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Treasures

**SELECTED 47 DOCUMENTS FOR EXHIBITION 2**

***EXILES, MIGRATORY FLOWS AND SOLIDARITY***

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## SELECTED DOCUMENTS

### PILLAR 1 FOREIGN EXPERTISE

(3 records)

Document no. 1 Privileges to the Genoese merchants that live in Seville

#### IDENTITY STATEMENT AREA

Reference code	ES.47161.AGS/5.2.0//PTR,LEG,46,DOC.73
Title	Copy of the privileges and royal grants, franchises and rights granted by the kings of Castille and Leon to the genoese merchants that live in the very noble city of Seville
Date / s	1251-1537
Level of description	Book
Extent and medium of the unit of description	Binded book, wooden covers wrapped with dark leather embossed with drawings and laces. There are no metallic clasps. Contains 55 manuscript privileges copied in 199 sheets of parchment in quarto, wrote with three different inks: red and blue ink for the ornated initials and black for the rest of text.

#### CONTEXT AREA

Name of creator/s	Archivo General de Simancas (Valladolid, España) - Coleccionista. Genrerar Archive of Simancas - Collector
Administrative/ Biographical history	The General Archive of Simancas is one of the most important archives in Europe. The consultation of its funds is essential for the study of the history that includes since the end of the 15th century (reign of the Catholic Monarchs) until 1800, that is, the period known as the Modern Age. In 1540, Carlos V arranges the transfer of an important set of documents to the Castillo de Simancas, in Valladolid. However, it is Felipe II who will organize the Archive with an instruction in 1588. As of this moment the recent Archive of Simancas is receiving the periodic remittances from the central organs of the Spanish monarchy: the Councils at the time of the Austrias (XVI and XVII centuries) and the Secretariats in the Bourbon period (XVIII century), although with some exceptions. In 1785 the documentation of the Council of the Indies was moved to Seville, and in the middle of the following century the Archive of the Crown of Aragon was taken to the Archives of the Council of Aragon, and in the first years of the

present century the National Historical Archive was that of the Inquisition Council.

## CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

Scope and content | The presence of Genoese merchants in Seville goes back to the 12th century. This community was rewarded with a bunch of privileges on exchange of his support to Ferdinand I for the conquest of the city in 1248, privileges that were gradually increased until the 16th century.

This book collects those fifty-five privileges and grants, touching every issue of their life: a private public bath, groceries and shops, furnaces and church, the power to designate consuls with special jurisdiction in the community, economic licenses with special tax rights, a privileged currency exchange and the royal assurance in their movements. A very privileged status facing other foreign communities in a cosmopolitan city, a centre of the European and international commerce.

All these Genoese families Centurion, Italian, Negro, Grimaldi, Sauli, Gentile, Spinola, Justiniani, Boniseni, Catanneo, Lomelín, Doria, Pinelo, Salvago, etc...-, naturalized Spanish, will became agents of a cosmopolitan capitalism, working as financial instrument of the Spanish crown in the 16th century, the «Geonese century».

## CONDITIONS OF ACCESS AND USE AREA

Language / scripts of material | Spanish / Latin Alphabet; Latin / Latin Alphabet.  
The main text is in Spanish. Marginal notes in Latin. The book contains two certified copies of all the privileges from 1491 and 1537. The first copy includes almost all the privileges and was written with a codex gothic calligraphy of the second half of 15th century. The second copy has a more cursive calligraphy very influenced by the humanistic one. Marginal notes have been written with highly cursive courtier calligraphy.

## ALLIED MATERIALS AREA

Existence and location of originals | Archivo General de Simancas (Valladolid, España)

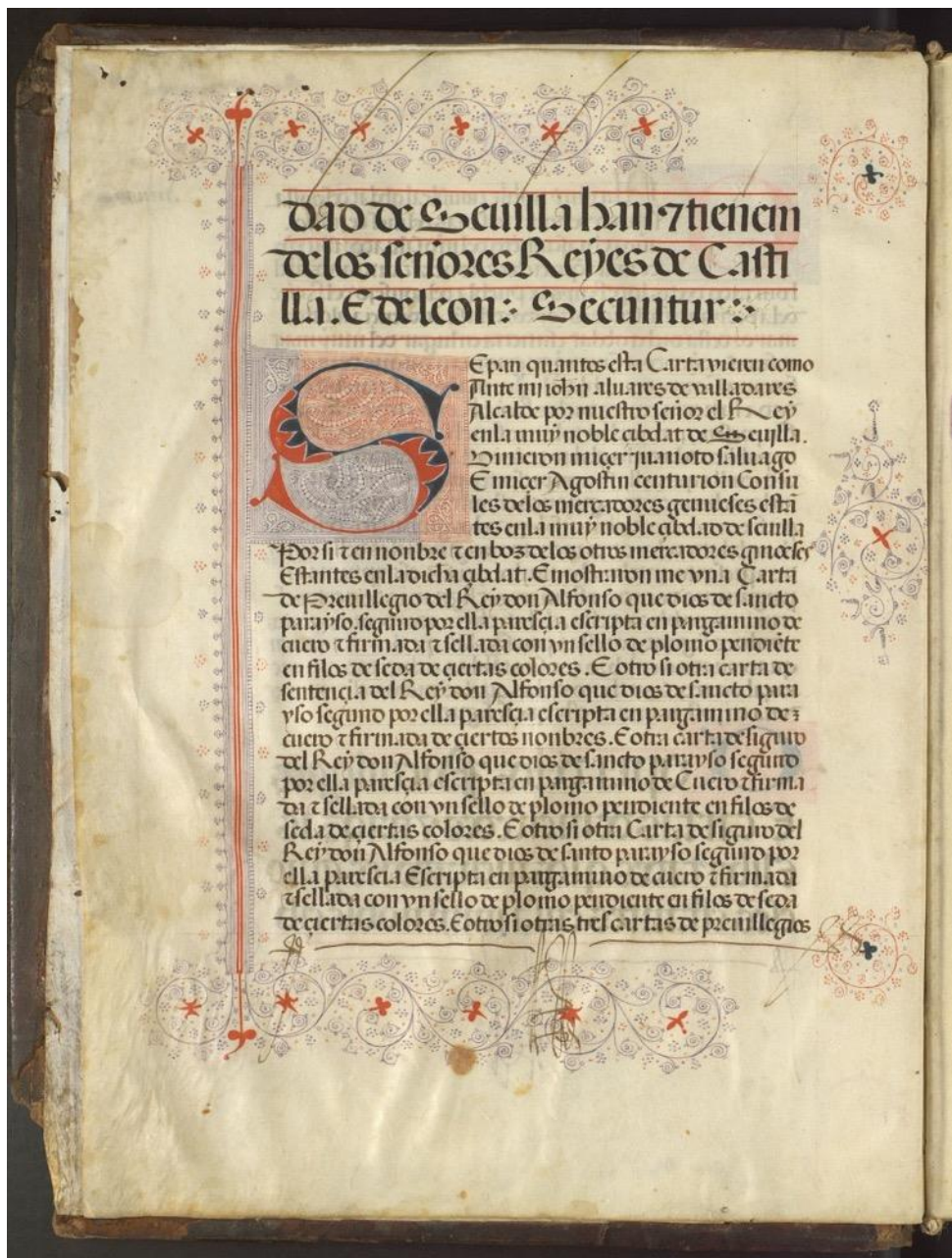
Link to PARES (Portal of Spanish Archives):

<http://pares.mcu.es/ParesBusquedas20/catalogo/description/2214621>

Link to APE (Archives Portal Europe):

<https://www.archivesportaleurope.net/ead-display/-/ead/pl/aicode/ES-47161-AGS2/type/fa/id/ES-47161-AGS-UD-13789/unitid/ES-47161-AGS-UD-13789+-+ES-47161-AGS-UD-2214621/>

Thumbnail of the image selected:



#### IDENTITY STATEMENT AREA

Reference code	PT/TT/LO/001-002/00017
Title	Privileges granted by King Don Alfonso, confirmed by his successors, to the Germans to negotiate and establish seats in the court
Date / s	1514
Level of description	Book
Extent and medium of the unit of description	Book with * pages, parchment, ** x ** cm, colour

#### CONTEXT AREA

Name of creator/s	(missing)
Administrative/ Biographical history	In 1452 King Alfonso V bestowed a series of rights on citizens from the Low Countries, Germany, France and England who wished to settle in Portugal. They would be exempt from tributes, impositions and voluntary gifts of the prince etc.

#### CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

Scope and content	<p>D. Manuel commissioned João Pedro de Cremona (from Bonhomini) to print certain Ordination books and one on parchment. To this end, he sent the foreman Tomé Lopes to give him the necessary scrolls, given by Alvará given in Lisbon, on October 24, 1513.</p> <p>Ten dozen scrolls were bought from merchant John Excalant. The printer signed the receipt on December 12 of the same year.</p> <p>This book containing Book 1 and Book 2 of the Ordinances of D. Manuel. Book 1 deals with the offices of the Civil Court and House of Supplication, all the offices related to the exercise of law, the administration of justice, and the rule of the kingdom. The title page of book 1 presents the Royal House' coat of arms and the Armillary Sphere, which precedes the title common to the five books registered on fl. 1: "Here we begin the five books of the ordinances corrected and amended by Dr. Rui Boto [...] with other scholars [...].</p> <p>Book 2 deals with laws and ordinances concerning churches, monasteries, religious and ecclesiastical</p>
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persons. Mark of the printer on the last folios of the first and second books printed, respectively, on 30 October and 15 December.

## CONDITIONS OF ACCESS AND USE AREA

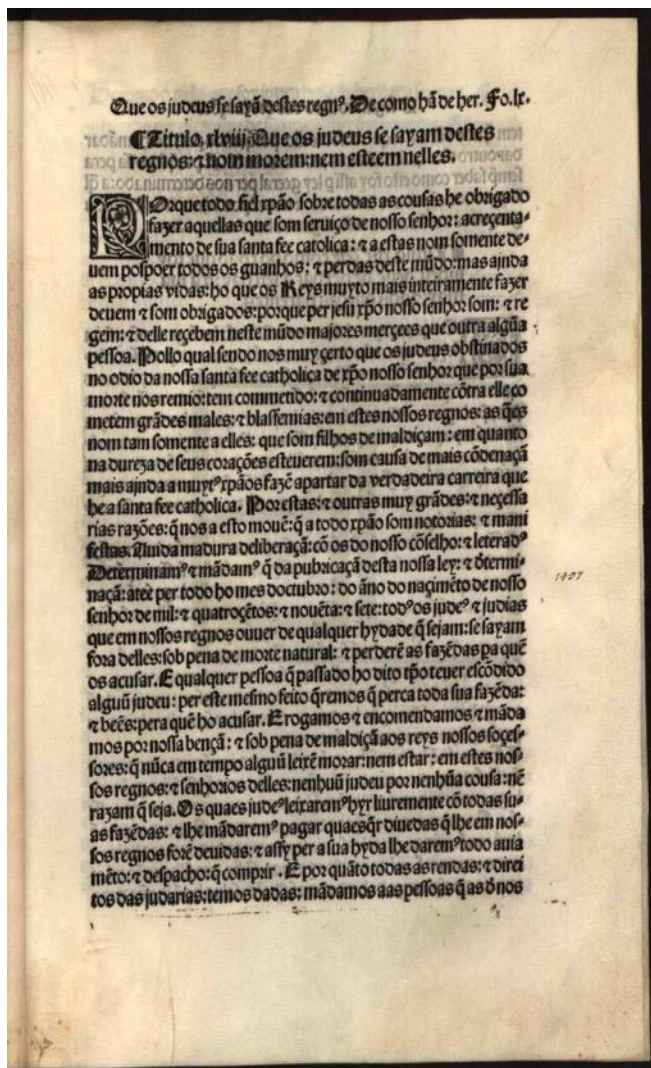
Language / scripts of material | Portuguese, printed.

## ALLIED MATERIALS AREA

Existence and location of originals | Torre do Tombo - The National Archives of Portugal

No links (missing)

Thumbnail of the image selected:





#### IDENTITY STATEMENT AREA

Reference code	RA/PA-0001/Fa/L0036
Title	Weyse's Pattern book
Date / s	1763
Level of description	Item
Extent and medium of the unit of description	Book with 348 pages + index, paper, ** x ** cm, colour

#### CONTEXT AREA

Name of creator/s	The Norwegian Company
Administrative /Biographical history	<p>The Norwegian Company (Det Kongelige Octroyerede Norske Fabrique-Compagnie) was founded in 1739. The purpose of the company, which was a semi-state enterprise, was to exploit Norway's natural resources for the benefit of Denmark and Norway. Of the many projects, only the glassworks were to have lasting significance. Until then, all glass had been imported. In accordance with the economic thinking of the time, the company had a monopoly on sales, and imports of foreign glass were prohibited in both realms.</p> <p>Glass production required large amounts of fuel and the Norwegian forests were a fundamental prerequisite for producing glass. The glassworks were therefore established beside inland lakes and rivers where there were viable transport routes to the ports. The raw materials for glass production, quartz sand and potash, were readily available. Experts had to be imported, and glass workers from England, Bohemia and Pomerania were attracted by high wages. This produced the desired results, and glass from Noestetangen was as good as the best in Europe.</p> <p>The man behind the Pattern books, Ib Olufsen Weyse, was a signet ring, letter and seal engraver working in Copenhagen. The books were produced in 1763-1764. The National Archives holds three exemplars of the books.</p>

#### CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

Scope and content	The Pattern books shows products from the early Norwegian industry, largely dependent on skilled experts
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that was imported from other England and different German states.

Weyse's Pattern books might be regarded as the advertising catalogues of their time, and several copies were produced. They show drawings of wine, spirits and beer glasses in various designs, carafes and magnificent goblets, jugs and candlesticks, as well as a large number of designs of chemists' jars. For ordinary household use, the glassworks produced preserving jars, oil jugs, vinegar jugs and salt cellars in many shapes and sizes. The pattern books were available to customers at department stores in Oslo, Drammen and Copenhagen.

#### CONDITIONS OF ACCESS AND USE AREA

Language / scripts of material | Danish. 18th Century handwriting. Drawings, artist: Ib Olufsen Weyse.

#### ALLIED MATERIALS AREA

Existence and location of originals | The National Archives of Norway

**Link to Norwegian Digital Archive:**

<http://urn.digitalarkivet.no/URN:NBN:no-a1450-db10050907220059.jpg>

**Link to Norwegian Archival Portal:**

<http://www.arkivportalen.no/entity/no-a1450-01000000550333>

**Thumbnail of the image selected:**



## PILLAR 2 WORK-RELATED MIGRATION

(7 records)

Document no. 4 Drawing of Samuel's Mine

### IDENTITY STATEMENT AREA

Reference code	RA/EA-5930/T047b32/0002 – KS II C IIa 2a
Title	Drawing of Samuel's Mine
Date / s	1716
Level of description	Item
Extent and medium of the unit of description	1 page, paper, ** x ** cm, colour

### CONTEXT AREA

Name of creator/s	Kongsberg Silver Mines
Administrative /Biographical history	<p>Kongsberg Silver Mines is a former mining company founded in 1623 and formally created by Royal Decree in 1624. The Company is one of Norway's oldest and most famous mines. It is also considered Norway's largest company in pre-industrial time and reached an extent of about 1000 km of mines, 300 shifts and between 1500 and 2000 sharps. Kongsberg Silver Mines was in continuous operation until 1958.</p> <p>The mining activity resulted in between 2-12 tons of silver per year. The total production is estimated to 1 350 tons of silver, but it is likely that the actual amount was even lager. The silver deposits were mainly solid silver, partly as part of a complex ore associated with mighty structures in the mountain.</p> <p>The business was initially dominated by Germans recruited from Saxonian mines. It was not difficult to recruit skilled German experts. Due to warfare and downturn for the German mining industry, many miners had become unemployed. The mines were given German names and administered by patterns of well-known German mining traditions. The development of the mining company was highly prioritized by the Danish-Norwegian state and the first public road in Norway was built in 1624 as a transport route for the mining company.</p> <p>The 1750s, 1760s and 1770s were the heyday of the silver work. The silver mines reached its peak in the 1770s when</p>

more than 4,000 people were directly linked to the production.

## CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

Scope and content | This map from 1716 shows a cross of one of Kongsberg Silver Mines, called Samuel's mine. The mine is named after the silver digger who discovered the ore in 1630, Samuel Los. He didn't get the opportunity to enjoy his discovery. He died four days later of the plague. The text in the document is in German, giving evidence to the German influence in the earliest mining industry in Norway. German became the administrative language due to the recruitment of German mining experts and miners when the Kongsberg Silvers was established. The drawing shows to the left the ingenious lift and pump system. On the surface ground there are several buildings, among them one with a round shape for the horse path that was used to pull the elevator. At the bottom of the shaft we see miners and all the ladders they had to climb to get up in the day.

## CONDITIONS OF ACCESS AND USE AREA

Language / scripts of material | German, Gothic Script (Old German Handwriting). Artist: Gottfried Klem.

## ALLIED MATERIALS AREA

Existence and location of originals | The National Archives of Norway

### **Link to newspaper article (in Norwegian):**

[https://www.aftenposten.no/norge/i/y57br/Kartlagt-Fant-solvgruve\\_-dode-av-pest-fire-dager-etter](https://www.aftenposten.no/norge/i/y57br/Kartlagt-Fant-solvgruve_-dode-av-pest-fire-dager-etter)

### **Link to Norwegian Archival Portal:**

<http://www.arkivportalen.no/entity/no-a1450-01000003049409>

### **Thumbnail of the image selected:**



#### IDENTITY STATEMENT AREA

Reference code	HU-MNL-VeML – IV – 1 – m – N° 95.
Title	Settlement contract of Vöröstó village.
Date / s	3rd April 1723, Palota (today: Várpalota)
Level of description	Item
Extent and medium of the unit of description	2 pages, transcription on paper, ** x ** cm

#### CONTEXT AREA

Name of creator/s	Count Imre Zichy I
Administrative /Biographical history	The Zichy family acquired the Vázsonykő estate in 1649. Count Imre Zichy (1669–1746) was also the lord of the town of Palota (today: Várpalota), where he built a mansion and held a residence. To populate his estates, he settled German, Slovak and Hungarian settlers in his villages.

#### CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

Scope and content	As a result of the Ottoman-Habsburg wars, Vöröstó village, part of the Vázsonykő estate owned by the noble Zichy family became depopulated. German settlers arrived here in 1723 after signing a contract with the landlord, Count Imre I. Zichy. It is one of the rare cases, when the names and place of origin of the settlers were recorded, which makes this record very valuable. We know from the contract that the person representing the settlers of Vöröstó, Hans Adam Höckl came from Hohnbach, and his fellow citizens were likely to come to Hungary from there too. The contract fixed the benefits and obligations of the settlers: they received a place for housing, building material, ploughland, garden and three years of tax and service exemption, after which they were taxed annually and made seasonally appropriate labour for the landlord.
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#### CONDITIONS OF ACCESS AND USE AREA

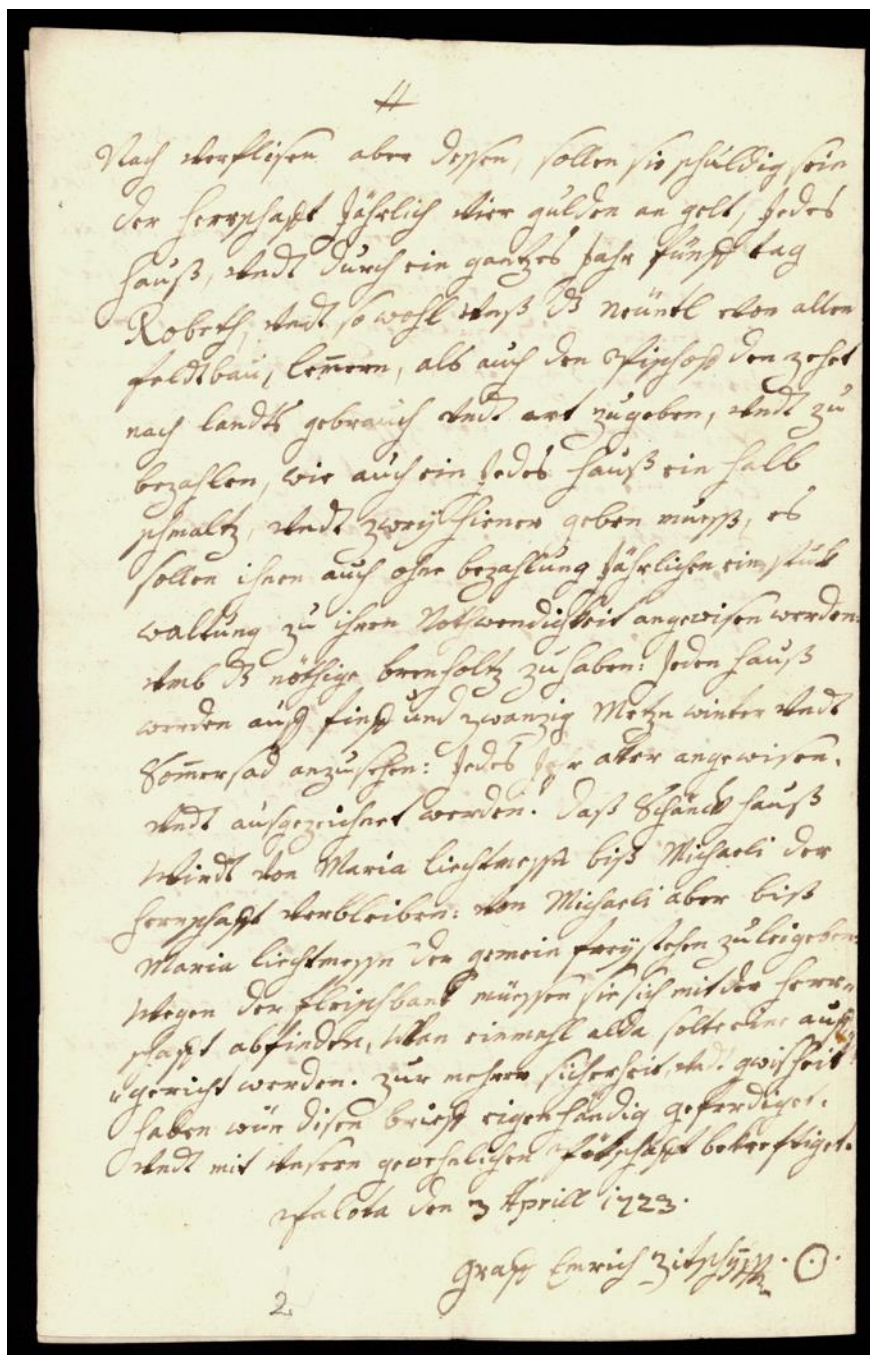
Language / scripts of material | German, handwritten.

ALLIED MATERIALS AREA

Existence and location of originals | \*\*\* County Archives of the National Archives of Hungary

No links.

Thumbnail of the image selected:



#### IDENTITY STATEMENT AREA

Reference code	HU-MNL-NML – IV – 1 – b – № 135
Title	Conscriptio Non Unitorum Portae Ottomanicae Subditorum in processu Szecseniensi commorantium – Conscription of the Greek population in Szécsény market town.
Date / s	21.07.1778, Szügy
Level of description	Sub-fond
Extent and medium of the unit of description	2 pages, manuscript on paper

#### CONTEXT AREA

Name of creator/s	Noble Assembly of Nógrád County
Administrative /Biographical history	The minutes of the general assembly of the nobility were closely related to the documents of the general assembly of nobility. Documents are available from 1610 until the cessation of the noble county in 1848. The so-called collected censuses containing the county's registers on various topics also belong here.

#### CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

Scope and content	From time to time, the historical Nógrád County made a list of the foreigners living in its territory. After expelling the Turks a growing number of different nationalities appeared in the county. From the 1730s onwards, the orthodox population, mostly of Macedonian origin, whose proportion was relatively small, gained an increasing economic weight. The main area of their activity was trading, money and credit transactions. Over time, many families played a significant role in political life as well. They had extensive family, commercial, and religious relationships in Hungary and in the Habsburg Empire, even in the Balkans. Accordingly, they took an active part in the civil development of the settlements. The census contains the data of families settled in Szécsény in 1778.
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#### CONDITIONS OF ACCESS AND USE AREA



ALLIED MATERIALS AREA

Existence and location of originals | Nógrád County Archives of the National Archives of Hungary

No links.

Thumbnail of the image selected:

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<p>Acta et Religiosa et Malenale Sedunio Otto Innoceus</p>	<p>Prota Otto manica sub diocesanum transcursum vel Sudor.</p>	<p>Provincia Na histabio et ha titabio locu in Monacho Imperio.</p>	<p>Tempus et Locu in Calice Regis Dionis, idem abbrechi vale Testimonium per Portam vel eius Subnathem et confi mationem Salpem elargimur cum Schala Suidati in Salo pape ad certum tempus.</p>	<p>Excep tando et qua tra vire veli</p>	<p>Local et ha bitato ab in Calice Regis Abbas et Monachis Communitate.</p>	<p>Locustacea Cedunt et pa ciet Meru Innoceus</p>	<p>Clarificatio na vacua dicitur sim a sub con relectibus fidei in Calice Re offit Dilectus</p>	<p>Summa Procuratorum</p>	
<p>Thomas Clara Sua dicitur non hinc for dno 38 alio Sua dicitur ho facit recom Capite et Mittent</p>	<p>Nam in Ma donia Signa per Capite Sua dicitur nam</p>	<p>In Calice Regis et qua Monachum dicitur est.</p>	<p>In repon Hungaria Sua dicitur nam</p>	<p>In repon Hungaria Sua dicitur nam</p>	<p>In repon Hungaria Sua dicitur nam</p>	<p>In repon Hungaria Sua dicitur nam</p>	<p>In repon Hungaria Sua dicitur nam</p>	<p>Declaratio pro subdito Calice Regis</p>	<p>1</p>
<p>Thomas Clara Sua dicitur non hinc for dno 38 alio Sua dicitur ho facit recom Capite et Mittent</p>	<p>Et Machon Sua dicitur non hinc for dno 38 alio Sua dicitur ho facit recom Capite et Mittent</p>	<p>Vit in Hungaria Sua dicitur non hinc for dno 38 alio Sua dicitur ho facit recom Capite et Mittent</p>	<p>In repon Hungaria Sua dicitur nam</p>	<p>In repon Hungaria Sua dicitur nam</p>	<p>In repon Hungaria Sua dicitur nam</p>	<p>In repon Hungaria Sua dicitur nam</p>	<p>In repon Hungaria Sua dicitur nam</p>	<p>Declaratio pro subdito Calice Regis</p>	<p>1</p>
<p>Thomas Clara Sua dicitur non hinc for dno 38 alio Sua dicitur ho facit recom Capite et Mittent</p>	<p>Et Machon Sua dicitur non hinc for dno 38 alio Sua dicitur ho facit recom Capite et Mittent</p>	<p>Vit in Hungaria Sua dicitur non hinc for dno 38 alio Sua dicitur ho facit recom Capite et Mittent</p>	<p>In repon Hungaria Sua dicitur nam</p>	<p>In repon Hungaria Sua dicitur nam</p>	<p>In repon Hungaria Sua dicitur nam</p>	<p>In repon Hungaria Sua dicitur nam</p>	<p>In repon Hungaria Sua dicitur nam</p>	<p>Declaratio pro subdito Calice Regis</p>	<p>1</p>
<p>Consecratione Josephus 1778</p>									<p>3.</p>

#### IDENTITY STATEMENT AREA

Reference code	HU-MNL-OL – R 276 –No. 271
Title	Wanderbuch (Travelling booklet) of Jakab Modern, toolsmith journeyman from Pozsony
Date / s	1823-1829, Pozsony (today: Bratislava, Slovakia)
Level of description	Item
Extent and medium of the unit of description	Small paper book, with various entries (with different hands), 35 written pages, <b>** x ** cm</b>

#### CONTEXT AREA

Name of creator/s	Magistrate of royal free city of Pozsony, leading masters of the toolsmith guild of Pozsony, customs officials and toolsmith masters throughout Europe
Administrative /Biographical history	Amongst the collection of guild records in the keeping of the State Archives of National Archives of Hungary (HU-MNL-OL - R 276) there are more certifications related to Jakab Modern. They testify that he returned to his hometown in Pozsony and after his long journey, he worked as a toolsmith master during the 1850s. However, there is no more information available on his curriculum vitae.

#### CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

Scope and content	<p>The travelling booklet of Jakab Modern, toolsmith journeyman from Pozsony, who has been wandering in German speaking regions for several years: Potsdam, Leipzig, Hamburg, Bremen, Hameln, Frankfurt, Mannheim, Ulm, München, Landshut, Regensburg, Linz were his destinations. According to the travelling document, after returning home, he also travelled in Switzerland and in France, so among others he also visited Zurich, Basel, Bern, Mühlhausen and Paris. The booklet contains about 35 written folios.</p> <p>After being employed by a master for several years, and producing a qualifying piece of work, the guild apprentice became a journeyman (German: Geselle, Hungarian: vándorlegény). He had his certifications from his master or the guild, which proved that he successfully completed his apprenticeship. It also meant that he is</p>
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entitled to travel to other towns and countries, learning the art from other masters (these journeys lead sometimes to quite distant parts of Europe and became an unofficial way of communicating new methods and techniques). However, only a few journeymen made such long travels as the toolsmith Jakab Modern did.

#### CONDITIONS OF ACCESS AND USE AREA

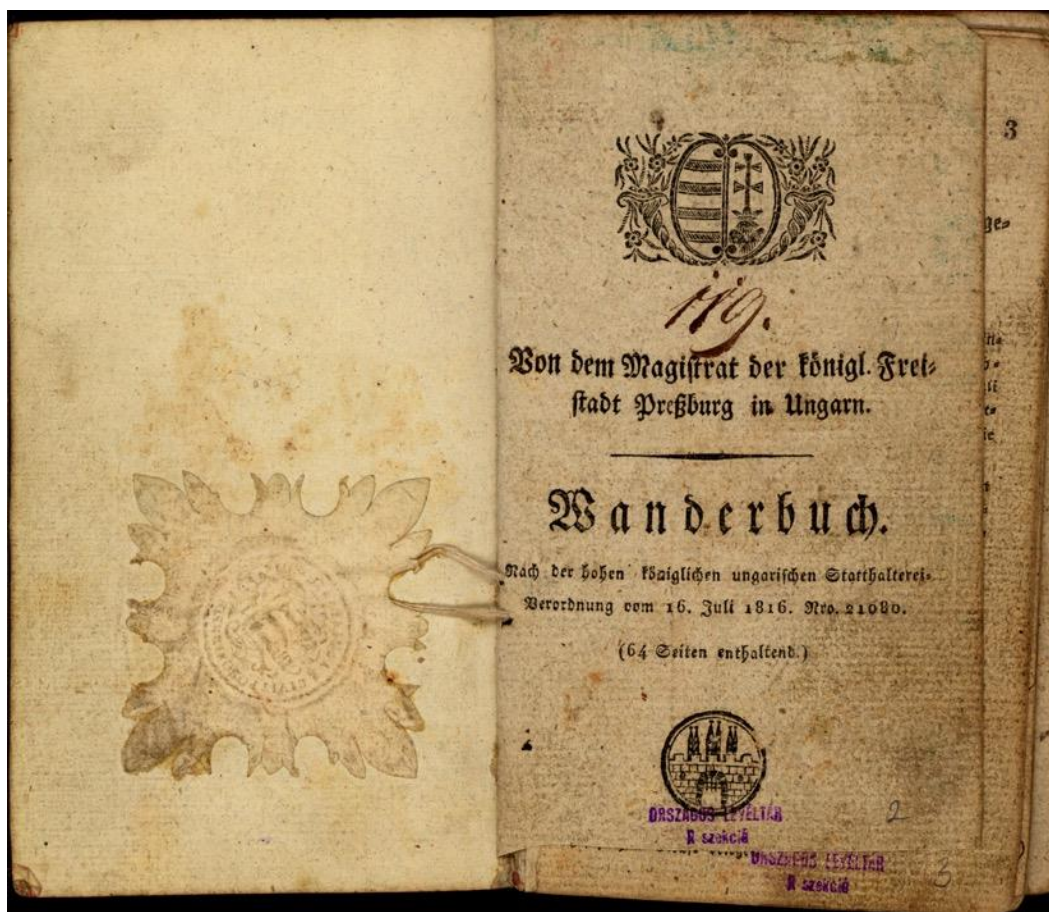
Language / scripts of material | German, French

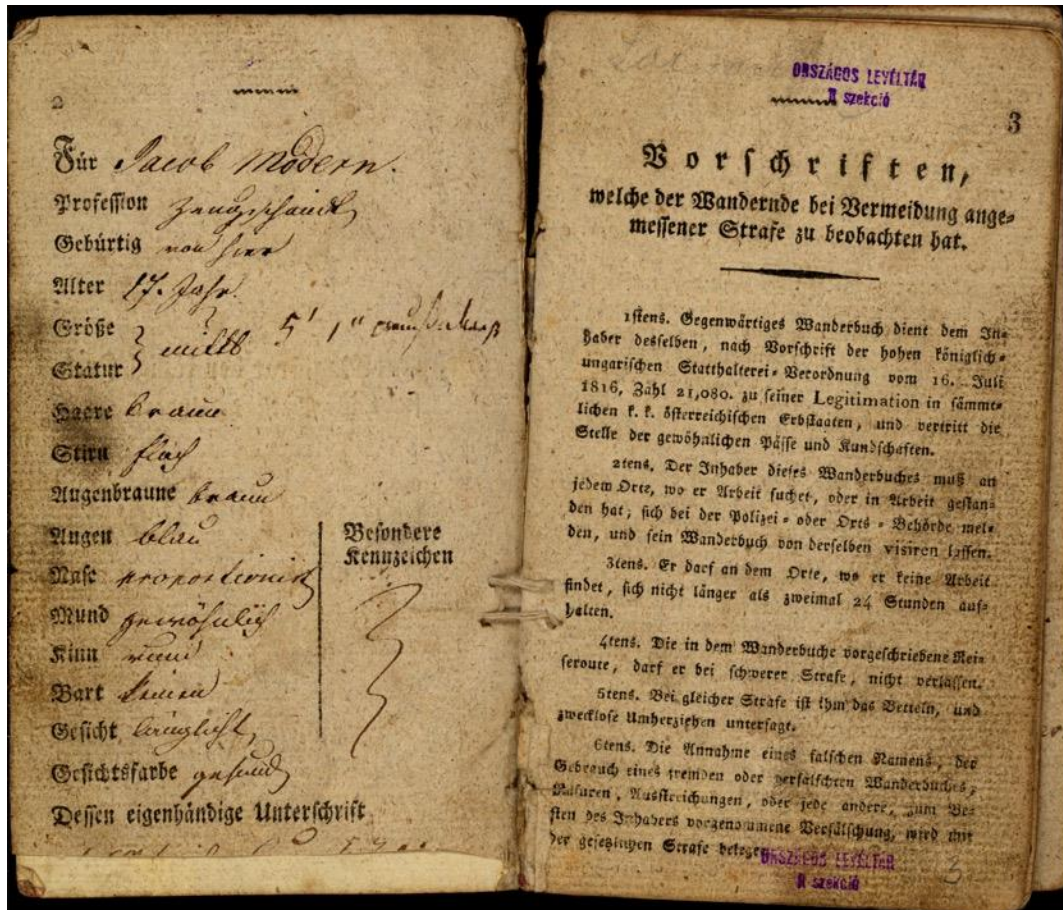
#### ALLIED MATERIALS AREA

Existence and location of originals | State Archives of the National Archives of Hungary

No links.

Thumbnail of the image selected:





## IDENTITY STATEMENT AREA

Reference code	RA/SSB/S-2231/E/Ft1900/Oslo/box no. 122 og 162
Title	Italian plasterers in Oslo
Date / s	1900
Level of description	Item
Extent and medium of the unit of description	1 page, paper, ** x ** cm.

## CONTEXT AREA

Name of creator/s	Statistics Norway (SSB)
Administrative /Biographical history	<p>Statistics Norway was established in 1876 when the Office for statistics was separated from the Ministry of the Interior and converted into a separate institute with a director in charge.</p> <p>Statistics Norway was in charge of the censuses. The first complete Census in Norway was recorded in 1969. The first one with complete namelists preserved is from 1801. From 1815 censuses were usually recorded every 10 years. The census is a good source to find what different nationalities lived in the country at a certain time.</p>

## CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

Scope and content	<p>There was a huge increase in the population in Oslo in the last half of the 19th Century. People came from Sweden, Denmark and from countries further south and east in Europe, such as Germany, Italy and Russia. This enriched the diversity in the city. As an example, we have chosen an Italian-born plasterer. The Census for Schwensens gate 12 in Kristiania gives information about Giovanni de Paolis and his family. The family consisted of himself, his Norwegian wife Grethe and the five children Margrethe, Umberto, Astrid, Marit and Randi. In 1900, Giovanni De Paolis owned a plaster and cement foundry that was located in Vahls gate 3.</p> <p>The Paolis family came to Christiania once before 1875. The family originated from Varallo in northern Italy and consisted of Antonio and Maria and three children: Catherina (b. 1861), Bartholomeo (b. 1863) and Giovanni (b. 1865). Antonio De Paolis was a plasterer or stucco,</p>
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and as adults, his sons followed in his father's footsteps. When Giovanni de Paolis married in 1891, he was a smoker in his father's business. In 1898, Giovanni and his brother Bartholomeo started their own factory in Vahls gate 3 in Kristiania under the name The Paolis Brothers Plaster and Concrete firm.

## CONDITIONS OF ACCESS AND USE AREA

Language / scripts of material | Norwegian, modern handwriting.

## ALLIED MATERIALS AREA

Existence and location of originals | National Archives of Norway

Link to The Norwegian Digital Archive:

<https://media.digitalarkivet.no/view/37045/82491>

Link to the Norwegian Archives Portal:

<http://www.arkivportalen.no/entity/no-a1450-01000000824479>

Thumbnail of the image selected:

3. Personliste over Folketallet 3 December 1900.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Personens Navn (Fødsels og Tilfæls) Vel Bør, endes med Fødsels- eller dødsdato.	Kjøn (Om bosted paa Skibet (S) eller om bosted udenfor Skibet (U)) Medfølgende personer (S) eller om bosted udenfor Skibet (U). (Se Instr. 4.)	For dem, som var udfærdigede i Norge. Medfølgende personer (S) eller om bosted udenfor Skibet (U). (Se Instr. 4.)	For dem, som var udfærdigede i Udlandet. Medfølgende personer (S) eller om bosted udenfor Skibet (U). (Se Instr. 4.)	For dem, som var udfærdigede i Udlandet. Medfølgende personer (S) eller om bosted udenfor Skibet (U). (Se Instr. 4.)	For dem, som var udfærdigede i Udlandet. Medfølgende personer (S) eller om bosted udenfor Skibet (U). (Se Instr. 4.)	For dem, som var udfærdigede i Udlandet. Medfølgende personer (S) eller om bosted udenfor Skibet (U). (Se Instr. 4.)	For dem, som var udfærdigede i Udlandet. Medfølgende personer (S) eller om bosted udenfor Skibet (U). (Se Instr. 4.)	For dem, som var udfærdigede i Udlandet. Medfølgende personer (S) eller om bosted udenfor Skibet (U). (Se Instr. 4.)	Fødsels- eller dødsdato. (S) eller (U). Medfølgende personer (S) eller om bosted udenfor Skibet (U). (Se Instr. 4.)	Fødsels- eller dødsdato. (S) eller (U). Medfølgende personer (S) eller om bosted udenfor Skibet (U). (Se Instr. 4.)	Fødsels- eller dødsdato. (S) eller (U). Medfølgende personer (S) eller om bosted udenfor Skibet (U). (Se Instr. 4.)	Fødsels- eller dødsdato. (S) eller (U). Medfølgende personer (S) eller om bosted udenfor Skibet (U). (Se Instr. 4.)	Fødsels- eller dødsdato. (S) eller (U). Medfølgende personer (S) eller om bosted udenfor Skibet (U). (Se Instr. 4.)
1. Giovanni De Paolis	m	4							1866	G. Halim	K	Katholik	
2. Catha De Paolis	f	6							1865	J		F	
3. Margareta De Paolis	f	-							1872	-		-	
4. Umberto De Paolis	m	-							1873	-		-	
5. Achille De Paolis	m	-							1875	-		-	
6. Marie De Paolis	f	-							1877	-		-	
7. Randa De Paolis	f	-							1877	-		-	
8. Martha Erickson	f	-							1858	G. M. Møller		m. d. d. d.	
9. Mathias Mølgaard	m	-							1866	Anders Møller	A	F	
10. Louise Mølgaard	f	-							1847	Frøen		F	

34 - 10

Census 1900. Oslo. Schwensens gate 12 og eske nr. 162 Vahls gate 3.



Example of plasterwork.

#### IDENTITY STATEMENT AREA

Reference code	SAO/A-10085/Eef/L0029, page 123b-124 and SAO/PAO-0201/Da/L0004, image 169
Title	Emigration to the US – travellers with Titanic.
Date / s	1912
Level of description	Item
Extent and medium of the unit of description	Protocol, 2 pages, paper, folio format

#### CONTEXT AREA

Name of creator/s	Oslo Police Department Private Archive White Star line
Administrative /Biographical history	<p>From the late 1860s, the Norwegian Police Departments started to register emigrants. The government wanted to have better control both with the emigration itself and the Agents who organized the emigration.</p> <p>The Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, more commonly known as the White Star Line (WSL), was a British shipping company. Founded out of the remains of a defunct packet company, it gradually rose up as one of the most prominent shipping lines in the world, providing passenger and cargo services between the British Empire and the United States. While many other shipping lines focused primarily on speed, White Star branded their services by focusing more on providing steady and comfortable passages, for both upper class travelers and immigrants. Today it is most famous for the the losses of some of their best passenger liners, including RMS Titanic in 1912.</p> <p>The White Star Line had an office in Oslo. This private archive covers this particular office, including Emigrant Protocols and Passenger lists from ports in England to destinations in the United States and Canada.</p>

#### CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

Scope and content	In the period from 1820-1930, around 50 million Europeans emigrated. With a population of about two million on average during this period, Norway was amongst the countries with the highest emigration rate with 900,000 emigrants.
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Most of the emigrants went to the United States. The great emigration waves started in the 1860s. Overcrowding and scarcity of agricultural land in Norway combined with poverty and oppression made people look for opportunities elsewhere. Adventurous and rumours of cheap farmland in America was also an important driver.

The vast majority travelled from Oslo, Stavanger, Bergen and Trondheim. About half of the emigration from Norway went through Oslo.

The emigrant protocols contain information about the emigrants' name, age, place of residence, destination, name of the ship, who had paid the ticket and how much money they had. In part, there is information about how the emigrants had lived in Norway.

Being able to document who emigrated from Norway is important for understanding the society in the 19th and 20th centuries.

The chosen example shows Norwegian passengers travelling with S/S Titanic. For Norwegian travellers, the journey started with the English carrier ship Oslo from Oslo to London, and train from London to Southampton where "Titanic" would depart. The ship had 1320 passengers and a crew of 885. Around 700 survived when it sank. From this list, only No. 2, Carl Midtsjoe survived.

#### CONDITIONS OF ACCESS AND USE AREA

Language / scripts of material | Norwegian, printed form, modern handwriting

#### ALLIED MATERIALS AREA

Existence and location of originals | National Archives of Norway – Regional State Archive of Oslo

#### **Link to the Norwegian Digital Archives:**

<https://media.digitalarkivet.no/view/35374/127?indexing=>

<https://media.digitalarkivet.no/view/35401/169?indexing=>

#### **Link to the Norwegian Archives Portal:**

<http://www.arkivportalen.no/entity/no-a1450-02000000034919>

<http://www.arkivportalen.no/entity/no-a1450-020000000302983>

Link to The National Archives' web pages:

<https://www.arkivverket.no/utforsk-arkivene/norges-dokumentarv/emigrantprotokoller-fra-oslo-1867-1966>

<https://www.arkivverket.no/utforsk-arkivene/nyere-historie-1814-/norske-passasjerer-om-bord-pa-titanic>

Thumbnail of the images selected:

Emigranter afgaaede med S. S. 'TITANIC' 10. April  
 Christiania den 3. April 1912 - "Oslo"

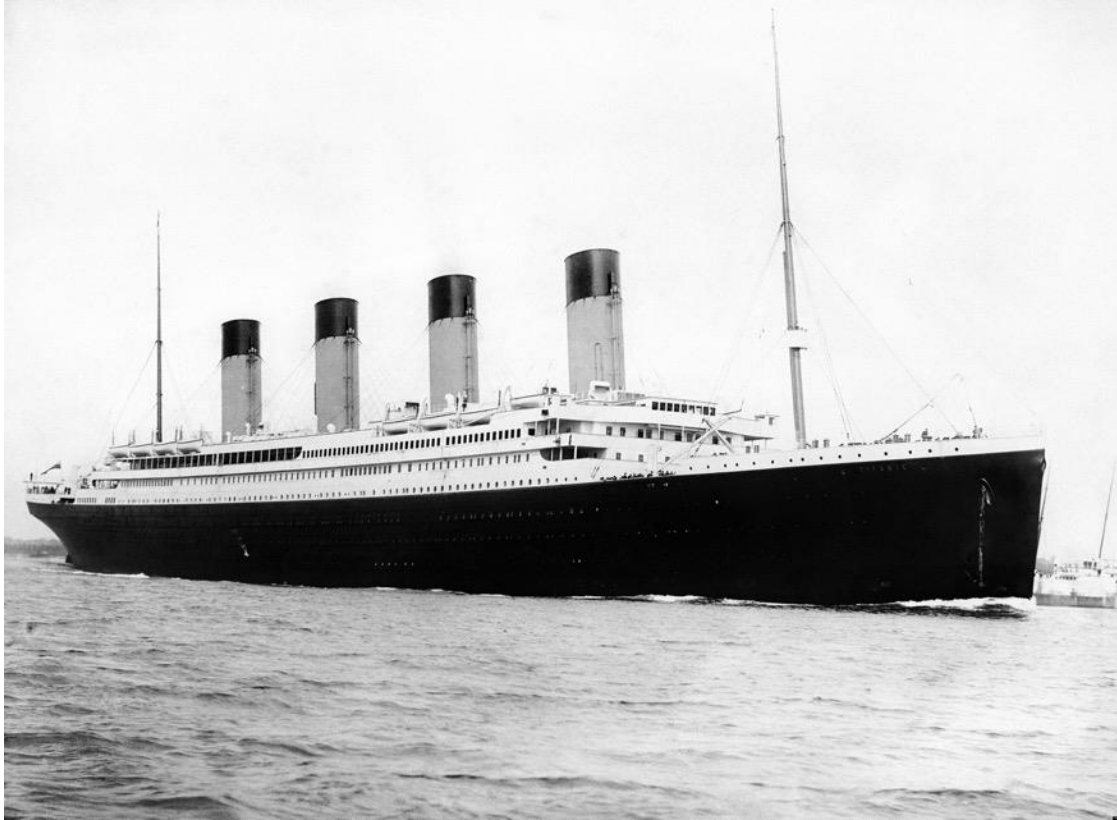
Navn.	over	over	under	fra	til	Kr.	Øre.	Ann.
	12	1	1					
	Aar.	Aar.	Aar.					
1. Jørgen David Mathiasen	18			America	New York	220	-	✓ 1 <sup>st</sup> bla
2. Carl Miedbojo	22			Skj	Chicago, Ill.	238	-	✓ #57
3. Olaf Pedersen	29			Sandefjord	New York	181	00	✓ Lewi
	3							

Private Archive White Star Line, Emigration protocol no. 4 (1906-1915), image 169.

1912

Dato	Emigranter navn	Tidligere nærtager	Alder		Hjemsted	Højde i cm	Agsørens navn	Bestemmelsested	Dampskibe		Fragtbeløb		Anmerkning
			Mænd	Kvinder					Navn	Størrelse	Kr.	Øre	
Mars	30. Jørgen David Mathiasen	america	18		America		Kjøbenhavn	New York	Hollyden	5/4	177		a paper for book
"	Carl Miedbojo	america	22		Skj		"	"	"	"	177		for book
"	Olaf Pedersen	america	29		Sandefjord		"	"	"	"	177		for book
April	1. Jørgen David Mathiasen	america	18		America		Kjøbenhavn	New York	Hollyden	5/4	177		a paper for book
"	Carl Miedbojo	america	22		Skj		"	"	"	"	177		for book
"	Olaf Pedersen	america	29		Sandefjord		"	"	"	"	177		for book

Oslo Police Department, Emigration protocol no. 29 (1910-1913), page 123b-124.



S/S Titanic departing from Southampton 10 April 1912. Photo: F. G. O. Stuart / Wikimedia Commons.

#### IDENTITY STATEMENT AREA

Reference code	PT/TT/DME/AF/001/2076/026 PT/TT/DME/AF/001/2076/035 PT/TT/DME/AF/001/2076/036 PT/TT/DME/AF/001/2076/043
Title	Portuguese emigrants on their way to Europe
Date / s	1971/71
Level of description	Item
Extent and medium of the unit of description	Photos, 4 items, paper. 12,3x18,2 cm; 18,2x13 cm; 18,1x13,3 cm; 24x15,7 cm.

#### CONTEXT AREA

Name of creator/s	(missing)
Administrative /Biographical history	(missing)

#### CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

Scope and content	Portuguese during the massive migration flow on the way to European countries that started in the 1960's. The images show luggage and emigrants inside and outside the train carriage.
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#### CONDITIONS OF ACCESS AND USE AREA

Language / scripts of material	Portuguese.
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#### ALLIED MATERIALS AREA

Existence and location of originals	Torro do Tombo – National Archives of Portugal
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#### Link to the Portuguese Digital Archives (DGARQ):

<https://digitalq.arquivos.pt/viewer?id=7788924>  
<https://digitalq.arquivos.pt/details?id=7788915>  
<https://digitalq.arquivos.pt/details?id=7788922>  
<https://digitalq.arquivos.pt/details?id=8006837>

Thumbnail of the image selected:





## PILLAR 3 WAR-RELATED MIGRATION

(16 records)

Document no. 11 List of emigrated persons from Bohemia

### IDENTITY STATEMENT AREA

Reference code	NA, AČK, inv. no. 2368
Title	Karel of Lichtenstein summons persons of all states who emigrated from the country after the battle of White Mountain.
Date / s	17.02.1621.
Level of description	(missing)
Extent and medium of the unit of description	(missing)

### CONTEXT AREA

Name of creator/s	(missing)
Administrative /Biographical history	(missing)

### CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

Scope and content	The decisive battle at the White Mountain in 1620 sealed the faith of the protestant oppositional estates in Bohemia and ended the first phase of the 30 years war. Counter Reformation was carried through with great violence and the country lost its privileges. Karl of Liechtenstein, one of the pillars of the Habsburg power in Bohemia, summoned the leaders for a trial but most of them have already left the country after their defeat.
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### CONDITIONS OF ACCESS AND USE AREA

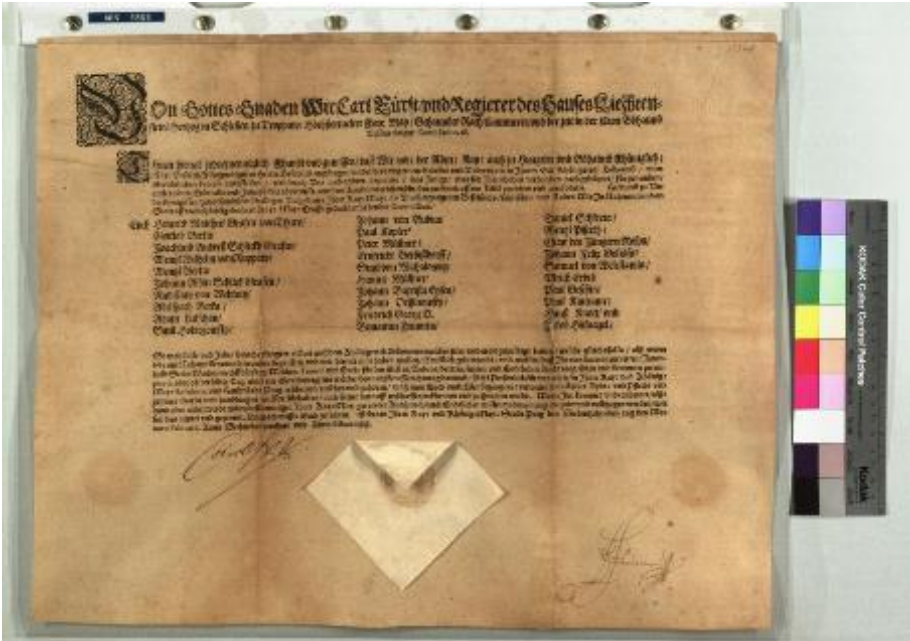
Language / scripts of material	German, printed.
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### ALLIED MATERIALS AREA

Existence and location of originals	(missing)
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No links.

Thumbnail of the image selected:





#### IDENTITY STATEMENT AREA

Reference code	HU-MNL-BKML – IV. – 1525. – 6. – 97
Title	Letter from Mihály Magó and Mátyás Csaba requesting help, addressed to the leaders of the town of Kecskemét
Date / s	20.01.1707, Tizsasas
Level of description	Item
Extent and medium of the unit of description	Manuscript on paper, 1 folio, ** x ** cm

#### CONTEXT AREA

Name of creator/s	Mihály Magó and Mátyás Csaba
Administrative /Biographical history	<p>There is no more information available on Magó's and Csaba's curriculum vitae.</p> <p>However, after Count Sándor Károlyi de Nagykároly, imperial field marshal and general of Rákóczi's Kuruc army led a military campaign against Rascians (Serbs) from Bácska (today: Бачка / Bačka, Serbia) on spring of 1707, on 3rd April 1707 Rascians attacked Kecskemét. The city was ransacked and burnt, 400 people were killed, while 155 men and women were enslaved. We do not know what fate waited on Mihály Magó and Mátyás Csaba.</p>

#### CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

Scope and content	<p>Scope and content: During Rákóczi's War of Independence, inhabitants of Kecskemét city had to leave their homes several times. This eight years long period, which started in 1703, was a difficult time for the town and the whole Danube-Tisza Interfluve, which played the role of a secondary battlefield. Although the Kuruc movement was accepted with enthusiasm, the military burdens imposed on the city have increasingly exhausted its financial strength. Like once during the liberation war from the Turkish rule, Kecskemét was again between two fires at the border of the Kuruc and Labanc areas. For Kecskemét, the series of events of the War of Independence ended in December, 1710 with the disarmament of Kuruc soldiers.</p>
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The letter reports on the difficulties encountered in the 'unfolding' of the events. Its writers are asking the city for help in returning to Kecskemét, because the enemy has taken away all their carts and their pack animals.

#### CONDITIONS OF ACCESS AND USE AREA

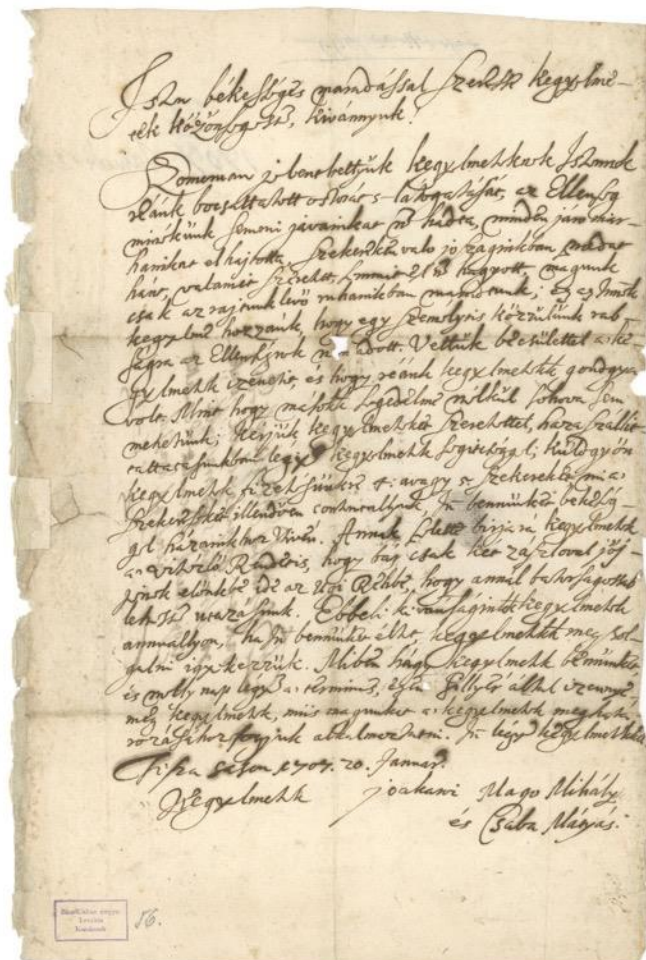
Language / scripts of material | Language: Hungarian, handwritten

#### ALLIED MATERIALS AREA

Existence and location of originals | Bács-Kiskun County Archives of the National Archives of Hungary

No links.

Thumbnail of the image selected:



#### IDENTITY STATEMENT AREA

Reference code	IAB, ZM, 1791, f. XXXVIII, No. 201
Title	A list of 48 Serbian families, mostly craftsmen, that expressed their wishes to move from Belgrade to Zemun after the Svistovo Peace
Date / s	20.09.1791
Level of description	(missing)
Extent and medium of the unit of description	(missing)

#### CONTEXT AREA

Name of creator/s	(missing)
Administrative /Biographical history	(missing)

#### CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

Scope and content	<p>The territory on which Belgrade and Zemun are located had important strategic, geographic and economic significance since the very beginning. On the crossroads between the West and the East and on the border of middle Europe and the Balkans, both cities had tumultuous histories in which destiny continually joined them together. In the Middle Ages, the territory was the location of the Byzantine and Hungarian battlefields, in which devastation and turmoil of the Austro-Turkish wars in the 17th and 18th centuries were concluded by the Treaty of Svishtevo in 1791. The armed conflicts of the two great powers on this territory predetermined the destiny of these two cities. The cities changed masters numerous times. These uncertain times were dramatic for the population, which migrated from one city to the other and even further up north with each new treaty. Following the Treaty of Svishtevo, numerous families from Belgrade received permission from Austrian authorities to cross over to Zemun. These migrations had a significant impact on the economic and political circumstances in Zemun, which took over the role of Belgrade, especially as far as trade was concerned.</p>
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CONDITIONS OF ACCESS AND USE AREA

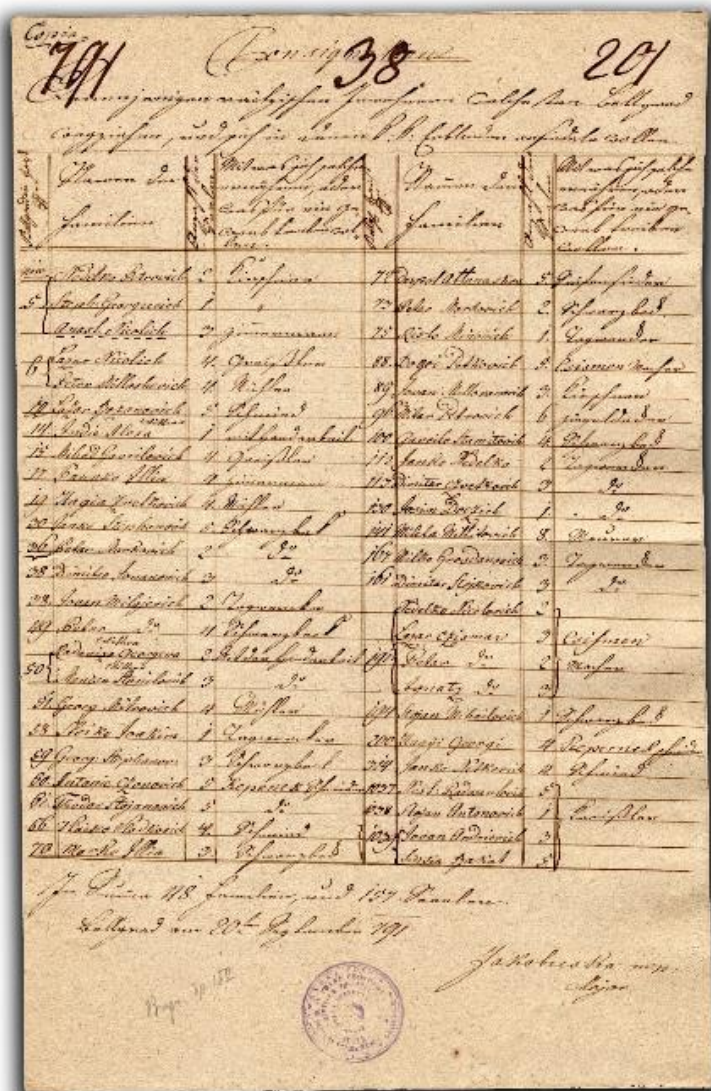
Language / scripts of material | German, Gothic alphabet.

ALLIED MATERIALS AREA

Existence and location of originals | Historical Archives of Belgrade

Link to Historical Archives of Belgrade, Exhibition Belgrade Through the Centuries, XVI-XX Century, Chapter Between a crescent and a cross, Two cites – two empires, <https://stalnapostavka.arhiv-beograda.org/en/chapters/between-a-crescent-and-a-cross/two-cities-two-empires.html>

Thumbnail of the image selected:



#### IDENTITY STATEMENT AREA

Reference code	HU-MNL-ZML – IV. – 404. – e. – 2442/1915
Title	Registry on Austrian citizens of Italian and Slovenian nationality, placed in Pacsa District, Zala County
Date / s	10.07.1915, Pacsa
Level of description	Item
Extent and medium of the unit of description	Small book, 12 pages, paper, 21,0x34,0 cm

#### CONTEXT AREA

Name of creator/s	Vicecomes of Zala County
Administrative /Biographical history	The vicecomes was the first official of the municipality. He represented the county, led the administration, executed the government decrees and the comes' instructions, as well as the decisions of the municipal committee assembly. He also acted on all matters that did not fall within the competence of the General Assembly or of other officials. At regular intervals, he made detailed reports on his actions and the state of the county for the municipal committee assembly and the comes. He signed the documents, letters and submissions issued on behalf of the municipality and kept the official seal.

#### CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

Scope and content	<p>The Italian and Slovenian refugees arrived from the Istrian Peninsula in Zala County, mostly from the cities of Trieste and Pula, and from the neighbourhood of these two cities between 23<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> May 1915. Certain settlements in the Istrian peninsula were evacuated during the spring of 1915, because of political contradictions with Italy, even though the country was formally a member of the Triple Alliance of 1882. It was expected that a military confrontation would take place soon, and the military leaders of the Monarchy had already treated the peninsula as a possible war zone.</p> <p>After Italy had declared war on the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy on May 4<sup>th</sup> 1915, the evacuation actually started. Finally, 2108 evacuated people were placed in Zala County, who stayed there until November 1915.</p>
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Later, they were taken to the Leibnitz refugee camp near Graz, Austria. The document contains a list of 172 refugees in Pacsa District. The name, age, place of birth, last place of residence, occupation and the name of the recipient municipality of Zala are indicated.

CONDITIONS OF ACCESS AND USE AREA


Language / scripts of material | Hungarian, handwritten

ALLIED MATERIALS AREA

Existence and location of originals | Zala County Archives of the National Archives of Hungary

No links.

Thumbnail of the image selected:

I. menedzsel						I. menedzsel						
száma	név	jelentési munkaköri helye	születési helye	utolsó munkaköri helye	nyelvtudás	száma	név	jelentési munkaköri helye	születési helye	utolsó munkaköri helye	nyelvtudás	
115	Zoltán Aldina	Zalaegerszeg	1911	Ronchi	Ronchi	116	Lelljari Giuseppe	Menafelak	1909	Ronchi	Ronchi	háziaképzés
116	Calgari Amalia	"	1880	Magyarország Ronchi	"	117	" Jacinto	"	1911	"	"	"
117	" Anilca	"	1902	Ronchi	"	118	Collauchi Elmira	"	1903	"	"	"
118	" Sorceda	"	1914	"	"	119	" Anina	"	1902	"	"	gyári munkás
119	" Gracelo	"	1907	"	"	120	" Giuseppina	"	1914	"	"	"
120	" Giommi	"	1919	"	"	121	" Annetta	"	1917	"	"	"
121	" Josef	"	1911	"	"	122	Kapfesi Rosa	"	1874	"	"	embérlény
122	" Anina	"	1914	"	"	123	" Anthonia	"	1897	"	"	"
123	Marta Gilda	"	1886	Capriano	"	124	" Anthe	"	1912	"	"	"
124	Flore Anthe	"	1911	Zala	"	125	" Anilca	"	1914	"	"	"
125	" Anthe	"	1914	Ronchi	"	126	Imma Anthe	"	1898	"	"	háziaképzés
126	Fuicero Anthe	"	1884	Zala	"	127	Colligari Elza	"	1911	"	"	embérlény
127	" Josefina	"	1892	Ronchi	"	128	" Anthe	"	1903	"	"	"
128	" Anthe	"	1879	Magyarország Ronchi	"	129	" Anthe	"	1907	"	"	"
129	" Anthe	"	1892	Beliano	"	130	" Anthe	"	1909	"	"	"
130	" Anthe	"	1913	Ronchi	"	131	" Anthe	"	1911	"	"	"
131	" Anthe	"	1915	"	"	132	" Bernice	"	1913	"	"	"
132	Calvina Anthe	Drampfalanti	1874	Ronchi	Ronchi	<p>Parva 1915 június 10</p>  <p>fonolgyaliró</p> <p>ZALA MEGYEI LEVÉLTÁR</p>						
133	" Anthe	"	1890	"	"							gyári munkás
134	Wimber Anthe	"	1879	"	"							háziaképzés
135	" Anthe	"	1903	"	"							"
136	" Anthe	"	1905	"	"							"
137	" Anthe	"	1902	"	"							"
138	" Anthe	"	1907	"	"							"
139	" Anthe	"	1911	"	"							"
140	Hubik Anthe	"	1878	"	"							"
141	" Anthe	"	1891	"	"							gyári munkás
142	" Anthe	"	1901	"	"							háziaképzés
143	" Anthe	"	1906	"	"							háziaképzés
144	" Anthe	"	1888	"	"							"
145	Colligari Anthe	"	1881	"	"							háziaképzés

Document no. 15 Agreement with the Chief General of the Allied Powers in Cameroon about the internment of German subjects availed of Spanish protection and their relocation to Spain

#### IDENTITY STATEMENT AREA

Reference code	ES.28079.AHN/2.3.1.5.8.5//M°_EXTERIORES_H,3103,Exp.6
Title	Agreement with the Chief General of the Allied Powers in Cameroon about the internment of German subjects availed of Spanish protection and their relocation to Spain.
Date / s	27.01.1916 – 12.02.1916
Level of description	File
Extent and medium of the unit of description	1 file, paper

#### CONTEXT AREA

Name of creator/s	Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
Administrative /Biographical history	<p>At the beginning of the 18th century, the authoritarian regime of the Central Administration resulted inefficient and was progressively declining. The new Bourbon dynasty with Philippe V as the first monarch, focused on an administrative reform. The mean to achieve this reform would be the figure of the Secretary of Office. Then, in 1705, the Secretary of Universal Office, which was created in 1714, was divided into two: one of them would carry out the War and Treasury concerns and the other one the rest of them. Shortly after, in 1714, both Secretaries became into four: State, War, Navy-Indies and Justice. Thus, 1714 is the date of creation of the Secretary of State and Office of State Concerns, which focused on foreign and international concerns. During the 18th century, and until Javier de Burgos executed the administrative reforms in 1834, the newly established Secretary of State was called the First Secretary from its beginning, so it would chair the Supreme Board of State, created by Floridablanca and considered the direct antecessor of the Council of Ministers. At the beginning of the 19th century, the Central Administration was made up of five departments: State, War, Navy, Justice and Treasury. The first relevant structure of the Ministry of State took place around 1830, which was composed of four sections: Undersecretary, Politics, Correspondence and Accounting. Its competences would be increasing during the 19th century, so in 1901 the Ministry was made up of ten sections. The Law of 3 November 1928 by the Military</p>

Directory of Primo de Rivera eliminated the Ministry of State, so its competences passed to the Presidency of the Government. This situation lasted no more than one year, and at the beginning of 1930, the Ministry recovered its administrative autonomy. During the Spanish Civil War, the Francoist Government modified the structure of the Ministry of State, as well as its traditional name, so from then it would be known as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

## CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

Scope and content	<p>Office of the General Government of the Spanish Territories in the Gulf of Guinea to the Ministry of State (February 12, 1916). 38 attached to the Office (from January 27 to February 11, 1916). List of German civil subjects and transferred soldiers. List of supplies sent to the under governor of Bata to the intern German subjects' care.</p> <p>After the fall of the German colony of Cameroon by the Allied Powers on January 1, 1916, the Germans moved to the border with the Muni River. From February 4, a thousand German civils and soldiers took refuge in Spain, along with around 45,000 Cameroon people, among which there were askaris, relatives, servants and tribal chiefs. Spanish authorities immediately ordered the repatriation of almost half of the Cameroon people (around 25,000) to the old Cameroon to relieve the humanitarian pressure. The rest of refugees set up in beaches near Bata. Under pressure from the Allied Powers, Germans were sent to Spain, where they had to stay until the end of the war. 856 refugees came to Spain (among which the Imperial Governor Karl Ebermaier and the Military Chief Colonel Karl Zimmermann were included). Moreover, there were soldiers, particular and combatant civil employees, among which there were women and children. Several colonists took residence in Madrid, and some of them were sent from Spain to the neutral Netherlands and from there to Germany. Before the end of the war, they were distributed into three centers: Alcalá de Henares, Pamplona and Zaragoza. At the end of 1918, between 500 and 600 Germans were still in Spain, from which 200 of them came from Cameroon and the rest of them were crew members from submarines and merchant ships kept in Spain. At the end of the war, the majority of them returned to Germany,</p>
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but an indeterminate number of them decided to stay in Spain.

#### CONDITIONS OF ACCESS AND USE AREA

Language / scripts of material | French, English and French; latin alphabet.

#### ALLIED MATERIALS AREA

Existence and location of originals | (missing)

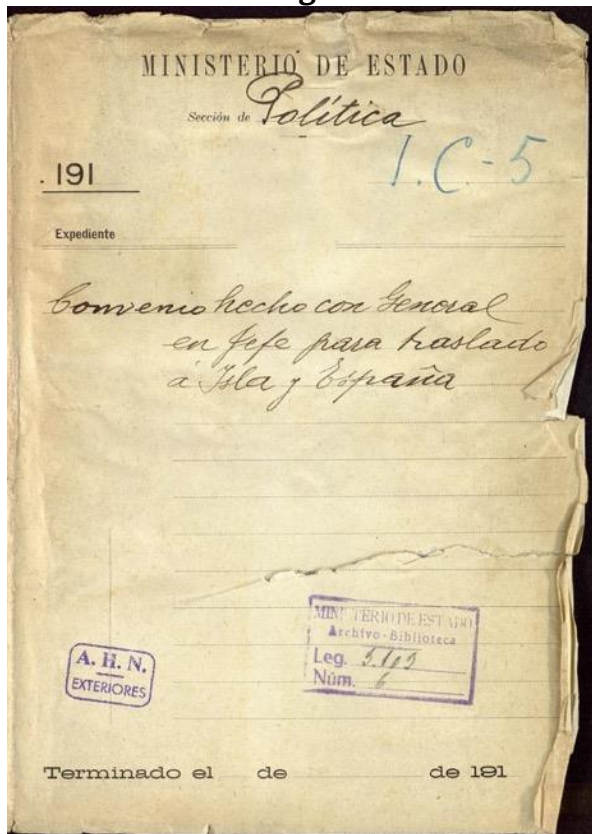
#### Link to PARES (Portal of Spanish Archives):

<http://pares.mcu.es/ParesBusquedas20/catalogo/description/12792796>

#### Link to APE (Archives Portal Europe):

<https://www.archivesportaleurope.net/ead-display/-/ead/pl/aicode/ES-28079-AHNg/type/fa/id/ES-28079-AHN-UD-12656803/unitid/ES-28079-AHN-UD-12656803+-+ES-28079-AHN-UD-12792796/>

#### Thumbnail of the image selected:



Identity statement area

Reference code	RA/S1561/Dm/Russian refugees 1929 – 1935
Title	Nansen Passport
Date(s)	7.7.1928
Level of description	Document
Extent and medium of the unit of description	1 page, paper, colour
Digital link	<a href="https://www.arkivverket.no/utforsk-arkivene/nyere-historie-1814-/nansen-passet">https://www.arkivverket.no/utforsk-arkivene/nyere-historie-1814-/nansen-passet</a> <a href="http://www.arkivportalen.no/contributor/no-a1450-01000002728392">http://www.arkivportalen.no/contributor/no-a1450-01000002728392</a>

Context area

Name of creator(s)	Central passport office
Administrative / Biographical history	<p>From 20 September 1917, the old provision from 1860 on passport and visa requirements was reinforced. The authorities feared for spies because of the world war and the revolution in Russia. The fear of political foreigners and unwanted ethnic groups was strengthened in the coming years. All persons over the age of 12 who arrived in the Norway, had to bring a passport. At the same time, a general visa requirement was introduced for all foreigners, with the exception of Danes and Swedes. In order to decide on questions of a visa in the case of visas and "other doubtful questions concerning the implementation of the passport control", the Central Passport Office, was established under the Ministry of Justice.</p> <p>When a new law regulating foreigners' access to Norway came into force on 1 January 1928, the Central Passport Office expanded its field of work and its authority area. In addition to passports and visa cases, the office now also had the authority to grant foreigners work permits. Residence permits should still be granted by the police, but the Central Passport Office was empowered to convert residence permits and authority to decide on appeal against refusal of residence permits. By Royal Resolution 23. December 1932 the Central Passport Office became the appeal body also in expulsion cases.</p> <p>At one point, the name changed to the National Control Office for Foreigners. From 1988, the office is part of the Directorate of Immigration.</p>

Content and structure area

Scope and content; to enable users to judge the potential relevance of the document (maximum 200 words)	<p>The Nansen passport was issued to help stateless people after World War I. The idea of the "Nansen Passport" should have come from a representative of the International Red Cross, Edouard August Frick. In the autumn of 1921 he proposed an identity document that could function as a passport recognized through international agreements. Frick called it "Nansen passport". The Norwegian explorer, scientist and humanitarian Fridtjof Nansen had become such an international capacity that the somewhat wobbly League of Nations needed him and his name to obtain sufficient prestige and trust for the passport.</p>
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Fridtjof Nansen was in charge of a number of major humanitarian missions from the League of Nations in the years after World War I. As High Commissioner for the repatriation of prisoners of war, he led the exchange of 430 000 prisoners of war between Germany and Russia in the years 1920-1921. In August 1921, the International Red Cross appointed him a high commissioner for the people in the Russian Federation (The Nansen Aid). At about the same time he also accepted to be the League of Nation's High Commissioner for Russian refugees. It was in this connection the so-called "Nansen passport" were created.

After the civil war in Russia ended with the victory of the Red Forces over the whites in 1921, a large number of Russians chose exile rather than submit to the new Soviet regime. By Lenin's decree on December 15, 1921, all the people in exile were deprived of citizenship. It is estimated that 800 000 people suddenly became stateless. On July 5, 1922, the League of Nations decided to urge its member states to issue proof of identity to Russian refugees, so that it would be possible for them to travel wherever there was work to get or where they had relatives or acquaintances. The Nansen Passport was eventually recognized by over 50 nations.

Later, the scheme was extended to other groups as well. In 1933, the scheme included Russians, Armenians, Assyrians, Assyro-Chaldeans, and Turks.

Conditions of access and use area

Language, scripts of material

German, gothic fractur and modern handwriting, paper.



**Identity statement area**

<b>Reference code</b>	SAO/A-10085/Efab/L0002
<b>Title</b>	German refugees in Norway during WWII – Willy Brandt
<b>Date(s)</b>	7 April, 1933
<b>Level of description</b>	Document
<b>Extent and medium of the unit of description</b>	1 page, A5 size, paper, colour
<b>Digital link</b>	<a href="http://www.arkivportalen.no/entity/no-a1450-02000000421461">http://www.arkivportalen.no/entity/no-a1450-02000000421461</a> Photos: <a href="https://www.willy-brandt-biografi.com/reiser/1927-1940/">https://www.willy-brandt-biografi.com/reiser/1927-1940/</a> and <a href="https://www.willy-brandt-biography.com/politics/scandinavian-imprintings/">https://www.willy-brandt-biography.com/politics/scandinavian-imprintings/</a> Passport: <a href="https://www.willy-brandt-biography.com/historical-sources/documents-and-objects/norwegian-passport-1940/">https://www.willy-brandt-biography.com/historical-sources/documents-and-objects/norwegian-passport-1940/</a>

**Context area**

<b>Name of creator(s)</b>	Oslo Police Department
<b>Administrative / Biographical history</b>	The registration of foreigners on file cards is based on the 1901 Foreigners Act. For the period 1917-1988, Oslo Police Department has kept at least 50.000 cards on foreigners who have either been granted Norwegian citizenship, have left the country or are deceased.

**Content and structure area**

<b>Scope and content; to enable users to judge the potential relevance of the document (maximum 200 words)</b>	<p>When the Nazi regime came into power in Germany, a lot of people that didn't support the new regime. Some of them left Germany to avoid persecution and work in opposition abroad.</p> <p>This registry card for Herbert Ernst Karl Frahm from the Foreign Register in the Oslo Police Department was filed when he came from Germany to Norway on 7 April, 1933 at the age of 19.</p> <p>When the Nazis came into power on 30 January 1933, Herbert Frahm was one of the first to offer resistance. To protect himself from persecution by the Nazis, he took the pseudonym Willy Brandt. In April 1933 he went into exile in Norway. In Oslo, Brandt established a foreign bureau for the left-wing-socialist SAP. From here he continued the struggle against the Nazi regime, the result being that German authorities revoked his citizenship in 1938.</p> <p>The register card provides us with vital information about Willy Brandt's years in Norway. It gives the address where he lived with several other members of the German Socialist Workers Party (SAP). The card also states that Brandt had a residence permit until 31 December 1936. However, it was extended several times.</p>
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The card also show that he applied for a Norwegian citizenship in March 1939, but it seems not to have been approved before the German occupation of Norway on 9 April, 1940. He fled to Sweden in the summer of 1940. There, within an international circle of democratic socialists, he developed ideas for the future of Europe and the world. After the war Willy Brandt returned to Germany. He was Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany in 1969-1974. Brandt was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1971.

Conditions of access and use area

Language, scripts of material

Norwegian. Modern handwriting

X

Navn: *Frahm Herbert-Ernst*

Stilling: *student*

Født: *18/2-12/13* *Liljele*

Hjemsted:

Statsborgerforhold:

Ankommet til Norge: *4/4-33* fra *Tyskland*

Hvor opholdt sig i Norge:

Meldebevis (opholdsbok) utstedt: av

Gift med:

Hjemneværende barn under 21 år:

*Norsk statsb. ?*

*Oslo, Tyskland*

**Fremmedregistret.**

Hvor bosatt (flytninger).	
Når	Hvor
<i>21.47</i>	<i>Tyskland</i>
	<i>Berlin zoo</i>
	<i>Norwegian Military mission</i>
	<i>ifly. folkereg.</i>

Hovedregister nr. 514 A

NAVN: Frahm, Herbert Ernst Karl f. 18/12-13 i Lübeck

PASS nr. 199/40 fra Leg.St.holm gyldig til: 1/8-42 fornyet ved:

HØYDE: 1.79 HARFARGE: Mørk blond ØYENFARGE: Brune ANSIKT: Ovalt  
19/6-48 adr. Berlin Zoo, Norwegian Military Mission, B.A.O.R.  
HJEMSTEDSADRESSE: Oslo Tyskland.  
STILLING OG UTDANNELSE: Journalist (Artium-studert historie)

REG. M: Ingen



KOM TIL SVERIGE: 1/7-40 ØKONOMISK STILLING: Bet. oppholdet selv  
ADR. I SVERIGE: Fimn Malmgrensvei 23-Hammarbyhöyden. 12/4-46. c/o Hessele, Öregrundsgt.  
10.II. Sthlm. 0 1.6.45 c/o Rosengart, Värtaväg. 27, Sthlm. 0 7/4

REIST:

FAMILIEFORHOLD: G.m.nr: 4290 Carlota Anna Datter nr 4291 Ninja Carlota.

Willy Brandt's Registration Card as Refugee in Sweden, page 1.

Spec.oppl: Pseudonym Willi Brandt.  
Kom til Norge som politisk flyktning våren 1933, tok fast oppholdsted i Norge (Oslo). Drev  
journalistisk virksomhet. Sökte 1939 om Norsk statsborgerskap. Söknaden blev henlagt p.g.a.  
at 5½ års opphold i riket blev annsett som for kort tid selv om de övrige betingelser var  
oppfylt. Reiste fra Oslo 9/4-40, deltok i krigen. Kom til St.holm /5-40 Sökte 7/6-40 om  
Norsk statsborgerskap som blev innvilget 29/7-40 via Legasjonen i St.holm. Opphört med  
flyktningsunderstöttelse 22/1-41.

Willy Brandt's Registration Card as Refugee in Sweden, page 2.



Willy Brandt in the middle of the 1930ies. © Arbeiderbevegelsens arkiv og bibliotek, Oslo.



Willy Brandt participating as a translator in a Norwegian metal workers Congress. May, 1935.  
© Arbeiderbevegelsens arkiv og bibliotek, Oslo.

## IDENTITY STATEMENT AREA

Reference code	ES.37274.CDMH/10.69.3//FOTOGRAFÍAS_EMIL_VEDIN,68
Title	Photograph of a group of European Jews saying morning prayer (Shajarit) aboard the Portuguese steamship São Thomé, en route to Mexico to flee the Holocaust.
Date / s	1937
Level of description	Item
Extent and medium of the unit of description	1 Photograph

## CONTEXT AREA

Name of creator/s	Emilio Rosenstein Ster
Administrative /Biographical history	Emilio Rosenstein Ster was a doctor, photographer, and international brigade member of Jewish heritage, born in Lukow (Poland), January 5th, 1912. In 1928 he left for France to study medicine and became an activist in the French leftist alliance Front Populaire. He obtained a degree as a physician, surgeon, and obstetrician from the University of Paris in June of 1938. Later, he pursued various specialized courses in gynecology and colonial medicine at the Universities of Paris and Aix-Marseilles (France). When the Civil War broke out in Spain, Emilio Rosenstein enlisted as a volunteer in the International Brigades, under the pseudonym Emil Vedin. With the ranks of captain and physician major, he became part of the Dabrowski battalion of the XI International Brigade, and then part of the Armored Division of the International Brigade, working additionally as an interpreter for Russian soldiers. Once the International Brigades had dissolved, Negrín's government gave their members Spanish citizenship, which Emilio Rosenstein accepted. Upon his return to France, Vedin took to helping colonies of Spanish children, an effort which he then documented in an important photographic collection. After the Wehrmacht occupation of France, he knew he had to leave the country. Together with his sister, Gitta, he left from Casablanca in 1942 on the Portuguese steamship São Thomé, bound for Mexico. He obtained Mexican nationality and founded a medical clinic in Mexico City, where he died in the year 2001. In Mexico, he



undertook the release of the Diccionario de Especialidades Farmacéuticas (Dictionary of Pharmaceutical Specialties), a popular handbook edited annually in many Latin American countries.

## CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

Scope and content | In 1942, the Portuguese cargo steamship São Thomé completed its journey from the port of Lisbon (Portugal) to the port of Veracruz (Mexico), carrying on board a group of European refugees that included Jews who were fleeing the Shoah, as well as supporters of the Spanish Republic who were fleeing Spain after the victory of Francisco Franco's army in the Civil War. The majority of them relied on passports and visas given to them by the Mexican ambassador in France, Gilberto Bosques Saldívar.

## CONDITIONS OF ACCESS AND USE AREA

Language / scripts of  
material

**Link to PARES (Portal of Spanish Archives):**

<http://pares.mcu.es/ParesBusquedas20/catalogo/description/12894491>

**Link to APE (Archives Portal Europe):** <https://www.archivesportaleurope.net/ead-display/-/ead/pl/aicode/ES-37274-CDMH1/type/fa/id/ES-37274-CDMH-UD-7022373/unitid/ES-37274-CDMH-UD-7022373+-+ES-37274-CDMH-UD-12894491/>



**Identity statement area**

<b>Reference code</b>	National Archives of Portugal PT/TT/PIDE/D-A/1/6358
<b>Title</b>	Aristides de Sousa Mendes do Amaral and Abranches – Issuing visas and passports to an undetermined number of refugees fleeing Nazi Germany.
<b>Date(s)</b>	1939-1953
<b>Level of description</b>	Documents and Photos
<b>Extent and medium of the unit of description</b>	1 page, A5 size, paper, colour
<b>Digital link</b>	<a href="https://digitarq.arquivos.pt/details?id=4280066">https://digitarq.arquivos.pt/details?id=4280066</a> <a href="https://digitarq.arquivos.pt/ViewerForm.aspx?id=4280066">https://digitarq.arquivos.pt/ViewerForm.aspx?id=4280066</a> Photo: <a href="https://digitarq.arquivos.pt/ViewerForm.aspx?id=4280066">https://digitarq.arquivos.pt/ViewerForm.aspx?id=4280066</a>

**Context area**

<b>Name of creator(s)</b>	
<b>Administrative / Biographical history</b>	

**Content and structure area**

<b>Scope and content; to enable users to judge the potential relevance of the document (maximum 200 words)</b>
Aristides de Sousa Mendes do Amaral e Abranches (1885–1954) was a Portuguese consul during World War II. As the Portuguese consul-general in the French city of Bordeaux, he defied the orders of António de Oliveira Salazar's Estado Novo regime, issuing visas and passports to an undetermined number of refugees fleeing Nazi Germany, including Jews. For this, Sousa Mendes was punished by the Salazar regime with one year of inactivity with the right to one half of his rank's pay, being obliged subsequently to be retired. However he ended up never being forced to retire and he received a full consul salary until his death in 1954. Sousa Mendes was vindicated in 1988, more than a decade after the Carnation Revolution, which toppled the Estado Novo.

**Conditions of access and use area**

<b>Language, scripts of material</b>
Portuguese, typewriter.



**Identity statement area:**

- Reference code: HU-MNL-HBML – V. – 653. – c – 8/k.
- Title: Conscription of Romanian refugees in the camp of Nagyléta (today: part of Létavértes)
- Date: 1940-1941  
Level of description: sub-fond
- Extent and medium of the unit of description: conscription, a one-volume manuscript on paper

**Context area:**

- Name of creator(s): László Székely, foreman of Municipality of Nagyléta
- Administrative / Biographical history: There is no more information available on László Székely's curriculum vitae.

Nagyléta was a market town between 1712 and 1871, where the famous Irinyi family resided. Members of the Irinyis were János Irinyi, inventor of the noiselessly ignitable match and József Irinyi, who participated in the Hungarian revolution in 1848-1849. In 1920, after the Treaty of Trianon residents have lost 40% of their agricultural lands and the formerly close connections with Nagyvárad (today: Oradea, Romania) were broken. The settlement was the seat of the district council between 1928 and 1955. Nagyléta is today part of the city Létavértes.

**Content and structure area:**

- Scope and content: A census of refugees of Romanian citizens with Hungarian nationality, who have been looking for shelter for political reasons, because of the second Vienna decision on Transylvanian territories. They have been placed in a temporary camp established in the village of Nagyléta next to the newly drawn Romanian-Hungarian border.

**Conditions of access and use area:**

- Language: Hungarian

**Névjegyzék a romániai menekültekről.**

Sorszám	Név	Születési hely és ideje	Vallás	Ártyú neve	Családi utónév	Vérszerinti		Foglalkozás	Hozzájárulás a menekülthez	Jelölési számok	Jegyzet
						szülői	apai				
1	Óbrien István	1882. 10. 21. Székelyudvarhely	Ref.	Liget	Béla	---	---	---	---	---	---
2	Dékány István	1882. 8. 21. Székelyudvarhely	Ref.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
3	Bodó István	1883. 11. 22. Székelyudvarhely	Ref.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
4	Gondos István	1883. 11. 22. Székelyudvarhely	Ref.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
5	Lőrincz István	1883. 11. 22. Székelyudvarhely	Ref.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
6	Mogyoró István	1883. 11. 22. Székelyudvarhely	Ref.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
7	Bodó István	1883. 11. 22. Székelyudvarhely	Ref.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
8	Bodó István	1883. 11. 22. Székelyudvarhely	Ref.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
9	Bodó István	1883. 11. 22. Székelyudvarhely	Ref.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
10	Bodó István	1883. 11. 22. Székelyudvarhely	Ref.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
11	Bodó István	1883. 11. 22. Székelyudvarhely	Ref.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
12	Bodó István	1883. 11. 22. Székelyudvarhely	Ref.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
13	Bodó István	1883. 11. 22. Székelyudvarhely	Ref.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
14	Bodó István	1883. 11. 22. Székelyudvarhely	Ref.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
15	Bodó István	1883. 11. 22. Székelyudvarhely	Ref.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
16	Bodó István	1883. 11. 22. Székelyudvarhely	Ref.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
17	Bodó István	1883. 11. 22. Székelyudvarhely	Ref.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
18	Bodó István	1883. 11. 22. Székelyudvarhely	Ref.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
19	Bodó István	1883. 11. 22. Székelyudvarhely	Ref.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
20	Bodó István	1883. 11. 22. Székelyudvarhely	Ref.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Anonymization is to be considered, because of the list of names from 1940.

Identity statement area

Reference code	RA, ERA.5010.1.50, page 2
Title	Flight from Estonia in 1940-1944
Date(s)	1940-1944
Level of description	
Extent and medium of the unit of description	1 page, paper, ** x ** cm, black and white
Link	

Context area

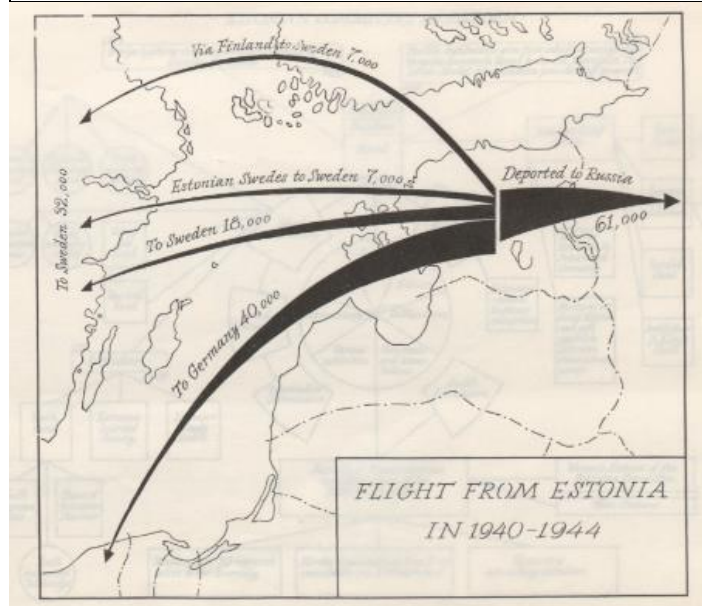
Name of creator(s)
Administrative / Biographical history

Content and structure area

<p>Scope and content; to enable users to judge the potential relevance of the document (maximum 200 words)</p> <p>Various documents (maps, drawings, photographs, writings etc.) dealing with the Baltic Displaced Persons in Germany during and after WW II. There is a special exhibition made in cooperation with the archives of three Baltic countries. The exhibit titled as “Camps in Germany (1944–1951) for refugees from the Baltic countries” is available in the web of National Archives of Latvia:  <a href="http://www.archiv.org.lv/baltic_dp_germany/?id=403&amp;lang=en">http://www.archiv.org.lv/baltic_dp_germany/?id=403&amp;lang=en</a>.                  Photos and drawings (as the example below) are available via:  <a href="https://drive.google.com/open?id=160KpyyESjIEzIUochKe49a2axMJTQXQI">https://drive.google.com/open?id=160KpyyESjIEzIUochKe49a2axMJTQXQI</a>.</p>
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Conditions of access and use area

Language, scripts of material
English, handwritten.



Reference code	ES.28005.AGA/2.5.1.1.1.2.8.2.1//AGA,82,05247,005
Title	Auschwitz Protocols. Reports about the situation of Hungarian prisoners and deportees in German concentration camps.
Date / s	1944-08-26, Budapest (Hungary)
Level of description	File
Extent and medium of the unit of description	33 pages. Paper

#### CONTEXT AREA

Name of creator/s	Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores (España). Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Spain).
Administrative /Biographical history	

#### CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

Scope and content	<p>The Auschwitz Protocols or Reports are highly significant documents in the history of The Holocaust; in fact, there were used as evidence in the Nuremberg trials. They are formed of three reports written by prisoners who managed to escape from the camp. The first one is the "Vrba-Wetzler Report", written by two Slovakian prisoners at the end of April, 1944. The second one is the "Polish Major's Report", drafted by Jerzy Tabeau, who fled from Auschwitz as well, typed in Geneva on August 1944 and immediately spreaded by groups of Jewish the Polish Government in exile. And finally the third one, the "Rosin- Mordowicz Report", also written by Slovakian prisoners who escaped at the end of May, 1944. All of them meticulously show the living conditions, the gas chambers, the crematorium, etc. All in all, the extermination policy implemented in the Auschwitz camp. No doubt about it, the document was spreaded among the diplomatic corps placed in Budapest to condemn the intensity of the deportations carried out</p>
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by Adolf Eichmann from May 1944. They were distributed from Switzerland thanks to George Madello, the first secretary of the Embassy of El Salvador in Geneva, of Jewish origin, in mid-June, 1944. Its publication on the Swiss press, the knowledge of the Vatican about the situation of the prisoners after meeting with the authors of the reports, and finally its publication in The New York Times in early July, led the Allies to put pressure with reprisals on Horthy's Government if the deportations did not stop immediately. Ángel Sanz Briz's office, who was the maximum representative of the Spanish Legation in Hungary at that time, sent a copy in French of the two first reports precisely to the Minister Lequerica, although in reverse order, and a letter written by a woman deported from Svaliana (Ukraine) on 17th May 1944. As Sainz Briz indicates, the Aid and Rescue Committee, the Zionist Organization which Sanz Briz refers to in their office, gave him the report titled "Rapports sur les camps de "travail" de Birkemau et d'Auschwitz". The deportations were reactivated on October 1944, after the coup d'état against Horthy and two months after the report had been sent to Madrid. It was then that the diplomats became involved in the protection of the Jewish, among which Sanz Briz established a refuges network and provided the Spanish nationality to the Jewish, which allowed 5,200 people to save their lives.

## CONDITIONS OF ACCESS AND USE AREA

Language / scripts of material	Spanish / Latin Alphabet French / Latin Alphabet. Typed
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<http://pares.mcu.es/ParesBusquedas20/catalogo/description/12878931>

**Link to APE (Archives Portal Europe):** <https://www.archivesportaleurope.net/ead-display/-/ead/pl/aicode/ES-28005-AGA4/type/fa/id/ES-28005-AGA-UD-167744/unitid/ES-28005-AGA-UD-167744+-+ES-28005-AGA-UD-12878931/>

I 5 E 2

Budapest, 26 de agosto 1944 <sup>147</sup>

LEGACIÓN DE ESPAÑA  
BUDAPEST

No. 160  
Europa **B-1**

R/ informe s/. trato a los judios en los campos de concentración alemanes.

EXCMO. SEÑOR.

Muy Señor mio: Adjunto elevo a manos de V. E. un informe sobre el trato a que se condena a los judios en los campos de concentración alemanes.

Dicho informe se ha sido entregado por elementos de la junta directiva de la organización sionista de esta capital. Su origen, pues, le hace sospechoso de apasionamiento. Sin embargo los informes que he podido obtener de personas no directamente interesadas en la cuestión y de mis colegas al Cuerpo diplomático aquí acreditado, resulta que una gran parte de los hechos que en él se describen, son desgraciadamente, auténticos.

Lo comunico a V. E. para su debida información. Dios guarde a V. E. muchos años.

El Encargado de Negocios  
*Angel Sans Bris*  
Angel Sans Bris

ARCHIVO DE EUROPA  
ENTRADA  
15 SEP. 1944  
N.º 5159

Excmo. Señor Ministro de Asuntos Exteriores

Mod. num. 2

Salvoconducto num. 71






**MAYER**

**MINI**

**JOM TOV**

Lugar para la impresión de otros sellos

Excmo. Señor **JOM TOV**

Don **Mayer Saporta y Benveniste** de 46 años.

EXPOSICIÓN

profesión comerciante natural de Salonica (Grecia)

provincia de Salonica estado casado domiciliado en Barbela Cataluna N.º 76, Puig en Barales, Barcelona - Madrid

y con cédula personal de EXPOSICIÓN Nacionalidad rum n.º 508,509,510 expedida en Atenas por el Consulado General de Francia de 24/5/1944

el señor Mini Melhe de 33 años y hijo menor Yostov de la casa salida de España por la frontera de puerto español para un solo viaje, a cuyo efecto acompaña dos fotografías, reintegrando la petición con una postal de una cincuenta pesetas.

Declarando bajo su responsabilidad, que las razones que le obligan a solicitar el mismo son las siguientes:

llagado por su hermano Isaac Saporta y Benveniste, residente en Tel-Aviv, (Palestina) calle Masé 79, comerciante en sábanas de construcción, a donde estoy interesado.....

Gracia que espera alcanzar de V. E. cuya vida guarde Dios muchos años.

Barcelona a 1 de Agosto de 1944

Firma del interesado *Mayer* *Benveniste*

Las abajo firmantes, nacidos de civil, reconocen la firma anterior, garantizan la bondad de datos y plena adhesión al Movimiento Nacional del solicitante, y la certeza de los motivos alegados

Don Elias Calceren y Eizasa de 66 años, profesión comerciante domiciliado en Barcelona n.º 76 calle de Barbela Cataluna

Don Samuel Abravanel y Yoni de 67 años, profesión comerciante domiciliado en Barcelona n.º 17 calle de Septiembre

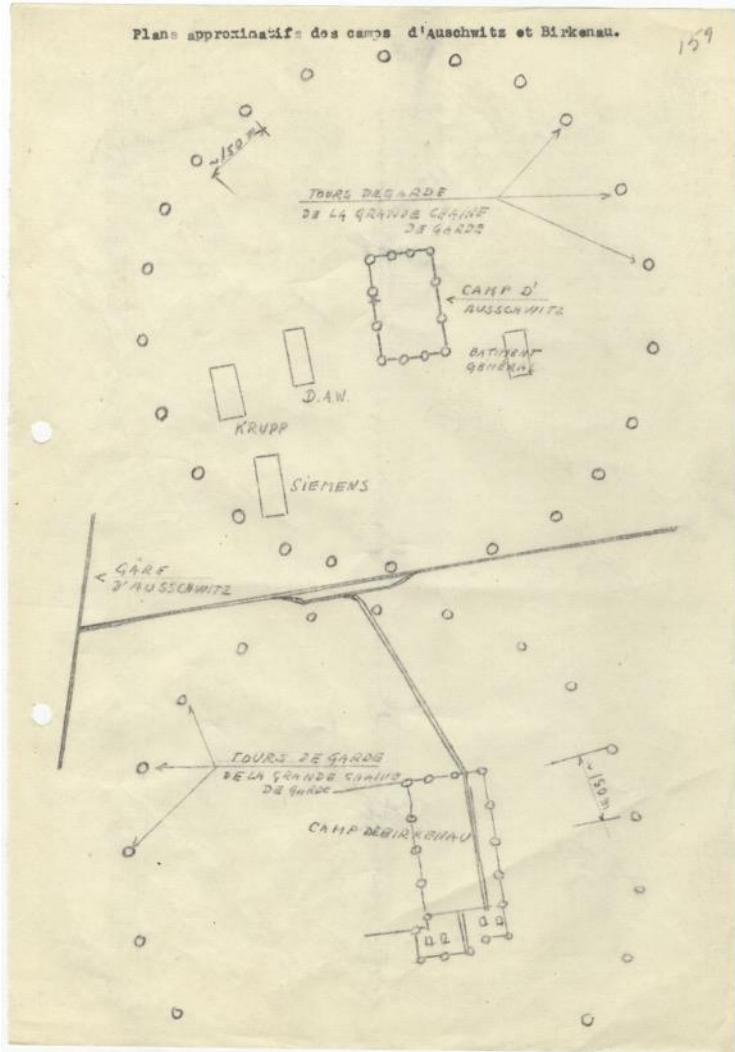
*E. Calceren* *Samuel Abravanel y Yoni*

Excmo. Señor Gobernador Civil de la Provincia. BARCELONA



Plan approximatif des camps d'Auschwitz et Birkenau.

159



**Identity statement area**

<b>Reference code</b>	RA/S-1677/H/L0079, page 8-9
<b>Title</b>	Evacuated Norwegians – Control Books
<b>Date(s)</b>	1944-1951
<b>Level of description</b>	Item
<b>Extent and medium of the unit of description</b>	1-2 pages, paper, colour
<b>Digital link</b>	<a href="http://www.arkivportalen.no/entity/no-a1450-01000000660330">http://www.arkivportalen.no/entity/no-a1450-01000000660330</a> <a href="https://www.arkivverket.no/utforsk-arkivene/norges-dokumentarv/kontrollboker-for-evakuerte-1944-1951">https://www.arkivverket.no/utforsk-arkivene/norges-dokumentarv/kontrollboker-for-evakuerte-1944-1951</a>

**Context area**

<b>Name of creator(s)</b>
The Norwegian Refugee and Foreign Prisoner Directorate
<b>Administrative / Biographical history</b>
World War II left an extensive refugee problem in Norway as in Europe in general. The Norwegian Refugee and Foreign Prisoner Directorate was established in the autumn of 1945 to remedy the chaos the war had created. This archive contains documentation of the movement of Norwegians and foreigners in Norway. In Norway one would deal with around 350,000 displaced people, including the Germans in the Wehrmacht. Foreign prisoners in Norway should be returned to their home countries, Norwegian prisoners abroad should be brought home. In addition, all the inhabitants were evacuated from Northern Norway.

**Content and structure area**

<b>Scope and content; to enable users to judge the potential relevance of the document</b> (maximum 200 words)
The burning of Finnmark and Northern Troms and forced evacuation of the population, is a central part of Norwegian war history. The evacuation took place from October 1944 to May 1945 during the German withdrawal from the Murmansk front. The civilian population was to be moved south under the threat of the death penalty. About 20,000 got away from the evacuation and hid to the mountains, in the mines and in the outskirts. They were often called "winterers" or "cavemen". Approximately 50,000 will have been forcibly evacuated, approx. 30,000 ended up in Nordland and Southern Troms. German evacuation authorities provided people with control books to carry with them. Like displaced people today, the identity and rights of such documents were. Information about support, residence, travel was entered in the books. After the war, they were continued by the Norwegian authorities and relief organizations. The lives of the evacuated were thus documented at the family and individual level from the time they were driven out of their homes until they returned. In a single archive series, their descendants and researchers can study the entire evacuation story. The Control books served as a sort of passport for evacuated both during and after the war, with fingerprints, date of birth, etc. There were books for individuals or protagonists. This could be a man with wife, seven children and old parents. It shows where they were

evacuated from, where they lived and what they got in support. A large part of the public and private institutions involved in the evacuation during and after the war have put their stamps in the control books.

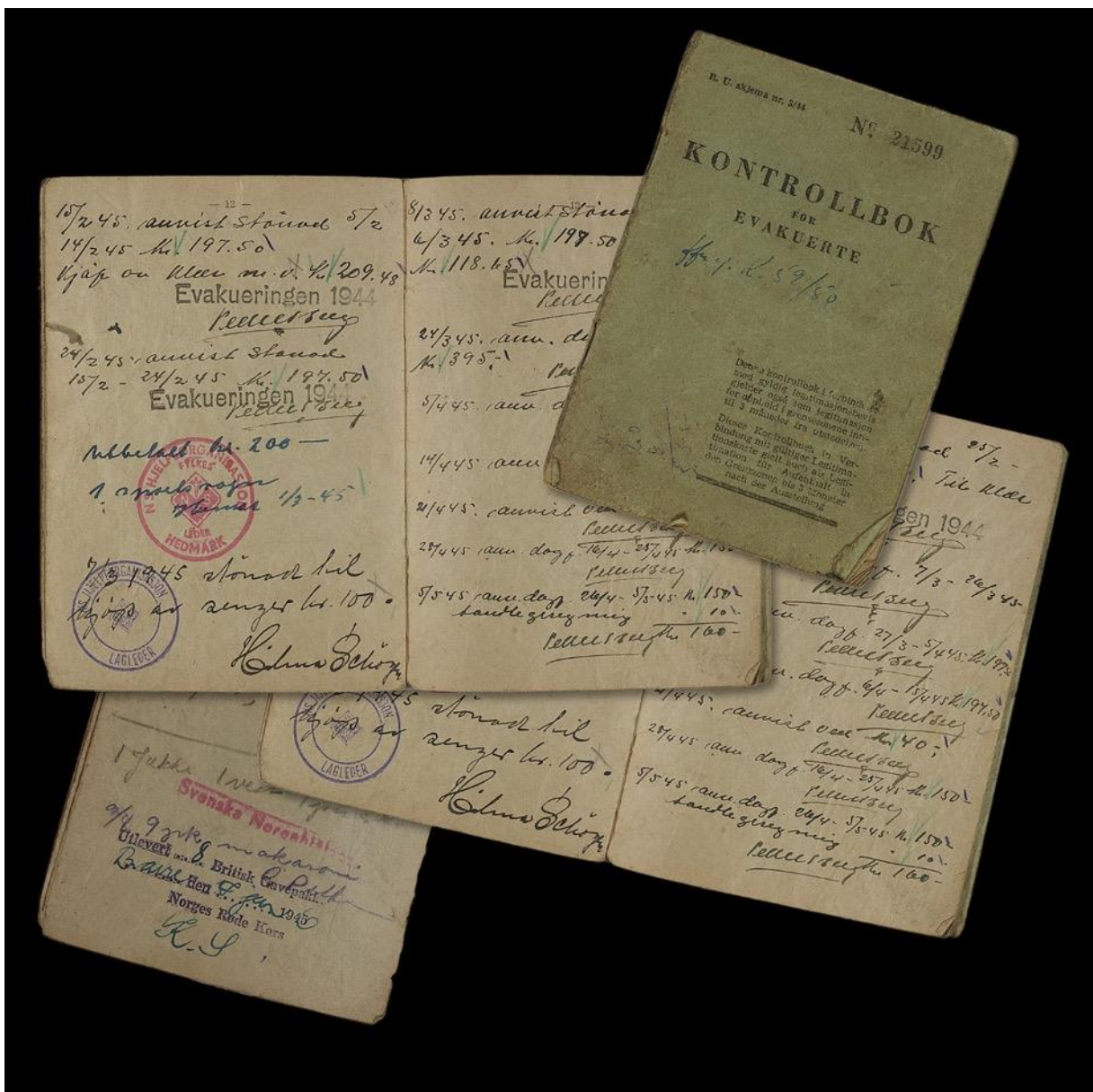
This documentary heritage is very relevant in our time, where acts of war around the world cause large masses of people to be homeless and displaced. Like those who were evacuated during World War II, today's refugees are provided with control documents, which act as proof of identity and grant rights to support.

The documents are part of the Norwegian national UNESCO's Memory of the World program.

### Conditions of access and use area

Language, scripts of material

Norwegian. Modern handwriting. Stamps.



Control books for evacuated 1944-1951, The Norwegian Refugee and Customs Directorate.

**Identity statement area:**

- Reference code: HU-MNL-SZSZBML – V. – 77/c. – I. – 5/1946.
- Title: Czechoslovak propaganda posters
- Date: 1946
- Level of description: file
- Extent and medium of the unit of description: colour-printed paper posters, 3 folios

**Context area:**

- Name of creator(s): Czechoslovak Resettlement Committee (Československá presídlovacia komisia)
- Administrative / Biographical history: The Czechoslovak Resettlement Committee was established by the Czechoslovak government in March 1946 to carry out recruitment activities based on the Czechoslovak-Hungarian Population Exchange of 26<sup>th</sup> February 1946. The aim was to find Slovaks in Hungary, who wished to resettle in Czechoslovakia. The committee had six weeks for recruiting, but the members of the committee stayed in Hungary longer to maintain the applicants' intention to apply and prepare them for moving.

**Content and structure area:**

- Scope and content: Propaganda posters from 1946.  
Their translations are as follows:
  1. No. 1.: Slovakia is waiting for You!
  2. No. 2.: Slovaks! The Czechoslovak Resettlement Committee in Hungary invites You to a public Slovak Assembly on April 7, 1946, at 11 am in the square in front of the Town Hall in Nyíregyháza. Programme:
    - Singing the song called 'Kto za pravdu horí' [Lutheran pastor Karol Kuzmány's hymn poem, which was published first in 1848. Although it has a different title – Sláva šľachetným –, it is known by its first line, which could be translated: *Whose (soul) is for righteousness / truth...* ]
    - Speech by the leader of the area [probably the head of the committee's territorial office]
    - Speech by Czechoslovak Minister Dr. Viktory
    - Recitation
    - Speech by Czechoslovak (parliamentary) representative Dr. Tomaska
    - Closing words by dr. Július Dérer Lutheran Pastor

In the afternoon a performance about the lives of the Slovaks at the theatre. Start at 2 and 6 pm. Responsibles should take the tickets in the regional office (at Hotel Korona). Free entry.

Czechoslovak Resettlement Committee in Nyíregyháza  
(Orosz Károly's Printing-house, Nyíregyháza)

3. No. 3.: Slovakian Brothers! Do you wish to return to your homeland, to SLOVAKIA? Do you want to settle and live among your brothers and sisters? Do you want to work in your own land and for yourself? Would you like your children to attend Slovak schools? Do you want to become citizens of the winning Czechoslovak state? Do you want to take over the properties and

fields reserved for you? Do you want to find a well-paid factory job? Come if you want, the Czechoslovak Republic is waiting for you! Apply to the Czechoslovak Resettlement Committee in Budapest or its territorial offices; they will take care of your resettlement to Czechoslovakia!

**Conditions of access and use area:**

Language: Slovak



# SLOVÁCI, SLOVENKY!

Československá presídľovacia komisia v Maďarsku volá Vás na slovenské verejné shromazdenie, ktoré sa koná

## v Nyiregyháze

v nedeľu dňa 7. apríla 1946 o 11. hod. predpoludním na námestí pred mestkým domom (Városháza).

### Program:

1. Pieseň „Kto sa prveho hostí“
2. Prívet vodčeka oblasti
3. Reč ministra z CSR dr. Viktorého
4. Rečtárca
5. Reč poplana z CSR dr. Tomáše
6. Zahrádne povie svazajický hoste Julius Dózer

Popoludní v budove színházu bude divadelné predstavenie zo života Slovákov.

Začiatok o 2. hod. a o 6. hod. popoludní.

Doverníci, vyzdvihnite si lístky v sobotu v kancelárii oblastnej úradovne. (v Korona-szálló.)

Vstup bezplatný.

Čsl. presídľovacia komisia  
v Nyiregyháze

## BRATIA SLOVÁCI!

# CHCETE

sa navrátiť do svojej rodnej vlasti

➔ NA SLOVENSKO?

- Chcete sa osadiť a žiť medzi svojimi bratmi?
- Chcete pracovať na svojom a pre seba?
- Chcete, aby vaše deti chodli do slovenských škôl?
- Chcete sa stať občanmi víťazného československého štátu?
- Chcete obsadiť polia a majetky, ktoré sú pre vás pripravené?
- Chcete nájsť dobre platenú prácu v továrňach?

Ak chcete, prídte,



vás čaká!

Prihláste sa u Československej presídľovacej komisii v Budapešti alebo v jej oblastných úradovniach, ktoré sa starajú o vaše presídlenie do Československej republiky!

## IDENTITY STATEMENT AREA

Reference code	ES.37274.CDMH//OBJETOS,623
Title	Miniature of the inner area of the Mauthausen concentration camp, circa 1942
Date / s	1970
Level of description	Item
Extent and medium of the unit of description	1 wooden object. Size 11,5x71.5x97 CM.

## CONTEXT AREA

Name of creator/s	La Federación Española de Deportados e Internados Políticos Víctimas del Fascismo (FEDIP). The Spanish Association of Deportees and Political Internees Victimized by Fascism.
Administrative /Biographical history	The Spanish Association of Deportees and Political Internees Victimized by Fascism (SADPI) was founded on October 13, 1945, when Emilio Moret, José Doménech, Víctor Gómez, Francisco Foyo, Fernando Quero, José Ester and Juan Salvador, among others, signed the first statutes of the Association in Rue des Arts, Toulouse. The goals of the SADPI, according to its own statutes, are "helping deportees, political internees, and their families by means of mutual assistance between them, and especially supporting, coordinating and controlling the official support of the agencies created to that end" (Section 1 of the statutes). The SADPI contributes to the maintenance of bonds between Spanish deportees and internees of Nazi camps during the Second World War in a variety of ways: tributes, the release of records with songs about the antifascist resistance, the organizing of conferences and lectures, management of support for members and their families, and the creation of commemorative monuments for those who died during their captivity, including the one which was built on April 13, 1969 in the Parisian cemetery of Père-Lachaise in honor of "the Spaniards who died for freedom during the War,

1939-1945", which was entirely financed by donations from members of the SADPI. The cornerstone of the SADPI is the solidarity that exists between its members. Their experiences are reflected in the articles published in the magazine Hispania, the internal newsletter of the association: stories about concentration camps, the end of the Second World War and the liberation of concentration camps added to continual criticisms of the regime of General Francisco. Franco and of the international community for tolerating its existence. The supportive action of the association is also geared toward the relatives of those who died in concentration camps and prisons: "Being consistent with the supporting principle and relying on the moral and material interests of the widows and orphans of those who fell at our side" (preface of the statutes). As a consequence, one of the main activities developed by the SADPI was that of managing and processing pensions and reparations granted by the governments of France and Germany to the deportees, internees, and their families, providing them with valuable legal advice, which included the recruitment of local lawyers, as was the case with François Herzfelder.

## CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

Scope and content | It is part of a collection of miniatures of the Nazi concentration camp of Mauthausen made by the artist Juan García Gisbert (1911-1989) in the 1950s. Juan and his brother Ramón entered Mauthausen on August 9, 1940 from the Stalag I-B Hohenstein prison camp, where he remained until its liberation by the US Army on May 5, 1945. During his internment in Mauthausen, Juan worked in the Wienergraben quarry. After the liberation, he settled in Paris and became a member of the SADPI, where the miniatures were exhibited.

## CONDITIONS OF ACCESS AND USE AREA

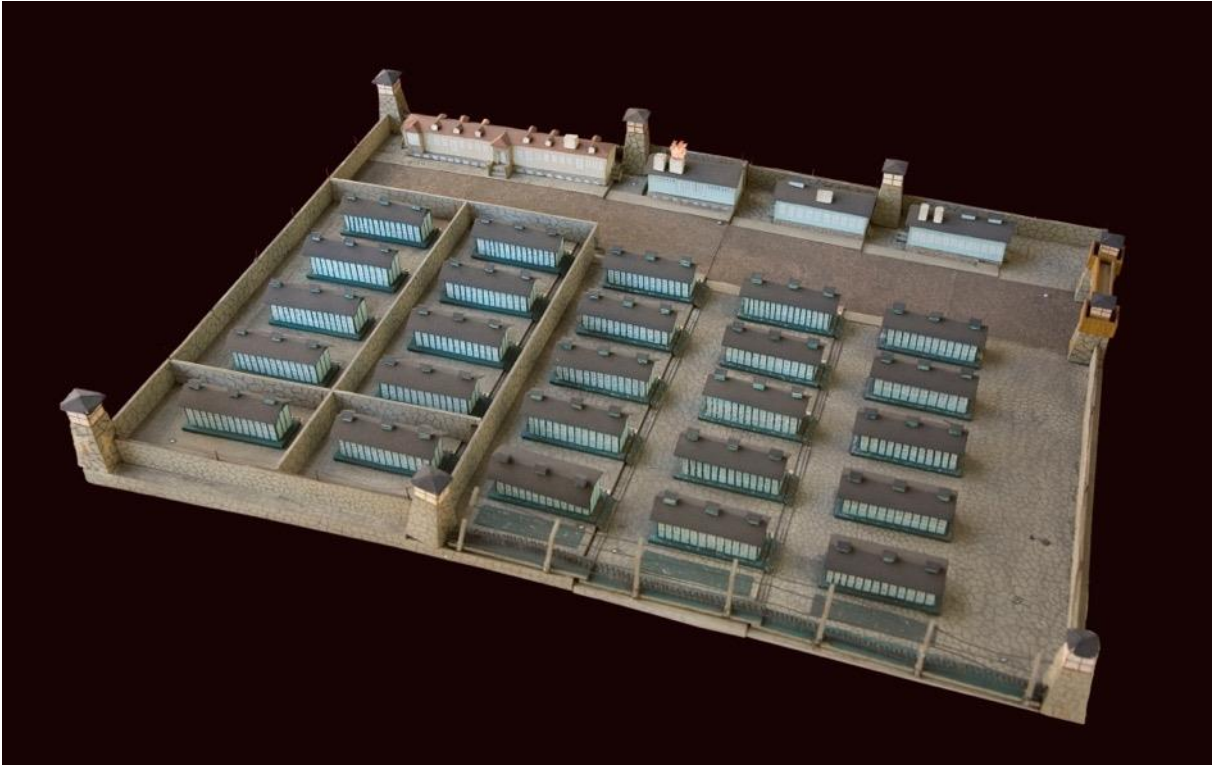
Language / scripts of  
material |

**Link to PARES (Portal of Spanish Archives):**

<http://pares.mcu.es/ParesBusquedas20/catalogo/description/12894042>



**Link to APE (Archives Portal Europe):** <https://www.archivesportaleurope.net/ead-display/-/ead/pl/aicode/ES-37274-CDMH1/type/fa/id/ES-37274-CDMH-UD-117020/unitid/ES-37274-CDMH-UD-117020+-+ES-37274-CDMH-UD-12894042/>



**Identity statement area:**

- Reference code: HU-MNL-OL – XXVIII-M – 21. – 4. őe. – No. Gy-1/36-1977.
- Title: Report of the Coordination Committee of Greek Resistants to the International Association of Resistants on main questions of repatriation of Greek emigrants from the countries of Eastern Europe
- Date(s): December 1976 – February 1977
- Level of description: item
- Extent and medium of the unit of description: 5 items containing 13 folios

**Context area:**

- Name of creator(s): Coordination Committee of Greek Resistants, International Association of Resistants, Hungarian Association of Resistants
- Biographical history: Hungarian Association of Resistants was founded in 1945 as Association of Hungarian Partisans; it was the most important civil association of Hungarian antifascists supported by the communist authorities.

**Content and structure area:**

- Scope and content: Letter of Wolfgang Bergold, secretary of the International Association of Resistants to the Hungarian Association of Resistants. He forwards an informational report from the Coordination Committee of Greek Resistants on main questions of repatriation of Greek emigrants from the countries of Eastern Europe (Vienna, 14 February 1977, letters in German and French languages, reports in German and French languages: Athens, December 1977), translation of the report into Hungarian language.

**Conditions of access and use area:**

- Language: German, French, Hungarian

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Die Föderation vereinigt:

- die Widerstandskämpfer, die Partisanen und alle Patrioten, die an der Befreiung ihres Vaterlandes teilgenommen haben;
- die Deportierten, die Internierten, die politischen Häftlinge und alle anderen vom Nazismus und Faschismus verfolgten Personen;
- die Hinterbliebenen.

# INTERNATIONALE FÖDERATION DER WIDERSTANDSKÄMPFER



SEKRETARIAT: 1021 Wien II, Postfach 149, Castelleingasse 35 (Österreich) Telefon 33 74 29

Telegrammadresse: FEDERINDIR

1827-02-17  
9-4/36  
di-Bog...  
SA 3/11/5

Im Antwortschreiben anführen

WB IR/ 6

Wien, den 14. Februar 1977

AN DIE ANGESCHLOSSENEN VERBÄNDE

Liebe Kameraden!

Wir übermitteln Ihnen heute zu Ihrer Information in der Anlage eine "Informelle Niederschrift zur Frage der Repatriierung der griechischen politischen Emigranten, die uns vom Koordinationskomitee der griechischen Widerstandsbewegung, Athen, zugegangen ist.

Mit kameradschaftlichen Grüßen,

*Wolfgang Bergold*

Wolfgang BERGOLD  
Sekretär

Beilage

*Tag: a gōnōg karapīak nepatriōdos a'ur  
pōl'ōsōnōl*

Die FIR ist eine nicht-staatliche Organisation mit Konsultativ-Status Kategorie II beim Wirtschafts- und Sozialrat der Vereinten Nationen

XX VIII-M-21-Gy-1/36-1977 (2998.4de./1977) 1

INFORMELLE NIEDERSCHRIFT ZUR FRAGE DER REPATRIERUNG  
DER GRIECHISCHEN POLITISCHEN EMIGRANTEN

Die Regierung Karamanlis schließt die Möglichkeit aus, die Frage der Heimkehr politischer Emigranten durch Erlassung eines entsprechenden Gesetzes zu regeln. Als Rechtfertigung führt sie folgende Gründe an :

- 1. Der Staat ist außerstande, die fast 45 000 politischen Emigranten materiell zu versorgen.
- 2. Er kann ihnen ihr Eigentum nicht zurückgeben, da dieses konfisziert oder landlosen Bauern übergeben wurde.
- 3. Die Repatriierung der politischen Emigranten führt zur "Anheizung von Leidenschaften" in der Provinz.

In Wahrheit jedoch ist es anders :

- 1. Die politischen Emigranten - Männer und Frauen, Wissenschaftler, Ingenieure, Techniker, Facharbeiter (in Industrie und Landwirtschaft) - sind durch ihre Kenntnisse und Erfahrungen imstande, der Heimat großen Nutzen zu bringen.

Die älteren Emigranten haben Pensionen. Durch zweiseitige Abkommen kann diese Frage gelöst werden. Bulgarien zahlt bereits die Pensionen zur Gänze, die UdSSR zum Teil.

- 2. Wie auf der Parlamentssitzung vom 3. Dezember 1976 erklärt wurde, hat die Junta einen Teil des beschlagnahmten Eigentums den Rechtsnachfolgern der politischen Emigranten übergeben. Konfiszierte Eigentumswerte, die nicht teilbar sind, können an die Eigentümer zurückgegeben werden. Den übrigen politischen Emigranten, die ein Anrecht darauf besitzen, könnten neue Grundstücke übergeben werden, wie es in Griechenland bei landlosen Bauern bereits der Fall ist.
- 3. In den Provinzen, in welche politische Emigranten zurückkehren, ereignet sich keinerlei "Anheizung der Leidenschaften". Im Gegenteil: die Ortsbewohner nehmen die Rückkehrer herzlich und liebevoll auf. Der Asche der Verstorbenen wird unter allgemeiner Teilnahme ein Begräbnis bereitet. Es gibt kein einziges Beispiel eines gegenteiligen Verhaltens (Das wird von lokalen Mandataren aller Parteien bestätigt).

- . . -

Die Regierung hatte versprochen, dem Parlament in nächster Zeit zwei Gesetzesanträge vorzulegen, die eine Teilrepatriierung voranbringen sollen :

- 1. "Über die Wiederherstellung der Staatsbürgerschaft" (durch Bewilligung persönlicher Ansuchen). Über diese Frage wurde auf der Parlamentssitzung vom 18. November 1975 beraten.

PILLAR 4 POLITICAL UPRISING, TURMOIL AND PERSECUTION  
(21 records)

Document no .27 Letter of protection in favour of John of Little Egypt

IDENTITY STATEMENT AREA

Reference code	ES.08019.ACA/9.1.5.11.-1.- 1//ACA,CANCILLERÍA,Registros, NÚM.2573,folio 145v
Title	Letter of protection in favor of John of Little Egypt.
Date / s	1425-1-12 Zaragoza
Level of description	Item
Extent and medium of the unit of description	1 Sheet (s) in Paper. Size 284x215 MM. (Measurement of the folio in which the safe conduct is located)

CONTEXT AREA

Name of creator/s	<i>Real Cancillería de los Reyes de Aragón</i> Royal Chancellery of the Kings of Aragon
Administrative /Biographical history	<p>The position of Chancellor of the Crown of Aragon was created by King James I. At first his mission was the conservation and application of the royal seal. In general, the charge was granted to a bishop, having the consideration of the sovereign's first counselor. He presided over the Audiencia (Royal Court) and the Royal Chancery, and the Royal Council in the absence of the monarch. Attributions of this position were to read, sign and dispatch the documents of the Royal Chancery.</p> <p>The formation of register books in the Aragonese Royal Chancery, understood as the complete and systematic copy of the documents issued in the name of the king as a step prior to its issuance and delivery to the addressee, began in the mid-thirteenth century during the reign of James I. The registers are folio-sized, bound volumes, with a variable number of sheets in which documents are copied in their entirety (except for title and data), in roughly chronological order.</p>

## CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

Scope and content	<p>Letter of protection in favor of John of Little Egypt to travel throughout the territory of the Crown of Aragon. It is the first documented news of the presence of a gypsy in the Iberian territory.</p> <p>The Romani, colloquially known as Gypsies, are an ethnic group originated in northern India that arrived in Europe around the 14th century. They are a people without a written language to perpetuate their memory. Its origin and journeys survive in the oral memory of three or four family generations. The traces of their presence and trajectory over time must be sought in the archives of the towns where their itinerancy has led them.</p> <p>Juan, called count of the Little Egypt, as in the Middle Ages was called an area of indeterminate borders that would include Syria, Cyprus and the near territories of the Eastern Mediterranean, was the first gypsy whose presence is documented in the Iberian territory.</p> <p>After a good reception of the Romani people as pilgrims in 1425, came the marginalization of this ethnic minority, accused of being against adapting to Christian social norms. Spain, during the reign of the Catholic Monarchs, initiated a persecutory strategy aimed at their expulsion. The Royal pragmatics of March 4, 1499 nullified all the letters of protection granted and still in force. It was followed by hundreds of edicts against them throughout Europe. It will not be until the end of the 20th century that the historical discrimination of this ethnic minority in legal systems began to be repaired, in parallel with the recognition of its cultural contribution to the history and mentalities of the old European continent.</p>
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## CONDITIONS OF ACCESS AND USE AREA

Language / scripts of material	Catalan / Latin Alphabet
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### **Link to PARES (Portal of Spanish Archives):**

<http://pares.mcu.es/ParesBusquedas20/catalogo/description/12893708>

**Link to APE (Archives Portal Europe):** <https://www.archivesportaleurope.net/ead-display/-/ead/pl/aicode/ES-8019-ACA6/type/fa/id/ES-08019-ACA-UD-120476/unitid/ES-08019-ACA-UD-120476+-+ES-08019-ACA-UD-12893708/>

Pro eodem Bartholomeo de Lobera

Nos Alfonso rex cum vos fidelis noster Bartholomeus de Lobera mercator cuius brevia de maris expressis licentia et pmissis velitis et intenditis armare quando Galeam pro eundo et pro vris negociis de pnti ad pres de flandis e de leuant nauigando Conue nio et in vna bona fide Regia pmittis vobis dno Bartholomeo de Lobera q armata Ga lea iam dicta vos nec nra Galeam nec gont eisdem in nauigando et vris ad dnas pts de leuat et de flandis viagu faciendo nec al no impediens aut prurbarim seu obstaculu aliquod opponens seu impedire aut prurbari modo aliquo faciens aut pmittens Quomodo exga vos et expeditione armate dno Galee pro dno viagu faciendo vos tractabim ac p officiali et subditos nros quostuq tractat faciens fauocabiliter et benigne In cuius rei testimoniu pntem fieri iussim nro sigillo secreto munitam Date Cesauge die xvi Januay ano a nate dni m cccc lxxv Rex alf

Johannes d'Egypto

Nos Alfonso rex vobis nris amato et feli nris omnes et singul gouernadores pntes Regis pntes batles pntes batles et alis qualscunq offinali et subditis nris et nra qualscunq guardes et portos et coses et dades en qualscunq parte de nris Regnes et terras al qualo alo qualo les presents pntem et sian presentades o alo lochines de azules Galas et dilecto Com lamar et deuot nro don Johan d' Egypto menor et nra hrtina ante en dntes parte entera passat p algunas parte de nris Regnes et terras et nullam agle esse tentat et auellit a vobis et anstun de vos dehm et manam expressam et de certa pna pntis pntem de nra pna et indignas et lo dit don Johan d' Egypto et los qui ab ell pnt et acompayaron ab totes srs malradures robes bens orages beas males et alis qualscunq coses et ab si portaram leres anar pnt et passat p qualscunq luras vilis locho et alis pnt de nra smpora saluam et signa tota contra vno impedim et contra comogus pntem et donans a azules pntem passat et condit si et quunt p lode don Johan requesto ne pnt durant lo present nro saluam lo qual volen et dnt p nris n esp radore dada en Carayora pnt nro segle sed xxv dies de Janer et lang dela nate de nro smpor ane m cccc lxxv Rex alf

Hecho en Carayora  
 el día de Enero  
 de mill e quatro  
 cientos e setenta e cinco  
 años  
 Yo Alfonso  
 Rey de España

## IDENTITY STATEMENT AREA

Reference code	ES.47161.AGS/5.2//PTR,LEG,28,DOC.6
Title	Registry of Royal Decree of the Catholic Kings on the expulsion of jews.
Date / s	1492-3-31. Granada.
Level of description	Item
Extent and medium of the unit of description	4 sheets, folio, paper

## CONTEXT AREA

Name of creator/s	Archivo General de Simancas (Valladolid, España) - Coleccionista. General Archive of Simancas - Collector
Administrative /Biographical history	<p>The General Archive of Simancas is one of the most important archives in Europe. The consultation of its funds is essential for the study of the history that includes since the end of the 15th century (reign of the Catholic Monarchs) until 1800, that is, the period known as the Modern Age. In 1540, Carlos V arranges the transfer of an important set of documents to the Castillo de Simancas, in Valladolid. However, it is Felipe II who will organize the Archive with an instruction in 1588. As of this moment the recent Archive of Simancas is receiving the periodic remittances from the central organs of the Spanish monarchy: the Councils at the time of the Austrias (XVI and XVII centuries) and the Secretariats in the Bourbon period (XVIII century), although with some exceptions. In 1785 the documentation of the Council of the Indies was moved to Seville, and in the middle of the following century the Archive of the Crown of Aragon was taken to the Archives of the Council of Aragon, and in the first years of the present century the National Historical Archive was that of the Inquisition Council.</p>



## CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

Scope and content | Uncertified copy.  
It has two, well differentiated parts: the first, with an explanatory memorandum with a religious justification of the monarchs, convinced that the unity of the faith promotes social cohesion and governability. The second part determines the schedule for the departure, the sale of their goods and the prohibition to take out several goods.

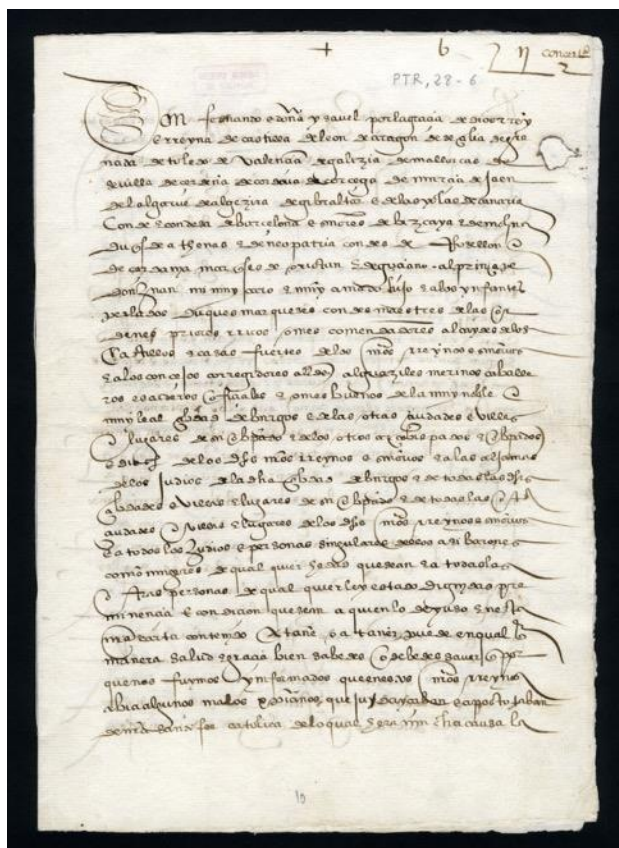
## CONDITIONS OF ACCESS AND USE AREA

Language / scripts of material | Spanish / Latin Alphabet; Gothic courtesan font

**Link to PARES (Portal of Spanish Archives):**

<http://pares.mcu.es/ParesBusquedas20/catalogo/description/2214633>

**Link to APE (Archives Portal Europe):** <https://www.archivesportaleurope.net/ead-display/-/ead/pl/aicode/ES-47161-AGS2/type/fa/id/ES-47161-AGS-UD-13789/unitid/ES-47161-AGS-UD-13789+-+ES-47161-AGS-UD-2214633/>



#### IDENTITY STATEMENT AREA

Reference code	ES.08019.ACA/1.1.3.3.313//ACA,CONSEJO DE ARAGÓN,Legajos,0221,nº 026
Title	Printed announcement of the edict of expulsion of the moriscos (former muslims) of the kingdom of Aragon.
Date / s	1610-5-29
Level of description	Item
Extent and medium of the unit of description	1 Paper document (s). Printed. 2 leaves; 30.5 x 21 cm

#### CONTEXT AREA

Name of creator/s	Consejo de Aragón (España). Council of Aragon (Spain).
Administrative /Biographical history	The Council of Aragon was created by Royal Pragmática by King Ferdinand II the Catholic dated in Madrid on November 19, 1494. It can be considered an unfolding of the existing Royal Council, since in addition to the new Council that had to follow the King, there remained in each State of the Crown of Aragon a Royal Council, a Chancery and a Royal Cort (Audiencia). The archive of the Council of Aragon has an incalculable value, for its volume -1393 bundles and 621 volumes- and because its broad attributions - the competences of the Council cover issues of justice, government, grace and finance-, provided historical sources essential for the study of wide and varied aspects of the government and jurisdictional management of the Hispanic monarchy. The consultations, memorials and real arrangements organized according to the Secretariats of each kingdom (Secretariat of Aragon, Catalonia, Valencia, Balearic Islands and Sardinia), detail a large number of matters of local and seigniorial administration, as well as institutional matters or infinity of instances and claims of the subjects. Throughout the time this Council underwent several modifications, both in its components and in its attributions, as indicated by the

successive ordinances of 1522, 1543 and 1623. It was abolished in 1707 by passing its ministers to form the Chamber of Aragon within the Council of Castile.

## CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

Scope and content | The expulsion of nearly three hundred thousand Hispanic moriscos (former muslims and their descendents), was decided by King Philipe III of Spain on April 4, 1609. Specified in subsequent decrees of the king for each of the territories of the Crown, is the culmination of the process of elimination of religious minorities that had begun in Spain with the expulsion of the Jews of 1492 and which puts an end to the more or less peaceful coexistence that had been taking place since the Middle Ages between Christians and Mudejars (muslims who remained in Spain after the Christian Reconquista). The obligatory conversion of the Mudejars after the conquest of the Kingdom of Granada (1492), now called Moriscos, stalled the conflict for a few decades, in which there were equally distrust and accessions, hostilities and approaches. The different solutions proposed for the assimilation of the Moriscos, which range from evangelization to inquisitorial repression, demonstrate that doctrinal controversies also involved a political process of repression motivated by the context of the continuing conflicts of the Hispanic Monarchy with the Turks and pirates Berbers in the Mediterranean. The Morisco Revolt in Granada (1568-1570), marked the end of illusions about the possibility of reciprocal understanding. With the general expulsion the triumph of an exclusive Catholicism in Spain was sanctioned. The circumstances in which the expulsion occurred and the social and economic consequences of forced emigration negatively marked the seventeenth century and are detailed in thousands of documents registered in volumes and files of the Archives of the Crown of Aragon.

## CONDITIONS OF ACCESS AND USE AREA

Language / scripts of material | Spanish / Latin Alphabet. Printed humanistic writing round

**Link to PARES (Portal of Spanish Archives):**

<http://pares.mcu.es/ParesBusquedas20/catalogo/description/2961883>

Link to APE (Archives Portal Europe): <https://www.archivesportaleurope.net/ead-display/-/ead/pl/aicode/ES-8019-ACA6/type/fa/id/ES-08019-ACA-UD-120477/unitid/ES-08019-ACA-UD-120477+-+ES-08019-ACA-UD-2961883/>



#### Identity statement area

Reference code	National Archives of Portugal PT/TT/GAV/2/4/42
Title	Law of King João VI prohibiting the use of costumes and the language of gypsies
Date(s)	10.11.1708 – 21.11.1708 Lisboa
Level of description	File
Extent and medium of the unit of description	4 pages, paper, ** x ** cm, colour
Link	<a href="https://digitarq.arquivos.pt/details?id=4659811">https://digitarq.arquivos.pt/details?id=4659811</a>

#### Context area

Name of creator(s)	
Administrative / Biographical history	

#### Content and structure area

Scope and content; to enable users to judge the potential relevance of the document (maximum 200 words)
Forbids nomads, their clothes, their language, their beasts trade and other scams (palm reading), or face the sentence of whipping and convict exile for 10 years (ship serving for men; Brazil for women).

#### Conditions of access and use area

Language, scripts of material
Portuguese and Spanish, handwritten.



Lo Domo de Mayo 29  
de 1798

Manuel José de los Rios

H. J. de los Rios

Don Juan José de los Rios  
Don Juan José de los Rios  
Don Juan José de los Rios  
Don Juan José de los Rios  
1798

Don Juan José de los Rios  
Don Juan José de los Rios  
Don Juan José de los Rios  
1798

Manuel José de los Rios



Maria A. 1792

1792

Manuel José de los Rios  
Don Juan José de los Rios  
Don Juan José de los Rios  
1792

**Identity statement area**

<b>Reference code</b>	State Archives of Upper Austria AT-OÖLA, Archiv der Landeshauptmannschaft, Sch. 65)
<b>Title</b>	Letter, signed by emperor Karl VI to Johann Franz Freiherrn von Grünthal und Wolf Martin Ehrmann von Falkenau als Religionskommissions-Verodneten (members of the commission for religion in the Salzkammergut region)
<b>Date(s)</b>	14.07.1734 Vienna
<b>Level of description</b>	
<b>Extent and medium of the unit of description</b>	** pages, paper, ** x ** cm, colour
<b>Link</b>	

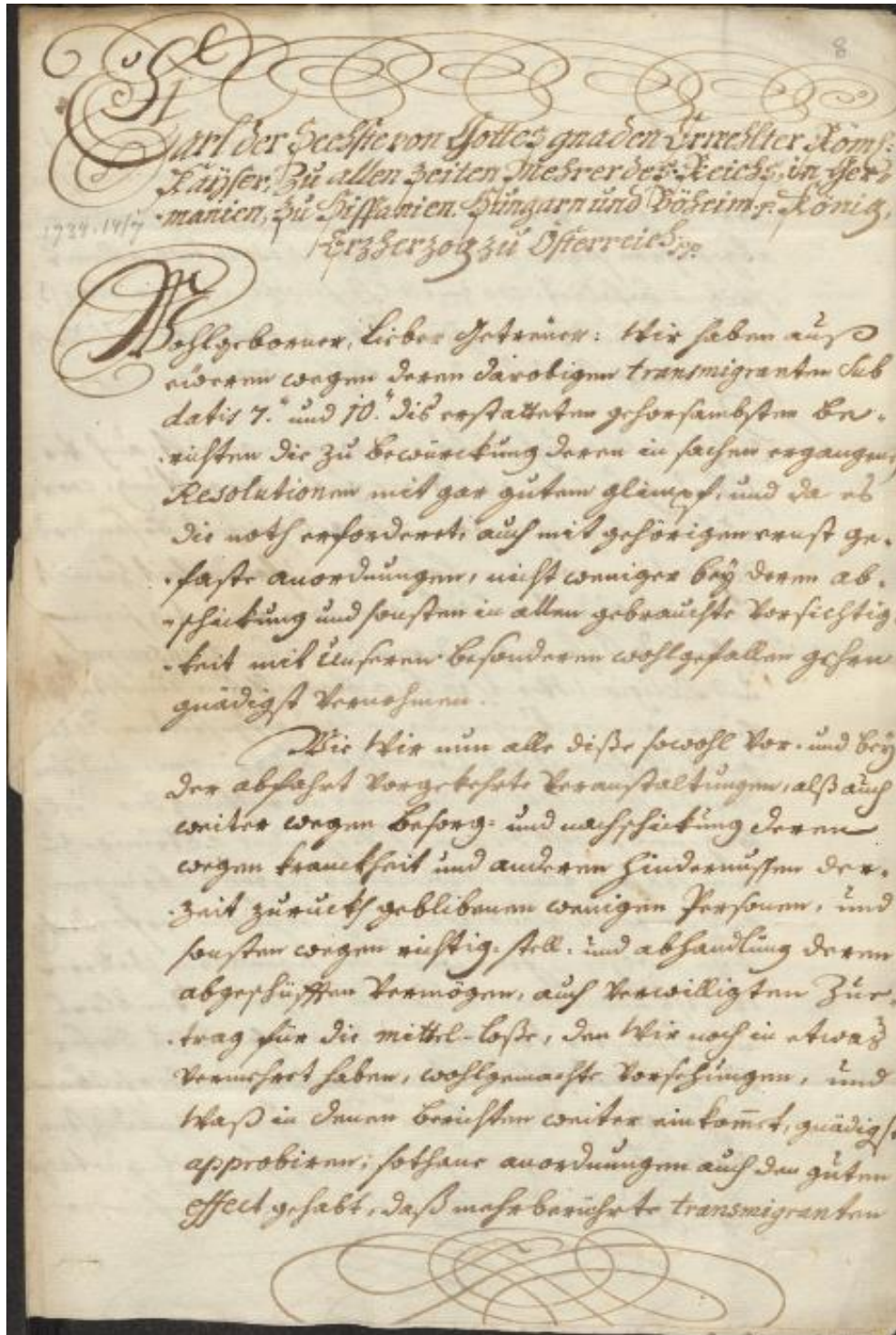
**Context area**

<b>Name of creator(s)</b>	Archiv der Landeshauptmannschaft
<b>Administrative / Biographical history</b>	

**Content and structure area**

<b>Scope and content; to enable users to judge the potential relevance of the document (maximum 200 words)</b>
<p>The euphemistic term „Transmigration“ used by the Austrian Court Chancellery meant the enforced deportation of subjects from their home to distant territories of the Habsburg monarchy because of their Lutheran religion. During the era of counter-reformation the Protestant service and instruction became forbidden within the Habsburg countries, which causes life in the underground for many Lutherans, also in the region of Salzkammergut.</p> <p>In April 1734 the decision was made to deport the Lutheran leaders and their families to Transylvania, which seemed to be an ideal destination: colonists should help to repopulate this region, so badly struck by the Ottoman wars. The first transport of „transmigrants“ started at July from Goisern/Salzkammergut, followed by the so called „Karolingische Transmigration“, which lasted till 1737. Emperor Karl VI. expected a deterrent effect of this first action, which concerned 47 families with 263 persons. The four ships, which transported the „transmigrants“ were accompanied by 30 soldiers and arrived at July 10th in Klosterneuburg near Vienna. From Klosterneuburg they were brought – via Ofen (Budapest) – to Neppendorf in Transylvania.</p> <p>In this letter of July 14th 1734, addressed to Johann Franz von Grünthal and Wolf Martin Ehrmann von Falkenau, the imperial commissioners regarding religious issues in the Salzkammergut region, expresses the satisfaction with the intermediate result of the action: “The „transmigrants“ had arrived in Klosterneuburg in full satisfaction („in aller Zufriedenheit“)..., before they left quite jolly („ganz vergnügt“)...”</p>





#### Identity statement area

Reference code	National Archives of Portugal PT/TT/LO/003/7/038
Title	King José's Charter of law to abolish distinction among christians, gentile and jews.
Date(s)	25.05.1773
Level of description	
Extent and medium of the unit of description	3 pages, paper, ** x ** cm, colour
Link	<a href="https://digitarq.arquivos.pt/details?id=4699731">https://digitarq.arquivos.pt/details?id=4699731</a>

#### Context area

Name of creator(s)	
Administrative / Biographical history	

#### Content and structure area

Scope and content; to enable users to judge the potential relevance of the document (maximum 200 words)
<p>Kings D. Manuel I and D. João III are sent to observe the disorderly distinction made between old and new Christians, against the spirit of the universal church, disposition of the same laws, ruin of Christian union and civil society.</p> <p>In Portugal, the Marquis de Pombal officially abolished all legal distinctions between Old and New Christians in May 1773. Comparable measures were not enacted in Spain until 1860, by which time much of the distinction had been eroded by assimilation and inquisitorial repression. Pombal was an avid supporter of a number of the ideas typical of the Enlightenment. He had a brilliant administrative talent, and served as prime minister from 1756.</p>


#### Conditions of access and use area

Language, scripts of material
Portuguese, handwritten.

Dom Arcebispo por Sua Magestade Rey de Portugal, e do Algarves, da Guayna, e da Terra Mar. em Africa, Senhor de Guayna, e da Conquista, Navegacao, e Comercio da Etiopia, Arabia, Persia, e da India, e do Cabo da Boa Esperanza, e do Estado do Mar do Sul, e do Oriente. Sauda. Em Conselho da Mesa de Decretos de 20 de Maio de 1773. O Conselho geral do Santo Officio da Inquisicao, e da Mesa da Consciencia, e Ordens, Me fez presente: Que havendo a Igreja na sua primitiva Simplicidade, no seu successor progressivo; e na propagacao dos Fiéis, que a ella se acceiram, recebido no seu regno, como May. Universal, Pontifical, e Judicial, com virtudes, sem distincção alguma, que ficasse diferentes hums dos outros por humra separação contraria a Unidade de Christianismo, que he indubitavel por sua Natureza: Simbo erangia do Hebreo em nome identico Sangue dos Apostolos, dos Diáconos, dos Presbiteros, e dos Bispos, por Ellos ordenados, e Consecrados: Sendo este, sempre o constante, e inalteravel Espirito da mesma Igreja, e da Doctrina, e Disciplina que della, e della em nram entendação os Decretos, e Leis da sua duracao; sem curras modificaloes, que não fossem, adqas os Apóstolos baptizados de pais de adultos, como recentemente convertidos a He, se computavam por Christaos Natos, e por Christaos Velhos, e que por muito tempo perseveravam na He por Ellos profissada quando recibiam o Sacramento do Baptismo; para se suspender aos Primizes, e Collaças das Honras, e Dignidades Ecclesiasticas, conquanto não excludiam com a sua formosa approximação de clero ao comite; e para os segundos não se fizessem pela sua perseverancia intiramente habito nas suas Igrejas, e parulo enfronte, mas tambem para transmissão da Canonica habilitação, e legitimação de He, e suas Ordens, e Pontes, que, como He viveram nam mesma Santa

de Estado, e de gabinete: He. Sendo restituir a todos os Estados dos seus Reinos, e Senhorios a Paz, e Concordia, que contra o Espirito da Igreja Universal, das Igrejas Particulares detoda a Christandade; e contra a Succesiva, e constante Doctrina dos Leys, e dos Leisados, e costumes, da Monarquia Portuguesa, se tinham alterado, e perturbado com Anuncios, e intentos pelo Extraneo, e da inaudita Noticia de Christaos Natos, e Christaos Velhos, maquizado para a Uniao da Uniao Christoa, e da Sociedade Civil, e da mesma Monarquia: Sendo na forma assima declarada.

Sua Magestade



Sua Magestade

Sua Magestade

Foi publicada esta Carta de Ley  
 no Real Conselho da Corte e do Reino  
 a 26 de Mayo de 1773.

Don. Jo. de Alcazar

Foi publicada esta Carta de Ley  
 no Real Conselho da Corte e do Reino  
 a 26 de Mayo de 1773.

Antonio de Alcazar

Foi publicada esta Carta de Ley  
 no Real Conselho da Corte e do Reino  
 a 26 de Mayo de 1773.

## IDENTITY STATEMENT AREA

Reference code	ES.47161.AGS/3.18.-1//SGU,LEG,2600,2
Title	Regiment of Infantry of Ireland. Book of Officers, First Sergeants and Cadets of the regiment, updated to end of 1776.
Date / s	1776
Level of description	
Extent and medium of the unit of description	Unbound book, manuscript, paper, 100 sheets in quarto.

## CONTEXT AREA

Name of creator/s	Secretaría y Superintendencia de Hacienda. Secretariat and Superintendence of Finance
Administrative /Biographical history	The Secretariat of the Universal Office was subdivided in two by the Royal Decree of July 11, 1705, in charge of the business of War and Finance Don José de Grimaldo and the rest the Marquis of Mejorada. The main businesses were processed by the Ministry of War and Finance during the War of Succession (1700-1714). Prior to the creation of this Secretariat, the War Council, the Secretariat of the Universal Office and the Marquis of Canales, who had been commissioned in September 1703 on War matters, had been in charge of them. In 1714 (R.D. of November 30) disappears is creating the Secretariat of Esado and the War Office

## CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

Scope and content	Since late 16th century a great number of Irish did migrate to Spain and the Spanish Low Countries, at the same time that the English protestant dominion was reinforced in Ireland. They came mainly from Munster, in southern Ireland, and from cities in the eastern and southern coast of the island. The migratory flow increased in the 17th century due to the economic and social crisis. More than 70.000 Irish
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people, including men, women, kids and elder, did migrate to the Spanish dominions; their aims were the Army, the Church (hence the Irish Colleges), the commerce and the craftmanship. In the first half of the 18th century several exiled elite groups became prominent courtmen and ministres -like Richard Wall and Deveraux, secretary of State-, merchants and military. Three regiments were created for them: those of Ireland, Hibernia and Ultonia, in service until 1818. Their officers fiercely controlled the endogamy of the regiments along the century. This Book of Service holds the service records of the Ireland Regiment officers. Each one contains the personal identification (name, age, and provenance), the military career -employments, commissions, campings- and the military evaluation. The cover is decorated with a harp, the crest of Ireland since Middle Ages, and the legend «Exivit sonus eorum in omnem terram» -their sounds can be heard in every land-, referring to the dispersion all around the world of a significative part of the Irish people.

#### CONDITIONS OF ACCESS AND USE AREA

Language / scripts of material	Spanish; Latin Spanish bastard letter
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**Link to PARES (Portal of Spanish Archives):**

<http://pares.mcu.es/ParesBusquedas20/catalogo/description/12901195>

**Link to APE (Archives Portal Europe):** <https://www.archivesportaleurope.net/ead-display/-/ead/pl/aicode/ES-47161-AGS2/type/fa/id/ES-47161-AGS-UD-117100/unitid/ES-47161-AGS-UD-117100+-+ES-47161-AGS-UD-12901195/>

El Ten.<sup>te</sup> Cor.<sup>te</sup> D.<sup>no</sup> J.<sup>no</sup> Donell Su edad 52 años, su País Irlanda  
 Su calidad Cavallero. Su salud Robusta Sus servicios,  
 y circunstancias los que expresa.

Tiempo en que empezó à servir los Empleos. Tiempo q̄ há q̄ sirve, y quanto en cada Empleo.

Empleos...	Dias	Mejes	Años	Empleos.	Años	Mejes	Dias
De Cadete.....	20.	Febr.	1722	De Cadete.....	2.	9.	27.
De Subteniente.....	17.	Dic.	1744	De Subteniente.....	3.	3.	18.
De Teniente.....	30.	max.	1745	De Teniente.....	8.	1.	8.
En el Granad.....	3.	maio	1753	En el Granad.....	5.	.....	18.
De Capitan.....	26.	maio	1758	De Capitan.....	10.	4.	2.
De Sarg. <sup>to</sup> maior.....	5.	oct.	1763	De Sarg. <sup>to</sup> maior.....	2.	11.	20.
De Ten. <sup>te</sup> Cor. <sup>te</sup> Grad. <sup>o</sup> .....	25.	sep.	1771	De Ten. <sup>te</sup> Cor. <sup>te</sup> Grad. <sup>o</sup> .....	1.	8.	10.
De Ten. <sup>te</sup> Cor. <sup>te</sup> vivo.....	14.	Junie	1773	De Ten. <sup>te</sup> Cor. <sup>te</sup> vivo.....	1.	6.	16.

Total hasta fin de Diciembre de 1773..... 35.....10.....10

Regimientos donde há servido.

Siempre en este Regimiento de Irlanda.

Campañas, y acciones de Guerra en que se há ballado.

En Italia Provença y Saboya desde Enero de 1742 hasta principios del de 1743. en  
 Ceuta al tiempo que la Plaza estaba investida por los Infantes de 100 Junio de 1757  
 hasta Nov.<sup>bre</sup> 1759, y en toda la ultima Guaxa de Batival, Arzallas, Campo de Santa  
 y Sidon, Sitio Fontenay y Almeyda, Funciones de Letra dia 11 de Agosto de 1744  
 donde fué hecho prisionero de guerra, de guerra y Bombardos de Placencia y de  
 la Boguea en el Senovado. De orden del Capitan Real de Guisacoa mar  
 chó en el año de 1766 a la Plaza de Sebastian con el mundo de una Comp.<sup>ta</sup> de  
 Granaderos para apaciguar los sediciosos tumultos q̄ hubo en Santandey Guaxa

*Don Juan de...*

Valor y mucho  
 Aplicacion mucha  
 Capacidad mucha  
 Conducta muy virtuosa  
 Estado..... Casado

*Don Juan de...*

Identity statement area

Reference code	National Archives of Malta NAV Verbali, 1791: Stellini
Title	Letters of Pietro Stellini to his mother and his wife
Date(s)	25.06.1792
Level of description	Item
Extent and medium of the unit of description	** pages, paper, ** x ** cm, colour
Link	

Context area

Name of creator(s)
Administrative / Biographical history

Content and structure area

<p><b>Scope and content; to enable users to judge the potential relevance of the document</b> (maximum 200 words)</p> <p>Pietro Stellini, son of Salvador e from Bormla in Malta, had been working with the corsair fleet since at least 1788. When he went to sea in 1792 he left behind his wife Vincenza and three young children back home. Stellini undertook his first campaign with Captain Benedetto Valentini, a campaign that yielded various profits and provided much needed money to his young family. Following this success he joined Captain Valentini for another campaign. This time Stellini was shipwrecked and ended up as a slave in Tripoli. In these letters, addressed to his mother and his wife, he gives an account of his experience. More than 200 years after this letter, people are still drowning in the same (Mediterranean) sea while in search for a better life.</p> <p>Tripoli of Barbary 25 June 1792 Dear Mother, With this letter I take the occasion to submit my fine and good health, and likewise I do hope in our blessed God that you are fine, I also hope that my sisters and family are fine too. I pray for your blessing and so I must relate to you my terrible ordeal and terrible destiny. After we left Malta we sailed for five days and on the fourth day of sailing, in the evening, we sighted the city of Djerba. The next morning we set sail to go to Sfax. Due to a south westerly wind and a tempest throughout the day, on four separate occasions, we got completely overwhelmed by waves, but thank God we survived and by sunset everyone prayed for his miserable soul. We put our faith in the Madonna and each and everyone of us prayed forgiveness to each other for any shortcoming we had imposed on each other. Suddenly, a large wave hit the felucca [here Stellini mentions the apparition of Our Lady of Our Lady of Lampedusa to a certain Captain Michele after which he continues to describe how] we started throwing things overboard to lighten our galleot, barrels of wine and water, blunderbusses, pistols, swords, cannon balls, oars, clothes, everything was thrown into the sea as we recommended our souls to God once more. Just half an hour</p>
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after midnight we sighted Tagiura, about twelve miles to the east of Tripoli, and being three or four miles away we decided to weigh anchor. We had hardly done so when two large waves hit the galleot, [and] all men screamed for mercy in the sea. I tried to swim since I wanted to try and hold on to the now overturned galleot. As soon as I did so I was hit again by the waves. This time the galleot disappeared under the waves [and] I could only hear the voices and screams of my dying shipmates. I could do nothing. I tried then to swim to shore. I spent five hours in the sea, [and] on four occasions I lost hope and was about to drown and every time I took heart from the Madonna del Carmelo. At the fourth and final occasion I gave up and breathlessly I said, 'dear Madonna why do you want me to die this ungrateful death? Why have you abandoned me dear Madonna? I gave myself up for dead when suddenly a wave hit me and washed me onto the shore and there I lay with only my shirt, dying of cold. In the morning I saw the galleot which had been washed ashore along with our dead sailors. Only seven of us survive, the rest never made it. On that terrible night we got to know that five Turkish ships were lost. And now I have nothing left to tell you, I beg for your blessing and even to Signora Margarita. I hope to be with you soon. I am at the house of the Pasha and I beg you, dear mother do not lament, dear mother, my great misfortune since it is better to be a slave than dead like the others.

Dear Wife,

I give you the news you have always wished for me, that is [when you] always cursed that I would fall a slave or perish at sea. You always prayed to God that something bad would befall me. Now I will give you your greatest consolation and also console your friends and sisters who always had a grudge against me. You and your curses that I may drown, I actually drowned and God has saved me. You have wished me a slave and God has conceded you this grace. I am now a poor slave. Console yourself, be happy and have fun as if you had never known me, as if I was never your husband. Being the dog I am I have nothing else to tell you, bless my children and if you wish to send me a letter, give it to Signor Lipo di Musu or Giachi [at the] Bariera. He has delivered the letters I have written to you. And if you don't want to write to me, neither will I write to you. If you want to forget me, even I will forget you. You will be fine. I pray to God that he gives me some help, like when he saved me, and in this way I hope he gives me strength to see my country again. I have been sick and for a few days I was exhuming blood. But now I am feeling much better praise be to God. The memory of your words and actions hurt me even more than being a slave. Now you derive happiness from my calamity. I am sorry that I cannot send you anything with this letter, as I have told you I have been sick for a long time and the little money I had I used to buy some necessities. I have nothing else to add. Send my greetings to my family and friends.

Pietro Stelini

#### Conditions of access and use area

Language, scripts of material

Italian, handwritten.





**Identity statement area**

<b>Reference code</b>	The National Archives of Malta GOV 1/2/19
<b>Title</b>	Request by the Sicilian Government to expel refugees allegedly abusing the freedom of the press
<b>Date(s)</b>	17.12.1841
<b>Level of description</b>	
<b>Extent and medium of the unit of description</b>	5 pages, paper, ** x ** cm, colour
<b>Link</b>	

**Context area**

<b>Name of creator(s)</b>	
<b>Administrative / Biographical history</b>	

**Content and structure area**

<b>Scope and content; to enable users to judge the potential relevance of the document (maximum 200 words)</b>
<p>During the 19th century several Italian intellectuals and political figures supporting the Risorgimento found refuge in Malta. The migration of Italian exiles to Malta was in three waves: 1820-1839, 1839-1848 and 1848-1860.</p> <p>The presence of the exiles in Malta caused Britain many awkward moments when the home country's government protested about what these exiles were doing and saying. The change in Britain's official attitude towards the Italian nationalists followed the publication in the 1850s of William Gladstone's Letters to Lord Aberdeen containing a heavy condemnation of the despotic rule exercised by the King of the Two Sicilies.</p> <p>Besides the advantage of geographical vicinity, these revolutionaries were attracted to Malta by the freedom of the press that was promulgated in 1839. In fact they made use of this freedom of the press to promote their cause and to spread their message to the mainland.</p> <p>In this letter to the British Governor is reacting to a note submitted by the Sicilian Chargè d'Affaires to the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs asking for the expulsion of Mr Costanzo, Mr Tornabene and Mr Fenrandez from Malta "on the ground of their abusing the liberty of the Press by publishing articles tending to excite revolt in the dominions of His Sicilian Majesty."</p>

**Conditions of access and use area**

<b>Language, scripts of material</b>
English, handwritten.

Duplicate

N<sup>o</sup>. 86.

Malta

Dec<sup>r</sup>. 17<sup>th</sup>. 1861

My Lord,

I have to acknowledge your Lordship's Dispatch N<sup>o</sup>. 11. of the 11<sup>th</sup> November, enclosing copy of a Note which the Sicilian Charge d'Affaires had addressed to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs regarding certain Sicilian Refugees in Malta, and demanding their expulsion from the Island, on the ground of their abusing the

To  
The Right Honorable  
Lord Stanley  
gc. gc. gc.

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write any thing to cause a just complaint to be made by that Government that they will be instantly ordered to quit Malta.

From what passed at their interview with the Chief Secretary, I am inclined to hope that these gentlemen will desist in future from writing on Sicilian politics, and I have no reason to believe that they have published any thing since their News-papers ceased, a twelvemonth ago.

I am happy to have

Both the *Aristide* and the *Copine Maltese* have ceased to be published - it is nearly a year since they were entirely discontinued.

M<sup>r</sup>. Costanzo left Malta for Algiers some months ago - but M<sup>r</sup>. Tomalino and M<sup>r</sup>. Ferrandy are still in Malta, and it has been intimated to them by the Chief Secretary to Government that if they shall hereafter publish, in any shape, any writing tending to bring about revolt or discontent in the dominions of His Sicilian Majesty, or

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liberty of the Press by publishing articles tending to excite revolt in the dominions of His Sicilian Majesty - and thereon I have the honor to report as follows -

The publications alluded to were two Newspapers one called the *Aristide* and the other *L'Opinione Maltese* - and the individuals alluded to are M<sup>r</sup>. Costanzo - who was sole Editor of the *Aristide* - and M<sup>r</sup>. Tomalino and M<sup>r</sup>. Ferrandy who along with M<sup>r</sup>. Costanzo were Editors of the *Opinione Maltese* -

received your Lordship's  
instructions, to adopt the  
line of proceeding towards  
such Political Foreign  
Refugees as may attempt  
to convert the Free ports of  
Malta into a weapon of  
attack against their respective  
Governments. and I have no  
doubt that the warning  
that has been given to the  
Sicilian Refugees will be  
useful in restraining others.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's  
Most Obedient  
humble servant.

A. R. G. G. G.

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**Identity statement area**

<b>Reference code</b>	The National Archives of Malta GOV 1/2/23
<b>Title</b>	Dispatch from the Governor of Malta to the Secretary of State for War and the Colonies
<b>Date(s)</b>	12.02.1848
<b>Level of description</b>	
<b>Extent and medium of the unit of description</b>	4 pages, paper, ** x ** cm, colour
<b>Link</b>	

**Context area**

<b>Name of creator(s)</b>
<b>Administrative / Biographical history</b>

**Content and structure area**

<b>Scope and content; to enable users to judge the potential relevance of the document (maximum 200 words)</b>
<p>The Mediterranean Sea was the central superhighway of transport, trade and cultural exchange between diverse peoples encompassing three continents; slave trade persisted in the region into the 19th century. By the mid-nineteenth century, Ottoman shipping had taken over slave trade that was by then banned by European powers so that by 1841, the Regency of Tripoli was the sole Mediterranean outlet for slaving.</p> <p>Towards the end of 1844 the British freed 12 slaves (11 women and one man) at the Greek island of Zacynthos who were on board a Turkish ship sailing from Tripoli to Constantinople. They were sent to Malta where they were provided a passport and sent back to Tripoli. The British government by instructing the administration in Malta in future such persons “should be sent rather to Tunis where slavery is abolished than to Tripoli where it still exists”.</p> <p>After 1849 there were increasing efforts by Great Britain to shut the trade down and to ensure that British subjects or manufacturers were not involved. Although the Ottoman Empire banned slave trade in 1857, it continued until the end of the century.</p>

**Conditions of access and use area**

<b>Language, scripts of material</b>
English, handwritten.

Duplicate

N<sup>o</sup>. 14.

Malta

February 12<sup>th</sup> 1848.

My Lord,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch N<sup>o</sup>. 14 of the 12<sup>th</sup> ultimo, transmitting for my information and guidance copy of a correspondence which passed at the close of the year 1846 between the Turkish Ambassador in England and the Earl of Aberdeen, respecting certain slaves who were seized and emancipated at Lante from a Turkish vessel bound from Tripoli to Constantinople, together with copies of two despatches from Her Majesty's

To The Right Honorable  
Earl Grey  
Gt  
Gt  
Gt

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Agent and Consul General at Tripoli, reporting the arrival at that place of twelve of the emancipated persons, - one man and eleven women, - who having been sent to this island from Lante were allowed to return to Tripoli on the 21<sup>st</sup> of October last in the English Schooner "Susan" being furnished with passports declaring that they had been emancipated in the Ionian Islands.

I shall be guided by the opinion expressed to your Lordship by Viscount Palmerston that it is very desirable that any persons who may in future be similarly situated, should be sent rather to Tunis where Slavery is abolished than to Tripoli

"where it still exists": and I have been assured that on the occasion in question, every effort was made to induce the emancipated persons to go to Tunis, or elsewhere where there would be no chance of their being claimed by their former owners, but that they obstinately persisted in being sent to Tripoli.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's

Most obedient

humble servant

Wm. D. Small

226

Recommending the receipt of a despatch dated the 12<sup>th</sup> of February 1848 N<sup>o</sup>. 14 - respecting the return to Tripoli of certain persons who in the year 1846 were seized and emancipated at Lante from a Turkish vessel bound from Tripoli to Constantinople

The Governor

Duplicate  
Procto, 12<sup>th</sup> Feby 1848  
N<sup>o</sup>. 14.

**Identity statement area**

<b>Reference code</b>	National Archives of the Czech Republic, NA, ČG-PGT, L 23, 1850
<b>Title</b>	A report of Minister of the Interior Alexander von Bach about lottery in Geneva to support emigrants from Germany, France, Italy, Poland and Hungary with enclosed lottery ticket
<b>Date(s)</b>	1850
<b>Level of description</b>	
<b>Extent and medium of the unit of description</b>	** pages, paper, ** x ** cm, colour
<b>Link</b>	

**Context area**

<b>Name of creator(s)</b>	
<b>Administrative / Biographical history</b>	

**Content and structure area**

<b>Scope and content; to enable users to judge the potential relevance of the document (maximum 200 words)</b>
After the suppression of the revolution of 1848 oppositional refugees from all parts of Europe again ruled by neo-absolutistic regimes found a safe place in Switzerland. In order to support these people a lottery had been organised, selling lots in different countries. The governments of the neo-absolutistic countries – above all Austria – tried everything to prevent the spreading of this model, supporting the oppositional and democratic forces. The letter of the Minister of Interior Alexander Bach contains a report about the spreading of the lottery also in Austria together with the instruction, to observe and to hinder the activities of the responsible people.

**Conditions of access and use area**

<b>Language, scripts of material</b>
German and French. Handwritten and printed.

Wien den 11. Jänner 1850.

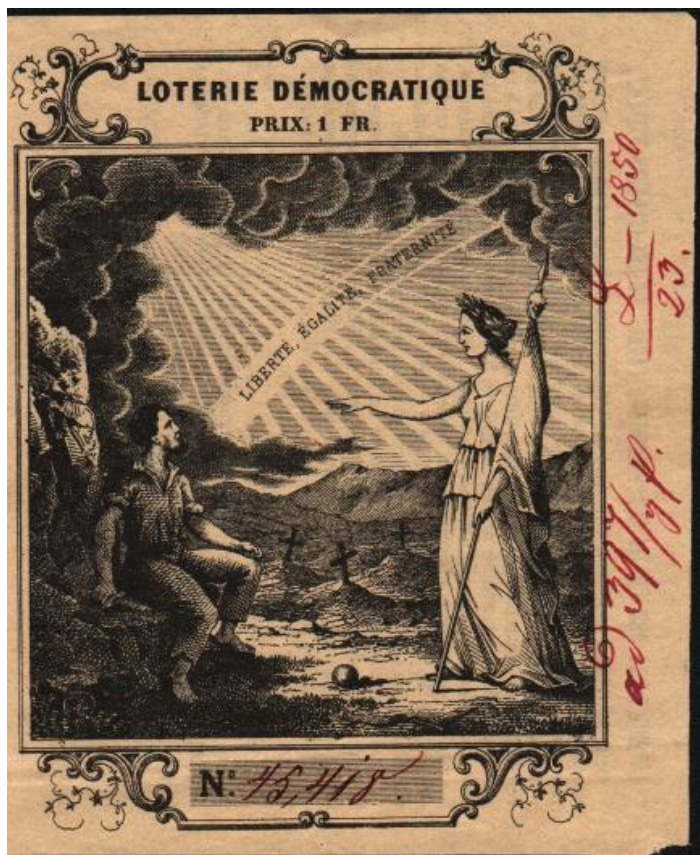
Hochw. d. h. E. Herr!

Das langsame Gehen ist in Genuß am Comité der sogenannten  
einzigartigen Volkswirtschaft, das unter A. Galtiers Lei-  
tung fungiert, und diese nicht, zur Verwirklichung seiner  
ihm allzeitigen Interessen zu gewinnen, und die  
ihm nötigen Mittel herbeizuführen.

Unter der verschiedenen Anstaltsmittel, davon  
sich das genannte Comité bedient, gehört auch die Einrich-  
tung eines einzigen Lokales, die in der Aufrechterhaltung  
bestehen, und davon jedes zu einer Bestimmung  
der beständigen Mitglieder der Association bestimmt ist.

Die Sache, woran ich ein Beispiel sein mag.  
Man muß verstehen, was man von Genuß mit nicht in statu  
ten durch die Gesetzgebung gegeben wird, um die Anstaltlich.  
Man besorgen die Sachen, welche die An-  
stalt besorgen über sich gewinnen haben.

Es ist möglich, daß in letzter Zeit auch durch den k. k.  
Neuer Bestimmung gemacht worden sind, und demnach,





**LOTÉRIE DÉMOCRATIQUE**  
**PRIX: 1 FR.**

N° 45,418

1850  
23.  
ad 39 1/2 p.

**LOTÉRIE DE LA DÉMOCRATIE EUROPÉENNE EN FAVEUR DE SES CITOYENS EXILÉS.**

Cette entreprise appelle le concours des démocrates de tous les pays ; elle leur demande : 1° de donner des objets de valeur qualifiés à compléter le nombre de lots nécessaires pour cette première série de 50,000 billets, ou à former des lots d'une série suivante ; 2° de prendre des billets pour leur propre compte ; 3° de recommander l'entreprise à leurs amis politiques et de placer des billets. — L'emploi des fonds sera surveillé par un comité de 3 membres délégués individuellement par chacune des émigrations allemande, française, italienne, polonaise, hongroise. — Les deux lots principaux de cette série sont : 1° Un grand tableau original de Rubens représentant la sainte Famille ; 2° Une belle bibliothèque allemande. Ces deux dons ont été offerts par deux républicains allemands.

Les soussignés se chargent de recueillir les dons destinés à former de nouveaux lots, ainsi que les fonds provenant de la vente des billets. — Ces fonds seront immédiatement déposés dans une banque suisse. — Les fonds ainsi que les demandes de billets doivent être adressés au citoyen Roessinger, docteur en médecine à Genève. — Le prix du billet est de 1 franc de France.

Genève, 1<sup>er</sup> février 1850.

Le Comité d'administration de la Revue politique L'ALLIANCE  
DES PEUPLES, agissant comme Comité de gestion provisoire  
de la loterie de la démocratie européenne :

FR. ROESSINGER, — A. GALEER, — CR. HANAUER,  
citoyens de Genève.

(Les billets N° 36,004 à 50,000 ont été imprimés en format-miniature  
( afin d'en faciliter la transmission )

3

Identity statement area

Reference code	National Archives of Malta NAM/CUS/18/1911
Title	Russian refugees in Malta – The Russian Royal Family
Date(s)	20.04.1919
Level of description	
Extent and medium of the unit of description	3 pages, * x * cm, paper, colour
Digital link	

Context area

Name of creator(s)	
Administrative / Biographical history	

Content and structure area

<p><b>Scope and content; to enable users to judge the potential relevance of the document</b> (maximum 200 words)</p> <p>On 20 April 1919, the HMS Marlborough arrived at the Grand Harbour from Sebastopol with members of the Russian royal family. Among the refugees there was the Dowager Empress Marie Feodorovna, the mother of Tsar Nicholas II and Queen Alexandra of England’s sister, as well as a number of princes.</p> <p>The White Army had captured Ekaterinburg in January, and the fate of the Tsar and his family was established beyond doubt. It became clear that the Bolsheviks would eventually take over the whole country, and concern was expressed for the lives of the other members of the Royal Family, especially in England, and plans for their evacuation were put in hand.</p> <p>HMS Marlborough commanded by Captain C.D. Johnson was sent to Sebastopol to present a letter to the Dowager Empress Marie Feodorovna, the mother of Tsar Nicholas II, from her sister Queen Alexandra of England, urging her to leave Russia by this Royal Navy ship which would carry her and her suite to England via Malta.</p> <p>She had already refused to similar offer about four weeks earlier as she was reluctant to leave Russia. This time she was persuaded that the moment had come to leave.</p> <p>The British authorities sought to be very discreet about this trip to the point of suggesting to Governor Metheun in Malta to receive them “with as little ceremony as possible and unofficially.”</p> <p>The majority of those on board the ship left Malta shortly after to England as well as other destinations across Europe. Five days later a second ship arrived in Malta with over 600 Russian refugees.</p>
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Conditions of access and use area

Language, scripts of material	English. Typewriter.
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RECEIVED OFFICE  
20 APR 1917  
MARTA

Handing of the

List of Persons embarked in H.M.S. "Harborough" on the 7th, 8th, and 9th April

Her Imperial Majesty The Empress Marie Feodorovna of Russia. ✓  
The Grand Duke Nicholas, and the Grand-Duchess Anastasia.  
The Grand Duke Peter and the Grand-Duchess Militta.  
The Grand Duchesses Xenia.  
Prince Roman.  
Princess Masina.  
Prince Feodor. ✓  
Prince Nikita. ✓  
Prince Dmitri. ✓  
Prince Rostislav. ✓  
Prince Vassili. ✓  
Prince Yousouppoff and Princess Yousouppoff (Senior). ✓  
Princess Olga Orloff. ✓  
Prince Orloff and Princess Nadejda Orloff, and child Princess Irina.  
Prince Yousouppoff and Princess Yousouppoff (Junior) and child Princess Irina.  
Princess Dolgorouki, Prince Dolgorouki (son), and Child (niece) Princess Olga, and Child Princess Dolgorouki.  
Princess Obolensky.  
Prince Viassensky and Princess Viassensky. ✓  
The Countess Mongden.  
Mlle. Krainoff.  
Colonel Prince Obellani.  
The Count Tysskiewich and Countess Tysskiewich.  
Baron Staal and the Baroness Staal, and Daughter, Baroness Marie Staal.  
General Chateleine, Mlle Chateleine and child. ✓  
General Reguel. ✓  
M. Soldpferff.  
Dr. Malass.  
Count Pierson. ✓  
Nurses, Maids and Men Servants in Attendance.  
With Her Majesty... Mlle Greenvelt. ✓  
Maids, Vassilovna, Vassilovna. ✓  
Men, Uyas, Cossacks, Yastchick and Polikoff. ✓  
With the Grand Duke Maids, Michaelonka, Michaelonka, Gruesberg. ✓  
Nicholas. Men, Seirnoff, Tetaveroff. ✓  
With The Grand Nurse (English) Miss Coster. ✓  
Duchess Xenia. Maids, Pavloff, Balousiova, Alfananova, Pavlova. ✓  
Sobolera. ✓  
Man, Kalozina. ✓  
With The Grand Maids, Youpkova, Morat, Kouptsova, Bozaraki, Duke-Peter. ✓  
Froloff, Man, Froloff. ✓  
With Prince Nurse. (English) Miss Henton and Maid. ✓  
Yousouppoff. Maids, Lata and Levison. ✓  
With Princess Men, Tessoff, Harpi, Pierreoff. ✓  
Orloff. Governess (English) Miss Park. ✓  
With The Ladies Maids, Apas, Ozer, and Adele. ✓  
in Waiting. ✓  
With Princess Dolgorouki. Governess (English) Miss King. ✓  
Maid Louise. ✓  
Nurse (English) Radkina. ✓  
Man, Ch urloff. ✓

Handing of the

Her Imperial Majesty The Empress Marie Feodorovna of Russia. ✓  
The Grand Duke Nicholas, and the Grand-Duchess Anastasia.  
The Grand Duke Peter and the Grand-Duchess Militta.  
The Grand Duchesses Xenia.  
Prince Roman.  
Princess Masina.  
Prince Feodor. ✓  
Prince Nikita. ✓  
Prince Dmitri. ✓  
Prince Rostislav. ✓  
Prince Vassili. ✓  
Prince Yousouppoff and Princess Yousouppoff (Senior). ✓  
Princess Olga Orloff. ✓  
Prince Orloff and Princess Nadejda Orloff, and child Princess Irina.  
Prince Yousouppoff and Princess Yousouppoff (Junior) and child Princess Irina.  
Princess Dolgorouki, Prince Dolgorouki (son), and Child (niece) Princess Olga, and Child Princess Dolgorouki.  
Princess Obolensky.  
Prince Viassensky and Princess Viassensky. ✓  
The Countess Mongden.  
Mlle. Krainoff.  
Colonel Prince Obellani.  
The Count Tysskiewich and Countess Tysskiewich.  
Baron Staal and the Baroness Staal, and Daughter, Baroness Marie Staal.  
General Chateleine, Mlle Chateleine and child. ✓  
General Reguel. ✓  
M. Soldpferff.  
Dr. Malass.  
Count Pierson. ✓  
Nurses, Maids and Men Servants in Attendance.  
With Her Majesty... Mlle Greenvelt. ✓  
Maids, Vassilovna, Vassilovna. ✓  
Men, Uyas, Cossacks, Yastchick and Polikoff. ✓  
With the Grand Duke Maids, Michaelonka, Michaelonka, Gruesberg. ✓  
Nicholas. Men, Seirnoff, Tetaveroff. ✓  
With The Grand Nurse (English) Miss Coster. ✓  
Duchess Xenia. Maids, Pavloff, Balousiova, Alfananova, Pavlova. ✓  
Sobolera. ✓  
Man, Kalozina. ✓  
With The Grand Maids, Youpkova, Morat, Kouptsova, Bozaraki, Duke-Peter. ✓  
Froloff, Man, Froloff. ✓  
With Prince Nurse. (English) Miss Henton and Maid. ✓  
Yousouppoff. Maids, Lata and Levison. ✓  
With Princess Men, Tessoff, Harpi, Pierreoff. ✓  
Orloff. Governess (English) Miss Park. ✓  
With The Ladies Maids, Apas, Ozer, and Adele. ✓  
in Waiting. ✓  
With Princess Dolgorouki. Governess (English) Miss King. ✓  
Maid Louise. ✓  
Nurse (English) Radkina. ✓  
Man, Ch urloff. ✓

Persons embarked as Condockage (2)

Count Dmitry Mengden. Madame Helene Erchoff. ✓  
Countess Sophia Mengden. ✓  
Count Georges Mengden. ✓  
Countess Irina Mengden. Maids:-  
Countess Irina Vera Mengden. Olga Gorpenchenko. ✓  
Count Nicholas Mengden. Anna Kalnin. ✓

ADMITTED

Printed  
Call  
22.9.19.

Identity statement area

Reference code	RA/S-2220/Ob/L0052-L0054
Title	Russian refugees in Norway – Leo Trotskij
Date(s)	1936
Level of description	File
Extent and medium of the unit of description	3 files, paper, colour
Digital link	<a href="http://www.arkivportalen.no/entity/no-a1450-01000000043529">http://www.arkivportalen.no/entity/no-a1450-01000000043529</a> Photos: <a href="https://www.fvn.no/magasin/i/Kkl37/Da-Trotskij-ferierte-pa-Sorlandet">https://www.fvn.no/magasin/i/Kkl37/Da-Trotskij-ferierte-pa-Sorlandet</a> <a href="https://digitaltmuseum.no/021017422025/vakt-hos-lev-trotskij-og-natalia-trotskij-ved-sundby-gard-i-september-193/media?slide=0">https://digitaltmuseum.no/021017422025/vakt-hos-lev-trotskij-og-natalia-trotskij-ved-sundby-gard-i-september-193/media?slide=0</a> <a href="https://digitaltmuseum.no/021017422025/vakt-hos-lev-trotskij-og-natalia-trotskij-ved-sundby-gard-i-september-193/media?slide=0">https://digitaltmuseum.no/021017422025/vakt-hos-lev-trotskij-og-natalia-trotskij-ved-sundby-gard-i-september-193/media?slide=0</a>

Context area

Name of creator(s)	
Ministry of Justice	
Administrative / Biographical history	
	The Police Office was responsible for the police matters in Norway.

Content and structure area

<p>Scope and content; to enable users to judge the potential relevance of the document (maximum 200 words)</p> <p>In May 1935, soon after the French government had agreed the Franco-Soviet Treaty of Mutual Assistance with the Soviet Union government, Trotsky was officially told that he was no longer welcome in France. After weighing his options, Trotsky applied to move to Norway. After obtaining permission from then Minister of Justice, Trygve Lie to enter the country, Trotsky and his wife became a guest of MP Konrad Knudsen at Norderhov, near Hønefoss, and spent over a year living at Knudsen's house, from 18 June 1935 to 2 September 1936, although Trotsky was hospitalized for a few weeks at the nearby Oslo Community Hospital from 19 September 1935.</p> <p>Following French media complaints about Trotsky's role in encouraging the mass strikes in France in May and June 1936 with his articles, the Johan Nygaardsvold-led Norwegian government began to exhibit disquiet about Trotsky's actions. In the summer of 1936, Trotsky's asylum was increasingly made a political issue by the fascist Nasjonal Samling, led by Vidkun Quisling, along with an increase in pressure from the Soviet government on the Norwegian authorities. On 5 August 1936, Knudsen's house was burgled by fascists from the Nasjonal Samling while Trotsky and his wife were out on a seashore trip with Knudsen and his wife. The fascist burglars targeted Trotsky's works and archives for vandalism. The raid was largely thwarted by Knudsen's daughter, Hjørdis, although the burglars did take a few papers from the nearest table as they left. Although the fascist</p>
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perpetrators were caught and put on trial, the "evidence" obtained in the burglary was used by the government to make claims against Trotsky.

On 14 August 1936, the Soviet Press Agency TASS announced the discovery of a "Trotskyist–Zinovievist" plot and the imminent start of the Trial of the Sixteen accused. Trotsky demanded a complete and open enquiry into Moscow's accusations. The accused were sentenced to death, including Grigory Zinoviev and Lev Kamenev, and executed on 25 August 1936. On 26 August 1936, eight policemen arrived at Knudsen's house demanding that Trotsky sign new conditions for residing in Norway. These conditions included agreeing to write no more about current political matters, to give no interviews, and to have all his correspondence (incoming and outgoing) inspected by the police. Trotsky categorically refused the conditions, and Trotsky was then told that he and his wife would soon be moved to another residence. The following day Trotsky was interrogated by the police about his political activities, with the police officially citing Trotsky as a "witness" to the fascist raid of 5 August 1936.

On 2 September 1936, four weeks after the fascist break-in at Knudsen's house, Trygve Lie ordered that Trotsky and his wife be transferred to a farm in Hurum, where they were under house arrest. The treatment of Trotsky and his wife at Hurum was harsh, as they were forced to stay indoors for 22 hours per day under the constant guard of thirteen policemen, with only one hour permitted twice a day for a walk on the farm. Trotsky was prevented from posting any letters and prevented from arguing back against his critics in Norway and beyond. Only Trotsky's lawyers and the Norwegian Labour Party Parliamentary leader, Olav Schefflo, were permitted to visit. From October 1936, even the outdoor walks were prohibited for Trotsky and his wife. Trotsky did eventually manage to smuggle out one letter on 18 December 1936, titled The Moscow "Confessions". On 19 December 1936, Trotsky and his wife were deported from Norway after being put on the Norwegian oil tanker Ruth, under guard by Jonas Lie.

When later living in Mexico, Trotsky was utterly scathing about the treatment he received during his 108 days at Hurum, and accused the Norwegian government of trying to prevent him from publicly voicing his strong opposition to the Trial of the Sixteen and other show trials, saying: "When I look back today on this period of internment, I must say that never, anywhere, in the course of my entire life — and I have lived through many things — was I persecuted with as much miserable cynicism as I was by the Norwegian "Socialist" government. For four months, these ministers, dripping with democratic hypocrisy, gripped me in a stranglehold to prevent me from protesting the greatest crime history may ever know."

#### Conditions of access and use area

Language, scripts of material

Norwegian. Modern handwriting



Leo Trotskij enjoying a picnic by the Norwegian seaside. The Socialist Editor, Olav Scheflo, in the Curb chair to the right, invited Trotskij to visit the Southern part of Norway. To Trotskij's left his wife, Natalia. To Trotskij's right their house keeper, Kathinka Zahl. The man next to the curb chair with white shirt is MP Konrad Knudsen. Photo: Avisen Sørlandet.



Leo Trotskij and his wife Natalia Sedowa at Sundby farm in September, 1936. Photo from Album B in the Police photo collection.



Guards in front of the house at Sundby farm where Leo Trotskij and his wife Natalia Sedova were interned in September 1936. Photo from Album B in the Police photo collection.

## IDENTITY STATEMENT AREA

Reference code	ES.37274.CDMH/10.69.3.- 1//FOTOGRAFÍAS_EMIL_VEDIN,434
Title	Soldiers of the Dabrowski Battalion of the 150th International Brigade at the funeral of General Paul Lukács.
Date / s	1937-06-12
Level of description	Item
Extent and medium of the unit of description	1 Photography

## CONTEXT AREA

Name of creator/s	Vedin, Emil (1912-2001) (producer). Centro Documental de la Memoria Histórica (Salamanca). Historical Memory Documentary Centre (Salamanca) (collector).
Administrative /Biographical history	<p>Emilio Rosenstein Ster was an international Jewish doctor, photographer, and brigade member who was born in Lukow (Poland) on January 5, 1912. In 1928 he travelled to France in order to study medicine and there became an activist of the French left-wing alliance Front Populaire. He graduated as a doctor, surgeon, and midwife from the University of Paris in June 1938. Later, he took several specialization courses in Gynecology and Colonial Medicine at the Universities of Paris and Aix Marseille (France).</p> <p>When the Civil War began in Spain, Emilio Rosenstein enlisted as a volunteer in the International Brigades using the pseudonym Emil Vedin.</p> <p>As a captain and chief doctor he was part of the Dabrowski battalion of the XI International Brigade and after that of the Health Service of the Armoured Units of the International Brigades, also working as an interpreter for the Russian military.</p> <p>When the International Brigades were dissolved, the government of Negrín granted its members the</p>



Spanish nationality, which Emilio Rosenstein adopted. On his return to France, Vedin took care of the colonies of Spanish children, an activity of which he left an important photographic record. After the occupation of France by the Wehrmacht he was forced to leave France. Together with his sister Gitta he embarked in Casablanca in 1942 on the Portuguese ship "Santo Tomé" to Mexico. He acquired Mexican nationality and established a medical practice in Mexico City, where he died in 2001.

In Mexico he published the *Diccionario de Especialidades Farmacéuticas* (Dictionary of Pharmaceutical Specialties), a very popular vade mecum published annually in many Latin American countries.

## CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

Scope and content | The International Brigades were military units consisting of foreign volunteers from more than fifty countries who took part in the Spanish Civil War. The exact number of volunteers is unknown, but it is estimated that there were more than 35,000. The number of brigade members who died is also unknown, although it is estimated that there were around 10,000.

In October 1936, before the formation of the International Brigades, numerous foreign volunteers enlisted in different units of their ideological affinity (anarchist, socialist, and communist battalions). Some of them already resided in Spain for study reasons and others did so as political exiles that had left their countries of origin fleeing fascist or authoritarian governments. Finally, others came to Barcelona in order to participate in the July 1936 People's Olympiads, a response to the 1936 Berlin Olympics, which had been boycotted by some countries and propagandistically capitalized by the Nazi regime.

These volunteers formed the first groups, such as the Rakosi (composed mainly of Hungarians), the Dombrowki (Polish), the century Tom Mann (British), the Gastone Sozzi (Italians), and the Thälmann (Germans). Most of them and their units were later integrated into the International Brigades.

The idea of creating the International Brigades was born during the summer of 1936. The meeting of the Communist International (Komintern) held in Moscow on 18 September 1936 endorsed this proposal and the Communist parties undertook to recruit volunteers. The international recruiting headquarters was established in Paris at the headquarters of the French Communist Party, where volunteers were sent in collaboration with the republican government, which processed the necessary documentation. The first volunteers arrived on 14 October 1936.

The government of the Republic approved the formation of the International Brigades on October 22, 1936 and decided that their headquarters for instruction would be settled in Albacete. At the end of 1938 it was decided to withdraw the international troops.

General Paul Lukács, whose real name was Béla Frankl, was a Hungarian writer of Jewish origin who participated in the Spanish Civil War. He intervened in the defence of Madrid as commander in chief of the XII International Brigade. In the summer of 1937 he was sent to the Aragon front in control of a group of units that would later constitute the 45th Division of the International Brigades. He died on 11 June 1937 during the siege in Huesca while conducting a front inspection, when his vehicle was hit by a shell launched from the besieged city.

Lukács was succeeded by Manfred Zalmánovich Stern, a former officer of the Austro-Hungarian army from a German family of Jewish origin who was better known in Spain under the pseudonyms of Emilio Kleber or General Kleber.

During the military Offensive in Huesca, along with Lukács and Kléber, also participated General Walter, the Jewish Polish military Karol Waclaw Swierczenski and head of the 35th International Division, who would later participate in Second World War as a general of the Soviet Army. On 1946 he was appointed Minister of Defense of Poland and he died in March 1947 in strange circumstances, officially as a victim of a terrorist attack commissioned by Ukrainian Insurgent Army. General Walter inspired Hemingway's character of General Golz in the novel "For Whom the Bells Toll".

The Dabrowski Battalion, later the 150th International Brigade, was composed mainly of Polish workers and Jews exiled in France and Belgium. The Dabrowski Battalion was formed in October 1936, while the 150th International Brigade was created in May 1937 under the command of Fernando Gerassi, a Sephardic painter born in Turkey. Initially, it was composed mostly of Polish (Battalions Dabrowski and Adam Mickiewicz), but there was also a battalion of Spaniards (José Palafox), a section of Hungarians (Battalion Rakosi), a French-Belgian battalion (André Marty), and another Yugoslav (Djuro Djakovic).

On the left-hand side of the photograph the Hungarian photojournalist Friedmann Endre Ernő, better known by the pseudonym Robert Capa can be found. On the right-hand side, with his camera in his hand, the Valencian photojournalist Luis Vidal Corella. Lukács' funeral was covered by other prominent Spanish and foreign photographers and journalists, such as Gerda Taro, the sentimental companion of Robert Capa, also of Polish-Jewish origin.

## CONDITIONS OF ACCESS AND USE AREA

Language / scripts of  
material

**Link to PARES (Portal of Spanish Archives):**

<http://pares.mcu.es/ParesBusquedas20/catalogo/description/12901136>

**Link to APE (Archives Portal Europe):** <https://www.archivesportaleurope.net/ead-display/-/ead/pl/aicode/ES-37274-CDMH1/type/fa/id/ES-37274-CDMH-UD-7022373/unitid/ES-37274-CDMH-UD-7022373+-+ES-37274-CDMH-UD-12901136/>



## IDENTITY STATEMENT AREA

Reference code	ES.37274.CDMH/10.69.13.- 1//FOTOGRAFÍAS_ZÚÑIGA,NEG.,SOBRE,6,10
Title	The Norwegian writer Nordahl Grieg with his compatriot, the war correspondent Gerda Greep, and the Danish poet Sigvard Lund in Madrid's Plaza del Ángel during the sessions of the II International Congress of Writers for the Defence of Culture.
Date / s	1937-07-05 / 1937-07-08
Level of description	Item
Extent and medium of the unit of description	Negative photo

## CONTEXT AREA

Name of creator/s	Zúñiga, Guillermo (1909-2005) (producer). Centro Documental de la Memoria Histórica (Salamanca). Historical Memory Documentary Centre (Salamanca) (collector).
Administrative /Biographical history	Pioneer of scientific cinema in Spain and Argentina, as well as founder and first president of the Spanish Association for Scientific Cinema and Image (ASECIC, by its initials in Spanish). Guillermo Zúñiga was born in Cuenca in 1909. In 1932 he graduated in Natural Sciences from the Central University of Madrid. Shortly afterwards, he started teaching at the Ramiro de Maeztu High School. He also participated in the first two "Misiones Pedagógicas" (Pedagogical Missions), Ayllón (Segovia, 1931) and Navalcán (1932). In this town he shot "Boda lagarterana en Navalcán". As a scholarship holder from the Spanish National Natural Science Museum by the Committee for Extension of Studies he filmed "Por Marruecos", about the ethnography and nature of the African country. In 1934 he was appointed director of the scientific cinema section of Captain Iglesias to the Amazon with the ship "Artabro". However, this mission was not conducted after the sinking of the ship in the Spanish Civil War. During this conflict he collaborated

in the filming of the republican newscasts "España al día" and "Gráfico de la juventud". Then, he went into exile in France, where he befriended Jean Painlevé, pioneer of scientific cinema.

In 1947 his friends in Argentina, Gori Muñoz, Alejandro Casona, and Rafael Alberti got him an employment contract in San Miguel Film Studios. He collaborated with some of the best Argentine directors such as Lucas Demare or Hugo del Carril. Between 1953 and 1956 he taught film production and cinematography and film as a means of research at the Instituto Argentino de Arte Cinematográfico de Buenos Aires (Argentine Institute of Cinematographic Art of Buenos Aires).

In 1957 he returned to Spain and soon after was appointed managing director of the production company UNINCI. From 1967 to 1972 he was scientific professor at the Escuela Oficial de Cinematografía in Madrid. As of 1964 the production company Zúñiga Films made scientific documentaries that obtained numerous national and international prizes. In 2011 he was awarded the gold medal of the Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC, by its initials in Spanish).

## CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

Scope and content | On June 25, 1935 the First International Congress of Writers in Defense of Culture was held in Paris, showing an international commitment in defense of culture. Faced with the advance of fascism, especially with Hitler's entry into the German government, most European intellectuals developed an anti-fascist position and, to a large extent, turned to the left. For some authors such as André Malraux, the strategy deployed by the USSR through the International and certain Soviet agents was a key factor in the development of antifascist groups and activities in the field of European culture.

The International Association of Writers in Defense of Culture was created during this Congress, chaired by an International Committee composed of Henri Barbusse, Romain Rolland, Andre Gide, Heinrich Mann, Thomas Mann, Maksim Gorki, Edward Morgan Forster, Aldous Huxley, Bernard Shaw, Sinclair Lewis, Selma Lagerlöf, and Ramón María del Valle-Inclán,

who was unable to attend it, in charge of continuing to galvanize the debate, solidarity, and coordination. Writers assumed the public commitment to fight for peace and repudiation of antifascism.

After the fascist uprising against the Second Republic, Spain was the privileged focus attention of the International Association. Its members collected all the material assistance to the republican cause of which they were capable. Many of its members came to Spain and some of them joined the International Brigades. In this context, the holding of the Second International Congress of Writers in Defense of Culture in Spain was proposed and approved.

The Second Congress took place between 4 and 17 July 1937 in Paris and in three cities in republican Spain (Valencia, Madrid, and Barcelona) during the Spanish Civil War, with the support of the Alliance of Antifascist Intellectuals. The republican governmental initiative arose from the Ministry of Public Instruction and Fine Arts of Spain, performed by the communist Jesús Hernández Tomás, who appointed Emilio Prados from Malaga, Arturo Serrano Plaja from Madrid, and Juan Gil-Albert from Alicante as secretaries.

The Second Congress was inaugurated by the President of the Republican Government, Juan Negrín, on 4 July 1937 in the Meeting Room of Valencia City Council. Sessions were also held in Madrid (on 5-8 July) and in Barcelona (on 11 July). It was closed in Paris on 16 and 17 July 1937. Manuel Aznar Soler, Professor of Contemporary Spanish Literature at the Autonomous University of Barcelona, considered that it was "the most spectacular act of intellectual propaganda implemented by the Ministry of Public Instruction and Fine Arts during the Spanish Civil War". The call was answered by 238 delegates from 38 countries in different political situations and with different personal ideologies. It was not the same to come as a member of the Soviet or Mexican delegations (countries that were actively helping the Spanish Republic), than to do so from countries such as Denmark or Norway that were still "neutral"; nor was it identical to arrive from the United States than from exile, or from the war front as a combatant of the International Brigades (e. g. Ludwing Renn or Gustav Regler), or of the Republican army (e. g. Miguel

Hernandez or Gustavo Duran), than to fight fascism only with their quills and writings.

Among the writers who arrived in Republican Spain in order to participate in the Second International Congress of Writers in the Defense of Culture in the summer of 1937 were Norwegians Nordahl Grieg, war correspondent journalist Gerda Greep, and Danish poet and translator Sigvard Lund, who are portrayed by Walter Reuter in Madrid's Plaza del Ángel, in front of the Reina Victoria Hotel and recently arrived from Valencia. They were accompanied by Ludwing Renn and their friends the Cubans Nicolás Guillén, Félix Pita Rodríguez, or the Chinese Se-U.

Nordahl Grieg had already reached the hall of fame in his native Norway thanks to his works. Gerda Grepp, daughter of a journalist and the ex-president of the Norwegian Labour Party, has been considered the first Norwegian woman who has worked as war correspondent. Gerda collaborated with other Norwegian correspondents in Spain, such as Grieg and Nini Gleditsch in the foundation of the Swedish-Norwegian Hospital in Alcoy (Alicante) in 1937, innovative in its time, which emerged in the context of the Spanish Civil War as an initiative of solidarity from both Norway and Sweden. In these two countries committees were created with the purpose of helping Spain and encouraged by progressive social and political organizations that raised funds for humanitarian aid to the people of Spain. The Danish Sigvard Lund was an inseparable companion of the polyglot author of "Spansk sommer" during the Norwegian's first stay in Spain, both in the bombed Valencia and in the besieged Madrid and Barcelona.

The photograph by German anti-fascist photographer Walter Reuter and the three prominent Scandinavian anti-fascist writers could be dated around 6 July 1937, date on which Nordahl Grieg (Norwegian national poet and the main voice of resistance during the Nazi invasion of Norway) gave his speech in the auditorium of the Residencia de Estudiantes in Madrid, after the discourse of his friend Nicolás Guillén.

## CONDITIONS OF ACCESS AND USE AREA

Language / scripts of  
material

Link to PARES (Portal of Spanish Archives):

<http://pares.mcu.es/ParesBusquedas20/catalogo/description/12901107>

Link to APE (Archives Portal Europe): <https://www.archivesportaleurope.net/ead-display/-/ead/pl/aicode/ES-37274-CDMH1/type/fa/id/ES-37274-CDMH-UD-12686773/unitid/ES-37274-CDMH-UD-12686773+-+ES-37274-CDMH-UD-12901107/>





**Identity statement area**

<b>Reference code</b>	National Archives of Portugal PT/TT/AOS/D-J/8/2/18
<b>Title</b>	Former King Carol II of Romania - Exile in Portugal
<b>Date(s)</b>	1940-1941, 1944
<b>Level of description</b>	File
<b>Extent and medium of the unit of description</b>	24 pages; paper; ** x ** cm; colour
<b>Digital link</b>	<a href="https://digitarq.arquivos.pt/details?id=3890543">https://digitarq.arquivos.pt/details?id=3890543</a>

**Context area**

<b>Name of creator(s)</b>	
<b>Administrative / Biographical history</b>	

**Content and structure area**

<b>Scope and content; to enable users to judge the potential relevance of the document (maximum 200 words)</b>
Carol II (15 October 1893 – 4 April 1953) reigned as King of Romania from 8 June 1930 until his abdication on 6 September 1940. Forced under Soviet and subsequently Hungarian, Bulgarian, and German pressure to surrender parts of his kingdom to foreign rule, he was finally outmaneuvered by the pro-German administration of Marshal Ion Antonescu, and abdicated in favour of Michael in September 1940. He went into exile, initially in Mexico, but ultimately settled in Portugal. Carol died in Estoril, on the Portuguese Riviera in 1953. His coffin was placed inside the Pantheon of the House of Braganza in Lisbon.

**Conditions of access and use area**

<b>Language, scripts of material</b>
Portuguese, French and English.

Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros  
PARTE II

310

**INFORMAÇÃO — RESUMO — PARECER**

*Visto 3/12/1934*

O Ministro da Alemanha chegou a Lisboa devendo deixar este posto no próximo dia 15.

Deseja ser recebido por S. Exa. O Ministro, a quem certamente contará coisas interessantes acontecimentos do seu país, a abdicação do Rei Carol, motivada principalmente por elle ter encarregado o seu ministro em Moscovo de saber se os Sovietes seriam dispostos a apoiar, no caso de desejar resistir á arbitragem de Viena, o que por Molotov foi transmitido ao Embaixador da Alemanha, etc.

O Ministro encontrou o rei Carol em Barcelona, por acaso segundo elle deve ser verdade porque vi n'elle um grande receio de se comprometer, e desejaria pedir o apoio do Governo portuguez afin de rei poder vir para Portugal, visto achar-se retido, para não dizer detido, em Espanha a pedido do governo alemão, que necessaria que de Portugal saísse para Inglaterra.

O Rei Carol deseja sair d'Espanha porque

1º) a sua vinda para Portugal, anualmente aceita pelo governo portuguez, foi uma das condições da abdicação;

2º) encontra as maiores dificuldades de vida, prejuizos de cambios, etc;

3º) prendem-no a Portugal laços sentimentaes que não existem para com a Espanha.

Está prompto a comprometer a sua palavra se que não

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**INFORMAÇÃO**

A fuga do Rei Carol

Tudo indica que a fuga foi propositadamente consentida pelas proprias autoridades espanholas que, dia a dia, iam diminuindo a vigilância e os cuidados. Affirma-se mesmo que Carol não fugiu na mala tempo porque muito bem não quis, visto que saía frequentemente vezes num dos seus optimos carros, conduzido elle próprio e apenas acompanhado da senhora Lupescu e sómente seguido por um outro carro da policia, que era, em geral, muito ordinario e velho e que de maneira nenhuma podia acompanhar o dñe. Assim, quasi sempre as policia regressavam ao hotel pouco depois de terem saído e de o terem perdido de vista. Só muito depois elle voltava com a senhora, tanto mais que se afirma ser homem muito desembaraçado e conduzindo automoveis muito bem. Isto tudo lhe deu tempo a preparar a fuga, estudar itinerarios, etc.

Dois dias antes da fuga, dois guardas especiais que, além dos outros policiaes, estavam sempre em vigilância no hotel Andaluca, foram dali retirados, os carros para os policiaes o acompanharem eram cada vez mais ordinarios e velhos e a vigilância ia assim, consecutivamente afrouxando, pelo que o facto mais dia menos dia tinha que se dar.

Sabe-se ainda que Carol, na vespera da fuga, recebeu a visita dum senhor desconhecido e um tanto misterioso. A sua saída de Sevilla deu-se no dia 3 do corrente, cõrca das 15 horas, levando apenas consigo, como de costume, a senhora Lupescu e seguindo

#### Identity statement area

Reference code	National Archives of Portugal PT/ADLSB/AC/GCL/H-D/002/00022
Title	Passport registration book
Date(s)	June 1941 – May 1942
Level of description	Book
Extent and medium of the unit of description	1 Book; paper; ** x ** cm; colour
Digital link	<a href="https://digitarq.arquivos.pt/details?id=5783030">https://digitarq.arquivos.pt/details?id=5783030</a>

#### Context area

Name of creator(s)	
Administrative / Biographical history	

#### Content and structure area

Scope and content; to enable users to judge the potential relevance of the document (maximum 200 words)
It contains the registration of the visa [20623] granted to Jean Moulin / Mercier, Joseph (1899-1943), hero of the French resistance during the Second World War (1939-1945).

#### Conditions of access and use area

Language, scripts of material
Portuguese.

September 24				September 24			
20570	Josephus Hobbins	Islandic	India	20600	Orniscan Wheat	France	England
20571	George Gaal	"	"	20601	Canadian Wheat	"	"
20572	Charles Gray	English	England	20602	Wheat	Spain	"
20573	Wm. Brown	"	"	20603	Wheat	Spain	"
20574	William Brown	American	America	20604	Wheat	Spain	"
20575	Wheat	"	"	20605	Wheat	Spain	"
20576	Wheat	"	"	20606	Wheat	Spain	"
20577	Wheat	"	"	20607	Wheat	Spain	"
20578	Wheat	"	"	20608	Wheat	Spain	"
20579	Wheat	"	"	20609	Wheat	Spain	"
20580	Wheat	"	"	20610	Wheat	Spain	"
20581	Wheat	"	"	20611	Wheat	Spain	"
20582	Wheat	"	"	20612	Wheat	Spain	"
20583	Wheat	"	"	20613	Wheat	Spain	"
20584	Wheat	"	"	20614	Wheat	Spain	"
20585	Wheat	"	"	20615	Wheat	Spain	"
20586	Wheat	"	"	20616	Wheat	Spain	"
20587	Wheat	"	"	20617	Wheat	Spain	"
20588	Wheat	"	"	20618	Wheat	Spain	"
20589	Wheat	"	"	20619	Wheat	Spain	"
20590	Wheat	"	"	20620	Wheat	Spain	"
20591	Wheat	"	"	20621	Wheat	Spain	"
20592	Wheat	"	"	20622	Wheat	Spain	"
20593	Wheat	"	"	20623	Wheat	Spain	"
20594	Wheat	"	"	20624	Wheat	Spain	"
20595	Wheat	"	"	20625	Wheat	Spain	"
20596	Wheat	"	"	20626	Wheat	Spain	"
20597	Wheat	"	"	20627	Wheat	Spain	"
20598	Wheat	"	"	20628	Wheat	Spain	"
20599	Wheat	"	"	20629	Wheat	Spain	"
20600	Wheat	"	"	20630	Wheat	Spain	"
20601	Wheat	"	"	20631	Wheat	Spain	"
20602	Wheat	"	"	20632	Wheat	Spain	"
20603	Wheat	"	"	20633	Wheat	Spain	"
20604	Wheat	"	"	20634	Wheat	Spain	"
20605	Wheat	"	"	20635	Wheat	Spain	"
20606	Wheat	"	"	20636	Wheat	Spain	"
20607	Wheat	"	"	20637	Wheat	Spain	"
20608	Wheat	"	"	20638	Wheat	Spain	"

**Identity statement area**

<b>Reference code</b>	National Archives of Portugal PT/TT/AOS/D-G/7/8/4
<b>Title</b>	Application for authorization to obtain Portuguese citizenship for the Portuguese Ismailite community residing in Mozambique
<b>Date(s)</b>	1953
<b>Level of description</b>	File
<b>Extent and medium of the unit of description</b>	2 pages; paper; 26,5 x 20,0 cm; colour.
<b>Digital link</b>	<a href="https://digitarq.arquivos.pt/details?id=3889598">https://digitarq.arquivos.pt/details?id=3889598</a>

**Context area**

<b>Name of creator(s)</b>	
<b>Administrative / Biographical history</b>	

**Content and structure area**

<b>Scope and content; to enable users to judge the potential relevance of the document (maximum 200 words)</b>
<p>Application for authorization by Gulamhussen Ismail Jina, President of the Ismailia Council of his high Agakjan, to Dr. Oliveira Salazar, for obtaining Portuguese naturality for the Portuguese Ismailite Community resident in Mozambique.</p> <p>The Aga Khan Portugal Foundation (AKF) is an agency of the Aga Khan Development Network (AKDN) that brings together a range of lucrative and non-profit organizations working to improve the conditions and quality of life of the most vulnerable populations. especially in Africa and Asia, regardless of their origin, gender or religion. In this context, the President of the Foundation sends to the President of the Council, Dr. Oliveira Salazar, the transcript of a letter addressed to the Governor General of the Province of Mozambique, with a request for appreciation thereof, in which he requests the Portuguese native for the Portuguese Ismaili Community resident in Mozambique.</p>

**Conditions of access and use area**

<b>Language, scripts of material</b>
Portuguese.


Caixa Postal N.º 305  
 Telefone N.º \_\_\_\_\_

Telegramas: "ISMAILIS" 32

**Conselho Ismailita de Sua Alteza Agakhan**

Avenida Luciano Cordeiro n.º 75

Ref. N.º \_\_\_\_\_


 Lourenço Marques, 10 de Setembro de 1953.

Exoelência.,

Em nome da Comunidade Ismailita que represento, tenho a honra e satisfação de trazer ao conhecimento e apreciação de V.Exoelência, a transcrição da carta que, nesta data, endereçamos ao Exoelentissimo Senhor Governador Geral da Província de Moçambique, aproveitando a estada de Sua Exoelência em Lisboa, como segue:

"Eu de todos nós, residentes de Moçambique, nobremente conhecido o muito carinho e amor que devota a esta nossa querida Província, e, por isso, em representação da Comunidade Ismailita, me atrevo a importunar V.Exoelência, embora não ignore que lhe não sobram tempo para cuidar dos Altos Interesses da Nação.

"O motivo porque ouçamos nome da nossa Comunidade, vir até V.Exoelência, já é do vosso conhecimento, assim como a grande importância que para nós representa.

"Senhor Governador, já há quasi um século que vivamos nesta Província muito querida. Aqui nasceram os nossos filhos, netos e bisnetos. Aqui nos sentimos felizes sob a protecção da Bandeira de Portugal. Aqui trabalhamos afanosamente e ordeiramente sem nunca regatearmos a nossa quota parte para o Bem, Grandeza e Progresso de Moçambique, respeitando as Leis e as Instituições.

"Mas, Exoelência, enquanto que os nossos descendentes num total de 766 indivíduos de ambos os sexos, aqui registados, tem o orgulho de ser Portugueses, os que vieram da Índia, hoje 295 indivíduos de ambos os sexos existentes, continuam a ser considerados estrangeiros. É por isso, que pedimos a V.Exoelência, como grande e sempre pronto defensor das causas justas, que se digna interceder por nós, junto do Governo da Nação, para que possamos naturalizar-nos Portugueses, com dispensa da apresentação de toda a documentação que a Lei exige, em virtude de tal apresentação se tornar praticamente impossível, para a maioria dos membros da nossa Comunidade, em consequência do desdobramento da Índia, onde, por afinidades com a religião mahometana são, os referidos membros, considerados cidadãos do Paquistão.

"Em Agosto de 1951, o signatário, recomendado pelo nosso Chefe Espiritual, Sua Alteza Agakhan, teve a subida honra de ser recebido pelo Exoelentissimo e Illustrissimo Senhor Presidente do Conselho, quem verbalmente expôs a situação na sua exacta realidade.

"Sua Exoelência o Senhor Presidente do Conselho dignou-se prometter tratar do assunto e dele dar noticia por intermédio de V.Exoelência, Senhor Governador Geral de Moçambique, mas como até à presente data nada sabemos de positivo, e dada a sua importância no que representa para nós, é que ouso ainda, solicitar o Alto Patrocínio de V.Exoelência, para dentro do escasso tempo de que dispõe se dignar lembrar a nossa pretensão.

"Com os sinceros votos de profundo reconhecimento, em seu nome e no da Comunidade Ismailita de Moçambique, respeitosamente se subscrevo."


Caixa Postal N.º 305  
 Telefone N.º \_\_\_\_\_

Telegramas: "ISMAILIS" 33

**Conselho Ismailita de Sua Alteza Agakhan**

Avenida Luciano Cordeiro n.º 75

Ref. N.º \_\_\_\_\_


 Lourenço Marques, 10 de Setembro de 1953.

Agora esperamos, cheios de confiança no esclarecido escripto de V.Exoelência, Senhor Presidente, que esta carta, que traduz os anseios dos nossos corações, será digna da vossa asympatia e favoravel acolhimento, pelo que desde já lhe tributamos a nossa profunda gratidão.

A Bem da Nação  
*Gulamhussein Esmail Jima*  
 GULAMHUSEIN ISMAIL JIMA  
 Presidente do Conselho Ismailita de Sua Alteza Agakhan

Exoelentissimo e Illustrissimo Senhor  
 Presidente do Conselho  
 LISBOA - PORTUGAL

### **Identity statement area**

- State Archives of the National Archives of Hungary.
- Reference code: HU MNL OL – P 2245 – B – 1. – N<sup>o</sup> 1.
- Title: A draft of József Kővágó's speech, spoken before the UN Special Committee on the revolutionary events of 1956.
- Date: 29<sup>th</sup> January 1957, New York.
- Level of description: item.
- Extent and medium of the unit of description: typewritten on paper, 12 folios (size A4).

### **Context area**

- Name of creator(s): József Kővágó, politician, mayor of Budapest.
- Administrative / Biographical history: József Kővágó (1913-1996), mechanical engineer, Smallholders Party politician, between 1945-1947 and from 1<sup>st</sup> November 1956, mayor of Budapest. He obtained a degree in mechanical engineering at the Budapest Technical University. In 1939, he joined the staff of the Institute of Military Technology, and then served active duty in the front line. Kővágó began to work in the military opposition movement October 15, 1944. He participated in the work of the Liberation Committee of the Hungarian National Uprising. He was arrested by the Arrow Cross Party. His case was transferred from the summary martial court to the military court, in this way he was freed and sent to the front again. After World War II, he had joined the Independent Smallholders' Party, he was appointed mayor of Budapest and won a Parliamentary seat. Kővágó played an instrumental part in organizing the reconstruction of Budapest and a return to normality. In 1947, he resigned from his positions and retired from public life. In 1950, he was arrested on fabricated charges and sentenced to life imprisonment, being released only in September 1956. During the revolution, Kővágó took part in resurrecting the Independent Smallholders' Party, of which he was elected general secretary. He became mayor of Budapest again on 1<sup>st</sup> November. After the defeat of the revolution, he fled abroad on 30<sup>th</sup> November 1956 and settled in the United States. He was the first, who defended the cause of the Hungarian revolution at a UN public session in January 1957. The Hungarian Revolutionary Council, Strasbourg elected him vice-chairman, a position he held until 1960. He remained active in exile in preserving the memory of the revolution and initiating Western protests against the continued Soviet occupation of Hungary. He died in 1996 in the USA, and was buried in Budapest.

### **Content and structure area**

- Scope and content: On 30<sup>th</sup> November 1956, Kővágó fled to the United States of America through Vienna and the Hague, settling there with his wife and nine-year-old daughter. On 29<sup>th</sup> January 1957, he reported on the revolutionary events of 1956 together with Anna Kéthly and General Béla Király before the UN Special Committee, in the presence of the international press.

### **Conditions of access and use area**

-1-

Elnök Ur, Melyentisztelt Bizottság.

Meghatva leptom at ennek a hatalmas epuletnek a kapu jat, melynek falai kozott a vilagnak az a legtekintelye sebb politikai testulete szekel, melynek hatekony mukoteséhez nek szazalloknak remenye fuzodik.

Mi magyarok ugy ereszuk hogy az U.N.-en keresztul valaszt var az emberiség arra a fontos kerdesre, hogy kotelesek-e a kormanyzatok, -kepviseljenek akar kis vagy nagy nemzetet- alavetni magukat moralis elvekre epult szabalyoknak, vagy zabolatlanul uralkodhatik-e a vilagon az eros dzsungeltorvenye. Ennek probakove annak a szaban kicsi, de lelekben nagy nemzetnek ugye, amelynek en is fia vagyok.

Tanuskodni jottem.

Gyermekekortol kezdve hordom a lelkemben a torvenyt hogy csak a valodi tenyeket mondom.

Ez az eletben neha nehez, es nagy megprobaltatasok ele allithatja az embert. Ennek megallapitasaban autentikus vagyuk mert megprobaltam mind a nazi, mind a kommunista bortonoket. Eletem tekintelyes szakasza toltottem vizes pincekben es dohos cellakban. Bunom csak egy volt. -Az igazsagnak magasabb helyrol belemonlott torvenye alapjan vedelmeztem a szabadsagot zsarnoksagok ellen

Boldog vagyok, hogy hitet tehetek nepem harcarol. Tudom hogy most ebben a perben magyarok millioi hajolnak titokban a radio fele es hallgatjak ennek a bizottsagnak uleset. A magyar nep koszonetet szeretnem kifejezni mindenek elott a bizottsag tagjainak es rajtuk kivul keresztul az U.N.-nek hogy meghallgatasaunkra motot adott. Az igazsag elmondasa nehez szamomra, mert egy nep verrel irtott eposzat kell a valosag nyelven elmondanom. Harcot, melyben a szereplok meghaladtak az atlagos emberi merteket, melyben 14 eses gyerekek antik hoscoket, 70 eses nagyanyak regi romai matronokat mintaztak. Es nekem mindez egy kell elmondanom, hogy a hallgatosagban valosagerzetet keltssek.

A diadalmas napokat komor eslekek kovetik. Az egyikben mamoros tomegek boldog ujjongassa toltotte meg a loporfustarszagu utcakat. Esobb a halalaszant emberek komor nyugalma a roma lott varos piszkos utcain.

Az eslekek meg frissek, a tanusagteves nehez. A szvak amiket hasznalni fogok talan tul koltok. Azonban mai tortent annak leirasara meg ugy is szintelennek fognak hangzanni.

Elnok Ur igen tisztelt bizottsag. Fortenelmi tenyeket nemcsak az esemenyek hatarossak meg. Anem mogottuk a nepek vagyai, gondolatai, es erzesei allnak.

P 2295 - B 1 - N<sup>o</sup> 1

CHANCERY LEVÉLTÁR  
Piszkos



#### IDENTITY STATEMENT AREA

Reference code	HU-MNL-BaML – XV – 46. – Tésenyi hadinapló
Title	Dr. Ferenc Tésenyi's revolution-diary from 1956
Date / s	1956-1958
Level of description	Sub-fond
Extent and medium of the unit of description	Volumed hardback; paper; 200 numbered pages (86 pages were written); 17,5x24 cm.

#### CONTEXT AREA

Name of creator/s	Dr. Ferenc Tésenyi
Administrative /Biographical history	Dr. Ferenc Tésenyi was a freedom fighter of the Hungarian Revolution in 1956. He was born in 1938 in Diószviszló. He started his high school studies at the Nagy Lajos Grammar School in Pécs. As a student, he took part in the events of the 1956 Revolution in Pécs, Baranya County, and he was a member of the so-called 'Invisibles of the Mecsek Mountains' group. Afterwards he was forced to emigration. He graduated at the Hungarian Burg Kastl High School of Amberg (Federal Republic of Germany). In 1959, he enrolled at the Medical School of the University of Zurich. In 1965, he graduated as a dentist. He then worked for two and a half years as an assistant in two private practices, and for a year as a staff member of the oral and maxillofacial surgery of the Zurich Dental Institute. From 1969, he worked in his own dental practice.

#### CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

Scope and content	The hardback diary is written in 1956, in the prison camp of Gerovo (today: part of Čabar, Croatia). The text is supplemented with a red felt tip pen, and with a blue or black pen. Some text parts and lines are stressed with a coloured highlighter pen, or underlined with a red or blue pen. A pencil drawing on the pasted and unnumbered page, between pages 70 and 71 of the diary, illustrates the Gerovo camp. On page 87, an entry can be read under the title 'Corvin Prater' (lines written by Sándor Gazdag, on 8th March 1958, Hamburg). On page 200, the names of the 42 members of the Mecsek Freedom Fighter Group
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(the so-called Invisibles of the Mecsek Mountains) can be seen.

#### CONDITIONS OF ACCESS AND USE AREA

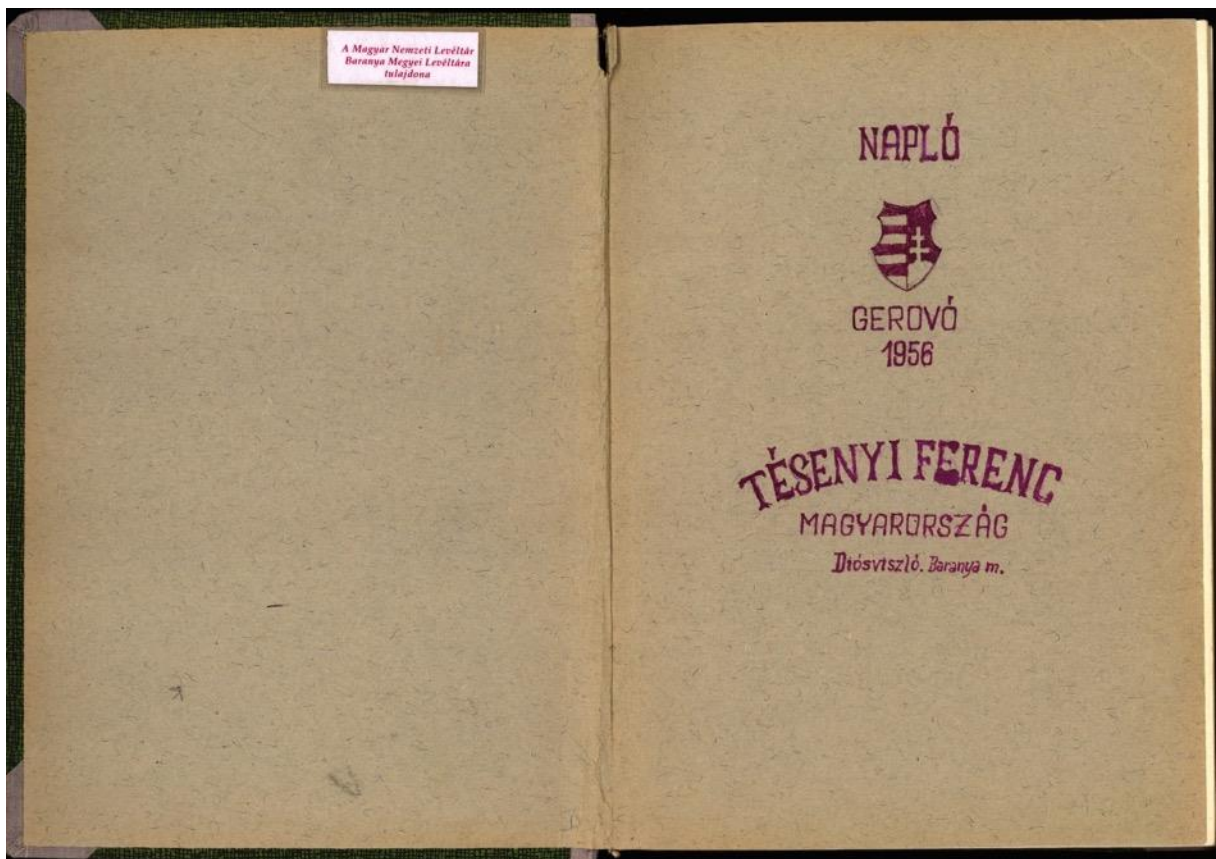
Language / scripts of material | Hungarian; handwritten

#### ALLIED MATERIALS AREA

Existence and location of originals | Baranya County Archives of the National Archives of Hungary

No links.

Thumbnail of the images selected:





#### IDENTITY STATEMENT AREA

Reference code	PT/TT/FLA/SF/001/5499/023
Title	Angola refugee children (of Portuguese descent) at Lisbon airport
Date / s	27.06.1975
Level of description	Item
Extent and medium of the unit of description	1 photo (16,1 x 23,9 cm); paper

#### CONTEXT AREA

Name of creator/s	(missing)
Administrative /Biographical history	(missing)

#### CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

Scope and content	When the Salazar regime in Portugal was abolished by a military coup in Portugal, in 1974, and independence was granted to the colonies by the new government, whites overwhelmingly left Angola after independence in 1975. Most of them went to Portugal, where they were called retornados and were not always welcomed, while others moved to neighboring Namibia (then a South African territory), South Africa or Brazil, or United States. It is estimated that around 250,000 left the country in 1975 and by 1976 only 30,000 to 40,000 remained in Angola.
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#### CONDITIONS OF ACCESS AND USE AREA

Language / scripts of material	Portuguese.
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#### ALLIED MATERIALS AREA

Existence and location of originals	Torre Do Tombo – National Archive of Portugal.
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**Link to the Portuguese Archival Portal (DGLAB):**

<https://digitalr.q.arquivos.pt/viewer?id=7659036>

Thumbnail of the image selected:

