



# ICARUS CONVENTION #30

## Archives and Traces of Migration

03 - 05 May 2023  
in Sittard & Maastricht

Museum Het Nieuwe Domein & Historisch Centrum Limburg



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Peer Boselie - Photo © Vic Hendriks

*On behalf of the city of Sittard-Geleen, De Domijnen-foundation, our Chairman Thomas Aigner and the rest of our ICARUS-community and of course our entire archival team, I welcome you all to Sittard, where the 30th ICARUS-convention takes place!*

*The convention was planned to be held in 2020, but 'a certain virus' changed everything, as we know. We are glad to finally be able to keep our promise from some years ago and hope we have a fruitful gathering.*

*The migration from an archival perspective is the thematic priority of this 30th ICARUS Convention.*

*This region and this city are not a bad place to hold this convention, because Sittard is a historical place of migration! The Sittard-Geleen region has known many borders throughout history.*

*From the first permanent residents, the linear-ceramics people coming from the Balkan region through Roman times and passing the Middle Ages with its many small lordships, via the coalmining history with its many nationalities, to the present time where borders are a constant factor... Do you know for instance, that the Netherlands in this region is only over 4 kilometres wide and sandwiched between Germany and Belgium? With both our nowadays friends we also had some trouble in past days by the way...*

*Many lectures and some workshops will show the many faces and traces of migration throughout Europe. Sometimes this caused and still causes big problems, often the merger took place without any problems.*

*As archives we are the guardians and the conscience of society. That means that this convention is not without importance, we take part in an interesting journey together!*

**Welcome again!**

Peer Boselie

City-archivist Sittard-Geleen  
Member executive board ICARUS

ICARUS CONVENTION #30		Programme - Wednesday May 3
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12:15 - 15:30	Registration - hall Ligne	
12:15 - 13:00	Coffee - hall Ligne	
13:00 - 14:30	General assembly - lecture hall	
14:30 - 15:30	Coffee break - hall Ligne	
15:30 - 16:00	Welcoming words - lecture hall	
16:00 - 16:30	Tamara Štefanac, Vlatka Lemić (ICARUS Croatia) - lecture hall <i>Human migration in past and present through archival lenses: Archives and Traces of Migration (AToM) project</i>	4
16:30 - 17:00	Peer Boselie - lecture hall <i>7500 years of migration in 750 seconds</i>	5
17:00 - 17:30	Miguel Ángel Bermejo Alonso - lecture hall <i>Exiles, migratory flows and solidarity: A transmedia storytelling</i>	6
18:00 - 19:00	Soccer game - gather at Ligne	
18:00 - 19:00	Guided tour through Sittard by Peer Boselie - gather at Ligne	
19:45 - ...	Reception - Mariapark - Oude Markt 16, Sittard	

ICARUS CONVENTION #30		Programme - Thursday May 4
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09:30 - 10:00	István Kenyeres - lecture hall <i>Budapest Time Machine 2.0</i>	8
10:00 - 10:30	Ingrid Sauer - lecture hall <i>An entire archive caused by involuntary migration</i>	9
10:30 - 11:00	Dániel Bedő - lecture hall <i>Future proof leading technologies in cultural heritage digitization - Efficient systematic digitization and multispectral imaging</i>	10
11:00 - 11:30	Coffee break - hall Ligne	
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11:30 - 13:00	Kristine Racina - atelier <i>Archive of expatriate life stories. Past experiences shaping the future</i>	12
12:00 - 12:30	Birgit Kibal - lecture hall <i>Estonian Diaspora Archives: at Home and Abroad</i>	13
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14:30 - 15:00	Codruța Mihailovici - <b>lecture hall</b> <i>What about labor migrants personal archives?</i> <i>Case study: John Benjamin Young archive</i>	17
15:00 - 15:30	Antonella Ambrosio, Giuseppe Consolo, Rosalba Di Meglio and Antonello Migliozi - <b>lecture hall</b> <i>The University, Non Profit Associations, Italian Digital Cultural Heritage and the Topotheque portal. The case of Naples</i>	18
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16:00 - 18:00	Georg Vogeler - <b>atelier</b> <i>Monasterium workshop</i>	21
16:30 - 17:00	Alice Borges Gago - <b>lecture hall</b> <i>Traces of migrations in the Caritas Portuguese Archive: a case study</i>	22
17:00 - 17:30	Marie Ryantová - <b>lecture hall</b> <i>Sources to the exile from the Bohemian lands after 1620 in European archives and libraries</i>	23
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ICARUS CONVENTION #30		Programme - Friday May 5
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12:00 - 13:00	Lunch	
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17:15	Departure from Maastricht	

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## Human migration in past and present through archival lenses: Archives and Traces of Migration (AToM) project

**Tamara Štefanac, Vlatka Lemić (ICARUS Croatia)**

Human migration in past and present through archival lenses: Archives and Traces of Migration project

Migrations, both historical and contemporary, are a global phenomenon. They influence societies and cultures and bring new challenges. Are archives prepared and equipped to address these challenges? What are possible ways to reflect past (and current) migration issues in archives? Why is human migration a special challenge to archival institutions? The suggestions for answering these questions will be presented through the conceptual background of "Archives and Traces of Migration" (AToM) project.

AToM (2022-2025) takes place within the framework of the Creative Europe program and project activities are focused on the three main objectives:

- reinforcing the capacity of archivists and other documentary heritage professionals in the area of historical and contemporary migrations;
- connecting archivists and documentary heritage professionals with respective migrant communities (e.g., descendants of immigrants, groups, and individuals);
- co-creating specific cultural products (e.g., finding aids, oral histories, exhibitions) with members of the respective communities.

### **Assistant professor Vlatka Lemić, Ph. D. - University of Zagreb**

Assistant professor Vlatka Lemić, Ph. D. works at University of Zagreb as Head of Archival Office. She is an archival counselor as well as professor at the Archival Studies Department of the University of Zagreb. She is actively engaged in various international projects and initiatives in the field of information and archival sciences, culture and digital humanities (Creative Europe, Time Machine, DARIAH, AERI). She is vice president of ICARUS, president of ICARUS Croatia, member of ICA EURBICA Executive Board and EGSHAH, Time Machine Ambassador and member of Europeana Advisory Board.

### **Tamara Štefanac - Senior Archivist in the National and University Library in Zagreb**

Tamara Štefanac works as a Senior Archivist in the National and University Library in Zagreb, the capital of Croatia. She holds MA in Art History, Comparative Literature, and Archival Studies and Ph.D. in Information Studies. Recently she was affiliated with the University of California Los Angeles as a Fulbright Visiting Scholar researching Croatian diasporic archival and documentary heritage.



## 7500 years of migration in 750 seconds

**Peer Boselie**

Immigration and emigration are as old as the history of people itself. So it is not strange that in a city like Sittard-Geleen there are also stories about people from 'abroad'.

I will show some examples, some of which are quite logical, but others are perhaps somewhat surprising. It is logical that in a region with one

of the biggest coalmines in Europe you will find more than 3 or 4 nationalities, but how did so many French and German religious institutions land here? And why are there so many people with Moluccan roots here?

And yes, the AEZEL-system is also useful for immigration-purposes, as you will see...!

**Peer Boselie - director of Archief De Domijnen / Regioarchief Sittard-Geleen**

*Peer Boselie studied at the Archiefschool in Den Haag (1979) and Theology and Church-History in Heerlen (HTP/UTP) and Nijmegen (Catholic University/Radboud University (doctoral's degree 1996)). He worked as an archivist in the city archives in Eindhoven, the state archives in Maastricht ((deputy)head of public services 1981-1986), and Sittard (deputy city-archivist 1986-1999). Since 1999 he is director of the Sittard-Geleen and regional archives, from 2010 to 2015 he was also director of the Euregional Historic Centre.*

*He is very active in the (eu)regional historical world and publishes mainly on subjects relating to euregional history, church-history and history of food and health. He always tries to find new ways to let the public discover history. For this, archival information needs context, analog or digital. Digitization, combined with modern methods of 'storytelling' and connecting to the built and unbuilt (green) environment is considered of major importance for contextualization by him.*

*He is chair of several euregional historical societies and member of the executive board of ICARUS (International Centre for Archival Research).*

## Exiles, migratory flows and solidarity: A transmedia storytelling

**Miguel Ángel Bermejo Alonso**

Documents, which are the best testimony to our collective history, have been kept in archives since ancient times. They have rested in these repositories of knowledge for centuries, and now they come to light thanks to the transmedia exhibition created in the framework of European Digital Treasures project.

(see: <https://www.digitaltreasures.eu>)

The narratives displayed in the exhibition combine different technological tools that allow us to get to know our written past through multiple channels. These innovative products allow visitors to experiment and play, to learn and share, as well as to feel moved by our common past.

***Miguel Ángel Bermejo Alonso - Spanish State Archives***

*Graduate in Library Science and Documentation from the University of Salamanca. Graduate in Documentation from the University of Alcalá de Henares. He belongs to the Body of Assistants of Archives, Libraries and Museums since 2017. Professional experience. For more than 8 years he worked as a librarian at the National Library of Spain until his incorporation to the Corps of Assistants of Archives, Libraries and Museums in September 2017. He started in the Archive Coordination Service with the management of grants to private non-profit organisations until December of the same year where he moved to the International Cooperation Service where he is currently working on various European projects such as "European Digital Treasures" where he is a member of the Executive Committee or AtOM. He develops other bilateral cooperation collaborations, as well as providing support to the Technical Unit of the Iberarchives Programme.*

## FamilySearch – How we serve archives to preserve cultural heritage and users to find their roots

Thomas Hengst

Migration is part of FamilySearch's very DNA – both historically and technologically. The presentation describes the services we provide to archives, societies, academical institutions

and users around the globe, and their relevance for research of migrations in the past, present and future.

### *Thomas Hengst - FamilySearch Field Relations Manager for Central Europe*

*Thomas Hengst joined FamilySearch two years ago as Field Relations Manager for Central Europe (DACH, PL, CZ, H, SK, L, B, NL) and was able to turn a hobby in a job.*

*His responsibilities are:*

- *SPOC for all archives, academical institutions, genealogical societies etc. in the area who are interested to work with FamilySearch;*
- *Development of digitization and indexation projects with archives from initial contact, scope definition, contracts to project execution;*
- *Strategic partnerships and cooperations in research projects.*

*Education: Msc in Machine Engineering. Worked previously for 20 years in various management positions (Project Manager, Key Account Manager, Head of Global Sales and Customer Relations, Chief Sales Officer) for a stock-listed Swiss-German machine manufacturer in the solar and semiconductor industry and before this in various IT companies.*



## Budapest Time Machine 2.0

Dr. István Kenyeres

The development of the Budapest Time Machine was launched by the Budapest City Archives in 2017 (<https://www.hungaricana.hu/en/databases/budapest-time-machine/>). Later, the Szabó Ervin Library of Budapest joined the development, and most recently, the Ybl Mikós Faculty of Architecture and Civil Engineering at Óbuda University joined the development with 3D building reconstructions. The Budapest Time Machine will be completely renewed at the end of 2022, and the new application can rightly be called Budapest Time Machine 2.0. The database, which publishes unique archival sources, was already a pioneer when it was launched. The interface provides digitised and georeferenced maps of Budapest, synchronised with each other using GPS coordinates, and vectorised historical maps of the city's development in five time sections (1837, 1872, 1908, 1916, 1938). The platform also allows you to browse through historical documents related to the buildings, their owners or their former inhabitants: building plans, land registry inserts showing the owners, notarial deeds showing legal and administrative

transactions of the period and the network of the inhabitants. Archival photographs and postcards are also easily searchable, either by address or by browsing the map. The Budapest Time Machine was a visionary phenomenon from the moment of its debut, and it has maintained this position ever since: one of the flagships of the international Time Machine initiative from the very beginning. Until recently, the various data content was available on four separate online platforms, but now, thanks to a new development, all information and data content can be searched within the Time Machine on a single online website. In the new surface, maps are no longer just geo-referenced, but the development of the city can be studied in 3D, showing how the virtual, spatial Budapest was built. In the new version, we have already published several 3D reconstructions of buildings made by architecture students based on plans from the Budapest City Archives. The new Budapest Time Machine is an example of collaboration between public collections and academic research, and we plan to include data created by NGOs in the future.

**Dr. István Kenyeres - Budapest City Archives**

*Born: 1972, Budapest. Studies: Historian, Archivist, 1996, ELTE University (Budapest). In 2003 he obtained his PhD in early modern Hungarian history from ELTE University. Since 2005 he has been teaching at the Faculty of Humanities of ELTE, where he works in the field of archivist education. Since 2014 he has been an associate professor. He has published more than 100 scientific papers, studies etc. in the field of early modern Hungarian history and archival studies. Since 1994 he has worked at the Budapest City Archives. 1998-2006 Head of Department, 2006-2013 Deputy Director General, since 2013 Director General. Since 2007 member of the Advisory Board on Archives of the Minister of Culture. Since 2009 board member of ICARUS (International Centre for Archival Research, Vienna). Since 2016, he has been President of the Association of Hungarian Archivists. Since 2021 he is Member of the Historical Commission of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.*

## An entire archive caused by involuntary migration

Ingrid Sauer

When the German speaking population of the former Czechoslovakian Republik was expelled from their homelands in 1946, they could only take a few personal belongings with them. Nevertheless they brought along their cultural heritage, like customs, traditional clothing and traditions with them. In 1954 Bavaria took over

godfathership over the so called Sudeten-Germans and founded an archive to take care of their cultural heritage to ensure it to survive.

The presentation will be about the research in this treasure chamber of cultural heritage on the internet in [portafontium.eu](http://portafontium.eu) or also in the brandnew museum in Munich.

*Ingrid Sauer - Bayrische Hauptstaatsarchiv*

*Ingrid Sauer, M.A. (\*1964) studied historical auxiliary sciences, medieval latin and Bavarian history in Munich. Working experience at the Edition der Diplome Kaiser Friedrichs II. at the Bayerische Akademie der Wissenschaften/Bavarian Academy of Science, then at the Center for Medieval Studies in Salinas California and finally ended up at the Bayerische Hauptstaatsarchiv in 2004. From 2008 onwards in charge of the Sudetendeutsches Archiv/Sudetengerman Archive.*

## Future proof leading technologies in cultural heritage digitization - Efficient systematic digitization and multispectral imaging

Dániel Bedő

Tripont offers digitization solutions for archives, collections and museums, and is also a digitization service provider company in the field of cultural heritage. People often think that taking a photo of a piece of art is the same as what we call digitization. But this is wrong. When a museum or a collection takes photographs of their artworks, it usually has a special purpose, e.g. promoting their exhibition or creating photographs for their webpage, etc. And unfortunately, it is often thought that this is digitization and the work is done. But what we call digitization is when you make a visual record of an object using the best technology that is available at the

given point in time while devoting the greatest possible attention to the process, for the purpose of research and archiving. Digitization is when a piece of art becomes visually researchable as a result of the process. And when I say a piece of art, I think of paintings, sculptures, textiles, buildings or even a flea from the insect collection, but we can include all objects that our present culture considers valuable. Digitization has a preserving role, too, as digitized objects remain accessible even in cases when, for instance, the original painting is destroyed by fire. Tripont is a leading company of cultural heritage digitization solution in Central Europe.

### Dániel Bedő - Tripont

*Already in the last years of my studies at the Metropolitan University of Budapest, I participated in several projects related to the digitization of cultural heritage with the Tripont team. So it made sense for me to take a position at Tripont, where I have been working since 2016. In recent years, I have managed the production and processing of photos of art objects, where, in addition to the application of the most modern technology, the themes of cultural heritage came to the fore. I took part in several international and domestic conferences and completed further training. Parallel with Tripont, I am teaching digitization methodology at the Moholy Nagy Art University's Open Class.*

## The Migration of People on the Territories of Bačka and Banat During the 18th and 19th Century – via Selected Documents of the Bačka-Bodrog, Tamiš and Torontal Counties

Ljiljana Bubnjević

Since ancient times the territories of Bačka and Banat were places of large-scale migrations. Those migration waves occurred throughout history and in all directions, from east to west, from west to east, from north to south, from south to north, managing to change the look of this area. That is how, during the 18th century and later on, on the territory of the Bačka (Bács) County, Tamiš (Temes/Timiș) County and Torontal County, the Germans, Hungarians, Slovaks, Croats, Romanians, Rusyns, Jews, Aromanians, Roma and other people arrived in several waves of planned colonization. After that, this area became one of the most ethnically diverse places in Europe. In time, settlers from the less numerous ethnic groups, such as Italians, French and Spanish, merged with the local populace.

The archival fonds of the Bačka-Bodrog County (1699–1849; F.2), Torontal County (1779–1849; F.11) and Tamiš County (1779–1849; F.10) are, in terms of their size, content and importance, exceptional among the numerous fonds and collections that are stored at the Archives of Vojvodina in Novi Sad and are categorized as a cultural property of exceptional importance. The counties were part of the civil authorities, they were a form of local self-government,

and they were the basic administrative territorial units of Hungary which governed every-day life at the time. The documents that were created as a result of activities of the counties' administrations, which are located in the county fonds, represent testimonies from all walks of life. In the county fonds we find, among other things: orders by rulers and central governmental bodies; letters from all kinds of state authorities, counties and military commanders; reports by local authorities; different kinds of requests and complaints by the people; privileges for outdoor fairs; diplomas of aristocrats; writings that deal with military, ecclesiastical and educational issues; all sorts of judicial documents; financial documentation, etc. The language, in which the archival records for F. 2, F. 10 and F. 11 are written, is mostly Latin. Apart from Latin, some documents are written in Hungarian and German, and, to a lesser extent, in some other language (Serbian, Romanian etc.). Activities of the county administrations came to an end after the 1848/49 Revolution. After Bach's absolutism in 1861, the counties continued their existence in a different form and in new sociopolitical circumstances until their final dissolution after the First World War.

**Ljiljana Bubnjević - Archive of Vojvodina in Novi Sad, the Republic of Serbia**

*Ljiljana Bubnjević (1979), Masters degree in Communications at the University of Paris Lodron in Salzburg, Austria. Erasmus exchange student of the Hanzehogeschool in Groningen, the Netherlands. Archivist at Archives of Vojvodina since 2010. The Head of the Department for archival records until 1918 in the Archive of Vojvodina in Novi Sad, the Republic of Serbia, since 2021.*

## Archive of expatriate life stories Past experiences shaping the future

**Kristine Racina**

Expatriates as a group tend to 'fall through the cracks' when it comes to being represented in official government archives, as well as in global migration studies. The Expatriate Archive Centre (EAC) collects and preserves the life stories of expatriates worldwide for research purposes. Located in The Hague, the EAC is a unique, non-profit, independent archive based in the Netherlands, with global outreach. It curates and preserves unique source material documenting the experiences of expatriates of all nationalities and backgrounds, with the objective of giving the life stories of expatriates their rightful place in global migration studies. The EAC gathers material that reflects the lived experiences of people with any nationality or socio-economic background who live temporarily in a country other than (what they understand is) their home country.

The term 'expatriate' can be used to distinguish temporary migrants from more settled

migrants. Yet the term 'expatriate' has long been heavily loaded with classist and racist connotations. Why is it, for example, that a Canadian retiree wintering in Mexico is routinely more readily described in common parlance as an 'expat' than a Filipina domestic worker on a temporary contract in Singapore, even though both are temporary migrants? The EAC endeavours to shift and expand understandings of what an 'expatriate' is. To celebrate and reward talents who produce outstanding Master's theses that help to further understand the impact of expatriation on people's lives, the EAC initiated a Master's Thesis Award in 2019.

The EAC Thesis Award took place in 2019, 2021 and 2022, with the next coming in 2024. During this session, I would like to discuss the impact of the EAC Thesis Award in more detail to find possible elements for improvement and potential collaborations.

*In the second half of this session there will be opportunity for discussion.*

*Kristine Racina - Director of the Expatriate Archive Centre*

*Kristine Racina is the Director of the Expatriate Archive Centre. Originally from Latvia, she is an experienced consultant and manager of projects and teams in government roles in Latvia and Yemen and a number of NGOs and local organisations in the Netherlands. Kristine has two Master's degrees in Economics from the University of Latvia and Financial Management from Centre Européen Universitaire de Nancy. She has been the Director of the EAC since 2013.*

## **Estonian Diaspora Archives: at Home and Abroad**

**Birgit Kibal**

Presentation „Estonian Diaspora Archives: at Home and Abroad” opens the traces of migration from Estonia to the East and West in three waves, i.e. from the mid-19th century until the first decade of the 21st century. The most intense migration occurred during and after World War II, when 80,000 civilians were forced to flee to the West (in fear of falling victim to repressions under Soviet occupation) and 30,000 civilians were deported to the East. While living in these

new locations, mainly in Sweden, US, Canada, Australia, and Russia, Estonians as well as all the Baltic nations collected and preserved their written and audiovisual heritage which offers now many opportunities for research but also needs a steady cooperation with the Estonian communities around the globe. Therefore, some examples of records, photos and film reels available both at the diaspora archives and the National Archives of Estonia will be handled.

***Birgit Kibal - National Archives of Estonia***

*Birgit Kibal is head of communication and foreign affairs at the National Archives of Estonia, which she joined in 1999 as an archivist.*



## Migration museums' archives as traces of migration

Michele Linfozzi

The presentation concerns the history of migration museums and the evolution that occurred in the organization of their archives and displays. Migration museums were born in the '90s in the so called "settler societies" (United States and Australia above all) and, in the following decades, they spread throughout Europe. In this spread, migration museums' archives maintained a common feature: the absence of a collection with a great material value. The migrations of the past, despite their transformative power towards the societies they involved, did not seem to leave such relevant material traces. These traces, i.e. identity documents and lists of emigrants/immigrants, were always related to the nation-state and its bureaucratic control over migratory flows. This kind of documents and their meaning in the context of a museum's exhibit were problematic for one main reason: they gave an idea of the migration as strictly controlled by the nation-state, paying less or no attention to the autonomy of the migration flows and

the agency of the migrants themselves. What did migration museums do to overcome this kind of limit? The problem didn't concern only the extension of the archives, but the rethinking of the museum institution itself. Migration museums were not only to preserve, but to create their own collections. In doing this, and by applying the prescriptions of the New Museology, these museums had to rethink themselves as places open to the public and able to perform a social function. Thanks to the collaboration with emigrant/immigrant communities, new objects became part of migration museums' archives and displays. These objects, a new kind of traces of migrations, were often the result of donations: on the one hand these donations, expression of a free choice made by people with a migrant background, were an attempt to make a private recollection part of a public memory; on the other the objects, even if they have no material value, were able to tell stories of migration giving importance to the perspective of the migrants themselves.

**Michele Linfozzi - University of Tuscia in Viterbo**

*Michele Linfozzi is PhD Student in the Department of Linguistic-Literary, Historical-Philosophical and Juridical Studies of University of Tuscia in Viterbo (Italy). In the current academic year, he holds tutoring activities on historical subjects at the University of Bergamo (Italy). He also collaborates with Museo delle Storie di Bergamo. His PhD research concerns the migration museums and, in a broader sense, the public use of history of migrations in Italy and Europe. In the 2022, he graduated in Historical Sciences at the University of Milan with the thesis "The Roots of the Oak. The Democratic Party of the Left between History and Memory (1991-1996)".*

## Digitization projects with our European partners: the DigiPrior and MobiReel Erasmus+ projects

Nina Vogels

The aim of the presentation is to introduce our two Erasmus+ projects. The DigiPrior project aims to provide training materials for (mostly) non-professional organizations and individuals on how to prioritize the digitization of materials, how to digitize, how to sustainably store the scans and how to promote their use. This is done through the development of a calculator and learning materials in a Learning Management System. This presentation will introduce the project and explain the calculator with some examples.

The MobiReel project also provides training materials, but in this case on the low-cost digitization of amateur films for archivists, librarians, collectors and restorers. The training materials will provide information about home movie formats, the digitization process and how to store and promote the digitized materials. Home movies are a source of preserving our past, one that we shouldn't lose due to the degradation of the physical materials. Digitization of such materials will help preserve this part of our history.

**Nina Vogels - Archief De Domijnen / Regioarchief Sittard-Geleen**

*During a double bachelor at Utrecht University (Celtic Languages and Culture and Comparative Literature), Nina Vogels (1996) was introduced to medieval Irish palaeography. She liked that so much that she continued with Dutch palaeography from the 16th and 17th centuries. Thanks to an inspiring teacher she continued with a master in Archival and Information Studies at the University of Amsterdam. After graduating in 2021 she started working at Archief De Domijnen / Regioarchief Sittard-Geleen. She is involved in several projects such as Open Monuments Day and the Month of History. In her free time she is also an editor and board member of foundation Monografieën uit het Land van Sittard.*

## Workshop: Open by Design

**Sylvia Petrovic-Majer**

The demand for data to be openly licensed and contributions to be published as open access is an important issue of time but must be understood in a more holistic approach. We need to provide data in order to develop solutions regarding current issues but what

about personal rights and the GDPR? How can we use contemporary data for innovation to address people's needs? The Open by Design Workshop is an open space to think about conditions, environment and data connected to migration and its challenges.

*Sylvia Petrovic-Majer - Open GLAM.at*

*As the founder of [OpenGLAM.at](https://openglam.at), Sylvia Petrovic-Majer has been actively interested and involved in the digital transformation process of cultural heritage since 2012. As a bridge builder between science & research, technology and cultural heritage, she specialises in the facilitation of (working) groups, development of strategies and concepts and innovation processes. Her motivation is to design a future worth living through the encounter of people, which is why her outreach projects and activities are dedicated to Future Skills. Community Management, Participation, Capacity Building, Policy Making and Citizen Science characterise their activities and projects on a scientific sociological level in order to bring as many people as possible along on the path.*

## What about labor migrants personal archives? Case study: John Benjamin Young archive

Codruța Mihailovici

Archives are not always preserved in the same place they have been created. For various reasons, they have been removed from the context of their creation, which is a frequent case in terms of migration's archives. This presentation aims to provide an overview of archival displacement caused by labor migration, based on a study case from the late 19th - early 20th Century: personal (family) archive of John Benjamin Young, the dentist of the first Romanian Royal Couple. He was a British subject and lived in Romanian Kingdom

for almost forty years. Besides his duty, as a dentist, he developed a genuine friendship with Queen Elisabeth which led to a prolific written correspondence, with various themes approached: health, matters of state, family, moral questions (happiness, passions, and ethics). This study seeks to conclude with some thoughts in terms of what is the typology of these personal archives? Where should they be preserved? For whom are they most significant? Who has the greatest interest in researching them?

*Codruța Mihailovici - National Archives of Romania*

*Codruța Mihailovici is an archivist palaeographer at the National Archives of Romania, for twenty years already. She is passionate about archives & antiques but she is also actively interested on promoting them to the large audience through up-to-date technologies relevant to the younger generations. That's the reason why she gets involved in as many activities as possible to fire up youth interest for documentary heritage.*

## The University, Non Profit Associations, Italian Digital Cultural Heritage and the Topotheque portal. The case of Naples.

**Antonella Ambrosio, Giuseppe Consolo, Rosalba Di Meglio and Antonello Miglioizzi**

The contribution intends to present a topoteque on line on Topotheque.eu; it arises from the cooperation of the University of Naples and the Associations active in the area, including Icarus Italia, schools, theatres, etc. It is centered on the creation of a topoteca in Italy (work in progress. It recounts the phases of the project I tell you Pasolini (Ti racconto Pasolini), and on which the girls and boys themselves are working with the help of Giuseppe Consolo (for ICARUS Italia), Antonello Miglioizzi (MUSA), Antonella Ambrosio and Rosalba Di Meglio (UNINA). The project is structured in a series of activities (a documentary film, a fund-

raising based on a research document, a theater performance, conferences). It leads the protagonists and the young people of Association Figli in Famiglia. This association plays an important role in social promotion in an area with very difficult socio-economic conditions, located in the Neapolitan hinterland. The students interpreted the work and thought of Pier Paolo Pasolini ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pier\\_Paolo\\_Pasolini](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pier_Paolo_Pasolini)), movies director and artist, grasping the many points of contact between the experience of the writer and the reality of metropolitan suburb of Naples where they live.

**Antonella Ambrosio - University of Naples Federico II / UNINA**

*Antonella Ambrosio is Associated Professor of Palaeography and Diplomatics at the University of Naples Federico II. She is in the Board of ICARUS. Her research area concerns the documentation of Southern Italy. Since 2008, she has been active in the field of Digital Humanities: she has several publications to her credit concerning the digital approach to Diplomatics; she has organised numerous international conferences, seminars and training activities in Italy and abroad; she has published critical editions of both printed and digital documents.*

**Giuseppe Consolo - University of Naples Federico II / ICARUS Italia**

*Giuseppe Consolo got his master's degree in Historical Sciences in 2019 with a thesis in paleography and diplomatics. Giuseppe is also a member of the "DSW Lab. Historical documents on the Web" (UNINA) and the "ICARUS Italia association" for the research, publication, and conservation of digital documents, through the use of Monasterium.net and Topothek.eu. In January 2022 he started a Ph.D. at the University of Naples, Federico II (tutor: prof. ssa Antonella Ambrosio) on the critical digital edition of the account books of the Dominican Monastery of SS. Pietro and Sebastiano.*

**Rosalba Di Meglio - University of Naples / UNINA**

*Rosalba Di Meglio is Associated Professor in Medieval History at the Dipartimento di Studi Umanistici of the University of Naples Federico II. Her privileged field of research is the social and religious history of the XIII-XV centuries and, in particular, she touched on other important aspects of the history of Naples, such as mendicant Orders, urban topography, noble associations, welfare institutions and ecclesiastical organization. She wrote four monographs and many essays on this subject and participated as a speaker in many national and international conferences and research projects.*

**Antonello Migliozi - University of Naples / MUSA**

*Antonello Migliozi is PhD in "Analysis and modeling of agricultural and forestry systems", is a researcher in Applied Botany at the University of Napoli "Federico II" (Italy). He has over 25 years' experience in the field of Geographical Information System applied to ecological and landscape studies. His scientific activities are focused on: Land-use evolution and changes; multi-functionality of the rural landscape; forest fires and slope stability; historical cartography; photography applied to the socio-economic landscape assessment surveys; Integration of cartographic models and System Dynamics. He is curator of the archive "The inventory of historical, artistic and natural assets of Campania Region (Southern Italy) – Angerio Filangieri" and of the related topographic. He is ambassador for South Italy of Time Machine Consortium.*



## Migration of Sinti (Gypsies) to Limburg (1000-2023)

Jac Lemmens

This lecture came about after a lot of research in books and archives, at home and abroad. Additionally, many hours of interviews with members of the Sinti community in Limburg. During this lecture, Lemmens will discuss the history of the Sinti, making use of unknown sources and special documents. On the basis of this, he makes a link to his own past, his motives for studying history, and the Holocaust during the Second World War, which hit the Jewish and Sinti community so incredibly hard. Of the 246 Sinti deported in the Netherlands, 135 came from Limburg and of the 102.000 Jews deported in the Netherlands, 925 came from Limburg.

Lemmens also looks back to their origins in India/Pakistan and their arrival to Western Europe six centuries ago, their unlikely role during the feudal era. In the last quarter of the 19th century, the Sinti came to Limburg from Germany and Alsace. The Second World War is given a name and an image based on many photos. This time is unmentionable for Sinti and that is why we also speak of the 'Forgotten Holocaust' among the Sinti. Finally, we look at the period after the Second World War, the great gap between Sinti and the rest of society today, discriminated and still apart from society. So in this way a picture is drawn of a population group that has never felt 'liberated'.

*Jac Lemmens - Roermond and Weert*

*Jac Lemmens (1964) is city-archivist of Roermond and Weert, the two major cities in the middle of the Province Limburg. His History-thesis is about the Jewish Community of Maastricht (1200-2000) en his Archivistics-thesis concerns the archival-triage during the French occupation of Limburg (1794-1815).*

*For more information visit: [www.erfgoedhuisweert.nl/Welkom/Gemeentearchivaris-Jac-Lemmens](http://www.erfgoedhuisweert.nl/Welkom/Gemeentearchivaris-Jac-Lemmens)*

## Monasterium workshop

Georg Vogeler

*Monasterium.net* is by far the largest online resource of medieval and early modern charters in the world, with archives from all parts of Europe participating. With the redesign of the portal as part of an EU-funded project, this valuable data will be

open to comprehensive research. The aim of the workshop is to initiate an exchange with interested archives on the future licensing policy within the framework of Monasterium and to reach a consensus on the most open possible access to the data.

*Georg Vogeler - University of Graz*

*Georg Vogeler studied historical auxiliary sciences, social and economic history, Latin philology of the Middle Ages as well as public law at the Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg and at the Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität Munich. After some research stays in Italy he moved in 2011 to the University of Graz, where he worked at the Center for Information Modeling. After completing his habilitation thesis on the contemporary use of the charters of Emperor Frederick II he was appointed by the University of Graz to Austria's first chair in Digital Humanities in the fall of 2016.*

*Georg Vogeler is a founding member of the Institute for Documentology and Editing and since 2006 technical director of the *Monasterium.net* consortium, in which he also leads the project Illuminated Deeds as a Gesamtkunstwerk. In 2018-2022 he was research director at the Austrian Centre for Digital Humanities of the Austrian Academy of Sciences.*

## Traces of migrations in the Caritas Portuguese Archive: a case study

Alice Borges Gago

The presentation aims to reflect on the traces of migration preserved in social memory archives, such as the Caritas Portuguesa archive. Due to its humanitarian aid activity and social intervention, Caritas Portuguesa collected some materials about Portuguese migrants in the 60's, escaping from the Indian annexation of Goa, Damão and Diu (former Portuguese colonies in India), in the 70's, after the decolonization process of Mozambique, Angola, Cabo Verde, Guinea (former Portuguese colonies in Africa), but

also some materials about other European migrants, like the refugees from the Hungarian revolution in 1956.

The records are available online at PAPIR, an archival database of the Universidade Católica Portuguesa – Centre of Religious History Studies, responsible for the organization of the Caritas Portuguesa archive.

**Keywords:** Archives, Memory, Migration, Universities

**Alice Borges Gago - Centro de Estudos de História Religiosa - Universidade Católica Portuguesa**

Alice Borges Gago is a researcher and archivist at the Centro de Estudos de História Religiosa - Universidade Católica Portuguesa. She has a PhD in History, speciality Archival History (2019) by NOVA - FCSH. She is the scientific co-coordinator of an elective online course "Proof, Information, Memory. Training in Archival Science and Atom", developed in collaboration between NOVA FCSH, the Centro de Estudos de História Religiosa (UCP) and the ERC VINCULUM project (IEM-NOVA FCSH).

## Sources to the exile from the Bohemian lands after 1620 in European archives and libraries

Marie Ryantová

The aim of the paper is to give information about the important sources which have arisen in connection with the exile from the Bohemian lands after 1620, as a result of the defeat of the Bohemian estates opposition. The exile was above all of religious (non-Catholic) character and it was oriented to

various countries. Important sources are placed above all in archives in Germany (Saxony, Bavaria, Berlin), Poland, Sweden, also in the Netherlands and in England, some material (letters, manuscripts) also in various libraries.

*Marie Ryantová - University of South Bohemia*

*Marie Ryantová is University of South Bohemia in České Budějovice, Faculty of Philosophy, Institute of Archival Sciences and Auxiliary Historical Sciences - head, associate professor.*

## Children of the 'kolonie'. The heritage of the Limburg stonecoal archives and the integration of mining archives

Wim de Jong

The southern part of the Dutch province of Limburg boasts a rich history in the stonecoal industry, which even though its material heritage has largely been erased, has left an enduring mark on the landscape, culture and mentality of the region. To take stock of this, the Open University, seated at Heerlen, in collaboration with the Dutch Mining Museum,

has started an oral history project with children of colliers, the results of which will be deposited at the archives of Sociaal Historisch Centrum Limburg. This cooperation is an example of a broader idea to integrate the scattered mining archives in the HCL in Heerlen, in order to build a research and heritage hub around Limburg's stonecoal past.

*Wim de Jong - Open Universiteit Heerlen*

*Wim de Jong is a Dutch historian and political philosopher, who took his Ph.D. from Radboud University Nijmegen in 2014. He specializes in the history of democracy, notably the connection of democracy, citizenship, and urban studies in the Netherlands and the United States. He recently published **Civic Education and Contested Democracy. Towards a Pedagogic State in the Netherlands post 1945** (Palgrave Studies in Global Citizenship Education 2020). Currently, he is a postdoctoral researcher at Open Universiteit (OU) Heerlen.*

## Nobility Mobility

Joep Leerssen

We usually think of migration as something that is driven by modernity and outside the institutional stability of archives and archive formation. I want to present, on the basis of a corpus of heraldic pedigrees, an older case. Heraldic pedigrees ("Ahneproben") were the studbook or population registry of the nobility in Europe's ancien régime, proving how one's claims to noble status were derived from 8, 16 or even 32 noble ancestors ("quarters"). A first sample is online here

<https://nodegoat.maastrichtuniversity.nl/viewer.p/11/2844/scenario/46/grid/>.

Heraldic pedigrees were used in particular for those aspiring to knighthood in chivalric orders or to membership in a noble convent, or for prospective brides. Modern computer-assisted analysis can help visualize the mobility and migration patterns involved for these men and women.

*Joep Leerssen - Universities of Amsterdam and Maastricht*

*Joep Leerssen (Leiden 1955), Professor Emeritus at the universities of Amsterdam and Maastricht, is a cultural and literary historian. A comparatist by training, he has worked on the transnational history of national movements. His books include **Remembrance and Imagination, National Thought in Europe, Comparative Literature in Britain, Commemorating Writers in 19th-Century Europe** (with his wife Ann Rigney), and the **Encyclopedia of Romantic Nationalism in Europe**. In Maastricht he is currently coordinating computer-assisted projects on the transnational entanglements of local and regional history.*



## General information

### Phone numbers:

Nina Vogels: +31 681 37 10 51

Peer Boselie: +31 651 56 95 33

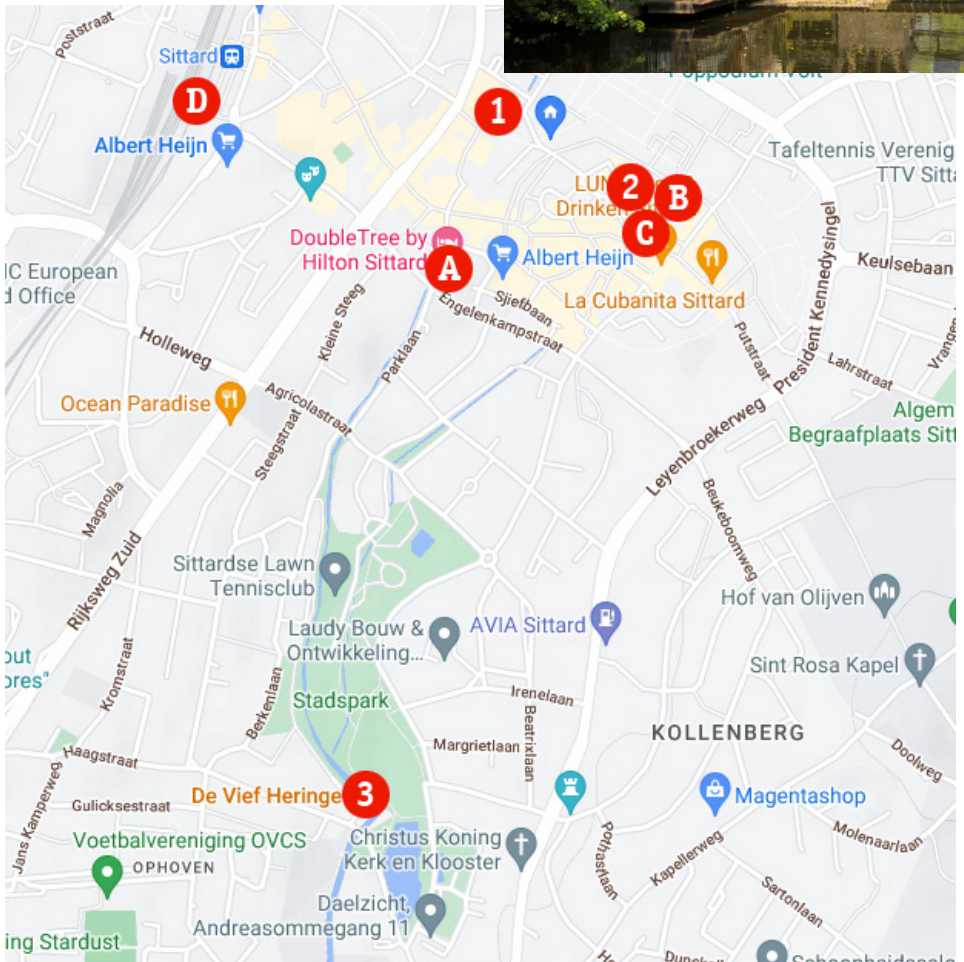
Emergency (police, medical, fire brigade): 112



## General information

### Adresses:

1. Het Nieuwe Domein - De Domijnen  
Ligne 3, Sittard
  2. Mariapark - Oude Markt 16, Sittard
  3. Restaurant De Vief Heringe -  
Molenweg 56, Sittard
- A. DoubleTree by Hilton - Parklaan 4, Sittard  
B. Hotel Merici - Oude Markt 7, Sittard  
C. Hotel De Limbourg - Markt 22, Sittard  
D. Railway station - Stationsplein 1, Sittard



## Notes

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.