Archives and Traces of Migration (AToM):

Finding Aids

Prepared by:

Ministerio de Cultura: Archivos Estatales de España

With the collaboration of :

ICARUS Hrvatska

Magyar Nemzeti Levéltár

Stichting De Domijnen

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Disclaimer: **Each partner is responsible for its own content published in the guide.**

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AToM Finding Aids

One of the essential objectives of the AToM project is to redesign/create and publish specialised finding aids for existing and new collections on migration.

As noted in AToM's Handbook of Best Practices: « Archival holdings as well as archival practice can contribute to evidence-based research and broaden and deepen historical narratives on migration topics that are so often invoked in contemporary societal dialogues. Beyond documentation and preservation, there is a critical proactive role to be played by archives and other LAMs in presenting the documentary materials they hold not only through **catalogues, finding aids, inventories and other descriptive tools**, but also through **exhibitions, publications, documentaries** and other physical and virtual mechanisms. »

It is important for archivists to exercise cultural competence and engage in intercultural dialogue by including descriptive practices and paying attention to the language used in finding aids and guides.

In this respect, it is one of the tasks of AToM to take into account Reparative Archival Description, which as mentioned also in the Handbook of Best Practices : « aims to remediate or contextualise potentially outdated or harmful language used in archival description and to create archival description that is accurate, inclusive, and community-centred.[1] It entails **re-visiting existing finding aids and other forms of description**, controlled vocabularies that are used, and descriptive processes that the archive follows with particular concern for how minority and marginalised community members, their experience and perspectives are represented. Community input should be integral to reparative description.

Finding Aids and the communities

Finding aids play a pivotal role in aiding different communities when accessing migratory archives:

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[1] Yale Library Reparative Archival Description Working Group.

Accessibility for Diverse Audiences: Finding aids offer access to the archival descriptions that make archives more accessible to a broad range of users, including researchers, scholars, students, community members, and individuals interested in their heritage or history.

Preservation of Cultural Heritage: Migratory archives often contain materials significant to various communities. Finding aids help preserve and showcase these diverse cultural heritages by making these materials accessible for research, education, and community engagement.

Empowerment of Marginalised Groups: Migration histories often involve marginalised or underrepresented communities. Finding aids that describe migratory archives help amplify these voices, providing opportunities for these communities to explore and share their narratives, contributing to a more inclusive historical record.

Education and Awareness: Finding aids assist educators in incorporating primary sources from migratory archives into curricula, fostering a deeper understanding of migration experiences, cultural diversity, and historical contexts among students and the broader public.

Community Engagement and Empathy: They facilitate community engagement by allowing individuals with personal or familial connections to migration histories to explore and engage with these archives. This can foster empathy and understanding across different generations or communities.

Advancing Research and Collaboration: Detailed finding aids aid researchers in conducting comprehensive studies on migration, encouraging collaboration among scholars from diverse disciplines, leading to enriched academic discourse and comprehensive analyses.

Informing Policy and Advocacy: Researchers, policymakers, and advocates can use migratory archives referenced in finding aids to inform policy discussions, advocacy initiatives, and decision-making processes related to migration, fostering more informed and empathetic policies.

Overall, finding aids act as **bridges** between migratory archives and diverse communities, serving as essential tools to promote understanding, inclusivity, and engagement with migration histories and experiences. They facilitate access, promote learning, and support the preservation of diverse cultural narratives, enriching our collective understanding of migration's multifaceted impact on societies.

Description of contents

This guide includes some finding aids about fonds/collections selected by AToM´s partners. Taking into account the diversity of partner organisations and the archives they hold and/or have access to, this guide is not a comprehensive guide to the migration holdings of the partners´ countries. The guide provides an overview of the records, which have been taken into account for other project activities, such as life stories or exhibitions and, that are connected to the migrant communities AToM is working with.

The objective is redesigning existing finding aids or creating new ones to reflect migrant heritage in more visible manner, in the form of a thematic catalogue of migration collection in English. (partners keep the documents in the original languages).

This material would facilitate migrants to explore their own archival heritage already preserved in the archives, highlighting material that is important for historical and/or contemporary migration.

The importance of this guide is relevant to the long-term impact of AToM. The project impact on the first addressed target group (archivist and documentary heritage professionals) is immediate and transferable in other contexts (both different institutional contexts, e.g., libraries and museums and other countries, including those outside EU borders). The impact on the second addressed target group (communities of immigrants, descendants of migrants from the past) **is long-term since the results of activities (finding aid) might be used by new generations.** Since this aspect (producing finding aids and facilitating use of records) is central part of archival work in general the sustainability is ensured in the long-term and without need of additional resources.

The fonds or collections selected by the four AToM partners are related with the topics the organisations work on and the communities involved :

ICARUS Croatia

As opposed to the other project partners (institutions), ICARUS Croatia is a non-profit association that is not oriented towards collecting archival material and does not have its physical collections. Rather, it is dedicated to the archival research of historical sources, the promotion of open access to archives through new IT technologies, as well as the development of cross-institutional and international cooperation in the field of cultural, scientific, and professional activities. The activities of ICARUS Croatia are oriented towards promoting the best

professional archival and heritage practices as well as the EU policies of a cultural and information society. In the AToM project, beneficiaries differ in many aspects. Unlike the other beneficiaries, who could work with the material in their possession in order to create finding aids focused on migration issues, the activities of ICARUS Croatia were focused on collaborative institutions and their holdings. The association formed local and regional partnerships with archival institutions that hold such material in order to present various institutional practices. The criteria of choosing ICARUS Croatia's partners were: diversity, interest in the *archives in the context of migration* topic, and geographical dispersion. Diversity in this aspect means that, other than state archives, other institutions which hold archival material are included in the project. Geographical dispersion (not limited to dispersion within the borders of Croatia) is important because it reveals material of broader topics and periods, and can also serve as an indicator of various archival practices. Partner institutions that participated in the "Finding aid" output are from Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Serbia. The common characteristic is that the records related to migration are part of greater fonds/collections and the description on that level is not focused on migration. But, archivists, for the purpose of this activity, re-described the existing inventories and catalogues in a way that migration is reflected and hence more accessible to the end users. In this perspective, migration is not the only topic that is "hidden" in the archival description. The standards that guide the archival description suggest that archivists should focus on the work of record creators and it is this perspective that should be the primary one. Often, in practical everyday work, not enough time is dedicated to description in detail, and yet it is in details that we find a wide range of topics (as well as individuals and groups) that are not reflected in the finding aids.

Besides the Croatian diaspora in the archival material as a nationally important issue, there are at least 22 national minorities whose status is recognized by the *Constitutional Act Amending the Constitutional National Minority Rights Act* (Official Gazette 80/2010) and the *Constitutional National Minority Rights Act* (Official Gazette 155/2002). The records about their history in Croatia are also kept in archives, albeit in very diverse modes. In some of the finding aids presented in the AToM project, such material is made more prominent through migration-focused description.

List of fonds/collections:

- Archives of Bosnia-Herzegovina (Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina): Fonds of the Provincial Government for Bosnia and Herzegovina

- Archive of the Tuzla Canton (Tuzla, Bosnia and Herzegovina): Oriental Collection

- Archive of the Tuzla Canton (Tuzla, Bosnia and Herzegovina): "Kreka" Coal Mines in Tuzla

- Academy of Fine Arts in Zagreb, University of Zagreb (Zagreb, Croatia): Student documentation

- Institute of Ethnology and Folklore Research (IEF), Department of Documentation (Zagreb, Croatia): Photo Collection – Material on folklore (customs) in Slovakia by Josip Miličević

- State Archive in Bjelovar (Bjelovar, Croatia): Češka obec Bjelovar

- State Archive in Bjelovar (Bjelovar, Croatia): Czechoslovak School Masarykova Bjelovar

- State Archive in Dubrovnik (Dubrovnik, Croatia): Ludomir Michal Rogowski's personal fonds

- State Archive in Pazin (Pazin, Croatia): Foreign affairs – esteri

- State Archive in Vukovar (Vukovar, Croatia): The District of Vinkovci

- State Archive in Split (Split, Croatia): Yugoslavian Refugee Camp in Italy

- State Archive in Zagreb (Zagreb, Croatia): Zagreb City Administration – Crafts Department

- Historical Archives of Subotica (Subotica, Serbia): Faculty of Law – Subotica

Spanish State Archives

The SSA has compiled the most representative fonds and collections of the Spanish exile during and after the Spanish Civil War (1936 – 1939).

SSA has considered it important to focus on this group because it is crucial to be able to preserve the memory of those exiles during the Civil War as they are the last first-hand witnesses of the Republican exile. These migrants represent pre-civil war Spain with its different stories, as well as the image of how Republican emigration helped shape Ibero-American and European society from the 1940s onwards.

Furthermore, in compliance with the Law 20/2022 of 19 October on Democratic Memory, the Archives must guarantee free and universal access to historical documents that form part of documentary series or collections on the coup d'état, the Spanish Civil War, the Franco dictatorship, the anti-Franco guerrilla resistance, exile, and the internment of Spaniards in concentration camps during the Second World War.

These funds are collected in **Guide to the 1939 Spanish Exile in the National Archives**, a microsite that compiled the informational resources of the Spanish National Archives on the

subject. The aim of the Exile Guide is educational, and therefore it has been structured around sections, as the main threads of the story of the Spanish diaspora in 1939, after the end of the Civil War and the beginning of Franco's regime. It has been translated into English for AToM project and a blog article has been written about it on the [AToM website](#).

Exile related to the Spanish Civil War happened in three waves. The first one was during the Northern Campaign (March–November 1937), followed by a second wave after the fall of Catalonia (January–February 1939). Around 500,000 Spaniards moved to France in the first two waves. The French authorities had to improvise concentration camps, with such hard conditions that almost 350,000 of the exiled Spaniards returned. The third wave occurred after the War, at the end of March 1939, when thousands of Republicans tried to board ships to exile, although few succeeded (see Bibliography in the Annex I).

The fonds and records selected belong to the General Administration Archive and the Centre for Historical Memory (CDMH), both of them part of the Spanish State Archives.

The mission of the CDMH is to recover, conserve and disseminate documentary sources, whether original or secondary, relating to the historical period between the Civil War and the transition period, so that they can be made available to victims, researchers, and the public.

CDMH's first objective is to become a centre of national and international reference for the knowledge of Spain's recent history, thanks to the concentration of documentary collections, oral testimonies and secondary sources that reflect all the memories, especially those of the victims.

List of collections/fonds :

- Inter-ministerial Commission for the dispatch of workers to Germany (CIPETA). 1941 – 1946.
- Files of Spaniards helped by the organisations that aided Spanish Republicans in Mexico.1940 – 1948.
- MEXICO. Spanish Consulate in Veracruz. Passenger and migrant lists. 1840 – 1950.
- Registry of Spanish Immigrants in Mexico 1854 – 1950.
- Evacuation of civilians and refugees 1936-07-20 / 1939-02-13.
- Collection of documents from Belgian archives on the Spanish Civil War and exile. 1936 – 1945.
- Collection of documents on Spanish exiles who fought in France during World War II. 1941 – 2007.

- Collection of documents on Basque children evacuated to Britain during the Spanish Civil War. 1937 – 1997
- Collection of photographs "Children of War'' 1936. Aprox. – 1939. Aprox.
- Book of Spanish emigrants in Russia. 1934 – 1986.

Hungarian National Archives

The Czechoslovak–Hungarian population exchange, which was signed on the 27th February 1946, was the exchange of inhabitants between Czechoslovakia and Hungary after World War II. Between 45,000 and 120,000 Hungarians were forcibly transferred from Czechoslovakia to Hungary, and their properties confiscated, while around 72,000 Slovaks voluntarily transferred from Hungary to Czechoslovakia.

During the Second World War and in the years that followed, one of the historical traumas suffered by individuals and communities in Hungary was the forced displacement from their place of residence, their homeland. Due to the organised expulsions or resettlements carried out by the states, many people had to flee, giving up the existence they had built up over years or even decades – mainly because of their nationality or social status.

Official or private records, even remembrance of those who lived through the events are authentic representatives of these forced migrations. Among the documents produced by state agencies at the time, several sets of records survived in the Archives of the Centre for Financial Institutions, documenting the resettlements and the loss of property due to forced displacement.

The files on resettled and displaced persons during the Czechoslovak-Hungarian population exchange provide basic information on individuals and families. The records of the declaration of property left behind in Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia and the compensation procedures that began in the 1960s provide insight into the everyday lives of individuals, not only through the traumatic events but also through the property left behind.

Records of the Archives of the Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County are representatives of the local implementation of the Czechoslovak-Hungarian population exchange. The Hungarian Government Commission for Resettlement was established in 1946 to carry out the population exchange, and rural branches were organised from March 1947 onwards, before the exchange started. The branch office operated until 22 November 1947, when its tasks were taken over by

the Settlement Department of the Szabolcs County Land Office. After November 1947, the most important source base was the Land Office's records, and the Settlement Department was given a separate status.

Very important are the collections of documents of the various bodies of the local administration, above all the documents of the mayor of the town of Nyíregyháza. The offices of the Chief Bailiff and deputy Bailiff of Szabolcs were also involved in the population exchange, so there are also valuable sources on the subject.

(see Bibliography in the Annex I)

National Archives of Hungary

- Centre for Financial Institutions, Interstate Department, Name index files of persons resettled from Czechoslovakia. 1946-1964.
- Centre for Financial Institutions, Property Law Department, Property Law Cases relating to Property Remaining in Czechoslovakia. 1946-1964.
- Hungarian Government Commission for Resettlement, Resettlement registers, register of names, statistical statements. [1945] 1946–1949 [1953].
- Records of the Chief Bailiff of Szabolcs County. Administrative documents, Cases of the Czechoslovak-Hungarian population exchange. [1945] 1946–1949.
- Records of the Deputy Governor of Szabolcs County. Administrative documents, Matters of the Czechoslovak-Hungarian population exchange. [1945] 1946–1950.
- Nyíregyháza r.t.v. Papers of the Mayor of Nyíregyháza. Filed documents, Measures concerning the Czechoslovak-Hungarian population exchange. [1945] 1946–1950.
- Nyíregyháza r.t.v. Papers of the Mayor of Nyíregyháza. Administrative documents, Matters relating to the exchange of population. [1945] 1946–1950.
- Nyíregyháza r.t.v. Papers of the Mayor of Nyíregyháza. Administrative files, Matters relating to the Slovak resettlers of 1946. [1945] 1946–1950.
- Nyíregyháza r.t.v. Papers of the Mayor of Nyíregyháza. Administrative files, Resettlement of factories and industrial plants. [1945] 1946–1950.
- Nyíregyháza r.t.v. Papers of the Mayor of the City of Nyíregyháza. Administrative files, Cases of persons who moved/refugees from neighbouring countries to Nyíregyháza. [1945] 1946–1950.

- Hungarian Resettlement Government Commissariat No 2 (Nyíregyháza) Branch, Resettlers' data sheets, property censuses. 1946–1947 [1948]

De Domijnen Foundation

The Sittard-Geleen region has been a border region throughout many centuries. That means that there has been a lot of migration. Mercenaries and soldiers, merchants and boatmen for example. In the 19th century a poet from Sittard became friends with Victor Hugo in Paris, and Nicolaas Reubsaet, a tenor, became one of the most important singers of his time and ended as a duke in Italy. But the 20th century shows the most effects on migration. The reason is the coal mine in Geleen, the biggest of its kind in Europe. People from all over Europe came to our region, from Italy, Spain, Hungary, former Yugoslavia, Poland and Morocco among others. In the years following the Second World War, people from former colonies migrated to the city and region, mainly from the Moluccas and Suriname. In the last fifty years many refugees fled to the Netherlands, and of course some of them came to our region too.

Because we are a regional archive, we don't have any archives that focus on migration. The traces of migration that can be found here, are usually in 'regular' archival fonds. For example, traces of migration can be found in archives of the municipality or in a personal archive. The examples we offer here, therefore don't sound like they concern migration. That's correct, because migration is just one (usually small) part of an archival fonds. Migration can be found in correspondence, in municipal registers, or on the website AEZEL we contribute to: this is a source for (among others) municipal registers and church registers, and names and places of birth show the migratory flows during time. The traces that can be found in different fonds also means that there can be unexpected traces in our archives, but which can be explained by history: there is an example of a Christmas card in the archival fonds of the parish of H.H. Petrus and Michaël. This can be explained by the migration of mine workers to Sittard. The personal archives given in the finding aid, concern people who moved abroad. Therefore, to find traces of migration in our regional archive, you sometimes have to dive deeper into specific fonds to find the information you're looking for, and don't be afraid to delve into our history to find new traces, too.

List of collections/fonds:

- 103 - Bestuursarchief Gemeente Grevenbicht, 1938-1981

- 113 - Bestuursarchief Gemeente Obbicht en Papenhoven, 1938-1981
- 121 - Bestuursarchief Gemeente Born, 1938-1981
- 146 - Bestuursarchief Gemeente Limbricht, 1938-1981
- 122 - Bevolkingsregisters Gemeente Born, 1839-1940
- 132 - Bevolkingsregisters Gemeente Geleen, 1828-1931
- 137 - Bestuursarchief Gemeente Broeksittard, 1817-1942
- 138 - Bevolkingsregisters Gemeente Broeksittard, 1850-1938
- 147 - Bevolkingsregisters Gemeente Limbricht, 1850-1936
- 154 - Bestuursarchief Gemeente Munstergeleen, 1745-1940
- 155 - Bestuursarchief Gemeente Munstergeleen, 1940-1981
- 156 - Bevolkingsregisters Gemeente Munstergeleen, 1827-1935
- 173 - Bevolkingsregisters Gemeente Sittard, 1835-1939
- 903 - Archieven der Gemeente Urmond, 1646-1938
- 906 - Archieven der Gemeente Elsloo, 1938-1981
- 911 - Archieven der Gemeente Stein, 1819-1937
- 1012 - Archieven van de kloostergemeenschappen van de Dochters van de Goddelijke Voorzienigheid van Créhen in Nederland, 1911-2013
- 202 - R.K. Parochie H.H. Petrus en Michaël, Sittard, 1582-1980)
- 313 - Collectie Felix Rutten, Sittard, 1882-1971
- 310 - Collectie J.N. Reubsaet, Sittard, 1866-1889 (1920, 1937)
- 263 - Collectie Charles Beltjens, Sittard, 1832-1890

Additionally:

- https://aezel.eu/ (some of our materials and those of other archives are presented here)

Structure

Describing an archival collection/fond of migration involves creating a comprehensive overview that helps researchers understand the scope, content, and significance of the materials within the collection. In order to define the elements of description, we have followed the International Standard Archival Description ISAD(G), published by the International Council of Archives. Here are steps and elements AToM considered when describing migration collections/fonds:

Identity Statement Area

Reference code assigned by the holder and the URL, if available, to the online description record to help researchers locate specific materials within the collections.

Title and Identification: A clear and descriptive title for the collection. Include any unique identifiers, such as collection numbers or names.

Level of description: If the collection/fond is divided into fonds or sub-collections, outline these divisions, and briefly describe the content of each. This helps researchers navigate the collection more efficiently.

Extent and medium of the unit of description describes the quantity and physical nature of the materials within a particular part of an archival collection/fond. It provides details about what constitutes a specific portion or unit of the collection. Extent: Describes the quantity or size of the materials. This could be expressed in various units like linear feet, cubic feet, number of items Medium: Indicates the physical nature or format of the materials. It encompasses various types such as paper documents, photographs, audiovisual recordings, digital files, artefacts, maps, or other forms of media.

Context Area

Credits and Sources: Acknowledge the source of the collection, including the institution or organisation that holds it, any donors or contributors.

Administrative/Biographical history: Offer background information on the historical context of migration that the collection covers. Explain the significance of these materials in understanding migration patterns, policies, cultural impacts, etc.

Content and Structure Area

Scope and Content: Provide an overview of what the collection encompasses. Mention the time period, geographic coverage (if specific), and the types of materials included (e.g., letters, photographs, official documents, oral histories).

Conditions of Access and Use

Access and Use: Provide information on how the collection can be accessed, whether it's available physically in an archive or digitally online. Include any restrictions on access or use, such as copyright limitations or privacy concerns.

In AToM case, only Language/Script of the material has been included in this first approach.

Migration collections/fonds guide

ICARUS Croatia

AToM project partners from Bosnia and Herzegovina

The Archives of Bosnia-Herzegovina

Reference code	ZVBH-I
Title	Providing food and shelter for hungry Herzegovinian children in Croatia during World War I
Date/s	1917-1918
Level of description	Fonds of the Provincial Government for Bosnia and Herzegovina
Extent and medium of the unit of description	It contains over 3000 boxes; the archival material about providing food for children dates from 1917 to 1918

CONTEXT AREA

Name of creator/s	The Provincial Government for Bosnia and Herzegovina
Administrative/ Biographical history	The Provincial Government for Bosnia and Herzegovina was established on January 1, 1879. It served as the executive body of the Joint Ministry of Finance, Department for Bosnia and Herzegovina, and was subordinate to it. In addition, it was the supreme administrative body of the administrative-territorial units in Bosnia and Herzegovina, i.e. district areas, district offices and district branches. In the beginning, the Provincial Government for Bosnia and Herzegovina included three departments, which expanded into six as of 1912, namely: I political-administrative department, II financial department, III judicial department, IV department of economy, V department of religion and education, VI department of construction.

CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

Scope and content	The archival material of Department V (Department of Religion and Education) for 1917 and 1918 contains the correspondence between those involved in sending children to Croatia, records of the number of children sent, lists of the children sent, and periodicals from 1917-1918 that wrote about this situation.

CONDITIONS OF ACCESS AND USE AREA

Language / Script of the material	German, Croatian / Latin, Cyrillic

Archive of the Tuzla Canton

IDENTITY STATEMENT AREA

Reference code	ATKT/OZ – F; F/S
Title	Series: photocopies of documents (Oriental collection)
Date/s	1716-1876
Level of description	series
Extent and medium of the unit of description	1 folder

CONTEXT AREA

Name of creator/s	Archive of the Tuzla Canton
Administrative/ Biographical history	The Oriental collection includes purchased documents, donations and photocopies of original texts from the Oriental Institute in Sarajevo and the Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts in Zagreb, which were collected and processed in the Archive mainly in the period from 1954 to 1972. The oldest manuscript dates from 1563 and the oldest document from 1645 – both refer to the area of northeastern Bosnia. Many documents were processed and presented in academic journals thanks to Šaban Hodžić, an archivist-orientalist. In 1980, the collection was arranged according to document types so that there are nine inventory books: decisions of Sharia courts, *vakufnamas* (a type of a legal document), purchase contracts, registered land certificates, *berats* (warrants of privilege), *firmans* (edicts), *buyuruldu* (orders), *siğills* (judicial records), *defters* (tax inventories), various manuscripts, letters, invitations, greeting cards, photocopies, printed books and brochures. The collection was supplemented with digital documents donated to the Archives by Kemal Nurkić in 2017 (the originals of which are kept in the Ottoman Archives in Istanbul), documents purchased from Borislav Šuha from Tuzla (also in 2017), as well as documents presented at the Exhibition of Documents

on Tuzla from Ottoman Archives. The documents of this collection have been microfilmed and digitized.

CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

Scope and content	The series contains a group of documents whose originals were kept in the Oriental Institute in Sarajevo (destroyed in the aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1992-95) and in the Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts in Zagreb. These documents include photocopies of *berats*, *firmans*, *buyuruldu*, renewed *berats*, powers of attorney, judgments, *arzuhals* (a type of a written request), notices, petitions, reports and letters related to the exploration of ores in Bosnia, the method of collection and the type of samples required for participation in exhibitions in Philadelphia and Vienna, as well as photocopies of the lists of names and property of Muhajirs - Muslims who were forcibly expelled from Serbia, after which they migrated and settled in Bosnia (1788-1834; 1862).

CONDITIONS OF ACCESS AND USE AREA

Language / Script of the material	Ottoman / Arabic

Archive of the Tuzla Canton

IDENTITY STATEMENT AREA

Reference code	ATKT/RU"K"T
Title	"Kreka" Coal Mines in Tuzla
Date/s	1890-1972
Level of description	fonds
Extent and medium of the unit of description	46 boxes; 66 books; paper

CONTEXT AREA

Name of creator/s	"Kreka" Coal Mines in Tuzla
Administrative/ Biographical history	The "Kreka" coal mine in Tuzla was founded in 1885 with the purpose of supplying the saltworks in Simin Han and state railways with coal. The mine was managed by the saltworks from its foundation until 1895, when it was separated and began operating as a separate company. The first mining shaft "Vilma" was opened in 1905, and the shaft "Posavina" in 1907. Later, due to growing interest and demand, new mines were opened, coal exploitation increased, and the production modernized. The mine remained operational during times of war and experienced only minor pauses. During the time of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, the mine worked intensively as natural resources and all companies in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina were declared to be state property. The "Kreka" mine, among others, was managed by the Main Directorate of State Mining Enterprises established in Sarajevo. In socialist Yugoslavia, the mine saw rapid modernization of production and expansion of its capacity. Various administrations changed through the course of the mine's existence. The initiation and development of mining and industrial production in Tuzla led to significant changes in the town's population structure. Amid shortages of skilled labor, skilled workers from Austria, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Slovenia and other areas of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy immigrated to Tuzla, many of whom were given employment in the mining sector, but also in other industrial complexes in Tuzla and Lukavac.

CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

Scope and content	series: normative acts, general documentation, project documentation, property relations, residential documentation, employment documentation, financial documentation, books

CONDITIONS OF ACCESS AND USE AREA

Language / Script of the material	Bosnian, Serbian, Croatian, German / Latin, Cyrillic, Gothic

AToM project partners from Croatia

Academy of Fine Arts in Zagreb, University of Zagreb

Reference code	HR ALU 8, 8.1.1.
Title	Students of Slovenian nationality at the Academy of Fine Arts
Date/s	1907-1946
Level of description	the *Student documentation* fonds (within the *Student records* series)
Extent and medium of the unit of description	15 boxes; 2 l/m; paper

Name of creator/s	Academy of Fine Arts in Zagreb (formerly – Royal Academy of Arts, Secondary School of Arts and Crafts)
Administrative/ Biographical history	Around one hundred students of Slovenian nationality studied at the Academy of Fine Arts in Zagreb from 1907 to 1945, which represented a seventh of the total number of students enrolled in that period and the largest number of foreign students by nationality. This was due to the fact that no art colleges and secondary schools existed in Slovenia at that time, as well as the fact that the art academy in Zagreb was fairly significant in this part of Europe. Most of the students pursued their professional careers and later became protagonists of modern Slovenian art.

Scope and content	Birth certificates and personal files of the students who attended the academy.

Language / Script of the material	Croatian; Latin script

Institute of Ethnology and Folklore Research (IEF) Department of Documentation

Reference code	IEF foto 4346-4354, 4356
Title	Material on folklore (customs) in Slovakia
Date/s	1967
Level of description	series
Extent and medium of the unit of description	10 photographs

CONTEXT AREA

Name of creator/s	Josip Miličević
Administrative/ Biographical history	Josip Miličević conducted field research as an ethnologist in Slovakia in 1967, where he and Zorica Rajković visited Croatian villages. They recorded stories about local customs, dances and songs. Miličević took ten black and white photos that are stored in the IEF photo collection.

CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

Scope and content	The IEF photo collection contains over 76,000 images, primarily concerning folklore and ethnographic themes, from folk architecture, economy, rituals and customs to the records of visual folklore, folk theatre, music and dance. The photo collection also documents a series of contemporary folklore and social events in Croatia, as well as scientific meetings and promotions related to the activities of the Institute and its employees. The photos that Miličević took while doing his research in Slovakia are described and recorded in the Institute's photo library.

CONDITIONS OF ACCESS AND USE AREA

Language / Script of the material	Croatian, Latin

State Archive in Bjelovar

IDENTITY STATEMENT AREA

Reference code	HR DABJ 344
Title	Češka obec Bjelovar
Date/s	1918-1986
Level of description	Fond
Extent and medium of the unit of description	12 boxes; 1.20 l/m; paper

Name of creator/s	Češka obec Bjelovar / Česká obec Bjelovar
Administrative/ Biographical history	The Czech society "Češka obec Bjelovar" was founded in 1918. The society nurtures Czech tradition, culture and language, and operates to this day.

CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

Scope and content	The archival fonds contains 1 book (registry book) and 19 file folders (general files, minutes of administrative bodies, lists of members, project and financial documentation).

CONDITIONS OF ACCESS AND USE AREA

Language / Script of the material	Czech and Croatian, Latin script

State Archive in Bjelovar

IDENTITY STATEMENT AREA

Reference code	HR DABJ 745
Title	Czechoslovak School Masarykova Bjelovar
Date/s	(1924) 1925-1941
Level of description	Fond
Extent and medium of the unit of description	7 boxes; 0.70 l/m; paper

CONTEXT AREA

Name of creator/s	Čehoslovačka škola Masarykova Bjelovar / Československá škola Masarykova Bjelovar
Administrative/ Biographical history	In 1923, a supplementary Czech school was founded as part of the Czech society "Češka obec Bjelovar". The Czechoslovak School Masarykova Bjelovar continued its work as an independent institution. The school was opened in September 1925. Most classes were held in Czech, while subjects such as the Croatian language, geography and history of Yugoslavia were taught in Croatian. The school was closed in June 1941, when the Ustasha authorities banned private Czech elementary schools and kindergartens, as well as Czech departments in Croatian schools.

CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

Scope and content	It contains nine fonds: General Affairs, School Memorial, Organization of School and Classes, Reports, Personnel Affairs, Imprest Accounts, Student Documentation, School Library and School Registers.

Language / Script of the material	Czech, German, Croatian, Latin script, Cyrillic script

State Archive in Dubrovnik

MIGRATION SERIES AND COLLECTIONS (T.5.1, T.5.2, T.5.3)

IDENTITY STATEMENT AREA

Reference code	HR-DADU-284
Title	Ludomir Michal Rogowski's personal fonds
Date/s	1881-1954
Level of description	fonds
Extent and medium of the unit of description	5 boxes; paper

CONTEXT AREA

Name of creator/s	Ludomir Michal Rogowski
Administrative/ Biographical history	L.M. Rogowski (Lublin, October 3, 1881 – Dubrovnik, March 13, 1954) was a composer, conductor and writer. He is considered to be the greatest musician who lived and operated in Dubrovnik in the 20th century. He was born in Lublin on October 3, 1881. After having studied music in Warsaw, Leipzig, Munich, Paris and Rome, Rogowski taught at the organ school in Vilnius, where he also led a symphony orchestra, and then lived in Warsaw until 1914. During World War I, he moved to France, then Belgium, and eventually to Dubrovnik in 1926, where he stayed. Rogowski performed as a conductor in Belgrade three times and twice in Warsaw, where he received the state music award in 1938. Rogowski was a prolific and versatile composer who found inspiration in Croatian folklore. He composed the oratorio *Miracle of St. Vlaho* (*Čudo sv. Vlaha*), and he successfully set a plethora of verses by Dubrovnik Renaissance poets to music**.**

CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

Scope and content	The archive fonds consists of five archive boxes. Roman numerals are added to the number of each box to denote an internal division of the files: I - ballets, II - operas, III - musical stories, IV - compositions for orchestra and choir, V - chamber music, VI - compositions for choir, VII - compositions for a solo instrument, solo voice, voices and instruments, VIII - unfinished musical compositions. The fourth archive box contains prose material and includes nine subdivisions: I - Jan Wichur's manuscript, II - short stories, III - author's notes, IV - literary works, V - libretti for operas and ballet scenography, VI - biography and list of musical compositions, VII - various prose works, VIII - publications, newspaper articles and the legacy of L.M. Rogowski, IX - copies of articles about L.M. Rogowski.

CONDITIONS OF ACCESS AND USE AREA

Language / Script of the material	Croatian and Polish; Latin script

State Archive in Pazin

Reference code	HR-DAPA-67 / XIII / 3
Title	Foreign affairs - esteri
Date/s	1922-1947
Level of description	Fonds
Extent and medium of the unit of description	books 7, 12, 61, 62, 63, 64, 89, 90, 109, 110 (ten books); boxes 291-297 (seven boxes)

Name of creator/s	Municipality of Pula (Municipio di Pola) - Pula (1918-1943)
Administrative/ Biographical history	By the end of October 1918, the Austro-Hungarian army fighting on the Italian front was in total disarray. The provisional administration of the area of Istria was entrusted to the local authorities under the supervision of the Allied Powers, i.e. the command of the Italian occupation companies. This would remain so until the warring parties concluded an agreement on the cession of these territories, i.e. on their annexation.

In 1919, the ordinance on municipal administration from 1915, by which the municipality was allowed to have its own representative bodies, was enacted.

The royal decree of March 29, 1923, determined the territorial jurisdiction of the municipality of Pula. By the Act of February 9, 1926, as well as the royal decree of September 13, 1926, the municipal administration was entrusted to the president of the municipality, while the royal decree of August 17, 1928, regulated the issue of the municipal secretary.

A new municipal and provincial law was passed on March 3, 1934, which redefined the municipal area, municipal bodies, the president of the municipality and the municipal council.

The capitulation of Italy on September 8, 1943, sparked a general popular uprising. The fascist government was expelled, stronger partisan detachments were formed, the formations of the Italian army and the carabinieri were disarmed, and |

a large part of Istria was liberated, except for Pula, Vodnjan, Fažana and the Brijuni.

The session in Pazin on September 25, 1943, marked the end of the sovereignty of the Kingdom of Italy over Istria and the definitive annexation of Istria to Croatia and Yugoslavia. On that day, Istria became free both formally and legally owing to the revolutionary act of the Provisional Provincial National Liberation Committee for Istria.

CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

Scope and content	Before the start of WWII, Yugoslavia was home to about 70,000 Croats and Slovenes who had emigrated there from the areas under Italian control. This emigration ensued as a result of the policies Italy had implemented in the occupied regions, primarily due to fascist persecutions and the difficult economic situation which the Croats and Slovenes in the Julian region (Venezia Giulia) were faced with. The beginning of organized revolts in Istria in 1941 was in part caused by some of these emigrants returning to their homeland.

CONDITIONS OF ACCESS AND USE AREA

Language / scripts of material	Italian and German, Latin script

State Archive in Vukovar

IDENTITY STATEMENT AREA

Reference code	HR-DAVU-VK-37
Title	The District of Vinkovci
Date/s	1872-1944
Level of description	fonds (summary inventory); file (Index of files)
Extent and medium of the unit of description	200 books; 607 boxes; 76.5 l/m

CONTEXT AREA

Name of creator/s	The District of Vinkovci
Administrative/ Biographical history	The District of Vinkovci (*Kotarska oblast Vinkovci*) was founded by the *Act on the Organizational Regulations of Town and Country Municipalities* of May 8, 1871, the royal proclamation *My Border Guard* of August 8, 1873, the *Act on the Reorganization of Political Districts and the New Division of the Military*

Frontier, as well as the *Act on the Organization of Counties and the Regulation of County and District Administrations* of February 5, 1886. The District of Vinkovci was accredited on September 1, 1886. It was an administrative body in the area of Vinkovci. Its jurisdiction included, but was not limited to, administrative (political) municipalities in the district area. The District was governed by the district commissioner, who was assisted by the district bailiff and junior clerks. The administrative staff of the district was appointed by the ban on the proposal of the grand prefect. Despite the significantly changed political circumstances after World War I, the District of Vinkovci continued to exist practically until the end of World War II. As such, it operated continuously for more than 70 years, which is why its archival material (fonds) is a valuable source of data for the research of socio-economic, cultural, religious, educational, political and demographic conditions in the district area. In this sense, the material also contains data on migration processes (immigration and emigration) in the District of Vinkovci for the specified period. Searching the fonds has become much easier owing to the thoroughly compiled Index of files.

CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

Scope and content	The archival fonds contains the following series: Current files, Reservation files, Presidial files, Criminal files, Registry files of forest damage, Construction office files, Statutory charters, Extracts from the logbooks of municipal representatives, District agronomist files, Supervisory reports of the regional labor commission in Osijek, Cooperative commissioner files, Project documentation, Other.

CONDITIONS OF ACCESS AND USE AREA

Language / Script of the material	Croatian, German, Hungarian

State Archive in Split

IDENTITY STATEMENT AREA

Reference code	HR-DAST-22
Title	Yugoslavian Refugee Camp in Italy
Date/s	1943-1945
Level of description	fonds
Extent and medium of the unit of description	15 boxes; 2 l/m; paper

CONTEXT AREA

Name of creator/s	Yugoslavian Refugee Camp in Italy
Administrative/ Biographical history	In November 1943, the Central Committee of the Camp (COZ = *Centralni odbor zbjega*) was established. The Committee was tasked with managing the transfer of refugees to the territory of Italy and served as the highest authority. Refugee camps were organized by camp committees.

CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

Scope and content	The archival material consists of two series, the *Books* and the *Files* series, organized into 14 subseries.

CONDITIONS OF ACCESS AND USE AREA

Language / Script of the material	Croatian, English and Italian; Latin and – to a lesser extent – Cyrillic script

State Archive in Zagreb

MIGRATION SERIES AND COLLECTIONS (T.5.1, T.5.2, T.5.3)

IDENTITY STATEMENT AREA

Reference code	HR-DAZG-10.5
Title	Zagreb City Administration – Crafts Department
Date/s	1920-1941
Level of description	series
Extent and medium of the unit of description	36 books; 637 boxes; 65 l/m; paper

CONTEXT AREA

Name of creator/s	Zagreb City Administration – Crafts Department
Administrative/ Biographical history	The Crafts Department was an organizational unit of the Zagreb City Administration. Zagreb was established in 1850 when two towns, Gradec and Kaptol, united into a single territorial unit. The Crafts Department regulated craftsmanship in the city of Zagreb, which entailed granting permits to craftsmen so they can start a business, keeping records of craftsmen, collecting taxes from them and making sure they operate in accordance with laws.

CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

Scope and content	The series contains registration aids and craftsmen files, which are classified into six subseries according to the skilled trade the craftsmen were engaged in. The craftsmen files have preserved archival material related to individuals of various nationalities who practiced crafts in Zagreb. In addition, in the IC subseries, there are files of craftsmen who were engaged in transporting emigrants.

CONDITIONS OF ACCESS AND USE AREA

Language / Script of the material	Croatian, German, Serbian Latin and Cyrillic script

AToM project partners from Serbia

The Historical Archives of Subotica

Reference code	SR IAS F. 228
Title	Faculty of Law – Subotica
Date/s	1920-1941
Level of description	~~fonds~~
Extent and medium of the unit of description	66 books; 122 boxes; 16 l/m; paper

CONTEXT AREA

Name of creator/s	Faculty of Law – Subotica
Administrative/ Biographical history	The Faculty of Law in Subotica was founded in 1920. It was accredited in March 1920 and operated until April 1, 1941. The faculty was an integral part of Belgrade University with special autonomy. The general course was four years long, and the lectures were held from October 16 to June 15. Some faculty professors were in fact Russian emigrants and a particularly large group of students were Russians who had emigrated to the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. In the period from 1920 to 1941, 235 Russian students were enrolled at the university.

CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

Scope and content	The archival material contains preserved faculty council minutes, registry books, records of students' success, student registration books, the main student book and matriculation registers. Official personnel files and student files have also been preserved.

CONDITIONS OF ACCESS AND USE AREA

Language / Script of the material	Serbian, French, German, English, Hungarian, Russian and Czech

SPANISH STATE ARCHIVES

IDENTITY STATEMENT AREA

Reference code	http://pares.mcu.es/ParesBusquedas20/catalogo/description/1754310?nm
Title	Inter-ministerial Commission for the dispatch of workers to Germany (CIPETA)
Date / s	1941 - 1946
Level of description	Sub-fond
Extent and medium of the unit of description	228 boxes

CONTEXT AREA

Name of creator/s	Spain. Ministry of Labour and Social Security (1981-1996)
Administrative /Biographical history	The Inter-Ministerial Commission for the Dispatch of Workers to Germany (CIPETA) was created by the decree issued on September 3, 1941, and published on the 5th of the same month. We can take the Placement Office at the Syndicalist National Headquarters as forerunners of the work that the commission would take over though they would continue to be involved afterwards in different aspects, such as the recruitment of workers. The commission was the result of the Spanish-German agreement for the employment of Spanish workers in Germany on August 21 in 1941. It was arranged in Berlin by the National Union Representative of the FET (Traditionalist Spanish Phalanx) and the JONS (Councils of the National Syndicalist Offensive) as well as by the National Chief of the German Labor Front and then signed in Madrid by different ministry representatives of the Francoist and Nazi dictatorships.

CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

Scope and content	The documentation is divided into various subdivisions differentiated by subjects and services performed by the commission, such as the sections on General Affairs, Public Order and Transport, as well as the sections on Technical Services, Administration, Intervention and Accounting, on the Secretary's Office, Insurance and Transfers. In addition, we can find documentation outside these divisions, such as the agreements of the commission itself, files on the dispatch of workers and their profiles, personnel appointments or bank legitimization.

The first expeditions departed on November 24 in 1941, under the responsibility of the Special Office for the Inspection and Guardianship of the Spanish Workers (also known simply as the Special Office). This entity would make sure the expeditions came through and would support the Spanish workers in German territory. This, in turn, was included in the Central Inspectorate for the Protection of Foreign Workers, which was connected to the General Commissioner for the Use of Labor and the Deutsche Arbeitsfront (DAF). Additionally, the Territorial Headquarters of the German Falange managed the various connections between the companies responsible for hiring the workers and the camps where they would be transferred to and reside.With the end of World War II and the control of the German zone under the supervision of the Allies, a large part of the treaties and agreements were broken. Among them, the aforementioned German-Spanish agreement of 1941, which originated the interministerial commission, putting its work to an end.

CONDITIONS OF ACCESS AND USE AREA

Language / scripts of material	Spanish

Reference code	ES./3
	https://pares.mcu.es/ParesBusquedas20/catalogo/description/12876996?nm
Title	Files of Spaniards helped by the organisations that aided Spanish Republicans in Mexico.
Date / s	1940 - 1948
Level of description	Fonds
Extent and medium of the unit of description	22 lineal metres. 211 Boxes.

CONTEXT AREA

Name of creator/s	Junta de Auxilio a los Republicanos Españoles (JARE) (Board of Aid to Spanish Republicans)
Administrative /Biographical history	The Spanish Republican Relief Board (Junta de Auxilio a los Republicanos Españoles - JARE) was an organisation created in 1939 with the purpose of administering resources and goods for Spanish refugees. Within the JARE itself, the Relief Section became the body in charge of implementing the aid system. When in 1942 the JARE was dissolved and replaced by the Administrative Commission of the Fund of Aid to the Spanish Republicans (CAFARE), the Relief Committee, transformed into the Relief Office, continued to perform the same function. The formation of the new Government of the Republic in 1945 and the signing of a new trust fund with Nacional Financiera led to the closure of CAFARE and the creation of the Technical Committee of the Trust Fund to Aid the Republicans (CTJARE). The latter was charged with managing the resources inherited from the predecessor institutions and extending the aid, in this case, without a special service for this purpose. Its activity was maintained until 1948, when the trust expired

CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

Scope and content	This fond is made up of the different requests made by Spanish exiles who arrived in Mexico, mainly, but also in other countries such as Cuba or the Dominican Republic. The requests may refer to economic aid, health aid or any other type of

assistance. Usually, the files keep, as it is logical, the instances that allow to reconstruct the material conditions of life of the Spanish refugees

CONDITIONS OF ACCESS AND USE AREA

Language / scripts of material	Spanish

Reference code	http://pares.mcu.es/ParesBusquedas20/catalogo/description/167355?nm
Title	MEXICO. Spanish Consulate in Veracruz. Passenger and migrant lists
Date / s	1840 - 1950
Level of description	Fond
Extent and medium of the unit of description	236 Boxes

CONTEXT AREA

Name of creator/s	Spanish Consulate in Veracruz
Administrative /Biographical history	A long and complex historical period began in 1821, when the former viceroyalty of New Spain gained political independence. The great European powers, France and Great Britain, as well as the United States, took advantage of the vacuum left by Spain. This forced the Spanish authorities to rule out the recovery of the former viceroyalty and, after the death of Ferdinand VII, they opted for the establishment of diplomatic relations. Negotiations began in 1835, culminating in the Treaty of Peace and Friendship between Mexico and Spain on 28 December 1836. After the signing of the treaty, diplomatic legations were established by both countries. In the case of Spain, Ángel Calderón de la Barca was appointed in 1839 as minister plenipotentiary, Agustín de Letamendi as consul in Mexico and Miguel Ruiz Sainz as consul in Veracruz. The Consulate of Veracruz continues today, under the name of Honorary Consulate in Veracruz.

CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

Scope and content	One of the main functions of the consular institution has been the protective action of the State for its nationals abroad. The evolution and development of migratory flows from Spain to Mexico have influenced the organisation of its consulates. For this reason, this inventory is of interest, fundamentally, for the study of migratory movements.

In line with the dynamics of some European countries, Spain became a country of economic emigration between the end of the 19th century and the first third of the 20th century. The period of greatest influx took place mainly between 1880 |

and 1930. This was the period of massive emigration of Spaniards to America, with a social importance and demographic weight far greater than in colonial times.

At the end of the 1950s a transcendental change took place in the history of Spanish migratory movements. From a sociological perspective, these migratory movements were characterised by their supposedly temporary nature and the imposition of severe political and social restrictions on foreign workers. From these years onwards, Consulates were relegated to the exercise of what were considered to be "traditional" protection functions, such as legal assistance in matters of Civil Registration, the exercise of notarial public faith and probate proceedings, the protection of minors or disabled nationals and the defence of the rights of nationals before the local authorities. They also continued to play the role of executors of the Police Administration.

The organisation of this fund has been carried out following organic-functional criteria, respecting the main competencies carried out by the Consulate of Veracruz, such as: protection of Spanish citizens, Civil Registry, exercise of the Public Faith, acts of Voluntary Jurisdiction, military service, activities related to navigation, collection functions, or others of an administrative nature such as passport processing, health police, customs functions, activities related to administrative procedure.

CONDITIONS OF ACCESS AND USE AREA

Language / scripts of material	Spanish

Reference code	http://pares.mcu.es/MovimientosMigratorios/buscadorAvanzadoFilter.form
Title	Registry of Spanish Immigrants in Mexico
Date / s	1854 - 1950
Level of description	Subfonds
Extent and medium of the unit of description	280 microfilm rolls. 24 DVD (s)

CONTEXT AREA

Name of creator/s	National Registry of Foreigners. México
Administrative /Biographical history	The Register of Foreigners was born in the context of the Mexican government's migration policies and its eagerness to quantify and control the presence of foreigners in the national territory. The Migration Law of 12 March 1926 (Diario Oficial de la Federación, 13-03-1926) established the creation of the Register, as well as the obligation for all foreigners or Mexicans entering or leaving the country to have an Individual Identification Card. The Migration Law of 14 August 1930 (DOF, 30-08-1930) established that all foreigners residing in Mexico prior to 1 May 1926 had to register in the Register.

CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

Scope and content	The General Archive of the Administration of Spain only possesses the microfilmed and subsequently digitised copy of a fraction of the fonds of the National Register of Foreigners of Mexico: that relating to immigrants of Spanish nationality. The group of Spanish immigrants represents approximately 29% of the total number of documents in the National Register of Foreigners, which according to the general guide of the General Archive of the Nation is approximately 45,000 records in 160 installation units. The fonds fraction is made up of the Individual Identification Cards issued to Spaniards both resident in the country prior to 1 May 1926, established in the Migration Law of 14 August 1930, and to Spaniards who had recently arrived at the land or maritime borders. In the case of residents, they had to present themselves at the population offices throughout the country, while Spaniards wishing to enter the country had to apply at the Mexican consulate of their place of residence or embarkation.

The General Population Law of 24 August 1936 (Article 58) favoured the entry of victims of political persecution, even exempting them from paying migration taxes (Article 96), certainly in line with the "open door" policy promoted by President Lázaro Cárdenas in favour of Spanish Republican exiles. This led to a massive influx of Spaniards into Mexico, a situation that is clearly reflected in the identification cards. These are stamped "Asilado Político" (Political Asylum seeker), exemption from certain taxes and information on entry, mainly through the port of Veracruz on the ships Flandre, Ipanema, Mexique and Sinaia between June and July 1939 and later on the ship Nyassa (1942), all chartered by the Spanish Republican aid institutions of SERE (Servicio de Evacuación de Refugiados Españoles) and JARE (Junta de Auxilio a los Republicanos Españoles), which in turn was favoured by the Mexican government.

The subfonds of the National Register of Foreigners of Mexico related to immigrants of Spanish nationality can be consulted on the Ibero-American Migratory Movements Portal.

CONDITIONS OF ACCESS AND USE AREA

| Language / scripts of material | Spanish |

Reference code	ES./16 INCORPORADOS,1556 - INCORPORADOS,1557
	https://pares.mcu.es/ParesBusquedas20/catalogo/description/5944965?nm
Title	Evacuation of civilians and refugees
Date / s	1936-07-20 - 1939-02-13
Level of description	Fonds
Extent and medium of the unit of description	2 boxes in paper (675 documents. 698 sheets)

CONTEXT AREA

Name of creator/s	Spanish Embassy in London (United Kingdom).
Administrative /Biographical history	The second permanent Spanish representative abroad after the Holy See was England, with headquarters in London since 1489. Its origins date back to the mission entrusted to Rodrigo González de la Puebla, Juan de Sepúlveda and Diego de Guevara by the Catholic Monarchs, which involved arranging the marriage between Princess Catherine of Aragon and the Welsh Prince Arthur in 1487.
	During the Spanish Civil War (1936-1939), England provided assistance (people, loads, ships, money, etc.) to the Republican cause with the Spanish Embassy acting as a mediator.

CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

Scope and content	INCORPORADOS,1556
	News clippings published in the British press, notes from the Information Service of the Propaganda Ministry of the Spanish Republican Government and reports from the Spanish Committee for Evacuated Children on the evacuation of Spanish civilians, mostly about Basque children transported to France and Great Britain by British Navy ships from the port of Bilbao.
	INCORPORADOS,1557

Clippings from the British press, mostly about the exodus of Spaniards seeking refuge in France.

CONDITIONS OF ACCESS AND USE AREA

| Language / scripts of material | Spanish - English |

Reference code	INCORPORADOS, 1753,3 a 1753,14
	INCORPORADOS, 1991
	http://pares.mcu.es/ParesBusquedas20/catalogo/description/6076690?nm
Title	Collection of documents from Belgian archives on the Spanish Civil War and exile
Date / s	1936 - 1945
Level of description	Collection
Extent and medium of the unit of description	1 paper box. 13 paper folders.

CONTEXT AREA

Name of creator/s	Centro Documental de la Memoria Histórica (Collector)
Administrative /Biographical history	Source of income: The entry of this documentation into the Centro Documental de la Memoria Histórica was the result of a collaboration agreement signed with the Amsab-Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis and CEGES-SOMA for the reproduction of their documents.

CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

Scope and content	Photocopies of documents and photographs preserved in the archives of Amsab-Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis and CEGES-SOMA. Centre d'Études et de Documentation Guerre et Sociétés Contemporaines on the Spanish Civil War, Spanish children evacuated to Belgium, Belgian aid actions for the Spanish Republic and Spanish Republican refugees in Belgium.

CONDITIONS OF ACCESS AND USE AREA

Language / scripts of material	Spanish - French - Dutch

Reference code	INCORPORADOS,1438,25
	http://pares.mcu.es/ParesBusquedas20/catalogo/description/5601130
Title	Collection of documents on Spanish exiles who fought in France during World War II
Date / s	1941 - 2007
Level of description	Collection
Extent and medium of the unit of description	27 paper documents. 39 sheets

CONTEXT AREA

Name of creator/s	Centro Documental de la Memoria Histórica (collector)
Administrative /Biographical history	Donation of Ange Georges Álvarez. Ange was born in Moreda, a village where coal mines were located, in Asturias (Spain). His father, Amador Álvarez, and his mother, Natividad, were very committed to left-wing politics. They had six children, all of them involved in the political and trade union life of the Alès mining area. Ange was only two years old when the family emigrated to France. He took part in the French Resistance during the Second World War. After the liberation of French territory, Ángel Álvarez continued his fight against fascism: joining the Guerrilla Brigade 11 (AGE), he took part in the expedition to the Val d'Aran to try to raise the Spanish people against the Franco regime.

CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

Scope and content	Photocopies of documents, photographs and press articles about Spanish refugees who joined the French Resistance and fought in World War II against the occupying German army.

CONDITIONS OF ACCESS AND USE AREA

Language / scripts of material	Spanish - French

Reference code	INCORPORADOS,14
	http://pares.mcu.es/ParesBusquedas20/catalogo/description/2353698?nm
Title	Collection of documents on Basque children evacuated to Britain during the Spanish Civil War
Date / s	1937 - 1997
Level of description	Collection
Extent and medium of the unit of description	1 box

CONTEXT AREA

Name of creator/s	Centro Documental de la Memoria Histórica (collector)
Administrative /Biographical history	The documents that make up this collection were donated to Lala Isla by Félix Amat, a Spanish child refugee in Great Britain during the Spanish Civil War who was in a colony in Langham, and Gwion Davies, a Welshman who, while studying at Cambridge University, worked as a volunteer in a home for Spanish refugee children in that city.
	Lala Isla Ortiz is a Spanish writer and anthropologist based in London since 1976. She is a writer and scholar of Spanish Exile in the UK.

CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

Scope and content	It contains: 1. The Basque Hostel at Cambridge. Jessie Stewart Ed. (1938). A group of foster children in a Cambridge hostel. Donated by Gwion Davies. 2. The Basque Children in England: An account of their life at North Stoneham Camp. Yvonne Cloud. London: Victor Gollancz Ltd. (1937). A group of children in the Stoneham camp. Donated by Félix Amat. 3. Copies of photographs donated by Félix Amat. Photographs of the children at the Langham colony. 4. Photocopies of documents donated by Felix Amat: - Song and dance programme. Spanish Relief Fund.

- Photocopy of the poster of the performance of Consuelito Carmona and the children.
- Photocopy of a poster of a concert by the children.
- Four sheets of a notebook with school exercises.
- Two articles about the Langham settlement published in Essex County Standard (12-06-1987) and Local newspaper Colchester (1938).
- Article in The Guardian (1938) on the problem of repatriation (February 1938).
- Article published in Darlington and Stockton Times on Consuelito Carmona's performance with the children (February 1938).
- Photograph published in Nottingham Evening News showing the children at a meal.
- Photo published in Nottingham Evening News showing the children with their foster parents.
- Children's Aid Appeal Sheet (Christmas 1938).
- January 1939 leaflet from a calendar illustrated with a woman in a flamenco dress with a tambourine.

Donation by Gwion Davies:
1. Copy of Help, a newspaper produced by the children of the Pampisford Vicarage Colony, Cambridge (no. I-IV, July-October 1937).
2. Information on a lecture by the Duchess of Atholl (Cambridge, 1938).
3. Extracts from letters written by Gwion Davies to his parents about the children (1937).
4. Mention of a book of folk songs and dances of the Women's Section from the catalogue of the Hispanist bookseller Keith Harris.
5. Two sheets of notebook paper with some Basque words and their English equivalent
6. Sheet with an English translation of several song verses.
7. Cardboard with song lyrics written on it
8. Six sheets of paper with handwritten lyrics to popular songs.
9. Five photocopies of a Republican songbook.
10. Two sheets of paper with translations of words from the republican songbook.
11. Photocopy of the songbook published in Great Britain by Frida Stewart with a foreword by the Duchess of Atholl.
12. Letter from Henry Overhill sending lyrics to songs by Gwion Davies (16-09-1950).
13. Three photocopies of photos of children from the Cambridge foster home.
14. Photocopy of an article from the Cambridge Evening News about Spanish children in care in Cambridge (02-04-1987).
15. Pencil letter from José Gallego, a foster child in Cambridge, thanking Gwion Davies for his help.
16. Envelope checked by the Spanish military censors and opened in the British postal service (June 1940).
17. Postcard sent to Gwion Davies inviting him to an event in the Cambridge colony.
18. Four letters from José Luis Cisneros to Gwion Davies (1937-1950).
19. Christmas greeting card sent to Gwion Davies by Antonio Juan and Paul, two children from the Cambridge Colony.
20. Seven Christmas cards sent to Gwion Davies by Maria Luisa Toole (years 1991-1995)
21. Postcard from Maria Luisa Toole to Gwion Davies (12-11-1996)
22. Dps letters from Maria Luisa Toole to Gwion Davies (14-12-1992 and 01-06-1995)
23. Photocopy of a newspaper leaflet in which Domingo (Txomín) Arana is mentioned.
Letter from Txomín Arana to Gwion Davies.

25. Propaganda leaflet Help the Basque Children, published by The Basque Children`s Committee.
26. Leaflet published by the Cambridge Daily News about the children (1938). Photograph of the steamer Habana, on which many of the children arrived in Britain.
28. Article on the children published in Lookout magazine (1983).
29. Two photocopies of photographs of the Cambridge children with a handwritten explanation.
30. Letter from Antonio Gallego to Gwion Davies (08-03-1996). Letter from C. Martínez and A. Gallego (03-09-1937).
31. Two photos of Antonio Gallego and his wife Joan in Cambridge and Santander.
32. Two Christmas cards from Carmen Villegas to Gwion Davies (1996)
33. Twelve letters from Carmen Villegas to Gwion Davies; one is accompanied by two photographs; another has the words of a song about the Union Jack (the British flag); another is accompanied by photocopies of photographs and two pages from the catalogue of the hispanist bookseller Keith Harris (1995-1997).
34. Photocopy of the wedding photograph of Carmen Villegas.
35. Photocopy of an excerpt from an article published in The Observer Review (02-10-1973).
36. Postcard of children with one of their carers combing a girl's hair (1937-1938).
37. Photograph of a group of children with a raised fist.
38. Photograph of children at Pampisford Vicarage (Cambridge). Their names are included on a separate piece of paper.
39. Photograph of children in the new care home in Station Road (Cambridge).
40. Two copies of the same photograph showing Gwion Davies in the garden of his home with two children from the Cambridge settlement (August 1937).
41. Two postcards showing children from the Cambridge Colony (1937).
42. Photo of the girl María Luisa Gallego (1937)
43. Three sheets of paper with the names of the children taken into the colony at Station Road (Cambridge) and their addresses and places of residence after leaving it.
44. Two postcards written by a young lady named Maria to Gwion Davies (1939). Chart showing the progress of the "Milk for Spain" campaign.
46. Envelope used to collect donations in aid of Cambridge children. The envelope has a printed photo, which is the same as number 39 in this list.
47. Letter from Wilfrid Vernon to Gwion Davies.
48. Portal letter from María Luisa Gallego to Gwion Davies (30-01-1950)
49. Letter from Freda Stewart or her mother to Gwion Davies (08-03-1938)
50. Catalogues and reproductions of works by José María Martínez and Jesús Carieles

CONDITIONS OF ACCESS AND USE AREA

Language / scripts of material	Spanish - English - Basque

Reference code	INCORPORADOS,1755
	https://pares.mcu.es/ParesBusquedas20/catalogo/description/6057362?nm
Title	Collection of photographs "Children of War"
Date / s	1936. Aprox. – 1939. Aprox.
Level of description	Collection
Extent and medium of the unit of description	54 photographs on paper

CONTEXT AREA

Name of creator/s	Archivo Fotográfico Enrique Díaz, Delgado y García (in the Archivo General de la Nación of México)
	Centro Documental de la Memoria Histórica (collector)
Administrative /Biographical history	The Children of War is the first part of the Spanish Exile Project, the result of the Bilateral Agreement on Cultural and Scientific Cooperation signed by the governments of Mexico and Spain during the VII Meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of ADAI, which took place in Madrid in June 2005. The result of this initiative was the digitisation of a set of photographs related to the Spanish children sent to Mexico during the Spanish Civil War from the Enrique Díaz, Delgado y García Photographic Archive, which is kept in the General Archive of the Nation in Mexico. This collection contains one million photographs taken by the Mexican photographer Enrique Díaz Reyna (1895-1961) and his collaborators Enrique Delgado, Manuel García and Luis Zendejas between 1900 and 1977. The collection was acquired by the Archivo General de la Nación of Mexico in 1985. The Spanish Exile Project was completed with the digitisation of a second group of photographs preserved in the same collection related to the Spanish Republican exile in Mexico, which gave origin to the España Peregrina collection. The collection entered the Centro Documental de la Memoria Histórica as a result of a collaboration agreement signed with the Archivo General de la Nación of Mexico.

CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

Scope and content	Photographs relating to Spanish children sent to Mexico during the Spanish Civil War from the Enrique Díaz, Delgado y García Photographic Archive, held in the Archivo General de la Nación of Mexico. It contains photographs of the so-called 'Morelia children', a group of 456 children of Spanish Republican minors who arrived in Mexico on 7 June 1937 aboard the French-flagged steamship Mexique and were housed in two buildings belonging to the Spain-Mexico school in Morelia, in the state of Michoacán, hence the name by which they were known.

CONDITIONS OF ACCESS AND USE AREA

Language / scripts of material	Spanish

Reference code	INCORPORADOS,1914,3
	ES.37274.CDMH//INCORPORADOS,1914,3
	https://pares.mcu.es/ParesBusquedas20/catalogo/description/6772683?nm
Title	Book of Spanish emigrants in Russia
Date / s	1934 - 1986
Level of description	Collection
Extent and medium of the unit of description	1 paper book (460 sheets).

CONTEXT AREA

Name of creator/s	Centro Documental de la Memoria Histórica (collector)
Administrative /Biographical history	The book was written by a Spaniard living in the Soviet Union known by the nickname of "El Marino" and was later in the possession of the pilot Antonio García Cano. The text probably began to be written in the late 1970s, when the Asturian Manuel Fernández was president of the Spanish Centre in the USSR. The latest data correspond to 10 March 1986.

CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

Scope and content	This book contains a list of Spanish emigrants, exiles and refugees residing in the Soviet Union between 1934 and 1986.It contains the biographical details of around 4,300 people, of whom approximately 3,000 are children evacuated to the USSR during the Spanish Civil War, between 1937 and 1939.There is also a list of the teachers and assistants who accompanied these children on their journey and the Spanish communists exiled to the USSR after the war. There are also pilots from the Spanish Republican Army who were receiving training at the Lipetsk and Kirovabad academies at the end of the war, and several members of the Blue Division who deserted or were taken prisoner, and who, having married, decided to stay in the USSR after their liberation. For each person, the date and place of birth, the children's homes where he or she lived and was educated, the educational institutions where he or she continued his or her studies, and the companies and places where he or she worked are given. In some cases, their date

of repatriation to Spain is mentioned, and in others their place of death in the Soviet Union.

CONDITIONS OF ACCESS AND USE AREA

| Language / scripts of material | Spanish |

National Archives of Hungary

IDENTITY STATEMENT AREA

Reference code	HU-MNL-OL-XIX-L-20-x
Title	Centre for Financial Institutions, Interstate Department, Name index files of persons resettled from Czechoslovakia
Date / s	6,2 linear meter, 12x8 cm label, 14x18 cm cardboard
Level of description	class
Extent and medium of the unit of description	6,2 linear meter, 12x8 cm card, 14x18 cm card

CONTEXT AREA

Name of creator/s	
Administrative /Biographical history	

CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

Scope and content	Records of displaced persons by families

CONDITIONS OF ACCESS AND USE AREA

Language / scripts of material	Hungarian

IDENTITY STATEMENT AREA

Reference code	HU-MNL-OL-XIX-L-20-v
Title	Centre for Financial Institutions, Property Law Department, Property Law Cases relating to Property Remaining in Czechoslovakia
Date / s	3,24 linear meter, A/3 sheet, A/4, B/5 sheets of paper
Level of description	fonds
Extent and medium of the unit of description	3,24 linear meter, A/3 sheet, A/4, B/5 sheets of paper

CONTEXT AREA

Name of creator/s	
Administrative /Biographical history	

CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

Scope and content	Notification sheets of abandoned properties, correspondence

CONDITIONS OF ACCESS AND USE AREA

Language / scripts of material	Hungarian

IDENTITY STATEMENT AREA

Reference code	HU-MNL-OL-XIX-A-15-d
Title	Hungarian Government Commission for Resettlement, Resettlement registers, register of names, statistical statements
Date / s	16,92 linear meter, A/3 sheet, A/4 sheets of paper
Level of description	fonds
Extent and medium of the unit of description	16,92 linear meter, A/3 sheet, A/4 sheets of paper

CONTEXT AREA

Name of creator/s	
Administrative /Biographical history	

CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

Scope and content	Record sheets of families and individuals who moved from neighbouring countries to Hungary after 1945 from 1 January 1938, lists of names of Hungarians resettled from Hungary to Czechoslovakia, lists of names, property and other statements of Hungarians resettled from Slovakia to Hungary

CONDITIONS OF ACCESS AND USE AREA

Language / scripts of material	Hungarian

IDENTITY STATEMENT AREA

Reference code	HU-MNL-SZSZBVL-IV.401.c.
Title	Records of the Chief Bailiff of Szabolcs County. Administrative documents, Cases of the Czechoslovak-Hungarian population exchange
Date / s	0,03 linear meter, A/5, A/4, A/3
Level of description	file
Extent and medium of the unit of description	0,03 linear meter, A/5, A/4, A/3

CONTEXT AREA

Name of creator/s	
Administrative /Biographical history	

CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

Scope and content	A collection of cases related to the implementation of the population exchange, mainly dealing with the settlement possibilities of Hungarians in Czechoslovakia. Prior to the bilateral exchange, the settlement possibilities in the county were assessed, with district-by-district statements.

CONDITIONS OF ACCESS AND USE AREA

Language / scripts of material	Hungarian

IDENTITY STATEMENT AREA

Reference code	HU-MNL-SZSZBVL-IV.411.b.
Title	Records of the Deputy Governor of Szabolcs County. Administrative documents, Matters of the Czechoslovak-Hungarian population exchange
Date / s	0,03 linear meter, A/5, A/4, A/0
Level of description	file
Extent and medium of the unit of description	0,03 linear meter, A/5, A/4, A/0

CONTEXT AREA

Name of creator/s	
Administrative /Biographical history	

CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

Scope and content	Files related to the implementation of the population exchange agreement: refugee affairs, agitation work of the Czechoslovak committees, information on final decisions related to the agreement, instructions, reports, some Czechoslovak leaflets, etc.

CONDITIONS OF ACCESS AND USE AREA

Language / scripts of material	Hungarian

Reference code	HU-MNL-SZSZBVL-V.77.c.
Title	Nyíregyháza r.t.v. Papers of the Mayor of Ríreházháza. Filed documents, Measures concerning the Czechoslovak-Hungarian population exchange
Date / s	0,01 linear meter, A/5 to A/0
Level of description	file
Extent and medium of the unit of description	0,01 linear meter, A/5 to A/0

CONTEXT AREA

Name of creator/s	
Administrative /Biographical history	

CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

Scope and content	Documents relating to the measures taken in connection with the population exchange, in particular the agitation work of the Czechoslovak Resettlement Committee in Nyíregyháza (posters, details of meetings, permits, etc.)

CONDITIONS OF ACCESS AND USE AREA

Language / scripts of material	Hungarian

Reference code	HU-MNL-SZSZBVL-V.77.c.
Title	Nyíregyháza r.t.v. Papers of the Mayor of Rííreházháza. Administrative documents, Matters relating to the exchange of population
Date / s	0,03 linear meter, A/5, A/4
Level of description	file
Extent and medium of the unit of description	0,03 linear meter, A/5, A/4

CONTEXT AREA

Name of creator/s	
Administrative /Biographical history	

CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

Scope and content	The file contains in part cases relating to the resettlers of 1946 (including a list of names and fragments), the properties left behind by the resettlers, cases relating to the housing of those resettled from Czechoslovakia, correspondence with the Delegation of the Hungarian Government Commission for Resettlement, the setting up of the Delegation, matters relating to the implementation of the Population Exchange Convention, problems that arose (e.g. illegal return of resettled persons, violations of the Convention).

CONDITIONS OF ACCESS AND USE AREA

Language / scripts of material	Hungarian

IDENTITY STATEMENT AREA

Reference code	HU-MNL-SZSZBVL-V.77.c.
Title	Nyíregyháza r.t.v. Papers of the Mayor of Ríreytháza. Administrative files, Matters relating to the Slovak resettlers of 1946
Date / s	0,05 linear meter, A/5, A/4
Level of description	file
Extent and medium of the unit of description	0,05 linear meter, A/5, A/4

CONTEXT AREA

Name of creator/s	
Administrative /Biographical history	

CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

Scope and content	Transit lists (partly in Slovak), issues related to resettled persons' backyard properties, inspection of resettled persons' dwellings (by block, by street in the case of the interior).

CONDITIONS OF ACCESS AND USE AREA

Language / scripts of material	Hungarian, Slovak

Reference code	HU-MNL-SZSZBVL-V.77.c.
Title	Nyíregyháza r.t.v. Papers of the Mayor of Nyíreházháza, Róíreháza. Administrative files, Resettlement of factories and industrial plants
Date / s	0,02 linear meter, A/5, A/4
Level of description	file
Extent and medium of the unit of description	0,02 linear meter, A/5, A/4

CONTEXT AREA

Name of creator/s	
Administrative /Biographical history	

CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

Scope and content	In 1947, the city of Nyíregyháza tried to attract industrialists resettled from Czechoslovakia to the city by offering them discounts. The main aim was to attract firms that were not traditional craftsmen and could provide employment for several people.

CONDITIONS OF ACCESS AND USE AREA

Language / scripts of material	Hungarian

Reference code	HU-MNL-SZSZBVL-V.77.c.
Title	Nyíregyháza r.t.v. Papers of the Mayor of the City of Rííreházy. Administrative files, Cases of persons who moved/refugees from neighbouring countries to Nyíregyháza
Date / s	0,04 linear meter, A/5, A/4
Level of description	file
Extent and medium of the unit of description	0,04 linear meter, A/5, A/4

CONTEXT AREA

Name of creator/s	
Administrative /Biographical history	

CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

Scope and content	Cases relating to refugees in Nyíregyháza after the war: registration of refugees; matters relating to those resettled in Nyíregyháza in the 1948 population exchange transports, transport list of 4 April; donation cases, permits

CONDITIONS OF ACCESS AND USE AREA

Language / scripts of material	Hungarian

Reference code	HU-MNL-SZSZBVL-XXIV.1.
Title	Hungarian Resettlement Government Commissariat No 2 (Nyíregyháza) Branch, Resettlers' data sheets, property censuses
Date / s	5,34 linear meter, A/3, A/4 forms (indigo, multiple copies)
Level of description	fonds
Extent and medium of the unit of description	5,34 linear meter, A/3, A/4 forms (indigo, multiple copies)

CONTEXT AREA

Name of creator/s	
Administrative /Biographical history	

CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

Scope and content	Fonds I. Resettlers' data sheets, property censuses (boxes 1-31: Property censuses of families undertaking resettlement, in two sub-fonds: first by settlement (or within Nyíregyháza by farm groups, then in alphabetical order). The data sheets are bilingual, prepared immediately before the resettlement. The data were collected by a local committee of Czechoslovak and Hungarian officials, and the names are mostly in Slovakian form (first name in Slovakian, surname in Slovakian spelling, women's names also in Slovakian spelling), II. fonds Filed documents (boxes 32-34, volume 54: Filed documents of the Nyíregyháza branch of the MÁK), subfonds III.a. Operational documents (instructions, decrees, lists of employees, memos, minutes, resettlement telegram sheets, etc.), subfonds III.a.) (Box 35: Operational laws, decrees, instructions, regulations, provisions concerning the Hungarian-Czechoslovakian population exchange agreement and Hungarian property in Czechoslovakia, Instructions for the Branches of the Office of the Hungarian Resettlement Government Commissioner, Administrative and Case Management Regulations of the Hungarian Resettlement Government Commissioner, specimen forms, delivery forms, return postcards. Includes material of the MÁK officials working here in 1946), III.b.1 . item Statements on resettlement applicants and transferees (box 36:), sub-group a (box 36: Statements of resettlement applicants by occupation, by settlement: districts XIII Nyíregyháza, XI Forró and XII Sátoraljaújhely), sub-group b (box 36. sub-group 36 (sub-group 36: Records of those who applied for resettlement: mixed documents, fragments of lists, fragments of statements), sub-group 36 (sub-group 36: Records of those who resettled in 1946), sub-group 36 (sub-group 36: Subsequent summary report of the sealed dwellings of resettled Slovaks and Czechs in accordance with Government Decree No. 10200/1946. (box 36: Resettled persons in 1947), sub-group f (box 36: List of names of displaced persons by place of residence. No. B-2-8-13, No. B-3-8-13, No. B-4-8-13, No. B-7-8-13, No. B-1-8-13, No. B-10-8-13, No. B-12-8-13, No. B-5-8-13, No. B-6-8-13, No. B-8-8-13, No. B-9-8-13, No. B-11-8-13, No. B-13-8-13, No. B-14-8-13, No. B-20-8-13, No. B-15-8-13, No. B-16-8-13, No. B-17-8-13, No. B-18-8-13, No. B-19-8-13, No. B-21-8-13, No B-22-8-13, No B-23-8-13, No B-24-8-13, No B-27-8-13, No B-25-8-13, No S 13007, several copies of the lists of names

(preliminary, final, objections, etc.) for the transports. Supplements for certain transports (multiple copies), Transport lists (multiple copies)), sub-group h (Box 38: Statement of transports for April-May 1947. Daily reports), i sub-group (Box 38: Statements on the persons displaced and remaining behind by certain transports), III.b.4. item Transport and management plans (Box 38: Transport and management plans and forms issued by the Hungarian State Customs Service), III.b.5. item Transport cases (other) (Box 38: Other, un-filed cases related to transport), III.c.1. item Cases of the resettled Hungarians from the Highlands. Placement opportunities for Hungarians from the Slovak territories (Box 39: Statements of placement opportunities by municipality and by occupation (agricultural, commercial, intellectual, industrial and other), several copies), Item III.c.2. Transports: MÁ.21/2, MÁ.23, MÁ. 25, MÁ 55, MÁ 74, MÁ. 78, MÁ 119/II, MÁ 120, MÁ 123/II, MÁ 144/c, MÁ 148, MÁ 152), Item III.c.3. Minutes (Box 39: Some fragments of minutes taken with the resettled persons), Item III.c.4. Other records relating to resettled persons (Box 39: Fragments of records, handwritten statistical notes, allocations for the care of livestock), III.c.6. Transports: MÁ 21, MÁ.21/2, MÁ.23, MÁ 23/2, MÁ 25, MÁ 55, MÁ 74, MÁ 76, MÁ 78, MÁ 120, MÁ 123/II, MÁ 144/c, MÁ 148, MÁ 150/2, MÁ 150), III.c.7 . item Register of Hungarian families resettled from Czechoslovakia (box 40: continuous census by economic unit and by person, 142 folios), III.c.8 . item origination sheets of resettled Hungarians (Box 40: Census of resettled Hungarians by economic unit and by person within the economic unit, kept continuously), sub-group III.d.1.a. Statements of landed estates, leaseholds, etc. of resettled Hungarians (Box 40: Statements of landed estates of resettled Hungarians, incl: Nyíregyháza and farmsteads, Other settlements.

By settlement/farmgroup), sub-group III.d.1.b. Surveys of resettlers' landed estates, tenements, etc. (Box 40: Surveys of resettlers' landed estates, including: Nyíregyháza and farm groups, other settlements.

By size of land area (under 5 kh, 5-10, 10-20 and over 20 kh)), sub-group III.d.1.c. Summary records of properties left behind by displaced persons (by transport) (Box 40: Records of properties left behind by displaced persons.), sub-group III.d.1.d. Records of leased properties of displaced persons (Box 41: Cartographic sheets and leases by property. Alsópázsit, Borbánya, Felsőpázsit, Kemecse, NYírszőlős and Nyíregyháza), sub-group III.d.1.e. Inventories of suitable/unsuitable sites for settlement (Box 41: Inventory of suitable and unsuitable sites for settlement by settlement, by bush), sub-group III.d.1.f. Inventories of properties abandoned by settlers, including: (Box 41: Nyíregyháza I, II, IV. districts, leases, vacant houses, housing allotments in the interior, vacant houses or houses temporarily occupied by committees, leases), Land Office land deeds , Lease contracts , 5300/1947 ME no. (Boxes 43-46: containing the properties allocated under the Decree by settlement (in the case of Nyíregyháza, by farm block)), Settlement ledgers (Volumes 51-53: data on the allocations of persons resettled from Czechoslovakia and persons allocated land).

CONDITIONS OF ACCESS AND USE AREA

Language / scripts of material	Hungarian

De Domijnen Foundation

Reference code	Several codes (this concerns multiple municipal archives)
Title	103 – Bestuursarchief Gemeente Grevenbicht, 1938-1981
	113 – Bestuursarchief Gemeente Obbicht en Papenhoven, 1938-1981
	121 – Bestuursarchief Gemeente Born, 1938-1981
	146 – Bestuursarchief Gemeente Limbricht, 1938-1981
Date / s	1938-1981
Level of description	Series
Extent and medium of the unit of description	

CONTEXT AREA

Name of creator/s	Municipalities (Grevenbicht, Obbicht en Papenhoven, Born and Limbricht, respectively)

Administrative /Biographical history	Every municipality creates records, and in the 'basis archiefcode' – which translates as 'basic archival code' and is based on the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC) – is a specific order for archiving the municipality's records, with a corresponding code, though during the years there were several changes made to the code. For this identification, the code of 1982 was used – and we have mostly used archives from around the 40s until 1981 (many archives in our holdings were closed in 1981, because in 1982 big changes were made to the municipal structure, and several municipalities were merged.

CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

Scope and content	Archival code –1.756 concerns foreigners, mostly registration, and naturalisation. This can be found under: *B. Stukken van bijzondere aard > 2. Uitvoering van overheidstaken > b. Openbare orde > Maatregelen ten opzichte van vreemdelingen*. (English translation: B. Documents of a special nature > Execution of government tasks > Public order > Measures against foreigners.)

CONDITIONS OF ACCESS AND USE AREA

Language / scripts of material	Dutch

Reference code	No code (information from several archives presented on one website)
Title	AEZEL
Date / s	From around 1563 to 2022
Level of description	Searchable by name (it's also possible to use wildcards)
Extent and medium of the unit of description	

Name of creator/s	Municipalities, churches, and many more.
Administrative /Biographical history	AEZEL (also known as the Limburg Time Machine) is a website (https://aezel.eu/) which mostly covers geographical records (cadastral) and about the people: registers concerning births, marriages and deaths, but also church registers and prayer cards. This can be used to search for names such as the in Sittard very well-known name of Salvino, because they have been working here with glass for several hundred years (and still do). Or you can use wildcards such as *wicz. With this information, you can trace names, the arrival of migrants, and in some cases you can also find where they were coming from.

Scope and content	There is continuously more information added to AEZEL. For now the focus is mostly on cadastral and personal details.

Language / scripts of material	Dutch, Latin, French, German

Reference code	No reference code (information from several different fonds), such as: 121 – Bestuursarchief Gemeente Born, 1938-1981 122 – Bevolkingsregisters Gemeente Born, 1839-1940 132 – Bevolkingsregisters Gemeente Geleen, 1828-1931 137 – Bestuursarchief Gemeente Broeksittard, 1817-1942 138 – Bevolkingsregisters Gemeente Broeksittard, 1850-1938 147 – Bevolkingsregisters Gemeente Limbricht, 1850-1936 154 – Bestuursarchief Gemeente Munstergeleen, 1745-1940 155 – Bestuursarchief Gemeente Munstergeleen, 1940-1981 156 – Bevolkingsregisters Gemeente Munstergeleen, 1827-1935 173 – Bevolkingsregisters Gemeente Sittard, 1835-1939 903 – Archieven der Gemeente Urmond, 1646-1938 906 – Archieven der Gemeente Elsloo, 1938-1981 911 – Archieven der Gemeente Stein, 1819-1937
Title	Registers van ingekomen en vertrokken personen (registers of people who have arrived in a village/city and who have departed the village/city)
Date / s	19th-20th centuries
Level of description	Series which are part of the mentioned collections

Extent and medium of the unit of description	

CONTEXT AREA

Name of creator/s	Municipalities
Administrative /Biographical history	

CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

Scope and content	In these registers is usually recorded who came into the municipality and when, and where they are from; and who departed and where they went.

CONDITIONS OF ACCESS AND USE AREA

Language / scripts of material	Dutch

Reference code	1012 – Archieven van de kloostergemeenschappen van de Dochters van de Goddelijke Voorzienigheid van Créhen in Nederland, 1911-2013
Title	Kloosterarchieven (archives of convents)
Date / s	1911-2013
Level of description	Series/collection (specific inventory numbers)
Extent and medium of the unit of description	20m

CONTEXT AREA

Name of creator/s	Dochters van de Goddelijke Voorzienigheid
Administrative /Biographical history	There are many convents which came to Sittard because it was a safe place to be. Many came from abroad and kept in contact with their home countries, which can be seen in their archives. One of these is the Dochters van de Goddelijke Voorzienigheid: their congregation was founded in 1822 by Guy Homery in France, and from 1903 they settled in our region because of French legislation.

CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

Scope and content	Very broad: books, magazines, photographs, correspondence...

CONDITIONS OF ACCESS AND USE AREA

Language / scripts of material	Dutch, French, Latin

Reference code	202_2203 (part of the fonds 202 - R.K. Parochie H.H. Petrus en Michaël, Sittard, 1582-1980)
Title	Christmas Card from the Polish inhabitants of the 'Gezellenhuis' to Dean Haenraets in Sittard
Date / s	1948
Level of description	Single inventory number
Extent and medium of the unit of description	

Name of creator/s	Parish of H.H. Petrus and Michaël
Administrative /Biographical history	This parish consists of two churches: the church of St. Peter (Petruskerk) and Michaël (Michielskerk). The catholic church has in the past played a large role in the lives of the people in our region.

CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

| Scope and content | This is an example of how you can find pieces of migration in an archive where you may not expect to find something. The 'gezellen' in the 'gezellenhuis' were (unmarried) miners who lived together in one house. Therefore, when you search for migration, it is interesting to also look for "gezellen" when looking through the archives of Sittard-Geleen. |

CONDITIONS OF ACCESS AND USE AREA

| Language / scripts of material | Dutch |

Reference code	313 – Collectie Felix Rutten, Sittard, 1882-1971
Title	Felix Rutten
Date / s	Ca. 1920-1971
Level of description	Collection
Extent and medium of the unit of description	8m

CONTEXT AREA

Name of creator/s	Felix Rutten
Administrative /Biographical history	Felix Rutten was born in Sittard in 1882. He became a writer and poet, and he started to work as a travel journalist. In 1937 he settled in Rome, where he passed away in 1971.

CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

Scope and content	The collection of the writer Felix Rutten, among which can be found correspondence and diaries.

CONDITIONS OF ACCESS AND USE AREA

Language / scripts of material	Dutch, the dialect from Sittard, Italian, German, French

Reference code	310 – Collectie J.N. Reubsaet, Sittard, 1866-1889 (1920, 1937)
Title	Nicolaas Reubsaet
Date / s	1866-1889
Level of description	Collection
Extent and medium of the unit of description	0,375m

CONTEXT AREA

Name of creator/s	Nicolaas Reubsaet
Administrative /Biographical history	Nicolaas Reubsaet was born in Sittard in 1843 as son of a shoemaker and died in 1887 as duke of Camposelice. He became a musician and singer, and he married Isabelle Boyer, widow of the sewing machine manufacturer Singer.

CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

Scope and content	The collection of Nicolaas Reubsaet, which mostly exists of correspondence.

CONDITIONS OF ACCESS AND USE AREA

Language / scripts of material	Dutch, the dialect from Sittard, French

IDENTITY STATEMENT AREA

Reference code	263 – Collectie Charles Beltjens, Sittard, 1832-1890
Title	Charles Beltjens
Date / s	1851-1988
Level of description	Collection
Extent and medium of the unit of description	0,375m

CONTEXT AREA

Name of creator/s	Charles Beltjens
Administrative /Biographical history	Charles Beltjens was a poet, who was not appreciated in his time in Sittard, and he moved to France where he became acquainted with Victor Hugo and Sully Prudhomme.

CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

Scope and content	The collection consists among others of poems, correspondence and photos. There are also articles that were published after his death.

CONDITIONS OF ACCESS AND USE AREA

Language / scripts of material	Dutch, French

ANNEX I

Bibliography of Spanish exiles

Status of the issue:

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