

ARCHIVES IN ITALY



Ministero
dei beni e delle
attività culturali
e del turismo

DGA

DIREZIONE
GENERALE
PER GLI
ARCHIVI

Wooden cupboard used to store the Della Gherardesca family parchments (Florence State Archives, *Famiglia Della Gherardesca*)



GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF ARCHIVES
Unit 3 – Studies and Research

General Director of Archives ad interim: Rossana Rummo
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General Directorate of Archives

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The conference of Directors General of archives of the EU countries (EAG/EBNA) is a fitting occasion for the publication of a slim volume with a concise overview of the Italian system of archives and the material held.

I am speaking about archives in the broad sense because in Italy the Archives Administration is called upon to preserve and protect the records produced not only by the central organs of state but also by local government at the municipal, provincial and regional level as well as private bodies and individuals.

Parallel to its activities for the protection and description of Italy's extraordinary heritage, the Archives Administration has endeavoured in recent years to convey to the general public a new concept of archives as an indispensable tool to foster a stronger sense of citizenship and national identity.

Archives are sources of information for the most varied interests because records provide stimuli for investigation and reflection applicable in every field. The presence of film, sound recordings, sketches, models, drawings, maps, plans, posters, playbills, photographs, musical scores and even items such as company products and articles of clothing stimulates both the interest of scholars and the curiosity of occasional users.

The present policy of the General Directorate seeks to make this varied, interdisciplinary universe known and to bridge the technological gap that constituted such a stumbling block in Italy's archival sector for many years, often leading to the scattering of resources on a host of uncoordinated initiatives. A crucial turning point came in this connection with the creation in 2011 of the Sistema Archivistico Nazionale (SAN) as a unified channel of access to archival resources of a heterogeneous nature, bringing together information systems that were previously incapable of dialogue with one another and accessible only separately.

The function of dissemination is accentuated still further within the SAN by a series of thematic web portals presenting archival, library, iconographic, audiovisual and objectual sources regarding specific subjects. This short publication, in which particular attention is devoted to the aspect of illustration, pursues the same goal of increasing public awareness and understanding of the archival world.

My hope is that whoever looks through these pages will feel the need for a deeper knowledge of Italy's archives and realise once again the cultural value of the archival heritage as a source to examine the past but also a tool to build the future.

Rossana Rummo

Director General of Archives *ad interim*

October 2014

ARCHIVES IN ITALY

In Italy the records produced by governmental bodies are held in the State Archives whereas public and private bodies hold their own records under the supervision of Archival Superintendencies with regional jurisdiction.

Every provincial capital has a State Archives responsible for holding the records produced by peripheral organs of the Italian state (prefectures, courts, etc.), notarial records and the archives of the states existing prior to national unification. The State Archives can also acquire the records of public and private bodies, families and individuals through loan, donation or purchase.

The Central State Archives, located in Rome, holds the non-current records produced by the central organs of the state, the archives of the Fascist regime, the archives of persons of national importance and many other records of various kinds.

The Presidency of the Republic, the Chamber of Deputies, the Senate, the General Staffs of the Army, Navy and Air Force and the Foreign Ministry all have their own separate archives.

Public bodies are required to ensure the preservation of their non-current records. In particular, many Italian municipalities have a history stretching back over centuries, often to medieval times, and their archives therefore present an extraordinary wealth of documentation, unlike the provinces and above all the regions, which are much more recent organs.

Numerous private bodies such cultural institutes, foundations and associations, universities and firms as well as families (mostly of ancient lineage) and individuals (including politicians, scientists, authors and artists) have archives classified as possessing historical importance by the local Superintendencies and hence protected by the state.

The Catholic and other churches also hold their own records independently. The extraordinarily rich documentation produced over the centuries by the Catholic church is of crucial importance for research into religious history as well as many other fields of investigation. One example is demographic history, as the recording of births, marriages and deaths was carried out for centuries by the parishes rather than the municipal authorities. Attention should also be drawn in this connection to the archives of the Jewish communities and those of the Waldensian and other Italian Protestant churches now held in the Archivio storico della Tavola Valdese at Torre Pellice.

THE ITALIAN STATE ARCHIVES ADMINISTRATION

General Directorate of Archives DGA

The Direzione generale per gli archivi (DGA), a department of the Ministry of Cultural Heritage, Activities and Tourism, controls the Central State Archives and the Central Institute of Archives as well as a vast network of State Archives and nineteen Archival Superintendencies.

It carries out functions of high-level management, guidance and coordination of the archival sector at the inter-regional and national level as regards protection, preservation, control over current state records, supervision, technology and IT, information systems, preservation of digital records, professional training and development and publishing as well as promoting awareness and utilisation of the archival heritage.

Insignia of the Italian Republic by Paolo Paschetto, winner of the competition held by the Presidency of the Council of Ministers for the new State insignia, approved by the Constituent Assembly and officially adopted on 5 May 1948
(Rome, Central State Archives, Presidenza Consiglio Ministri, Gabinetto, 1948–50)



*Emblema della Repubblica Italiana
proscritto dalla Commissione speciale
nominata dal Presidente dell'Assem-
blea Costituente e approvato dall'As-
semblea nella seduta del 31 gennaio
1948.*



*Il Presidente:
Luigi Einaudi*

Central State Archives ACS

The Archivio Centrale dello Stato (ACS) holds the records of the central administrative organs of the Italian state subsequent to national unification (including the Presidency of the Council of Ministers and the general directorates of ministries), together with the archives of some 250 figures playing an important part in national life (including politicians like Crispi, Giolitti, De Gasperi and Moro) and various other archives. Parliament, the Presidency of the Republic, the Constitutional Court and the Foreign Ministry all have their own historical archives.

The Ministry of Defence transfers its civil and judicial records to the State Archives and holds purely military documents in the archives of the Army, Navy and Air Force. The Carabinieri (an Italian police forces constituting a part of the national armed forces) also have their own archives, unlike the State Police (which comes under the authority of the Ministry of the Interior).

1. Massimo Campi, *Archives*, oil on canvas, 2005, (Rome, Central State Archives)

2. Façade of the Central State Archives, designed by the architects De Renzi, Figini and Pollini, initially intended to house an exhibition on autarchy, corporativism and social welfare within the framework of the 1942 Universal Exposition, which did not take place due to the outbreak of war



1

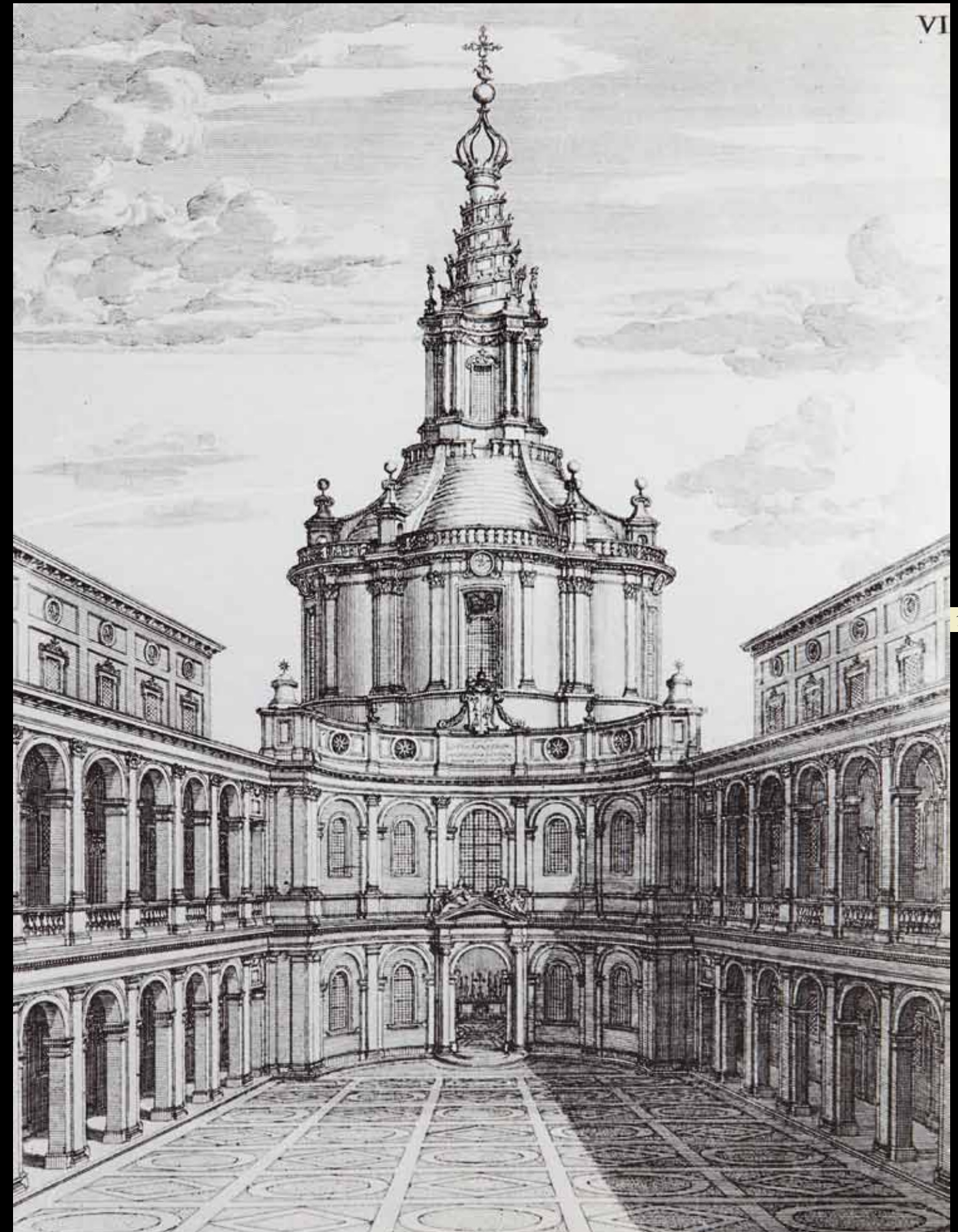


2

State Archives

There is an Archivio di Stato in every provincial capitals and a local section (Sezione di Archivi di Stato) in some smaller towns, the respective figures at present being 101 and 34. In addition to state documents from the early mediaeval period to the present (including the post-1861 records of local state offices), these archives also hold notarial records older than 100 years and the archives of suppressed ecclesiastical bodies or religious corporations whose property was confiscated by the state. The State Archives may also accept the custody of private archives (belonging to individuals, families, firms, associations, etc.) and the records of public bodies. Municipal authorities and other public bodies normally keep their own archives, however, being required by law to establish special archival departments for records selected for permanent preservation.

Palazzo della Sapienza, perspective view of the court and church designed by Francesco Borromini
(Francesco Borromini, *Opus Architectonicum*, Rome 1725, pl. VI)





The library of the Turin State Archives. Largely based on the ancient ducal library associated with the royal archives, the Biblioteca Antica degli Archivi di Corte holds a number of items from church libraries confiscated by the state



1



2

STATE ARCHIVES AND SECTIONS IN ITALY

1. **Piemonte e Valle d'Aosta:** Torino, Alessandria, Asti, Biella, Cuneo, Novara, Verbania, Vercelli (+ Section)
2. **Lombardia:** Milano, Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Cremona, Mantova, Pavia, Sondrio, Varese
3. **Trentino Alto Adige:** Trento, Bolzano
4. **Friuli Venezia Giulia:** Trieste, Gorizia, Pordenone, Udine
5. **Veneto:** Venezia, Belluno, Padova, Rovigo, Treviso, Verona, Vicenza (+ Section)
6. **Liguria:** Genova, Imperia (+ Section), La Spezia, Savona
7. **Emilia Romagna:** Bologna (+ Section), Ferrara, Forlì (+ Section), Modena, Parma, Piacenza, Ravenna (+ Section), Reggio Emilia, Rimini
8. **Toscana:** Firenze, Arezzo, Grosseto, Livorno, Lucca, Massa (+ Section), Pisa, Pistoia (+ Section), Prato, Siena
9. **Umbria:** Perugia (+ Section), Terni (+ Section)
10. **Marche:** Ancona (+ Section), Ascoli Piceno, Fermo, Macerata (+ Section), Pesaro (+ Sections)
11. **Lazio:** Roma, Frosinone (+ Section), Latina, Rieti, Viterbo
12. **Abruzzo:** L'Aquila (+ Sections), Chieti (+ Section), Pescara, Teramo
13. **Molise:** Campobasso, Isernia
14. **Campania:** Napoli, Avellino, Benevento, Caserta, Salerno
15. **Puglia:** Bari (+ Sections), Brindisi, Foggia (+ Section), Lecce, Taranto
16. **Basilicata:** Potenza, Matera
17. **Calabria:** Catanzaro (+ Section), Cosenza (+ Sections), Reggio Calabria (+ Sections), Vibo Valentia
18. **Sicilia:** Palermo (+ Section), Agrigento (+ Section), Caltanissetta, Catania (+ Section), Enna, Messina, Ragusa (+ Section), Siracusa (+ Section), Trapani
19. **Sardegna:** Cagliari, Nuoro, Oristano, Sassari

1. External view of the Florence State Archives looking onto Piazza Beccaria. The State Archives was housed in the Uffizi until 1988, when it moved to its present building designed by the architect Italo Gamberini, winner of the competition held in 1977

2. Study room in the Florence State Archives named after the historian and politician Gino Capponi (1792–1876) , one of the most significant representatives of moderate political views





1



2

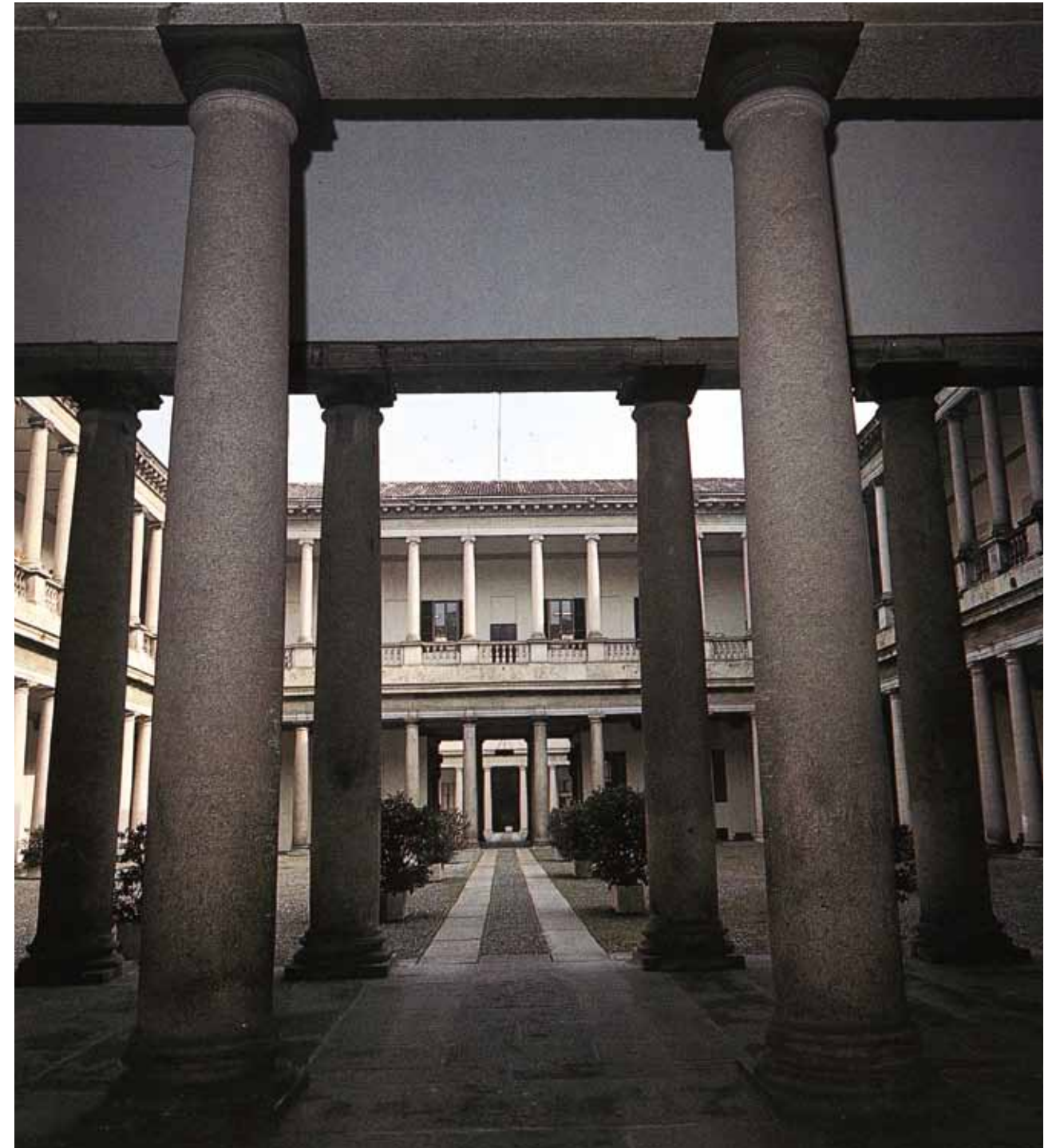


3

1. The main cloister of the Perugia State Archives housed in the medieval monastery of San Domenico.
2. The cloister of the Franciscan monastery founded by St Francis of Paola in 1510 which now houses the Cosenza State Archives
3. The seat of the Venice State Archives near the basilica of Santa Maria Gloriosa dei Frari



The inner courtyard of the Franciscan monastery of Santa Maria degli Angeli after restoration. Together with the Theatine monastery of Santa Maria della Catena, this building now houses the Palermo State Archives.



The inner courtyard of the Milan State Archives. Founded in 1575 by Carlo Borromeo as the Collegium Helveticum, this building became the seat of the Senate during the Napoleonic era (1809–14).

Growth of archival holdings

Government bodies transfer their records to the State Archives when they have been non-current for forty years. Different deadlines are in force for military service lists (seventy years after the year of birth of the class in question) and for notarial records (a hundred years after the cessation of professional activity). The State Archives also receive the records of abolished state offices and public bodies no longer in existence. They can also acquire the records of public and private bodies through loan, donation or purchase.

File on Altiero Spinelli in the Central Political Registry
(Rome, Central State Archives, Ministero Interno, Direzione generale Pubblica sicurezza, Casellario politico centrale)

401^N

Modello N. 10

Spinelli Altiero di Carlo

MINISTERO DELL'INTERNO

DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLA PUBBLICA SICUREZZA

Casellario Politico Centrale

Anno	Mese	Giorno	Numero	Anno	Mese	Giorno	Numero	QUALIFICHE ED ALTRE INDICAZIONI
1937	1	21	5611					Comunista Schedato
	2	9	2801					Confinato politico
	4	15	12141					denunciato al Tribunale speciale
	3	3	13599					Confinato politico 27-1-62 liberato
	3	6	10527					Confinato politico liberato
	4	9	15232					
	5	15	6133					
	5	23	6050					
	10	19	64806					
	1	13	288					
	3	26	16071					
	4	5	18742					
	5	17	24441					
	5	25	21709					
								Diramata Circolare Ricerche
								N. _____ il _____
								Diramata Fotografia
								N. _____ il _____
								Autografo - sì - no
								Pseudonimi
								altri nominativi e richiamo ad altre pratiche
								Vedi:
								Pizzardo Brattarone (4156)
								Vedi Tabella - Carlo (26752)
								prof. Vignaro (46015)
								Verile (74206)

Mod. A. Casellario - Roma

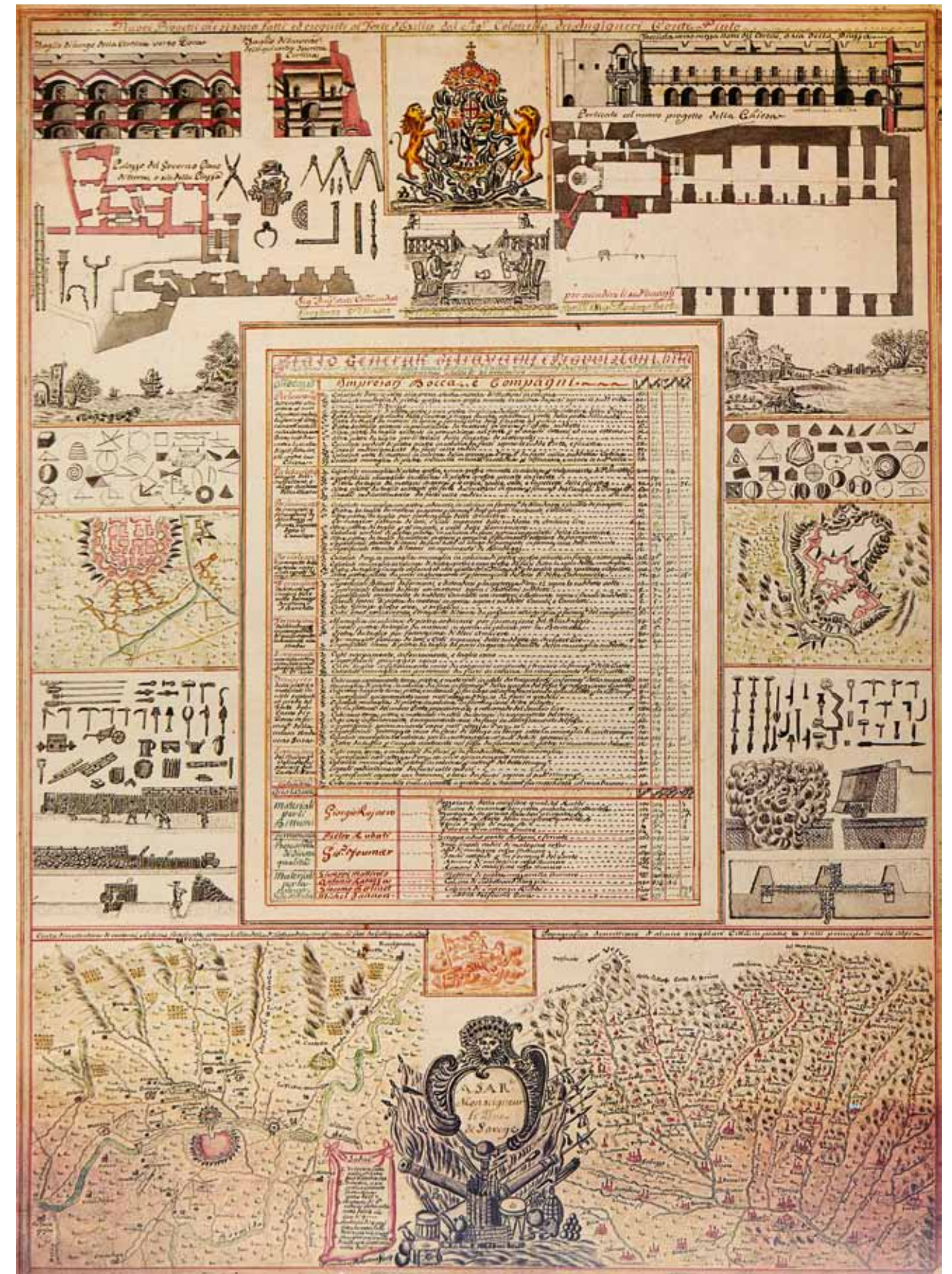
The archival heritage is constantly growing and the material as a whole occupies over 1,500 km (about 1,000 miles) in terms of linear measurement:

14 million archival units (bundles, files, folders volumes and registers)
 4.5 million negatives
 1.5 million parchments
 800,000 maps
 600,000 photographs
 550,000 microfiches
 200,000 reels of microfilm
 35,000 seals
 12,500 coins
 8,000 items of audiovisual material

The digitised holdings comprise 13.5 million items and the accession of born-digital records has already commenced.

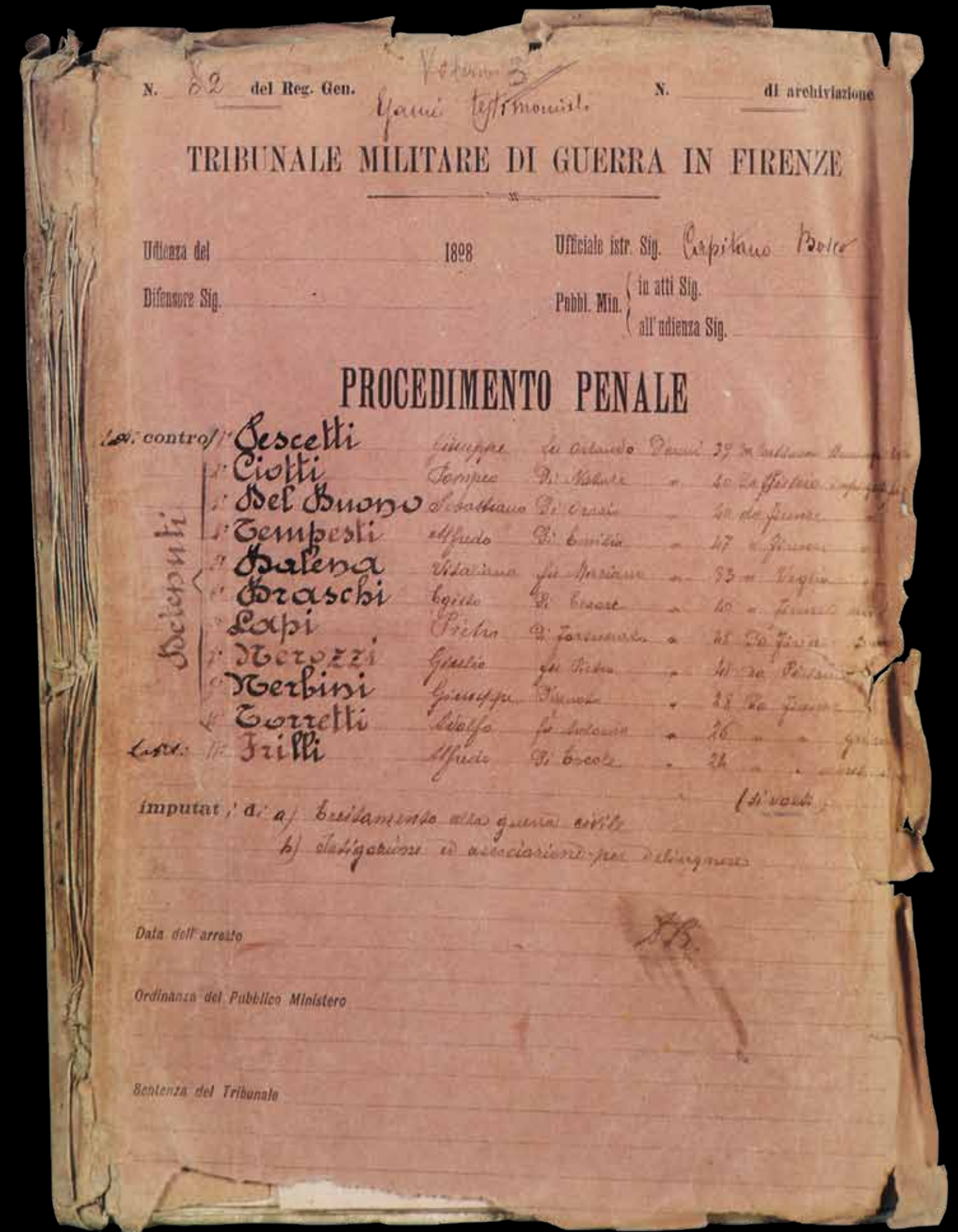
Data for accessions in 2013:

134 parchments
 85,025 bundles
 4,203 bundles and registers
 667 boxes
 499 folders
 631 files
 69,651 registers and volumes
 55 audiovisual items
 25,986 slides and photographs with 96 albums
 200 drawings with 194 tubes and 20 albums
 141 rolls
 4,908 graphic items
 699 maps and plans
 36,318 miscellaneous items
 52 stamps
 1,207 linear metres



32

Dossier prepared for the trial of some Florentine socialists as responsible for riots in Florence in early May, 1898 (Florence State Archives, *Tribunale militare di guerra di Firenze, Circondario di Firenze*)



Archival Superintendencies

The Soprintendenze Archivistiche exercise jurisdiction over the records of public bodies (in the fields of territorial administration, social security, health, education, research, charity and the economy) and private archives of particular cultural importance. They have regional powers and are based in the major towns of each region. The various functions performed by the superintendencies include deciding which private archives should be considered of particular cultural interest, inspecting private archives and the records of public bodies to make sure that they are correctly preserved, providing archival advice free of charge to the owners of materials under their jurisdiction, and producing finding aids. The superintendencies also

assess the importance of private archives and initiate proceedings for the certification of materials of particular cultural interest.

Private archives that are classified as possessing particular cultural interest are subject to specific regulations.

Among other things, they cannot be destroyed and must be properly stored and made accessible to the public. (Access can, however, be refused in the case of documents that are less than seventy years old.) If they are put on sale, the state has the right of first refusal. At the same time, private archives of particular historical importance are entitled to state funding and other forms of assistance.

**The non-state records protected by
the Archival Superintendencies include
over 62,510 archives:**

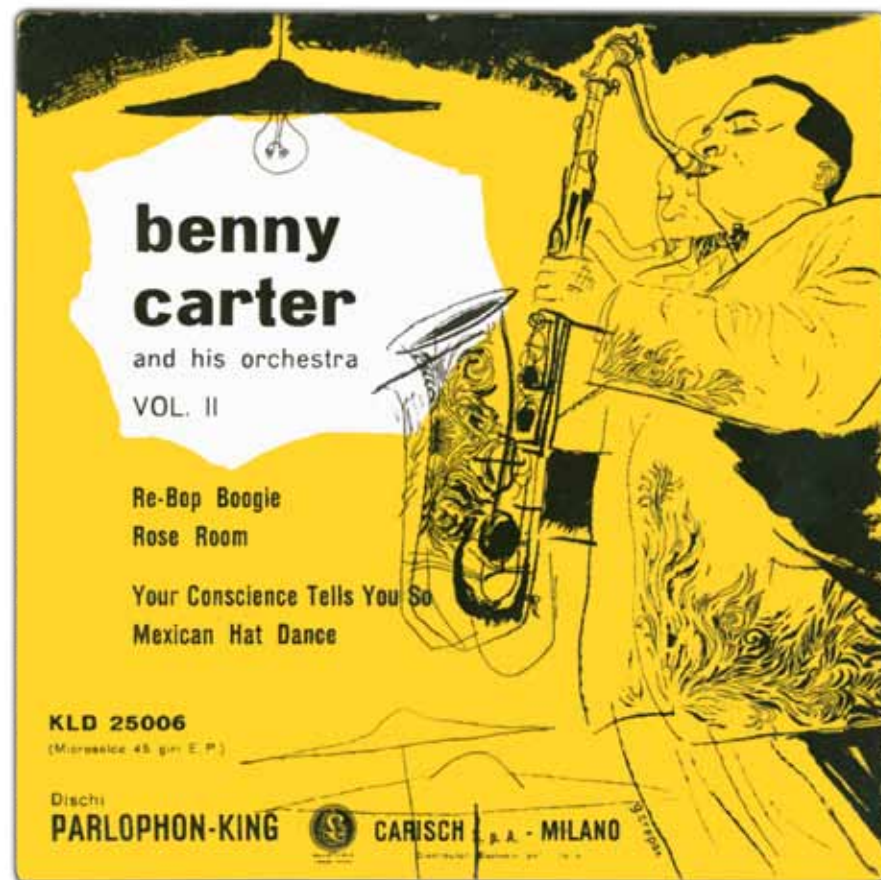
records and documents produced by territorial
and regional public bodies as from their
creation: 8,250 archives;

records and documents of non-territorial
public bodies (including local health service
agencies, universities and schools) as from
their creation: over 50,000 archives;

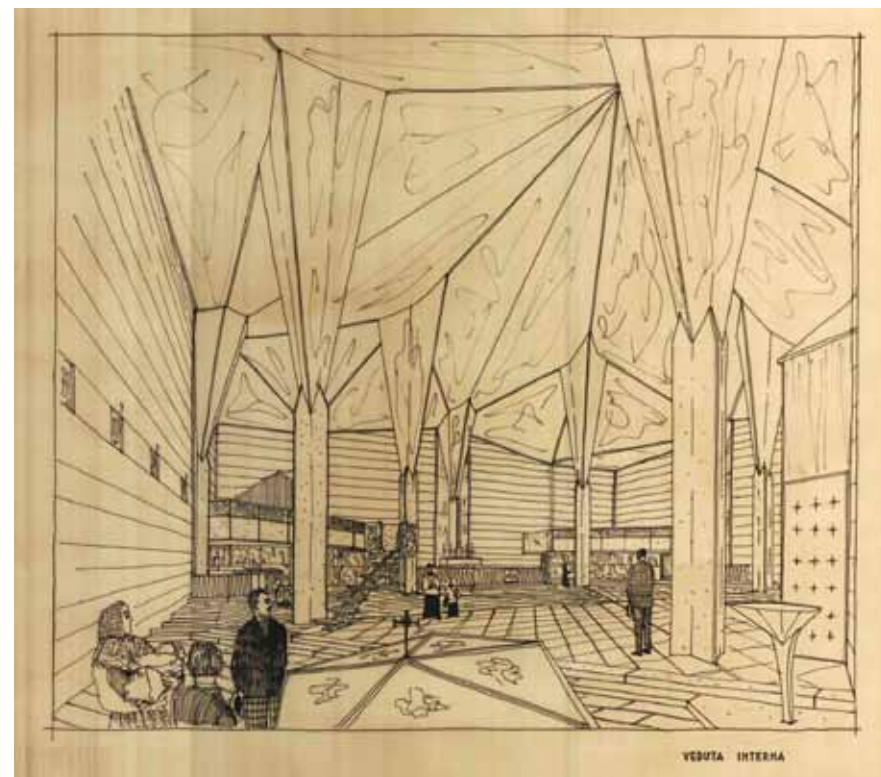
private archives (of persons, legal entities,
families, firms, political parties, etc.)
classified as possessing particular cultural
importance: 4,261.



Poster for a gas lighting company designed by Giovanni Maria Mataloni, 1895 (Turin, Archivio storico Italgas)

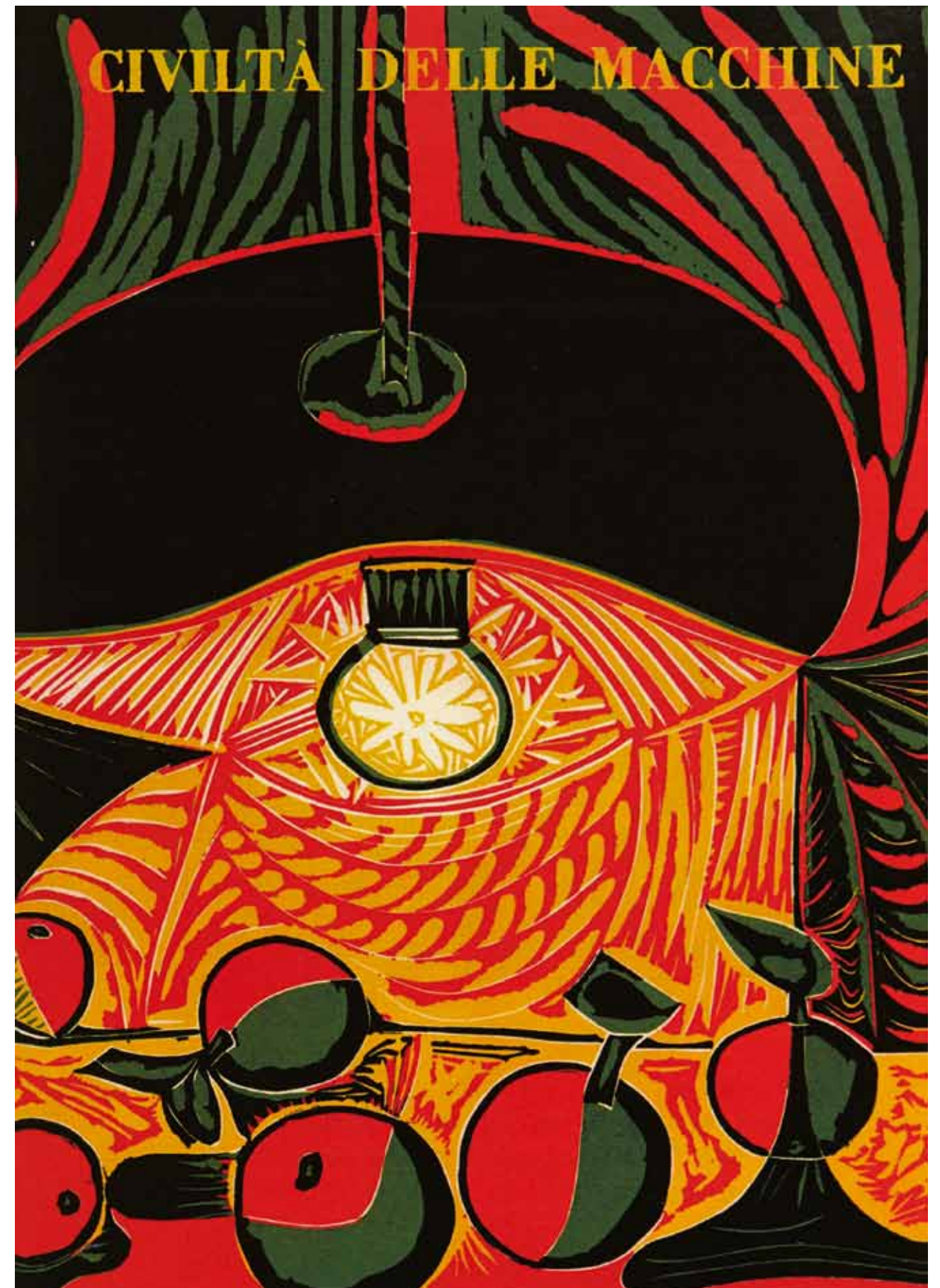


1



2

1. Sleeve of *A Drum Is a Woman* by Duke Ellington, Columbia Records, 1973 (1st ed. 1956) (Fondazione Siena Jazz Centro nazionale di studi sul Jazz Arrigo Polillo)
2. Church of Cristo Re in Cagliari, built by Silvano Panzarasa and Giuliana Genta, 1950–63 (Rome, Central State Archives, *Giuliana Genta*)



Civiltà delle macchine, bimonthly magazine of the Istituto per la ricostruzione industriale (IRI), 1962 (Genoa, Fondazione Ansaldo)

Central Institute of Archives ICAR

The Istituto Centrale per gli Archivi (ICAR) is responsible for the management, maintenance and development of archival information systems: the Sistema Archivistico Nazionale (SAN, a national compendium of archival resources), Sistema Informativo degli Archivi di Stato (SAS and SIAS) and the Guida Generale degli Archivi di Stato Italiani. It ensures the interoperability of the SAN with the archival information systems and databases involved and the associated digital libraries. It develops methodologies for the arrangement and cataloguing of non-current records, the management and preservation of current records, and the application of new technologies. It develops plans and programmes regarding archival description and the standardisation of descriptive criteria as well as the development and interoperability of information systems. It draws up guidelines and standards for image acquisition, processing and management, and the interoperability of information systems. It fosters the integration and sharing of digitised archival resources, the knowledge and application of descriptive and technological standards, and cooperation between archival bodies.

Wooden cover of a register of the Biccherna, an organ of Sienese government, with a depiction of the city's cathedral, last quarter of the 14th century (Siena State Archives, *Biccherna*)



**Digitisation Project for the
Tavole di Biccherna
(Siena State Archives, 1258–1713)**

The Tavole di Biccherna collection consists of 107 works produced over the period from 1258 to the early 18th century, including one copy and one imitation. At the beginning of their long history, these were the covers of the registers of the Biccherna, one of Siena's oldest and most important financial bodies. Officials of the Biccherna began to commission painters to decorate these covers in 1257 and the practice was then taken up by other Sienese bodies of government and local institutions. As from the halfway through the 15th century, it was no longer covers that were commissioned but authentic paintings, often by the leading Sienese artists.

42



43

Restoration

The specialised centre for the restoration of archival documents that operated under the authority of the DGA until 2004 was subsequently placed under the Secretary General of the Ministry and merged with the book restoration centre to form the new central institute of restoration for books and archives known as the ICRCPAL (Istituto centrale per il restauro e la conservazione del patrimonio archivistico e librario)

Archival restoration is carried out through the DGA's protection and preservation service, which supervises the operations of the State Archives' reproduction, restoration and paper technology departments, handles the funding of restoration work on archives under the control of the Archival Superintendencies and works with the ICRCPAL on the definition of the relevant criteria and methodologies.

The restoration department of the Florence State Archives, created in 1966 after the Florence floods



Restoration of the letters of Aldo Moro

The autograph letters written by Aldo Moro in 1978, during his kidnapping by the Red Brigades, were found in 2012 in the dossier of the Moro trial in the Court of Rome. Written on low-quality paper and in danger of being definitively lost due to their very poor state of preservation, the letters were restored at the ICRCPAL (Istituto centrale per il restauro e la conservazione del patrimonio archivistico e librario) and then transferred to the Rome State Archives, which holds the records produced by the peripheral organs of the state and therefore also those of the courts.

In 2013 the General Directorate published a book with reproductions and transcriptions of the restored letters together with historical studies placing them within the context of all the other notes, memorials and so on written by Moro during the fifty-five days of his kidnapping. Entitled *Siate indipendenti*. Non guardate al domani, ma al dopodomani ("Be independent. Look not to tomorrow but to the day after", a phrase taken from one of the letters addressed to Zaccagnini), the work bears witness to the excellent results of this joint effort by the Archives Administration and the ICRCPAL as well as the good relations established with the judicial offices.

9
la tua persona. Il tuo sì o il tuo no sono
decisivi. Ma so pure che, se mi togli alla fami-
glia, l'hai voluto due volte. Questo peso non ti
lo snollerai di dosso più.

Che Dio t'illumini, caro Zaccagnini, e illumini
gli altri, si quel bisogno un disperato messaggio
non pensano ai pochi casi in cui si sono avuti
divinetti, ma ai molti risolti secondo le regole del
l'umanità e perciò, per nelle difficoltà della situa-
zione, in modo costruttivo. Se la pietà prevale, il
peccato non è finito.

proprio e con amore

luis
Aldo Moro

Rules on access to archives

The documents held in the Italian State Archives, the archives of public bodies and private archives of particular cultural importance are freely accessible to the public with some exceptions. While classified files regarding domestic or foreign policy only become accessible after a period of fifty years, special permits can be granted to researchers (normally for access to documents that are at least thirty years old). Confidential documents regarding individuals become accessible after seventy years in the case of information about medical history, sex life, family or intimate relations, and after forty years in the case of details of criminal records, political opinions, religious beliefs and so on. When dealing with personal data, archivists and researchers are required to comply with a code of professional ethics designed to protect both the right to privacy and the right to carry out historical research.

Study room at the Avellino State Archives, housed in the former Bourbon prison, designed by Giuliano De Fazio and completed after national unification



**Use of State Archives reading rooms
in 2012 and 2013**

2012

291,245 visits,
11,183 of which by non-Italians

141,216 searches,
103,851 of which on-site
and 37,365 via correspondence

925,576 items consulted

2013

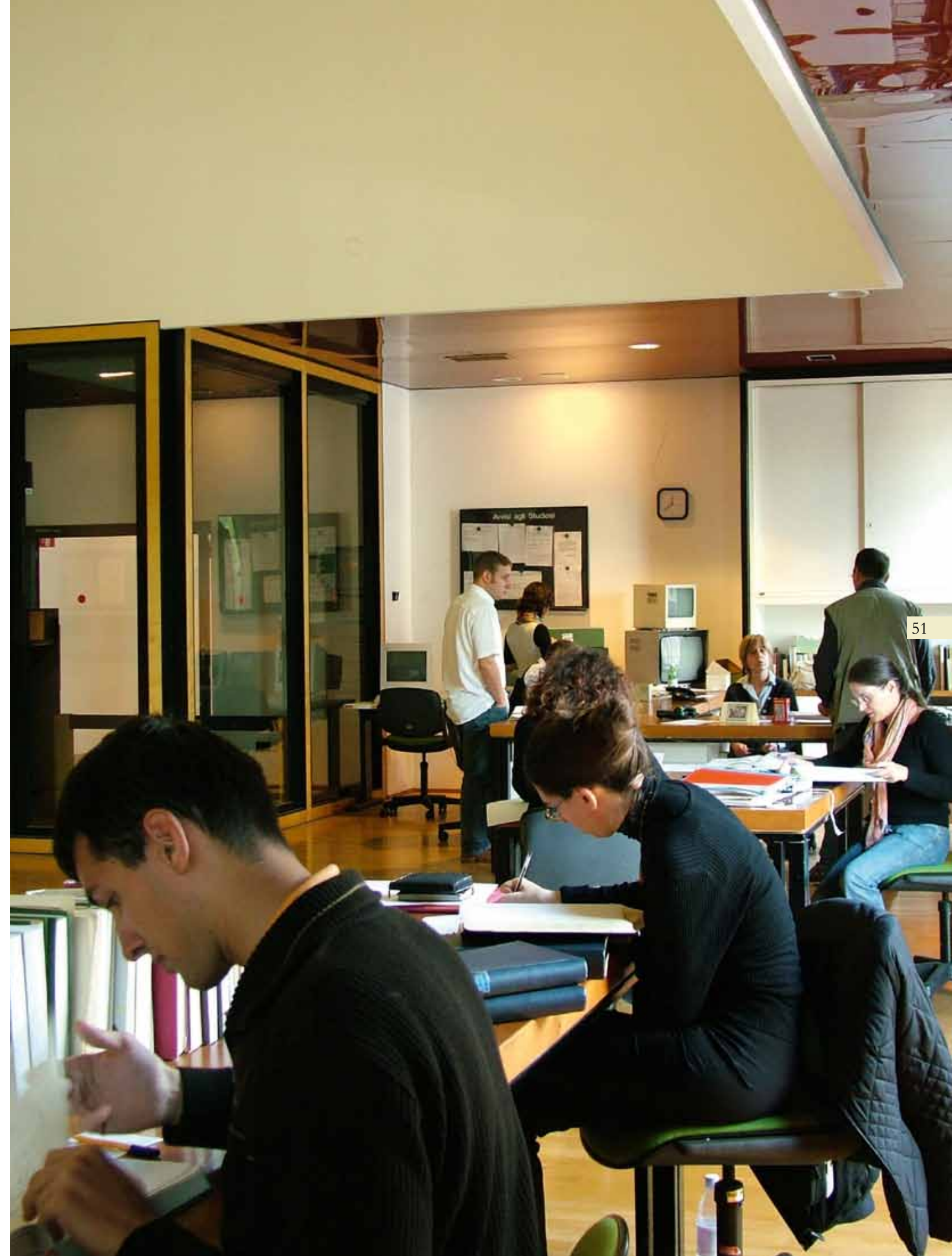
284,705 visits,
16,945 of which by non-Italians

125,356 searches,
94,407 of which on-site
and 30,949 via correspondence

915,482 items consulted

2013 on-site and correspondence searches
data are not yet available

50



51

ACTIVITIES

Surveys

It was in the 1980s that the General Directorate of Archives embarked on a series of initiatives to increase the awareness and utilisation of non-state archives and safeguard a heritage that is often little known and at greater risk of dispersal and loss. Through the Archival Superintendencies and in collaboration with other institutions, surveys were undertaken of particular types of archives at the national and local levels. In particular, initiatives resulting in the publication of guides and catalogues have been carried out on a broad scale over the whole of national territory for archives of the Italian Resistance, families and individuals, chambers of commerce and sources for the history of the youth and student movements of the 1960s and '70s as well as ecclesiastical archives at the capitulary and diocesan levels.

Demanding projects have been carried out in collaboration with the regions, universities and other cultural institutions regard the archives of firms, architects, the fashion sector, psychiatric hospitals, the Inquisition, universities, astronomical observatories, the diocese of Venice and some Jewish communities. The data gathered have been transferred to the thematic portals and information systems of the Archives Administration.



Jewish Archives

Despite the dispersal undergone during the two millennia of Jewish settlements in Italy, the archival heritage of the Italian Jewish communities is among the most important in terms of the age, continuity and richness of the records held.

Alongside the materials in the keeping of Jewish institutions, Italy's State Archives hold a wealth of precious documentation largely resulting from interaction between the Jewish communities and the public authorities in the places of settlement. This often fills the gaps in the communities' own records and makes it possible to study the history of this age-old coexistence if not exhaustively at least with ample margins of depth.

Funding made available through law 175/2005 on the preservation of the Jewish cultural heritage led to the launching of a large-scale project of surveying, cataloguing and rearrangement affecting nearly all the archives of the Italian Jewish communities, including those of Pisa, Siena, Livorno, Trieste, Venice and Turin as well as the Unione Comunità Israelitiche. The descriptions are now available online through the information system of the Italian archival superintendencies (SIUSA: Sistema Informativo Unificato delle Soprintendenze Archivistiche).



Contract of marriage (Ketubah) between Israel H. Hizkà, son of Davide, and Ester, daughter of Jàkov Segrè-Nivolara, 1752 (Milan State Archives, *Cimeli*)

Digitisation projects

Major extraordinary funding made it possible in the second half of the 1990s for ten State Archives to embark on large-scale digitisation projects with their own financial resources either independently or in collaboration with other cultural bodies. These mostly regard cartographic and cadastral documentation and parchments but also precious individual items such as the atlas of China drawn up by the Jesuit missionary Michele Ruggieri in the late 16th century, now in the Rome State Archives, and the *Liber Paradisus* on the abolition of serfdom in the city and countryside of Bologna on 3 June 1257.

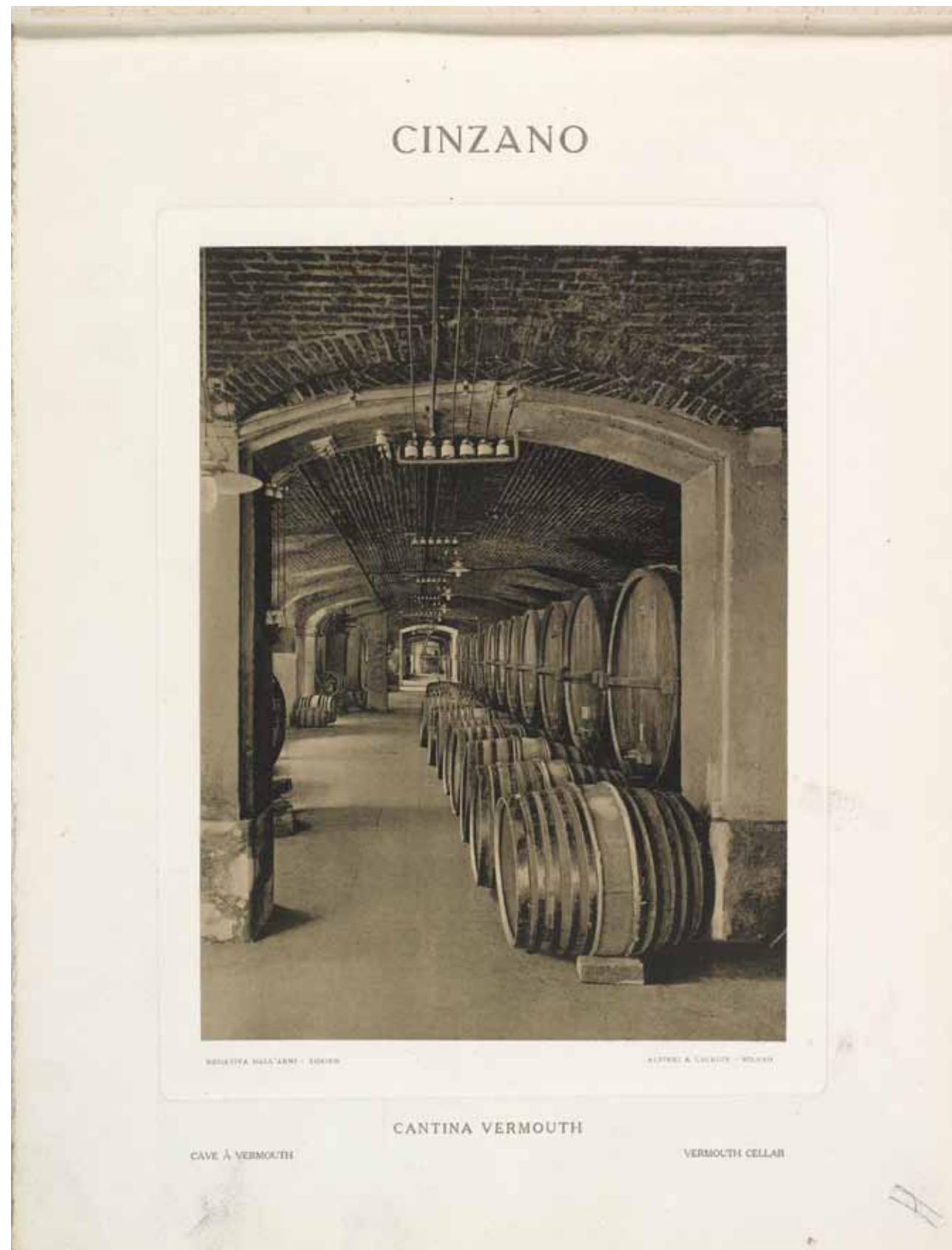
The Florence State Archives became the first Italian repository to make digital reproductions available on the Internet in 2000 with the *Mediceo avanti il Principato* project, providing access to the private archives of the Medici family (165 archival units) for the period from the 14th to the mid-16th century. In compliance with current legislation, the interface makes it possible to view, download and print the inventories but only to view the documents.

Of the 45 State Archives in possession of cartographic and cadastral documentation, 18 have made this material available online, often in conjunction with major operations of georeferencing, in collaboration with the regional authorities and university. The relevant portal (Portale dei

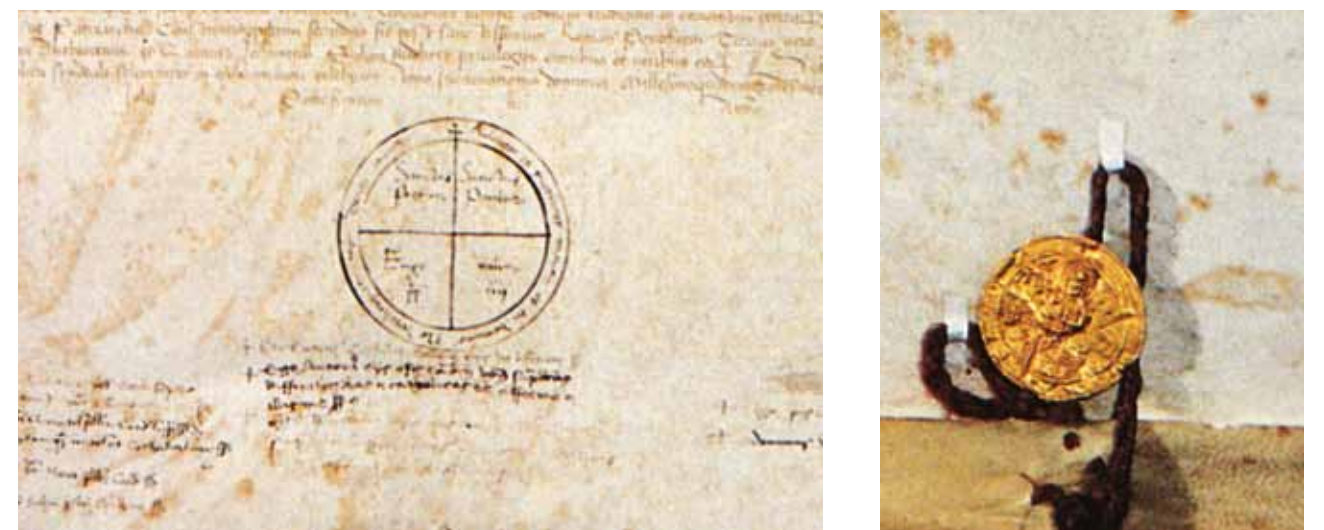
Territori) will provide unified access to these databases, currently limited to the State Archives of Genoa, Milan, Trieste and Venice.

The agreement reached in 2011 by the General Directorate of Archives with Family Search provides for the digitisation of the civil registries held by State Archives. The portal currently holds 19,029,102 images extracted from 310,971 registries of 17 State Archives (Ascoli Piceno, Bari, Catanzaro, Campobasso, Cuneo, Florence, Genoa, L'Aquila, Lucca, Mantua, Messina, Modena, Naples, Pesaro-Urbino (Fano Section), Turin, Treviso and Udine). Other important projects now under way regard parchments (in particular the 140,000 items in the State Archives of Florence and Lucca) and seals (about 9,000 have been catalogued and 3,711 digitised so far).

Care has been taken in all the projects to ensure linkage between the digital reproductions and the archival descriptions providing details of context and provenance. These initiatives make it possible to achieve two results: increased awareness of the archival heritage among the general public through online access and the protection and preservation of originals through replacement with digital reproductions for purposes of consultation.



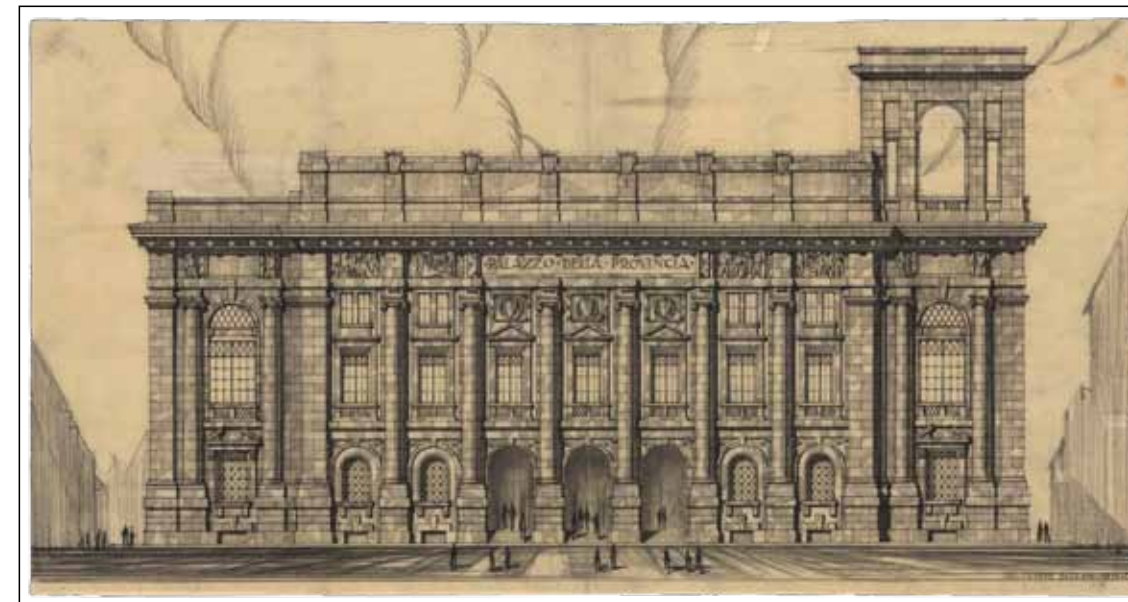
A cellar in the Cinzano factory at Santa Vittoria d'Alba (Cn), from the photograph album by the Stabilimento Eliografico Brunner & C., early 20th century (Archivio storico della città di Torino, Ditta Francesco Cinzano & C. di Alberto ed Enrico Marone)



Golden Bull in Greek and Latin promulgated on 6 July 1439 by Pope Eugene IV during the Council of Florence, and details (Bologna State Archives, *Comune – Governo, Privilegi*)



Calendar advertising the Grandi Magazzini Italiani E. & A. Mele, 1905 (Naples, Archivio Fondazione Emidio Mele)



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1. Cesare Bazzani, plan of the Palazzo del Governo in Terni, façade, 1930–36 (Terni State Archives, *Cesare Bazzani*)
2. Italo Mancini, drawing of the Casa Littoria in the Appio district of Rome (Rome, Central State Archives, *Partito nazionale fascista, Segreteria amministrativa*)



Domenico Gallo, island of Sant'Erasmus, drawing, 20 August 1552 (Venice State Archives, *Savi ed esecutori alle acque*)

Company records in Piemonte

A significant project of digitisation of material not held in the State Archives regards the survey of company records in the Piedmont launched by the General Directorate of Archives and the region in question with the collaboration of the Fondazione Istituto Piemontese Antonio Gramsci and the local archival superintendency. The world of enterprise, industry and labour is captured in a collection of about 4,000 digital images of iconographic material from 39 well-known and highly representative Piedmontese companies that agreed to make their archives available. The material selected includes photographs (of company processes, products, premises and events), posters, drawings, plans and sketches. The images, which bear witness to the history of the firms and the families and people who created them as well as production systems and places, can be accessed and viewed through the SAN information system and the Archivi di Impresa portal.



Publications

The “official” publishing activities of the Archives Administration began in 1951 with the inauguration of the *Pubblicazioni degli Archivi di Stato* (PAS) series to make known the results of the scholarly research carried out in the archives. A lull in the 1970s ended in 1982 with the launching of a broad programme of short and medium-term initiatives. The *Pubblicazioni degli Archivi di Stato* gave way to four new series: *Strumenti*, for inventories, document summaries and guides, *Saggi*, for essays on archival theory, studies in institutional history and conference proceedings, *Fonti*, for editions of documents, and *Sussidi*, for indexes and bibliographies. The *Fuori collana* category was created for publications not included in any of the above, consisting in most cases of exhibition catalogues and books jointly produced with other cultural bodies and institutes. The *Quaderni della Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato* constitute a separate series.

The official journal of the archival sector was originally entitled *Notizie degli Archivi di Stato*, which first appeared in 1941, but became the *Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato* in 1955. It presents articles on archival science and the methodology of document preservation and organisation, studies in the history of Italian and foreign archival institutions and legislation, inventories, document summaries, editions of documentary sources and historiographical contributions based on archival material. It

also publishes bibliographical information and data on the growth of the holdings of the State Archives. Information on promotional initiatives launched by the State Archives and Archival Superintendencies has been published since 1999 in a new quarterly periodical entitled *Il mondo degli archivi*, a joint publication of the Archives Administration and the Associazione Nazionale Archivistica Italiana (ANAI), available online since 2006. The catalogue of State Archives publications now includes over 600 titles, including volumes produced by the peripheral archives, which have been involved over the years in an ever-greater number of cultural initiatives both independently and in collaboration with various local bodies and research centres.

For the catalogue of publications, see *Cinquant'anni di attività editoriale. Le pubblicazioni dell'Amministrazione archivistica (1951-2000). Catalogo*, A. Dentoni Litta, E. Lume, M.T. Piano Mortari and M. Tosti-Croce, Rome, Ministero per i beni e le attività culturali, Direzione generale per gli archivi, 2003, and *Le pubblicazioni dell'Amministrazione archivistica. Aggiornamento (2001-2005). Catalogo*, E. Lume and M.T. Piano Mortari, Rome, Ministero per i beni e le attività culturali, Direzione generale per gli archivi, 2008.

Il catalogo delle pubblicazioni è consultabile nei volumi *Cinquant'anni di attività editoriale. Le pubblicazioni dell'Amministrazione archivistica (1951-2000). Catalogo*, a cura di A. Dentoni Litta, E. Lume, M. T. Piano Mortari, M. Tosti-Croce, Roma, Ministero per i beni e le attività culturali, Direzione generale per gli archivi, 2003, e *Le pubblicazioni dell'Amministrazione archivistica. Aggiornamento (2001-2005). Catalogo*, a cura di E. Lume - M. T. Piano Mortari, Roma, Ministero per i beni e le attività culturali, Direzione generale per gli archivi, 2008

MISCELLANEA MEDICEA
III



MINISTERO DEI BENI E DELLE ATTIVITÀ CULTURALI E DEL TURISMO
DIREZIONE GENERALE PER GLI ARCHIVI
2014

Miscellanea medicea. Inventario (Rome, Direzione generale per gli archivi, 2014), cover of the third volume.
The photograph shows a tapestry of the Medici insignia hanging in the Florence State Archives

MINISTERO PER I BENI CULTURALI E AMBIENTALI
UFFICIO CENTRALE PER I BENI ARCHIVISTICI

IL VIAGGIO DI
ENRICO VII IN ITALIA



edimond

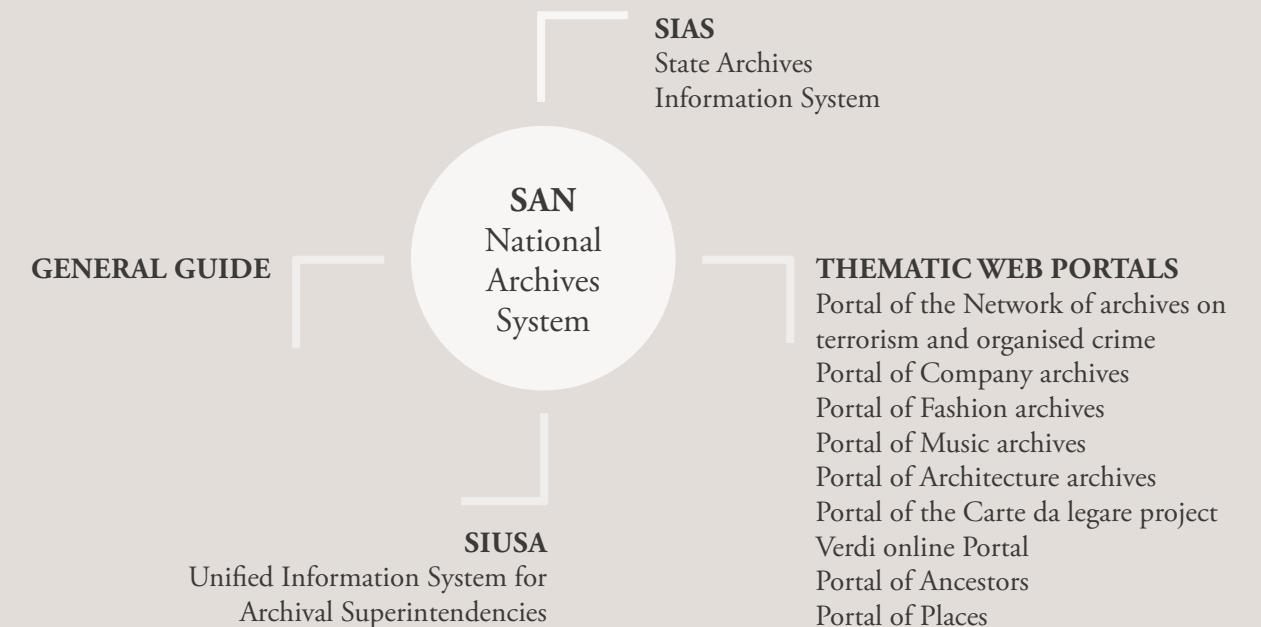
Il viaggio di Enrico VII in Italia (Rome/Città di Castello, Ufficio centrale per i beni archivistici/Edimond, 1993).
Book cover showing the imperial golden bull seal, now in the Vatican Secret Archives

ARCHIVES ON THE WEB

National Archives System SAN

The Sistema Archivistico Nazionale (SAN), developed by the General Directorate of Archives, constitutes a point of confluence, coordination and integration for the various state and non-state information systems that operate in the archival sphere and have so far been accessible separately through the systems of the Archives Administration (SIUSA, SIAS, Guida Generale) and those of other public and private bodies, such as regions, provinces, municipalities, universities, ecclesiastical bodies, cultural institutes and foundations.

Open to active participation and collaboration with all national and foreign bodies, both public and private, as well as international organisations, the SAN was inaugurated on 17 December 2011 with the ICAR responsible for its management, maintenance and development. Its purpose is to provide a broader, non-specialist public with information about the archival resources existing at the



national level, their location and channels of access. The varied content of the SAN comprises:
a catalogue of archival resources (descriptions of repositories, creators, archival complexes and finding aids)
a digital library of metadated reproductions of documents of various kinds (images, audio and video) and bibliographical resources linked to the Sistema Bibliotecario Nazionale
news on events, biographies, chronologies and in-depth files developed ad hoc.



1. Samples of fabric by Mazzonis (Turin State Archives, Archivio Mazzonis)
2. Statute of the carpenters' guild with a depiction of a carpenter at his bench (Bologna State Archives, Società dei falegnami, Statuti)



Unified Information System for Archival Superintendencies SIUSA

The Sistema Informativo Unificato per le Soprintendenze Archivistiche (SIUSA) offers a primary point of access for the consultation and searching of non-State Archives, both public and private, held outside the State Archives. The SIUSA contains descriptions of archival complexes with all their ramifications, the subjects (bodies, individuals and families) that produced the documentation in the course of their activities, and the subjects holding the material. The SIUSA also offers a number of thematic pathways highlighting projects launched by the General Directorate of Archives throughout Italy in agreement with the Archival Superintendencies.

1. Poster for Barilla pasta by Ernesto Carboni (1899–1984) (Parma, Archivio storico Barilla)
2. Patent and packaging for Barilla spaghetti (Parma, Archivio storico Barilla)
3. A Peroni brewery during the 1950s (Rome, Archivio storico e Museo Birra Peroni)
4. Poster for Peroni beer, (Rome, Archivio storico e Museo Birra Peroni)



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[illegible]

General Guide System

Again managed, maintained and developed by the ICAR, the Guida Generale system of the Italian State Archives and the correlated historical and institutional atlas of the states that have followed one another in the Italian peninsula offer an organic description on uniform criteria of all the archival holdings of the Central State Archives and the State Archives located in every provincial capital as well as any local branches of sections. It constitutes the digital version of the Guida generale degli Archivi di Stato italiani published by the Archives Administration from 1981 to 1994, now accessible online both in pdf and through a database that permits various types of search while maintaining the organic structure of the fonds. Moreover, the Guida generale has been combined with the Atlante storico istituzionale, which offers 15 maps related to different historical situations, so that data query and navigation pathways are able to combine traditional word-based search mechanisms (full text or information field) and hierarchical tree-type representation of the material to be found in the State Archives with innovative forms of graphic interaction based on geographical or historical and geographical coordinates.

Parchment register with lavishly illuminated initial letter by Giacomo Caporali (Perugia State Archives, *Consigli e Riformanze*, 1474)



Thematic Web portals

The thematic portals set up by the General Directorate as from 2011 serve to merge the vast amount of archival sources (documentary, iconographic and audiovisual) and make the whole available to professional researchers and students as well as the general public. The portals are in direct contact with the National Archives System (SAN), of which they form part.

The presence of biographies of important figures, chronologies, in-depth studies and thematic pathways enriched by an vast array of digital objects (such as films, photographs, audios and images) is designed to facilitate the access of non-specialists to the archival universe and foster widespread awareness of the importance of the archival sources for historical research.

The portals currently operating online focus on the subjects of terrorism and organised crime, firms, fashion, music, architecture, former mental hospitals, the composer Giuseppe Verdi, ancestors, geographical areas and the Mediterranean, as outlined below.

- Portal of the Network of archives on terrorism and organised crime
- Portal of Company archives
- Portal of Fashion archives
- Portal of Music archives
- Portal of Architecture archives
- Portal of the Carte da legare project
- Verdi online Portal
- Portal of Ancestors
- Portal of Places

For each item searched, the portals offer archival descriptions based on international standards, links to the original database and any appropriate metadata. There are also editorial pathways providing in-depth analysis on selected themes connected with the primary subject of the portal.

Per ogni risultato di ricerca i Portali restituiscono descrizioni archivistiche conformi agli standard internazionali, risorse digitali, corredate dai rispettivi metadati, link alle banche dati di provenienza, testi editoriali che consentono di approfondire i temi presenti nei Portali stessi.

Portal of the Network of archives on terrorism and organised crime

The Portale della Rete degli archivi per non dimenticare is designed to hand the memory of terrorism and organized crime in Italy as from 1946 down to future generations by providing access to the material held not only in the State Archives but also by associations, public and private institutions, and centres of documentation, all gathered together, following the example of the Flamigni Archives, to constitute the *Network of archives in order not to forget*.

Events connected with the Mafia and terrorism, arranged by year, are illustrated in the *Past and Present* section, each with a specific overview and a variety of internal links to the biographies of 379 victims in the *Wall of Memory* section.

www.memoria.san.beniculturali.it
(launched in 2011)



Aldo Moro surrounded by people in the Molise region, 1960s
(Centro documentazione Archivio Flamigni, *Archivio Famiglia Moro*)

Portal of Company archives

The Portale degli archivi d'impresa presents archival data on company archives, gathered together also through surveys and contained in inventories, and reconstructs the history of the Italian industrial development since the 19th century. A team supervised by the Bocconi University of Milan has developed the *Protagonists* section (150 biographies of Italian entrepreneurs), the *General Chronology* and various *Territorial Chronologies* illustrating the birth and development of some industrial districts (e.g. Turin and Ivrea, Genoa, Milan, Taranto and Naples). The portal also provides access to over 1,000 films from the Archivio nazionale del cinema d'impresa in Ivrea and the Archivio audiovisivo multimediale del movimento operaio e democratico (AAMOD).

www.imprese.san.beniculturali.it
(launched in 2011)

1. Poster for a product of the Aurum distilleries, 20th century (Pescara State Archives, *Archivio storico del Comune di Pescara*)
2. Poster for the Olivetti Lettera 22 typewriter by Giovanni Pintori, 1956 (Associazione archivio storico Olivetti, *Olivetti*)
3. Advertisement for the Borsalino company, 19th century (Alessandria, Fototeca civica, *Borsalino*)
4. Aldo Mazza, advertisement for the Milan Trade Fair, 1926 (Fondazione Fiera Milano)
5. The Braibanti factory, established in Parma in 1870 and later merged into the Barilla Group, 19th century, end (Parma, Archivio storico Barilla)



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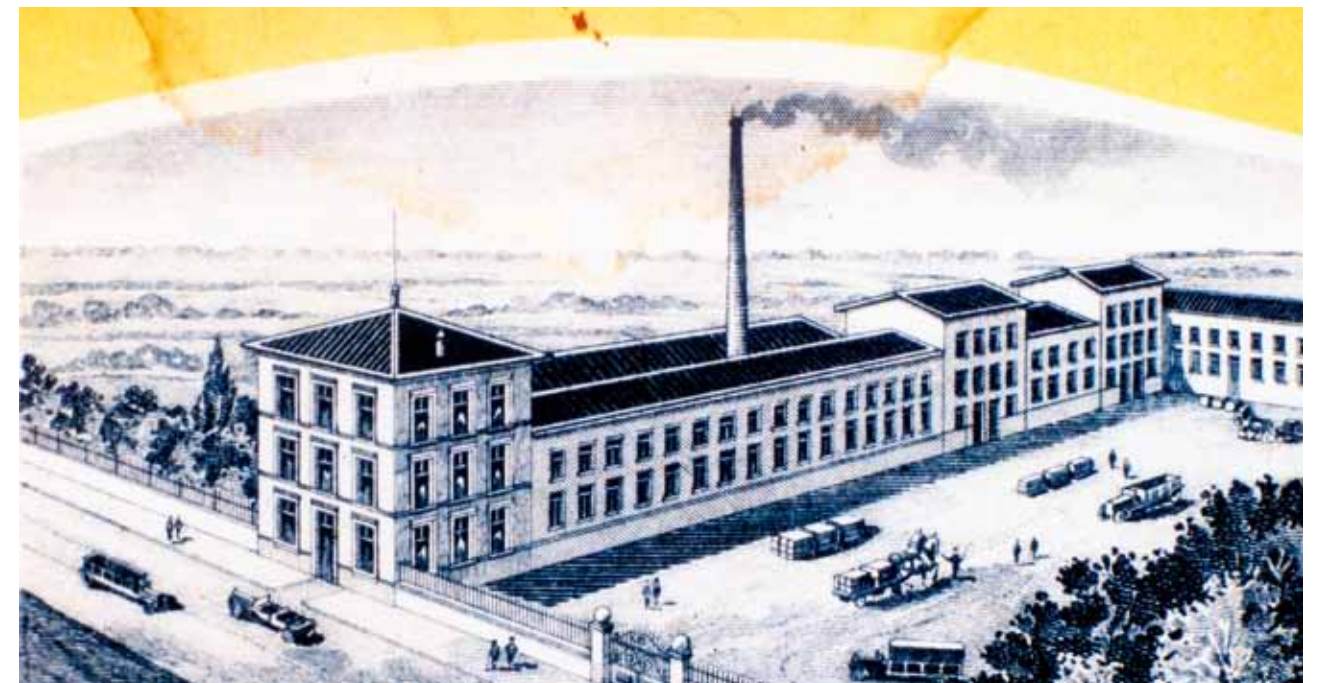
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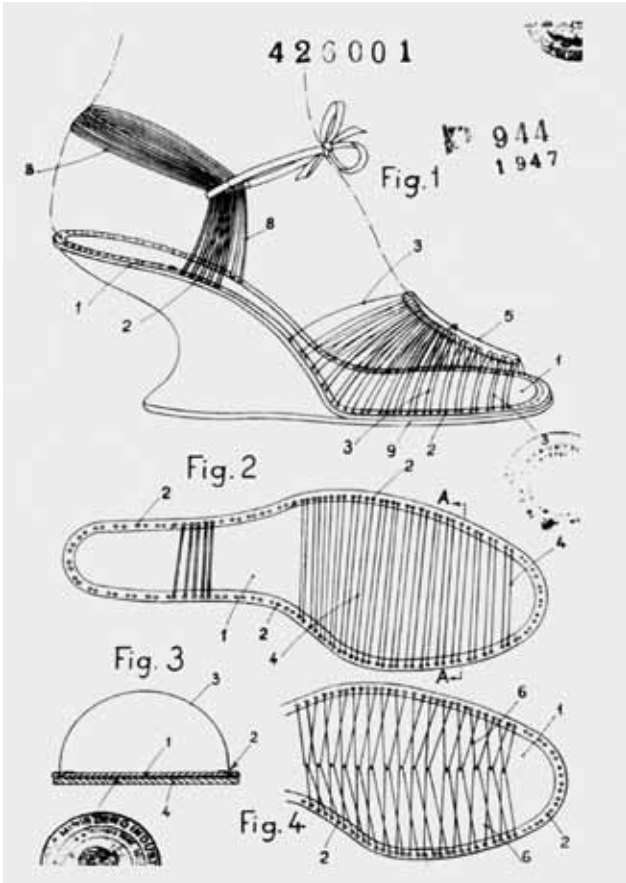


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Portal of Fashion archives

The Portale degli archivi della moda presents data obtained from surveys of fashion archives carried out in various regions under the supervision of the Archival Superintendencies together with descriptions and digital images of some articles (clothes, shoes and accessories) from the archives of some of Italy’s leading fashion houses. The archival information is enriched with digital objects (images, films and photographs) from various sources including the Camera nazionale della moda, Alta Roma, the Istituto Luce, Rai Teche and Fratelli Alinari.

www.moda.san.beniculturali.it
(launched in 2011)



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- 1. Patent of the “invisible sandal” created by Salvatore Ferragamo in 1947 (Rome, Central State Archives, *Brevetti e marchi*)
- 2. Invisible sandal by Salvatore Ferragamo (Museo Ferragamo, Florence)
- 3. Headed notepaper of the Italo Moraschi corset company, 1904 (Lecce State Archives, Tribunale, Fallimenti)
- 4. Advertisement for A.D.A.M. (Anonima Drapperie Abbigliamento Maschile), a branch of the Lanificio Fratelli Zegna, published in the magazine *Arbiter* in July 1938 (Biella State Archives, *Archivio Zegna*)



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Portal of Music archives

The Portale degli archivi della musica, limited for the moment to the 20th century, provides users with access to approximately 200 musical archives in over 60 institutions as well as a history of Italian music in terms of major themes, 80 biographies and a number of thematic pathways with over 600 digital objects. The portal also provides access to the network of audio archives of popular, traditional music (*Rete degli archivi sonori della musica di tradizione popolare*), developed in collaboration with the Altrosud association as a project for the cataloguing and digital recording of the ethnic musical collections of various public and private bodies in some southern regions.

www.musica.san.beniculturali.it
(launched in 2011)



1. Luigi Nono, *Prometheus, I Island*, heliographic sketch of the 1984 version with autograph notes by the composer intended for the 1985 version (Milan, Archivio storico Ricordi)
2. Giacomo Puccini, *La Bohème*, autograph score, 1896 (Milan, Archivio storico Ricordi)

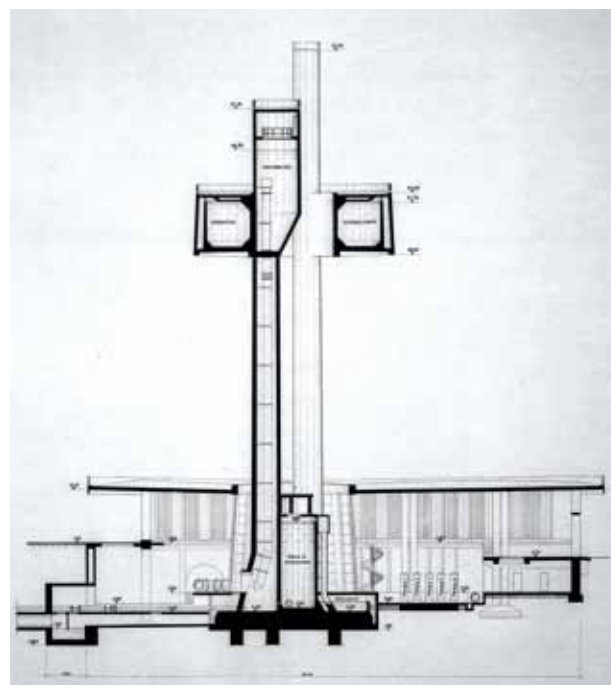
Portal of Architecture archives

The Portale degli archivi degli architetti, which draws upon the surveys of architectural archives carried out on national territory by the Archival Superintendencies, enables users to view digitised plans and drawings of celebrated architects organised on the basis of a series of thematic items. The recently renewed agreement with the Archivio del Moderno in Mendrisio (Switzerland) makes it possible to include also the archives of Italian architects working outside the national frontiers, thus fostering the integration of two realities, the Italian and the Swiss, which are closely linked in cultural terms.

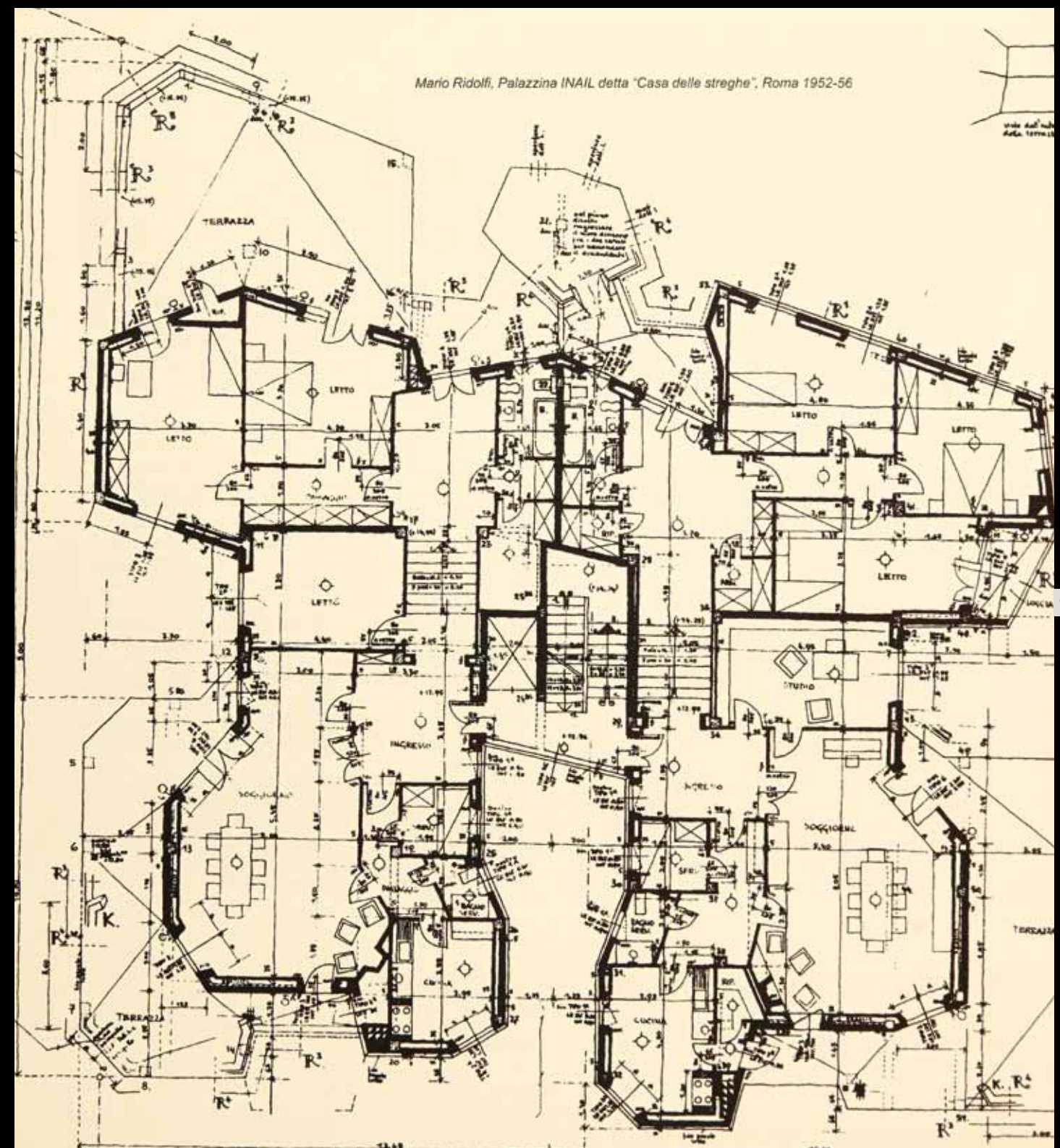
www.architetti.san.beniculturali.it
(launched in 2012)



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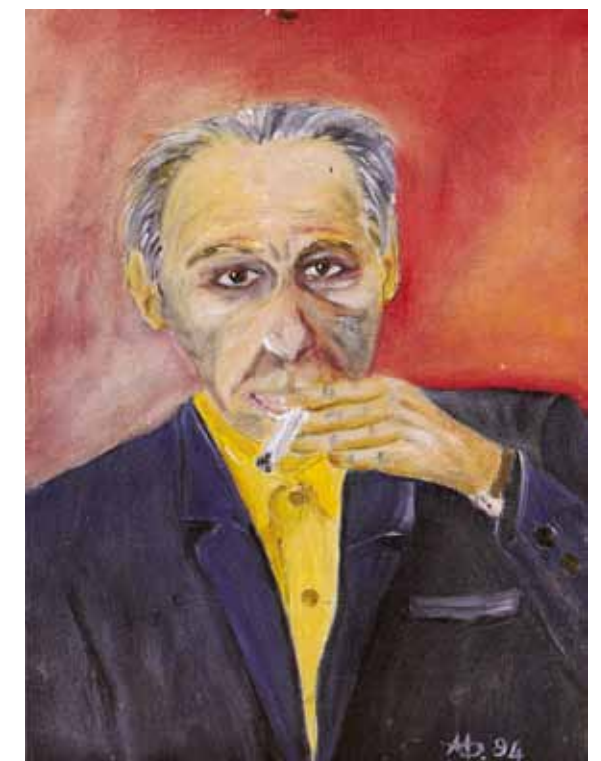
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1. The Watergate complex in Washington designed by Italo Moretti, 1960 (Rome, Central State Archives, *Luigi Moretti*)
2. Francesco Palpacelli, cross-sectional drawing for the water system at Cecchina (Rome), 1959 (Rome, Central State Archives, *Francesco Palpacelli*)
3. Mario Ridolfi, Palazzina INAIL, known as the "Witches' House", 1952-56 (Rome, Accademia nazionale di San Luca, *Mario Ridolfi*)

Portal of the Carte da legare project

The Portale Carte da legare was created to safeguard the records of former psychiatric hospitals and provides a description of the 87 archives in question. The program ArcanaMente was also developed specifically by the General Directorate of Archives in order to construct a database of personal, social and medical data extracted from the clinical records of inmates prior to the last seventy years. The portal complements another project undertaken by the General Directorate together with the Archivio storico della psicologia italiana (ASPI) and the Archival Superintendency of Lombardy, namely a survey of the archives of psychologists, psychiatrists, neurologists, alienists and all the other figures concerned with sciences of the mind. The initial results have brought to light 140 archives located all over Italy.

*www.cartedalegare.san.beniculturali.it
(launched in 2013)*



Verdi online Portal

The Portale Verdi online, made possible by funding from the committee for celebrations for the bicentennial of the birth of Giuseppe Verdi set up by the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, gathers together the primary sources on the composer held by various public and private institutions. It is also linked to the portal of musical archives and the music area of Internet Culturale, thus acting as a bridge between the information systems of the archival and library sectors.

www.verdi.san.beniculturali.it
(launched in 2013)



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- 1. The Teatro Apollo in Rome on 15 November 1847.
The theatre staged the first performance of Verdi's *Un ballo in maschera* on 17 February 1859
(Museo Centrale del Risorgimento, *Raccolta iconografica*)
- 2. Adolf Hohenstein, sketch for the 1st act of the first performance of Verdi's *Falstaff* at La Scala in Milan, 2 February 1893
(Milan, Archivio storico Ricordi)
- 3. Adolf Hohenstein, sketch for the 3rd act of the first performance of Verdi's *Falstaff* at La Scala in Milan, 2 February 1893
(Milan, Archivio storico Ricordi)
- 4. Giuseppe Verdi with Victor Maurel, the first to perform the role of Jago, at the first performance of his *Otello* in Paris, October 1894
(Milan, Museo Teatrale alla Scala)

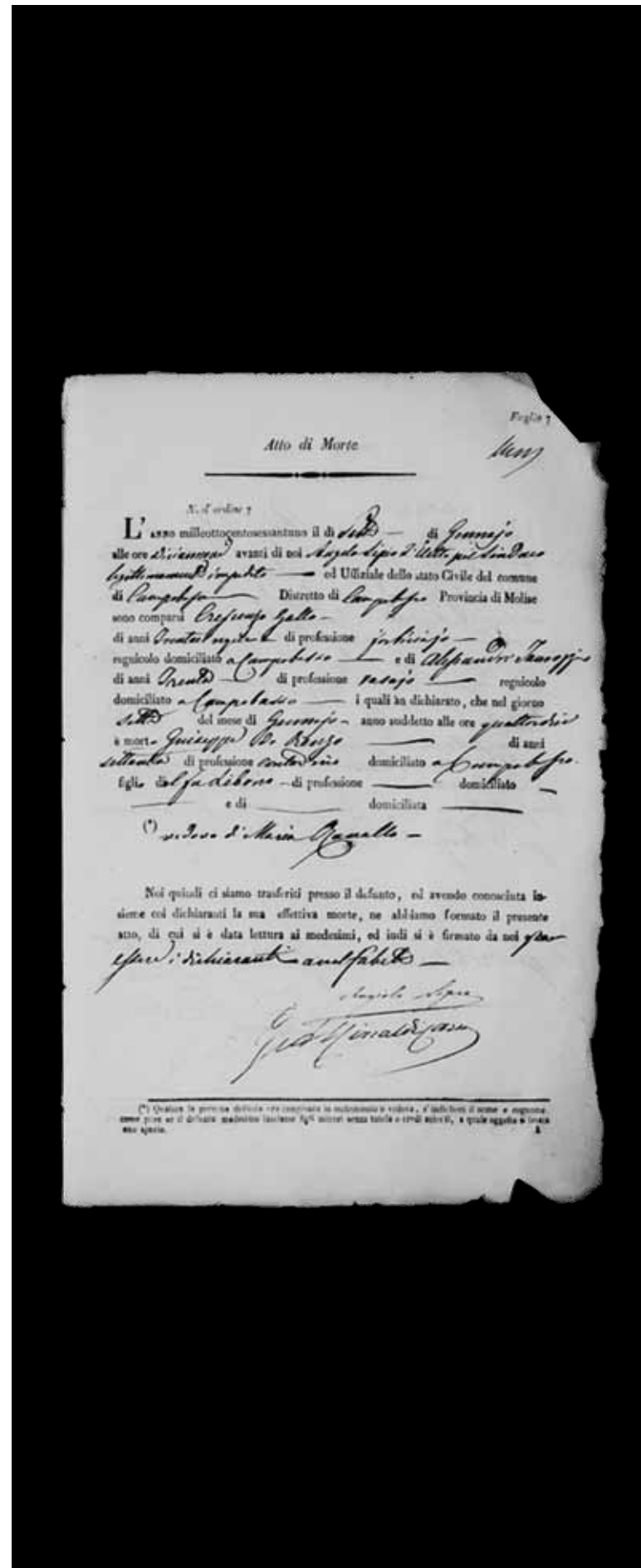


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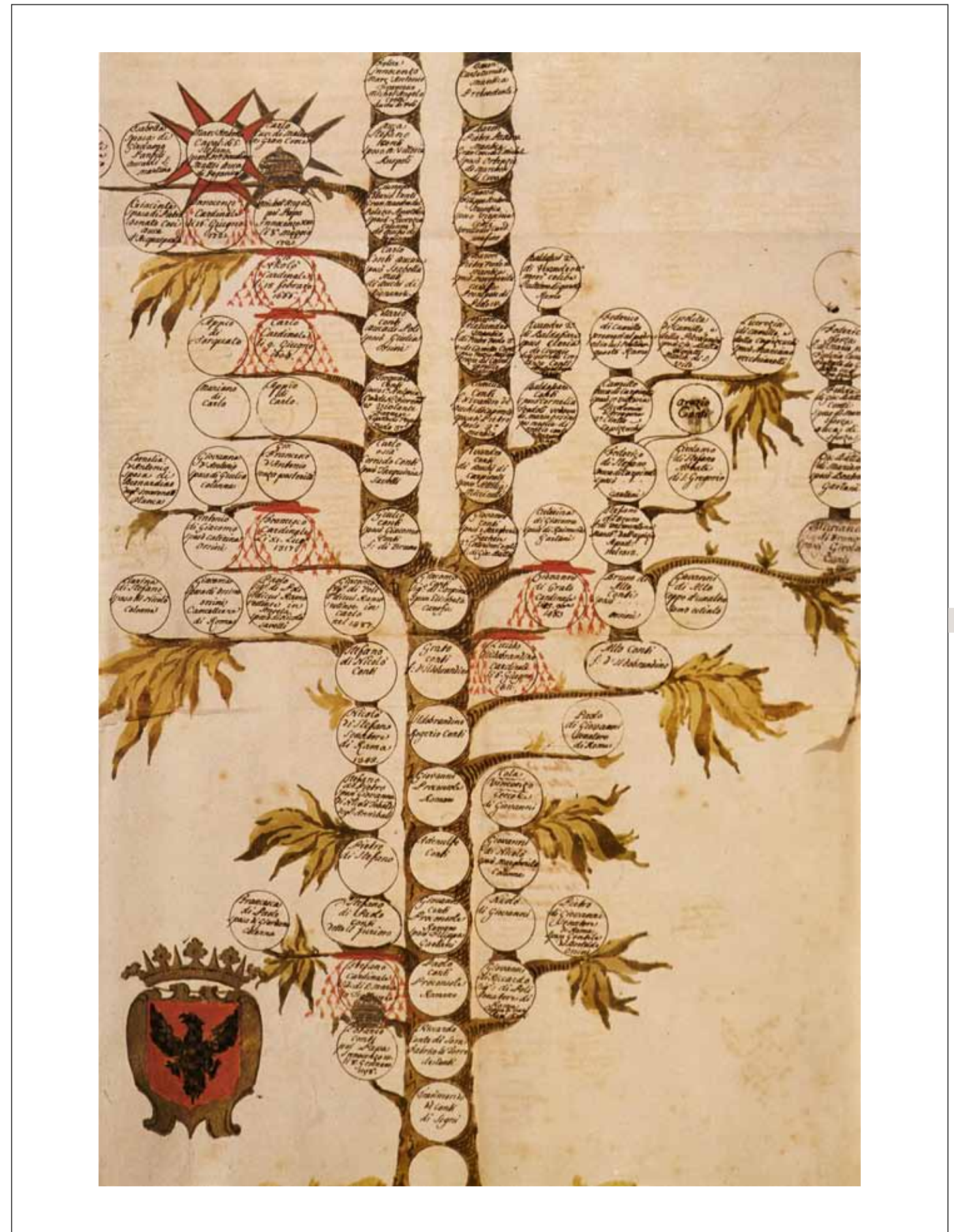
Portal of Ancestors

The Portale degli Antenati provides descriptions and digital reproductions of the birth, marriage and death certificates from the Napoleonic and post-Unification eras held in the State Archives, which make it possible to reconstruct not only the histories of individuals and families but also a slice of social history. There are also plans for a full-scale indexing of the names present in the individual certificates to be carried out by specific personnel but also with the involvement of users on a voluntary basis. The presence is envisaged of family films, made available by bodies such as the Home Movies association in Bologna and the Banca della Memoria in Tuscany, which will provide direct evidence of the changes in lifestyle in Italy during the 20th century.

www.antenati.san.beniculturali.it
(launched in 2011)



1. Deed Register of Campobasso, 1861
(Campobasso State Archives, *Stato civile italiano*)
2. The Conti family tree (Rome State Archives, *Famiglia Santacroce*)



Portal of Places

The Portale dei Territori (2011) gathers together and provides a single channel of access to the results of the projects for the digitisation of cartographic and cadastral material carried out in the past by State Archives. The portal, which has already acquired the relevant material from the State Archives of Genova, Milano, Trieste, La Spezia, Benevento and Venezia, is characterised by the presence of a georeferencing module that makes it possible to carry out research directly on the map and obtain the cartographic material connected with the place in question.

www.territori.san.beniculturali.it
(launched in 2011)



1. Overview of cadastral maps of Albona, 1820
(Trieste State Archives, *Catasto Franceschino*)
2. Map of the island and kingdom of Sicily (Catania State Archives, *Cartografia, Regni & Insulae Siciliae Tabula Geographica*)
3. Perspective plan of the port of Trani, 4 September 1746
(Naples State Archives, *Regia camera della sommaria, Processi*)

EDUCATION

Schools of Archival Science, Diplomatics and Palaeography

Public schools of archival science, diplomatics and palaeography are run free of charge in Italy by seventeen State Archives (Bari, Bologna, Bolzano, Cagliari, Firenze, Genova, Mantova, Milano, Modena, Napoli, Palermo, Parma, Perugia, Roma, Torino, Trieste and Venezia). Their mission is to train state archivists and freelance professionals involved in the management and study of the documentary heritage.

The two-year, university-level courses are open to students in possession of a high school certificate.

In addition the courses on archival science, diplomatics, palaeography and institutional history, the syllabus includes a number of auxiliary disciplines such as heraldry, numismatics, metrology, chronology, sigillography, diplomatics of contemporary documents, archival IT and computerised records management.

Conference hall of the Central State Archives in Rome, which also hosts the school of archival science



Educational and training activities

Nearly all the of the State Archives and Archival Superintendencies have been engaged in educational activities aimed at schools of every kind and level, universities, organised groups and associations since the end of the 1990s.

The archives organise guided tours and meetings during which the archivists offer a direct approach to the documentary sources.

Nearly all of the educational activities combine workshops and the exhibition of materials and frequently give rise to publications or theatrical dramatisations making it possible to address subjects over the period from medieval times to the post-war period in the spheres of political, social and economic history as well as art, architecture, literature, anthropology and law.

The Archival Superintendencies also organise free courses of professional training for personnel responsible for the current records of public bodies.



INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

General outline

The Italian State Archives Administration cooperates with the archives of other countries both at a bilateral level and within the framework of multilateral organisations. In Italy, the management of aid funds for developing countries is concentrated in an ad hoc department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Tourism has no funding for aid work). As a result, the General Directorate of Archives has only a small budget for international relations, which is mostly devoted to supporting the activities of the International Institute for Archival Science (IIAS) in Trieste and Maribor (IIAS).

Invitation from the International Council on Archives (ICA) to its 7th Congress,
(Moscow, 22–25 August 1972), 9 April 1971 (Rome, Central State Archives, *Antonino Lombardo*)

C I R C U L A I R E № 1

VII МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ КОНГРЕСС АРХИВОВ ОРГАНИЗАЦИОННЫЙ КОМИТЕТ

VII CONGRES INTERNATIONAL DES ARCHIVES COMITE ORGANISATEUR

Адрес: СССР, Москва, Г-435, Б. Пироговская, 17.

Adresse: 17. B. Pirogovskaia, Moscou, G-435, U.R.S.S.

9. Avril 1971.

№

Cher Collegue,

Conformément à la décision de l'Assemblée Générale (Madrid, septembre 1968) et du Comité Exécutif du Conseil International des Archives le VII Congrès International des Archives se tiendra à Moscou du 22 au 25 août 1972.

Le Comité Organisateur a l'honneur de vous inviter à rehausser le Congrès de votre présence.

Nous avons le plaisir de vous faire savoir que les thèmes à discuter lors des séances plénières du Congrès seront les suivants :

- La liaison entre les Archives d'Etat et les Archives administratives et la succession dans leur activité
- Les nouvelles techniques dans les Archives
- Les instruments de travail
- La planification des Archives des pays en voie de développement et l'organisation de l'assistance technique.

Les trois sujets sont répartis dans les séances de sections :

- Les Archives de la Litterature et de l'Art
- Les Archives audio-visuelles
- Les documents d'architecture.

Highlights

International Council on Archives (ICA)

The General Directorate of Archives is a founding member of the ICA and Italy hosted an ICA congress in 1956, a CITRA (Conférence internationale de la Table ronde des archives) in 1977 and a European archival conference in 2001. The Italian archivist Riccardo Filangieri was president of the ICA from 1956 to 1959 and many other Italian archivists have played an active part in ICA professional sections, working groups and committees, sometimes in positions of responsibility.

European Board of National Archivists (EBNA)

The directors of archives in the EU countries meet about every six months together with their Swiss, Norwegian and Icelandic counterparts to share best practices and discuss issues of common interest. These meetings have helped to create a climate of friendship and cooperation among Europe's archives.

European Archives Group (EAG)

The creation of the European Archives Group (EAG) began in 2005 with an EU Council recommendation on priority actions to increase cooperation in the field of archives in Europe (2005/835/EC). The EAG came into being the following year and has since met every six months in the country holding the EU presidency. The network of national archivists created through the EBNA and EAG has been responsible for various initiatives including the creation of the Archives Portal Europe (www.archivesportaleurope.net) as a shared Web gateway.

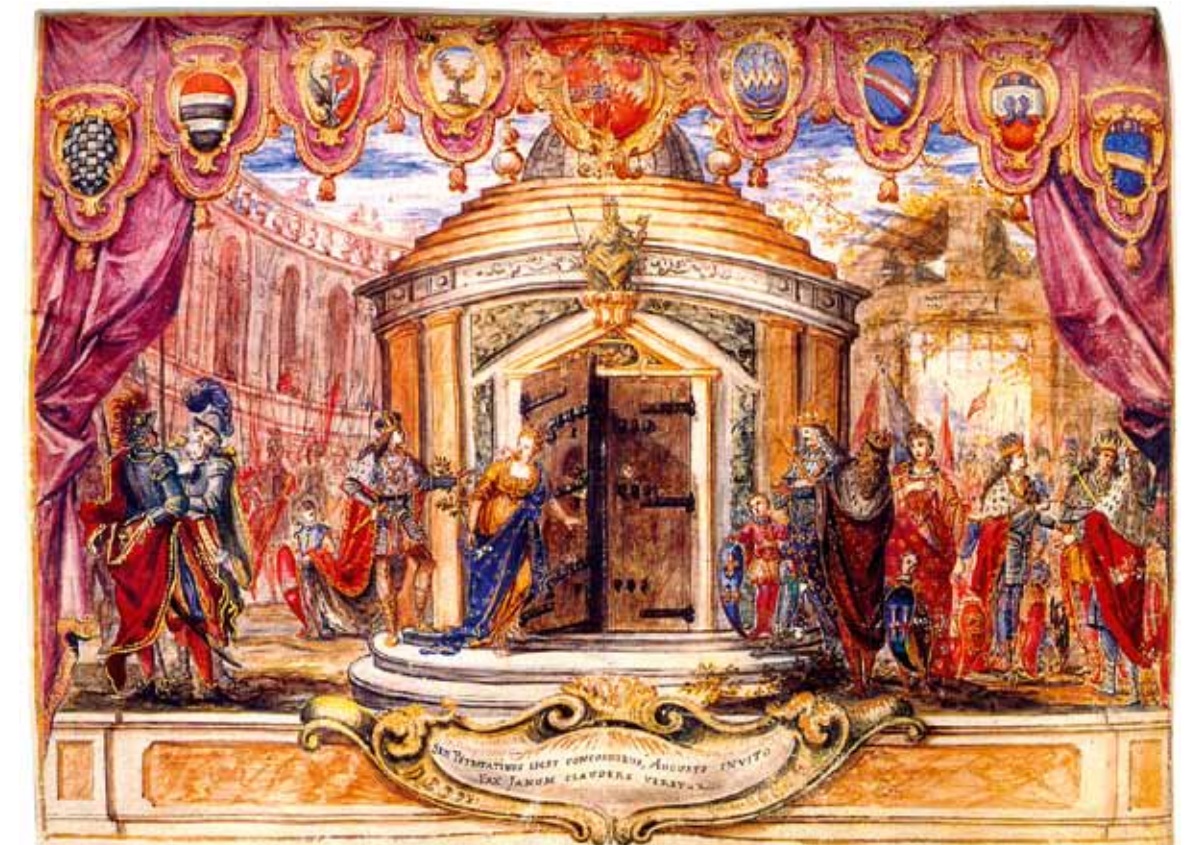
International Institute for Archival Science (IIAS) of Trieste and Maribor

The IIAS was born out of the Centre for Technical and Professional Problems in Archives, founded in 1986 by the Pokrajinski Arhiv in Maribor, and has been hosted by the Trieste State Archives since 2005. The twenty member countries are Austria, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Canada, China, Croatia, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Montenegro, Poland, Slovak Republic, Russia, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Ukraine and the United Kingdom. It is funded by the Italian General Directorate of Archives and organises the annual International Archival Day conference as well as a one-week archival course (the Autumn Archival School) for archivists mostly from the Balkans and other East European countries. The IIAS also publishes a scholarly journal entitled *Atlanti*.

International Commission for the Archives of the International Tracing Service (ITS) in Bad Arolsen

Initially established during WWII with the task of tracing and registering missing persons, over the years the ITS has become a centre for documentation, information and research on Nazi persecution, forced labour and the Holocaust. Italy has been a member of the international commission that supervises the activities of the ITS since its creation in 1955.

1. *Europa recens descripta* from the *Atlas Maior* by Johannes Blaeu, Amsterdam 1662 (Turin State Archives)
2. Miniature showing the European political situation at the time of the Treaty of Utrecht, Bologna, April 1713 (Bologna State Archives, *Anziani Consoli*)



PERSONNEL AND BUDGET

Personnel

The Italian State Archives Administration has a total of some 2,700 employees including 350 archivists (personnel with a degree and a post-graduate qualification in archival science) and another 250 assistant archivists (personnel with some archival training but no degree).

Personnel are hired by the Ministry of Cultural Heritage, Activities and Tourism through a system of competitive examinations and the size of the workforce is determined by decree of the Prime Minister. The General Directorate of Archives can apprise the Ministry of the need for new personnel but such decisions are taken at government level. It should be noted in this connection that the budget for State employees' salaries is administered at a central level by the Treasury. (The budget of the General Directorate of Archives does not include the wage bill).

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PERSONNEL 2011 - 2013



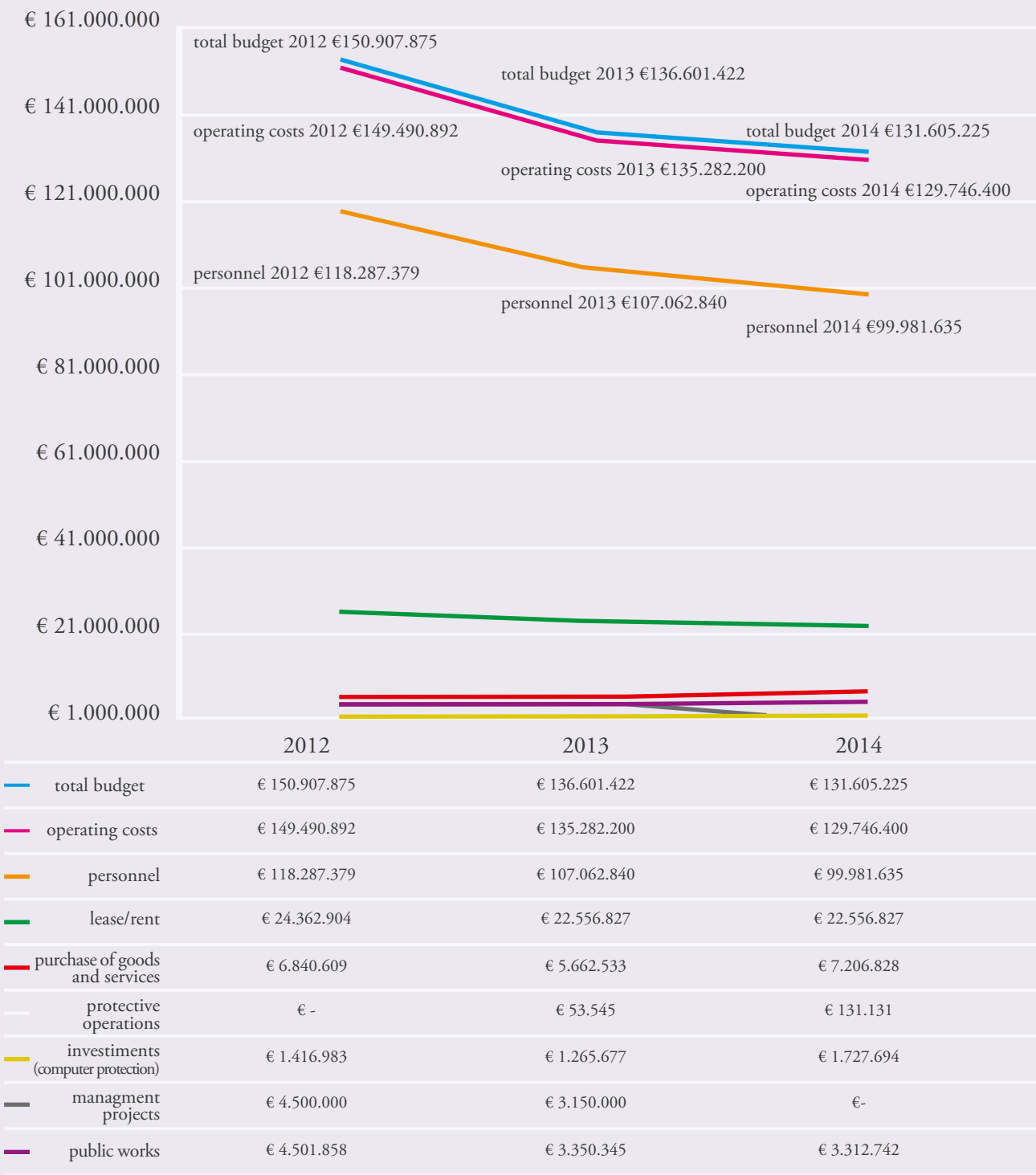
121

Budget

In virtue of its role as a centre of administrative responsibility, the General Directorate for Archives draws up the budget, plans expenditure and provides its peripheral bodies with the sums required for operating costs and investments.

There is a marked disparity between these allocations and the requests submitted, the ratio of resources to requirements being approximately 1:3. Moreover, the series of cuts made over the last few years have reduced resources by 13.66%.

BUDGET FOR THE TWO-YEAR PERIOD 2012/2013 - 2013/2014





websites

- Ministero dei beni e delle attività culturali e del turismo
www.beniculturali.it
- Archivio centrale dello Stato (DGA)
www.archiviocentraledellostato.beniculturali.it
- Istituto centrale per gli archivi (ICAR)
www.icar.beniculturali.it
- Sistema Archivistico Nazionale (SAN)
www.san.beniculturali.it
- Sistema Informativo Unificato per le Soprintendenze Archivistiche (SIUSA)
www.siusa.beniculturali.it
- Sistema Informativo degli Archivi di Stato (SIAS)
www.sias.beniculturali.it
- Sistema Guida generale degli Archivi di Stato italiani
www.guidageneralearchivistato.beniculturali.it
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