

Positivt intresse för IPH-kongressen

IPH-kongressen

IPH-kongressen samlar aktiva pappershistoriker från ett stort antal länder och erbjuder deltagarna ett fylligt och intressant fackprogram. Intresset för kongressen är preliminärt också positivt. En rapport om kongressen publiceras i NPHT senare i år. Deltagarna kommer även att erbjudas en möjlighet att besöka viktiga svenska institutioner både i Stockholm och omgivningen, se artikel t.h. För att förse deltagarna med förhandsinformation publicerar NPHT på engelska korta presentationer av de institutioner som kongressen ska besöka. Detta nummer, som också kommer att delas ut vid kongressen, ägnas helt åt dessa presentationer. Sid 2-7

Swedish Institutions welcome the participants of the IPH-congress

During the Congress the participants will have an opportunity to visit a number of institutions in Stockholm and its neighbourhood with interesting collections. Many of them represent a long historical continuity. Due to the Swedish presence in Europe during the 17th and 18th centuries, in particular, the collections also comprise a plenty of books and documents of general European interest.

The Congress will visit the the Royal Coin Cabinet (Kungl.

Myntkabinettet), the National Archives (Riksarkivet) and the Museum of Ethnography (Etnografiska museet) in Stockholm. Outside Stockholm the visits will go to the Uppsala University Library (Carolina Rediviva) and the Skokloster Castle with its magnificent historical library.

To provide the participants with some advance information the Nordisk Pappershistorisk Tidskrift has asked the institutions to prepare short self-presentations.

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The Skokloster Castle with its historical library is one of the institutions which will be visited during the IPH-congress.



A part of the library at Skokloster Castle.

Nordiska Pappershistoriker (NPH)

Föreningen Nordiska Pappershistoriker (NPH) är en ideell förening med uppgift

att främja intresset för pappershistoria i Norden. Föreningen uppmuntrar och stimulerar forskning om och dokumentation av lump och dess beredning, tillverkningsprocesser, redskap som valskistor, kypar, formar och guskredskap. Andra intresseområden är historia om bruksmiljöer och människorna vid pappersbruken, papperets användning och distribution. Vattenmärkning och datering med hjälp av pappersegenskaper är liksom papperskonservering och konstnärligt bruk av papper andra exempel på föreningens intresseområden.

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Swedish institutions to Short presentations

Riksarkivet – The National Archives

TEXT Esko Häkli

Riksarkivet, the National Archives of Sweden, was founded in the beginning of the 17th century. Collections of public records existed already in the early Middle Ages but their keeping was not yet organized on a permanent basis. In 1618 Chancellor Axel Oxenstierna created a new organization for the record-keeping and the National Archives came into being. Its field of activities was initially restricted to the Royal Chancellery, but during the 19th century the National Archives gradually became more involved with the formation of archives in other central and local state authorities. It did, however, not become an independent government authority until 1878. Today, the National Archives supervises all public records of the agencies of the central Government as well as the document production of all state agencies. For records generated by regional and local authorities there are seven regional archives, the first of them was founded in 1899 in Vadstena. Since 1995 Krigsarkivet, the Military Archives (establ. 1805), belongs to the organization of the National Archives. The National Archives is one of the oldest public agencies in Sweden. See: <http://www.statensarkiv.se/default.aspx?id=2138>

The National Archives moved in 1968 to its present building in Fyrverkarbacken 13-17 at Marieberg, Stockholm, after having since 1891 been located in its first purpose built building in Riddarholmen in the old centre of Stockholm. There is an additional site at Arninge outside Stockholm. The Military Archives has a building of its own.

The Archival Collections

The collections of the National Archives, including the Military Archives, comprise about 300 kilometres of shelving. The main part of the documents are kept in the main site at Marieberg. In addition to the docu-

ments of the central state administration a great number of private archives have been collected, such as archives of private persons, family estates and private associations. Many of these archives are of irreplaceable historical value.

The National Archives keeps the records of the Swedish Parliament, of the Government and the Ministries, and of the central government authorities and their predecessors. This wealth of accounts, statistics, correspondences, registers of population and taxation, minutes etc. depicts in detail the development of Swedish society through the centuries. The Archives also contains maps, plans and drawings.

The early archival collections suffered from many losses. The Royal Palace in Stockholm, for example, was destroyed by fire in 1697 and two thirds of the archival collections were lost. In spite of the losses the National Archives is today in the possession of the biggest collection of medieval Swedish letters on parchment and paper. The oldest preserved Swedish document written on paper, kept in the Archives, dates from 1345 and is written on paper possibly purchased in Avignon. Today the Archives has in its collections 101 letters from the latter half of the 14th century which are written on paper. The number of paper documents from the period of one hundred years from 1421 to 1520 is about 1430, a rather low figure. It has been suggested that this may not only depend on the losses caused by political conflicts and fire but also on deliberate actions. Before parchment gave way to paper during the first half of the 16th century documents written on paper did not enjoy the same acceptance as those written on parchment. Therefore they might have been weeded out [Lindberg].

Since the end of the 17th century the National Archives represents a unique continuity. Its collections have not

be visited by the IPH Congress:

suffered from wars and other damages have been limited. Therefore the Archives can offer an excellent basis also to the research in paper history. In addition to Swedish paper the Archives also can offer a rich material illustrating the history of paper produced elsewhere in Europe. After the 30 years' war until the beginning of the 18th century Sweden was a North European power playing an important role in the present Germany and the Baltic countries. Its leaders, e.g. chancellor Oxenstierna, had their contact persons also in other countries and therefore their private collections contain letters from outside the Swedish realm. See e.g. <http://www.balticconnections.net/index.cfm?article=National+Archives+of+Sweden> and about the Oxenstierna Project: <http://www.statensarkiv.se/default.aspx?id=10077&refid=4095>

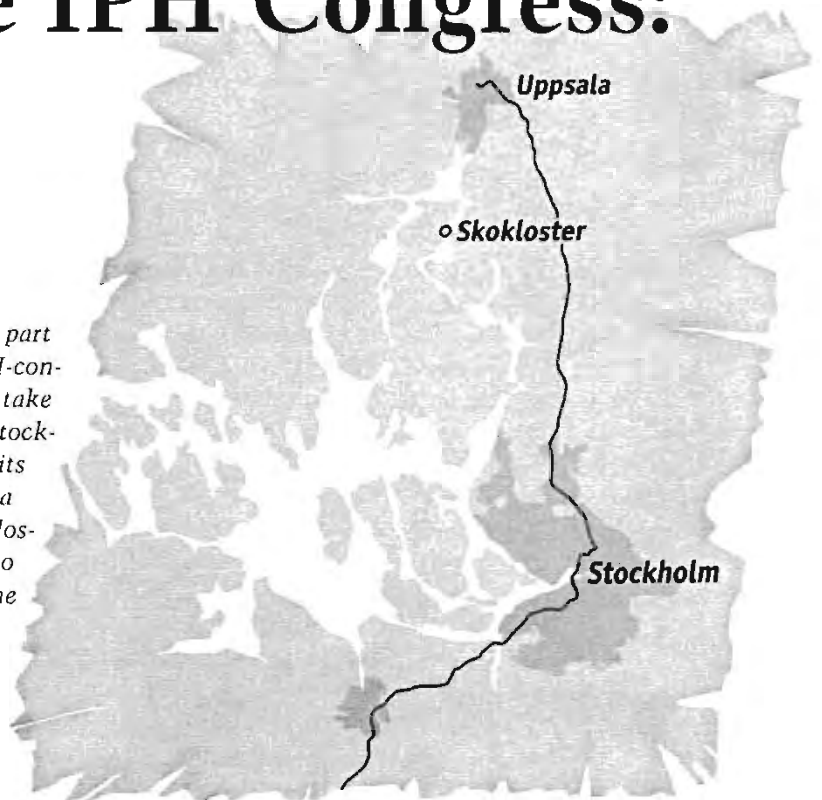
Among its special collections the National Archives also has some collections specifically dedicated to the research in the history of paper. The collections contain original paper specimens from the 16th century to the 19th century, arranged systematically according to watermarks. The material is an important source to the history of paper making in Sweden. The collection was organized by Gösta Liljedahl who has published several studies on the history of watermarks. Information about the collection is available (in Swedish) on the Internet.

Services and Other Activities

The collections of the Archives can be used free of charge in the reading rooms both at Marieberg and Arninge. Well-equipped special libraries are available on both sites. The nowadays popular genealogical research has been concentrated to Arninge. More about the use of the Archives: <http://www.statensarkiv.se/default.aspx?id=9912&refid=4190>.

The National Archives is also offering its services on the Internet. To-

The main part of the IPH-congress will take place in Stockholm. Visits to Uppsala and Skokloster are also parts of the programme.



gether with the regional archives it is digitizing parts of its collections. It is also making an increasing part of its catalogues available online. The National Archival Database (NAD) has to be mentioned in particular. It is a nation-wide comprehensive database and information system available on the Internet. It contains information about records from individuals, estates, organizations, businesses and authorities. The National Archives started creating it in 1990. From the very beginning the strategy was to integrate information on public records and private papers in the same database. See: <http://www.nad.ra.se/>

Preservation of the archival collections plays an important role. In 1891 the Archives received a book bindery of its own and paper conservation started in 1922. Deacidification of paper, using manual means, was started in 1975 and leaf casting in 1983. Today the Preservation department at Arninge is equipped with modern facilities, e.g. with a good laboratory. The Department is responsible both for active conservation and preventive care of the collections.

Supervision of the document production of the state agencies is carried out in form of guidance and regulations concerning the quality of paper. State

regulations have existed in Sweden since 1907 and the National Archives is still the supervising authority. Before the present international standards on archival and permanent paper the specifications of the archival paper had a great impact on the thinking about the quality of paper even though the specifications were statutory provisions only for the state administration. The necessary paper tests were carried out by the SP Technical Research Institute of Sweden (earlier Statens Provningsanstalt) which still maintains a series of paper specimens starting in 1908.

The National Archives also functions as a research institution. In addition to numerous finding aids, registers and indexes it has since 1853 published historical documents as critical source editions. The most important of them is the series *Diplomatarium Suecanum* the publication of which was started in the 1820s and the task was taken over by the National Archives in 1976. It is a critical edition of medieval letters written both on parchment and paper. The series is organized chronologically. The latest volume, vol 11:1, published in 2006 contains letters dating from the year 1376.

The Museum of Ethnography

TEXT Håkan Wahlquist

The Museum of Ethnography in Stockholm dates back to the foundation of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences in 1739, and the collections that institution immediately started to build. Admittedly, these collections were primarily within the fields of natural history and natural sciences, in the records classified as "naturalia", but already from the start there were also acquisitions and donations made consisting of objects not created by nature but fashioned by human hands; in the records classified as "artificialia" or "curiosities". The former kind of collections grew at a great pace, while the latter initially grew much slower. Anyway, a number of 18th century collections of "curiosities" were eventually to belong to the museum; foremost among them ethnographic collections gathered by various pupils of Carl von Linnæus. But the ethnographic holdings started to grow in earnest only during the latter part of the 19th century. They had then since the beginning of the century been separated from the Academy forming a part of the Museum of Natural History.

Towards the end of the 19th century interest in the world out there increased rapidly. There was a growing commercial interest mirrored in exhibitions and Swedish industrial ventures abroad, diplomatic and other relations were established, scientific expeditions were sent out, and missionaries were dispatched to far off places to convert "heathens" to Christianity and make Western culture, education,

medicine, and technology available to the "needy". All these fields of contact resulted in individual objects or collections of all sizes, consciously acquired with scientific purposes in, or obtained by coincidence, to eventually end up with the museum.

When the Museum of Ethnography in 1900 was established in its own right there was a spurt to enlarge and widen the collections, activities which later in the 20th century tapered off. Today the museum houses some 200-250.000 objects, depending on how you count, representing most parts of the world. Primarily, however, they mirror growing Swedish awareness of and contacts with the world outside Europe, and almost invariably there is a Swedish middleman who can tell or indicate the story. Since some years the Museum of Ethnography is a part of the Museums of World Cultures, a government authority.

The paper collections, or rather manuscript collections owned by the museum, are almost all connected to Sven Hedin's various expeditions to Central Asia. Some were acquired by himself, as was the case with the famous Loulan mss. found in 1901, or the infamous Islam Akhun forgeries bought in Khotan in 1896. Others were acquired by some of his fellow scientists during his last expedition, 1927-35. They are in old Uighur, Saka, Xixia, and Tibetan, all written or block printed on old handmade paper.

About the Hedin Collection of early Chinese paper

TEXT Anna-Grethe Rischel

The comparatively small, but scientifically valuable Hedin Collection of Central Asian manuscripts and block prints on paper, brought together between 1893 and 1935, gives evidence of the civilisations living in East Turkestan along the Silk Roads and illustrates at the same time the spread and development of paper making in more than 1500 years. Hedin's reconstruction of the history of the area was based on his geographical and geological evidence; written material was of importance for him to locate, not because of archaeological reasons, but because the information found in documents were true pieces of evidence of the chronology and history of the landscape.

Thanks to Hedin's energetic search for such documentation in Loulan manuscripts were located in a refuse heap in one of the many ruins examined in March 1901. The famous Loulan manuscripts in the Hedin Collection are still in perfect condition today, mounted in acid free passe partouts with false margins of lens tissue and stored in specially designed boxes of Japanese cedar wood. Centuries' protection against light, humidity and handling had preserved these valuable samples of Chinese paper dated to the 3rd century, and analysis of the paper gives evidence of the technology and mixture of fibre materials characteristic for this very early period of paper making.

The difference between Loulan documents and the later Saka manuscripts in paper qualities and fibre material tells us how the paper makers in a few hundred years have adapted their paper to the customers' demands and how their access to local and cheap fibre material has resulted in new and often thinner qualities.

The written texts of the forged Saka documents in the Hedin Collection are imitations of the original characters and signatures, but recent analysis of the paper has revealed that it was locally handmade paper of new origin of pure paper mulberry fibres, produced on a floating mould and not on a dipping mould as the original Saka documents.

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Magnus Bäcklund och den östturkestaniska manuskriptjakten.

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A limited number of manuscripts have been restored some time in the past; the great part of the Hedin Collection are in good condition, kept unmounted in folders of thin acid-free cardboard and stored in closed boxes of acid-free cardboards in store rooms under optimal conditions. The written information of the Central Asian civilisations is well preserved and protected and much more information is to be found in the Hedin Collection.

LITERATURE

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Carolina Rediviva is one of the visits during the congress.

Uppsala University Library

TEXT Lars Munkhammar

Uppsala University Library is a modern university library as well as a Swedish cultural heritage institution. Today it serves 40,000 students and 6,000 faculty members with primary and secondary documentation. Many of the 5,000 annually produced scholarly publications of the **university** are electronically published at the Library. The Library holds over 13,000 electronic journals and 133 kilometres of shelves containing printed materials as well as rich collections of manu-

scripts, maps, prints, drawings, and music – in total more than five million volumes.

In 1841 Uppsala University Library moved into Carolina Rediviva, which is still the main library building. The cultural heritage collections are housed here together with modern collections of the arts and humanities. Within the university library system there are also 14 other sites libraries covering various disciplines: law, medicine, economy, and so on.

Uppsala University Library was founded by King Gustav II Adolf in 1620. It was the first university library in Sweden, and for centuries also the biggest one. The King's first donation to the Library was a book collection from the monastery libraries taken by the Crown during the reformation of the Swedish Church. The Library received funds annually to buy books. During his war expeditions on the continent, especially the Thirty Years War, the King sent war booty in the

The Skokloster Castle and its Library

TEXT Elisabeth Westin Berg and Ann Hallström

form of books and book collections to the Uppsala Library. In the early 18th century Uppsala University Library became a legal deposit library, receiving one copy of each imprint from all Swedish publishers. This has enriched the collections enormously.

An old library with the history and dimensions of Uppsala University Library provides a rich and interesting sample-card in the history of paper. Very often watermark research has been carried out for book-historical reasons (for example early music studies or Polish history of printing).

Unfortunately, paper history studies have also been the necessary instrument in a disheartening connection: to counteract, delay, and reduce the effects of paper deterioration. In the early 1980s the Library engaged a paper conservator to take care of the Düben Collection, a 17th and 18th century collection of music manuscripts, heavily suffering from ink corrosion. In the middle of the 1980s an exhibition about 'brittle paper' was held in Carolina. Later in the 1980s the Library's Conservation Department was very much involved in the Swedish National Paper Conservation Project. Studies on paper deterioration were made by the Uppsala conservators Jonas Palm and Per Cullhed in 1988 and included parts of the collections in Uppsala University Library. The directorate of the national project had its headquarter in Carolina Rediviva in the 1990s, and co-operated regularly with the Conservation Section in Carolina.

The crowning jewel of Uppsala University Library is Codex argenteus, the 'Silver Bible', a Gothic gospel book from the early sixth century. It is on display in the Library's exhibition hall together with other remarkable treasures, for example: Carta marina, Olaus Magnus' famous map of the Nordic countries from 1539; the hand-drawn map of Mexico City made by Alonso de Santa Cruz from the middle of the 16th century; Mozart's own score of a Masonic cantata and drafts of parts of The Magic Flute and La Clemenza di Tito.

The Castle

In 1654 the work of building Skokloster Castle on the shore of Lake Mälaren started.

Builder was Carl Gustaf Wrangel, Fieldmarshal in the Thirty Years War, Governor-General of Pomerania, Count of Salmis in Finland and landowner in the Skokloster peninsula. Wrangel was born in the old Stone House beside the castle. When he died in 1676 his castle was still incomplete. The vast banqueting hall remains unfinished to this day. Wrangel conducted a great deal of business with art dealers in the most important commercial towns in Europe like Amsterdam, Hamburg and Frankfurt. He assembled impressive collections of paintings, applied arts, books and weapons, which are still preserved in the castle. Skokloster conveys an impression of untouched 17th century, even though certain changes have been made particularly during the 19th century.

The Library

The Skokloster Castle Library occupies seven rooms on the top floor of the eastern part of the castle. The painted walls and roofs of the rooms date from the first half of the 19th century, when book cabinets with green grilles were installed. The walls are hung with large-format maps, mainly from the 17th century. Dutch terrestrial and celestial globes in different sizes from the same time stand on floors and tables.

The library contains about 30 000 works printed between 1466 and 1840. The books have belonged to members of the Swedish nobility. The builder of the castle, Carl Gustaf Wrangel, brought his library from Pomerania to Skokloster in 1665 and at the same time a catalogue of his books was produced. After Wrangel's death book collections belonging to members of the Brahe, Bielke and Scheffer families were inherited by later owners of the castle and transferred to Skokloster on the lake Mälaren by boats or by sledges in wintertime. These collections had expanded from generation to generation in different Swedish castles and manors.

Every single library is kept as a separate unit, mainly in the same order as when it was purchased. The majority of the books are from 1550 – 1750. Even in an international perspective these collections have a solid reputation. Members of the nobility were among the very few who could afford to buy many books and create libraries with thousands of books from the European book market. When you examine the shelves of the book cabinets you will find exclusive and rare works alongside of other books with simple bindings and without illustrations. Books from the war-booties of the 17th century are inserted into the collections.

All collections contain books on many subjects and in many languages. The educational ideals of the higher nobility demanded that they should be well versed in many languages and well informed on many subjects, from theology to technology. German and Latin are the main languages represented but there are also several books in French, Italian and Spanish.

The inculabula, atlases in folio, illustrated books on architecture by famous architects like Palladio, Serlio and Vitruvius, magnificent botanical works by Basilius Besler and Olof Rudbeck belong to the highlights of the library of Skokloster castle.

A catalogue of the books is currently being made accessible in the national Libris database. A large collection of manuscripts belonging to the Skokloster library is to be found in the Royal Archives in Stockholm since the end of the 19th century.

Preserving the Collections

Like the main part of the castle the seven library rooms are unheated. The temperature and humidity inside the walls follows the outdoor climate closely, which makes the storing conditions very harsh for the books, wall maps, drawings and globes. During the winter is the air damp and the temperature might fall several degrees below zero. The temperature will rise fast during the spring and have a peak

不知當以何時迎致、功曹袖
 枉念感惟凶區物切之情倍不
 可言自別難故乃當如此言
 增酸感如何卿體中恒自何
 如洛長安數有消息不想惡賊已
 滅盡太平在近也、有來人具示諸
 息、從此一、佳言所具不復多矣

A private letter in Chinese
 written about 250 - 350
 a.D on paper, found by
 Sven Hedin in Lou lan,
 1901.

between 25 and 30 degrees [Celsius] in July. The relative humidity is seldom below 50 % during the warm period.

The climate is monitored with loggers and all data have been stored on computer since eight years. Today we have a very good knowledge about the climate conditions and its impact on the book collection. Since the 1980s several outbreaks of mould growth have been noticed in the book collection. The worst occurred year 2000 after an extremely cold and rainy summer. Since that have more than 10 000 volumes, one half of the collection, been cleaned and the leather covers treated with an inhibitor against mould.

Every book was reported in an excel workbook with a description of materials and condition. The document

contains a valuable survey which makes it possible to plan and calculate further conservation measures. From this point we know that every new trace from mould growth, insects, mechanical or physical damage is a sign on occurring problems. Monitoring, cleaning and good routines will keep the books in acceptable conditions in these rooms because they have been stored under the same climatic circumstances for at least 200 years. In addition to that are the book pages mostly in a stable condition. The durable old rag paper made from linen will last in the humid climate and the printed and coloured pages are seldom exposed to light, contamination and wear.

The condition of the maps hanging on the walls in the library is a total-

ly different problem. They are lined with thin linen cloth and mounted on stretchers in a decorative frame. This kind of mounting in the unstable and raw climate is damaging the paper. Today most of the maps are discoloured to a brown hue, torn and with severe fragment loss. They seem to be in the last stage of decay, partly ruined. But they have been hanging on the walls since so long time that the rooms would seem naked and less authentic without them. They are printed and for this reason not unique, but the interior of the library rooms is unique and must be kept unchanged for further generations.

KALLELSE

till årsmöte med Föreningen Nordiska Pappershistoriker måndagen den 26 maj 2008 kl 19.00
i STFI-Packforsks lokaler, Drottning Kristinas väg 61, Stockholm

FÖREDRAGNINGSLISTA

1. Mötet öppnas
2. Val av mötesordförande och sekreterare
3. Fråga om mötet blivit i behörig ordning utlyst
4. Fastställande av röstlängd
5. Val av två personer att jämte ordföranden justera protokollet
6. Framläggande av styrelsens förvaltningsberättelse samt fastställande av resultat- och balansräkning
7. Föredragning av revisorernas berättelse för 2007
8. Fråga om beviljande av ansvarsfrihet för styrelsens förvaltning
9. Godkännande av budget för 2008
10. Beslut om disposition av resultatet enligt balansräkningen
11. Fastställande av medlemsavgift 2008
12. Beslut om arvode och reseersättning till styrelseledamot
13. Val av föreningens styrelse
 - a) *beslut om antal ledamöter*
 - b) *val av ordförande intill årsmötet 2009*
 - c) *val av halva styrelsen för tiden till årsstämman 2010*
 - d) *val av två suppleanter för ett år. Posterna som kassör och redaktör utses av styrelsen*
14. Val av revisorer
 - a) *beslut om antal revisorer*
 - b) *val av två ordinarie revisorer*
 - c) *val av suppleant*
15. Beslut om valnämnd
 - a) *beslut om antal ledamöter*
 - b) *val av ordförande*
 - c) *val av två ledamöter*
16. Val av ledamöter som företräder NPH i andra organisationer
 - A. Gösta Liljedahls fond
 - a) *val av en ordinarie och en suppleant i fondens styrelse*
 - b) *val av revisorssuppleant*
 - B. Skogsindustriernas industrihistoriska utskott
 - a) *val av NPH:s representant i utskottet*
17. Val av land, plats och tidpunkt för föreningsstämman 2009
18. Tidskriften NPHT under 2008: utgivningsfrekvens och innehåll
19. Programmet för 2008 års IPH-kongress i Stockholm och Uppsala 27 – 30 maj: anslutning, innehåll och finansiering
20. Nytt arkiv för NPH i Skogsindustriernas Industrihistoriska utskotts lokaler
21. Övriga av styrelsen till föreningsstämman hänskjutna frågor

Välkommen till NPH's årsmöte, som i år hålls i direkt anslutning till SPCI's 100-årsjubileum. Det är det första i IPH,s historia som organiseras gemensamt av de nordiska ländernas pappershistoriker. Årsmötet inleder den första internationella kongressen i Norden för pappershistoriker och har som tema "The Birth of an Industry – from Forest to Paper during the 19th Century."

Stockholm den 8 april 2008