may be looking for the minutes of meetings of the council of ministers as a main source for documenting the history of the First Republic which was so full of suspense and sorrow. Often it is the elaborate state certificates bearing the signatures of important Austrian and foreign politicians which arouse people's interest. Those interested in the beginnings of National Socialism in Austria will have to refer to the records of the Ministry of

the Interior dealing with the deportation of undesired persons which show that the journeys of a certain Adolf Hitler to Austria had already been noted in the early twenties. In other respects these records have little to offer. Researchers who are able to decipher the old stenography of Gabelsberg may find unknown aspects of the history of the *Christlichsoziale Partei* (Christian Social Party) in their party archives. Painstaking research is required to trace some of the real jewels: pictures,

drafts for posters or long lost plans in their original, hitherto undiscovered appendixes of records. In other words, working in the archives is always something of a treasure hunt and adventure.

Members of staff often accompany treasure hunters on their journey by setting out new trails. They prepare a number of reference aids to facilitate the search for certain information. Visitors to the archives who need to know what records are available are provided with

a list of records and a detailed inventory of the archives of the First Republic and those covering the years 1938 to 1945, including information on the structure of authorities, which have been compiled and are at the disposal of researchers. Every institution, authority or administration office may have its own view on how important records are. The popularity of individual records does, however, show up current trends in research and the interrelationship of the various aspects of society.



## The Library of the Austrian State Archives

Adolf Gaisbauer

The library in its present form is a relatively young department of the *Österreichisches Staatsarchiv* (Austrian State Archives). In 1959, the two largest

libraries of the State Archives – the library of the war archives and that of the *Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv* (Family-, Court- and State Archives) – were joined

under one management located in the war archives. In 1984, all the libraries and books of the State Archives were formally organized as one unit, the "*Bibliothek des Österreichischen Staatsarchivs*" ("Library of the Austrian State Archives"). Matters concerning the organisation of the library could only be resolved once the greater part of the archives' subunits had been moved to the new building of the *Staatsarchiv* (State Archives). The library became a department in its own right, equal to all the subunits of the State Archives. Spacious library storage rooms on two levels have made it possible to bring most of the subunits of libraries together in one location. Users find ideal working conditions in the large main reading hall with its own reference library and copying facilities, they have access to records which are not part of the central archives of the House, Court and State Archives or the archives of the Aulic Chancellery, and also have a large catalogue room at their disposal.

Following the move to the central archives, the library staff immediately set out to compile a central catalogue for all the books of the State Archives with some of the plans and arrangements they had made earlier. In 1992, data processing was introduced to facilitate and speed up the work of mass cataloguing. In the near future, a decision is expected regarding the creation of an EDP-supported library system or a link-up to other existing systems.

### Tasks and functions of the Library

The library of the Austrian State Archives was created out of a number of specialized history libraries (corresponding to the individual sub-archives), it is a universal history library with some rare and very old books and with stock mainly focusing on the following areas: general history, military and war history, Austrian history, the history of the Holy Roman Empire, German history, the history of the Habsburgs, the history of Austrian foreign



This blind-tooled Renaissance book cover, typical of southern Germany in the mid-16th century, contains the famous, richly illustrated *Schweizerchronik* (1548) by Johann Stumpf (1500–1578), produced in Zurich by the eminent Reformation printer Christoph Froschauer (1490–1564).



The frontispiece of one volume of the famous, 21-volume work "Theatrum europaeum", published from 1663 onwards, and richly illustrated with Merian copper engravings. The history of a book told by owners' stamps. From the ownership of the Savoy'sche Ritterakademie, built between 1746 and 1749 (indicated by the red S + A stamp, which is repeated on the cover in gold, with a crown added), it found its way to the Ing: Akad: Bibliothek, then to the K.K. Technische Militair Academie Bibliothek and finally to the Library of the War Archive.

politics, complementary sciences of history (in particular genealogy and heraldry), literature on war and military sciences, the history of economics and administration, geography, the history of the natural sciences, of technology and traffic and the history of political and legal sciences.

The library in its present form has two main functions: As a public library specializing in academic matters, it offers in-depth advice on library matters, bibliography, history and sciences to scientists, students preparing their dissertations, genealogists, etc. from over forty countries annually, it also replies to written and telephone requests from Austria and abroad and participates in international distance lending. As an archive library, it is also a

tool, providing the staff of the State Archives with the literature necessary to deal with requests and academic work or procuring such literature from other Viennese libraries or through distance lending. Visitors to the State Archives are provided with literature supplementing their studies of the records. The library also traces and procures new literature to add to the existing stock of books.

## History of the Stock

With the exception of the acquisitions and reorganizations of recent years mentioned above, the history of the stock of the main library must be seen as a combination of the histories of the stock of the main sub libraries. In the case of the former library of the war archives we must distinguish between the areas "old stock", library of the technical military academy, library of the military committee, library of the navy and "new stock".

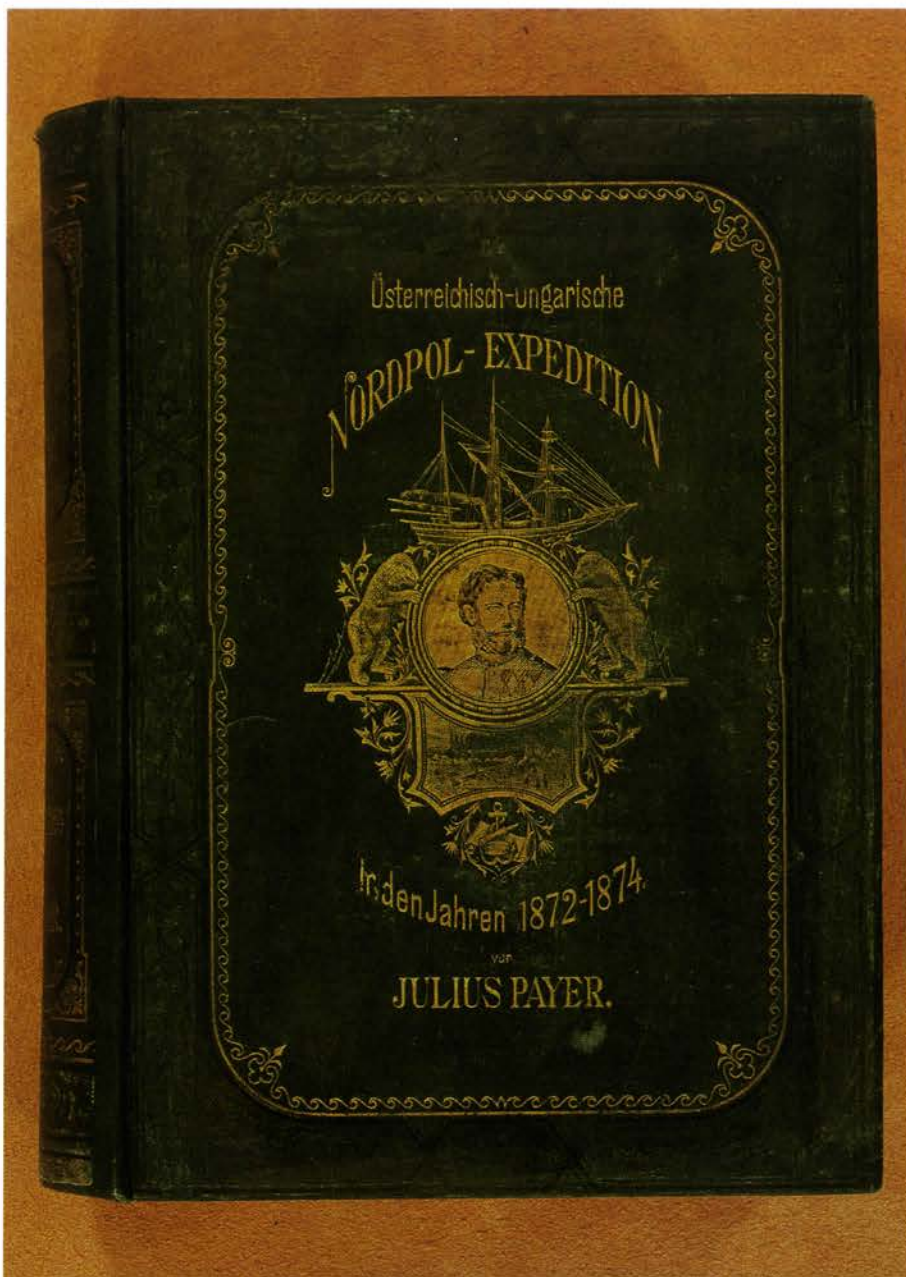
In 1776 the archives of the Chancellery of the *Hofkriegsrat* (Aulic War Council) were reorganized. On that occasion, the president of the *Hofkriegsrat* (Aulic War Council), Field Marshall Andreas Count Hadik ordered the amalgamation of the literature on the art of warfare available with the so called "*Genie-Bibliothek*" ("engineering library") from the estate of the artillery commander Paul von Bohn (1697–1759). A new library was created with the principal task of collecting regulations. Initially it contained 150 volumes. In 1801 it came under the management of the "*Abteilung für Theorie und Geschichte der Kriegswissenschaften*" ("Department of Theory and History of War Sciences"), which already had a small library of its own. In the same year, Archduke Carl commissioned the library to write works on war sciences and hence its collecting activities were extended to the acquisition of relevant basic literature. In 1802 the library already held 1,500 volumes. In 1808, the library became a separate department of the war archives and in 1811 was given the name "*Kriegsbibliothek*" ("War Library"), holding 5,000 volumes. Wenzel Count Radetzky (1766–1858), a patron of the library had a decisive and formative influence on its develop-



Seal of the Savoy'sche Ritterakademie.

ment. He gave instructions for the collection of literature from all fields of knowledge. His idea to create a universal library for the education of officers was instrumental in determining the basic structure of the "old stock" of the monarchy up until 1918. However, his principles were not always followed consistently, and some of the non-military items were subsequently removed, such as, for example, medical literature and literature concerning the history of medicine, which were transferred to the *Josephinum*. By 1818, the library already had 10,000 volumes and in 1825, it was given its first printed catalogue. The amended catalogue of 1853 lists 20,843 volumes and the edition of 1869 (with two supplementary volumes) had 38,219 volumes registered. In 1870 and 1879, two supplementary volumes were published for the years 1868–69 and 1870–75 respectively.

The second half of the 19th century saw a rapid expansion of the library in size and value. This was due on the one hand to considerable and regular new acquisitions and large and on the other hand to valuable donations: in 1893 3,040 volumes were donated by Captain Jakob Homolka (1804–1892) and 2,100 volumes by Franz Knight von Hauslab (1798–1883), in 1989 the lib-



The richly illustrated volume by Julius Payer (1841–1915) gives an account of the Austro-Hungarian expedition to the North Pole from 1872 to 1874. It was during this most spectacular and successful Austrian expedition that Franz-Joseph-Land was discovered and explored.

rary of Johannes II Prince von Liechtenstein (1840–1929) and in 1904 the library of Leander von Wetzer (1848–1904) was incorporated. In 1896, the library was completely reorganized in accordance with a reformed, systematically drawn up catalogue consisting of 24 fields of knowledge. The alpha-numerical system of the catalogue was

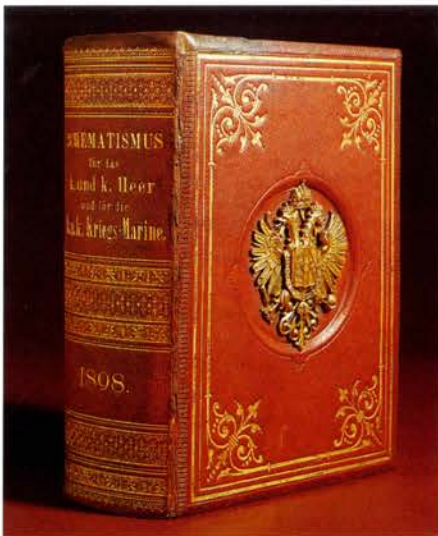
used for the arrangement of the books which remained unchanged until 1923. In 1924 the systematic catalogue was discontinued, since owing to the handwritten addenda from 1905 onwards (the year the last supplementary volume was printed) it had become too complex. The Numerus Currens (= arrangement by consecutive inven-

tory numbers) was introduced for initialling and arranging the books, and a card catalogue was started on the basis of the "Preussische Instruktionen" ("Prussian Instructions") (regulations for cataloguing).

To this day, this so-called "new stock", which is accessed via a name and subject catalogue, consists of monographs and individually arranged and initialled collections of newspapers, magazines, serial works and brochures. It is made accessible by a name and subject catalogue, remains the nucleus of the library, where all new additions to the central archives and also those catalogued in retrospect are collected and entered into its catalogue. It is the basis for the central catalogue to be established until an EDP system is installed. In the course of this concentration the collection of brochures alone has doubled from 4,000 to 8,000 titles within a few years.

Numerous military institutions and offices of the monarchy (educational institutions, military offices, etc.) were dissolved in the aftermath of World War I. As a result of this, extensive collections of all kinds of books were transferred to the library of the war archives, some of which were integrated into the "old stock" at the time, many more are still waiting for the library to process them and make them accessible. Sometimes entire collections have been maintained as individual sections of the library. However, access to them is inadequate and as a result of arbitrary withdrawals and other losses they are no longer complete. These include the "Bibliothek des k. k. technischen und administrativen Militär-Comités" ("Library of the Imperial-Royal Technical and Administrative Military Committee", founded in 1855, amalgamated with the artillery committee in 1866) and the "Bibliothek der Technischen Militärakademie" ("Library of the Technical Military Academy"), which emerged from the Savoyan Academy of Knights and together with other libraries (*k.k. Bombardier-Corps, Artillerie Bibliothek*, imperial-royal bombardment corps, artillery library) made up the collection of Technical Military Academy in Mödling until 1918. Also included is the "Marine Bibliothek" ("Naval Library"), which contains the part of the large reference library of the Imperial-Royal Naval Section not handed over to





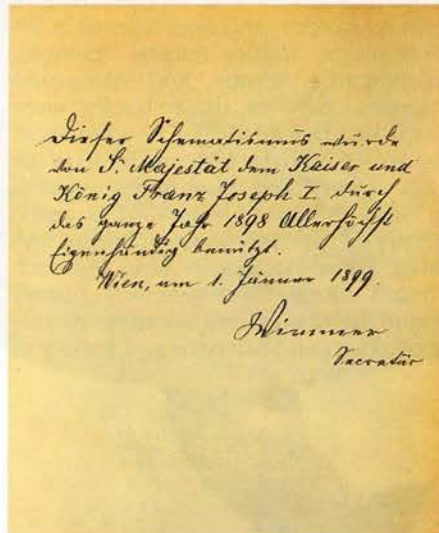
Register of the imperial and royal army and of the imperial and royal navy for the year 1898.

the so-called "Pula Library" in Yugoslavia after the First World War.

The collections of the outside library branches located in the Family-, Court- and State Archives are also divided into subsections according to their historical development, the largest subsection being the "Archibibliothek" ("Archive Library") itself. When the "Gebeimes Hausarchiv" ("Secret House Archives") were founded in 1749, several books were handed over by the Imperial-Royal Court Library in order to establish a reference library. Thirty years later it still held only 50 volumes. In 1807 the "Bibliothek des Reichshofrates" (Imperial Aulic Council) dissolved its library, and its books, together with those transferred from the court library in Salzburg and various donations, had, by 1840, increased the number of volumes to approximately 5,000 volumes (registered in a name and fact catalogue) and, by 1875, to 10,570 volumes. Between 1872 and 1875 the catalogue of the collections was completely reorganised and made into a card catalogue of names, which still exists today, and a systematic catalogue in book form, which was replaced in 1932 by a card catalogue of subjects covering the entire collection. When the archives moved to Minoritenplatz in 1902, the library was given its own storage rooms, which still house most of its stock today. The "multi-storey", "multi-

colour" Numerus Currens system introduced in 1875 (i.e. using different formats and colours for cataloguing) is still used today for taking stock or arranging books. The collections of books and periodicals are complemented by a collection of more than 6,000 brochures independently initialled and arranged. The reorganization of the Library of the State Archives in recent years meant that contemporary literature (written after 1918) which corresponded to the files transferred was also moved from the *Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv* (Family, Court and State Archives) to the central archives. Today the "Archive Library" contains approximately 80,000 volumes.

The "Bibliothek des k. und k. Ministeriums des Aussen" ("Library of the Imperial and Royal Foreign Ministry"), until 1849 referred to as "Bibliothek der Geheimen Haus-, Hof- und Staatskanzlei" ("Library of the Secret House, Court, and State Chancellery"), was founded at the same time as the State Chancellery (1742) and during Wenzel Count Kaunitz's time (starting in 1766) received regular donations for new acquisitions. These activities came to a halt in 1922, and since that time the library, with the exception of the "Wiener Zeitung" has remained largely unchanged, and has approximately 16,000 volumes. Since 1909 it has been under the administration of the



According to an entry made by the secretary of the emperor's Military Office the register "was used by His Majesty personally ... throughout the year 1898".



The external features of this extremely colourful de-luxe edition of the work "Viribus unitis" (with combined efforts – the motto of Emperor Franz Joseph), published in the emperor's anniversary year 1898, is based on a design by Josef Hoffmann (1870–1956).

library in the Family-, Court- and State Archives (today the Library of the Austrian State Archives). It has been arranged as a separate section and is accessible by a systematic catalogue in book form.

The library of the former Consular Academy developed together with the "Imperial-Royal Academy of Oriental Languages" founded in 1754, and by 1839 already housed 5,000 volumes. The "Library of the Consular Academy" as it was called, was dissolved after the Second World War (1949). Part of the collection, and in particular the specifically linguistic works, was transferred to the Institute for Oriental Languages at the University of Vienna. 517 handwritten documents and other archive material were given to the House, Court, and State Archives, and approximately 8,000 volumes were transferred to the Library of the House, Court, and State Archives. This collection too has been arranged separately and is accessible via card catalogues (catalogues by authors or specific subjects).

The reference library of the *Hofkammerarchiv* (Archives of the Aulic Chancellery) (approximately 9,000 volumes) goes back to the end of the 19th century

and has since, through specific acquisitions and some significant donations, developed into a library specialized in (predominantly) Austrian history of economics, trade and demography.

The former reference library of the Traffic Archives was developed together with the Railway Archives in 1879, renamed *Verkehrsrarchiv* (Traffic Archives) after the First World War and integrated into the Austrian State Archives in 1947. In view of the history of its development, the books of the library are predominantly concerned with the history of railways, and the pertinent laws and regulations. It has already been entered into the central catalogue.

The former library of the *Allgemeines Verwaltungsarchiv* (General Administration Archives), which have largely been made accessible in the Central Archives, was first established in 1927, after the fire of the Palace of Justice had destroyed both the library of the archives of the Ministries of the Interior and of Justice and the library of the k.k. Archivrat (Imperial-Royal Archive Council). It was initially based on donations of duplicates from other libraries, significantly expanded by the acquisition of the collections of the library of the *Adelsarchiv* (Archives of the Nobility, 1932) and book collections of several ministries (1938) and supplemented by donations and acquisitions of private libraries, amongst them the important collection of the genealogist and heraldist Ernst Krahl (1858–1926). Today the library contains approximately 30,000 volumes.

#### Description of stock

Almost 40% of the 400,000 volumes of literature made accessible were published before 1900 (of which 120,000 volumes in the 19th, almost

16,000 in the 18th, approximately 2,400 in the 17th, and 600 in the 16th century). Most of the foreign literature is written in French, however, all the major European languages are represented too, particularly those of Eastern and South Eastern Europe relevant for Austrian history. Of the books published before 1900, the 4,600 volumes written in Latin are also worth mentioning.

The arrangement by themes largely corresponds to the collection of files of the State Archives and is best demonstrated by a rough analysis of the "old stock" of the former library of the War Archives and the "Archive Library" at the House, Courts, and State Archives, since these are the two largest units of the library and complement each other. It must be added, however, that the acquisition of contemporary literature, past and present, was and is inadequately performed and still cannot keep up with the explosive growth of the Archives of the Republic. The books in the library of the former War Archives are divided into the following categories: 20% general history and history of the state, approximately 15% war and military history, about 25% war sciences, the art of warfare and armoury, a little over 10% geography and statistics, approximately 8% encyclopedias and encyclopedias of various fields, about 4% each biographies, memoirs, and correspondence, jurisprudence and political sciences and various areas of cultural history, and approximately 7% technology, traffic, natural sciences, mathematics, terrain and navigation sciences. 60% of these books were published before 1900, 119 volumes in the 16th, 623 in the 17th and 6,140 in the 18th century. The other library consists of 45% Austrian history, 15% each history of the Holy Roman Empire and other European history, and 7% each church history and religious history including all auxiliary sciences (mainly genealogy) and sciences and history of

the archives. Almost 40% of this library was published before 1900, 324 volumes in the 16th, 1,120 in the 17th, and 4,180 in the 18th century.

The Library of the Foreign Ministry consists to 37% of history and to 23% of "legal, political, and economic sciences", more than 90% having been published before 1900. The Library of the Consular Academy contributed works of history, economic and cultural history of the Mediterranean and the Islamic area (approximately 60% published before 1900). The reference library of the Archives of the Aulic Chancellery was a valuable source of complementary information on the history of economics, trade and demography in South Eastern Europe. The former library of the Administration Archives, as well as specializing in genealogy and heraldry (with 70 volumes from the 16th, 186 volumes from the 17th, and approximately 1,000 volumes from the 18th century), also contributed important works on political and social sciences with more than 4,000 brochures on political history and history of the interwar period. Furthermore the former Library of the Traffic Archives contributed specialist literature on the history of the railways, the Library of the Technical Military Academy (as well as the Naval Library) is a "gold mine" of information on the history of technology, architecture and the natural sciences (also due to its collection of Italian and French literature). One of its most valuable works is the "Theatrum Europaeum" (1626–1738). The former "new stock" of the Library of the War Archives – which has since become the central catalogue receiving approximately 30,000 index cards annually – incorporates all these areas. Thus we have a picture of the entire collections of the Library of the Austrian State Archives by themes and stages in history which makes the title "Universal Library of History" seem more than appropriate.