I-CHORA 7

Seventh International Conference
on the History of Records and Archives
University of Amsterdam

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Engaging with Archives and Records

Amsterdam, July 29-31

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Conference Programme

Tuesday, July 28	
2:00-4:00pm	Registration

Wednesday, July 29	
8:00-9:00am	Registration
9:00-9:30am	**Welcome and opening remarks** *Chair: Theo Thomassen (University of Amsterdam)*
	Frank van Vree (Dean of the Faculty of Humanities, University of Amsterdam)
9:30-10:30am	**FEATURED TALK #1** *Chair: Carolyn Birdsall (University of Amsterdam)*
	Elizabeth Shepherd (University College London) "Hidden Voices in the Archives: Women Archivists in Early 20th-Century England"
10:30-11:00am	Coffee break
11:00-12:30pm	**SESSION #1: FORGING THE REAL / FILLING THE GAPS** *Chair: Fiorella Foscarini (University of Amsterdam & University of Toronto)*
	Valerie Johnson (National Archives of the UK) & David Thomas (University of Northumbria) "William Shakespeare and the Silence of the Archive"
	Jennifer Douglas (University of British Columbia) "A History of Postmortem Images and the Role of Recordkeeping in Grieving"
	Anne Gilliland (University of California Los Angeles) "Imaginings and Reinterpretations: The Records of Goli Otok, 'Tito's Gulag'"
12:30-2:00pm	Lunch at De Bazel
2:00-3:30pm	**SESSION #2: ACCESS, SECRECY, AND POWER** *Chair: Vincent Robijn (Archief Eemeland)*
	Theo Thomassen (University of Amsterdam) "Instruments of Power: The States General and Their Archives 1576-1796"
	Charles Jeurgens (University of Leiden) "The Bumpy Road to Transparency: Access and Secrecy in 19th-

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	Century Records Management in the Dutch East Indies"
	Elizabeth Mullins (University College Dublin) "The Storm and the Silence: Cultures of Recordkeeping among Religious Communities in 20th Century Ireland"
3:30-3:45pm	Coffee break
3:45-4:45pm	**FEATURED TALK #2** *Chair: Hans Hofman (independent consultant)*
	Eric Ketelaar (University of Amsterdam) "Researching Archival Consciousness"
5:00-7:00pm	Opening reception at Oudemanhuispoort

Thursday, July 30

8:00-9:00am	Registration
9:00-10:00am	**FEATURED TALK #3** *Chair: Gillian Oliver (University of Victoria, New Zealand)*
	Jeanette Bastian (Simmons College) "Moving the Margins to the Middle: Reconciling 'the Archive' with the Archives"
10:00-10:30am	Coffee break
10:30-12:00pm	**SESSION #3: ARCHIVAL COLLISIONS / ADAPTATIONS** *Chair: Karen Anderson (Mid Sweden University)*
	Naya Sucha-xaya (University College London) "History and Value Judgement: Recordkeeping History and Its Impact on Archives Awareness in Thailand"
	Paul Lihoma (National Archives of Malawi) "Literacy in Oral Cultures: History and Development of Information and Record Keeping in Predominantly Oral Malawi"
	Gholamhossein Nezami (Archive and Library of Boushehr Province, Iran) "Different and Contradictory Attempts of Iranian Scholars and Government in the Foundation of National Archive (1953–1970)"
12:15-1:15pm	Lunch at Museumcafe, Bijzondere Collecties
2:00-3:30pm	**SESSION #4: RECORDS IN / AFTER CONFLICT** *Chair: Chris Bellekom (Centraal Orgaan opvang asielzoekers & independent consultant)*
	Andrea Guidi (Birkbeck, University of London) "Muster Rolls, Lists and Annotations: Practical Military Records Relating to the Last Florentine Ordinances and Militia, from Machiavelli to the Fall of the Republic"
	Christophe Martens (Brussels State Archives)

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	"The Great War and the Quest for Archives in Belgium"
	Ellen van der Waerden (University of Leiden)
	"The Ultimate Reconstruction? The 'War Reports May 1940' Collection Perceived from an Archival Perspective"
3:30-4:00pm	Coffee break
4:00-5:30pm	**SESSION #5: ARCHIVES, COMMUNITIES, AND SOCIAL JUSTICE** *Chair: Lita Wiggers (Regionaal Historisch Centrum Limburg)*
	Magdalena Wisniewska (Nicolaus Copernicus University, Torun, Poland) "History of Community Archiving in Poland"
	Peter Horsman & Petra Links (Institute for War, Holocaust and Genocide Studies, Amsterdam) "The Gacaca Archive: Preserving the Memory of Post-Genocide Justice and Reconciliation in Rwanda"
	Melanie Delva (Anglican Diocese of New Westminster and Provincial Synod of BC and Yukon) & Melissa Adams (University College London) "Archival Ethics and Indigenous Justice: Conflict or Coexistence?"
5:30-7:00pm	Tour of Amsterdam City Archives
7:00pm	Boat tour (starting at Rokin) to the conference dinner location
8:00pm	Conference dinner at IJ-kantine (no arranged transportation after the dinner)

Friday, July 31

8:00-9:00am	Registration
9:00-10:30am	**SESSION #6: RE-MEDIATING / RE-MAKING ARCHIVES** *Chair: Sue Breakell (University of Brighton)*
	Sian Vaughan (Birmingham City University, UK) "Reflecting on Practice: Artists' Experiences in the Archives"
	Stefano Gardini (University of Genoa) "The Use and Reuse of Documents by Chancellors, Archivists and Government Members in an Early Modern Republican State: Genoa's 'Giunta dei Confini' and Its Archives"
	Andrea Desolei (University of Padua) "The 'Napoleonic Archives'. Origins and Evolution of the 'Protocollo-Titolario' System in Northern Italy Between Late 18th and Early 19th Century"
10:30-11:00am	Coffee break
11:00-12:30pm	**SESSION #7: MATERIALITY AND MEANING IN RECORDS** *Chair: Stefano Vitali (Turin State Archives)*
	Costanza Caraffa (Max-Planck-Institut, Florence)

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	"Photographs as Records – Records on Photographs: Photo Archives, Art History and the Material Turn"
	Alessandro Silvestri (Birkbeck, University of London) & Anna Gialdini (Ligatus Research Centre, University of London) "Organizing and Binding Records in 15th-Century Sicily: A Case Study in the Material History of Archives"
	Jonathan Lainey (Library and Archives Canada) "Weaving Memories: Wampum Belts and Aboriginal Recordkeeping"
12:45-1:45pm	Lunch at Museumcafe, Bijzondere Collecties
2:00-3:30pm	**SESSION #8: MODELS, METAPHORS, AND FRAMEWORKS** *Chair: Susanne Neugebauer (Hogeschool van Amsterdam)*
	Jonathan Furner (University of California Los Angeles) "'Records in Context' in Context: A Brief History of Archival Data Modeling"
	Marlene Manoff (Massachusetts Institute of Technology Humanities Library) "Framing the Archive as Techno-Cultural Construct"
	Juan Ilerbaig (University of Toronto) "Of Sediments and Skeletons: History and Metaphor in the Conceptual System of Archival Theory"
3:30-3:45pm	Coffee break
3:45-4:45pm	**FEATURED TALK #4** *Chair: Heather MacNeil (University of Toronto)*
	Geoffrey Yeo (University College London) "Posner's Archives in the Ancient World Revisited: A New Look at Some Old Records"
4:45–5:00pm	**Closing remarks**
	Heather MacNeil (University of Toronto)

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Addresses and direction

De Bazel
Vijzelstraat 32
1017 HL Amsterdam

From Amsterdam Central Station to De Bazel:
Tram 16 or 24, stop at Keizersgracht/Vijzelstraat

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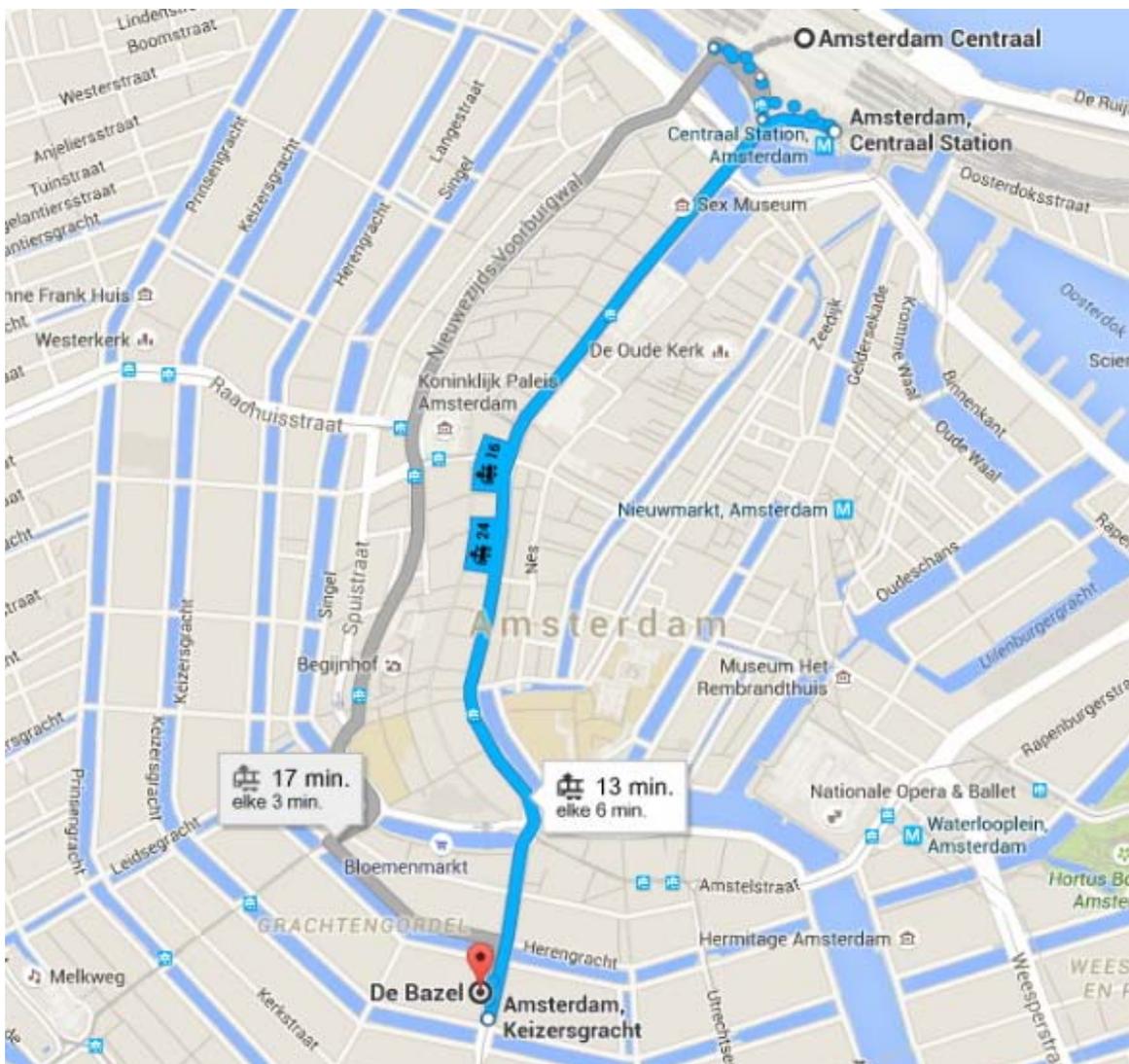
Museumcafe (Bijzondere Collecties)
Oude Turfmarkt 129
1012 GC Amsterdam

From De Bazel to the Museumcafe (lunch location):
The lunch location is within walking distance from De Bazel.
Exit De Bazel and walk towards the Herengracht. Continue to the Munt tower. Cross the streets towards Hotel L'Europe and enter the street on the left. Museumcafe is situated in the Special Collections library of the University of Amsterdam.
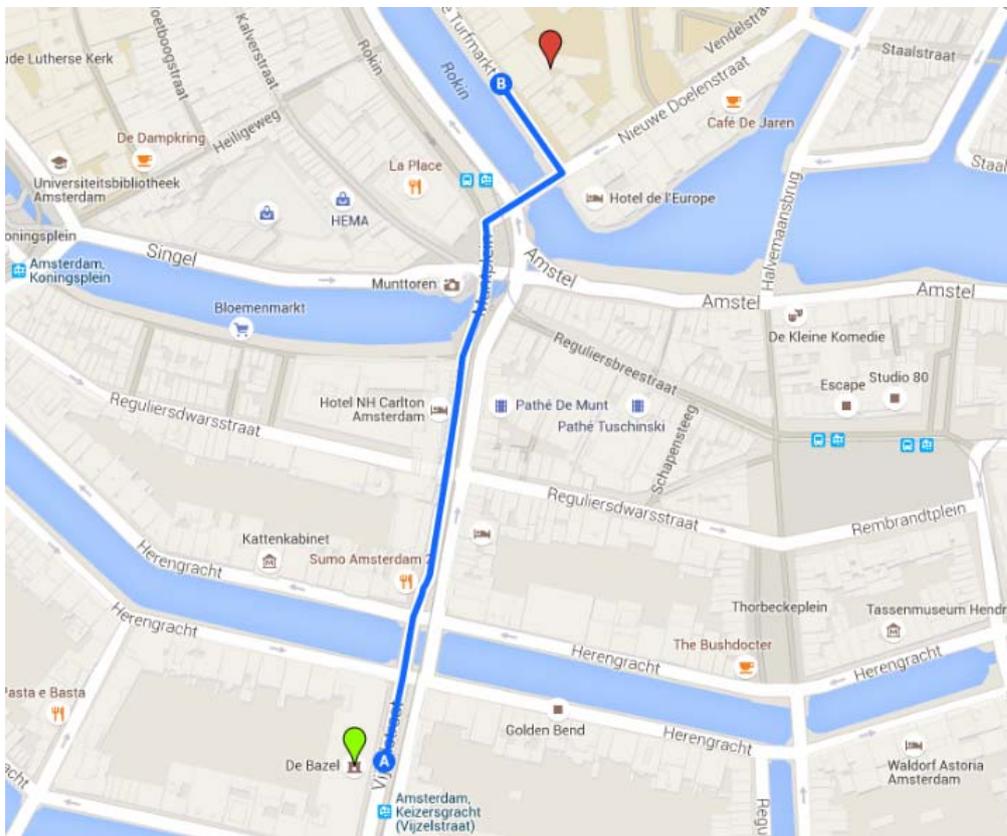
The Special Collections of the University of Amsterdam and the Allard Pierson Museum together form the UvA Erfgoed (UvA Heritage) division. The Special Collections are home to the material heritage of the University of Amsterdam. There are over a thousand sub-collections, comprising rare and valuable books, manuscripts, prints, photographs and much, much more. With internationally renowned collections in fields including the history of the book, Jewish culture, church history, cartography, literature, graphic design and zoology, this is one of the largest heritage libraries in Europe.

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Oudemanhuispoort (OMHP): Reception

Oudemanhuispoort
Oudemanhuispoort 4-6
1012 CN Amsterdam

The Oudemanhuispoort is located near the Museumcafe. From De Bazel follow the directions to the Museumcafe and from there on walk straight ahead. After you have passed the boats (where the boat tour will depart on Thursday 30 July) make a right. Enter the gates on your left hand. In the book alley enter the garden on your left.

Rederij Kooij: Boat tour

Rederij Kooij
Rokin 125,
1012KK Amsterdam

The boat are located in front of the Museumcafe. Please follow those directions.

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De Ijkantine: Conference dinner

De Ijkantine
Mt. Ondinaweg 15-17
1033 RE Amsterdam

From Amsterdam Central Station to De Ijkantine (conference dinner location):
In case you miss the arranged boat tour or if you prefer to travel at your own expense, you can take the free ferryboat (the one on the left) behind the central station to the NDSM-Werf. The ferry departs every 30 minutes. It will take about 10 minutes to get to the other side. The restaurant is situated next to the ferry. Or you can take the bus 391 or 394 from Oosterdokskade (behind Amsterdam C.S.). You have to get out at: Klaprozenweg. Make sure you have a public transport card (ov chipkaart) to travel by public transport.

From De Ijkantine to Amsterdam Central Station:
There will be no arranged transportation after the conference dinner back to your hotels. You will have to travel at your own expense from the NDSM-werf (next to the restaurant)with the ferry boat to Central Station. It departs every 30 minutes. The last ferry leaves at 00.00 h. Please carefully check which ferry boat you get on: you need to take the ferry boat to the central station. From the central station you can catch any tram/metro in order to get back to your hotel.

Paper Abstracts and Speakers' Biographical Information

Wed, July 29 9:30am	FEATURED TALK #1

Hidden Voices in the Archives: Women Archivists in Early 20th-Century England
by Elizabeth Shepherd

Jenkinson's notion of impartiality and anonymity is a trope in archival discourse, but in their actions, archivists do leave impressions on the archive. Do archivists document themselves? In particular, drawing an analogy with the public voice of women, and the right of women to be heard in public discourse, I want to examine the presence of women in the archive. In the 19th century women's exclusion from the public sphere was perpetuated by the practices adopted by historians engaged in creating the new discipline of history in universities. Leopold von Ranke's documentary seminar teaching, based on his archival research in Austria, emphasised facts over concepts, the centrality of politics to the study of history, and tended to privilege national consciousness and state archives, 'popes and kings'. Archival history has likewise tended to be the history of great men and institutional archives, such as the Public Record Office. What about the voices of pioneering women in the history of archives? Using some examples of early 20th century women in English archives, this paper will seek to bring pioneering women archivists out of the shadows; their stories and voices need to be heard. Understanding the background, social lives and critical professional interventions of such women helps to set them in their proper historical and archival place and gives a voice to their stories and thus to our emerging archival consciousness.

Elizabeth Shepherd is Professor of Archives and Records Management in the Department of Information Studies at University College London (UCL). She teaches Masters students (concepts and contexts and the recordkeeping professional) and research methods for doctoral students in DIS. Her research interests are in the development of the UK archive profession in the 20th century and in links between records management and information policy compliance.

Wed, July 29 11:00am	SESSION #1: FORGING THE REAL / FILLING THE GAPS

William Shakespeare and the Silence of the Archive
by Valerie Johnson & David Thomas

William Shakespeare is both one of the best and least known people in history. Although something is known of his life as Tudor gentleman, tax payer, actor, investor in theatres and, most obviously, playwright, the written record leaves untouched the character and

daily life of the one of the greatest of playwrights and poets. Even information about the basic facts of his existence are scarce: we do not know when he was born; and both portraits accepted as being genuine are posthumous. One response has been simply to speculate on the basis of the existing slight evidence. This approach has resulted in the 'creation' of multiple Shakespeares to suit the demands of the time and of the 'creator'. Another approach has been to colour in the sketchy view we have of Shakespeare by forging evidence – portraits, furniture, plays and, above all, documents. From these, it is possible to construct a shadowy outline of an alternative life for Shakespeare, a life which is far more interesting than that given in the 'valid' records. Such paradoxes – the invention of evidence, writing of shadow biographies, raise important questions about the nature of the archive. In a postmodern world, there is a widening consensus that the archive is not an objective reflection of reality, but 'production' and creation. The case of Shakespeare tests these concepts in interesting ways. The forged documents are now part of the history of Shakespearean records: they are themselves part of that archive. But what is their relation to the 'real' records? And can one distinguish intellectually between 'real' and 'fake' archives and histories where all is 'produced'? And how do archives and archival theory intersect with our apparent inability to accept silences and gaps in the archive?

As Interim Director of Research and Collections, and previously Head of Research at The National Archives, Dr **Valerie Johnson** is responsible for supporting and coordinating innovative research, conservation and cataloguing programmes that use our collections, and enhance access. She aims to further The National Archives' engagement with the academic sector, and to collaborate with researchers across the cultural heritage, higher education and academic sectors. Prior to these roles, Valerie worked on a funded history project based at the University of Cambridge History Faculty. She holds an MA with Distinction in Archive Administration, and was awarded the Alexander R Myers Memorial Prize for Archive Administration. She won the Coleman Prize for her PhD thesis, British Multinationals, Culture and Empire in the Early Twentieth Century. She is a Registered Member of the Society of Archivists, a Trustee and member of the Executive Committee of the Business Archives Council, a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society, and a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

David Thomas is a Visiting Professor at Northumbria University where his research interests are concerned with the sensitivity review of digital records and the problem of gaps or silences in archives. He has published on the role and significance of forgery and fraud in historical archives and continues to explore this field.

A History of Postmortem Images and the Role of Recordkeeping in Grieving
by Jennifer Douglas

As part of a larger project studying recordkeeping in online grief communities, this paper

focuses on a particular form of recordkeeping undertaken by bereaved parents. Starting with a review of recent discussions concerning parents' sharing of photographs of their deceased children in online forums, the paper attempts to trace the longer history of such sharing. Some anthropologists have suggested that the affordances of Web 2.0 are engendering new attitudes toward grief and death; with the ability to connect to other grieving parents and share records and memories in an open, online forum, bereaved parents are seen to be breaking taboos that surround the experience of child death. This paper considers this assertion, especially in relation to the often overlooked but significant historical practice of making and displaying images of deceased children, as for example in commissioned portraits in the 16th and 17th centuries, and in daguerreotype and other photographic processes from the 18th century onward. As it traces this history, the paper considers the cultural factors that influence the degree to which such representational practices are accepted or hidden and reflects, broadly, on the role of recordkeeping in grieving and on the ways in which representational technologies affect that role.

Jennifer Douglas is an Assistant Professor at the School of Library, Archival and Information Studies at the University of British Columbia. She holds a PhD from the University of Toronto, and has published on the principles of provenance and original order, on writers' archives, and with Heather MacNeil, on archival description as rhetorical genre. Her current research explores the role of recordkeeping in online grief communities.

Imaginings and Reinterpretations: The Records of Goli Otok, "Tito's Gulag"
by Anne Gilliland

Goli Otok (literally Bare Island, also referred to as "Tito's Gulag") is a tiny uninhabited rock off Croatia's Adriatic coast, devoid of vegetation and sanitation and accessible only by boat. First used by Austria-Hungary in World War I to hold Russian prisoners of war, it was transformed in 1949 by Yugoslavia's new leader, Josip Broz Tito, into a high security prison and brutal forced labor complex for male pro-Soviet opposition and other political and ideological dissenters. A neighboring island, Sveti Grgr, housed a similar camp for women political prisoners. At first dissenters were "disappeared," often without their families having any idea where they had gone. Later, a culture of silence based in fear or shame developed among prisoners' families, friends and neighbours. Former prisoners found themselves without political rights or sometimes citizenship, unable to find employment, subject to harassment by secret police and even rejected by their own families. Goli Otok was closed in 1988 and Croatia declared independence from Yugoslavia in 1991. Over the years, Goli Otok has been framed in the region's social imaginary by persisting official and personal silences. In the absence of declarative evidence in the form of available official records or even official acknowledgment, and with only a few former prisoners prepared to talk or write about their experiences, filmmakers and writers as well as historians

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presented their own interpretations. In February 2014, Novi Plamen, a left wing magazine, posted the names and demographics of prisoners, compiled from records held under confidentiality restrictions in the Croatian State Archives, in a blog that was subsequently picked up by media across the former Yugoslav republics. During the same period, the Croatian State Archives worked with a Croatian director to produce a new film based upon some of the files in the Croatian State Archives reinterpreting what had happened on Goli Otok. This paper will examine how both the absence and the presence of documentary evidence about Goli Otok and its prisoners have been used by the media and artistic and literary productions in the shaping and reshaping of public imaginaries and memory politics in Yugoslavia and in today's independent republics.

Anne Gilliland is a Professor in the Department of Information Studies, Director of the Center for Information as Evidence, and a faculty affiliate of the Center for Digital Humanities at the University of California Los Angeles (UCLA). Her recent work addresses recordkeeping and archival systems and practices in support of human rights and daily life in post-conflict settings; the role of community memory in promoting reconciliation in the wake of ethnic conflict; bureaucratic violence and the politics of metadata; and research methods and design in archival studies.

Wed, July 29 2:00pm	SESSION #2: ACCESS, SECRECY, AND POWER

Instruments of Power: The States General and Their Archives 1576-1796
 by Theo Thomassen

In the period 1576-1796 the assembly of the States General was the highest constitutional body of the alliance of the Seven United Provinces of the Netherlands. Towards foreign countries and conquered regions it acted as sovereign power. The archives of the States-General from this period, which have a size of about 1200 m1, were created and used in order to exercise power in the Dutch republic and the rest of the world. They document that power and this world, not directly, but through the lens of their creators' ideas, goals and ambitions. The assembly of the States General, their members, chancellors and secretaries did not represent the world as they would and could see it, but framed the documentary image of the power they exercised in the applicable regulations and the constitutional agreements the allies had made and recorded. The archives of the States-General are both representations and instruments of power, not only of political power, the power to manage and control developments in society, but also of memory power, the power to determine how that society is memorized. Order is a central instrument of power, not only because order is a prerequisite for control and monitoring, but also because order is the most characteristic expression of a culture. By consequence, the study of cultures that differ from ours, and the culture of the early modern history of Europe, asks for much tolerance for what is complex and incomprehensible. Uncritical application of our own classifications to the constitution and the archives of the *ancien*

regime may erase what was precisely so characteristic for that time.

Theo Thomassen is professor of Archival Studies at the University of Amsterdam. He studied history in Leiden and received his PhD in archival science in Amsterdam. Recently, after more than 25 years of research, he published a book on the Dutch States General, the representative body of the Republic of the Seven United Provinces 1576-1796 and the archives of the States General as representations and instruments of their power.

The Bumpy Road to Transparency: Access and Secrecy in 19th-Century Records Management in the Dutch East Indies
by Charles Jeurgens

The postmodern and anthropological gaze that has settled on the archives is appealing to those who are captivated by elements of power and social significance of archives. But we should not forget to study records-management practices in past societies. A historical perspective may contribute to a better understanding of current challenges in recordkeeping practices. Open access, freedom of information and the right to know versus secrecy, privacy and the right to be forgotten: these conflicting issues play an important role in our present-day information society. In my paper I want to discuss the laborious process of giving access to government information and government records in the 19th-century Dutch colonial administration. In 1854, a royal decree was issued, which severely limited the free use of government information. Quoting information from government documents without explicit prior permission by the government was regarded as a crime. This decree led to great indignation among scholars and journalists and even in official circles the decree caused commotion. At the same time the government took the initiative to publish information from the colonial records. In the words of the minister of colonies, disclosure of information from these colonial records should only be limited if the content of the records was not suitable for publication or for the sake of national security. The date of the record shouldn't play any role in the assessment. Questions I will address are: what were the arguments for these two seemingly opposite lines of reasoning? How did the government reconcile these two principles of access and secrecy? What were the effects on records management practices in governmental offices? How was the process of active publication of government records organized? Who were involved in this process?

Charles Jeurgens studied history and archivistics and did a PhD in history of planning. He worked as editor of archival sources of the Batavian-French period in the Institute of Netherlands History in The Hague and he was municipal archivist of Schiedam (1994-1999) and Dordrecht (1999-2009). In 2004 he was appointed as professor of archivistics at Leiden University and since 2009 he held several positions in the Dutch National Archives.

The Storm and the Silence: Cultures of Recordkeeping among Religious Communities in 20th Century Ireland
by Elizabeth Mullins

Ireland's recent past has been replete with narratives about the role religious communities played in 'supporting' the social services of the State in the period following independence in 1922. These narratives have told the story of religious involvement in a range of repressive contexts such as industrial schools and 'Magdalen laundries'. Recent intense public debate about the ways in which these institutions operated and their damaging effects on thousands of Irish citizens has been paralleled by an explosion of scholarly activity in fields such as memory studies, sociology, and history. Attention which has been paid to how the religious congregations involved in these regimes recorded their activities has been limited to issues about access and to discussion of the extent to which surviving records have evidential value. When private congregational records have been accessed, the archives of religious communities have often been found to be inadequate. This research seeks to explore this perceived inadequacy. In particular, this paper aims to historicize the recordkeeping practices of Irish religious communities. Taking a case study approach, the research will focus on the recordkeeping culture of one religious community, the Congregation of the Sisters of Mercy. Drawing on primary archival sources and published secondary literature, this research will explore the culture(s) of recordkeeping which existed in the Mercy Congregation from its origins in Dublin in the early 19th century. In addition to casting light on the history of religious recordkeeping in Ireland, this investigation of the records of one congregation of religious women will also be used to explore the methods by which a culture of recordkeeping can be both discerned and embedded in the historical past and the validity of the idea of a recordkeeping tradition.

Elizabeth Mullins is a historian, archivist and lecturer. She trained as an archivist, following doctoral and postdoctoral work in early medieval cultural history. She was employed in the Irish Jesuit Archives before joining the staff of the School of History and Archives, University College Dublin in 2005. She is currently the Director of its MA in Archives and Records Management programme and is Head of Subject, Archivistics.

Wed, July 29 3:45pm	FEATURED TALK #2

Researching Archival Consciousness
by Eric Ketelaar

The paper shows how studying the social context of archiving involves understanding archivalisation: the conscious and unconscious decisions by people to create documents, and eventually to preserve them. The 'double bind' is that, in searching the past for

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archival consciousness that preceded the appearance of formal archives, we mainly use these very archives. This entails a new way of reading the archive as it is or was created by different agents (creators, users, archivists, and record subjects) interacting with institutions and technologies. Record subjects (the people named in the record) did not merely leave traces in their interaction with power: they were also co-creators, providing input in and interacting with the archiving systems of institutions. Although archiving is important for the record subjects, their relatives, and society at large, the certificates, licenses, letters, and other documents people received from institutions have only rarely been preserved, mainly because the owners did not think them worth preserving. It can be argued that the decision to throw a document away is as much part of the archival consciousness as the decision to keep it. These theoretical and methodological arguments will be illustrated by a case study *(Re)constructing Rembrandt's archives.* Nearly all the records Rembrandt created, received and kept are lost. They can be (re)constructed by inference, by assessing what civic, church and legal institutions and private people registered (or may have registered) about transactions with Rembrandt. Reconstructing Rembrandt's archives leads to a better understanding of the interplay between private and public recordkeeping cultures, not only in the past, but also in the present.

Eric Ketelaar is Professor Emeritus at the University of Amsterdam, where from 1997 to 2009 he was Professor of Archivistics in the Department of Mediastudies. As a honorary fellow of his former department he continues his research which is concerned mainly with the social and cultural contexts of records creation and use. He was General State Archivist (National Archivist) of The Netherlands from 1989-1997. From 1992-2002 he held the part-time chair of archivistics in the Department of History of the University of Leiden. Eric Ketelaar was visiting professor at the University of Michigan (Ann Arbor), Gakushuin University (Tokyo), the University of Toronto and Monash University (Melbourne), where he continues to be involved as a Senior Research Fellow. He is a member of the Editorial Board of *Archival Science* which he co-founded in 2001.

Thu, July 30 9:00am	FEATURED TALK #3

Moving the Margins to the Middle: Reconciling "the Archive" with the Archives
by Jeanette Bastian

In 1990 geographer Kenneth Foote challenged archivists to expand their archival thinking and embrace a broad vision of human traces and transmissions that went beyond traditional documentation. Over the past two decades, Foote's insights have proven prescient as disciplines within the humanities, arts and social sciences have all claimed 'the archive' for their own. How have archivists responded to these challenges to their traditional theories and practices? This paper attempts this interrogation, investigating

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multidisciplinary concepts of 'the archive' as well as their divergence from and impact on traditional archival theory and practice. It maintains not only that concepts of 'the archive' hold important lessons for archivists, but also that archivists ignore these concepts at their peril. As archives in all their manifestations become increasingly relevant and meaningful to a broad range of communities and constituencies, incorporating archival perspectives that embrace a broad range and understanding of records in both material and dynamic forms is essential to the continued relevance of archivists themselves.

Jeannette A. Bastian is Professor and Associate Dean for Academic Affairs at the School of Library and Information Science, Simmons College where she is also Director of their Archives Management concentration. Formerly Territorial Librarian of the United States Virgin Islands from1987 to 1998, she received her Ph.D. from the University of Pittsburgh in 1999. She is widely published in the archival literature and her books include *West Indian Literature, A Critical Index, 1930-1975* (1982), *Owning Memory, How a Caribbean Community Lost Its Archives and Found Its History* (2003), *Archival Internships* (2008), *Community Archives, The Shaping of Memory*, ed. with Ben Alexander (2009), and *Archives in Libraries; What Librarians and Archivists Need to Know to Work Together*, with Megan Sniffin-Marinoff and Donna Webber (Forthcoming, 2015, SAA).

Thu, July 30 10:30am	SESSION #3: ARCHIVAL COLLISIONS / ADAPTATIONS

History and Value Judgement: Recordkeeping History and Its Impact on Archives Awareness in Thailand
by Naya Sucha-xaya

History can help explain how archives are valued in each society. This paper stems from my PhD research project, "A Comparative Study of Archival Access and Use in the UK and Thailand", in which I examine how different societies value archives and how this affects archival access and use in order to address the problem of archives awareness in Thailand. Values and attitudes play an important role in how archives are valued. These two elements are shaped by information and experiences in different circumstances in history. The results of the study show that problems of archives use in Thailand are rooted in incompatibility between Thai societal values and Western ways to use and manage archives. The purpose of recordkeeping and use in the UK ranged at different times from keeping evidence of property and doing historical research to searching for identity and protecting one's rights. In contrast, archives in Thailand have overwhelmingly been used by a limited number of historical researchers. This can be explained by a legacy of recordkeeping which is about keeping chronicles. The turning point was when the Thai recordkeeping system, as a part of the bureaucratic system, was Westernised to resist imperialist influence in the 19th century. The golden age of records management stayed for a short period of time and declined after the pressure from colonialism abated. This is because the values and perceptions attached to these archival systems did not fit the

actual social contexts. Three themes relating to values and attitudes on archives, history, education and identity and rights, will be discussed. Finally, this paper will make some recommendations on archival access and use that suit Thai historical background and respond to emerging values in the changing society.

Naya Sucha-xaya is a third-year PhD student in Information Studies (Archive Studies) at University College London. Prior to her MA and her current study in London, she assisted in historical research on the dissemination of King Rama V's Tipitaka (Buddhist sacred text) within Thailand and outside of the country in the nineteenth century, which inspired her to further her study in archives management as well as pursue her research interest in culture and history.

Literacy in Oral Cultures: History and Development of Information and Record Keeping in Predominantly Oral Malawi
by Paul Lihoma

This paper traces the history and development of information and recordkeeping in predominantly oral Malawi from the pre-colonial period to the present day. As administrative developments offer a good context for understanding the development of recordkeeping in a society over a specific period of time, the paper identifies the traditional African order (from time immemorial up to 1891); the period of tutelage under the British colonialism (1891-1964); the post-colonial one party regime (1964-1994); and the post-colonial multiparty democratic period (1994-present) as the four administrative epochs, which Malawi's history has spanned. The paper then discusses the developments of record making and record keeping within this administrative spectrum. The paper finds that oral culture was a hallmark of the pre-colonial African period where all official and social business transactions were conducted orally. Systems for capturing, disseminating, and preserving official and social information orally and culturally were in place and robust. In contrast to the pre-colonial era, the paper finds that the colonial period was marked by the introduction of the written records for business transactions. However, the colonial written culture that operated in a predominantly oral culture adapted to some of the influences of the oral culture, which reflected itself in the quality of record keeping mostly during half of the early colonial period. After the 1964 independence, the paper finds that the public service Africanisation programme, the influence of the autocratic one party rule and the world economic downturn of the late 1970s, which forced the country alongside other sub-Saharan African countries to undertake major economic reforms, all impacted on archives and records management differently. Finally the paper further finds that coupled with advances in information and communication technologies post-1994 administrative reforms, which are undertaken under the auspices of the development cooperating partners have impacted and continue to impact on and shape record keeping accordingly.

Paul Lihoma is Director of National Archives of Malawi and an executive board member of ESARBICA. He obtained both his Master of Science in Information Management & Preservation (Archives & Records Management) degree and Ph.D degree in Information Science from the University of Glasgow.

Different and Contradictory Attempts of Iranian Scholars and Government in the Foundation of National Archive (1953-1970)
by Gholamhossein Nezami

Foundation of national organizations has several thousand years of background. An orderly archive and filing system for state documents is one of the positive aspects of this old civilization and it has been present over Iranian history. In the contemporary age and especially in the middle of Qajar Government (middle of the 19th century), the need for creation of a modern filing system was obvious due to development of administrative system and increase in the number of ministries. This was first established in foreign ministry and then followed in state departments. After several decades, a large bulk of important documents were created but there was no longer enough space for keeping them and the government spent huge amounts of money on keeping the documents. On the other hand, their storage conditions were poor and the documents might have been damaged. Therefore, since 1950, the government and scholars (who were more familiar with archive function and historical documents value) tried to organize the documents which had accumulated over centuries. Of course, statesmen thought about the establishment of a central or national archives, which was actually accumulation of documents in a particular place. Nevertheless, scholars considered the national archive as a place for producing different studies. Both groups tried to implement their own thoughts. In 1953, the first practical steps were taken for the formulation of a plan for national archive, and this continued until 1970. Since then, 16 texts have been proposed as constitution of this organization. Finally, both streams of thoughts were combined to form an organization called "organization of Iranian National Documents".

Gholamhossein Nezami founded Archive and National Library of Bushehr Province in 2006 and has been heading the department since then. He has a PhD in history and has authored 8 books and more than 50 papers presented at national and international conferences and published in scientific journals. As his latest written work, he has wrote a book entitled "History of National Iranian Archive".

Thu, July 30 2:00pm	SESSION #4: RECORDS IN / AFTER CONFLICT

Muster Rolls, Lists and Annotations: Practical Military Records Relating to the Last Florentine Ordinances and Militia, from Machiavelli to the Fall of the Republic
by Andrea Guidi

Record-making and record-keeping were amongst the most basic aspects of warfare, which implied an amassing of public records related to the recruitment, provisioning and management of soldiers. In Renaissance Florence, the militia force created after Niccolò Machiavelli's project in 1506, then re-established during the last popular government of 1527-1530, involved the production of two types of administrative records: the low-level 'practical' records which documented the daily running of an army in the field, such as muster rolls, annotations and detailed lists of militiamen; and the upper-level administrative records, such as the official correspondence between the central governing bodies and the military officers in the territories, orders and instructions. As Secretary of the *Nove di Ordinanza e Milizia*, the new magistracy in charge of the administration of the militia, Machiavelli himself engaged in both documentary activities. An analysis of published and unpublished documentation provides evidence of the importance of such documentary practices, and especially improves our knowledge of problems relating to the loss and preservation of low-level military records relating to Renaissance Florentine ordinances and militia. Unknown documentation provides further details on Machiavelli's involvement in the preparation of the *Provisione della ordinanza* of 1506.

Andrea Guidi is the author of *Un Segretario militante*, a book which investigates Niccolò Machiavelli's work in the Florentine chancery. He also co-edited two volumes of the series *Legazioni. Commissarie. Scritti di governo*, which present autograph documentation of Machiavelli's activities in the chancery. He is currently a member of «AR.C.H.I.ves», a project on the history of Italian archives based at Birkbeck, University of London, and funded by the European Research Council.

The Great War and the Quest for Archives in Belgium
by Christophe Martens

After the turmoil of the Great War ended for Belgium, little had been done in order to safeguard records pertaining to the war-period. Belgium had suffered under an occupational regime, which made it near impossible to start efforts to document the conflict. Countries like the United Kingdom, Canada, France or Germany remained (largely) unoccupied between 1914 and 1918. It was only after the Armistice that Belgian historians and archivists could ponder on how to enable future historical research into the war-time years. What initiatives were taken? Who was involved? How did the experience of the war influence those involved in its documentation? In 1919 a *Commission for War Records* was established under the presidency of Henri Pirenne. The *fine fleur* of the Belgian academic and archival communities were called upon to discuss an acquisition policy that should be implemented. It was clear from the very start that any future endeavours would be compromised by a lack of human resources and adequate funding. This came as no surprise. After all, the country had suffered considerable human and material losses. The commission decided early on to concentrate on records and

documentation pertaining to civilian life in Belgium during the Great War. This very deliberate choice rests several arguments. Limited resources demanded a focussed effort. But besides these practical limitations, historiographic motives played an important part in the attention for the civilian experience of the war. Military history was deemed to be *événementiel* and records pertaining to the army were therefore considered of little enduring value. The members' individual life courses during the war were marked by the experience of an occupational regime. Newspapers, periodicals and personal records were of the utmost importance to understand how occupied Belgians had managed to survive. The influence of similar foreign institutions, most notably in France, inspired the commission to continue their efforts, despite a low level of funding and very little stable human resources. The commission ceased to exist in 1928 when it was incorporated in the Belgian State Archives. Most of the archival fonds and documentary collections have been inventoried in the last years. The initial efforts were far more crucial than any work of the past decade. The survival of records in the wake of a large-scale conflict such as the Great War depends on the ability of contemporaries to acquire and protect records from destruction or a most certain oblivion. The legacy of the Belgian *Commission for War Records* is proof that a lot can be achieved in difficult times by recruiting people's voluntarism.

Christophe Martens started working at the Belgian State Archives in Brussels in 2012, where he's responsible for the acquisition and description of judicial archives in the Brussels jurisdiction. He has a special interest in the impact of armed conflicts on archival and documentary collections and how archives are used to rebuild societies in the wake of wars.

The Ultimate Reconstruction? The 'War Reports May 1940' Collection Perceived from an Archival Perspective
by Ellen van der Waerden

On the 15th of May 1940 the Dutch army surrendered to the German forces. The previous day, all war-related documents had been destructed due to an order issued out by the highest army commandment in the Netherlands. Almost no document survived this 'total destruction order'. Ten days later, a new order was given. All commanders were summoned to reconstruct all documentation that was lost. This would ultimately result in the collection 'War Reports May 1940' consisting of thousands of war diaries, reports, messages, interviews, statements and interrogation reports. Most of them written down memories of the events of the 10th - 14th of May 1940, often created years later. This collection is the most important source of information about the wartime events of the attack of Germany on the Netherlands. The first records were created on the 16th of May 1940, the last entries were submitted in the nineties. The peak of its development lies in the period 1940 until 1960. The process of developing, archiving and using the collection was directed by the military history department of the General Staff of the Dutch army.

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The key figures in this process were military men who themselves had been functioning in the highest levels of command during the days of warfare in 1940. The collection was used, both during the occupation of the Netherlands and afterwards, for historical research as well as for identifying military personnel that had distinguished themselves as being extraordinary courageous and skilled on the one hand, or cowardly or unfit for their tasks on the other hand. In my research I focus on the provenance of this collection by uncovering its biography. I reconstruct why and how the collection was created and developed over time, the organisations and persons that were involved in this proces and the way the collection was used and reshaped in doing so. By identifying this, I aim to add context-information relevant for interpreting both to the collection as a whole, as its individual components.

Ellen van der Waerden finalised her Master in Public Administration at Twente University in 1991. After that, she served for over twenty years as a senior-manager for the central government in the Netherlands. In 2010 she obtained a Bachelor degree with Honours in History at Leiden University. The research she presents at ICHORA-7 completed her Master in Archival Sciences, also at Leiden University. She is currently working as a deputy director at the Memorial Centre of Kamp Westerbork.

Thu, July 30 4:00pm	SESSION #5: ARCHIVES, COMMUNITIES, AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

History of Community Archiving in Poland
by Magdalena Wisniewska

The aim of my talk is to show the specific Polish grass-root archival activism, that comes from the tragic history of the country, that during the 20th century experienced the Nazi occupation, the Russian "liberation" and the repression of socialism. Archival activism, in the form of community archives, started in Poland for good after 1989, when Poland became a fully independent, democratic country. At that time some grass-root civil groups engaged in various social actions could legalize their activity by establishing a foundation or association, which was impossible in the former period of communism. That scenario happened in two community archives, that at present are the biggest and most influential ones in Poland – the KARTA Centre Foundation and the General Elzbieta Zawacka Foundation: the Pomeranian Archive and Museum of the Home Army and Women Military Service. In this talk I will briefly present their history and archives. The main thesis of the talk is that archival activism has a reason. In the Polish case there are especially two experiences of the 20th century that have influenced (and still influence) the grass-root archival activities; these are WWII and communism. However, among the multitude and variety of community archives in Poland, there are also initiatives documenting history and life of communities and answering to an interest in social history or microhistory. In my talk I would like to use Pierre Nora's terms such as "democratization" of history, decolonization and "acceleration" of history – terms that can explain reasons for creating

community archives.

Magdalena Wisniewska is a Master of Arts in archival science and records management and a PhD student at the Nicolaus Copernicus University in Torun, Poland. Currently she is preparing her doctoral thesis concerning oral history in Polish archives. Her research interests also include community archives, archival theory and new approaches to archives.

The Gacaca Archive: Preserving the Memory of Post-Genocide Justice and Reconciliation in Rwanda
by Peter Hosman & Petra Links

On 11 December 2014 Rwanda's National Commission for the Fight against Genocide (CNLG) and the British NGO Aegis Trust presented a plan to preserve, describe, digitize and disclose the documents and audiovisual files from the Gacaca Courts. Between 2002 and 2012, over 12,000 of these state-supervised community courts judged the alleged perpetrators of the 1994 genocide against an estimated 800,000 Tutsis by government forces, militia and Hutu civilians. The Gacaca Archive contains the files created before, during and after the reported 1,958,634 cases tried through these courts. Altogether, the approximately 60 million, mostly handwritten documents contained in some 18,000 boxes, and over 8,000 audio visual files of the Gacaca Archive comprise one of the world's largest repositories on transitional justice. In this paper we present the Gacaca project as 'community archiving', which is closely tied to its creation process of 'community justice'. Gacaca refers to 'a bed of soft green grass' on which local communities traditionally gathered to settle disputes between families or community members. This old Gacaca system was reintroduced but replaced by the modernized, professionalized and centralized Inkiko Gacaca (Gacaca jurisdictions) in the early 2000s, specifically designed to deal with genocide related cases. It is particularly the Rwandan stakeholders in the international consortium who take ownership of the Gacaca archive project. In this particular context, classical archival principles and theories, in particular related to arrangement and description, will be discussed in this paper. The Gacaca archives project is the result of a cooperation between the CNLG, Aegis Trust, the Department of Digital Humanities King's College London, University of Southern California Shoah Foundation Center for Advanced Genocide Research, and the Institute for War, Holocaust and Genocide Studies (NIOD). Initial funding for the project has been secured from the Government of Rwanda (through CNLG) and the Dutch government.

Dr **Peter Horsman**, previously faculty staff of the University of Amsterdam, is an independent consultant and researcher in archiving and archives management. For NIOD he participates in the Gacaca Archive-project.

Petra Links, MA is programme manager and archivist at the NIOD and as such, she is

involved in several international archival projects including the Gacaca Archive-project, European Holocaust Research Infrastructure, and Parthenos.

Archival Ethics and Indigenous Justice: Conflict or Coexistence?
by Melanie Delva & Melissa Adams

Much has been made in the last two decades about the "decolonization" of institutions, theories and practices in the Western world. Archives are no exception. Archivists have long taken pride in the implicit and explicit link between archives and justice, but what happens when justice and long-held archival principals are in direct conflict? Using a case study as a launching point, this paper examines how archival theories of creation, ownership and authorship – born out of Western colonial thought and philosophy – together with archival values of access and preservation may actually serve to undermine archivists' efforts to pursue justice and nurture relationships with historically oppressed peoples. The Anglican Church has records, including photographs, of an early hospital ship mission which operated on the West Coast of Canada visiting predominantly Indigenous communities. The archives holding these records received a request that the entire collection be copied and/or the original photos be given to an Indigenous community represented therein. The community members asserted that the priests and staff did not ask permission to take the photos, some were of sacred objects and ceremonies, the culture depicted in the photos belonged to the community, and the photos were the only existing ones of deceased elders and family members. At the time, the Archivist cited institutional policy as well as archival theory and Codes of Ethics as reasons for denying the request, causing great distress and hurt to the community members, with whom the church has had a significant relationship for over 100 years. This paper contends that the archival community would do well to consider pushing beyond its current practices and Codes of Ethics when making decisions that impact Indigenous communities, and that true justice may actually lie in the rejection of some of its own long-held theories and practices in favour of actions which respect Indigenous ways of knowing and perspectives of recordkeeping.

Melanie Delva has been Archivist for the Anglican Diocese of New Westminster and Provincial Synod of BC and Yukon since 2005. From 2006-2008 she was part of an Archives Advisory Group to the first Commissioners of the Canadian Indian Residential Schools Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC), and in 2009-2010 participated in the Pilot Phase of the TRC Document Collections Process. She has served 3 terms as Chair of the Religious Archives Special Interest Section of the Association of Canadian Archivists. She has a particular interest in the intersections of faith archives and social justice - particularly in the context of justice for Indigenous peoples of Canada. She holds a BA (*Honours*) from Dalhousie University and a Master of Archival Studies degree from the University of British Columbia.

Melissa Adams, a member of the Nisga'a First Nation in Canada, is a PhD student at University College London. Her education background combines History, First Nations Studies and Archival Studies, and her PhD research examines the impacts and implications that Canada's Indian Residential Schools Settlement Agreement is having on recordkeeping. She has worked in libraries, archives and museums, often at institutions which include Aboriginal material.

Fri, July 31 9:00am	SESSION #6: RE-MEDIATING / RE-MAKING ARCHIVES

Reflecting on Practice: Artists' Experiences in the Archives
by Sian Vaughan

This paper examines how the practices of the archive and archiving have been encountered and reframed by contemporary artists. It is now more than a decade since attention was drawn to the presence of a distinct archival impulse in contemporary art (Foster, 2004). Artists' explorations of new ways of looking at the archive have the highlighted the significance given to the archive, whether official, collective or personal, as the means by which historical knowledge and memory are collected, stored and recovered (Merewether, 2006; Spieker, 2008). At the same time, artists have demonstrated a creative ambivalence towards the notions of authenticity and authority, which have traditionally underpinned the concept of the archive (Okwui, 2008). As the archival is engaged with, interrogated and created by contemporary artists, art has encompassed practices of archive construction, archaeological investigation, record keeping or the use and re-use of archived materials (van Alphen, 2014). This paper explores the theorizing of archives through practice by artists via one particular thread – artists' experiences with archives whose subject matter itself is art. It illustrates how this particular and self-referential perspective of artists on archives of art practice represents and reflects creative challenges currently facing the archival profession. The 'archival impulse' in contemporary art is now matched by an interest from the archives profession in using creative methods to engage non-traditional users, often through an artist-in-residency model as with Bob and Roberta Smith and the Epstein Archive at The New Art Gallery Walsall. The self-conscious mediation of legacy through archive-creation exhibited in the Brixton Calling! project is symptomatic of a wider and cultural archival consciousness that archivists must navigate and negotiate in building collections for the future. The perspectives and experiences of artists in the archives can inform professional archiving practices and the theorization of engagement with archives.

Dr **Sian Vaughan** is a Senior Lecturer and Keeper of Archives in the Faculty of Arts, Design and Media at Birmingham City University. An art historian by training, her recent work has questioned the conceptualisation and methodology of the archive in relation to creative

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practice, and prompted a wider consideration of doctoral student experience and creative research methodologies.

The Use and Reuse of Documents by Chancellors, Archivists and Government Members in an Early Modern Republican State: Genoa's 'Giunta dei Confini' and Its Archives
by Stefano Gardini

During the early modern period the state progressively improved its instruments for territorial control. Among such instruments, those institutions charged with the settlement of territorial disputes were of significant importance. In various ways and depending on the context, these institutions influenced the configuration of archives: not only through the creation of novel documentary complexes, but also through the reuse of documents inherited from the past. It is generally accepted that whenever archives have to fulfil a primarily practical and administrative function, they tend to acquire the shape which best suits the purposes of the subject that devises them. Their configuration thereafter changes in compliance with the changes in the practical or cultural needs of each subject entrusted *pro tempore* with the task of maintaining them. In this sense, the Genoese case is a particularly significant example. The archives of the *Giunta dei confini* (1587-1797) is a documentary complex comprising 500 items preserved in the Genoese State Archives. For almost two centuries the Republic expressed its policy of territorial control through the management of self-documentation and memory gathered in these documents. During its active phase, the *Giunta*'s archive papers underwent several radical reorganizations. The structural features of the research tools developed during these interventions reflect the changing heuristic needs of the community of reference: i.e. chancellors, archivists, government members. The personal or institutional use, reuse and non-use of the papers, furnishes new evidence of the relationship between center and periphery in the aristocratic Republic of Genoa; an evidence which has to be taken as a clear example of the relationship between document management and territorial administration in an early modern state.

Stefano Gardini, is a fixed-term researcher at the University of Genoa, where he currently teaches Archival Science. His research interests focus primarily on forms of archival sedimentation, with particular attention to the organization of government funds in the Republic of Genoa during the 18th and 19th centuries, against the backdrop of the administrative and historiographical developments from the end of the early modern period to the unification of Italy.

The "Napoleonic Archives". Origins and Evolution of the 'Protocollo-Titolario' System in Northern Italy Between Late 18th and Early 19th Century
by Andrea Desolei

The Napoleonic period in Italy is often considered only a brief interlude between the fall of the *Ancien régime* and the Restoration. The complex military, political and social events of those years marked instead the transition from the early modern into the modern age: like a real "laboratory of history" where the foundations of current legal, institutional and administrative system of Italy were established. These events also caused important modifications in the archives, in particular with the introduction of the *protocollo/titolario* system (registry/filing plan system) - whose origin dates back to the German *Registratur* system (XVI century) - and the elimination of the chanceries, including their registers of medieval origin that were in use in most parts of Italy until the end of the eighteenth century. This paper will address three issues: first, it will describe the birth and evolution of the *protocollo-titolario* system in Northern Italy, especially in the Italian/Austrian provinces (Bolzano, Trento and Milan), and will also trace the steps of the birth of the *Registratur* system in sixteenth century Germany. Second, it will outline the traits of continuity and originality in the *protocollo-titolario* system in comparison to the chancery document management systems and the very same German *Registratur* system; it will in particular analyze the difference between the "archival classification" of the *Registratur* and the "diplomatistic classification" of the *protocollo-titolario* system. And finally, it will describe the consequences of the application of the *protocollo-titolario* system, with particular regard to the creation of the "Napoleonic archives", a typical Italian archives of the eighteenth and nineteenth century, whose consultation and description are often very difficult due to its original rigid structure.

Andrea Desolei is archivist at the Municipality Archive of Padua and adjunct professor of History of Archives at the University of Padua. His main area of interest is the history of archives and institutions of the Napoleonic period in Italy. He has also done research on the history of records management systems in Italy, especially the *protocollo-titolario* system. He is the author of the monograph *Institutions and archives in Padua in the Napoleonic period (1797-1813)*.

Fri, July 31 11:00am	SESSION #7: MATERIALITY AND MEANING IN RECORDS

Photographs as Records – Records on Photographs: Photo Archives, Art History and the Material Turn
by Costanza Caraffa

The development of photographic techniques in the 19th century coincided with the establishment of art history as an academic discipline. The chance to assemble works preserved in far apart places on the art historian's desk, in photographic form, opened new prospects in comparative methods. In contrast to prints, photographic reproductions of works of art gained currency precisely by virtue of their promise of greater evidence. The creation and institutionalization of photographic archives dedicated to the documentation of works of art was one of the consequences. It led from private picture

pools to public photographic collections supported by institutions for the protection of monuments, museums and universities. The Photothek of the Kunsthistorisches Institut in Florenz, founded in 1897, is a special case in point. By focusing on it in a diachronic perspective we shall investigate issues such as the complex decision-making process by which photographs are acquired, classified, stored and used in a photo archive dedicated to art history, in the analogue as well as in the digital era, but also the role played by the agents involved in its history as well as the function of art-historical photo archives as institutions that act as guarantors of the documentary 'veracity' of photography. A number of theoretical approaches from the fields of archive and photography studies (agency, materiality) can be fruitful for a theory and practice of art-historical photo archives able to explore their epistemological potential. Documentary photographs are documents not only in relation to the objects they are intended to document, but also – precisely because photography is *not* neutral – in relation to a whole series of other aspects that are, whether intentionally or not, registered in them. Accordingly, the archive is not just the place in which photographs are preserved, but also that in which their biographies as social objects can be restored to them.

Costanza Caraffa has been Head of the Photothek at the Kunsthistorisches Institut in Florenz – Max-Planck-Institut since 2006. After studying European Baroque architecture and urban history she is now working on documentary photography and photographic archives. In 2009 she launched the international conference series *Photo Archives*. Among other publications she edited *Photo Archives and the Photographic Memory of Art History* (2011) and, together with Tiziana Serena, *Photo Archives and the Idea of Nation* (2015).

Organizing and Binding Records in 15th-Century Sicily: A Case Study in the Material History of Archives
by Alessandro Silvestri & Anna Gialdini

Late medieval authorities therefore imposed a systematic control over finances, and their use by promoting the development of innovative recordkeeping and bookkeeping systems. One such case presented itself in the Kingdom of Sicily under the Aragonese. After regaining the control over the island in 1412, King Ferdinand I of Trastàmara established there the new financial office of the Conservatoria regii patrimonii. Its officers developed a series of books, the Libri mercedes et quictaciones ('Books of grants and salaries'), through which they could control both the distribution of financial resources among Sicilian subjects and the payment of officers' salaries as well as inspect their careers and actions. This was made possible by the development of a new recordkeeping system that facilitated the management of a large amount of information and that was fully part of the recordmaking process itself. To this day, many of the Libri mercedes et quictaciones retain much of their physical structure and appearance. The analysis of the textual, palaeographical and material components of the records allowed us to examine them in their complexity. On one hand, we were able to isolate the changes they went

through over their lifespans, as material evidence mirrored by the addition of leaves including documents – for example, unexpected payments or appointments – produced in the course of the year. From individual items on a spike (filza), they grew to units held together through quire tackets (a technique known to have been used in library bindings as well) and finally to bound volumes. On the other hand, material evidence indicates that recordkeeping and bookbinding practices evolved over time, as is proven examining fossil elements from previous structures that have survived in the present state of the volumes today. Through this exemplary case study, we wish to demonstrate how materiality and textuality come together in researching late mediaeval and early modern recordkeeping practices, and how the virtual 'deconstruction' of a record can and should invest every component, including those often overlooked such as its binding.

Alessandro Silvestri obtained his PhD in 'Medieval History' at the Università degli Studi di Milano (Italy) in 2012 and he is currently working at Birkbeck, University of London as a Post-Doctoral Research Assistant on the research project 'AR.C.H.I.ves - A comparative history of archives in late medieval and early modern Italy'. His research mainly focuses on Chancery, archives and recordmaking/recordkeeping systems in Late Medieval Sicily.

After completing a Masters degree in Classics at the Università degli Studi di Milano (Italy), **Anna Gialdini** is currently a PhD student at the Ligatus Research Centre, University of the Arts London. Her main research interests are the history of bookbinding and the cultural history of the book, with a focus on Renaissance Venice.

Weaving Memories: Wampum Belts and Aboriginal Recordkeeping
by Jonathan Lainey

The presentation will explore and discuss the validity and legitimacy conferred to wampum belts, a form of recordkeeping and archiving used by Aboriginal peoples in the Northeast of America for more than two centuries. After establishing the historical context of their usages, I will discuss the many implications and challenges of their documentation today, and how digital tools may offer opportunities to better understand them. Wampum belts were offered during formal meetings to support the spoken words and to ensure that terms of past agreements and mutual commitments were remembered. Some of these belts were stored for long periods of time by custodians who publicly repeated their meanings to members of the community, thus transmitting its history to following generations. Given this particular mnemonic function, wampum belts have often been compared with archives, contracts and other official written documents. Establishing a clearer understanding wampum belts today is important, particularly in light of court cases regarding Aboriginal rights and treaties. Since the 1980s, wampum belts have been presented no less than 30 times in Canadian court and before tribunals as evidence to support claims of Aboriginal rights. However, documenting wampum belts today convey many challenges. Documentary records that have survived through the

official archives are limited, often biased and incomplete, both because of their provenance and the context of their creation. Comprehensive understandings of wampum belts is further challenged by their dispersal in various museum and personal collections across North America and Europe, thus distancing community oral histories from their material manifestations. Digital projects, with intentions of reconciliation and knowledge exchange, are now emerging to help bridge these distances through "digital repatriation" whereby objects are reconnected with Aboriginal communities.

Jonathan Lainey is a member of the Huron-Wendat Nation of Wendake (Quebec, Canada). He studied Anthropology and Native Studies and holds a Master's Degree in History from Laval University (Quebec). His research interests focus on the social, cultural and political history of Aboriginal peoples of Quebec and Canada, as well as the material culture and its interpretation. Jonathan is currently the archivist responsible for Aboriginal Archives at Library and Archives Canada.

Fri, July 31 2:00pm	SESSION #8: MODELS, METAPHORS, AND FRAMEWORKS

"Records in Context" in Context: A Brief History of Archival Data Modeling
by Jonathan Furner

Archival data modeling is examined in this paper as a practice whose nature, purpose, and value are shaped by the specific historical and cultural conditions under which it is carried out. In the late 1980s, three separate meetings of interested parties led to the roughly contemporaneous construction of data standards for the archives, library, and museum fields. The history of each individual project has been well-documented in the technical literature of its particular domain, but such narratives struggle to explain the considerable inter-domain differences in the forms taken by the various products. For example, a notable point of distinction between archival standards such as ISAD(G) and standards used in the library and museum domains is that, in the former, a data model is merely assumed rather than made explicit, with the result that that model remains opaque to many of the archival standards' users. A new archival model—"Records in Context"—is being designed to be in close alignment with museum standards. There is a danger here of the baby being thrown out with the bathwater: Will harmonization with museum practices require wholesale replacement of a well-established family of archival standards, developed over a two-decade period, in which data elements for the description of records and their contexts are already clearly defined? Our ability to answer this question, and others like it, depends on our understanding of the historical and theoretical conditions for the distinctive direction taken by developers of archival standards since 1988. In the paper, these conditions are examined in comparison with those prevailing in the library and museum communities, with the goal of accounting for differences in the relative extent to which data modeling has been considered important in each domain.

Jonathan Furner is a professor and department chair at UCLA. He studies the history and philosophy of cultural stewardship, and teaches classes on the representation and organization of archival records, library materials, and museum objects. He has published over fifty papers on these and related topics, frequently using conceptual analysis to evaluate the theoretical frameworks, data models, and metadata standards on which information access systems rely.

Framing the Archive as Techno-cultural Construct
by Marlene Manoff

A growing number of scholars have been adopting concepts from the sociology, philosophy and history of science as a way to address complex problems and transcend disciplinary boundaries. These science studies approaches provide a useful framework for theorizing the archival record. They build on the work of a range of authors including Donna Harraway, Bruno Latour, John Law, Michel Callon and Karen Barad. This paper uses tools from science studies in an attempt to clarify the sometimes vexed notion of archival silence. It focuses on the way that the term "archival silence," like the term "archive" itself, has been the subject of debate both within and outside of archival studies. Since roughly the turn of the millennium, the notion of archival silence has increasingly captured the anxiety across cultures and disciplines about what is lost through censorship, distortion, destruction or inadvertence. Globalization and digitization raise the specter of historical amnesia and failure to secure the past. Growing recognition of the instability and impermanence of the digital record give the term a particular resonance. Science studies can help us frame and better understand the interlocking strands of this discourse through its insistence on the complex interplay of social, economic and technical forces. Technology and culture are not separate domains that can be studied in isolation. The digital record is conditioned by multiple interlocking factors including the intentions of the creators of original documents, the strategies of corporations that own and sell access to published content, the physical capacities of the materials used to fabricate digital infrastructure, the knowledge and beliefs of the computer engineers and designers who create digital technologies and the professional assumptions and practices of archivists, curators, and librarians.

Marlene Manoff is an independent scholar living in the Netherlands. She is the former Senior Collections Strategist for the MIT Libraries. Prior to that, she was Associate Head of the MIT Humanities Library. She has a PhD from Brandeis University and master's degrees from UCLA and Simmons College. Her research focuses on transformations in scholarly research as well as the impact of digital technology on academic libraries.

Of Sediments and Skeletons: History and Metaphor in the Conceptual System of

Archival Theory
by Juan Ilerbaig

Metaphors are central to the language of the archival discipline. From the identification of the *organic* nature of archives as their most distinctive characteristic, to descriptions of record keeping as processes of accumulation and *deposit* of *sedimentary residues*, to the comparison of the archivist's work with that of the *paleontologist*, there is a common metaphorical thread underlying the main ideas of archival science. Since the discipline developed in the nineteenth century, the models that archival scholars could draw on in their endeavors to build a new discipline, the ideas that were "in the air" during that time, ended up leaving an indelible mark on the articulation of some of the main principles of the new discipline. This paper explores the historicity of this metaphorical rooting of archival theory during its modern foundational period. It analyzes the historical intellectual context in which some of the ideas about the organic nature of archives, the growth of archives by a process of sedimentary deposition and accretion, the significance of the internal order of archives, and the need to restore that original order emerged. The paper examines the connections between archival science and other disciplines that, although engaged in the study of areas of the natural and human world not directly related to documentary processes, had in common with the archival enterprise some elements of perspective and/or purpose. From geology to paleontology, from architecture to comparative anatomy to linguistics, these were disciplines that, like archival science, were concerned with what we may call historico-structural reconstruction: working with the remains of past entities and events, trying to understand their previous organization and functioning, and reconstructing the original on the basis of an understanding of its remains, of the relationships between the parts and the whole, and of the combined effects of temporal change on both.

Juan Ilerbaig holds an MISt from the University of Toronto (2011) and a Ph.D. in the History of Science and Technology from the University of Minnesota (2002). Since receiving his MISt, he has taught courses in the Archives and Records Management Concentration at the University of Toronto. His research interests focus on the interactions between record keeping and the practice of science, particularly in the life sciences.

Fri, July 31 3:45pm	FEATURED TALK #4

Posner's Archives in the Ancient World Revisited: A New Look at Some Old Records
by Geoffey Yeo

This paper will conclude the conference by looking at recordmaking and recordkeeping practices in the civilizations of ancient Mesopotamia, Egypt, Greece, and Rome. Ernst Posner's *Archives in the Ancient World* is still the only published work that offers a full

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synoptic account of recordkeeping across these ancient civilizations, but it is now more than forty years old. This paper will consider how far Posner's account remains relevant and useful in the light of recent scholarship. It will examine some episodes from Posner's account of Egyptian and Greek archives and consider how new discoveries of records and new understandings of ancient societies may require us to revise or reject some of Posner's perceptions.

Posner claimed that 'the archives of the ancient world seem to have much in common with those of our own times' and that he could identify 'constants in record creation' that held good across different periods of history. This paper will discuss whether it is appropriate for us to look for commonalties or constants when we examine records created and used in the distant past. Can modern archival theory offer suitable conceptual frameworks for understanding recordmaking and recordkeeping in ancient civilizations? Can we, for example, meaningfully interpret arrangement practices in the ancient world through the lens of the principle of provenance and respect des fonds? How far can it be helpful to investigate ancient records retention practices from the perspective of the 'records lifecycle', or appraisal theory, or contemporary ideas about evidence and memory? Can we – or should we – attempt to distinguish personal from official records in the ancient world? What might we be able to learn from a study of Mesopotamian, Egyptian, or Greco-Roman recordmaking and recordkeeping practices that could enhance modern archival science and our understandings of records and archives in other eras, including our own?

Geoffrey Yeo is an Honorary Senior Research Fellow in the Department of Information Studies at University College London, UK. His research interests include perceptions of the nature of records and recordkeeping; records classification, arrangement, and description; and relationships between records and the actions of individuals and organizations. His published work won the Society of American Archivists Fellows' Ernst Posner Award in 2009 and the Hugh A. Taylor Prize in 2013.