

LOST MEMORY - LIBRARIES AND

ARCHIVES DESTROYED

IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

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Every year, precious fragments, if not whole chunks of the world documentary heritage, disappear through "natural" causes: acidified paper that crumbles to dust, leather, parchment, film and magnetic tape attacked by light, heat, humidity or dust. As well as natural causes, accidents regularly afflict libraries and archives. Floods, fires, hurricanes, storms, earthquakes... the list goes on of disasters which are difficult to guard against except by taking preventive measures. Every year, treasures are destroyed by fire and other extreme weather conditions such as cyclones, monsoons.

It would take a very long time to compile a list of all the libraries and archives destroyed or seriously damaged by acts of war, bombardment and fire, whether deliberate or accidental. No list has yet been drawn up of the holdings or collections already lost or endangered. The Library of Alexandria is probably the most famous historical example, but how many other known and unknown treasures have vanished in Constantinople, Warsaw, Florence, or more recently in Bucharest, Saint Petersburg and Sarajevo? Sadly the list cannot be closed. There are so many more, not to mention holdings dispersed following the accidental or deliberate displacement of archives and libraries.

The present document, prepared within the framework of the "Memory of the World" Programme, under contract with ICA and IFLA, by J. van Albada and H. van der Hoeven, is an attempt to list major disasters that have destroyed or caused irreparable damage during this century to libraries and archives, whether written or audiovisual. The most endangered carriers are not necessarily the oldest. In the audio domain substantial numbers of acetate discs and tapes are lost each year. The world of film was the first to become aware of the decay of the polymers used to record sounds and images.

War, in particular the two world wars, caused considerable losses, numerous libraries and archives have been destroyed or badly damaged in the course of fighting, notably in France, Germany, Italy and Poland. War has also been the source of untold destruction to libraries and archives in the former Yugoslavia since 1991. Shelling by gunners of the National and University Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina started a fire that burned down the building and destroyed most of the collections. Many books in the library had been salvaged from collections in libraries that were damaged during World War II.

This document is not meant to be a sort of funerary monument, but is intended to alert public opinion and sensitize the professional community and local and national authorities to the disappearance of archival and library treasures of inestimable value and to draw attention to the urgent need to safeguard endangered documentary heritage all over the world. Librarians and archivists work hard to anticipate and prevent disasters affecting their holdings. Yet, even as the end of the 20th century approaches, it appears that documentary heritage housed in the world's libraries and archives always remains at risk. Let us move into the 21st century with renewed commitment to protecting the "Memory of the World" through disaster planning, through vigilance and through the pursuit of world peace.

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The designations employed and the presentation of the material throughout this document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of UNESCO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or regarding its frontiers and boundaries.

Comments and suggestions regarding this document, as well as the "Memory of the World" Programme as a whole, are welcome and should be addressed to the Division of the General Information Programme, 1 rue Miollis, 75732 PARIS CEDEX 15.

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PART I - LIBRARIES

1 Introduction

At the request of IFLA the Koninklijke Bibliotheek (National Library of the Netherlands) has prepared a list of libraries destroyed in the course of the twentieth century. This list is part of UNESCO's 'Memory of the World' Programme. It is based on desk research by Dr. Hans van der Hoeven. In contrast to the list of destroyed archives prepared under the auspices of ICA, the list of libraries is the product of bibliographical research and documentary study only. As far as possible, the list of libraries presents data under the same headings the list of archives does, e.g. damage to institutions and collections as the result of either accidental or wilful destruction (fire, arson, water damage, war damage etc.). More insidious causes of decay, such as the impact of climate and the work of insects have not been considered. Theft and 'everyday' vandalism by library patrons have also not been taken into account, even though it is clear that all these factors can cause serious damage to collections as well.

The list is based on a literature search in LISA (Library and Information Science Abstracts) and other bibliographical sources, while the Koninklijke Bibliotheek's collection in this field also furnished many references. Owing to the nature of the available sources and limitations of language, it is inevitable that the list is somewhat weighted and that Western libraries are more fully represented than those from other areas of the world. Entries are followed by references to relevant literature. Presentation of data is in chronological order and by country. Where data are available the nature and extent of the damage have been indicated.

The list is mostly restricted to major research libraries because it is not possible to make a complete list of all private or public libraries that have been destroyed. Moreover, most public libraries do not hold collections that can be considered irreplaceable. The list therefore devotes most attention to national and university libraries and other scholarly libraries as far as data could be found. Although this is not an exhaustive survey, the extent of the damage can fairly accurately be gathered from the data presented. The majority of cases derives from the Second World War, which remains the century's most destructive event. Generally speaking, man's destructive tendencies as shown during war and political upheavals can be said to have caused more destruction than natural disasters, as is clear from the introductory essay.

Libraries and archives are different institutions: while all archive material is in a sense 'unique', this is hardly true as far as library collections are concerned. Only a small part (manuscripts etc.) can be considered unique, although obviously many printed works survive in a very small number of copies and damage to a collection is therefore often quite as disastrous as the disappearance of archive material.

2 THE DESTRUCTION OF LIBRARIES IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

In 1880 the printer and bibliographer William Blades published The Enemies of Books. Among the enemies he described are fire, water, gas and heat, dust, ignorance and bookbinders. This catalogue of horrors is a recurring nightmare for booklovers all over the world and it cannot be denied that these 'enemies' are as powerful today as ever were before. The accumulation of books in this century and the continuing threats to the collections have made librarians more aware than ever that measures must be taken to preserve our written heritage.

The diverse nature of the 'enemies' makes it hard to check or fight them. Blades restricted himself mostly to accidental or natural causes of decay, like age, neglect and the destructive work of insects. But harmful as these are, they sometimes fall short of wilful actions designed to cause damage. This is especially true of arson and destruction in war time. Moreover, hatred of books has always been a powerful motive to destroy them. In 213 BC the Ch'in emperor Shih Huang-ti ordered the first recorded burning of books and his motives have a very familiar ring: books allegedly contained nothing but idle speculation and only excited people to criticize the government. However frail the material on which it is written or printed, the written word has always been regarded as having power over the minds of men and many rulers have seen fit to follow Shih Huang's example in burning, banishing and destroying books and their authors.

Yet, our intellectual and cultural heritage is mostly preserved in written form: books, periodicals and manuscripts constitute the collective 'Memory of the World'. Other than our individual memories, they span the generations and the centuries. Whether written on vellum, paper or palm leaves, they preserve knowledge that man has gathered over the ages. Much has been destroyed or has vanished without trace. Much also has been preserved, sometimes in an almost miraculous way. One thinks of those scraps of papyrus found in the Egyptian desert, which often provide the sole surviving evidence of Greek literary works. Much of the earliest written texts have come down to us in similar fortuitous ways and these texts are now carefully preserved as unique testimonies of ancient times. But even printed works from a much later date are often preserved in a single copy only. Recently the Dutch National Library (the Koninklijke Bibliotheek), was fortunate enough to acquire a few hitherto unknown books by a religious sect. The books had been hidden among the beams of an attic in the sixteenth century and had only recently come to light.

Whether they fortuitously emerge after many centuries or whether they have always been jealously guarded as national heirlooms, books and manuscripts have had a decisive influence on the way civilizations have developed and librarians all over the world are justifiably proud of the treasures that have been entrusted to them. Although essential to our civilization, this heritage is nevertheless constantly under threat: materials are fragile and decay. This is true even for modern books. Since the second half of the nineteenth century, much of the paper used for printing is of inferior quality and bound to become brittle within a few decades. Moreover, even if it is true that our libraries are overflowing with books, never before in the history of mankind has there been a century as destructive to books as the twentieth. Two World Wars and numerous armed conflicts have exacted their toll, many totalitarian regimes have purged libraries of publications and what is left is often damaged by water or fire.

From its inception, UNESCO has been confronted with the need to preserve the world's cultural and intellectual heritage. It was founded when the ruins and the

destruction caused by World War II were still very much in evidence. In 1949, Suzanne Briet, a conservator at the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, published a report on Bibliothèques en détresse (Libraries in distress). This inventory of the damage caused by the war was published by UNESCO. At the time, the Organization was primarily concerned with rebuilding libraries and restocking them. Since that time, many other disasters have hit the library world and in many cases no effort has been spared to compensate for the losses.

It has become clear that replacement (wherever possible) and preservation of unique material is only one way to take care of this heritage. Of course, restoration of what has been damaged remains an important means of preserving texts for posterity. But modern techniques now provide viable alternatives of preserving the written word. Microfilming has progressed rapidly since it was first put into use and nowadays texts and pictures can be digitized and made accessible in a variety of ways (on line databases, CD-ROM etc.).

Today, librarians are very much aware of these problems. In many countries they are now actively engaged in preservation programmes, but it has to be conceded that a universal panacea has not yet been found. Also, microfilming and other preservation options are costly affairs and with governments hard pressed for money it is far from easy to obtain adequate funding for these projects. To complicate matters even further, modern techniques of copying and digitizing information do not allow us to dispense with preservation of the original copies.

UNESCO is now actively engaged in promoting the preservation of documentary heritage through its 'Memory of the World' Programme. To illustrate the urgency of this programme, it is good to reflect on what has been irrevocably lost. With this in mind, a list has been prepared of libraries and collections that have been destroyed or seriously damaged in the course of this century. Inevitably, it makes sad reading to see how many millions of books have been lost in the twentieth century alone. Among the losses are many precious manuscripts and other irreplaceable documents and material. Furthermore, there is no help against the destructive forces of nature: you cannot stop an earthquake or a flood, but it is a sad reflection on mankind that the most grievous losses have generally been the result of human action, whether through carelessness or through wilful destruction.

A few examples will suffice to illustrate the way things have been and what has been lost. If we go back to World War I (1914-1918) one vivid example springs to mind, the destruction of the Library of the University of Louvain, in Belgium, as a result of the German invasion. Within a few hours over 300,000 books as well as many precious manuscripts and incunabula were all reduced to ashes. After the war, many countries provided funds and books to help rebuild the library, without being able to compensate for the loss of irreplaceable manuscripts, of course. Yet fate proved singularly unkind to this library, for during World War II it was again destroyed by enemy action, the result of another German invasion.

Political upheavals have often created a frustrating situation for librarians and citizens in general. Consider the case of the Baltic states, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, which in 1918 had regained their independence after centuries of Russian occupation? As a result of the German-Soviet non-aggression pact of 1940, they were once more occupied by Russian troops and in 1940 bookstores and libraries were 'cleansed' and unwelcome titles were burned. In 1941 Nazi Germany conquered these countries, only to be driven out once more by the Soviet army in 1944-1945. These succeeding regimes brought not only an appalling waste of human lives, but also

rapidly alternating prohibitions of books, purging of libraries and the rewriting of history and textbooks.

If many countries in Europe have been hit very hard as a result of World War II (1939-1945), many countries in Asia have suffered losses on an equal scale. China has been particularly unfortunate: first, as a result of the Sino-Japanese war which started in 1937, hundreds of thousands of books were lost. After the communist take-over, libraries were purged of 'reactionary, obscene and absurd' publications. This, in its turn, proved only the prelude to the wholesale destruction of books during the Cultural Revolution of the sixties. A comparable frenzy of destroying all politically 'incorrect' books (and, it sometimes seemed, all books) took place in Cambodia, following the rise to power of the Khmer Rouge in 1976. And, very recently, a BBC documentary showed the destruction of libraries in Afghanistan, after the capital Kabul had been the scene of intense fighting between different factions.

Moreover, while the losses of European and American libraries are usually fairly well known, often it can not be estimated just how many books and manuscripts have perished during upheavals caused by the Cultural Revolution in China or the Khmer Rouge in Cambodia. Nobody has kept score of the destruction. All these losses might give rise to some bitter reflections on man as a political and destructive animal. It sometimes seems as if in 1920 the poet William Butler Yeats had already summed up the century in his 'The second coming':

*The blood-dimmed tide is loosed and everywhere
The ceremony of innocence is drowned;
The best lack all conviction, while the worst
Are full of passionate intensity.*

But, if it is true that books and libraries have suffered at the hands of men, it is equally true that nature has shown its destructive side as well. One thinks of the earthquake which did such heavy damage to Japan in 1923, including the destruction of 700,000 volumes of the Imperial University Library in Tokyo. Among the losses were records of the Tokugawa Government and many manuscripts and old prints. World wide distress was also caused when the river Arno in Italy flooded library basements in Florence. More than 2 million books suffered water damage and restoration is still under way.

In some cases, an ironic twist of fate seems to be reserved for libraries and collections. In 1946, a flood damaged books stored in the cellars of the former Royal and Provincial Library in Hanover, Germany. The irony of the case was that only recently had the library's most precious books and manuscripts been recovered from storage during the war and placed in these cellars. Similarly, in 1966, a fire did serious damage to the Jewish Theological Seminary Library in New York. Many books that had been shipped to the US to keep them from the hands of the nazis were thus destroyed after all. A double irony, perhaps, is that many Jewish books in Europe only survived the war because the German National-Socialist Party had brought them together for 'study' purposes after the war.

Not all damage to collections is equally disastrous. A small public library in a big city may have a very useful function, but its loss can fairly easily be repaired. Larger libraries often hold irreplaceable collections, even if individual items are not always rare or unique. Of course, size is not all: especially in the developing countries, smaller libraries sometimes provide the only library facilities and they are often the sole repository of the nation's historically important documents and publications.

Apart from the national and university libraries, a wealth of material is also to be found elsewhere. One needs only to glance through the World Guide to Special Libraries published by K.G. Saur (2nd edition, 1990) to gain an impression of the richness and variety of collections all over the world.

In view of the importance of the subject, it is surprising how little has been written about it. Many studies have been devoted to the decline of the Alexandria Library in antiquity, but what has been described as 'the biggest single library disaster in this century' hardly rates more than a few lines in a specialised library periodical. I refer to the fire that damaged or destroyed about 3,6 million books in the former Soviet Union's Academy of Sciences Library in Leningrad in 1988. This is one of the problems in drawing up a list of libraries that have been destroyed in this century. While many losses in the Western world can be fairly accurately described, other disasters often merit no more than a passing reference in a library handbook or a general history. Library historians apparently are not much inclined to study what has been lost, yet this is a subject that the world can hardly afford to ignore. It reminds us how fragile a thing our intellectual and cultural heritage really is and it is an incentive to all concerned to further appropriate measures to preserve as much as is humanly possible for future generations.

Hans van der Hoeven

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List of publications quoted more than once

Borsa	I. Borsa, Archives in Japan, Journal of the Society of Archivists 7(1984)287-294
Briet	Suzanne Briet, Bibliothèques en détresse. Paris, 1949
Büch	Boudewijn Büch, Boekenpest. Amsterdam, 1988.
ELI	Encyclopaedia of Library and Information Science. New York etc., 1968-1994. 53 vols
Goetz	A.H. Goetz, Books in peril... Wilson Library Bulletin 47(1972-73) 428-439
Johnson	E.D. Johnson, A history of libraries in the Western world. New York etc., 1965
G. Leyh	Die deutschen wissenschaftlichen Bibliotheken nach dem Krieg. Tübingen, 1947
LJ	Library Journal
Russell	J.R. Russell, Libraries under Fire, ALA Bulletin 35(1941)277-281
Ting	Lee-hsia Hsu Ting, Library services in the People's Republic of China, in Library Quarterly 53(1983)134-160
WLB	Wilson Library Bulletin

3 LIST OF LIBRARIES AND COLLECTIONS DAMAGED OR DESTROYED

1904 Italy, *Biblioteca Nazionale Universitaria di Torino*

In January, a fire started in the Library, resulting in very serious damage to its Manuscripts Department. Irreparable damage was done to some of the most renowned treasures, including Ciceronian palimpsests, the Codex Theodosianus and the Duke the Berry's 'Libro d'ore'

Manoscritti danneggiati nell'incendio del 1904 (Biblioteca Nazionale Universitaria di Torino). Torino, 1986

1914 Belgium, *Library of the Catholic University of Louvain*

Following the German invasion of Belgium at the beginning of the First World War, German soldiers set fire to the library on August 25. Within a few hours, over 300,000 volumes, about 1,000 incunabula, hundreds of manuscripts and the university's recent archives were all reduced to ashes.

ELI vol. 2, p. 310

1923 Japan

In September, an earthquake and the resulting fires did heavy damage to libraries and archives. The Imperial University Library in Tokyo was destroyed and most of its contents, amounting to about 700,000 volumes, was lost. These included the Records of Counties and Villages of the 19th century, Official Records of the Tokugawa Government, the Max Muller Library of books on languages and religions, the Nishimura and Hoshino Libraries (both centring on Chinese philosophy and history). Also destroyed were many manuscripts, picture scrolls and old prints. The Cabinet Library lost 70,000 volumes

First Report on the Reconstruction of the Tokyo Imperial University Library. Tokyo, 1926; Borsa, 291

1931 Nicaragua, *Biblioteca Nacional*

An earthquake caused considerable damage to the library. A second earthquake in 1972 reduced most of its stock.

B.M. Pelling, *Biblioteksbladet* 69(1984)124-126

1932 Spain, *University of Valencia Library*

A disastrous fire severely damaged the library during the Spanish Civil War.

Johnson, 182

1933, 1935 Germany

After the Nazi seizure of power, a number of public library officials prepared black lists of prohibited authors, amounting to about 10% of public library collections. These also paved the way for the public burning of books on May 10, 1933. A further list of 5,500 prohibited books was prepared in 1935. Many of these books were destroyed.

W. Jütte, *Volksbibliothek im Nationalsozialismus*, Buch und Bibliothek 39 (1987)345-348

1937-1945 China, *losses during the Sino-Japanese War*

A great many private and public libraries were destroyed. The most important losses were:

National University of Tsing Hua, Peking. Lost 200,000 out of a collection of 350,000 volumes; the card catalogue also destroyed

University Nan-k'ai, T'ien-chin. Complete destruction as a result of bombing in July 1937. More than 224,000 volumes were lost

Institute of Technology of He-pei, T'ien-chin. Completely destroyed by bombs

Medical College of He-pei, Pao-ting. Completely destroyed by bombs

Agricultural College of He-pei, Pao-ting. Completely destroyed by bombs

University Ta Hsia, Shang-hai. Completely destroyed by bombs

University Kuang Hua, Shang-hai. Completely destroyed by bombs

National University of Hu-nan. Completely destroyed by bombs

University of Nanking. 10% of collections disappeared after 1939. Probably transferred to Japan, together with the card catalogue

Royal Asiatic Society, Shang-hai. Collections transferred to Tokyo after 1939

University of Shang-hai. 27% of collections in Western languages disappeared after 1939, as well as 40% of collections of works in Chinese. Probably transferred to Japan. Many other books damaged by water

Soochow University. More than 30% of the most important books disappeared during Japanese occupation 1937-1939

R. Pelissier, *Les bibliothèques en Chine pendant la première moitié du XXe siècle*. Paris etc., 1971, esp. p. 143-146; Briet, 22; Russell, 281

1937 *United States*

Hundreds of libraries in Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana, Illinois and Mississippi were destroyed by floods

Büch, 31

1938-1945 *Czechoslovakia*

After the Munich Conference of 1938, Czechoslovakia was robbed of a great section of territory, the Sudetenland. Soon afterwards, all Czech books in libraries in this territory dealing with geography, biography and history were confiscated, together with the works of many Czech writers. Many books were burned, collections were totally destroyed or sent to Germany. After the German occupation of the remaining part of the country, Prague National and University Library lost 25,000, mostly art books. The collections of the Library of the Faculty of Natural Sciences were completely dispersed and destroyed, including the card catalogue. Many other libraries suffered severe losses, including treasures like the Slavata Bible, seven codices of the ancient library of Jan Hodejovsky

and many others. Total losses of books, manuscripts and incunabula were estimated at 2,000,000 volumes.

L.J. Zivny, LJ 71(1946)877-878; Briet, p. 20

1939-1945 Poland

After the German occupation of Poland, the Germans embarked upon a policy of ruthless destruction of Polish libraries, archives and museums. In 1939 the Western provinces were occupied and they lost nearly all their public and private libraries. In Poznan, the Raczynski Library and the Science Society Library were destroyed. The Cathedral Library with its unique collection of incunabula was burned. After the Germans occupied all of Poland, nearly all Polish libraries suffered losses of collections and catalogues. In October 1944, the National Library in Warsaw was completely destroyed, with the loss of about 700,000 volumes, including almost all manuscripts and older printed works as well as the print, music and map collections. The Central Military Library, containing 350,000 books on the history of Poland, was totally wrecked, including the Rapperswil Library deposited there for safekeeping (60,000 volumes on Polish nineteenth century émigrés, and the Krasinski Library. On the eve of the German evacuation of Poland in January 1945, the main stacks of the Warsaw Public Library were burned. Many other books were taken to Germany and were only partially recovered after the war. According to one estimate, 15 million out of 22,5 million volumes in Polish libraries were destroyed.

Briet, p.21; Helena Bilinska, LJ 71(1946)1022-1023, 1034; Biblioteka narodowa w latach 1945-1956. Warszawa, 1958; The National Library in Warsaw. Warsaw, 1974, p.1

1939-1945 Poland, Jewish Libraries

As soon as the Germans had invaded Poland they formed 'Brenn-Kommandos' (arson-squads) to destroy Jewish synagogues and books. Thus the Great Talmudic Library of the Jewish Theological Seminary in Lublin was burned. The remainder of this library, about 24,000 volumes, was later shipped to Germany together with hundreds of thousands other Jewish books from private or public collections. A large part of these were destroyed by air raids, especially in Berlin. Of the books that remained in Poland, many were either pulped or burned.

Jacqueline Borin, Libraries & Culture 28(1993)445-460

1939-1945 Germany

The Second World War proved disastrous for German libraries. Millions of books have been lost, although many of the most precious works have been preserved by storage elsewhere; it has been estimated that a third of all German books were destroyed. The most important losses occurred at:

- | | |
|--------|--|
| Aachen | The Library of the Technical University lost 50,000 volumes stored elsewhere for safekeeping, in July 1943. These included all journals and serial works before 1935, doctoral dissertations and precious illustrated works. |
| Berlin | The Staatsbibliothek (National Library) lost about 2 million volumes. The University Library lost about 20,000 volumes. Many library collections were stored elsewhere, but severe damage was done to the Stadtbibliothek (Municipal Library), the Library of the Reichstag (almost completely |

destroyed), the Deutsche Heeresbücherei (Library of the German Army) and many other specialized libraries.

Bonn	The University Library lost 25% of its collections.
Bremen	The Staatsbibliothek lost about 150,000 volumes, especially rare and precious works, early illustrated books, 2,000 separate prints, sets of journals and many bibliographical works.
Darmstadt	The Hessische Landesbibliothek was destroyed by fire when Darmstadt was bombed in September 1944. About 760,000 volumes were lost, including 2,217 incunabula and 4,500 manuscripts. The Library of the Technical University lost two thirds of its collection.
Dortmund	The Stadt- und Landesbibliothek (Municipal and State Library) lost 250,000 out of 320,000 volumes, among which the patent and the historical map collection.
Dresden	The Sächsische Landesbibliothek was destroyed by bombs in February and March 1945; about 300,000 volumes were lost. In the fires following the air raid of February 1945 the Stadtbibliothek (Municipal Library) lost the reference collection as well as 200,000 other volumes and 12,000 volumes of the Library of the Verein für Erdkunde (Geographical Society). The card catalogues were partially lost.
Essen	The Stadtbücherei (Municipal Library) lost three quarters of its collection, about 130,000 volumes, including parts of the catalogues.
Frankfurt a.M.	The Stadt- und Universitätsbibliothek (Municipal and University Library) lost 550,000 volumes and 440,000 doctoral dissertations as a result of air raids, as well as 750,000 patents.
Giessen	The University Library lost nine tenths of its collection.
Greifswald	The University Library lost 17,000 volumes plus 1,900 manuscripts.
Hamburg	The Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek was destroyed by bombs in 1943 and 1944. Two thirds of the collection were lost, more than 600,000 volumes, with catalogues and reference works. The Commerz-Bibliothek (Commercial Library) lost 174,000 out of 188,000 volumes following an air raid in 1943.
Hannover	The Stadtbibliothek (Municipal Library) lost about 125,000 volumes as a result of bombing in 1943 and 1944.
Karlsruhe	The Badische Landesbibliothek lost about 360,000 volumes following an air raid in September 1942. The Library of the Technical University lost 63,000 volumes in the field of the natural sciences.
Kassel	The Landesbibliothek was destroyed by bombing in September 1941. About 350,000 out of 400,000 volumes were destroyed, while the rest suffered water damage. The Murhardsche Bibliothek lost two fifths of its collection of 241,000 volumes (political and social sciences, technical works etc.) in October 1943 as a result of bombing.

- Kiel The University Library lost 250,000 volumes after air raids in April 1942 and May 1944. The Schleswig-Holsteinische Landesbibliothek lost its reference collection after a raid in January 1944 and part of its catalogue.
- Leipzig The University Library lost several thousands of volumes, including incunabula, owing to bad storage conditions. The Stadtbibliothek (Municipal Library) lost 175,000 out of 181,000 volumes and the oldest catalogues. The Library of the German Museum of the Book lost 60,000 volumes after an air raid in December 1943.
- Magdeburg The Stadtbibliothek (Municipal Library) lost 140,000 out of 180,000 volumes after an air raid in September 1944.
- Marburg The University Library lost about 50,000 volumes after a fire broke out in a disused mine where books had been stored.
- München The Bayerische Staatsbibliothek was hit four times by bombs 1943-1945. It lost about 500,000 volumes, including publications of learned societies, doctoral dissertations and part of the Bavarica collection. The University Library lost one third of its collection, about 350,000 volumes. The Stadtbibliothek lost 80,000 volumes. The Benedictine Library's 120,000 volumes were mostly destroyed.
- Münster The University Library was hit several times by bombs as of October 1943. Two thirds of the collection, about 360,000 volumes were destroyed, including the reference collection. The Library of the Fürstenbger-Stammheim Family lost its 22,000 old printed works in the fields of history and German and French literature. The catalogues were burned as well.
- Nürnberg The Stadtbibliothek lost about 100,000 volumes following an air raid in January 1945, with parts of the catalogue.
- Stuttgart The Württembergische Landesbibliothek was bombed in September 1944 and lost 580,000 volumes. In July 1944 the Library of the Technical University lost 50,000 out of 118,000 volumes, mostly natural and technical sciences. In the air raids of July and September, the Stuttgart Music Academy was destroyed.
- Würzburg The University Library was hit by bombs in March 1945 and lost about 200,000 out of 550,000 volumes, plus 230,000 doctoral dissertations.
LJ 70(1945)1104; Leyh, 35-198; A. Klotzbucher, in *Mitteilungsblatt Verband der Bibliotheken des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen* 34(1984)229-244; W. Mühlner, in *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* 95(1981)385-394; H. Gronemeyer, in *Zeitschrift für Bibliothekswesen und Bibliographie* 26(1979)371-382; C. Niebel, in *Forum-Musikbibliothek* 1988(310-315)

1940 *Baltic states*

After the occupation by Soviet troops an official list of Banned Books and Brochures was issued in Latvia in November 1940. With additional lists, over 4,000 titles were proscribed: historical, political and 'nationalist authors'. In Latvia as in Estonia and Lithuania such books were removed from bookstores and libraries and, in many cases, publicly burned.

1940-1944 *France*

- Alsace-Lorraine These regions were annexed to Germany after June 1940. In consequence of a policy of 'germanification', thousands of volumes of French books were confiscated and sent to Germany. Libraries were forced to accept German books instead, as many as 70,000 in the case of Mulhouse. After the liberation of France in 1944, many of these books and libraries were destroyed in their turn by the French resistance, e.g. in Colmar.
- Beauvais Bombs destroyed the Municipal Library in June 1940, with the loss of about 42,000 volumes.
- Caen Both the University and the Municipal Libraries were destroyed by bombs in 1940.
- Chartres An American phosphor bomb hit the Library and destroyed about 23,000 volumes, including manuscripts and incunabula.
- Dieppe In August 1944 retreating German troops blew up the Municipal Library.
- Douai The Municipal Library lost 110,000 out of 115,000 volumes.
- Le Havre The Library of the Société Commerciale was completely destroyed by bombs in an air raid. Geographical and travel books were lost.
- Metz An important collection of manuscripts (including the bequest of Baron de Salis) were stored for safe-keeping in Saint-Quentin. At the allied advance in 1944, a German soldier threw an incendiary grenade in the fort, which destroyed many precious manuscripts, including a Reichenau Evangeliary of the 11th century and a celebrated Apocalypse of the 13th century.
- Paris The Library of the National Assembly lost 40,000 volumes during the liberation of Paris in 1944 when German soldiers set fire to the Palais-Bourbon. Old printed works in the fields of theology, science and the arts were lost.
- Strasbourg The National and University Library was partially destroyed by an air raid in September 1944. Literary periodicals and publications of learned societies were among the losses, as well as the greater part of the medical collection. About 300,000 out of 800,000 volumes were destroyed
- Tours The Municipal Library was hit by bombs in June 1940 and was completely destroyed, with the loss of 200,000 volumes, 400 incunabula and 400 manuscripts.
 Briet, 8, 21-22; Marie Kühlmann, in *Histoire des bibliothèques françaises*. IV. Les bibliothèques au XXe siècle 1914-1990. Paris, 1992, 222-247

1940 *Belgium*

After the disaster of 1914, the Library of the Catholic University of Louvain was hit once again in 1940. In May, the stacks were completely burned down, as a result of German artillery fire. About 900,000 volumes, 800 manuscripts, all incunabula, and 200 prints of old masters were lost. Also in May, a German air raid destroyed the Public Library of Tournay, with its collection of old books and manuscripts.

J.F. Vanderheijden, in LJ 71(1946)636-638; ELI vol.2, p 310-311

1940 *The Netherlands, Middelburg*

The Provincial Library of Zeeland was destroyed in May after German bombs hit the town; a valuable scholarly collection of about 160,000 volumes was completely destroyed, while the remainder was seriously damaged by water or fire.

Briet, 21; B.D.H. Tellegen, *De Provinciale Bibliotheek van Zeeland*, 1953, p. 3

1940-1944 *Italy*

Italian libraries suffered damage as a result of allied and German air raids. More than 20 Municipal libraries were destroyed and many public libraries suffered the same fate. It has been estimated that almost 2 million printed works and 39,000 manuscripts were destroyed.

Milan	The Public Library lost 200,000 volumes.
Naples	In 1943 German troops set fire to the University Library, with the loss of about 200,000 volumes.
Parma	The Palatina suffered damage from an air raid.
Turin	The National Library was seriously damaged by an air raid in December 1942. Briet, 8, 23; Johnson, 181; G. Näther, <i>Bibliothekswesen in Italien</i> . München etc., 1990, 12

1940-1941 *United Kingdom*

Bristol	The University Library of Bristol was damaged by air raids, which destroyed the Library of the Department of Anatomy, with further damage to books by water and broken glass.
Coventry	The Central (Public) Library was completely destroyed by German bombs; more than 100,000 volumes were lost.
Liverpool	The Central Lending Library was destroyed.
London	About 7,000 volumes of King's College were removed to Bristol and were lost when the Great Hall of Bristol University was hit by incendiary bombs. The law libraries of the Inner Temple and Middle Temple suffered losses as a result of air raids. The Guildhall was partly destroyed by fire and lost 25,000 volumes. The Minet Public Library was hit by bombs in December and lost 20,000 books. The Library of the British Museum was damaged and lost 200,000 volumes in the main building and 30,000 volumes of newspapers in the Hendon Repository.

Russell, 277-279; Library Association Record 43(1941)93; Goetz, 436; T. Kelly, History of Public Libraries in Great Britain 1845-1975. London, 1977, 328. H.U. Stubbings, Blitzkrieg and books. Bloomington, Ind., 1992

1941 Serbia, National Library in Belgrade

In April the Library was completely destroyed as a result of German bombs. About 1,300 Cyrillic Manuscripts from the twelfth to the eighteenth centuries were burned as well as important manuscript collections of Serbian authors and scholars. Incunabula and old printed works were also destroyed, as were Serbian books printed between 1832 and 1941.

Führer Nationalbibliothek der Sozialistischen Republik Serbien. Belgrade, 1973

1941-1944 Soviet Union

As a result of the German invasion, heavy damage was done to Russian libraries. It has been estimated that more than 100 million books have been destroyed, mainly from public libraries.

Bibliothekswesen und Bibliographie in der USSR. Uebersetzungen aus der Grossen Sowjetenzyklopädie. Berlin [c. 1958], 38; ELI vol. 26, 182

1942-1945 Japan

Air raids did heavy damage to libraries and collections, including the Cabinet Library in Tokyo.

Borsa, 291

1943 Austria, University Library of Graz

About 100 manuscripts and 4,500 volumes of academic publications, which had been stored for safe keeping in Steiermark, were lost as a result of plunder.

M. Hirschegger, in Liber Bulletin 32/33(1989)6-12

1943 Peru, Biblioteca Nacional in Lima

In May, a fire completely destroyed the National Library, with the loss of 100,000 volumes as well as 40,000 manuscripts (documents concerning the Spanish Conquest, the wars of independence etc.).

LJ 68(1943)486; La Biblioteca Nacional del Perú. Lima, 1971, 13

1944-1945 Hungary

Nearly all small libraries (public, special) were destroyed and many of the larger libraries suffered serious damage during the siege of Budapest. The libraries of Parliament and of the Academy of Sciences were among the libraries most severely hit; the library of the Polytechnic Institute was completely destroyed.

Briet, 23; ELI vol. 11, 93; Charlotte Réthi, in Bibliothek und Wissenschaft 4(1967)173-174; J. Kiss, Die ungarischen Bibliotheken. Budapest, 1972, 13

1944-1945 Romania

About 300,000 volumes from public libraries were destroyed. The Library of the Polytechnic Institute in Jassy lost 15,000 books and 4,000 volumes of periodicals, mostly on mathematical subjects.

Briet, 22; ELI vol. 26, 92

1946 Germany, Thüringische Landesbücherei, Gotha

A collection of about 270,000 (out of 400,000) volumes was confiscated by the Russian authorities and removed to the Soviet Union, including manuscripts and incunabula.

Leyh, 99

1946 Germany, (Former) Royal and Provincial Library, Hannover

In February, a flood did serious damage to books in the cellars, where 130 cases were stored (including 52 cases with manuscripts). These cases contained the library's most precious materials and had just been returned from storage elsewhere .

Leyh, 113

1947 Pakistan, Lahore

As a result of communal riots, two of the largest libraries of the Indian subcontinent were damaged.

ELI vol. 21, p. 256

1949-1957 China

Following the communist take over, libraries all over the country were purged of 'reactionary, obscene and absurd' publications.

Ting, 139

1951 United States, Michigan State Library

In February a man accidentally caused a fire in the State Office Building. The Library, housed in the basement and the first floor, was seriously damaged by the water pumped into the building to extinguish the fire. As a result, 22,400 books and 7,200 pamphlets had to be discarded, while thousands of others had to be treated.

Goetz, 429-431

1963 Yugoslavia, National and University Library of Macedonia

In July, an earthquake caused serious damage to the town of Skopje and to the library.

ELI vol. 33, 439-440

1966 United States, Jewish Theological Seminary Library, New York

In April a fire broke out which destroyed many books which had escaped destruction in Europe during the Second World War. About 70,000 books, many of them rare, were burned to ashes, while the remaining 150,000 were damaged by the water used in extinguishing the fire.

Goetz, 431; Büch, 34

1966 Italy, Florence

As a result of the Arno flood of November, the basement of the Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale was filled by water and mud. Nearly 1,200,000 volumes and pamphlets were

flooded, including 100,000 rare volumes of the Magliabecchi collection, 50,000 folios of the Palatina, a newspaper collection of 400,000 volumes. The card catalogue was damaged as well. Other collections in Florence suffered flood damage too, e.g. the 350,000 volume collection of the Vieusseux (including first editions and association copies). At the University Library, 200,000 volumes were under water. In the major libraries of the city, a total of 2 million volumes were submerged. An international rescue operation salvaged many of the books.

C. Horton, in WLB 41(1966-67)1035-1043; Goetz, 432-433; ELI vol. 8,541-545

1966-1976 China

During the Cultural Revolution, a systematic effort was made to purge and destroy all politically 'incorrect books'. All libraries were closed for various lengths of time between 1966 and 1970. Some were closed permanently and burned. Others were thoroughly purged, only the books of Marx, Lenin and Mao being spared. Although no record has been kept of the losses, it is clear that destruction of books took place on an unprecedented scale.

Ting, 145-151

1966 Tibet

Tibet had been occupied by Communist China since 1950. In 1966, the Cultural Revolution wrought havoc in this country too. Red Guards invaded the leading monastery in Tibet and destroyed frescoes and irreplaceable historic manuscripts. Elsewhere in the country, heavy damage was inflicted as well, including the burning of religious and historic manuscripts.

E.M. Neterowicz, *The Tragedy of Tibet*. Washington, 1989, p.61-62

1968 Greenland, Central Library in Godthab

The library was totally destroyed by fire, with the loss of the majority of the 30,000 volume book stock, including the irreplaceable Groenlandica collection.

Goetz, 431; Büch, 35

1968 United States, Holyoke Community College, Massachusetts

A fire destroyed the entire college, with the loss of 16,000 volumes as well as the catalogues.

LJ 93(1968)704; Goetz, 432

1969 United States, Indiana University Library

A fire destroyed 40,000 volumes and damaged 27,000 others, especially in the field of German literature.

LJ 94(1969)2384; Goetz, 432

1972 United States, Corning Museum of Glass, New York

In June, the collection of the Corning Museum of Glass was submerged by flood waters, the after-effects of a hurricane. A limited number of objects in the glass collection sustained damage, but the rare book and manuscript collection collapsed into the slime.

J.H. Martin, in WLB 50(1975-76)231-241

1976-1979 Cambodia

Following their rise to power, the Khmer Rouge systematically began to destroy all vestiges of 'corrupt' culture. In the National Library in Phnom Penh, the Khmer Rouge threw out and burned most of the books and all bibliographical records; less than 20 percent of the collection survived. The total amount of damage is unknown, but irreparable harm has been done to the country's national heritage. The remaining material is seriously threatened by bad storage conditions, especially in the case of palm leaf manuscripts.

J.F. Dean, in *American Archivist* 53(1990)282-293

1978 United States, Stanford University Library

Water main break caused major damage to 40,000 books plus 3,000 valuable items including miniature books.

LJ 103(1978)2468

1979 United Kingdom, Taylor Institution Library

In January, a water main burst at the Taylor Institution Library of Oxford University, allowing a considerable quantity of water to enter the building. About 2,000 books were damaged, including rare volumes from a unique collection of Slavonic literature, some dating back to the sixteenth century.

Paper Conservator, 1982, 28

1984 The Netherlands, Library of the Dutch-South Africa Society

In January, left-wing activists destroyed the uniquely important library of the Nederlands-Zuidafrikaanse Vereniging in Amsterdam by throwing the books in the canals.

B. Büch, in *Folia* 21-28 jan. 1984, p. 5

1986 United States, Los Angeles Central Library

In April, a deliberately-set fire destroyed the nation's third largest public library. In the worst library fire in American history, nearly 400,000 volumes out of a total of 2,1 million were completely destroyed. Another 700,000 volumes were water-soaked or dampened, while all remaining books suffered smoke damage. Among the losses were the largest and oldest collection of patents and inventions in the American West and one of America's largest collections of cook books.

Conservation Administration News, Oct. 1986

1987 The Netherlands, Library of the University of Amsterdam

In November part of the collection that had been stored elsewhere was destroyed in a fire.

Büch, 157

1988 Soviet Union, USSR Academy of Sciences Library, Leningrad

In February, a fire caused what has been called 'the biggest single library disaster in this century': about 3,6 million books were seriously damaged and 400,000 newspapers and scientific periodicals destroyed.

P. Waters, in *Special Libraries* 81(1990)35-43

1989 Romania, Bucharest University Library

During the fighting which ended the Ceaucescu regime, 500,000 books were destroyed, many of them rare and valuable.

J. Raabl, in *Mitteilungen Österreichischer Bibliothekare*
43(1990)111-113

1990 *Kuwait*

Following the invasion by Iraqi troops, libraries and computer centres were destroyed and burned or (as in the case of the National Scientific and Technological Information Centre) removed to Baghdad.

S. Salem, in *Information Development* 7(1991)70-71

1992 *Croatia*

As a result of war violence in former Yugoslavia, many Croatian libraries suffered damage to buildings and/or collections.

Croatian Libraries on Target. Guide. Zagreb, 1992

1993 *Bosnia, National Library in Sarajevo*

90 % of the collection was destroyed as a result of the civil war, with the loss of unique material for the study of Bosnian culture.

1994 *Great Britain, Norwich Central Library*

On 1st August, a fire destroyed over 350,000 books as well as irreplaceable historical documents concerning the Norwich area.

The Bookseller, 5 August 1994, p 5

PART II - ARCHIVES

1 Foreword

Archives have been destroyed and damaged and will continue to suffer this fate as result of carelessness, accidental fires, arson, cyclones, pillage, shelling and air attacks, external and in-house flooding and so on. Archives have been destroyed and damaged and will continue to suffer this fate, by archivists and users, by mould and termites, but also by enemy-action and by partisans and liberators, by revolutionaries and counter-revolutionaries. Archives have been destroyed and damaged and will continue to suffer this fate due to the inherent instability of the materials they are made of, due to poor storage facilities, due to lack of training or lack of staff discipline, but also due to lack of interest from peers, administrators, etc.

Continuing acts of terrorism, ethnic cleansing and related archival cleansing and other acts of barbarism will add many more record groups to the list. Some of the disasters resulted from brutal violence by agents of the dominant political system, others from similar action by their opponents. To give a few recent examples, so far repositories and archives have been completely destroyed in Liberia, Burundi and Rwanda. The same has been reported about the territory of former Yugoslavia. Continuing attacks by humidity, heat and termites will result in the annihilation of archives in several countries in the tropics in the African, Asian, Pacific and South American regions in the next decades. Reality forces one to state that, without massive assistance, parts of Africa, the Pacific region and South and Central America will be bereft, not only of their oral tradition, but also of their archives.

Several colleagues provided data on the fate not only of public and official records, but also of private archives and special collections, like photographic and audio-visual archives. The outcome of this information is equally appalling. In many regions private archives and audio-visual materials will just vanish together with large sections of public and official records.

The loss of archives is as serious as the loss of memory in a human being; societies simply cannot function properly without the collective memory of their archives. That is why it is so vital to take action to stem the losses which have been revealed in this survey. There are things we can do.

This report may be the result of my hands, but I have received a lot of information and advice from several ICA-officers and other colleagues, especially Mr Ingmar Fröjd, Mr Björn Lindh, Mr George Mackenzie, Mr Michael Roper, Mr Atique Zafar Sheikh, Ms Soemartini, Ms Comfort Ukwu and Ms Zakiah Hanum Nor who discussed my ideas or sensitized me to other perspectives. Mr Ken Hall volunteered, as usual, as conscript language editor. However, most thanks go to the colleagues who collected and commented on all data, some of them in adverse circumstances.

Joan van Albada
Gemeentearchief, Dordrecht
The Netherlands

2 INTRODUCTION

By their very nature archives are unique both as individual documents and as documents in context. Lost archives are irreplaceable, any loss is final, reconstruction is impossible. Most record groups have been subject to a well defined appraisal process and have been selected for permanent retention because of their legal, informational or cultural value. Even the loss of parts of record groups selected this way for whatever cause, devalues legal and informational worth of the remainder. Archives are threatened by both internal and external factors, such as quality of component materials, rodents, mould, acidity, fire, users, etc. Regrettably we have to add external factors of another kind, such as political systems, shelling, arson and cleansing. In this report mainly neutral - generic - terms like fire, water, dust, use, will be used, whatever their cause. Archives are generally considered to form the skeleton of the "Memory of the World", by containing not only factual information but also the informational context in which other elements of life, for example paintings and sculptures, wars and discoveries, can be placed and better understood.

However, by using the generic term 'archives' one implicitly accepts its limitations: 'archives' are part of a European concept, based on Roman law¹, a concept that was imposed on modern societies all over the world. Many societies outside Europe had developed advanced writing systems and preservation practices long before European colonists arrived with their own record-keeping systems based on European paper. Such paper does not survive well outside temperate climates.² Climatically well proven systems for 'memorising' data have been put aside as not suitable for 'European' administrations. In some cultures both systems 'co-habitated', the European one providing core data, 'facts', the indigenous one providing circumstantial evidence of some importance for understanding local traditions relating, for example, to religion or to culture, or providing other kinds of information.

In essence the information system embodied in 'European' 'archives' was created to deal with property. In other cultures it dealt mainly with different kinds of data, like locations of fresh water (e.g. Australia), movement of herds (e.g. North-America) or the relationship between deities and man. Under the assumption that script for storing data was introduced in accordance with local needs, one should keep in mind that even in highly literate cultures elements of oral and other traditions are still used. There are many good reasons to reconsider the validity of 'European' definitions of history and pre-history and to accept 'data' transmitted via other traditions as part of the corpus of historic data. One might also reconsider the validity of 'European' archival definitions for their applicability in non-European societies. This report, however, will restrict itself to records and archives according to the established European tradition. Before doing so, a few lines on the relativity of archives for the knowledge of the 'history of man', by relating them to the voyage of human species in time. According to many scientists, just after the last Ice Age, 'Modern Man' started about 100,000 years ago to domesticate animals and to adopt a sedentary life. Modern Man added script to his utensils for preserving the 'Memory of Man' only about 5,000 years ago. The earliest recordings of his writing, even official records, are to be found in museums, not in archives.

Script is nowadays a reliable way for transferring information. How 'reliable' will it be in future? How to convey a message to *homo sapiens* over a period of 50,000 years? For instance, a message like: 'keep out, radiation zone', put on top of underground nuclear waste belts? What kind of 'sign' will be understood 5,000, 25,000 or 50,000 years from now, as a warning not to drill in the ground because of the danger of radiation? What material should one choose for preserving any sign for such a long period: paper, wood-blocks, parchment, microfilm, clay-tablets, palm leaves, solid rock, computer-tape or diskettes, acoustic systems? Will there be any institution keeping records as over 50,000

years old? Will records of that age be more likely to be kept in museums, as happens nowadays with records of 5,000 years ago? What equipment will people have by then to decipher messages - computers, or only brains and reading glasses? Such questions are not easily answered. As a native Australian proverb goes, 'rocks vanish, words remain'.

These questions open a domain of professional relevance: durability of 'data carriers', like paper, computer-diskettes, movie films, clay-tablets, of 'data', like script of any kind or graphics, of the chemical and physical fixation techniques that make 'data-carriers' and 'data' stick together (water in ink; magnetism; heat); and of instruments and 'brains' that make 'data' understandable and thereby turn data into 'information' (several early scripts are still awaiting deciphering).³ Little is known about the expected life span of specific 'data-carriers' apart from rock, of the 'sticking-material-technique' and of the 'equipment-brain-span' that make information out of data (or even identify possible data as such).

Here is an example for the sake of argument. In modern archival literature one can read a lot about acidity and the ageing of paper. However, how much has been published on ageing of paper as such? How much on life expectancy of a specific make of paper of a given era, exposed to a continuously high relative humidity, or a cyclical high and low relative humidity, or a continuously low relative humidity, combined with temperatures high, low, moderate or cyclical, combined with dust, exposure to sunlight, folders, boxes, administrators, archivists or users? Is this data available? Is data available on the ageing of paper in thick-walled, heavily insulated repositories in a variety of climates? Is there data on what happens to paper in thin-walled repositories fitted with cooling equipment that functions a few hours per day only? Is any information available on what happens to records stored in properly conditioned repositories and consulted or listed in hot and humid searchrooms or office blocks? Do we have any idea of the factual relationship between storage conditions and chemical and physical decay of paper, photographic materials etc.? Do we have any data for any formula that will enable us to make reliable estimates on the return on our investments in staff-time or in money? Do we have any data that can be used for risk calculation or for setting priorities?

Here are some postulates. In tropical climates, as has been established, it may take records, even if of long-lasting paper, only 100 to 200 years to become dust. Before that, they cross the no-use line (identical to a no-research line) and, shortly after, the no-touch line (identical to no-reformatting line or past-lamination line). In moderate climate zones, the no-research line may be crossed after 1,000 years and the no-reformatting line after 1,500 years. Special problems are posed by newspapers when printed on unstable paper of low quality. In some countries, this kind of paper is also used for stationary. The no-research line of unstable paper will be crossed in the tropics within 100 years, in more favourable climates within 400 years.

However, long before record has become dust, the data may have faded away. For example, some makes of ink fade easily, other kinds 'eat' paper. Some kinds of photocopies do not stand up under sunlight, other kinds can, if not properly processed, be wiped out easily. Some kinds of stencil seem to lose contrast, etc. Poor quality of ink, of magnetism - submitted to chemical and physical processes as they are - will increase the speed of decay of carriers and their data even further, even when, by comparison, kept under stable conditions. One may conclude that, according to the materials used and their environmental and office and repository conditions, the life span of carriers and data may vary in the tropics from a few years for some materials to twice the life span of man for other materials and in moderate climate zones from one or more decades to 5-20 times the life span of man. If one adds variables like fire, wind, water and war, a similarity with Russian roulette becomes apparent, as will be shown later. The report presents the scale of the problem we face; the challenge is to develop strategies to deal with it.

3 COLLECTION OF DATA

The 'Memory of the World' Programme was launched by UNESCO in 1992. It is meant to preserve endangered documentary heritage as well as to democratize access to it and ensure a wider diffusion. The programme intends to sensitize governments to the importance of protecting their documentary heritage.

ICA was contracted by UNESCO to collect basic data on archives as part of the documentary heritage. These data should give an insight into the hazards archives have been, and still are, exposed to in the 20th Century. ICA was also to prepare a list of archives that have been destroyed or damaged as result of natural or man-made disasters (appendix 2).

A questionnaire (appendix 1) was prepared by ICA and agreed upon by representatives of IFLA and UNESCO. The questionnaire was sent in August 1994 to all Category A members of ICA and to those members of other categories that have suffered losses relevant to the purpose of the report. The organisers of the Pan-African Conference on Archival Policies and Programmes in Africa and of the "Memory of the World" Experts' Meeting of the Asia Pacific Region circulated the questionnaire also among non-members of ICA. In total about 225 questionnaires in 156 countries have been mailed. When applicable, Category A members received a list of other ICA members in their country who received the questionnaire separately. As requested in the cover letter many members circulated the questionnaire, resulting giving information on about 6,250 repositories in 105 countries; some 6,000 repositories reporting losses (appendix 2).

Table 1995/1 (form A)				Repositories covered		
	AFRICA	ASIA	EUROPE	NORTH AMERICA	PACIFIC	SOUTH & CENTRAL AMERICA
losses	36	3,054	2,900	4	2	24
no losses	7	69	163	0	3	9

Table 1995/1 already confronts us with a statistical problem, namely both 'under-response' and 'over-response', 'under-representation' and 'over-representation'. North-American archives suffered from very few disasters of any kind. The Chinese archival authorities reported in general terms on 3,000 repositories. The Pacific countries supplied few answers. The Russian archival authorities provided in broad terms information without specifying the number of repositories involved. The Spanish civil-war resulted in the total or partial destruction of over 1,700 repositories. Italian archival authorities provided detailed information on over 600 repositories.⁴ Many respondents reported on one event causing destruction or severe damage, however the great majority reported multiple occurrences of losses.

This spread of answers does affect the statistical consistency of the findings. Extrapolations have to be carefully handled, especially in case of the data presented in the columns 'North America' and 'Pacific'. However, the findings do present a good overview of causes of destruction and damage and resulted in a long list of examples

of destroyed and damaged record groups. Professional archivists all over the world will be able to interpret the findings in accordance with local, national and regional circumstances and to inform administrative authorities accordingly.

Country reports presented at the Pan-African Conference on Archival Policies and Programmes in Africa (Abuja, Nigeria 1994) and at the Memory of the World Programme's Experts' Meeting of the Asia-Pacific Meeting (Kuala Lumpur-Malaysia 1994) have been of great help for a better understanding of the complexity of the subject. Both meetings provided a perfect occasion for studying both the country reports and the completed forms with the authors.

Addressees were requested to take into account that the questionnaire intended to deal with all archival holdings (including audiovisual archives) that had been selected for permanent retention. In some cases it was apparently difficult, impossible or, given national legislation, irrelevant to make such a distinction. Several respondents provided additional information to clarify such cases. Addressees were also invited to indicate, for all archives involved, the survival of finding aids or of printed or other reproductions (in transcribed or in other form e.g. facsimile or microforms) of parts of the archives involved. They were also invited to indicate in shelf metres the amount of documents that have been destroyed or heavily damaged. This kind of information has been provided fragmentarily and will not be presented in a table of its own.

The majority of returns were received by February 1995, including information up to events as late as the 1995 earthquake damaging the Kobe region in Japan. Several respondents considered in their cover letters that data gathering was a stimulus: several institutions never collected this kind of data systematically before. Other correspondents apologized for their incapability to provide comprehensive answers, the explanation being a dramatic one: losses - always caused by war - being unquantifiable. One of the respondents suggested a text providing some examples of annihilation of archive repositories "instead of a comprehensive answer needing a truck for carrying thousands of questionnaires that had to be completed otherwise."

Special attention was requested by respondents for systematic removal of archives by occupying forces - a removal possibly resulting in destruction of some if not all archive series involved, in order to remove or destroy proof of evidence, or simply for reasons of 'archival' or cultural 'cleansing'. Some respondents asked for anonymous presentation in the report, as did some other respondents providing data on e.g. neglect by national or local authorities.

An analysis of the answers shows several important disparities; some reporters refer to repositories of archive services as such, some refer also to records temporarily moved to and destroyed or damaged in auxiliary repositories, others include records that should have been transferred to an archive repository, a few reporters did not discriminate between records kept in archive repositories and records kept by creating agencies, even if not yet selected for permanent retention. These disparities do not influence the spectrum of answers substantially. If the amount of destroyed and damaged archives increases, the causes of their destruction or damage do not change.

From a theoretical point of view, it could have been of interest to make cross-tabulations, like the number of collections destroyed as result of fire, floods, war, etc. From a statistical point of view, cross-tabulations are not always very helpful in analysing the problems one is researching and they would certainly not justify the additional workload. Apart from this, from the point of view of the user, loss of

information is the most important factor. Intentionally therefore, the arrangement of the questionnaire did not foresee cross-tabulations. However, some respondents kindly arranged their answers allowing some cross-tabulations. An analysis of these forms demonstrates, not surprisingly, a cause-effect relation: fires quite often resulting in the installation or improvement of fire alarms and fire-fighting equipment, floods leading to the installation of water alarms or the transfer of records to safer repositories, and leakage generally to a better maintenance of the building.

Many respondents reported a lack of knowledge of the full history of their (previous) collections, many institutions having been established only after 1945 or having professional staff even more recently. Two of the cover letters illustrate in a few lines the impact of what has happened in far too many cases, all over the world:

Some of our repositories only completed form A of the questionnaire, since they were founded after 1945 and suffered no losses since. All other repositories suffered great losses. During this century, especially during the Second World War many repositories were completely destroyed. It is still impossible to estimate the total damage as all finding aids were destroyed together with the collections themselves. Therefore, most repositories could provide estimates only.

Currently, the most serious dangers are posed by the level of pollution of the environment, by the bad quality of paper used for records and by the lack of cost-effective conservation methods. An overall threat is posed by financial constraints, limiting the use of acid-free storage materials and the provision of conservation workshops with proper equipment.

We do, however our best to protect our holdings against fire and theft. We managed to secure the information in the most important records by producing microforms and by making diazo-copies available to the public.⁵

Regrettably we cannot provide all details as far as the destruction of archives of the fascist period is concerned, since civil servants - members of the fascist party - wantonly destroyed records in order to dissolve their traces.⁶

At the Gardone Riviera Round Table on Archives of 1987 ('Policies for the preservation of the archival heritage'), heads of national archives, chairs of professional associations and representatives of IFLA discussed the 'state of the art' of preservation in archives and libraries. Papers had been prepared by Mr D.W.G. Clements and Ms Marie Allen, based on a questionnaire conducted in 1986 jointly by IFLA (550 libraries, 194 responded = 35%) and by ICA (300 archive services, 217 responded = 72%), providing data on a total of 263 archive repositories.

Three publications⁷ present together a more or less complete survey of all papers that were submitted to the Gardone Riviera Round Table and of the discussions of the meeting. The tables presented hereafter are derived from the original hand-out 'reporting forms' presenting 'database tabulations from ICA/IFLA questionnaire on conservation'. The CITRA-publication carried a summary outline of these forms only. A synthesis for archives and libraries per geographical area, based on the complete set of reporting forms, has been published in the *Nederlands Archievenblad*.

The data, as presented on the basis of the 1986 questionnaire, can be considered to be representative of the state of preservation and conservation in archives all over the world. From a statistical point of view it is not advisable to deduce 'fixed conclusions'

from any column based on less than 20 answers. However, smaller figures may be used as an indication of the archival situation in those geographical areas.

Analysis of the data presented provides some understanding of the archival habitat. A little confusing may be that some of the 1986 tables present data on 217 archive institutions and other tables data on 263 archive repositories: some institutions provided data on more than one repository.

Comparing the outcome of both questionnaires one gets a feeling of *déjà vu*: tropical and sub-tropical climate zones are hard on materials used for records, bindings, microforms, etc.. Archive services based in countries with a better climate are usually better off and better equipped to preserve archives of any kind. Many archive services based in areas plagued by war in this century lost essential sections of their holdings, containing unique information on local, national, regional and even global history.

4 REPORTED CAUSES OF DESTRUCTION AND DAMAGE

4.1 Introduction

Some cases of destruction of, and damage to, archive collections are well known and well documented.⁸ Other cases, most cases in fact, have not been documented and are known to insiders only. In several cases, reporters had to rely on third party information or on assumptions.

It is impossible to list the causes of destruction and damage in a world-wide frequency and priority order, each region having its specific range of problems: war, fire, water, wind, mould, rodents, neglect, use, etc. However, man causes more destruction and damage than nature. Cover letters and inserted case-reports demonstrate the difficulty of sheltering archives from the hazards of nature, not to mention the even greater difficulty of sheltering archives from human related causes.

Of importance for the future life span of records is the quality of record keeping during their administrative, active and semi-active phase. Many records have been and are still badly stored, mishandled and neglected by office staff and administrators.

4.2 Findings

Environmental conditions, as shown in *table 1986/1*, are of prime importance for the proper preservation of archives. In most cases archive institutions do not have, or will not have, much of a choice when selecting a proper site for a new repository. In countries in the Pacific most habitable areas are near the ocean; in countries in arid zones drought is a fact of life.

Table 1986/1	Environmental conditions					
	AFRICA	ASIA	EUROPE	NORTH AMERICA	PACIFIC	SOUTH & CENTRAL AMERICA
N = 217	22	16	153	6	7	13
Does the site of your building raise preservation problems due to:	%	%	%	%	%	%
- proximity of sea	14	25	10	0	43	15
- proximity of other humid zone	23	31	18	17	71	31
- air pollution	36	44	38	83	57	69
- sliding ground	23	6	5	0	14	0
Do you observe problems due to climatic factors:						
- drought	36	25	5	17	14	15
- humidity	50	56	46	17	57	69
- variations in temperature	45	63	33	83	86	46
- variations in relative humidity	36	63	34	83	86	38
- winds (particles, pollution, etc.)	55	38	13	50	57	69

In 1986, a large number of respondents reported problems related to humidity, variations in temperature and relative humidity. Assuming that the geographical

spread of archives will remain the same for a very long time, one may accept those data as having long-term validity.

Not surprisingly, all RAMP-studies on preservation and conservation of materials of any kind, or on training of conservators, present similar facts as those stated in the preceding table. Those studies provide a full spectrum of problems and possible technical solutions.⁹

One section in one of the RAMP-studies is of particular interest. It is on the impact of extreme low and high or alternating humidity and temperature; although it refers to cellulose materials like paper, it is *mutatis mutandis* relevant for any other material used for records of any kind. It illustrates in words the data presented in *table 1986/2*:

Among (...) [the] natural causes [of deterioration] the alterations caused by the binomial temperature-humidity are of great importance. Water is an essential element for the good conservation of cellulose materials, since the fibres are bound together by means of semi-chemical bonds in which water helps to form the hydrogen bridges which hold cellulose molecules together.

Lack of humidity will lead to the partial breakdown of these interfibre bonds, thus making the document fragile. Furthermore, dryness also makes these adhesives crack. Excess humidity causes decomposition by hydrolysis and provokes acid formation weakening the size and softening the adhesives. Abrupt changes in temperature and humidity produce dilatation, exfoliation and cracking in archive materials; micro-organisms proliferate when temperature and humidity levels are very high.¹⁰

Table 1986/2	Damage and deterioration					
	AFRICA	ASIA	EUROPE	NORTH AMERICA	PACIFIC	SOUTH & CENTRAL AMERICA
N = 263	21	24	172	11	22	13
Have you observed any damages caused by:	%	%	%	%	%	%
- natural disasters (hurricane, flood, etc.)	17	4	13	36	5	8
- fire	2	4	4	27	9	0
- pollution	27	17	12	9	5	46
- drought	32	8	8	9	5	23
- mould	55	63	42	45	86	62
- insects	73	67	31	45	91	69
- rodents	41	21	13	36	82	38
- bad quality of material (paper, etc.)	55	75	43	73	86	77
Have you observed deterioration resulting from the use of documents by the public? If yes, caused by:	77	87	69	91	100	85
- <i>frequent use</i>	94	100	83	100	100	82
- <i>inadequate supervision</i>	41	15	16	50	29	10
- <i>photocopying</i>	35	80	60	90	86	60
- <i>impossibility to produce microform</i>	41	16	34	30	77	70

All over the world insects (particularly termites and rodents) on the one hand, and high frequency of use on the other, complete the palette of causes of destruction and damage to archive collections.

The findings of the 1994 questionnaire, see *table 1995/2*, present, again not surprisingly, a similar view of the causes of destruction and damage. It is interesting to note the influence of 'leading questions' on the outcome of questionnaires. However, hundreds of forms presented 'free answers' and thereby 'respondent-selected' causes. The total of analyzed forms has been set at 1291. Many answers have been simplified. Otherwise the total could easily have been 10 to 20 times higher. For instance, how does one deal with the information from China presenting data on about 3,000 repositories, fires (both accidental and criminal), flooding (both from outside and from inside), earthquakes, armed conflicts (1911-1950), civil disorder (1966-1970), resulting in the destruction of about 1,369,500 shelf metres of records, another 150,000 shelf metres having been seriously damaged? How does one qualify the destruction that occurred during the First World War, the Spanish Civil War, the Second World War and the wars and armed conflicts of Vietnam, Afghanistan, Liberia, Rwanda, former Yugoslavia?

Table 1995/2 (questions B3 and C3)		Causes for destruction and damage				
	AFRICA	ASIA	EUROPE	NORTH AMERICA	PACIFIC	SOUTH & CENTRAL AMERICA
N = 1291	65	134	1050	8	7	27
	%	%	%	%	%	%
fire, accidental	5	8	9	63	-	30
fire, arson	9	2	10	-	-	11
flooding, from outside	11	3	10	13	-	22
flooding, from inside	2	3	5	25	-	-
earthquake	-	7	1	-	-	11
other 'natural causes'	-	0	-	-	-	-
armed conflict	2	42	25	-	29	-
removed by occupying forces	5	1	8	-	29	-
civil disorder	11	4	6	-	-	-
terrorism	0	-	0	-	-	-
inherent instability	3	5	2	-	14	11
bacteria, insects and rodents	9	0	0	-	-	-
mould and humidity	2	1	3	-	-	-
dust	3	-	-	-	-	-
pollution	1	-	1	-	-	-
bad storage	8	1	2	-	14	4
lack of restoration capacity	2	2	-	-	-	-
bad restoration	-	1	1	-	-	-
neglect	9	1	3	-	-	-
while moving offices	2	1	2	-	-	7
administrative order	2	7	3	-	14	4
unauthorized destruction	6	0	4	-	-	-
theft	2	-	3	-	-	-
use	8	0	0	-	-	-

Since the figures presented no significant difference between causes of destruction and of damage, the results of questions B3 and C3 have been totalled. Not surprisingly records form the overwhelming majority of materials destroyed or damaged.

A superfluous conclusion is the necessity of excluding any foreseeable and excludable hazard when planning an archive building or running an archive service. Special attention should be given to the least defeatable cause of destruction and deterioration: neglect and lack of commitment.

The scores for armed conflict are extremely high, not only in Europe but also in Asia. A world without war gives better insight in the ranking of 'ordinary' threats to collections. For the purposes of illustration, an imaginary calculation is presented below in *table 1995/3*.

Table 1995/3	Causes of destruction and damage
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<i>excluding armed conflict and removal by occupying forces</i>						
	AFRICA	ASIA	EUROPE	NORTH AMERICA	PACIFIC	SOUTH & CENTRAL AMERICA
N = 888	58	76	716	8	3	27
	%	%	%	%	%	%
fire, accidental	5	14	13	63	-	30
fire, arson	10	4	15	-	-	11
flooding, from outside	11	7	15	13	-	22
flooding, from inside	3	5	7	25	-	-
earthquake	-	12	1	-	-	11
other 'natural causes'	-	1	-	-	-	-
civil disorder	11	8	9	-	-	-
terrorism	0	-	0	-	-	-
inherent instability	3	9	3	-	33	11
bacteria, insects and rodents	9	1	1	-	-	-
mould and humidity	3	3	4	-	-	-
dust	3	-	-	-	-	-
pollution	1	-	2	-	-	-
bad storage	9	3	3	-	33	4
lack of restoration capacity	3	5	-	-	-	-
bad restoration	-	3	2	-	-	-
neglect	9	3	4	-	-	-
while moving offices	3	3	3	-	-	7
administrative order	3	13	4	-	33	4
unauthorized destruction	7	1	6	-	-	-
theft	3	-	4	-	-	-
use	9	1	1	-	-	-

Omitting war, the ranking of significant dangers for archives are: fire, accidental and criminal; water, from outside and inside; earthquakes; civil disorder; inherent instability; bacteria, insects and rodents; mould and humidity; bad storage; neglect; lack of restoration capacity and bad restoration; destruction by administrative order or merely unauthorized destruction. The high percentage of 'administrative order' in column Asia is related to 'armed conflict'. At the end of the Second World War, a great number of record groups were destroyed all over Japan.

In some countries, a new problem is posed by the necessity of using master-microforms for research. In order to protect records from further deterioration, some respondents reported the use of microforms originally made as security copies. A preservation problem arises when these microforms happen to be master-copies instead of specially-made user-copies. Further deterioration of the original documents may be slowed down by providing any microform instead of the original document. However, the use of master-copies by staff or readers alike results in damage to the masters and thereby to capital annulment. An 'easy' answer would be the production of user-copies. However, those who are forced to use the master-forms passed the ultimate defence line long before. This problem may well be one of the main dilemmas of the next decade in several countries for archivists.

Damage to documents leads to the implementation of restoration and copying programmes. Destruction of documents has forced several colleagues to start a reconstruction programme by entering data from other sources into a pre-defined information system. However laudably and successful these actions may be, no reconstructed set of data will ever equal original data, either in completeness, context, legal or cultural value, or for the purpose of the accountability of the record-creating bodies.

5 IMPLEMENTED PREVENTIVE MEASURES

5.1 Introduction

Implemented preventive measures are generally consistent with the accepted guidelines for a professional preservation policy. Such a policy should include:¹¹

- (i) preventive measures to minimize the rate of deterioration;
- (ii) housekeeping routines to clean, protect and extend the life of materials;
- (iii) staff and user training programmes to promote and encourage correct handling and transport of materials;
- (iv) security measures and contingency plans for disaster control and recovery;
- (v) protective measures such as boxing, binding and wrapping, to reduce wear and tear on materials;
- (vi) a substitution programme for replacing valuable or very brittle originals with surrogates such as microforms;
- (vii) conservation treatments to repair damaged originals;
- (viii) disposal programmes for materials of no further use;
- (ix) procedures for reproducing originals;
- (x) procedures for the exhibition of materials within the institution or whilst on loan to another organisation.

The physical environment in which materials are stored will have a significant effect on their life span. Environmental conditions such as temperature, humidity, light and atmospheric pollution can affect documents of any kind. Preventive measures should aim to achieve the best possible conditions for storing and using items. The process of decay can be slowed down considerably by creating favourable storage conditions taking into account the general level of air pollution, the possibility of creating a controlled climatic environment and the cleanliness of the storage accommodation.¹² 'Greening' of archive buildings¹³ - i.e. use of low energy and low technology engineering; use of low toxicity, environmentally friendly construction materials; use of recycled materials; low running costs - should get top-priority on the professional research list.

5.2 Findings

One may expect repositories built especially to keep archives to be more appropriate for meeting optimal storage conditions than adapted buildings. Some of these adapted buildings may provide perfect climatic conditions. However, it will be an assiduous task to meet other requirements such as protection from fire, theft, leakage, etc. All buildings need proper maintenance and properly trained staff to service equipment regularly.¹⁴

As shown below in *table 1986/3*, too many archive repositories have served other masters before. Archive repositories may have been built for the purpose of their current

use but, in several cases, archivists have not been consulted during the process of selecting site, designing the building or selecting its equipment. In other cases archivists have been overruled by administrators or architects, happily constructing memorials instead of repositories.

Most findings need further debate. For instance, regular maintenance is not always identical to proper maintenance. A building may be equipped with general air-conditioning or individual air-conditioning per room, with humidifiers or de-humidifiers. But do they meet the exigencies of a proper climate in all rooms, 24 hours per day, 365 days a year? Will the budget suffice to meet the costs of the electricity needed?

Table 1986/3		Technical facilities of repositories				
	AFRICA	ASIA	EUROPE	NORTH AMERICA	PACIFIC	SOUTH & CENTRAL AMERICA
N = 262	23	24	169	11	22	13
Was the building constructed for the purpose of its current use?	%	%	%	%	%	%
Are the stack areas isolated from the other parts of the building?	26	50	44	64	45	15
Is the building subject to regular maintenance?	57	54	60	78	95	46
Is the building equipped with	50	100	76	73	100	69
- central air-conditioning?	35	46	18	73	64	38
- indiv. air-conditioning per room?	57	38	13	0	23	25
- heating?	13	42	71	100	9	8
- de-humidifiers?	23	38	36	9	45	54
- humidifiers?	9	8	13	36	32	8
- air-filtering?	14	21	25	64	68	15
- windowless walls?	36	13	13	0	77	17
- thermal insulation?	4	4	15	0	45	0
- windows with filtering glass?	27	13	19	82	45	23
- fire detection system?	23	79	77	57	95	38
- fire extinction equipment?	59	88	52	36	100	83
Do you disinfect accessions when received?	36	33	16	9	14	54
Do you disinfect periodically the stackrooms?	55	83	35	0	91	85

Monitoring of climatic conditions needs equipment, staff, training and discipline. Use of the results of those checks should be implemented as part of the preservation policy. It is uncertain what causes the low score on the question of using the results of checks of temperature, relative humidity and air quality.

Table 1986/4		Repository conditions				
	AFRICA	ASIA	EUROPE	NORTH AMERICA	PACIFIC	SOUTH & CENTRAL AMERICA
N = 217	22	16	153	6	7	13
Do you systematically check:	%	%	%	%	%	%
- temperature	36	81	80	67	100	69
- relative humidity	27	81	88	67	100	69
- air quality	14	44	8	0	29	8
Do you make a systematic use of the results of these checks?	27	75	70	50	57	54

The findings as presented in *table 1986/5* predict a massive loss of records in future due to insufficient technical facilities. The same question 'over the past 5/10 years, preservation conditions in your building have remained unchanged, improved, deteriorated' raised in 1995 most likely will result in a change for the worse, from 'unchanged' to 'deteriorated', possibly even from 'improved' to 'unchanged'.

Table 1986/5		Preservation conditions				
	AFRICA	ASIA	EUROPE	NORTH AMERICA	PACIFIC	SOUTH & CENTRAL AMERICA
N = 259	23	23	167	11	22	13
Over the past 5/10 years, preservation conditions in your building:	%	%	%	%	%	%
- have remained unchanged	48	30	54	45	73	54
- have improved	39	78	34	27	27	45
- have deteriorated	13	0	14	27	5	9

Some 50% of archive repositories do not have a conservation workshop or microfilming workshop. Surprisingly, as shown in *table 1986.6*, the scores for conducting systematic policies with a view to improving preservation conditions are much higher.

Table 1986/6		Conservation and preservation policy				
	AFRICA	ASIA	EUROPE	NORTH AMERICA	PACIFIC	SOUTH & CENTRAL AMERICA
N = 217	22	16	153	6	7	13
Are you conducting a systematic policy with a view to:	%	%	%	%	%	%
- improve preservation conditions	71	94	71	100	71	77
- improve repack and rebind	67	88	79	83	57	69
- transfer on other media (microforms, etc.)	57	94	55	100	100	69
- train and recruit qualified personnel	86	88	38	50	86	85
- develop conservation facilities	67	94	69	83	71	62
Is there a conservation workshop operating in your institution?	50	88	45	67	86	85
If yes: equipment and processes followed include:						
- disinfection	60	86	54	75	67	73
- deacidification	90	79	73	100	67	91
- traditional repair	90	93	97	100	83	91
- heat lamination	70	57	43	100	50	30
- cold lamination	40	43	53	75	40	45
Is there a microfilm workshop operating in your institution?	50	88	54	50	86	85

The total of answers on the 1994 questionnaire studied for this chapter was 624 (see *table 1995/5*). Many forms show a relationship between the cause of damage and destruction and resulting action. Fires result in better fire alarms, fire fighting systems and the use of fire-resistant building materials. Earthquakes lead to the introduction of possibly earthquake-resistant designs and building materials. Mould leads to intensified fumigation programmes, climate control and systematic monitoring of repositories and holdings.

Regrettably a too well known phenomenon, 'disaster', does not find its counterpart in a high score of 'disaster preparedness'.¹⁵ The frequency of damage through water or fire requires solid disaster prevention planning, coping strategies and recovery plans. However, these plans should be realistic. In several countries it does not make much sense to rely on instructions about having access to stocks of hundreds of plastic boxes, thousands of plastic bags, refrigerated trucks and stores, in order to start a freeze-drying process in the event of water damage. Realistic disaster preparedness schemes should provide several options for recovery, e.g. varying from labour intensive air-drying to labour extensive vacuum freeze-drying.

Table 1995/5 (form D)		Implemented preventive measures				
	AFRICA	ASIA	EUROPE	NORTH AMERICA	PACIFIC	SOUTH & CENTRAL AMERICA
N = 624	56	78	408	11	18	35
<i>security</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%
burglary alarm	-	3	5	-	-	-
fire alarm	5	7	11	-	-	6
water alarm	-	-	2	9	-	3
security system	-	-	2	9	-	-
24 h. surveillance	4	1	0	9	-	3
<i>building</i>						
new site and building	5	3	-	-	6	-
extension / update building	11	3	5	9	-	-
climate control	7	3	5	-	-	6
air-conditioning	-	4	2	-	-	3
building maintenance	13	6	6	-	6	9
fire fighting system	5	10	6	-	6	9
installation management	-	-	0	-	-	3
separation user/staff sections	-	-	0	-	-	-
<i>storage</i>						
reboxing	5	3	2	-	6	3
new shelving	-	2	-	-	6	-
hygiene and pest control	5	2	2	-	12	3
close down of repository	-	-	0	-	6	-
<i>conservation</i>						
deacidification	-	3	1	-	-	3
disinfection and fumigation	5	5	2	-	11	9
deep freezing	-	-	-	-	-	-
microfilming	11	15	15	-	17	6
off-site storage security copies	4	3	4	-	6	-
<i>programmes</i>						
automation programme	-	-	2	-	6	-
awareness/public relations prog.	-	-	-	-	-	-
copying programme	6	5	5	9	-	3
disaster prevention/recovery programme	2	3	4	18	6	6
preservation programme	5	10	6	18	6	14
restoration programme	4	6	8	9	-	9
training programme	6	3	1	-	11	3

6.1 Introduction

A difference between implemented and intended preventive measures can be explained by lack of financial means and of training. Most literature underlines the necessity of an assessment of the execution of implemented measures - control of quality and efficiency - and of an assessment of staff training. There is no need for the introduction of new preventive measures if the available ones have not yet been properly implemented or executed.

6.2 Findings

No new techniques were suggested in the list of preventive measures. Well-established programmes will be continued for a very long time and will therefore feature at the top of the list in all future questionnaires.

A special kind of disaster occurs during a war. The effects may be the same as those of fire, water and wind. The working conditions are totally different. It is very hard to develop adequate preventive measures; one can only prepare oneself for experiences in the past. An example from a report on preparation for war hazards:

‘Shortly before the war of 1991 the archives started to protect archival materials, following the instructions issued by the Ministry of Culture. All existing inventories have been microfilmed; valuable documents have been put in safes and closets; packing materials for transport prepared; verification of employed persons indebted for transport in case of evacuation prepared; according with the The Hague Convention some members of staff obtained an identity card for continuation of work in the archives in case of war; marks were obtained for the protection of buildings and objects (flags and labels, in accordance with the The Hague Convention).’¹⁶

Forty years ago representatives of many governments met in The Hague (The Netherlands). After having reviewed the successes and failures of cultural protection in World War II and other recent armed conflicts, they resolved to create a new world system for the protection of the physical heritage of humanity in times of war and other armed conflict (Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, The Hague, 1954). Sadly, 40 years later, less than half of the Member States of the United Nations have ratified and adopted as national law this quite fundamental instrument of international humanitarian law and, of those that have adopted it in the legal sense, only a very small number have taken effective steps to implement it - for example by making adequate peacetime preparations for protecting their heritage.¹⁷

Adequate preparations should not focus solely on the risks of war. In practice, almost every significant type of severe damage caused by war or terrorism can just as easily occur as the result of natural or civil disasters: fire, explosion leading to building collapse, flood through damaged roofs or disrupted drainage or looting from seriously damaged and unguarded repositories.

Table 1995/6 (form E)		Intended preventive measures				
	AFRICA	ASIA	EUROPE	NORTH AMERICA	PACIFIC	SOUTH & CENTRAL AMERICA
N = 255	38	44	150	2	11	10
	%	%	%	%	%	%
<i>security</i>						
burglary alarm	-	-	2	-	-	-
fire alarm	3	-	3	-	9	-
water alarm	-	-	1	-	9	-
security system	-	-	1	-	-	-
24 h. surveillance	-	-	1	-	-	-
<i>building</i>						
new site and building	-	2	-	-	-	-
extension / update building	10	12	7	-	-	10
climate control	5	-	4	-	-	-
air-conditioning	-	2	6	-	-	-
building maintenance	5	8	10	-	9	-
fire fighting system	5	8	3	-	-	-
installation management	5	-	1	-	-	-
separation user/staff sections	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>storage</i>						
reboxing	2	2	2	-	-	-
new shelving	-	2	1	-	-	-
hygiene and pest control	5	6	4	-	-	-
close down of repository	-	-	0	-	-	-
<i>conservation</i>						
deacidification	-	-	1	-	-	10
disinfection and fumigation	-	-	1	-	-	-
deep freezing	-	-	1	-	-	-
microfilming	16	14	15	50	18	20
off-site storage security copies	5	2	3	-	-	10
<i>programmes</i>						
automation programme	8	12	4	-	9	-
awareness/public relations progr.	-	2	-	-	-	-
copying / reconstruction	5	14	6	-	27	-
disaster prevention/recovery prog.	3	-	10	50	9	20
preservation programme	2	6	3	-	-	10
restoration programme	5	-	6	-	9	10
training programme	16	6	4	-	-	10

Every archival institution needs to reconsider its own policies and practical arrangements for the survival of both its collections and operations in the event of all kinds of disasters, whether during peace or war. At the same time, both institutions and individual professionals should be asking their governments to take far more seriously the provisions of the The Hague Convention: pressing for its adoption if it has not yet been ratified and for the development of effective protection programmes for their repositories and holdings in the event of every kind of disaster - natural, wartime or civil.

Furthermore, every single archival institution should examine in detail its own disaster preparedness plans regarding prevention, control, recovery and, last but not least, staff training. Assuming that learning by mistakes is a too costly procedure, it could be an idea to practice in advance on records which are going to be destroyed anyway.

Recent experience shows the necessity of this kind of preparedness. However, one should also be aware that 'modern' kinds of warfare directed towards ethnic cleansing may welcome the identification of high ranking elements of the archival and cultural heritage for facilitating their annihilation. This represents another archivists' dilemma.

It seems to be easier to fight non-deliberate destruction through ignorance or carelessness, than deliberate destruction through war, arson and so forth.

7 THREATS TO ARCHIVE COLLECTIONS

Lack of training, information and funding is considered traditionally as a major threat to the preservation of archive collections. *Table 1986/7* gives some idea of the evolution of the budgets allocated to preservation and conservation in the 1980s. It would be good to take a fourth factor into consideration as a possible major threat: improper or inefficient use or management of available resources (skills, manpower, information, building, equipment, money, etc.).

Table 1986/7		Financial means				
	AFRICA	ASIA	EUROPE	NORTH AMERICA	PACIFIC	SOUTH & CENTRAL AMERICA
N = 214	19	15	154	6	7	13
Over the past 5/10 years, financial means allocated to preservation and conservation:	%	%	%	%	%	%
- remained unchanged	53	40	32	17	33	8
- increased	32	60	58	33	57	54
- diminished	11	7	8	50	33	31

Training or lack of training (see *table 1986/8*) cannot be forecasted by interpreting the availability of formal education only. In many countries well established apprentice-systems result in fine teams of highly-skilled conservators. In many countries selections of holdings are well taken care of, despite little access to professional training, or even to professional literature and teaching aids.

Even if important measures have already been taken, given the annual 'growth' of collections and the speed of decline of holdings already kept, conservation in the future will not only require more people using traditional techniques, but also the development of better appraisal and appropriate mass conservation techniques.¹⁸

Table 1986/8		Training in conservation				
	AFRICA	ASIA	EUROPE	NORTH AMERICA	PACIFIC	SOUTH & CENTRAL AMERICA
N = 216	22	16	153	5	7	13
Is the training provided in your own country for:	%	%	%	%	%	%
- academic staff	9	38	33	80	14	15
- technical staff	36	75	46	80	33	46

Training of staff, both archivists and technicians, does not score very high. However, in many cover letters, the subject has been raised as a 'supra-institutional', national or even international responsibility, to be dealt with in co-operation with related professional institutions.

The tendency to rely too much on technology represents a threat of a different kind. Most professional literature tends to set standards for preservation, conservation, restoration, training, etc. All standards set ideal - in other words maximum - exigencies. In many, if not most, countries these standards cannot be met within a reasonable and foreseeable time span.

It should be possible to implement the use of standards step by step, taking into account environmental, political and professional factors influencing archive management all over the world. Completion of all steps equalling implementation of that standard in one big step. Each of those successive steps should relate to the preceding and the following ones. Setting a new step should be possible with a minimum waste of previous capital investment. The hazards one will meet when walking step by step should be outlined as well.

For instance, with regard to the improvement of storage conditions, how should one proceed when the financial means or materials needed are scarce, too scarce? Where should one start and what order should be followed: improvement of overall hygienic conditions, improving the balance of relative humidity and temperature, repacking in acid-free boxes first and in acid-free folders later or vice versa? How does one start if one's budget does not allow one big operation attacking and solving all problems in one sweep?

An example of a different kind is that promoting the use of refrigerators for the storage of master microforms in countries having a faulty electricity supply is not very helpful. A blueprint of a vault making maximum use of natural cooling would be preferable. However, more likely in this case, the best technical solution for proper storage of master microforms would be the 'internationalization' of storage capacity. Why not send master microforms to co-operating repositories equipped with reliable cold storage facilities?

Unfortunately most literature sets maximum standards, which are out of the reach of many archivists and archives services and they are thereby possibly counterproductive. Standards should also present alternatives that would assist professional archivists and conservators to cope better with possibilities which are offered to them.

Another threat is posed by the lack of access to information. For example, a broad debate on a subject like requirements for fire detection and fire-fighting equipment might change the attitude of many archivists towards the introduction of sprinkler systems.¹⁹

'Water is always used by fire-fighting personnel to extinguish fires. Archivists ... have often been convinced that water was as destructive to archives and books as fire.

This view is still held by many custodians in Europe. However, archivists ... in North America accept and, in most cases, enthusiastically endorse the use of automatic sprinkler systems as an integral part of their fire protection

system. North American archivists tend to accept the thesis that wet records can be recovered, but burned records cannot....

It is important ... to understand that, unless there is a specialized fire-extinguishing system to control the development and growth of a fire, responding fire-fighting forces would have no choice but to attack the fire with fire-hoses. In many facilities the quantity of paper fuel involved is such that ... (one) would have to fight the fire from a distance under very adverse conditions. This would normally force ... (the) use (of) heavy hose streams having the characteristics of a hydraulic ram. Wide and forceful disruption of the records storage arrangement would be a normal effect of efforts to prevent total destruction. The fire-fighters may also take actions that disrupt and damage records that are not burning in order to reach the actual seat of the fire. While properly constructed fire walls would assist a fire-department in limiting the size of a fire, all of the records within the fire area would probably be seriously affected by either fire or water from the high pressure streams of both.²⁰

Another serious threat is the use of untested materials for repair by trained technicians in the absence of tested materials. Some materials, techniques and equipment have done more harm than good to documents.²¹

A threat of a different nature is posed by the ever increasing quantity of records to be retained permanently by archive repositories. Possibly one will have to accept that the size of the documentary legacy may prove to be prohibitive for its total conservation in its real format and to be prohibitive for an effective access to the information it contains. If the size of our documentary heritage already kept in archive repositories proves to be prohibitive for its dissemination in its original format, this is even more so for the larger quantity of records not yet selected for permanent retention. Despite the fact that foreseeable technological developments will come to assist in preserving the records and disseminating them, one may assume that the increase in budgets will very seldom match the increase in holdings.

A special, and not the least important, threat is caused by the activities of contractors in buildings. Those activities in themselves may be directed towards an improvement of the facilities. However, they sometimes result in fires or floods. The introduction of a 'contractors code of practice' is advisable.

8 CATEGORIES OF ENDANGERED ARCHIVE COLLECTIONS

One may divide categories of dangers to archives in several ways. One of the options is a division into two obvious ones: nature-related and man-related dangers. Nature-related and most man-related causes - like fire and water, neglect and use - tend to be non-discriminating. Some man-related causes - like unauthorized destruction, cleansing and removal by occupying forces - are discriminating.

This first group of non-discriminating dangers threatens all records equally. However, some kinds of records are more vulnerable than others. This group of dangers is a well known foe of archives and an enemy not easily to be defeated.

The second group of discriminating dangers is of a very mixed nature and can be disguised in forms of the first group. Specifically endangered record collections can be identified best after the attack resulting in damage or destruction. A related danger is 'classification'. Records are too easily declared classified and not open for consultation because of the origin of the document, the origin of the researcher or the nature of the government. Modern 'civil war' tends to result in moving residents to other areas and in destroying records containing information on the origin of the population or on property of any kind. Civil registration, cadastral, notarial records, etc., are deliberately destroyed, not because they are archives, but in order to destroy proof of evidence and to complete 'ethnic cleansing'.

A second category of archives possibly in danger are those moved by occupying forces, for instance as a result of disputed land claims. 'Migrated' archives, removed to other countries, either as a trophy or in order to provide secure storage, will often suffer from neglect. Although in some instances these records may be well kept, from a professional and ethical point of view archivists should try to convince their superiors that they should be returned to their rightful custodians. In the meantime, they should receive the same treatment as other records and thus be part of the backlog of the institution and be open for consultation by any researcher.

A third possibly endangered category is formed by record collections related to minorities of any kind. Some private institutions do their best to save endangered collections relating to minorities. However, these rescue operations will be successfully completed only after returning those collections as soon as the circumstances in the respective area have been normalised. Keeping records out of context endangers keeping and using records as well.

A fourth category is formed by collections of materials having a short life span, materials mostly readable with the help of 'machines' only, e.g. sound-tapes, films, glass-negatives, digitized forms, etc. They are endangered not only because of their life span, but also because of the difficult task of maintaining machines necessary for transforming 'data' into 'information'.

A category of a different kind is formed by legislation and access. Archives not kept under a proper legal system and archives that are not accessible are under a permanent threat of not only neglect but also wilful, unauthorized destruction. Another category of a different kind is formed by political systems that do not accept any kind of professional control of record keeping by professional archivists. Under those systems all records are under a permanent threat of both neglect and wilful, unauthorized destruction.

9 SAFEGUARDING THE ARCHIVAL HERITAGE

At the Gardone Riviera Conference, one of the participants made an interesting remark: 'preservation is a question of management, not of repairing.'²² Good archive keeping implies the proper organization of an archives office. Proper organization implies proper storage, security, handling, conservation, etc. and, if applicable, reformatting. One has to set priorities and to evaluate the cost benefits of different types of action, be it passive preservation, active conservation or reformatting, against the importance of collections. The simplest preservation measures, good handling etc., are by far the cheapest. That is why there is a lot we can do.

The common way of preserving collections all over the world is by reformatting (microfilming) the collections in priority order, after having listed them, and then keeping the originals unused but in a stable condition. Damaged documents receive, if possible, conservation treatment. Again, if possible, documents are put in folders, folders in boxes, boxes in the stacks. Those who can afford air-conditioning provide an optimal climate for permanent storage. Master copies of microforms, tapes and digitized forms are more and more frequently stored in off-site repositories. Many archivists are working along these lines; implicitly or explicitly. If the quantities to be considered are small, there is no real problem. A few hundred reels of microfilm are sufficient and most repair shops do a good job. Reality, however, is different. What can one do with hundreds, thousands of files, each containing tens or hundreds of sheets of paper, all filled with text and drawings, some of them torn and soiled, others brittle and so on? What is to be done with the backlog? Current activities are well aimed and often cost-effective, but the level of activities is disproportionate in relation to the extent of the problem.

Traditional conservation techniques may be sufficient for coping with several kinds of mechanical, biological and chemical damage, but one should consider any irreversible technique to be a potential danger. For example, 1996 respondents reported major damage due to chemical treatment of records in the past. Even the use of lamination for stabilizing archive materials is questioned and could well turn out to be a counter-productive preservation process. However, for documents nearing the no-touch line, it may be the only solution for preservation for the time being.

On their own all archivists are minor players in safeguarding the elements of the "Memory of the World" entrusted to them. Two possible outcomes of a world-wide performance analysis of the role of archive services could be a recommendation to globalize technical services of workshops and storage facilities. Many barriers will have to be dismantled. Globalizing intellectual access has been an odd idea. What else, however, will be the outcome of the introduction of electronic formats and electronic finding aids? One cannot cut communication lines in order to keep the electronic data on-site. Globalizing storage facilities and technical services also sounds odd, but the profession should not be split into two sections of ducks, sitting - potentially lame - ones and flying ones. Each duck is responsible for her or his part of the total archival heritage, belonging to all people, living all over the world, now and in time to come.

Co-operation at institutional, national and international levels, in conjunction with libraries and museums, would be one of the instruments for a better preservation of the "Memory of the World". Progress in modern technology may assist in coping with some of the problems posed by both natural and man-made hazards and by the ever increasing quantity of archives to be kept.

10 NOTES

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- 3 Documents still are thrown away for being 'unreadable'.
- 4 see appendix.
- 5 Summary of the covering letter of the Naczelna Dyrekcja Archiwów Państwowych, the Directorate of the Polish State Archives.
- 6 Archivio di Stato di Sassari, Italy
- 7 Clements, D.W.G., *Preservation and Conservation of Library and Archival Documents: A UNESCO/IFLA/ICA Inquiry into the Current State of the World's Patrimony*. (PGI-87/WS/15). Paris, UNESCO, 1987. 32 p. plus annexes.
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- 8 Auer, L., 'Archival losses since the Second World War', *Janus* 1994.1, 70-74.
- 9 Benoit. Gerard. and Daniele Neirinck. *[The Most Cost Effective Methods of Conservation in Archival Repositories in Industrial and Tropical Countries.]* (PGI-87/WS/18). Paris, UNESCO, 1987. (F),(R),(A)
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 Hendriks, Klaus B. *The Preservation and Restoration of Photographic Materials in Archives and Libraries: A RAMP Study with Guidelines*. (PGI-84/WS/1). Paris, UNESCO, 1984. 121 p. (F),(S)
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- 10 Vinas, Vicente, and Ruth Vinas, p. 20.
 - 11 Chapman, Patricia, p. 7.
 - 12 Clements, D.W.G., p.9.
 - 13 See for a high-tech greening: Rowoldt, Sandra, 'The *greening* of archive buildings: natural air-conditioning in the Southern African countries, *Janus* 1993.2, 36-41.
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 - 15 Buchanan, Sally A. *Disaster Planning, Preparedness and Recovery for Libraries and Archives, with a Bibliography by Toby Murray: A RAMP Study with Guidelines*. (PGI-88/WS/6). Paris, UNESCO, 1988. 172 p. (F),(S),(A)
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 - 16 Varazdin Historical Archives, Croatia.
 - 17 This paragraph and the following two have been 'borrowed' from Patrick J. Boylan, Vice-President of ICOM's 'Thinking the Unthinkable', *ICOM News* 48 (1995) 1, pp 3-5.
 See also: Boylan, Patrick J., 1993 *Review of the Convention on the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (The Hague Convention of 1954)*, UNESCO publication CLT-93/WS/12.
 - 18 Forde, Helen, 'Selection for preservation', to be published *Janus* 1995.1
 - 19 Shepilova, Irina G. (ed. by A.G. Thomas) *Main Principles of Fire Protection in Libraries and Archives: A Ramp Study*. (PGI/92/WS/14). Paris, UNESCO, 1982. 84p.
 - 20 Shepilova, Irina G., p. 17
 - 21 Kathpalia, Yash P., p.1
 - 22 in: Van Albada, p. 77 [John Herstad, National Archivist of Norway, not minuted].

1 QUESTIONNAIRE (abridged) - UNESCO / ICA QUESTIONNAIRE ON DESTRUCTION OF ARCHIVES 1900-1994

Section A / Identification

- A1 Name of organization / A2 Full address of organization / A3 Name of repository
- A4 Full address of repository if not identical to A2 / A5 Name of respondent / A6 Function of respondent
- A7 Telephone / A8 Fax / A9 Questions B-F applicable to organization? If no, please return form A by return mail to Mr Joan van Albada, Stek 13, 3311 XS Dordrecht, Netherlands. If yes, complete all questions, and return all forms to Mr Joan van Albada, prior to November 1, 1994.

Section B / Destruction

Quantity of destroyed documents

- B1 Total of destroyed documents as % of total of holdings: 75-100% / 25-74% / 1-24%
- B2 Estimate of destroyed documents, in shelf metres
- B3 Causes of destruction / Year of event(s) / Type of materials (manuscript / printed / audio-visual / other) / Do lists exist? / Do copies of documents exist?
1 Fire, accident / 2 Fire, arson / 3 Flooding, from outside / 4 Flooding, from inside / 5 Earthquake / 6 Administrative order / 7 Civil disorder / 8 Armed conflict / 9 Removed by occupying force / 10 Other, please specify:
- B4 Title(s) of fonds that have been destroyed (75 - 100 % / 25 - 74 % / 1 - 24 %)
(Destroyed documents in shelf metres / Substitutes available / Enclosures mailed to rapporteur / inventory of fond / official report on event)

Section C / Damage

Quantity of seriously damaged documents

- C1 Total of heavily damaged documents, as % of total of holdings: 75-100% / 25-74% / 1 - 24 %
- C2 Estimate of heavily damaged documents, in shelf meters
- C3 Causes of damage / Year of event(s) / Type of materials (manuscript / printed / audio-visual / other) / Do lists exist? / Do copies of documents exist?
1 Fire, accident / 2 Fire, arson / 3 Flooding, from outside / 4 Flooding, from inside / 5 Earthquake / 6 Administrative order / 7 Civil disorder / 8 Armed conflict / 9 Removed by occupying force / 10 Other, please specify:
- C4 Title(s) of fonds that have been damaged (75-100 % / 25 - 74 % / 1 - 24 %)
(Damaged documents in shelf metres / Substitutes available / Enclosures mailed to rapporteur / inventory of fond / official report on event)

Section D / Measures implemented

- D1 Measures implemented against possible natural and environmental hazards (as in B3 and C3) :
 - D3 Measures implemented to minimize the effects of natural and environmental hazards (as in B3 and C3) :
 - D5 Measures implemented to provide substitute information for destroyed or damaged documents (as in B3 and C3) :
- D2,4,6 Reports on actions enclosed :

Section E / Measures envisaged

- E1 Measures envisaged against possible natural and environmental hazards :
 - E3 Measures envisaged to minimize the effects of natural and environmental hazards in future :
 - E5 Measures envisaged to provide substitute information for destroyed or damaged documents for historical research
- E2,4,6 Reports on envisaged actions enclosed :

Section F / Any other information

- F1 Other information considered relevant :
- F2 Enclosures

2 LIST OF REPOSITORIES REPORTING LOSSES

AFRICA

Algérie

Archives Nationales, Centrales, Régionales et Locales

Benin

Archives Nationales, Porto-Novo

Botswana

National Archives, Gaborone

Cameroon

Archives Nationales, Yaounde

Cape Verde

Arquivo Historico Nacional, Praia

Ethiopia

Ministry of Information, Addis Ababa
National Archives & Library, Addis Ababa

Gabon

Gouvernorat Province de l'Ogooue-Maritime, Port-Gentil
Prefecture de Lambarene, Lambarene
Radiodiffusion Television, Libreville
Tribunal de Port-Gentil, Port-Gentil

Ghana

National Archives, Accra

Guinea

Archives Nationales, Conakry

Kenya

Headquarters National Archives, Nairobi

Liberia

Center for National Documents & Records Agency, Monrovia

Malawi

National Archives, Zomba

Mauritius

Mauritius Archives, Petite Riviere, Coromandel

Namibia

National Archives, Windhoek

Nigeria

National Archives Enugu, Enugu
National Archives Ibadan, Ibadan
National Archives Kaduna, Kaduna

Rwanda

Archives nationales, Kigali

Seychelles

National Archives, Victoria, Mahe

South Africa

Cape Archives Depot, Cape Town
Intermediate Depot, Port Elizabeth
National Film, Video and Sound Archives, Pretoria
Transvaal Central Archives Depot, Pretoria

Swaziland

National Archives Repositories 1 & 2, Mbabane

Tanzania

National Archives, Dar Es Salaam
Zanzibar National Archives, Zanzibar

Togo

Archives Nationales, Lome

Zaire

Archives nationales, Kinshasa
Université protestante au Zaire, bibliothèque, Kinshasa
Université de Kinshasa, bibliothèque, Kinshasa
Institut Pédagogique national, bibliothèque, Kinshasa

Zimbabwe

National Archives, Harare

ASIA

Bangladesh,

National Archives, Sher-e-Banglanagar

Brunei Darussalam

Brunei Archives, Bandar Seri Begawan 2018

Cambodia

National Archives, Phnom Penh

China

3000 repositories

India

Andhra Pradesh Archives Institute, Hyderabad
Karnataka State Archives, Bangalore
West Bengal State Archives, Calcutta

Indonesia

Arsip Nasional, Jakarta

Japan

Aichi, Aichi Prefectural Archives, Sannomaru, Nakaku
Akita, Noshiro City History Division, Noshiro City
Chiba, Kashiwa City History Section, Kashiwa City
Gifu, Gifu Prefectural Archives, Gifu City
Gifu, Kagamigahara City Folk Museum, Kagamigahara City
Gumma, Gumma Prefectural Archives, Maebashi City
Hanshin, Amagasaki City Archives, Amagasaki
Hanshin, Ashiya City Art Museum, Ashiya
Hanshin, Kobe City Government, Kobe
Hanshin, Nishinomiya City Gov. Doc. Div., Nishinomiya
Hanshin, Nishinomiya Liaison Office, Nishinomiya
Hiroshima, Hiroshima Prefectural Archives, Hiroshima City
Hiroshima, Hiroshima Municipal Archives, Hiroshima City
Hokkaido, Hokkaido Prefectural Archives, Sapporo
Ibaraki, Ibaraki Prefectural Museum and Archives, Mito City
Kanagawa, Kanagawa Prefectural Archives, Yokohama
Kanagawa, Yokohama Archives, Yokohama
Nagano, Nagano Prefectural Hist. Museum, Kohshoku City
Niigata, Nagaoka City History Division, Nagaoka City
Niigata, Niigata City History Division, Niigata City
Okinawa, Okinawa Prefectural Library, Naha
Osaka Municipal Museum, Osaka Sayamashi
Osaka, Kadoma City Historical Museum, Kadoma City
Osaka, Minoo City History Center, Minoo City
Osaka, Momoyama Gakuin Univ. Hist. Board, Osaka City
Saitama, Ageo City History Division, Ageo City,
Saitama, Urawa City Library, Urawa City
Saitama, Yashio City Museum, Yashio City
Saitama, Saitama Prefectural Archives, Urawa City
Tokyo, Itabashi City Hist. Division, Sakaecho, Itabashi-ku
Tokyo, Mitsui Research Inst. for Social History, Nakanoku
Tokyo, Tokugawa Reimeikai Foundation, Toshima-ku
Tokyo, Tokyo Metropolitan Archives, Minatoku
Tokyo, Toshima City Historical Museum, Toshima City

Korea

Government Archives and Records Service, Seoul

Lao People's Democratic Republic

National Archives, Vientiane

Malaysia

National Archives, Kuala Lumpur

Maldives

no repository

Myanmar

National Archives, Dagon P.O., Yangon

Nepal

National Archives, Kathmandu

Afghanistan

National Archives, Kabul

Pakistan

National Archives, Islamabad

Philippines

Records Management and Archives Office, Ermita, Manila

Singapore

National Archives, Singapore

Sri Lanka

National Archives, Colombo

United Arab Emirates

National Archives, Abu Dhabi

Uzbekistan

Archive Department, Tashkent

Vietnam

State Archives, Hanoi

EUROPE**Albania**

Archives Centrales

26 districts

Arkivi i Shtetit i Rrethit, Shkodra

Arkivi i Shtetit i Rrethit, Vlora

Andorra, Principat d'

Arxius Nacionals d'Andorra, Andorra la Vella

Deposito del Tribunal de Corte, Andorra la Vella

Radio Andorra, Andorra la Vella

Tabacalera Andorra S.A., Andorra la Vella

Austria

Allgemeines Verwaltungsarchiv, Wien

Finanz- und Hofkammerarchiv, Wien

Haus-, Hof und Staatsarchiv, Wien

Kriegsarchiv, Wien

Tiroler Landesarchiv, Innsbruck

Belarus

National Archives, Minsk

Belgium

Archives de la ville de Ypres, Ieper

Archives de l'Etat a Liege, Liege

Archives de l'Etat a Mons, Mons

Archives de la ville de Tournai, Tournai

Archives de l'Echevêché de Tournai, Tournai

Flandre occidentale, 20 archives communales

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Regional Archives, Banja Luka

Regional Archives, Mostar

Regional Archives, Travnik

Regional Archives, Tuzla

State Archives, Sarajevo

Bulgaria

Archives Centrales, Sofia

Archives centrales du parti communiste, Sofia

Archives de l'Etat - Bourgas, Bourgas

Archives de l'Etat - Gabrovo, Gabrovo

Archives de l'Etat - Kurdzhali, Kurdzhali

Archives de l'Etat - Plovdiv, Plovdiv

Archives de l'Etat - Sliven, Sliven

Archives de l'Etat - Smolian, Smolian

Archives de l'Etat - Sofia, Sofia

Archives de l'Etat - Sumen, Sumen

Archives de l'Etat - Turgoviste, Turgoviste

Archives de l'Etat - Vidin, Vidin

Archives de l'Etat - Vraca, Vraca

Bibliothèque Nat. SSTT Cyrille et Method, Sofia

Bulgarska Fotografia, Sofia

Croatia

Archives historiques de Karlovac, Karlovac

Archives historiques de Pazin, Pazin

Archives historiques de Rijeka, Rijeka

Archives historiques de Sisak, Sisak

Archives historiques de Sisak / Petrinja

Archives historiques de Split / occupied territory

Archives historiques de Split, Split

Archives historiques de Varazdin, Varazdin

Archives historiques de Zadar, Zadar

Bibliothèque de Dubrovnik, Dubrovnik

Historical Archives Osijek [Povjesni arhiv], Osijek

Historical Archives Slavonski Brod, Pozega

Historical archives Slavonski Brod, Slavonski Brod

Historical archives Zadar / occupied territory, Zadar

Monastere des Dominicains, Dubrovnik

Monastere des Franciscains des Petits Freres, Dubrovnik

Monastere de Franciscains Sveti Vlaho, Pridvorje

not specified number of regional repositories, Dubrovnik

Povijesni Arhiv, Osijek

Cyprus

State Archives, Nicosia

Czech Republic

State Central Archives, Praha 1

State Archives Beroun, Beroun 2

State Archives Jindrichuv Hradec, Jindrichuv Hradec

State Archives Nymburk, Lysa nad Labem

State Archives Melnik, Melnik

State Archives Opava, Opava

State Archives Plzen, Plzen

State Archives Plzen, Zlutece

State Archives Praha-zapad, Praha 2

State Archives Rakovnik, Petrovice

State Archives Sokolov, Jindrichovice - zamek

State Archives Strakonice, Strakonice

Regional State Archives Praha-East, Nehvizdy

Regional State Archives Praha, Praha 2

Czechoslovak and Czech Television Archives, Praha 4

National Sound Archives, Praha 2

National Film Archives, Praha 1

Municipal Archives Brno, Brno

Municipal Archives Usti nad Labem, Usti nad Labem

Plzenske pivovary (Plzen Breweries), Plzen

Estonia

Estonian State Archives, Tallinn

Estonian State Archives of History, Tartu

Finland

Military Archives, Helsinki

National Archives, Helsinki

Provincial Archives of Haemeenlinna, Haemeenlinna

Provincial Archives of Joensuu, Joensuu

Provincial Archives of S:t Michel, S:t Michel

Provincial Archives of Turku, Turku

Provincial Archives of Vaasa, Vaasa

France

Archives communales de Thionville, Thionville

Archives Communales de Cannes, Cannes

Archives departementales d'Indre-et-Loire, Tours

Archives departementales de Calvados, Caen

Archives departementales de la Cote-d'Or, Dijon

Archives dep. de la Moselle, Saint-Julien-les-Metz

Archives departementales de la Haute-Garonne, Toulouse

Archives departementales de la Gironde, Bordeaux

Archives departementales de Seine Saint-Denis, Bobigny

Archives dep. des Ardennes, Charleville-Mezieres

Archives departementales du Morbihan, Vannes

Archives municipales de Caen

Archives municipales de Conde-sur Noireau

Archives municipales de Dunkerque

Archives municipales de Falaise

Archives municipales de Lisieux

Archives municipales de Lyon

Archives municipales de Pont-l'Eveque

Archives municipales de Saint-Malo

Archives municipales de Vire

Archives municipales du Havre

Archives municipales du Mans

Normandie: 96 repositories of municipalities

Centre hospitalier de Carcassonne, Carcassonne

fort St-Quentin [temporaire], [pres de Metz]

Laloy, Sevres

Mairie de Chateaurenault, Tours

Palais de justice de Saint-Brieuc, Saint-Brieuc

Germany

Bundesarchiv, Koblenz

Hessisches Hauptstaatsarchiv, Wiesbaden

Kreisarchiv Schwarzwalt-Baar, Villingen

Landesarchiv Berlin, Berlin

Landeshauptarchiv Koblenz, Koblenz

Niedersächsisches Hauptstaatsarchiv, Hannover

Nordrhein-Westf. Hauptstaatsarchiv, Düsseldorf

Staatsarchiv Augsburg

Staatsarchiv Coburg

Staatsarchiv Landshut

Staatsarchiv München

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Stadtarchiv Mannheim
Stadtarchiv Mönchengladbach
Stadtarchiv Nürnberg
Stadtarchiv Stuttgart
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Greece

Archives of Dodekanisa
Archives of Serres, Serres
General State Archives of Leros, Leros
General State Archives of Laconia, Sparta
General State Archives of Messina
local archives, Kavala
local archives, Nauplie
Prefecural Archives of Samos, Samos
State Archive, Hora
State Archives, Corfou
State Archives, Chios
State Archives of Iralio, Iralio
Historical Archives, Thesprotia Epirus, Paramythia

Hungary

Magyar Országos Levéltár, Budapest
Municipal Archives, Budapest

Italy

Archivio di Stato di Arezzo, Arezzo
Archivio di Stato di Asti, Asti
Archivio di Stato di Bologna, Bologna
Archivio di Stato di Cagliari, Cagliari
Archivio di Stato di Catania, Catania
Archivio di Stato di Chieti, Lama dei Peligni (Chieti)
Archivio di Stato di Cosenza, Cosenza
Archivio di Stato di Firenze, Firenze
Archivio di Stato di Foggia, Foggia
Archivio di Stato di Gorizia, Gorizia
Archivio di Stato di Isernia, Isernia
Archivio di Stato di Latina, Latina
Archivio di Stato di Messina, Messina
Archivio di Stato di Milano, Milano
Archivio di Stato di Novara, Novara
Archivio di Stato di Napoli, Napoli
Archivio di Stato di Oristano, Oristano, 1963-1984
Archivio di Stato di Padova, Padova
Archivio di Stato di Palermo, Palermo
Archivio di Stato di Perugia, Perugia
Archivio di Stato di Pistoia, Pistoia
Archivio di Stato di Reggio Calabria, Reggio Calabria
Archivio di Stato di Salerno, Salerno
Archivio di Stato di Sassari, Sassari
Archivio di Stato di Siena, Siena
Archivio di Stato di Siracusa, Siracusa
Archivio di Stato di Trapani, Trapani
Archivio di Stato di Treviso, Treviso
Archivio di Stato di Trieste, Trieste
Archivio di Stato di Udine, Udine
Archivio di Stato di Vicenza, Vicenza
Archivio di Stato di Viterbo, Viterbo
Archivio Vescovile di Grosseto, Grosseto
Ufficio del Registro di Finale Ligure, Finale Ligure
L'Abruzzo
Comune di Acciano (L'Aquila)
Comune di Aielli (L'Aquila)
Comune di Alfedena (L'Aquila)
Comune di Anversa Degli Abruzzi (L'Aquila)
Comune di Ateleta (L'Aquila)
Comune di Avezzano (L'Aquila)
Comune di Balsorano (L'Aquila)
Comune di Barisciano (L'Aquila)
Comune di Bugnara (L'Aquila)
Comune di Campo di Giove (L'Aquila)
Comune di Campotosto (L'Aquila)
Comune di Canistro (L'Aquila)
Comune di Cansano (L'Aquila)
Comune di Capitignano (L'Aquila)
Comune di Caporciano (L'Aquila)
Comune di Carsoli (L'Aquila)
Comune di Castel del Monte (L'Aquila)
Comune di Casteldieri (L'Aquila)
Comune di Castel di Sangro (L'Aquila)
Comune di Castel Vecchio Subequo (L'Aquila)
Comune di Celano (L'Aquila)
Comune di Civita d'Antino (L'Aquila)
Comune di Civitella Alfedena (L'Aquila)
Comune di Civitella Roveto (L'Aquila)
Comune di Collarmele (L'Aquila)
Comune di Colledara (L'Aquila)
Comune di Collepetro (L'Aquila)
Comune di Corfinio (L'Aquila)
Comune di Fagnano Alto (L'Aquila)
Comune di Fontecchio (L'Aquila)
Comune di Gioia dei Marsi (L'Aquila)
Comune di Goriano Sicoli (L'Aquila)
Comune di L'Aquila (L'Aquila)

Comune di Lecce dei Marsi (L'Aquila)
Comune di Luco dei Marsi (L'Aquila)
Comune di Magliano dei Marsi (L'Aquila)
Comune di Massa d'Albe (L'Aquila)
Comune di Molina Aterno (L'Aquila)
Comune di Ocre (L'Aquila)
Comune di Ortona dei Marsi (L'Aquila)
Comune di Pacentro (L'Aquila)
Comune di Pescina (L'Aquila)
Comune di Pettorano sul Gizio (L'Aquila)
Comune di Pizzoli (L'Aquila)
Comune di Poggio Pienze (L'Aquila)
Comune di Prata d'Ansidonia (L'Aquila)
Comune di Prezza (L'Aquila)
Comune di Rivisondoli (L'Aquila)
Comune di Rocca di Mezzo (L'Aquila)
Comune di Rocca Pia. (L'Aquila)
Comune di Roccaraso (L'Aquila)
Comune di Sante Marie (L'Aquila)
Comune di Sant'Eusanio Forcone (L'Aquila)
Comune di Santo Stefano di Sess (L'Aquila)
Comune di Scontrone (L'Aquila)
Comune di Scurcola Marsicana (L'Aquila)
Comune di Trasacco (L'Aquila)
Comune di Villa Valledlunga (L'Aquila)
Comune di Archi (Chieti)
Comune di Ateza (Chieti)
Comune di Bomba (Chieti)
Comune di Bucchianico (Chieti)
Comune di Carpineto Sinello (Chieti)
Comune di Casalanguida (Chieti)
Comune di Castelfrentano (Chieti)
Comune di Celenza sul Trigno (Chieti)
Comune di Crecchio (Chieti)
Comune di Cupello (Chieti)
Comune di Fara Filiorum Petri (Chieti)
Comune di Fossacesia (Chieti)
Comune di Franca Villa al Mare (Chieti)
Comune di Gissi (Chieti)
Comune di Guardigrotte (Chieti)
Comune di Miglianico (Chieti)
Comune di Mozzagrogna (Chieti)
Comune di Orsogna (Chieti)
Comune di Ortona (Chieti)
Comune di Ripateatina (Chieti)
Comune di Rosello (Chieti)
Comune di Taranta Peligna (Chieti)
Comune di Tollo (Chieti)
Comune di Tornareccio (Chieti)
Comune di Torricella Peligna (Chieti)
Comune di Vacri (Chieti)
Comune di Citta' S. Angelo (Pescara)
Comune di Civitavalle (Pescara)
Comune di Letomanopello (Pescara)
Comune di Picciano (Pescara)
Comune di Torre de' Passeri (Pescara)
Comune di Villa Celiera (Pescara)
Comune di Bisenti (Teramo)
Comune di Campli (Teramo)
Comune di Castellalto (Teramo)
Comune di Castiglione Messer R. (Teramo)
Comune di Cermignano (Teramo)
Comune di Civitella del Tronto (Teramo)
Comune di Isola del Gran Sasso (Teramo)
Comune di Montefino (Teramo)
Comune di Penna Sant'Andrea (Teramo)
Comune di Pietracamela (Teramo)
Comune di Rocca Santa Maria (Teramo)
Comune di Silvi (Teramo)
Private family archives and private economic archives
Chambre of Commerce, Agriculture, Ind. and H.craft, Chieti
Chambre of Commerce, Agriculture, Ind. and H.craft, L'Aquila
Chambre of Commerce, Agriculture, Ind. and H.craft, Teramo
Industries, former Montecatini, Piano D'Orta (Pescara)
Pansa Library, Opescara
Diocesi di Lanciano e Ortona
Paroisse S. Michele Arcangelo, Arielli
Paroisse SS. Filippo e Giacomo, Canosa Sannita
Paroisse S. Stefano Protomartire, Castel Frentano
Paroisse Santissimo Salvatore, Crecchio
Paroisse S. Lucia, Frisa
Paroisse S. Maria Assunta, Treglio
Arcidiocesi di L'Aquila
Paroisse S. Giovanni Battista, Collepietro
Paroisse S. Maria Assunta in Bominaco, Caporciano
Paroisse S. Flaviano, Capitignano
Paroisse S. Giovanni Battista, Cagnano
Paroisse S. Giovanni Evangelista, Fagnano Alto
Paroisse S. Maria della Pace, Fontecchio
Paroisse S. Maria Assunta, Fossa
Paroisse Colibrincioni, L'Aquila
Paroisse S. San Silvestro, L'Aquila
Paroisse Aragno, L'Aquila
Paroisse S. Guista, L'Aquila

Paroisse S. Gregorio in Foce di Sassa, L'Aquila
 Paroisse S. Donato Forcella, L'Aquila
 Paroisse S. Marco di Pretura, L'Aquila
 Paroisse S. Pietro in Onna, L'Aquila
 Paroisse S. Lucia, Montereale
 Paroisse S. Giovanni Battista, Montereale
 Paroisse Santissimo Salvatore, Montereale
 Paroisse S. Salvatore, Civitaretenga
 Paroisse S. Giovanni Battista in Civitatomasse, Scoppito
 Paroisse S. Tommaso in Vigliano di Scoppito, Scoppito
 Paroisse S. Giovanni in Casentino, S. Eusanio Forconese
 Paroisse S. Panfilo, Tornimparte
 Paroisse S. Vito, Tornimparte
Arcidiocesi di Chieti e Vasto
 Paroisse S. Croce, Ateessa
 Paroisse S. Nicola di Bari, Casacanditella
 Paroisse S. Stefano Protomartire, Casalincontrada
 Paroisse S. Antonio Abate, Chieti
 Paroisse S. Nicola di Bari, Colledimacine
 Paroisse Natività di Maria SS., Cupello
 Paroisse S. Maria delle Grazie, Dogliola
 Paroisse S. Nicola di Bari, Fallascoso
 Paroisse S. Donato Martire, Fossacesia
 Paroisse S. Silvestro Papa, Fraine
 Paroisse S. Maria Maggiore, Francavilla a Mare
 Paroisse S. Sabina Vescovo, Furci
 Paroisse S. Maria Assunta, Gissi
 Paroisse S. Nicola di Bari, Guardagrele
 Paroisse S. Maria Immacolata, Guilmi
 Paroisse S. Pietro Apostolo, Lama dei Peligni
 Paroisse S. Maria Assunta, Lentella
 Paroisse S. Nicola di Bari, Lettopalena
 Paroisse S. Martino Vescovo, Liscia
 Paroisse S. Michele Arcangelo, Miglianico
 Paroisse Giusta, Montebello sul Sangro
 Paroisse S. Giovanni Battista, Monteferrante
 Paroisse S. Michele Arcangelo, Montelapiano
 Paroisse S. Nicola di Bari, Orsogna
 Paroisse S. Nicola di Bari, Pennadomo
 Paroisse S. Tommaso Apostolo, Perano
 Paroisse S. Salvatore, Pollutri
 Paroisse S. Michele Arcangelo, Roccapinalveti
 Paroisse Maria SS. Assunta, S. Eusanio del Sangro
 Paroisse S. Christinziano Martire, S. Martino sulla Marrucina
 Paroisse S. Giacomo Apostolo, Torricella Peligna
 Paroisse S. Giusta e S. Maria, Tuffillo
 Paroisse S. Pietro Apostolo, Vasto
 Paroisse S. Nicola di Bari, Villa S. Maria
 Paroisse S. Lorenzo Martire, Abbatteggio
 Paroisse Santa Maria Maggiore, Caramanico
 Paroisse S. Maurizio Martire, Caramanico
 Paroisse S. Callisto Papa, Manoppello
 Paroisse S. Donato Vescovo e Martire, Roccamorice
Arcidiocesi di Pescara e Penne
 Paroisse Assunzione della Beata Vergine Maria, Alanno
 Paroisse S. Maria Lauretano, Cappelle sul Tavo
 Paroisse S. Carlo Borromeo, Carpineto della Nora
 Paroisse Santa Maria Assunta, Castiglione a Casauria
 Paroisse S. Andrea, Corvara
 Paroisse S. Stefano Protomartire, Cugnoli
 Paroisse S. Nicola di Bari, Farindola
 Paroisse S. Lorenzo, Nocciano
 Paroisse S. Cetheo, Pescara
 Paroisse S. Giovanni Battista, Pescosansonesco
 Paroisse SS. Cosima e Damiano, Spoltore
 Paroisse S. Pietro Apostolo, Castiglione Messer Raimondo
Diocesi di Teramo e Atri
 Paroisse S. Nicola di Bari, Atri
 Paroisse S. Margherita, Atri
 Paroisse S. Giovanni Battista, Campi
 Paroisse S. Giacomo Apostolo, Campi
 Paroisse S. Pietro in Campovalano, Campi
 Paroisse S. Biagio, Canzano
 Paroisse SS. Pietro e Andrea, Castelalto
 Paroisse S. Lucia, Colledara
 Paroisse S. Benedetto Abate, Controguerra
 Paroisse S. Michele in Tottea, Crognaleto
 Paroisse S. Valentino e S. Maria d. C., Isola d. Gran Sasso
 Paroisse S. Massimo, Isola del Gran Sasso
 Paroisse S. Martino Vescovo, Nereto
 Paroisse S. Silvestro, Pineto
 Paroisse S. Salvatore, Silvi
 Paroisse S. Leonardo, Teramo
 Paroisse S. Lorenzo, Teramo
 Paroisse Santo Spirito, Teramo
 Paroisse Colle S. Maria, Teramo
 Paroisse S. Nicola Vescovo, Teramo
 Paroisse S. Nicola di Bari, Tortereto
 Paroisse S. Giovanni Battista, Tossicia
 Paroisse Sanata Maria Assunta, Valle Castellana
Diocesi di Sulmona e Valva
 Paroisse S. Antonino Martire, Palena
 Paroisse S. Tommaso Apostolo, Barrea
 Paroisse S. Giovanni Battista, Castel di Sangro

Paroisse S. Giovanni Battista, Castevecchio Calvisio
 Paroisse S. Giov. Batt. e Evangelista, Castelvechio Subequo
 Paroisse S. Domenico Abate, Cocullo
 Paroisse Maria Santissima Annunziata, Introdacqua
 Paroisse S. Nicola di Bari, Molina Aterno
 Paroisse S. Pietro Celestino, Pratola Peligna
 Paroisse S. Lucia Vergine e Martire, Prezza
 Paroisse S. Nicola di Bari, Rivisondoli
 Paroisse S. Michele Arcangelo, Roccacasale
 Paroisse S. Maria Maggiore, Roccapia
 Paroisse S. Bartolomeo Apostolo, Roccaraso
 Paroisse S. Maria della Valle, Scanno
Diocesi di Avezzano
 Paroisse Santissima Trinità, Aielli
 Paroisse S. Bartolomeo, Avezzano
 Paroisse S. Stefano, Carsoli
 Paroisse S. Vittoria Vergine e Martire, Carsoli
 Paroisse Santissimo Salvatore, Castelfiore
 Paroisse S. Giovanni, Celano
 Paroisse SS. Giovanni e Paolo, Cerchio
 Paroisse S. Felicità, Collarmele
 Paroisse S. Maria Nova, Collelongo
 Paroisse Santissimo Salvatore, Castelfiore
 Paroisse S. Giovanni, Celano
 Paroisse SS. Giovanni e Paolo, Celano
 Paroisse S. Maria Nova, Collelongo
 Paroisse S. Giovanni Battista, Luco dei Marsi
 Paroisse S. Maria di Corona, Massa D'Albe
 Paroisse S. Maria Assunta, Opi
 Paroisse S. Sebastiano Martire, Ovindoli
 Paroisse S. Maria delle Grazie, Carsoli
 Paroisse S. Pietro Apostolo, Rocca di Botte
 Paroisse S. Pietro Apostolo, Rocca di Mezzo
 Paroisse S. Ansuino, Tagliacozzo
 Paroisse S. Silvestro e S. Barbara, Tagliacozzo
Cagliari
 Arciconfrerie SS Crocifisso, Cagliari
 Arciconfrerie SSMM Giorgio e Caterina Genovesi, Cagliari
 Comune di Barumini
 Comune di Burcei
 Comune di Cagliari
 Comune di Carloforte
 Comune di Guamaggiore
 Comune di Muravera
 Comune di Sanluri
 Comune di Sant'Antioco
 Comune di Sarroch
 Comune di Senorbi
 Comune di Uta
 Comune di Villa San Pietro
 Comune di Villacidro
 Eglise paroissiale San Pietro, Assemini
 Eglise paroissiale Sant'Ambrogio, Monserrato
 Eglise paroissiale San Vito, San Vito
 Paroisse San Biagio, Villasor
 Region Autonome Sardaigne, Cagliari
La Calabria
 Comune di Bagaladi (RC)
 Comune di Motta S. Giovanni (RC)
 Comune di Cleto (CS)
 Comune di Cerzeto (CS)
 Comune di Castrolibero (CS)
 Comune di Lungro (CS)
 Comune di Paterno Calabro (CS)
 Comune di Pietrafitta (CS)
 Comune di Pietra Paolo (CS)
 Comune di Rose (CS)
 Comune di Roseto Capo Spulico (CS)
 Comune di San Benedetto Ullano (CS)
 Comune di San Giovanni in Fiore (CS)
 Comune di San Vincenzo La Costa (CS)
 Comune di Castiglione Cosentino (CS)
 Comune di Carpanzano (CS)
 Comune di Aprigliano (CS)
 Comune di Longobucco (CS)
 Comune di Altomonte (CS)
 Comune di Albidona (CS)
 Comune di Aiello Calabro (CS)
 Comune di Cropalati (CS)
 Comune di Acquaro (CZ)
 Comune di Maierato (CZ)
 Comune di Brograturo (CZ)
 Comune di Strongoli (KK)
 Comune di Cerenzia (KK)
 Comune di Cerchiara di Calabria (CS)
 Comune di Cutro (KK)
 Comune di Petilia Policastro (CZ)
 Comune di Crotone (KK)
 Comune di Scandale (KK)
 Comune di Ciro' (KK)
 Comune di Santa Severina
 Comune di Marcellinara
 Comune di Albi (CZ)
 Comune di Amaroni (CZ)

Comune di Belcastro (CZ)
 Comune di Catanzaro
 Comune di Cenadi (CZ)
 Comune di Cropani (CZ)
 Comune di Davoli (CZ)
 Comune di Decollatura (CZ)
 Comune di Gagliato (CZ)
 Comune di Gasperina (CZ)
 Comune di Maida (CZ)
 Comune di Lamezia Terme (CZ)
 Comune di S. Procopio (RC)
 Comune di Portigliola (RC)
 Comune di Melito Porto Salvo (RC)
 Comune di Laureana di Borrello (RC)
 Comune di Laganadi (RC)
 Comune di Brancalione (RC)
 Comune di Casignana (RC)
 Comune di Bianco (RC)
 Comune di Roccaforte del Greco (RC)
 Comune di Polistena (RC)
 Comune di Monasterace (RC)
 Comune di Rosarno (RC)
La Campania
 Archivio storico municipale Napoli, Napoli
Il Friuli - Venezia Giulia
 Province Gorizia
 Comune di Arta Terme (UD)
 Comune di Aviano (PN)
 Comune di Bordano (UD)
 Comune di Buia (UD)
 Comune di Caneva (PN)
 Comune di Castelnuovo (UD)
 Comune di Cividale
 Comune di Gemona (UD)
 Comune di Lusevera (UD)
 Comune di Martignacco (UD)
 Comune di Moggia (UD)
 Comune di Montenars (UD)
 Comune di Osoppo (UD)
 Comune di Pordenone
 Comune di Ragogna (UD)
 Comune di Rive d'Arcano (UD)
 Comune di Sacile (PN)
 Comune di S.Daniele (UD)
 Comune di S.Giovanni al Natisone (UD)
 Comune di Sauris (UD)
 Comune di Socchieve (UD)
 Comune di Spilimbergo (PN)
 Comune di Resia (UD)
 Comune di Tarcento (UD)
 Comune di Tolmezzo (UD)
 Comune di Tricesimo (UD)
 Comune di Trieste
 Comune di Venzone (UD)
 Comune di Villa Santina (UD)
 Comune di Villa Vicentina (UD)
 Comune di Visco (UD)
 Comune di Vito d'Asio (UD)
 Diocèse Udine - Curia
 Diocèse Pordenone - Séminaire
 Diocèse Pordenone - Paroisses
 Paroisse Cassacco (UD)
 Paroisse Gemona (UD)
 Paroisse Sacile (PN)
 Paroisse Sauris (UD)
 Paroisse Spilimbergo (PN)
 Paroisse Venzone (UD)
 Fraternités, Udine
 Archivio privato Asquini
 Archivio privato Attimis-Maniago
 Archivio privato Caiselli
 Archivio privato De Brandi
 Archivio privato Florio
 Archivio privato Gratooni d'Arcano
 Archivio privato Liruti
 Archivio privato Mor-Leicht
 Archivio privato Perusini
 Hôpital di Gemona
 Hôpital di Gorizia
 Hôpital S.Maria d.Misericordia, Udine
Il Molise
 Archivio privato Pignatelli, Monteroduni
 Archivio privato Cimorelli, Venafro
 Comune di Acquaviva d'Isernia
 Comune di Campobasso
 Comune di Capracotta
 Comune di Castel del Giudice
 Comune di Civitacampomariano
 Comune di Civitanova del Sannio
 Comune di Conca Casale
 Comune di Ferrazzano
 Comune di Filignano
 Comune di Guardialfiera
 Comune di Mirabello Sannitico

Comune di Molise
 Comune di Montefalcone nel Sannio
 Comune di Montenero di Bisaccia
 Comune di Montenero val Cocchiara
 Comune di Montorio nei Frentani
 Comune di Oratino
 Comune di Pescopennataro
 Comune di Pietracatella
 Comune di Pozzilli
 Comune di Rionero Sannitico
 Comune di Roccamandolfi
 Comune di S. Martino in Pensilis
 Comune di S. Angelo del Pesco
 Comune di S. Giuliano di Puglia
 Comune di S. Elia a Pianisi
 Comune di S. Elena Sannita
 Comune di S. Pietro Avellana
 Comune di S. Maria del Molise
 Comune di Termoli
 Comune di Venafro
 Diocesi di Bojano, Campobasso
 Diocesi di Isernia, Isernia
 Diocesi di Larino, Larino
 Paroisse S. Maria a Mare, Campomarino
 Paroisse S. Maria Maggiore, Casacalenda
 Paroisse S. Leonardo Confessore, Castelmauro
 Paroisse S. Giorgio Martire, Civitacampomariano
 Paroisse S. Maria Maggiore, Civitacampomariano
 Paroisse S. Antonio di Padova, Conca Casale
 Paroisse SS.MA Concezione, Filignano
 Paroisse S. Maria Maggiore, Guglionesi
 Paroisse S. Maria della Pietà, Larino
 Paroisse S. Nicola di Bari, Lucito
 Paroisse S. Maria Assunta, Lupara
 Paroisse S. Giorgio Martire, Montecilfone
 Paroisse S. Maria di Ioreto, Montenero Valcocchiara
 Paroisse S. Maria Assunta in Oratino, Oratino
 Paroisse S. Maria la Nova, Palata
 Paroisse S. Bartolomeo Apostolo, Pescopennataro
 Paroisse S. Rocco, Petacciato
 Paroisse S. Maria Assunta, Pietrabbondante
 Paroisse SS. Pietro e Paolo, Portocannone
 Paroisse S. Pietro Apostolo, S. Martino in Pensilis
 Paroisse S. Maria e S. Giacomo, S. Maria del Molise
 Paroisse SS. Rosario, S. Giacomo degli Schiavoni
 Paroisse S. Michele Arcangelo, S. Angelo del Pesco
 Paroisse S. Maria delle Grazie, Ururi
Imperia
 Comune di Seborga
Nuoro
 Comune di Arzana
 Comune di Atzara
 Comune di Baunei
 Comune di Belvi
 Comune di Bolotana
 Comune di Bortigali
 Comune di Dorgali
 Comune di Escalaplano
 Comune di Fonni
 Comune di Gadoni
 Comune di Gairo
 Comune di Gavoi
 Comune di Girasole
 Comune di Ilbono
 Comune di Isili
 Comune di Jerzu
 Comune di Lotzorai
 Comune di Lula
 Comune di Noragugume
 Comune di Nuoro
 Comune di Nurallao
 Comune di Oliena
 Comune di Oniferi
 Comune di Orgosolo
 Comune di Orotelli
 Comune di Osini
 Comune di Perdasdefogu
 Comune di Sadali
 Comune di Sarule
 Comune di Silanus
 Comune di Sindia
 Comune di Siniscola
 Comune di Sorgono
 Comune di Suni
 Comune di Tertenia
 Comune di Teti
 Comune di Torpe
 Comune di Ulassai
 Comune di Ussassai
 Comune di Villagrande Strisaili
 Eglise paroissiale Santa Susanna, Osini
 Eglise paroissiale San Sebastiano, Ussana
Oristano
 Comune di Abbasanta

Comune di Albagiara
 Comune di Ales
 Comune di Cabras
 Comune di Fordongianus
 Comune di Ghilarza
 Comune di Neoneli
 Comune di Norbello
 Comune di Nughedu Santa Vittoria
 Comune di Paulilatino
 Comune di Riola Sardo
 Comune di San Nicolo' Arcidano
 Comune di San Verso Milis
 Comune di Santulussurgiu
 Comune di Scano di Montiferro
 Comune di Solarussa
 Comune di Sorradile
 Comune di Uras
 Comune di Villaurbana
 Eglise paroissiale di Asuni
 Eglise paroissiale San Lorenzo, Mogarella
 Eglise paroissiale Sant'Andrea, Villanova Truschedu
Sassari
 Comune di Aggius
 Comune di Ala' dei Sardi
 Comune di Alghero, Alghero
 Comune di Bortigiadas, Bortigiadas
 Comune di Budduso
 Comune di Burgos
 Comune di Cagliari
 Comune di Castelsardo
 Comune di Cossuine
 Comune di Ittiri
 Comune di Luras
 Comune di Martis
 Comune di Monteleone Roccadoria
 Comune di Monti
 Comune di Nughedu San Nicolo
 Comune di Olbia
 Comune di Oschiri
 Comune di Ozieri
 Comune di Padria
 Comune di Pozzomaggiore
 Comune di Putifigari
 Comune di Santa Teresa di Gallura
 Comune di Sassari
 Comune di Sedini
 Comune di Siligo
 Comune di Thiesi
 Comune di Tissi
 Comune di Torralba
 Comune di Villanovamonteleone
 Eglise paroissiale St Caterina d'Alessandria, Mores
Toscana
 Accademia di Scienze e Lettere la Colombaria, Firenze
 Accademia economico agraria del Georgofili, Firenze
 Archivio privato maitre Fera, Firenze
 Archivio privato Malenchini, Firenze
 Archivio Demidoff, Firenze
 Archivio privato Famille Bombicci Pontelli, Firenze
 Archivio privato Vivarelli Colonna, Firenze
 Archivio privato Guicciardini Corsi Salviati, Firenze
 Archivio privato Bardi di Vernio, Firenze
 Archivio privato Canevaro Zoagli, Firenze
 Archivio privato Conti Capponi, Firenze
 Archivio privato Alamanni, Firenze
 Automobil Club Italiano, Firenze
 Autostrade SPA, Firenze
 Azienda Territoriale Edilizia Residenziale, Firenze
 Banca Federico del Vecchio SNC, Firenze
 Banca Commerciale Italiana, Firenze
 Banca d'America et d'Italia, Firenze
 Casa Mutua Provinciale Malattia per i Coltivatori, Firenze
 Collegio delle Ostetriche Provincia Firenze, Firenze
 Comitato Cittadino di Solidarieta Popolare, Firenze
 Credito Italiano, Firenze
 Ente Nazionale per la Prevenzione degli Infortuni, Firenze
 Fratellanza Popolare, Firenze
 Fratellanza Militare, Firenze
 Istituto Nazionale di Previdenza e Credito, Firenze
 Istituto Nazionale per l'Assicurazione / Melattie, Firenze
 Istituto Nazionale di Previdenza e Credito, Firenze
 Istituto Gualandi per Sordomuti et Sordomute, Firenze
 Opera Nazionale "Pro Derelictis", Firenze
 Opera Pia Carlo Naldi "Figlie der Carcerati", Firenze
 Unione Nazionale Cooperativa e Mutue, Grosseto
 Universita Popolare, Firenze
Umbria
 Comune di Santa Anatolia di Narco (PG)
 Comune di Torgiano (PG)
 Comune di Ferentillo (TR)
 Comune di Polino (TR)
 Comune di Guardea (PG)
 Comune di Città di Castello (PG)
 Comune di Montecastrilli (TR)

Comune di Penna in Teverina (TR)
 Comune di Spello (PG)
 Comune di Umbertide (PG)
 Comune di Terni
 Comune di Città della Pieve (PG)
 Comune di Castel Viscardo (TR)
 Comune di Monte di Pietà di Castello (PG)
 Comune di Piegara (PG)
 Comune di Fabro (TR)
 Comune di Montegabbione (TR)
 Comune di Foligno (PG)
 Comune di Costacciaro (PG)
 Comune di Vallo di Nera
 Comune di Gualdo Cattaneo (PG)
 Comune di Porano (TR)
 Comune di Castelgiorgio (TR)
 Comune di Gualdo Tadino
 Comune di Monteleone di Orvieto (TR)
 Comune di Parrano (TR)
 Comune di Baschi (TR)
 Comune di Trevi (PG)
 Comune di Deruta (PG)
 Comune di Fossato di Vico (PG)
 Comune di Preci (PG)
 Comune di Giove (TR)
 Comune di Otricoli (TR)
 Comune di Citeria (PG)
 Comune di Bevagna (PG)
 Comune di Narni (TR)
 Comune di Monte Castello di Vibio (PG)
 Comune di Arrone (TR)
 Comune di Acquasparta (TR)
 Comune di Ficulle (TR)

Latvia

State Archives, Riga

Lithuania

Lithuanian State Archives, Vilnius

Netherlands

14 waterboards, Zuid-Holland
 4 municipalities, Zuid-Holland
 Municipal archives Dordrecht, Dordrecht
 Municipal archives Kessel, Kessel
 Municipal archives Oudewater, Oudewater
 Municipal archives Wanssum, Wanssum
 Municipality Odoorn, Odoorn
 Municipality Schalkwijk, Schalkwijk
 Municipality Tull en 't Waal, Tull
 repositories participating municipalities
 Repository Tiel, Tiel
 State archives Zeeland, Middelburg
 Townhall, Alblasserdam
 Townhall, Arnhem
 Townhall, Goirle
 Townhall, Heeze
 Townhall, Middelburg
 Townhall, Schijndel
 various repositories, region Zevenbergen
 various repositories, region Zierikzee

Norway

Riksarkivet, Oslo

Poland

Archiwum Akt Nowych, Warszawa, "new records"
 Central Archives, Warszawa, sections I, II, III
 State Archives Bydgoszcz, Bydgoszcz
 State Archives Gdansk, Gdansk
 State Archives Katowice, Katowice
 State Archives Koszalin, Koszalin
 State Archives Krakow, Krakow
 State Archives Lodz, Lodz
 State Archives Olsztyn, Olsztyn
 State Archives Opole, Opole
 State Archives Piotrkowice Trybunalskim
 State Archives Poznan, Poznan
 State Archives Przemysl, Przemysl
 State Archives Radom, Radom
 State Archives Siedlce, Siedlce
 State Archives Slupsk, Slupsk
 State Archives Suwalki, Suwalki
 State Archives Szczecin, Szczecin
 State Archives Torun, Torun
 State Archives Warszawa, Warszawa
 State Archives Wroclaw, Boguszow-Gorce
 State Archives Wroclaw, Jelenia Gora
 State Archives Wroclaw, Kalisz
 State Archives Wroclaw, Kamieniec
 State Archives Wroclaw, Legnica
 State Archives Wroclaw, Luban
 State Archives Wroclaw, Wroclaw
 State Archives Zamosc, Zamosc

State Repository Malbork, Malbork

Romania

Arhivelor Statului, Bucarest

Russia

State Archival Service, Moscou
State Archives, Belgorod
State Archives, Kalinin
State Archives, Karelia
State Archives, Koersk
State Archives, Kostroma
State Archives, Kostroma
State Archives, Orjol
State Archives, Rostov
State Archives, Saratov
State Archives, Sebastopol
State Archives, Smolensk
State Archives, St Petersburg
State Archives, Stalingrad

Slovenia

Arhiv Republike Slovenije, Ljubljana
Historical Archives of Ljubljana, Ljubljana
Prokrajinski Arhiv Koper, Koper
Regional archives, Maribor

Spain

Archivo General de Indias, Sevilla
Archivo General de la Administracion, Alcala de Henares
Archivo de Renfe, Malaga
Archivo del Tribunal Supremo, Madrid
Alava, 12 repositories
Albacete, 5 repositories
Alicante, 10 repositories
Almeria, 11 repositories
Asturias, 118 repositories
Asturias, Archivo de la Audiencia Terr. de Asturias, Oviedo
Asturias, Archivo de la Deleg. Prov. de Hacienda, Oviedo
Barcelona, 23 repositories
Barcelona, Archivo Municipal de Mataro, Mataro
Caceres, 10 repositories
Cadiz, 12 repositories
Castellon de la Plana, Archivo de la Deleg. de Hacienda
Cordoba, 7 repositories
Gerona, 4 repositories
Granada, 50 repositories
Guipuzcoa, 2 repositories
Huelva, 69 repositories
Huesca, 496 repositories
Jaen, Archivo Delegacion de Hacienda, Jaen
Lerida, 117 repositories
Lerida, Archivo Delegacion Provincial de Lerida, Lerida
Madrid, Archivo Municipal, Alcoron
Malaga, 83 repositories
Malaga, Archivo Historico de la Curia Diocesana, Malaga
Mao, Archivo Historico Provincial de Hahon, Mao (Hahon)
Murcia, 14 repositories
Santander, 59 repositories
Santander, Archivo de la Deleg. Provincial de Hacienda
Segovia, 2 repositories
Sevilla, 51 repositories
Sevilla, Archivo de la Audiencia Territorial de Andalucia
Tarragona, 47 repositories
Teruel, 480 repositories
Teruel, Archivo Delegacion Provincial de Hacienda, Teruel
Toledo, Archivo Municipal de Toledo, Toledo
Valencia, Archivo de la Audiencia Territorial de Valencia
Vizcaya, 30 repositories
Zamora, Archivo Municipal de Fuentasauco, Fuentasauco
Zamora, Archivo Historico Provincial de Zamora, Zamora
Zamora, Archivo Junta Pro Semana Santa, Zamora
Zaragoza, 18 repositories

Suisse

Archives federales, Berne

Turkey

Archives of Ottoman Period, Sultanahmet / Istanbul

Ukraine

State Archives of Charkivska Oblat, Charkiv
State Archives of Chernigivska Oblast, Chernigiv
State Archives of Dnipropetrovska, Dnipropetrovsk
State Archives of Odessa Oblast, Odessa
State Archives of Zakarpatska Oblast, Beregovo

United Kingdom

General Register House, Edinburgh
Lawyer's office, Perth, Scotland,
Public Record Office, Kew, Richmond
Greater London Record Office, London
West Register House, Edinburgh

Vaticano

Archivio Segreto Vaticano, Citta del Vaticano

NORTH-AMERICA

Canada

Ontario, National Archives of Canada, Ottawa
Quebec, Centre de doc. semi-actifs du Quebec, Sainte-Foy
Quebec, University Archives, Montreal

USA

The National Archives, Washington,

PACIFIC

Fiji

National Archives, Suva

Papua New Guinea

National Archives, Boroko

SOUTH- AND CENTRAL-AMERICA

Argentina

Archivo General de la Nacion, Buenos Aires

Cayman Islands

Cayman Islands National Archive, Georgetown

Chile

Ministerio del Interior
Gobernacion de Calbuco
Gobernacion de Coelemu
Gobernacion de Colchagua
Gobernacion de Coronel
Gobernacion de Maulin
Gobernacion de Puerto Varas
Gobernacion de Talcahuano
Gobernacion de Tome
Gobernacion de Ultima Esperanza
Municipalidad de Corral, Corral, Chile
Municipalidad de los Andes, Los Andes, Chile
Municipalidad de Penco, Penco, Chile
Municipalidad de Petorca, Petorca, Chile
Municipalidad de Punta Arenas, Punta Arenas, Chile
Municipalidad de Valdivia, Valdivia, Chile

Colombia

Archivo General de la Nacion, Bogota

Cuba

Archivo Nacional de Cuba San Isidro, Habana Vieja

Dominica

Archivo General de la Nacion, Santo Domingo

Jamaica

Jamaica Archives, Spanish Town PO, St. Catherine

Peru

Archivo General de la Nacion, Lima

Annex 3 - Examples of reported destroyed or damaged collections

Albanie

Archives Centrales, Tirana
 Prefecture de Dibra, destr.
 Prefecture de Gjirokastra, destr.
 Prefecture de Kukes, destr.
Arkivi i Shtetit i Rrethit
 Parti du Travail, district Shkodra, 1945-1991, 75-100% destr.
 Parti du Travail, district Vlora, 1945-1991, 75-100% destr.
 22 districts
 Cooperatives agricoles, destr.
 Entreprises d'Etat, destr.

Andorra, Principat d'

Ajuntamiento de Encamp
 Encamp Ajuntamiento de Encamp, 75-100% destr.
Radio Andorra
 Andorra la Vella Archivo sonoro, 1-24% destr.
Tabacalera Andorra S.A.
 Andorra la Vella Business files, 25-74% destr.
Tribunal de Justicia, Andorra la Vella
 Files, 25-74% destr.

Austrie

Allgemeines Verwaltungsarchiv, Wien
 Innenministerium, Allgemein, 1899-0000, 25-74% destr.
 Innenministerium, Allgemein, 25-74% destr.
 Innenministerium, Präsidium, 1899-0000, 25-74% destr.
 Innenministerium, Präsidium, 25-74% destr.
 Ministerrats Präsidium, 25-74% destr.
 Ministerrats Präsidium, 25-74% destr.
 Ministerrats Protokolle, 25-74% destr.
 Ministerrats Protokolle, 25-74% destr.
 Niederösterreichisches Landrecht, 25-74% destr.
 Niederösterreichisches Landrecht, 25-74% destr.
 Oberste Justizstelle, 25-74% destr.
 Oberste Justizstelle, 25-74% destr.
 Oberste Polizeibehörde, 25-74% destr.
 Oberste Polizeibehörde, 25-74% destr.
 Polizei Hofstelle, 25-74% destr.
 Polizei Hofstelle, 1-24% destr.
 Vereinigte Hofkanzlei, Allgemein, 25-74% destr.
 Vereinigte Hofkanzlei, Allgemein, 25-74% destr.
 Vereinigte Hofkanzlei, Bücher, 25-74% destr.
 Vereinigte Hofkanzlei, Bücher, 25-74% destr.
 Verein. Hofkanzlei, Präsidium, Varia, 25-74% destr.
 Verein. Hofkanzlei, Präsidium, Varia, 25-74% destr.
Finanz- und Hofkammerarchiv, Wien
 Alte Bestände, 25-74% destr.
 Bosnische Abteilung, 75-100% destr.
 Varia, 75-100% destr.
Haus-, Hof und Staatsarchiv, Wien
 Alte Kabinetsakten, 25-74% destr.
 Botschaftsarchiv Konstantinopel, 1-24% destr.
 Kabinettskanzleiakten, 25-74% destr.
 Mainzer Erzkanzlerarchiv, 1-24% destr.
 Maximilian von Mexiko, 1-24% destr.
 Moulds of seals, 25-74% destr.
 Nachlass Zinzendorf, 1-24% destr.
 Obere Registratur, 1-24% destr.
 Reichshofrat, Obere Registratur, 1-24% destr.
 Siegel (Goldbullens, Siegelkapsel), 25-74% destr.
 Staatskonferenz, 25-74% destr.
 Staatsrat, 25-74% destr.
 Various, destr.
 Various ministries, destr.
Kriegsarchiv, Wien
 Generalkommanden Wien, Graz, Akten, 1-24% destr.
 K.u.K. 7 Armee, Feldakten, 1914-1918, 1-24% destr.
 Militärakademie, Technische, 1-24% destr.
 Militärakademie, Theresian., 1-24% destr.
 Militärgerichtsarchiv, 1-24% destr.
 Quartiermeisterabteilungen, Akten, 1914-1918, 1-24% destr.
Tiroler Landesarchiv, Innsbruck
 Prov. Bozen und Trient, Akten, 75-100% destr.
 Prov. Bozen und Trient, Amtsbücher, 75-100% destr.
 Prov. Bozen und Trient, Handschriften, 75-100% destr.
 Prov. Bozen und Trient, Karten usw., 75-100% destr.
 Prov. Bozen und Trient, Typare und Stamp, 75-100% destr.
 Prov. Bozen und Trient, Urkunden, 75-100% destr.
 Verwaltungs- und Gerichtsakten, t

Belarus

National Archives, Minsk
 National Archive Fund, 25-74% destr.
 National Archive Fund, 25-74% destr.

Belgique

Archives de l'Echeve de Tournai, Tournai

archives de l'Echeve, 0000-1940, 75-100% destr.

Archives de l'Etat a Liège, Liège
 various record groups, 1-24% destr.
Archives de l'Etat a Mons, Mons
 various record groups, destr.
Archives de la ville de Tournai, Tournai
 most record groups, 75-100% destr.
Archives de la ville de Ypres, Ieper
 archives de la ville, 0000-1915, t
 20 archives communales, West Flandres
 archives communales, 0000-1916, 75-100% destr.

Benin

Archives Nationales, Porto-Novo
 Commerce des esclaves, t
 Correspondences / recueils d'actes, 75-100% destr.
 Journaux anciens, 75-100% destr.
 Rapports mensuels, trimestriels, annuels, 75-100% destr.
 Registres de correspondences, 75-100% destr.

Bulgarie

Archives Centrales, Sofia
 Collection hebraique, 1-24% destr.
 Direction des Communes, 1-24% destr.
 Exarchat Bulgare, 1-24% destr.
 Institut monarchique, 1-24% destr.
 Legation Bulgare a Istanbul, 1-24% destr.
 Ministère des Affaires étrangères, 1-24% destr.
 Ministère du Commerce et de l'Industrie, 1-24% destr.
 PTT, direction generale, 1-24% destr.
 Radio Bulgare, 1-24% destr.
Archives de l'Etat, Sofia
 Cie municipal de controle d'Etat, 75-100% destr.
Archives de l'Etat de Gabrovo
 Archives musicales, 1-24% destr.
 Balkansko zname, 1-24% destr.
 Lazar Popmikov, 1-24% destr.
 Municipalité Drianova, 1-24% destr.
 Nikolay Dimkov, 1-24% destr.
 Petar Carakciev, 1-24% destr.
 Societes professionnelles commerciales, 1-24% destr.
 Coop Agricole Pobeda Kroumovgrad, 1-24% destr.
 CDG Vela Piskova, 1-24% destr.
 Collection historique sur Gabrovo, 1-24% destr.
 Communauté de Draganovtzi, 1-24% destr.
 Communauté de Gradnitsa, 1-24% destr.
 Communauté de Petko Slaveykovo, 1-24% destr.
 Communauté de Riakhovtzi, 1-24% destr.
 Communauté de Yavoretz, 1-24% destr.
 DZS Sevlievo, 1-24% destr.
 Kolyo Markov, 1-24% destr.
 Milka Pourel, 1-24% destr.
 Municipalité de Drianovo, 1-24% destr.
 OTPK Drouba, 1-24% destr.
 Societes professionnelles commerciales, 1-24% destr.
 VTK Gueorgui Guenev, 1-24% destr.
Archives de l'Etat de Kurdzhali
 Industrial Estate Rhodope, 1-24% destr.
Archives de l'Etat de Sliven
 Admin. communale de Kotel, 1-24% destr.
 Admin. communale de Nova Zagora, 1-24% destr.
 Administration municipal statistique, 1-24% destr.
 APK Lenin, Sliven, 75-100% destr.
 APK, Kotel, 75-100% destr.
 Bibliotheque H. Botev, Bliznec, 75-100% destr.
 Bibliotheque Saglasie, Kotel, 1-24% destr.
 Bibliotheque Zora, Icera, 75-100% destr.
 Cie mun. de l'union des professeurs, 1-24% destr.
 Cie mun. de la Croix rouge bulgare, 1-24% destr.
 Conseil communal de Kipilovo, 75-100% destr.
 Conseil communal de Récica, 1-24% destr.
 Conseil communal, Sudievo, 75-100% destr.
 Conseil municipal de Sliven, 1-24% destr.
 Coop. consommation Kacoulka, Biala, 1-24% destr.
 Coop. consommation Napred, Kotel, 1-24% destr.
 Coop. consommation Pcela, Gavrailovo, 1-24% destr.
 Coop. consom. Zemedelec, Avramovo, 75-100% destr.
 DCK Svetlina, Sliven, 1-24% destr.
 DPP Novozagorska komuna, 1-24% destr.
 Ecole de textile L. Dimitrova, Sliven, 75-100% destr.
 Ecole prim. Cyrille & Methode, Gledacevo, 1-24% destr.
 Ecole prim. H. Botev, Polski gradec, 75-100% destr.
 Ecole prim. H. Botev, Stroupec, 75-100% destr.
 Ecole prim. I. Seliminski, Sliven, 75-100% destr.
 Ecole prim. Otec Paissil, Prohorovo, 75-100% destr.
 Forestiere d'Etat, Biala Palanka, 75-100% destr.
 Forestiere d'Etat, Kipilovo, 75-100% destr.
 Goudev, Stefan Iliev, 1-24% destr.
 Kounkovi, Sliven, 75-100% destr.
 Mines de Balkanbas, 75-100% destr.
 OKC commerce en gros, 1-24% destr.
 OKPC ouvriers du textile & couturiers, 1-24% destr.
 Organisation regional de projet, Sliven, 1-24% destr.
 Sanatorium d'enfants, Kotel, 1-24% destr.
 Service veterinaire, Sliven, 75-100% destr.
 Services communaux, Tvardica, 1-24% destr.
 Societe de textile Ilia Kalov, Sliven, 1-24% destr.
 SPTU d'industrie miniere, Tvardica, 1-24% destr.
 Syndicat des eaux Podem, Samouilovo, 75-100% destr.
 Sliven Terzobaliev, Nicola Petrov, 1-24% destr.
 TKZS Bial Kladenec, 1-24% destr.
 TKZS Hadji Dimitar, Gavrailovo, 75-100% destr.
 TKZS Kremlie, Karanovo, 75-100% destr.
 TKZS Omarcevo, 1-24% destr.
 TKZS Stoil Voivoda, 1-24% destr.
 TPK Mir, Nova Zagora, 1-24% destr.
 Usine de tracteurs, Nova Zagora, 75-100% destr.
 Usine Teniu Peskov, 1-24% destr.
 Vassil Dimitrov, 75-100% destr.
 ZMM Nova Zagora, 1-24% destr.
Archives de l'Etat de Vidin, Vidin
 Nayco Zanol, 1-24% destr.
Archives de l'Etat de Vraca, Vraca
 Caisse d'Epargne d'Etat, Vraca, 1-24% destr.
 Cie regional du Front de la patrie, 25-74% destr.
 Conseil communal, 1-24% destr.
 Conseil communal de Malorad, 25-74% destr.
 Conseil communal, Fouren, 1-24% destr.
 Conseil communal, Koinare, 1-24% destr.
 Conseil communal, Sokolare, 1-24% destr.
 Coop. rurale Uspeh, Ciren, 75-100% destr.
 Ecole de tissage, 75-100% destr.
 Ecole prim. Cyrille & Methode, Hubavene, 25-74% destr.
 Ecole prim. Otez Paissil, Dolni Badin, 75-100% destr.
 Hopital regional, Onahovo, 25-74% destr.
 Municipalité de Bardarski gueren, 1-24% destr.
 Municipalité de Galice, 75-100% destr.
 Municipalité de Malorad, 75-100% destr.
 NP Kniaz Simeon Tarnovski, Tarnava, 1-24% destr.
 Service medical, Malorad, 75-100% destr.
Bibliotheque Nat. SSTT Cyrille et Method, Sofia
 Administrations communales, 1889-1900, 75-100% destr.
 Administrations municipales, 1878-1900, 75-100% destr.
 Gouvernorats, 1877-1880, 75-100% destr.
 Ministère de l'interieur, 1878-1900, 75-100% destr.
 Retraite, correspondance, 1-24% destr.
 Retraite, dossiers de, 75-100% destr.
 Roumelie orient, 1885-1886, 75-100% destr.
 Sidjil de Sofia (Cadi Ottomane), 75-100% destr.
 Tresor, 1879-1885, 75-100% destr.

VI regiment de Tarnovo, 1879-1885, 75-100% destr.
Bulgarska Fotografija, Sofia
 Negatives, bl/ w, 1-24% dam.
 Negatives, colour, 1-24% dam.
 Negatives, colour, 1981-1982, 1-24% dam.
Comite Central du Parti communiste, Sofia
 Bureau politique du CC du PCB, 1976-1977, 75-100% destr.
 Secretariat du CC du PCB, 1976-1987, 75-100% destr.
 Zivkov, Premier secretaire, 75-100% destr.

Canada

CDSA / Centre de doc.-actifs du Quebec, Sainte-Foy
 Bandes son. colloque s. Place Royale, 1900-9999, 75-100% destr.
 Compte de depenses maison des Indes, 1776-1777, 75-100% destr.
 Dossiers de la Commission Lapalme, 75-100% destr.
 Ententes s. main-d'oeuvre agricole, 1900-9999, 75-100% destr.
 Lotissement du terrain de John Bower, 1852-0000, 75-100% destr.
 Plan cadastral, 1870-0000, 75-100% destr.
 Plans d'architecture, 75-100% destr.
 Prix d'excellence decernes prov. Quebec, 75-100% destr.
 Recherche et l'enseignement agricole, 1900-9999, 75-100% destr.
 Relations internationales, 1960-1970, 75-100% destr.
 Restauration des maisons de Place Royale, t

Cape Verde

Arquivo Historico Nacional, Praia
 Douanes de S. Nicola, 75-100% destr.
 Finances de l'île de Sal, 75-100% destr.
 Camara Municipal da Praia, 1-24% dam.
 Curaadoria Serv Ecolonos S Tome & Princi, 1-24% dam.
 Etat civil Boavista, 1-24% dam.
 Etat civil Brava, 1-24% dam.
 Etat civil Fogo, 1-24% dam.
 Etat civil Maio, 1-24% dam.
 Etat civil Sto Antao, 1-24% dam.
 Reparticao Prov dos Servicos Adm Civil, 1-24% dam.
 Secretaria Geral do Governo, 1-24% dam.
 Tribunal de Ribeira Grande, dam.

Cayman Islands

Cayman Islands National Archive, Georgetown
 Administrative, financial records, p
 Correspondence of Commissioner, 1-24% dam.

Chile

Gobernacion de Calbuco
 Fondo, 0000-1960, 75-100% dam.
Gobernacion de Coelemu
 Fondo, 0000-1979, 75-100% destr.
Gobernacion de Coronel
 Fondo, 0000-1979, 75-100% destr.
Gobernacion de Maulin
 Fondo, 0000-1960, 75-100% destr.
Gobernacion de Puerto Varas
 Fondo, 0000-1960, 75-100% destr.
Gobernacion de Talcahuano
 Fondo, 0000-1979, 75-100% destr.
Gobernacion de Tome
 Fondo, 0000-1979, 75-100% destr.
Gobernacion de Ultima Esperanza
 Fondo, 0000-1966, 75-100% destr.
 Fondo, 1967-1972, 75-100% destr.
Gobernacion Provincial de Colchagua
 Fondo, 1923-1945, 75-100% destr.
Ministerio del Interior
 Fondo, 0000-1973, 75-100% destr.
Municipalidad de Corral, Corral
 Fondo, 0000-1960, 75-100% destr.
Municipalidad de los Andes, Los Andes
 Fondo, 0000-1918, destr.
Municipalidad de Penco, Penco
 Fondo, 0000-1965, destr.
Municipalidad de Petorca, Petorca
 Fondo, 0000-1973, destr.
Municipalidad de Punta Arenas, Punta Arenas
 Fondo, 0000-1980, 75-100% destr.
Municipalidad de Valdivia, Valdivia
 Fondo, 0000-1956, 75-100% destr.
Pisagua
 Fondo notaria y conservador, 0000-1938, destr.

China

3000 repositories
 1912-1929, 25-74% destr.
 1949-1993, destr.
 9999-1911, 75-100% destr.
 1912-1949, 25-74% dam.
 1950-9999, 25-74% dam.
 9999-1911, 25-74% dam.

Colombia

Archivo General de la Nacion, Bogota
 Nienes nacionales, 1-24% dam.

Croatia

Archives historiques de Dubrovnik, Dubrovnik
 Acta et diplomata Dubrovnik, 1022-1808, 1-24% dam.
 Actes communaux Korcula, 1700-20th Cent., 25-74% destr.
 Actes du Tribunal com. Korcula, 1700-20th Cent., 25-74% destr.
 Cancellaria Capetanus Jagninae, 1653-1808, 25-74% destr.
 Cancellaria comitis Breni, 1419-1808, 25-74% destr.
 Cancellaria comitis Insulae Mediae, 1400-1808, 25-74% destr.
 Cancellaria comitis Slano [Slano], 1400-1808, 25-74% destr.
 Cancellaria comitis Stagni [Ston], 1410-1808, 25-74% destr.
 Cancellaria Universitatis Lagostae, 1371-1808, 25-74% destr.
 Cancellaria Universitatis Meladae, 1410-1808, 25-74% destr.
 Capitainerie Ceasaro-Royale du District Dubrovnik [Kotarsko poglavarstvo], 1866-1900, 75-100% destr.
 Ecoles territoriales Korcula, 1700-20th Cent., 25-74% destr.
Archives historiques de Karlovac, Karlovac
 "DIP" industrie du bois - Ogulin, 1953-1989, 75-100% destr.
 "Graditelj", "Komunalac" soc. de constr. - Otocac, 25-74% destr.
 "Jugoturbina" entreprise industr. - Karlovac, 75-100% destr.
 "LIKA" entreprise de constr. - Gospic, 1945-1948, 75-100% destr.
 "Sloga" entreprise - Gospic, 25-74% destr.
 Comite de liberation populaire - Otocac, -1991, 75-100% destr.
 Caisse nationale des assurances, maladies et retraites - Gospic, 1975-1983, 25-74% destr.
 Combinat agricole et production d'alimentation "Velebit" - Gospic, 1947-1952, 25-74% destr.
 Comite communal urbanisme et services communaux et des logements - Karlovac, destr.
 Comite de liberation - Ozalj, 0000-1962, 75-100% destr.
 Comite de liberation pop. - Gospic, 1945-1946, 75-100% destr.
 "Cosmoshemic" industr. chim. - Otocac, -1991, 75-100% destr.

Gospic, Ecoles elementaires, Centre de culture, Chambre des finances, 25-74% dam.
 Gospic, "Velebit" Combinat agricole etc., "Tesla", "Meting" electro-entreprises, "Sloga" entreprise, "LIKA" entreprise de construction
 "Jadran" entreprise, 0000-1991, 25-74% dam.
 Institut croate des assurances medico-sociales - Karlovac, 1955-1988, 75-100% destr.
 Magistrat de la ville - Karlovac, 1905-1905, 75-100% destr.
 Predecesseurs de l'Union cooperative - Gospic, 75-100% destr.
 Total holdings, few fragments excepted, 1900-1945, 75-100% destr.
Archives historiques de Osijek, Osijek
 "Belje" Baranja - Knezevo, 75-100% destr.
 "Gradnja" - Osijek, 75-100% destr.
 "LIO" Osijek, 1-24% destr.
 "Niveta" - Osijek, 75-100% destr.
 "Saponija" - Osijek [Pogon Nemetin], 1-24% destr.
 "Sloboda" - Osijek [DP "Sloboda"], 75-100% destr.
 "Vupik" - Vukovar, 75-100% destr.
 Agricultural college - Osijek [poljoprivredni fakultet], 75-100% destr.
 Agricultural institute - Osijek [Poljoprivredni institut], 75-100% destr.
 Agricultural Kombinat "IPK "Robni promet" - Osijek 75-100% destr.
 Agricultural Kombinat "PIK Vinkovci-Stari Mlin", 75-100% destr.
 Army's home [Doma armije], 25-74% destr.
 Brewery - Osijek, 25-74% destr.
 Caste Eltz - Vukovar, 75-100% destr.
 Catering firm "Turist" - Osijek [UP "Turist"], 75-100% destr.
 Communal court of law - Beli Manastir, 1945-1988, 75-100% destr.
 County district - Beli Manastir, 75-100% destr.
 County district - Donji Miholjac, 1-24% destr.
 County district - Osijek, 1969-1984, 25-74% destr.
 County district - Podravska Slatina (registers of births, marriages and deaths - office Vocin), 25-74% destr.
 County district - Vukovar, 75-100% destr.
 Court of Law - Vukovar, 1897-20th Cent., 75-100% destr.
 ETZ - Osijek, 25-74% destr.
 General hospital - Osijek, 25-74% destr.
 IPK "Oranica" - Osijek, 1-24% destr.
 Kombinat "Belisce" - Belisce, 1-24% destr.
 Kombinat "Borovo" - 75-100% destr.
 Meat and milk factory - Osijek-Brijest [DP "Proizvodnja mesa i mlijeka"], 75-100% destr.
 MIO "Standard" - Osijek, 75-100% destr.
 Museum - Ilok, 75-100% destr.
 Museum - Vukovar, 75-100% destr.
 Peoples library and reading club - Vinkovci (manuscripts by a.o. J.Kozarc, V.Kovacic) [Narodna knjiznica i citaonica Vinkovci], 1875-20th Cent., 75-100% destr.
 Reading club - Tovarnik, 75-100% destr.
 Registers of births, marriages and deaths of Bapska, Borovo, Ilok, Ilaca, Lovas, Sotin, Aljmas, Saregrad, Tompojevci, Trpinja, Bar, Petrovo Selo, Batina, Beli Manastir, Bilje, Dalj, Ceminac, Draz, Kernenac, Knezevi Vinograd, Luc, Mijemci, Tenja, Petlovac, Popovac, Topolje, Tordinci, Torjanci, Tovarnik, Zmajevac, 1880-20th Cent., 75-100% destr.
 Schools, communities, economy, institutions, 75-100% destr.
 School center "Ruder Boskovic" - 1-24% destr.
 Other colleges BTZNC [ostali fakulteti], 75-100% destr.
 Trade centre, 1-24% destr.
 "Mobilia" - Osijek, 1-24% dam.
 "Opeka" - Osijek, 1-24% dam.
 Cadastre - districts Nasice, Slatina, D. Miholjac, Valpovo, 1880-1945, 1-24% dam.
 District commercial law-court - Osijek, 1-24% dam.
 Match works "Drava" - Osijek, 1-24% dam.
 Museum - Dakovo, 1-24% dam.
 Museum of Slavonija - Osijek, 1-24% dam.
Archives historiques de Pazin, Pazin
 Archives paroissiales - Bavca (1651-b), Brdo, Cere (1952-b), Crnica, Sveti Ivanac nad Rasom, Sveti Lovrec Diminici, Sveta Lucija, Sveti Vital Ritosin Brijeg, Susnjevic, Tar, Hreljici, destr.
 Archives paroissiales - Groznjan, Sveti Ivan od Sterne, 1-24% destr.
 Archives paroissiales - Kozljak, Roc, Rakotule, 25-74% destr.
 Capit. Cesaro-Royale - District Pula, 1868-1918, 75-100% destr.
 Carabinieri - Pazin, 1919-1945, 7destr.
 Carabinieri - Rovinj, 1919-1945, 75-100% destr.
 chancelleries des communes (periode venetienne): Bije, Buzet (Raspor), Porec, Pula, Rovinj, Umag, Vodnjan, 75-100% destr.
 Communes [18] (periode italienne) - Bale, Barban, Boljun, Draguc, Kanfanar, Lanišce, Motovun, Novigrad, Opatija, Plomin, Roc, Slum, Susnjevic, Svetvince-Nat, Tinjan, Umag, Visnjani, Zminj, 1923-1945, 75-100% destr.
 Communes [2] (periode italienne) - Brijuni, Rasa, 1937-1945, 75-100% destr.
 Communes [30] (periode autrichienne), 75-100% destr.
 Comte de Pisino [Pazinska grofovija] - Pazin, 1511-1934, 75-100% destr.
 Croatian and Slovenian cultural, commercial and other associations and societies [357], 75-100% destr.
 ecoles primaires et rurales [150], 1920-0000, 75-100% destr.
 Prefecture Istrie - Pula, 1923-1945, 75-100% destr.
 Questure - Pula, 1921-1945, 75-100% destr.
 Records [in Croatian] (periode autrichienne): communes - Barban, Boljun, Buzet, Pazin, Tinjan, Zminj, etc., 75-100% destr.
 Tribunal - district Porec, 1820-1936, 75-100% destr.
 Actes ecclesiastiques divers, 1-24% dam.
 Comite populaire regional, 1945-1947, 1-24% dam.
 Commune de Labin, 1420-1797, 1-24% dam.
 Commune de Novigrad, 1271-1797, 1-24% dam.
 diverses communes, 1300-1400, 1-24% dam.
 Jurisd. feodale de Piemonte - Završje, 1521-1797, 1-24% dam.
 livres notariaux, 1-24% dam.
 Matricules, 1-24% dam.
 Notaires public - Labin, 1420-1797, 1-24% dam.
 Notaires publics - Porec, 1267-1797, 1-24% dam.
Archives historiques de Rijeka, Rijeka
 Academie royale-hongroise nautique - Rijeka [Pomorska akademija], 1896-1918, 25-74% destr.
 Caisse de credit municipal - Baska, 75-100% destr.
 Capitainerie de port - Puna, 75-100% destr.
 Comite de liberation populaire (NOO) - Crni Lug, destr.
 Comite district Rijeka - rijeka [Kotarski odbor Rijeka], 1955-1968, 1-24% destr.
 Comite populaire commune Novi Vinodol - Novi Vinodol [Narodni odbor općine Novi Vinodol], 1-24% destr.
 Comite populaire departemental de la region Maritime - montagnarde - rijeka [Okružni narodni odbor primorsko - goranski], 1-24% destr.
 Comite populaire du District Delnice - Delnice [Narodni odbor kotara Delnice], 1945-1955, 1-24% destr.
 Commissariat - District Krk, 75-100% destr.
 Commune Baska, 1849-1941, 1-24% destr.
 Commune Osor [Općina], 1459-1945, 25-74% destr.
 Commune Rab [Općina], 1808-1941, 25-74% destr.
 Commune Veli Losinj [Općina], 1813-1945, 25-74% destr.
 Conseil d'econ. de la prov. Quarnero - Rijeka, 75-100% destr.
 Diete provincial du Margraviat de l'Istrie - Porec [Zemaljski sabor Markgrofovije Istre], 1861-1916, 1-24% destr.
 Ecole primaire - Rijeka, 75-100% destr.

Gouv. maritime Littoral hongrois-croate - Rijeka [Pomarska oblast za ugarsko - hrvatsko primorje], 1870-1918, 1-24% destr.

Gouv. royal de Fiume et pour le Littoral hongrois - croate - Rijeka [Kraljevski gubernij za Rijeku i ugarsko - hrvatsko primorje], 1870-1918, 1-24% destr.

Gouv. provisoires de Fiume - Rijeka [Privremene vlade u Rijeci], 1918-1924, 1-24% destr.

Magistrats des communes - Dobrinj, Dubasnica, Omisalj, Punat, 75-100% destr.

Matricules, 1-24% destr.

Matricules, 75-100% destr.

Matricules [Zbirka maticnih knjiga], 25-74% destr.

Municipalite - Krk, 75-100% destr.

Municipalite de Susak, 1919-1945, 1-24% destr.

Tribunal Cesaro-royal district Fiume, Tribunal pretorial - Rijeka [Pretoriini sud u Rijeci], destr.

Tribunal district Bakar - Bakar, 1779-1945, 1-24% destr.

Tribunaux - Rijeka [Rijecka gradska sudista], 75-100% destr.

Troupe de Capitaine a Fiume - Rijeka, 1-24% destr.

Agence locale pour l'emploi - Rijeka, 1946-0000, 75-100% dam.

Bureau communal - Kraljevica, 1922-1960, 75-100% dam.

Caisses nationales des assurances medico-sociales, agence locale - Rijeka, 1945-1966, 25-74% dam.

Clinique psychiatrique - Rijeka, 75-100% dam.

Ecole elem. "Fran Krsto Frankopan" - Dubasnica, 75-100% dam.

Ecole elem. "Fran Krsto Frankopan" - Omisalj, 75-100% dam.

Ecole elem. "Fran Krsto Frankopan" - Punat, 1945, 75-100% dam.

Ecole elem. "Mario Martinolic", 1882-1971, 75-100% dam.

Ecole elem. - Hreljin, 1853-1943, 75-100% dam.

Etat civil - Mali Losinj, 25-74% dam.

Industrie de petrole "INA" - Rijeka, 1900-1963, 75-100% dam.

Tribunal communal - Crikvenica, 75-100% dam.

Tribunal communal - Opatija, 25-74% dam.

Tribunal du distr. Crikvenica - Crikvenica, 1876-1945, 25-74% dam.

Archives historiques de Sisak, Sisak

204 current record groups, 75-100% destr.

45 records groups, 75-100% destr.

Cadastre - Novska, 1945-1990, 75-100% destr.

Conseil communal du syndicat - Novska, 75-100% destr.

Marie - Novska, 1968-1991, 75-100% destr.

Tribunal communal - Novska, 1945-1986, 75-100% destr.

Union des combattants de la Guerre de liberation populaire - Novska, 75-100% destr.

Archives historiques de Sisak / Petrinja, Sisak

"Autoprevoz" - Dvor, 1959-1991, 75-100% destr.

"Banijapromet" Kostajnica, 1958-1991, 75-100% destr.

"Central" - Kostajnica, 1954-1991, 75-100% destr.

"Finel" - Petrinja, 1949-1991, 75-100% destr.

"Gavrilovic" - Glina, 1963-1991, 75-100% destr.

"Glikom" - Glina, 1956-1991, 75-100% destr.

"Komunalac" - Kostajnica, 1964-1991, 75-100% destr.

"Pounje" - Kostajnica, 1953-1991, 75-100% destr.

"Privreda" - Petrinja, 1954-1991, 75-100% destr.

"Slavija" building materials - Petrinja, 1982-1991, 75-100% destr.

"Trgopromet" - Glina, 1961-1991, 75-100% destr.

"Una" factory of footwear, 1984-1991, 75-100% destr.

Alliance of independent trade unions of Croatia:

- Communal council - Kostajnica, 1947-1991, 75-100% destr.
- Communal council - Glina, 1948-1991, 75-100% destr.
- Communal council - Dvor, 1961-1991, 75-100% destr.

Architectural project office - Petrinja, 1969-1991, 75-100% destr.

County district - Novska, 75-100% destr.

County district - Petrinja, 1955-1991, 75-100% destr.

County district - Dvor, 1962-1991, 75-100% destr.

County district - Glina, 1963-1991, 75-100% destr.

County district - Kostajnica, 1962-1991, 75-100% destr.

Local community - Petrinja, 1979-1991, 75-100% destr.

Assoc. of retired people - Dvor, 1949-1991, 75-100% destr.

Assoc. of retired people - Kostajnica, 1950-1991, 75-100% destr.

Bank of Sisak, branch office - Glina, 1957-1991, 75-100% destr.

Bank of Sosak, branch office - Petrinja, 1926-1991, 75-100% destr.

Building trade "N.Marakovic" - Kostajnica, 1964-1991, 75-100% destr.

Building trade "RAD" - Dvor, 1959-1991, 75-100% destr.

Cadastre - county district Dvor, 1861-1991, 75-100% destr.

Cadastre - Kostajnica, 1908-1991, 75-100% destr.

Cadastre - Petrinja, 1909-1991, 75-100% destr.

Centres for directed education:

- "25 Maj" - Dvor, 1976-1991, 75-100% destr.
- "Braca Hanzek" - Petrinja, 1964-1991, 75-100% destr.
- "Luka Bacak" - Glina, 1958-1991, 75-100% destr.

Centres for social welfare

- Dvor, 1969-1991, 75-100% destr.
- Glina, 1977-1991, 75-100% destr.
- Petrinja, 1974-1991, 75-100% destr.

Centre of trade school - Petrinja, 1947-1962, 75-100% destr.

Chamber of trade - Petrinja, 1936-1962, 75-100% destr.

Childrens home "Fico Kljaic" - Petrinja, 1947-1991, 75-100% destr.

Collection of public notices and written documents - Petrinja, 1872-1971, 75-100% destr.

Communal administration for cadastre and geodetic activities - Glina, 1862-1991, 75-100% destr.

Comm. company "Javosnica" - Dvor, 1981-1991, 75-100% destr.

Comm. District Attorney - Petrinja, 1979-1991, 75-100% destr.

Communal law courts:

- Dvor, 1945-1991, 75-100% destr.
- Glina, 1880-1991, 75-100% destr.
- Kostajnica, 1880-1991, 75-100% destr.
- Petrinja, 1961-1991, 75-100% destr.

Company "Samarica" - Dvor, 1947-1991, 75-100% destr.

"Sloboda" trade and catering - Dvor, 1947-1991, 75-100% destr.

Cotton mill - Glina, 1963-1991, 75-100% destr.

District court - Petrinja, 1867-1945, 75-100% destr.

Elementary school - Petrinja, 1948-1960, 75-100% destr.

Factory for products of brick - Glina, 1949-1991, 75-100% destr.

Farm cooperative - Dubica, 1979-1991, 75-100% destr.

Farm cooperative - Dvor, 1971-1991, 75-100% destr.

Farm cooperative - Glina, 1955-1991, 75-100% destr.

Fire dep. union district Petrinja, 1982-1991, 75-100% destr.

Fire district - Petrinja, 1934-1949, 75-100% destr.

Foresters house - Jasenovac, 1945-1991, 75-100% destr.

Franciscan monastery, 1723-1991, 75-100% destr.

Fund for residential and communal activities - Dvor, 1976-1991, 75-100% destr.

Fund for residential and communal activities - Glina, 1977-1991, 75-100% destr.

Fund of health services, - Dvor, 1951-1991, 75-100% destr.

Fund of health services, - Glina, 1953-1991, 75-100% destr.

Fund of health services, - Kostajnica, 1948-1991, 75-100% destr.

Fund of health services, - Petrinja, 1953-1991, 75-100% destr.

Hauptschule - Petrinja, 1821-1887, 75-100% destr.

Health centre - Dvor, 1953-1991, 75-100% destr.

Health centre - Kostajnica, 1952-1991, 75-100% destr.

High school "Braca Hanzek" - Petrinja, 75-100% destr.

Hospital - Petrinja, 1897-1945, 75-100% destr.

IDP Company - Glina, 1956-1991, 75-100% destr.

Ind.-constr. "IGP" - Petrinja, 1960-1969, 75-100% destr.

League of associations of People's liberation war fighters (SUBNOR) - Glina, 1958-1991, 75-100% destr.

League of associations of people's liberation war fighters, communal organizations:

- Kostajnica, 1949-1991, 75-100% destr.
- Petrinja, 1953-1991, 75-100% destr.
- Dvor, 1964-1991, 75-100% destr.

League of communists of Croatia, Social Democratic Party, communal committees:

- Dvor, destr.
- Glina, 1969-1991, 75-100% destr.
- Kostajnica, 1955-1991, 75-100% destr.
- Petrinja, 1948-1991, 75-100% destr.

League of socialist working people of Croatia, communal conferences:

- Glina, 1957-1991, 75-100% destr.
- Kostajnica, 1955-1991, 75-100% destr.
- Dvor, 1970-1991, 75-100% destr.

League of socialistic working people of Croatia, League of socialists (SSRNH) - Petrinja, 1948-1991, 75-100% destr.

Local community, 1978-1991, 75-100% destr.

Local community - Blinja, 1886-1991, 75-100% destr.

Local community - Glina, 1985-1991, 75-100% destr.

Local community - Gora, 1878-1991, 75-100% destr.

Local community - Grabovac, 1886-1991, 75-100% destr.

Local community - Jabukovac, 1858-1991, 75-100% destr.

Local national com. - Bijelnik, 1946-1947, 75-100% destr.

Local national com. - Brest, 1947-1950, 75-100% destr.

Local national com. - Cesko Selo, 1946-1950, 75-100% destr.

Local national com. - Drencina, 1946-1947, 75-100% destr.

Local national com. - Gornja Bacuga, 1948-1952, 75-100% destr.

Local national com. - Madzari, 1945-1950, 75-100% destr.

Local national com. - Mokrice, 1948-1948, 75-100% destr.

Local national com. - Mostanica, 1946-1949, 75-100% destr.

Local national com. - Nebojan, 1948-1948, 75-100% destr.

Local national com. - Siana, 1948-1948, 75-100% destr.

Local national com. - Strazbenica, 1946-1947, 75-100% destr.

Local national com. - Taboriste, 1948-1950, 75-100% destr.

Local office - Bucica, 0000-1991, 75-100% destr.

Local office - Divusa, 1878-1991, 75-100% destr.

Local office - Dubica, 1858-1991, 75-100% destr.

Local office - Javnica, 1946-1991, 75-100% destr.

Local office - Javoranj, 1946-1991, 75-100% destr.

Local office - Klasnic, 1886-1991, 75-100% destr.

Local office - Maja, 1878-1991, 75-100% destr.

Local office - Majur, 1886-1991, 75-100% destr.

Local office - Mali Gradac, 1886-1991, 75-100% destr.

Local office - Mecencani, 1886-1991, 75-100% destr.

Local office - Oblaj, 1886-1991, 75-100% destr.

Local office - Rujevac, 1946-1991, 75-100% destr.

Local office - Sas, 1946-1991, 1-24% destr.

Local office - Sibine, 1886-1991, 75-100% destr.

Local office - Stankovac, 1858-1991, 75-100% destr.

Local office - Strasnica, 1956-1965, 75-100% destr.

Local office - Vidusevac, 1858-1991, 75-100% destr.

Local office - Vlahovic, 1886-1991, 75-100% destr.

Local office - Zirovac, 1949-1991, 75-100% destr.

Local office - Zrin, 1878-1991, 75-100% destr.

Local office - Blinjski Kut, 1-24% destr.

Local office - Crkveni Bok, 1886-1991, 1-24% destr.

Local office - Hrastovica, 1956-1965, 75-100% destr.

Local office - Jasenovac, 1857-1991, 75-100% destr.

Local schoolboard - Petrinja, 1939-1940, 75-100% destr.

Local office - Rajic, 1858-1991, 75-100% destr.

Meat industry "Gavrilovic" - Petrinja, 1947-1991, 75-100% destr.

Medical centre - Glina, 1940-1991, 75-100% destr.

Medical centre - Petrinja, 1945-1991, 75-100% destr.

Municipal authorities, 1874-1945, 75-100% destr.

National committee - district Petrinja, 1944-1955, 75-100% destr.

National committee county districts:

- Blinje, 1946-1955, 75-100% destr.
- Gora, 1952-1957, 75-100% destr.
- Hrastovica, 1947-1955, 75-100% destr.
- Jabukovac, 1952-1959, 75-100% destr.
- Petrinja, 1944-1955, 75-100% destr.
- Sunja, 1952-1962, 75-100% destr.

Nursery "Ana Vojnovic" - Petrinja, 1960-1991, 75-100% destr.

Nursery "Milos Suzic" - Dvor, 1983-1991, 75-100% destr.

Nursery "R.Milojevic" - Kostajnica, 1977-1991, 75-100% destr.

Old folks' home "S.Dosen" - Petrinja, 1971-1991, 75-100% destr.

Parish police district - Petrinja, 1941-1945, 75-100% destr.

People's Universities:

- "Moda Pijade" - Petrinja, 1956-1991, 75-100% destr.
- Dvor, 1958-1991, 75-100% destr.
- Glina, 1969-1991, 75-100% destr.
- Kostajnica, 1959-1991, 75-100% destr.

Primary schools:

- "A.Turkulin" - Petrinja, 1825-1991, 75-100% destr.
- "I.Rukavina-Sido" - Petrinja, 1960-1991, 75-100% destr.
- "23. Spranj 1941" - Donja Bacuga, 1945-1991, 75-100% destr.
- "7 Banjske Brigade" - Mecencani, 1945-1991, 75-100% destr.
- "Bratstvo-Jedinstvo" - Divusa, 1945-1991, 75-100% destr.
- "Bratstvo-Jedinstvo" - Grabostani, 1945-1991, 75-100% destr.
- "D.Trstenjak" - Kostajnica, 1945-1991, 75-100% destr.
- "Ivan Goran Kavacic" - Gora, 1945-1991, 75-100% destr.
- "Milos Covic" - Gornji Javoranj, 1945-1991, 75-100% destr.
- "Miso Dragisic" - Rujevac, 1945-1991, 75-100% destr.
- "Nikola Demonja" - Glina, 1944-1991, 75-100% destr.
- "Petar Mecava" - Dubica, 1945-1991, 75-100% destr.
- "R.Grmusa-C.Madzarac" - Oblaj, Sibine, 1945-1991, 75-100% destr.
- "S.Dosen i F.Kljaic" - Jabukovac, 1945-1991, 75-100% destr.
- "Vasilj Gacesa" - Maja, Gradac, Klasnic, 1945-1991, 75-100% destr.
- Blinjski Kut - Komarevo, 1-24% destr.
- Donji Zirovac, 1945-1991, 75-100% destr.
- Jasenovac, 1881-1991, 75-100% destr.
- Javnica, 1945-1991, 75-100% destr.
- Rajic, 1945-1991, 75-100% destr.
- Samaricki Brdani, 1945-1991, 75-100% destr.
- Sas, 1945-1991, 75-100% destr.
- "1 Maj" - Dvor, 1946-1991, 75-100% destr.

Public legal officer of self-management - Petrinja, 1975-1990, 75-100% destr.

Red Cross, committee - Glina, 1953-1991, 75-100% destr.

Red Cross, committee - Dvor, 1955-1991, 75-100% destr.

Red Cross, committee - Kostajnica, 1946-1991, 75-100% destr.

Red Cross, committee - Petrinja, 1945-1991, 75-100% destr.

Reference library Archival centre Petrinja, 75-100% destr.

School gen. educ. workers - Petrinja, 1953-1962, 75-100% destr.

Second commercial school - Petrinja, 1945-1963, 75-100% destr.

Second school "N.Marakovic" - Kostajnica, 1959-1991, 75-100% destr.

Self-management interesting union for protection of fire - Petrinja, 1982-1991, 75-100% destr.

Slavijatrans" - Petrinja, 1955-1991, 75-100% destr.

SOB - Sisak, 1957-1991, 75-100% destr.

SOB, branch office - Kostajnica, 1955-1991, 75-100% destr.

State high school - Petrinja, 1860-1947, 75-100% destr.

- Teacher training college - Petrinja, 1961-1991, 75-100% destr.
- Technical school - Petrinja, 1965-1978, 75-100% destr.
- Tile factory - Rujevac, 1978-1991, 75-100% destr.
- Trade school - Petrinja, 1892-1969, 75-100% destr.
- Training college - Petrinja, 1848-1965, 75-100% destr.
- Union of hunting associations - Dvor, 1977-1991, 75-100% destr.
- Union of socialist youth of Croatia, communal conferences:
- Glina, 1971-1991, 75-100% destr.
 - Petrinja, 1974-1991, 75-100% destr.
 - Dvor, 1947-1991, 75-100% destr.
- Veterinary station - Dvor, 1945-1991, 75-100% destr.
- Veterinary station - Glina, 1952-1991, 75-100% destr.
- Veterinary station - Kostajnica, 1947-1991, 75-100% destr.
- Veterinary station - Petrinja, 1952-1991, 75-100% destr.
- Vicary - Mala Solna, 75-100% destr.
- Vicary Blazene Djevice Marije - Gora, 25-74% destr.
- Vicary Presvetog Tojstva - Dubica, 1821-1991, 75-100% destr.
- Vicary Sv. Antun - Bucica, 1794-1991, 75-100% destr.
- Vicary Sv. Antuna - Hrvatski Cuntic, 1846-1991, 75-100% destr.
- Vicary Sv. Bartola - Hrastovica, 25-74% destr.
- Vicary Sv. Duha - Dubica, 1778-1991, 75-100% destr.
- Vicary Sv. Durd - Dvor, 1947-1991, 75-100% destr.
- Vicary Sv. Franje - Vidusevac, 1-24% destr.
- Vicary Sv. Ilije - Maja, 1876-1991, 75-100% destr.
- Vicary Sv. Ilije - Zivaja, 1840-1991, 75-100% destr.
- Vicary Sv. Ivana Nepomuka - Glina, 1753-1991, 75-100% destr.
- Vicary Sv. Katarine - Divusa, 1927-1991, 75-100% destr.
- Vicary Sv. Lovre - Petrinja, 25-74% destr.
- Vicary Sv. Nikola - Kostajnica, 1889-1991, 75-100% destr.
- Vicary Sv. Nikole - Jasenovac, 1911-1991, 75-100% destr.
- Vicary Sv. Petke - Slabinja, 1832-1991, 75-100% destr.
- Vicary Sv. Tome G. Raic, 1728-1991, 75-100% destr.
- Volksschule - Petrinja, 1889-1945, 75-100% destr.
- Voluntary fire brigade - Petrinja, 1880-1959, 75-100% destr.
- Wine-growers horticulture school - Petrinja, 1893-1942, 75-100% destr.
- Women association, 1908-1943, 75-100% destr.
- Wood industry "Majur" - Kostajnica, 1955-1991, 75-100% destr.
- Working union of professional services of self-management interested unions - Petrinja, 1975-1991, 75-100% destr.
- Archives historiques de Slavonki Brod, Pozega* Registry office births, marriages and deaths - Bucje, 1902-1963, 75-100% destr.
- Registry office births, marriages and deaths - Kukuljevac, 1949-1963, 75-100% destr.
- Registry office births, marriages and deaths - Lipik, 1946-1963, 75-100% destr.
- SPC Diocese Pakrac, 1700-1900, 75-100% destr.
- SPC Parish registres births, marriages and deaths - Pakrac, 1764-1966, 75-100% destr.
- League of associations of people's liberation war fighters - district of Pakrac and Lipik, 25-74% dam.
- League of Croatian communists, communal committees - district of Pakrac and Lipik, 25-74% dam.
- League of socialist working people of Croatia - district of Pakrac and Lipik, 25-74% dam.
- Record offices of legal, educational and business organizations - district of Pakrac and Lipik, dam.
- Pozega SPC Diocese Pakrac, 1900-1991, 25-74% dam.
- Archives historiques de Slavonki Brod, Slavonki Brod* General farm cooperative - Okucani, 75-100% destr.
- Primary school "Nada Dragosavljevic" - Okucani, 75-100% destr.
- Vicaries of - Okucani - Gredani - Vrbovljani - Rogolji - Bodegraj - Ratkovac - Stara Gradiska (2x), 75-100% destr.
- Archives historiques de Split, Split* "Elektrodalmacija" distribution d'energie electrique - Split, 1928-1956, 75-100% destr.
- "Gradnja" s.g. de construction - Split, 1947-1950, 25-74% destr.
- "Jadran" hotel - Tucepi, 1950-1953, 75-100% destr.
- "Jadranska Slobidna Plovodba" societe maritime - Split, 1947-1954, 75-100% destr.
- "Jugoplastika" industries chim. - Split, 1950-1958, 75-100% destr.
- "Keminis" association d'affaires - Split, 1950-1964, 25-74% destr.
- "Otrpamac" entreprise generale - Split, 1945-1953, 75-100% destr.
- "Parizan" entrepose hoteliere - Split, 1945-1949, 25-74% destr.
- "Ploce" societe de construction - Ploce, 1953-1966, 75-100% destr.
- "Polet" societe commerciale - Split, 1949-1955, 25-74% destr.
- "Poljoprivozvod" entreprise generale agricole - Split, 1950-1952, 25-74% destr.
- "Presnos" SA - Split, 1946-1953, 75-100% destr.
- "Putnik" agence de voyage - Split, 1945-1947, 25-74% destr.
- "Solin" entreprise hoteliere, 1960-1962, 75-100% destr.
- "Technicar" entreprise de metier - Split, 1954-1965, 25-74% destr.
- "Transjug" expedition int. - Split, 1952-1954, 75-100% destr.
- Banca d'Italia - Split, 1944-1944, 25-74% destr.
- Banque national du travail - Split, 1943-1944, 75-100% destr.
- Banque populaire commerciale - Split, 1922-1946, 25-74% destr.
- Banque populaire de commerce - Split, 1924-1948, 25-74% destr.
- Banque Serbe - Split, 1919-1944, 25-74% destr.
- Bureau de douane - Split, 1945-1954, 75-100% destr.
- Bureau pour la liquidation des banques italiennes - Split, 1939-1944, 75-100% destr.
- Bureau regional des assurances medico-sociales - Split, 1922-1945, 75-100% destr.
- Caisse d'epargne d'affaires, 1928-1948, 25-74% destr.
- Caisse d'epargne et de credit municipal - Split, 1941-1947, 75-100% destr.
- Capitainerie de port - Split, 1838-1947, 25-74% destr.
- Centre medico-social "Dr. Ljubo Buljevic" - Omis, 1950-1961, 75-100% destr.
- Chambre d'econ. du distr. Split - Split, 1861-1962, 25-74% destr.
- Chambre de commerce et metiers - Split, 1948-1955, 25-74% destr.
- Comite Cesaro-Royal province Dalmate, 1861-1913, 75-100% destr.
- Comite departemental des invalides de guerre - Vis, 1946-1948, 75-100% destr.
- Coop. des pecheurs - Vis, 1945-1946, 75-100% destr.
- Coop. ouvriere de consommation - Split, 1945-1953, 25-74% destr.
- Cour d'appel - Zadar, 1813-1918, 75-100% destr.
- Cour de justice - Split, 1940-1954, 75-100% destr.
- "Dalmacijaturist" agence de voyage - Split, 1954-1967, 25-74% destr.
- Direction des postes - Split, 1864-1951, 25-74% destr.
- Direction provinciale et departementale des finances - Zadar, 1813-1918, 75-100% destr.
- Ecole elem. "Eduard Seguin" - Split, 1952-1960, 75-100% destr.
- Ex-banque nationale du Royaume de Yougoslavie - Split, 1941-1944, 75-100% destr.
- Gouvernement Cesaro-Royal - Zadar, 1897-1914, 25-74% destr.
- Gouvernement de la Dalmatie - Split, 1909-1916, 75-100% destr.
- Industrie pierre adiat. et marbre - Split, 1947-1953, 25-74% destr.
- Miscellanea: journaux, livres, plans, photographies, cares geographiques - Zadar, 1800-9999, 75-100% destr.
- Notariat public des finances - Zadar, 1813-1918, 75-100% destr.
- Port et depots - Split, 1947-1954, 75-100% destr.
- Prem. banque pop. dalmate - Split, 1906-1948, 25-74% destr.
- Prem. caisse d'epargne croate - Split, 1928-1948, 25-74% destr.
- Prem. caisse d'epargne croate - Split, 1933-1944, 25-74% destr.
- Station agricole - Split, 1954-1962, 75-100% destr.
- Tribunal communal - Trogir, 1789-1929, 25-74% destr.
- Tribunal communal - Vis, 1829-1940, 25-74% destr.
- Tribunal de district - Vrgorac, 1800-20th Cent., destr.
- Union cooperative - Split, 1912-1945, 75-100% destr.
- Union des commercants - Split, 1905-1948, 25-74% destr.
- Union des invalides de guerre - Split, 1947-1950, 75-100% destr.
- occupied territory*
- Assembly of county district Omis, 1963-1990, 1-24% destr.
- Institute for position and rehabilitation of children and youth - Vrljika, 1976-1991, 75-100% destr.
- Local office - Otisic, 1870-1991, 75-100% destr.
- Local office - Vrljika, 1870-1991, 75-100% destr.
- Primary school "Bozo Bilic Marijan", 1944-1991, 75-100% destr.
- Archives historiques de Zadar/occupied territory, Zadar*
- Archives parish Cista Velika, 75-100% destr.
- Church Sv. Jakova - Kninsko Polje, 75-100% destr.
- Churches and/or vicaries Sv. Ante, Sv. Jakov, Sv. Ane u Kosovo, Sv. Marija - Knin, 75-100% destr.
- County district Benkovac: parish archives, 75-100% destr.
- County district Drnis, 1945-1991, 75-100% destr.
- County district Drnis: law courts, 75-100% destr.
- County district Knin: Law court, economic organisations and institutions, 75-100% destr.
- County district Obrovac: parish archives, 75-100% destr.
- District Maslenica: parish and school archives, 75-100% destr.
- District Sibenik: local communities, 75-100% destr.
- Library Church Sv. Ante and Monastery - Knin, 75-100% destr.
- Local office - Oklaj, 75-100% destr.
- Monasteries - Karin, 75-100% destr.
- Primary school - Cista Velika, 75-100% destr.
- Primary school - Oklaj, 75-100% destr.
- records of 7 churches parish Lisane - Ostrovica, 75-100% destr.
- Vicary Sv. Nikole Tavelica - Ostrovica, 75-100% destr.
- Archives historiques de Varazdin, Varazdin*
- Archives familiales Draskovic, 1-24% destr.
- Archives familiales Kukuljevic, 1-24% destr.
- Mairie - Hrascina Trgovisce, 1941-1945, 75-100% destr.
- Mairie - Breznicki Hum, 1941-1945, 75-100% destr.
- Mairie - Durmanec, 1941-1945, 75-100% destr.
- Mairie - Ivanec, 75-100% destr.
- Mairie - Lohor, 1941-1945, 75-100% destr.
- Mairie - Matijanec, 1941-1945, 75-100% destr.
- Mairie - Petrijanec, 1941-1945, ndestr.
- Mairie - Rasinja, 1941-1945, 75-100% destr.
- Mairie - Vinica, 75-100% destr.
- Mairie - Vodovec, 1941-1945, 75-100% destr.
- Monastere d'Ursulines - Varazdin, 1-24% destr.
- Sous-prefecture - Novi Marof, 1941-1945, 75-100% destr.
- Tribunal du district de Vinica, 1920-1945, 25-74% destr.
- Administrations des districts Benkovac, Biograd, Knin, Preko, Sibenik, 1918-1941, 75-100% destr.
- Bureaux des contributions - Kenkovac, Biograd, Drnis, Knin, Sibenik, 1918-1941, 75-100% destr.
- Cadastre des districts Zadar, Drnis, 1878-1918, 25-74% destr.
- Capitaineries - Biograd, Preko, Novigrad, Sali, Silba, 1918-1941, 25-74% destr.
- Communes - Benkovac, Kistanje, Novigrad, Obravac, Ravni kotari, Stanokvci, Biograd, Nin, Zemunik, Drnis, Knin, Promina, Bozava, Preko, Sali, Silba, Skradin, Tisno, Vodice, Zlarin, 1918-1941, 25-74% destr.
- Communes de Zadar, Biograd, Novigrad, Nin, Silba, Sali, Rab, Pag, Knin, Drnis, Promina, Sibenik, Zlarin, Tisno, Skradin, 1878-1918, 75-100% destr.
- Cour d'appel - Zadar, 75-100% destr.
- Gouvernement Cesaro-Royal pour la Dalmatie, Praesidia - Zadar, 1877-1918, 75-100% destr.
- Mag. distr. Benkovac, Knin, Sibenik, 1878-1918, 75-100% destr.
- Prefecture de Zara - Zadar, 1918-1944, 75-100% destr.
- Societes de la culture et de l'enseignement, organisations commerciales, militaires etc., 75-100% destr.
- Tribunal Cesaro-Royal de la province de Zadar, 1895-1918, 75-100% destr.
- Tribunal de district - Zadar, 1918-1944, 75-100% destr.
- Tribunal departemental - Zadar, 1918-1944, 75-100% destr.
- Tribunal du district Biograd, 1900-1949, 75-100% destr.
- Tribunaux distr. Benkovac, Knin, Sibenik, 1918-1941, 25-74% destr.
- Tribunaux des districts Tisno, Kistanje, 75-100% destr.
- Bibliothèque de Dubrovnik, Dubrovnik*
- fichier de recherches, 25-74% destr.
- periodiques, 1989-1991, 25-74% destr.
- reference collection, 75-100% destr.
- Fonds Ancienne Raguse, 1-24% dam.
- Monastere de Dominicains [Dominikanski Samostan], Dubrovnik*
- Manuscrits, incunabula, litt. spirituelle religieuse medievale, dam.
- Monastere de Franciscains Sveti Vlaho, Pridvorje*
- Bibliothèque, 1700-20th Cent., destr.
- Livres de comptes, chroniques, manuscrits [racunske knjige, kronike, rukopisi], 1700-20th Cent., destr.
- Monastere de Franciscains des Petits Freres, Dubrovnik*
- Apothicairene [apoteka], 25-74% dam.
- Archives de musique [glazbeni arhiv], 1500-20th Cent., 25-74% dam.
- Chroniques et autres manuscrits, 25-74% dam.
- Gardiennat, 25-74% dam.
- Monastere Badija, 25-74% dam.
- Provincialat, 25-74% dam.
- Not specified number of regional repositories, Dubrovnik*
- Dubrovnik Records of Franciscan Monastery, 25-74% dam.
- Dubrovnik regional and district authorities, 25-74% dam.
- Parish registers of births, maariages, deaths [1 office], 1600-20th Cent., 25-74% destr.
- Parish registers of births, maariages, deaths [4 offices of priests], 1600-20th Cent., 75-100% destr.
- Cuba**
- Archivo Nacional de Cuba, San Isidro, Habana Vieja*
- Protocolos notariales, 1-24% destr.
- Protocolos notariales, 1-24% dam.
- Cyprus**
- State Archives, Nicosia*
- Birth & Deaths aor DO of Famagusta, 75-100% destr.
- Birth & Deaths aor DO of Nicosia, 75-100% destr.
- Birth & Deaths aor sub-district Morphou, 75-100% destr.
- Court of sub-district of Lefka, 75-100% destr.
- Court of sub-district of Morphou, 75-100% destr.
- Department Lands & Surveys /bFamagusta, 75-100% destr.
- Department Lands & Surveys /bKyrenia, 75-100% destr.
- Department of Lands & Surveys /bNicosia, 75-100% destr.
- District Court of Famagusta, 75-100% destr.
- District Court of Kyrenia, 75-100% destr.
- District Court of Nicosia, 75-100% destr.
- Gov. Department & Corpor. Public Utility, 75-100% destr.
- Kyrenia Folk Art Museum, Dep. of Antiq., 75-100% destr.

Kyrenia Shipwreck Museum, Dep. of Antiq., 75-100% destr.
Larnaca Museum, Dep. of Antiquities, 75-100% destr.
Municipal Archives of Famagusta, 75-100% destr.
Municipal Archives of Kyrenia, 75-100% destr.
Municipal Archives of Morphou, 75-100% destr.
Supreme Constitutional Court, 75-100% destr.

Czech Republic

Czechoslovak and Czech Television Archives, Praha 4
TV-programmes, 1970-1989, 1-24% destr.
Municipal Archives Brno, Brno
Spisovna m. Brna, 1897-1944, 25-74% destr.
Český městský školní výbor, 25-74% destr.
MenV KSC, 1948-1989, 25-74% destr.
MNV Bosonohy, Dvorská, Ivanovice u Brna, Jehnice, Oresin, Ruzovy, Sobesice, Zebetin, 25-74% destr.
Nemecký městský školní výbor, 25-74% destr.
Obec Bosonohy, Dvorská, Chrlice, Ivanovice u Brna, Jehnice, Oresin, Sobesice, Zebetin, 25-74% destr.
Obvodní NV Brno IV., 1956-1989, 1-24% destr.
Osobní spisy ces. a nemecký školní rady, 25-74% destr.
Spisovna m. Brna, 1851-1896, 25-74% destr.
Spisovna ustr. NV m. Brna, 25-74% destr.
Municipal Archives Usti nad Labem, Usti nad Labem
Archiv Mesta Usti N.L., 1-24% destr.
National Sound Archives, Praha 2
Československý rozhlas, 75-100% destr.
Radio News, 75-100% destr.
Rozhlasova skupina Čechy a Morava, 75-100% destr.
Plzenske pivovary (Plzen Breweries), Plzen
Plzen Breweries, 25-74% destr.
Regional State Archives Praha, Praha 2
Domaine Hlavacova Lhota-Trebovle, 75-100% destr.
Domaine Zruc nad Sazavou, 75-100% destr.
Editions de Boheme centrales (Stredoceske nakladalstvi a knihkupectvi), 1-24% destr.
Wallenstein Family Archives, 1-24% destr.
Regional State Archives Praha-East, Nehvizdy Municipality of
Horousany, 75-100% destr.
Judicial records, 1-24% destr.
Municipality of Nedvez, 1-24% destr.
Municipality of Postrizín, 75-100% destr.
Municipality of Sulice, 75-100% destr.
Municipality of Velke Popovice, 1-24% destr.
Ricaný judicial records, 1-24% destr.
Sterboholý, school at, 1-24% destr.
State Archives Beroun, Beroun 2
Archives de la prefecture, 1850-1956, 25-74% destr.
Conseil du District Horovice, 1865-1928, 25-74% destr.
Municipalité de Kraluv Dur, 1995-1945, 1-24% destr.
State Archives Melnik, Melnik
Municipality of Melnik, 25-74% destr.
Prefecture Kralupy n. Vlt., 25-74% destr.
Prefecture Melnik, 1850-1900, 1-24% destr.
State Archives of Jindrichuv Hradec, Jindrichuv Hradec
Šbirka rukopis (Vorlesungen ueber die Land-Baukunst), destr.
State Archives Nymburk, Lysa nad Labem
Municipality of Nymburk, 1-24% destr.
State Archives of Plzen, Plzen
Chamber of Commerce of Plzen, 1-24% destr.
Church records, 1-24% destr.
Church records, 1-24% destr.
State Archives of Plzen, Zlúte
Chamber of Commerce of Cheb, 25-74% destr.
Grundherrschaft Chodova Plana, 25-74% destr.
Karlsbad region, Census., 1921-0000, 75-100% destr.
Lazansky von Bukova Family archives, 75-100% destr.
Mulz von Waldau Family archives, 75-100% destr.
State Archives of Praha-zapad, Praha 2
Tax office, 1-24% destr.
State Archives of Strakonice, Strakonice
Archives of the town of Volyné, 1-24% destr.
State Archives Opava, Opava
Lichtensteinisches Depositum (re Estates of Branna-Kolstein, Krnov, Lanskrout, Opava, Ruda, Sternberk, Karlovec, Moravska Trebova, Usov, Zabreh), 75-100% destr.
Schlesische Landesregierung in Troppau, 1-24% destr.
State Archives Rakovník, Pétrovice
Municipality of Jesenice, 75-100% destr.
State Archives Sokolov, Jindrichovice - zamek
District of Loket, 75-100% destr.
Municipality of Chodov, 25-74% destr.
Municipality of Jindrichovice, 25-74% destr.
Municipality of Krajčova, 75-100% destr.
Municipality of Loket, 1-24% destr.
State Central Archives, Praha 1
Associations of Foreign Commerce
- Centrotex, 75-100% destr.
- Koospol, 75-100% destr.
- Kovo, 75-100% destr.
- Merkuria, 75-100% destr.
- Motokov, 75-100% destr.
- Tuzex, 75-100% destr.
Fed. Min. for Techn. and Investment Development, 1-24% destr.
State Planning Board, 1-24% destr.

Dominica

Archivo General de la Nacion, Santo Domingo
Documentos varios, 1-24% destr.
Listin diario, 1-24% destr.

Estonia

Estonian State Archives, Tallinn
Agricultural Association, 75-100% destr.
Central Union of Estonian Country-Women, 1-24% destr.
Chamber of Handicraft, 75-100% destr.
Chamber of Household, 75-100% destr.
Headquarter of Estonian Scout "Malev", 75-100% destr.
Health Insurances, 1-24% destr.
Industrial Enterprises, 75-100% destr.
Labour Inspectorate, 1-24% destr.
Military Archives, 25-74% destr.
Military Archives, 1-24% destr.
Military Archives, 75-100% destr.
Shipping Agencies, 75-100% destr.
State Central Bureau of Statistics, 1-24% destr.
Tax Department, Viru District, 1-24% destr.
The Fatherland Union, 75-100% destr.
various organizations, 75-100% destr.
Workers' Insurance Union, 25-74% destr.
Estonian State Archives of History, Tartu
Dorpat Kreisgericht, 25-74% destr.
Dorpat Universitaet, 25-74% destr.
Harrisches und Jerwsches Kreisgericht, 1-24% destr.
National Attorney, 75-100% destr.
National Government, 1-24% destr.

Tartu Oeselsche Kreisgericht, 25-74% destr.
Wierlaendischer Kreisgericht, 1-24% destr.

Finland

National Archives, Helsinki
Finnish Passport Office St. Petersburg, 25-74% destr.
Provincial Archives of Haemeenlinna, Haemeenlinna
Census lists of the registrar of Pernaja, 75-100% destr.
Estate of Honkola (Urjala), 75-100% destr.
Forest school of Evo, 1-24% destr.
Gardening school of Lepaa, 1-24% destr.
Parish registers of Kalvola, 1-24% destr.
Police Office of Hanko, 75-100% destr.
Provincial Archives of Joensuu, Joensuu
Bailliff district of Iisalmi, 25-74% destr.
Bailliff district of Kuopio, 1-24% destr.
Bailliff district of Liperi, 1-24% destr.
Bailliff district of Pelisjaervi, 75-100% destr.
Local and district authorities, 1-24% destr.
Provincial Archives of S:t Michel, S:t Michel
Archives of Eastern Finland, 75-100% destr.
Chamber of Commerce of Kymi, 75-100% destr.
Itae-Suomen viranomais ..., 75-100% destr.
Kymin rekisteritoimiston ..., destr.
Luumaen kunnan eri lautakuntien ..., 75-100% destr.
Municipalities of Iuumaki District, 75-100% destr.
Sheriffs' offices, 75-100% destr.
Provincial Archives of Turku, Turku
Bailliffs, 75-100% destr.
Bailliffs of Tyrvaee, 1-24% destr.
Bailliffs of Halikko, 1-24% destr.
Bailliffs of Loimaa, 1-24% destr.
Bailliffs of Piikkioe, 1-24% destr.
Judicial district of Tyrvaee, 1-24% destr.
Judicial district of Vehmaa, 1-24% destr.
Parish of Eurajoki, 1-24% destr.
Parish of Harjavalta, 1-24% destr.
Parish of Kokemaeki, 1-24% destr.
Parish of Lavia, 1-24% destr.
Parish of Noormarkku, 1-24% destr.
Parish of Viljakkala, 1-24% destr.
Police District of Eura, 1-24% destr.
Police District of Maaria, 1-24% destr.
Police District of Masku, 1-24% destr.
Police District of Merikarvia, 1-24% destr.
Police District of Parainen, 1-24% destr.
Police District of Raisio, 1-24% destr.
Police District of Sauvo, 1-24% destr.
Police District of Tyrvaee, 1-24% destr.
Province of Turku, 1-24% destr.
Province of Turku, 1-24% destr.
Provincial Government, 1-24% destr.
Provincial Archives of Vaasa, Vaasa
Provincial prison of Vaasa, 25-74% destr.
Provincial prison of Vaasa, 1-24% destr.
Workhouse of Ilmajoki, 25-74% destr.

France

Archives départementales des Ardennes, Charleville-Mézières
Bibliothèque d'histoire locale, 25-74% destr.
Documents d'origine privée, 0000-1940, 25-74% destr.
documents ecclésiastiques, 0000-1940, 25-74% destr.
documents familiaux, 0000-1940, 25-74% destr.
documents révolutionnaires, 1789-1800, 25-74% destr.
registres paroissiaux et état civil, 0000-1940, 25-74% destr.
Archives départementales de la Côte-d'Or, Dijon
Clergé régulier, 1-24% destr.
Archives départementales de la Gironde, Bordeaux
Centre Hospitalier Universitaire, Hôpital Pellegrin, 75-100% destr.
Compte de gestion des fiances de l'Etat et du département, 1974-1974, 75-100% destr.
Direction départementale de l'Agriculture, Habitat rurale, 1964-1972, 75-100% destr.
Direction départementale de l'Equipement, 75-100% destr.
Ecole Normale Bourran (Mérignac), 75-100% destr.
INSEE, Avis des décès Dom Tom, 75-100% destr.
INSEE, enquête sur l'emploi 1976; enquête sur les logements 1973, 75-100% destr.
INSEE, Etat Civil des Dom Tom, 75-100% destr.
Minutes pénales des Tribunaux de 1er instance de Bazas, Blaye, Lesparre et Libourne (1935-1938), 1938-1961, 75-100% destr.
Sécurité social, com. de 1er instance, 1977-1978, 75-100% destr.
Société Pépin Gasquet, 25-74% destr.
Tribunal de Grande Instance de Bordeaux: tribunaux de 1er instance supprimes de Bazas, Blaye, Lesparre, 1938-1961, 75-100% destr.
Records of various record groups, 1935-1978, 25-74% destr.
Archives départementales de la Haute-Garonne, Toulouse
Chapitre Saint-Etienne de Toulouse, 1-24% destr.
Domaines - Affaires étrangères ou postérieures à la période révolutionnaire, destr.
Domaines, période révolutionnaire, 25-74% destr.
Education, culture, 25-74% destr.
Plans cadastraux, 1-24% destr.
Sous-préfecture de Muret, 75-100% destr.
Tiercerettes de Toulouse, 1-24% destr.
Travaux publics, transports, 25-74% destr.
Archevêché de Toulouse, 1-24% destr.
Chapitre Saint-Etienne de Toulouse, 25-74% destr.
Fonds Mondon, 25-74% destr.
Officialité de Toulouse, 1-24% destr.
Plans cadastraux, 25-74% destr.
Sainte Catherine de Sienne; Clarisses du Salin; - de Saint-Cyprien; - de Levisnac, 1-24% destr.
Tiercerettes de Toulouse; Chonoisesses de Saint-Sernin; Dames maitaises, 25-74% destr.
Archives départementales d'Indre-et-Loire, Tours
Enregistrement, 1-24% destr.
Archives départementales du Morbihan, Vannes
Total holdings, 75-100% destr.
Archives départementales de la Moselle, Saint-Julien-les-Metz
Dommages de guerre 1914-1918, 1-24% destr.
Hypothèques, 1-24% destr.
Archives départementales de Seine Saint-Denis, Bobigny
"Archives de la Seine St-Denis" (publication), 1-24% destr.
"Archives de la Seine St-Denis" (publication), 1-24% destr.
Archives municipales de Caen, Caen
Administration, 1800-1944, 75-100% destr.
L'état de catholicité et L'état civil, 1568-1800, 75-100% destr.
Archives Communales de Cannes, Cannes
Dossiers d'accidents du travail du personnel, destr.
Dossiers d'accidents du travail du personnel, 75-100% destr.
Archives municipales de Dunkerque, Dunkerque
Amirauté, 1600-1800, 75-100% destr.
Etat civil, 1740-1845, 25-74% destr.
Etat civil, 1740-1845, 1-24% destr.
Tribunal civil, 1791-1861, 75-100% destr.

Tribunal de commerce, 1791-1864, 75-100% destr.
Archives municipales de Falaise, Falaise
 Administration, 1800-1944, 75-100% destr.
 L'état de catholicité et L'état civil, 1565-1944, 75-100% destr.
Archives municipales de Saint-Malo, Saint-Malo
 Archives administratives, 1800-1944, 75-100% destr.
Centre des archives historiques, Tours
 Enregistrement, 1-24% dam.
Centre hospitalier de Carcassonne, Carcassonne
 Administrations médicales et financières, 1800-1990, 25-74% destr.
 Administrations médicales et financières, 1800-1990, 1-24% dam.
Fort St-Quentin [temporaire], [près de Meiz]
 Administration générale, 1800-1870, 25-74% destr.
 Cabinet du Prefet de la Moselle, 1918-1940, 75-100% destr.
 Domaines et enregistrement, 1800-1850, 75-100% destr.
 Fonds de la période révolutionnaire, 1789-1800, 75-100% destr.
 Présidence de Lorraine:
 - Cabinet du Président, 1870-1918, 25-74% destr.
 - Police générale et administrative, 1-24% destr.
Mairie de Chateaurenault, Tours
 Archives courantes, 25-74% destr.
 Archives hospitaliers, 25-74% destr.
 Cassettes informatiques, 25-74% destr.
 Comptabilité de l'hôpital, 25-74% dam.
 Dossiers d'archives économiques, 25-74% destr.
 Listes nominatives de recensements, 25-74% destr.
 Listes nominatives de recensement, 25-74% dam.
 Registres d'arêtes du maire, 25-74% destr.
 Registres d'arêtes du maire, 25-74% dam.
 Série de mercuriales, 25-74% dam.
Palais de justice de Saint-Brieuc, Saint-Brieuc
 Fonds du tribunal de grande instance de Loudéac (archives judiciaires, mariages et décès des communes de l'arrondissement Loudéac), 1830-1958, 75-100% destr.

Germany

Hessisches Hauptstaatsarchiv, Wiesbaden
 Herzogtum Nassau Landesregierung, 1815-1867, 1-24% destr.
 Hessen-Homburg, 1227-1883, 1-24% destr.
 Regierung Wiesbaden, 1803-1816, 1-24% destr.
Kreisarchiv Schwarzwalt-Baar, Villingen
 Bad Dürreim, Stadtarchiv, 1-24% destr.
 Bad Dürreim, Stadt, 1-24% dam.
 Blumberg-Fützen, Gemeindearchiv, 75-100% destr.
 Bräunlingen, Stadtarchiv, 1-24% destr.
 Bräunlingen, Stadt, Amtsbuecher, 1600-1970, 1-24% dam.
 Dauchingen, Gemeindearchiv, 1-24% destr.
 Donaüschingen, Landratsamt, 75-100% destr.
 Donaüschingen, Stadtarchiv, 75-100% destr.
 Hüfingen, Stadt, 1-24% dam.
 Schoenwald, Gemeindearchiv, 75-100% destr.
 Villingen, Kreiskasse Landratsamt, 1-24% destr.
Landesarchiv Berlin, Berlin
 Amtsbücher, 1750-1800, destr.
 Urkunden, destr.
 Various records from various record groups, destr.
Landeshauptarchiv Koblenz, Koblenz
 various records from 243 record groups, destr.
Niedersaechsisches Hauptstaatsarchiv, Hannover
 Amt Bockenem, 25-74% destr.
 Amtsgerichte, 75-100% destr.
 Deposita (42 Bestaende), 75-100% destr.
 Finanzministerium, 75-100% destr.
 Findmittel, destr.
 Geheime Raete, 75-100% destr.
 Geld-, kommerz-, und Dienstregister, 75-100% destr.
 Gesamtministerium und Preszbüro, 75-100% destr.
 Gesandtschaften und Konsulaten, 75-100% destr.
 Grenz- und Hoheitsregistratur, 75-100% destr.
 Handschriften und Kopiare, 75-100% destr.
 Hausministerium, 75-100% destr.
 Innere Verwaltung, Finanz und Handel, 75-100% destr.
 Justizsachen, 75-100% destr.
 Kabinettsakten, 75-100% destr.
 Kammerakten, 25-74% destr.
 Ministerium der Auswartigen Angelegenheiten, 75-100% destr.
 Ministerium des Innern, 75-100% destr.
 Modifikations- und Lehnakten, 75-100% destr.
 Oberappellationsgericht Celle, 75-100% destr.
 Urkunden, 25-74% destr.
 Akten Cal. Br., dam.
 Akten Hannover, dam.
 Akten Velle Br., dam.
 Urkunden Hild. Or., dam.
 Urkunden, Cal. Or., dam.
 Urkunden, Celle Or., dam.
Nordrhein-Westf. Hauptstaatsarchiv, Duesseldorf
 Various records from various record groups, 1-24% dam.
Staatsarchiv Coburg, Coburg
 Hennenberger Urbaere, 1317-1347, destr.
Staatsarchiv Landshut, Landshut
 Briefprotokolle, 25-74% destr.
 Hochstift Passau, 25-74% destr.
 Hypothekenbücher, 25-74% destr.
 Hypothekenprotokolle, 25-74% destr.
 Records of various record groups 1434-1721, 75-100% destr.
 Briefprotokolle, 25-74% dam.
 Hochstift Passau, 25-74% dam.
 Hypothekenbuecher, 1-24% dam.
 Hypothekenprotokolle, 25-74% dam.
Staatsarchiv München, München
 Bezirksaemter Altoetting - Wasserburg, 0000-1940, 1-24% destr.
 Finanzamt München-Land, 0000-1934, 75-100% destr.
 Isarkasse bzw. Kreiskasse, Staatsfond-, Kreisfond-, Forstfond-, Staatsgüter- verauszerungsrechnungen, Rechnungen der Abloesungskasse, destr.
 Oberlandesgericht München, 0000-1880, 75-100% destr.
 Polizeidirektion München, 0000-1943, 75-100% destr.
 Versorgungsamt München, 0000-1938, 75-100% destr.
 Zentralfinanzamt München, 0000-1929, 75-100% destr.
Staatsarchiv Nürnberg, Nürnberg
 Various records from various record groups, 1-24% destr.
 Various records from various record groups, 75-100% dam.
Staatsarchiv Würzburg, Würzburg
 Adelsarchive, Nachlaesse, 75-100% destr.
 Erzstift Mainz, 0000-1814, 75-100% destr.
 Groszherzogtum Würzburg, 1805-1814, 25-74% destr.
 Hochstift Fulda, Aemter, 0000-1816, 25-74% destr.
 Hochstift Würzburg, 0000-1805, 75-100% destr.
 Koenigreich Bayern, 1814-0000, 75-100% destr.
 Various records, 1-24% destr.
Stadtarchiv Bamberg, Bamberg
 Bibliotheksgut, 1-24% dam.
 Stadtkasse, 1-24% dam.
 Various records from various record groups, 1-24% dam.

Stadtarchiv Dortmund, Dortmund
 Akten, 75-100% destr.
 Bücher, 25-74% destr.
 Handschriften, 75-100% destr.
 Historische Karten, 75-100% destr.
 Urkunden, 75-100% destr.
Stadtarchiv Freiburg im Breisgau, Freiburg im Breisgau
 Various records from various record groups, destr.
Stadtarchiv Hannover, Hannover
 Bürgervorsteher-Kollegium, 75-100% destr.
 Magistrat, 75-100% destr.
 Registratur des Bauamts, 1800-1900, destr.
Stadtarchiv Lübeck, Lübeck
 Various records from various record groups, 1100-1850, 1-24% destr.
 Various record groups, 1100-1850, 1-24% dam.
Stadtarchiv Mönchengladbach, Mönchengladbach
 All records, 0000-1945, 75-100% destr.
Stadtarchiv Nürnberg, Nürnberg
 Dienstregistratur, Findmittel, Dienstbibliothek, 75-100% destr.
 Indigenatsakten, 75-100% destr.
 Kammerrechnungen, 1800-1900, 75-100% destr.
 Klischeesammlungen, 75-100% destr.
 Kriegsführsorge- und Kriegswirtschaftstellen, 75-100% destr.
 Medaillensammlung, 75-100% destr.
 Niederlassungsakten, 25-74% destr.
 Sammlungen zur Kriegschronik 1939-1944, 75-100% destr.
 Schulregistratur, 75-100% destr.
 Statistische Amt, 75-100% destr.
 Tiefbauamt, 25-74% destr.
 Unterlagen für die Stadtchronik Aug.-Dez. 1944, 75-100% destr.
 Vorortsakten, 75-100% destr.
Stadtarchiv Stuttgart, Stuttgart
 Various records from various record groups, 25-74% destr.
Stadtarchiv Würzburg, Würzburg
 Some current records Rathaus, 0000-1945, 1-24% destr.

Greece

Archives of Dodekanisa
 Hospital of Rhodes, 75-100% destr.
 Judicial records, 75-100% destr.
 Municipal records, 75-100% destr.
 Municipal records of Kos, 75-100% destr.
General State Archives of Leros
 Total holdings, 1912-1943, 75-100% destr.
General State Archives of Messina
 Municipal records of Meligalas, 75-100% destr.
 Records of prefecture of city of Kalamata, 75-100% destr.
Local archives, Kavala region
 Almost all records of local and state level and religious organizations, 0000-1944, 75-100% destr.
Local archives, Nauplie region
 Almost all records prior to 1945/ 1950, 0000-1950, 75-100% destr.
State Archive of Hora
 General records, 1-24% destr.
 General records, 1-24% dam.
 Notary archives, 1-24% destr.
 Notary archives, 1-24% dam.
State Archives of Chios
 Court of first instance, 75-100% destr.
 Department of internal affairs, 75-100% destr.
State archives of Corfou
 Actes civils, destr.
 Administration municipale, destr.
 Administration Venitienne, destr.
 Archives notariales, destr.
 Documents d'églises, destr.
 Etat Ionien, destr.
 Plimel Anakrissis, destr.
 Tribunal 1er instance, destr.
 Tribunal corregial, destr.
 Actes civils, dam.
 Administration municipale, dam.
 Administration Venitienne, dam.
 Archives de Parga, dam.
 Archives de religion, dam.
 Domination Venitienne, dam.
 Estimations des olives, dam.
 Francais Imperiels, dam.
 Republique Settinsulaire, dam.
 Tribunal 1er Instance, dam.
 Tribunal corregial, dam.
State Archives of Iraclio
 Prefectural archives of Iraclio, destr.

Hungary

Magyar Orszagos Leveltar, Budapest
 "Hegyalya", 75-100% destr.
 Ackerbauministerium, 75-100% destr.
 Amt des Praesidents der Republik, 75-100% destr.
 Amt für Volksfuersorge, 75-100% destr.
 Archivum Rakoczianum, 75-100% destr.
 Ärztlicher Rat für Justizwesen, 75-100% destr.
 Ausländische Akten, 75-100% destr.
 Ausländische Drucken, 75-100% destr.
 Aussenministerium, 75-100% destr.
 Besitzerschaft von Baracska, 75-100% destr.
 Bewegungen der Nationalminderheiten, 75-100% destr.
 Bezirksanwaltschaften für oeffentliche Stiftungen, 75-100% destr.
 Bilder Zeit des Freiheitkampfes 1848-1849, 75-100% destr.
 Budapest Archiv des Dominikaner Ordens, 75-100% destr.
 Budapest Universitaet, 75-100% destr.
 Budetiner Archiv, 75-100% destr.
 Buero für Wiedergutmachung, destr.
 Bueros für Wirtschaft, 75-100% destr.
 Bund der Malteser Ritter in Ungarn, 75-100% destr.
 Croatische Akten, 75-100% destr.
 Direktion für oeffentliche Stiftungen, 75-100% destr.
 Familie Batthyany, 1-24% destr.
 Familien und Personen, 75-100% destr.
 Finanzministerium, 75-100% destr.
 Gemeinde Bodrokerestur, 75-100% destr.
 Gemeinde Kisjenoe, 75-100% destr.
 Gemeinde Szekelykeresztur, 75-100% destr.
 Genealogien, 75-100% destr.
 Generaldirektion für Museumswesen, 75-100% destr.
 Generaldirektoriat des Industrieunterrichts, 75-100% destr.
 Generaldirektion des Handelfachunterrichts, 75-100% destr.
 Generalrat für Wirtschaft, 75-100% destr.
 Gerichtsarchiv /bZeitalter Absolutismus, 75-100% destr.
 Gerichtsarchiv aus dem Zeitalter Provisorium, 75-100% destr.
 Gerichtshofs-Firmenverzeichnisse, 75-100% destr.
 Gerichtstafel des Bezirks diesseits der Theiss, 75-100% destr.
 Gerichtstafel von Budapest, 25-74% destr.
 Gesellschaft für Bildende Kuenste, 75-100% destr.
 Gyoeomroeer Archiv der Familie Teleki, 25-74% destr.
 Gyulay Gaal Regiment, 75-100% destr.

Innenministerium, 75-100% destr.
 Institut für Staatswissenschaft, 75-100% destr.
 Istvan Szechenyis Statue, Kommission fuer, 75-100% destr.
 Italienische Legion, 75-100% destr.
 Italienische Urkunden, 75-100% destr.
 Justizministerium, 75-100% destr.
 Kaiser Wilhelm, Telegramme von -, in der Zeit seines Aufenthaltes in Ungarn, 75-100% destr.
 Kassäer Hutmacher-Zunft, 75-100% destr.
 Königliches Gericht in Eperjes, 75-100% destr.
 Königliches Oberst-Disciplinargericht, 25-74% destr.
 Königl. und Landes-Verwaltungs Disziplinargericht, 75-100% destr.
 Komitat Abauj, 75-100% destr.
 Komitat Goemoer, 75-100% destr.
 Komitat Hunyad, 75-100% destr.
 Komitat Maramaros, 75-100% destr.
 Konkursprozesse des Egerer Gerichtshof, 75-100% destr.
 Kontrollkommission der Alliierten in Ungarn, 75-100% destr.
 Kronanwaltschaft, 75-100% destr.
 Landes-Bergmannsversicherungskasse, 75-100% destr.
 Landes-Bodenreformgericht, 75-100% destr.
 Landes-Bodenreformrat, 75-100% destr.
 Landes-Filmamt, 75-100% destr.
 Landes-Sozialversicherungsanstalt, 75-100% destr.
 Landesamt für Rettung Ungarischer doerfllicher Talente, 75-100% destr.
 Landesaussstellung 1885, 75-100% destr.
 Landeskommission für Arbeitslohnbestimmung, 75-100% destr.
 Landeskommission für Leibeserziehung und Sport, 75-100% destr.
 Landesrat für Jugend-Literatur, 75-100% destr.
 Landesrat für Katholische Kongrua, 75-100% destr.
 Landesrat für Stipendien, 75-100% destr.
 Landesrat für Unterrichtswesen, 75-100% destr.
 Landesverband der Volkskollegien, 75-100% destr.
 Landesverband des Kollegiums der Werktaetigen, 75-100% destr.
 Landesverband für "Gruenes Feld", 75-100% destr.
 Landesvorstand des Industrielehrgeange, 75-100% destr.
 Lehrbuchswesen, Kommission fuer, 75-100% destr.
 Lymbus, 75-100% destr.
 Magyarovarer Archiv der Familie Habsburg, 25-74% destr.
 Material- und Preisbehoerde, 75-100% destr.
 Millenniumsausstellung, 75-100% destr.
 Ministerialkommissar für Produktenverkehr, 75-100% destr.
 Ministerium für Aussehandelswesen, 75-100% destr.
 Ministerium für Handels- und Genossenschaftsw., 75-100% destr.
 Ministerium für Industriewesen, 75-100% destr.
 Ministerium für Kultus- und Unterrichtswesen, 75-100% destr.
 Ministerium für Leichtindustrie, 75-100% destr.
 Ministerium für Verkehrswesen, 75-100% destr.
 Ministerium für Versorgungswesen, 75-100% destr.
 Ministerium für Volkswohlfahrt, 75-100% destr.
 Ministerpraesidium, 75-100% destr.
 Ministerratsprotokolle, 1-24% destr.
 Museum des Justizministeriums, 75-100% destr.
 Museum für Kerkerwesen, destr.
 Nagyszombater Liceum, 75-100% destr.
 National Theater, 75-100% destr.
 Nationale Stiftung für oeffentliche Bildung, 75-100% destr.
 Nationales Sportausschuss, 75-100% destr.
 Nationalversammlung, 75-100% destr.
 Natorp-Macher Firma, 75-100% destr.
 Nazarener-Akten, 75-100% destr.
 Oberschule für Bildende Kuenste, 75-100% destr.
 Oberst Gericht Ungarns (Kurie), 75-100% destr.
 Oberstgerichtshof für Finanzangelegenheiten, 75-100% destr.
 Parlementsausfertigungen, Gesetzbuecher, 75-100% destr.
 Patentgericht, 75-100% destr.
 Postgeneraldirektion in Sopron, 75-100% destr.
 Provisorische Nationalversammlung, 75-100% destr.
 Provisorische Regierung, 75-100% destr.
 Raeterepublik, 75-100% destr.
 Rechtsanwalts-Pruefungscommission, 75-100% destr.
 Rechtsverwaltung für Schatzkammer, 75-100% destr.
 Regierungskommissar der Verlassenen Gueter, 75-100% destr.
 Regierungskommissariat für Zurückbeförderung, 75-100% destr.
 Rektoramt der Technischen Universitaet, 75-100% destr.
 Revolutionen 1918-1919, 75-100% destr.
 Richterliche Pruefungscommission, 75-100% destr.
 Siebenbuergische Genealogien, 75-100% destr.
 Siegelsammlung, 25-74% destr.
 Staatspolizeipraesident in der Provinz, 75-100% destr.
 Stadt Olaszliszka, 75-100% destr.
 Stadt Sebenico, 75-100% destr.
 Stadt und Komitat Torda, 75-100% destr.
 Stadt Vac, 75-100% destr.
 Theisstal-Gesellschaft, 75-100% destr.
 Tuerkische Akten, 75-100% destr.
 Tunyoghys Sammlung, 75-100% destr.
 Ungarisch-Englische Gesellschaft, 75-100% destr.
 Ungarisch-Rumaenische Gesellschaft, 75-100% destr.
 Ungarische Handelsgesellschaft, 75-100% destr.
 Ungarische Historische Gesellschaft, 75-100% destr.
 Ungarische Presse-Agentur, 75-100% destr.
 Ungarische Regierungskommission der 1900 Internationalen Ausstellung in Paris, 75-100% destr.
 Ungarisches Exekutivkomitee der 1897 Internationale Ausstellung Brüssel, 75-100% destr.
 Ungarisches Kollegien - Verein, 75-100% destr.
 Ungarisches Opernhaus, 75-100% destr.
 Ungarisches Postgeneraldirektion, 75-100% destr.
 Urkunden der Gaertnerei, 75-100% destr.
 Verordnungen, Anweisungen, 75-100% destr.
 Verwaltung Staatlicher Gueter, 75-100% destr.
 Verwaltungsgericht, destr.
 Volkskollegien aus der Provinz, 75-100% destr.
 Wappenzeichnungen, 75-100% destr.
 Wirtschaftsbüro für Materialsparsamkeit, 75-100% destr.
 Wirtschaftsbüro für Futtersilierung, 75-100% destr.
 Wirtschaftsbüro für Vorratsordnung, 75-100% destr.
 Zentral-Zolldirektoriat, 75-100% destr.
 Zselyer Archiv der Familie Zichy, 1-24% destr.
 Zunftbriefe, 75-100% destr.
 Zunftgericht, 75-100% destr.
 Zwangsweise ausgesiedelte Personen, 75-100% destr.
 Familie Khuen - Hedervary, 1-24% dam.
 Familie Rakoczi - Aspremont, 1-24% dam.
 Familie Tisza, 1-24% dam.
 Gerichtsarchive aus dem Zeitalter des Absolutismus, 1-24% dam.
 Gerichtsarchive aus dem Zeitalter des Provisoriums, 1-24% dam.
 Gerichtstafel von Budapest, 1-24% dam.
 Gerichtstafel von Gebiet diesseits der Theiss, 1-24% dam.
 Magyarovarer Archiv der Familie Habsburg, 25-74% dam.
 Museum des Kerkerwesens, 1-24% dam.
 Oberst Gericht Ungarns (Kurie), 1-24% dam.
 Sarospataker Archiv der Familie Windischgraet, 1-24% dam.
 Siegel, 25-74% dam.

Municipal Archives of Budapest
 Administrative board, 1873-1944, 25-74% destr.
 Administrative records of the archives, 1873-1944, 25-74% destr.
 Engineering dep. of city council, 1874-1911, 25-74% destr.
 Local poll books and papers, 1873-1944, 25-74% destr.
 Military department of city council, 1874-1917, 25-74% destr.

India
Karnataka State Archives, Bangalore
 Records 1800-1950, dam.

Indonesia
Arsip Nasional, Jakarta
 Aceh archives, 1945-1950, 1-24% dam.
 ANTARA, press agency, 1945-1950, 1-24% dam.
 Records, 1945-1950, 1-24% dam.
 Documentaries and feature films, 1-24% dam.
 Dutch East Indies Archives, 1-24% dam.
 South Sulawesi Archives, 1950-1959, 1-24% dam.

Italy
Archivio di Stato di Bologna, Bologna
 Comune; Senato; Corporazioni religiose soppresse; Studio; Napolenico; Tribunale del Torrione, 1-24% destr.
Archivio di Stato di Bologna, Bologna
 Comune; Senato; Corporazioni religiose soppresse; Studio; Napolenico; Tribunale del Torrione, 1-24% dam.
Archivio di Stato di Cagliari, Cagliari
 Genio Civile; Atti notarili - Ufficio Insinuazione CA, 1-24% dam.
 Poste e telegrafi; Monte di pietà; Genio Civile; Atti notarili - Ufficio Insinuazione CA; Reale Udienza; Liste di leva, 1-24% destr.
Archivio di Stato di Firenze, Firenze
 37 record groups, 1938, destr.
 report and book flood 1966, destr.
Archivio di Stato di Foggia, Foggia
 Biblioteca, 1-24% destr.
 Dogana delle Pecore, 1-24% destr.
 Tavoliere di Puglia, 25-74% destr.
 Atti notarili, 1-24% dam.
 Dogana delle Pecore, 1-24% dam.
 Tavoliere di Puglia, 1-24% dam.
Archivio di Stato di Gorizia, Gorizia
 15 record groups, dam.
Archivio di Stato di Messina, Messina
 Comando militare marittimo in Sicilia e a Messina, 1900-1930, 75-100% destr.
 Catasto, 1868-1897, 75-100% destr.
 Commissioni per la vendita e la censuazione dei beni ecclesiastici, 1865-1869, 75-100% destr.
 Consolate del mare, 1500-1800, 75-100% destr.
 Grancorte criminale e speciale, 1818-1820, destr.
 Intendenza Borbonica, 1820-1860, 75-100% destr.
 Notarile, 1400-1840, 75-100% destr.
 Prefettura di Messina, 1865-1896, 75-100% destr.
 Sotto Prefetture di Pattin Castoreale, 1865-1896, 75-100% destr.
 Tribunale eptretura, atti penali, 1819-1896, 75-100% destr.
Archivio di Stato di Milano, Milano
 ca. 180 record groups [report], destr.
Archivio di Stato di Oristano, Oristano
 Fondo Soppressa Pretura di Cuglieri, 1-24% destr.
 Archivio di Stato di Milano, dam.
 Fondo Soppressa Pretura di Cuglieri, 1-24% dam.
Archivio di Stato di Palermo, Palermo
 21 record groups, 1-24% destr.
 9 record groups, 1-24% dam.
Archivio di Stato di Reggio Calabria, Reggio Calabria
 4 record groups, 1-24% dam.
Archivio di Stato di Siena, Siena
 9 record groups, destr.
Archivio di Stato di Siracusa, Siracusa
 5 record groups, dam.
Archivio di Stato di Trieste, Trieste
 Capitanato distrettuale di Capodistria, 1-24% destr.
Archivio di Stato di Vicenza, Vicenza
 7 record groups, destr.
Archivio di Stato di Viterbo, Viterbo
 Sous-prefecture, destr.
Archivio Vescovile di Grosseto, Grosseto
 report, various record groups destr.
Eglise paroissiale San Pietro, Assemini
 6 record groups, dam.

Jamaica
Jamaica Archives, Spanish Town PO, St. Catherine
 High Court of Vice Admiralty, Jamaica, 1-24% dam.

Japan
Gumma Prefectural Archives, Maebashi City
 Katsuyama Family Papers, 1-24% destr.
 Otani Family Papers, 0000-1989, 75-100% destr.
 Otani Family Papers, 0000-1990, 25-74% dam.
Hiroshima Prefectural Archives, Hiroshima City
 Official records, 0000-1945, 75-100% destr.
Hokkaido Prefectural Archives, Sapporo
 Official records, 0000-1909, 75-100% destr.
Itabashi City History Division, Sakaecho, Itabashi-ku
 Official records, 0000-1945, 75-100% destr.
Kagamigahara City Folk Museum, Kagamigahara City
 Official and private records, 75-100% destr.
Kanagawa Prefectural Archives, Yokohama
 Official records, 0000-1923, 75-100% destr.
 Official records, 1923-1945, 75-100% destr.
Minoo City History Center, Minoo City
 Kayano Mura Yakuba Monjo, 1-24% destr.
 Military records, 0000-1945, 25-74% destr.
 Minoo Mura Yakuba Monjo, 1-24% destr.
 Official records, 0000-1964, 25-74% destr.
 Todoromi Mura Yakuba Monjo, 1-24% destr.
Mitsui Research Institute for Social History, Nakanoku
 Advertizing Boards of Echigoya, 1-24% destr.
 Bank Old Records, 1-24% destr.
 Family Archives, destr.
 Trading Co. Old Records, ydestr.
 Reference books, destr.
 Mitsui Research Institute for Social History, Nakanoku Shoujo Daikouji Gyojo, destr.
 Official and private records, 0000-1945, 75-100% destr.
Okinawa Prefectural Library, Naha
 Official and private records, 0000-1945, 75-100% destr.
Osaka Sayama Kyodo Shiryokan, Osaka Sayamashami
 Official records, destr.
 Various collections, destr.
Saitama Prefectural Archives, Urawa City
 Official records, 1926-1945, destr.
 Official records, 1945-1948, destr.
 Official records of counties, 0000-1926, 75-100% destr.

Tokyo Metropolitan Archives, Minatoku
Official records, 0000-1943, 25-74% destr.
Toshima City Historical Museum, Toshima City
Official records, 0000-1945, 75-100% destr.
Urawa City Library, Urawa City
Official records, 0000-1976, destr.
Yashio City Museum, Yashio City
Hachijo Utake Rinzouke Monjo Family Papers, 1-24% destr.
Kyu Hachiman Murayakuba Bunsho, 75-100% destr.
Yokohama Archives, Yokohama
Official records, 75-100% destr.

Kenya

Headquarters National Archives, Nairobi
Ministries and Departments, 1-24% destr.
Provincial Offices, 1-24% destr.
Secretariat, 1-24% destr.

Korea

Government Archives and Records Service, Seoul
General papers, 1940-1970, 1-24% destr.
Microfilms, 1-24% destr.
Movie films, 1-24% destr.
Microfilms, 1-24% destr.
Newspapers, 1930-1970, 1-24% destr.

Lithuania

Lithuanian State Archives, Vilnius
Agricultural enterprises at the Marijampole, 1-24% destr.
Archives and library Marijonu Abbey, Marijampole, 75-100% destr.
boards of 163 collective farms, 1-24% destr.
central hospital of Vilkaviskis district, 25-74% destr.
enterprises and other institutions (35), 1-24% destr.
Executive Committees of self governing bodies of 43 areas of various districts, 75-100% destr.
Executive Committees of self governing councils:
- 25 regions, 1-24% destr.
- 57 areas of various districts, 1-24% destr.
Institutions and enterprises of Siauliai region, 25-74% destr.
J.Jablonsky secondary school, 25-74% destr.
KGB archives, destr.
Ministry of Defence, 1-24% destr.
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1-24% destr.
mortgage institutions, 1-24% destr.
music recordings of LBC, 1-24% destr.
notaries and mortgage institutions of Sakia & Vilkaviskis districts, 75-100% destr.
notaries of Alytus & Raseiniai regions, 25-74% destr.
notaries of regions, 1-24% destr.
office of the president of Lithuania, 25-74% destr.
radio equipment factory, 25-74% destr.
state farms of various districts, 25-74% destr.
Trade union of cultural workers, Kelme district, 75-100% destr.
Agricultural board of Pakruojis district, 1-24% destr.
Central Committee Lith. Young Communist League, 1-24% destr.
Chief of Seta area, Kedainiai district, 75-100% destr.
Dzerzinskis collective farm of Butrimonys area, Kedainia district, 75-100% destr.
executive committees and collective farms in Panevezys region, 1-24% destr.
Headquarters and detachments of partizan movement, 1941-1944, 1-24% destr.
institutions and organizations of Kaunas region, 1-24% destr.
institutions of Klaipeda region, 1-24% destr.
institutions of temporarily occupied Vilnius territory, 1-24% destr.
institutions, enterprises, collective farms etc. of Kaunas region, 1-24% destr.
Ministry of Agriculture, 1918-1940, 1-24% destr.
musical recordings of LBC, 1-24% destr.
Party commission of CC Lithuanian Communist Party, 1-24% destr.
state farm of Butrimonys, Salcininkai district, 1-24% destr.

Malawi

National Archives, Zomba
Government Records, 75-100% destr.
Blantyre Mission Council, 1-24% destr.
Microfilms, 1-24% destr.
Shire Highlands Railway, photoalbum, 1-24% destr.

Mauritius

Mauritius Archives, Petite Riviere, Coromandel
audience de police, 1772-1782, 1-24% destr.
cantonnements, 1786-1812, 1-24% destr.
civil status records: P.Louis, Flacq, Pamplémousses, Grand Port, 1739-1820, 1-24% destr.
draft despatches Governor Mauritius to Secretary Of State re Seychelles, 1-24% destr.
family council indexes, 1863-1899, 1-24% destr.
index audiences civiles, 1833-1834, 1-24% destr.
legal enactments, 1722-1780, 1-24% destr.
lestes des procédures criminelles, 1830-1851, 1-24% destr.
letters sent by Observatory; in- & out-letters; outward manifests, 1810-1913, 1-24% destr.
miscellaneous judicial records, 1754-1896, 1-24% destr.
notarial deeds, 1738-1928, 1-24% destr.
plans of P.Louis, 1773-1900, 1-24% destr.
proclamations, 1821-1852, 1-24% destr.
Recensement des habitants des îles Seychelles, 1818-0000, 1-24% destr.
Register of conseil superieur, 1736-1743, 1-24% destr.
Repertoires of notarial deeds, 1830-1950, 1-24% destr.
Rodrigues Ont-Letters, 1890-1891, destr.
Civil status registers, 1905-0000, 1-24% destr.

Myanmar

National Archives, Dagon P.O., Yangon
District archives (38), 75-100% destr.

Namibia

National Archives, Windhoek
Administrator General, 75-100% destr.
SWA Territory force, 75-100% destr.

Netherlands

Municipality Alblasserdam
Alblasserdam Municipal records, 1813-1940, 75-100% destr.
Municipality Arnhem
Record groups of various offices, 1851-1944, 25-74% destr.
Municipality Duivendijke
Municipal records, 1-24% destr.
Municipality Ellemet
Municipal records, 1-24% destr.
Municipality Goirle
Civic registration, 1813-1890, 75-100% destr.
Municipality Heeze
Municipal records, 0000-1943, 1-24% destr.

Municipality Kerkwerpe
Municipal records, 1-24% destr.
Municipality Odoorn
Municipal archives, 1800-1943, 75-100% destr.
Municipal archives, 1800-1943, 1-24% destr.
Municipality Oosterland
Municipal records, 0000-1953, 1-24% destr.
Municipality Schalkwijk
Civic registration, 1900-1926, 75-100% destr.
Municipality Schijndel
Municipal archives, 1312-1931, 75-100% destr.
Municipality Serooskerke
Municipal records, 0000-1953, 1-24% destr.
Municipality Sint Philipsland
Municipal records, 1797-1953, 25-74% destr.
Municipal records, 1813-1953, 25-74% destr.
Municipality Tull en 't Waal
Civic registration, 1900-1936, 75-100% destr.
Municipal Archives Dordrecht
Shipping Company Blusse, 75-100% destr.
Freemasons "La Flamboyante", 0000-1940, 75-100% destr.
Regional Archives Tiel
Tiel Municipal archives, 1813-1944, 1-24% destr.
Tiel Municipal archives, 1245-1813, 1-24% destr.
Regional Archives Zevenbergen
Ecclesiastical archives of Zevenbergen and Dinteloord, -1944, 75-100% destr.
Municipal archives of Huibergen, Steenberg, Wouw, -1944, 1-24% destr.
Municipal archives of Klundert, 0000-1953, 75-100% destr.
State archives Zeeland, Middelburg
Various record groups, 1400-1900, 75-100% destr.
Polder Ruigenhil
Archives du polder, 0000-1953, 75-100% destr.
Polders Schouwen-Duiveland
Adriana Johanna, Dreischor, Schouwen, -1953, 1-24% destr.
Vicaries Schouwen-Duiveland
Reformed churches Oosterland, Nieuwerkerk-Oosterland, Dreischor, Zierikzee, Kerkwerpe, Serooskerke (S), Nieuwerkerk (Duiv), Oosterland, Elkerzee, 0000-1953, 1-24% destr.

Nigeria

National Archives Enugu, Enugu
Chief Secretary Office Enugu, 1-24% destr.

Norway

Riksarkivet, Oslo
German civilian occupying authorities:
Gestapo, 1940-1945, 75-100% destr.
Präsidialbüro, 1940-1945, 75-100% destr.
German records:
re 80.000 Soviet and few thousand Polish and Yugoslav POW, 1944-1945, 75-100% destr.
re German political prisoners / forced labour, 1944-1945, 75-100% destr.
Organisation Todt, 1940-1945, 75-100% destr.

Papua New Guinea

National Archives, Boroko
German New Guinea Records, 0000-1914, 75-100% destr.

Peru

Archivo General de la Nacion, Lima
Cabildos, 1-24% destr.
Campesinado, 1-24% destr.
Compania de Jesus, 1-24% destr.
Guerra, 1-24% destr.
Libro de Cuentas, 1-24% destr.
Mineria, 1-24% destr.
Protocolos Notariales, 1-24% destr.
Real Aduana, 1-24% destr.
Real Audiencia, 1-24% destr.
Real Hacienda, 1-24% destr.
Real Tribunal del Consulado, 1-24% destr.
Reales Cajas, 1-24% destr.
Superior Gobierno, 1-24% destr.
Temporalidades, 1-24% destr.
Tribunal de Santa Inquisition, 1-24% destr.

Poland

Archiwum Akt Nowych, Warszawa
38 record groups, destr.
Central Archives, Warszawa
87 record groups, destr.
Archiwum Koronne Krakowskie (Zbior dokumentow pergaminowych), 1-24% destr.
Ksiegi grodzkie warszawskie, relacje, dam.
State Archives Bydgoszcz, Bydgoszcz
Akten der Stadt Bydgoszcz, 1-24% destr.
Kgl. Preus. Generalkommission für Westpreussen und Posen in Bromberg, 75-100% destr.
State Archives Gdansk, Gdansk
seals of diploms of Pomeranian cities, towns and monast., dam.
230 record groups, library, 1198-1945, 75-100% destr.
Starostwo Powiatowe w Kartuzach, 1945-1950, 1-24% destr.
Starostwo Powiatowe w Wejherowie, 1945-1950, 1-24% destr.
State Archives Katowice, Katowice
23 record groups, 75-100% destr.
36 record groups, 25-74% destr.
5 record groups, 25-74% destr.
5 record groups, 1-24% destr.
State Archives Krakow, Krakow
Acta Castrensia Osvecimensia, 75-100% destr.
Acta Iuris Supremi Magdeburgensis in Arce Cracoviensi, 1392-1793, 1-24% destr.
Acta Terrestria Cracoviensia, 1374-1796, 1-24% destr.
Acta Terrestria Czchoviensia, 1399-1783, 1-24% destr.
Acta Terrestria Zatoriensia, 1440-1778, 25-74% destr.
Akta cechu siodlarzy krakowa, 1531-1884, 1-24% destr.
Akta Miasta Nowego Sacza, 1461-1848, 1-24% destr.
Akta Miasta Olkusza, 1400-1800, 25-74% destr.
Archiwum Miasta Krakowa, 1300-1794, 1-24% destr.
Archiwum Sanguszkow, 1284-1945, 1-24% destr.
Dokumenty Miasta Zatora, 1559-1793, 75-100% destr.
Indices ad Castrensia Osvecimensia, 75-100% destr.
Indices ad Terrestria Zatoriensia, 75-100% destr.
Ksiegi grutowe pow. Oswiecim, 1800-1900, 1-24% destr.
Obchody i uroczystosci krakowskie, 1917-1984, 1-24% destr.
Siegi grutowe pow. Biala, 1800-1900, 1-24% destr.
Urząd Wojewodzki Krakowski, 1921-1939, 1-24% destr.
Zbior dokumentow pergaminowych, 1504-1504, 1-24% destr.
Zbior kartograficzny, 1700-1900, 1-24% destr.
Zbior tlukow peiczetnych, 1300-1900, 1-24% destr.
State Archives Koszalin, Koszalin
Akta miast: Człuchow, Koszalin, Walcz, Zlotow, 25-74% destr.
Akta miasta Czaplinka, 75-100% destr.
Akta notariuszy powiatow: Bobolice, Drwawsko, Walcz, 25-74% destr.

Akta notariuszy powiatu Złotów, 1-24% destr.
 Amtsgerichte: Belgard, Bublitz, Jastrow, Koerlin, 25-74% destr.
 Amtsgerichte: Dramburg, Koerslin, 75-100% destr.
 Domaenenaemter: Schlochau, Deutsch Krone, 25-74% destr.
 Domaenenrentamt Flatow, 75-100% destr.
 Finanzaemter: Flatow, Deutsch Krone, 75-100% destr.
 Fuerstlich Hohenzollernsches Rentamt Koerslin, 75-100% destr.
 Katasteramter: Belgard, Flatow, Neustettin, 25-74% destr.
 Katasteramt Moerslin, 1-24% destr.
 Koszalin kta kosciolow i szpitali w Darlowie, 75-100% dam.
 Kreisbauamt Flatow, 75-100% destr.
 Kreissausschuss Deutsch Krone, 1-24% destr.
 Kresikasse Schlochau, 75-100% destr.
 Kulturamt Koerslin, 75-100% destr.
 Landratsamt Deutsch Krone, 25-74% destr.
 Landratsamt Flatow, 1-24% destr.
 Lantsrataemter: Buetow, Schlochau, 75-100% destr.
 Oberpostdirektion Koerslin, 25-74% destr.
 Oberversicherungsamt Koerslin, 75-100% destr.
 Poniemieckie akta koscielne. Zbiór szezatkow, 75-100% destr.
 Powiatowe Inspektoraty Szkolne, 75-100% destr.
 Regierung Koerslin, 25-74% destr.
 Superintendenturen, 75-100% destr.
 Zbiór poniemieckich akt USC, 1-24% destr.
State Archives Lodz, Lodz
 Akta miasta Łodzi, 1-24% destr.
State Archives Olsztyn, Olsztyn
 43 record groups, 25-74% destr.
 Kuratorium des Universitaets Koenigsberg, 25-74% destr.
 Landtag Herzogtums Preussen und Provinziallandtags Ostpreussens, 25-74% destr.
 Lantratsaemter, 15 record groups, 75-100% destr.
 Lantratsamt Braunsberg, 25-74% destr.
 Latratsamt Loetzen, 1-24% destr.
 Magistrat Stadt Ortelsburg, 25-74% destr.
 Magistrat Stadt Wartenburg, 1-24% destr.
 Magistratsarchive /b36 record groups, 75-100% destr.
 Provinzialkonserwator der Denkmale, Kunst Provinz Ostpreussen, 25-74% destr.
 Standesaemter /b600 record groups, 75-100% destr.
 Universitaet Koenigsberg, 25-74% destr.
State Archives Opole, Opole
 2 record groups, 1-24% destr.
 5 record groups, 25-74% destr.
 66 record groups, 75-100% destr.
State Archives Piotrkow Trybunalskim, Piotrkow Trybunalski
 Fabryka Plugow i Narzedzi Rolniczych "Jozef Sucheni", 75-100% destr.
 Kanceleria Gubernatora Łódzkiej, 1867-1914, 1-24% destr.
 Łódzka Dyrekcja Szkolna, 1815-1916, 1-24% destr.
 Mlyn Nyss i Spolka w Piotrkowie, 1931-1937, 75-100% destr.
 Policmajster miasta Łodzi , 1864-1915, 25-74% destr.
 Sady Pokoju Okregow 1-3, 5-6 Guberni Piotrkowskiej, 1852-1910, 25-74% destr.
 Wiezienie Łódzkie, 1915-1916, 75-100% destr.
 Zarzad Powiatowy Łódzkiej, 1867-1914, 1-24% destr.
 Zbiór planow i map, 1802-1879, 25-74% destr.
State Archives Poznan, Poznan
 Akta miasta Wielichowa, 75-100% destr.
 Amtsgericht, 25-74% destr.
 Arbeiter und Soldatenrat, Poznan, 75-100% destr.
 Bezirksausschuss, Posen, 25-74% destr.
 Duche de Varsovie, 75-100% destr.
 Dyrekcja Robot Publicznych Poznan, 75-100% destr.
 Dyrekcja Skarbu Departamentu Bydgoszcz, 75-100% destr.
 Ewangelicki Komisarz Departamentowy, 75-100% destr.
 Generaldirektorium Berlin, 75-100% destr.
 Generalkommission für die Provinz Westpreussen und Posen, Bromberg, 25-74% destr.
 Generallandschaftdirektion Poznan, 75-100% destr.
 Inspekcje budowlane, 25-74% destr.
 Intendentura Domen i Lasow Panstwowych, 75-100% destr.
 Kgl. Liquidations-Kommission Bromberg, 75-100% destr.
 Kgl. Preussische Finanzdirektion, 75-100% destr.
 Kgl. Regierung in Posen, 25-74% destr.
 Klosterakten, 25-74% destr.
 Komisarz Policji Departamentu Bydgoskiego, 75-100% destr.
 Kriegs und Domainen-Kammer Bromberg, 75-100% destr.
 Kriegs und Domainen-Kammer Posen, 75-100% destr.
 Ksiegi grodzkie i ziemskie, 1-24% destr.
 Ksiegi stanu cywilnego - Ks. Warszawskie, 75-100% destr.
 Kuratorium Okregu Szkolnego Poznan, 75-100% destr.
 Kuratorium Okregu Szkolnego Torun, 75-100% destr.
 Landeshauptmann, Posen, 25-74% destr.
 Loza "Zum Tempel der Eintracht" Poznan, 75-100% destr.
 Ministerstwo b. Dzielnicy Pruskiej, 75-100% destr.
 Oberlandesgericht Posen, 25-74% destr.
 Oberpraesident der Provinz Poznan, 25-74% destr.
 Polizei Praesidium, Posen, 25-74% destr.
 Prefektura Departamentu Poznanskiego, 75-100% destr.
 Prefektura Departamentu Bydgoskiego, 75-100% destr.
 Provinzial Steuerdirektion Poznan, 75-100% destr.
 Rada Departamentu w Bydgoszczy, 75-100% destr.
 Starostwa powiatowe (Landratsamt), 25-74% destr.
 Strz Ludowa w Poznaniu, 75-100% destr.
 V Armeekorps, Poznan, 75-100% destr.
 Westpreussische Landvogtei-Hof Gerichte, 75-100% destr.
 Zachodia Straz Obywatelska, 75-100% destr.
 Zarzad Archiwum Panstwowego, 75-100% destr.
 Zentralgefaengnis zu Wronke, 75-100% destr.
State Archives Przemyśl, Przemyśl
 Akta miasta Przemyśla, 1400-1950, 1-24% destr.
 Akta miasta Radymna, 1918-1939, 75-100% destr.
 Gminy jednostkowe i zbiorowe powiatu:
 - jarosławskiego, 1869-1954, 25-74% destr.
 - lubaczowskiego, 1915-1954, 25-74% destr.
 - przemyskiego, 1929-1954, 25-74% destr.
 Starostwo Powiatowe:
 - Sanok, 1918-1939, 25-74% destr.
 - Jaslo, 1918-1939, 75-100% destr.
 - Debica, 1937-1939, 25-74% destr.
 - Gorlice, 1918-1939, 25-74% destr.
 - Jaroslaw, 1922-1939, 25-74% destr.
 - Przemyśl, 1919-1944, 25-74% destr.
 - Przeworsk, 1938-0000, 25-74% destr.
 - Ropczyce, 1918-1939, 25-74% destr.
 - Sanok, 1931-1944, 25-74% destr.
State Archives Radom, Radom
 Zarzad Rolnictwa i Dobr Panstwowych Guberni Radomskiej, Kieleckiej, Lubelskiej i Siedleckiej, 1-24% destr.
State Archives Siedlce, Siedlce
 Akta miasta Siedlce, destr.
 Akta miasta Sokolow Podlaski, destr.
 Akta stanu cywilnego powiatu Garwolin, destr.
 Akta stanu cywilnego powiatu Sokolow Podlaski, destr.
State Archives Slupsk, Slupsk

District Slupsk, civic administration, 25-74% destr.
 Region Stolp, Starostei, 25-74% destr.
 Stolp, municipal records, 25-74% destr.
State Archives Suwalki, Suwalki
 Akta Naczelnika Wojennego Oddzialu Augustowskiego, 1861-1871, 75-100% destr.
 Akta Oddzialu Dobr Panstwowych, 1867-1869, 75-100% destr.
 Akta osobiste (osobowe urzednikow), 1819-1866, 75-100% destr.
 Akta polskie b. Rządu Gubernialnego w Suwalkach, 1796-1866, 75-100% destr.
 Kancelaria Suwalskiego Gubernatora, 1863-1914, 75-100% destr.
 Komisja o wyborach do Dumy Panstwowej, 1906-1912, 75-100% destr.
 Akta Magistratu m. Augustowa, 1800-1912, 25-74% dam.
 Akta Magistratu m. Suwalk, 1807-1915, 25-74% dam.
 Akta Rządu Gubernialnego, 1862-1914, 75-100% dam.
 Archiwum w Suwalkach, 1921-1927, 25-74% dam.
State Archives Szczecin, Szczecin
 8 record groups, destr.
State Archives Torun, Torun
 Akta miasta Torunia, 1251-1793, 25-74% destr.
State Archives Warszawa, Warszawa
 141 record groups, 75-100% destr.
State Archives Wroclaw, Boguszow-Gorce
 Magistrat der Stadt Nimptsch, 1-24% dam.
State Archives Wroclaw, Jelenia Gora
 Magistrat der Stadt Hirschberg, 1-24% destr.
State Archives Wroclaw, Kalisz
 12 record groups, 1-24% destr.
State Archives Wroclaw, Kamieniec
 14 record groups, 1-24% dam.
 Amtsgericht Glatz, 25-74% dam.
 Amtsgericht Glatz, 75-100% dam.
 Amtsgericht Habelschwerdt, 25-74% dam.
 Amtsgericht Lewin, 25-74% dam.
 Amtsgericht Neurode, 25-74% dam.
 Amtsgericht Reichenau, 25-74% dam.
 Amtsgericht Reinerz, 25-74% dam.
 Magistrat der Stadt Habelschwerdt, 25-74% dam.
 Magistrat der Stadt Mittelwalde, 25-74% dam.
 Superintendentur Nimptsch, 25-74% dam.
 Superintendentur Schweidnitz-Reichenbach, 25-74% dam.
State Archives Wroclaw, Legnica
 6 record groups, 25-74% destr.
 Regierung Liegnitz, 75-100% destr.
 Urkunden der Stadt Lauben, 75-100% destr.
 Amtsgericht Bolkenhain, 25-74% dam.
 Amtsgericht Parchwitz, 25-74% dam.
 Familie Zedlitz in Neukirch, 75-100% dam.
 Landratsamt Goldberg, 1-24% dam.
 Magistrat der Stadt Bolkenhain, 25-74% dam.
 Magistrat der Stadt Liegnitz, 25-74% dam.
 Magistrat der Stadt Raudten, 25-74% dam.
 Magistrat der tStadt Heynau, 1-24% dam.
 Zünfte der Stadt Goldberg, 1-24% dam.
State Archives Wroclaw, Luban
 18 record groups, 75-100% destr.
State Archives Wroclaw, Wroclaw
 30 record groups, 75-100% destr.
 46 record groups, 1-24% destr.
 64 records groups, 25-74% destr.
State Repository Malbork, Malbork
 Amtsgerichte wojew. Elblag, 2 record groups, 25-74% destr.
 Amtsgerichte wojew. Elblag, 3 record groups, 75-100% destr.
 Standesaemter wojew. Elblag, 24 record groups, 25-74% destr.
 Standesaemter wojew. Elblag, 67 record groups, 75-100% destr.
 Gauheil- und Pflegeanstalt Konrodstein, 25-74% destr.
 Kreisausschuss Marienburg Westpreussen, 25-74% destr.
 Landratsamt Marienburg Westpreussen, 1-24% destr.
 Schlossbauverwaltung Marienburg, 1-24% destr.

Russia

State Archives
 official and private records, 1500-1917, 75-100% destr.
 official and private records, 1775-1935, destr.
 official and private records, 1800-1940, destr.
 official records, 1917-1984, destr.
 official records, 1930-1941, destr.
 official records "NKVD", 25-74% destr.
 Saratov official records, 25-74% destr.
 Saratov official records, 1-24% destr.
 Stalingrad official and private records, 1893-1942, destr.

Slovenia

Arhiv Republike Slovenije, Ljubljana
 Association of Cultural Societies, 0000-1941, 75-100% destr.
 Chamber of Doctors, Ljubljana, 1923-1945, 75-100% destr.
 Chamber of Pharmacists, Ljubljana, 1872-1946, 25-74% destr.
 Cooperative Association in Ljubljana, 1899-1941, 25-74% destr.
 Direct. of State Railways, Ljubljana, 1919-1929, 75-100% destr.
 District People's Com. Ljubljana, 1919-1951, 75-100% destr.
 Drava Military Divisional Law-court, 1929-1941, 75-100% destr.
 Educational Association in Ljubljana, 1911-1941, 75-100% destr.
 Government of the People's Republic - Republic controle Commission, 1946-1951, 25-74% destr.
 Republic Ministries - of Education, Science and Culture; of Finance; of Agriculture and forestry; of Industry and Mining; of Commerce and Procurement; of Work; of social Work; of Public Health; of Local Traffic, destr.
 Royal Banoviva Administration of the Drava Banoviva - Department of Social Policy and Public Health, 1929-1941, 75-100% destr.
 Royal Banoviva Adminstration of the Drava Banoviva - General Department; Departments of Agriculture; of Education; of Finances, 1929-1941, 25-74% destr.
 Trbovlje Mining Company, 1873-1941, 25-74% destr.
Historical Archives of Ljubljana, Ljubljana
 Chambers and associations, 1-24% dam.
 District Law Courts, 1-24% dam.
 First State Grammar School, 1-24% dam.
 Fuzine Castle, 1-24% dam.
 Maps and plans, 1-24% dam.
 Mercury Mine, Idrija, 1-24% dam.
 Military Office, 1-24% dam.
 Miscellaneous records, 1-24% dam.
 Municipal government, 1-24% dam.
 Notaries, 1-24% dam.
 Savings bank of rural communities, 1-24% dam.
 Tobacco Factory, 1-24% dam.
Prokrajinski Arhiv Koper, Koper
 Business Records, 25-74% destr.
 Elementary schools, 25-74% destr.
 Judicial records, 1-24% destr.
 Municipality of Koper, 1255-1846, 75-100% destr.
 Municipality of Piran, 1-24% destr.
 Registers with protocols, 25-74% destr.
 Savings and loan bank, 1918-1940, 25-74% destr.
 Slovene Societies, 75-100% destr.

