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Archives—In Whose
Interest?—

—A Look at Seventeenth-
Century Sweden—

Ideologies and practices of archiving and record keeping in past times are important to consider. In many ways, the archives reflect these ideologies and practices, and they are central as to what historical information we have access to, and also to what kinds of history it is possible to write. In recent years, both historians and professional archivists – some of them influenced by post-modern theories – have shown a growing interest in studying the history of the archives. The importance of studying the emergence of archives as part of the historical, social, and functional context has been underlined.¹ *The archival turn* has turned our attention to the practices shaping the archives and our knowledge of the past.²

In seventeenth century Sweden, central as well as local administration expanded, and the need to save and organize bodies of written documents grew.³ Typically, the researchers of Swedish archival history have been interested in the archives of the central state, especially the institutional National Archives and its predecessors.⁴ Sven Lundkvist has studied the control over state archives, and the relation between central and local administration in the 1620s and 1630s in Sweden. He has concluded that state archives were needed by the growing administration, but also used by the central power for control of the governors and the administration as well as of the subjects.⁵ In this article, the ambition is to broaden the understanding of archival conceptions in the seventeenth century by studying the use of archives in a different kind of organisation, but with a perspective similar to Lundkvists.⁶

The growth of the administration was closely connected to the restoration and founding of universities, as the state needed educated civil servants. The medieval university in Uppsala was revived in the 1590s after a period of decline, and in the following decades

new universities were founded in Dorpat (Tartu), Åbo (Turku) and Lund. The universities were on the administrative level intertwined with the government offices. But they were also corporations with privileges and partial independence. However, the seventeenth century was a period of state formation and the final decades saw an evolvment towards absolutism in Sweden, and the state aspired to increase control over such corporations.⁷ Stately claims of authority over the universities, with their traditional corporation-based liberties, were not isolated to Sweden, but a European theme in the early modern period.⁸ I will discuss the emergence of archival rules and practices at the university against this background.

How were the university archives created and used, who used them, and for what purpose? In this article, I focus on the university in Uppsala. It seems like a good place to start, as the statutes of Åbo, Dorpat, and Lund universities were the same as, or modelled on, those of Uppsala.⁹ The seventeenth-century university archives in Uppsala have previously been mentioned on a few occasions in Claes Annerstedts massive history of the university in Uppsala. Annerstedt was himself a librarian who saved early university records from perishing in the attic of a university building. He was upset about the inferior state of the archives not only in his own times around the year 1900, but especially in the seventeenth century.¹⁰

Rules and practices governing the archives

Uppsala University expanded in the 1620s, and the organization and economy of the university became firmly established in just a few years. A new university building was erected during the decade. The university library was founded in 1620–1621 through a royal regulation, and a large donation of books. The office of university

chancellor was introduced in 1622, and the first chancellor, Johan Skytte, had recently provided funds for the establishment of a professorship for politics and rhetoric.¹¹ The chancellors – who were always powerful noblemen in their own right – had a double and sometimes contradictory task. They should on one hand protect the interests of the university at court. On the other hand, they were the king's men at the university, and they were as such supposed to control that the universities obeyed central decisions.¹² In 1624, the king Gustav II Adolph donated hundreds of freehold farms in Uppland and Västmanland to the university. The profit from these farms covered the university's spendings for more than 200 years.¹³ The university archives in Uppsala were first mentioned in the university statutes of 1626. The statutes were created by university chancellor Johan Skytte and the Lord High Chancellor of Sweden, Axel Oxenstierna, who later succeeded Skytte as university chancellor.¹⁴

The university archives were not an institution, and there would be no university archivists in Uppsala until the late twentieth century. For hundreds of years, secretaries, bursars, and rectors took care of the growing body of university records. According to the statutes of 1626, it was the responsibility of the notary (from 1655 called the secretary) to place judgements and other important records in the archives. This should be overseen by the rector. The statutes also state that the university bursar should leave one copy of the university's yearly accounts in the university archives and direct a second copy to the royal bursary in Stockholm.¹⁵

Normative sources like the university statutes are important, but we also have protocols of the university general assembly from the 1620s and onwards. In the general assembly – in Sweden called the *consistorium* – all the professors *ordinarii* could participate. In the protocols, it is possible to trace the archival practices, and we

can conclude that the statutes were not followed in detail. When Skytte visited the University for the first time in 1627, he had numerous complaints concerning the state of the protocols of the consistorium and threatened to fire the notary. He also ordered the professors to immediately round up the charters of privilege and other documents, new and old, and keep them in a chest in a safe place. The archbishop (who was also the pro-chancellor of the university) suggested the vestry of the cathedral.¹⁶ This is how many early university archives were originally kept,¹⁷ as were church archives and archives of judicial districts.¹⁸ In the following days the professors returned several letters and charters and delivered them to the vestry.¹⁹ Skytte would later return to the issue of the archives.²⁰

In the statutes of 1655 the care of the archives was regulated in more detail.²¹ Charters, privileges and other public documents (“*[p]rivilegia denique et diplomatica publica*”) were to be kept in a safe place, to which the rector, the bursar, and the secretary should have keys.²² Similar decisions had been made in the consistorium in the previous years.²³

When the archives are mentioned in the statutes, it means a certain place where the university keeps its body of documents. In reality, there was rarely just one such body. The most important documents, such as the royal charters, were kept apart from the rest, sometimes in the cathedral, and when the archives are mentioned in the protocols, this body of documents is often alluded to. Other records were kept in the university bursary and with the consistorium. The latter were sometimes called the archives of the consistorium.

According to early inventories, the archives in the cathedral consisted mostly of original royal charters of privilege, statutes, and title deeds. The archives of the consistorium contained mainly

protocols, correspondence, student records of matriculation, maps of the university estate (the farms), and several books with copies of important documents.²⁴ This division is also clear in the handling of the university records. In the summer of 1680, for example, the rector, the secretary, and the bursar moved a charter of privilege, a document confirming an exchange of farms, and a title deed concerning a property in town, to the archives in the cathedral.²⁵ In Copenhagen, there was the same division between the most important documents, such as charters, and other records. The general assembly kept the latter in their meeting room.²⁶ In the case of the University of Cambridge, Heather E. Peek and Catherine P. Hall have pointed out that early statutes and charters determined “the nature of the university and colleges as privileged corporations”.²⁷

It was the rector’s responsibility to place lists of attending students in the archives,²⁸ and to keep the keys to the archives.²⁹ A regular practice in the second half of the century was the airing and drying of archival documents outdoors, often in the presence of the rector and the secretary.³⁰ The secretary was directly responsible for the university records, and he was supposed to place judgements and other important records in the archives. As in the earlier statutes, this should be overseen by the rector.³¹ In time, the practice was established that when a new secretary took office, the former had to present an inventory of the archives to the consistorium.³² The body of documents grew over the years, but there was also a development at the level of detail in these inventories. For example, the inventory of 1660 is just one page, the inventory of 1680 consists of almost nine pages (excluding the lists of clothes and other objects also belonging to the consistorium),³³ and the inventory of 1689 forms the basis for a large book, “the old register”.³⁴

Like the old statutes, the statutes of 1655 stipulated that the

university bursar should leave one copy of the university's yearly accounts in the university archives and direct a second to the royal bursary.³⁵ Finally, according to the statutes, the faculties were also supposed to keep their records and documents in a special place.³⁶

Despite these rules and practices, and despite the repeated demands for the return of lost documents,³⁷ there were obvious problems with the archives. For example, when the new secretary Jacob Arrhenius took office in 1676, he found the neglected archives in a pile on the floor of the chambers of the consistorium.³⁸ At the university, this was a period of conflict in which Arrhenius was deeply involved, and we should probably view his statements in that light. However, Arrhenius' view of the disastrous state of the archives was also confirmed by the protocols.³⁹ Arrhenius described, both in the consistorium and in a short autobiography, how he sorted out the pile of records and created order in the archives. He also had suitable furniture made for the archives, and copies of documents concerning the university deposited in the national archives.⁴⁰

The paragraph demanding the bursar to leave copies of the accounts in the royal bursary and the university archives was more or less ignored during the first half of century. The accounts had to be made in hindsight and was not delivered to the royal bursary until 1671. This was further complicated by the fact that one of the early bursars had diverted money from the university bursary.⁴¹

Over the years, professors and administrators removed documents from the premises,⁴² and it seems that in 1654 no original documents were kept in the archives.⁴³ Time and again it was decided that no one was allowed to bring public documents home, at least not without leaving a written acknowledgement. If anyone needed the information at home or somewhere else, copies should be made.⁴⁴

Despite all problems, archival rules and routines were introduced

at the university in the seventeenth century. During the same period the archives system in Sweden was formalised on more than one level. The year 1618 is sometimes considered a starting point of the Swedish national archives. Both of the university chancellors mentioned above – especially Oxenstierna – were involved in the development of the national archives.⁴⁵ The paragraphs concerning the archives in the university statutes also have similarities with the corresponding paragraphs in the earliest instructions for governors and the county administrative boards (*länsstyrelser*) from 1635 and 1687.⁴⁶ Thus, we should view the ambition to control the record keeping of the university against the background of similar aspirations elsewhere within the state.

Frequently needed records

In the protocols, we occasionally find information about what the archives were needed for, and for what they were used. When it is explicitly spelled out that the consistorium needed specific records from the archives, it is usually in economic matters. In August of 1655, the university used the archives of the consistorium in an attempt to sort out its business with the estate of the late bursar Bo Chruzelius.⁴⁷ Many years later, the secretary looked for evidence in the archives in the same unsolved matter.⁴⁸ In 1694, the consistorium consulted wills in the university archives in the cathedral, in matters concerning scholarships for students.⁴⁹ We can also draw some conclusions on the basis of the *placement* of the documents, on the troubles with *disappearing documents*, and on the need for *copies*.

The fact that charters and title deeds were kept in a safe place in the cathedral underlines their importance. The rector took measures to prepare a fitting room for the archive in the cathedral,⁵⁰ and the

consistorium bought a table and chairs, so it would be possible to sit there and read the documents.⁵¹ However, sometimes it was pointed out that certain documents should be kept in the premises or the archives of the consistorium as they were frequently asked for.

In December 1678 the vice-chancellor told the consistorium that a book of original letters – probably from the chancellor and the King – was to be kept in the meeting room “as it was often needed”.⁵² And a few years later it was decided that original correspondence with King and chancellor should be bound and kept in the consistorium “for the security of the secretary and the consistorium”.⁵³ The binding would prevent people from removing letters from the premises.

The professors frequently complained that letters and judgements ruling in favour of the university were missing.⁵⁴ It was decided that all judgements were to be bound and kept in the archives of the consistorium.⁵⁵ They also needed registers over the judgements as well as over the correspondence and settlements concerning the farms.⁵⁶

Original documents in the archives were also copied in what the professors called copy books and kept on the premises or in the archives of the consistorium.⁵⁷ As early as September 1628 it was decided that incoming letters were to be copied and that the copies should be kept in the consistorium.⁵⁸ Over the years, statutes, privileges, correspondence of importance to the (economic) state of the university, and later the wills, were identified as documents that should be copied and in that way “always be available and the originals better preserved”.⁵⁹ The same argument was later used about documents concerning the farms: Inspections protocols and judgements should be registered, but also copied, “so that the originals could be kept safe”.⁶⁰ In 1656, the rector concluded that paper needed to be bought for use in the archives. Letters from the chancellor, various statutes and other documents needed to be copied.⁶¹

When necessary, the secretary or a bookkeeper from the university bursary would be sent, or send someone, to Stockholm to retrieve copies of the required documents.⁶² The professors also took measures to secure documents from other authorities, or at least copies of documents, concerning the university’s farms.⁶³

The university often needed legal documents and letters from kings and chancellors. There does not seem to have been a great demand for records concerning the students and education, and the university archives were not used for research by historians until the nineteenth century.⁶⁴ However, a vague connection between history and the university archives can perhaps be traced in a suggestion from 1639 by the chancellor that the professor of history would note peculiar events at the university, for keeping in the archives.⁶⁵

Archives and conflicts

In Sweden, as in the rest of Europe, society was structured around a hierarchic system of corporations with certain privileges, such as estates and guilds.⁶⁶ The world of learning was no exception, and the universities even had their own jurisdictions. These privileges had medieval roots, and they would not disappear in Sweden until the mid-nineteenth century. The universities jealously guarded their privileges, not least against competing corporations. Typically, in university towns, there were conflicts between townsmen and university, and archival documents could serve as weapons in these conflicts. According to the Laudian Code of Statutes in Oxford (1637) the “keeper of the archives”, a then newly created function, was expected to deliver the required documents to defend the university privileges. He was salaried from a tax “for the defence of privileges”.⁶⁷ In sixteenth-century Cambridge, the university was

frequently in quarrels with the town. The university consulted their old charters, kept in a vestry, and noted anything concerning the liberties and laws of the university in a book, which could be kept at hand.⁶⁸ At Lund University, the chancellor ordered the professors in 1742 to assemble and register all records that could be used in defence of the university's economic interests.⁶⁹

In Uppsala, when on a rare occasion in 1676 it is mentioned which judgements are needed but missing, the two judgements mentioned are between the university and the town. One of them was a ruling in favour of the university not having to help with a building project in town.⁷⁰ It is likely that similar problems were lurking at other occasions when the professors complained that judgements ruling in favour of the university were missing.⁷¹ In a letter to the governor from 1689, we can see how the records were used in relation to the town. In an attempt to get the governor to take the university's position against the town magistrate concerning some croplands, the consistorium sent him charters of endowments and other records confirming their demands.⁷²

Not only local rival corporations, but also central government could impose a threat. Following a dispute in 1607, when the university's position was still uncertain, the secretary of Charles IX, according to Claes Annerstedt, cleverly tricked the rector to let him borrow the university's charter of privilege, and did not give it back when the professors asked him to. The professors begged both the King and the Lord High Chancellor Axel Oxenstierna, explaining that it was impossible to run the university without the charter. It took five years to find a solution.⁷³ This example shows the importance of the document itself, as a guarantee of the actual privileges. When in 1656 a government office requested that the university sent its charters of endowments to Stockholm, the professors decided that

the secretary should make copies of everything and send those with the originals to the capital.⁷⁴ Then the bursar travelled to Stockholm with the documents, left the copies with the government office and a few months later brought the originals back to Uppsala.⁷⁵ This was during the age of reductions in Sweden. Receivers of donated lands had to deliver their charters of endowments for scrutiny, and it was common to leave copies with the government offices.⁷⁶

There were conflicts within the university as well. From the 1660s through the 1670s and -80s these frequently evolved around the strong man of the university, Olof Rudbeck the elder. He had many enemies among the professors, but his patron was none other than the university chancellor Magnus Gabriel De la Gardie.⁷⁷ University records were important in these conflicts, and Rudbeck had a history of keeping records in his house, against the wishes of the consistorium.⁷⁸

Magnus Gabriel De la Gardie was university chancellor from 1655 until his death 31 years later. He was the most powerful person in the realm, the Lord High Chancellor, a royal favourite, married into the royal family, and leader of the government during the regency of Charles XI's minority. However, he was blamed for the bad finances of the kingdom, lost his position in public life as well as most of his titles and estates. A few years before the death of De la Gardie, the King appointed a commission, appropriately called the inquisition, with the assignment to scrutinize the economy of the university. The targets were De la Gardie and his favourite professor Rudbeck.⁷⁹

The inquisition required the protocols of the consistorium from the 1650s and onwards.⁸⁰ In conflicts protocols were of interest, and in the years leading to the inquisition, professors on several occasions accused their enemies of having made late and inaccurate changes in the protocols.⁸¹ However, some documents had been removed from

the premises. The inquisition and even the king Charles XI complained and demanded that they would be brought back. No one was allowed to keep public documents at home.⁸² In the following meeting Rudbeck was identified as having university records – mainly economic records and judgements – in his house.⁸³ This was not simply obstruction by Rudbeck. He had been commanded to write an account of his actions at the university during the preceding decades, but his opponents prohibited him from borrowing protocols and other records.⁸⁴ The demands of the inquisition made Rudbeck reflect on the nature of public documents (“publique documenter”). Did they really include one’s drafts and registers?⁸⁵

The following university chancellor Bengt Oxenstierna showed interest in the university archives, and required further news concerning an inventory of the archives.⁸⁶ He also demanded to get copies of the protocols each year, and he told the professors to remove traces of certain conflicts from the protocols.⁸⁷ He clearly wanted control of the documents and considering what happened to his predecessor, he was possibly worried that the university records might be used against him.

Conclusions

The statutes of the university outlined roughly how the records and archives of the university should be kept. They were not always followed in detail, and new practices, such as the production of inventories and registers, were introduced as the body of records grew. Legal documents concerning the property and privileges of the university were of special importance and at least in the second half of the century kept in the cathedral. The most often needed records, such as judgements, letters from the king and the chancellor,

and at least copies of royal charters and endowments, were kept on the premises of the consistorium.

Looking at archival practices 400 years ago, they seem strangely familiar at first glance and on a practical level. The university had the same need to find their own information, similar troubles with premises, and finding time to register. However, if we study power relations and ask ourselves why they struggled with the record keeping, the difference is striking. Today, Swedish authorities, including the universities, are bound by law to keep public records available to the citizens. In the seventeenth century the public had no such rights, and in contrast to today, the archives could not be used by the citizens to control the university. As today, the university needed their archives for their own administration, and as today, property and economy were well documented. But while recording and preserving the results of the students’ efforts is one of the most important functions of the university archives today, the students were almost never mentioned in the discussions about the archives 400 years ago. It is significant that when they were, it concerned scholarships. This is also reflected in the content of the university archives from the seventeenth century.

Sven Lundkvist’s study of the control over state archives in the seventeenth century concluded that the central government could use the archives to control regional administration and the subjects. During the same period the state used church records as means for taxation and conscription.⁸⁸ How does this compare with the records and archives of the university corporation?

It was obviously in the interest of the university chancellors, representing the central authorities since 1622, that university records were complete and in order. In the early part of the century, the chancellors seem to have been the driving force in establishing the

rules and practices concerning records and archives at the university. The university was also supposed to send certain records to the chancellor and to the royal bursary. It did not always work, but it is clear that the central powers wanted to control the university records.

However, it worked both ways, and the university archives became a means for the corporation's own needs, in safeguarding its privileges and its property, possibly even against the ambitions of the central state. This corresponds well with the double-sided role of the university chancellors. However, when the professors requested documents from the archives, it is not often clear why they did so. Sometimes it is obvious that they were concerned with the well-being of the corporation, but sometimes they seem to have had personal reasons, if such a distinction is possible, for reading and sometimes not returning, the university records. One must also be careful with concluding that because the professors wanted access to the records, they were also interested in the university archives as such. That was clearly not always the case.

As the archives grew, the order of the records became more crucial, and the inventories and registers became more detailed. In the second half of the seventeenth century, the archives were used in conflict with townsmen, in power struggles within the consistorium, and even to compromise the chancellor De la Gardie himself when he had fallen from grace. The next chancellor showed considerable interest in the university's records and archives, possibly realising the potential and the dangers buried in the archival information.

Endnotes

1 J. B. L. D. Strömberg, "Den nya tidens arkivsystem – arkivutvecklingen under 1500-talet i Sverige", in *Arkiv, samhälle och forskning*, 2005:1,

23–27; Randolph C. Head, "Preface: Historical research on archives and knowledge cultures: an interdisciplinary wave, in *Archival Science* 10:3, 2010, 91–94.

2 Annie Mattsson, "Den undflyende notarien", in *Kulturarösperspektiv: Texter från en seminarieserie om specialsamlingar i Sverige*, ed. Peter Sjökvist (Uppsala: Uppsala Universitetsbibliotek, 2018), 100.

3 Staffan Smedberg, "Sverige" in *Det globala minnet: Nedslag i den internationella arkivhistorien*, ed. Lars Jörwall et. al. (Stockholm: Riksarkivet, 2012), 233. For the Swedish state administration in the seventeenth century, see Sven A. Nilsson, *De stora krigens tid: Om Sverige som militärstat och samhälle* (Uppsala: Uppsala universitet 1990); Björn Asker, *I konungens stad och ställe: Länsstyrelser i arbete 1635–1735* (Uppsala: Stiftelsen för utgivande av arkivvetenskapliga studier, 2004).

4 The 16th and 17th century covered in Sven Lundkvist, "Riksens arkiv och makten: En studie i Riksarkivets utveckling före 1618", in *Arkivvetenskapliga studier* 5, ed. Otto Berg, Josef Edström, Claes Grånström, Birger Lundberg (Uppsala: Landsarkivet Uppsala, 1981), 267–287; Sven Lundkvist, "Vem övervakar arkiven?" and Helmut Backhaus, "Carl Oxenstierna som custos archivi 1626–1629", in *Av kärlek till arkiv: Festskrift till Erik Norberg*, ed. Kerstin Abukhanfusa (Stockholm: Skrifter utgivna av Riksarkivet, 2002), 177–182 and 184–191; Strömberg "Den nya tidens arkivsystem". See also Asker, *I konungens stad*, chapter 4 concerning the regional state archives.

5 Lundkvist, "Riksens arkiv".

6 The importance of the study of power relations in archival history has recently been underlined in Tim Berndtsson, Otto Fischer, Annie Mattsson, and Ann Öhrberg, "Kunskap, makt, materialitet: Svenska arkiv 1727–1811 – en projektpresentation", in *Tidskrift för litteraturvetenskap* 2015:1, 61–74, here: 63.

7 Göran Blomqvist, *Elfenbenstorn eller statskepp: Stat, universitet och akademisk frihet i vardag och vision från Agardh till Schüeck* (Lund: Lund University Press, 1992), 20–23; Anders Florén, "Reformeringen av studentkulturen: Nationer och universitet under stormaktstiden", in *När studenten blev modern – Uppsalas studenter 1600–1850*, ed. Henrik

Ågren (Uppsala: Historiska institutionen, 1999), 9–33, here: 10, 30–31, Lars Geschwind, *Stökiga studenter: Social kontroll och identifikation vid universiteten i Uppsala, Dorpat och Åbo under 1600-talet* (Uppsala: Acta Universitatis Upsaliensis, 2001), 16–17, 25, 29, 39, 42–43.

8 Notker Hammerstein, “Relations with authority”, in *A History of the University in Europe: Volume II. Universities in Early Modern Europe*, ed. Hilde de Ridder-Symoens (Cambridge & New York: Cambridge University Press, 1996), 113–153, here: 118–119, 150–152.

9 Jerker Rosén, *Lunds universitets historia I: 1668–1709* (Lund: Gleerup, 1968), 30; Helmut Piirimäe, “Tartu universitets grundande – en etapp i de svensk-estniska kulturella förbindelserna”, in *Gustav II Adolf och Uppsala universitet*, ed. Sven Lundström (Uppsala: Uppsala universitet, 1982), 127–128; Matti Klinge m.fl., *Helsingfors universitet 1640–1990. Del 1: Kungliga akademien i Åbo 1640–1808* (Helsingfors: Otava, 1988), 79; Björn Magnusson Staaf, “Stormaktstidens universitet”, in *Lunds universitet under 350 år. Historia och historier*, ed. Björn Magnusson Staaf, Fredrik Tersmeden, and Petra Francke (Lund: Lunds universitet, 2017), 22. Concerning archives in the first statutes of Lund University from 1666, see *Lunds universitets arkiv: Förteckning uppgjord af Fredrik Hjelmqvist. Andre bibliotekarie*, 1910 (unpublished), pag. III. I do not mention Greifswald here, as it was already an old university when it fell under the Swedish crown during the Thirty Year’s War.

10 Claes Annerstedt, *Uppsala universitets historia: Första delen, 1477–1654* (Uppsala: Uppsala universitet, 1877), 266, 369–370, *Andra delen, 1655–1718. Första afdelningen* (Uppsala: Uppsala universitet, 1908), 204, *Andra delen, 1655–1718. Senare afdelningen* (Uppsala: Uppsala universitet, 1909), 367–370. Torgny Nevéus, *Claes Annerstedt: Historia om en glömd historiker* (Stockholm: Carlsson, 2014), 86.

11 Sten Lindroth, *Uppsala universitet 1477–1976* (Uppsala: Uppsala universitet, 1976), 41–46. Sven A. Nilsson, “De gustavianska arvegods- sen”, in *Gustav II Adolf och Uppsala universitet*, ed. Sven Lundström, (Uppsala: Uppsala universitet, 1982), 77–80.

12 Torgny Nevéus, *Vägen till UHÅ: Ett nytt ämbetsverks föregångare. UKÄ-rapport 1976:7* (Uppsala: Universitetskanslersämbetet, 1976), 9–12.

13 Thomas Aurelius, “De gustavianska gårdarna: Kring Gustav II Adolfs jorddonation till Uppsala universitet”, in *Uppland 1982* (Uppsala: Upplands fornminnesförenings förlag, 1982), 25–38.

14 The statutes of 1626, published in *Uppsala universitets historia, bihang I. Handlingar 1477–1654*, ed. Claes Annerstedt (Uppsala: Uppsala universitet, 1877), 268.

15 The statutes of 1626, 268. See Hans Sallander, *Akademiska konsistoriets protokoll: III, 1641–1649* (Uppsala: Acta universitatis upsaliensis, 1969), 197 (October 21, 1646) for a similar decision. Sallander published Akademiska konsistoriets protokoll (the protocols of the consistorium) 1624–1699 in Acta universitatis upsaliensis. Skrifter rörande Uppsala universitet. C. Organisation och historia, in twenty-two volumes (Uppsala 1968–1977). Henceforth, AKP I–XXII.

16 AKP I, 27 (May 28, 1627), Annerstedt 1877–1909, I, 232, 266.

17 Reginald Lane Poole, *A lecture on the history of the university archives* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1912), 6–11; Heather E. Peek and Catherine P. Hall, *Archives of the University of Cambridge: An Historical Introduction*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1962), 1–6; Hilde de Ridder-Symoens, “Management and Resources”, in Ridder-Symoens ed., *A History of the University*, 154–209, here: 201.

18 Hasse Petrini, “Landskista och häradskista: Ett bidrag till lokala arkivvårdens historia”, in *Donum Boëthianum: Arkivvetenskapliga bidrag tillägnade Bertil Boëthius*, ed. Olof Jägerskiöld and Åke Kromnow (Stockholm: Norstedt, 1950).

19 AKP I, 26 (May 30, 1627), AKP I, 29 (August 29, 1627). Annerstedt 1877–1909, I, 266.

20 AKP II, 262 (November 10, 1639).

21 The statutes of 1655, translated from Latin by Krister Östlund, in *Promotionsfesten i Uppsala den 27 maj 2005*, ed. Per Ström (Uppsala: Uppsala universitet, 2005), 29–145, here: 43, 51, 55, 71, 75, 77–79, 127.

22 The statutes of 1655, 126–127. Cf. The statutes of 1626, 281.

23 AKP IV, pp. 116–117. (January 12 1653), AKP IV, p. 220 (July 17 1654).

24 Inventories of 1660, 1677, and 1680 attached to the protocol of

15 April 1680. UUA, Kansliarkivet, A I:21 Akademiska konsistoriets protokoll 1679–1680, 367, 353–362, 369–371. The inventory of 1684 also printed in Claes Annerstedt, *Uppsala universitets historia: Bihang II, handlingar 1655–1694* (Uppsala: Uppsala universitet, 1910), 210–214. Inventory of 1684 in AKP XVI, 323–325 (no date). Inventory of 1689 in UUA, Kansliarkivet, D XII:1 “Archivi Academici Registratur eller Hufwudbok” (the old registry).

25 AKP XIV, 108 (July 22, 1680).

26 *Københavnns universitets arkiv 1479–ca. 1910* (Copenhagen: Rig-sarkivet 1978), p. XIV.

27 Peek and Hall, *Archives of the University*, 24–27. Quote from 24.

28 The statutes of 1655, 51. See also the statutes of 1626, 262.

29 The statutes of 165, 43, 55.

30 AKP IV, 292 (July 18, 1655), AKP IV, 296 (August 4, 1655), AKP V, 44 (October 1, 1656), AKP VI, 39 (April 24, 1661), AKP IX, 319 (October 12, 1672), AKP X, 126 (June 21, 1673), AKP XI, 326 (July 15, 1675), AKP XIII, 222 (December 11, 1678), AKP XIV, 73 (May 19, 1680), AKP XIV, 89 (June 17, 1680), AKP XIV, 91 (June 19, 1680).

31 The statutes of 1655, 77–79.

32 AKP IV, 100 (June 23, 1652), AKP XII, 93 (May 10, 1676), AKP XII, 104 (May 31, 1676), AKP XIV, 93 (June 19, 1680), AKP XVI, 314 (June 11, 1684), AKP XVI, 327 (July 3, 1684), AKP XIX, 228–229 (October 9, 1689), AKP XIX, 237 (November 6, 1689), AKP XX, 357 (September 19, 1694). These inventories could, aside from the archives, also include clothes and objects belonging to the secretariat. For example, AKP XVI, 325–326 (1684, no date).

33 UUA, Kansliarkivet, A I:21 Akademiska konsistpriets protokoll 1679–1680, 367, 353–362. The latter is printed in Annerstedt, *Uppsala universitets historia*, 1877, bihang II, 210–214.

34 UUA, Kansliarkivet, D XII:1 “Archivi Academici Registratur eller Hufwudbok” (the old registry).

35 The statutes of 1655, 75.

36 The statutes of 1655, 71.

37 AKP I, 315 (October 12, 1636), AKP II, 8 (January 24, 1637) AKP II,

66 (October, no date, 1637), AKP II, 160 (September 19, 1638), AKP II, 233 (June 19, 1639), AKP II, 262, (November 10, 1639), AKP XII, 104 (May 31, 1676), AKP X, 266 (December 3, 1673), AKP XIV, 100 (July 7, 1680), AKP XIX, 191 (June 19, 1689).

38 Annerstedt, *Uppsala universitets historia*, 1877–1909, II:1, 204.

39 AKP XI, 326 (July 15, 1675).

40 AKP XIX, 66 (June 13, 1688); Jacob Arrhenius, “Professorens i Upsala Jacob Arrhenii egenhändig anteckningar om sitt lefnads-lopp”, in *Anecdoter om namnkunniga och märkvärdiga svenska män*, ed. Samuel Loenbom (Stockholm: printer Carlbohm, 1775), 69–74. A list of 144 copied documents in UUA, Kansliarkivet, A I:21 Akademiska konsistpriets protokoll 1679–1680, 339–351.

41 Annerstedt, *Uppsala universitets historia*, 1877–1909, I, 337–342.

42 AKP II, 160 (September 19, 1638), AKP IX, 263–264 (May 9, 1672), Annerstedt 1877–1909, II:2, 367–370.

43 AKP IV, 206 (April 5, 1654), Annerstedt, *Uppsala universitets historia*, 1877–1909, I, 370.

44 AKP X, 266 (December 3, 1673), AKP XIII, 207 (November 27, 1678), AKP XVI, 338 (August 20, 1684), AKP XIX, 184 (June 15, 1689), AKP XIX, 376 (April 2, 1690), AKP XX, 331 (July 21, 1694), AKP XVI, 338 (August 20, 1684). See also AKP XX, 135 (December 5, 1691) for a similar situation.

45 Severin Bergh, *Svenska Riksarkivet 1618–1837* (Stockholm: Norstedt, 1916), 12–20.

46 The statutes of 1626, the constitutions of 1655, and (for the county administrative boards) Asker, *I konungens stad*, chapter 4.

47 AKP IV, 296 (August 4, 1655).

48 Arrhenius 1775, 71–73.

49 AKP XX, 342 (August 29, 1694).

50 AKP V, 46, (October 9, 1656), AKP V, 63 (December 10, 1656).

51 AKP IX, 264 (May 9, 1672).

52 AKP XIII, 222 (December 11, 1678).

53 AKP XVII, 17 (January 21, 1685).

54 AKP II, 160 (September 19, 1638), AKP XII, 104 (May 31, 1676),

AKP XIII, 206–207 (November 27, 1678). See also AKP XVII, 214–216 (September 2, 1685), AKP XV, 82 (Mars 15, 1682).

55 AKP XIII, 206–207 (November 27, 1678), AKP XIII, 347 (June 17, 1679).

56 AKP IX, 82 (May 10, 1671). See also AKP X, 271 (December 10, 1673), AKP XI, 326 (July 15, 1675).

57 AKP II, 252 (October 23, 1639), AKP III, 129 (February 28, 1644). See also AKP III, 145 (December 4, 1644), AKP IV, 264 (February 21, 1655), AKP IV, 219 (July 17, 1654), AKP V, 52 (October 29, 1656), AKP VII, 365 (November 21, 1666).

58 AKP I, 48 (September 20, 1628).

59 AKP II, 274 (February 5, 1640), AKP II, 283 (Mars 27, 1640), AKP XX, 321 (June 19, 1693, quote), AKP XX, 342 (August 29, 1694).

60 AKP XXI, 173–174 (September 11, 1695).

61 AKP V, 52 (October 29, 1656).

62 AKP IV, 290 (July 4, 1655), AKP XI, 98 (September 9, 1674), AKP XIII, 234 (December 11, 1678), AKP XX, 358 (October 10, 1694). See also AKP XIII, 446 (December 17, 1679), AKP XIV, 93 (June 19, 1680).

63 AKP X, 151 (August 13, 1673), AKP XI, 332 (July 27, 1675).

64 Johan Sjöberg, “Den bortvalda historien: En arkivgallring på 1850-talet”, in *Kulturell reproduktion i skola och nation: En vänbok till Lars Pettersson*, ed. Urban Claesson and Dick Åhman (Hedemora: Gidlund, 2016), 13–23, here: 16.

65 AKP II, 262 (November 10, 1639).

66 Anders Florén, “Västmanlands-Dala nation genom 350 år: 1639–1989”, in *Festskrift till nationens 350-årsjubileum*. Västmanlands-Dala nations skriftserie XV (Uppsala: Västmanlands-Dala nation, 1989), 19–60, here: 19, Dag Lindström, *Skrå, stad och stat: Stockholm, Malmö och Bergen ca 1350–1622* (Uppsala: Uppsala universitet, 1991), 13.

67 Ridder-Symoens, “Management and Resources”, 201–202. Quote, 202.

68 Peek and Hall, *Archives of the University*, 14–15.

69 *Lunds universitets arkiv. Förteckning uppgjord af Fredrik Hjelmqvist. Andre bibliotekarie*, 1910, IV–V.

70 AKP XII, 104 (May 31, 1676).

71 See note 54 above.

72 Letter to the governor, September 21, 1689. UUA, Kansliarkivet, Bib:7 Skrivelser till övriga myndigheter och till enskilda. “Litterae ad varios” 1685–1690, pag. 395–398.

73 Annerstedt 1877–1909, I, 129–130, 138–139, 151.

74 AKP V, 21 (April 29, 1656).

75 AKP V, 22 (May 7, 1656), AKP V, 24 (May 13, 1656), AKP V, 71 (January 14, 1657).

76 Samuel Hedar, *Enskilda arkiv under karolinska enväldet: Studier i svensk arkivhistoria och räfstepolitik* (Stockholm: Norstedt, 1935), 16.

77 Gunnar Eriksson, *Rudbeck 1630–1702: Liv, lärdom, dröm i barockens Sverige* (Stockholm: Atlantis, 2002), chapters 9–10.

78 AKP X, 266 (December 3, 1673), AKP XVI, 353 (September 20, 1684), Eriksson, *Rudbeck*, 142.

79 Eriksson 2002, 149–150, Johan Sjöberg, “Universitetskanslern Magnus Gabriel De la Gardie”, in *Promotionsfesten i Uppsala den 28 januari 2005*, ed. Per Ström (Uppsala: Uppsala universitet, 2005), 8–17, here: 11, 16.

80 AKP XVII, 19 (January 21, 1685).

81 AKP XVI, 109–110, quote 110 (June 13, 1683), AKP XVI, 118 (June 23, 1683), Eriksson 2002, 127, 146.

82 AKP XVII, 36 (February 25, 1685). Letter from the King, August 29, 1685, UUA, Kansliarkivet, E Ia:2 Konungabrev 1668–1696.

83 AKP XVII, 214–216 (September 2, 1685).

84 Eriksson 2002, 150.

85 AKP XVII, 215 (September 2, 1685).

86 Letter from the chancellor, September 29, 1689. UUA, Kansliarkivet, E Ib:3 Kanslersbrev 1686–1698, 135–136. The reaction of the consistorium in AKP XIX, 228–229 (October 9, 1689), AKP XIX, 237 (November 6, 1689). Letter to the chancellor, november 15, 1689,

UUA, Kansliarkivet, B Ia:2 Skrivelser till Kungl. Maj:t och kanslern
1685–1696.

87 AKP XX, 234 (Januari 18, 1693), AKP XXI, 158 (August 14, 1695).

Copies of the protocols 1694–1701 are kept in the Chancellors office
archives (“Kanslersämbetet för Uppsala universitet”) in the Swedish
National Archives.

88 Nilsson, *De stora krigens tid*, 280.