Est. A-4386

EESTI RIIGI KESKARHIIVI TOIMETISED
ACTA ARCHIVI CENTRALIS ESTONIÆ
Nr. 5 (I : 4)

RIIGI KESKARHIIV

1932—1937

JA

ARHIIVINDUSLIKKE ERIKÜSIMUSI

THE CENTRAL STATE ARCHIVES

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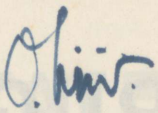
&

SPECIAL ARCHIVAL QUESTIONS

TARTU, 1937
EESTI RIIGI KESKARHIIVI VÄLJAANNE



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PUBLICATIONS OF THE CENTRAL STATE ARCHIVES

Est.A
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RAAMATUKOGU
31653

K. Mattieseni trükikoda o.-ü., Tartu 1937.

EESSÕNA.

Tänapäeva nõuded seavad arhiivindusele ikka rohkem ülesandeid, mis toovad arhiive tegelikule elule lähemale, teisalt asetavad neile kasvavalt kõrgendatud nõudeid teadusliku uurimuse abistajaina. Selles olukorras on arenenud Riigi Keskarhiivi viimaste aastate tegevus. Kui 1933. a. algul avaldati R. Keskarhiivi tegevuse aruanne peamiselt ta esimese töökümnendi üle koos kõigi asutamisaja ja tegevuse väljakujundamise raskustega, siis käesolevas ülevaates on käsitletud viisaastak, milles R. Keskarhiiv juba väljakujunenud asutusena on saanud teotseda oma püstitatud sihtide kohaselt.

Eelmine tegevuse ülevaade oli peajoontes viidud kuni 1. X. 1932. Käesolev tegevuse ülevaade haarab aega sellest peale kuni 1. IV. 1937. Ülevaate huvides on toodud 1932./33. eelarve aasta tegevusarvud tervikuliselt. Aasta-aruandeist võetud arvude juures tuleb silmas pidada, et aruanne aasta kohta eelarve-aasta kohaselt toimub aja suhtes 1. aprillist ühest aastast 31. märtsini järgmisel aastal.

Tegevusülevaatega on liidetud arhiiviseadus ja R. Keskarhiivi muudetud kodukord, mis selgitavad asutuse tegevuse normatiivset raamistikku, ning R. Keskarhiivi ajavahemikul 1. X. 1932. a. peale saabunud tähtsamate arhiivide või nende osade loend, jätkuna loendile, mis märgib R. Keskarhiivi koostuvust kuni selle ajani (vt. toimetised nr. 2, lk. 56—160). Järgnevad kirjutised arhiivinduslike küsimuste üle, mis peetud R. Keskarhiivi referaatkoosolekuil ja mis võiksid laiemat huvi pakkuda nii arhiivinduse kui ajaloo seisukohalt.

Toimetise trükist ilmutamisel on abiks olnud R. Keskarhiivi kaastöölised arhivaar mag. H. Fischer, prl. S. Narbutt, A. Sumberg, arhivaar O. Vares jt., kuna tõlketöö on teostanud Tartu Ülikooli inglise keele lektor H. C. C. Harris. Ilmutamine on osutunud võimalikuks, sarnanevalt R. Keskarhiivi eelmiste toimetistega, Haridusministeeriumi vastutulekul, kes on kõigiti toetanud R. Keskarhiivi püüdeid toimetiste väljaandmisel ja vastavate summade hankimisel.

Tartu, aprillis 1937.

O. Liiv,
Riigi Keskarhiivi direktor.

PREFACE.

Modern conditions demand from archives greater work which, on the one hand, bring them nearer to real life and, on the other hand, impose upon them increasingly higher claims as a means of help in scientific research. In such circumstances the activities of the later years of the Central State Archives have developed. When in the beginning of 1935 the Central State Archives published a report of its activities, it was chiefly about the first decade of work together with all the difficulties of establishing and shaping the institution. In the present survey there have been treated the last five years during which the Central State Archives, having taken definite shape as an institution, has begun to realize its aims.

In the previous report the main lines were brought up to the 1. X. 1932. The present survey brings the period down to the 1. IV. 1937. In the interest of the review the report of the budgetary year 1932/1933 has been included in full. It must be borne in mind, when the figures from the yearly reports are being considered, that the financial year runs from the 1st April of one year to the 31st March of the following year.

Together with this survey there is a copy of the Archives Law, the amended regulations for the internal administration of the Central State Archives, which explain the activities of the institution in this normal frame, and a list of the more important archives or their parts, received by the Central State Archives in the interval after 1932, as a continuation to the list which enumerated the contents of the Central State Archives up to that time (vide Orders N 2 pp. 56—160). There follow articles about archival questions which were read at meetings of the Central State Archives' staff and which might be of great interest, not only from the archival, but from the historical point of view.

Mr. H. Fischer, mag. phil., Miss Narbutt, Mr. A. Sumberg, Mr. O. Vares, and others, all of the staff of the Central State Archives, have assisted in getting this publication out, while the translation has been made by Mr. H. C. C. Harris, Lector in English of the University of Tartu.

This publication was made possible, as previous publications of the Central State Archives, by the kindness of the Ministry of Education which has in every way supported the Central State Archives' efforts to publish this work and to obtain the necessary funds.

Tartu, April 1937.

O. Liiv,
Director of the Central State Archives.

RIIGI KESKARHIIV

1. IV. 1932 — 1. IV. 1937.

O. Liiv.

Riigi Keskarhiivi (ERKA) tegevus mainitud aja jooksul on kasvanud väga tugeval määral, võrreldes aastatega kuni 1932. Alljärgnevas esitatav nii-öelda „viisaastaku" tegevus on toimunud arhiivitöö laienemise ja ühtlasi süvenemise tähe all. Töö intensiivistumist ja ülesannete kindlamat piiritlemist võimaldab arhiiviseadus, mis mitmete aastate eeltöö tulemusena, ERKA kõige tihedamal kaastegevusel, sai lõpliku kuju ja pandi kehtima riigivanem K. Pätsi poolt dekreediga 12. juunil 1935 (RT 53 — 1935). Arhiiviseadusest tingitud uued ulatuslikud ülesanded nõudsid ERKA senise kodukorra revideerimist, mis toimuski võrdlemisi suurte muudatustega 1936. a. ja kinnitati Haridusminister kol. A. Jaaksoni poolt 10. juulil 1936. Uus kodukord, mis koostatud seniste kogemuste ja uute juurdetekkinud ülesannete alusel, ei reguleeri mitte ainult praegust tegevust, vaid annab juhiseid tegevuse kujundamiseks ka tulevikus (vt. ERKA kodukord).

Korraldustööd ERKA-s on teostunud viie viimase tegevusaasta jooksul (1932/33—1936/37) paljude arhiivide alal. Esialgsel kui ka põhjalikumal korraldamisel on olnud umbes 4314,95 arhiivimeetrit (a.-m.), arhivaale (1932/33. a. — 1000 a.-m.; 1933/34. a. — 1125 a.-m.; 1934/35. a. — 1211,75 a.-m.; 1935/36. a. — 375,4 a.-m.; 1936/37. a. — 602,57 a.-m.).

Arhiiviametnikud on pidevalt olnud jooksvate küsimuste lahendamisega tegevuses, mis tõendab tegevuse mitmekordset elavnemist, kuid samal ajal ametkonna arvuliselt pea samaseks jäädes ka arhiivi korraldamistöö vähenemist. Ühtlasi on esialgse korraldamistöö ajajärk läbi ja korraldamine toimub juba lõplikult, mis nõuab enam aega.

Paljude arhiivide jaoks valmistati sedelkataloogе, samuti täiendati pidevalt uute sedelitega ERKA käsiraamatute kataloogi, arhiivinduse bibliograafiat ja valmistati käsiraamatukogu dublettidele kataloogi.

Mainitud aastate jooksul valmistati mitmesuguste sedelkataloogide jaoks üldse sedeleid 223064 (1932/33. a. — 35662; 1933/34. a. — 100452; 1934/35. a. — 49249; 1935/36 a. — 17964; 1936/37. a. — 19737). Sellest arvust ajaloo-osakonnas

56156, administratiiv-osakonnas 60561 ja kohtu-osakonnas 106347.

Ajaloo-osakonnas oli üldse korraldamisel viimase viie aasta jooksul 505,87 a.-m. arhivaale (1932/33. a. — 166,19 a.-m.; 1933/34. a. — 55 a.-m.; 1934/35. a. — 78 a.-m.; 1935/36. a. — 100 a.-m.; 1936/37. a. — 106,68 a.-m.). Sedelkatalooge valmistati paljudele arhiivikogudele, ERKA käsiraamatukogule on valmistamisel dublettide kataloog ja käsiraamatukogu kataloogi on alatasa täiendatud uute sedelitega juurdetulnud trükitööde kohta. Üldse valmistati ajaloo-osakonnas 56156 sedelit (1932/33. a. — 14376; 1933/34. a. — 11649; 1934/35. a. — 9179; 1935/36. a. — 11590; 1936/37. a. — 9362). Käsiraamatukogule kirjutati 1932/33. a. — 10336 sedelit, 1933/34. a. — 3601 ja 1934/35. a. — 2463 ja 1936/37. a. — 3194 uut sedelit. Samuti on täiendatud arhiivinduse bibliograafiat umb. 3500 uue sedeliga.

Korraldustöödega jõuti lõpule ja varustati inventuurnimistuga Eestimaa rootsiaegne kindralkuberneri arhiiv, ühes selle juurde kuuluva Tallinna linnusekohtu arhiiviga. Nende arhiivide kataloogid ilmusid ka trükis ERKA toimetiste seerias: Eesti Riigi Keskarhiivi Toimetised nr. 3—4 (I:2), Eestimaa Rootsiaegse Kindralkuberneri Arhiivi kataloog I—II. Tartu, 1935—36. Kataloogi I osa moodustab sissejuhatava ajaloolise ülevaate arhiivist ja selle kujunemisest.

Inventuurnimistud on valmistatud Liivimaa joonistuskoja rootsiaegseile kaartidele, Eestimaa konsistooriumi arhiivile ja selle juurde kuuluvaile Eestimaa kindralsuperintendendi ja kindralkonsistooriumi arhiividele; lõpetati Põhja-Eesti koguduste arhiivide liitmine ja nimistu ühtlustamine; 205-le Põhja-Eesti kirikuraamatule valmistati sisuregistrid.

Tallinna linnakonsistooriumi arhiivi nimistut on täiendatud juurdetulnud materjaliosa sissekandmisega. Konsistooriumilt ajutiseks kasutamiseks saadud vanast nimistust on välja kirjutatud ERKA-s puuduvate Eestimaa konsistooriumi arhiivi toimikute nimistu. Inventuurnimistud valmistati veel Saaremaa konsistooriumi ja rüütelkonna, Petseri kloostri ja Krusensterni arhiivile ja konsistooriumi abielulahutuste toimikuile. Eestimaa rüütelkonna-arhiivi korraldamata osale on valmistatud järjekorra- ja süstemaatilisi nimistuid. Eestimaa rootsiaegse kindralkuberneri registratuuri köidetele 1690. ja 1700. aastaist valmistati sisuregistrid. Alfabeetsed sedelkataloogid valmistati Eestimaa rootsiaegse kindralkuberneri arhiivi kaartide-kogule, Tallinna linnusekohtu ja Liivimaa joonistuskoja rootsiaegseile kaartidele, Eestimaa konsistooriumi ja kindralkonsistooriumi ning Tallinna linnakonsistooriumi arhiivi toimikuile; koostati sedelkataloog Eesti- ja Liivimaa kohta käivaile rootsiaegseile plakaatidele Eesti- ja Liivimaa rootsiaegsete kindralkuberneride, Eestimaa ülem-maakohtu ja Eestimaa konsistooriumi arhiivist.

Sedelkataloog on koostatud ka Akadeemilise Ajaloo-Seltsi ja Eesti Kirjanduse Seltsi ajalooliste traditsioonide kogude alusel

Eesti Kultuurloolises Arhiivis 581 valla-, kiriku- ja kooliarhiivi koostuvuse ja seisundi kohta. Kohanimede alfabeetne sedelkataloog valmistati Eestimaa 1636.—1642. a. ja Liivimaa 1638. a. revisjonidele.

Lõplikult korraldati ja varustati inventuurnimistuga Liivimaa joonistuskoja kaartide koopiate-kogu, Eestimaa rüütelkonna arhiivi ja Eestimaa joonistuskoja kaartide-kogud, Eestimaa ülemmaakohtu arhiiv, ERKA-le deponeeritud Carl Schillingi Müüsleri mõisa kirjakogu, Wrangellide sugukonna arhiiv ja mitmed teised arhiivid, nende seas ka viimasel ajal annetuste ja ostu teel saadud materjalid.

Koostati Eestimaa rootsiaegsele kindralkuberneri arhiivile konkordants-sedelkataloog. ERKA-ga publikatsioonidevahetuses seisvate kodumaa ja välismaa arhiivide ja teiste asutuste kohta on valmistatud kaartkataloog vahetatavate publikatsioonide sissekandmisega vastava asutuse kaardile. ERKA-s tegutsetakse pidevalt arhiivinduse bibliograafia sedelkataloogi täiendamisega arhiivinduse alal ilmunud raamatute ja artiklite kohta ajakirjanduses. Sedelite arv kataloogis ulatub mitmele tuhandele.

Välisministeeriumi poolt ERKA-le üle antud tuhandete väljalõigete kogu Eesti kohta käivaist kirjutisist ja teateist välismaa ajakirjanduses on korraldatud kronoloogiliselt päevade järgi. Need väljalõiked on tehtud järgmiste maade ajakirjandusest 1918. —1936. a. ulatuses: Ameerika, Austria, Belgia, Hiina, Hispaania, Hollandi, Inglismaa, Itaalia, Leedu, Luksemburg, Läti, Norra, N. Vene, Poola, Prantsusmaa, Rootsi, Saksamaa, Šveits, Soome, Taani, Tšehhoslovakkia, Ukraina ja Ungari.

Administratiiv-osakonnas oli viie tegevusaasta jooksul üldse korraldamisel umbes 2362,51 a.-m. arhivaale (1932/33. a. — 364 a.-m.; 1933/34. a. — 611 a.-m.; 1934/35. a. — 616,66 a.-m.; 1935/36. a. — 165,4 a.-m.; 1936/37. a. — 372,53 a.-m.). Pagineeriti ja tembeldati 163 a.-m. arhivaale, sedelkataloogide jaoks kirjutati kokku 60561 sedelit (1932/33. a. — 9229; 1933/34. a. — 33995; 1934/35. a. — 13719; 1935/36. a. — 763; 1936/37. a. — 2855).

Korraldamisel ühes inventuurnimistu valmistamisega olid järgmised arhiivid: Balti kindralkuberneri arhiiv, Riia veneaegne kindralkuberneri arhiiv, Balti ajutise kindralkuberneri arhiiv, Tartu Ülikooli arhiivifondidest ülikooli valitsuse ja nõukogu omad, samuti Liivimaa sandarmivalitsuse ülema abi (Tartus) arhiiv. Peale loeteldud arhiivide olid korraldamisel veel Liivimaa kubermanguvalitsuse ja kantselei, Eestimaa kubermanguvalitsuse, Tartu- ja Harjumaa väeteenistus-komisjonide, Eestimaa rahvakoolide direktori, Saksa okupatsiooniaegsete eriasutuste (Saaremaa, Tartu ja Võru maapäälikute jt.), Põhja-Lääne armee, Liivimaa sandarmivalitsuse, Tallinna Peeter Suure merekindluse, Toitlusministeeriumi, Ratsarügemendi, Vene-Balti laevatehase, Eesti-

maa kubermangu riigivaranduste valitsuse, Tallinna maksuvalitsuse, Eestimaa üldise hoolekande kolleegiumi jt. arhiivid.

Administratiiv-osakonnas on valmistatud sedelkatalooge peamiselt veneaegse ülikooli arhiivifondidele: ülikooli valitsuse ja nõukogu venekeelseile üldtoimikuile, ülikooli kohtute, üliõpilaste ja õppejõudude isiklikele ja eksami-toimikuile ja Riia õppekonna kuraatori arhiivi toimikuile.

Kohtute osakonnas oli korraldamisel viimase viie tegevusaasta jooksul kokku 956,33 a.-m. arhivaale (1932/33. a. — 342 a.-m.; 1933/34. a. — 139 a.-m.; 1934/35. a. — 242 a.-m.; 1935/36. a. — 110 a.-m.; 1936/37. a. — 123,36 a.-m.). Lisa-korraldustöid arhivaalide pakkimise ja kohaleasetamise näol tehti 765,34 a.-m. ulatuses. Pagineeriti ja tembeldati 122,86 a.-m. arhivaale (1932/33. a. — 17,06 a.-m.; 1933/34. a. — 37 a.-m.; 1934/35. a. — 25,43 a.-m.; 1935/36. a. — 18,19 a.-m.; 1936/37. a. — 25,18 a.-m.). Sedelkataloogide jaoks valmistati 106347 sedelit (1932/33. a. — 12057; 1933/34. a. — 54808; 1934/35. a. — 26351; 1935/36. a. — 5611; 1936/37. a. — 7520). Nimistute ja alfabeet-registrite valmistamisel tehti 52565 sissekannet (1932/33. a. — 25567; 1933/34. a. — 8255; 1934/35. a. — 6717; 1935/36. a. — 7458; 1936/37. a. — 4568). Lõplikult korraldati ja varustati inventuur-nimistutega Tartu ja Pärnu maakohtute arhiivid.

Sedelkatalooge, nimistuid ja alfabeete valmistati Riia ja Tallinna ringkonnakohtu, Tallinna-Haapsalu, Pärnu-Viljandi, Tartu-Võru ja Rakvere-Paide rahukogu, Pärnu kreiskohtu, Tallinna korterite lepituskoja, Tallinna valitud rahukohtu ja Tallinna rahvakohtu arhiivide toimikuile. Korraldamisel olid veel Tallinna ja Riia ringkonnakohtu, Riia ringkonnakohtu prokuröri ja kohtupristavite, Tallinna-Haapsalu rahukogu ja rahukogu prokuratuuri, Tallinna-Haapsalu, Rakvere-Paide, Pärnu-Viljandi, Tartu-Võru ja Võnnu-Valga rahukogude rahukohtunikkude, Võnnu-Valga rahukogu kohtu-uurijate ja pristavite, Harju-, Järva- ja Saaremaa kreiskohtu, Tartu, Pärnu, Viljandi ja Võru sillakohtute, Tartu, Pärnu ja Saaremaa kihelkonnakohtute, Eestimaa ülemmaakohtu, Tartu ülemtalurahvakohtu, Harju, Viru-Järva ja Lääne meeskohtute, Maa-Virumaa adrakohtu, Tallinna suusõnalise kohtu, Tallinna linna ja Harju maakonna okupatsiooniaegsete kohtute, Viljandi okupatsiooniaegse politseikohtuniku, Eesti Vabariigi prokuröri jt. arhiivid.

ERKA viie tegevusaasta kestel on arhiivi koondatud, deponeeritud, kingitud ja ostetud umbes 985,35 a.-m. arhivaale (1932/33. a. — 284 a.-m.; 1933/34. a. — 111,5 a.-m.; 1934/35. a. — 359 a.-m.; 1935/36. a. — 80 a.-m.; 1936/37. a. — 150,85 a.-m.). Ruumide kitsikuse tõttu oli ERKA sunnitud kahel viimasel tegevusaastal katkestama suuremal määral arhiivide vastuvõttu riigiasutustelt.

Koondamise näol riigi- ja muudelt ametasutustelt vastuvõetud tähtsamaist arhiividest ja nende osadest mainitagu järg-

misi: Pärnu kindluse garnisoni, Liivimaa aktsiisivalitsuse ja IV ringkonna aktsiisivalitsuse, Vene-Balti laevaehituse ja mehaanika A./S-i, Viljandi kreiskooli ja kreisi rahvakoolide inspektori, Kunda, Rõuge ja Räpina mõisa, Põltsamaa khlk. koolivalitsuse (1786—1917), veneaegse postivalitsuse (1801—1917), Narva gümnaasiumide, Vene Põllupanga Tallinna osakonna jt. arhiive.

Arhiivide osi järgmisist vanemaist arhiividest, mis ERKA-s juba asuvaid vastavaid arhiive täiendavad, tuli lisaks: paljude Eesti-, Liivi- ja Saaremaa koguduste kirikuraamatuid 17.—19. sajandist, revisjonilehti, kogukonna- (valla-) ja kihelkonnakohtute arhiivide osi, Liivimaa kubermanguvalitsuse, Liivimaa kubermangu sandarmivalitsuse ülema Tartu abi, Kadrioru lossivalitsuse, Saaremaa rüütelkonna, Pärnu-Viljandi maavaestelastekohtu, Pärnu maakohtu, Viljandi, Pärnu ja Tartu sillakohtute, Tartu üksiku tsensori, Eestimaa kubermangu komissari, Tartu tribunaali, Tartu Ülikooli ja Veterinaar-Instituudi arhiivide osi, enamlaste, okupatsiooni ja Vabadussõja-aegseid Eesti väeosade arhivaale.

Eesti ajal produtseeritud arhivaale on ERKA-le üle andnud: Riigikohus, Tallinna-Haapsalu rahukogu ja rahukogu prokurör (resp. ringkonnakohus ja prokurör), Tartu-Valga ja Petseri-Võru prefektuur ning neile alluvad komissarid, Tallinna-Harju, Kuressaare ja Valga kriminaalkomissarid, II Diviisi staap ja intendantuur, Suurtükiväe ülem, Valga kaitseväe ringkonna ülem, 7. jalaväe rügement, Kuperjanovi partisaanide pataljon, 2. ja 3. üksik jalaväepataljon, 3. ja 4. suurtükiväe grupp.

Peale selle on saadud Riigikantseleilt Asutava Kogu ja Riigikogu koosolekute protokolle lisadega, Politseivalitsuselt eesti ajakirju, Riiklikult Propaganda Talituselt väljalõikeid välismaa ajalehtedest, Riigiarhiivilt ärakirju Vatikani arhiivi Esticast — 230 dokumendist.

Viie viimase tegevusaasta jooksul on ERKA-le annetanud arhivaale järgmised isikud ja asutused: Hr. Schulmann — Gustav Adolfi pärgament-läänitusüriku 1624. a.; Ph. Krusenstjerna — pärgamentüriku koopia 1501. a.; Riigiarhiivi direktor G. Ney — dokumendi 1568. a. Lode sugukonna kohta ja 3 dokumenti Eestimaa rüütelkonna arhiivist 19. sajandist (1863—1869); Haridusministeerium — Liivimaa rüütelkonna ja Riia linna privileegide ärakirju 17. sajandist; E. Seuberlich — Pärnu-Jaani kirikuraamatu a-ist 1661—1749; Põltsamaa kirikuõpetaja — Põltsamaa kirikuraamatu 1790—1815; stud. phil. Agu Põld — osa Rõuge kirikuarhiivist 1827—1842; korp. „Livonia“ — Eestimaa rootsi- ja veneaegse kindralkuberneride arhiividest materjale 1626—1745; Jaan Roos — Tarvastu kiriku ja Polli mõisa arhivaale 1765—1819; pastor emer. Erwin Dehn — Halliste kiriku arhivaale 1747—1862; Werner Zwiebelberg — Eesti- ja Kuramaa talupoegade seaduseraamatuid 1804—1819, Abja,

Karksi, Vana-Pornuse, Vastse-Pornuse, Vana-Kariste ja Pöögle mõisa revisjonilehti 1825—1834 ja Abja mõisa arhivaale 1736—1920; dr. G. Vilbaste — Kunda mõisa arhivaale 1820—1917 (kirjavahetust, lepinguid, maakaarte); Nikolai Schilling — Liigvalla ja Varangu mõisa arhivaale 1847—1918; prl. Strobel (O. Freymuthi kaudu) — Ilmatsalu, Kahkva, Luke ja Vedu mõisa talude kaarte (36) jm. 1849—1902; Hugo Matwei Pornusest (W. Zwiebelbergi kaudu) — Pöögle ja Vana-Pornuse mõisa kaarte (I — 1888. a., II — 1909. a.); B. v. zur Mühlen — Võisiku mõisa revisjoni raamatu, 10 kaarti 1826—1875, 2 talurahva vabastamise seadust 1861. a.; Jaan Raudma — Valga alam-maakohtu protokolliraamatu 1795. a.; R. Engelhardt — Kukulinna mõisa arhivaale 1827—1900; Gerhardt Intelmann — Tartu maakohtu, Tartu kreisi II kihelkonnakohtu, Tartu raekohtu ja linnaameti toimikuid jm. 1840—1906; M. v. zur Mühlen — Õisu ja Kaarli mõisa revisjonilehti, Pärnu sillakohtu ja Pärnu maksuvalitsuse publikaate 1810—1863; adv. Jul. Genss — Rootsi kuningate Gustav III ja Karl Johani kirju, kirju suurvürstinna Olgalt, prof. Madai'lt, prof. Baer'ilt, krahv Keyserling'ilt jt. (1731—1870); Joosep Aleksandrov-Jakunovitš — prof. K. F. Žakov'i kirjakogu; Jaan Lintrop — „Lintropi kogu" nimelise dokumentide kogu (ms. krahv Keyserlingi kirju jne.) 1873—1918; dir. A. Kruusberg — Vana- ja Uue-Kirepi mõisa kaardi 1813. a.; kirjanik A. Tassa — Eestimaa tsiviilkuberneri saadud kirjade köite — 1896. a.; üksikuid arhivaale on annetanud veel: Alfred Keerdo, mag. Ed. Laugaste, hr. Unt (Uue-Kariste magasiraamat 1846. a.), A. Kuperjanov, R. Paris, Püha Risti kogudus Paides ja Saaremaa Üldkasulik Ühing.

1932/33.—1936/37. tegevusaastail on ERKA rikastunud ka ostuteel mitmesuguste eraisikuilt ja asutusilt omandatud arhiivikogude ja üksikute arhivaalidega. Tähtsaimana olgu nimetatud 1935. a. oktoobris Haridusministeeriumi kaudu riigile ostetud ja ERKA-i hoiule üle antud ajalooliselt väga väärtuslik dr. B. Tolli „Kukruse kirjakogu". See sisaldab Eestis ainulaadse keskaegsete pärgament-ürikute kogu (üle 600 üriku) 1325—1700, kogu paberürikuid ja dokumente 14. sajandist alates, suure pitsatijäljendite kogu ja pitsatijäljendite valmistamise seadeldise. „Kukruse arhiiv" ühes pitsatitekoguga oli tähtsaimaks ajalooliste dokumentide erakoguks Eestis, säilitatud hääs korras ja haarab sisult tervet Ida-Baltikumi, eriti aga Põhja-Eestit.

Peale selle osteti Eug. Heinlaid'ilt „Pöögle mõisa kirjakogu" (1752—1887) ja talude kaarte 19. sajandi II poolest (1865—1868), N. Stange'lt Pöide kirikuraamat (1727—1752), S. Uljanov'ilt 12 graamotat jm.; E. Hallik'ult — Tartu maakohtu saadud kirjade raamat, pr. Stein'ilt — Jauna mõisa kaart, E. Schmelte'lt — Suure-Lähtru ja Putkaste mõisa kaarte (3) 1817—1825; V. Lao'lt — Maarja-Magdaleena kihelkonna teede-

kaarte 1900—1916; Lucie Wrangell'ilt — Poola ja Rootsi kuningate 2 pärgament-läänitusürikut ja üks paberürik 16.—17. sajandist (Sigismund III läänitusürik 1594. a., kuninganna Kristiina läänitusürik — 1645. a. ja Karl XI. paberürik 1682. a.) ja vene valitsejate Elisabethi, Peeter III, Katariina II, Pauli ja Aleksander I kirju. Antikvariaat „Baltica'lt" osteti mitmesuguseid mõisade ajalugu puudutavaid arhivaale, 11 vakuraamatut (1816—1889), Karksi mõisa revisjonikirju 1795. a. jm.

Viie tegevusaasta jooksul on ERKA-i deponeerinud arhiive ja üksikuid arhivaale järgmised asutused ja eraisikud: Riigiarhiiv — „Jaan Poska arhiivi", mis sisaldab J. Poska era- ja diplomaatilist kirjavahetust, Tartu rahukonverentsi dokumente, ajalehtede väljalõikeid jm.; Eesti Ev.-Luteriusu Kiriku Konsistoorium — Eestimaa konsistooriumi, Ev.-Lut.usu Kindralkonsistooriumi jm. arhivaale 17.—20. sajandini, kusjuures konsistooriumi poolt deponeeritud kogu sisaldab väga suure väärtusega arhivaale eesti keele- ja kirjandusajaloo alalt, eriti Uue Testamendi ja Piibli tõlgete näol 17. ja 18. sajandist; Tallinna Linnaarhiiv — rootsiaegset Eestimaa väikelinnade Haapsalu, Rakvere ja Paide privileegide kohta käivat kirjavahetust (1623—1704), kuberner Erik Oxenstjerna registratuurraamatu 1649. a., Eestimaa hoolekande kolleegiumi arhiivi jne.; Narva Linnaarhiiv — Ingerimaa rootsiaegseid kindralkuberneri ja rüütelkonna arhivaale (1618—1704); Eestimaa Kirjanduse Ühing (Tallinnas) — Eestimaa rootsiaegse kindralkuberneri, Eestimaa veneaegse kindralkuberneri, Harju-, Viru- ja Järva meeskohtute üksikuid arhivaale, dokumente Kadrina ja Kullamaa koguduste arhiivist 17.—19. sajandist jm.

Eraisikuist on suurema tähtsusega arhiive deponeerinud riigikoguliige Carl Schilling — „Carl Schillingi Müüsleri kirjakogu", mis sisaldab maaomandi-õigust fikseerivaid pärgamentürikuid 17. sajandist, vakuraamatuid, revisjonilehti ja mõisa kirjavahetust. Pärgamentürikute kogul on suur ajalooline väärtus agraarolude uurimiseks 17. sajandist ja Põhjasõjast alates. M. Wrangell on deponeerinud osa Wrangell'ide sugukonna arhiivist 15. sajandist alates kuni 19. sajandini; arhiiv sisaldab väga väärtuslikku ja suuremalt osalt tundmata materjali Eesti ajaloo uurimiseks. Vesneri mõisa omaniku Irene Stryck'i poolt deponeeriti Vesneri mõisa kirjakogust ürikuid (17. s.), lepinguid (18.—19. s.) ja dokumente talupoegade müügi kohta (18. s.) jm.

Aruande-aja jooksul on ERKA poolt deponeeritud arhiive Tallinna Linnaarhiivile: Tallinna magistraadi, raekohtu, linnakohtu, alamlinnakohtu ja muid arhivaale 16.—19. sajandist; Eesti Kultuurloolisele Arhiivile: Eesti Kaubalaeva Selts „Linda" arhivaale; Eesti Vabadussõja Komitee Arhiivile: 1. ja 2. jalaväe polgu kohta käivaid materjale, enamlaste- ja okupatsiooniaegseid telegramme; Narva Linnaarhiivile: Narva rootsiaegseid linna kui ka eraisikute arhivaale 17. ja 18. sajandist jm.

Arhivaalide parandus- ja köitetöid on teostatud vii-

mase viie tegevusaasta kestel eriti Eestimaa konsistooriumi, Eesti- ja Liivimaa rootsiaegsete kindralkuberneride, Eestimaa veneaegse kindralkuberneri ja Tartu maakohtu arhiivide ning vanemate maakaartide alal, kusjuures on parandatud toimikuid, köiteid ja üksikuid hävimisohtlikke lehti. Siidmarli, jaapani paberi ja muu materjali abil parandati kokku 12279 üksikut lehte, 254 maakaarti (1932/33. a. 1743 lehte ja 113 maakaarti; 1933/34. a. — 2130 ja 27; 1934/35. a. — 3286 ja 64; 1935/36. a. — 2096 ja 11; 1936/37. a. — 3024 ja 39). Peale selle köideti arhivaale: 383 köidet (1933/34. a. — 132; 1934/35. a. — 129; 1935/36. a. — 50; 1936/37. a. — 72), parandati köiteid (näit. 1934/35. a. 23; 1936/37. a. 31) ja tehti väiksemaid köitmis- ja parandustöid (1934/35. a. — 520; 1935/36. a. — 1149; 1936/37. a. — 1248). Peale arhivaalide köitmise teostati veel ERKA käsiraamatukogu raamatute ja ajalehtede köitmistöid.

Aruande-aja jooksul on arhivaalide tolmust puhastamise tööd tehtud kokku 12703,63 arhiivmeetri ulatuses (1932/33. a. — 4216 a.-m.; 1933/34. a. — 2606 a.-m.; 1934/35. a. — 2156 a.-m.; 1935/36. a. — 1000 a.-m.; 1936/37. a. — 2725,88 a.-m.).

Peale ERKA enda arhivaalide otsese kaitsmise hävinemise eest nende parandamise ja restaureerimise, samuti tolmust puhastamise näol, on asjatundlikke parandustöid arhivaalide suhtes teostatud ERKA parandustöökojas ka teistele asutustele nende kulul (nii Tartu Ülikooli Raamatukogule de la Gardie arhiivi suhtes ning Kadrina ja Haljala kogudustele). Kavatsus on ERKA kõige tähtsamaist ja vanemaist ürikuist valmistada fotostaadid ja tarbekorral uurijaile ainult neid kasutada anda, kuna originaalid hoitaks erilise hoolega. Arhivaalide ning nende köidete kaitseks mitmesuguste insektide vastu on kavatsusel sisse seada eriline gaseerimisruum ERKA-s. Tule ja muu ohtude vastu arhiiviainese kindlustamiseks pandi maksma 1935. a. eriline vali tulekaitse-kord, mis näeb ette hädaohtude puhul ka arhiiviainese kiire evakueerimise praegusest hoonest. Päevakorras on arhiivile mõne täiesti tule-, pommi- ning gaasikindla ruumi ehitamine koos gaasivarjendiga, et sinna mahutada tähtsamad arhivaalid. Teostati telefoniotseühendus Tartu Tuletõrje Lendsalgaga (üksik-kompaniiga) ning jätkati katseid arhivaalide ning nende pakiste tulekindlaks imbutamisega. Katsed on seni andnud tulemusi, et juhtuval tuleõnnetusel tulepesa ei laiene, vaid lokaliseerub leegi all süttinud arhivaaliga. Viimane tuhastub, kuid ei kanna tuld edasi. Raskusi pakiste imbutamisel tekitab asjaolu, et imbutamine on võrdlemisi kulukas.

ERKA ametkonna koosseis on kujunenud 1937. a. 1. aprilliks järgmiseks: direktor, 1 abidirektor, 2 osakonnajuhatajat, 1 sekretär, 1 vanem assistent, 7 arhivaari (neist 4 määralist, 3 ülemääralist), 1 väliskorrespondent-registraator, 1 raamatuköitja-fotograaf, 1 raamatuköitja abi, 1 majahoidja-kojamees,

1 keskkütte mehaanik-ahjukütja, 1 uksehoidja-koristaja, 1 teenija-käskjalg ja 1 teenija.

Tähtsamaist muutustest ametkonnas võiks mainida osakonnajuhataja Mart Alevi surma 30. V. 1933. Vakantseks jäänud kohale määrati 16. IX. 1933 senine arhiiviametnik mag. Nigolas Loone. Uuteks arhiiviametnikeks on võetud ajaloolane Oskar Vares 1932. a. ja mag. Herman Fischer 1936. a.

Edasi kestsid ERKA-s korraldustööd haritud tööjõududega. Viie tegevusaasta kestel teostati hädaabitöid intelligent-tööjõududega järgmiselt: 1. IV. 32—14. V. 32 — 17, 10. XI. 32—15. V. 33 — 25, 1. XII. 33—1. IV. 34 — 40, 1. XII. 34—1. IV. 35 — 12, 2. I. 36—1. IV. 36 — 12 ja 15. XII. 36—1. IV. 37 — 9 isikuga. Peale alalise ametkonna on siis talviti, keskmiselt 5 kuud aastas, kestnud intelligent tööjõududega tööd lihtsamail korraldamisaladel; nende kõrval on sagedasti kasutatud ka ajutiste tööjõudude abi selleks ERKA-le eelarves lubatud summade ulatuses. Ajutisteks tööjõududeks on enamasti võetud arhiivi praktikante. Arhiivipraktikantide instituut oli ERKA-s juba varemail aastail kasutamisel, legaliseeriti aga alles arhiiviseadusega. Praktikaaeg kestab 6 kuud, mille lõpul tuleb sooritada eriline eksam arhiivindusteooria alal kas ERKA või Tartu Ülikooli juures. Praktikandid suures enamikus koosnevad kas Tartu Ülikooli lõpetanuist või üliõpilastest ajaloo alal.

Kogu korraldamistööle ja tegevuse ulatusele moodustas ERKA-s raamistiku eelarveline külg, milles vahepeal mõned aastad, nagu arvudest näeme, on olnud õige kitsad. Siiski suudeti erivajadusi lahendada lisaeelarvete ning Teedeministeeriumi poolt saadud summade abil.

ERKA korralised aasta-eelarved:

1932/33	— Ekr.	32 040.—
1933/34	— „	30 704.—
1934/35	— „	30 659.—
1935/36	— „	31 279.—
1936/37	— „	36 387.—
1937/38	— „	43 521.—

ERKA majanduslikul alal võiks märkida uurimistööd ja teatmeteenistust oluliselt kergendava saavutisena fotostaadi omandamist 1935. a. Inglismaalt. Seati sisse eriline fotostateerimisruum koos vajalike abinõudega ja töötati välja kasutamisalused. Fotostaadi kasutamine näitab pidevat suurenemist. 1936. a. jooksul tehti 1997 ülesvõtet, kandes selle arvel riigituludesse kr. 1141.60. Kaartide jaoks muretseti eriline hoidmisseadeldis suuremaile maakaartidele, kuna väiksemate jaoks tehti vastavad kapid. Ühtlasi täiendati pidevalt ERKA inventaari uute vitriinide jm. näol.

ERKA sisekorralduse ja majanduslikke küsimusi on arutatud ERKA nõukogu koosolekuil, viie aasta jooksul 152 koosolekul, kusjuures neil on käsiteldud 273 eriküsimust.

Uue arhiiviseaduse järgi langeb ERKA-le tähtis ülesanne, teostada arhiivikaitset laiemas ulatuses üle riigi, seda koostöös AN-ga ja teiste arhiiviasutustega, vastava kaitseseadusandluse, arhiivide kaitse alla võtmise, inspitseerimisreiside, juhisteandmise, riigi, omavalitsuste ja era-arhiivide üle järelvalve teostamise, usaldusmeeste, arhiivipropaganda jms. abil.

Kaitseseadusandluse alal on ERKA algatavalt võtnud osa kõigepealt uue arhiiviseaduse väljatöötamisel, siis vallaarhiivide korraldamise normaalkava (RT nr. 102 — 1935. Art. nr. 843), alevite arhiivide korraldamise normaalkava ja kohtute arhiivide alalhoidmise kava väljatöötamise näol. On pööratud Eesti ev.-lut. usu kiriku konsistooriumi ja Eesti apostliku õigeusu sinodi poole kirikuarhiivide ainese paremaks säilitamiseks, korraldamiseks ja nimestikega varustamiseks, kuna vallaarhiivid — mis seni on olnud Eesti arhiivinduse valulapsi — eelmainitud seaduse kaudu on võetud ümberkorraldamisele. Ühtlasi astuti ERKA poolt samme kultuurloolise väärtusega arhivaalide välismaale väljaveo tõkestamiseks. Samuti on ERKA kaasa aidanud politseiasutuste ja ametnike kantseleilise tegevuse ja asjaajamiskorra kava, konsulaarregistratuuri korraldamise kava, posti-telegraafi-telefoni peavalitsuse jt. asutuste üksikasjalikuma registratuurikava väljatöötamisele ja esineb rea ettepanekutega riigiasutuste uue asjaajamiskorra ja registratuuri kava väljatöötamisel. Viimases sooviks ERKA näha ka paberi standardtüüpide äramääramise mitme eritähtsusega kirjavahetuse jaoks seoses viimase jaostamisega alaliselt alalhoitavaks ja teatav aeg alalhoitavaks liikideks. Ka paberi ja tindi koosseis jm. küsimused peaksid leidma siin lahenduse.

Eraarhiivide suhtes peale ülevaatusreiside on kasutatud materjalide registreerimiseks, alalhoidmiseks ja ühel või teisel teel hävinemise tõkestamiseks arhiiviseaduse §§ 30—31 ja 40—44, mille alusel on võetud terve rida eraarhiive kaitse alla ja kantud Haridusministeeriumi poolt peetavasse arhiivide registrisse. ERKA direktori ettepanekul on kaitse alla võetud rida mõisa- ja sugukonnaarhiive (näit. Wrangellide sugukonna arhiiv Viru-Roelas, Stackelbergide perekonna arhiivid Tallinnas ja Kuressaares, Eestimaa Kirjanduse Ühingu arhiiv koos sinna koondatud sugukondade ning mõisade arhiividega), paljude seltside ja majanduslike ettevõtete arhiivid („Estonia" Tallinnas, „Vanemuine" Tartus, „Endla" Pärnus, „Koit" Viljandis, „Säde" Valgas, „Kandle" arhiiv Võrus, Kuressaare Eesti Selts, Narva Eesti Selts, Karskusselts „Võitleja" Narvas, Pärnu, Viljandi ja Tartu põllumeeste seltsid, A. S. Tartu Panga arhiiv Tartus, T. Clayhills & Son kaubamaja arhiiv Tallinnas, end. Liivimaa Keiserliku Üldkasuliku Ekonoomilise Sotsieteedi arhiiv Tartus, Esimese Eesti Laenu- ja Hoiu-Ühisuse arhiiv Tartus, Mustapeade Klubi ja Aktsiaklubi arhiiv Tallinnas, Bürger-

musse arhiiv Tartus, Kärdla Kalevivabriku ja Kreenholmi puuvilla saaduste manufaktuuri arhiiv jne.), kirikute arhiivid (katoliku kiriku arhiiv Tallinnas, Petseri kloostri arhiiv, kõik vanemad ev.-lut.-usu kirikute arhiivid üle riigi).

Arhiivide kaitse seisukohalt väärib mainimist 1936. a. AN alamkomisjoni (J. Uluots, O. Liiv, E. Blumfeldt, F. Linnus) poolt ERKA algatusel laiemalt arutusele võetud ja põhimõttelisi seisukohti väljendavad alused seltside ja ühingute arhiivide parema säilitamise suhtes. Samuti algatas ERKA foto- ja filmiarhiivide korraldamise küsimust ning ühenduses Vabadussõja Ajaloo Komitee Arhiiviga vabadussõja-aegsete tsiviil-elu valgustavate dokumentide kogumist.

Arhiivikaitse ja arhiivinduse tutvustamise, sel alal teadmiste levitamise seisukohalt on vaadeldav ERKA osa arhiivialalise kirjanduse soetamisel. Peale oma teaduslike publikatsioonide ERKA direktor alustas „Arhiivinduse Käsiraamatu" väljaandmist 1933. a. (eeltööd algasid 1932), millal ilmus teose esimene osa; 1936. a. järgnes sellele teine osa. Selles teoses on ERKA kaastöölised andnud suurema osa. Arhiivialaliste küsimuste kohta on pidevalt sõna võetud ERKA kaastööliste poolt, nagu seda tõendab ka lisatud eriloetelu ERKA kaastööliste poolt trükis avaldatud teoste üle.

ERKA on koos AN-ga võtnud osa uuemaaegse arhiiviainese seadusliku hävitamise kontrollist, vaadates läbi väga rohkesti vastavaid nimestikke ja teostades Lõuna-Eestis säärase arhiiviainese ülevõtmist, mis väärib kestvamat või alalist alalhoidu.

Aruande-aja jooksul on võimaluste piirides kogu aeg jätkatud arhiivide olukorraga tutvumist kohtadel ja antud juhiseid nende korraldamiseks. Arhiiviseaduse kehtimahakkamisega ongi see nüüd tehtud seaduslikult kohustuslikuks Riigi Keskarhiivile ajaloolise väärtusega dokumentide hooldamise suhtes kogu Eesti Vabariigi ulatuses. Nii korraldati ERKA poolt inspitseerimiskäike: 26. ja 27. VIII. 1933 Petseri kloostri arhiivi nimistamiseks (O. Liiv ja A. Perandi); 13. ja 14. VI. 1934 — Põltsamaale ja Pilistveresse (O. Liiv); 24. IX. 1934 — Jõgevale ja Kaareperre (A. Perandi); 26. ja 27. IX. 1934 Paide (A. Sildnik); 29., 30. ja 31. X. ning 1. XI. Narva (O. Liiv); 13. ja 14. XII. 1935 Viljandi ja Hallistesse (A. Perandi); 16. III. 1936 Pärnu (O. Liiv ja O. Vares); 28. III. 1936 Võrru (A. Perandi); 30. III. 1936 Valka (V. Ederberg); 31. III. 1936 Rakveresse (O. Vares); 6. ja 7. VI. 1936 Viru-Roela (O. Liiv); 10. ja 11. VI. 1936 Paldiski ja Haapsallu (A. Perandi); 23. ja 24. VIII. 1936 Kadrinasse ja Haljalasse (O. Liiv), 7. IX. 1936 Kuusalusse ja Kolka (O. Liiv). Peale selle on töötanud Tallinnas üksikarhiivide koostuvusega tutvumiseks ning nende ületoomiseks O. Liiv, A. Perandi, N. Loone, O. Vares, M. Herman ja A. Laurson.

Arhiiviseadusega loodi ERKA juurde eriline arhiivi-usaldusmeeste võrk. Arhiivi-usaldusmeeste amet on au-

amet ja tasuta. Nende ülesandeks on ERKA juhtnööride kohaselt anda nõu kohapeal arhiive omavaile asutustele ja täita muid ülesandeid, informeerida ERKA-i väärnähetest arhiivide kohapealses olundis ja õhutada kohtadel huvi arhiivinduse ning ajaloo vastu. ERKA on kavatsenud luua seesuguste usaldusmeeste võrgu üle riigi, seda pikkamööda, aga järjekindlalt. Esialgu on nimetatud usaldusmeesteks kohtu-uurija O. Welding Viljandi linnas ja osas maakonnas; linna-arhivaar mag. A. Soom Narvas ja Alutaguses; raamatukoguhoidja M. Soom Saue vallas (Harjumaal); kooliõpetaja J. Lahe Reigi khlk. (Hiiumaal); apteeker W. Zwiebelberg Halliste ja Karksi khlk.; inspektor T. Teder Harjumaal ja üleriiklikult omavalitsustes; notar K. H. Perandi Tõrva linnas ja Helme khlk.; ajaloolane H. Laakmann Pärnus ja linnapea dr. H. Alver Haapsalus. Mõni usaldusmeestest on seni lühikese aja jooksul avaldanud väga tulemusrikast tegevust.

Teadusliku töö alal ERKA tegevus koostus 1) materjalide kasutada andmises uurijaile ja 2) iseseisvas teaduslikus töös (vt. ERKA kaastööliste poolt avaldatud kirjutiste loetelu ja allpool ERKA publikatsioonide avaldamist). Eriti arhiivinduse alal on käsiteldud arhiiviteaduslikke küsimusi nii teoreetiliselt kui ka praktiliselt seisukohalt (ERKA ettekandekoosolekuil, Riigi Ringhäälingus, Akadeemilises Ajaloo-Seltsis jm., samuti trükisavaldatud kirjutised). Arhiiviteaduslike küsimuste arutamisel on seega ERKA kujunenud Eestis keskuseks. Teaduslik kaastöö on avaldunud ka teadusliku teatmeteenistuse ja materjalide ajutise kasutamise andmise näol teiste arhiivide ja asutustega, näituste jms. abil. Lisaks sellele tegevusele ikka rohkem seltsib tegeliku elu ülesannete lahendamine, mille teenistuses ERKA praegu suurel määral seisab.

Arhiivimaterjali vastastikuseks ajutiseks laenutamiseks teaduslikul otstarbel ERKA on vahekordades terve rea arhiiviasutustega ja raamatukogudega Soomes, Rootsis, Lätis, Taanis, Saksamaal ja Poolas. SSSR-iga on kokkulepe kirjaliku teatmeteenistuse kaudu vastata asutuste poolt esitatud teaduslikele küsimustele. ERKA on jatkuvalt püüdnud täiendada oma osa ärakirjadega nimestikest Eesti kohta välismail asuvaist arhiivimaterjalidest, ühtlasi kogudes ka täpsamaid andmeid ja nimestikke sisemaa arhiivide üle. Sellelaadse töö sihiks oleks moodustada ERKA juurde keskus andmete jaoks Eesti arhiiviainestiku üle sise- ja välismail, nii siis midagi teadusliku keskkataloogi taolist. Püüdu olla alatises ülevaates arhiivinduslikest küsimustest iseloomustab ka kirjanduses ja ajakirjanduses arhiivinduse kohta ilmuvate teadete, kirjutiste jms. bibliograafeerimine. Tegelik töö tõendab suurt vajadust säärase bibliograafia järele.

Ühtlasi see bibliograafia ilmestab Eesti ajakirjanduse suhtes valitsevat elavat huvi arhiivinduslike päevaküsimuste ja arhiivide kasutamise kohta; arhiivipropaganda toimub

niiviisi poolmärkamatult laiemaisse ringidesse. See eeldab loomulikult ERKA tihedat kontakti ajakirjandusega, mis ongi olemas. Et see küsimus on omavõrra tähtis, tõendab asjaolu, et teisteski maades arutatakse probleeme, kuidas edukamalt propageerida ajakirjanduse kaudu arhiive laiemais ringides, tutvustada nende tähtsust teaduslikule uurimisele ja nende ülesandeid tegelikus elus (näit. I Põhjamaade arhivaaride päeval Stokholmis 8. VIII. 1935).

Silmas pidades laiemate hulkade huvi rahuldamist ja arhiivipropagandat või teatava sündmuse populariseerimise vajadust on ERKA korraldanud peale alaliste arhiivinäituste erinäitusi või aidanud neid korraldada teistel asutustel oma materjalidega. Suurema näituse teemal „Eesti rahvuslik ärkamisaeg ja venestusaeg" korraldas ERKA 1933. a. suvel juubelilaulupeo aegu Tartus ja Tallinnas, mis leidis rohket külastamist ja head hinnangut. Näitusega käisid koos selgitavad loengud (mag. N. Loone poolt) ja anti välja trükis näituse erikataloog. Edasi on kavatsusel korraldada erinäitus 1905. a. üle, ja koos Vabadussõja Ajaloo Komitee Arhiiviga ning Riigiarhiiviga Eesti Vabariigi 20-aasta juubeli tähistamiseks riigi sünniajastu (1917—1920) rändnäitus (Tallinnas, Tartus jm.) 1938. a. Samuti on ERKA aidanud korraldada raamatunäitust Tartus 1936. a., Puškini 100-aasta surmapäeva puhul erinäitust Tartus 1937. a. jt.

Kõige tihedamas koostöös on ERKA oma ülesannete lahendamisel seisnud AN-ga, informeerides viimast pidevalt oma kavatsustest ja tegevusest. Niisama tihe kontakt on valitsenud ERKA ja RA ning ERKA ja Vabadussõja Ajaloo Komitee Arhiivi vahel. Viimasega ühenduses avaldati 1936. a. üleskutse vabadussõjaaegsete dokumentide kogumiseks, mis alal töö suurendatud ulatuses järgneb 1937. aastal. ERKA direktor on aruande-aja jooksul võtnud liikmena osa Sihtasutus Eesti Rahva Muuseumi Hoolekogu tegevusest ning ajuti ka Muinsusnõukogu tööst (seaduste väljatöötamisel jne.). Tihe kontakt on valitsenud teadusliku töö alal Tartu Ülikooli Raamatukoguga.

Ülikooli õppetegevusest on ERKA osa võtnud arhiivinduse õpetamise näol. ERKA direktor O. Liiv on pidanud korduvalt mitmed semestrid (1934., 1935. ja 1936. a. sügissemestreil) ülesandel loenguid arhiivindusest koos praktiliste harjutustega ja eksamineerinud vastaval alal üliõpilasi. Samuti on ERKA-s praktiseerinud õige palju üliõpilasi ja ülikooli lõpetanuid, kes peale vastava eksami sooritamist omandasid vastava tunnistuse. Mitmed neist on asunud tegelikule arhiivitööle. ERKA direktor esitas Tartu Ülikooli filosoofia teaduskonnale ja AN-le arhiivinduse eksami kava, mis kinnitati nii Ülikooli kui ka AN poolt. 1936. a. alates ERKA direktor O. Liiv peab ülikoolis loenguid eradotsendina, samuti abidirektor A. Sildnik, kes oma loenguis kestvalt on puudutanud arhiivinduslikke küsimusi.

ERKA esindajana on direktor O. Liiv võtnud osa: 1. Eesti-Soome ajaloolaste päeva korraldamisest Tartus 4. ja 5. VI.

1933, 2. Eesti-Soome ajaloolaste päevast Helsingis 31. V. ja 1. VI. 1936; 1. põhjamaade arhivaaride päevast Stokholmis 8. VIII. 1935 ja VI põhjamaade ajaloolaste kongressist 9.—12. VIII. 1935 Stokholmis, esinedes seal ka ettekandega.

Läbirääkimiste pidamiseks ning arhiiviainesega tutvumiseks on direktor O. Liiv viibinud Riias märtsis 1933, esinedes seal teaduslike ettekannetega, ja detsembris 1936; Arhiivinõukogu esindajana koos prof. Uluotsaga N. Venes (Moskvas ja Leningradis) juunis 1935, ja uurimuslikul otstarbel Helsingis aprillis 1935. Arhiiviuurimuste sooritamiseks viibis 1934. a. suvel lühemat aega Stokholmis osakonnajuhataja mag. N. Loone.

2. ajalooõpetajate kongressil Tallinnas 1935. aasta detsembris esitati ERKA poolt prof. P. Tarveli kaudu rida praktilisi ettepanekuid arhiivivarade kasutamiseks õppetöös, mis leidsid üldist heakskiitmist ja vastuvõtmist.

Aruande-aja jooksul on korduvalt arutatud ja peetud Läti arhivaaridega läbirääkimisi Eesti ja Läti vahel arhivaalide vastastikuseks vahetamiseks, mis viimasel ajal on näidanud teatavat edu selle „ajaloolise" küsimuse lahendamiseks. Ka on jätkatud aktsiooni N. Venest sinna evakueeritud ja veel tagasi toomata arhiivide tagastamiseks Eestile.

ERKA-lt on seni ilmunud järgmised neli publikatsiooni: *1) Eesti Riigi Keskarhiivi Toimetised nr. 1 (I—3): N. Treumuth ja O. Liiv, „Polonica Eesti Riigi Keskarhiivis". Lisa: „Polonica teistes Eesti arhiivides", Tartu, 1931, 160 lk. 2) Eesti Riigi Keskarhiivi Toimetised nr. 2 (I—1): Eesti Riigi Keskarhiivi tegevuse ülevaade 1921—1932 ja arhiivide loend, Tartu, 1932, VIII + 180 lk. 3) Eesti Riigi Keskarhiivi Toimetised nr. 3 (I—2): Eestimaa Rootsiaegse Kindralkuberneri Arhiivi kataloog I, Tartu, 1935, VIII + 193 lk. 4) Eesti Riigi Keskarhiivi Toimetised nr. 4 (I—2): Eestimaa Rootsiaegse Kindralkuberneri Arhiivi kataloog II, Tartu, 1936, 195—526 lk.*

Toimetiste viies trükisolev number sisaldab peale ERKA tegevuse ülevaate ja juurdetulnud arhiivide loetelu rea artikleid arhiivinduse alalt. Kui esimesed neli toimetist olid paralleelselt eesti ja saksa keeles, ilmub nr. 5 eesti- ja ingliskeelsena. Edaspidi on kavatsusel toimetiste III sarjas avaldada ühelt arhiivi kaastööliselt pikem eriuurimus rootsi-aja üle ja II sarjas Eesti ala rahva asustuse arvu ja koostuvuse statistika 1630. ja 1640. a. revisjoniandmete põhjal.

Ettekande-koosolekuid on peetud viie aasta kestel 21, kusjuures referaate on ette kantud 31 (1932/33. a. 5 koosol. 8 ref., 1933/34. a. 5 koosol. 7 ref., 1934/35. a. 4 koosol. 4 ref., 1935/36. a. 3 koosol. 5 ref., 1936/37. a. 4 koosol. 7 ref.). Kõnelesid: 29. IV. 1932 M. Herman: „Vene riigivalitsejate kirjade kogu end. Balti kindr.-kub. arhiivis"; 7. X. 1932 N. Treumuth-Loone: „Uueaegsete dokumentide ja tekstide editsioonimeetodeist" ja O. Liiv: „Riigi Keskarhiivi senisest kasutamisest"; 11. XI. 1932

O. Vares: „Viljandi ja Pärnu sillakohtute arhiivid Riigi Keskarhiivis“ ja A. Perandi: „Riigi Keskarhiivi raamatukogust“; 16. XII. 1932 O. Liiv: „Märkusi uue arhiiviseaduse eelnõu kohta“; 10. II. 1933 B. Federley: „Soome arhiivindus“ ja M. Alev: „Asehaldusaegsest kohtukorraldusest“; 19. V. 1933 N. Treumuth-Loone: „Arhiiv ja registratuur Eesti ilukirjanduses“ ja A. Perandi: „Riigi Keskarhiivi ametnikkude ja teenijate ühingu asutamisest“; 29. II. 1933 H. Sepp: „Eesti sõjaajaloo uurimine ja Eesti Riigi Keskarhiiv; 24. XI. 1933 N. Treumuth-Loone: „Johan Reinhold Patkuli ja Liivimaa rüütelkonna arhiiv aa. 1694—1695“ ja O. Liiv: „Informatsioon arhivaalide tulekindlaks muutmise katsetest“; 9. II. 1934 A. Perandi: „Kohtute arhiivid kriminaalõiguse uurimise allikana Eestimaal rootsi ajal“; 2. III. 1934 M. Kattai: „Eesti Vabadussõja Ajaloo Komitee Arhiiv“; 19. X. 1934 mag. E. Blumfeldt: „Estica Taani Riigiarhiivis“; 2. XI. 1934 arhivaar M. Herman: „Liivimaa sandarmivalitsuse arhiiv“; 7. XII. 1934 arhivaar O. Vares: „Eesti välismaises ajakirjanduses vabadussõja ajal“; 29. III. 1935 dr. Leo Leesment: „Märkmeid uurimisest Lõuna-Eesti kohalikkudes arhiivides“; 14. V. 1935 dr. Gunnar Hellström: „Ülevaade Rootsi arhiivindusest“; 18. X. 1935 prof. J. Uluots: „Vene riigiasutused suhtumises Eestile“ ja dr. O. Liiv: „Eesti arhiiviainestik N.-Venes“; 27. III. 1936 A. Perandi: „Arhiivide inspitseerimisest Viljandis ja Hallistes“ ja O. Vares: „Võrdlusjooni Inglise ja Eesti arhiivinduse vahel“; 3. XI. 1936 dr. O. Liiv: „Sisekorra küsimusi“; 20. XI. 1936 mag. N. Loone: „C. R. Jakobsoni protsesside toimikud R. Keskarhiivis“ ja O. Vares: „Põhja-Lääne armee varustus“; 15. I. 1937 dr. O. Liiv: „Eesti maastikuline ilme rootsiaegse kaardiainestiku alusel“ ja A. Perandi: „Talupoegade protsessid mõisnike vastu rootsiaegseis kohtuarhiives“; 12. III. 1937 mag. H. Fischer: „Modernse arhiivikaitse küsimusi“ ja A. Laurson: „Eestimaa konsistooriumi arhiiv“.

Peale ERKA-s peetud ettekannete esinesid arhiivi kaastöölised teaduslike referaatidega Akadeemilises Ajaloo-Seltsis (O. Liiv, N. Loone, A. Perandi), Tartu Rahvaülikoolis (A. Perandi), Tallinna Ajaloo Seltsis (O. Liiv, N. Loone), Narva Ajaloo Seltsis (O. Liiv), Ülemaalise Eesti Noorsoo Ühenduse asemike kogu II kongressil Tallinnas (O. Liiv), Riia Ajaloo ja Muististe Seltsis ning Läti Filoloogia Seltsis Riias (O. Liiv), Soome Rootsi Ajaloo Seltsis (A. Perandi), Kõrgema Sõjakooli Lõpetanud Ohvitseride Ühingu väljasõidul Tartus (H. Fischer) jm. Erilise loengute tsükliga esines ERKA 1936. a. Riigi Ringhäälingus, pidades seal 12 ettekannet arhiivinduse ja ajaloo üksikküsimuste üle. Loenguid pidasid O. Liiv, A. Perandi, N. Loone, O. Vares.

Eelnevast nähtub, et ERKA on võtnud osa teaduslikust tööst mitte üksi passiivselt, vaid olulisel määral ka a k t i i v s e l t. Viimane võimalus tulevikus on veel enam kergemaks tehtud ERKA uue kodukorra kaudu, kus arhiivi alalistele teaduslikele kaastöölistele on võimaldatud teatava aja jooksul ametiajast ühe osa

pühendada teaduslikule tööle, mis vastavad ERKA ülesannetele ja huvidele. Edaspidi (nii näiteks esmakordselt juba 1937/38. tegevusaastal) ERKA annab oma kaastöölistele stipendiume uurimisreisideks välismaa arhiividesse, korraldab arhiivialalisi kursusi jne.

ERKA raamatukogu täienes aruande-aja jooksul 1035 köitega, peale selle veel väljaannete vahetuse arvel mitmesuguse perioodilise kirjandusega. Täiendati raamatukogu sedelkataloogi ja korraldati dublettidekogu. Viimasest raamatute-vahetamisega teiste asutuste ja eraisikutega on Keskarhiivi raamatukogu samuti suurenenud. Raamatukogu leidis elavat kasutamist uurijate poolt.

ERKA-s säilitatavate varade kasutamine tõuseb hoogsalt. On ajuti raskusi uurijate mahutamisega uurimiseks määratud kahte uurimissaali, nii et üldine ruumipuudus end siingi tunda annab. ERKA kasutamine 1932. a. kuni 1937. aastani uurijate poolt on väga tugevasti kasvanud. ERKA kasutamist näitab kujukalt alljärgnev tabel.

ERKA-s töötanud uurijad 1. IV. 1932 — 1. IV. 1937.

Aastad	mitmel korral käid. uurimas	sellest õhtupooliti	nõutud arhiivüksusi	valvekordade arv
1932/33	5123	1740	9906	281
1933/34	4730	1614	9732	286
1934/35	6530	2131	16113	284
1935/36	6770	1978	15360	287
1936/37	6662	2054	16555	263
Kokku	29815	9517	67666	1401

Kõige rohkem leidsid kasutamist kirikuraamatud, revisjonilehed, Eestimaa rüütelkonna, kubermanguvalitsuse, konsistooriumi, Liivi- ja Eestimaa rootsiaegsed kindralkuberneride, Tartu Ülikooli ja Balti kindralkuberneri arhiivifondid.

Uurijad ERKA-s viimase viie aasta jooksul jagunesid traditsiooniliselt kujunenud kahte peagruppi: genealoogid ja muude küsimuste uurijad.

Kuid ERKA kasutamine on peale uurimissaali (kohapealne uurimine) väga suurel määral toimunud ka kantselei kaudu. Aruande-aja jooksul kantselei kaudu on peetud kirjavahetust 6481 küsimuse üle (1932/33. a. — 792; 1933/34. a. — 958; 1934/35. a. — 1228; 1935/36. a. — 1734; 1936/37. a. — 1769), kusjuures on sisse tulnud 6448 kirja (1932/33. a. — 870; 1933/34. a. — 1002; 1934/35. a. — 1326; 1935/36. a. — 1574; 1936/37. a. — 1676) ja välja saadetud 7855 kirja (1932/33. — 967; 1933/34. a. — 1205; 1934/35. a. — 1718; 1935/36. a. — 1843; 1936/37. a. — 2122) — kokku 14303 (1932/33. a. — 1837; 1933/34. a. — 2207; 1934/35. a. — 3044; 1935/36. a. — 3417; 1936/37. a. — 3798). Esitatud järelepärimistele on vastatud kirjalike andmete saatmisega arhivaalidest 242 korral (1932/33. a.

— 33; 1933/34. a. — 36; 1934/35. a. — 71; 1935/36. a. — 48; 1936/37. a. — 54). Kinnitatud ärakirju, väljavõtteid ja tõendisi antud 1578 (1932/33. a. — 107; 1933/34. a. — 318; 1934/35. a. — 467; 1935/36. a. — 446; 1936/37. a. — 240). Fotostaadi töölehakkamisega 1935. a. on ärakirju ja väljavõtteid tehtud fotokoopiate näol: 1935/36. a. — 928; 1936/37. a. — 1968). ERKA enda jaoks on valmistatud 334 fotokoopiat. Asutustele arhivaale saadetud ajutiseks kasutamiseks 1374 (1932/33. a. — 199; 1933/34. a. — 225; 1934/35. — 521; 1935/36. a. — 244; 1936/37. a. — 185). Isiklikele (suulistele) nõudmistele arhiivimaterjali põhjal vastatud 434 korral (1932/33. a. — 106; 1933/34. a. — 103; 1934/35. a. — 81; 1935/36. a. — 77; 1936/37. a. — 67). Seejuures suurema osa küsimuste lahendamiseks tuli teha kestvaid uurimusi. Ärakirjade, tõendiste ja väljavõtete arv, mis antud asutustele ja kodanikele, on märgatavalt suurenenud just fotostaadi töölehakkamisega.

U u r i j a t e h u l g a s oli rohkesti välismaalasi (Rootsist, Norrast, Taanist, Soomest, Lätist, Saksamaalt, Tšehhoslovakkiast, Poolast, Šveitsist jm.), samuti käisid uurimas kohapeal lühemat või pikemat aega peaaegu kõik Eesti ajaloolased ja genealoogid, lisaks neile ka usu-, keele-, kirjanduse-, kunstiajaloo-, loodus- ja arstiteadlased, folkloristid, etnograafid, advokaadid ja teised õigusteadlased, kaitseväelased, arhitektid, insenerid, meremehed, agronoomid, maamõõtjad ja kartograafid, tegelikud põllumehed maalt, ajakirjanikud, ka k i r j a n i k u d jt. elukutsete esindajad.

U u r i m i s t e e m a d on väga mitmekesised, osutades üha suurenevat lähenemist tegelikus elus esinevate küsimuste lahendamisele (kartograafilised, majandusstatistilised ja majandusajaloolised küsimused, metsandus, laevandus, ehitusajaloolised küsimused, eestipäraste nimede, juubelitega seotud koolide ja asutuste ajaloo uurimine jne. jne.). Ka on mitmed kirjanikud kasutanud ERKA andmeid ilukirjanduslike teoste jaoks. Vabadussõja ja sõjaajaloo uurimine on tihenenud. Võib märkida kohapeal maakondades huvi tõusu valdade, linnade jne. ajaloo vastu ja ERKA kaudu on algust saanud mitmed seesugused uurimused (näit. Rakvere linna, Taevere valla jne. ajaloo koostamine). ERKA kogude tundmine ja nende hindamine on kasvanud kestvalt. Kogusid on püütud tutvustada erikirjutiste, aga ka ajakirjanduse ja raadioloengute kaudu. Ajakirjandus sise- ja välismail (eriti Rootsis ja Saksamaal) on elavalt sõna võtnud Eesti arhiivinduse kohta.

Uurimusi ja kirjutusi ERKA ainetel on nende aastate jooksul ilmunud palju ja nende seas õige mitmeid eriraamatuid (vt. selle kohta erinimistu).

ERKA toimetuste kohta, mida seni, nagu nägime, on trükis avaldatud neli, on ilmunud rohkesti väga tunnustavaid arvustusi ja ülevaateid. Arvustusi ja sõnavõtte toimetiste kohta on ilmunud umbes veerandsajas kodu- ja välismaa ajalehes ja ajakirjas,

mitmes neis korduvalt. Huvi, mis on väljendatud ERKA väljaannete vastu, tõendab, et on vajalik jatkata toimetiste avaldamist, sest need on osutunud ka soliidseiks väliskultuurpropaganda vahendeiks.

ERKA tegevus on viimaseil aastail mitmekordselt suurenenud, võrreldes varemate aastate tegevusega, ülesanded mitmekesistunud ja seega nõudnud ametkonnalt suuremaid teadmisi, ametkond on aga arvuliselt vähenenud, võrreldes ERKA kaastööliste arvuga 10 aastat tagasi. Seetõttu oleks tingimata vajalik ametkonna suurendamine vähemalt ühe osakonnajuhataja ja mõne arhivaari võrra. Nii ametkonna suurendamine kui ka uute tulekindlate ruumide muretsemine võimaldavad ERKA-le töötamist normaalsemais oludes.

RIIGI KESKARHIIVI KODUKORD.

Alus: Arhiiviseadus, §§ 17 ja 22 (RT 53—1935).

I osa. Osakonnad, nõukogu, ametnikud, praktikandid ja usaldusmehed.

§ 1

R. Keskarhiiv koosneb viiest osakonnast: I (vanemast), II (administratiiv), III (kohtute), IV (üld), V (kultuurloolisest, majanduslikest arhiivest, koos foto- ja filmiarhiividega) osakondadest.

§ 2

R. Keskarhiivis asuvate arhiivide ja arhivaalide kuuluvust teatud osakonda määrab R. Keskarhiivi direktor.

Üksikute arhiivide, dokumentide-kogude ja arhivaalide hoidmist võib R. Keskarhiivi direktor oma näengu järele usaldada mõnele R. Keskarhiivi ametnikule.

§ 3

R. Keskarhiivi direktori juures on nõuandva organina R. Keskarhiivi nõukogu, millest osa võtavad: esimehena — R. Keskarhiivi direktor või tema asetäitja, liikmeina — abidirektor ja osakondade juhatajad.

Nõukogu koosolekuid korraldab R. Keskarhiivi direktor tähtsamate küsimuste lahendamisel oma näengu järele ja tarvidust mööda, eriti arhiivikorraldamises põhimõtteliste ja eelarve koostamise küsimuste suhtes. Nõukogu liikmete eriarvamused lisatakse protokolli juurde.

§ 4

R. Keskarhiivi teenistuses on: teaduslikud ametnikud — direktor, abidirektor, kes vajaduse korral täidab ühe osakonna juhataja kohuseid, osakondade juhatajad, assistendid, arhivaarid, raamatukoguhoidjad-arhivaarid; ametnikud — sekretärid, väliskorrespondent-registraator, vanemad kantseleiametnikud, köitjad, fotograafid ja nende abid. Peale selle on R. Keskarhiivi teenistuses teenijad ja ajutised tööjõud lubatud krediitide piirides.

§ 5

R. Keskarhiivi direktor juhatab, korraldab ja esindab R. Keskarhiivi; on ametalalises läbikäimises asutuste ja isikutega; teostab R. Keskarhiivi kaudu järelevalvet ja kaitset kogu Vabariigis asuvate ajalooliselt väärtuslike arhiivide ja arhivaalide üle, korraldades sellega ühenduses arhiivi-usaldusmeeste võrku ja inspektsiooni-reise; juhatab provintsiaalarhiivide üldist tegevust; juhib R. Keskarhiivi järkaegsete publikatsioonide toimetamist ja teostab teaduslikku uurimustööd; kannab hoolt arhiivialalise hariduse süvendamise ja levitamise eest, silmaspidades koostööd E. V. Tartu Ülikooliga ja teiste kõrgemate õppeasutustega; valvab, et arhivaalid, mille sisu on määratud jääma saladuseks, avalikkuse ette ei kantaks; toimetab muid ülesandeid, mis talle lahendada määratud Arhiiviseadusega.

§ 6

R. Keskarhiivi abidirektor teostab direktori poolt antud juhistel järelevalvet korraldustööde üle Riigi Keskarhiivis, andes sellest aru direktorile;

valvab arhivaalide rikkumatuse ja alalhoiu ning direktori poolt antud ülesannete täpsa täitmise järele; korraldab koostöös direktoriga R. Keskarhiivi majanduslikku tegevust; peab R. Keskarhiivi kassat ja vastutab selle korrashoiu eest; teostab eriti arhiivialalist teaduslikku uurimistööd; asendab direktori äraolekul viimast; juhatab vajaduse puhul ühte osakonda, täidab muid direktori poolt talle määratud ülesandeid.

§ 7

Osakonna juhatajad hoolitsevad, igaüks omas osakonnas, arhivaalide alalhoiu ja korraldamise eest, valvavad selle järgi omas osakonnas, et arhivaalid, mille sisu tuleb salajas hoida, ei saaks avalikkusele teatavaks, juhivad osakonnas tehtavaid töid ja hoolitsevad nende edukuse eest, teostavad eriti arhiivialalisi teaduslikke uurimusi, töötavad välja arhiivide korraldamise kavad ja esitavad need direktorile kinnitamiseks, vastutavad osakonnas alalhoitavatest dokumentidest tehtavate ärakirjade ja väljaantavate teatiste täpsuse eest, juhatavad osakonnas töötavaid praktikante, võtavad ka isiklikult osa osakonnas tehtavast tööst ja täidavad direktori poolt peale pandud ülesandeid.

§ 8

R. Keskarhiivi direktori ja abidirektori äraolekul täidab direktori kohuseid selleks määratud osakonnajuhataja. Abidirektori äraolekul täidab viimase kohuseid direktori poolt määratud osakonnajuhataja.

§ 9

Assistendid töötavad osakonnas direktori määramise järgi ja on abiks osakonna juhatajale. Direktori korraldusel täidavad nad eriülesandeid ka väljaspool osakonda. Eri arhiivi või kirjakogu hoidmise usaldamisel assistendile, täidab ta sel korral selle arhiivi või kirjakogu suhtes kõiki osakonnajuhataja ülesandeid.

Osakonnajuhataja puudumisel täidab tema kohuseid vanem assistent, selle puudumisel — noorem assistent.

§ 10

Arhivaarid teostavad osakonnajuhataja juhtnööride järgi ja tema järelevalvel osakondades korraldamise töid ja lahendavad muid arhiivialalisi uurimisaluseid ülesandeid, sooritades sellekohast teaduslikku uurimistööd direktori või osakonnajuhataja juhtimisel.

Raamatukoguhoidja-arhivaari eriülesandeks on R. Keskarhiivi käsiraamatukogu korraldamine, katalogiseerimine ja laenutamine.

§ 11

Sekretär korraldab R. Keskarhiivi kantselei tööd ja vastutab selle korralikkuse eest; toimetab teadete muretsemist kantselei kaudu ja fotostaatülesvõtete väljaandmist, õiendab majanduslikke asju, koostab kassa- ja muid aruandeid, peab kassaraamatuid ja toimetab välisekspeditsiooniga seoses olevaid ülesandeid.

§ 12

Väliskorrespondent-registraator toimetab R. Keskarhiivi kirjavahetust, eriti välismaaga, hoolitseb vajalike tõlketööde eest, täidab registraatori ülesandeid ja asendab sekretäri selle puudumise korradel.

§ 13

Vanem kantseleiametnik toimetab kantselei tööd masinakirja ja raamatupidamise alal ja teostab arhiivinimestikkude ümberkirjutamist masinal.

§ 14

Köitja-fotograafi ülesandeks on R. Keskarhiivi arhivaalide parandamise ja köitmise asjatundlik teostamine, või selle juhtimine, fotostaadil vajalike fotokoopiate valmistamine ja muud restaureerimistööd. Tema abi teostab lihtsamaid köitmis- ja parandustöid ja teisi pealepandavaid ülesandeid.

§ 15

R. Keskarhiivi teenijate ja ajutiste tööjõudude ülesanded määrab R. Keskarhiivi direktor.

§ 16

R. Keskarhiivi ametnikud esitavad igaüks oma osakonna juhatajale aruanded möödunud kuu tegevuse kohta, mis koos osakonna juhataja aruannetega esitatakse viimaste poolt direktorile hiljemalt iga järgmise kuu 10. kuupäevaks. Abidirektor, ja eriülesandeid täitvad ametnikud esitavad oma aruanded otseselt direktorile.

§ 17

Ametnikkudel tuleb käia peale normaal-tööaega valvekorras uurimise võimaldamiseks IV osakonna juhataja poolt väljatöötatud ja Riigi Keskarhiivi direktori poolt kinnitatud korra alusel.

§ 18

Praktikante R. Keskarhiivi tööle võtab R. Keskarhiivi direktor Arhiiviseaduse §§-de 48 ja 52 alusel. Praktikandid alluvad R. Keskarhiivis kehtivale kodukorrale ja kõikidele muudele sisekorra määrustele nagu ametnikudki, kusjuures nende tööaeg kestab sama kaua, kui muul ametkonnal.

Praktikantide alluvuse teatavale osakonnale määrab R. Keskarhiivi direktor.

Praktikaaja katkestamisel enne 6 kuud ilma mõjuvate põhjusteta ei võeta uuesti praktiseerima asumisel enne praktiseeritud aega arvesse.

Ajutise tööjõuna arhiivis teenimist võib arvesse võtta praktiseerimisaja arvestusel, silmaspidades ajutise tööjõuna sooritatud tööde iseloomu.

Riigi Keskarhiivis eksamineerib praktikante kinnitatud kava kohaselt R. Keskarhiivi direktor või tema määramisel abidirektor või mõni osakonnajuhataja.

§ 19

Riigi Keskarhiivi publikatsioone toimetab või teostab järelevalvet toimetamise üle direktor üksi või koos arhiivi mõne teadusliku ametnikuga direktori valikul või mõne väljaspool arhiivi koosseisu eriteadlasega. Kui käsikirja koostamine, tõlkimine, toimetamine, korrektuuri lugemine ja muud trükitehnilised tööd tehtakse kindlasse koosseisu kuuluvate ametnike poolt tööajal, sünnib see tasuta, kui aga tööajast ei jatku töö tähtajaliseks valmimiseks, võib käsikirja koostamise ja trükkitoimetamise töid teha väljaspool ametlikku tööaega eritasu eest, mis määratakse Haridusministeeriumi poolt R. Keskarhiivi ettepanekul vastaval seaduslikul alusel.

Publikatsioonide hinna määrab igakordselt Haridusministeerium R. Keskarhiivi direktori ettepanekul. Publikatsioonidest läheb vajalik osa vahetamiseks teiste teaduslike asutustega, vajalik osa autorite eksemplarideks, arvustuseks ja tutvumiseks, 25 eksemplari igast publikatsioonist jääb lattu tagavaraks ja ülejäänud osa läheb müügile.

Publikatsioonide avaldamine toimub R. Keskarhiivi direktori poolt koostatud kava järele ja lubatud krediitide ulatuses.

§ 20

R. Keskarhiivi fotostaadi kasutamine sünnib erikorra ja normide järele, mille esitab R. Keskarhiivi direktor Haridusministeeriumile kinnitamiseks.

R. Keskarhiivi poolt väljaantavad ärakirjad ja väljavõtted valmistatakse võimalikult fotostaadi abil.

§ 21

Arhiivialaliste küsimuste selgitamiseks korraldab R. Keskarhiivi direktor vastavaid avalikke ettekandeid, millest R. Keskarhiivi ametnikel ja kaastöölistel on osavõtt kohustuslik.

Võimaluste piirides R. Keskarhiiv püüab soodustada arhiivialalise hariduse ja kutselise vilumuse süvendamist, selleks antud krediitide piirides korraldades loenguid, kursusi, õppereise ja jagades tööstipendiume.

§ 22

Teaduslikul otstarbel võib teaduslik arhiiviametnik saada R. Keskarhiivi direktori äranägemisel vabastust otsesest ameti tööst tööajal teatud aja jooksul, mis ei või ületada kolme kuud, igapäev kas kaks või kolm tundi. Vabastuse otsuse teeb Haridusministeerium R. Keskarhiivi direktori ettepanekul, kusjuures viimane määrab esitamise võimaluse, silmaspidades asutuse töö rohkust, ametniku kohasust teaduslikule tööle teemal, mis peab vabastust sooviva teadusliku ametniku poolt teatatud ja põhjendatud olema R. Keskarhiivi direktorile, ja teema tähtsust asutuse seisukohalt. Vabastada osaliselt võib korraga ainult üht teaduslikku ametnikku. Tööajast vabastatud osaaja jooksul on vastav ametnik kohustatud töötama teadusliku teema kallal R. Keskarhiivi ruumides ja pidevalt informeerima töö käigust R. Keskarhiivi direktorit.

§ 23

R. Keskarhiiv korraldab provintsiaalarhiivide tegevuse juhtimiseks, arhiivide olukorraga kohtadel tutvumiseks ja ajaloolise väärtusega arhivaalide kaitse teostamiseks Vabariigis (Arhiiviseaduse § 14 p. 4) antud krediitide piirides inspitseerimisreise. Inspitseerimisreise teostavad R. Keskarhiivi direktor või tema määramisel R. Keskarhiivi teaduslikud ametnikud.

§ 24

Arhiivi-usaldusmehed esitavad Riigi Keskarhiivi direktorile kaks korda aastas, 1. aprilliks ja 1. oktoobriks aruande pooleaastase tegevuse üle. Tähtsamaist asjaoludest arhiivinduse alal teatavad nad viibimata Riigi Keskarhiivi direktorile. R. Keskarhiiv saadab usaldusmeestele juhiseid tegevuseks, samuti R. Keskarhiivi väljaandeid ja võimaluse piirides muud arhiivialalist kirjandust. R. Keskarhiivi volitusel on usaldusmehed õigustatud inspitseerima kohalikke arhiive ja vastu võtma edasisaatmiseks R. Keskarhiivile arhivaale.

R. Keskarhiivi direktor esitab eriti edukalt tegutsenud usaldusmehed Arhiivinõukogule kiituse avaldamiseks. Usaldusmehed, kes ei avalda arhiivinduse alal tegevust, ei pea kontakti R. Keskarhiiviga või kes kasutavad kurjasti neile antud võimupiire, esitatakse R. Keskarhiivi direktori poolt Arhiivinõukogule, nende kustutamiseks usaldusmeeste võrgust.

Riigi Keskarhiivil on peale usaldusmeeste veel kirjavahetajate võrk, kelleks määratakse arhiivinduse vastu kohtadel huvitundjad isikud, kellest hiljem on võimalik komplekteerida arhiivi-usaldusmeeste võrku.

§ 25

R. Keskarhiiv korraldab määratud krediitide piirides ja silmaspidades muu arhiivitöö korraliku edasitoimumise võimaldamist, arhiivinäitusi, mis iseloomult jagunevad ülevaate-, eri- või koolinäitusteks. Näitused ühendatakse võimaluse määral aktuaalsemate teemadega, tähtpäevadega ja muude sündmustega avalikus elus.

II osa. Provintsiaalarhiivid.

§ 26

Provintsiaalarhiivi koosseisus on: juhataja, juhataja abi, arhivaar, kantseleiametnik ja vajalik arv teenijaid.

§ 27

Provintsiaalarhiivi juhataja juhib ja korraldab provintsiaalarhiivi tegevust arhiiviseaduses ja Riigi Keskarhiivi kodukorras ettenähtud alustel, valvab provintsiaalarhiivis hoiduvate arhivaalide alalhoiu järele, määrab ametisse ja vabastab ametist provintsiaalarhiivi ametnikud ja teenijad, kuivõrt see ei ole käesolevas kodukorras ettenähtud teisiti, hoolitseb selle eest, et arhivaalid, mille sisu saladuses tuleb hoida, avalikkuse ette ei kantaks, täidab Riigi Keskarhiivi direktori poolt provintsiaalarhiivide alal tehtud

korraldusi ja annab aru provintsiaalarhiivi tegevusest Riigi Keskarhiivi direktorile.

Provintsiaalarhiivi juhataja ametisse määramisel kohaldatakse Riigi Keskarhiivi abidirektori kohta kehtivaid arhiiviseaduse eeskirju.

§ 28

Provintsiaalarhiivi juhataja abi õiendab koostöös juhatajaga provintsiaalarhiivi majanduslikku tegevust, peab provintsiaalarhiivi kassat, võtab tegelikult osa provintsiaalarhiivi korraldamisest, vastutab provintsiaalarhiivist välja antud ärakirjade ja teatiste täpsuse eest, täidab teisi provintsiaalarhiivi juhataja poolt tema peale pandud ülesandeid ja asendab viimast selle äraolekul.

Provintsiaalarhiivi juhataja abi kvalifikatsiooni ja ametissemääramise kohta kohaldatakse Riigi Keskarhiivi osakonnajuhataja kohta kehtivaid arhiiviseaduse eeskirju.

§ 29

Provintsiaalarhiivi arhivaar teostab juhataja või abijuhataja korraldusel arhivaalide vastuvõtmist provintsiaalarhiivi, nende korraldamist, nimistutega varustamist ja täidab teisi tema peale pandud ülesandeid.

Arhivaar määratakse ametisse provintsiaalarhiivi juhataja ettepanekul Riigi Keskarhiivi direktori poolt.

§ 30

Kantseleiametnik peab lauajuhendit, kassa- ja inventariraamatuid, koostab kassaaruandeid, täidab masinakirjutaja ülesandeid, õiendab juhataja abi korraldusel majanduslikke asju ja täidab teisi provintsiaalarhiivi juhataja poolt peale pandud ülesandeid.

§ 31

Juhataja abi, arhivaar ja kantseleiametnik esitavad provintsiaalarhiivi juhatajale hiljemalt iga kuu 10.-daks päevaks aruanded eelmise kuu tegevuse kohta.

Provintsiaalarhiivi teaduslikud ametnikud sooritavad eriti arhiivialalist teaduslikku uurimistööd, töötades kontaktis Riigi Keskarhiivis tehtava teadusliku uurimistööga.

§ 32

Provintsiaalarhiivis on vajalikul arvul teenijaid, kelle ülesanded määrab juhataja.

§ 33

Arhivaalide laenutamisel väljaspoole provintsiaalarhiivi ruume, arhivaalide kasutamisel provintsiaalarhiivi ruumides ametiasutuste, eranõuete ja teadusliku uurimise jaoks ja arhiivi kaitse suhtes kohaldatakse vastavaid, Riigi Keskarhiivis kehtivaid määruseid ja eeskirju.

III osa. Arhiivi korraldamine ja kasutamine.

§ 34

Arhivaalide korraldamine toimub R. Keskarhiivis Arhiiviseaduse §§ 32—34 ettenähtud eeskirjade ja nende alusel antavate erikorralduste kohaselt, silmaspidades eelarvega antud võimalusi, tegeliku elu nõudeid ja otstarbekust.

§ 35

Riigi Keskarhiivi koondatud, ostetud, kingitud ja hoiustatud arhivaalide kohta peetakse erinimestikke. Neisse märgitakse järjekorra number, arhivaalide saabumise aeg, kellelt arhivaalid saadud, arhivaalide nimetus ja daatum, asukoht arhiivis ja kasutamise eritingimused, kui neid on.

§ 36

Arhivaalide parandamine, tolmust puhastamine, uurimiseks kohalt ära võtmine, kasutada andmine ja tagasiasetamine ning paberikahjurite tõrje toimub Arhiiviseaduse § 38 alusel selleks R. Keskarhiivi direktori poolt määratud erikorra järgi.

§ 37

R. Keskarhiivi tööaeg määratakse R. Keskarhiivi direktori ettepanekul kindlaks Haridusministeeriumi poolt.

R. Keskarhiiv on avatud uurimiseks ja teadete andmiseks väljaspoole igal tööpäeval kella 9 kella 14. Õhtupooliti on uurimine võimaldatud kella 18—20, väljaarvatud laupäevad, mille suhtes pandakse maksma eri korraldus. Õhtupoolsel valveajal saab uurimiseks tarvitada ainult ennelõunasel tööajal kuni kella 13.30 nõutud arhivaale.

§ 38

Teadusliku uurimise puhul tuleb teatada R. Keskarhiivi direktorile või IV osakonna juhatajale uurimise aine ja võimalikult ka arhiivifondid, milliseid soovitakse uurimiseks kasutada.

Eesti kodakondsusesse mittekuuluvad isikud esinevad vastava kirjaliku sooviavaldusega R. Keskarhiivi direktorile, kes otsustab ise või vajaduse korral nõutab Haridusministeeriumi otsuse selle kohta, kuivõrt nende soovidele võib vastu tulla.

§ 39

Iga uurija on kohustatud andma R. Keskarhiivile vähemalt ühe eksemplari trükisest, milles on kasutatud R. Keskarhiivist saadud andmeid.

§ 40

Teaduslikuks otstarbeks võib kohapeal kasutada arhivaale kuni 1917 aastani, viimane kaasaarvamata, väljaarvatud arhiivid, mis arhiiviseaduse § 35 põhjal võimude erikorralduste järele ei käi selle korra alla, kuna üldsusele teadetesaamist võimaldatakse kuni 1910. aastani.

Hilisemaist aastaist võib arhivaale anda kasutamiseks riigiasutustele nende sellekohasel nõudel, ja teistele asjaosalistele asutustele ning isikutele, nende õigusjärglastele või nende volinikele.

Teadusliku uurimuse puhul ja muul juhul võib R. Keskarhiivi direktor või tema ettepanekul Haridusminister, sellekohase kirjaliku sooviavalduse ja tõotuse alusel lubada sellest keeluaastast hilisemate arhivaalide kasutamist.

Kui arhivaalid on niisuguses olukorras, et nende kasutamine nõuab erilist ettevaatust, on R. Keskarhiivi direktoril õigus nende tarvitada andmisest keelduda.

R. Keskarhiivi hoiustatud või kingitud arhivaale võib kohapeal tarvitada ainult hoiustamise või kinkimise tingimuste kohaselt.

§ 41

Arhivaalide kohapeal uurimiseks andmine sünnib selleks määratud uurimissaalis, kus alati viibib ekspeditsiooni või valveametnik, et silmaspidada kasutamisel olevaid arhivaale, uusi registreerida ja uurijate poolt tagasiantavaid arhivaale vastu võtta.

Uurimiseks antakse sellekohasel planketil esitatud kirjaliku nõudmise peale arhivaale tarvitada arhiivi korraldatud osadest korraga kuni 5 üksust, lahtiste lehtedena — 1 vihk või toimik. Erandjuhustel, kui töö iseloom seda nõuab, on R. Keskarhiivi direktoril õigus seda arvu suurendada või vähendada.

Uurijad asetavad äraminnes neil kasutada olnud arhivaalid selleks määratud riiulile, kus neid järgmisel korral isiklikult kätte saavad. Tarviduse möödumisel tulevad arhivaalid ametniku kätte tagasi anda. Direktor või IV osakonna juhataja võib arhivaale põhjendatud vajaduse korral, kui need mõne uurija käes kasutamisel, ajutiselt tagasi nõuda ja peale vajaduse

möödumist annab nad vastavale uurijale kasutamiseks tagasi. Üks nädal peale uurija poolt arhivaalide viimast tarvitamist väljavõetud ja veel tagasiandmata arhivaalid asetatakse hoiukohale.

Uurimissaali ei ole lubatud kaasa võtta kirjamappe ega muid asju, peale tarviliku kirjutusmaterjali. Uurimiseks hädatarvilikke raamatuid võib kaasa võtta, neid ekspeditsiooni- või valveametnikule ettenäidates. Uurimissaalis ei ole lubatud valjult kõnelda ega muul viisil uurijate rahu rikkuda.

Uurijad, kes rikuvad arhivaalide kasutamise kohta kehtivaid korraldusi ja määrusi, kaotavad ajuti kuni kaheks kuuks R. Keskarhiivi uurimise õiguse. Korduval määruste rikkumisel ja arhivaalide kahjustaval kasutamisel võib R. Keskarhiivi direktor uurijale keelata jäädavalt R. Keskarhiivi uurimist, kusjuures ta vastava otsuse esitab kinnitamiseks Haridusministrile.

§ 42

Tartu Ülikooli õppejõududele, Arhiivinõukogu liikmeile, teiste arhiivide arhivaaridele ja erandjuhustel teistele R. Keskarhiivile hästi tuntud ja usaldavatele isikutele võib R. Keskarhiivi direktor võimaldada uurimist ilma valveametnikuta sellekohases ruumis, arhivaalide nõutamine ja tagasiandmine sünnib kõigile ühises korras uurimissaali ekspeditsiooni kaudu. Siinnimetatud uurijaile antakse võimalust mööda kasutada kapp või laegas, kuhu ta kasutamisel olevad arhivaalid töökatkestamisel asetab, mille võti aga hoitakse ekspeditsiooni või valveametniku käes. Kaks nädalat peale arhivaalide viimast tarvitamist asetatakse nad tagasi hoiuruumi.

Erilistel juhtudel võib R. Keskarhiivi direktor lubada eriti usaldatud isikuil ametniku kontrolli all töötamist magasiniruumes, kui selleks tungiv vajadus on. Kasutatud materjalide registreerimine toimub ka sel korral uurimissaali ekspeditsiooni kaudu.

§ 43

Arhivaalid peavad olema enne kasutada andmist R. Kesarhiivi templiga varustatud, ametniku poolt läbivaadatud ja nende iseäraldused üles märgitud, üksikud lahtised lehed võimalikult loetud või nummerdatud. Peale kasutamist tuleb arhivaalide seisukord kontrollida. Eriliselt väärtuslikud arhivaalid jäetakse ära minnes uurimissaali ekspeditsiooni- või valveametniku kätte hoiule.

Erilisse uurijateraamatusse registreeritakse uurimissaali ekspeditsioonis iga päev nende uurijate nimed, aadressid, uurimisained ja arhivaalid, mida nad on kasutanud. Peale kasutamist arhivaalide tagasiandmisel uurija poolt tehtakse vastav märge uurijateraamatusse.

Samuti registreeritakse kõik kasutada antud arhivaalide nimestikud.

§ 44

R. Keskarhiivil on ametnike ja uurijate töö hõlbustamiseks käsiraamatukogu, mida võidakse kasutada ainult raamatukoguhoidja või tema kohuseid täitva ametniku kaudu ja ainult kohapeal. Tähtsamaid käsiraamatuid, mis koondatud teatavaile riiulitele, võivad uurijad uurimissaalis kasutamiseks ise võtta, ja on kohustatud neid samal päeval endisesse kohta tagasi asetama. Kõik ametnike või uurijate poolt kasutamiseks väljaspoole uurimissaali nõutud või võetud raamatud tulevad registreerida raamatukoguhoidja või tema kohuseid täitva ametniku juures.

R. Keskarhiivi direktor võib erandjuhustel lubada vähem-haruldast raamatut kasutamiseks väljaspoole R. Keskarhiivi, kuid ainult Tartus, ja lühemaks ajaks.

§ 45

Arhivaalide kasutada andmine väljaspoole R. Keskarhiivi ruume toimub Arhiiviseaduse § 36 esimese lõike alusel ainult selleks õigustatud asutustel nende poolt esitatud kirjaliku nõudmise peale. Kui asutused vajavad neile kasutamiseks antud arhivaale pikemaks ajaks kui neljaks kuuks,

võib R. Keskarhiivi direktor põhjendatud eritarvetel seda tähtaega pikendada, nõutades pikendamiseks üle 18 kuu Haridusministri luba.

Arhivaale võib R. Keskarhiivi direktori või uurimissaali tegevust juhtiva osakonnajuhataja loaga välja viia R. Keskarhiivi ruumidest ülesvõtete tegemiseks, silmaspidades tarvilikke ettevaatusabinõusid ja tingimusel, et nad veel samal päeval enne ametliku tööaja lõppu R. Keskarhiivi tagasi toodakse.

Kui arhivaalide seisukord väljaviimist ei võimalda on R. Keskarhiivi direktoril õigus Arhiiviseaduse § 38 teise lõike alusel keelata nende väljasaatmist.

§ 46

R. Keskarhiivi direktori ettepanekul ja Haridusministri nõusolekul, vajaduse korral ärakuulates ka Arhiivinõukogu arvamust, võib R. Keskarhiiv deponeerida, silmaspidades kõikide oma omanikuõiguste säilitamist, vastastikkuse alusel oma arhivaale mõnele teisele teaduslikule arhiivile või asutusele.

§ 47

Asutustele väljasaadetud ja pildistamiseks väljaviidud või asutustele deponeeritavad arhivaalid tulevad varustada R. Keskarhiivi templiga. Arhivaalide ajutiselt kasutada saamise kohta kui ka deponeeritavate arhivaalide üle annavad arhivaale soovinud asutused vastavad allkirjad, samuti peetakse väljasaadetavate arhivaalide kohta eriraamatut. Nii allkirjas kui eriraamatus märgitakse: 1) väljasaatmiseaeg, 2) asutus, kuhu arhivaal saadetud, 3) arhivaali number, asukoht ja lehekülgede arv, 4) otstarve, milleks arhivaali kasutatakse; eriraamatusse peale selle märgitakse veel arhivaali tagasisaabumise aeg.

§ 48

Kinnitatud ärakirja, teatise või fotokoopia saamiseks R. Keskarhiivist tuleb esineda kirjaliku sooviavaldusega R. Keskarhiivi direktorile. Fotokoopiate valmistamine ja ärakirjade tegemine sünnib eraasutustele ja -isikutele soovija enese kulul. Erandeid võib teha R. Keskarhiivi direktor juhustel, kui tellimine on seotud suure teadusliku tähtsusega või toimub vastastikuse teadusliku koostöö alusel teiste sise- ja välismaa teaduslike asutustega.

Riigi ja omavalitsusasutustele fotokoopiate valmistamine sünnib samuti sooviavaldanud asutuse kulul, väljaarvatud erandjuhused, millised määratakse R. Keskarhiivi direktori poolt.

Tähtsamail erandjuhustel pöördub R. Keskarhiivi direktor vastava loa saamiseks Haridusministri poole.

Fotokoopiate valmistamise tasu määratakse erikorras, mille kinnitab Haridusminister.

IV. osa. Arhiivi kaitse.

§ 49

Suitsetamine ja tule tarvitamine on keelatud kõigis R. Keskarhiivi ruumes, väljaarvatud keskkütte ruum, teenijate elukorterid ja selleks määratud eriruum suitsetamiseks ja lakkpitsatite tarvitamiseks.

Tulekahju puhul linna osas, kus R. Keskarhiiv asub või R. Keskarhiivi hoones, samuti laiema ulatusega õnnetuste ja segaduste puhul on ametnikud ja teenijad kohustatud kohe ilmuma R. Keskarhiivi ja talitama vastavate erikorralduste kohaselt.

R. Keskarhiivi hoone ja arhivaalide kaitse suhtes tuleõnnetuste, kallaletungide ja segastel aegadel muude õnnetuste vastu, samuti arhivaalide evakueerimise kohta hoonest, suitsetamise ja tule tarvitamise suhtes R. Keskarhiivi hoones töötab ja paneb maksma Haridusministri kinnitamisel R. Keskarhiivi direktor erikorralduse.

§ 50

Arhiivi hoiuruumidesse pääsemine on võimaldatud ainult direktori loaga ühe arhiiviametniku või -teenija saatel. Ilma direktori loata on keelatud arhiivi ruumidesse peale ametliku tööaja lasta kõrvalisi isikuid.

V osa. Lõppeeskirjad.

§ 51

R. Keskarhiivi kodukord Arhiiviseaduse § 17 alusel on arhiivi sisemise korralduse, asjaajamise korra ning tegevuse lähemaks äramäärajaks.

R. Keskarhiivi kodukorra üldiseks või osaliseks muutmiseks sellekohase põhjendatud vajaduse puhul esitab R. Keskarhiivi direktor vastavad ettepanekud Haridusministrile, kodukorra muudatused kinnitab Haridusminister, ära kuulates Arhiivinõukogu arvamuse.

§ 52

R. Keskarhiivi direktoril on õigus Arhiiviseaduse ja R. Keskarhiivi kodukorra alusel ja piirides kehtima panna erikorraldusi, mis on kohustavad R. Keskarhiivi ametnikele, teenijaile, praktikantidele ja ajutistele tööjõududele ning R. Keskarhiivi külastajatele ja kasutajatele.

§ 53

Arhiivi ametnikud, teenijad, praktikandid ja ajutised tööjõud, kes rikuvad käesolevat kodukorda või selle alusel kehtimapandud erikorraldusi, võetakse vastutusele distsiplinaarseaduses ettenähtud korras ja normide kohaselt.

Kodukorra täitmise eest valvab R. Keskarhiivi direktor.

THE CENTRAL STATE ARCHIVES

1. IV. 1932 — 1. IV. 1937.

By Dr. O. Liiv.

The activity of the Central State Archives (C. S. A.) during the time mentioned has grown to a very great extent compared with the years before 1932. The following, so to say, "five year" activity was expansive and intensive. More intensive work and the limitation of its tasks were made possible by the Archives' Act, the result of the preliminary work of many years with the closest co-operation of the Central State Archives. This obtained its final form and was put into force by the decree of the State's Elder, K. Päts, on the 12th June 1935 (Gov. Gaz. 53 — 1935). The new far-reaching tasks resulting from the Archives' Act demanded a revision of the hitherto existing inner regulations of the Central State Archives which took place in 1936 with comparatively big changes and was confirmed by the Minister of Education, Colonel A. Jaakson, on the 10th July of the same year. The new regulations, which were composed on the basis of experience, and the newly added tasks not only regulate present activity, but give directions for the formation of future activities. (see Central State Archives' regulations.).

In the course of the last five years (1932/33—1936/37) there has been carried out the work of arrangement in several branches of the archives. In the first as well as more thorough arrangement there were about 4115·23 archive metres of records (1932/33 — 1000 a.m.; 1933/34 — 1125 a.m.; 1934/35 — 1211·75 a.m.; 1935/36 — 375·4 a.m.; 1936/37 — 403·08 a.m.).

The officials of the archives have steadily been kept busy with the settlement of current questions which proves the manifold vitalization of the work, while at the same time the number of officials remained almost the same, and therefore the work of arrangement has been reduced. At the same time the period of preliminary arrangement has passed and the final arrangement, which demands more time, is now being done.

Card-indexes have been prepared for many archives and new headings were steadily added to the Central State Archives' catalogue of manuals; the archive bibliography and a catalogue of duplicates in the collection of handbooks were got ready.

In the course of the abovementioned years there were made altogether 223 064 cards for the different card-indexes (in 1932/33 — 35 662; in 1933/34 — 100 452; in 1934/35 — 49 249; in 1935/36 — 17 964; in 1936/37 — 19 737). Of this number 56 156 were made for the historical section, 60 561 for the administrative section and 106 347 for the judicial section.

505·87 archive metres of records were arranged in the course of the last five years in the historical section (in 1932/33 — 166·19 a.m.; in 1933/34 — 55 a.m.; in 1934/35 — 78 a.m.; in 1935/36 — 100 a.m.; in 1936/37 — 106·68 a.m.). Paginated and stamped 86·87 a.m. and 8 114 single sheets. Card-indexes were made for many archive collections, a catalogue of duplicates of the Central State Archives' collections of manuals is being made, and the catalogue of the manuals is steadily being completed with new cards on account of the arrival of new books. Altogether, 56 156 cards were made for the historical section (in 1932/33 — 14 376; in 1933/34 — 11 649; in 1934/35 — 9 179; in 1935/36 — 11 590; in 1936/37 — 9 362). In 1932/33 there were prepared 10 336 cards for the collection of manuals, in 1933/34 — 3 601; in 1934/35 — 2 463; and in 1936/37 — 3 194 new cards. The archive bibliography too has been completed by ca 3 600 new cards.

The arrangement of the archives of the Swedish Governor-General of Estonia, together with the archives of the Tallinn Castle Court belonging to the abovementioned collection was finished and an inventory provided. The catalogues of these archives appeared in the series of the Central State Archives' publications: "The Estonian Central State Archives' publications No 3—4 (1:2). A catalogue of the archives of the Swedish Governor-General of Estonia" I—II. Tartu, 1935—36. An introductory historical survey of the archive collection and its formation constitutes the first part of the catalogue.

Inventories have been made for the maps of the Swedish Survey Office in Livonia, the archives of the Estonian Consistory, and the archives of the Estonian Superintendent-General and the Consistory-General belonging to the same. The unification of the archives of the parishes of North Estonia was finished and they were supplied with indexes of a similar kind. Registers of the contents of 205 Northern Estonian church-books were made.

The list of names of the archives of the Tallinn City Consistory was completed with the entry of newly-arrived material. From the old list taken for temporary use from the Consistory there has been copied the list of files of the archives of the Estonian Consistory which was missing in the Central State Archives. Inventory lists were prepared also for the archives of the Saaremaa Consistory, the nobility, the monastery of Petseri and Krusenstern's archives, as well as for the divorce files of the Consistory. For the unarranged part of the archives of the Estonian Noble's Association there have been prepared consecutive and systematic

lists. Registers of the contents of the bound registers of the Swedish Governor-General of Estonia for the years 1690 and 1700 were made. Alphabetical card-indexes of the collection of maps from the archives of the Swedish Governor-General of Estonia, for the Tallinn Castle Court and the Swedish Survey Office's maps of Livonia, the files of the archives of the Estonian Consistory, the Consistory-General, and the Tallinn Town Consistory were made; card-indexes were also prepared for the placards of the Swedish times concerning Estonia and Livonia and for the archives of the Swedish Governor-General of Estonia and Livonia, the Estonian Supreme Land Court and the Estonian Consistory.

A card-index has been made also on the basis of the traditional historical collections of the Academic Historical Society and the Estonian Literary Association in the Estonian Archives of Cultural History concerning the structure and state of 581 district, church and school archives. An alphabetical card-index of place-names during the 1636—42 revisions of Estonia and of Livonia in 1638 was made.

Finally there were arranged and provided with inventories the collection of copies of maps of the Livonian Survey Office, the collection of maps of the archives of the Estonian Noble's Association and of the Estonian Survey Office, the archives of the Estonian Supreme Land Court, the collection of letters from Carl Schilling's estate, Müüsler, deposited in the Central State Archives, the archives of the Wrangel family, and many other archives, among them also materials acquired during the last few years by donation or purchase.

A concordance card-index has been made for the archives of the Swedish Governor-General of Estonia. A card-catalogue has been prepared for the home and foreign archives exchanging publications with the Central State Archives and also for other institutions, the publications exchanged being entered on the card of the corresponding institution. The card-index of archival bibliography founded on books and newspaper articles about archives is being steadily added to. The cards number several thousands.

The collection of press-cuttings from foreign periodicals of literature and information concerning Estonia given by the Foreign Ministry to the Central State Archives has been put into chronological order according to dates. These press-cuttings have been made from the periodicals of the years 1918—1926 of the following countries: America, Austria, Belgium, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, England, Finland, France, Germany, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the Ukraine and the USSR.

In the course of the five years there have been arranged in the administrative section about 2362·51 archive metres of records (in 1932/33 — 364 a.m.; in 1933/34 — 611 a.m.; in 1934/35 — 616·66 a.m.; in 1935/36 — 165·4 a.m.; in 1936/37 — 372·53 a.m.). 163 a.m. of records were paginated and stamped;

altogether 60561 cards were written for the card-catalogues (in 1932/33 — 9229; in 1933/34 — 33995; in 1934/35 — 13719; in 1935/36 — 763; in 1936/37 — 2855).

The following archives have been arranged and provided with indexes: the archives of the Baltic Governor-General, the archives of the Russian Governor-General of Riga, the archives of the temporary Governor-General of the Baltic, the archives of the University Administration and the University Senate from the collections of the University archives, the archives of the Chief Assistant of the Livonian Gendarmerie (in Tartu). Besides the records enumerated there also were arranged the archives of the Livonian government and government offices, the Estonian government, the military commissions of Tartu and Harjumaa, the director of the Estonian national schools, the special institutions of the times of the German occupation (Saaremaa, Tartu and Võru county sheriffs and others.), the North-Western army, the Livonian Gendarmerie, the fortress of Peter the Great at Tallinn, the Ministry of Supplies, the Cavalry regiment, the Russo-Baltic Shipbuilding Works, the Estonian State Property Office, the Tallinn Revenue Department, the Estonian Collegium of General Welfare and other archives.

In the administrative section card-indexes have been prepared chiefly for the Russian archives of the University, the University Administration's and the University Senate's general files in Russian, the files of the University Court, the students' and the teaching staff's personal and examination files, and the archives of the curator of the Riga school-district.

In the judicial section there have been arranged 956·33 a.m. of records during the last five years (in 1932/33 — 342 a.m.; in 1933/34 — 139 a.m.; in 1934/35 — 242 a.m.; in 1935/36 — 110 a.m.; in 1936/37 — 123·36 a.m.). The auxiliary work of arrangement, such as packing and putting away was done to the extent of 756·34 archive metres. 122·86 a.m. of records were paginated and stamped. (in 1932/33 — 17·06 a.m.; in 1933/34 — 37 a.m.; in 1934/35 — 25·43 a.m.; in 1935/36 — 18·19 a.m.; in 1936/37 — 25·18 a.m.). 106347 cards were prepared for the card-indexes (in 1932/33 — 12057; in 1933/34 — 54808; in 1934/35 — 26351; in 1935/36 — 5611; in 1936/37 — 7520). In the lists and alphabetical registers there were made 52565 entries (in 1932/33 — 25567; in 1933/34 — 8255; in 1934/35 — 6717; in 1935/36 — 7458; in 1936/37 — 4568). The archives of the Tartu and Pärnu Land Courts were finally arranged and provided with inventories.

Card-indexes, lists and alphabetical registers were prepared for the following archives: the Riga and Tallinn Circuit Courts, the Tallinn-Haapsalu, Pärnu-Viljandi, Tartu-Võru and the Rakvere-Paide sittings of the Justices of the Peace, the Pärnu Country Court, the Tallinn Chamber of Housing, the Tallinn Court of Justices of the Peace and the Tallinn National Court. There were also

arranged the archives of the Tallinn and Riga Circuit Courts, those of the public Prosecutor's and the Bailiffs of the Circuit Court, the Tallinn-Haapsalu Justices of the Peace Court and the Public Prosecutor's, the Tallinn-Haapsalu, Rakvere-Paide, Pärnu-Viljandi, Tartu-Võru and Võnnu-Valga Justices of the Peace Court, the Võnnu-Valga Justices of the Peace, Examining Magistrate's and the Bailiff's Courts, the Harju-Järva and Saaremaa Country Courts, the Tartu, Pärnu, Viljandi and Võru County Courts, the Tartu, Pärnu and Saaremaa Parish Courts, the Estonian Supreme Land Court, the Tartu Higher Peasant's Court, the Harju, Viru-Järva and Lääne General Provincial Courts, the Maa-Virumaa Land-Assessor's Court, the Tallinn Oral Court, the Courts of the Tallinn township and the Harju district during the German occupation, the Viljandi Police Court of the same period, the Public Prosecutor of the Free State Estonia and other archives.

In the course of the five years there have been gathered, received on deposit, presented and purchased about 985·35 archive metres of records (in 1932/33 — 284 a.m.; in 1933/34 — 111.5 a.m.; in 1934/35 — 359 a.m.; in 1935/36 — 80 a.m.; in 1936/37 — 150·85 a.m.). Owing to lack of space the Central State Archives was obliged to a great extent to cease receiving archives from government institutions during the last 2 years.

Of the more important archives and their parts obtained from government and other institutions the following may be mentioned: the archives of the garrison of the Pärnu fortress, the Livonian excise department the Russian-Baltic Shipbuilding and Mechanic Works Ltd, the Viljandi county school and the inspector of the county national schools, the Kunda, Rõuge and Räpina estates, the Põltsamaa parish school department (1786—1917), the Post-Office department of the Russian times (1801—1917), the Narva gymnasiums, the Tallinn branch of the Russian Agrarian Bank and other archives.

In addition there came parts of the following of the older archives which complete those in the Central State Archives: church registers from many parishes in Estonia, Livonia and Saaremaa of the 17th — 19th centuries, census lists, parts of the archives of the District and Parish Courts, the Livonian Government Chancellery, those of the Tartu Assistant Chief of the Gendarmerie of the government of Livonia, the administration of the castle in Kadriorg, the Saaremaa Noble's Association, the Pärnu-Viljandi Country Orphans' Court, the Pärnu Land Court, the Viljandi, Pärnu and Tartu Criminal Courts, the single censor at Tartu, the Russian commissary of the government of Estonia, the Tartu Tribunal, some of the archives of the University of Tartu and the Veterinary Institute, records of communists, the occupation and Estonian army documents of the time of the War of Freedom.

Records of the Estonian times handed over to the Central State Archives comprise the following: — the State Court, the Tallinn-Haapsalu Justices of the Peace Court, and the Public

Prosecutor of the Justices of the Peace Court, (or the Circuit Court and Public Prosecutor) the Tartu-Valga, Petseri-Võru Police Prefectures and the Commissaries subject to them, the Tallinn-Harju, Kuressaare and Valga Criminal Commissaries, the staff of the II Division and the Commissariat, the Chief of the Heavy Artillery, the chief of the Valga District Army, the 7th Infantry Regiment, the Kuperjanov Guerilla Battalion, the 2nd and 3rd Separate Battalions and the 3rd and 4th Heavy Artillery groups.

Besides that there have been obtained from government offices protocols with enclosures of the meetings of the Constituent Assembly, State Assembly, Estonian periodicals from the Police Administration, press-cuttings from foreign newspapers from the State Propaganda Office, and from the State Archives — copies of 230 documents of the Vatican's archives from its collection of „Estica".

In the course of the last five years the following persons and institutions have presented documents to the Central State Archives: Mr. Schulmann — Gustavus Adolphus's parchment deeds of enfeoffment of the year 1624; Ph. Krusenstjerna — a copy of a parchment document of 1501; G. Ney, Director of the Department of Art and Science of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare — a document of the year 1568 concerning the Lode family and 3 documents from the archives of the Estonian Noble's Association of the 19th century (1863—69); the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare — copies of the charters of the Livonian Nobility and the town of Riga of the 17th century; E. Seuberlich — church registers of the years 1661—1749 of the church of St. John in Pärnu; the parson of Põltsamaa — church registers of the years 1790—1815 from Põltsamaa; stud. phil. A. Põld — a part of the archives of the church of Rõuge of the years 1827—1842; the Student's Corporation "Livonia" — materials from the archives of the Swedish and Russian Governor-Generals of Estonia of the years 1626—1745; J. Roos — the archives of the Tarvastu church and the Polli estate of the years 1765—1819; pastor emer. E. Dehn — records of the Halliste church of the years 1747—1862; W. Zwiebelberg — Lawbooks of the Estonian and Kuramaa peasants of the years 1804—1819; census lists of the Abja, Karksi, Vana-Pornuse, Vastse-Pornuse, Vana-Kariste and Pöögle estates of the years 1825—1834 and documents of the Ahja estate from 1736—1920; Dr G. Wilbaste — documents of the Kunda estate from 1820—1917 (correspondence, contracts, maps); N. Schilling — documents from 1847—1918 of the Liigwalla and Warrangu estates; Miss Strobel (through O. Freymuth) maps of the Ilmatsalu, Kahkva, Luke and Vedu estates from 1849—1902 etc.; H. Matwei from Pornus (through W. Zwiebelberg) — maps of the Pöögle and Vana-Pornuse estates of 1888 and 1909; B. zur Mühlen — census book of the Võisiku estate and 10 maps of 1826—1875 etc.; J. Raudma — the protocol book of the Valga

Lower Court of the year 1795; R. Engelhardt — records of the Kukulinn estate from 1827—1900; G. Intelmann — files of the Tartu Land Court, the Tartu County II Parish Court, the Tartu Town Court and Office, etc. from 1840—1906; M. v. zur Mühlen — census lists of the õisu and Kaarli estates, publications of the Pärnu County Court, and the Pärnu Revenue Office of the years 1810—1863; adv. J. Genss — letters of the Swedish Kings Gustavus III and Karl Johan, the grand duchess Olga, Prof. Madai, Prof. Baer, Count Keyserling and others (1731—1870); J. Aleksandrov-Jakunovic — Prof. K. F. Zakov's collection of letters; J. Lintrop — collection of letters called the "Lintrop collection" (among others Count Keyserling's letters, etc.) of the years 1873—1918; Dir. A. Kruusberg — maps of the Vana- and Uue-Kirepi estates of 1813; the writer A. Tassa — a volume of the letters received by the Estonian Civil Governor in 1896. Single records were presented too by: A. Keerdo, Ed. Laugaste M. A., Mr. Unt, A. Kuperjanov, R. Paris, the parish of the Holy Ghost in Paide and the General Welfare Society in Saaremaa.

In the years 1932/33—1936/37 the Central State Archives acquired by purchase archives and single documents from various individuals and institutions. As the most important of these there must be mentioned the Kukruse collection of letters bought in October 1935 by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare from Dr B. Toll and handed over to the care of the Central State Archives. This collection is unique in Estonia. It contains over 600 parchment documents of the middle ages from 1325—1700; a collection of paper records and documents beginning from the 14th century, a large collection of impressions of seals and an arrangement for the taking of the impressions. The Kukruse archives together with the collection of seals was the most important private collection of historical documents in Estonia. Its contents include matters concerning the whole of the Eastern Baltic, and especially Northern Estonia.

Besides that there was bought from E. Heinlaid the collection of letters of the Pöögle estate (1752—1887) and maps of the farms of the second half of the 19th century (1865—1868); from N. Stange the Põide church register (1727—1752); from S. Uljanov 12 charters, etc.; from E. Hallik the book of letters received by the Tartu Land Court; from Mrs. Stein — the map of the Jauna estate; from E. Schmelte — maps of the Suure-Lähtru and Putkaste estates of the years 1817—1825; from V. Lao — the map of the roads of the Maarja-Magdaleena parish of 1900—1916; from Miss L. Wrangell — 2 parchment deeds of the Polish and Swedish Kings and one paper document of the 16—17th century (Sigismund III's deed of enfeoffment dated 1594, Queen Christina's deed of enfeoffment of the year 1645, and Charles XI's paper document of the year 1682) and letters of the Russian rulers Elisabeth I, Peter III, Katherina II, Paul and Alexander I. From the antiquarian bookshop "Baltica" there

were bought sundry records touching upon estate history, 11 registers-books of the peasant lands (1816—1889), the census lists of the Karksi estate dated 1795, etc.

Deposits in the Central State Archives during the five years include archives and single records from the following institutions and individuals: from the Government Archives — "Jaan Poska's archives" which contain J. Poska's private and diplomatic correspondence, documents of the Tartu peace conference, press-cuttings from newspapers, etc.; from the Consistory of the Evangelical Lutheran church of Estonia — records of the Estonian Consistory of the Lutheran church and Consistory-General etc. of the 17—20 centuries. The collection put on deposit by the Consistory contains very valuable records concerning the Estonian language and the history of literature, especially in the form of translations of the New Testament and the Bible of the 17th and 18th centuries; from the Tallinn City Archives — correspondence concerning the privileges of the Swedish era exercised by the small towns of Haapsalu, Rakvere and Paide (1623—1704) Governor Erik Oxenstjerna's register of the year 1649, the archives of the Estonian Collegium of Social Welfare, etc.; from the Narva Town Archives — records of the Swedish Governor-General of Ingermanland and of the Nobility (1618—1704); from the Estonian Literary Society in Tallinn — single records of the Swedish Governor-General of Estonia, the Russian Governor-General of Estonia, the Harju, Viru, and Järva general courts of justice, documents from the archives of the Kadrina and Kullamaa parishes of the 17th—19th centuries, etc.

The following private persons have put on deposit archives of great importance: — C. Schilling — "the Müüsler collection of letters of Carl Schilling", which contains parchment documents of the 17th century fixing the right to own land, books of registers of the peasants' lands, census lists and estate correspondence. This collection of parchment documents is of great historical value for the investigation of the agrarian position of the 17th century in Northern Estonia. M. Wrangell has put on deposit a part of the archives of the Wrangell family from the 15th to the 19th centuries; the archives contain very valuable, and for the greater part, unknown material for the investigation of Estonian history. I. Stryck, the owner of the Vesner estate has put on deposit documents (of the 17th century) from the collection of letters of the Vesner estate, contracts (of the 18—19th centuries) and documents relating to the sale of peasants (of the 18th century) etc.

During the period under review the Central State Archives itself has put archives on deposit in the Tallinn City Archives — the Tallinn Municipality, the Town Council Court, the Town Court and the Lower Town Court archives and other records of the 16—19 th centuries. In the Estonian Archives of Cultural History — records of the Estonian Shipping Company "Linda"; in

the archives of the Committee of the Estonian War for Freedom — materials relating to the 1st and 2nd infantry regiments and telegrams of the times of the communists and the German occupation; in the Narva Town Archives — records of the Swedish times of the town of Narva as well as of private individuals of the 17th and 18th centuries, etc.

Repairs and bindings of records during the last five years have been made especially in the archives of the Estonian Consistory, the Swedish Governor-Generals of Estonia and Livonia, the Russian Governor-General of Estonia and the Tartu Land Courts; also the older maps and files, books and single damaged pages have been repaired. With the help of silk gauze, Japan paper and other material there were repaired altogether 12279 single pages, 254 maps (in 1932/33 — 1743 pages and 113 maps; in 1933/34 — 2130 and 27; in 1934/35 — 3286 and 64; in 1935/36 — 2096 and 11; in 1936/37 — 3024 and 39). Besides that records were bound into 383 volumes (in 1933/34 — 132; in 1934/35 — 129; in 1935/36 — 50; in 1936/37 — 72); 50 volumes were repaired (for instance in 1934/35 — 23; in 1936/37 — 31), and lesser repairs and binding work were done (for instance in 1934/35 — 520; in 1935/36 — 1149; in 1936/37 — 1248). Besides the repair of the records and the volumes, the collections of handbooks and newspapers were bound.

During the period reviewed altogether 12703·63 archive metres of records were cleaned from dust (in 1932/33 — 4216 a. m.; in 1933/34 — 2606 a. m.; in 1934/35 — 2156 a. m.; in 1935/36 — 1000 a. m.; in 1936/37 — 2725·88 a. m.).

In addition to the preservation from destruction, repairs and restoration, and also the cleaning from dust of its own records, expert repair work of documents was done in the Central State Archives' repair workshop also for other institutions at their expense (e. g., the de la Gardie archives for the library of the University of Tartu and work for the parishes of Kadrina and Haljala). It is intended to prepare photostats of the most important and oldest documents of the Central State Archives and, in case of need, to issue only these for use to investigators, as the originals are preserved with special care. To protect the records and their bindings against all kinds of insects it is the intention to instal a special gas-room in the Central State Archives. To insure against fire and other dangers, in 1935 there was introduced a specially severe fire-discipline, which is a preparation in case of danger for the quick evacuation of the archive materials from their present premises. The building of some absolutely fire-, bomb- and gas-proof room together with a gas-proof shelter wherein to place the more important records is on the tapis. A direct telephone connection with the flying squad of the Tartu Fire Brigade has been made and experiments to make the records and their packings fire-proof through impregnation have been

continued. Thus far the experiments have had the result that in case of fire the flames do not spread but are confined to the records which started to burn. The latter turn into ashes, but do not carry the flames farther. Difficulties in impregnating the packings arise from the fact that this impregnation is comparatively expensive.

The staff of the Central State Archives on the 1st April 1937 consisted of the following: 1 director, 1 assistant director, 2 heads of sections, 1 secretary, 1 senior assistant, 7 recorders, 1 foreign-correspondent-registrar, 1 clerk, 1 bookbinder-photographer, 1 assistant bookbinder, 1 caretaker-hostler, 1 mechanic-stoker for central heating, 1 commissionaire-cleaner, 1 servant-messenger and one servant.

Of the most important changes in the staff there may be mentioned the death of Mr. Mart Alev, a head of section, on the 30. V. 1933. To the vacant place on the 16th September 1933 Mr. Nigolas Loone, M. A., formerly an archive employee, was appointed. As new archive employees there were engaged the historian Mr. Oskar Vares in 1932 and Mr. Herman Fischer M. A., in 1936.

The work of arrangement in the Central State Archives with educated co-workers was continued. In the course of the five years relief work for intelligent-workers was arranged as follows: — from 1. IV. 32. till 14. V. 32. — 17 workers; from 10. XI. 32. till 15. V. 33. — 25; from the 1. XII. 33. till 1. IV. 34. — 40; from 1. XII. 34. till 1. IV. 35. — 12; from 2. I. 36. till 1. IV. 36. — 12 and from 15. XII. 36. till 1. IV. 37. — 9 persons. Besides the permanent staff then, during the winter, on an average of 5 months per year, the simpler work of arrangement has been done with educated help; besides these, the help of temporary workers within the limits of the sums allotted in the budget of the Central State Archives has been frequently utilized. The temporary workers consisted chiefly of archive apprentices. The Archives' Apprentice's Institute, which had already been in existence for many years in the Central State Archives, was legalised only with the appearance of the Archives' Act. The period of training lasts six months at the end of which a special examination in archival practice must be passed, either at the Central State Archives or at the University of Tartu. Graduates of the university or students of the Department of History form the great majority of the apprentices.

The whole of the work of arrangement and the extent of the activities within the framework of the Central State Archives depended upon the budget, which in some years was confined to really narrow limits. Nevertheless, in special cases the Central State Archives was enabled to solve the problem with the help of a supplementary budget and donations received from the Ministry of Communications.

The Central State Archives Ordinary Annual Budgets:

1932/33	—	E. Kr.	32 040·—
1933/34	—	„	30 704·—
1934/35	—	„	30 659·—
1935/36	—	„	31 279·—
1936/37	—	„	36 387·—
1937/38	—	„	43 521·—

The acquisition of a photostat from England in 1935, which served greatly to facilitate research work and the information service, might be marked as an achievement of the Central State Archives in the economic field. A special photostat dark-room with the necessary fittings has been installed and rules for the use of the machine have been compiled. The utilization of the photostat shows a steady growth. During the course of 1936 there were made 1997 photographs showing an income of Kr. 1141·60 to the Government. Special premises for the storage of the larger maps were installed, while cupboards were made for the storage of the smaller ones. Simultaneously, the inventory of the Central State Archives was steadily increased in the shape of new show-windows, etc.

268 special questions regarding the internal and economical arrangements of the Central State Archives were discussed by the Central State Archives' Advisory Council at 151 meetings in the course of the five years under review. (1932/33 — 32 meetings, 59 special questions; 1933/34 — 29 and 56 respectively; 1934/35 — 39 and 60 respectively; 1935/36 — 28 and 60; 1936/37 — 24 and 38).

According to the new Archives' Act it fell to the Central State Archives to carry out the following important tasks in close co-operation with the Advisory Council and other record offices, viz., the protection of archives to the fullest extent over the whole of the State by means of the compilation of suitable protective regulations, the taking of records under protection, inspection trips, the giving of instructions, the custody of the archives of the government, the organs of self-government and private individuals, with the help of collaborators, propaganda, etc.

So far as the compilation of protective regulations is concerned, the Central State Archives took part, before everything else, in the drafting of the new Archives' Act, further, in the composition of the normal plan for the arrangement of district (Govt, Gaz. No: 102 — 1935), and township archives and in the drafting of rules for the preservation of judicial archives. The Consistory of the Estonian Evangelic-Lutheran Church and the Synod of the Estonian Apostolic Orthodox Greek Church were requested to take better care of the church archives and to arrange them in proper order and index them. By means of the Archives' Act already mentioned, the rearrangement of district archives — hitherto the step-children of Estonian archival prac-

tice — was taken in hand. At the same time steps were taken by the Central State Archives to hinder the export abroad of documents of cultural and historical worth. The Central State Archives also assisted in making plans for the arrangement of the activities and the work of police and public offices, for the arrangement of consular registrations, for the most detailed registration of documents belonging to the head office of the Post, Telegraph and Telephone Department and other establishments. It also made a series of proposals for a new system of superintendence and registration in government offices. Finally, the Central State Archives would like to see the assignment of standard types of paper for correspondence of special importance, with a division into two classes — that for permanent preservation and that for preservation for a definite period only. The question of the composition of both paper and ink as well as of other details should find a solution here.

As regards private archives, besides inspection trips, their material was registered for preservation and in one or another way their destruction prevented by the authority given in §§ 30—31 and §§ 40—44 of the Archives' Act. By the same powers, a whole series of private archives was taken under protection and entered into the register of archives kept by the Ministry of Education. At the suggestion of the Director of the Central State Archives a whole series of estate and family archives was also taken under protection (e. g., the Wrangel family archives at Viru-Roela, the Stackelberg family archives at Tallinn and Kuressaare, the archives of the Estonian Literary Society together with the family and estate archives collected there), the records of many societies and economic enterprises (e. g., the "Estonia" theatre in Tallinn, the "Vanemuine" theatre in Tartu, the "Endla" in Pärnu, the "Koit" in Viljandi, the "Säde" in Valga, the "Kandle" in Võru, the archives of the Kuressaare Estonian Association, the Narva Estonian Society, the "Võitleja" Society of Total Abstainers in Narva; the Pärnu, Viljandi and Tartu Estonian Agricultural Societies, the records of the Tartu Bank, Ltd, at Tartu, the documents belonging to the firm of T. Clayhills and Sons at Tallinn, the former Royal Livonian General Welfare Economic Society's archives at Tartu, the First Estonian Loan and Savings Society in Tartu, the archives of the Blackhead's Club and the "Aktien" Club at Tallinn, the papers of the Bürgermusse at Tartu, the archives of the Kärdla Cloth Manufacture and the Kreenholm Cotton Goods Mills etc.), church archives (the Roman Catholic Church archives at Tallinn, the archives of the monastery at Petseri, also the older Evangelic-Lutheran church archives in the whole country, etc.).

From the standpoint of the protection of archives, it is worth mentioning that in 1936, a sub-committee of the Advisory Council (J. Uluots, O. Liiv, E. Blumfeldt, F. Linnus) at the suggestion of the Central State Archives thoroughly discussed in principale

and expressed its opinions about the better preservation of the archives of societies and associations. The Central State Archives also raised the question of the arrangement of film and photo-archives and, in connection with the records of the Committee on the History of the War of Freedom, the collection of documents shedding light on the civil life of the time of the abovementioned war.

The part taken by the Central State Archives in the production of archival literature regarding the protection of archives, acquaintance with archival practice and the spread of information about archives can be seen from the following. Besides his own scientific publications, the Director of the Central State Archives fostered the publication of "A Handbook of Archival Practice" in 1933 (preliminary work started in 1932) when the first part appeared; this was followed by the second part in 1936. The staff of the Central State Archives supplied the greatest part of the material for this book. On questions regarding archives, the staff of the Central State Archives is constantly writing articles which can be witnessed from the list of special essays published by the Central State Archives staff appended hereto.

The Central State Archives together with the Advisory Council participated in the control of the lawful destruction of modern archive material, examining a very great number of the corresponding indexes and carrying out in South Estonia the transfer of all kinds of records, which were worthy of long or permanent preservation.

In the course of the period reviewed, investigations of the condition of archives in different localities was continued as far as possible and directions given for their arrangement. With the coming into force of the Archives' Act the care of documents of historical worth in the whole of the Free State of Estonia has now become a lawful duty of the Central State Archives. So the Central State Archives arranged the following inspection trips: — 26 and 27. 8. 1933. — for the indexing of the archives of the monastery at Petseri (O. Liiv and A. Perandi); 13. and 14. 6. 1934. — Põltsama and Pilistvere (O. Liiv); 24. 9. 1934. — Jõgeva and Kaarepere (A. Perandi); 26. and 27. 9. 1934. — Paide (A. Sildnik); 29, 30 and 31. 10. and 1. 11. 1934. — Narva (O. Liiv); 13 and 14. 12. 1935. — Viljandi and Halliste (A. Perandi); 16. 3. 1936. — Pärnu (O. Liiv and O. Vares); 28. 3. 1936. — Võru (A. Perandi); 30. 3. 1936. — Valk (V. Ederberg); 31. 3. 1936. — Rakvere (O. Vares); 6 and 7. 6. 1936. — Viru-Roela (O. Liiv); 10 and 11. 6. 1936. — Paldiski and Haapsalu (A. Perandi); 23 and 24. 8. 1936. — Kadrina and Haljala (O. Liiv); 7. 9. 1936. — Kuusalu and Kolga (O. Liiv).

Besides this for acquaintance with and transfer of single archive collections, O. Liiv, A. Perandi, N. Loone, O. Vares, M. Herman and A. Laurson worked in Tallinn.

Together with the Archives' Act there was instituted a net of confidential archivists. The appointment of archivist is honorary and unpaid. It is the task of the archivist to give advice to the local institutions in possession of archives according to the instructions of the Central State Archives and to fulfil other commissions, to inform the Central State Archives of the visible condition of the collection of local archives and to arouse interest in history and archives. The Central State Archives intends to spread such a net of men on the spot over the whole state, slowly and consecutively. At first there were appointed as confidential archivists: — the examining magistrate Mr. O. Welding for the town of Viljandi and part of the district; the town-recorder, Mr. A. Soom, M. A., in Narva and Alutagune; Mr. M. Soom, librarian, — in the Saue district (Harjumaa); Mr. J. Lahe, teacher, — in the parish of Reigi (Hiiumaa); Mr. W. Zwiebelberg, chemist, — in the Halliste and Karksi parishes; inspector T. Teder — in Harjumaa and all the organs of self-administration in the State; Mr. K. H. Perandi, notary public, in the town of Tõrva and the parish of Helme; Mr. H. Laakmann, historian, in Pärnu and the Mayor of Haapsalu, Dr. H. Alver, for the same town. Some of the archivists in the course of this short time have shown excellent results.

With regard to scientific work the activity of the Central State Archives consisted of 1) giving researchers materials to use, and 2) independent scientific work (see list of writings published by the co-workers of the Central State Archives and, below, the list of the Central State Archives' publications). Special scientific questions on archives from the theoretical as well as from the practical standpoint have been treated at meetings in the Central State Archives, the State Broadcasting Station, the Academic Historical Society, etc., also in writings published. Thus in Estonia the Central State Archives has become the centre of discussions of scientific archive questions. Scientific co-operation has shown itself also in giving to other archives and institutions, exhibitions, etc., scientific information and materials. In addition to this, the realizations of the tasks of practical life increase more and more and the Central State Archives now stands to a great extent ready to do its duty in this respect.

With regard to the reciprocal lending of archive material for scientific purposes, the Central State Archives is connected with a whole series of archive institutions and libraries in Finland, Sweden, Latvia, Denmark, Germany and Poland. With the USSR there is an agreement to exchange information in writing on scientific questions put by institutions. The Central State Archives has continually tried to complete its departments with copies from foreign lists of archive material concerning Estonia, at the same time also gathering accurate data and lists of the archives in our own country. It would be in the interests of such work if the Central State Archives were to form a centre for the data of Estonian archive materials abroad and in the country itself, for

example, something in the nature of a scientific central catalogue. This same striving to be informed of archival matters which appear in literature and the press in the form of articles shows itself in bibliographical work. Actual life shows the great need for such a bibliography.

At the same time this bibliography discloses in relation to the Estonian press a dominating and lively interest in questions regarding archival practice and the utilization of archives; in this way advertisement for the archives percolates unnoticed into the very widest circles. Naturally this presupposes the very closest contact between the Central State Archives and the provincial press, such as it is. That this is a question of unique significance is confirmed by the fact that in other countries the following problems are being discussed, viz, how to popularize archives among the broad masses by means of the press, how to acquaint people with their importance for scientific research and their problems in practical life (e. g., the First Northern Countries Archivist's Day, Stockholm 8. 8. 1935.).

Keeping in view the satisfaction of the interests of the broad masses, the Central State Archives has arranged, besides advertisement for the archives or the necessity for the popularization of some special event, special exhibitions or helped to organize them in other institutions by supplying material. In summer 1933, the Central State Archives organised a great exhibition on the theme "The Period of the National Awakening of Estonia and the Period of Russification" at the Jubilee Song Festival in Tartu and Tallinn. This was well attended and well appreciated. Explanatory lectures were given at the exhibition (by Mr. N. Loone, M. A.) and a special exhibition catalogue was published. It is intended in future to organize a special exhibition about the year 1905, and a travelling exhibition (Tallinn, Tartu, etc.) in 1938 about the period of the birth of the nation, to celebrate the twenty-year jubilee of the Free State of Estonia, in collaboration with the Archives of the Committee on the History of the War of Freedom and the Government Archives. The Central State Archives also helped to organise an exhibition of books in Tartu in 1936, a special exhibition in Tartu in 1937 on the occasion of the centenary of Pushkin's death, etc.

The Central State Archives has worked in the closest co-operation with the Archives' Advisory Council, keeping the latter constantly informed of its intentions and activities. The same close contact has existed between the Central State Archives and the Government Archives and the Central State Archives and the Archives of the Committee on the History of the War of Freedom. The Central State Archives and the latter jointly published an appeal for the collection of documents relating to the War of Freedom; work on this will be increased in 1937. During the period reviewed, the Director of the Central State Archives has participated in the work of the trustees of the Estonian National

Museum and temporarily in the duties of the Archaeological Council (compilation of the law, etc.). Close contact in scientific work has been kept with the Tartu University Library.

The Central State Archives has taken part in university education in the form of the teaching of archival practice. Dr. O. Liiv, the Director of the Central State Archives, has lectured for a number of terms (autumn terms 1934—35—36) on archival matters together with practical work and has examined students accordingly. At the same time a good many undergraduates and graduates have done practical work in the Central State Archives and have received certificates after passing the corresponding examination. Some of them have joined record offices. The Director of the Central State Archives worked out a plan for the examination in the Philosophical Faculty of the University and the Archives' Advisory Council, which was approved by both. From 1936 Dr. O. Liiv, the Director of the Central State Archives, has been lecturing as a privat-docent in the University, so too has Mr. Sildnik, the Assistant Director, who has constantly touched upon archive questions in his lectures.

As the representative of the Central State Archives, Dr. O. Liiv has taken part 1) in the organisation of the Esto-Finnish Historical Days in Tartu, on the 4th and 5th June 1933; 2) in the Esto-Finnish Historical Days at Helsingfors on the 31st May and 1st June 1936; 3) in the First Northern Countries' Archivist's Day at Stockholm on the 8th August 1935, and 4) in the VI Northern Countries' Historical Congress, from the 9th to the 12th August 1935 at Stockholm, reading a paper there.

Dr. O. Liiv went to Riga in March 1933 in order to carry on negotiations and to make acquaintance with the local archive material, reading a scientific paper there; he was there again in December 1936. In June 1935 he went together with Prof. Uluots as a representative of the Advisory Council to the USSR (Moscow and Leningrad) and for research purposes to Helsingfors in April 1935. In order to investigate the archives, Mr. N. Loone, M. A., spent a short time in Stockholm in the summer of 1934.

The Central State Archives through Prof. P. Tarvel made a number of practical suggestions at the 2nd Congress of Teachers of History at Tallinn in December 1935 about the utilization of archives during lessons. These were approved and found acceptable.

During the period under review the question was repeatedly raised and negotiations carried on with Latvian archivists about the exchange of archives between Estonia and Latvia; this, so to say, "historical" question seems to be now making favourable progress. The matter of the archives evacuated to Russia and not yet returned to Estonia was also continued with the Russian authorities.

The following four publications have appeared from the Central State Archives: — No: 1. (I — 3) N. Treumuth and O. Liiv, Polish Affairs in the Central State Archives; Appen-

dix — Polish Affairs in Other Estonian Archives, Tartu 1931, 160 pp; No: 2 (I — 1) Report on the Activity of the Estonian Central State Archives 1921—1932 and list of Archives, Tartu, 1932, VIII + 180 pp; No: 3 (I — 2) Catalogue I of the Archives of the Swedish Governor-General of Estonia, Tartu 1935, VIII + 193 pp; No: 4 (I — 2) Catalogue II of the Archives of the Swedish Governor-General of Estonia, Tartu 1936, 195—526 pp.

This present fifth volume contains, besides a survey of the activity of the Central State Archives and a list of archives, a series of articles on archival matters. Though the first four volumes contained parallel Estonian and German texts, No: 5 appears in Estonian and English. In future it is intended to publish in the III series a long special research concerning the Swedish Era by one of the staff of the Central State Archives, and in the II series statistics based on census data of the years 1630 and 1640 of the number and composition of national settlements in Estonia.

During the five years 21 meetings were held at which 31 papers were read (1932/33 — at 5 meetings 8 papers; 1933/34 — 5 and 7; 1934/35 — 4 and 4; 1935/36 — 3 and 5; 1936/37 — 4 and 7 papers). The following were the speakers: — 29. 4. 1932. M. Herman: "The Collection of Russian Vice-Governors' Letters in the Archives of the former Baltic Governor-General"; 7. 10. 1932. N. Treumuth-Loone: "On Methods of Editing Modern Documents and Texts", and O. Liiv: "On the Hitherto Existing Use of the Central State Archives"; 11. 11. 1932. O. Vares: "The Viljandi and Pärnu County Court Archives in the Central State Archives", and A. Perandi: "On the Library of the Central State Archives"; 16. 12. 1932. O. Liiv: "Remarks on the Project of the New Archives' Act"; 10. 11. 1933. Archivist B. Federley, M. A., (Finland): "Finnish Archival Matters", and M. Alev: "On Court Arrangements during the Vice-Governorship"; 19. 5. 1933. N. Treumuth-Loone: "Archives and Registration in Estonian Belles-Lettres", and A. Perandi: "On the Establishment of a Union of the Officials and Servants of the Central State Archives"; 29. 2. 1933. Dr. H. Sepp: "Estonian Military History Research and the Central State Archives of Estonia"; 24. 11. 1933. N. Loone: "Johan Reinhold Patkul and the Archives of the Livonian Noble's Association 1694—1695", and O. Liiv: "Information on Experiments in making Documents fireproof"; 9. 2. 34. A. Perandi: "Court Archives as a Source for Research into Criminal Law in Estonia in the Swedish Era"; 2. 3. 1934. Col. M. Kattai, Tallinn: "The Archives of the Committee on the History of the War of Freedom"; 19. 10. 34. E. Blumfeldt, M. A.: "Estonian Affairs in the Danish State Archives"; 2. 11. 1934. M. Herman: "The Archives of the Department of Gendarmerie in Livonia"; 7. 12. 1934. O. Vares: "Estonia in the Foreign Press during the War of Freedom"; 29. 3. 1935. Dr. Leesment: "Remarks on Researches in the Local Archives of Southern Estonia"; 14. 5. 1935. Archivist Dr. Gunnar Hell-

ström, Stockholm: "A Survey of Swedish Archival Matters"; 18. 10. 1935. Prof. J. Uluots: "On Russian Government Offices in Relation to Estonia", and Dr. O. Liiv: "Estonian Archive Material in the USSR"; 27. 3. 1936. A. Perandi: "On the Inspection of Archives in Viljandi and Halliste", and O. Vares: "A Comparison of English and Estonian Archival Practice"; 3. 11. 1936. O. Liiv: "Questions of Internal Arrangements"; 20. 11. 1936. N. Loone: "The Files of C. R. Jakobson's Case in the Central State Archives", and O. Vares: "The Supplies of the North-Western Army"; 15. 1. 1937. O. Liiv: "The Appearance of the Estonian Landscape from Swedish Maps", and A. Perandi: "Peasant Cases Against Estate Owners in the Swedish Judicial Archives"; 12. 3. 1937. H. Fischer, M. A.: "Modern Archive Protection", and A. Laurson: "The Archives of the Estonian Consistory".

Beside the papers read at the meetings in the Central State Archives, members of the staff read scientific papers at the following meetings: the Academic Historical Society (O. Liiv, N. Loone, A. Perandi) the Tartu People's University (A. Perandi), the Tallinn Historical Society (O. Liiv, N. Loone), the Narva Historical Society (O. Liiv), the All-Estonian Youth Association, Tallinn (O. Liiv), the Riga Historical and Archaeological Society, and the Latvian Philological Society, Riga (O. Liiv), the Finno-Swedish Historical Society (A. Perandi), the excursion of the Society of Graduates of the Military Academy to Tartu (H. Fischer), etc. Moreover, O. Liiv, A. Perandi, N. Loone and O. Vares gave a special series of 12 broadcast lectures on archival and historical questions.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the Central State Archives participated in scientific work not only passively, but actively to an appreciable extent. Active participation in the future has been made still easier through the new internal regulations by which scientific co-workers in the archives may devote a certain part of their official time to scientific work; this agrees with the aims and interests of the Central State Archives. Further (as for example for the first time in the 1937/38 financial year) the Central State Archives will give its workers funds for research trips to foreign archives, will organize courses in archival practice, etc.

The Central State Archives' library, in the course of the period reviewed, was increased by 1035 volumes as well as by several periodicals thanks to the exchange of publications. The card-catalogue of the library has been increased and the collection of duplicates put into order. This part of the Central State Archives' library has also increased thanks to the exchange of books with other institutions and with individuals. The library was greatly used by research workers.

The utilization of the archives in the Central State Archives is increasing swiftly. It is sometimes difficult to find room for all the research workers in the two rooms set apart for their use,

so that a general lack of space is here too beginning to make itself felt. The number of investigators using the premises has grown very greatly from 1932 to 1937. The following table shows this clearly: —

Number of investigators working in the C. S. A. from 1. IV. 1932—1. IV. 1937.

Year	Several research visits	Evening visits	Archive documents requisitioned	No: of times on duty
1932/33	5123	1740	9906	281
1933/34	4730	1614	9732	286
1934/35	6530	2131	16113	284
1935/36	6770	1978	15360	287
1936/37	6662	2054	16555	263
Total	29815	9517	67666	1401

The following archive collections were in greatest demand: — church registers, census lists, Estonian Nobility's, Government Administration's, Consistory's, Swedish Governor-General of Livonia and Estonia's, Tartu University's and the Baltic Governor-General's.

The research workers in the Central State Archives' premises during the last five years were divided into the two chief traditional groups — genealogists and investigators of other questions.

Not only direct research work, but indirect research work by means of correspondence has greatly increased. During the period mentioned there have passed through the office correspondence about 6481 questions (1932/33 — 792; 1933/34 — 958; 1934/35 — 1228; 1935/36 — 1734; 1936/37 — 1769). About these matters 6448 letters were received (1932/33 — 870; 1933/34 — 1002; 1934/35 — 1326; 1935/36 — 1574; 1936/37 — 1676) and 7855 despatched (1932/33 — 967; 1933/34 — 1205; 1934/35 — 1718; 1935/36 — 1843; 1936/37 — 2122), altogether 14303. To official questions written data from the archives was sent 242 times (1932/33 — 33; 1933/34 — 36; 1934/35 — 71; 1935/36 — 48; 1936/37 — 54). Certified copies, extracts and confirmations were issued to the number of 1578 (1932/33 — 107; 1933/34 — 318; 1934/35 — 467; 1935/36 — 446; 1936/37 — 240). Since the photostat began to work in 1935, copies of extracts in the shape of photographed copies were made as follows: 1935/36 — 928; 1936/37 — 1968. Documents sent to establishments for temporary use numbered 1374 (1932/33 — 199; 1933/34 — 225; 1934/35 — 521; 1935/36 — 244; 1936/37 — 185). Oral questions answered numbered 434 (1932/33 — 106; 1933/34 — 103; 1934/35 — 81; 1935/36 — 77; 1936/37 — 67). In this connection it may be mentioned that the answers to the greater part of the questions demanded prolonged investigations. The number of copies, confirmations and extracts given to establishments and individuals has appreciably grown since the installation of the photostat.

Among the research workers there was a large number of foreigners (Swedes, Norwegians, Danes, Finns, Latvians, Germans, Czechs, Poles, Swiss, etc.). For longer or shorter periods, too, the archives were visited by almost all the Estonian historians and genealogists; to these may be added specialists in divinity, philology, literature, the history of art, natural history and medicine, besides folklorists, ethnographers, advocates and other legal specialists, members of the Defence Corps, architects, engineers, sailors, agriculturists, surveyors and cartographers, farmers from the country, newspaper men and writers, and representatives of many other professions.

The subjects investigated very greatly, constantly showing an increasing approximation to the questions of practical life (cartographic, economical statistics and economical history, forestry, shipping, the history of building, names of Estonian origin, investigations connected with school-anniversaries and the history of offices, etc.). Some authors have also used the data supplied by the Central State Archives for literary purposes. The investigation of the history of the War of Freedom and military history has become more frequent. There is also to be noticed in rural Estonia a rising interest in the history of districts, towns, etc., and the foundations of several such researches have been laid by the Central State Archives (e. g., the compilation of the history of the town of Rakvere, the district of Taevere, etc.). A knowledge of the collections of the Central State Archives and their appreciation is steadily growing. Attempts have been made to draw attention to the collections not only by means of special articles, but also by means of the press and broadcast lectures. Both the national and the foreign press (especially the Swedish and German) have taken a lively interest in Estonian archival matters.

During the aforesaid period many researches and articles on material from the Central State Archives have been published and among them several special books (see special list).

A good many criticisms and reviews of the publications of the Central State Archives, of which, as mentioned above, four have already appeared, have been published. About 25 national and foreign newspapers and periodicals have published these criticisms, several of them more than once. (e. g. the Päevaleht, the Vabamaa, the Postimees, the Uus Sõna, the Revalsche Zeitung, the Deutsche Zeitung in Tartu, the Ajalooline Ajakiri, the Historiallinen Aikakauskirja in Helsingfors, the Dagens Nyheter and Historisk Tidskrift in Stockholm, the Baltische Monatshefte in Riga, the Studi Francescani in Florence, Nederlandsch Archivenblad in the Hague, the Bulletin d'Information des sciences historiques en Europe Orientale and Archeion in Warsaw, the Altpreussische Forschungen in Königsberg, the Zeitschrift für osteuropäische Geschichte, Korrespondenzblatt des Gesamtvereins der deutschen Geschichts- u. Altert. -v. Ost.-Europa and the Historische

Zeitschrift in Berlin, Archiv für Kulturgeschichte in Leipzig, the Hansische Geschichtsblätter in Lübeck, etc.). The interest shown in the Central State Archives' publications proves that it is necessary to continue them; they have become a serious weapon of propaganda abroad.

The activity of the Central State Archives has multiplied itself during these five years. Compared with the work a few years ago the tasks have become greatly diversified and demand increased knowledge from the staff, which, however, has decreased in number in comparison with the number of the Central State Archives' co-workers ten years ago. It is therefore absolutely necessary to enlarge the number of workers by at least one head of a section and a couple of archivists. In this way the increase of the staff and the provision of new fire-proof premises will enable the Central State Archives to work in more normal conditions.

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APPENTIXES.

ARCHIVES' ACT.

(Gov. Gazette 53, art. 501 — 1935.)
By decree of the State's Elder dated 12th June 1935.

Part 1.

Offices.

Chapter 1.

Advisory Council for Archives.

§ 1. For the solution of all questions connected with records, especially their collection, arrangement and destruction, there exists the Advisory Council for Archives connected with the Government Secretariat.

§ 2. Establishments and individuals interested in archival questions will communicate directly with the abovementioned Advisory Council. Their Directors or Superintendents will inform the Advisory Council of the most important works and plans in the Government Archives, Central State Archives and Military Archives.

§ 3. The members of the Advisory Council will be: the Director of the Government Archives, the Director of the Central State Archives, one representative from each of the following institutions, viz., the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Military Archives and the University of Tartu, as well as one representative from the Municipalities and one from the County Councils.

Each representative will be appointed for three years. The Commander-in-Chief will appoint the representative of the Military Archives. The representatives of the organs of self-government will be appointed by the corresponding league of the said institutions.

§ 4. The President of the Advisory Council will be the Director of the Government Archives, his substitute the Director of the Central State Archives and the work will be carried on through the Government Archives' Office.

§ 5. In case of need the President of the Advisory Council on his own initiative, or at the request of the Secretary of State, or at least two members of the Advisory Council, will summon a meeting of the Council.

§ 6. The decisions of the Advisory Council are valid if made by at least four members, among whom there must be the President or his substitute. Resolutions will be passed by a simple majority. In case the votes are divided equally, matters will be decided by the President's casting vote.

In case of need the Advisory Council may invite outside experts to whom the right of voting at the meetings will be given.

§ 7. The decisions of the Advisory Council which are connected with the arrangement of records, and which are not bound up with economical questions, are binding on all Record Offices and Recorders. Protests against these decisions may be made to the Secretary of State within whose competence it lies to change the decisions or to request the Advisory Council for a new decision.

All other decisions of the Advisory Council which demand execution by other establishments, and which are bound up with economical expenses,

will be presented by the President of the Advisory Council to the Secretary of State for further disposition.

§ 8. The method of carrying on the work of the Advisory Council will be fixed by rules and regulations to be confirmed by the State's Elder.

Chapter 2.

The Government Archives.

§ 9. The Government Archives are under the Secretary of State.

§ 10. The duties of the Government Archives are:

1) the superintendence of official registers and the arrangement of current records;

2) the collection and arrangement of film and photographic records;

3) the collection, arrangement and preservation of documents of the first and second sort during a fixed period;

4) the superintendence of the destruction of documents of the third and second sorts;

5) the delivery to the Central State Archives of the documents of the first sort;

6) the issue of certified copies and information.

§ 11. The Director of the Government Archives, who will be appointed by the State's Elder, will manage and arrange the Government records. The Secretary of State, taking into consideration the opinion of the Advisory Council, will present candidates for the appointment.

§ 12. The Director of the Government Archives will appoint and dismiss members of the staff with the exception of the Assistant Director, who, at the suggestion of the Director of the Government Archives, will be appointed by the Secretary of State, after taking the opinion of the Advisory Council into consideration.

Chapter 3.

The Central State Archives.

§ 13. The Central State Archives are subordinate to the Minister of Education and Social Welfare.

§ 14. The duties of the Central State Archives are:

1) to receive from the Government Archives and all other institutions and individuals documents of the first importance as well as film and photographic records;

2) to preserve, arrange and make available the documents found in the Central State Archives to official institutions and for special and scientific investigations;

3) to issue periodical publications;

4) to guide the activities of Provincial Record Offices and to attend to the preservation and protection in the whole of the Free State of Estonia of archives and documents of historical value;

5) as much as possible to look after the development of suitable education in archival questions;

6) to issue certified copies and information.

With the permission of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, and on the advice of the Advisory Council, the Central State Archives may also become the owner of documents and records both by purchase and by means of exchange.

The Central State Archives is empowered to accept private records as deposits.

§ 15. The Director of the Central State Archives, who will be appointed by the State's Elder at the suggestion of the Minister of Education and Social Welfare, taking into consideration the opinion of the Advisory Council, will direct and manage the Central State Archives.

§ 16. The Director of the Central State Archives will appoint and dismiss the officials and servants of the Central State Archives staff, with

the exception of the Assistant Director and the Heads of the Sections, who will be appointed by the Minister of Education and Social Welfare at the suggestion of the Director of the Central State Archives, taking into consideration the opinion of the Advisory Council.

§ 17. The internal arrangements and administration of the Central State Archives are defined by the internal regulations of the Central State Archives, which regulations will be confirmed by the Minister of Education and Social Welfare after taking into consideration the opinion of the Advisory Council.

Chapter 4.

Military Archives.

§ 18. Military Archives are subordinate to the Commander-in-Chief of the army.

§ 19. The State's Elder, after taking into consideration the opinion of the Advisory Council, will define the duties and administrative arrangements of the Military Archives.

Chapter 5.

Provincial Record Offices.

§ 20. Provincial Record Offices will be founded where necessary on the initiative of the Advisory Council with the confirmation of the Government of the Free State of Estonia within defined territorial limits for the collection and arrangement of archives and archival documents of a local character, for the encouragement of scientific investigations on the spot, and the satisfaction of the demands of practical life.

Provincial Record Offices are subordinate to the Central State Archives.

§ 21. The duties of each Provincial Record Office within its limits are:

1) To gather from government establishments archival documents of the first and second class of local importance, and to carry out the destruction of records of the third class, so long as these duties do not fall within the competence of the State Archives or the Central State Archives;

2) To receive from all other establishments and individuals, on the basis of arrangements made by the Central State Archives, records of local importance as government property or as deposits;

3) to preserve, arrange, and make available to official establishments, private requisition and scientific investigation the records found in the provincial archives;

4) to issue certified copies and information.

§ 22. The internal arrangements and administration of the Provincial Record Offices will be prescribed by the internal arrangements of the Central State Archives.

Chapter 6.

Municipal Record Offices.

§ 23. Every Town, Borough and District Council will have its corresponding archives which are subordinate to the same Council.

§ 24. The duties of the Municipal Archives are:

1) to arrange the current records of the corresponding municipality;

2) to gather, preserve, arrange and make available to official establishments, private requisitions and scientific investigation archival documents of archival worth belonging to the given municipality, and, if possible, to issue publications;

3) to accept from other establishments and individuals, on the basis of corresponding arrangements, documents of local importance as the property of the municipality or as deposits;

4) to issue certified copies and information.

§ 25. By mutual agreement, and with the approval of the Advisory Council, organs of self-government may join their historical records into

one general archive or hand over the same to the Provincial Record Office. The agreement for the creation of a general archives office must contain provisions for the division of the expenses, the preservation of the archives, their arrangement and availability for scientific investigation.

Likewise one organ of self-government may hand over to another its own archives to be the property of the latter or as a deposit. If a Provincial Record Office exists, the organs of self-government within the corresponding district may hand over their own records only to this office.

§ 26. If archives of historical value belonging to any organ of self-government do not fulfil the conditions laid down in the present law, then the Advisory Council, taking into consideration the opinion of the organ of self-government aforesaid, may arrange for the transfer of the records in question, according to circumstances, as a deposit either to the State Archives or to some Municipal or Provincial Record Office.

§ 27. The records of the organs of self-government will be divided into three categories according to their importance in the same way as the archives belonging to the State.

§ 28. The archives of the organs of self-government, according to their character, will have the same sort of internal administration all over the state. This must be confirmed by the Minister of Education and Social Welfare by agreement with the Minister of Internal Affairs after having obtained the opinion of the Advisory Council.

§ 29. The Record Offices of the organs of self-government may have their own seals.

Chapter 7.

Private Archives.

§ 30. The Ministry of Education and Social Welfare will keep a register of private archives and private documents. In the register there will be entered the most important private archives as well as those of the following which are in private hands, viz., rare books of local output, books concerning the mother-country, archival documents and documents of special historical importance.

§ 31. At the suggestion of the Advisory Council, the Minister of Education and Social Welfare will decide the registration or erasure from a register. The owner of the article in question will be informed. The decision may be appealed against through administrative channels.

Part 2.

The Arrangement, Use, Preservation and Registration of Records.

Chapter 1.

Arrangement.

§ 32. Records will be divided into three categories in order of importance: —

1) First-class (I) records are those of permanent historical importance which must be kept permanently.

2) Second-class (II) records are those which possess active importance for a given period of time and which must be legally destroyed at the expiration of that period. Where not otherwise stated, the period mentioned in this paragraph is fifteen years.

3) Third-class (III) records are those which are important only for current work, and which must be destroyed legally at the expiration of five years.

The Advisory Council may permit exceptions to be made to the instructions given in the above paragraph.

§ 33. Archives and archival documents will be arranged throughout the whole of the Free State of Estonia, if possible, according to a single normal plan approved by the Advisory Council, so long as arrangements

of another kind are not demanded by pressing circumstances and especially by the character of the archives themselves. Institutions especially are obliged to keep an index of their records. The arrangement will be made, as far as possible, strictly according to the principle of origin.

Chapter 2.

Use.

§ 34. Public records and archival documents must be so arranged that they will satisfy the demands of practical life and be available for scientific investigation.

In order to assist scientific investigation and the arrangement of archives, record offices may issue archival publications, manuals on arrangement and other corresponding literature.

§ 35. With regard to current records and registers, the heads of establishments, or the corresponding minister, and, with regard to military archives, the Commander-in-Chief of the defence forces, have the right to forbid the use of records or documents, or permit their use only on definite conditions, so far as it has not been otherwise stated in this present law.

The handling of an archival document which is no longer in current use may be forbidden by the corresponding minister or the Commander-in-Chief of the forces, or may be permitted only on definite conditions, so far as it has not been otherwise stated in this present law.

The directors of record offices are entitled to forbid not only individuals, but also establishments, the use of records and documents. The decision of the director may be appealed against to his immediate superior whose decision will be final.

§ 36. The use of archival documents may be made on conditions clearly defined in the internal regulations. Archives may be issued for use outside the premises on conditions stipulated in the internal regulations only on the requisition and responsibility of internal official and archival establishments, and by acknowledged foreign institutions and record offices on the basis of responsibility and reciprocity, but not longer than for four months. In special cases the superintendent of the record offices may extend this period.

Documents may be lent out from the current archives of government establishments only by arrangement with the head of the establishment.

Chapter 3.

Preservation.

§ 37. Archives must be kept in rooms which are dry, suitable for the preservation of documents, and as far as possible fireproof.

Special instructions must be given in the internal regulations or other corresponding rules as to what must be done to avoid fire or other danger.

§ 38. Documents must be cleaned from time to time and those which are in a dangerous condition must be expertly mended.

If the documents are in such a condition that special caution is necessary in using them, their issue for use may be restricted or altogether forbidden.

§ 39. Documents belonging to the State and the organs of self-government must not be sold or sent out of the frontiers of the State for good.

In special cases, with the consent of the Advisory Council, such documents may be alienated only by way of exchange.

§ 40. No private archives and rare Estonian printed works or works concerning this country, archival documents, or important historical documents, may be taken out of the frontiers of the State without permission.

§ 41. The Minister of Education and Social Welfare will give the necessary permission at the suggestion of the Advisory Council or the President of the Advisory Council. In case of the infringement of the

embargo on the export of archives and archival documents, they will be confiscated according to the provisions of the customs law to become the property of the Government and will be sent to the Central State Archives.

§ 42. The destruction or damage of registered archives and archival documents in private hands, inexpert mending of the same, and transport beyond the frontiers of the State without permission is forbidden.

Those archives or archival documents in private hands, which form together one archival unit, must not be alienated individually, or left as a legacy, or broken up on the division of a legacy.

In all the abovementioned cases the Minister of Education and Social Welfare will give the necessary permit on the basis of the Advisory Council's decision. In case of the infringement of the embargo on the export of archives or archival documents, the abovementioned archives, archival document or documents will be confiscated by the State.

§ 43. When the owner of archives and archival documents registered as being private property is not in a condition to protect them from destruction, the Minister of Education and Social Welfare, at the suggestion of the Advisory Council, may name a date for the carrying out of the necessary measures for protection. If in the course of the period fixed the owner does not employ the measures prescribed, the Minister of Education and Social Welfare is empowered to take the archives or archival documents temporarily into custody and place them in charge of the Government Archives until the owner has guaranteed their proper care.

§ 44. The transfer of property rights in archival documents or archives registered as private property must be communicated to the Minister of Education and Social Welfare. In case of purchase or sale the State must be given preferential rights, the realisation of which will be made by the Minister of Education and Social Welfare, with the agreement of the Advisory Council, in the course of one month from the date of the receipt of the notice of sale. Information about the exercise of preferential rights will be sent to the interested parties. The price will be paid to the seller in the course of one month from the date of delivery of the notice. Any transaction which infringes the abovementioned rights may be annulled through the Court at the demand of the Minister of Education and Social Welfare.

The new owner will take over all the obligations and restrictions connected with registration together with the archives or archival documents.

Chapter 4.

Destruction.

§ 45. The destruction of all second or third-class archives belonging to the State or the organs of self-government will be carried out by the Advisory Council itself, or with the permission of its president on the basis of instructions given by it, provided that for the obtaining of permission one copy of the list of the archives destined for destruction is sent to the Advisory Council and another copy to the Central State Archives.

The archives will be destroyed by fire.

Part 3.

Officials, Apprentices and Collaborators (Confidential Workers).

§ 46. The Director of the Government Archives must have not only a minimum of two years' service in a record office and four years' administrative practice, but also the highest juridical or historical education.

The Director of the Central State Archives must have not only a minimum of three years' service in a record office and the very highest historical education, but also the same qualifications which are necessary for the Ordinary Professor of the History of Estonia and the Northern Lands in the University of Tartu.

The Recorder of the City of Tallinn, if possible, must have the same qualifications as the Director of the Central State Archives.

§ 47. The Assistant Director of the Government Archives must not only have at least three years' service in a record office, but also the highest juridical or historical qualifications.

The Assistant Director of the Central State Archives must have besides a minimum of two years' service in a record office, the highest historical or juridical qualifications and a good knowledge of the History of Estonia and the Northern Lands.

The Superintendents of Provincial Record Offices and the Assistant of the Recorder of the City of Tallinn must have the same qualifications.

§ 48. The Heads of the Sections of the Central State Archives must have a minimum of two years' service in a record office besides the highest historical or juridical qualifications. The Tartu, Narva and Pärnu City Recorders must have the same qualifications.

The scientific officials of other archival institutions must have at least six months' practice in a record office besides the highest historical or juridical qualifications, and in the military archives the highest military education.

§ 49. If it is impossible to find candidates with the corresponding qualifications to fill the appointments mentioned in the foregoing sections (46—47), other suitable individuals may be appointed after the opinion of the Advisory Council has been taken into consideration.

§ 50. Individuals in the service of record offices are forbidden to make collections of archival documents, autographs and seals, either for themselves or for other people.

§ 51. Scientific officials may have a month and a half's leave every year after two years' service in the same record office.

Other officials will be given leave on the same conditions as other government servants.

§ 52. Officials who wish to serve in the record offices of the government or of the organs of self-government must have practical experience (§ 48) consisting of six months' work in the Central State Archives or in the City Record Office of Tallinn and pass the necessary examination either in the Central State Archives or in the University of Tartu. The scope of the examination will be determined by the Advisory Council.

Other archive officials must work and pass the examination according to rules approved by the Advisory Council.

§ 53. Besides archives' officials and apprentices there is in the whole of the Free State of Estonia a net of archival collaborators. The collaborators will be appointed by the Advisory Council from trustworthy individuals keenly interested in archival affairs at the suggestion of the Director of the Central State Archives. The appointment is honorary and unpaid.

§ 54. The duties of a collaborator are:

1) to inspect and give directions for the arrangement of archives locally according to the instructions of the Director of the Central State Archives with the exception of military archives and the archives of establishments under the Ministry of War, or military units;

2) to inform the Director of the Central State Archives of archives and archival documents in existence in his locality, and to express his observations and recommendations about matters concerning local archives;

3) to be the local adviser in archival matters to those individuals and establishments who appeal to him;

4) to arouse local interest in history and archives, especially in the preservation, collection and arrangement of archives and archival documents.

Part 4.

Final Instructions.

§ 55. Individuals who have been fulfilling the duties of the appointments provided for in this present law on the basis of the hitherto existing laws, will remain in their places with the coming into force of this present law.

§ 56. The following laws will be repealed with the coming into force of the present law:

1) Regulations for the Archival Advisory Council (Gov. Gaz. 124 — 1922);

2) Regulation for the Government Archives (Gov. Gaz. 67 — 1922);

3) Regulations for the Central State Archives (Gov. Gaz. 67 — 1922);

4) Defence of Archeological Treasures Act § 1 B para. 4 (Gov. Gaz. 111/112 — 1925).

Tallinn 12th June 1935.
(Signed)

K. Päts
Prime Minister
Ag. State's Elder
(Signed)

K. Eenpalu
Ag. Prime Minister.

INTERNAL ARRANGEMENT OF THE CENTRAL STATE ARCHIVES.

Basis: — Archives' Act, § 17 & 22. (Gov. Gaz. 53 — 1935).

Part I. Departments, Advisory Council, Officials, Apprentices and Collaborators (Confidential Workers).

§ 1

The Central State Archives Office consists of five sections, viz: I. Ancient, II Administrative, III. Judicial, IV. General, V. Economics and the History of Culture, including photographs and films.

§ 2

The Director of the Central State Archives will decide to which section a document belongs.

The Director of the Central State Archives is also empowered to entrust single archives, collections of documents, and the care of archives to any of the Central State Archive officials at his discretion.

§ 3

The Director of the Central State Archives will be assisted by an Advisory Council composed of the Director of the Central State Archives himself or his substitute as president, the Assistant Director and the Heads of Sections as members.

The Director of the Central State Archives will call meetings of the Council at his own discretion to solve important problems, as well as other problems connected with the use and arrangement of the archives in principle, and also questions connected with the budget of the Central State Archives. The individual opinion of the members of the Council will be entered in the minutes of the meeting.

§ 4

The staff of the Central State Archives is as follows: — Scientific officials — the Director, the Assistant Director, who in case of need will take over the duties of the Head of a Section, the Heads of Sections, the Assistants, the Recorders and Librarian-Recorders; other employees — Secretaries, Foreign-Correspondent and Registrar, Senior Clerks, Bookbinder-Photographers and their Assistants. Besides the above, the Central State Archives may employ clerks and temporary workmen within budgetary limits.

§ 5

The Director of the Central State Archives will conduct, regulate and represent the institution; he is the official intermediary between it

and other establishments or individuals; through the Central State Archives he will take measures for the adequate preservation and protection of documents of historical worth and other archives, arranging for this purpose a net of collaborators and inspection trips; he will supervise the work of the provincial archives; will edit publications from time to time and carry out scientific investigations; will look after the intensification and dissemination of archival training, keeping in mind the co-operation of the University of Tartu and other high educational establishments; he will be responsible for keeping documents, the contents of which must remain secret, away from the public; in addition to the above, he must fulfil the various other duties prescribed by the Archives' Act.

§ 6

The Assistant Director will supervise the arrangements of the Central State Archives on the instructions given by the Director and will report to the latter; will be responsible for the good condition and care of the documents and see that the Director's orders are faithfully carried out; will arrange together with the Director of the Central State Archives the economic side of the work; will keep the Central State Archives cash and be responsible for it; will carry out special archival scientific investigations; will deputize for the Director during the absence of the latter; will perform the duties of the Head of a Section if need arises, and will fulfil all the other duties entrusted to him by the Director.

§ 7

The Heads of Sections will attend to the care and arrangement of the documents in their sections; will be responsible for keeping documents, whose contents must be kept secret, away from the public; will conduct the active work of their sections and attend to their progress; will make special archival scientific investigations, working out plans for the arrangement of the archives and presenting the same to the Director for confirmation; will be responsible for the accuracy of copies of documents under their care and for the correctness of information given by their sections; will teach the apprentices and will take part personally in the work of their sections and fulfil the various duties entrusted to them by the Director.

§ 8

During the absence of the Director and the Assistant Director their duties will be executed by one of the Heads of Sections appointed for this purpose. In the absence of the Assistant Director his duties will be carried out by the Head of a Section appointed by the Director.

§ 9

The Assistants will work in the sections to which they are appointed by the Director and will assist the Heads of Sections. By the orders of the Director they may also have to perform special duties out of their sections. In case private archives or collections of documents are entrusted to an Assistant, the latter will perform all the duties of a Head of a Section with regard to the documents entrusted to him.

In the absence of the Head of the Section his duties will be performed by the Senior Assistant, in his absence by the Junior Assistant.

§ 10

The Recorders will do the work of arrangement according to instructions and under the supervision of the Heads of their Sections. They will also be assigned other tasks in connection with archival investigations to be fulfilled under the guidance of the Director or the Heads of Sections.

The special duties of the Librarian-Recorder are to arrange, catalogue and lend the books in the Central State Archives' library of manuals.

§ 11

The Secretary will manage the office work of the Central State Archives and will be responsible for its correctness; he will look after the obtaining of information through the office and the publication of photostat pictures, will settle all economic matters, will prepare cash and other reports, will keep the cash book and manage all affairs connected with outside expeditions.

§ 12

The Foreign-Correspondent-Registrar will look after the correspondence of the Central State Archives, especially with foreign countries, will take charge of the necessary translation work, will keep the registers and will deputize for the Secretary in the absence of the latter.

§ 13

The Senior Clerk will do the book-keeping and typing of the office and will make type-written copies of the lists of archives.

§ 14

The Photographer-bookbinder will repair and bind damaged documents expertly or direct this work, and, if required, will make the necessary copies of photographs on the photostat and do other repair work. His assistant will do the simpler binding and repair work and anything else he is ordered to do.

§ 15

The Director of the Central State Archives will define what work the servants and temporary employees of the Central State Archives will do.

§ 16

Each official of the Central State Archives will hand in a monthly report of his work to the Head of his Section, which together with the latter's report will be given to the Director not later than the 10th day of each month. The Assistant Director and those officials who have been given special work to do will hand their reports to the Director personally.

§ 17

Besides working during normal hours, the clerks must take their turns on duty to make investigations possible according to the instructions compiled by the Head of the IV Section and confirmed by the Director.

§ 18

Apprentices will be taken by the Director of the Central State Archives on the authority given by §§ 48 and 52 of the Archives' Act. They will be governed by the rules prevailing in the Central State Archives and in all other respects will be on the same footing as the other officials and will keep the same working hours. The Director will appoint them to whatever Section he wishes. If the term of apprenticeship is interrupted before the end of six months for no apparent reason, the period will not be taken into account and the apprentice will have to begin again from the beginning.

In reckoning the period of apprenticeship, service as a temporary worker in the Central State Archives will be taken into account, considering the character of the work done during this period.

The Director of the Central State Archives will examine Apprentices in the Central State Archives according to an approved plan, or the Assistant Director or the Head of a Section appointed for that purpose by the Director will examine them.

§ 19

The publications of the Central State Archives will be edited by the Director alone, or by him and one of the scientific officials chosen by him,

or together with some outside specialist in archives. If the writing of the manuscripts, translations, editing, proof-reading and other technical work is done by officials with permanent posts during working-hours, it will not be paid for; if, however, there is no time to finish the work, the manuscript can be written and the printing work can be done out of office hours for special pay to be proposed by the Central State Archives and confirmed by the Minister of Education on the basis of the corresponding law. The price of each publication will be fixed by the Ministry of Education on the proposal of the Director of the Central State Archives. A certain number will be exchanged with other scientific institutions, another part will be set aside for author's copies, free copies and copies for criticism; 25 copies of each publication will be kept in stock and the rest will be sold.

Publications will be made according to a plan fixed by the Director of the Central State Archives and within budgetary limits.

§ 20

The use of the photostat of the Central State Archives will be regulated by special instructions to be confirmed by the Ministry of Education.

Copies and extracts published by the Central State Archives will as far as possible be prepared by the photostat.

§ 21

For the exposition of questions concerning archives, the Director of the Central State Archives will arrange public lectures in which the participation of the officials and collaborators of the Central State Archives is obligatory.

The C. S. Archives will try to further archival training and increase professional experience as much as possible by arranging, within budgetary limits, lectures, courses and excursions, and by distributing scholarships.

§ 22

For scientific purposes any scientific official of the C. S. Archives may obtain, at the Director's discretion, special furlough for a definite time, not to exceed two or three hours a day for the period of three months. The Ministry of Education will give its final approval after the Director of the C. S. Archives has made his decision, keeping in mind the press of work in the institution and the suitability of the official for work on a scientific theme. The official applying for furlough must inform the Director of the C. S. Archives of his reasons, and the importance of the theme to the institution. Not more than one official may obtain special furlough at any time. The official, who has been given special furlough, will be obliged to make his scientific investigations in the C. S. Archives' premises and make daily reports of his progress to the Director.

§ 23

In order to control the work of the provincial archives, to acquaint itself with local conditions, and to protect documents of historic value in the Free State of Estonia (Archives' Act § 14, p. 4), the C. S. Archives will send officials on inspection trips to be kept within budgetary limits. These trips will be made either by the Director himself or by the scientific officials appointed by him.

§ 24

Twice a year, on the first of April and the first of October, the collaborators of the C. S. Archives will send the Director reports of their half-yearly work. The most important facts regarding archives must be reported immediately to the Director. The collaborators will receive their instructions from the C. S. Archives, which will also send them its publications and, as far as possible, other archival literature. On authority given

by the C. S. Archives the collaborators will be entitled to inspect local archives and to receive records for despatch to the C. S. Archives.

The Director of the C. S. Archives will present the names of especially successful collaborators to the Advisory Council of the C. S. Archives for commendation. Those collaborators who display no activity, who do not keep in contact with the C. S. Archives, or who misuse the powers given to them, will be struck off the list by the Advisory Council at the suggestion of the Director of the C. S. Archives.

Besides collaborators, the C. S. Archives may have a number of correspondents composed of people interested in the subject from whom it will be possible later to fill vacancies among the collaborators.

§ 25

Keeping in view budgetary limits, as well as the successful performance of other archive work, the C. S. Archives will arrange exhibitions which will be classified according to their character as review, special, or school exhibitions. Whenever possible, these exhibitions will be held in connection with topical subjects, anniversaries and other important days in public life.

Part II. Provincial Archives.

§ 26

The staff of the Provincial Record Offices will consist of a Superintendent, an Assistant Superintendent, a Recorder, a Clerk and the requisite number of servants.

§ 27

The Superintendent of the provincial archives office will conduct and manage the activities of his office according to principles laid down by the Archives' Act and the C. S. Archives; he will see that adequate care is taken of the documents in his charge, will engage and dismiss the officials and servants of the local Archive Office, and, provided that in the present regulations there is nothing to prevent him from doing so, will see that those documents whose contents ought to be kept secret are not made available to the public, will carry out the regulations drawn up by the Director of the C. S. Archives for Local Archives Offices and will report to the Director of the C. S. Archives on the work of his office.

The appointment of Superintendent of the Local Archives Office will be considered as equal to the place of Assistant Director of the C. S. Archives in accordance with the instructions of the Archives' Act in force at the time.

§ 28

The Assistant Superintendent of the Local Archives Office will, together with the Superintendent, settle all economical questions, will take charge of the treasury, will take an active part in the management of the office, will answer for the exactness of the copies and information issued, will fulfil all other duties allotted to him by the Superintendent and will substitute the latter in his absence.

The qualifications and appointments of the Assistant Superintendent of the Local Archives Office will be equal to those of the Head of a Section in the C. S. Archives, according to the instructions of the Archives' Act in force at the time.

§ 29

The Recorder of the Local Archives Office will receive documents under instructions from the Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent, will arrange them, supply them with an index and perform all other duties assigned to him.

The Recorder of the Local Archives Office will be appointed by the Director of the C. S. Archives on the recommendation of the Local Superintendent.

§ 30

The Clerk will keep the indexes, the cash and inventory books, will make up the cash reports, will do the typing; on the instructions of the Assisting Superintendent he will settle economic affairs and will do all the other work given to him by the Superintendent of the Local Archives Office.

§ 31

The Assistant Superintendent, the Recorder and the Clerk will give accounts of the preceding month's work to the Superintendent by the tenth of every month at the latest.

The scientific officials of the Local Archives Office will carry out special scientific archival investigations, working in contact with the C. S. Archives in the performance of scientific researches.

§ 32

The Local Archives Office will employ the necessary number of servants whose duties will be allotted by the Superintendent.

§ 33

The lending of documents out of the premises of the Local Archives Office, the use of documents within the premises by official establishments and for special purposes and scientific investigations, as well as the preservation of archival documents will be carried out according to the rules and regulations in force in the C. S. Archives.

Part III Arrangement and Use of the Archives.

§ 34

The arrangement of documents in the C. S. Archives will be carried out according to instructions contained in §§ 32—34 of the Archives Act and according to special instructions based on the foregoing sections, keeping in view budget possibilities, actualities and aims.

§ 35

Special lists will be kept of documents collected, bought, presented and deposited in the C. S. Archives. In these lists will be noted the consecutive numbers, the dates of arrival, the names of those from whom the documents have been obtained, the names and dates of the documents themselves, the place where the documents are stored and special conditions for using them, if there are any.

§ 36

Mending, dusting, taking the documents down from their places for investigation, lending and putting them back in their places, as well as protection from harmful insects, will be carried out according to § 38 of the Archives Act, for which purpose the Director of the C. S. Archives will give special instructions.

§ 37

Working hours will be fixed by the Director of the C. S. Archives and confirmed by the Ministry of Education.

The C. S. Archives will be open for research work and the issue of information from 9 a. m. till 2 p. m. every working day. In the afternoons research work can be carried on from 6 p. m. to 8 p. m., excepting Saturdays, for which a special time is appointed. In the afternoons only those documents which have been requisitioned in the forenoon, till 1.30 p. m., can be used.

§ 38

In case of a scientific investigation the Director of the C. S. Archives or the Head of the IV section must be informed of the subject and, if

possible, the archival documents which it is proposed to utilize for investigation.

Foreigners must present a written application to the Director of the C. S. Archives, who will himself decide, or in case of necessity will request the Minister of Education to decide, how far it is possible to grant the application.

§ 39

Every investigator is obliged to present the C. S. Archives with at least one printed copy of the work in which the data supplied by the C. S. Archives have been employed.

§ 40

For scientific purposes it is permitted to use on the premises records of the years up to 1917, excluding the latter, with the exception of those archives, which, according to section 35 of the Archives' Act or other special regulations, do not come under this clause, although for the obtaining of general information it is possible to use records of the years up to 1910.

It is permitted to issue records of later years for the use of government institutions on demand, as well as to other interested establishments or individuals, their heirs or attorneys.

In case of a scientific investigation or in other cases, the Director of the C. S. Archives, or at his suggestion the Minister of Education, on the basis of the corresponding written application and a promise in writing, may permit the use of records later than those of the forbidden years.

If the records are in such a condition that they must be handled with special care, the Director of the C. S. Archives can forbid their issue for use.

Documents deposited or presented to the C. S. Archives may be used only according to the conditions on which they were deposited or presented.

§ 41

The issue of archives for use on the premises will take place in a special research hall in which there is always an official on guard to keep a watch over the archives in the room, to register new ones and to receive those returned by investigators.

Not more than five loose sheets, or one small file or one bound file will be given out for investigation on presentation of a written requisition in the necessary form from the desired section of the archives. In special cases, when the character of the work demands it, the Director of the C. S. Archives is empowered to increase or decrease this number.

On leaving the hall investigators will put the documents they are investigating on a special shelf from which they can take them next time themselves. On completion of the investigation the documents must be handed back to the official. The Director of the C. S. Archives or the Head of Section IV can, in case of necessity, take back documents temporarily from the investigator who is using them, and return them for use to the same investigator when the necessity has passed. Documents taken out, unused for a week but not yet returned to the official, will be put back into storage.

Portfolios or other articles, except the necessary writing material, are not allowed to be taken into the investigation hall. The indispensable books for a research may be taken in with the consent of the official in charge. Speaking aloud or disturbing the people in the investigation hall in any other way is forbidden.

Investigators who break the rules concerning the documents will temporarily lose the right of using the C. S. Archives for research work for any period up till two months. In case of repeated infringements of the rules and the handling of the documents in such a way as to injure them, the Director of the C. S. Archives is authorised to forbid the investi-

gator permanently from using the C. S. Archives for research work, the ban being presented to the Minister of Education for confirmation.

§ 42

Members of the teaching staff of the University of Tartu, members of the Advisory Council of the C. S. Archives, Recorders of other archives and, in special cases, other individuals well-known to and trusted by the C. S. Acrhives authorities, will be enabled by the Director of the C. S. Archives to carry out their researches in a special room without an official to watch them, but the requisition and return of documents must be carried out through the delivery clerk in the investigation hall. The abovementioned investigators will be given the possibility of using a cupboard or a locker into which they will put the documents on going away and the key of which will be kept by the delivery clerk or the official on guard. Two weeks after the investigator has last used the documents they will be put back into storage.

In case of urgent necessity the Director of the C. S. Archives may permit individuals in whom he has special confidence to work in the storeroom under the control of an official. The registration of the documents used in such cases will also be made by the delivery clerk in the investigation hall.

§ 43

Before issue the documents must be stamped with the stamp of the C. S. Archives and looked through by the official who will note their peculiarities; single sheets will, if possible, be listed or numbered. The condition of the documents must be checked on return. Especially valuable documents will be left in the hands of the delivery clerk or the official on guard when the investigator leaves the investigation hall.

A special daily investigator's register of the names and addresses of the researchers, the subject they are investigating and the documents they have used will be kept by the delivery clerk of the investigation hall. On the return of the documents by the investigator a corresponding note will be made in the investigator's register.

An index of the documents issued for use will also be registered.

§ 44

For the convenience of officials and investigators the C. S. Archives keeps a library of manuals which may be used only on the premises with the knowledge of the librarian or his substitute. The most important manuals, which are assembled in the investigation hall on a special shelf, may be taken from there by the investigators themselves, but must be put back in their proper places on the same day. All books taken for use by officials or investigators outside the investigation hall must be registered by the librarian or his substitute.

The Director of the C. S. Archives may, in special cases, allow the less rare books to be used off the premises, but only in Tartu and for a short time.

§ 45

The issue of documents for use outside the C. S. Archives' premises is governed by the first part of § 36 of the Archives' Act. Only recognized establishments will be given this right on presentation of a written request. Should the establishments need the documents issued to them for a period of more than four months, the Director of the C. S. Archives may prolong the time on being given special reasons therefore provided that the permission of the Ministry of Education is necessary for a period longer than 18 months.

With the permission of the Director of the C. S. Archives or the Head of the Section in charge of the investigation hall, documents may be re-

moved from the C. S. Archives' premises for the purpose of obtaining photographs, provided that the necessary precautions are taken and on condition that they are brought back to the C. S. Archives on the same day before the end of working hours.

If the condition of the documents does not allow of their being removed from the premises, the Director of the C. S. Archives is empowered by the second part of § 38 of the Archives' Act to forbid their being taken out.

§ 46

At the suggestion of the Director of the C. S. Archives and with the agreement of the Minister of Education, taking into consideration in cases of necessity the opinion of the Advisory Council of the Archives as well, the C. S. Archives may deposit, with the reservation of all rights of ownership and on a reciprocal basis, its own documents in some other scientific Record Office or Institution.

§ 47

All documents sent out to institutions, or taken out to be photographed, or deposited in the archives of other establishments, must be stamped with the stamp of the C. S. Archives. All documents sent out for temporary use, as well as those deposited in other Record Offices, must be acknowledged by the corresponding institutions, and at the same time a special register of documents sent out will be kept. Both in the acknowledgement and in the special register there will be noted: (1) the time of dispatch, (2) the institution to which the documents have been sent, (3) the serial number of the document, its situation on the shelf and the number of pages, (4) the purpose for which the document will be used; in addition to the above the time of return will also be noted in the special register.

§ 48

In order to obtain signed copies of information or photographs from the C. S. Archives a written request must be presented to the Director. Copies of photographs and documents for private institutions and individuals will be made at their own expense. Exceptions may be made by the Director of the C. S. Archives if the order for copies is made in connection with a case of great scientific importance, or is carried out in collaboration with some other home or foreign scientific institution.

Copies of photographs will be made for government and municipal establishments at the expense of the establishments concerned, with certain exceptions to be determined by the Director of the C. S. Archives.

In more important cases the Director of the C. S. Archives will ask the Minister of Education for the necessary permission.

Payment for the making of copies of photographs is fixed by a special regulation confirmed by the Minister of Education.

Part IV. Protection of the Archives.

§ 49

Smoking and the use of fire is forbidden in the C. S. Archives' rooms, except in the furnace room for central heating, the servants quarters and the room set aside for smoking and sealing.

In case of fire in that part of the town where the C. S. Archives' premises are situated or on the C. S. Archives' premises themselves, or in case of an accident or disorders in the neighbourhood, it is the duty of the officials and servants to assemble at the C. S. Archives and to act according to the corresponding special instructions.

The Director of the C. S. Archives will compose special regulations confirmed by the Minister of Education to be applied in case of fire on the C. S. Archives' premises or during attacks, disturbances and other accidents, or in case of evacuation of the records from the building, or in case of smoking and the use of fire on the premises.

§ 50

Entrance into the C. S. Archive store-rooms may be made only with the permission of the Director of the C. S. Archives and in company with an official or servant of the institution.

Without the permission of the Director of the C. S. Archives strangers will not be permitted to enter the store-rooms out of office hours.

Part V. Final Instructions.

§ 51

The internal arrangements of the C. S. Archives and office procedure and activity will be governed by § 17 of the Archives' Act.

In case it is necessary to change the internal arrangements of the C. S. Archives wholly or partly, the Director of the C. S. Archives will make a proposal to the Minister of Education who may confirm the same, after taking into consideration the opinion of the Advisory Council.

§ 52

The Director of the C. S. Archives is empowered on the basis and within the limits of the Archives' Act and the C. S. Archives' internal regulations to make special regulations to which the C. S. Archives' officials, servants, apprentices and temporary workers as well as visitors and investigators of the C. S. Archives will be subordinate.

§ 53

Officials, servants, apprentices and temporary workers of the C. S. Archives who break the rules or the special regulations authorized by the abovementioned rules, will be punished according to the provisions and norms of the disciplinary act.

The Director of the C. S. Archives will attend to the proper execution of the internal arrangements.

RIIGI KESKARHIIVI 1. X. 1932 KUNI 1. IV. 1937 SAABUNUD ARHIIVIAINES. — ARCHIVAL MATERIAL RECEIVED IN THE CENTRAL STATE ARCHIVES 1. X. 1932 —1. IV. 1937. — DIE IM ZEITRAUM VOM 1. X. 1932 —1. IV. 1937 INS STAATLICHE ZENTRALARCHIV AUFGENOMMENEN ARCHIVE.

Akziseverwaltungen. — Aktsiisivalitsused.

Liivimaa IV. Ringkonna Aktsiisivalitsus.

(Livländische IV. Bezirks-Akziseverwaltung.) Лифляндское Акцизное Управленіе IV. Округа.

Bücher und Akten 1908—1916.

Banken. — Pangad.

Pihkva Kaubandus-Panga Tartu osakond.

(Pleskausche Handelsbank. Tartusche Abteilung.) Псковскій Коммерческій Банкъ. Юрьевское Отдѣленіе.

Bücher und Akten 1905—1918.

Bauerngerichte. — Talurahvakohtud.

Jõhvi Ülemtalurahvakohus.

(Jõhvisches Oberbauerngericht.) Іевенскій Верхній Крестьянскій Судъ.

Bücher und Akten 1889—1917. In geringer Zahl.

Bauernkommissare. — Talurahvakomissarid.

Järvamaa Talurahvakomissar.

(Kommissar für Bauernsachen des Paideschen Kreises.) Коммисаръ по Крестьянскимъ Дѣламъ Вейсенштейнскаго Уѣзда.

Lose Blätter ca. 1890—1917.

Elementarschulen. — Algkoolid.

Petseri Kõrgem Algkool.

(Petserische Höhere Grundschule.) Печерское Высшее Начальное Училище.

Bücher und Akten 1911—1918.

Tartu Jüri Kirikukool.

(Tartusche Georgs-Kirchenschule.) Юрьевское Георгіевское Приходское Училище.

Bücher und Akten 1890—1916.

Uueküla Algkool (Iisaku vallas).

(Uuekülasche Grundschule (in der Gemeinde Iisaku).) Ново-Деревенское Начальное Училище.

Bücher 1882—1933. In geringer Zahl.

Vanamõisa Algkool (Haljala vallas).

(Vanamõisasche Grundschule (in der Gemeinde Haljala).) Альтенгофская Волостная Школа.

Bücher 1846—1928.

Fachschulen s. Mittel-, Fachschulen.

Gefängnisse. — Vanglad.

Tartu Maakonna Vangimaja.

(Tartusches Kreisgefängnis.) Юрьевская Уѣздная Тюрьма.

Bücher und Akten 1875—1920.

Gemeindegerichte, -verwaltungen. — Vallakohtud, -valitsused.

Veski Vallakohus.

(Veskisches Gemeindegericht.) Вескійскій Волостной Судъ.

3 Bücher 1869—1889.

Laiuse Vallavalitsus.

(Laiussche Gemeindeverwaltung.) Лайсское Волостное Правленіе.

Lose Blätter 1917—1919.

Mustjala Vallavalitsus.

(Mustjalasche Gemeindeverwaltung.) Мустельское Волостное Правленіе.

Bücher 1821—1868. In geringer Zahl.

Pärsamaa Vallavalitsus.

(Pärsamaasche Gemeindeverwaltung.) Перзамаское Волостное Правленіе.

Bücher 1887—1899. In geringer Zahl.

Gemeindeverwaltungen s. Gemeindegerichte, -verwaltungen.

Gendarmerie. — Sandarmkond.

Petrogradi Kubermangu Sandarmivalitsuse Ülema Abi Jamburgi ja Audova Maakonnas.

(Gehilfe des Chefs der Petrogradschen Gouvernements-Gendarmerieverwaltung für den Jamburgschen und Audovaschen Kreis.) Помощникъ Начальника Петроградскаго Губернскаго Жандармскаго Управленія въ Ямбургскомъ и Гдовскомъ Уѣздахъ.

Bücher und Akten 1880—1916. In geringer Zahl.

Generalgouverneure, Gouvernementsregierungen. — Kindralkubernerid, kubermanguvalitsused.

Eestimaa Kubermangu Komissar.

(Estländischer Gouvernementskommissar.) Эстляндскій Губернскій Коммисаръ.

Bücher und Akten 1917, 1918.

Eestimaa Provintsiaalvalitsus.

Provinzial-Verwaltung Estland.

Varustusvalitsus. Landes-Versorgungs-Zentrale. Akten 1918. Kooliasjad. Schulsachen. Akten 1918.

Ingerimaa Kindralkuberner.

Ingermanländischer General-Gouverneur.

Akten und lose Blätter 1645—1704. In geringer Zahl. (Deponiert seitens des Narvaschen Stadtarchivs.)

Liivimaa Vanem Vabriku-Inspektor.

(Älterer Fabriksinspektor für das Gouvernement Livland.) Старшій Фабричный Инспекторъ Лифляндской Губерніи.

Akten 1895—1915.

Tallinna Raiooni Evakueerimise Komisjon. Tallinna Raiooni Evakueerimise Alamkomisjon.

(Evakuationsausschuss für den Tallinner Rayon. Evakuationsunterausschuss für den Tallinner Rayon.) Ревельская Раіонная Комиссія по Эвакуаціи. Ревельская Раіонная Подкомиссія по Эвакуаціи.

Akten und lose Blätter 1917.

Gerichte der Okkupationszeit. — Okupatsiooniaja kohtud.

Haapsalu Rahukohus.

Friedensgericht Hapsal.

Akten 1918.

Tallinna I. Rahukohus.

Friedensgericht I zu Reval.

Akten 1918.

Tallinna II. Rahukohus.

Friedensgericht II zu Reval.

Akten 1918.

Tallinna Ringkonnakohus.

Bezirksgericht Reval.

Akten 1918.

Võru Rahukohus.

Friedensgericht Werro.

Akten 1918. In geringer Zahl.

Gerichtsvollzieher. — Kohtupristavid.

Narva linna pristavid.

(Gerichtsvollzieher der Stadt Narva.) Приставы г. Нарвы.

Bücher 1891—1897. In geringer Zahl.

Geschlechter s. Privatpersonen, Geschlechter.

Gouvernementsregierungen s. Generalgouverneure, Gouvernementsregierungen.

Güter. — Mõisad.

Mõisade arhiivid.

Güterbriefladen.

Aakre (Ayakar). Akten 1887—1894. In geringer Zahl. — Abja (Abia). Akten und lose Blätter 1736—1920. — Hargla (Harjel). Akten 1809—1814. In geringer Zahl. — Helme (Helmet). Akten 1805—1816. In geringer Zahl. — Kambja (Kamby). Akten 1805—1817. In geringer Zahl. — Karksi ühes Karksi lossiga (Karkus mit Karkus-Schloss). Revisionslisten 1795, 1834 und revisorische Beschreibungen 1795, XIX. Jahrh. — Karula (Karolen). Akten 1805—1820. In geringer Zahl. — Kolga-Jaani (Kl. St. Johannis). Akten 1805—1819. In geringer Zahl. — Kukulinna (Kuckulin). Bücher und Akten 1827—1900. In geringer Zahl. — Kunda (Kunda). Akten und lose Blätter 1820—1917. — Kursi (Talkhof). Akten 1805—1809. In geringer Zahl. — Kärevere (Kerrafer). Bücher und Akten 1781—1784. — Polli (Pollenhof). Akten (Fragmente) und lose Blätter 1819—1886. In geringer Zahl. — Põltsamaa (Oberpahlen). Akten 1805—1816. In geringer Zahl. — Pöögle (Böcklershof). Revisionsliste 1834. Bücher und Akten 1752—1887. In geringer Zahl. — Püha (Pyha). Wackenbücher 1739—1853. — Sangaste (Sagnitz). Akten 1805—1829. In geringer Zahl. — Rannu (Randen). Akten 1804—1819. In geringer Zahl. — Rõngu (Ringen). Akten 1809—1817. In geringer Zahl. — Rõuge (Rauge). Bücher, Akten und lose Blätter 1784—1905. In geringer Zahl. — Räpina (Rappin). Akten und lose Blätter 1783—1826. In geringer Zahl. — Talli (Freyhof). Revisorische Beschreibungen 1873—1904. — Torma (Torma). Wackenbuch 1805. Revisionslisten 1834, 1850. Buch 1891—1918. — Tõstamaa

(Testama). Akten 1804—1821. In geringer Zahl. — Urvaste (Anzen). Akten 1805—1817. In geringer Zahl. — Vastseliina (Neuhausen). Akten 1809—1816. In geringer Zahl. — Vesneri (Weßlershof). Bücher und Akten 1673—1816. In geringer Zahl. — Võisiku (Woiseck). Bücher und Akten 1795—1914. In geringer Zahl. — Võnnu (Wendau). Akten 1805—1815. In geringer Zahl. — Vändra (Fennern). Akten 1812—1817. In geringer Zahl. — Äksi (Ecks). Akten 1805—1817. In geringer Zahl.

Kukruse mõisa arhiiv.

Archiv des Gutes Kukruse.

Bestehend aus in v. Tollschem Besitz gewesenen, das Gut Kukruse betreffenden Dokumenten, besonders vervollständigt von K. G. v. Toll und Robert v. Toll im Zeitraum von 1802—1876. Es enthält auch andere Güter betreffende Dokumente.

800 Pergamenturkunden 1325—1557, eine chronologische Regestensammlung ist vorhanden. 502 Papierurkunden bis 1628, Kopien von Urkunden und einzelnen Dokumenten 1628—1869, genealogisches, die Familie Tiesenhausen betreffendes Material aus dem XVII. Jahrh., eine grosse Sammlung von Siegelabdrücken.

Kirchen, Gemeinden. — Kirikud, kogudused.

Põhja-Eesti kirikute arhiivid.

Archive der nordestnischen Gemeinden.

Ausser den Gemeindearchiven von Kullamaa, Tarvastu und Püha (s. die Publikationen des Staatlichen Zentralarchivs Nr. 2 (I:1)) sind in das Staatliche Zentralarchiv Kirchenbücher zusammengebracht:

Hageri (Haggers) 1711—1838. Hanila (Hannehl) 1690—1833. Harju-Madise (St. Matthias) 1785—1856. Iisaku (Isaak) 1738—1836. Juuru (Joerden) 1729—1833. Jõelähtme (Jegelecht) 1714—1822. Jõhvi (Jeve) 1719—1836. Järva-Jaani (St. Johannis in Jerwen) 1708—1833. Järva-Peetri (St. Petri in Jerwen) 1724—1833. Kadrina (St. Catharinen) mit Ilumäe (Illomägi) 1711—1863. Karuse (Karusen) 1685—1835. Keila (Kegel) 1620—1910. Keina (Keinis) 1709—1818. Kose (Kosch) 1694—1834. Kosemkino (Kosemkino) 1732—1833. Kullamaa (Goldenbeck) 1690—1846. Kuusalu (Kusal) 1793—1841. Lüganuse (Luggenhusen) 1736—1834.

Mihkli (Michaelis) 1679—1836. Märjamaa (Merjama) 1715—1833. Narva Rootsi-Soome (Narwa Schwedisch-Finnische) 1724—1833. Nissi (Nissi) 1716—1834. Noarootsi (Nuckoe) 1658—1860. Paide (Weißenstein) 1724—1833. Piirsalu (Piersal) 1738—1844. Pühajõe (Pühhajöggi) 1782—1833. Risti (Kreuz) mit Nõva (Newe) 1748—1822. Türi (Turgel) 1712—1833. Varbla (Werpel) 1745—1793. Vigala (Fickel) 1786—1833.

Lõuna-Eesti kirikuraamatud.

Südestnische Kirchenbücher.

Helme (Helmet) 1729—1833. Lohusuu (Lohusu) 1722—1833. Maarja-Magdalena (St. Marien-Magdalenen) 1727—1833. Maarja-Magdalena ja Vara (St. Marien-Magdalenen und Warrol) 1776—1876. Mihkli (St. Michaelis) 1679—1834. Pärnu-Jaani (Pernau St. Johannis) 1692—1749. Põltsamaa (Oberpahlen) 1664—1833. Sangaste-Laatre (Theal-Fölk) 1685—1833. Tahkuranna (Tackerort) 1831—1833. Torma (Torma) 1696—1833. Tõstamaa (Testama) 1761—1833.

Saaremaa: Anseküla (Anseküll) 1745—1792. Jamaja (Jamma) 1740—1803. Kaarma (Karmel) 1690—1833. Kaarma, Kihelkonna, Kuressaare, Pöide, S.-Jaani ja Valjala (Karmel, Arensburg, Peude, Gr. St. Johannis und Wolde). Lose Blätter 1730, 1846—1893. Karja (Karris) 1740—1764. Kihelkonna (Kielkond) 1689—1843. Kuressaare (Arensburg) 1698—1836. Kärla (Kergel) 1689—1833. Muhu (Mohn) 1758—1839. Mustjala (Mustel) 1795—1833. Pöide (Peude) 1727—1838. Püha (Pyha) 1688—1830. Ruhnu (Runö) 1683—1835. Suure-Jaani (Gr. St. Johannis) 1803—1836. Valjala (Wolde) 1679—1834.

Kirchenvorsteher. — Kirikueestseisjad.

Halliste Kirikueestseisja.

Kirchenvorsteher zu Halliste.

Lose Blätter 1817—1854.

Rõuge Kirikueestseisja.

Kirchenvorsteher zu Rõuge.

Bücher, Akten und lose Blätter 1872—1890. In geringer Zahl.

Konsistorien. — Konsistooriumid.

Evangeeliumi-Luteri usu Kindralkonsistoorium.

Evangelisch-Lutherisches Generalkonsistorium. Евангелическо-Лютеранская Генеральная Консисторія.

Bücher und Akten 1863—1917.

Eestimaa Kindral-Superintendent.

Estländischer General-Superintendent.

Bücher und Akten 1863—1864, 1866, 1869—1877, 1891.

Kreishauptleute. — Maapealikud.

Tartu Maapealik.

Kreishauptmann Dorpat.

Bücher und Akten 1918.

Kreis-Commissariat. — Kreiskomissariaat.

Saaremaa Kreisikomissariaat.

Oeselsches Kreis-Commissariat.

Bücher, Akten und lose Blätter 1796—1841.

Kreis-, Stadtschulen. — Kreis-, linnakoolid.

Pärnu Linnakool.

Pernausche Stadtschule. Перновское Городское Училище.

Bücher 1888—1913. In geringer Zahl.

Viljandi Kreiskool.

Fellinsche Kreisschule. Феллинское Уѣздное Училище.

Bücher und Akten 1806—1888.

Militärbehörden. — Sõjaväeasutised.

Generaalkomando 60.

Generalkommando 60.

Akten 1918. In geringer Zahl.

Ida-Tartumaa Ringkonna Komandantuur.

Bezirks-Kommandantur Dorpat-Land (Ost).

Bücher 1918. In geringer Zahl.

29. Maakaitse Jalaväe Brigaad.

29. gem. Ldw.-Inf.-Brigade.

Akten 1917, 1918. In geringer Zahl.

Karja ja Püha Komandantuur.

Ortskommandantur Karris. Ortskommandantur Pyha.

Akten 1917, 1918. In geringer Zahl.

Keiser Peeter Suure Merekindlus.

(Seefestung Kaiser Peters des Grossen.) Морская Крѣпость Императора Петра Великаго.

Bücher und Akten 1913—1918.

Keiser Peeter Suure Merekindluse Ehitaja Valitsus.

(Verwaltung des Bauleiters der Seefestung Kaiser Peters des Grossen.) Управленіе Строителя Морской Крѣпости Императора Петра Великаго.

Bücher und Akten 1913—1918.

Keiser Peeter Suure Sadam.

(Hafen Kaiser Peters des Grossen.) Портъ Императора Петра Великаго.

Bücher und Akten 1901—1918.

Kihelkonna Komandantuur.

Ortskommandantur Kielkond.

Akten 1917, 1918. In geringer Zahl.

Kuressaare Komandantuur.

Ortskommandantur Arensburg-Land.

Akten 1918. In geringer Zahl.

Liikuv Raudteekomandantuur (7/VIII).

Mobile Bahnhofskommandantur (7/VIII).

Akten 1915—1918.

Muhu-Viira küla ja Uue-Lõve Komandantuur.

Ortskommandantur Moon-Wiraküll. Ortskommandantur Neu-Löwel.

Akten 1917, 1918. In geringer Zahl.

Pärnu Garnison.

Pernausche Garnison. Перновскій гарнизонъ.

Bücher und Akten 1717—1843.

Pärnumaa Väeülem.

(Pärnumaascher Kreis-Militärchef.) Перновскій Уѣздный Воинскій Начальникъ.

Bücher und Akten 1868—1917.

Riia Maakonna Hindamise Komisjon (kinnisvarad).

(Rigasche Kreis-Schätzungskommission (Immobilien).) Рижская Уѣздная Оцѣночная Комиссія (недвижимое имущество).

Akten 1916, 1917.

Rootsi Vabatahtlikkude Korpus Eesti Vabadussõjas.

(Schwedisches Freiwilligenkorps im Estnischen Freiheitskrieg.)

Akten 1919. In geringer Zahl.

Suure-Jaani Ringkonna Komandantuur.

Bezirks-Kommandantur Gr. St. Johannis.

Bücher und Akten 1918. In geringer Zahl.

Tartu Komandantuur.

Ortskommandantur Dorpat.

Akten 1918.

2. Tagavara Kindluse Suurtükiväe Polk.

(2. Reserveregiment der Festungsartillerie.) 2. Запасной Крѣпостной Артиллерійскій Полкъ.

Akten 1915—1917.

92. Jalaväe Petseri Polk.

(92. Petserisches Infanterieregiment.) 92. Пѣхотный Печорскій Полкъ.

Ein Buch und Akten 1874—1894. In geringer Zahl.

Miliz s. Polizei, Miliz.

Ministerien, sonstige Zentralbehörden. — Ministeeriumid, teised keskasutised.

Eesti Vabariigi Põllutööministeerium. Katastriamet.

(Landwirtschaftsministerium der Republik Eesti. Katasteramt.)

Pläne der Ländereien 1797—1916.

Eesti Vabariigi Riigikassa.

(Staatskasse der Estnischen Republik.)

Bücher und Akten 1918—1920.

Mittel-, Fachschulen. — Kesk-, kutsekoolid.

Kuressaare Naisgümnaasium.

(Kuressaaresches Mädchengymnasium.) Аренсбургская Женская Гимназія.

Akten 1892—1915.

Pärnu Linna Ühiskaubanduskool (end. Pärnu II. Õpetajate Ühingu Era-kaubanduskool).

(Pärnusche Städtische Handelsschule für Knaben und Mädchen (ehem. Privathandelsschule der II. Lehrervereinigung).) Торговая школа II. Товарищества Преподавателей въ г. Перновѣ.

Bücher 1913—1923. In geringer Zahl.

Tallinna Raudtee-tehnikakool.

(Tallinner Eisenbahntechnische Schule.) Ревельское Техническое Желѣзнодорожное Училище.

Akten 1888—1917.

Tartu Õpetajate Seminar.

Elementarlehrer-Seminarium zu Dorpat. Юрьевская Учительская Семинарія.

Akten 1828—1911. In geringer Zahl.

Niedergerichte. — Alamkohtud.

Pärnu Alamkohus.

Pernausches Niederlandgericht. Перновскій Нижній Земскій Судъ.

Bücher 1769—1788. In geringer Zahl.

Oberkirchenvorsteher. — Ülemkirikueestseisjad.

Pärnu-Viljandi Ülemkirikueestseisja-amet.

Pernau-Fellinsches Oberkirchenvorsteheramt. Перново-Феллинское Главное Церковное Попечительство.

Bücher und lose Blätter 1807—1916. In geringer Zahl.

Polizei, Miliz. — Politsei, miilits.

Järvamaa Politseivalitsus. Miilitsaülem.

(Järvamaasche Kreis-Polizeiverwaltung. Chef der Miliz.) Вейсенштейнское Полицейское Управленіе. Начальникъ Милиціи.

Bücher, Akten und lose Blätter ca. 1888—1917.

Narva Linna Politsei. Narva Linna Miilits.

(Narvasche Polizeiverwaltung. Chef der Narvaschen Miliz.) Нарвское Городское Полицейское Управленіе. Нарвская Городская Милиція.

Bücher und Akten 1895—1919.

Tartu Kriminaalpolitsei.

(Tartusche Kriminalpolizei.) Юрьевское Сыскное Отдѣленіе.

Bücher und Akten 1888—1917.

Polizeirichter. — Politseikohtunikud.

Haapsalu Politseikohtunik.

Polizeirichter Hapsal.

Akten 1918.

Tallinna Politseikohtunik.

Polizeirichter Reval.

Akten 1918.

Privatpersonen, Geschlechter. — Üksikisikud, sugukonnad.

„M" Kogu.

(Sammlung „M".)

Dokumente vom XV. bis XIX. Jahrh. (Pergamente und lose Blätter). Siegel und Autogramme.

Jaan Poska isiklik arhiiv.

(Jaan Poskas Persönliches Archiv.)

Akten 1877—1920. In geringer Zahl. (Deponiert seitens des Staatsarchivs.)

C. Schillingi Arhiiv.

(C. Schillings Archiv.)

Bücher, Akten und lose Blätter das Gut Seinigal betreffend 1553—1814. (Im Staatlichen Zentralarchiv deponiert seitens C. Schillings.)

Stackelbergide Sugukonnaarhiiv.

(Archiv des Geschlechts Stackelberg.)

Dokumente, zum Teil das Gut Ellistfer betreffend, 1724—1857. In geringer Zahl.

Wrangellide Sugukonna Arhiiv.

(Archiv des Geschlechts Wrangell.)

Bücher und Akten 1359 — XIX. Jahrh. (Deponiert seitens M. Wrangells.)

Ritterschaften. — Rüütelkonnad.

Ingerimaa Rüütelkonna Arhiiv.

Ingermanländisches Ritterschaftsarchiv.

Akten und lose Blätter 1618—1703. In geringer Zahl. (Deponiert seitens des Narvaschen Stadtarchivs.)

Behörden der Revolutionszeit. — Revolutsiooniaegsed asutised.

Eesti Töörahva Kommuuna. Tartu Kontrrevolutsiooniga Võitlemise Komisjon.

(Estnische Arbeiterkommune. Tartusche Kommission zur Bekämpfung der Konterrevolution.)

Lose Blätter 1918. In geringer Zahl.

Eesti Töörahva Kommuuna. Virumaa Nõukogu Täidesaatev Komitee.

(Estnische Arbeiterkommune. Exekutionskomitee des Virumaaschen Arbeiterrats.)

Akten und lose Blätter 1917—1919. In geringer Zahl.

Harjumaa Töörahva Nõukogu Täidesaatev Komitee.

(Exekutionskomitee des Harjumaaschen Arbeiterrats.) Исполнительный Комитетъ Ревельскаго Уѣзднаго Совѣта Трудящихся.

Eine Akte und lose Blätter 1917, 1918. In geringer Zahl.

Tartumaa Töörahva Täidesaatev Komitee.

(Exekutionskomitee des Tartumaaschen Arbeiterrats.) Исполнительный Комитетъ Юрьевскаго Уѣзднаго Совѣта Трудящихся.

Lose Blätter 1918, 1919. In geringer Zahl.

Tartu Sõjarevolutsiooniline Komitee.

(Tartusches Kriegsrevolutionäres Komitee.) Юрьевскій Военно-Революціонный Комитетъ.

Akten 1917—1919. In geringer Zahl.

Tartu Tööliste ja Soldatite Saadikute Nõukogu Täidesaatev Komitee.

(Exekutionskomitee des Tartuschen Arbeiter- und Soldaten-Deputiertenrats.) Исполнительный Комитетъ Юрьевскаго Совѣта Солдатскихъ и Рабочихъ Депутатовъ.

Bücher, Akten und lose Blätter 1917, 1918. In geringer Zahl.

Tartu Töörahva Täidesaatev Komitee.

(Exekutionskomitee der Tartuschen Arbeiterschaft.)

Lose Blätter 1919. In geringer Zahl.

Soziale Institutionen. — Sotsiaalala.

Eestimaa Üldise Hoolekande Kolleegium.

(Estländisches Kollegium Allgemeiner Fürsorge.) Эстляндскій Приказъ Общественнаго Призрѣнія.

Bücher und Akten 1784—1917.

Staatsanwaltschaft. — Prokurörid.

Eesti Vabariigi Prokurör.

(Prokureur der Estnischen Republik.)

Akten 1919.

Tallinna-Haapsalu Rahukogu Prokurör.

(Prokureur des Tallinn-Haapsaluschen Friedensrichterbezirks.)

Akten 1919—1922. In geringer Zahl.

Staatsgericht. — Riigikohus.

Eesti Vabariigi Riigikohus.

(Staatsgericht der Republik Eesti.)

Kriminalakten und -bücher 1919—1928. Zivilakten und -bücher 1919—1929. Administr.-akten und -bücher 1920—1929. Bücher 1919—1930.

Stadtschulen s. Kreis-, Stadtschulen.

Steuerverwaltung. — Maksuvalitsus.

Tallinna-Paide Jaoskonna Maksuinspektor.

(Steuerinspektor des Tallinn-Paideschen Distrikts.) Податной Инспекторъ Ревельско-Вейсенштейнскаго Участка.

Lose Blätter ca. 1908—1916.

Tribunale, Volksgerichte. — Tribunalid, rahvakohtud.

Narva Ajutine Linnakohus.

(Zeitweiliges Narvasches Stadtgericht.) Временный Судъ гор. Нарвы.

Bücher und Akten 1917.

Tallinna Ajutine Valitud Rahukohus.

(Tallinner Zeitweiliges, Gewähltes Friedensgericht.) Ревельскій Временный Выборный Мировой Судъ.

Akten und Bücher 1917. Zettelkatalog.

Tallinna I.—III. Jaoskonna Rahvakohtud.

(Tallinner Volksgerichte Bezirk I—III.)

Akten 1918. Zettelkatalog.

Tallinna Sõjarevolutsiooniline Tribunal.

(Tallinner Kriegsrevolutionäres Tribunal.) Ревельскій Военнореволюціонный Трибуналъ.

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Tallinna Linna Korterite Lepituskoda.

(Tallinner Städtische Schlichtungskammer für Wohnungssachen.)

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Narva notarid.

(Notare der Stadt Narva.) Нарвскіе Нотаріусы.

Bücher 1836—1902. In geringer Zahl.

Verschiedene technische Institutionen. — Mitmesugused tehnilised asutised.

Vene-Balti Laevatehas.

(Russisch-Baltische Schiffswerft.) Ревельскій Судостроительный Заводъ Русско-Балтійскаго Судостроительнаго и Механическаго Акціонернаго Общества.

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Versorgungsinstitutionen. — Varustusala.

Harjumaa Varustusvalitsus.

Versorgungs-Zentrale Kreis Harrien.

Akten 1918. In geringer Zahl.

Põhja-Liivimaa Toitluskomitee.

(Nordlivländisches Verpflegungskomitee.) Сѣверо-Лифляндскій Продовольственный Комитетъ.

Akten 1917, 1918.

Tartu Maakonna Toitluskomitee.

(Tartumaasches Kreis-Verpflegungskomitee.) Юрьевскій Уѣздный Продовольственный Комитетъ.

Bücher und Akten 1917, 1918.

Volksgerichte s. Tribunale, Volksgerichte.

Volksschulinspektoren. — Rahvakooliinspektorid.

Pärnu I. Raiooni Rahvakoolide Inspektor.

(Volksschulinspektor des Pärnuschen I. Rayons.) Инспекторъ Народныхъ Училищъ Перновскаго I. Раіона.

Akten und lose Blätter 1890—1894, 1900—1912.

Tallinna I.—III. Raiooni Rahvakoolide Inspektorid.

(Volksschulinspektoren der Tallinner Rayons I—III.) Инспекторы Народныхъ Училищъ Ревельскаго I.—III. Раіона.

Bücher und Akten 1858—1919.

Viljandi Kooliinspektor.

Schulinspektor zu Fellin.

Bücher und Akten 1804—1883.

Wehrpflichtskommissionen. — Väeteenistuskomisjonid.

Jamburgi Maakonna Väeteenistuskomisjon.

(Jamburgsche Kreis-Wehrpflichtskommission.) Ямбургское Уѣздное по Воинской Повинности Присутствіе.

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Zensoren. — Tsensorid.

8-nda Armee Ülemkomando Trükiamet Tartus.

Pressestelle des Armee-Oberkommandos 8 in Dorpat.

Lose Blätter 1918. In geringer Zahl.

Zentralbehörden s. Ministerien, sonstige Zentralbehörden.

Zollinstitutionen. — Tolliasutised.

Kunda Tollitõke.

(Kundasche Zollsperre.) Кундская Таможенная Застава.

Bücher und Akten 1821—1917.

Purtse Tolli Ülekäigu Punkt.

(Purtsescher Zoll-Übergangspunkt.) Альтъ-Изенгофскій Таможенный Переходный Пунктъ.

Akten 1900—1910. In geringer Zahl.

Toolse Tollisalk. Toolse Tolli Ülekäigu Punkt.

(Toolsesche Zolltruppe. Toolsescher Zoll-Übergangspunkt.) Тольсбургскій Таможенный Отрядъ. Тольсбургскій Таможенный Переходный Пунктъ.

Bücher und Akten 1827—1910.

Voka Tollisalk.

(Vokasche Zolltruppe.) Чудлейскій Таможенный Отрядъ.

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RESEARCH INTO ESTONIAN MILITARY HISTORY AND THE CENTRAL STATE ARCHIVES.

By H. Sepp.

Owing to the geographical situation of Estonia, wars have played an outstanding and frequently a sad part in the fortunes of the country. These wars have influenced not only its political but, to a very great extent, also its social and cultural development, and almost always unfavourably. As a result of the constant fighting the population has repeatedly been reduced, especially during and after the long, great wars, which in ancient times were usually followed by destructive epidemics. Another common result was famine owing to the inefficient cultivation of bad land and uneconomical methods of housekeeping. The wars with the East were especially enfeebling.

Looking back at the course of Estonian history, we see that during a period of a little more than 700 years the land was in the grip of three long periods of war: the ancient Estonian War of Freedom in the first decades of the 13th century, and a protracted war accompanied with famine, beginning from the middle of the 16th century and lasting with a few intervals till the beginning of the second quarter of the 17th century; the third was the period of the great Northern War. During the last two periods, more especially when our country was drawn into the international struggle, it was threatened with great danger from the East. There were other dreadful wars also combined with periods of sickness and dearth which in one way or another strongly influenced our national life.

Seeing that wars have had such a great, and sometimes, even such a revolutionary, influence on our fate, it is clear that from this standpoint investigators have reason to turn their attention to the history of these same wars. We may study them from several different points of view, putting first a greater stress on the operative side, though here we naturally cannot escape the treatment of the general organisation and the conditions and possibilities of supplies etc. On examining the questions of military organisation and supplies more deeply, we come into contact with economical life, that is, that part of it which falls within the economical limits of history. We shall probably need natural sources for our purpose. These sources must be obtained from the archives, as only part of the material is found printed,

and that chiefly about the older times, regarding which material is generally scarce.

The procuration of material for the history of war resembles the procuration of research material for any other branch of history, in that the more we approach our times the richer become the unprinted collections of records. This binds the investigator firmly to the archives.

Although we find the material for the wars of the remote past limited in comparison with that for the wars of our own times, it is, as mentioned above, often printed. It would be in vain, for instance, to seek in our archives for original material regarding the ancient Estonian War of Freedom, but, on the other hand, there is enough material about later times, beginning especially from the second half of the 16th century and gradually becoming richer and richer.

Any investigation into the history of Estonian wars in the local archives must, of course, begin with the Estonian Central State Archives in Tartu; after exhausting these, attention must be paid to the city archives of Tallinn and Narva, and in part to those of Tartu. The archive collections of other towns demand a lesser degree of attention.

In order that the investigator might obtain a comprehensive survey of the collections of the Central State Archives and have easy access to them, it is, of course, essential that they should be arranged in a suitable manner. The Superintendent of the Central State Archives, Dr. O. Liiv, and his staff have done remarkable work during the last few years in this direction [1]). The work has been done expertly and enthusiastically. Much, of which formerly the public had no idea, has now, thanks to the system of arrangement, been made easily available. Of course, what was partly done in former times, and what has been and is being done in many town archives must not be forgotten.

For the great convenience of researchers the Central State Archives have published certain works, such as, for instance, N. Treumuth and O. Liiv's "Polonica" (1931), in which there can be found not only particular data from the Central State Archives at Tartu, but also data from other towns about the Polish era and the relations in which Poland stood to the events in Estonia and Livonia. No: 2 of the Central State Archives' publications, a register and survey of the activities of the establishment from 1921 to 1932, is of especial help to investigators. No: 3 and 4 of the Central State Archives' publications, containing the history of the archives of the Swedish Governors-General of Estonia and a catalogue, is

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[1]) Besides the Superintendent, Mr. O. Liiv named above, there must also be mentioned the Head of the Historical Section, Mr. A. Perandi, and the Head of the Judicial Section, Mr. N. Loone, both of whom, like the Superintendent himself, have given great care to the work of historical research and archive organisations.

also of especial help to investigators of the history of war of the Swedish era.

Such great work has been done in the arrangement of the records and in the facilities for access to them that the research worker finds present conditions quite different from those existing 10 years ago.

The more valuable part of the Central State Archives' collections of the histories of our wars undoubtedly belongs to that period when Estonia was perpetually involved in the great and protracted international struggles between the neighbouring states from the second half of the 16th century up to and including the Northern War. But, of course, the collections of later times are of great value too, although they no longer trace operative military policy or kindred questions, as Estonia, then forming part of the Russian Empire, was connected with the events of war in a far different manner from that in which she was connected with the great period of the Baltic wars, when they raged directly in the country. It ought to be known that the most important of the records of the Swedish Governors-General, not only of Livonia but also of Estonia, are those dealing with the operative plans of war, the recruiting of the army, supplies, reports of the enemy's activities, the registers of outgoing letters and précis, the letters of the Swedish kings and the Swedish commanders-in-chief, those of lesser commanders, some of the letters of civil officials and private individuals to the Governors-General or Governors, muster-rolls and accounts of isolated occurrences, such as, for instance, Henrik Horn's reports on the Prussian war in the archives of the Governor-General of Livonia. To these must be added the reports about the artillery, the towns, forts, garrisons, etc., in which the written records of the Governor-General of Livonia are especially rich. How much material the one or the other, i. e., the Estonian or the Livonian Governor-General's archives, contain for the investigation of the abovementioned questions depends again frequently upon the actual location of the fighting or upon other special conditions. So, for instance, we find original material, dated 1700, concerning supplies to the Swedish army during the Narva operations, chiefly among the records of the former Swedish Governor-General of Estonia. The reason for this is that the burden of supplying the army fell principally on Estonia through which the Swedish army marched to Narva, and in which a special base of supplies was established at Rakvere. But especially abundant material of this kind, unique in its own way, is to be found in the records of the former Estonian Knighthood now in the Central State Archives at Tartu. The most complete records left by the Swedish Governor-General of Estonia are those of the Autumn of 1700, as he gathered during this period important material regarding the efforts made by the Swedes to raise the blockade of Riga from the end of July to the middle of Septembre of the same year, as Vellingk, the Commander-in-Chief

of the Livonian army was unable to correspond with Erik Dahlberg, the Swedish Governor-General of Riga about the most important military questions. Naturally, therefore, the Commander-in-Chief of the Livonian army, Otto Vellingk, addressed his letters concerning the gathering of supplies, the establishment of munition bases, reinforcements, etc., to the Governor-General of Estonia, Axel Julius de la Gardie. It is also known that data about the events of the war from 1656 to 1658 are much fuller in the archives of the Governor-General of Estonia than in those of the Governor-General of Livonia (letters of Bengt Horn). In other respects also, the archives of the Swedish Governor-General of Estonia offer much valuable material, that concerning the operations of the Northern War in the eastern part of the Baltic countries being especially ample.

On the other hand, investigators frequently find much important material in the archives of the Swedish Governors-General of Livonia, e. g., material concerning the siege of Tartu (1704) and the events in Ingermannland (1701—1703) etc. Generally speaking, material concerning the Northern War is so abundant in the records of the Swedish Governor-General of Livonia that Dr. Bienemann, who has complied and published a list of the archives of the Swedish Governors-General just mentioned, had excellent reasons for stating that the collection of documents regarding the Northern War is the most important of the whole of the Livonian Governor-General's archives. There we find letters from the Swedish sovereign, from the Swedish Commanders-in-Chief of the Livonian army, viz, Otto Vellingk, Wolmar Anton von Schlippenbach, and, for instance, letters from the Commander-in-Chief of the Finnish-Ingermannland army, Abraham Gronhjort and Yrjö Lybecker, and the Commander-in-Chief of the Kurland army, Adam Ludwig Levenhaupt; letters from the commandants of forts, e. g., those at Tartu, Pärnu, Narva, etc.; the reports from the commanders of separate military units, and from the Swedish diplomatic representatives, financial vice-administrators, etc., are especially numerous.

Investigators of the history of the Northern War cannot help noticing in the Central State Archives at Tartu the collection of the letters of King Charles to Wolmar Anton von Schlippenbach in the archives of the Swedish Governor-General. Among these letters are also military plans in cipher — already, of course, deciphered on receipt — and orders concerning the activities of the whole as well as of separate parts of the army. Among other things these letters also contain data about the attitude of Wolmar Anton von Schlippenbach and the King himself to the purely Estonian military units — the so-called landmilitia and battalions. Concerning the latter, more particular data are given in the letters of the different commanders of sections.

The material regarding the Northern War to be found in the Livonian and Estonian archives of the Swedish Governors-

General is not limited only to Estonia and Livonia, but also concerns the neighbouring countries such as Kurland, Ingermannland and even Finland. As the war in Ingermannland is very closely connected with the military activities of the Tsar against Estonia and Livonia, the records cannot easily be overlooked by the research worker who is following the tracks of the war in the two lastnamed countries. Data regarding the defence of the nearest boundaries of Ingermannland and Narva are given in the letters of the commander, Major-General Rudolf Horn. He was not only the commander of the forts of Narva but also chief commander of the other forts of Ingermannland and compiled data regarding the fitness for defence of all the forts entrusted to his subordinates, the strength of the garrisons, the reserves of supplies, etc., as well as purely operative data. Besides this, the defence of western Ingermannland and the northern shore of Lake Peipsi against the Russians was also entrusted to Horn, so that about these questions too we find much that is worthy of attention in his correspondence.

The defence of the eastern sections of the Baltic countries after the departure of the main Swedish army, fell on the shoulders of the eastern Baltic nations the Finns, Estonians, Letts and Ingers. Already before the Northern War the Swedish government had tried to use, and in fact had already used, local levies against the enemy attacking from the East, e. g., in the Russo-Swedish war in the middle of the seventeenth century [2]), though they had to be raised on a much larger scale during the Northern War. Luckily, there is to be found in the Central State Archives at Tartu abundantly satisfying material about the Estonian regiments belonging to Colonel Hastfehr's group and about other local regiments also. Material about these regiments is to be found in the letters of the commanders of the sections of the army to which they were attached as well as in the letters of the financial administrators to the Governors-General who actively, at least in the beginning, watched over the recruitment of the territorial militia. In these letters the various measures taken for the formation of the military units are described. This material is of interest not only because we see the operative side but we also are frequently enabled to make acquaintance with the inner life of those sections of the army and the extreme misery which they had to suffer owing to bad supplies, etc.

Nor can the investigator pass over in silence the chronicles of the Estonian Knighthood which are to be found in the Central State Archives and which, as already mentioned, contain ample material about the operations at Narva in 1700. We also find there very interesting data regarding General Vellingk's march in the Spring of the same year. He came from Finland and passed

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[2]) according to the data which I received from Mr. E. Tender, archivist of the city of Tartu.

through Estonia to Riga against the Saxons. The Knighthood's archives also give us much interesting material about other times, the supply system, the norm of forage demanded, the parts of the army recruited by the nobles, the marching routes of the forces, camps of rest, etc.

The archives of the former Estonian Consistory, now at Tartu, also demand the attention of the investigator. They also give a picture of those disturbed times, and often a very distinct one, as the clergy seemed to be queerly intimate with the military authorities. Of course, material concerning the clergy is to be found not only in the archives of the Consistory but a very valuable part is also to be found in the archives of the Governors-General abovementioned. Even such a well-known figure in our literary history as Adrian Virginius, the pastor of Otepää, who enjoyed the confidence of the country people of his own and the neighbouring parishes, sent military news of local importance to Erik Dahlberg regarding the demoralisation of the Finnish cavalry regiment after the unfortunate battle of Erastvere, etc. Virginius was also the man who offered the chiefs of the army his help in organising the conscription of the country folk. To one who knows the history of the Northern War his proposals for the organisation of recruiting are often more sensible than those of the Governors-General. Not only was Virginius himself busy in organising recruiting among the peasants, but there are data proving that other clergymen also were active in this direction. Generally speaking, the clergy of those times differed a great deal from our own clergy both in peace and in war. Their tasks were not limited only to church affairs, but they were also in a certain sense the local confidential agents of the government, it being their duty to keep the people loyal, to guard the interests of the State and even to act as spies in the frontier districts. The Governors-General were interested in keeping these local representatives stationary in order that they might exhort the people to be loyal and fulfil their duties. Therefore, the Governors-General had repeatedly to request the Consistory, the bishops and the superintendents to exert pressure on the clergy to remain at their posts in order to influence the people to remain true to their allegiance. From the pulpit also the congregations were informed of the victories won and, in case of need, of the orders of the Government. Some clergymen, e. g., the pastor of Vastseliina, Tiele, were even in the Swedish secret service. He writes repeatedly in 1700 of the occurrences and rumours on the Pihkva frontier to Erik Dahlberg, the Governor-General of Livonia. That his eyes did not often deceive him and that he had the full intention of fulfilling the task laid on him may be seen from the fact that he once doubted the bona fides of the Russian onion-sellers, finding them too refined, and suspecting them of spying. The Russians, on the other hand, also used the monasteries and clergy on the frontiers for

purposes of espionage. The Swedish Government more than once had reason enough to doubt whether the priests of the Greek-Catholic church, sent by the archbishop of Novgorod to Ingermannland, were not Moscow's secret agents and whether they were not dangerous. But generally speaking, both government and social structure in those times was very different, and customs differed much from those of our days.

From the research point of view the correspondence of private citizens is frequently very interesting as, for example, the letters of the citizens of Narva, now preserved at the Central Archives. Of the older collections of military history in the same institution, the Brandis protocols among the chronicles of the Estonian Knighthood are worthy of attention.

In addition to the material found in the Central Archives there is also much that is interesting in the archives of the city of Tallinn. This material concerns the wars of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries as well as those of the previous epochs. There is no lack of such either in the archives of the town of Narva and other towns. The Tallinn city archives are, of course, especially rich in such material, e. g., wars, fortifications, artillery, the billeting of the army, supplies, etc. In the archives of the town of Narva there are the letters of the different commanders and much information about Ingermannland at the end of the Swedish era. There is, certainly, material in other smaller archives also. The foreign archives also contain much information relating to Estonia, for example, the Swedish government archives, the Swedish military archives and various other collections of Swedish records, the Danish archives in Copenhagen, the Polish, the Russian, and in part also, certain western European archives. The richest material, of course, is found in the records of those foreign states which ruled over our country, which had made war against us, or which were in some way or other interested in us. Naturally, the Swedish, Polish, Danish, Russian and German archives have to be given preference. During the last few years our research workers have been paying most attention to the Swedish government archives. There is, too, no lack of data concerning Estonia in the Finnish archives, the more so as during the Swedish era parts of the Finnish army, belonging to the garrisons or to the forces in the field, fought in Estonia. Material about the operative side of our wars is also to be found in the Finnish government archives. Finland was also frequently called upon to help in supplying provisions for the military operations in Estonia.

The research worker will find it also impossible to pass over the maps of the country made by the Swedes. There are some thousands of them in the Central Archives, mostly of the years 1680 and 1690; some of them are maps of the roads, dating back to the beginning of the Swedish occupation.

Of course, in the turmoil of war, a great number of villages in the eastern parts of the country were destroyed. When these villages were later on rebuilt they were given other names, especially in the Estonian language. There were also other reasons for altering the names of the villages. But whatever the reason may have been, the investigator finds great difficulty in identifying the localities named in the documents. It is here that the older maps are of very real assistance. For example, the identification of the site of the village of Jackavimorskau, mentioned in Kelch's chronicle, was very difficult, until the older maps were consulted. Then it was found to be Võmmuski.

For a very long time after its subjugation by the Russians our country was not troubled by destructive wars; it was only during the Russo-Swedish war of 1788—1790 that it was disturbed to some extent, and, later, to a still smaller extent, during the Crimean war; also though Napoleon's army temporarily occupied Kurland, it did not come up here. Even though the nation was under the yoke of the Russian military organisation, the people having to participate in Russian wars elsewhere and to fight shoulder to shoulder with the Russians, the land at the same time being heavily taxed to bear the cost of the struggle, we had peace in the country itself till the ebb and flow of the Great War again inundated the land. It must also be borne in mind that we had to feed and find quarters for the Russian army as we belonged, together with the other western provinces, to the most dangerous periphery of the Russian Empire. For this reason also great forces were quartered here. Our last traditional fortresses finally fell out of the ranks of first-class forts in the second half of the nineteenth century, though long before the World War Tallinn had become a naval base.

It is natural that such a military and political situation should find an echo in the archives and, of course, primarily in the Central Archives.

But on the eve of the Russian conquest we were still in the throes of wars and their sequel. The collections of Peter the Great's letters in the so-called General Repnin's collection and in the archives of the Governor-General form very valuable historical data for the beginning of the Northern war. The Russian academician Bochkoff (Бычковъ) began at one time a very carefully compiled edition of "Peter the Great's letters and papers". This edition of Peter's letters and papers remained unfinished notwithstanding the fact that the publication had been going on for some decades. It did not reach the year 1710. Besides the abovementioned critical edition there are also some other editions to be found, as, for instance, Golikoff's edition of the second half of the eighteenth continued into the nineteenth century. Berkh made a collection of Peter's orders and commands concerning the navy. Bartenieff and Tschechikin published Peter's letters about the Baltic countries. This collection of Peter the Great's letters in the

Central Archives is the largest to be found outside Russia. It contains letters which Bochkoff did not use; they not only concern the times to which the letters published by him refer, but there are also letters referring to later times. It is known that Bochkoff frequently had not the originals at hand but that he often had to make use of copies from such uncritical editions as Golikoff's.

The importance of Peter's letters is not confined to questions of a politico-military nature, or even to questions of military operations or organisations. They are also important from the point of view of military history because in the places occupied by the Russians it was necessary to create an internal military administration according to the need of the locality. For example, when Estonia and Livonia came under Russia in 1710, it was necessary to create both a civil and a military administration. But as our country was directly in the neighbourhood of the front, large forces were sent here and some of the towns used as naval bases, e. g., Tallinn. For information regarding all these points we have to search the Tsar's own letters and the letters of his subordinates.

The data concerning the time after Peter the Great both in the Central Archives and in our other archives are, of course, of another sort. His wars did not touch the country directly to a very great extent. Really the Russo-Swedish war of 1788—1790, was confined to unimportant encounters in Paldiski (Baltic Port), and to those near Tallinn; during the Crimean war activity was also confined to the coastal region. But we suffered by conscription, by the marching and counter-marching of the armies, by billeting in the country as well as in the towns, by the building and repairing of forts till the middle of the nineteenth century, and finally by the construction in Tallinn of a naval port in the name of Peter the Great. There is no doubt whatever that the historian of wars will have to take into consideration the letters of the Russian tsars, from Peter the Great to Alexander I in the so-called "Военная старина" (collection by the Baltic Governor-General), the protocols of the provincial governments, the records of various military establishments, and the archives of military commissions, etc.

Not only did the obligations imposed by the Great War and the resulting peril affect Estonia more than the wars following the Northern war, but the Russian Revolution and its aftermath, the coming into power of the Bolsheviks (1917—1918), the German Occupation (1918), and the subsequent Estonian War of Freedom also affected the country adversely. Of the documents in the Central Archives referring to the Bolshevik regime the following deserve attention: — the records of the Estonian Workmen and Soldiers' Executive Committee, the acts of the Revolutionary Tribunal, the Tartu Military Revolutionary Tribunal, the Võru (Verro) Military Revolutionary Tribunal, and the files of

the Narva People's Court and the Virumaa People's Court (Rakvere and Jõhvi Districts).

Of the material referring to the German Occupation, the documents of the Estonian and Livonian provincial councils, the files of the Saaremaa-Hiiumaa-Muhumaa government (1917—1918), the records of the printing office of the headquarters of the 8th Army in Tallinn, the records of the town and district heads of the occupation period, those of the police and justices of the peace, as well as those of the Central Council of Supplies are worthy of attention.

There is material about the organisation of the Estonian State in the files of the Temporary Northern Baltic Committee (1915—1917), the Tallinn Estonian League (1917), the Estonian Government Commissary and his assistants (1917—1918) and in the files concerning the militia, etc.; there is also material regarding the Provisional Government Of Estonia (1917—1918).

There is especially valuable information about the years 1918 and 1919 in the archives of the former Minister of Supplies, primarily, of course, material concerning the economical situation of that period, the ordering of goods and the equipment of the army as well as material referring to the assembling of stores for that purpose, etc. There is much that is interesting about life at the front and the connection between front and rear. Here we may also find data about smuggling. It is impossible to enumerate all the various questions about which valuable information is contained in the Central State Archives. Of course, one should not reckon the value of the abovementioned material of recent times only from the standpoint of the history of war or only from that of political history, as it belongs with perfect right to the most important of all the collections in our Central State Archives.

There is no doubt that the Estonian Central State Archives contain ample material regarding wars in Estonia. Of this material some portions are of great value. So far as availability and organisation are concerned, it has already been stated at the beginning of this article that the Superintendent of the Central State Archives and his assistants have done much that is deserving of thanks. It remains to be hoped that they will continue to work in the same spirit as heretofore.

As regards future investigations, it is desirable that attention should be paid to the history of war and that those facilities which the Central State Archives offer should be utilized. As already seen, various sections of the archives assist in special research, so that to understand a war fully it is necessary to know not only the country in which it was carried on but also the military organisations, the economical conditions, the structure of the state and society, etc., obtaining all this information from the material in the Central State Archives. This material, so far as it concerns important events in Estonian history, is abundant. There are also to

be found more particular data about material referring to Estonia in several foreign archives. The Superintendent, Mr. O. Liiv, has for this reason made himself acquainted with their contents. Research into the history of war is unquestionably connected with research into other branches of history, and the data used for the latter are frequently necessary for the investigator of the former, though he may use them for his own ends, approaching them from another point of view and using his own methods. We have already seen that data from the archives of the Consistory are frequently necessary for the investigator into military history, citing as an example the history of the reformation in Ingermannland which pursued aims quite at variance with ecclesiastical ideas. These aims were the inculcation of Swedish methods of thought as well as the tightening of the connection between Sweden and Ingermannland in order to organise the better defence of the latter. The Russo-Swedish encounters in the last-named country prove that the Swedish measures were founded on good grounds.

From all the abovesaid it is clear that all archives form, as it were, one whole, in which the separate departments are of mutual assistance.

Eesti sõja-ajaloo uurimine ja Riigi Keskarhiiv.

Eesti geopoliitilise asendi tõttu on korduvad sõjad tugevasti mõjutanud maa poliitilist, sotsiaalset ja kultuurilist arengut ebasoodsas suunas. Seda eriti Muinas-Eesti vabadussõda 13. s. algul, siis pikk sõjaperiood 16. s. keskelt kuni 17. s. esimese pooleni ja lõpuks Suure Põhjasõja ajastu. Need sündmused on aga väärt, et ajaloolased neid põhjalikumalt uuriksid algallikate abil, mis asuvad arhiivides ja seda enam, mida lähemale jõuame tänapäevale.

Riigi Keskarhiivis, väiksemate linna-arhiivide kõrval, säilib sõja-ajalooliselt väärtuslikum trükkimata materjalide kogu. See materjal esineb peamiselt Liivi- ja Eestimaa rootsiaegsete kindralkuberneride arhiivides 16. s. kuni Põhjasõjani (incl.) vastavalt maa-alale, kus aset leidsid sõjalised sündmused. Uurija võib siit leida väärtuslikke andmeid sõjavägede moonastamise ja komplekteerimise, aga ka puht operatiivsete ja mitmesuguste tagala küsimuste kohta. Ei puudu ka andmeid puht eesti väeühikute — nn. maamiilitsa kohta. Ka Riigi Keskarhiivis säilivast Eestimaa rüütelkonna ja Eestimaa konsistooriumi arhiivist võib uurija leida mõningaidki väärtuslikke sõja-ajaloolisi andmeid, nagu maa pastorite rakendamine sõjalise luure teenistusse jne.

Pääle Riigi Keskarhiivi leidub sõja-ajaloolist materjali, peamiselt küll lokaalse tähendusega, veel linnade arhiivides, eriti Tallinnas. Samuti leidub seda nende võõraste riikide arhiivides, kes kord on valitsenud meie maad või siin sõdinud, nagu Rootsi,

Poola, Taani, Vene ning Saksa, milledest Eesti ajaloolaste poolt on enim uuritud Rootsi arhiive.

Tuleb eriti mainida ka Riigi Keskarhiivis säilivaid sõja-ajalooliselt väga väärtuslikke rootsiaegseid maakaartide kogusid peamiselt 1680-ndaist ja 1690-ndaist aastaist.

Vene valitsuse ajal kuni 1917. a. revolutsioonini tuli Eestimaal täita oma osa Vene armee komplekteerimisel ja moonastamisel, millest on säilinud ka arhiivides vastav aines. Ka Saksa okupatsioon ja Eesti Vabadussõda ei ole möödunud, jätmata ainest Riigi Keskarhiivile, mis nüüd asjatundliku korralduse ja arhiivi personaali pideva töö järeldusel on kergesti kättesaadav uurijaile. Eriti tõhusat abi annavad R. Keskarhiivi poolt koostatud ja osalt avaldatud kataloogid.

ARCHIVES AND THE TEACHING OF HISTORY.

By A. Oinas.

Of all the scientific subjects connected with archives history has naturally to be mentioned first, for, although the former does not offer material only to the latter in the narrow sense of the word, nevertheless it is impossible to deny the frequent points of contact between the historian and his archives. It is not without interest to note how historians have widened their sphere of operations. Hitherto archives have only supplied data to research workers but now they are being drawn more and more within the scope of university studies. The logical development of this process is that the teaching of history in the schools will also be affected by this interest in the archives. Such an interest in the original sources of the texts and their contents is already being taken by teachers of history. The historical reader, a collection of sources, has already found its way, more or less, into all schools. Many teachers now base their lessons on the editions of original documents especially simplified to meet the needs of the schools. Many even go so far as to make the historical reader the corner stone of their teaching [1]), others use it more cautiously.

Regarding the teaching of history in Estonian schools by the historical reader, J. Adamson [2]) at the second congress of teachers of history enunciated the following principles: the reader is to be used 1) chiefly as an illustration to make the subject clearer, 2) as a document proving to the pupils that something really happened, 3) in a lesser degree for lessons by the laboratory method, for essays etc.

This is not the place to criticize the separate motives that induce the modern teacher to devote a considerable part of the lesson to the text of documents as given later on in the reader. It is clear that the study of the original text strengthens first of all the interest of the pupils, varies the teaching and makes it more intensive. The teaching of history is on account of its own character inclined to excessive repetition and permits the employment of the basic ideas and methods of the industrial school

[1]) W. Schremmer, Der neue Geschichtsunterricht. Berlin 1920, p. 87. O. Heinze, Geschichtsunterricht im Geiste d. Arbeitsschule. Harz 1922, p. 33.

[2]) „Kasvatus“ 1927, nr. 10, p. 472.

just as easily as any other subject. The process of getting to know the sources should increase the pupil's own activity; on making acquaintance with the contents of the original documents he is enabled to compare his own deductions from them with what he has learnt or is still learning. These originals awaken the pupil's imagination, force him to be scientific to a certain degree, and develop his analytical and synthetical faculties.

The problem that remains now is the question whether it is possible to put a limit to the text of the reader. Thus it may be possible to press still more authentic material in the form of the original documents themselves into the service of the teaching of history.

The text of the reader is a copy of the original document, more or less exact and more or less freely reproduced. But this is not the important point. The important thing is that the text is in any case an anaemic copy. It is a copy only of the abstract part of the contents. In this way the pupil gets to know only a part of the document, only the abstract portion, being forced to draw his own conclusions. But he has no idea of the whole.

And what he does not learn is very much. This remainder is the reserve of emotional energy hidden in the original.

The spiritual impulses given by archive documents are so much the more far-reaching for the reason that they strongly influence the pupil's emotional life, in which respect they offer greater advantages than the text-book or the historical reader. Genuine century-old documents breathe the very spirit of history which will undoubtedly conquer the pupil, as something that hitherto has been to him only an abstract idea becomes concrete. Such a document also affects his mental life, though in a lesser degree, for, even though it be a single copy or too far from reality, the pupil has till now had no idea of it and it finds him predisposed to absorb the knowledge given, thus enabling the teacher to use it again later on during the lesson. In any case, a sight of the documents and acquaintance with them are most important factors in arousing the interest of the pupils, especially the older ones, in the past.

By means of such emotional stimuli the contents of the archives increase the pupil's knowledge in a positive sense. Many an event, date, historical personage and the story connected with him and similar details fix themselves automatically in the student's mind, making it easier for him to recall the facts than it would be with the help of the text-book merely. Those teachers, who visited the exhibition of German documents of the Reformation times in the German Government archives in 1921, make no mistake when they assert that one such visit is worth many of the usual history lessons [3]).

[3]) W. Lippert, Archivausstellung. Archivalische Zeitschrift III, 4, München 1928, pp. 110—124.

In special cases, the effect of first-hand acquaintance with archive documents as the raw material of historical research may be the decisive factor in the choice of a profession by a maturer pupil. He not only gets a fairly clear picture of the sort and quality of the material but at the same time acquires some idea of the demands made by historical research. For this reason he is enabled to take a more scientific standpoint for or against history as his future speciality. At the same time he gets a clear idea of the demands the study of history will make upon him, e. g., in languages, and he can begin in good time to prepare himself. Hitherto young students have had a false conception of research work in history, either being terrified at what they consider insurmountable difficulties, or going to the other extreme and undervaluing the hardships to be overcome.

On the other hand, from the point of view of the archives, it is desirable to make them accessible to as many pupils as possible so that they can acquaint the broad masses of the public with the real worth and importance of these old documents. What could be better than to instil into the minds of the growing intelligentsia the idea that great spiritual riches, which offer exhaustive material to the interested research worker and which must be treated with the utmost care as they are irreplaceable, are hidden in archive documents? This idea has not yet become common among the educated classes. The importance of archives is not publicly denied — that would be to confess oneself an ignoramus — but it is difficult to aver that the average educated person is convinced in his heart of their true worth.

Of course, these are only special cases, cited in order that the public at large may truly estimate the necessity of preserving archives, and although it is just these special cases that are most important, nevertheless it must not be forgotten that the real appreciation of the worth of archive documents is a guarantee of the growth of respect for family papers and is favourable to the formation and care of family archives.

Hitherto school-going children have made acquaintance with the archives in two ways. a) By visits under the supervision of the teacher to the archive library where an employee has shown them the most interesting objects. b) By visits to the various archive exhibitions which are being organised by the Central State Archives' establishments, where again an employee has given explanations.

It is to be noticed that the teacher plays an absolutely passive role, being replaced by the archivist, who does not know the level of the pupils intelligence, who has no idea of their concrete knowledge and who has not the faintest conception of what the teacher has been emphasizing during his lessons. Owing to these circumstances he can only rarely direct his explanations into the right channel. These class excursions do nothing to systematize or deepen the pupil's knowledge. In going from room to room the

pupil only sees documents of various periods unconnected with one another. Besides this, crowded as the children are between the shelves, not every pupil succeeds in getting a sight of the documents, but is forced to content himself with a view of the titles on the backs of the volumes till it is time to depart. The impression left on his mind is that there may be something interesting in all this mass of paper but nothing more. He does not carry away with him any positive knowledge which might be exploited later on in his lessons. The emotional impulses given by the sight of the documents die out for lack of fuel. No doubt such excursions cannot do any harm to the teaching of history, and in default of anything better it is necessary to resign oneself to them, but their positive results are very small.

The matter becomes a little more complicated if we look at it from the point of view of the archives. In the first place the excursion attains its objects better — it gives a certain though very superficial idea of the archives, of their range and the most important objects of the collection. But the matter also has its undesirable side. The too frequent taking out and putting back of the documents in the course of a long time are very detrimental to them and might perceptibly ruin them. Further, losses might occur owing to the difficulty of control when all the visitors are not gathered together in one place. Finally, it must not be forgotten that it is undesirable to let the public at large know the exact location of some of the more important documents.

The second method of acquainting pupils with archives, viz, excursions to archive exhibitions, is better. Here the pupil is given a firm selection intended to increase his knowledge and awaken his interest. The difficulty lies in the fact that it is impossible to arrange such exhibitions frequently. From the teacher's point of view it is impossible to rely on them as they are still special events. On the other hand, such exhibitions are always meant for larger circles of people; they cannot be arranged only with an eye to the special needs of school children. They find here things connected with the periods which interest them and which they have been learning; the contours of the subject are not changed. But the great number of exhibits wearies the pupils, and the objections stated above apply in this case also to the demonstrator's explanations. Therefore, even if exhibitions meant for the general public were more frequently organised, they still would not, from the teacher's point of view, offer so much as they might. Consequently it is necessary to organise exhibitions to which none of the abovementioned objections would apply.

That means the organisation of s p e c i a l e x h i b i t i o n s f o r s c h o o l c h i l d r e n with the single purpose of aiding the teaching of history, making the exhibition at once both more illustrative and more comprehensible. But in order to obtain the best possible results, the exhibitions must fulfil certain conditions.

A *sine qua non* is the active participation of the teachers themselves in the exhibition, all the explanations being given by them. For this reason they should first acquaint themselves with the exhibition before taking their pupils there for a visit. Some teachers have already used this method and have obtained good results. We might go still farther and say that the teachers should assist in organising the exhibition, in the work of co-ordinating the theme and the exhibits. The active work, of course, should be left to the archivist, but the teachers should give their opinions about the material, registers, etc. and call attention to omissions before the exhibition is opened.

It is not necessary to go at length into the reasons why the teachers should be the only lecturers. The thing is self-evident, for only in this way can the visit to an exhibition acquire the broader characteristics of the history lesson.

The writer would like to draw the attention of the reader to the fact that such visits have their negative sides too. Just as a botanical garden in spite of its size is unable to give a picture true to nature in every respect, or a zoo a representation of the wild animals in their natural state, so an archive exhibition does not give a picture of the period it deals with in its historically correct proportions, even though the deviation from the truth may be unimportant. The small number of documents and their accidental preservation put their seal on the incompleteness of the exhibition. The character of the material itself, reconstructing the period on the basis of documents, is like a mosaic, composed of varicoloured pieces of stone; and as the latter cannot, in spite of its many hues, be compared with an oil-painting for clarity of impression, so an exhibition composed of single documents cannot convey an idea of the period in question with the same exactitude as a description in words. Some incidents are inevitably emphasized while others are passed over in silence. An unenlightened and uncritical hearer can easily come to wrong conclusions. The principal problem of the lecturer, therefore, is to see that he does not overstep the historical truth, as the teacher is the one who knows the extent of the pupils' knowledge and their manner of thinking and only he has any idea of what may mislead them.

As regards the contents of the exhibition, it should be kept in mind that the pupil should be given an opportunity to assist intellectually by translating some of the exhibits, which ought to be of the period which he has just been taught in school and of which he has already acquired a certain perspective, although some teachers recommend acquaintance with the archives first.

The document, treating of familiar events or personages, rouses associations in the pupil's mind and heightens his interest in that part of the archives which has been unknown to him till now. The pupil should be given an opportunity of acquainting himself pretty thoroughly with the documents, for which purpose he should be supplied with a catalogue to which explanations and

translations might be added; the pupil can read the easier texts for himself. In analysing the contents the teacher will have many favourable opportunities to arouse the attention and activity of the pupils and to direct the latter into the proper channels. Therefore it follows that the exhibition should not be too-overpowering, too kaleidoscopic or too tiring. *Non multa sed multum!* The size of the exhibition depends a great deal upon the time to be spent in seeing it. Judging *a priori* the number of documents on view should not be much over thirty. The importance of the contents should also be taken into consideration as some must be dwelt on longer than others and may have longer translations. In such cases the number of exhibits should be reduced. The objects should be set up separately so that they are visible to all the pupils at once and enable the latter to concentrate their attention.

Some of the most vital questions are these: for what schools is the exhibition to be organised? For the primary or middle schools and secondary schools? If the latter, is the exhibition to be for the lower or the higher classes, or both?

Let it be said at once that the organisation of an exhibition for primary schools is not worth while as the pupils do not know enough history or any foreign language. For these reasons their interest is not great enough, besides which the documents appeal neither to their intellects nor their feelings. The older pupils may be influenced by one thing or another and can compare their abstract ideas with the concrete as exemplified by the archive documents, whereas to the younger pupils, thinking only in concrete terms, the documents mean no more than any other object.

The organisation of such exhibitions for the lower classes of the middle schools and secondary schools is also beset with difficulties. The paucity of the material and its onesidedness makes the value of an exhibition questionable. An exception may be made in favour of Tallinn, where material about the Middle Ages is fairly abundant in the Municipal Archives. The older documents suffer from two drawbacks — illegibility and unintelligibility, although a good catalogue might help a great deal. Although the Tartu Municipal Archives do not lack old material, yet the quantity is so small that continuous exhibitions can be organised only from the archives of the Swedish era. In the smaller towns of Estonia the position is still more difficult, as the archives do not go further back than the foundation of the town. In Narva or Pärnu it might still be possible to illustrate the Swedish era, but elsewhere a beginning has to be made from Russian times if the exhibition is not to be limited to a single document of the earlier times. In short, we come down to the fact that the organisation of archive exhibitions is of greater success when arranged for senior classes of secondary schools — especially for the humanitarian section.

W. Lippert [4]) thinks it undesirable to demonstrate the periods

[4]) Lippert, op. cit., pp. 110—124.

of stagnation. It might be true, generally speaking, but we need not pay so much attention to this statement as they do in Germany, more especially from the exhibition point of view. We have enough hidden drama in our periods of stagnation which it is easy enough to discover with the help of the reading-pieces. Lippert's opinion is comprehensible because it not only emphasizes the instructive side of the archival exhibition but also the need of arousing a patriotic sentiment in the onlooker. He therefore tries to bring to life just those epochs which are favourable to the growth of national feelings. Although the purpose is praiseworthy, it is necessary to be careful in the choice of the means. We might be misled, as is clearly proved by Lippert himself, who found it possible in his exhibition of the Thirty Years' War to retaliate on the French for slandering the Germans in the Great War of 1914 on account of the atrocities committed in Belgium.

Besides the quantity of material, another factor in the choice of themes is the number of times the pupils of any given class can visit an exhibition. Several variations are possible — with frequent visits the themes may be more specialised; with rarer visits they should be more general. These rarer visits which might be made at the end of the school year could be so arranged as to give a general view of the period studied if the condition of the archives permits, while the number of exhibits should be increased. More frequent visits would give the pupils an opportunity to absorb more knowledge. The exhibition would be the culminating point of the year's work, forming a framework into which the other parts of the course would fit themselves.

The Central State Archives have made possible a number of different exhibitions dealing with the Swedish times. We might mention in passing such themes as: The Position of the Peasants in Swedish Times; the Relations of the Swedish Government to the Peasants; the Reduction of the Estates; Military Affairs of the Swedish Period; the Northern War in Estonia; Serfdom in the XVIII Century; the Emancipation of the Serfs; the Russification of Estonia under Alexander III; the Question of Education in the Estonian Language during the Russian Era, etc.

The combined problem of the Estonian Cultural Archives and the Central State Archives should be the demonstration of documents relating to our renaissance, though we really come into contact with literary history here. The teachers and superintendents of the archives should co-ordinate their activities in order to avoid parallelisms. It should also be possible to arrange exhibitions dealing with civics and economics.

In order to further the aims of the exhibition and avoid gaps, the organizer might permit himself greater freedom in certain respects. He might insert among the exhibits law-books, seals, models, engravings, etc., and even prepare graphic schemes of judicial processes, office arrangements and so on. Of course,

these last should not be numerous as they would otherwise spoil the general effect. One should be especially careful with the engravings and models as they might easily push the archive documents entirely into the background. It would, perhaps, be better to put them into an entirely separate room if one cannot do without them.

Three elements play an important part in the organisation of such exhibitions — documents, arrangements and premises. We have already discussed the first of these. The centre of gravity in the second of these requirements is whether the teachers of history find the educative exhibition desirable and whether they agree to play an active role in it. As regards the rooms the archive authorities themselves should choose premises to answer all the requirements of the occasion.

To sum up. It is no secret that the organisation of educational exhibitions is connected with difficulties, but these are not insurmountable. Success is worth striving for both by archivists and teachers; and although it may seem to be beyond the scope of the former, who, if not the archivist, should be more interested in uniting the past with the present? What could be a more suitable form of investment of the spiritual capital accumulated on the dusty shelves of the archivist than the development of the mental capacities of youth?

Arhiiv ja ajaloo-õpetus.

Seni on arhiiv pakkunud andmeid ajaloo uurimisele. Kõige viimasel ajal võib tähele panna, kuidas arhiiv rööbiti sellele astub üha enam ka ülikooli ajaloostuudiumi teenistusse. Protsessi loogiline areng on, et järgmises faasis ka ajaloo-õpetus koolis huvi hakkab tundma arhiivide vastu.

Moodsas ajalooõpetuses on seni allikmaterjalina rakendamist leidnud trükitud ajaloo-lugemikud. Kohtades, kus see võimalik, tuleks abiks võtta ka autentseid ürikuid. Viimastel on lugemikuga võrreldes see lisaväärtus, et nad suudavad õpilast emotsionaalselt rohkem mõjutada ja õpetust konkretiseerida. Arhivaalide nägemine mõjutab õpilase tunde-elu ja äratab temas pieteeti algupärase ürikmaterjali kui seesuguse vastu. Muidugi rikastab arhivaali sisu õpilast vahenditult ka uute positiivsete teadmistega.

Õpilaste tutvustamine arhiiviga arhiivi magasiiniruumide külastamise näol pakub õpilastele ajaloo-õpetuse seisukohalt vähe, kuna siin seletusteandjaks on arhiiviametnik, kes lähemalt ei tunne õpilaste teadmiste taset ega nende mõttekäiku. Samuti ei ole eriti tulemusrikas üldiste arhivaalide näituste külastamine õpilaste ekskursioonide poolt, kus seletusteandjaks on samuti arhiiviametnik.

Ajaloo-õpetuse seisukohalt tuleb soovitavaks lugeda koolide jaoks eri näituste korraldamist. Nende korraldamisel peaksid

eksponaatide valikul ja regestide valmistamisel kaasa töötama ka ajaloo-õpetajad, kes oleksid ka seletusteandjaiks õpilasile näituste külastamisel — igaüks oma õpilastele.

Sellised näitused võiksid aset leida kuni 2 korda aastas ja oleksid mõeldud eriti gümnaasiumi viimaste klasside õpilastele. Nende korraldamiseks ei puudu reaalsed väljavaated eriti suuremates linnades.

THE ARCHIVES OF THE SUPREME LAND COURT OF ESTONIA TILL 1710.

By A. Perandi.

In the present short survey it is possible to give only a very scanty review of the archives of the Supreme Land Court of Estonia, from the beginning to the end of the Swedish era. The records are not yet quite arranged and at the same time it has not been exactly ascertained whether some documents belong to the archives of the Estonian Nobility or to the archives of the Supreme Land Court. Owing to limitations of space the formation of the Estonian Supreme Land Court as a state judicial organisation can be touched upon only in general. Its tasks also, so far as these were based on a single series of archives and on the short history of the archives themselves, can only be surveyed in a cursory manner, stopping a little longer only on those arrangements which were made in recent times by the keepers of the judiciary records of the Estonian Nobility.

The first concrete data about the Supreme Land Court are found in Waldemar Eric's Feudal Law of 1315. Articles 44 and 45 speak of a council which the Danish King had established in Estonia under his captain [1]). Besides the abovementioned there occur in the document the denominations *consiliarii, consiliarii terrae, Königliche Räthe, Landesrath.* The number of councillors usually reached 12 the head of the council was the king's captain.

According to Waldemar-Eric's Feudal Law, the king's council was a court of appeal. Its decisions were final [2]). The code mentioned also defined the order of judicial proceedings in the sense that the councillors could come to a decision only when more than half of the members were present [3]). Further, in the same Feudal Law the general order of judicial proceedings is defined though the king's council is not specially mentioned again [4]).

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[1]) F. G. von Bunge, Altlivlands Rechtsbücher, Leipzig 1879.

[2]) Art. 44: „Alle ordele, de beschulden werden von dem rechte, de schal man teen vor den rat darsulves, den de konink dar gesettet heft. § 2. Wat de delet unde vindet, dat schal stede sin."

[3]) Art. 45: „Wor de rat nicht altosamende is, wor er meer is ein, wen de helfte, de mogen ordel steden."

[4]) Art. 43—60.

According to Waldemar-Eric's instructions, the council was a purely judicial institution without any administrative functions. In the course of time, however, the king's councillors appropriated to themselves also the execution of administrative tasks which was the result of the increase of their influence compared with that of the local Danish officials, and the formation of an independent political force represented by the Harju-Viru nobility, whose leading members became councillors [5]).

Proceedings in court in the Middle Ages were oral [6]). Lack of space permits one to touch upon judicial proceedings only so far as the changes appearing therein influenced the formation of an archive and the development of its series. At those oral proceedings, where the defendant and the plaintiff presented their defence and complaint by word of mouth, the judging also was done orally, and no record would be formed. Court proceedings, however, later on developed and, mostly towards the end of the times of the Order, changed over more and more frequently into writing [7]). This tendency was the cause of the formation of archives. First of all there arose the need for fixing the legal decisions in a proper form. Thus, of the written material concerning court proceedings in the Supreme Land Court of the times of the Order, we find only the decisions of the County Councillors. These are the decisions which were given by the court to the parties concerned and as such they did not form a part of the archives of the Supreme Land Court. However, as mentioned before, the County Councillors fulfilled besides judicial functions also a number of administrative functions as the executive organ of the Harju-Viru nobility. It must be remembered that in those times there was not made such a difference between the executive and judicial departments as nowadays; the first timid steps of this may be noticed only in the middle of the 17th century, and therefore the administrative archives cannot be separated from the judicial archives.

Of this period we find in the archives of the Supreme Land Court of Estonia only the privileges given to the Harju-Viru nobility, which really are the letters received by the King's councillors with regard to administration. Note should be taken here of

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[5]) A. Perandi, researches at present in manuscript — Proper proceedings in the civil jurisdiction of the Supreme Land Court of Estonia in the Swedish Times. Part III. Particulars of the proceedings.

[6]) With regard to the court proceedings of the times of the Order, see Dr. Friedrich Georg von Bunge, Geschichte des Gerichtswesens und Gerichtsverfahrens in Liv-, Est- und Curland, Reval 1874, pp. 1—163. — O. Schmidt, Das Verfahren vor dem Manngerichte in Bürgerlichen Rechtsstreitigkeiten zur Zeit der bischöflichen und Ordensherrschaft in Livland, Dorpat 1865. — Dionysios Fabri, Formulare procuratorum, after Bunge's edition Altlivlands Rechtsbücher, Leipzig 1879.

[7]) This and the following circumstances concerning the development of the arguments during Court proceedings caused the author to make the research described in this article.

the fact that not all the documents of the Danish times and those of the times of the Order, which at present are preserved in the archives of the Estonian Nobility, belong to the series of the archives of the abovementioned Supreme Land Court; the documents belonging to institutions which in their time worked independently and whose archives after the close of the institutions got into the archives of the nobility form an exception, for instance the privileges given to the nunnery of St. Michael at Tallinn, etc.

The development of legal proceedings in the Supreme Land Court in the following period forms the era of transition from the legal proceedings of the times of the Order to the legal proceedings of the Swedish era, which lasted from the end of the times of the Order till the first decades of the 17th century. At those times the Supreme Land Court was known under the names of the Royal Vice-Governor and Councillors *(Königliche Stathaltter undt Rethen)*, Court of the Nobles *(Rittergericht)*, the Vice-governor and the County Councillors *(Stadhaltter vndt Landt Rethen)*, the Royal President and the County Councillors *(Königl. Praesident vnd landreten)*. Already in the law proceedings described by the Syndic of the Order, Dionysius F a b e r, which happened towards the end of the times of the Order and which was made more complicated by the instructions, the possibility of presenting to the judge a written complaint and defence, instead of the former oral complaint and defence, whereby the written pleadings remained in the hands of the court, is admitted. During the period described the delivery of the claim and defence orally in the court was abolished and they had to be presented in a properly written manner. The same development happened to the answer of the defendant and to the second explanation of the plaintiff and defendant — the counterpleas and rejoinders. Besides these records of the law suit which had to be presented in written form already at the end of the period described and during the beginning of the Swedish times, protocols of the whole proceedings before the court, which hitherto had been done mostly by word of mouth, had to be presented also in writing. The protocols were written into a bound book, where letters presented at the process and the decisions of the court were also registered. In the same book was also recorded the activity of the County Councillors in the execution of administrative functions — everything in chronological order, just as it happened. Many years in succession were entered into one book till the book was full. This series of protocols of the Supreme Land Court form the next phase of development in the archives of the Supreme Land Court. The formation of this series is due, besides the development of the contents of the law proceedings, also to the fact of the appointment of a learned jurist as secretary to the Supreme Land Court. It coincides with the beginning of a more generally intensive legal life in Estonia which happened towards the end of the times of the Order. The culminating point is the compo-

sition of the "red book" in 1546, which among other things was carried out by the secretary of the Supreme Land Court on the instructions of the County Councillors. To a certain extent the appearance and fullness of the protocol books depended on the secretaries, so that many protocols were named after the corresponding secretary.

The series of protocols begins with the year 1492 and lasts with some intervals till the year 1709. They are numbered in Roman figures, though, according to all signs this numeration did not take place at the time of the formation of the archives, but was the result of an arrangement of later times.

A rough copy of the decisions of the court and of the law proceedings was entered first of all in a bound volume, which formed a series of concept-protocols. Later the concept-protocols were engrossed into the protocol book for clean copies. The engrossing of the concept-protocols very often was not done immediately after their composition but only after some time. On account of that it sometimes happened in the first half of the 17th century that the concept-protocols of the past year had not been yet engrossed into the book for clean copies, when it was already necessary to engross the protocols of the new year. In that case there were left empty pages in the book for the protocols of the past year where it was intended to enter the missing protocols later on, but this in some cases was left undone. This also explains the frequent occurrence of the fact that in some years there are found only single protocols and that those of the next year start only after a number of blank pages.

As there exists no register whatever of the Estonian Supreme Land Court there are quoted here some of the older protocols which have become prominent in hitherto existing literature.

Protocol book N I 1492—1548 contains mostly court sentences (402 sentences), which are printed in a High German translation after sentence N 370, Brieflade I Dänische und Ordenszeit. It bears the name — *altes Protocoll.*

After the year 1548 there comes a bigger interval in the series of the protocols of the Supreme Land Court as the next protocol, N II, the so-called "brown protocol", evidently after the brown binding of the book, begins only from the years 1585—1589. This interval falls during the period when Estonia came under Swedish rule, in connection with which there happened long wars, which were not without influence on court proceedings. Of course, it is difficult to decide whether, during the period 1549—1584, the Supreme Land Court did not meet at all, or whether the protocols of those times got lost, though this loss should have occurred already before the 17th century as the *collectanea* of Moritz B r a n d i s, the composition of which really happened round about the year 1600, as well as Ph. C r u s i u s's Laws of the Nobility and the Country, which was got ready in the year 1650, are not mentioned in the protocols of the corresponding years. Protocol

book II of 1585—1589 contains at the beginning on page 3 and pages 5—7 two writings without a date which are printed, although with faults, in Monumenta Livoniae Antiquae III. — In Moritz Brandis's "Ritter-Rechte des Fürstenthumbs Ehsten" pp. 94—97 under the title "Ordnung des gehegten Gerichts" on page 10 there is an announcement of the vice-governor, the councillors and the judges concerning the beginning of the court sessions (the court decisions themselves are missing), dated 1573, Die Joannis Baptistae „Auf gemeinem Landtage". Blank pages follow this and only on page 22 begin the decisions of the Court of the Nobility in 1585.

Protocol N III 1591—1593, named *das schmale Protocoll* [8]) in I. H. Riesenkampf's Marginal Notes on the Nobility and Country Laws and in Brieflade, contains the protocols of the session of the Court of the Nobility and the decisions — part of the sentences of this as well as of the preceding protocols are printed in Brieflade II.

Protocol N IV 1593 has on its title-page the inscription "Protocoll vndt Verzeichnuß Allerhandt sachen, so in Zeitt meines wehrenden Dinstes bey der Ritterschafftt deß Furstentumbs Esten in LiffLandt, fürgeloffen, sampt richtigen AbCopeyungen; deren schrifften die ich vff beuhell der H: Räthe, concipiret vndt geschrieben habe. Angefangen den 24 Julij Ao [etc.] 93... Durch mich Mauritium Brandiß Ritterschafft Scr. [etc.] — Brieflade II is called Moritz Brandis's oldest protocol [9]).

Protocol N V 1594—1597 according to Paucker's data was written by Moritz Brandis, where it is called Moritz Brandis's II protocol. In the Nobility and Country laws and in Moritz Brandis's *collectanea* it is simply called Moritz Brandis's protocol. Extracts are printed in Paucker's Mon. Liv. ant. III p. 222 ff. and in Brieflade II N 15 ff.

Protocol N VI 1598—1603 has the title "Acta die sich verlauffen haben vff der Ritterschafft zusammenkunfft Anno 1598., item 99. Item anno 1600. 601. 602. 603." According to Paucker it is, like protocol N 5, considered to be written by Moritz Brandis and is called Moritz Brandis's III protocol. The fact that Gerhard Lode in his book on law, which is going to be mentioned farther on, calls it Moritz Brandis's narrow protocol, speaks also in favour of this assumption.

Protocol N VII is, according to Paucker, also considered as being by Moritz Brandis and is called Moritz Brandis's IV protocol. It contains only copies of the letters sent and received by the assembly of the County Councillors and as such belongs really

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[8]) E. Pabst und Baron R. v. Toll, Ehst- und Livländische Brieflade II, 1 p. 112. Johann Philipp Gustav Ewers, Des Herzogthums Ehsten Ritter- und Land-Rechte, Dorpat 1821, I, 8, 7.

[9]) Brieflade II, N 137 and 138. — Cf. Dr. Carl Julius Albert Paucker Moritz Brandis's "Chronik", Mon. Liv. ant. III, p. XI.

to the archives of the Estonian Nobility rather than to the archives of the Supreme Land Court. Some letters are printed in Brieflade II N 251 ff.

Protocol N VIII 1610—1617 is, according to Paucker and Lode's statute book, called Johannes Eylerdt's or also Elert's protocol.

Protocol N IX 1617—1621 bears the inscription "Landt-prothocollvm Vndt Allerley Nottwendige verzeichnuss was sich bey der loblichen Ritter vndt landtschafft Des Fürstenthumbs Ehesten von Anno Ein Tausent Sechshundert vnd Siebenzehen des ersten monatstages Julij so wohl ausser- Alse auch Innerhalb gerichts hatt zugetragen wie alhier folgendes klerlich vndt ordentlich verzeichnet soll gefunden werden, vndt durch mich Henricum Radingium dieser landtschafft bestalten Secretarjum alles wie folget ordentlich Verzeichnet worden." It contains, besides the protocols of the Supreme Land Court, also the decisions of the Lower Court as well as correspondence and protocols with regard to administration.

Protocol N X 1624 has on its cover the title "Johan Elers Protokoll" and was kept by Johan (Johannes) Elert; it contains on pages 4—12 decisions of the Lower Court and on p. 15, besides, protocols of the Supreme Land Court.

Protocol N XI 1625—1633 has written on its cover the title "Hermanni Witten Protocoll"; it contains on p. 3 the decrees of the Lower Court and on p. 9 protocols of the Supreme Land Court.

All those protocol-books of the Supreme Land Court mentioned hitherto are not registered. The next protocol, N XII A. 1634—1642 is registered in the archives of the Estonian Nobility as the oldest protocol of the nobility (A. I. 1). Of course, this is an accidental occurrence. Organically, it belongs to the series of protocols of the Supreme Land Court.

Among the protocols of the archives of the nobility there are registered also N. XIII 1647—1651 and N XIV 1652 and 1653 (A. I. 3 and A. I. 4).

As already mentioned above, during the transitional stage of the law courts, when oral legal proceedings were being changed over into written ones, there came into being written letters of the law proceedings, at first alternating with pleadings by word of mouth, but later on compulsory. Therefore at that period there should have come into being a new kind of document which should have consisted of the abovementioned pleadings. But yet we do not find such in the existing archives of the Supreme Land Court. Of course, it is impossible to explain this deficiency in the present state of the archives, since the collection has been in so many places, its parts separated, and since it is impossible to be sure whether the whole collection of the archives of the Supreme Land Court is in the Central State Archives. Nevertheless, it seems to be certain that the principle of having everything in writing had

not yet so deeply dominated the law proceedings that the pleadings entered in the Supreme Land Court were found worthy of preservation, at least towards the end of the times of the Order, and, possibly, also during the beginning of the Swedish era in the 16th century.

It is necessary to draw attention to the fact that also the decrees of the Lower Court of the country, which institution was established probably in 1617, were entered into the protocols of the Supreme Land Court.

The second half of the 17th century brought a change in the series of the protocols. As mentioned before, till that time there had not been made a difference between the judicial and the administrative functions. Judicial matters as well as discussions of the administrative matters of the country by the nobility took place at the same meetings, which were therefore called Court Days (*Dingeltag, Gerichtstag*) as well as Diets or gatherings of the nobility (*Landtag, Zusammenkunft der Ritterschaft*). However, in the course of time, in the 17th century the difference between justice and administration had already penetrated the understanding; at first this was reflected in the separation of the protocols of the Court from others in the book, and from the year 1669 special protocols of court proceedings were kept. From this year the hitherto united series of protocols of the Supreme Land Court and of the nobility were divided into two: protocols of the Supreme Land Court and protocols of the nobility. This division of the protocols of the Supreme Land Court and the nobility into two parts had really a still greater significance: from this time on we can consider the existence of independent archives of the Estonian Nobility, as before that they were organically indivisible from the archives of the Supreme Land Court.

During the Swedish times jurisdiction in the Supreme Land Court arrived more or less at its final stage in the first half of the 17th century. Pleadings, the presentation of which had already been made compulsory, became an exact fixed form, the non-observation of which rendered them null and void and might also have led to the imposition of a fine on the guilty. The summons to court, which was a duty of the interested parties and which was carried out by means of a written document — a citation — one copy of which was sent to the defendant with the observation of due formalities, the other being presented to the court, was just as formal. The means of evidence and the method of evidence had also changed fundamentally in comparison with the times of the Order. The principal means of obtaining evidence during the times of the Order — the oath — had now only a secondary importance; the method of taking evidence had undergone a cardinal change, while instead of the right of confirmation, where the only question was as to which side should be given the right to testify under oath the truth of its asseveration, the burden of confirmation now fell on the side which made a

positive asseveration disputed by its opponents. Documents and the deposition of witnesses had played an important part among the means of evidence; now the questions put to the witnesses had again to be fixed in writing. Thus we see that in the course of legal proceedings the preservation of all those documents without which a trial was inconceivable became imperative. This preservation was carried out by collecting all written matters concerning a case, and thus there came into being a new branch of the archives of the Supreme Land Court — the files. According to their contents they completely correspond to our ideas of files, though as regards their external form, the papers belonging to each file were not stitched together, but were kept in loose sheaves between one cover on which was noted the names of the parties to the suit.

It was just this fact of keeping the pages of the files loose that made it possible in the intricate fate of the archives for some pages to get lost from between their covers and get into other ones.

Some of the papers which really should have been in the files of the Supreme Land Court were found even in the archives of the Governor-General of Estonia in the Swedish times. Possibly they got there by accident, as during the German occupation both the archives of the Swedish Governor-General of Estonia and those of the nobility were kept in the same rooms and in some way, during the period of disorder, the archives might have got mixed up. But on the other hand it is certain that a part of the pleadings and private petitions addressed to the Supreme Land Court was found in the archives of the Governor-General already during normal times. This may be explained by the fact that the highest Swedish authority in Tallinn, the vice-governor, governor and later on the governor-general, was at the same time also the president of the Supreme Land Court of the country. As the Supreme Land Court met only during the sessions, which lasted from two to three months a year, a part of the correspondence and the private petitions were sent to the office of the Governor-General, being addressed to him as the president of the Supreme Land Court of the country. Secondly, the Governor-General also personally executed certain judicial functions, such as, for instance, permitting litigants to adjourn a case — decisions to adjourn. Naturally, the execution of these functions also brought archive documents into the archives of the Governor-General's chancellery of administrative affairs.

The files of the Supreme Land Court begin from the first half of the 17th century and reach the end of the Swedish times. At present it is difficult to judge of their completeness, as they have not yet been arranged.

The Supreme Land Court took a fixed tax for law proceedings. As there are no data in the parts of the archives hitherto mentioned about the fees taken by the Court, there should have been a

special kind of document for them. At present it is impossible to say what kind of document it was and how the files were arranged, as nothing of this sort has been preserved.

The County Councillors together with the Governor-General formed the Supreme Land Court and the County Councillors alone, without the Governor-General, the Board of County Councillors, which acted as the administrative organ of the Estonian Nobility and had one secretary together with the Supreme Land Court. For that reason, owing to the performance of administrative tasks, there were difficulties in classifying the archives of the nobility and those of he Supreme Land Court. Here it is necessary to take, on general principles, the standpoint that correspondence about administration belongs to the archives of the nobility, but to the archives of the Supreme Land Court there belongs forming a special series, the correspondence which is not of a direct processual character but still concerning the Supreme Land Court, such as general questions in connection with jurisdiction. This is the Supreme Land Court's general-correspondence series, which consists of the letters received by it, at present still in disorder and in loose leaves scattered among other materials.

During the period when the archives of the nobility were still one with the archives of the Supreme Land Court there was compiled the so-called "red book", and for that reason it is now difficult to determine whether its origin was in the archives of the Supreme Land Court or in those of the nobility. For this determination it is necessary to dwell a little on the history of its origin.

The reason for the composition of the "red book" was the decision of the Court of Arbitration, formed by Hermann von Brüggeney, Master of the Order, in the year 1538, according to which the charters of the nobility had to be read during the session. To all outward appearances compelled to do this by the law suit with the Tallinn City Council, inwardly this decision was caused by vital requirements. Waldemar-Eric's Feudal Law still remained the foundation of legal life. And its instructions were variously completed and changed through the charters of the Danish King and the Masters of the Order. But in practical life it was difficult to get along in such a state, where the charters of the nobility, which consisted of a number of important rules regulating the civic relations of the population, were not accessible to the masses, being kept in locked boxes in the archives of the County Councillors [10]). From this arose complaints, that the nobility was hiding its charters, as seen from the decision of the abovementioned Court of Arbitration. The Board of County Councillors then decided to enter all charters into one book in a Low German translation, which was prepared in the year 1546

[10]) A. Perandi, Rooma õigus subsidiaarõigusena Eestimaal rootsi ajal (Roman Law as subsidiary law in Estonia during Swedish Era), Õigus 1931, nr. 2.

and was named "das Richtbuch oder das Rathe Buch". It was called "red book" after its red cover. From this time on the "red book" was the official collection of the sources of rights, so that it was decided to enter into the book even later decisions of the nobility, based on the collection, as, for instance, the decisions of the Diet at Voose in 1595 [11]).

In order to analyse the origin of the "red book", it is necessary to consider two starting points. Taking the standpoint that first and foremost the County Councillors formed, according to the instructions of Waldemar-Eric's Feudal Law, a competent court, and that the archives of the nobility were separated from the archives of the Supreme Land Court considerably later, the "red book" should also be considered as belonging to the archives of the Supreme Land Court of the country. In favour of this is the fact that, according to the decision of the abovementioned Court of Arbitration, the charters of the nobility were to be read aloud on court days, which, later, was done from the "red book" after its composition. But the "red book" was written not according to the instructions of the Supreme Land Court, but of the Board of County Councillors, as an administrative organ, and, as at this period the archives of the nobility were not separated from the archives of the Supreme Land Court of the Country, the "red book", nevertheless, as an independent whole in itself, must be considered as belonging to the archives of the nobility, having come into being in the archives as a result of the execution of administrative orders.

The same standpoint also concerns all other privately composed law books which were not the results of official activity either in the Supreme Land Court or the office of the nobility, but which for the most part have accidentally managed to get into the archives. These, too, have to be regarded as part of the archives of the nobility and not as belonging to the archives of the Supreme Land Court.

In the year 1850 the first thorough arrangement of the archives of the Estonian Supreme Land Court took place. First, it concerned the files and the written matter in loose leaves. The files as well as the loose leaves were gathered together into bundles and a register was made of them. The greater part of the archives of the Supreme Land Court was arranged in this way, though a big part of the material, which consisted chiefly of archives of various other Estonian courts, among which were also a number of documents belonging to the Supreme Land Court, was still in disorder. At present it is difficult to appraise the inner value of this arrangement, as on account of later rearrangements nothing much has been left. But it was characterized by the accounts of the later judicial recorder Baron P. Ungern-Sternberg in 1916. There the results of the arrangement in 1850 were valued as follows,

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[11]) Protocol of the Supreme Land Court (V), august 25, 1595, p. 35.

The bundle on which was written "Einzelne Eingaben, Konzepte Ausfertigungen etc. aus verschiedenen Jahren des XVII Jahrhunderts", contained according to Ungern-Sternberg the following special kinds of papers: —

1) records of law suits or their parts, 2) border protocols and interrogations of witnesses, 3) decrees of the Lower Courts, 4) decrees of the Supreme Land Court, 5) decrees etc. of the Castle Court, 6) petitions and presentations to the Supreme Land Court of the Country in a) legal questions, b) references to corroborations, registration and proclamations to be issued as land-registers and the cadastral registration office; c) in matters of the administration of justice; 7) petitions to the Country Councils as the organs of self-administration, 8) petitions to Governor-Generals and Country Councils as government institutions, 9) petitions to the administration of the Governor-General, 10) attestations of the Country Councillors as the Supreme Land Court, 11) attestations and enactments of the County Councils as the organs of self-administration, 12) attestations of the County Councils as government organisations, 13) ansvers, etc. to the applications of foreign institutions, 14) orders of the administrative office of the Governor-General, 15) communications of the imperial government in matters of justice to private people, 16) communications of the imperial government to the Supreme Land Court, 17) communication of the imperial government on questions of administration, 18) proclamations of the Estonian government, 19) publications of the Estonian government, 20) correspondence with the Livonian government, 21) proclamations of the Livonian government, 22) correspondence of the County Councils with the Lower Courts, 23) correspondence of the County Councils with the lower authorities, 24) correspondence of the Supreme Land Court of the Country with the High Courts, 25) the decrees of the High Court, 26) emissions, 27) registrations etc., 28) protestations and reprotestations of documents, 29) school affairs, 30) consistory affairs, 31) country affairs and the nobility, 32) private documents, letters, etc. [12]). — Although the 32 classifications enumerated here do not form so many special kinds of archives from the point of view of the arrangement of the archives, it is yet clear that in 1850 the vertical division in the arranged bundles had not been carried out according to the special archive collections.

In the years 1888 and 1889, according to the decision of the Board of County Councillors in 1887, the original and concept-protocol books and bundles of files, material from the Supreme Court of the Swedish times, were transferred from the archives of the Supreme Land Court to the archives of the nobility [13]), pro-

[12]) ERüA, unarranged part (k.-o.) 63,7. „Konzept eines Berichtes über die Arbeiten im Justizarchiv und im Interesse des Estländischen Ritterschaftsarchivs von Anfang August 1914 — Ende Oktober 1916, sowie Angaben über die noch zu erledigenden Arbeiten."

[13]) ERüA k.-o. 272,7.

bably to save them from getting into the hands of the government, in 1889, when the reform of the judiciary was beginning to come into force. According to the regulations confirmed by the emperor on the 9th July 1889 the archives and deposits of the law-courts closed were to be handed over to the newly established judicial institutions. For this purpose there were established special archives in each Circuit Court. According to this regulation the archives of the Supreme Land Court were to be handed over to the archives of the Tallinn Circuit Court. But owing to lack of space in the Circuit Court building, the President of the latter, with the permission of the Ministry of Justice, hired rooms for the archives of the Supreme Land Court in the house of the nobility, where the abovementioned archives had already been before. Thus in 1889 the archives of the Supreme Land Court (consisting of 9300 files and 1500 big volumes) actually were not transferred. Only the mortgage registers were handed over on the 31st Dec. 1889 to the Registry office. During the period from the 1st of Nov. 1890 till the 27th March 1891 as much as 400 poods of archives had been transferred from the archives of the Tallinn Circuit Court to the archives of the Moscow Ministry of Justice, the Moscow Public Museum and the Rumjantzeff Museum [14]). In the course of the years 1892—1893 the archives of the Supreme Land Court, left at first in the house of the nobility, were transferred to the premises of the Circuit Court. The maps and plans in the archives of the Supreme Land Court were handed over to the Estonian Provincial Covernment [15]). Of the archives of the Supreme Land Court and the archives of other former law-courts, 205 poods and 20 pounds of archive documents were destined for destruction. A list was made of them and on the 23rd of January 1893 they were sold by auction for Rbls. 247. Kops. 95.

In September 1908 the Minister of Justice gave permission to return the archives of the former Estonian law institutions, transferred to the archives of the Ministry of Justice in Moscow, to Tallinn. This took place in 1909. The Estonian nobility started the agitation for their return and the returned records were placed in the archives of the nobility. Thus again the part of the archives of the nobility which comprised the Swedish times consisted of the archives of the Supreme Land Court, the Russian part till the end of the 18th century and civil protocols till the year 1889. The nobility also took steps towards obtaining that part of the archives of the Supreme Land Court left in the archives of the Tallinn Circuit Court for their own archives. The consent of the president of the Tallinn Circuit Court to this was obtained on the 17th Nov. 1910 and on the 4th December of the same year the chief of the nobility presented a corresponding petition to the Minister of Justice. As there came no answer to this petition,

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[14]) Special Order of the Reval Circuit Court, St. Ptburg 1893. Report of the Reval Circuit Court, 1889—1891.

[15]) Report of the Reval Circuit Court, 1892—1893.

the chief of the nobility turned to the Archive Commission of the Imperial Russian Historical Association in the year 1913 to ask for its help [16]). But owing to the beginning of the war in the next year this attempt also failed. In the year 1909 the arrangement of the archives returned from Moscow to the archives of the nobility was entrusted to Baron Paul Ungern-Sternberg. On the decision of the Archive Committee of the Noble's Association on the 27th Nov. 1909 it was decided to form temporarily a special judicial archive department and to appoint Baron Paul Ungern-Sternberg its superintendent. This was approved of by the committee of the Noble's Association on the 15th December 1909.

The task which Ungern-Sternberg had to perform in the Supreme Land Court archives consisted of the putting the Supreme Land Court documents into files, arranging them and making them available for use. Till May 1914 there were newly registered the files mentioned in the 1850 list to the number of 4261, which had formed 315 rolls. In this registering work the chronological order of the documents was not observed, but they were registered in the order in which they lay in the rolls. Finally, to arrange the archives, it was decided to cut the register bindings into labels, to put them into chronological order and according to them to make a chronological register. This has not been done yet.

The files themselves were arranged in alphabetical order according to the names of the plaintiffs. At the same time a parallel register was made according to which the files named in the former enumeration can be found in a new sequence.

Of the difficulties with which Ungern-Sternberg had to struggle while arranging the files he writes in his report of the 1st September 1910 to the Chief of the Nobility: —

"These difficulties are caused by a number of facts: 1) the serving of summonses to court was not obligatory till the end of the 17th century, 2) the same persons, who formed the Supreme Land Court formed also the higher instance in the country for a great number of purely administrative affairs, 3) a date was not fixed for the presentation of the pleadings to the court of first instance etc. Already owing to these facts not only the disappearance of the apparent disagreements between the incoming petitions and the real pleadings was made easy for the County Councillors, but also sometimes the presentation of entirely irregular law proceedings. There occur files which do not contain any regular pleadings, but only declarations to the County Councillors which are of a purely administrative character; "petitions" and "refutations", "Notdurft" and "Gegennotdurft", etc. In the documents of the Land Court of Livonia I could follow the advice of Baron H. Bruiningk: 'Look at the title, then you will see immediately if the recommendation is destined for the court or the

[16]) ERüA k.-o. 63,7.

administrative office.' Here, in the files of the Supreme Land Court this advice did not help. Pleadings as well as petitions of an administrative character were addressed to the Governor and the County Councillors. There also occur lawsuits in which all or many of the pleadings are evidently missing, but on closer investigation it is clear that many other writings really possess the character of pleadings. So, for example, I have found a real lawsuit, which did not contain a single real plea, but still bore the decision of the Supreme Land Court. Thus, of course, it is very bad if, besides this, some of the documents of the file have got into different other files. But also, in spite of this, unfortunately, frequent occurrence, the decision, whether the given document belongs to the lawsuit or is itself a plea, or does not belong to the given lawsuit, often demands protracted juridical investigation [17])."

The difficulties of arrangement as represented here by Ungern-Sternberg are in general right, if we do not take into account that the law proceedings in the Supreme Land Court were not so disorderly as Ungern-Sternberg believes. It was just the other way about; a lawsuit in the Supreme Land Court during the Swedish era possessed a definite form, and the occasions, on the basis of which Ungern-Sternberg was inclined to blame the law-proceedings for irregularities, were simply extraordinary events, as, for instance, cases of claims which were based on bonds and where the lawsuit was already ended on the presentation of the claim. To this ignorance of law proceedings of the Swedish period are due also some of the mistakes which occured here and there in Ungern-Sternberg's arrangement.

For the registration of the files Ungern-Sternberg took for his basic idea that for the convenience of genealogical and estate-history investigation it was necessary to take from the files all the data regarding each litigant and the cause of the dispute and to enumerate all the documents from the times of the Order and the older times of the Swedish era, of which the protocol-books are lost, as well as all important transactions in property, namely wills, deeds of grants, and deeds of purchases and leases of the later period. If later it became manifest that some document had been declared invalid, then this fact too had to be noted. In the registry of the estate and villages the present condition had to be noted too. In case the corresponding estate or village had since changed its name, or was altogether lost (as for instance in the Northern War) it was first necessary, by a special investigation of estate-history to ascertain its present name, or the fate of the place and its present situation and to add in brackets the data of the corresponding estate, etc., to it.

After that it was necessary to ascertain whether before the

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[17]) ERüA k.-o. 63,7. Judicial Recorder Baron P. Ungern-Sternberg's report to the Chief of the Nobility, dated 1st Sept. 1910.

presentation of the claim there had been a petition to the court for a summons or an analogical declaration, the date of which was marked under "prod". Otherwise the date of the presentation of the claim was marked under "term".

The results of these investigations, summarized in as detailed, precise and brief a manner as possible, were entered into the register [18]).

On these principles 9 volumes of registers were compiled.

Ungern-Sternberg performed the registration of the abovementioned documents as follows:

For each document found in the files of the lawsuits of the Supreme Land Court, Provincial Court, etc., there was prepared a précis which was placed in the file instead of the document, the documents themselves were placed in chronological order in the so-called "Sammelmappe" (General file). Two copies of the précis, one of which went to the archives of the nobility and the other into the collection of documents in the judicial archives, were made.

Documents which were bound in protocol books and files were not cut out but précis only were made of them.

The documents found in the unarranged part were simply destined for the collection of documents in the archives of the nobility.

As we see, Ungern-Sternberg really did great work in registering the files of the Supreme Land Court, although the register was composed chiefly just for the sake of genealogical and estate-history investigation and therefore difficult to handle in researches with another purpose in view. The series of protocols was left out, owing to which Ungern-Sternberg did not have a complete survey of the archives. This partly explains also some of the mistakes in the work.

But unfortunately Ungern-Sternberg's arrangement made such disorder in the archives of the Supreme Land Court that it is now difficult and in part even impossible to reduce them to order again. By this is meant the separation of the documents from the files and their preservation in a special collection. Ungern-Sternberg had formed two such collections of documents: 1) the so-called "General file" and 2) the collection of documents of the Supreme Land Court numbering a thousand. If and how many documents were placed among the documents of the archives of the nobility, as mentioned in the 1914 protocol of the commission appointed to make acquaintance with the court archives, has not yet been ascertained. On the documents collected in the "General file" was noted the file from which they were taken and their replacement does not occasion any great difficulty. On the 1000 documents of the other collection this has not been done.

As we have seen, the file of the Supreme Land Court evolved

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[18]) ERüA k.-o. 63,7 preliminary citation.

out of the development of the law proceedings and to abstract original documents, which are really a part of the pleadings and records of evidence, is not possible without damaging the file as a whole. The précis which was put into the files instead of the documents taken out, can never be a substitute for the documents themselves, besides the précis were substituted only for those documents which were collected in the "General File". Even there cases occur in which documents were taken out from a file and no record left in their place — at least at present. On the other hand such a removal of documents from the files has great influence on the estimation of the value of the documents.

It is known that the demand, according to which documents presented at the Supreme Land Court should either be originals or officially certified copies, originated in the second half of the 17th century. But before that there frequently appear in the files of the Supreme Land Court as a means of evidence copies of documents which bear no trace whatever of official confirmation. It is always possible for us to arrive at an explanation of the legal worth of the evidence in relation to documents found in the files of the Supreme Land Court. But in cases where they were separated from their own files this is impossible. But the critical valuation of those documents which were placed in the archives of the nobility is rendered quite difficult, as in this case all connections are missing between the document and the institution in whose archives it should have been and, consequently, also all data for its critical appreciation.

Ungern-Sternberg was unable to finish the arrangement of the archives of the Supreme Land Court. A part of the rolls arranged in 1850 and also that part of the archive material of the Supreme Land Court and other Northern Estonian Courts of the Nobles which were already in disorder before, were left unarranged.

The archives of the Supreme Land Court contain first of all very valuable data about the history of Estonian common law and law proceedings; it is impossible to avoid using them while investigating the basis of the nobility and the activities of the Estonian Nobility, also they offer material for various other historical investigations. The use of the archives of the Supreme Land Court is all the more unavoidable as very little has been published hitherto and even that little is not satisfactorily edited.

Eestimaa ülem-maakohtu arhiiv kuni 1710.

Eestimaa ülem-maakohtu arhiivi tekkimine ja väljakujunemine on seoses protsessuaalmenetluse arenguga. Kuigi vanimad teatmed arhiivist on pärit Waldemar-Eeriku lääniõigusest (a. 1315), algab arhiiv tegelikult 1492. aastaga. Menetluse arengust tingitult tekkis arhiivis esmalt kohtuprotokollide seeria, alates 1492. aastast kuni rootsi aja lõpuni (ülem-maakohtu

arhiivi areng vene ajal on siinkohal jäänud vaatlemata). Eestimaa ülem-maakohus, koosnev 12-st maanõunikust eesotsas presidendiga, kelleks oli riigivõimu kõrgeim kohapealne ametnik Eestimaal, teotses mitte ainult kohtuorganina, vaid maanõunikkude kogu nime all moodustas ka kõrgema aadli omavalitsuse organi. Seetõttu sisaldavad ülem-maakohtu protokollid kuni 1669. aastani ka rüütelkonna tegevust haldusasjus, mille kohta alles pärast seda aastat on hakatud pidama eri protokolle. Hiljem, XVII sajandi esimesel poolel tekkis t o i m i k u t e seeria, mis sisaldas kõik protsessikirjad ja nende lisad. Ülem-maakohtu kui kohtuorgani tegevusest on tekkinud ka ü l d k i r j a v a h e t u s e seeria, mis ei ole otseselt protsessuaalse iseloomuga.

1850. a. leidis aset arhiivi esimene põhjalikum korraldamine. Aastail 1888 ja 1889 on osa arhivaale ülem-maakohtu arhiivist viidud üle Eestimaa rüütelkonna arhiivi. Vene kohtureform a. 1889 lõhkus arhiivi mitmesse ossa, kusjuures osa arhivaale müüdi ära enampakkumisel. A. 1909 on osa Moskva viidud arhivaale uuesti ühendatud rüütelkonna arhiivis asuva Eestimaa ülemmaakohtu arhiivi osaga ja neist moodustatud justiitsarhiiv arhivaar P. parun Ungern-Sternbergi korraldamisel. Rüütelkonna justiitsarhiivis on korraldatud ja registreeritud kuni 1914. aastani 4261 toimikut, kuid ühtlasi on toimikuist eraldatud palju kirjapalasid ürikute kogusse, millist arhiivi korraldamises lubamata nähet nüüd juba on raske parandada.

Arhiiv pakub andmestikku õiguse- ja protsessiajaloo, Eestimaa aadliala ja rüütelkonna tegevuse ja mitmesuguste teiste ajalooliste küsimuste uurimiseks.

THE ARCHIVES OF THE LIVONIAN NOBILITY AND JOHANN REINHOLD PATKUL, FROM 1694 TO 1695.

By N. Loone.

In treating the last year of the political struggle between Johann Reinhold Patkul and the nobility with the Swedish King, Charles XI, there does not come under our observation the silence of the archives, their scientific investigation, the arrangement of the documents or the making of them into bundles, etc. The archives in question in those times were weapons of public life and politics. This was a time when about "parchment and paper" there went on the same bitter fight as about the landed properties affected by the big reductions of the estates [1]).

It is impossible to say that the Livonian nobility was sufficiently well-informed and knew the value of the preservation of its archival documents, especially in collections or in whole archives, even some years before the reduction of the estates. But the experience got from actual life was so valuable, that immediately at the end of the Swedish era the nobility tried to add to its archives documents from collections and offices which did not belong to them. Documents and charters had begun to be kept already from the middle of the XVII century, either in private hands, or in the care of the Secretaries of the Noble's Association who were sometimes acutely interested in the arrangement of archives and sometimes composed plans on a large scale, as for instance did David von Wieken, Secretary of the Noble's Association, who planned to form a special "corpus" for the departments of law and administration, though he did not succeed in achieving anything except the plan. The archives in his care came into great danger of destruction when, in 1656 during the

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[1]) In hitherto existing literature Ant. Buchholtz has touched upon this question in connection with Patkul, "Beiträge zur Lebensgeschichte Johann Reinhold Patkuls", Riga 1893, p. 101 ff. In the appendix to this work are found the corresponding protocols and copies of the letters. Concerning the history of the nobility, valuable data are given by C. Schirren's original publication, "Die Recesse der livländischen Landtage aus den Jahren 1681 bis 1711", Dorpat 1865, and in H. v. Bruiningk's article, "Das livländische Ritterschaftsarchiv zu Riga" (Arbeiten des Ersten Baltischen Historikertages zu Riga 1908, p. 274—285). Various material which has not yet appeared in print is to be found in the archives of the Governor-General of Livonia during the Swedish times, at present in the Central State Archives.

siege of Riga by the Russians, a shell fell on his house and the box with the documents was demolished. The archives of the Livonian nobility were put on a firmer basis in the year 1668 when County Councillor, Baron Gustav Mengden, gathered together the documents concerning the nobility which were still preserved and showed the result of his work to the Diet. Demonstrating to the nobles gathered the parchments with the seals attached and their silver capsules, Mengden made a speech on how he had saved these documents from lumber-rooms and rubbish heaps and stressed the point that now the documents should be better looked after, because on them were based the rights and freedom of the nobility [2]).

Hardly 10 years had passed, when in imitation of Mengden, all others too had to search their collections of letters and chests to the bottom, and that not in the interests of the archives or the museum, but in defence of their rights to own land.

The proposal of the King to the Diet in 1681 also foretold a revision of the lands, for the propitious execution of which it was necessary to use all sources, especially written ones. The nobility then uttered the wish that during the revision of the documents and title-deeds their representatives should also be present. In answer to this, the governor, Robert Lichtone, stated that he did not know of what help they could be during the revision of the letters as the proper treatment would be followed at the collation and examination of each, though he wished that the nobility, for their part, would help this work in the following way, namely, to advise the owners of the corresponding lands to produce their letters and documents without delay [3]).

The nobility in its answer found that there were enough reasons for their presence at the revision as many had lost documents in fires in Riga and Tartu, especially in those times when people had first to save their lives, as had happened during the wars. It was also pointed out that the charters of the nobility had already been presented at earlier revisions to royal commissions in the years 1624, 1638 and 1663—1664 [4]).

But soon it appeared that the nobility could not be very sure of the preservation of its documents.

In the third item of the memorial presented at the Diet in 1686 the County Council mentioned also the archives of the nobility, expressing the wish to discuss the place and arrangements for the better preservation of the archive-chest of the nobility and the original documents [5]). At the same time the place of the Secretary of the Noble's Association also fell vacant.

The Diet discussed the question and made it the task of the

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[2]) Bruiningk, op. cit., pp. 275—276.
[3]) Schirren, op. cit., p. 38.
[4]) *Ibid.*, p. 42.
[5]) *Ibid.*, p. 75.

County Marshal to provide a box, either of iron or at least bound with iron, to preserve the original charters and copies, as well as other necessary documents and things relating to the nobility. This box was to be provided with three locks, one key to be kept by the elder County Councillor, the second by the County Marshal, and the third by the Secretary of the Noble's Association, so that the opening of the "archives" was possible only in the presence of all three [6]).

With such an archive, founded on a firmer basis, Johann Reinhold Patkul soon made a closer acquaintance.

Concerning the life and actions of J. R. Patkul, especially so far as he was considered the author of the Great Northern War, much has been written, although the last word has not yet been said. A skilful and experienced litigant and moreover a good writer, he advanced quickly during the stormy period of the reduction referred to, raising himself to a leading position by his temperament and skill in dialectics. In 1690 they even desired to appoint him County Marshal, which place he refused. At the same time he was working on the commission which was to collect the title deeds of the nobility of Livonia, to present to King Charles XI a petition to stop the threatening land reduction. Working on this commission Patkul got more closely acquainted with the archives of the nobility of Livonia, using his knowledge quite dexterously in his defence later when the King started legal proceedings against him and other County Councillors.

In 1690 the formation of the corpus privilegiorum came under discussion by the Diet. This had been demanded by Governor-General Hastfer in his letter; the corpus privilegiorum was to be presented to the King by two envoys and at the same time explanations were to be given by word of mouth. Naturally all eyes turned to Patkul. Although the nobility had already once presented its collection of charters during the time of Governor Fersen, there had accrued new juridical problems in the matter of landowning which demanded the composition of a new "corpus". The Governor of Riga, E. Soop, was to revise and compare it with the originals. In case anybody had still other documents privately, such as precedents, confirmations of successions to legacies, contracts of division and sale, etc., then those too were to be produced at the office of the Governor-General. In the judicial examination of the charters of Archbishop Silvester Stodevescher especially there arose questions for the solution of which it was necessary to investigate private documents of the years 1681 and 1682 which comprised 8 volumes. Ceumern, Clodt, Patkul and the Secretary of the Noble's Association were appointed to this commission. It was found necessary also to use the Curonia archives in the composition of the corpus privile-

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[6]) *Ibid.*, pp. 75—76.

giorum [7]). There even arose a dispute on the method of doing it. Some suggested getting the documents privately, some again wished for this purpose to obtain the Governor's permission. The latter gained the upper hand and there was sent to Governor Soop a letter on this subject [8]).

Thus, after getting acquainted with the official and private archives obtainable locally, Patkul could start his journey to Sweden as the envoy of the nobility. Ingeniously and inflexibly defending the interests of the nobility of Livonia, he tried to get acquainted also with the materials of the Swedish state archives. Already he had written a petition to the King to be permitted entrance to the state archives to investigate the documents concerning Livonia. The petition was not presented, as Count Bengt Oxenstierna offered himself as an intermediary to obtain the personal permission of the King, which was soon obtained, though Patkul was not given a real opportunity of carrying out his intention of getting acquainted with the archives [9]).

At the same famous Diet in Võnnu in 1692, where Patkul reported the outcome of his activities in Sweden, the question of the archives of the nobility came again under discussion. The decisions of the Diet in 1668 were remembered, that the leaders of the nobility of that time had taken measures for the arrangement of the office, but which nevertheless had been left unfinished, as so many other "things useful to the fatherland" had been left unfinished; that, notwithstanding these facts, it was necessary to recognise that the arrangement of the office and archives should not be forgotten and that the question should be considered in full earnest so that coming generations would have no grounds to reproach them for the neglect of this treasure-chest, where "all the values of our precious privileges and liberties together with all the dispositions and acta are preserved as a remembrance and a store of information for the future". At all events, there were defects and disorder in quite many things and it was urgently necessary to instal firm, and at the same time good, order in the office [10]).

It was altogether in the interests of the nobility that the conduct and management of the office should be the care of Patkul, who was already irreplaceable in knowledge of the material and explanation of the charters. Thus the archives of the nobility of Livonia came under Patkul's direct disposal.

But the abovementioned Diet in Võnnu (1692) had in the meantime come to the conclusion that the height of the conflict

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[7]) In the letter of the Diet to the Governor the following motives for its necessity were given, viz., "bey voriger Regentenzeit mit dieser Ritterschaft unter einem Rechte gestanden, auch die Cantzeley bey dahmahliger Veränderung des Landes dorthin nacher Churland transportiert ..."

[8]) Schirren, op. cit., pp. 130—131, 133—134.

[9]) *Ibid.*, p. 167.

[10]) *Ibid.*, p. 190.

between the King and the nobility had already been passed. At this Diet, where a specially sharp tone was used in referring to the King, a committee of representatives of the nobility had been chosen arbitrarily, instructions for its activity had been drawn up and finally a reply had been sent to the King in a sufficiently sharp tone.

The King let things take their course and in the letters of the 2nd and 7th Nov. 1693 the County Councillors Vietinghoff and Budberg, the resident envoys Patkul and Baron Mengden, as well as the Secretary of the Noble's Association, Georg Friedrich Reutz, were ordered to go to Sweden. The County Marshal, Streiff von Lauenstein, was ordered to do the same. At the same time the King commanded the Governor-General to give orders that the following documents should be sent with them: 1) the report made by County Councillors Budberg and Captain Patkul to the Diet in Võnnu; 2) the *deliberanda* composed by the same Patkul; 3) the agreement come to at the Diet in Võnnu; 4) the so-called constitution of the money in the treasury, and 5) the plenary power given to the resident representative. The King demanded the originals of all these letters [11]).

Governor-General Hastfer, who at this time was not in Livonia, sent the orders of the King for execution to Governor E. Soop, who, on the 27th November of the same year, sent the orders on to the abovementioned persons [12]), especially reminding the Secretary of the Noble's Association, Reutz (who, as the Secretary of the Noble's Association had the office at his disposal) and J. R. Patkul, the latter especially for the reason that the nobility had entrusted to him the management and preservation of the office [13]), meaning thereby, of course, the care of the archives, to take the papers with them.

The letter to Patkul with those demands could not be delivered to him any more in Livonia, because he had escaped already to Kuramaa. Nevertheless, Governor Soop sent the letter after him by a special messenger.

Patkul, after receiving the letter from the Governor, answered that he was ready to go to Sweden, but on condition that the King would grant him a safeconduct, as he had sufficient reasons to fear unjust treatment, especially from his personal enemy Governor-General Hastfer. But he flatly refused to obey the order to take the documents with him because, so far as concerns the office of the nobility, although he had been appointed its stew-

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[11]) The archives of the Governor-General of Livonia of the Swedish times (= LRKkA), V — 17, the letters of the King in the years 1682—1693, the letters of Charles XI to Gov.-Gen. Hastfer on the 2nd and 7th Nov. 1693.

[12]) LRKkA, IV — 30, Concepts of the year 1693. Concepts from the letters to Patkul, Reutz and others on the 27th Nov. 1693. — Buchholtz, op. cit., p. 101.

[13]) "...weiln E. E. Ritterschaft Ihm die Direction und Verwarnung Ihrer Cancelley anvertrauet, und unter Händen gegeben..."

ard, he had no power "to dispose of the originals". Besides, he had already made arrangements to resign from his duties, so that now the Governor could, at his own discretion, address himself to those persons who had more right to decide about office affairs than he, Patkul [14]).

As regards "the disposal of the originals", we see that Patkul had more than disposed of them; at the beginning he had had them completely removed to some unknown place.

In the meantime these documents, which had been demanded of the accused and should have come under discussion as evidence of their guilt, were being expected in Sweden in vain. The King had appointed a commission with Bengt Oxenstierna as president and Johann Bergenhielm as prosecutor to examine this case. This commission repeatedly applied to the Governor-General to obtain the documents of the nobility for the court, and finally got the data about the disappearance of the archives of the nobility.

On the 31st of March 1694 the commission advised him that the letter presented to the commission by Bergenhielm demanded pro impetranda citatione that the County Councillors and County Marshals should present all public documents which, according to the letter of the King, they would be obliged to take with them. The Governor-General was to see to it that they presented those documents at the King's chancellery, the sooner the better [15]).

The County Councillors obviously had not all the documents which were demanded of them. On the 14th of May, 1694, the commission addressed Hastfer, communicating to him Bergenhielm's demands to Patkul to surrender to the King's chancellery the original of the report which was read to the nobility of Livonia at the Diet in Võnnu and also other letters, acts and documents taken by Patkul from the office of the nobility. Hastfer had to deliver these demands to Patkul [16]).

About the same time the commission ascertained the reasons

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[14]) Gründliche iedoch bescheidene Deduction der Unschuld Joh. Reinhold von Patkul... Nebst denen völligen wider Ihn in Schweden Anno 1694 Ergangenen Acten, und zweyen rechtlichen Teutschen und Lateinischen Responsis, auch angefügten Collectaneis Livonicis.... (Leipzig 1701), Allerhand andere Beylagen zu den Patkul. Acten, pp. 25—26. Copy of Patkul's answer to Soop, dated Erwahlen, the 8th (18) of December 1693.

[15]) LRKkA, VI — 14, Letter of the commission to Hastfer of the 31st of March 1684, Stockholm.

[16]) LRKkA, VI — 14, Letter of the commission to Hastfer of the 14th May 1684, Stockholm. — The so-called "relation" or report of the deputation had an interesting fate itself. Its original had been hidden by the merchant Gustav Russ, who was arrested and called to account in June 1695. Russ had also in other respects helped Patkul to hide and remove documents. (Buchholtz, op. cit., p. 111). During the sitting of the Diet where this "relation" originally was kept, it was removed, so that C. Schirren in publishing the proceedings of the Livonian Diet, could take this report not from the original but from a copy made in Leipzig in the year 1841. (Schirren, op. cit., p. 152.).

for the difficulties in obtaining the necessary documents — data were obtained of the actual removal of the archives, or, as the commission expressed itself, "att Ridderskapetz i Lyfland Cantzly skall wara mycket förskingrat". Part of the acts, letters and protocols of these archives should have been found hidden in Livonia and the town of Riga [17]), but part of them in Curonia. The commission stressed the fact that it was in the interests of the nobility to put their archive office into its original order, and that the documents in private hands should be restored to their former places. Instructions were given to Governor E. Soop to give orders at once after reception of the letter (on the 6th of June 1684 in Riga) to seal, with the government seal, all the rooms in which the documents of the nobility might be found, especially keeping in view Plater's quarters and the house of Lindenstern, the Superintendent of Revenue. The Governor was to make it known that all people instrumental in hiding the acts and documents of the nobility would be considered as accomplices of the County Councillors brought up for trial. Later on when the inspection of the sealed rooms was being made, it was to be conducted by the Assessors, Schultz and Sternfelt, who, as former Secretaries of the Noble's Association and therefore sufficiently informed about the documents belonging to the nobility, should be able to recognize and classify them. At first those documents, enumerated in a list attached to the letter of the commission, that is, those which were needed for the court proceedings, were to be looked for. Finally the commission wrote that County Marshal Streiff von Lauenstein had declared [18]), that he had given the greater part of the archives of the nobility, according to an inventory prepared by him, to Patkul against his receipt. The commission wanted Streiff von Lauenstein to produce this receipt, but got only the information that the said receipt was among his papers either in Riga or in the country on his estate. Unresistingly he agreed to give up the receipt and wrote the corresponding instructions to his wife, which letter was sent to the Governor with the order to send the document immediately to Sweden [19]).

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[17]) We know, that in Riga the removal of the documents was assisted by Major Gerhard Johann von Loewenwolde of Hastfer's regiment who removed part of the papers to the house of von Lindenstern, the Superintendent of Revenue, and concealed a part in the fortress. O. Sjögren, Hist. Bibliotek 1880, p. 382.

[18]) Altogether Streiff von Lauenstein had tried to be helpful and conciliatory. It is clear that we do not find his name in vain in the list composed by Michael von Segebade in 1693, "Specification der Wohlgesinnten aus den alten Geschlechtern". (A. Buchholtz, op. cit., p. 220.).

[19]) LRKkA, VI — 14, Letter of the commission (triplet) to Governor E. Soop dated 18th May 1694. This letter has been insufficiently discussed by A. Buchholtz, op. cit., p. 103. As the list of archives, added to the letter, which the commission needed first of all has not been mentioned or published by Buchholtz, we give it in original herewith, "Effterfölliande Acter och handlingar desidereras ännu till uplysning och effterrättelse utj den påbegynte Actionen emoot H. LandtRåden och de så kallade Re-

Governor E. Soop received this letter in Riga as already mentioned on the 6th of June and entered immediately upon the execution of his task. On the very same day he sent for Assessor Wilken and the Office-Notary Fauljoch and gave them instructions to go to the house of the Superintendent of the Revenue, Lindenstern, where Patkul had lived and after showing their orders to Lindenstern or to his wife, to search Patkul's rooms. They were especially to search for everything which might belong to the office of the nobility and to gather the corresponding material all into one room. All entrances to this room were to be sealed with the Governor-General's seal. The Superintendent of the Revenue and his family were to be warned that, in case anything was abstracted from the room, they would have to bear the responsibility. The same was to be done with Plater's flat, but as he was living with some citizen of the town, the mayor was to be informed also. All these arrangements were made so quickly that there was no time left even to give written orders to the officials. But still how the fulfilment of these tasks was attempted is fully described in the protocols. The officials went at once to Lindenstern's house where they were received by the members of his family. They went into Patkul's room, looked it over, found 2 open cupboards with drawers which were mostly empty, a bookshelf in the corner and on it mixed up bundles of paper and unbound books. Near the door was a fairly big black box, which Miss Lindenstern declared belonged to her father. During the time that the letters and bundles of paper were gathered together into one cupboard, it was noticed that the Lindensterns had removed the box from the room, but at the demand of Assessor Wilken it was brought back at once. Once the correspondence and other loose things were put into the cupboard, the windows of the room, the doors and the locks were sealed. After that a search of *Plater*'s flat should have followed, but on arrival there it was discovered that during his stay in town he had been living with some citizen without having had a room for himself, and had always taken all his things with him on leaving. After hearing the results of the search Soop gave orders to examine the rooms of the office of the nobility as well. But these rooms proved to be the emptiest, as no documents could be found at all. The old caretaker explained that really he never had seen any chests with documents in the office. Only once a big box mounted with iron had been brought there to be removed again very soon — where

siderande i Lyffland". 1) Den Edelige Reversen, som uthskåttet af Ridderskapet with Landtdagen i Dorpt underskif wit, angående deras sammanbindelse och förtygande af det wyd Landtdagen utj uthskåttet passerat. 2) Alle LandDagars Recesser håldne ifrån A° 1680 till 1693 inclusive. 3) Dhe Deputerades A° 1690 eller 1691 till Ridderskapet om deras förrättning öfwerskickade Bref och skriwelser. 4) Dhe Residerandes håldne Protocoller widh deras Instruction, den så kallade Constitutionen och det hårda till Kongl. Matt A° 1692 öfwerskickade brefwet conciperan- och upsättiande.

he did not know. One cupboard for files was found in the office, but its shelves were empty. Thus the archives of the nobility of Livonia had disappeared from Riga and only the list of the archives was found at the County Marshal's [20]).

As only the list of the documents had been found and the deeds demanded by the commission were still missing, Governor Soop as a last resort could only suppose that they might be found in Patkul's flat among the sealed papers and books. On the 16th of June 1694 he gave instructions to Assessors Schultze [21]) and Sternfelt to go, together with the representative of the nobility, Lieutenant Colonel Albedyl, into Patkul's room, to open the seals and in the presence of the Superintendent of the Revenue, Lindenstern, to examine especially the box, the contents of which were not yet known. The Governor gave them a list of the records especially wanted, though he impressed upon them that it was their duty to look also for other documents belonging to the nobility. All deeds, not demanded by the King's commission as well as private papers, etc., were to be left there sealed as before. In case the documents wanted could not be found in the sealed chest and cupboards, Superintendent Lindenstern was to swear under oath if he knew where the archives of the office of the nobility were hidden, whether they were in his hands, or somewhere else in the town, or on some estate in the country, or even quite outside Livonia. Orders were given to caution the Superintendent of the Revenue before taking his oath that in case of any concealment he would be regarded as as accomplice.

The Assessors could not on the same day execute the tasks put upon them because the Superintendent of Revenue had gone away over the Dvina. On the next day towards evening he was at home and now they could start opening Patkul's room. Although Lindenstern went with them, yet he declared before entering that he was not in any way connected with this matter.

The seals were found intact and the room was opened. The first thing to do now was to search the mysterious box. Lindenstern declared that, although the box was his, the things in it belonged to Patkul. The key of the box could not be found and the lock had to be opened by a locksmith. In the mean time the assessors examined the papers in the cupboard and saw that there was really nothing in them which might belong to the office of the nobility, except perhaps some certified copies of charters confirmed by the King.

In the meantime the locksmith had opened the box. It was found to be full of books. The Assessors were even doubtful whether it would be worth while to look the box through, though finally they did do it all the same. The results were not much to speak of; besides books there were only some private letters and

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[20]) Buchholtz, op. cit., pp. 197—202.
[21]) LRKkA, II, 14 (a. 1694), fol. 165—166.

files of court cases. Of the latter some very likely did not belong to Patkul, because as we see later on, there were found among Patkul's archives also material belonging to the Livonian Land Court.

At the end of the search Lindenstern had to swear that he had concealed nothing and then, after Patkul's books and boxes had been sealed as before, the room was again put at Lindenstern's disposal [22]).

Thus another hope of finding the archives of the nobility of Livonia was lost [23]).

In the meantime a secret search went on also outside the frontiers of Livonia. Governor Soop had heard from a bookkeeper, Rehberg, formerly employed by the nobility, that in Curonia, on Lindenstern's mortgaged estate Lammingen, he had seen a box containing the archives of the nobility. When later Rehberg was sent by Lindenstern to Lammingen, he received secret instructions concerning this box. But already on the 7th July 1694 Rehberg was able to report that the box was not there any more.

Before going to Sweden Patkul had given instructions to send this box to the estate of Dorsuppen, to the care of Senior Captain von Bockum's wife. There two more boxes with unknown contents were supposed to be [24]).

Although at first it seemed that the disappearance of the archives was complete and nothing more could be done, after some weeks quite new and surprising circumstances came to light.

Governor Soop was informed that Pastor Ludecus of Papendorf (who had been in office only since 1691) had received a letter from Patkul during Christmas 1693 and one in February 1694. In these letters Patkul asked the pastor to go to his, Patkul's, estate, Waidau and bring from there some documents, books and clothes, and send them to him by Lindenstern. Ludecus had done so. Still later, in June 1694, Patkul had again written to him, asking him to bring from Brinkenhof the mortgaged estate of his brother-in-law, regimental quartermaster von Dannenfeld, from his, Patkul's, things some pages rolled up and tied with a string and to throw them into the fire without reading them.

That also Ludecus had done immediately on the following day, even engaging the help of a locksmith to obtain the papers wanted. It is clear from this that Patkul kept the most secret part of the archives in Brinkenhof, where probably the really

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[22]) Buchholtz, op. cit., pp. 203—205.

[23]) The results of the search at Patkul's flat were communicated by Gov. E. Soop to the King's commission on the 18th of June 1694, awaiting new instructions for the continuation of the search and on his side, too, keeping a look out.

[24]) Buchholtz, op. cit., pp. 103—107. LRKkA, III, 7, fol. 94—95.

compromising evidence about his supposedly far-reaching plans was to be found.

In Waidau it seems were kept most of the official archives of the nobility and Patkul did not succeed in doing anything more to "save" them. But he succeeded in removing his whole archives from Brinkenhof. A few days after the burning of the above-mentioned documents there came to the parsonage Gustav Russ, a merchant from Riga, and asked Ludecus to hand over to him all Patkul's papers which could be found in Brinkenhof. Ludecus did so; it appeared that among these materials there was also the original of Patkul's report on his trip to Sweden which he had read at the Diet in Võnnu and which was wanted by the Governor and the commission. Russ sent these documents to Major Vietinghoff in Curonia.

All this happened at the time when organized searches were being made in Riga to find Patkul's and the Livonian nobility's archives.

Hitherto everything had been kept secret. On the 14th August, 1694, Pastor Ludecus arrived again at Waidau and there found Patkul's brother, Charles Patkul, to whom he read a letter and asked to be permitted to force open the lock of a store-room where Joh. Reinhold Patkul's archives were kept and to take them away and send them on to their owner. Charles Patkul did not permit this, on the grounds that as the latter might be of great importance, investigations on their account might be made by the authorities, and if then he was proved to be an accessory to their removal, he might be accused of being disloyal to the state and his life and honour might be endangered.

What did the parson suppose would become of him and his family if such intrigues became public? On the contrary, he was happy that hitherto, thank God, he had had no suspicion of the existence of such dangerous documents, to say nothing of their being hidden in Waidau.

To make quite sure, Charles Patkul sealed all the corresponding cupboards and chests until official notice was taken of the materials to be found in them. Thus Ludecus did not attain his object, but he remained further in Waidau, drank together with Charles Patkul and Evert von Dannenfeld, till finally they quarrelled.

The last circumstance made the whole story known because each of them complained to the administration of the province.

Pastor Ludecus did not say a word about documents in his suit, but complained that he had been beaten for no reason whatever. As Ludecus wrote to his colleague, Myle, the parson of Dickeln, Charles Patkul had treated him as the Jews had treated Christ and finally had wanted to shoot him; Dannenfeld again had beaten him like a Turk.

At the trial in the Land Court in Tartu it was disclosed that both men, Charles Patkul and Evert Dannenfeld, really had treated

their pastor badly. Immediately on the pastor's entering the house, in answer to his greetings, they had shot from two big guns. They themselves at this time were walking about the room singing and bawling. After a short while the parson wanted to return home under the pretence of wanting to post one more letter, but they at once brought him paper and ink and made him write it there. Dannenfeld especially tried to quarrel with him and when he wanted to leave on account of being made to drink, Dannenfeld started to beat him. Charles Patkul once feigned sympathy in helping him up from the floor, but later Dannenfeld chased him round the house with a naked sword. At last the pastor escaped into the cart of a peasant and wanted to drive away, but the men came after him, pulled him off the cart crying "arrest, arrest!", carried him into the room, and put him on a chair near the stove, but from there they lifted him with the chair on to the table, insulted him by calling him a conspirator, a traitor, etc. On jumping down from the chair, he tried to escape, but they pulled him back by his hair and threw him on the floor, struck him in the face and continued to insult him, forced him to dance and sing, and when he refused to do so they beat him again. "Drink, pastor!" they shouted at him and by threatening him with a stick forced him to sing and dance. Only late at night did he manage to escape to his parsonage, though he was followed there and frightened by their shooting round the house.

At the trial many of the details were found to be true and the culprits were punished, but Ludecus did not succeed in concealing the fact that he wanted to remove Patkul's papers. Charles Patkul had already complained to the government that Ludecus had arbitrarily forced open the lock of a cupboard and removed from there some suspicious documents.

Later Charles Patkul himself came to town and gave more detailed particulars of the events.

Afraid that in thus working against his brother he might be attacked, he asked for protection, but the governor thought that the prevailing order was protection enough for him.

After having found new traces of the lost documents, Governor Soop gave orders to the notary of the Võnnu County Court, Martin [25]), to seal up all archives found in Waidaus and to interrogate Pastor Ludecus. The notary, Jacob Martin, was to demand from Ludecus all Patkul's letters and documents in his possession and order him to disclose everything known to him about Patkul's archives.

Without waiting for the results of the investigation and examination, Soop informed Governor-General Hastfer [26]), who at the time was in Sweden on account of the court proceedings

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[25]) LRKkA, II, 14, fol. 218—219.
[26]) LRKkA, III, 7, fol. 149—151.

against Patkul, of as much as hitherto was known of the whole story.

The interrogation of Ludecus by notary Martin gave no results, because the pastor had no papers whatever any more, though the notary acted according to the instructions of the governor, sealed up the cupboards and, when he got detailed orders about their despatch to Riga executed them with the help of the proper officials [27]).

Patkul in Sweden had heard of the happenings from Pastor Ludecus and entered a vehement protest to Count Oxenstierna on the 2nd October 1694. He had hurried so fast from Curonia via Riga that he had had no time to put his things in the country into order, so he had left them in the care of Pastor Ludecus, who, afraid that through the carelessness of servants or other people, they might get lost, had sent them to Curonia to his other things. Some old useless concepts and letters he had burned, but those sent to Curonia were only materials concerning his estate.

Further he protested against Dannenfeld and his brother's treatment of Pastor Ludecus, as well as the sealing and removal to Riga of the archives found on his estates [28]).

Really in those cupboards, too, there was nothing incriminating as might have been seen from the useless examination of his room in Riga. —

Nevertheless it is clear that Patkul did not tell the truth in this letter. The Võnnu report which had been removed by Ludecus was no original document concerning his lands, but just one of those documents which were wanted. Of the burned letters anything might have been said afterwards.

Later in his public answer to Bergenhielm, which was printed in 1701 Patkul described the confiscation of his and the nobility's archives as an arbitrary act.

It was said that the arrest of the Secretary of the Noble's Association and the confiscation of the documents and property of the nobility prophesied a most unfortunate ending. In the same answer once more are recorded Ludecus's adventures in Waidau, and the subsequent sealing of the cupboards with the files and their confiscation are described as characteristic of the arbitrary acts of the Swedish administration [29]).

In Riga the documents which had been obtained with such great trouble by the government were looked through and among them were found a good many which were wanted by the Royal Commission.

At this time there had already arrived the order to arrest Gustav Russ and Pastor Ludecus. This was done without any

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[27]) LRKkA, II, 14, fol. 254—259.

[28]) Gründliche iedoch bescheidene Deduction ... Allerhand andere Beylagen zu der Patkul. Acten p. 34 ff.

[29]) Gründlich iedoch bescheidene Deduction... Rechtliches Responsum, pp. 49—50, 135—136.

difficulty. As we know already from Kelch's chronicles, Pastor Ludecus was sent in irons through Estonia and Finland to Sweden. Together with him were also sent the documents which were necessary as incriminating evidence. The archives concerning Patkul had been already sent earlier directly over the sea [30]).

In Sweden, Ludecus was accused of concealing the papers and was found guilty, though by a special decision of the King he was pardoned. But the pastor was fated never to put his foot again on the soil of Livonia, as on the way back to Riga he died on the ship just on arrival in the harbour.

At the end of the year 1694 yet another small part of Patkul's letters and other belongings, which his local postmaster Bruns had brought with him from Stockholm, was recovered. Soop had heard of this privately and given instructions to hand over the box intact to the Governor-General's office [31]).

In Waidau in the meantime the archives discovered had been sorted out. Instructions from Sweden were awaited as to their further disposal.

After the conclusion of the legal proceedings it was found most natural and proper to return all the archives which had no connection with the case to the corresponding institutions. Thus there were returned to the Livonian Land Court, from among Patkul's documents, the records of the law suit between him and the tailor Foss, which for some unexplained reasons had come into his hands [32]).

A whole series of Patkul's papers which were considered necessary in the proceedings in insolvency of the creditors were given back by the governor-general at the request of the plaintiffs, Lindenstern, Ihnken and others, to the correspondending County Courts [33]).

Finally there was left the bigger part of the nobility's office documents. This too it was decided to return to their rightful owners.

In the proposals to the Diet convened in the autumn of 1695 Hastfer provided a special pragraph [34]) and stated that the nobility could not be ignorant of the fact that on account of one person (here, of course, Patkul was meant) to whom they had entrusted the care of their office, the archives had in the meantime fallen into the hands of strangers, and now had been recovered owing to the special care and pains taken by the government. Now he was in a position to return, on the most gracious order of his royal majesty, the archives together with the charters, deeds, recesses and documents. Hastfer demanded the appointment by

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[30]) LRKkA, I, 19, fol. 120.
[31]) LRKkA, II, 14. fol. 348.
[32]) LRKkA, IV, 33, concept of a letter to the Land Court of the 18th June 1695.
[33]) LRKkA, I, 20, Prot. 1695. (protocols of the 8th of June 1695).
[34]) Schirren, op. cit., p. 251.

the nobility of representatives who could receive from him the archives against a proper receipt and transfer them to the office of the nobility for better care.

The end of Patkul's law suit and his further adventures and fate are sufficiently known to us on general lines, but so far as single questions and the final synthesis are concerned, the valuation and the disclosure of his real part are still dark in spite of the accumulation of a great number of writings.

Having escaped from Sweden, Patkul passed many years abroad and wrote for his justification and protection voluminous works full of refutations which are richly provided with historical material concerning his own person as well as the rights and privileges of the Livonian nobility. For that he obviously was able to use the documents in his hands as well as those which he had succeeded in removing from Livonia during the law suit. Though these documents were not the most important part of the archives of the nobility, yet they left a void.

It must be noted that the preservation of the documents in the governmental institutions also had not been too good and at about the same time, when the question of Patkul's archives was on the order of the day and correspondence with Patkul was forbidden, the King had to publish a national warning, prohibiting the preservation of state documents in private hands and their transfer to others. This order was not the first nor the last of its kind.

On the capitulation of Riga to the Russians the nobility tried to use the occasion to complete their archives from the LRKkA collections.

In the conditions of the capitulation in 1710 the transfer of the LRKkA archives to Sweden was provided for. But even before the departure of Governor-General Niels Stromberg from Riga, the nobility addressed themselves to him with the supplication to leave and hand over to the nobility the *corpus privilegiorum* of the nobility as well as other dockets and files from the archives of the Governor-General. According to the register of the Governor-General their removal should have been accomplished easily and the former Secretary, Michael von Segebade, had already given permission for their delivery. But Stromberg in his resolution refused this petition, because otherwise he would have been acting against the conditions of the capitulation if he had left behind part of the materials of his office [35]).

But later, as is well known, on the order of the Russian authorities the whole archives of the LRKkA were left behind in Riga. It is not known whether the nobility obtained materials to complete their archives, though at present there are in the LRKkA very few things which directly concern the nobility.

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[35]) Schirren, op. cit., pp. 327—328.

So what Patkul in 1692 and Hastfer in 1695 used to urge upon the nobles finally came true: the nobility of Livonia looked after its archives better. But Patkul's private collection was ruined and scattered in different directions.

Johann Reinhold Patkuli ja Liivimaa rüütelkonna arhiivist a-il 1694—1695.

Arhivaalide tähtsus õigusliku ja poliitilise relvana esineb kujukalt Balti ajaloos tuntud Johann Reinhold Patkuli afääris. Sattudes kuningaga vastuollu, püüdis Patkul igal viisil hankida enesele dokumente, eriti 1692. a. Võnnu maapäevaga seoses olevaid, millistest selgesti nähtus Liivimaa mõisnike ässitamine Rootsi kuninga vastu Patkuli poolt.

Kui Rootsi võimud hiljem nõudsid Võnnu maapäevaga seoses olevaid dokumente Patkuli asja kohtulikul juurdlusel, siis selgus, et olulised ja Patkulit kompromiteerivad materjalid olid kadunud. Pandi toime läbiotsimisi Patkuli elukohtades Riias ja Kuramaal, kust saadi kätte mõningaid tähtsuseta dokumente. Väärtuslikuma osa oma arhiivist oli Patkul toimetanud juba kindlamasse kohta. Patkulile mõningate dokumentide hankimist, kuid ka nende hävitamist toimis Papendorfi pastor Ludecus, kes hiljem asja ilmsiks tulles vangistati võimude poolt ja saadeti Rootsi.

Rootsi saabunud arhivaalide hulgas leidus palju ka Liivimaa rüütelkonnale ja õuekohtule kuuluvaid materjale, mis hiljem, protsessi lõppedes tagasi saadeti vastavaile asutistele. Liivimaa rüütelkonna 1695. a. maapäevalt võeti aga kohustus, et privileegid, retsessid ja muud ametlikud aktid ei satuks tulevikus enam eraisikute kätte.

Rootsis vahepeal surma mõistetud Patkulil õnnestus põgenemisel välismaale kaasa võtta hulk ärakirju ta protsesside toimikuist ja rüütelkonna dokumentidest. Neid kasutas ta hiljem mitmes oma teoses oma teguviisi õigustamiseks. Kuninga poolt keelati kõigil Rootsi alamail kirjavahetus Patkuliga ja nõuti veel kord, et erakätes olevad riiklikud dokumendid antaks kohe tagasi vastavaile asutistele.

THE SAAREMAA NOBLE'S ASSOCIATION.

By H. Treial.

The archives of the Saaremaa Noble's Association may be divided into two great parts: (A) the archives of the Saaremaa Noble's Association, and (B) the records of the establishments connected with the said Association.

A. The first contain the records of the Noble's Association Office, the Commission for registering noble families and the cash books of the Noble's Association. In addition there are also the archives of the institutions supported by the Association such as the county hospital, the Noble's Association schools, the post-horse station, etc., and the archives of the sixteen commissions of the Noble's Association. The existence of the lastnamed was fully dependent on the Noble's Association, but they were able to act independently within the limits prescribed, and, therefore, they also, as part of the Association, formed their own collections of records which they registered independently, besides registering them in the Noble's Association archives.

B. The records of the establishments and commissions working under the Noble's Association. To these belong: —

1. The Peasant's Department of the Livonian Court of Appeal under the County Councillor's Assembly, of which all the four county councillors and the county judge were members [1]).

2. The Peasant's Bank. Two representatives of the nobles, nominated by a commission — the landmarshal and a county councillor, the latter as head of the commission — took part in its management [2]). Besides the above, there were other commissions, 15 in number, but for the most part short-lived, formed chiefly for the purpose of deciding questions about social welfare, health, and economic matters. Although these were fully independent collections of records, they were very closely connected with the Noble's Association, for which reason they were registered together with the archives of the latter.

The Saaremaa Noble's Association also took part in the activities of the following clerical establishments: — 1. The

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[1]) SRüA (Archives of the Saaremaa Noble's Association), B, 1, 1, p. 2. All the original documents referred to in this archive are in C. S. A.

[2]) SRÜA, B, 2, 53. Verordnung für die Oeselsche Bauer-Bank. Allerhöchst bestätigt zu St. Petersburg am 24 Januar 1823, Riga, p. 4, II, § 7.

Saaremaa Provincial Consistory, the president of which was a county councillor chosen by the Diet. 2. The Higher Churchwarden's Office, as head of which a county councillor was chosen by the Diet. The following judicial officials were also chosen by the Diet from the number of registered nobles: — the county judge and his two assessors, the president of the circuit court and his two assistants, the county magistrate and his two assistants, and the parish judge and his substitutes. But the abovenamed clerical and judicial institutions worked quite independently and were not so very closely connected with the Noble's Association as the establishments entered on the list of the Saaremaa Noble's Association as subordinate to it. Each of these establishments formed a completely independent set of records which unquestionably did not come under the control of the Noble's Association archives.

The present article is limited, owing to lack of space, chiefly to a discussion of the Saaremaa Noble's Association archives in the narrow sense of the word, while less attention has been paid to the records of the establishments and commissions formed by and working under the abovenamed Association.

Saaremaa was conquered in the winter of 1227 by the Danish King Valdemar II and his allies, Albert, the Bishop of Riga, and Volquin, Master of the Knights of the Sword. This entailed, among other things, the dependence of the Saaremaa church on the Saare-Lääne bishop, whose residence at first was Lihula, then Haapsalu, and, from the beginning of the fourteenth century, Kuressaare, when the Kuressaare castle was built.

In the first half of the fourteenth century the number of vassals was still small [3]). In the same century, the lands, especially the bishop's, were distributed to the vassals of the Order for the purpose of providing a revenue and of organising local defence. In what manner the Saaremaa vassal's assembly formed organs invested with full powers and at what date the vassals formed themselves into a corporation, that is, from what date the Saaremaa Noble's Association came into existence, is not quite certain.

In any case, in 1524 the Saaremaa Vassal's Association was already so firmly established that Bishop Kyvel was forced in the same year to acknowledge in black and white the dependence of the bishopric on the vassals [4]).

The Noble's Association had a great deal of land to administer. It did this through the Diet and its executive organ, the County Councillor's Assembly. The archives are documentary proof of this.

Owing to its geographical position, Saaremaa is quite sepa-

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[3]) Axel von Gernet, Die Anfänge der Livländischen Ritterschaften, Reval 1895, p. 55.

[4]) E. Blumfeldt, Ajalugu, Saaremaa, Tartu 1934, p. 282.

rated from the mainland for more than three-quarters of the year. This fact partly explains the comparatively low cultural level of the local gentry, a level which is clearly revealed in their singular indifference to the archives. The first attempts to put the archives in order were made only in the second half of the 18th century, when we find the following note in the Noble's Association protocols: — 4th June 1762. "There have come to town (Kuressaare) County Councillor Vietinghof, Landmarshal von Weymarn, Cornet von Stackelberg, Assessor von Sacken, Assistant County Magistrate von Berg and Ensign Jole to put the Noble's Association protocols: — 4th June 1762. 'There have come to same. The abovementioned work was begun and continued till the evening. On the 5th June the same gentlemen assembled for the same purpose [5]).'

Whatever the honourable gentlemen abovenamed might have done, it is quite clear that they did not succeed in putting the records in order, for we find Landmarshal von Weymarn on the 1st October of the same year explaining to the Diet how necessary the work of arranging the Association's documents was and requesting that two delegates from the assembly be appointed his assistants. His wishes were acceded to and the Assessors of the County Court, von Aderkas and von Buhrmeister, were chosen [6]). It is to be regretted that we have no data about the work of these two people, but about 40 years later, i. e., in 1801, the document registering the delivery of the Noble's Association archives was found. This document shows that at the beginning of the 19th century the Saaremaa Noble's Association had a pretty queer idea of the archivist's work.

The act reads as follows: — "Delivered to County Councillor von Ekesparre (the Secretary of the Noble's Association) the archives consisting of the following items: —

1. The landmarshal's staff of office.
2. Two Noble's Association seals.
3. One box with two keys.
4. The Register of Noble Families (das Adels Buch).
5. The Diet laws.
6. Seven volumes of protocols together with two bound volumes of outgoing letters.
7. One volume of decrees (ukazes) concerning elections.
8. Three volumes of copies of old charters, of old privileges and many other different matters.
9. Six volumes of decrees (ukazes).
10. Deductions from the nobles' incomes for the current year (1801).
11. Regulations concerning deductions from the incomes of the nobles introduced in the current year (1801).

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[5]) SRüA, A, 4, p. 77.
[6]) *Ibid.*, p. 99.

12. Orders concerning the taxation of peasants.
13. Orders and rescripts of the Vice-Governor of Riga.
14. The sealed accounts of the Noble's Association.
15. Two envelopes of papers on current affairs.
16. The contract of the Noble's Association with the wife of Circuit Marshall von Helwig and her contract with her brother, Baron von Dellingshausen.
17. The postal register.
18. One sealed packet with nobles' deductions, which according to the noble's laws was handed to the noble's commission.
19. One cupboard which formerly used to be in the Court of Equity (Gewissensgericht).

Received the abovementioned things County Councillor von Berg" [7]).

No documents are mentioned in the act. They were found, as is clear later on, in the box with the two keys. Nevertheless, in spite of the inexactness of the act of delivery, the first evident steps for the arrangement of the archives of the Noble's Association were taken in 1799—1801, viz., the protocols of the Association for the years 1761—1801 were bound. The two first volumes of letters sent during the period 1796—1801 were also bound and the letters received, for the most part decrees (ukazes), from 1661 to 1801 were all bound together. It is a pity that the letters received in the first half of the years mentioned as well as those from earlier times were not bound at all; a good many loose ones, beginning from 1574, are to be found. This may be explained in one of two ways; either letters were purposely selected and then bound together, or the whole of the correspondence was in such a state of disorder that part of it only came to light after the rest had been bound. The latter supposition is the more probable one. That the volumes just mentioned were all prepared simultaneously is shown by their similar appearance and method of binding.

So far as the documents are concerned, they remained for a long time in the box mentioned in the 1801 act. It was only in 1848 that the Noble's Convent, on the proposal of the land-marshal decided to purchase an oak-wood cupboard capable of holding the old documents from the old box as well as the Association library [8]).

Further, it may be seen that the Association records were again put into some kind of order approximately between the years 1852—1858. An alphabetical index of the Noble's Association protocols (1761—1852) and the letters received (1661—1858) was made. The work was done accurately enough. This alphabetical list of protocols and letters received was registered in turn in another special book, thus forming two archive alpha-

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[7]) SRüA, A, 10, pp. 334—336.
[8]) SRüA, A, 33, p. 135.

betical indexes. To our regret these indexes were loosely placed in the volumes from which many of them have been lost. We do not know on whose initiative or by whom these were prepared. The work was done by one person; it is clear that it was not the work of the Secretary of the Association.

These two alphabetical lists greatly facilitate the handling of a part at least of these old papers. It is a matter for regret that a table of contents of the outgoing letters was not made as its absence renders the tracing of letters despatched by the Association difficult.

During the Crimean war, the Noble's Convent decided on the 9th March, 1854, that, among other things, the most important objects of the archives should be removed to the Pärnu Town Court for safekeeping. There they remained under the care of the local extraordinary official of the Noble's Association, Candidate of Law, Albert von Buxhoevden [9]). Pärnu, however, did not seem to be quite safe and the documents were sent to Viljandi (Fellin) from which place they were again taken back to Kuressaare in accordance with a resolution of the Convent dated the 13th July 1854 [10]).

There now comes a long period without any data regarding the fate of the archives of the Saaremaa Noble's Association.

According to the existing data, at the beginning of the 20th century the Noble's Association had the intention of making a collection of land records. In 1903 the Noble's Registration Commission made a proposal to the Diet: — 1. To induce the Saaremaa nobles to deposit collections of letters valuable both from the historical and genealogical points of view in the Noble's Association archives. 2. To ask the chief of the Higher Churchwarden's Office to deposit the old church registers and other old documents in the fire-proof vaults [11]) of the Noble's Association house. This proposal was accepted. In 1906 the Diet decided to remove the Kuressaare State Property Department arhives to the same premises [12]). Besides this, the Association resolved to bring back all the judicial and administrative archives of the periods prior to the judicial reforms, i. e., up to the year 1889, which were to be found in the Riga Circuit Court. The work of selecting the records of the corresponding Saaremaa institutions was given to P. G. Hermann, the archivist of the Riga Circuit Court. The task was quite difficult as at Birkenruh there were assembled the records of 46 establishments in a state of woeful confusion. Nevertheless, it was found possible to select 290 poods (1 pood = 39 lbs) for the Saaremaa archives. The work of selection cost Rbls. 280.—[13]). The documents arrived

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[9]) SRüA, A, 16, p. 25.
[10]) *Ibid.*, p. 32.
[11]) SRüA, A, 927, p. 88 v.
[12]) SRüA, A, 963, p. 9.
[13]) *Ibid.*, p. 3—6.

at Kuressaare in bags in the spring of 1907 and were placed in the cellars of the house belonging to the Noble's Association.

Before the arrival of these records, the secretary of the Association, Baron B. Freytag-Loringhoven, made a proposal to the County Council to rebuild one room of the Kuressaare castle as a room for the archives at a cost of about Rbls. 330.— The cellar of the Association's house was unsuitable, although a part of the records had already been placed there. At the same time he proposed that a commission be appointed to settle the location and arrangement of the records expected [14]). In 1907 an Extraordinary Diet passed a resolution to the effect that the old archives should be put in order so that they might be more easily accessible to research workers and that an archive committee be appointed. The following were elected members of the committee: — County Councillor Baron L. Freytag-Loringhoven, Baron C. Buxhoevden and Baron B. Freytag-Loringhoven, the Secretary of the Association [15]). The proposal about the room was also agreed to. The Association, at the beginning of this century, had purchased the Kuressaare castle from the Russian government. After a thorough repair of the building, which lasted from 1905 to 1911, a special room in the basement [16]), the adaptation of which cost about Rbls. 375.—, was set apart for the housing of the archives [17]). On the 16th November 1911 all the archives were transferred to these premises from the Association's house [18]). This collection, according to the report of the Archive Commission dated the 8th March 1912, consisted of the following records: —

1. The County Court and the County Orphans' Court from the seventeenth century till 1770.
2. Circuit Court.
3. Kuressaare Magistrate's Court. These records had been purchased by the Noble's Association [19]).
4. The Audit Commission.
5. The Economic Commissary's Files.
6. The Provincial Chancellery together with the Vice-Governor's records.
7. The Economical Department.
8. The Vice-Covernor's (Baron Campenhausen's) files.
9. The Economic Administration.
10. Treasury (Taxes and Financial Affairs).
11. District Commissariat.
12. Licensing and Port Department.
13. Revenue Bank.

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[14]) SRüA, A, 963, pp. 9 — 9 v.
[15]) SRüA, A, 958, p. 95 v.
[16]) SRüA, A, 986, Schloss Arensburg. Grundriss des Kellergeschlosses.
[17]) *Ibid.*, Kostenanschlag zum Ausbau des Bischöflichen Schlosses in Arensburg.
[18]) SRüA, A, 1058, p. 3 v.
[19]) SRüA, A, 963, p. 25.

14. The Government Land Department.
15. Orders of the Consistory [20]).

The first data of the activities of the Archive Commission appear in 1910. The Commission informed the county councillors that there had been almost insurmountable obstacles to overcome in the performance of this important task, i. e., in the work of arrangement. In the first place there was the question of suitable premises, and in the second it was impossible to find a single person capable of undertaking such complicated work. However, the commission found a way out of the difficulty and Ernest Hahn, a student of law, undertook the work. O. von Möller, the archivist of the Association allowed his work room in the Association's house to be used as the first repository of the archives. The commission asked the Noble's Association for Rbls. 200.—[21]) for the provisory carrying on of the work. Generally, the Archive Commission's reports and announcements dealt with questions regarding the arrangement and housing of the archives. About the archives of the office of the Association itself only the following note is found in the report from the Commission: — 1910. In Autumn, Baron B. Freytag-Loringhoven, secretary of the Noble's Association and a member of the Archive Commission has arranged the old records of the Saaremaa Noble's Association, and has assembled and systematically arranged the scattered leaves of the very earliest records. The estate documents of the beginning of the XV century are especially interesting. They are, without exception, copies but in the absence of originals very valuable. They are a source of material for Fr. von Buxhoevden's "Materialien zur Gütergeschichte Oesels'." (The abovenamed documents had evidently been deposited in the archives of the Association.) The Noble's Registration Commission also got something extra. This Commission laid great store by an account for a chalice from Christopher Jannitzer, dated 1595. The chalice had been presented to the Danish King, Christian IV, by the Saaremaa Noble's Association. According to the data in the hands of the Commission, the chalice should have been in the "Oružeinaja Palata", Moscow, in 1910 [22]). As to whether Baron B. Freytag-Loringhoven prepared a register "of the old records of the Noble's Association" there is no information. At the present time the corresponding register is not to be found among the records. According to the data, temporary registers for the new archives, e. g., County Court, etc., assembled at the Noble's Association archives were prepared. In the cataloguing, the arrangement of the Livonian Appeal Court archives was to have been the model, but what this particular arrangement was we cannot say, as the catalogues are not to be found among

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[20]) *Ibid.*, p. 29 v.
[21]) *Ibid.*, p. 14.
[22]) *Ibid.*, p. 26.

the archives; they were either lost in subsequent years or remained in possession of the then members of the Archive Commission.

E. von Hahn made the following note about the work: — "All these things had lain in utter confusion and part was in very bad condition. (i. e., rotted by dampness). It was only after I had first put them into some kind of order and classified them that I was able to start with the selection and arrangement.

The catalogue is not quite systematic because I was unable to change the old arrangement or the later arrangement (already mentioned) according to the old system without loss of time and much difficulty [23])."

From the above then it is clear that the Saaremaa Noble's Association really had the desire to put the archives in order. It is a matter for regret that there could not be found an individual with the necessary knowledge and interest in the work, who might have done the job with a proper understanding of the principles of archive arrangement. The members of the Archive Commission let the papers lie from 1907—1910 in a damp cellar in the house belonging to the Noble's Association on the excuse that there were no suitable premises for them and that it was impossible to find qualified assistance. When at long last the work was really begun, it was confined chiefly to the drying of the papers as they had suffered severely from the moisture in the cellar, part of them having been quite destroyed [24]), and to their classification according to institutions. It is quite evident from the records that the catalogues bear an excessively temporary character.

After 1912 no information about the activities of the Archive Commission is to be obtained. In its last report the Commission asks the County Council for an appropriation of Rbls. 100. for the purpose of binding some of the most important records [25]). In 1912 the Diet adopted the report of the Archive Commission and agreed to the expenditure of the sum abovenamed [26]).

What the archivist of the Nobles' Association did is a mystery. He was not a member of the Archive Commission nor is there anything to show that he took part in the arrangement either of the county archives or of the Noble's Association archives.

These archives were not evacuated from Saaremaa during the Great War, as the Nobles Association considered that they did not think it quite impossible for the archives to remain where they were, even though Saaremaa were taken by the enemies' troops [27]).

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[23]) SRüA, A, 963, p. 15 v.
[24]) *Ibid.*, p. 24 v.
[25]) *Ibid.*, p. 26 v.
[26]) SRüA, A, 1014, p. 67.
[27]) SRüA, A, 1081, p. 8.

After the February Revolution of 1917 and the reign of the Provisional Government in Russia (till the 25th July 1917) the Convent of the Nobles decided to do everything they could to keep the Kuressaare castle in the hands of the Association as well as the records stored therein as among these were ancient historical documents of great importance [28]).

During the occupation of Estonia by the Germans from the 15th October 1917 till November 1918, the Saaremaa Noble's Association was too much interested in the question of a union of the Baltic countries with Germany [29]) to pay any attention to the archives. The archives remained the property of the Association even during the first years of Estonian independence. In 1920, according to the law passed by the Constituent Assembly abolishing ranks and privileges, the whole of the property belonging to the Saaremaa Noble's Association was transferred to the Saaremaa Provincial Council [30]), together with the archives. Owing to the lack of a suitable repository, the Provincial Council handed over a part of the records to the Central State Archives at Tartu in 1921. The records when taken from the unheated castle were in such great disorder and so mildewed and wet that they had to be put out in the sun to dry before being packed into boxes. But another piece of misfortune was in store for these luckless papers; some of the boxes were so frail that they fell apart during the unloading of the ship that transported them from Saaremaa. On the 15th September of the same year, i. e., 1921, fifty-two boxes of records arrived at Tartu. A part of the judicial and a part of the Noble's Association records were kept back for the use of the Provincial Council [31]). In 1923 some of the Noble's Association records found a resting-place in the attic of the Saaremaa Provincial Council house whither they were transferred from the extremely damp castle. The head of the Gov. Archives at Tallinn, Dr. A. Nuth, who spent a short time in Kuressaare, from the 14th July till the 10th August 1923, made a temporary register of this part, at the same time noting those documents which it was to the interest of the Provincial Council to retain in Saaremaa for some time. The remainder, 90 boxes, arrived in 1923 at the Central State Archives, Tartu [32]). There still remained a certain number of documents which were subsequently conveyed to Tartu [33]) in two lots — on the 6th June 1931 and the 26th August 1934 [34]).

The Central State Archives at Tartu had to continue the work of drying the Saaremaa archives which had arrived in 1921.

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[28]) SRüA, A, 1062, p. 8.
[29]) SRüA, A, 1057, p. 5.
[30]) Riigi Teataja 129/130, 254, 1920.
[31]) C. S. A. office file No. 1, 1921/22, p. 24.
[32]) *Ibid.*, p. 24.
[33]) C. S. A. office file No. 14a I, 1931/32, p. 24a.
[34]) C. S. A. office file No. 14a, 1934/35, p. 57.

Only thus was it possible to begin the preliminary work of arranging and classifying them. It was, of course, very inconvenient that a part of the material had to remain in Saaremaa for so long a time, but the register made by Dr. A. Nuth already mentioned was of the very greatest help in the task of preparing an inventory, which was finally got ready in 1933.

There is the following to be said about the archives themselves. They are full of gaps — deeds are missing, other single documents are also missing, and many of the papers have suffered severely from dampness.

The oldest series comprises the correspondence which begins with original documents on parchment, leather, etc. The very oldest document is the confirmation of the Saaremaa bishopric's privileges given under the hand of the Danish King, Christophorus III, in 1446. The Noble's Association itself considered the most ancient document to be the charter of privileges granted by the Danish King Abel in 1251 as is clear from the 1726 enumeration of the documents [35]). Judging from its contents, this document must have belonged to the archives of the Saare-Lääne bishopric, for the Noble's Association did not exist at that time. Grand Duke Magnus in 1563 ordered the Saare-Lääne bishopric archives to be taken from Haapsalu to Kuressaare where, with the coming into power of the vassals, it evidently passed into the hands of the Noble's Association. The Danes took away a part of these archives to Copenhagen when they surrendered Saaremaa to the Swedes in 1645, thereby breaking the Brömsebro treaty. Here they were kept together with the Royal Danish Archives. The parchment documents are almost without exception copies of the 15th century. Copies of these same documents are to be found at Tartu in the Central State Archives [36]). A small number of the older Saaremaa documents are also to be found in the Swedish Government Archives at Stockholm. Of the records entered in the register of the Saaremaa documents in 1776 there now exist about half the number. The document series finishes with Tsar Alexander III's letters, dated 1856, confirming the privileges of the Saaremaa Noble's Association. Besides the privileges, there are to be found in the document series the decisions of the Court of Arbitration, contracts, noble's charters, etc., all for the most part on parchment. The general correspondence series begins in 1574. Of the 16th century there exist only a few single letters, the number of those received beginning to increase noticeably in the second half of the 17th century. The abundance of instructions sent to the Noble's Association is especially striking. This is due to the fact that the Association

[35]) SRüA, A, 163, p. 187.

[36]) ERüA (Noble's Association's Archives of Estonia), 42 Urkunden Abschriften aus dem Königl. Dänischen Geheim-Archiv zu Copenhagen vom Jr. 1241 bis 1561 von der Livländischen Ritterschafts-Canzelei dem Estl. Ritterschafts-Archiv übersand.

from time to time acquired more administrative functions. Drafts of protocols already appear at the end of the 17th century, and not only the Diet's but also those of the Noble's Covent are registered together with the other protocols. In the 18th century there were added a series of very primitive cash-books and the parish registers of expenditure for 1729—1739, and the cash-books continuously from 1763. After the arrangement of the archives in 1799—1800, the letters received appear in bound volumes in which may be found instructions from the government, patents, and letters from the members of the Noble's Association. Necessity also called into being a new branch in the correspondence series — registers of letters sent, beginning from 1796. The 19th century brought a radical change in the correspondence series. From 1828 they began to register the letters of the Noble's Association in a précis book. The number of patents also increased and a special series was formed of those documents which seemed more important or which were much used. For this purpose an alphabetical index, prepared in the office of the Association was put into the cover of each volume, a thing which was not done for other series as, for example, for the series of letters received, letters sent, or protocols. In the same year there appeared a register of mortgages in the cash-book series. The year 1830 saw a new arrangement of the Association correspondence series, namely, the classification of the correspondence according to contents, the letters being put into files under different headings. At the same time the files were registered in alphabetical order. Parallel to this there remained the series of letters received, patents and letters sent. The following twenty years represent a transitional epoch in the filing of correspondence, and a rather irregular one. In 1833 the landmarshal series begins. This series continued only for a short time and consists of 15 files, which were not put together according to any special system but which were entirely dependent on the peculiar fancies of each individual marshal. So, one marshal files all letters addressed to him during his term of office into one file, but another files them under specific headings. The years 1832—1833 increase the cash-book series by the introduction of general land-tax revenue and disbursement files (on strings). In 1848 the register of letters sent was changed, only a short précis of the contents of each outgoing letter being entered with its number in the file. But at the same time copies of outgoing letters were also taken and filed. In 1852—53 the series of patents and outgoing letters is lost and at the same time the series of landmarshal's files comes to an end. In future, correspondence was only bound, but the whole time, evidently depending on the office staff, there also remained a loose series of letters. The volumes representing the series of Association protocols also finished in 1852. The protocols were now kept in files, sometimes the Diet and Convent protocols together in one file, sometimes in separate files. In any case, the method of preser-

vation left much to be desired, the tables of contents are missing from the files, and the protocols themselves are only rough copies. This 1852 system was continued till 1920. In the cash-book series a cash ledger was opened in 1870. It finished in 1897.

The Saaremaa Noble's Association as a ranking corporation had to keep a list of its members as only noblemen were permitted to take part in the affairs of the nobility, e. g., participation in the Diet was contingent upon whether one possesed noble's rank or not. Therefore, in order to sift the truth of claims to noble blood, the Registration (Matriculation) Commission, already referred to several times in this paper, gradually came into existence and kept registers for purposes of reference. Owing to the absence of data it is impossible to fix with any certainty from what time the Commission abovenamed began to work independently. There are data regarding its activity from 1900—1918. By it there were made files concerning 84 families belonging by right to the Saaremaa nobility. On the initiative of the Commission, data regarding these noble families was gathered from the Saaremaa parish registers. The Commission took for its model the archives of the Registration Commission of the Livonian Noble's Association [37]). The other commissions of the Saaremaa Noble's Association were mostly appointed to formulate the Peasants' Code and to settle agricultural questions.

It is impossible to enumerate here all the various phases of the activity of the Association or the petty details of its office.

So far as material is concerned, the collection of the Saaremaa Noble's Association archives is one of the wealthiest and most original. It gives ample information not only about the nobility but about the peasants and the relations of the classes to each other. From the standpoint of the history of law it gives abundant material, as there are different projects of laws relating to the peasants drawn up by the commission appointed by the Association. The peasants' department of the Court of Appeal in Livonia under the County Council contains matters not only about real but also about formal law. As regards the administrative department, i. e., the activities of the Noble's Association working through and by means of the County Council, there is a protocol series rich in data together with a correspondence series of letters both out and in: here is also to be found information about the structure of the administration, as the Noble's Association had many points of contact with the local official authorities. Matter regarding the economical history of the 18th century is copious. An original Peasants' Bank, which also operated in grain, is worth mentioning here. Besides all the abovementioned there are to be found in the archives of the Association data in profusion about cultural, clerical, political, social, agrarian and parish history.

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[37]) SRüA, A, 1331, pp. 77—78 v.

Material from the abovementioned archives has been used in the following publications within the last few years: — Sketches of the Agrarian History of Saaremaa during the Danish Epoch [38]); History of Saaremaa [39]); History of the Saaremaa Parishes [40]); The Condition of Education in Saaremaa during the Northern War [41]); Saaremaa Cultural Conditions [42]); The Kuresaar Schools [43]).

Saaremaa rüütelkonna arhiiv.

Saaremaa geograafiline asend ja ta mitmeti mandrist lahkuminev ajalooline taust on kaasa aidanud Saaremaa rüütelkonna kujunemisele, tema haldus- ja teiste funktsioonide tekkimisele ja nende arenemisele. Otseseid andmeid ülalnimetatud tegevusalade kohta sisaldab Saaremaa rüütelkonna arhiiv, mis on moodustunud paralleelselt rüütelkonna tegevusega. Kuid arhiivi korrashoiu ja paigutuse küsimused on rüütelkonnale omakorda mitmeti sünnitanud raskusi nii majanduslike küsimuste kui ka korralduslike küsimustes asjatundlike isikute puudumise tõttu.

Saaremaa rüütelkonna arhiiv kui tervik koosneb kahest osast: 1) Saaremaa rüütelkonna kui korporatsiooni arhiiv ja 2) Saaremaa rüütelkonna juures tegutsenud asutiste ja komisjonide arhiivid. Käsiteldud on peamiselt vaid Saaremaa rüütelkonna arhiivi kitsamas mõttes, mis ulatub 15. sajandist 20. sajandini.

Ainese poolest on Saaremaa rüütelkonna arhiiv omapärasemaid ja rikkamaid. Ta pakub palju materjali nii aadli kui ka talurahva ja nende vastastikuse vahekorra kohta. Õiguseajaloo seisukohalt pakuvad ainest rüütelkonna komisjonide poolt väljatöötatud mitmesugused projektid. Majanduseajaloo ainest sisaldab ülikülluses 18. sajand. Nimetamist väärib siin juba omapärane Talurahva Pank, mille operatsioonid toimusid ka viljas. Peale selle leidub arhiivis küllaldaselt andmeid halduse-, kultuuri-, kiriku-, poliitika-, sotsiaal-, agraar- ja kihelkondade-ajaloo kohta.

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[38]) E. Blumfeldt, Ajalooline Ajakiri 1931 (X), pp. 15—31 78—100.
[39]) E. Blumfeldt, Saaremaa, Tartu 1934, pp. 263—350.
[40]) *Ibid.*, pp. 388—390, 444—463, 476—485, 499—513, 528—540, 565—582, 598—607, 642—654, 671—680, 698—710, 724—736, 756—761, 774—787, 810—827.
[41]) A. Soom, Ajalooline Ajakiri 1929 (VIII), pp. 121—133.
[42]) A. Soom, Saaremaa, Tartu 1934, pp. 206—244.
[43]) *Ibid.*, pp. 827—831.

THE ARCHIVES OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF RIGA'S OFFICE.

By M. Herman.

In 1710, after Russia had wrested Livonia, Estonia and Saaremaa with their noble's associations, towns and garrisons from the Swedes by a special treaty, an administrative unit, from which in 1713 the province of Tallinn together with the district of Tartu was separated, was formed from the abovenamed provinces. The province of Riga had already, since the year 1708, been joined to the Smolensk Government — which belonged to the general Russian system of governments — making with it the single Riga Government [1]), or a governor-generalship, where in the following year, corresponding to the other Russian governments, a special administration was established [2]). In 1720 it was decreed that, by the new governmental system, Riga should be divided into two provinces, viz., 1. Riga (Livonia) with the districts of Riga, Pärnu, Võnnu and Saare, and 2. Smolensk with five districts [3]).

In 1775 an independent government was formed from the Smolensk Province, the corresponding archive material and current registers being given over to the new establishment [4]). Saaremaa belonged to the administrative province of Livonia till the year 1731, when a special province was made of it, to which, only in 1740, independence in economic affairs on the Swedish model with a "landhauptmann" [5])) was given. The "landhauptmann" was substituted by a "stadthalter" in 1765. In other matters, Saaremaa was subordinate, as formerly, to the Riga Government [6]). The Province of Saaremaa continued in such dual subordination till 1783. The Tartu district, which belonged during the Swedish era to the Province of Riga but since separated from it, was again joined to the Riga Government in the year 1722 [7]).

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[1]) Полное Собраніе Законовъ Россійской Имперіи, St. Petersburg 1830 (cit. Collection of the Laws etc.), Vol. IV, Nos. 2218 & 2723; Vol. V, No. 2703.

[2]) *Ibid.*, Vol. V, No. 2831.

[3]) *Ibid.*, Vol. V, No. 3380.

[4]) *Ibid.*, Vol. XX, No. 14, 400.

[5]) *Ibid.*, VIII, No. 5797.

[6]) *Ibid.*, Vol. X, No. 7908: Vol. XI, No. 8057.

[7]) *Ibid.*, Vol. IV, No. 4004; W. Schwartz, Zur Geschichte des Dorpater Kreises 1713—1722, Baltische Monatsschrift, LXXII, Riga 1911, pp. 549—550.

Such was the general character of the administrative divisions of the Governor-Generalship of Riga which continued till 1783, when a new governmental arrangement corresponding to a new administrative partition came into force.

At the head of the administrative apparatus of the conquered provinces abovementioned there stood a governor-general on the Swedish model. The first governor-general was Field-Marshal Prince Alexander Menshikoff, who had already borne this title from 1704 when he was made Governor-General of all the countries taken from the Swedes [8]). Co-equal to him, G. J. von Löwenwolde was appointed in 1710 as plenipotentiary with full powers. According to special instructions, the highest civil authority was placed in the latter's hands, especially in questions regarding the land and the Noble's Association [9]). Löwenwolde occupied the place till 1713 when, with the separation of the Riga and Tallinn provinces into special administrative units, his powers were divided between the governor and other highly placed officials [10]). After Menshikoff's retirement in 1719 a special governor-general was appointed to each province. The Governors-General of Riga from 1719 till 1783 with certain omissions, were [11]): Prince Repnin, Count Lacy and Count Browne [12]) — the last two being Irish [13]). The acting governors-general and assistants were the Governors and vice-governors, either together or singly. The Governors from 1710 till 1783 — also with exceptions — were: v. d. Osten, Prince Korybut-Galitzin, Tschernicheff, Lacy (later G.-Gen.), v. Bismarck, Prince Dolgorouki, F. Voyeyikoff and Naumoff. Among the Vice-Governors 1713—1765 were: Korsakoff, P. Voyeyikoff, v. Balck, v. Hochmuth, v. Bismarck, v. Vildemann, Jeropkin, Prince Dolgorouki (later governor), P. Voyeyikoff II, Baron Meyendorff, and v. Engelhardt. To the higher officials of the provincial administration there also belonged — again on the Swedish system — two advisers whose chief tasks were to look after the administration of justice and the police [14]). They held the same rank as the County-Councillors (major-general) [15]).

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[8]) Eesti Biograafiline Leksikon, Tartu 1926—1929, p. 315.

[9]) Riga Governor-General's Office Archives, Vol. 30, pp. 32—35. Instructions given to Löwenwolde in 1710 (copy of the same date).

[10]) Collection of Laws etc. Vol. V, No. 2723.

[11]) The names mentioned are taken from L. Arbusoff's "Grundriss der Geschichte Liv-, Est- und Kurlands", Riga 1918, pp. 331—333. Owning to discrepancies in the data, the length of time that each held office has not been taken notice of.

[12]) In 1775, Count Browne, when Prince Peter August Friedrich Holstein of Beck died was appointed Governor-General of Estonia. He died while holding this office. This was only a personal affair, as the separate administration of both governments continued till 1783.

[13]) J. Eckardt, Livland im achtzehnten Jahrhundert, Leipzig 1876, pp. 208, 209 & 301.

[14]) Collection of Laws etc. Vol. VIII, No. 5896.

[15]) *Ibid.*, Vol. VIII, No. 5898.

The whole of the governor-general's administrative apparatus was based, with insignificant exceptions and with the necessary adaptations, on the system borrowed wholesale from the Swedes. This system, later on improved and supplemented by Governor-General Repnin, together with the changes was confirmed by the Senate in 1728 [16]) and was the general method in force till 1783 when the local administration was put on a new basis.

The limits of the governor-general's powers and duties were fixed by special instructions from the centre [17]) according to which he was not only the highest local executive official but also the highest military and in part the chief judicial and legal authority. Many of the governors-general, for example Repnin and Browne, especially the latter, being in close contact with the sovereigns, possessed in certain respects wider powers than those attached to the appointment. The principal duties of the governor-general consisted in looking after the external and internal order and the defence of the provinces entrusted to his care and the general welfare and orderly working of the whole administrative organisation of the government.

In all the governor-generals' and governors' offices the work was divided into two branches, each under a secretary, according to the Swedish system. These were: 1. the Russian Office (Рус ская Канцелярія, Русская Экспедиція) which corresponded to the former Swedish Chancellery and the language of which was Russian; 2. the German Office (Deutsche Regierungs Canzelley, General-gouvernments und Deutsche Regierungs Canzelley), the language of which was German. In 1732, the German Office, as a legal organisation received its own charter [18]). Both offices worked with definite staffs, the first directly under the superintendence of the governor or vice-governor, and the second — the German Office — under the superintendence of the government adviser. The latter was the actual organ of the government, whereas the former was more of an intermediary between the central government and the local authority, i. e., the German Office. Letters sent from one to the other were translated, for which reason a special staff of translators was provided for. In this way, the Governor-General of Riga had two offices under him, the work of which, representing valuable archival material, has been preserved only in parts, reckoning the smaller output of the Russian Office, which, according to instructions given to the secretary, was classified under eight heads for more convenient handling [19]). Seeing that a relatively larger portion of the German

[16]) RiKkA, No. 165. Decrees of the Senate, p. 1728; Collection of Laws etc. Vol. VII, No. 5220 and Vol. XLIV, No. 5220.

[17]) *Ibid.*, No. 90, p. 6[a]; Collection of Laws etc., Vol. VII, No. 4493; instructions issued in 1708 & 1714; Orders to Governors and Voyevodes, 1728; and Directions to Governors, 1764.

[18]) *Ibid.*, No. 101, p. 9. Decree of Empress Anna, 27. 3. 1732, No. 112.

[19]) *Ibid.*, No. 36. Instructions given to Secretary Alferoff 1721 (copy of the same date).

records was spoilt, the German Office must have been bigger, bearing in mind the greater quantity and variety of its correspondence with the central government and the local administrative organs.

The governor-general's office was situated in the castle, a building which dates from the time of the Order. Here were also situated many other government institutions [20]) among which the archives of the governor-general were divided on the liquidation of his office, but they were kept in a special room [21]) in the building till the Great War, when, for fear of their falling into the hands of the enemy, part of the most important was evacuated to Tartu and part to the interior of Russia. The latter portion was returned to Tartu on the conclusion of peace between Estonia and Russia [22]). After the archives abovenamed had been put into a shed in Lai Street [23]) for some time, and later on placed in the University Library, they were taken in 1921 to the newly-established Central State Archives (ERKA) [24]) where their restoration caused much trouble. In spite of the fact that the archives of the Governor-General of Riga were bound and sewn into volumes, there were gaps in the series, which, according to the data supplied by the lists, belonged to the first half of the nineteenth century, and which, owing to the evacuation, re-evacuation, and frequent changes of storage were in a disorderly condition. The gaps were subsequently filled when the papers were found [25]). The search had to be carried out with great tenacity, especially among the archives of those institutions to which the powers of the Governor-General of Riga were transferred after the abolition of his post, namely, the Livonian and Estonian (later Baltic) Governor-General's Office (BKkA), and the Livonian Government Archives (LKvA), the registers of which later contained part of the Riga Governor-General's archives.

After taking over the archives aforementioned, the Central

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[20]) И. И. Васильевъ, Современное положеніе архива упраздненнаго Рижскаго генералъ-губернатора, Вильно 1893. Труды Московскаго предварительнаго комитета X археологическаго съѣзда въ Ригѣ. Выпускъ I, Москва 1895. (The present Position of the Archives of the Former Governor-General of Riga, Vilno 1893. Works of the Moscow Controlling Committee of the X Archaeological Conference, Riga), p. 75 (cit. Vassilieff).

[21]) LKKA (Livonian Covernors office), No. 754, 1896; BKkA I, (Baltic Governor-Generals Office Archives), 197, 1873, p. 6; Vassilieff, op. cit., p. 74.

[22]) C. S. A. office file No. 10, 1921/22, p. 46; No. 10, 1929/30, pag. 12.

[23]) O. Liiv, Eesti arhiivinduslikest üritusist Eesti iseseisvumiseni (On the Beginnings of Estonian Archives till the Period of Independence), Tartu 1932, p. 20.

[24]) C. S. A. office file No. 10, 1921/22, p. 48; No. 10, 1929/30, p. 13.

[25]) So, for example, during the arrangement of the records of the Swedish era, some loose papers dating from 1741—1772, belonging to the correspondence of the German Office of the Riga G-G. were brought to light. Part of these bears the stamp: "Commission for the Investigation of the Swedish Archives in Riga, 1898."

State Archives at Tartu according to the correspondence between Estonia and Latvia began to classify the files on a territorial basis [26]). As no agreement has been come to yet about the exchange of archive documents between the two countries, the volumes chosen, though packed and supplied with indexes, have not yet been handed over to Latvia.

Books which cannot be divided are to be left at the Central State Archives where, together with the material relating to Estonia only, they have been put in order and supplied with an index according to the list of archives which appears later on in this article. This makes them available to research workers. For the restoration of the records and their arrangement in proper order, there were used not only the information given in the tables of contents but also external indications such as similarity of handwriting in the capital letters, labels, numbers, etc., including, of course, only a small portion of the Governor-General of Riga's registers which were in some disorder. With the help of the abovementioned factor in the restoration of the archives, there were included also elements which really did not belong there, e. g., "The Old Eccles. Law of Tsar Alexei Mikhailovitch, 1649" (Старое Соборн. Улож. Царя Алексѣя Михайловича) etc. But in view of their historical value, rarity, and the fact that such archival "foreign bodies" in their time gave the necessary data for the execution of the office work and rules for officials, they have also been left in the collections. But the artificially created department, "Military Antiquities" (Военная Старина) was liquidated later on. In this collection the commission in charge assembled all the volumes containing the necessary data on Russian military history [27]). For this purpose, a comparatively large number of the volumes from the archives of the Governor-General of Riga, the Baltic Governor-General and the Governor of Livonia were put aside. The work, however, owing to the outbreak of the Great War was interrupted. The volumes separated in the Central State Archives of Estonia have again been put into their proper places, but before the volumes belonging to the Riga and Baltic archives abovementioned were returned, proper indexes were made for them.

As already stated above, it is impossible to say the Governor-General of Riga's archives in their present condition are an organised whole. Only a few single series have been wholly preserved, but the remainder are torn and a great number completely spoiled or otherwise damaged. The damage is both deliberate and accidental, both systematic as well as non-systematic, done by persons who either could not understand the value of the archives or by

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[26]) C. S. A. office file No. 10, 1921/22; Nos. 10—14, 1923/24; No. 17, 1926; No. 10, 1927—31; No. 15, 1931—34.

[27]) A. Feuereisen, Ein Notstand des baltischen Archivwesens. Beitrag zur Geschichte der Regierungsarchive in den Ostseeprovinzen. Arbeiten des zweiten baltischen Historikertages zu Reval, 1912; Reval 1932, p. 277.

those who did not desire to appreciate them. According to a list compiled by a committee, there were completely damaged by incompetent persons chiefly books of primary importance, for example, protocols (1728—1807), journals (1768—1807), registers of letters received (1729—1807), registers of outgoing letters (1726—1807), and finally the index of files (1711—1784) [28]). During the German Occupation, during and after the Great War, there were maliciously spoilt the Baltic Governor-General's and the Governor of Livonia's archives, which had evidently become mixed, as well as a part of the Governor-General of Riga's archives, which were at that time housed in the premises of the University Library [29]). One part of the material was probably lost on account of the lack of proper arrangement and premises for the use of investigators, so that it was possible for strangers interested in historical research and for the higher officials of local establishments to obtain archive records for the purposes of their work [30]), which, partly from circumstances beyond their control, they did not often return. It is also certain that, during the frequent shifting of the archives, when it was impossible to exercise the necessary care, owing to lack of time, part of the Governor-General of Riga's material was lost. Also, owing to the lack of precautions, the archive documents, either partly or wholly were rendered unsuitable for handling because of their lengthy stay in the damp, as they were obviously the same records which had at one time been housed on the floor of an unheated, damp room with broken windows in the Castle at Riga [31]).

To-day it is possible to restore a great part of the Governor-General of Riga's archives, dating from the Russian period and relating to Estonia. These have all been assembled at the Central State Archives at Tartu according to the following classification: —

I. Russian Office.

1. Copies of Outgoing Letters & Drafts.
2. Registers.
3. Instructions, Staff, Arrangements, etc.
4. Correspondence: —
   a. Tsar's Rescripts.
   b. Ukazes from the Senate.
   c. Correspondence between Army and Civil Authorities.
   d. Files.

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[28]) Feuereisen, op. cit., p. 274. Here the RiKkA German Office books may be taken to be the oldest part of the LKvA archives.

[29]) C. S. A. office file No. 10, 1921/22, pp. 46, 48; Liiv, op. cit., p. 20.

[30]) Vassilieff, op. cit., p. 74.

[31]) BKkA I, No.197, 1873; Vassilieff, op. cit., p. 75; Feuereisen, op. cit., pp. 270, 271.

II. Secret Office.

1. Correspondence: —
   a. Ukazes of the Senate together with correspondence.
   b. Files.

III. German Office.

1. Copies of Outgoing Letters.
2. Registers.
3. Correspondence: —
   a. Local Orders.
   b. Translations of Ukazes.
   c. Open Correspondence.

IV. Tartu Stone Bridge Commission.

1. List of Convicts.
2. Offers.
3. Sewn & Sealed Books & Confirmatory Documents.

The Russian Office series of outgoing letters and drafts consists for the most part of Governor-General Browne's drafts of his reports to Catherine II and the central government from 1762—1782, and forms a twenty-year collection of twenty volumes of 20 to 197 pages each.

The registers of No. 2 of the Russian Office mentioned above were all separately compiled later, from 1790 to 1840 approximately. There are no contemporary registers, either of the office or of the archives. All the indexes have been very carelessly made up; the best of them is an alphabetical index to the volumes of the years 1762—1800, but nevertheless a great number of volumes has remained unindexed. The indexes to the rescripts of Catherine II 1762—1792 are the best part of the collection — some of them even being in triplicate. The index for the years 1700—185 ... to the Tsar's rescripts, Browne's reports and in the following sections to the volumes mentioned are badly compiled and give a very general impression [32]).

One series of the papers from the Russian Office consists of 54 manuals, compiled at various times, containing rules for the execution of the work of the office. These cover a period of 73 years, from 1710 to 1783 [33]), and include printed copies and approved translations, for example the Livonian Knighthood's and the City of Riga's capitulations, together with the confirmations and instructions to Löwenwolde (1710), Repnin (1719), the governors (1728, 1764), governor's secretaries (1721) and other people and establishments; they also contain privileges, various tariffs, charters of organisations and enterprises, contracts, resolutions, etc.

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[32]) The entries begin from the Northern War.
[33]) Excluding the abovenamed "Ecclesiastical Law etc.".

The Russian Emperor's original letters and rescripts, including the period between 1711 and 1783, form a more interesting and valuable collection of main historical sources on account of their centralised character. The collection of 62 volumes contains the letters of Peter the Great, his son Alexei and Catherine as his wife and as Empress, as well as the letters of Anna Ivanovna, both as Empress of Russia and Grand Duchess of Kurland. There are also the letters of the Regent Johann (Grand Duke Biron), Elizabeth and finally Catherine II.

The most original collection of the abovenamed series of imperial letters is a number of rescripts, memorials, instructions, and resolutions on reports addressed by Peter the Great to the Commander-in-Chief at Riga, Polonski, Governor Golitzin, the Town Commander of Riga, Balabanoff, the Vice-Governor, Voyeyikoff, and Captain Ushakoff. There are eleven volumes of these, containing 170 letters bearing the Tsar's signature, and of these, 19, written by himself, are preserved with all their orthographical mistakes in his almost illegible handwriting. The resolutions on the reports are in his own hand as well as the changes in and additions to the letters written by other people. From the collection it is clear that Peter the Great as well as his consort, Catherine, wrote letters not only about many places in Russia but also about many foreign countries such as Denmark, Holland, Germany, France, Turkey, Poland, Persia, etc. In the collected volumes of his letters there are nine from his son Alexei, dated from 1711 to 1713 and addressed to the Commander-in-Chief, Polonski, and part of 21 letters, 1712—1723, from Catherine addressed to Polonski, Golitzin and Voyeyikoff. The remainder of the letters belonging to the abovementioned period forms two special volumes.

The rescripts addressed to Governor-General Repnin, 1725/6, seventeen in number, by Catherine I after she became Empress of Russia are also bound in two volumes.

The letters from Anna Ivanovna also fall into two periods: 1. 24 letters which the Grand Duchess of Kurland sent to Governor-General Repnin from 1720 to 1727 (nineteen of these are with the corresponding drafts), Vice-Governor Voyeyikoff, General Lacy, and Governor Chernishoff. 2. 12 volumes containing 251 letters, of which 83 bear Anna's own signature and are addressed to Governor Lacy, who later commanded as general in the war with Poland, to the Chief of Financial Affairs, Fölkersahm, and finally to the Vice-Governor, Bismarck (later governor). The remaining 168 letters are signed not only in the name of Anna but also in that of the cabinet by Andrei Ostermann, Alexei Cherkasski and Alexei Bestuzheff-Riumin. With the Empress Anna's rescripts there are also bound nine letters, dated 1740, bearing the signatures of the Regent Johann (Grand Duke Biron) himself and members of the cabinet — Münnich, Ostermann, Cherkasski and Golovkin.

There are twelve volumes of the rescripts of the Empress Elizabeth from 1741 to 1761. Sixty-four of these, besides bearing her own signature, also contain 91 orders signed by the aforesaid Bestuzheff-Riumin, Cherkasski, Vorontsoff, Apraksin and Repnin. All the rescripts, orders, etc. are addressed to Vice-Governor Jeropkin, Governor-General Lacy and Vice-Governor Dolgorouki, as well as to the Riga (Livonian) Governor-General's or Governor's offices. In the last volume of the Empress Elizabeth's rescripts there is one order in the name of Peter III signed by Prince Trubetskoi, Vorontsoff and Shuvaloff.

Catherine II's 21 bound volumes of rescripts and letters of the years 1764—1783, which were addressed separately to Governor-General Browne form the greatest collection of the imperial series of rescripts[34]). On the whole, within the scope of the archives in question, there are 341 rescripts bearing Catherine II's signature, of which 25 have been written by herself in Russian and partly in German. Together with her rescripts, the above-mentioned collection contains her orders to the number of 146, signed by the most important men of that time, e. g., Vorontsoff, Golitzin, Panin, Repnin, Viazemski, Minin, Teploff, Kozmin, Potemkin, etc.

Naturally, the imperial letters treat of very various things. Besides the rescripts and orders, the collection contains the reports of the local administrators with the imperial decisions and signatures, and a mass of textual explanations and additions both to the originals and copies of the letters and documents, e. g., petitions from private individuals, contracts, reports, printed illustrations, tables, as well as some rough copies, etc., etc. There are comparatively few gaps in the collection. The letters of Peter II from 1727 to 1729 are completely missing, while the letters of Peter I for 1718 and Elizabeth for 1748 are also not to be found. Excluding the last part of Catherine's letters, the imperial communications — as usual with the overwhelming majority of the Governor-General of Riga's archives — are bound in leather, Peter I's, Alexei Petrovich's, Catherine I's and those of Anna, Grand Duchess of Kurland, being in quarto, whereas Anna Ivanovna's, Elizabeth's, Catherine II's and a few from Peter I and Catherine I are in folio. The single letters are arranged now, but not finally, according to their dates of receipt. The letters of Catherine II are an oasis, representing a special group, systematically collected. There are occasions, however, where the letters have been filed in the wrong files. So, for instance, some of the letters belonging to General Repnin's files have been put into the series belonging to Peter I.

The next 105 volumes of the Russian Department are a collection of orders divided into twelve-, six-, and four-month

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[34]) This collection of Catherine II's rescripts continued in the office archives of the Livonian and Estonian Governor-General's till 1796.

groups, containing both originals and copies as well as a printed and signed collection of the original ukazes of the Senate from 1713 to 1783. There are two breaks in the collection: one in 1723 and one in the second half of 1766. After 1727 a monthly chronological register of the ukazes is found on the first page of each bound volume.

The private letters addressed to Governor-General Browne during the years 1764—1782 in Russian, French and German, from high civil and military officials concerning matters of internal and external policy and diplomacy, form a special series in the collection referred to above. To this series also belongs a part of the rough copies of Browne's answers. More than fifty individuals corresponded with him, among them a number of princes, e. g., Viazemski, Potemkin, Dolgorouki, Repnin, Golitzin, Kurakin; Counts Orloff, Saltikoff, Vorontsoff, Münnich, Buturlin, Chernisheff, Teploff, Bestuzheff-Riumin, Sivers, Razumovski, Panin, Ostermann, etc. Some of the letters and drafts are filed separately, others are filed in eleven folio volumes with soft covers.

A collection of 161 files, partly bound, partly sewn in paper covers, containing from 3 to 458 pages each, forms the last part of the Russian Department's correspondence. The files begin from 1762 (except one for 1727—29) and go on to 1783.

Five volumes of the secret orders of the Senate together with the correspondence relating to them for the years 1757—1782 form the second division of the Governor-General of Riga's archives from the Confidential Section of the Russian Department. The ukazes for the years 1760/62, 1768 and 1769 are missing. The files number 47 and contain gaps for the period between 1764 and 1782. There are both a register and index to the ukazes and the drafts corresponding to them on the first pages of each volume.

The copies of letters sent of the Governor-General of Riga's German Department for the years 1720—1782 make a complete series. The letters are in 82 compact, leatherbound volumes of 437 to 1228 pp. each up to 1764. After that date they are bound in half-yearly groups. The volumes, of which there are only two for 1759 and 1760, have an alphabetical table of contents on the back cover. It is rather difficult to find the letters in the other volumes as it is work which would demand some time.

The other comparatively complete 18 volumes (1754—1758 missing), representing correspondence sent and received by the German Department and indexed alphabetically, are the so-called general registers for 1712—1783. Although these registers are in alphabetical order, they are inconvenient to find anything in because the letters are very often registered according to the name of the writer and not according to the contents. The changes introduced later in 1773 made no improvement, as instead of the surname of the writer only his official title was used, e. g., "Circuit Fiscal", "Circuit Notary", etc. Besides

the above there are also single registers of Russian ukazes etc. for 1719—1780 as well as local orders and publications for 1766—1774.

In the correspondence of the German Department the first group of local orders from 1710 to 1784 (except 1733—1754 which are missing) is collected in five volumes. This series is the oldest collection of original documents in the archives of the Governor-General of Riga. It begins with the signed and sealed manuscripts of Löwenwolde's publications and finishes with Governor-General Browne's printed local orders, containing not only the abovementioned manuscript drafts of local orders but also translations of the senate ukazes on the faces of the papers themselves, as well as the printer's proofs. The handling of this series is fairly easy thanks to the index at the end.

There exists only one volume of the translations of the senate ukazes for the last years in the second sub-section of the correspondence of the German Department. The third sub-section is also fragmentary, consisting of some loose correspondence extending over the period from 1741 to 1772.

The material about the building of the Tartu Stone Bridge forms the last special series. Of this lot, besides a well-preserved series of ledgers, sewn cross-wise at the bottom to prevent pages from being torn out, for the years 1776—1781, there are also single documents, such as the list of convicts and the reports for the year 1779.

The abovementioned special sections of archive material, embracing the history of Livonia in the 18th Century, give us a picture in relief, beginning with the imperial letters parallel to the ukazes of the senate, local orders and the outgoing letters of the German Department. The series finishes with Catherine II's own and the private letters addressed to her, together with Browne's reports and the files of the Russian Office.

Peter the Great's letters give us a distinct picture of the liquidation of the results of the Northern War and the fortification of the country. Those describing the reforms made in Russia for the import of all kinds of apparatus and machines from foreign countries via Riga and for the admittance of experts of all sorts as well as exotic goods are especially interesting, the more so as one often finds the most trivial matters jostling problems of great weight.

The letters of his successors are chiefly concerned with questions regarding the administration of the country, legal affairs, a few special matters and so on in the directions indicated by him, while Catherine II, who was Russia's second reformer, makes radical changes not only in general but in local affairs, especially in industrial, economic and commercial questions. Her letters finish with indications showing that sweeping reforms were being introduced into the local administrative apparatus. In connection with the abovenamed questions, Catherine II was

also interested in the building and reorganisation of towns (the rebuilding of Tartu, which had been destroyed by fire, the construction of the Tartu Stone Bridge, etc.), colonisation, and so on. She took especial care that certain aliens, undesirable from a political point of view, especially from France, did not enter Russia by way of Livonia. The necessary arrangements were made by secret rescripts, for the most part in the Empress's own hand. The collection of Catherine II's numerous rescripts sheds a light on her eventful reign in Livonia, the more so as her and Browne's friendly relations gave their official correspondence a more intimate, broader background.

Interest in the archives in question arose comparatively late. Although in the circulars of the central government attention was drawn to the necessity of obtaining data for the arrangement of the Russian archives by the Governor of Livonia, who demanded detailed information about the records of the local establishments of the Russian times, the subsequent correspondence did not make any actual changes in the chaotic condition of the archives, with everything worth while made inaccessible to the public [35]). A more lasting interest in them arose some years later when investigators took steps through the necessary organisations for the proper preservation and arrangement of some of the different sections of the above referred to archives, so that the documents they wanted to throw light on the questions they were interested in might be made more easily available. Thus, Buchholtz approved of Tscheshikin's leading article of the previous day in the "Riga Messenger" on the general lack of interest in the investigation of the history of the Baltic countries in the 18th century, and on the valuable sources for such a study in the archives of the Governor-General of Riga's office, especially the imperial rescripts. There was also expressed a wish that the government should help in organising the publication of the state chronicles and documents of the eastern provinces, i. e., the Baltic countries, using as a model the commissions already working, as well as giving the scientific institutions at Riga an opportunity of going through the local archive material [36]). Although, for the realisation of this plan, Tscheshikin, on his own initiative, had tried to make his publication of the imperial rescripts and archives a model [37]), he

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[35]) BKkA I, No. 197, 1873.

[36]) A. Buchholtz, Das Archiv der Kanzelei des Generalgouverneurs. "Rigasche Zeitung", No. 37, 1876.

[37]) In Чешихинъ, Осмнацатый вѣкъ (The 18th Century), I, III, IV, Riga 1869; Сборникъ матеріаловъ и статей по исторіи прибалтійскаго края (Collection of historical material concerning the Baltic Province), I—IV, Riga 1876—1883 and also in the newspaper „Рижскій Вѣстникъ" 1879 were printed rescripts of Russian Tsars and Tsarinas from Peter I till Catherine II. Owing to errors they must be treated with caution. Some of Peter's letters were printed in Berg's Собраніе писемъ Императора Петра I-го къ разнымъ лицамъ съ отвѣтами на оныя (Collection of Letters of the Emperor Peter I to different people with the answers to them), I—IV, St. Petersburg 1829—1830.

was not able to induce the corresponding government institutions to undertake the publication of the historical wealth hidden in the local government archives on a broader and more authoritative basis, excepting all that had been written by Peter I. This was published in a volume to celebrate his 200th birthday; among the documents were also some letters from Repnin's collection [38]). Besides Buchholtz and Tscheshikin, Vassilieff [39]) and Feuereisen [40]) also displayed a lasting interest in questions connected with the Governor-General of Riga's archives. The firstnamed took over questions which were discussed at the All Russian X Archaeological Congress at Riga. At the suggestion of this congress, the Imperial Archaeological Association of Moscow, among other things, tried to do something for the abovementioned archives but without success. Feuereisen also did not succeed in getting anything done in this direction, though he expressed his ideas both in 1908 in Riga and in 1912 in Tallinn at the I and II Baltic Historical Congresses. So nothing was done until recently, when definite rules were made regarding the preservation, arrangement and use of the archives in order to make them more easily accessible for scientific and practical purposes.

Riia kindralkubermangu kantselei arhiiv. (RiKkA.)

Venemaa poolt 1710. a. vallutatud Liivi- ja Saaremaa provintsist eriadministratiivühikuna moodustatud Riia kubermangu etteotsa seati Rootsi eeskujul kõrgema riigivõimu esindajana kindralkuberner, kelle valitsemisaparatuuri, nn. kindralkubermangu kantselei funktsioonid jaotati — samuti Rootsi eeskujul — endise rootsi kantselei asemele seatud vene ja maksvusele jääva saksa kantselei vahel. Vene kantselei, mida nimetati ka vene ekspeditsiooniks ning mille juures tegutses ühtlasi salajane ekspeditsioon, oli vahendavaks organiks keskvalitsuse ja kohalikke maa-asju ajava saksa kantselei vahel. Seesuguseis, aja jooksul üksikasjades veidi muutunud vormides püsis Riia kindralkubermangu kantselei kuni a. 1783.

Riia kindralkubermangu kantselei asjaajamise materjalist on säilinud ainult murdeline osa — tervikuina vaid üksikud seeriad. Huvitavaima ja oma tsentraalse iseloomu poolest väärtuslikema, esmajärgulise allikainese kogu moodustavad 62 köitesse koondatud Vene riigivalitsejate originaalkirjad (1711—1783). Peale eelnimetatu kuuluvad vene ekspeditsiooni veel kindralkuberner

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[38]) А. Бычковъ, Письма и бумаги Петра Великаго (Letters & Papers of Peter the Great), I—VII, St. Petersburg 1887—1918 later continued by his son) contains Peter's letters up to July 1708.

[39]) See note No. 21.

[40]) Arnold Feuereisen, Über das baltische Archivwesen. Arbeiten des Ersten Baltischen Historikertages zu Riga 1908, Riga 1909. See also note No. 28.

Browne'i relatsioonid keisrinna Katariina II (1762—1782), keskvalitsuse juures teenistuses olnud üle 50 kõrgema võimukandja kirjad Browne'ile (1764—1782), 105-köiteline käsikirjaliste ja trükitud originaalallkirju kandvate senati käskkirjade kogu (1713—1783) ja lõpuks toimikuid (1762—1783). Salajasest ekspeditsioonist on olemas senati käskkirju (1767—1782) ja 47 toimikut (1764—1782). Saksa kantseleist on tervikuliste seeriatena säilinud missiivid (1720—1782), saadud ning saadetud kirjade alfabeetsed „generaalregistrid" (1712—1783) ja RiKkA-i vanimat osa moodustavad patendid (1710—1784). Toimikmaterjalist on olemas vaid riismed üksikute lahtiste lehtede näol (1741—1772). Erifondina RiKkA-i juure kuuluv Tartu kivisilla ehitamise komisjoni arhiivmaterjal haarab aastad 1776—1781.

THE ARCHIVES OF THE VILJANDI AND PÄRNU COUNTY COURTS

By O. Vares.

South Estonia, which formed the northern half of the Government of Livonia during the period of the Russian dominion, was subject to the Common Law, which was partly an inheritance from ancient Estonian times and partly had been formed by the legal customs introduced by the Germans [1]).

With the fall of the Teutonic Order in the second half of the XVI Century, a difference was made in legal procedure between Northern and Southern Estonia. This continued till Estonia regained her independence. With the subjugation of Southern Estonia by the Poles there remained the usual legal standards strengthened by ancient customs [2]).

At the beginning of the Polish rule reforms were made in the judicial processes but they did not directly concern Northern Livonia, i. e. present Southern Estonia. These Polish judicial reforms continued to follow the hitherto prevailing legal forms [3]). Only the names of the courts and their competency were partly changed. From these reforms there later on developed the institute of County Court Judges with police and administrative functions. But the old order was still enforced: it was only later on that the new style began to function properly.

The aim of the present article is to give an historical survey of the activities of the County Court in Southern Estonia. As this court went through several phases of development during the centuries and carried on its functions in special periods of history under different names, without possessing any direct line of uninterrupted development at all, its treatment is sufficiently complicated. So it has been impossible definitely to establish the year of its foundation. But, nevertheless, Estonian historical investigators have brought to this question fundamentally hostile

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[1]) Jüri Uluots, Õigus ja kohus (Law and the Court). Eesti rahva ajalugu I, Tartu 1932, p. 503.

[2]) Adolf Perandi, Õigus ja kohus Poola ja Rootsi ajal (Law and the Courts during the Polish and Swedish Eras), Eesti rahva ajalugu II, Tartu 1933, p. 1019. (cit. Law etc.).

[3]) Cp. Dr. Friedrich Georg von Bunge, Einleitung in die liv-, esth- und curländische Rechtsgeschichte und Geschichte der Rechtsquellen, Reval 1849. — Geschichte des Gerichtswesens und Gerichtsverfahrens in Liv-, Esth- und Curland, Reval 1874.

views to those of Baltic-German historians, whose investigations are not often scientifically exact and are intentionally false [4]). The earliest precursor of the County Court may be said to be the so-called Land-Assessor (Hackenrichter) for the control of peasant affairs formed in the Tartu Chapter-House in 1458 [5]).

At the beginning of the Polish rule, there was established in each circuit of Livonia a court of the first instance, the so-called Land Court (judicium terrestre), which was formed of three judges and two assessors chosen from among the nobles. The king himself, or his viceroy, was the Court of Appeal in civil cases: there was no criminal court at all. With the judicial reforms in 1582, the Land Court was constituted of one judge, six sworn assessors and one notary, all of whom were chosen from the ranks of the nobles [6]).

With the fall of Livonia under the Swedes, the peasants remained as formerly, both with regard to criminal and civil affairs, under the Estate Court. But reforms were urgently needed at this time in judicial procedure, especially in the country [7]). The reforms made by the Governor-General of Livonia, Johan Skytte, chiefly strengthened the Swedish law but adapted nevertheless the hitherto prevailing order. From that time Swedish law possessed the dominating influence in the Land Courts of Livonia [8]). With Skytte's reforms the peasants were put under the newly established Land Courts, although really the Estate Courts were not abolished but continued to function parallel with the Land Courts at the beginning of the Swedish rule. When disputes between peasants were tried, from 4 to 6 peasants, the so-called assessors, were summoned to advise the judge about the customs of the country on certain aspects of peasant life. From 1630 to 1632, according to new instructions, in all those districts where there lived nobles, commoners and military men, all civil and criminal affairs of the first grade were put under the jurisdiction of the Land Courts. Also certain police and administrative problems were subordinated to them [9]). These Land Courts were established in the Riga, Võnnu, Tartu and Pärnu circuits. They were composed of 1 judge, 2 assessors, and 1 notary. Sessions

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[4]) E. g. The Privileges granted by the Polish King, Sigismund August to the Livonian nobles, 28th Nov. 1561, which Baltic-German historians have taken as the basis of Livonian law.

[5]) A. Perandi, Korraline menetlus tsiviil-hagi asjus Eestimaa Ülemmaakohtus Rootsi ajal (The Usual Procedure in Civil Affairs in the Supreme Land Court of the Swedish Times in Estonia), (väitekiri).

[6]) Perandi, Law etc. p. 1029. Law II, p. 1029.

[7]) F. Laestadius, Beiträge zur Kunde der Organisation des Livländischen Gerichtswesens durch Johann Skytte. Autorisierte Übersetzung aus dem Schwedischen von P. Girgensohn. Baltische Monatschrift XLIV, Reval 1897, p. 416.

[8]) Ragnar Liljedahl, Svensk Förvaltning i Livland 1617—1634, Upsala 1933, pp. 288—289.

[9]) Perandi, Law etc. p. 1052.

were held two or three times a year. In Livonia there were courts of the 2nd grade, the so-called Castle Courts, with the Governor of Riga or his Vice as president, with three assessors. These Castle Courts were abolished in 1639. A court of higher instance was founded in Tartu in 1630, the so-called Court of Appeal (Hofgericht)[10]). To look after the activities of the judiciary and the police there was also appointed the so-called Fiscal, whose task it was to initiate prosecutions when there was no plaintiff [11]).

The County Courts were re-established in 1668 partly for the purpose of substituting the Castle Courts of the Polish times but chiefly for the purpose of exercising police functions in the country. All civil cases concerning peasants and burghers were within its jurisdiction, but criminal cases concerning peasants were still subordinate to the Peasant's Land Court. The execution of the decrees of the Land Court also belonged to the County Court. The County Court consisted of one judge and two assistants [12]). But from 1694 the County Court was abolished, part of its functions devolving upon the Land Court and part upon the Circuit Bailiff [13]). The estate police now had only police functions to perform so far as the peasants were concerned [14]).

No changes were made in the functioning of the judiciary and the police with the fall of the Baltic countries under Russian rule. The County Courts disestablished in 1694 were again opened [15]). In the first ten years, after the Russian conquest the County Court could function until the so-called introduction of the Viceroyalty in the Baltic countries in 1783. It made great changes in the judicial procedure in Livonia. Instead of the County Court in Livonia and the Land Assessor in Estonia there were introduced the Lower Land Courts [16]). These, fulfilling the functions of the former County Courts, also had to make the preliminary investigation into criminal affairs [17]). This Lower Land Court continued to work during the whole period of the Viceroyalty. 1783—1796. With the abolition of this office, the County Courts again began to work and remained active with certain changes till the introduction of the Russian legal reforms in the Baltic Provinces on the 9th July 1889, from which date they ceased to exist. Prior to these reforms police duties were carried out in the districts by the district magistrate, on the estates by the estate police and in the parishes by the parish magistrate. They were competent to try

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[10]) O. Schmidt, Rechtsgeschichte Liv-Est- und Curlands. Dorpater juristische Studien III, Jurjew/Dorpat 1894, pp. 266—267.

[11]) *Ibid.*, pp. 226—227.

[12]) *Ibid.*, p. 269.

[13]) *Ibid.*, p. 269.

[14]) Bunge, Geschichte etc. p. 234.

[15]) O. Schmidt, op. cit., p. 347.

[16]) Bunge, Geschichte etc., pp. 306—307.

[17]) W. v. Bock. Der fünfte Theil des Provinzialrechts der Ostsee Gouvernements im Lichte des modernen und des baltischen Rechtsbewusstseins. Baltische Monatschrift 12 (Riga 1865), p. 469.

all but nobles. The County Court worked parallel with all the above as a Court of the 1st grade for the nobles [18]). This was a police court of the highest instance parallel to the administrator of the province. So, in the 19th Century in Livonia, 8 County Courts performed police functions in the districts, through the estate police in about 800 square miles of territory [19]).

What were the organisation and actions of the County Courts like in the 19th Century? They were precisely fixed by the Law of the Baltic Provinces [20]). According to this the County Courts were established as follows for Riga and Volmar in the Riga circuit; for Võnnu and Valga in the Võnnu circuit; for Tartu and Võru in the Tartu circuit and for Pärnu and Viljandi in the Pärnu circuit. In Saaremaa there was only one County Court consisting of one judge, two assistants or assessors, one notary and the necessary office force. Besides this there was also a so-called March Commissary to regulate the marching of troops through the Baltic countries. The judges were chosen by the nobles and confirmed by the Governor-General for three years. The Volmar, Valga, Võru and Pärnu County Court judges were paid by the state, but the Riga, Võnnu, Viljandi, Tartu and Saaremaa judges were paid by the Noble's Association.

It was the primary duty of the County Court judge to make known the Government laws and regulations; to take measures for public peace and safety, such as to assist church services and religious meetings; to arrest evildoers and detain people without passports; to look after orphans and those unable to work as well as to regulate bequests and legacies; to supervise means of communication by keeping bridges and roads in good repair, etc. (this was probably the origin of his name in the national tradition — The Bridge Court — *sillakohus*); to keep a watch on matters of sanitation as well as hotels, inns and other places of entertainment; to supervise weights and measures; to regulate hunting; to obtain statistics of agricultural produce for the higher authorities; to guard the interests of the government in the collection of various taxes; to carry out preliminary investigations into criminal cases, to watch the execution of powers of attorney and to fix punishments for misdemeanours and offences; to superintend the prisons, e. g., the supply of clothes to the prisoners, the lighting and heating of the jails, etc.; to accept conscripts and send them on; to billet and generally assist troops passing through the district.

The direct police watch within the limits of the judge's juris-

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[18]) Ph. Gerstfeldt, Zur Reform der Rechtspflege in den Ostseeprovinzen. Baltische Monatschrift VII, Riga 1863, p. 288.

[19]) Guido von Samson, Zur Reform unserer ländlichen Polizei. Baltische Monatschrift. Riga, Moskau 1881, p. 59.

[20]) Provinzialrecht der Ostseegouvernements, zusammengestellt auf Befehl des Herrn und Kaisers Nikolai Pavlovitsch. Erster Theil, St. Petersburg 1845, p. 66. ff.

diction over the peasants was carried out by the estate and district police.

The County Court judges were empowered to try and decide minor civil cases in spite of the rank of the parties. They were subordinate in all things directly to the provincial authority and the civil governor.

Sessions were held at Riga, Volmar, Valga, Tartu, Võru, Pärnu, Viljandi and Kuressaare.

The following books were kept: —journal, register of letters received, cause list, list of sessions, register of files, register of letters sent, and the corresponding number of account books sewn so as to prevent the sheets being torn out. (Schnurbuch.)

The County Court judge received commands and instructions from the civil governor, from the provincial administration and from the Appeal Court; gave instructions to the estate and district police and received reports and suggestions from them.

The County Court carried on correspondence with the Land Court, the magistrates, Criminal Court, treasury, police, sanitary, post and customs departments. As a judicial institute, the County Court, as we see, in one form or another, existed for centuries.

Though influenced by the common law of the land, this institution adopted and assimilated some of the juridical norms of the law of the conquerors of the country, and appeared in the history of the Baltic countries as a juridical instance that was necessary in the legal order of Livonia.

It was abolished several times but it was always revived. Attempts were made to substitute it by other, parallel courts; its functions were divided among other establishments and under other names. But always a necessity was found for it. Without going into further reasons it might generally be said that it was the Baltic nobility which needed the County Court to be its single, juridical means for ruling the country. Parallel to others, almost the same in function, the County Court was a juridical instance consisting chiefly of the nobility.

The Viljandi and Pärnu County Court archives [21]), especially of the 19th Century, are preserved at present on the basis of the provenience principle, just like the other archive collections of the Central State Archives, Tartu. Both archives occupy together about 128 running metres, of which the Viljandi County Court archives' share is 59 metres and the Pärnu archives 69.

In the present article the writer has tried to handle only the archive books which give the most detailed survey, not only of the character of the archive material, but also of the material in the files. As the archive material of both is, in general, of the same sort, differing only in insignificant points, only the Viljandi

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[21]) Vt. Eesti Riigi Keskarhiivi tegevuse ülevaade 1921—1932 ja arhiivide loend (Survey of the activities of C. S. A. 1921—1923 and List of Archives kept in C. S. A.), ERKA Toimetised Nr. 2 (I:1), Tartu 1932.

County Court material has been treated in detail below, but the corresponding differences in the Pärnu County Court archives have been noted.

In general, it may be said that the abovementioned collection of archives is comparatively incomplete. The number of books missing is from 5—22 series. There exist the Viljandi County Court archive registers from 1806 to 1888; Pärnu from 1817—1880; Viljandi journals from 1823 to 1886 and Pärnu journals from 1824 to 1888. There are other series of the same years but their contents are of less importance. There are also indexes; Viljandi — from 1836 to 1887; Pärnu — 1837—1878; precis — Viljandi from 1833 to 1887; Pärnu from 1831 to 1887; cash books — Viljandi from 1834 to 1888; Pärnu from 1824 to 1887. Registers of outgoing letters — Viljandi from 1837 to 1886, Pärnu from 1816 to 1888. Besides the above there are only imperial ukazes, commands and patents from 1717 to 1886 in the Viljandi records. On the other hand, the Pärnu records alone contain the following series: list of convictions from 1815 to 1888; list of soldiers allowed to return home from the Russian armies and register of foreigners.

Treating the abovementioned archive series according to their contents, one may say that they offer valuable extra materials chiefly for the history of justice and culture. For example, on turning over the leaves of a journal we see what affairs the County Court had to cope with and how many were decided in a day. For instance, on the 4th January, 1828, 19 cases, such as giving out passports, obtaining post-horses for the Kutusoff-Smolensky regiment which was passing through, the giving out of powers of attorney, etc. were decided by the Viljandi County Court. There occur, too, decisions in minor criminal cases. The journals contain only summarised contents and motivated decisions. For jurists, genealogists and historians of culture they ought to be immensely important.

The handling of the journals is made easier by the indexes. The registers or summaries of letters and reports sent out have nearly the same importance as the journals. These are mostly composed of warrants for arrest, summonses to court, notices to debtors, taxpayers, etc.

The largest, and, according to the contents, most homogeneous series are the files and cash books, under several different titles. The series of files, which chiefly contains statistics, has been divided into sub-series, thus helping the investigator to get a clear view of the economical side of the court, such as the general money turnover, government subsidies, office expenses, expenses in connection with the upkeep of prisoners such as: transport, equipment with clothes and footwear, haircutting, etc. It is natural that the researcher, who has made it his job to investigate the history of the County Court from all points, cannot escape using this material. For instance, from these cash books we see, that

in 1853 the Viljandi County Court spent Rbls. 890 for the support of the prisoners and in 1849 Rbls. 177 for the prisoners' clothes and footwear, whereby every single article and its price was mentioned. Even the sums paid for the prisoners in the forts are mentioned.

The files recording the taxes paid by commercial and industrial enterprises are a valuable series for the history of taxes. There all the industries and commercial enterprises with their owners or lessees within the court's jurisdiction are mentioned. the series of dispatch books has no special value, still it can be useful in helping the investigator to trace the official exchange of letters.

The register of letters received in the Pärnu County Court archives is complete, whereas that in the Viljandi County Court is incomplete.

The registers of soldiers allowed to leave the army and of foreigners are worth mentioning. From these one can get a survey of the persons in the county summoned to military duty and of the foreigners residing there or passing through. The only series which was not directly created by the activity of the County Court, and which is not directly connected with it, is the series of the patents, ukazes and orders sent to the County Courts by the central government and the Livonian provincial government. These collections of orders, instructions and regulations are bound and comparatively well kept. These printed collections are evidently the subjects of the court's activity. In spite of the series being deficient, it is of great importance from the point of view of the history of law. Beginning already in 1717, it is a valuable addition to collections of this sort, which have been sent before to the Central State Archives. For researchers into the history of the law of the 19th Century, these archives of the County Courts offer material of immense importance. The historian of civilization and those interested in everything may get a sufficiently detailed survey of the real rights and social position of the peasants in the districts of Viljandi and Pärnu in looking over the statistics.

Viljandi ja Pärnu sillakohtute arhiivid.

Sillakohtute areng Lõuna-Eestis on sajandite jooksul läbi teinud mitmed muudatused, omades sugugi mitte sirgjoonelist ja katkestamatut joont. Sillakohtu nimetuse all teotsevad need kohtud a-il 1668—1694, millal nad täitsid osaliselt endiste lossikohtute ja maakohtute funktsioone, mis olid üldjoontes politseilist laadi. Vene aja algul uuesti ellu kutsutud, teotsevad nüüd sillakohtud kuni asehalduse sisseseadmiseni Baltimail 1783. a., millal sillakohtu funktsioonid lähevad osaliselt üle alam-maakohtuile. Kuid juba asehaldus-aja lõppedes 1796. a. kutsutakse uuesti ellu sillakohtud, mis jäävad nüüd teotsema mõningate muudatustega

kuni Vene kohtureformi tulekuni Baltimaile 1889. a. Selle reformiga kaotatakse sillakohtud jäädavalt.

Sillakohtud asusid Riia, Võnnu, Tartu ja Pärnu kreisis ning Saaremaal. Nende koosseis oli: 1 kohtunik, 2 adjunkti või assessorit, 1 notar ja kantseleijõud. Kohtunikud valiti rüütelkonna ja kinnitati kindralkuberneri poolt ametisse 3 aastaks. Palka makseti rüütelkonna ja riigi poolt. Sillakohtute kompetentsi kuulusid peamiselt politseilist laadi funktsioonid, nagu: avaliku rahu ja julgeoleku kindlustamine, hoolekanne, pärandusasjad, liiklemisteede korrashoid, järelevalve sanitaar-alal ja lõbustuskohtade üle, riigihuvide kaitse maksude nõudmisel, nekrutite vastuvõtmine ja edasisaatmine, maad läbistavate Vene väeosade majutamine jms. Sillakohtud allusid vahenditult kubermanguvalitsusele ja tsiviilkubernerile.

Viljandi ja Pärnu sillakohtute säilinud arhiivaines Riigi Keskarhiivis võtab enda alla ca 128 a.-m. Ehk küll raamatute ja toimikute seeriad on lünklikud, võib siiski säilinud materjalidest saada väärtuslikke lisandeid Viljandi ja Pärnu talurahva kultuuri- ja õiguseajaloole.

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