Notice "The administration of archives"

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Analysis, Treatment, and Techniques: Paper and Archival Materials

Résumé
This book is an offshoot of a course given by the author at the Department of Librarianship, Manchester College of Commerce. The first half deals with the nature and history of archives in England. The second half covers the physical layout of archive repositories, shelves and storage boxes, forms and records, enemies of archival documents, repairs and treatments for documents, and reprography. The last topic is covered in detail -- each reproductive technique is explained, the necessary equipment described, and its merits evaluated. -- AATA

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Abstract

Type de document
The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) is the nation's record keeper. It was created by statute as an independent agency in 1934. On July 1, 1949, the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act transferred the National Archives to the General Services Administration, and its name was changed to National Archives and Records Services. It attained independence again as an agency in October 1984 (effective April 1, 1985) and became known as the National Archives and Records. National archives are the archives of a country. The concept evolved in various nations at the dawn of modernity based on the impact of nationalism upon bureaucratic processes of paperwork retention. From the Middle Ages into the Early Modern period archives generated by royal and clerical institutions retained proofs of political and genealogical claims as a "bastion of authenticity." The emerging Enlightenment concept of studying history as a science rather than as literature was influenced by