

Section 2. Any non-profit public, quasi-public, or private association, incorporated or unincorporated, situated within the county where the historical documents are filed, which maintains a museum, building or facilities used for the exhibit of historical writings, and which shall have adequate facilities for the display and preservation of such documents, may petition the orphans' court *in the case where the document is in the custody of the register of wills or the clerk of the orphans' court, and, in all other cases, the court of common pleas* of the county wherein such document or documents are filed for the transfer of the custody of such documents for the purpose of their public display. Upon the filing of any petition, the court shall fix a time for a hearing, and prescribe such notice to be given as shall acquaint similar organizations with the filing of the petition.

Courts of proper county empowered to place documents in custody of historical societies.

Section 4. Upon the granting of a petition transferring custody of any historical documents, the [register of wills] *county officer from whose custody it was removed* shall substitute in his files a certified photostatic copy of such document, which shall be of the same force and effect as the original document.

Duties of county officer.

Section 5. The [register of wills] *appropriate county officer* may at any time, without cause, petition the [orphans'] *proper* court for the return of any historical document, the custody of which had been previously transferred to any association.

Right of county officer to petition for return of any such document.

Section 6. The [orphans'] court of any county, after having taken jurisdiction of the transfer of any historical document, may, without cause, and upon its own motion, order the association having such temporary custody to return such document to the [register of wills] *appropriate county officer* of the county wherein it had been originally filed.

Right of orphans' court to order return of such documents to county officer.

APPROVED—The 13th day of July, A. D. 1961.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

No. 289

AN ACT

Amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," providing for an assistant secretary of the board of school directors.

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows:

Public School Code of 1949.

Act of March 10, 1949, P. L. 30, amended by adding a new section 434.

Section 1. The act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), known as the "Public School Code of 1949," is amended by adding, after section 433, a new section to read:

*Section 434. Assistant Secretary.—Every board of school directors may, by resolution, appoint an assistant secretary who shall, in the absence or disability of the secretary, perform the duties and exercise the powers of the secretary. The assistant secretary may be appointed from the membership of the board of school directors but shall not be any other officer thereof, shall not receive compensation for such services and shall be bonded.*

APPROVED—The 13th day of July, A. D. 1961.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

No. 290

AN ACT

Amending the act of March 27, 1945 (P. L. 83), entitled "An act regulating the issuance of execution on judgments confessed on written instruments, and providing that when such judgments are entered in one county, defenses may be made to the same by petition to open, filed in any other county where execution thereon is issued or made," providing defenses in any county in which a judgment is transferred.

Confessed judgments.

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows:

Section 1, act of March 27, 1945 P. L. 83, amended.

Section 1. Section 1, act of March 27, 1945 (P.L. 83), entitled "An act regulating the issuance of execution on judgments confessed on written instruments, and providing that when such judgments are entered in one county, defenses may be made to the same by petition to open, filed in any other county where execution thereon is issued or made," is amended to read:

Defendant may open judgment in court of origin or any court to which transferred.

Section 1. Whenever a judgment is confessed or entered in any court [of common pleas] on a note, bond or other written instrument, hereafter executed, in which judgment is confessed, or containing a warrant for an attorney-at-law or other person to confess judgment against the person or persons who execute the same, and such judgment is transferred to any other court [of common pleas] by filing there a certified copy of the record in the case, before an execution, bill of discovery or attachment shall be issued thereon in such other court [of common pleas], the plaintiff therein shall enter his appearance in the prothonotary's office of such other county, specifying a name and address within that county where all papers may be served on him. When the de-