



CONFÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE de GÉNÉALOGIE et d'HÉRALDIQUE INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION for GENEALOGY and HERALDRY

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MORAL REPORT 2024

We all know that the International Confederation of Genealogy and Heraldry (CIGH) was founded in Brussels, Belgium, on



Pier Felice degli Uberti

November 13, 1971, with the goal of creating and maintaining lasting collaborative ties between associations and federations focused on the study of genealogy and heraldry, to defend the interests of the genealogical and heraldic world with national organizations, and to support national associations and federations in their rela-

tionships with the official bodies of their respective countries. Its purpose is to promote the organization of international congresses on genealogical and heraldic sciences and the implementation of the motions voted therein.

However, I believe this definition was fitting 50 years ago, in a world where cultural relations were maintained solely through publications, newsletters, books, and (very rare) encyclopedias. If we remain anchored to what was originally set out for the CIGH, we will find ourselves increasingly distanced from the reality of our modern world.

Today, if we want to keep up with the times, we must embrace communication methods that utilize social media and what can be found online. The use of the internet began in the early 1990s and has led us to an ever-accelerating flow of information, something hard to quantify for those who lived in an era when this possibility did not exist.

The years 2023 and 2024 have allowed us to resume in-per-

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Above, Jacques Bertrand Marie Joseph Armand Nompard de Caumont La Force, 14th Duke of La Force (1912-1985), Founder and President of the CIGH.

son meetings worldwide, and we have witnessed exponential growth in online meetings, which enable us to maintain close contact with those working in heraldry and genealogy. I cannot overlook the fact that the CIGH, the AIG, the AIH, and the IIGH have taken part in numerous

opportunities for meetings, becoming involved in the work, organization, and ceremonies of these events.

Let us not forget that the International Congresses of Genealogical and Heraldic Sciences originated in Barcelona in 1929 and have been held continuously every two years since 1953, meaning 95 years ago, and without interruption for almost 72 years. The world in which these congresses began is not comparable to the reality of our era, and as can be clearly understood, new options are needed to continue the success of past editions.

Great opportunities await us at the *36th International Congress of Genealogical and Heraldic Sciences (ICGHS)*, which will be held in Boston, MA (USA) from September 24 to 28, 2024. The congress summarizes its field of study with these words: “Origins, Journeys, Destinations.” Heritage and identity have long been shaped by the journeys people take. From the movement of various ethnic groups across Europe, to massive overseas migration to the Americas, to the formation of our modern cities and suburbs, the study of genealogy and heraldry allows us to trace the preservation, destruction, and creation of all

kinds of cultural identities. We aim to encourage exploration of the significance of journeys and migration in defining our diverse genealogical and heraldic inheritances and identities, whether in Europe, the Americas, or around the world.” This global event allows us to gain insight into what is being done in heraldry and genealogy in the United States of America, possibly giving us the opportunity to learn new methodologies and understand a reality so different from that of Europe.

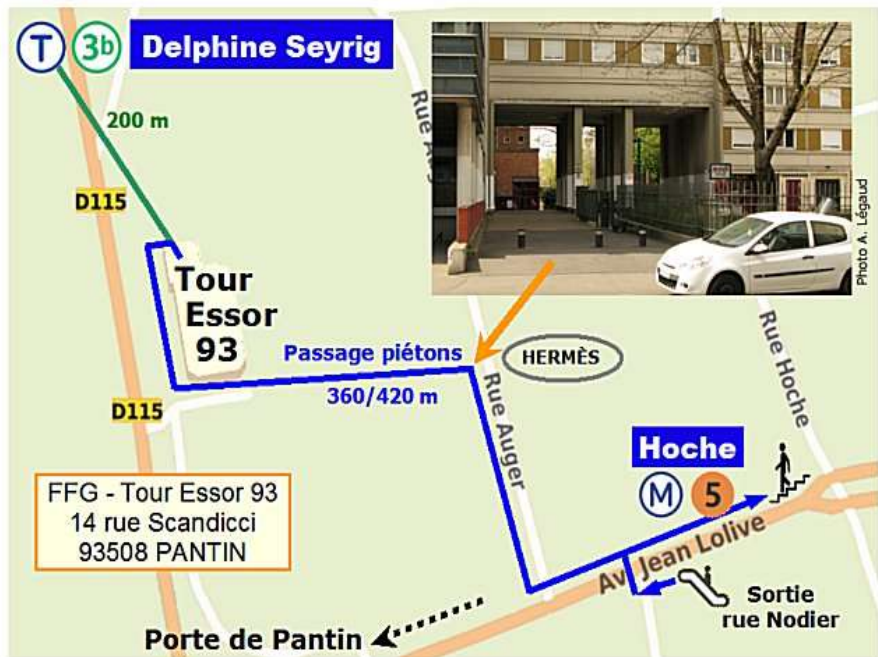
Summarizing these years, I refer to 2023 and 2024 as a whirlwind of events realized in almost all the countries of the associations affiliated with the CIGH. We participated, either directly or indirectly, in all the major events that took place. I allow myself to recall the most significant ones: *RootsTech 2023 and 2024*: This very important event, sponsored by FamilySearch, provided a forum where people of all ages around the world discovered and shared their memories, establishing meaningful connections based on



In October 2016, the French Genealogy Federation, for which he was long responsible for international relations, honored Michel Teillard d'Eyry President della CIGH from 1998 to 2014 by presenting him with its medal of honor. (Credits FFG)

family history. And I cannot forget the activities of the *Fédération Française de Généalogie (FFG)* and the *Deutsche Arbeitsgemeinschaft gene-*

alogischer Verbände e. V. (DAGV), or the activities of the Istituto Araldico Genealogico Italiano - IAGI with numerous conferences and many online events or the Genealogy Month in November 2023 and 2024 in collaboration with Nosoloscuela; but I must also mention the scientific conferences on pre-unification Italian dynasties. In summary, a whirlwind of meetings has kept people close, even if only online. A new development in the field of Genealogy Congresses was seen on February 17 and 18, 2023, in Madrid, where the Congreso Internacional de Jovenes Genealogistas took place. It was organized by the Real Asociación de Hidalgos de España, with the collaboration of the Confédération Internationale de Généalogie et d'Héraldique (CIGH), the Académie Internationale de Généalogie (AIG), the Instituto Internacional de Genealogia y Heraldica (IIGH), and the Institut International d'études Genealogiques et d'Histoire des Familles. The event was a great success, both in-person and online, with 25 speakers, many of them presenting virtually. However, the most significant event of 2024 so far has been the *V Congreso Internacional sobre la Nobleza*, held in Madrid from May 9 to 11, 2024, under the theme “*Presence in Time*”. This was organized by the Real Asociación de Hidalgos de España (RAHE) as part of the celebration of its 70th anniversary, with the direct support of the Instituto Internacional de Genealogia y Heraldica, the International Commission for Orders of Chivalry (ICOC), and for the first time, a public entity from the Spanish State, the Historical Archive of Nobility from the Ministry of Culture. The International Congresses on Nobility are of a



Above, FFG headquarters in Pantin. Below FFG meeting. (Credits FFG)

historical and social nature and are held in Spain because, even today, nobility is recognized and protected by the Spanish State. Over 55 historical presentations on the theme were delivered, with participants from all over the world, and the now-standard option to view the presentations



online. The Institute of Genealogy, Heraldry, and Vexillology held its third international conference on “Genealogy, Heraldry, and Vexillology” (ICGHV) from June 8 to 9, 2024, in Vilnius, Lithuania. Representatives from 13 countries participated: Georgia, Czech Republic, Cuba, Denmark, Germany, France, Latvia, Lithuania, Scotland, Spain, South Africa, Poland, and Portugal. The theme of the ICGHV was “*Sovereigns: Ancestry, Coats of Arms, and Flags*”. Eighteen



Above and below, seat of Real Asociación de Hidalgos de España

universities, so that professionals in the field can receive comprehensive training and that the university courses offered have equivalence with existing courses at universities where our subjects are studied. Discussions are also underway with the *University of San Marino*.

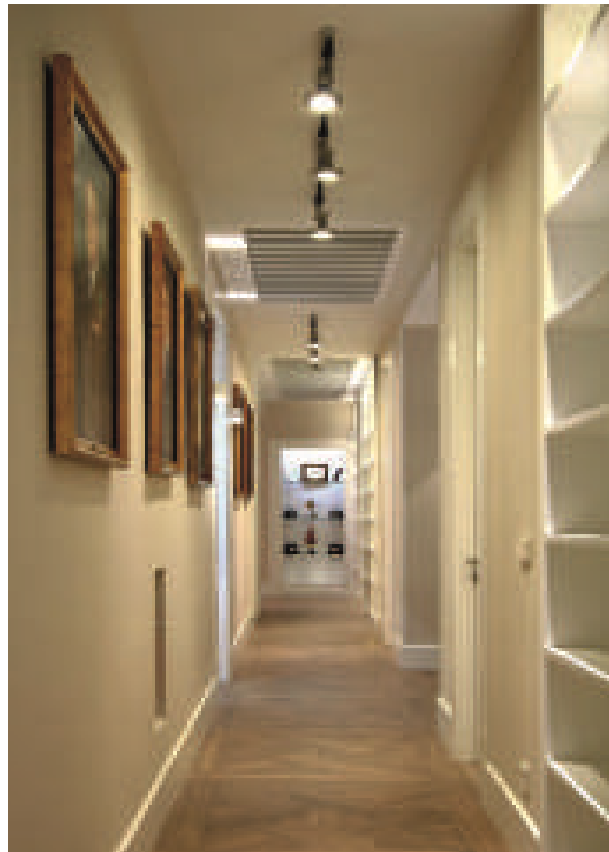
Additionally, a Level I Master's in "Root Tourism" is underway with the University of Reggio Calabria, and CIGH is participating in the activities of the *School of Archiving at the State Archives* of Bologna and Modena.

We continue to support the prestigious project of the new *ICOC-Cert* service in partnership with Artvise, which is creating an exclusive service for blockchain certification to combat the falsification of genealogies, coats of arms certified by state heralds, and honors. Blockchain is a chain of blocks, a shared data structure that is inherently immutable. This chain includes numerous entries grouped into blocks, which are then linked in a precise chronological order. The integrity of this order is guaranteed by the use of specific cryptographic techniques. In essence, blockchain is like a digital ledger based

lectures were delivered in one day. On the second day, a tour of Vilnius Old Town was organized for international guests.

Detailed information on the initiatives of CIGH-affiliated associations will be found in the 2024 edition of the *CIGH Bulletin*. I would like to point out that so far in 2023 and 2024, we have granted 27 sponsorships for activities such as congresses, colloquia, and conferences of a strictly scientific nature.

In these two years, lasting and concrete relationships have continued to be built with universities, aimed at creating a high-level training course in heraldry, genealogy, and documentary sciences at the *University of Reggio Calabria* (a state university). This initiative takes a 360-degree approach, with lessons designed to understand our subjects within the realities of the Hispanic, British, French, and – naturally – American worlds (North and South), and even includes references to Africa and Asia. The aim is to create an international specialization within a university structure, in collaboration with other



on a decentralized and unalterable database. No one holds the rights to modify the data al-



Above and below, Lehi Utah FamilySearch Center

ready entered into it, which allows for a new method of data certification. In this case, certification will be carried out through asymmetric encryption, notarized on the Bitcoin network using the OpenTimestamps protocol to generate a digital signature that will be embedded in a QR code, verifiable through an app. As previously mentioned, this idea arose from discussions with those who have faced similar challenges and manage large estates and artistic legacies at the international level, which face forgery risks not unlike those found in our fields. The ICOC works to combat the spread of illegitimate documents issued by entities without any historical value. Thanks to digital innovation, this issue can be more effectively tackled in the 21st century, providing greater certainty. Additionally, the notarized blockchain certificate will be a document that can contain vast amounts of data while occupying very limited space.

Furthermore, among its activities, CIGH is actively participating in the project promoted by the Minister of Culture of the Italian Republic, now widespread across the globe, known as “*Tourism of Roots*”. This initiative is aimed at the descendants of emigrants, particularly those in the Americas, with implications that extend to all European nations. This type of tourism offer is linked to the history of the great emigration to the Americas between the late 19th and early 20th centuries, through which people seek to

reconnect the threads of personal and family memory that were severed by the exodus to the New World. *Tourism of Roots* is a structured initiative with appropriate communication strategies, combining third-sector goods and services with the knowledge of family history and the cultural origins of expatriates. The potential audience is estimated to include nearly 500 million people. This is a fascinating topic to expand upon through online meetings among organizations affiliated with CIGH.

As has been the case for many years now, CIGH has also made appearances on *Italian national television*, represented by RAI, as well as on various *Italian radio* programs. These platforms have helped non-experts and



the curious to follow a reliable methodology that allows for genealogical research and the heraldic creation of coats of arms for entities and individuals, with the hope of achieving at least acceptable and serious results.

Finally, we have resumed the publication of the *CIGH Bulletin*, which will report news from around the world related to heraldry and genealogy, to showcase what has been accomplished in recent years. After the 36th Congress, it will be necessary to maintain online contact with the various organizations affiliated with CIGH at least four times a year. It would also be highly



*Szabolcs de Vajay (1921 - 2010)
founder of the CIGH Awards and
Medals Commission*

desirable to organize meetings to learn about new technologies that enable us to have a true ongoing connection with all members.

This Congress will also see the excellent work of the *CIGH Awards and Medals Commission*, with the presentation of 10 awards to be delivered on September 27 in Boston, during the closing of the Congress, from 4:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. at the Old South Church, Sanctuary, Ground Floor. The awards are as follows, listed by the date of their establishment:

László Bohus de Világos Prize 2024 to John McC. Shannon, Past President of the College of Arms Foundation USA, “*For exemplary cultural and charitable work carried out over several decades.*”

Dalmiro de la Válgoma Prize 2024 to Jorge Cologan y González Massieu, for “*Uniformes Nobiliarios - Protocolo y Etiqueta en España, 2021.*”

Vicente de Cadenas y Vicent Prize 2024 to The Committee on Heraldry of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, established in 1864, “*the oldest body in the United States concerned with the study of scholarly heraldry.*”

Istituto Araldico Genealogico Italiano Prize 2024 to David Rencher, “*Chief Genealogical Officer of FamilySearch and past Director of the Family History Library in Salt Lake City.*”

International Commission for Orders of Chivalry Prize 2024 to James Richard Terzian, CStJ, for his work as “*Genealogist of the Order of St. John.*”

S.A.I.R. Archduchess Mónica of Austria, Duchess of Santangelo Prize 2020 to Manuel Ladrón de Guevara i Isasa, Project Director, for “*Pleitos de Hidalguía - Ejecutorias y Pergaminos que se conservan en el Archivo de la Real Chancillería de Valladolid - Extracto de sus Expedientes. Siglos XV al XVII.*”

Dr. Walburga von Habsburg Douglas Prize 2024 to David Allen Lambert, for his work as “*Chief Genealogist of the New England Historic Genealogical Society.*”

Prix Son Eminence le Cardinal Andrea Cordero Lanza di Montezemolo 2024 to Sarah Dery, for her work as “*Director of Research and Library Services at American Ancestors/NEHGS.*”

Faustino Menéndez Pidal de Navascués Prize 2024 to Michel Popoff for “*his excellent work as the author of reference books and editor of important manuscripts and armorials for the history of heraldry.*”

Michel Teillard d’Eyry Prize 2024 to Dr. Maria Loredana Pinotti, President of the AIG, “*for achievements in the documentary sciences of history at national and international levels.*”

Lastly, I would like to remind you that in 2026, the *37th International Congress of Genealogical and Heraldic Sciences (ICGHS)* will be held in San Marino (Republic of San Marino), organized by the Istituto Araldico Genealogico Sammarinese, the Real Asociación de Hidalgos de España (RAHE), and the Istituto Araldico Genealogico Italiano.

I cannot close this report without remembering that on May 13, 2022, during a genealogical trip to Riga, Latvia, *Michel Teillard d’Eyry* passed away. He was the President of CIGH from 1998 to 2014, later becoming Honorary President. It is to him that we owe the groundwork that made CIGH an organization of the highest respect in the world. Finally, in 2014, when I began my presidency in Oslo (Norway) during the 31st Congress, CIGH’s only activity was the biennial meeting - the general assembly. Today, however, at least five assemblies are held each year (one ordinary in-person and four extraordinary online). I must emphasize that in these 10 years, I have witnessed with satisfaction an unprecedented evolution of initiatives both within and outside of CIGH, with important innovations that allow us to be present not only at Congresses but also in the reality of heraldic and genealogical scholars. Surely, in the coming years, CIGH will garner further recognition in our field.

Pier Felice degli Uberti
President

International Congress of Genealogical and Heraldic Sciences

The International Congress of Genealogical and Heraldic Sciences is a biennial conference discussing topics of heraldic and genealogical interest. The Congress brings together scholars and other interested persons from all the nations of Europe and from many countries around the world. The first Congress was held in Barcelona in 1929; at the second Congress, held in 1953, it was decided that future meetings would be held every two years (there have been two exceptions).

Memorable 22nd Congress held in Ottawa in 1996 “for the first time beyond the birthplace of modern scientific studies in genealogy and heraldry” had Honourable Roméo LeBlanc, Governor General of Canada and his wife Her Excellency Mrs Diana Fowler LeBlanc as its patrons. The 2006 congress in St. Andrews, had The Princess Royal as its patron, and the 2008 congress in Quebec City had Michaëlle Jean, Governor General of Canada as its patron.

The main themes of the Congresses have changed greatly over the years, and some disciplines have ceased to form any part of the Congresses’ study. Abandoned subjects include sphragistics and iconography, which were dealt with at Paris, and vexillology, which was to have been one of the themes at Congresses after Bern. Genetics, which had been a subject of discussion at Stockholm in 1960, did not reappear until the Ottawa Congress of 1996. Chivalric orders were another discarded subject, despite featuring in the congresses held at Rome/Naples, Madrid, Stockholm and Edinburgh, as well as in a few papers presented at Madrid in 1982.



List of congresses

Over the years the meeting have been held in different cities:

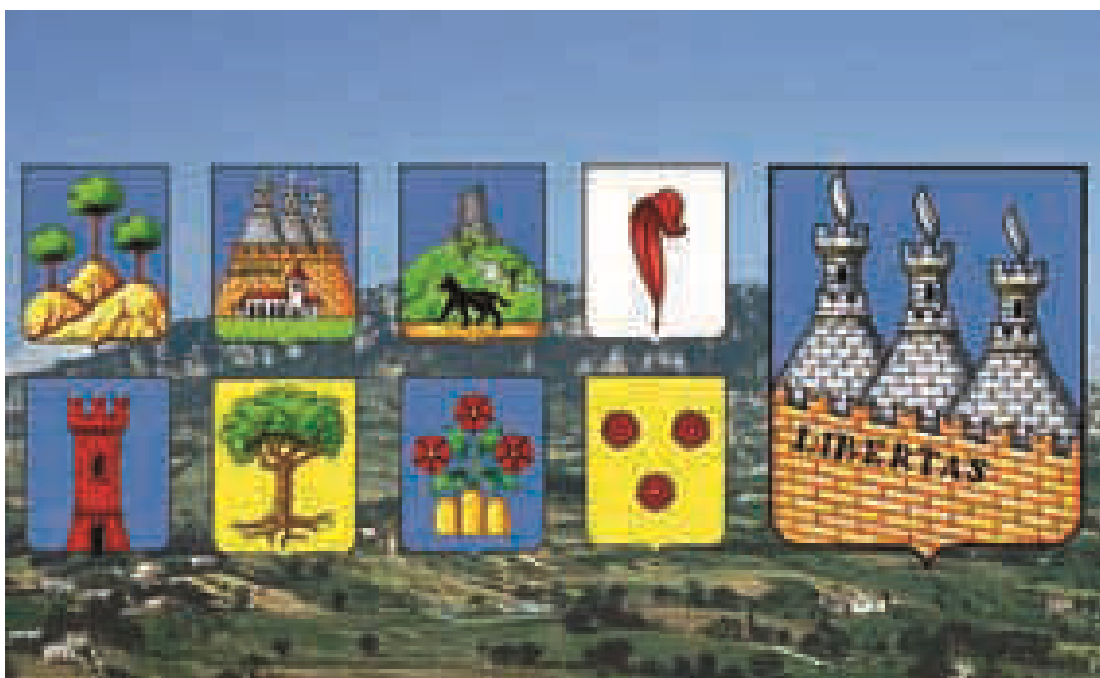
Nr	City	Year	Dates	Patron
I	Barcelona	1929		
II	Rome/Naples	1953	23-25 September	
III	Madrid	1955	6-11 October	
IV	Brussels	1958		
V	Stockholm	1960	21-28 August	HRH Prince Bertil of Sweden
VI	Edinburgh	1962	8-14 September	HRH The Duke of Edinburgh
VII	The Hague	1964	20-26 June	
VIII	Paris	1966		
IX	Bern	1968	30 June-6 July	
X	Vienna	1970		
XI	Cork	1972	29 May-3 June	
XII	München	1974		
XIII	London	1976		
XIV	Copenhagen	1980	25-29 August	
XV	Madrid	1982	19-25 September	
XVI	Helsinki	1984	16-21 August	
XVII	Lisbon	1986	7-13 September	
XVIII	Innsbruck	1988	5-9 September	
XIX	Keszthely	1990	2-6 October	
XX	Uppsala	1992	9-13 August	
XXI	Luxembourg	1994	28 August-3 September	
XXII	Ottawa	1996	18-23 August	Roméo LeBlanc (Governor General of Canada), Mrs Diana Fowler LeBlanc
XXIII	Turin	1998	21-26 September	
XXIV	Besançon	2000		
XXV	Dublin	2002	16-21 September	
XXVI	Bruges	2004	6-11 September	
XXVII	St Andrews	2006	21-26 August	The Princess Royal
XXVIII	Quebec	2008	23–27 June	Michaëlle Jean (Governor General of Canada)

XXIX	Stuttgart	2010	12–17 September	
XXX	Maastricht	2012	24–28 September	
XXXI	Oslo	2014	13–17 August	His Majesty King Harald V of Norway
XXXII	Glasgow	2016	10–14 August	
XXXIII	Arras	2018	2-5 October	
XXXIV	Madrid	2020	20-23 October 2021	
XXXV	Cambridge	2022	15-19 August	HRH the Earl of Wessex
XXXVI	Boston	2024	24-28 September	Brady Brim-DeForest, Baron of Balvaird
XXXVII	San Marino	2026	06-09 October	



Theme

XXII	Ottawa	1996	Families and Symbols Transcending Frontiers
XXV	Dublin	2002	Genealogy and Heraldry: Their Place and Practice in Changing Times
XXVII	St Andrews	2006	Myth and propaganda in heraldry and genealogy
XXVIII	Quebec	2008	The Meeting of Two Worlds, Quest or Conquest
XXIX	Stuttgart	2010	Identity in Genealogy and Heraldry
XXX	Maastricht	2012	Fontiers in Genealogy and Heraldry
XXXI	Oslo	2014	Influence on Genealogy and Heraldry of Major Events in the History of a Nation
XXXII	Glasgow	2016	Origins and Evolution
XXXIII	Arras	2018	Genealogy and Heraldry, between War and Peace
XXXV	Cambridge	2022	Reformation, Revolution, Restoration
XXXVI	Boston	2024	Origins, Journeys, Destinations
XXXVII	San Marino	2026	Two Sides of the Same Coin: Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow in the Intertwined Disciplines of Genealogy and Heraldry





36th International Congress of Genealogical and Heraldic Sciences

Boston | 2024

September 24, 2024 – September 28, 2024



This year's theme is *Origins, Journeys, Destinations*. Heritage and identity have long been shaped by the journeys people take. From the movement of various ethnic groups across Europe, to massive overseas migration to the Americas, to the formation of our modern cities and suburbs, the study of genealogy and heraldry allows us to trace the preservation, destruction, and creation of all kinds of cultural identities.

We aim to encourage exploration of the significance of journeys and migration in defining our diverse genealogical and heraldic inheritances and identities, whether in Europe, the Americas, or around the world.



Left, John Hancock Tower

PROGRAM

Tuesday, September 24

- 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. Registration Check-In Old South Church
2:00 - 4:00 p.m. Opening Ceremony and Keynote Address by Henry Louis Gates, Jr.
Old South Church, Sanctuary, Ground Flr
- 6:00 - 8:00 p.m. Opening Reception The Lenox Hotel

Wednesday, September 25

- 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. Registration Check-in Old South Church
9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. Vendor Hall Old South Church, Gordon Chapel, Ground Flr
- 9:00 - 10:30 a.m. Old South Church, Sanctuary, Ground Flr

Luc Duerloo, *The Frontiers of Heraldry: Heraldry in a Globalizing World.*

READ ABSTRACT: Heraldry originated in medieval Europe. Its basics are rooted in the worldview and the aesthetics of that time and place. From the sixteenth century onward, however, overseas exploration and conquest leads to the expansion of heraldry overseas as well as to the introduction of new charges, reflections of the Columbian exchange that are incorporated in the heraldic idiom. The scientific revolution redefines notions of species of plants and animals. Some traditional charges, such as the fire-breathing panther, survive to serve as charges alongside their biological counterparts. Closer to our time, the emergence of new independent states leads to the establishment of heraldic authorities tasked with expressing the state's (re)conquered sovereignty and the values it upholds. Heraldic communities thrive on the Internet, for better or for worse. Looking back over six centuries, are there patterns in the way heraldry dealt with these novel influences? Can the diverse heraldic traditions that developed with early modern state formation maintain themselves in a globalizing world? Are we heading for convergence or ever greater diversity?

- 11:00 a.m. - 12:30 p.m. Old South Church, Sanctuary, Ground Flr

Dr. Adrian Peter Ailes, FSA, FHS, AIH *New Arms, New Identities: 1100-1600.*

READ ABSTRACT: This paper will explore how heraldry from its beginnings in the 1130–40s undertook several remarkable journeys in its development and expansion. When, how, and why did this essentially martial phenomenon spread to such a wide variety of groups and communities? Initially armorial bearings had been adopted by an aristocratic warrior elite, but within a decade they were used by women, and within a century by men of lesser status—a journey that took them across society and down the social ladder. By the early 14th century esquires had adopted arms and they were followed by the lowest rank of the gentry, gentlemen. By 1300 churchmen were using arms followed quickly by abbeys and civic corporations, colleges, and town guilds. In the late Middle Ages arms were used by merchants, lawyers, and doctors. During the 16th century a new 'rising gentry' had become almost obsessed with genealogy and these tokens of lineage and status. What had prompted this extraordinary expansion from a simple marker of identity and recognition on the battlefield to a universal symbol of family or corporate pride, and how did each new armorial diaspora benefit from its display of arms, such as using specific charges that reflected a key relationship within a family or society. And how did the ancient nobility and heraldic purists react to this democratization? It is a remarkable journey and one of the great success stories of the Middle Ages and beyond. Evidence will be taken from heraldic manuscripts, seals, effigies and brasses, and literary sources. The paper will add to our understanding of how women and newly emerging communities and professions used heraldry to help create a new personal or group identity, whilst reflecting significant broader relationships and connections, both real and imaginary.

Nati Nagar, *From North to South: Heraldry and “Bank” of Evidence in the Darell Pedigree Roll, 1637.*

READ ABSTRACT: By the end of the 13th century, pedigree rolls were regularly used for royal pedigrees, but in the second half of the sixteenth century the practice spread to individuals. One may order a private roll

whether to demonstrate marital relationships with other noble families, or to show the branches of his family. But the principal motive was to demonstrate the antiquity of his nobility, and to establish his family's right to bear both its own arms and the quartered arms which includes the families that have joined his. The roll I will talk about was made in 1637 for the Darrell family of Kent, England, whose origins are from the twelfth century in Yorkshire. The family split into seven branches—all in southern England (West and East), and each had its own quartered coat of arms. The roll contains about 300 coats of arms, copies of documents as deeds, letters, seals etc.), painted monuments with its inscription. The evidentiary aspect goes throughout the vertical line of the lineage. In my lecture I will briefly review the development of pedigree rolls, then I move on to tell the story of the Darrell family, mainly according to the roll, but I rely also on materials that have survived in churches, houses, and on research. I will focus on important and interesting passages of the roll that represent important family ties. Thus, the first "connection" to the royal house in the fifteenth century is proudly presented (Richard Darrell married Margaret Beaufort Beaufort), as well as the fact that the origins of Jane Seymour was in Darrell family (Jane was the granddaughter of Elizabeth Darell who married Elizabeth Darell who married John Seymour). The roll also shows the family connection with Henry Chichele (Chichele), Archbishop of Canterbury and so on.

Old South Church, Mary Norton Hall, 2nd Flr

Stoyan Antonov, PhD, aih, Civic Heraldry and Identity of Bulgarian Migrant Groups.

READ ABSTRACT: During the Ottoman rule, two groups of compact Bulgarian colonies were formed outside the Bulgarian lands. The first group, or so called Banat Bulgarians, was formed in the possessions of the Habsburgs in the period from 1688 to 1731. The second, or Bessarabian Bulgarians—in the lands newly annexed to the Russian Empire between 1774 and 1830. Today, the two communities are located in four countries: Romania and Serbia, and Ukraine and Republic of Moldova. The changes of jurisdictions and the political dynamics from the end of the 17th to the beginning of the 21st century also brought forth different traditions in local self-government and their heraldic sanctioning. The aim of the lecture is to present civic arms in the context of heraldic practices and jurisdictions and to highlight to what extent they reflect the collective Bulgarian identity. The research combines heraldic, historical, and anthropological approaches. Due to differences in legal basis, evolution of local self-government in the host countries and different forms of cooperation between local actors and heraldic authorities, several cases are observed. They have been compared according to John Mill's methods. The main method of analysis used is content analysis of the field of the arms. The research indicates that the arms of the municipalities of the Banat Bulgarians fit into the Habsburg Hungarian tradition and make use of local concepts. Among the Bessarabian Bulgarians, two approaches are observed. The "Bulgarian" arms in Moldova mostly highlight the origin and the migration, i.e. the connection with Bulgaria is explicitly emphasized. In Ukraine the focus is mostly on livelihood, which is an implicit expression of the local identity.

Lynn Turner, AG, FUGA Tampa's Civic Heraldry.

READ ABSTRACT: Vicente Martinez Ybor established the immigrant community known as Ybor City in 1885. Soon after its establishment Ybor City became incorporated into Tampa and the port city quickly became the cigar manufacturing capital of the world receiving the moniker Cigar City. At its height, Tampa's cigar manufacturers employed more than 10,000 immigrant workers in 200 factories producing 500 million cigars annually. During Tampa's golden years, 1900–1925, Cuban, Italian, and Spanish immigrants provided much of the labor force for the economy. They established social healthcare to care for members of their community and provided social opportunities for immigrants to stay connected to their homelands, their civic heraldry, and cultural traditions. Tampa's history is represented in her civic heraldry. Ybor City's flag honors its immigrant founders and the cigar industry. Tampa's city seal, created by an Italian immigrant, contains a representation of one the Mascotte, a ship that made regular trips between Tampa and Havanna carrying thousands of immigrants and tons of tobacco. This session will discuss Tampa's history, the main immigrant groups that helped establish the city, and how immigrants are intertwined in the city's civic heraldry.

Old South Church, Guild Room, 4th Flr

Joel Lefever, The Cereso Enigma: Establishing Genealogical and Genetic Descent from a 16th Century

Spanish Merchant Family in Antwerp,

READ ABSTRACT: Internet-based genealogy and DNA sites are transforming our ability to follow the paths our ancestors took, and to collaborate on shared ancestry. In this case study, two researchers from the United States and the Netherlands traced their shared heritage from Rombout Cheris (abt. 1486–aft 1529), an Antwerp shipping merchant who traded in London. Cheris was the son of a father of the Cereso family of merchants from Burgos, Spain and a Flemish mother from Antwerp. Acculturated in the Lowlands, Cheris never used the surname spelling “Cereso”, and is not recorded to have used his paternal crest—a cherry tree quartered with fleurs-de-lis of the Beltrán family. Using published and online genealogies and primary documents, the researchers outlined their likely shared family tree. The search was confounded at times by the divergent paths of the families. The elder Cheris son and descendants remained Roman Catholic and married into noble families in Antwerp, North Brabant, England, and Hainaut. The younger Cheris son became Protestant and permanently left Antwerp for London. His refugee descendants settled in Zeeland in the 17th century. Through the centuries, the families of both researchers lost their connections to heraldry and genealogy. Societal upheaval, illegitimacy, missing records, and the loss of Middelburg, Zeeland archival collections during WWII left gaps that were difficult or occasionally impossible to fill. Hoping to close the gaps, the researchers each took 22 autosomal chromosome DNA tests. Their results found no direct shared segments. However, comparing their separate lists of thousands of autosomal matches, the researchers triangulated two individuals who shared one block on Chromosomes 3 with the American and one block on Chromosome 18 with the Dutch researcher. Additional matches with extensive online genealogies confirmed that both researchers likely are genetic and genealogical descendants of Rombout Cheris.

Glenn R. Trezza, One Community Across Three Continents: Reconnecting the Diaspora from Padula, Salerno, Campania, Italia.

Read Abstract: Many North and South Americans of Italian descent have lost touch with their Italian language, history, and points of origin. Using multiple internet sources, and with the support of the Museo del Cognome (Museum of the Surname) in Padula, Salerno, Campania, Italy, the presenter, whose paternal grandfather came to New York City from Padula, in 1902, has been able to trace branches of both his immediate family and the extensive worldwide Padulese diaspora. He continues to work on bringing the Padulese “superfamily” together and on trying to make the many members of this “famiglia” aware of their roots and of each other. He and a number of like-minded cousins have connected lineages and living persons across three continents and multiple countries, including Italy, Spain, Belgium, the USA, Mexico, Colombia, Cuba, Venezuela, Brazil, and Uruguay. His presentation hopes to highlight both means for researching and connecting genealogical threads as well as the many benefits emotionally and socially of understanding heritage, language, and culture, and of connecting via family and heritage across national and international divides.



12:30 p.m. - 2:00 p.m. Break for lunch Old South Church, Phillis Wheatley Room, 4th Flr
CIGH & ICOC Business meetings [CIGH 12:30-1:00 pm; ICOC 12:30-2:00 pm]

2:00 p.m. - 3:30 p.m. Old South Church, Sanctuary, Ground Flr

Tahitia McCabe, MLS, QG, FHEA, FRSA, Sojourners, Returners, and “Circulars”: An Exploration of Different Types of Migration.

READ ABSTRACT: The classic view of immigrants coming to a place with the intention of setting down roots forever has been shown to be wildly incomplete. Modern migration scholarship acknowledges and explores those who never intended, for a variety of reasons, on settling permanently. Exact numbers of those returning to Europe from the United States and other areas of the world cannot be known but it is estimated that between 13–50% did so. The use of genealogical research methods can provide information on individuals and families, allowing migrations to be traced. Ties to those who moved earlier or who returned may be identified thus enriching the data and possibly showing reasons for the various migrations. Three case studies illustrating different migration types will be presented: those who kept moving, those who returned ‘home’ and those who went back and forth. Strategies and resources for tracing these types of migrants will be shared and consideration will be given as to why the migration took place and how their identities may have changed during their experiences. Migration paths to and from the



United States and Europe will be focused on.

Susan Moore, MA, FSA, Chasing Family Matters Across the Atlantic.

READ ABSTRACT: This talk will use the records of the Chancery court to tell the stories of the numerous contacts there were between families in America and England in the 17th and 18th centuries. There will be examples of people in America chasing inheritance in England, of trade deals between across the Atlantic that have gone awry, details of ships travelling back and forth, but the most interesting will be the cases that link families in America with families in a particular place and time in England. Correspondence that formed evidence concerning the representative of a Glasgow firm selling goods in New York and Virginia in the late 18th century will add another dimension to the type of information that survives to connect families across the Atlantic. The examples used for this paper will contribute to the understanding of the connection between families across the Atlantic and will illustrate the value of these records for anyone tracing the genealogy of an emigrant or a merchant. There will be a certain amount of detail on the records themselves, how to find and interpret them, but the talk will mainly concentrate on telling the stories of families split by the Atlantic ocean.

Old South Church, Mary Norton Hall, 2nd Flr

Justina Sipavičiūtė, Coats of Arms Coming to the Grand Duchy of Lithuania from Abroad in the 16th–18th Centuries.

READ ABSTRACT: There are few Coats of Arms that came to the Grand Duchy of Lithuania from abroad during the 16th to 18th Centuries. Primarily, these constitute the coats of arms received by the so-termed indigents, who relocated to Lithuania and received citizenship. Such indigents came from Germany, Italy, Hungary, Scotland, and other countries. A research by Edmundas Rimša, the famous heraldry and sphragistics historian, shows that from the latter half of the 16th century, immigration was primarily from Livonia. The more distinguished of these families include the Tyzenhauzas (Tiesenhausen) with a coat of arms bearing a black ox on an (gold) field, the Römeris (Roemer) family with merits to Lithuanian culture with one bearing two pilgrims' staffs, and the Plater family with another bearing three shortened bars with a bend. The coat of arms of the Landsbergis (Landsberg) family of German descent displays a gules fess with argent latticework on field. The coat of arms of another well-known family, Morykoni, of Italian descent visualizes two symbols. Per pale at the shield's chief dexter is a fess wavy (river), and at its base sinister, an eagle. The heraldry brought by foreign families had no major influence on Lithuanian heraldry although many assimilated in Lithuania and upheld local traditions. Generally, only those relocated families used those coats of arms. Thereby, they upheld a Western tradition—one family, one coat of arms. These contain more heraldic charges (differently colored fields partition the shield by accurate lines; they are more decorative and their helmet crests more varied). Naturally, part of the foreign coats of arms did not avoid the effects of polonization or the influence of local heraldry either. In some places, the colors changed and the helmet crest simplified. My paper will provide more details about coats of arms and seals of Tyzenhauzas (Tiesenhausen), Römeris (Roemer), Plater, Morykoni, Korff, Schwerin, Doenhoff, Krispin-Kirschenstein, and other families.

Senia Kirk, MA, “I Take What I Find”?—The Question of the Butlers’ Adoption of Irish Heraldic Practices.

READ ABSTRACT: This session discusses the new Medieval Area, which I oversee, at the FamilySearch Library in Salt Lake City, Utah; to make it known as a resource for researchers of genealogy and history. Over the past two years, we at the Library have made a concentrated effort to aggregate and expand our materials concerning the medieval and early modern eras (pre-1600). This is in addition to creating educational materials, such as online lessons and FamilySearch Research Wiki articles for those interested in expanding their family trees past the inception of parish registers. We are also invested in creating digital “discovery experiences” that would allow a Library guest, regardless of research experience, to delve into the world of heraldry, kings, and everyday life in the medieval period to educate and enable them to draw closer to their longago ancestors. This presentation will discuss specific holdings in our expanding book collection that are rich in heraldic and genealogical information, highlight key online databases and collections, as well as demonstrate current and future discovery activities. In so doing, I also hope to share our vision for the collection and our anticipated projects and goals that will continue to be valuable for those with interests in medieval and early modern heraldry and genealogy.

B. J. Jamieson, MSLS, MA, PG Cert, Divorce, Illegitimacy, Migration (and Bigamy?): A Dysfunctional 19th Century Family Case Study.

READ ABSTRACT: Using an array of records, seen both online and in person, follow Samuel and Julia (Horton) Weston, their families, and their turbulent lives across several states (Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and maybe others). The case study illustrates a married and divorced couple and their children, in a dysfunctional 19th century family—divorce, illegitimacy, migrations, even possible bigamy. Being mobile across several states makes tracking what records were generated by the family even more difficult than usual. Many of the most relevant records for Samuel and Julia are in small local repositories without online catalogs, making finding and seeing the records even less visible. However, these records can be found to fill out the details of the family's story.

Nathan Murphy, MA, AG, FASG Marriage Dispensations in England and Wales, 1250–1558.

*READ ABSTRACT: Marriage dispensations provide valuable genealogical clues, but British genealogists largely ignore them. For England and Wales, they exist primarily during the period of papal supremacy and relate to families of wealth. The process of obtaining a marriage dispensation, and associated records, changed when King Henry VIII initiated the English Reformation in the 1530s. Once in vogue in British genealogical circles, these records lost popularity during the democratization of genealogy. An 1828 genealogical guidebook, for example, devoted a chapter to the topic, whereas Herber's *Ancestral Trails* (2nd ed., 2009), makes only a brief mention of them. In contrast to nations such as Spain, pedigrees illustrating kindred relationships rarely appear in marriage dispensations for England and Wales. Sometimes pedigrees can be reconstructed using other sources, based on clues in the dispensations. These records can be found today in the Archivio Segreto Vaticano, in British archives, and one important register held in France. The *Calendar of Papal Registers, Britain and Ireland* series, covering the *Papal Regesta*, is nearly complete through 1534. The *Canterbury and York Society* has published references from the *Apostolic Penitentiary to England and Wales* through 1503, as well as abstracts of many archbishops' and bishops' registers. Following the break with Rome, the Archbishop of Canterbury granted upwards of 1,000 dispensations from 1534–1540. These records have been published. The practice of seeking papal dispensations was revived in Queen Mary's reign. The *Legatine Register of Cardinal Pole*, the last Catholic Archbishop of Canterbury, is said to contain approximately 300 marriage dispensations from 1554–1557 (a portion simply dispense banns). The volume is held at the *Bibliothèque Marceline Desbordes-Valmore* in Douai, France, and awaits publication. As Protestantism solidified in Queen Elizabeth's reign, the importance of marriage dispensations diminished. In the Church of England, the process was replaced by application for a marriage license.*

4:00 p.m. - 5:30 p.m.

Old South Church, Guild Room, 4th Flr

Anatole Upart, PhD, KMOC, FRSA, CWS, Armigerous Artists: Formation of Modern Artistic Elites in Early Modern Europe.

READ ABSTRACT: Early Modern Italy had witnessed a rise of recognizably noble artistic class, particularly when we examine regional networks such as those of the Florentine Renaissance artists. Leonardo, Michelangelo, Leon Battista, and other artists of the period had benefitted greatly from the familial ties that the Vinci, Buonarrotti, and Alberti shared with local Tuscan nobility. In the Baroque period, however, we see a series of ennoblements of artists on a scale heretofore unprecedented—a phenomenon, I argue in this paper, that suggests a campaign to create something akin to the artistic noble elite across the Apennine peninsula, very much unlike fragmentary cases of ennoblement we see in Germany, Habsburg lands, and in England (e.g., Cranach, Velasquez, Rubens, Van Dyke, etc.). Instead, in the Seicento Rome alone, we see a large number of artists and architects made knights of the Supreme Order of Christ: Cavalier d'Arpino, Baglione, Leoni, Bernini, Lanfranco, Cortona, Borromini. Not only the Order of Christ was used as a vehicle for social mobility among the artists, but so were the Order of Malta (Caravaggio, Cigoli, Mattia Preti) – and some dynastic orders such as the Order of Sts. Maurice and Lazarus (Cairo and Miel). The first half of the seventeenth century can be securely established as the exact moment when a concerted effort was made to craft a completely new artistic nobility, permanently tied to Papal Rome – its source of patronage and loyalty. The process continued well into Modernity, with European monarchies (e.g., Russian, British, and Austro-Hungarian Empires, etc.) bestowing nobility to artists all throughout nineteenth and early twentieth century. However, these latter efforts were no longer aiming, I would argue, at creating a recognizable artistic noble class, but rather integrated artists into a larger group of state functionaries—a far cry from the days of Seicento Rome.

Dr. Gerard Mari Brull and Sari Nassar, *Arms and Men in Motion: Migration and Merchants' Heraldic Marks in Pisa and the Western Mediterranean in the XVth Century*.

READ ABSTRACT: Medieval merchants' business was primarily based on exchanges and earnings, which was the core of their activity. However, there was another façade of the matter—personal travels and marks used for managing the companies and their merchandise. As a general characteristic, the larger travels were not undertaken by the head of the company but by subordinate personnel (hired workers, family members, partners, etc.) who settled in the cities of origin or destination of the goods. These displacements could be temporary because they wanted to return to their place of origin, or permanent when they married into families of their destination to improve trade prospects and/or for personal network expansion. There could also be of a third type: continuous itineraries, following the exchange routes and business centers. Regarding merchants' marks, they were essential as an identity and/or prestige indicator of the company (the most successful ones used them personally on a variety of objects), as an organization for financial management (accounting books, correspondence, etc.), and as a means of managing and controlling merchandise during travel, handled by individuals who were not part of the company (ship captains, dockworkers, etc.). The forms of merchants' marks contrasted widely. It was common for their mark to be a heraldic symbol, a simplified design of a family coat of arms. Its simplicity sometimes makes it difficult to identify. They are identified by the profile of the shield, the lines representing partitions, and some charges or figures. The purpose is to relate, based on the mark, the coat of arms with the commercial company and with the fact that merchants were living in a city that was not their place of origin. Pisa is the nucleus of all the documentation used in this study, but the references come from throughout the Western Mediterranean region during the first half of the 15th century: Palermo, Rome, Florence, Barcelona, Valencia, Avignon.

Old South Church, Sanctuary, Ground Flr

Dirk Weissleder, Andrew—A Young German Shoemaker Who Became Part of World History and Patriarch of a Large American Family.

READ ABSTRACT: This lecture will report about Andrew Whiteleather (born in 1757 as Andreas Christoph Weissleder), originated from a huge family in the German Harz mountains, who became a Brunswick soldier at 21 and was sent to America in 1776. The family name of the shoemaker is part of a much bigger story that can be traced back to the Middle Ages. In his biography we can follow not only the marches from his enrollment to the embarkement along with 3,000 soldiers, his arrival in England, and Quebec, and in his war time. Andrew became a U.S. citizen in 1792 and moved from his settlement in Maryland to the newly established state of Ohio, where he became a patriarch of a giant family. He died in 1846 and connects the Old and the New Worlds. Besides historic and biographic details, the lecture will show the outcome of genealogical research on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean, his ancestry, and uncounted descendants in the U.S. that have been already published. There is a special sense of family in Germany and the U.S. that can be seen in American family reunions since 1898 and a German family association since 1991. Both are able to locate strong roots and also the migration of cousins worldwide.

Fabio Cassani Pironti, PhD, The “Colonia Tovar” a German-Venezuelan City.

READ ABSTRACT: In 1843, the Colonia Tovar was founded due to the agrarian colonization program promoted by President José Antonio Páez, who after having sponsored the separation of Venezuela from Gran Colombia, wanted to rebuild the country's economy using immigration. His government, aware of the benefits of immigration—particularly observing what was happening in the United States of America—tries to favor the entry of non-Spanish Europeans, previously prohibited by laws issued from Madrid. The idea is directly due to Agustín Codazzi, who, as an expert on the country's geography, indicated the appropriate place, mostly for reasons of the temperate climate. Codazzi's stay in Paris, where his Atlas of Venezuela was published, allowed him to strengthen relations with the surveyor and lithographer Alexander Benitz, a native of Endingen, Germany. Thanks to this, to the credits advanced by the government of Caracas and to the donation of land offered by Martín Tovar y Ponte, a group of 387 people from the Black Forest was brought to Venezuela. This situation creates a community closed in its own customs, with an archaic language (Badense dialect), ethnically pure and related to each other in an ever-closer way. The opening of the modern highway that connects the town with Caracas, in 1951–1963, allowed its greater integration with the rest of the country and the gradual penetration of Venezuelan culture within the group, previously closed in on itself. Nevertheless, they have preserved some specific elements, such as the language, relatively

good conservation of the natural environment, high productive rates obtained from intensive agriculture. One of the essential components of the Tovar landscape is its architecture, German forms, and construction techniques. The proximity of Caracas has turned it into an important mass tourist center, well equipped with hotels and restaurants, which transform its agrarian economy into that of tourist and hotel services. Through the study of the genealogy, we can trace the preservation and creation of a new kind of cultural German-Venezuelan identity.

6:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.

Old South Church
Exhibit Opening & Reception

Thursday, September 26

10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. Registration Check-in Old South Church

9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. Vendor Hall Old South Church, Gordon Chapel, Ground Flr

9:00 - 10:30 a.m. Old South Church, Sanctuary, Ground Flr

Robert Charles Anderson, FASG, Bruce Durie, BSc (Hons), PhD, OMLJ, FIGRS; Robert Kehrer: Establishing Credible Online Family Trees and DNA Results: Panel Discussion.

Old South Church, Mary Norton Hall, 2nd Flr

Christopher Berard, PhD, Heraldic Device as Literary Device: King Arthur's Arms in the Alliterative *Morte Arthure* (c. 1400).

READ ABSTRACT: Since George Neilson's opening salvo in 1902, scholars have been engaged in a hundred years' war over how to interpret the Middle English Alliterative *Morte Arthure* (MA). Two areas of contention are the poem's genre and meaning as expressed through the poet's treatment of the protagonist King Arthur and this character's journey. I contend that the unique presentation of King Arthur's arms in the MA offers a vital clue to the poem's genre and meaning. In the lead up to a sea battle with the forces of his treacherous nephew Mordred off the coast of Southampton, Arthur hoists up his war banner. The poet describes the banner as comprised of shining gold crowns elegantly arrayed on a field of gules with a white Virgin and Child in the chief (lines 3644–51). Like the upper half of Arthur's arms, the first eleven lines of the poem describe the celestial "Kingdom of Heaven" (6) and the thirteen lines that follow, like the lower half of Arthur's arms, portray the terrestrial Kingdom of Man, including the "royal ranks of the Round Table" (17) that assist Arthur in winning the "castles and kingdoms and many countries" (26) that constitute it. The MA-poet is, I contend, cunningly and punningly pointing toward his version of the heraldic arms of King Arthur through his use of diction in the opening invocation of the poem. The presentation of the arms of Arthur in the MA affirms that the MA is a Christian epic poem in which the classical epic form is tempered to advance Christian and Augustinian teachings about the primacy of the pursuit of the City of God, the futility of the pursuit of the City of Man, the spiritual benefits of humility, and the peril of pridefulness. The object of the MA's critique is imperialistic kingship and the crusader ideology that underpins it. King Arthur as epic hero is the personification of this paradigm.

James Richard Terzian, FSA-Scot, FHF, How the Armorial Heritage of Migrants is Reconciled within a Unique Royal Order of Chivalry.

READ ABSTRACT: The Priory in the USA of The Order of St. John (more formally The Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem), is the American branch of this British Royal Order originating from the Brothers Hospitaller (founded 1099 and perhaps best known as the Knights of Malta). The Priory will release an Armorial of its Members a month after the Congress. Perhaps the greatest challenge in publishing an official collection of the members' arms was reconciling their achievements, created under more than a score of heraldic systems, with the practices of England's heraldic authority as enshrined within the Order's governing ruleset. One might suppose this could have been done by fiat; only UK-granted arms allowed. And for some purposes, that is exactly what the Order requires be done. But the Order's charter also requires its forty national subdivisions to adhere to the laws in which each subdivision is headquartered. As American law recognizes a right to foreign property and identity if protected by a nation with which the United States

has diplomatic relations, all such heraldic systems come into play in some way. Thus, not only the journey American Members' families have taken must be honored, but the interpretations of stakeholders with authority or influence over the Priory's heraldic office. The Priory's Genealogist will relate the conflicting demands, how he wrestled with them to reach a final result, and what the volume might suggest for those called on to be an heraldic Solomon in the 21st century.

Old South Church, Guild Room, 4th Flr

Agnė Railaitė-Bardė, Forbidden Heraldry as an Attempt to Survive and a Fight for Freedom.

READ ABSTRACT: When the Soviets occupied Lithuania in 1940, its centuries-long history of statehood was shaken to its foundations, as was its heraldic heritage. Soon, Lithuania's state symbolism was replaced by the Soviet one, and the use of heraldry, its development, science, and art were stopped. Soon after the occupation, mass deportations of the Lithuanian population to Siberia began, where people were housed in deplorable conditions, suffered hunger and cold, and were forced to do hard physical labor. Parallel to this process, a Lithuanian anti-Soviet resistance movement developed, both in exile and in Lithuania. A few years later, the Lithuanian guerrilla war began. Residents who were determined to fight abandoned their homes and moved into the forests, living in underground bunkers and carrying out organized resistance actions. The heraldic figures of Lithuania, such as the Knight of Lithuania, the Pillars of the Gediminaitis dynasty, the Double Cross of the Jagiellonian dynasty, as well as other coats of arms and national symbols, have become the symbols of hope, of survival, of the strengthening of one's identity, and of the faith in freedom. In Lithuania and Siberia, those who used them were persecuted and severely punished. The paper will present the forbidden heraldry used by the Lithuanian inhabitants who left their homes, the places where it was used, the occasions of its use, the techniques of its creation, and other peculiarities. This is not fine heraldry as we understand it. Coats of arms and heraldic symbols were often depicted on the most unexpected materials. For example, they could be carved on birch bark, or embroidered using fish bone. However, in this case, it is more important to reveal what message the banned heraldry shapes, how it is perceived by groups of people, and what its main function was.

Mamuka Gongadze, St. George's Image in Heraldry and Georgian Heraldic Tradition.

READ ABSTRACT: St. George holds a special place in Georgia as the most revered Saint. Its influence in the region dates back to ancient times. The early fresco depictions of St. George indicate a possible Byzantine influence or vice versa. The regalia of Georgian kings include the first images of St. George. The first European sources to showcase Georgian coats of arms also featured depictions of St. George. The Russian Empire's sources include the first images of St. George on Georgian coats of arms. St. George's image is prominently featured on Georgian heraldic cups. Written materials in European sources testify to St. George's widespread popularity. Modern Georgian heraldry continues to incorporate the revered image of St. George.

11:00 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.

Old South Church, Sanctuary, Ground Flr

Dr. Paul A. Fox, FSA, FHS, FHG, AIH, The Anglo-Saxon Invasion of England and Its Genealogical Implications: Myth and Reality.

READ ABSTRACT: For well over a thousand years the inhabitants of the British Isles have been recording pedigrees which take us back to the fifth century and the end of Roman Britain, when the so-called Dark Ages began. This paper will attempt to untangle truth from legend, to reassess the nature of the arrival of the 'Anglo-Saxons' or Adventus Saxonum, and its impact on the genetic composition of England and Wales. This will include an exploration of the historical records of the period, and of the limited chronology which can be deduced from them. It will consider the merits and the weaknesses of pedigrees which act as bridges to antiquity, in particular those which connect Britain with the Roman Empire and will attempt to draw some conclusions about the nature of the Anglo-Saxon invasion of Britain, and the effect that it had on the British gene pool, in comparison with the later incursions of the Vikings and the Norman Conquest. It will consider the nature of the pre-existing 'Celtic' populations, and will conclude with an exploration of the most recently published DNA research, highlighting some of the controversies that have been thrown up by this increasingly informative, but still inexact, science.

Martin Sunnqvist, LLD, AIH, The Heraldry of the (von) Oelreich Family—From German Burghers to

Swedish Nobles.

READ ABSTRACT: Bernhard Oelreich (1626–1686) was the son of a Hamburg merchant who came to Denmark. He studied theology at Danish and German universities. After having been appointed vicar in a Scanian parish and becoming loyal to the Swedish king when Scania was ceded to Sweden in 1658, he was instrumental in the establishment of Lund University. Finally, he became superintendent (i.e. bishop) in Bremen-Verden. Bernhard Oelreich and his family used a partly canting coat of arms with one (sometimes three) olive tree(s) (representing Oel-). This can be seen from seals, images, and a description of Bernhard Oelreich's tombstone (now lost). His grandson professor Niklas Oelreich (1699–1770) claimed that the family was noble and asked the King of Sweden for a confirmation of the nobility, a confirmation that he received in 1749. But the details of his coat of arms were not clarified until 1755, when he wrote a new supplication to the King. He then also claimed supporters to represent his Swedish mother and Danish paternal grandmother, but no supporters were granted. Based on archival sources not hitherto used, I can analyze how a Swedish professor in the 1750s considered his right to nobility and how he thought about the design of his coat of arms. This is done in the specific context of how German burghers' heraldry in Sweden came to be understood as a sign of noble status, and how the heraldic traditions of the Oelreich family (and the maternal ancestors) evolved in Sweden.

Old South Church, Mary Norton Hall, 2nd Flr

Forrest Pass, “These Incorrect Shields”: Heraldic Devices on Canadian Government Stationery, 1868–1921.

READ ABSTRACT: In a 1917 memorandum to the Prime Minister of Canada, Deputy Defense Minister Major-General Eugène Fiset complained about the prevalence of suspect heraldic devices on official stationery. The circulation of no fewer than eight “incorrect” emblems posing as the “Arms of Canada” supported Fiset's advocacy of a new, distinctive Canadian coat of arms. A few years later, Frederick Cook, the assistant King's Printer, noted that the proliferation of unapproved heraldic devices was a result of British heraldry's journey to North America: the divided duty that some Canadian civil servants felt toward the British Empire and the new Canadian nation had led to heraldic chaos. This presentation will explore how Canadian government departments used heraldry on their official stationery between the assignment of a quartered shield to the Dominion in 1868 and the adoption of a new, distinctive coat of arms in 1921. A sample of over 130 examples of official letterhead from the collections at Library and Archives Canada forms the basis of the study. It confirms Fiset and Cook's observations about the variety of heraldic devices but challenges the insinuation that this diversity was necessarily chaotic. Rather, it suggests that there was some method behind federal departments' heraldic practices. Departments with external-facing functions typically used the Royal Arms of the United Kingdom throughout the period, while the departments most likely to adopt a version of the 1868 Arms of Canada were those that provided services directly to citizens or were concerned with internal administration. The division is not perfect: different offices in the same department sometimes chose different heraldic devices, and usage varied across time owing to personnel and partisan political changes. However, the pattern does point to an emerging bureaucratic culture that associated the work of particular departments with ideas about imperial and national sovereignty and identity.

Michael K. Zander, The President of Germany's Informal Office Coat of Arms: Journeys of an Unknown German State Symbol.

READ ABSTRACT: In official state occasions, almost every independent country uses five categories of state symbols: the seal is used for confirming official documents; flags and coat of arms represent political power and cultural identity of an independent state; orders and decorations reflect the country's traditions of thanking people for special merits; national anthems are recognized worldwide as official music and are played in state ceremonies and other public events. During state visits it is a well-established diplomatic custom to exchange orders and decorations. In case of visiting a monarchy the President of a Republic like Germany has the great honor of being appointed a member of a royal order of knighthood. Following old heraldic traditions of royal orders, it is necessary to create a stall plate with his personal coat of arms. If the President of the Federal Republic of Germany does not bear a family coat of arms, an office coat of arms sometimes can be used instead. Because no official office coat of arms exists in Germany an informal one has to be invented abroad by foreign Royal Dynasties in Scandinavia. In this case study the President of Germany's informal office coat of arms is presented and described in detail. I will analyze the heraldic composition and the meanings of figures and colors. The historic background of

this widely unknown German state symbol is discussed.

Old South Church, Guild Room, 4th Flr

Chad M. Krouse, EdD, The Heraldic Carpenter: Pierre de Chaignon la Rose Fashioning New American Identity.

READ ABSTRACT: Corporate heraldry in the United States experienced a significant revival during the early 20th Century, fueled in part by the missionary work of several Roman Catholic religious communities and their need to authentic diplomas for newly established educational institutions. These religious communities, founded in Europe, required a new American identity and placed their faith in the capable hands of Pierre de Chaignon la Rose (1872–1941) of Harvard. As the nation’s leading expert in ecclesiastical heraldry, la Rose assiduously built his reputation within the Roman Catholic Church following his landmark commission for arms in 1910 for the Archdioceses of Baltimore and Boston. Through a thematic analysis of 250 designs of corporate arms by la Rose, this paper will examine how the designer constructed a framework without any precedence in the US to illustrate the ancestral origins of several Roman Catholic religious communities while accomplishing unification and differencing in their arms at the same time. Void of any heraldic authority in the US, la Rose built his methods based on the ancient rules and customs of heraldry, while forging a new pathway for corporate arms in America. La Rose fashioned new identity for these communities by employing unique charges representing their European foundations for unification, while differencing their arms based on their destinations, such as new colleges or branches of the community. La Rose filled a critical need in the US and was the first to employ these methods to create and preserve group identity while setting a high standard for best practices in designing corporate arms. Through the brilliance of la Rose’s designs for these communities, he would render clear and perspicuous heraldry and many are still used today for identification.

Melanie McComb, The Adoption of Heraldic Iconography in the Jewish Community.

READ ABSTRACT: This lecture will cover an overview of heraldic traditions used by Jewish families throughout Europe. While a heraldic authority did not recognize Jewish coats of arms during the Middle Ages, there is evidence of heraldic seals and other instruments bearing the images of the lions and other iconography. Further examination will deal with gravestone images used in the United States from the 17th century to present.

Old South Church, Phillis Wheatley Room, 4th Flr

12:30 p.m. - 2:00 p.m. Break for lunch Bureau Permanent Business meeting

2:00 p.m. - 3:30 p.m. Old South Church, Sanctuary, Ground Flr

Sene Aliou, PhD, The Impact of Travel to Africa on Genealogy and Heraldry.

READ ABSTRACT: Over the centuries, travels in Africa have shaped the genealogy and heraldry of families and peoples. These adventures led to encounters, mergers, and cultural exchanges which modified identities and heritages. In this paper, we explore how travel in Africa influenced genealogy and heraldry, and how they contributed to ancient identities and current heritages. Travel to Africa played a crucial role in genealogy by enabling unions between individuals and ethnic groups. These unions led to the birth of new groups and the spread of cultural and genetic traits. For example, Portuguese explorers, such as Vasco da Gama, established relationships with African royalty, which led to marriages between members of the two groups and the birth of new clans. They also influenced heraldry, particularly coats of arms and mottos. Explorers and colonizers brought back artistic and heraldic elements from Africa, which were later incorporated into European coats of arms and devices. For example, the armory of the de Gama family, one of the oldest and most prestigious families in Lisbon, is based on an African coat of arms. Additionally, travel to Africa inspired artists and architects, who created artwork and buildings inspired by African culture. Thus, this study highlights the interactions between individuals and their descendants, highlighting migrations and changes in the family. This perspective allows us to study the impact of travel to Africa on genealogy and heraldry, analyzing how individuals shaped and transformed these elements over time.

António-Pedro Sameiro, People and Heraldry: Migrations Between Portugal Africa and Asia.

READ ABSTRACT: By the end of the XV century, Bemoin, prince of the Jalojs in Guinea, went to Lisbon to request King D. João II of Portugal's political and military support against a usurper of his royal rights. He was received with all the honors due to his sovereign state and was granted a coat of arms following his conversion to the Catholic Faith. The military expedition was organized, but sadly, when arriving in Guinea, the prince was murdered under suspicion of treason. After the discovery of the Zaire River estuary in 1482, a significant travel took Portuguese royal emissaries and missionaries to the Kingdom of Congo. Years later, in 1512, King D. Manuel I sent an embassy to D. Afonso, King of Congo. This embassy started a long emigration of missionaries, and merchants to the Kingdom of Congo. D. Manuel proposed to the Congolese King the adoption of models of political organization, laws and namely the adoption of Heraldry, which was accepted and used for centuries. In the XVI century, D. Leonor de Ataíde, in her father's company, went to India and, after some political arrangements, she became Queen of the Maldives, marrying Sultan Hassan IX after his conversion to Catholicism. The King of Maldives asked the Portuguese King, D. João III, for a coat of arms with the Cross, the Wounds of Christ, and the Crown of Thorns. Amid the XVI century, the Sinhalese Emperor Parca Pandar, after being baptized as D. João Paria Pandar, bequeathed his kingdom to the Portuguese King. And it was agreed that his last male relative, his nephew, D. João de Cândia, would be sent to Lisbon to enter a canonical order and trusted to the protection of the Portuguese Monarch. D. João lived in Lisbon princely, and founded a convent where he was buried under his coat of arms granted by the King. These are interesting examples of migrations among people and heraldry.

Old South Church, Mary Norton Hall, 2nd Flr

Daniel Bottino, PhD, Secrets of the Seals: Early Modern English Sealing Culture in Colonial America.

READ ABSTRACT: As a research fellow at the Massachusetts Historical Society, I photographed and catalogued over a thousand personal wax seals made by English colonists in America. Used to validate legal documents and signify the senders of letters, these seals were symbolically potent material identification marks of their owners, comprehensible by both literate and non-literate viewers of a manuscript. Almost all the seals I discovered at the MHS were the emblems of "ordinary" men and women who lived quiet lives as farmers, blacksmiths, cordwainers, sailors, and a wide variety of other middling and low status occupations. For many, perhaps most, of these people, the impression of their seal in wax is the only remaining archival insight into their personalities and personal attributes. In this presentation, I will discuss the social and historical insights I have gained from my study of these seals. I will elucidate the symbolic significance of the color, size, and placement of seals, while also considering the diverse symbolic meanings of seal imagery, including a special focus on heraldic designs. Furthermore, I will discuss questions of change over time: are there significant differences between seventeenth and eighteenth-century seals, and can a period of transition be identified? I will particularly focus on the varied journeys colonial American personal seals have undergone. These journeys include the archival paths by which the seals have been preserved, the movement of sealing culture across the Atlantic and its transformations in early modern North America, and the transmission of seal imagery and individual seal matrices through family lines.

David Allen Lambert, Colonial Gravestones of Massachusetts with Heraldic Connections.

READ ABSTRACT: This lecture will cover an overview of the history of gravestones in 17th through 19th century Massachusetts. The style, stones, and techniques of various stone carvers will be discussed. Further examination will deal with those who were stone carvers specifically in Boston who carved Heraldic crests upon gravestones and tombs in the city from the Colonial period.

Old South Church, Guild Room, 4th Flr

Stefan Lægaard, MSc, Making a Gigantic Family Tree: Multitudes of Stories, Journeys, and Time.

READ ABSTRACT: The 2021-2023 creation of the von Maur family tree with more than 272 individual names and spanning more than 700 years was an enormous undertaking taking up more than a year and a half of intense work. Spanning approximately 5,1x6,3 feet the giant painting has a multitude of microscopic stories and depicts the family's journey from a tiny village in Württemberg, Germany across continents and cities to currently residing in Davenport, Iowa. Branches – all stemming from the same origin - spread across the globe and show the ever moving nature of human existence. While showcasing the physical journeys of the family, the heraldic details of the tree further gives a clear view of the passing time as duchies become

kingdoms before becoming provinces again. The focus of the paper is on the creation of the family tree from an artistic point of view. Which details should be included, and how should the balance between names, branches, and artistic details be struck? Further the paper will look into some of the challenges of materials, inks, paper, and the sheer scale of such an undertaking, where the margin for error is almost non-existent. The paper will give an insight into the otherwise hidden process of creating a family tree of this scale. It will illuminate some of the many pitfalls and hidden opportunities for artistic interpretation that are present, and give a better understanding of the craftsmanship and meticulous care needed to create such an enormous work. Sitting directly in the crossroads between heraldry and genealogy, this paper aims to show how the two fields are mutually beneficial, giving a solid and colorful way of displaying and investigating both.

Jeryl A. Surad, A Portrait of the Pioneering Family in the Great Migration West.

READ ABSTRACT: I will be speaking as Althea A. Olin, my great-grandmother, and pioneer, which will also include the life of her husband, Emery L. Fuller, and their three migrations from 1845 to Wisconsin, then their second migration in 1850 and their last migration in 1856 to Minnesota. Their daughter May Fuller Eckles migrated further west in 1876 to southern California. My Olin ancestors were among the first settlers to Rhode Island who arrived from Wales in 1678. Emery L. Fuller's ancestors were among the first settlers of Massachusetts who arrived from England in 1638. It was of high importance that these families were among the first settlers in a new area. Thomas Olin and John Fuller were among the first settlers who arrived in Canton, upstate, New York in 1803 and 1805. The use of historical records captures Althea's and Emery's grandfather's living in Canton after serving in the American Revolutionary War. They participated in the Great Migration West in 1835 and 1845 to Milwaukee, Wisconsin. A timeline of the American Frontier from 1829 to 1870 reflects the movements of the pioneers. Information about three slaves, Caroline, Joshua, and Lewis found their freedom on the Underground Railroad to Canada in the years 1842 to 1859 with the help of Chauncy Olin. A rendition of an anti-slave song, "The Man for Me" by George Washington Clark is also included. The Fuller's next migration followed Althea's older brother, Nelson Olin to Omro in 1850. A newspaper article provided the details of Nelson Olin and others arriving in Omro in 1846 as early arrivals to the area. Althea and Emery's two daughters were born in 1850 and 1853. The death of Emery's father prompted their last migration west to Northfield, Minnesota in the spring of 1856. Emery was once again recorded as an early settler in Northfield, Minnesota in 1856. Charles served in the Civil War, was married twice, and had six children; Mary Fuller Eckles married a Civil War soldier they had two children and migrated further west from Minnesota to California in 1876. John Olin Fuller married and had nine children remained in Northfield his entire life and died in 1939. The Fuller family over time had migrated across the entire US continent in one hundred thirty-eight years, from 1638 to 1876.

4:00 p.m. - 5:30 p.m.

Old South Church, Mary Norton Hall, 2nd Flr

Ronny Skov Andersen, The Curious Journey of Magnus Beringskjold and a Case of Heraldic *Damnatio Memoriae*.

READ ABSTRACT: The political adventurer, grand conspirator, and fantasist Magnus Beringskjold was born in Denmark in 1721. His career was diverse and rich in scandals, conspiracies, and megalomaniacal projects. His life's journey began in Randers, continued through Copenhagen and then the northern German territories, where he was given the title of court counsellor in Holstein-Gottorp. An ennoblement by Emperor Francis I also made him armigerous. Beringskjold then travelled to Russia before returning to Denmark, where he became embroiled in several conspiracies and was eventually reported for high treason against the Danish king by his own son. Beringskjold's two sons found it so difficult to be associated with their father that they were ennobled with a new name and a new coat of arms to completely erase the memory of their father's shameful behavior. Beringskjold ended up as a prisoner of state in Norway, where he died in 1804. This paper follows Beringskjold's heraldic journey as ennobled by the Emperor; naturalized nobleman in Denmark and finally the way in which he was struck by heraldic *damnatio memoriae*.

Claus K. Bernsten A Heraldic Myth? Krummedige vs. Gunnensen—Did It Really Happen?.

READ ABSTRACT: From humble origins as the son of a parish clerk in Halland, Birger Gunnensen became the most powerful cleric in mediaeval Scandinavia. Although Norway and Sweden were given their own ecclesiastical provinces in 1152 (Nidaros/Trondheim) and 1164 (Uppsala), the archbishop in Lund remained primate of Sweden. Archbishop Gunnensen was the last consecrated and confirmed Archbishop of Lund.

Heraldically he is perhaps best remembered for the conflict between the Archbishop and Henry (Henrik) Krummedige regarding the alleged usurpation of the Krummedige arms by the archbishop when he assumed arms as a cleric. It has been said that the conflict was ultimately resolved in the archbishop's favor by the King's Council, but what are the sources for this story? This paper will examine the coats of arms of both Birger Gunnersen and Henry Krummedige, and the sources of their conflict. What is known about the origins of their coats of arms? Here the archbishop's origins come into play, as his coat of arms is supposedly inspired by the coat of arms of the hundred he came from. The study is multifaceted, and will compare the readily available sources, as well as try to uncover older material, if possible.

Old South Church, Guild Room, 4th Flr

Robert Charles Anderson, FASG, The Marmion Family in Twelfth-Century England. The Evolution of a Pedigree.

READ ABSTRACT: The Marmions were a rising Norman family that came to prominence in the England of Henry I. Beginning with William Dugdale, this lecture will survey nine treatments of this family's pedigree, from the sixteenth to the twenty-first century, examining developments in the sources used and the style of presentation, with excursions along the false trails left behind by some of the authors and commentary on the importance of the growth of the administrative machinery of twelfth-century England to the making of the pedigree.

Old South Church, Phillis Wheatley Room, 4th Flr

6:00 p.m. - 7:30 p.m. AIH Business Meeting



Friday, September 27

10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. Registration Check-in Old South Church

9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. Vendor Hall Old South Church, Gordon Chapel, Ground Flr

9:00 - 10:30 a.m. Old South Church, Sanctuary, Ground Flr

Elizabeth Roads, LVO, FSAScot, AIH, Journeys of Charges: Origin in One Jurisdiction with a Journey to Another. Creates an Unexpected Destination.

READ ABSTRACT: In various heraldic periods shields created in one country have been taken by conquerors, mercenaries, and settlers from their original country of origin to a new land where descendants or adherents continued to use the devices. The origin of these shields became forgotten over time and they acquired the characteristic of being "home grown." It became forgotten that the origin of these shields had not been the current domestic land. This paper will look at examples of the true origin of what are now thought of as intrinsically Scottish coats of Arms. The mirror image will look at shields of Scottish origin now found well beyond the British Isles. The paper will explore how this creation in one country led to the preservation of the coat in another with the original link forgotten. Whilst heraldry has its origins in one part of Europe it has developed throughout that continent and is now found all over the world. However certain shields are still regarded as being distinctive to one jurisdiction. The paper will examine how true that proposition might be and whether the migration of the designs has actually resulted shields acquiring new characters by being regarded as a distinctive examples of the heraldry of their acquired home.

Tamás Körmendi, PhD, Dr. habil, AIH, Origins, Journeys, and Destinations in the Heraldry of the Kingdom of Hungary in the 3th Century.

READ ABSTRACT: How are arms of incomers received or naturalized in the destination country? The main method of research used in this paper was the examination of 13th century seals and narrative sources in Latin. Our paper has two aims. Firstly, by examining the 13th century source material we seek to show that there is tendency which can be detected on early coats of arms of the early Hungarian genera (or clans) and according to which the descendants of noble clans of foreign origin ("newcomers" or advenae in Latin sources), whose ancestors came from foreign countries to Hungary prior to or in the 13th century, they used honorary pieces or plants as main elements of their coats of arms (while the genera Hungarian origin used

animal figures). This is not a general law, however, but just a tendency with some notable exceptions. On the one hand, the use of both plant motifs and honorary pieces can be found on the insignia of genera of Hungarian origin. On the other hand, some of the newcomer clans also bore animals on their coat of arms. Special attention will be paid to the heraldic representation of the Nagymartoni family whose ancestors arrived in Hungary from Aragon. In the second part of our paper, we try to examine the popular thesis whether the first known examples of Hungarian noble families can be linked to totems of the pagan Hungarian clans which had flourished some three hundred years earlier, before the Christianization of the Hungarians. The language of the paper will be English, with the slides in French.

Old South Church, Mary Norton Hall, 2nd Flr

Rolf Sutter, Migrations in Southern Africa and their impact on Symbols—Identity Signs—Coats of Arms and Emblems in Southern Africa.

READ ABSTRACT: Panta rhei—everything flows. The words of Heraclitus 520 to 460 BC would be formulated today as follows: “Nothing is more constant than change.”

This statement applies to one area of our planet, namely southern Africa, to a particularly high degree. This does not mean the Republic of South Africa, but the southern part of the African continent, which today comprises several states. Since the discovery of this terrain in the 15th century, numerous migrations, violent deportations, painful expulsions, and flight movements have changed the face of the sub-continent from the ground up. The changes in populations and cultures are reflected in indigenous signs, coats of arms, and state symbols, which have become the annual rings of the territory’s history.

My presentation will cover three aspects:

Historical-geographical developments and their population-relevant effects during the colonial and post-colonial phase

How these developments are reflected in older and younger state heraldry and state emblems

Which messages coats of arms and national emblems conveyed then and now and with which means they do this

The study will focus on phenotypic examples (African tribal signs, state coats of arms, state emblems) and will present and interpret them in appropriate illustrations.

Björn Fridén, MA, Migration as a Prerequisite in the Formation of National Symbols: The Swedish Example.

READ ABSTRACT: The coat of arms of Sweden contains a number of symbols accumulated throughout the country’s history. They come from Denmark (the three crowns, lions, and the color scheme) and ancient Egypt through France (the Napoleonic eagle), as well as Italy, England, and Estonia. The talk will follow the migration of the key individuals, the ideas, and influences necessary to form the modern Swedish coat of arms. It will cover English medieval coinage in Sweden, Ptolemy II use of the eagle as a stand-in for Zeus in Greek Egypt and how it became a royal Swedish symbol through the Roman Empire, the Holy Roman Empire, and the French Empire. The talk also covers how three crowns shifted from being a Christian symbol to being a Swedish symbol, and how Sweden and Denmark fought a war over them. These symbols, once associated with Sweden, have since migrated to the West Indies, the United States, and Ukraine. The purpose of the talk is to show how national symbols can be the outcome of a long history of migration, conflict, and collaboration. It intends to show the multinational origins of Sweden’s national symbols. The methodology consists of a contextualized image and symbol analysis, combined with non-heraldic historiography, previously employed in my master’s thesis on the heraldry of the Vasa dynasty (Karlstad University, 2023). The source material consists of coins, royal correspondence, modern flags, and official heraldry.

Old South Church, Guild Room, 4th Flr

Justina Sipavičiūtė, Lithuanian Community in Lawrence, Massachusetts (USA) and Its Genealogical Research.

READ ABSTRACT: There are few Coats of Arms that came to the Grand Duchy of Lithuania from abroad during the 16th to 18th Centuries. Primarily, these constitute the coats of arms received by the so-termed indigents, who relocated to Lithuania and received citizenship. Such indigents came from Germany, Italy, Hungary, Scotland, and other countries. A research by Edmundas Rimša, the famous heraldry and sphragistics historian, shows that from the latter half of the 16th century, immigration was primarily from Livonia. The more

distinguished of these families include the Tyzenhauzas (Tiesenhausen) with a coat of arms bearing a black ox on an (gold) field, the Römeris (Roemer) family with merits to Lithuanian culture with one bearing two pilgrims' staffs, and the Plater family with another bearing three shortened bars with a bend. The coat of arms of the Landsbergis (Landsberg) family of German descent displays a gules fess with argent latticework on field. The coat of arms of another well-known family, Morykoni, of Italian descent visualizes two symbols. Per pale at the shield's chief dexter is a fess wavy (river), and at its base sinister, an eagle. The heraldry brought by foreign families had no major influence on Lithuanian heraldry although many assimilated in Lithuania and upheld local traditions. Generally, only those relocated families used those coats of arms. Thereby, they upheld a Western tradition—one family, one coat of arms. These contain more heraldic charges (differently colored fields partition the shield by accurate lines; they are more decorative and their helmet crests more varied). Naturally, part of the foreign coats of arms did not avoid the effects of polonization or the influence of local heraldry either. In some places, the colors changed and the helmet crest simplified. My paper will provide more details about coats of arms and seals of Tyzenhauzas (Tiesenhausen), Römeris (Roemer), Plater, Morykoni, Korff, Schwerin, Doenhoff, Krispin-Kirschenstein, and other families.

Lori Samuelson, MA, Med, Tracing Noble Roots: Validating the Plemeniti Ljudi Lineage in Former Austria-Hungary. *READ ABSTRACT:* Heraldic traditions and noble lineage have played significant roles in defining family histories. In the former country of Austria-Hungary, the title plemeniti ljudi (pl) or the “people of valuable origin” carry a distinguished history tied to the Hungarian Magyar tribe. Over time, families awarded the title lost their social standing but retained their strong identification of belongingness and a deep-rooted sense of importance for the status they once held. This lecture delves deeply into methodologies and strategies to validate a family's claim of descent from this noble lineage. Through a comprehensive blend of genealogical and historical methodologies, the lecture aims to provide a detailed plan for others who would like to research their ancestral claim of noble descent in Central Europe. Establishing such lineage not only validates a treasured family tradition but also places the family within a larger tapestry of European history. Information to be disseminated will begin with the crucial importance of recording and validating oral family history, insightful heritage trip planning tips, techniques for researching in the Croatian State Archives, and effective ways to locate heraldic records. Also to be explored and discussed will be practical solutions to overcome language barriers and strategies to make meaningful connections with knowledgeable professionals, such as genealogists, historians, and archaeologists.

11:00 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.

Old South Church, Sanctuary, Ground Flr

Bruce Durie, BSc (Hons), PhD, OMLJ, FIGRS, Why We are Not “Celtic”: Evidence from Anthropology, Archaeology, History and Three Brassfield Brothers Settled in Virginia—Or did they?: A Genealogical and DNA.

READ ABSTRACT: Many descendants of Scots, Irish, and Welsh emigrants (and others) take DNA tests to help illuminate the geographical and ethnic origins of their pre-emigration ancestors. The study of Y-DNA in particular is highly significant in helping to distinguish (in Scotland) descent from Picts, Britons, Gaels, Angles, and Vikings (and later immigrants such as Italian, Polish, Jewish, and Huguenot). It has become clear that the term “Celtic” as applied to Scots, Irish, Welsh, Manx, Cornish, and Bretons is a complete misnomer—the error of a well-meaning scholar ca. 1700, and polished to a high gleam during the “Celtic Revival” of the late 19th century. In fact, the indigenous peoples and cultures of Britain and Ireland pre-date the European Celts by 1500–2000 years. The first step in understanding one's origins is to discard myths and accept the evidence of genetics, anthropology, archaeology, and documented history.

Shannon Combs-Bennett, QG, MSc, Analysis of the Brassfield Family of England, Virginia, and North Carolina.

Read Abstract: Many genealogical stories in the United States often start with the phrase “there were three brothers.” Typically, they are simply three men with similar names who genealogists have thrown together through research in the past. Occasionally, however, a thread of truth shines through. This case study will highlight ongoing research into the Brassfield family. This family was once discussed on a popular American television show and left me fascinated by connections to an American celebrity. Unfortunately, I quickly found that there were a few leaps made in the program that left me wondering if the research was correct. This presentation will trace the presumed family lines from Macclesfield, England, to the American Colonies of

Virginia and North Carolina. While doing so, I will present research performed in the primary records that are still extant, theories of the family lines showing possible relationships, and DNA results from descendants to prove or disprove those relationships. As genealogy is a continual work in progress and never truly finished, I am excited to share the current state of the research and discuss where I want to go in the future.

Old South Church, Mary Norton Hall, 2nd Flr

Miha Preinfalk, PhD From King to Emperor—British Nobles Under the Habsburgs.

READ ABSTRACT: From the 17th century onwards, several noble families from the British Isles, or individual members of such families, came to the Holy Roman Empire and the Habsburg lands. The reasons for the migration varied. They were predominantly political, but they were also economic or purely adventurous. A large proportion of these noble families integrated into the noble society of the Empire. Individuals assumed prominent positions in the military, political, and social spheres, and married into the German nobility. Integration was also reflected in the “translation” of British titles of nobility into those of the Holy Roman Empire. On the other hand, continuity with the British homeland was shown by the retention of the family coat of arms and the old predicates associated with the British estates. In most cases, the British families kept the old coat of arms and were allowed to use it in the new homeland, but some were given a completely new coat of arms when they were admitted to the “Reichsadel”. Using selected noble families of English, Irish, or Scottish descent as examples, this paper will present the reasons for their migration from the British Isles, the ways in which they were integrated into the “Reichsadel”, and the changes or continuities in their identity, including through their heraldic imagery. The focus will be on the British nobility in the Habsburg hereditary lands, with a particular emphasis on the territory that is now part of the Republic of Slovenia.

Clemens L. Herzog, aih, In and Out of Favor?—How Foreign Honors, Were Recognized in the Kingdom of Württemberg.

READ ABSTRACT: In the 18th and throughout the 19th century, the Holy Roman Empire and its successor states saw the introduction of heraldic offices, nobility registers, and coat of arms censors—especially after 1806. By means of such institutions, monarchs and sovereigns sought to exercise their power by regulating nobility and heraldry aiming to curb the misuse of titles and coat of arms. In the kingdom of Württemberg (1806-1918) similar institutions were founded during that period. In 1806 the first coat of arms censor was appointed. In 1818 King Wilhelm I introduced the Württembergische Adelsmatrikel. From then on, the state only accepted those families to the nobility that had been registered. Provided they stood in the monarch’s favor, the recognition of a noble title or coat of arms was—in principle—open to natives and foreigners alike. The latter, however, were well-advised to have their foreign honors officially recognized at home. Nevertheless, it would be easily conceivable if the natives were given preferential treatment—but was that really the case? Was the process of having one’s title or coat of arms recognized different by comparison? Or did favoritism in terms of origin play no role at all? And if so, what other factors could have been at play? As a contribution to the area of heraldry, the lecture will outline the proceedings that lead to the recognition of titles and coat of arms in the kingdom of Württemberg between 1806 and 1918. It will then conduct a comparative study on the basis of selected examples in order to unveil the fundamental underlying principles behind the process both for domestic and foreign honors.

Old South Church, Guild Room, 4th Flr

Debbie Gurtler, AG, Pablo Plauchu, A Frenchman in Mexico,

READ ABSTRACT: Sometime before the christening of daughter Eugenia Julia Josefa Plauchu, in the city of Puebla de Zaragoza, Puebla, Mexico, the day after Christmas 1852, Pablo Plauchu or Paul Joseph Antoine Plauchu, made the long voyage to Mexico from the small village of Jausniers, France, which is in the Alps near the border with Italy. This paper and presentation will discuss the methodology needed to pinpoint his origins in France. Often to trace an immigrant back to their native land and hometown, a variety of sources are needed as well as critical, analytical problem solving. This was the case with the investigation into the origins of Pablo. Several sources were brought together in puzzle-like fashion to finally determine his hometown in Jausniers, France. The search began in typical, tried, and true fashion, with Catholic parish records in Mexico but other sources were needed to identify the hometown more fully. As the investigation unfolded other helpful sources included a published work, online gazetteers, and finally departmental archives online

in France were used to determine the correct man was located. As a result of the research, it was learned that Pablo was not alone in his journey to Mexico. As is often the case with immigrants, he came with a group of his fellow countrymen in search of a better life and greater opportunities. Many families in Mexico can trace their ancestry back to this group of French men and women from the area where Pablo lived who also banded together in their immigration experience.

Senia Kirk, MA, The New Medieval Collection of FamilySearch.

READ ABSTRACT: This session discusses the new Medieval Area, which I oversee, at the FamilySearch Library in Salt Lake City, Utah; to make it known as a resource for researchers of genealogy and history. Over the past two years, we at the Library have made a concentrated effort to aggregate and expand our materials concerning the medieval and early modern eras (pre-1600). This is in addition to creating educational materials, such as online lessons and FamilySearch Research Wiki articles for those interested in expanding their family trees past the inception of parish registers. We are also invested in creating digital “discovery experiences” that would allow a Library guest, regardless of research experience, to delve into the world of heraldry, kings, and everyday life in the medieval period to educate and enable them to draw closer to their longago ancestors. This presentation will discuss specific holdings in our expanding book collection that are rich in heraldic and genealogical information, highlight key online databases and collections, as well as demonstrate current and future discovery activities. In so doing, I also hope to share our vision for the collection and our anticipated projects and goals that will continue to be valuable for those with interests in medieval and early modern heraldry and genealogy.

12:30 p.m. - 2:00 p.m., Break for lunch AIG Business Meeting

2:00 p.m. - 3:30 p.m.

Old South Church, Sanctuary, Ground Flr



Alix Chartrand, PhD, The Reshaping of Identity Through Heraldry.

READ ABSTRACT: As mass migration increasingly shapes the world in new ways, the concept of identity has evolved dramatically and became far more fluid than in previous generations. Today, Canadian society is remarkably multicultural. In this context, heraldry provides a unique way of choosing which elements of people’s background constitute the identity that they wish to construct for themselves. This presentation will examine how Canadian heraldry is adapting to the ways in which identity is being redefined by mass immigration and is now making room for new ways of conveying belonging to multiple groups. In the past few centuries, identity often tended to be defined along national or religious lines; now, it has become something far more tailored to each individual irrespective of their place of birth. Through the use of traditional European symbols and the introduction of new symbols from across the world, Canadian heraldry showcases how religion, culture and ancestral origins allow people to create new forms of identity defying easy categorization. It will also highlight the ways in which traditional forms of heraldry can and are being adapted in Canada to reflect the changing realities of the population, as well as the challenges that arise through the inclusion of new symbols. As a relative newcomer to heraldry who originally studied the concept of identity through a historical lens, I will focus on my own experience in working with petitioners of various backgrounds to reflect on how the Canadian Heraldic Authority is adapting heraldry to respond to worldwide cultures, particularly through the innovative use of charges and colors, as well as the reasons why this a fruitful and rewarding direction for modern heraldry to take.

Bruce Patterson, Heraldic Design and the Immigrant Experience: Some Case Studies from Canada.

READ ABSTRACT: Since a significant part of the Canadian population is made up of immigrants or children of immigrants, many of the people who apply for a grant of heraldic emblems from the Chief Herald of Canada need to determine how to balance representations of their original culture with references to their chosen new country, as well as how to adapt or retain traditional heraldic forms. Heraldry thus provides individuals with an opportunity to reflect and to represent their own journey from one society to another. In my presentation, I shall focus particularly on differences of approach to this question within the families of aspiring armigers themselves, as I have observed that subsequent generations having a somewhat different perspective on cultural representation to that of the original immigrants. The lecture will draw on my experience in working with new and second-generation Canadians seeking grant of arms, several of whom will be contacted to provide their perspectives on the design process of which they were a part. The lecture will

be illustrated with examples of grants of arms to Canadian of several different cultural backgrounds, taken from the Public Register of Arms, Flags and Badges of Canada, and a particular focus of the lecture will be on arms granted to Canadians of Chinese background.

Old South Church, Mary Norton Hall, 2nd Flr

Ross McEwen, BA (Hons), LLM (Dist), FSAScot, Speed Bonny Boat: The Evolution of Participation in Scots Heraldry and Clan Culture in North America in the 20th & 21st Centuries,

READ ABSTRACT: There is an ever-increasing interest in acquiring an official and legal Coat of Arms, particularly from American citizens of Scottish ancestry, however, this interest from overseas is not merely augmenting the scope and participation in Scots Heraldry and Clan culture. Over the last 100 years it has evolved into an influencing and meaningful presence. While the noun “diaspora” refers to a dispersion or spread of a people from their original homeland, the term used by the present Lord Lyon King of Arms, the ancient office of the Scottish Chief Herald, of the “living Scotland”, to refer to the increasingly vibrant and committed communities around the world who share Scottish heritage, perhaps does more justice to describe the phenomenon to be witnessed overseas of flourishing communities who engage with Scottish culture, heritage, history, and heraldry. This paper will analyze how, while the legal and enforceable jurisdiction of Scots Heraldic Law extends only to Scotland itself, there has undoubtedly been a seismic shift and surge in the interest, participation, and meaningful contribution to Scots Heraldry and Clan culture from the “Living Scotland” in many places around the world, notably North America. Scots Heraldry and Clan culture is increasingly serving as a powerful tool to preserve, reinforce, and create growing group identities in communities which have been separated from their place of origin over time. This mass overseas participation is undoubtedly leaving a permanent mark on the health and visibility of Scots Heraldry and augmenting its appeal as a means of a legal and artistic form of not only individual identification, but community cohesion and sense of belonging. The methodology of this study will cite primary sources such as the Public Register of all Arms and Bearings in Scotland, and associated Court Books, as well as written sources and correspondence with notable figures within the Heraldic and Clan spaces both in the UK and abroad.

Michael McCartney, “Indeterminate Cadency”—Designing and Assuming New Arms by Americans with Scottish, Irish, or Scotch-Irish Roots.

READ ABSTRACT: Many Americans and others who might desire to bear arms are either not eligible for or choose not to petition for a foreign (e.g. English, Scottish, or Irish) grant of arms. While they are generally free in America to design and assume unique new arms, many hope to somehow appropriately reflect their family roots. One option, for those with Scottish or Irish roots, is to follow the common Scottish and Irish heraldic custom of reflecting, in new grants, the key design theme(s) of the historic arms of their clan or sept chiefs or other prominent historical families of the same name, sufficiently differenced to avoid appearing to be merely “determinate” (documented) cadency within the historic chiefly lineage—the Scots call this “indeterminate cadency”. My approach will compare various examples of “indeterminate cadency” with the historic Scottish or Irish arms, noting the specific “indeterminant” elements, with my conclusions as to what differences are sufficient and appropriate to express “clan”/“sept” heritage without infringing on the historical “old world” arms.

Old South Church, Guild Room, 4th Flr

Carl Rauscher, Fleshing out Your Family Tree.

READ ABSTRACT: While researching an elusive family ancestor, the presenter bridged several typical dead ends faced by amateur genealogists by recognizing how historical events affected family fortunes and uncovered surprising links to the great American westward migration along the National Road in the early 1800s and an earlier mass exodus from Scotland to the shores of a fledgling colony called Maryland.

Christina Donovan, MS, Did Boston Corbett—the Soldier Who Shot John Wilkes Booth—Die in the Hinckley, Minnesota Fire of 1894?.

READ ABSTRACT: Thomas “Boston” Corbett is the Civil War soldier who shot John Wilkes Booth in a burning barn during the manhunt that ensued following the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. Corbett’s story is well-known through the hundreds of books and journal articles concerning the assassination. Corbett’s

life was an interesting combination of religious zealotry, bravery, self-sacrifice, survival of imprisonment at Andersonville, and eventually, commitment to an insane asylum from paranoia resulting from years of inhaling mercury vapors as a hatter. Boston Corbett, however, escaped from the Kansas State Insane Asylum in Topeka in 1888, by jumping on a pony le unattended. Corbett rode 120 miles south to the farm of a dear friend and fellow survivor from the infamous Andersonville prison, Richard Thatcher. After several days, Corbett was taken to a train station and Thatcher claimed Corbett was headed for Mexico. The goodbyes at the train station are the last time anyone is known to have seen Boston Corbett. For about ninety years following June 1888, the notion that Boston Corbett was never seen again, held as truth. Yet today, hundreds of Google search results and more recent books suggest that Boston Corbett died in the Great Hinckley Fire of 1894, including Bill O'Reilly's book, Killing Lincoln. How did the linkage of Boston Corbett and the Hinckley fire happen, and did Boston Corbett actually die in the Hinckley Fire? This presentation will demonstrate combining historical and genealogical research techniques of individuals on the move, including interviews, pension applications, newspapers, historical records and family relationships, and even Excel v-lookup, to uncover the truth: it was not Boston Corbett who died in the fire, but rather another Civil War soldier, with a similar name, who deserves credit for his valiant effort to save lives during the fire.

Old South Church, Sanctuary, Ground Flr

4:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m., Closing Ceremony & Awards

6:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m, Banquet; separate ticket required Fairmont Copley Plaza Hotel

Saturday, September 28

9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m., Separate Ticket

Walking Tour of Historic Boston
Harvard University & Cambridge Tour
Revolutionary Lexington & Concord Tour



**Speakers of the
36th International Congress of Genealogical and Heraldic Sciences**



Adrian Ailes, FSA,
FHS, A.I.H



Sene Aliou, Ph.D



Ronny Skov
Andersen



Robert Charles
Anderson, FASG



Stoyan Antonov,
PhD., a.i.h



Christopher
Berard, PhD.



Claus K. Bernsten



Daniel Bottino,
PhD.



Christina Donovan,
M.S.



Luc Duerloo



Bruce Durie BSc
(Hons) PhD OMLJ
FIGRS



Paul A. Fox, F.H.G.,
A.I.H.



Gerard Mari Brull



Fabio Cassani
Pironti, PhD



Alix Chartrand



Shannon Combs-
Bennett, QG, MSc



Björn Fridén, MA



Henry Louis Gates,
Jr.



Mamuka
Gongadze



Debbie Gurtler, AG



Clemens L. Herzog



B.J. Jamieson,
M.S.L.S., M.A., PG
Cert.



Robert Kehrer



Senia Kirk, MA



Tamás Körmendi,
PhD. Dr. habil, AIH



Chad M. Krouse,
Ed.D



Stefan Lægaard,
MSc



David Allen
Lambert



Joel Lefever



Tahitia McCabe,
MLS, QG, FHEA,
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Michael McCartney



Melanie McComb



Ross M. McEwen
BA(Hons)
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Charles Melebeck,
MYB



Susan Moore, MA,
FSA



Nathan Murphy
MA, AG, FASG



Netanel (Nati)
Nagar



Sari Nassar



Forrest Pass



Bruce Patterson



Miha Preinfalk



Agnė Railaitė-Bardė



Carl Rauscher



Elizabeth Roads,
LVO, FSAScot, AIH



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Sameiro



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Glenn R. Trezza,
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Lynn Turner, AG,
FUGA



Anatole Upart,
PhD, KMOC, FRSA,
CWS



Dirk Weissleder



Darin Yawn, BSME,
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Michael K. Zander

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M. Pierre LeClercq

Dr. Maria Loredana Pinotti

Dr. Rolf Sutter

XXIIIrd Colloquium, Iași, Romania, 27-30 August 2025



*Welcome
to the*

XXIIIrd Colloquium of the International Academy of Heraldry, arranged by "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University of Iași in cooperation with "Sever Zotta" Romanian Institute of Genealogy and Heraldry of Iași.

The theme of the Colloquium is: "Heraldry and particularism: national, cultural, and religious identities reflected by coats of arms".

*More information will be available in due course at:
<https://www.irgh.org/>*



Nous vous souhaitons la bienvenue au XXIIIème Colloque de l'Académie Internationale d'Héraldique organisé par la l'Université «Alexandru Ioan Cuza» de Iași en coopération avec l'Institut Roumain de Généalogie et d'Héraldique «Sever Zotta» de Iași.

Le thème du Colloque: «Héraldique et particularismes: identités nationales, culturelles et religieuses reflétées par les armoiries»

De plus amples informations seront disponibles en temps voulu à l'adresse suivante: <https://www.irgh.org>

INSTITUTUL ROMÂN DE GENEALOGIE ȘI HERALDICĂ

“SEVER ZOTTA”

*Fundație fără scop patrimonial,
recunoscută ca persoană juridică în temeiul Legii
21/1924,
membru al Confederației Internaționale de Genea-
logie și Heraldică*

The Heraldic Roman Genealogy Institute, established in 1998, was named after Sever Zotta, the illustrious promoter of Roman genealogy studies. This is to stimulate interest in the history of the people in the history of the heraldic genealogy, first of all the interest in the history of the family.

* In 1913, Sever Zotta foresaw the organization of a “genealogic center”. The idea was born in 1938, when several military officers were part of an internal genealogical study institute. Adversitatea vremurilor a făcut să nu se poată organiza decât Cercul Genealogiștilor Români (1943-1945). An important step in the organization of the drive to find heraldic genealogies in Romania was to establish the Comisiei de Heraldică, Genealogie și Sigilografie (= CHGS), in 1972, never after the Institutul de Istorie “N. Iorga”, iar din 1990 ca o Comisie Națională (= CNHGS) a Secției de Științe Istorice a Academiei Române.

The new initiative to create a similar company has been created for the Genealogy Study Center organized since 1989. The records published in 1994 were published in 1998 on the revised pages. „Arhiva Genealogică“ (nr. 1-2 / VII, 1995, p. XIII-XVI; 1-2 / VIII, 1996, p. XV-XVI; 1-2 / IX, 1997, p. XIII-XXIII - proiectul de statute).

General Assembly, launched on 9 May 1998 at the time of the IX-Lea Congres de Genealogie și Heraldică de la Iași, adopted the statute and designed the body to conduct the control of the Institutului Român de Genealogie și Heraldică “Sever Zotta”, with form foresee them by statute.

On Wednesday, January 13, 1999, the Iași Court found that the request for legal personality for the Romanian Institute of Genealogy and Heraldry “Sever Zotta” is founded and that the academic, scientific, non-profit, non-governmental and apolitical foundation, bearing the name of above, may be authorized to operate as a legal entity, based on the provisions of Law 21/1924.



ACADEMIE INTERNATIONALE DE GÉNÉALOGIE
Miembro de la Confédération Internationale de Généalogie et d'Héraldique

En colaboración con



SOCIÉTÉ CANARIENNE D'ÉTUDES GÉNÉALOGIQUES ET HÉRÁLDIQUES
Miembro de la Confédération Internationale de Généalogie et d'Héraldique

XIV COLOQUIO INTERNACIONAL DE GENEALOGÍA

25 AL 28 DE JUNIO DE 2025
Convento de Santo Domingo
La Laguna – Islas Canarias



Lema:

GENEALOGÍA E HISTORIA FAMILIAR, ENTRE EL PASADO Y EL FUTURO

Solicitud

Todos los que deseen participar como asistentes están invitados, sin coste, debiendo cumplimentar la solicitud correspondiente y remitiéndola antes del 30 de mayo de 2025

Ponencias

Quienes deseen presentar comunicación deberá remitir a la organización formulario de solicitud en la que indicarán el título y un breve resumen sobre el tema propuesto (Aprox. 200 palabras máximo). El resumen debe de plantearse antes del 15 de abril de 2025. Las ponencias no deberán exceder de 25 minutos. La fecha límite para el envío de los

textos definitivos de las ponencias será el 30 de mayo de 2025. Los originales no deberán exceder de 25 páginas, conteniendo, además, un resumen y, al menos, 3 palabras clave.

Las ponencias deberán estar redactadas en uno de los siguientes idiomas: español, italiano, francés, inglés o alemán.

Visitas guiadas

Los participantes y acompañantes podrán asistir a las visitas guiadas que se organicen, con el único límite del aforo que estemos obligados a respetar.

Derechos de inscripción

La inscripción es gratuita. Los inscritos podrán participar en las reuniones y actividades del Coloquio, así como al acto inaugural. Los participantes que presenten comunicación, y hayan presentado el texto en las condiciones requeridas, tendrán derecho a recibir un ejemplar de las actas cuando sean impresas. El coste de la Cena oficial, deberá abonarse en el momento de la inscripción.

PROGRAMA

Junio 25

09:00	Bienvenida y entrega de Documentación
10:00	Acto inaugural
10:30	Conferencia inaugural
11:30	Descanso
12:00 - 12.30	Comunicación
13:00	Interrupción
17:00 - 18.00	Comunicación

Junio 26

09:30 - 11.00	Comunicación
11:30	Descanso
12:00 - 12.30	Comunicación
13:00	Interrupción
16:30 - 17.30	Comunicación
18:00	Actividad complementaria

Junio 27

09:30 - 11.00	Comunicación
11:30	Descanso
12:00 - 12.30	Comunicación
13:00	Interrupción
16:30 - 18.00	Comunicación
20:00	Cena oficial

Junio 28

10:00 - 11.00	Comunicación
11:30	Descanso
12:00	Acto de clausura



*Fernando D. Rossi Delgado
Presidente de la Sociedad de Estudios
Genealógicos y Heráldicos de Canarias*





XIV International Colloquium of Genealogy **22 – 25 October 2025** **in Gotha, Thuringia, Germany**

Supported by the City of Gotha

Gotha, in the center of Germany, is called “Capital City of Genealogy“. Due to its 1250th anniversary in 2025 we invite experts of the genealogical world to come to the Thuringian city with great importance not only for German, but for European history. The theme of the international experts’ meeting is “The Roots of Gotha, and their connections with the world – Center of noble and non-noble genealogies“. The XIV. International Colloquium of Genealogy will be held at the Thüringer Fachhochschule für öffentliche Verwaltung, Bahnhofstr. 12, 99867 Gotha, and will be part of the celebration week of the City of Gotha,



The organizers will ask in a Call for Papers (starting at the beginning of 2025) for lectures in different languages as English, German, French, Spanish, and Italian on relations to Gotha in their genealogical topics, countries, and connections of European royal families. There will be a special lecture on “The Gotha – oldest almanach of noble genealogies“

Wednesday, 22 October 2025: up to ten lectures, lunch break, and visit of the Research Center Gotha, University of Erfurt, and the Research Library Gotha, followed by a guided tour in the city of Gotha.

Thursday, 23 October 2025: up to ten lectures, a guided tour at the collection of the State Archives Thuringia – Department Gotha, reception by the Lord Mayor at the Dukes Museum (“Louvre of Thuringia”). A classic concert will be provided (individual choice).

Friday, 24 October 2025: additional lectures, and central closure of the colloquium, a Gala Dinner in the evening within the city will be provided (individual choice)

Saturday, 25 October 2025: central open public celebration 1250 years of Gotha (the whole day in the city) with national and international guests (after the ordinary International Colloquium of Genealogy by AIG)



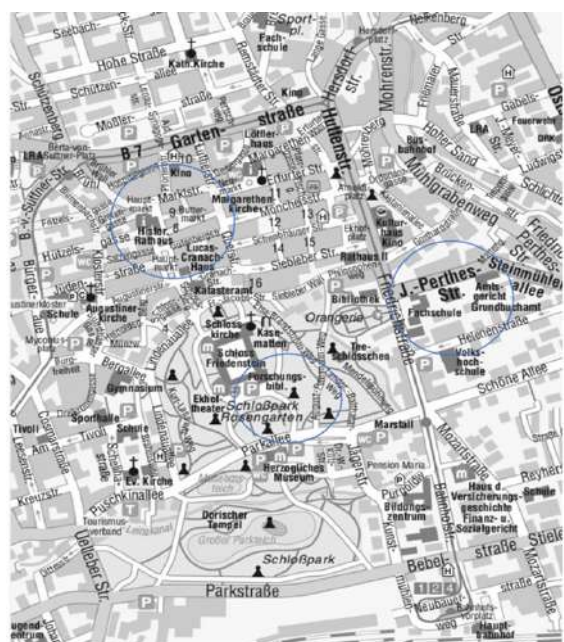
(pictures by Jacob Schroeter/Sebastian Pohl/Sebastian Köhler for Kulturstadt Gotha)

All activities will be in walking distance (maximum of 1 kilometer), and free of charge (except from the Gala Dinner, and the concert).

The Call for Paper process will start at the beginning of 2025 in the academic world and among international experts.

For contact: Dirk Weissleder weissleder@geneacademic.org

The International Genealogy Colloquium of Gotha was wanted and is organized by Dirk Weissleder, 2nd vice president of CIGH and president DAGV and he decided the theme. AIG has decided to hold 2 International Colloquia in 2025 to give participants more choice.



La Maza Cerimonial de los Congresos Internacionales de Ciencias Genealógicas y Heráldicas

*Dr. Manuel Pardo de Vera y Díaz
Presidente Real Asociación de Hidalgos de España
Primer Vicepresidente Confederación Internacional de Genealogía y Heráldica*

Comencemos diciendo que la maza ceremonial es el símbolo de la autoridad que la institución



Mazas en la reunión de doctores en la universidad de Paris

a la que pertenece interna tiene sobre sus miembros y, al mismo tiempo, la independencia de dicha institución. El antiguo origen de las mazas es el de ser un arma de guerra, pero a lo largo del tiempo ha ido evolucionando para ser un signo de poder, perdiendo su aspecto agresivo y transformándose en una pieza



Macero de la villa de Tolosa

lujosa, ricamente adornada con metales preciosos labrados y repujados, maderas nobles y otros elementos decorativos; todo al tiempo que la maza dejaba de ser utilizada como elemento de lucha. Aunque en sus inicios las mazas eran llevadas por los sargentos



Maza del ayuntamiento de Alcalá (España)

de armas, y su finalidad era la de protección, en ocasiones del propio rey, a partir del siglo XIV comenzaron a ser utilizadas como símbolo de poder y autoridad por muchas instituciones, generalizándose en el siglo XVI a ayuntamientos, parlamentos, senados, instituciones judiciales, instituciones eclesiásticas, gremios, bandas militares y universidades. Con este uso generalizado, en unas instituciones se mantuvo la forma más similar a la maza de guerra, es decir, de corta longitud y tamaño mucho mayor en la parte superior, mientras que en otras instituciones

fue aumentando su longitud y adquiriendo una forma más parecida a la de un bastón rematado con una pieza que destaca en su extremo superior. Ciñéndonos al uso de la maza ceremonial por las universidades, y mencionando algunos casos de Gran Bretaña, ya que en Cambridge se celebrará el XXXV Congreso Internacional de las Ciencias Genealógica y Heráldica, la universidad escocesa de St Andrews posee siete mazas, tres de ellas del siglo XV, la universidad de Glasgow tiene una,



El presidente del XXVI Congreso con la maza ceremonial del congreso (2014)

la universidad de Innsbruck posee mazas de 1572, 1588 y 1833, en la universidad de Oxford hay tres del siglo XVI y seis de 1723 y 1724, y en la Universidad de Cambridge hay tres de 1626 y una de 1628. Por su parte, la maza del consejo general de la universidad de Edimburgo lleva en sus cabezas el sello de la universidad, el escudo de armas de la universidad y el escudo de la ciudad de Edimburgo.

En otro orden de cosas, las bandas de música, especialmente las de carácter militar, suelen ir dirigidas por el tambor mayor, con una maza para ordenar los movimientos y los toques.

El uso de la maza ceremonial en las universidades, con dicha forma alargada, podemos afirmar que es el precedente, el modelo, de la maza o bastón ceremonial adoptado por la Confederación Internacional de Genealogía y Heráldica para lucir como símbolo de autoridad en sus congresos internacionales. Es muy razonable que así sea por ser la Confederación Internacional de Genealogía y Heráldica una entidad de profundo carácter académico y científico, y amante de conservar las más destacadas tradiciones y símbolos académicos unidos a la historia del

saber en Europa y, desde ella, en el mundo.

Entrando ya en el bastón o maza ceremonial de la Confederación Internacional de Genealogía y



Mazas en bandas militares

Heráldica, cuyo primer congreso se celebró en Barcelona, en 1929, y al que siguieron los de Roma y Nápoles, en 1953, y en Madrid, en 1955, no fue hasta el año de 1982 cuando se trató de la conveniencia de disponer de un elemento que, como signo de autoridad y de continuidad, representara a la Confederación y fuese pasando de los organizadores de un congreso a otro. Fue en Madrid, en 1982, durante la asamblea de la Confederación Internacional de Genealogía y Heráldica, cuando el presidente, el Profesor

Szabolcs de Vajay, natural de Budapest, propuso una insignia que recordara cada uno de los congresos y siguiera el ejemplo de las mazas ceremoniales de las universidades. Aprobada esta iniciativa, en el XVI Congreso de Helsinki, de 1984, se presentó la maza ceremonial de la Confederación Internacional de Genealogía y Heráldica.

El bastón de mando o maza ceremonial fue diseñada y donada por Tom Bergtoth y Henry Degerman, y hecha por Thomas



Mazas universitarias



Sobre, Kaare Seeberg Sidselrud con la Mazas de los Congresos. Abajo, Kaare Seeberg Sidselrud, entrega la Maza de los congresos a Elizabeth Roads a Glasgow (2016)

Hyrsky. Así consta grabado, junto con sus escudos de armas, en la parte superior del bastón ceremonial. Al igual que las antiguas mazas académicas, está coronada con un símbolo finlandés: un copo de nieve simbólico para recordar y representar a los países escandinavos. Una vez que se aprobó y creó el bastón ceremonial, este quedó bajo el control del Buró inter congresos, quien decide, junto con la Confederación Internacional de Genealogía y Heráldica, la Academia Internacional de Genealogía y la Academia Internacional de Heráldica, además de con los organizadores del último congreso, en dónde se organizará el siguiente congreso. Para recordar las ciudades en las que se han celebrado los congresos internacionales, a lo largo del bastón están las placas metálicas con el emblema de

los distintos congresos que se organizan cada dos años. Están representados los celebrados en Helsinki, en 1984, en Lisboa, en 1986, en Innsbruck, en 1988, en Keszthely, en 1990, en Uppsala, en 1992, en Luxembourg, en 1994, en Ottawa, en 1996, en Torino, en 1998, en Besançon, en 2000, en St. Andrews, en 2006, en Quebec, en 2008, en Stuttgart, en 2010, en Maastricht, en 2012, en Oslo, en 2014, en Glasgow, en 2016 y en Madrid, en 2020. No están en la maza ceremonial las placas correspondientes al año 2002, en Dublín, al año 2004, en Brugge, y al año 2018, en Arrás. Una breve pero divulgadora síntesis de los que es y lo que representa la maza o bastón ceremonial



de la Confederación Internacional de Genealogía y Heráldica. La maza ceremonial en posesión de la Real Asociación de Hidalgos de España, como organizadora del XXXIV Congreso de Madrid, en 2020, por causa de la pandemia celebrado en 2021, fue entregada en Cambridge, en agosto de 2022, a los organizadores del XXXV Congreso.

C.I.G.H. Commission for awards and medals

Maria Loredana Pinotti

The ceremony of consignment of the awards of the Confédération Internationale de Généalogie et d'Héraldique presided by Pier Felice degli Uberti will take place in Boston MA (USA) on 27th September 2024 at 04,00-05.00 PM during the Closing Ceremony of the XXXVI International Congress of Genealogical and Heraldic Sciences in Old South Church, Sanctuary, Ground Flr. The Commission for Awards and Medals actually presided by dr. Pier Felice degli Uberti, was founded on 1983 by the ambassador prof. Szabolcs de Vajay (1922-2010) with the purpose of honouring through an award the author of a work which for its quality and conclusions could bring a new knowledge in the field of the documentary sciences of History. Institutions or individuals that are respected within our scientific community can also receive the Awards, that are the highest distinctions granted by the CIGH. To receive the Awards, one must be recognized after a long trajectory of extraordinary, valuable, and selfless work in favor of the Documentary Sciences of History. The awardee must also be a clear example of embodying the values typical of scholars and leaders in the organizations of our disciplines

The Medals, whose first grant dates back to 1985, have the purpose of paying homage to those authors who, having exceeded the age of 75 years, have deeply contributed to increase by their own works our scientific knowledge about genealogy, heraldry and connected sciences.

The prizewinners are not obliged to be members of the Confederation, but must be chosen only by the CIGH, through the recommendation of the Commission and the approval of the president.

As said the charge of president of the Commission for Awards and Medals was hold from the foundation until the end of 2007 by the ambassador prof. Szabolcs de Vajay, then become honorary president of the Commission until his death, and his successor from 2008 is dr. Pier Felice degli Uberti.

He reformed the awarding criteria, making them more scientifically rigorous, and significantly increased the number of Awards.. During the XXXVI International congress of genealogical and heraldic sciences 10 prizes will be awarded, 8 of them of new constitution were founded under the presidency of dr. degli Uberti, who reformed the awarding criteria, making them more scientifically rigorous belonging to the CIGH.

Below, ceremony of presentation of CIGH awards at the 34th Congress - Madrid 2020, from left to right, S.A.R. Don Pedro, Duke of Calabria, presents the prizes to: Dr. Eduardo Pardo de Guevara y Valdés (*Faustino Menéndez Pidal de Navascués, Prize*), Dr. Amadeo-Martín Rey y Cabieses (*S.A.I.R. Archiduquesa Mónica de Austria, Duquesa de Santangelo Prize*) and Dr. Marcos Fernández de Béthencourt (*László Bohus de Világos*). The prizes are awarded in an official and solemn form at the opening or closing of the Congresses. During the XXXVI International congress of genealogical and heraldic sciences 10 prizes will be awarded,



Prof. Szabolcs de Vajay



The awards which will be assigned are:



László Bohus de Világos

1) **LÁSZLÓ BOHUS DE VILÁGOS PRIZE**, 4th for date of foundation, instituted in 1984 and wanted by László Bohus de Világos (1926-2002); at his death the son István become patron. It was granted 22 times. The 2020 edition was attributed to *Marcos Fernández de Béthencourt*, for “*La Orden de Malta. Estatuto Jurídico Internacional*” (2019); the 5th 2022 edition was attributed to *Mme Valérie Arnold-Gautier*, Presidente de la Fédération Française de Généalogie - FFG, voluntary and dynamic, has multiplied, for the past 3 years, initiatives in all directions to try to overcome the shortness of



association, aggravated by the health crisis. The motivation is: “*for the successes reported nationally and internationally in genealogy and family history*”. The 2024 edition will be given to *John McC. Shannon*, Past President, *College of Arms Foundation US*.



Dalmiro de la Válgoma

2) **PRIZE DALMIRO DE LA VÁLGOMA**, is the 8th for foundation, instituted in 1990 by Elena Quiroga de Abarca de la Válgoma to commemorate her husband *Dalmiro de la Válgoma y Díaz-Varela*. At her death in 1990, by the will of the heirs the management of the prize was committed to the Real Academia Matritense de Heráldica y Genealogía. This prize was given 18 times and the 2020 edition was granted to *Dominique Henneresse*, for “*Ordres et décorations du Saint-Siège*” (2019); the 2022 edition was attributed to *Guy Stair Sainty*, for “*His scientific publication ‘The Costantinian Order of Saint George’*”



George Cologan y González Massieu,

(2018). Sainty is one of the most important scholars in the world on the subject of chivalry. He is a British author on nobility, royal genealogy, and heraldry. He is a Fellow with the International Commission on Orders of Chivalry, is a correspondent member of the Real Academia Matritense de Heráldica y Genealogía (Royal Academy of Heraldry and Genealogy of Madrid). He has served for more than 20 years as one of the consultants to the Committee on the Orders of Saint John of the Sovereign Military Order of Malta and The Alliance of the Orders of St. John of Jerusalem. The 2024 edition will be attributed to *Jorge Cologan y González Massieu* for *Uniformes nobiliarios – Protocolo y etiqueta en España, 2021*.



3) **PRIZE ISTITUTO ARALDICO GENEALOGICO ITALIANO**, is the 15th for foundation, being instituted in 1999 by dr. Riccardo Pinotti, president of Istituto Araldico Genealogico Italiano. It was given 13 times and the 2020 edition for lack of candidates was not awarded. The 2022 edition was conferred



to *Richard C.F. Baker* for “his important studies in genealogy and heraldry throughout his life”. Dr Richard Baker’s is Principal Emeritus of the Institute of Heraldic & Genealogical Studies; he was President of XXXV International Congress of Genealogical and Heraldic Sciences; he is an Academician of the Académie Internationale d’Héraldique and President of the International Federation of Schools



David E. Rencher

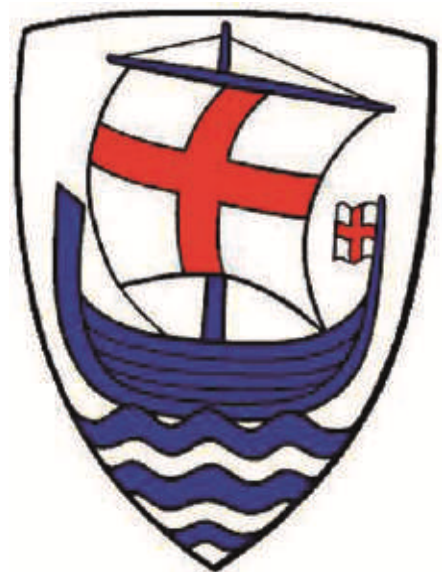
of Family History. He became a Trustee of the Heraldry Society (England) in 2013 and is responsible for their society’s examinations programme. The 2024 edition will be attributed to *David E. Rencher, AG®, CG®, FUGA, FIGRS, FNGS - IGHR, Chief Genealogical Officer of Familysearch and Past Director of the Family History Library in Salt Lake City.*

4) **DON VICENTE DE CADENAS Y VICENT PRIZE**, is the 16th for foundation, born on 2007 with



Vicente de Cadenas y Vicent

the full approval of the Cadenas’ widow and patronized by the Asociación de Posesores de Certificaciones de Genealogía, Nobleza y Armas to commemorate the last Cronista de Armas of Spain with the purpose to recognize the high merit in heraldic field of a State Herald both in charge and retired. The 1st 2008 edition was granted to Robert Douglas Watt, Héraut, Rideau émérit for his laudable work in constituting and improving the Canadian Heraldic Authority, the 2nd edition 2010 was given to Herik Klackenberg, PhD, State Herald at Riksarkivet, the 3rd edition 2012 was consigned to Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Roads, LVO, Lyon Clerk and Keeper of the Records, Court of the Lord Lyon, Edinburgh, and the 4th edition 2014 was consigned to *Nils G Bartholdy* for his work as *Heraldic adviser at the Danish National Archives*. Nils G. Bartholdy was Archivist at the Rigsarkivet (the National Archives of Denmark) 1970-2012, heraldic adviser concerning the heraldry of The Royal House, The Danish State, the armed forces and the municipalities etc. 1985-2014. The 5th Edition was given to *Charles J Burnett Esq.*, because he was Officer of Arms in January 2016 having been first appointed



Coat of Arms of the Committee on Heraldry of the New England Historic Genealogical Society

in Dingwall Pursuivant of Arms in 1983, promoted to Ross Herald of Arms in 1988 and on retirement at the statutory age he was appointed Ross Herald Extraordinary for a period of five years, demitting office on 31 December 2015. The 6th Edition was given to dr. *Rita Raffaella Russo*, Historian Heraldist, for her work at the Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri of the Italian Republic. The Prize was given on the occasion of the seventieth anniversary entry into force of the Constitution of the Italian Republic that reforms the Italian heraldry. The 7th edition in 2020 was given to *Armand de Fluvià i Escorsa*, Assessore d’Araldica e Genealogia de Catalonia, for “his scientific work on the heraldry of Catalonia”. He was a Catalan genealogist and heraldist, specialized in Catalan genealogies and in the dynasties of the counts of the Catalan Countries. After finishing a course in paleography and diplomatics in the Faculty of Philosophy and Arts of the University of Barcelona, de Fluvià became involved in genealogy and heraldry. He was a member of the International Institute of Genealogy and Heraldry and of the Salazar y Castro Institute of the CSIC. In 1984, de Fluvià received the Arenberg Prize in genealogy

(1984) and since 1985, he has been an associate member of the Académie Internationale d'Héraldique (International Academy of Heraldry). He was founder and president (1983-2007) of the Societat Catalana de Genealogia, Heràldica, Sigil·lografia, Vexil·lologia i Nobiliària (Catalan Society of Genealogy, Heraldry, Sigillography, Vexillology, and Nobility). He was also a member of the Institut d'Estudis Gironins (Institute of Studies about Girona) (1967) and a numerary member of the Institut d'Estudis Empordanesos (Institute of Studies about the Empordà (1967-93), consultant of the Arxiu Històric de la Ciutat de Barcelona (Historical Archive of the City of Barcelona) (1983) and of the National Archive of Catalonia (1983). In 1996, de Fluvià gave his bibliographic and documentary collection to the Generalitat de Catalunya (Catalan regional government). At the time, he opposed the change of heraldry symbols that had been approved by the Ajuntament de Barcelona (Barcelona City Hall). In 2000, he was awarded the Creu de Sant Jordi and in 2008 received the Golden Medal of Barcelona. On 24 October 2007, he founded the Institució Catalana de Genealogia i Heràldica (Catalan Institution of Genealogy and Heraldry) (ICGenHer) and was until present day, the president. The 2022 edition for lack of candidates was not awarded. The 2024 edition will be given to *The Committee on Heraldry of the New England Historic Genealogical Society Established in 1864. The oldest body in the United States concerned with the study of scholarly heraldry.*

5) **INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR ORDERS OF CHIVALRY PRIZE.** Is the 17th for



foundation, born in 2007 for the will of the International Commission for Orders of Chivalry, the commission specifically created to deepen the study of chivalric matter during the V International Congress of genealogical and heraldic sciences in 1960. This prize wants to award a scientific work published on chivalric and awarding matter. The Prize was granted 6 times and the 2020 Edition was given to Michele D'Andrea - Fabio Cassani Pironti, for their publication «Vestire gli Onori» (2020), The 2022 Edition was granted to *Real Asociación de Hidalgos de España - RAHE* for «Actas I, II, III, IV Coloquio Internacional sobre la Nobleza» (2015-2022). The International Colloquium on Nobility is the only scientific event that deals exclusively with the scientific aspect of the nobility. The acts that collect all the



James Richard Terzian, CSTJ

reports illustrated in the various Colloquia are published punctually every year. From 2023, given the great result obtained for the large participation of scholars, it will change its name to the International Congress on Nobility. The *Real Asociación de Hidalgos de España - RAHE* (Royal Association of Hidalgos of Spain) is a non-political and non-profit Spanish association that brings together the nobles of Spain in a national noble unit. It was founded as the Association of Hidalgos a Fuero de España in Madrid on November 3, 1954 by Vicente Francisco de Cadenas y Vicent, the Count of Gaviria, the Marquis of Siete Iglesias, the Marquis of Zayas and the Marquis of Dávila. On November 25 of that year, the presidency was offered to Fernando de Baviera y de Borbón, Duke of Cádiz. Among its purposes, the carrying out of cultural, charitable and welfare activities stands out, as well as bringing together the Spanish nobility. Already called the Association of Hidalgos of Spain, Juan Carlos I granted it the title of "Royal" in 2011. The 2024 edition will be given to *James Richard Terzian, CSTJ, Genealogist of the Order of St. John*

6) **DR. WALBURGAVONHABSBURGOUGLASPRIZE.**

Is the 19th prize for date of foundation wanted by dr. Walburga von Habsburg Douglas and patronized by Famiglie Storiche d'Italia with the purpose to award a deserving publication about heraldry referred to the Scandinavian Countries. The 4th 2014 edition was granted to *Allan Tønnesen*, for his work «Magtens besegling Enevoldsarveregeringsakterne af 1661 og 1662 (2013)». He was member of the Board of "*Societas Heraldica*

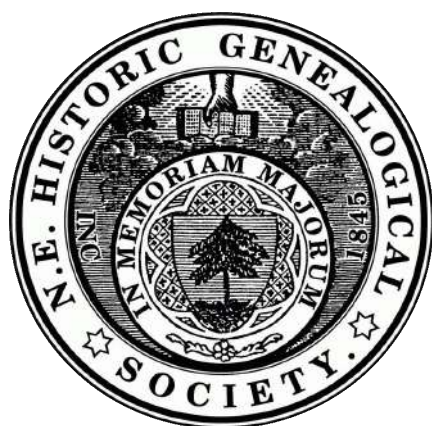


Dr. Walburga von Habsburg Douglas

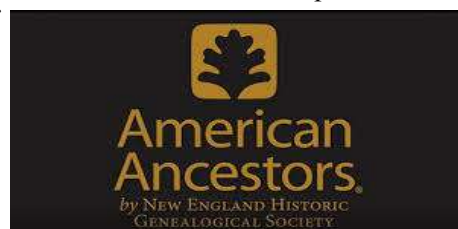
Scandinavica”, editor of “*Heraldisk Tidsskrift*” 1980-89, vice chairman 1994-97, chairman 1997-2009. The



5th 2016 edition was granted to the team constituted by *Anders Bjønnes*, *Svein Becken* and *Håvard Blom* co-authors of the book «*Segltegninger 1591 og 1610 (2010)*» and «*Eidsvollsmennene - Hvem var de? (2014)*». *Anders Bjønnes* was past member of the Board and Deputy Chair of Norwegian Genealogical Society and Norwegian Heraldry Society and he wrote several articles on medieval and 16th century heraldry and genealogy in Norwegian journals and publications. The 6th 2018 edition was granted to *Societas Heraldica Scandinavica* for “*Skandinavisk Vapenrulla*” (1963-) and *Svenska Heraldiska Föreningen* for “*Svenskt Vapenregister*” (2018). The 7th 2020 edition was granted to *Dirk Weissleder*, for “*his important work in favour of*



the knowledge of German genealogy and family history in the world”. The 8th 2022 edition was granted to Paul A. Fox, for the book: «*Great Cloister: A Lost Canterbury Tale: A History of the*

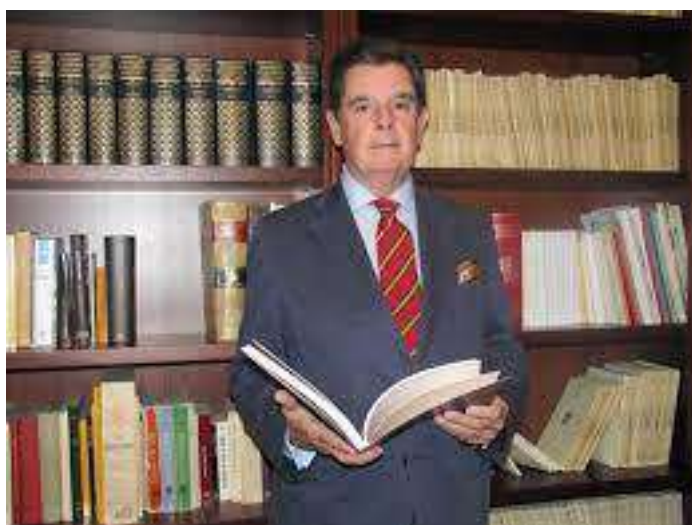


Canterbury Cloister, Constructed 1408-14, with Some Account of the Donors and their Coats of Arms (2020) and for his important and various work on Heraldry in the United Kingdom». Dr Paul A Fox, MA, FSA, FHS, FHG, AIH was appointed as Honorary Editor of the Coat of Arms in succession to Clive Cheesman, Richmond Herald and Peter O’Donoghue, York Herald, in September 2017, having previously served as a council member of the Heraldry Society from 2006 to 2016,

of which he was Vice Chairman from 2011-13, and Chairman from 2013-15. He is member of the Cambridge University Heraldic & Genealogical Society, Fox served on its council from 1982-87, as Secretary from 1983-4, was President from 1984-5, and was elected as a Vice President in 2020. He was a member of the Court of Trustees of the Institute of Heraldic & Genealogical Studies in Canterbury since 2005, and became its Chairman in 2019. The 2024 edition will be attributed to *David Allen Lambert*, Chief Genealogist of New England Historic Genealogical Society.

7) **S.A.I.R. ARCHIDUQUESA MÓNIKA DE AUSTRIA, DUQUESA DE SANTANGELO PRIZE.** Is

the 20th for foundation instituted in 2008 by the Asociación de Hidalgos a fuero de España - Junta de Italia, become in 2009 - through the fusion by incorporation with Famiglie Storiche d’Italia and for the will of its President the Duke of Vargas-Machuca - a prize patronized by Famiglie Storiche d’Italia with the purpose to award a deserving publication about genealogy referred to the ancient Hispanic Community. The 4th 2014 edition was assigned to *Ernesto Fernández-Xesta y Vázquez*, for his publication «*Emblemática en Aragón (2014)*». *Ernesto Fernández-Xesta y Vázquez* is Miembro de Número of the Real Academia Matritense de Heráldica y Genealogía, of the Sociedad Española de Estudios Medievales, of the Societat Catalana



Dr. Don Manuel Ladron de Guevara i Isasa



HIRH the Archduchess Monika of Austria,

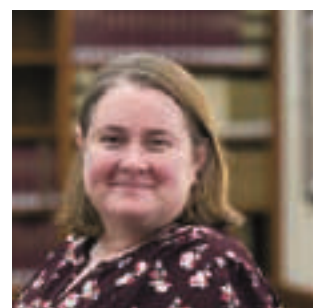
de Heraldica, Genealogia, Sigilografía, Vexilología i Nobiliaria, and of the Centro de Estudios de la Orden del Santo Sepulcro. The 2016 Edition was granted to *Real Asociación de Hidalgos de España* (founded with this purpose: “*agrupa a los nobles de linajes españoles con el fin de mantener vivos y promover los valores tradicionales de la hidalguía. Inspirada en los principios del humanismo cristiano, cumple con la obligación histórica de la nobleza de prestar servicios a la nación, sus instituciones y sus ciudadanos, con absoluta lealtad a la Corona y un fuerte compromiso con la cultura y la historia de España*”) for its numerous publications on the specific theme of nobility (issued in a Nation where still today the nobility is officially recognized and protected by the State) edited directly or through its *Fundación Instituto Español de Estudios Nobiliarios*, and precedently through the *Instituto Internacional de Genealogia y Heraldica*. Among the so many publications that edition rewarded *Elenco de Grandezas y Titulos Nobiliarios Españoles* (published from 1967) and *La nobleza no titulada en España - Dictamen Jurídico*. The 6th 2018 edition was assigned to *Real Cuerpo de la Nobleza de Madrid* for “*El Real Cuerpo de la Nobleza de Madrid durante el reinado de don Carlos III*” directed by *Oscar de Ascoz y Planes* and *Iñigo de Nogales-Delicado y Rosal*. The 7th Edition 2020 was granted to *Amadeo-Martín Rey y Cabieses*, for “*his scientific work in the documentary sciences of history*”. The 8th Edition 2022 was given to *Manuel Pardo de Vera y Díaz*,

Presidente RAHE, “*For the successes achieved in the social, cultural and*

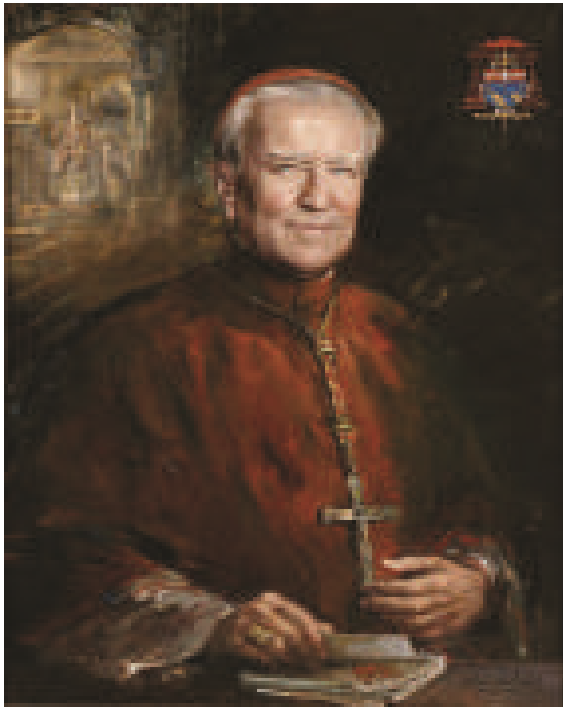
scientific field”. Dr. Manuel Pardo de Vera y Díaz, AIG, ICOC, IIGH belongs to an ancient hidalgo lineage from Galicia and as such is: President of the Real Asociación de Hidalgos de España, President of the Fundación Cultural Hidalgos de España, He is a full Academician of the International Academy of Genealogy, Vice-President of the International Confederation of Genealogy and Heraldry, Vice-President of the International Institute of Genealogy and Heraldry, Corresponding Academician of the Real Academia Matritense de Heráldica y Genealogía, Corresponding Academician of the Academy of Letters and Arts of Portugal, Corresponding Adviser of the Toledan Society of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies. member of the Ateneo de Ilugo and member of the Academy of Genealogy, Heraldry and Nobility of Galicia. He is a Professor of the Master’s Degree in Noble and Award Law, Genealogy and Heraldry, at the National Distance Education University - UNED. He is the Director and Professor of nobility and heraldic emblems of the Genealogy, Heraldry and Nobility School Course of the Fundación Cultural Hidalgos de España. The 9th Edition 2024 will be given to *Manuel Ladrón de Guevara i Isasa*, Director del Proyecto *Pleitos de Hidalguía - Ejecutorias y Pergaminos que se conservan en el Archivo de la Real Chancillería de Valladolid - Extracto de sus Expedientes. Siglos XV al XVI*



8) H.EM. CARDINAL ANDREA CORDERO LANZADI MONTEZEMOLO PRIZE. Is the 21th for foundation because it was instituted in 2013 by H.Em. Cardinal Andrea Cordero Lanza di Montezemolo with the purpose to award a deserving review dedicated to the study of genealogy, heraldry and chivalric matter published from more than 10 years in all the world. The 1st 2014 edition was assigned to *Hidalguía la revista de genealogía, nobleza y armas*, the famous scientific review fonded by Vicente de Cadenas y Vicent and published from 1953. The 2nd 2016 Edition was given to *The Scottish Genealogist* the review of the *Scottish Genealogy Society*, the Society, based in Edinburgh and founded in 1953, helps with research into Scottish family and local history. published, without a break, since 1954 (the Society has



Sarah Dery



H.Em. Cardinal Andrea Cordero Lanza di Montezemolo,

published 244 editions to date), with a content wide and varied, where the modern technology has allowed the editor to include many more illustrations. The 3rd 2018 edition was assigned to *La Gacetilla de Hidalgos* (Real Asociación de Hidalgos de España) for its scientific work from 1959. The 4rd 2020 edition was granted to “*Boletín*” of the *Real Academia Matritense de Heráldica y Genealogía*, “for its scientific work from 1991”. The 5th Edition 2022 was given to The Heraldry Society, for its publication «*Coat of Arms*», founded in 1950. The award is received by the Society’s Robert Harrison Chairman. The *Coat of Arms* is a non profit making academic journal in which advertising space is sold in order to subsidise the cost of printing. It began as a quarterly publication in January 1950 under the editorship of John Brooke-Little (d.2006), the founder of the Heraldry Society, who continued as its Editor-in-chief for more than fifty years. From at least 1971 Mr Brooke-Little worked with a long series of “managing editors”, not all of whom were named on the mast head. A hiatus occurred in 1971-74, with no issues being produced at all in 1972 and 1973, following which, in 1974, a new series was instituted. In 2004 the editorship was taken over by Clive Cheesman, then Rouge Dragon Pursuivant (now Richmond Herald), and Peter O’Donoghue, then Bluemantle Pursuivant

(now York Herald). The new editors instituted a third series in 2005 which was twice yearly. A fourth series begins in 2018 under the editorship of Dr Paul A Fox, FSA. The distinctive feature of this new series will be annual publication in book form, with an important focus on having high quality full colour illustrations throughout. The Fourth Series is provided in paper copy to subscribing members, and one year following distribution the articles are published online on this website, so as to be freely available to all. It is hoped that this new strategy will enhance the Society’s role as an educational charity. The 2024 edition will be attributed to *Sarah Dery, Director Research and Library Services at American Ancestors/NEHGS*.

9) **PREMIO FAUSTINO MENÉNDEZ PIDAL DE NAVASCUÉS.** Is the 22th for foundation because it was instituted in 2020 by Real Asociación Hidalgos de España - RAHE, with the purpose to award a deserving person or publication on the history of Spain and the Hispanic Community dedicated particularly to the study of genealogy, heraldry and chivalric matter.

Dr. Faustino Menéndez Pidal de Navascués, was President of CIGH (1990-1994), was one of the most prominent Spanish genealogists, sigilographers and heraldists and also a prominent renovator of this discipline in the Hispanic-American sphere. The 1st 2020 edition was granted to Eduardo Pardo de Guevara y Valdés, for “his scientific work in the documentary sciences of history”. The 2nd 2022 edition was given to José María de Francisco Olmos, for «his scientific



Faustino Menéndez Pidal de Navascués

work in Documentary Sciences of History». José María de Francisco Olmos, BA in Geography and History (UCM, 1991), Doctor in Medieval History (UCM; 1995), Extraordinary Doctorate Award for the thesis: *The Crown Prince in the Crowns of Castile and Aragon during the Late Middle Ages.*, Full Professor of



Michel Popoff

the Department of Historiographical Sciences and Techniques and Archeology of the Complutense University of Madrid (Numismatics and Epigraphy Specialty) (1998), Academic Secretary of the Faculty of Documentation Sciences (UCM, 2005), Corresponding academician of the Royal Academy of History (2006), Academico de Numero of Real Academia Matritense de Heráldica y Genealogía. The 2024 edition will be attributed to *Michel Popoff, AIH*, for “his excellent work in the study of emblems, in particular in the field of numismatics and sigilography”.

10) **MICHEL TEILLARD D'EYRY PRIZE 2024.** Is the 23th for foundation because it was instituted in 2023 by International Confederation of Genealogy and Heraldry, to remember the figure of Michel Teillard d'Eyry, who was president of the CIGH and AIG. Example of the manager of international genealogical associations. To reward managers of historical documentary science associations who

have demonstrated high managerial ability by bringing their associations to a high international level. Michel Teillard d'Eyry, born in Plauzat on the 18th of June 1940. Michel was also the founder of the Cercle généalogique de l'Auvergne et du Velay, which he brought to great notoriety among French genealogical organisations, holding the position of President of Honour until his death. In October 2016, from the Fédération Française de Généalogie - FFG, for which he had long been in charge of international relations, he was awarded the prestigious Medal of Honour (one of the most important distinctions in the world). As President, he led the CIGH to levels never reached before. In this way, the CIGH, founded on the 13th of November 1971 by the Duke de la Force became the world's most important organization that brings together genealogical and heraldic institutions that have held international congresses, as well as the most important scientific institutions in a hundred countries around the world. During his presidency, the annual newsletters CIGH Bulletin and AIG Bulletin were born, of which Pier Felice degli Uberti took always care. His militancy in the AIG recognised him immediately as its president and during his tenure he chaired no fewer than 12 Colloquia, which were punctually held: in Moscow in 1999, in San Marino in 2001, in The Hague in 2003, in Paris in 2005, in Iasi in 2007, in Guimaraes in 2009, in Bologna in 2011, in St. Petersburg in



Michel Teillard d'Eyry con Maria Loredana Pinotti

2013, in Madrid in 2015, in Montreal in 2017, in Warsaw in 2019 and in Messina in 2021. During his long career, he obtained important world awards in our subjects, of which we only mention a few: full member of the Instituto Internacional de Genealogia y Heraldica (Madrid); full member of the Institut International d'Études Généalogiques et d'Histoire des Familles (Dublin); corresponding member of the Istituto Araldico Genealogico Italiano (Bologna); honorary member of the Academia Costarricense de Ciencias Genealógicas; honorary member of the San Marino Heraldic Genealogical Institute (San Marino); corresponding academician of the Real Academia Matritense de Heráldica y Genealogía (Madrid); full member of the Société d'Histoire et de Généalogie à Moscou (Moscow). He was also an Academic Senator of the Studium - Academy of Casale and of Monferrato. As a descendant of the Marquis de Lafayette, he was a member of the prestigious Society of Cincinnati, was a member of the Commission for nobiliary proofs of the Association d'entraide de la noblesse française - ANF, and he was also a member of the Jockey Club of Paris. The first edition will be given to Dr. *Maria Loredana Pinotti*, President of the *International Academy of Genealogy - AIG*, for her work aimed at the world in the field of Documentary Sciences of History.

Organizado por: REAL ASOCIACIÓN DE HIDALGOS DE ESPAÑA



II CONGRESO INTERNACIONAL DE JÓVENES GENEALOGISTAS

14 y 15 de febrero de 2025

En colaboración con:

COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DES ORDRES DE CHEVALERIE,
INSTITUTO INTERNACIONAL DE GENEALOGIA Y HERALDICA



La Real Asociación de Hidalgos de España organiza el II Congreso Internacional de Jóvenes Genealogistas, que tendrá lugar en Madrid el 14 y 15 de febrero de 2025, con la colaboración del Instituto Internacional de Genealogía y Heráldica, la Confederación Internacional de Genealogía y Heráldica y la Academia Internacional de Genealogía, bajo el lema de “Retrospectiva, actualidad y porvenir de una ciencia historiográfica”.



El II Congreso Internacional de Jóvenes Genealogistas tiene como objetivo propiciar la participación de los jóvenes en los Congresos de Genealogía, Nobiliaria y Heráldica, para dar continuidad a las reuniones académicas que se celebran sobre estas disciplinas y crear un ambiente propicio para la relación e interacción de los jóvenes, basadas en su estudio y en las actividades sociales relacionadas con ellas. Queda abierta la convocatoria para presentar propuestas de ponencias para el II Congreso Internacional de Jóvenes Genealogistas, cuyo plazo finaliza el 30 de septiembre de 2024.

Inscripciones y más información en la web del Congreso:

<http://www.congresojovenesgenealogistas2025.es/>

Comité Organizador

María Inés Olaran Múgica

María Inés Olaran Múgica es Licenciada en Geografía e Historia por la Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, en la especialidad de Prehistoria y Arqueología; Máster en Edición por la Universidad de Salamanca; Máster en Derecho Nobiliario y Premial, Genealogía y Heráldica por la UNED; Especialista Universitaria en Archivística por la UNED-Fundación Carlos de Amberes; Especialista Universitaria en Estudios Vascos: Ciencias Humanas, Sociales y Naturales por la Universidad del País Vasco; Experta en Etnografía Vasca-Patrimonio Cultural por la Fundación José Miguel de Barandiarán; Máster en Métodos y Técnicas Avanzadas de Investigación histórica, artística y geográfica por la UNED y Experta Profesional en Tecnologías Avanzadas para la difusión y puesta en valor del Patrimonio Cultural por la UNED. Es vocal en la Junta Directiva de la Real Asociación de Hidalgos de España y vocal en el Patronato de la Fundación Cultural Hidalgos de España, miembro de la Comisión de Cultura, del Consejo de Redacción de la revista La Gacetilla de Hidalgos y del Consejo Científico de la revista Hidalguía.



Consejera en el Consejo de Administración de la Confederación Internacional de Genealogía y Heráldica, académica titular de la Academia Internacional de Genealogía y miembro del Instituto Internacional de Genealogía y Heráldica. Amiga de número de la Real Sociedad Bascongada de los Amigos del País, miembro de la Real Congregación de Naturales y Originarios de las tres Provincias Vascongadas y miembro correspondiente en Brasil de la Real Academia Matritense de Heráldica y Genealogía. Miembro de instituciones académicas históricas y genealógicas internacionales: Academia Costarricense de Ciencias Genealógicas, Academia Dominicana de Genealogía y Heráldica, Academia de Ciencias Genealógicas y Heráldicas de Bolivia, Academia Genealógica de Charcas, Instituto Peruano de Investigaciones Genealógicas, Sociedad Peruana de Historia, Associação Brasileira de Pesquisadores de História e Genealogia y del Institute of Genealogy, Heraldry and Vexillology of Lithuania. Ha publicado monografías de investigación y artículos en revistas académicas, presentado ponencias en Congresos Internacionales y pronunciado conferencias sobre historia, genealogía, nobiliaria y archivística en España y en otros países europeos y americanos como Bolivia, Brasil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Estados Unidos de América, Francia, Italia, Perú y República Dominicana. Ha sido nombrada oficialmente visitante Distinguida de la Ciudad de Santo Domingo (2009) y Huésped Distinguida de la Ciudad de Lima (2018). La Real Asociación de Hidalgos de España le ha distinguido con las Hojas de Roble para acolar a los mandobles (2023). Desarrolla su actividad profesional en la empresa privada, en el sector de Educación y Cultura.

Miguel Ángel Hermida Jiménez

Licenciado en Geografía e Historia en la especialidad de Historia Moderna por la Universidad Complutense de Madrid. Máster en Archivística y Biblioteconomía por la misma Universidad y Experto en Herramientas Tecnológicas de Gestión Documental (UOC). Ha dirigido proyectos de tratamiento archivístico, digitalización de fondos documentales y gestión documental para la Admi-



nistración Pública, (Archivo Regional de la Comunidad de Madrid, archivos municipales, Ministerio de Industria), así como para empresas del sector privado: Proco, Indra, FUNDOSA. Colaborador en la realización del Censo de Archivos Eclesiásticos de la Comunidad de Madrid. Actualmente, pertenece al cuerpo de Archivos, Bibliotecas y Museos de la Administración General del Estado. Ejerce su actividad profesional de archivero en el ámbito de la Administración Pública, como jefe de Sección de Archivos, en el Centro de Documentación de las Artes Escénicas y de la Música del INAEM. Desde 2012 es miembro de la Junta Directiva de la Real Asociación de Hidalgos de España, presidente de la Comisión de Jóvenes de la misma y vocal de la Junta de Probanza. Es vocal de la Junta Directiva del Instituto Internacional de Genealogía y Heráldica y profesor de la Escuela de Genealogía, Heráldica y Nobiliaria de la Real Asociación de Hidalgos de España. Es también académico de la Academia Internacional de Genealogía. La Asamblea General de la Real Asociación de Hidalgos de España, de 18 de diciembre de 2020, le ha concedido el uso de las Hojas de Roble para acolar a los mandobles.

Maria Loredana Pinotti

Maria Loredana Pinotti es Presidenta de la Academia Internacional de Genealogía, del Instituto Heráldico y Genealógico Sanmarinense; Secretaria General de la Comisión Internacional de Órdenes de Caballería, del Instituto Heráldico y Genealógico Italiano, del Instituto Internacional de Estudios Genealógicos y de Historia de las Familias; Miembro Ordinario del Instituto Internacional de Genealogía y Heráldica, Académico Asociado de la Academia Internacional de Heráldica; Secretaria General del Consejo de Redacción de Nobiltà, revista sobre heráldica, genealogía y órdenes de caballería, y de Il Mondo del Cavaliere, revista internacional sobre las órdenes de caballería. Miembro de Familias Históricas de Italia, de Familias Históricas de Europa y de la Real Asociación de Hidalgos de España (condecorada con las Hojas de Roble)



David Huidobro Sanz

Ingeniero de Telecomunicación por la Universidad Politécnica de Madrid, Master in Business Administration por IESE - Universidad de Navarra y la Universidad de Duke (EE.UU.), y Doctor por la Facultad de Derecho de la Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (UNED). Diplomado en Genealogía, Heráldica y Nobiliaria. Miembro asociado de la Academia Internacional de Genealogía. Cuenta con más de una veintena de trabajos de investigación publicados en revistas como el Boletín de la Institución Fernán González, Anales de la Real Academia Matritense de Heráldica y Genealogía, la Revista de las Órdenes Militares o Hidalguía. Organizador y ponente habitual en congresos científicos nacionales e internacionales. En 2017 resultó distinguido con el Premio para el estudio de Órdenes de Caballería Españolas «Manuel Corchado Soriano», concedido por la Fundación Lux Hispaniarum del Real Consejo de las Órdenes Militares. Es miembro de la Real Asociación de Hidalgos de España, siendo al presente vocal de su Comisión de Jóvenes. Además, pertenece, entre otras instituciones, a la Orden de Caballería del Santo Sepulcro y a la Orden Constantiniana de San Jorge.



V Congreso Internacional sobre la Nobleza

Sede de la Real Asociación de Hidalgos de España

General Arrando, 13, Madrid
www.hidalgoedeespana.es

Madrid, 9 al 11 de mayo de 2024



El Congreso Internacional sobre la Nobleza tiene la característica de ser el único congreso mundial sobre el tema realizado en un país donde todavía hoy se reconoce y protege la nobleza, y cuenta con el apoyo del Estado a través del Ministerio de Cultura - Archivo Histórico de la Nobleza. El congreso reunió en Madrid a estudiosos del tema de diversas naciones del mundo, y las jornadas estuvieron llenas de conferencias e intervenciones de naturaleza cultural sobre la nobleza, algunas de las cuales resultaron de verdadero interés científico por el aporte ofrecido por los pocos estudiosos que se dedican con seriedad a esta materia. En los países donde existen repúblicas, estos temas ya no se abordan, o si se tratan, se hace de manera superficial y no siempre por personas competentes en el tema. En conclusión, este congreso fue una experiencia única que la RAHE ha decidido continuar cada 2 años, presentando muchas nuevas temáticas que han marcado la historia de Europa.

V Congreso Internacional sobre la Nobleza

Bajo el lema “Presencia en el tiempo”, y en el marco de la celebración de los 70 años de la fundación de la Real Asociación de Hidalgos de España, se desarrolló en Madrid, entre el 9 y 11 de mayo, el V Congreso Internacional sobre la Nobleza.



En esta ocasión contó con el apoyo directo del Instituto Internacional de Genealogía y Heráldica, la International Commission for Orders of Chivalry, la Real Asociación de Hidalgos de España anfitriona del Congreso y, por primera vez, con la participación de una entidad pública del Estado español: el Archivo Histórico de la Nobleza. Actuó, como Presidente de Honor, don Pedro de Borbón-Dos Sicilias y Orleans, duque de Calabria, quien intervino en el acto inaugural.

Se dieron a conocer más de 50 ponencias, cuyos conferenciantes se caracterizaron por su alto nivel científico y académico. Provenientes de diversas partes del mundo, los ponentes trataron diversos temas relacionados con la nobleza y, en esta ocasión, hubo una jornada dedicada a las órdenes de caballería.



Arriba: Luciano Francesco Silighini Garagnani Lambertini, sobre La inexistencia jurídica de la nobleza en la República Italiana y la protección del Estado para las Familias Históricas descendientes de nobles. Abajo: Mario Jaramillo y Contreras, sobre Nobleza y evolución heráldica: la Casa Ducal de Medina Sidonia



El día 11 de mayo, como cierre, se celebró una cena de gala en el Club Financiero, a la que asistieron cerca de setenta personas. El Club Financiero Génova es uno de los clubes privados más acreditados de España con una gran implantación de marca en el mundo empresarial y de negocios.



En las fotos se ve la clausura en el Club Financiero Génova, donde todos los participantes comentaron positivamente el gran éxito del Congreso y se discutió sobre la singularidad de este importantísimo evento, que finalmente ha hecho posible y continuo un Congreso que trata de manera exclusiva y científica uno de los temas más fascinantes de la historia de Europa, el cual ha marcado la evolución del ser humano a lo largo de muchos siglos.





3RD INTERNATIONAL COLLOQUIUM OF GENEALOGY, HERALDRY, AND VEXILLOLOGY

JUNE 8-9, 2024

VILNIUS, LITHUANIA

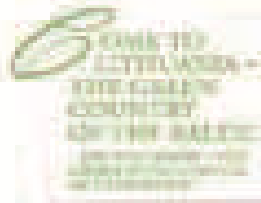
THEME: 'SOVEREIGNS: ANCESTRY, COATS OF ARMS, AND FLAGS'



SATURDAY, JUNE 8

Place:

National Museum - Palace of
the Grand Duke of Lithuania
Katedraus g. 4, Vilnius
www.coldbrivnykus.lt



SUNDAY, JUNE 9

Place:

Tour of the Old Town of Vilnius



www.coldbrivnykus.lt

Institute of Genealogy, Heraldry and Vexillology June 8-9, 2024 in Vilnius (Lithuania) organized the 3rd international colloquium "Genealogy, heraldry and vexillology" (hereinafter - ICGHV), in which representatives of 13 countries participated: Georgia, Czech Republic, Cuba, Denmark, Germany, France, Latvia, Lithuania, Scotland, Spain, South Africa, Poland, Portugal. ICGHV theme: "Sovereigns: Ancestry, Coats of Arms, and Flags". 18 lectures were read in one day. On the second day, a tour of the Old Town of Vilnius – was organized for guests from abroad. The Vilnius Colloquium, skillfully organized by President Remijus Bimba, generated great success, bringing scholars from as many as 14 nations to Vilnius.



From left: Paulius Vaniuchinas (Lithuania), Remigijus Bimba (Lithuania), Ricardo Charters-d'Azevedo (Portugal), prof. dr. Ramunė Stukienė (Lithuania), dr. Iwona Dacka-Górzyńska (Poland), Franciszek Viscardi (Poland), dr. Bruce Berry (South Africa), Carl-Thomas von Christierson (Danmark), Dirk Weissleder (Germany), prof. dr. Dominikus Heckmann (Germany), dr. Bruce Durie (Scotland), prof. dr. Gerard'as Mari Brull (Spain), Wolfgang Brozio (Germany), Anthony Drew (England), dr. Rasius Makselis (Lithuania). 2024 GHVI photo.

The presented conferences are the following:

Dirk Weissleder (Germany), German Emperors, their ancestry, and representation in coats of arms, and ags.

PhD Hist. Candidate Edgars Sims (Latvia), Coats of arms of Bishops, Archbishops and the Masters of the German Order in Livonia, 13th–16th Centuries.

Doc Dr Tomas Čelkis (Lithuania), Signs and Heraldic Symbolism in the Border Demarcations of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania in the 14th–16th centuries.

Dr Iwona Dacka-Górzyńska, Prof. Dr hab. Sławomir Górzyński (Poland), Funerary heraldry of Polish sovereigns in France from the 14th to the 18th centuries.

Doc Antonín Staněk (Czech Republic), The Jagiellonian Coat of Arms Gallery at the Olomouc Town Hall, a unique heraldic display.

Prof Dr Ramunė Šmigelskytė-Stukienė (Lithuania), Stanislaw August – the Last King of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.

Professor Dr-Ing Dominikus Heckmann (Germany), Abstract Genealogical Diagrams in Medieval Manuscripts that came along with Concrete Family Trees of Sovereigns.

Franciszek Viscardi (Poland), Military banners of the court troops and King John Casimir Vasa's Guard from the collection of the Armémuseum in Stockholm.

Carl-Tomas von Christierson (Danmark), The Finnish House of Nobility, an imperial institution with Swedish roots in the Republic of Finland.

Professor Dr Eugenio Serrano Rodríguez (Spain), Spanish nobility and the study of the accumulation of noble titles through the coats of arms: The case of the Dukes of Osuna.

José María San Román Cutanda (Spain), Royal vestiges in the heraldry and vexillology of the province of Toledo.

Professor Dr Gerard Mari Brull (Spain), Coat of Arms and Seal of King Philip V (1700–1746): a display of the new power in the Principality of Catalonia in 1715.

Dr Bruce Berry (South Africa), The Symbols of the Zulu Monarchy.

Valérie Gautier (France), The Emir of Dubai, an example of heraldic identification.

David Huidobro Sanz (Spain), Existing references to the arms of the Crown of Castile in the civil heraldry of America.

Dr Tornike Asatiani (Geogia), Emergence of the Original Style of Georgian Heraldry in the 18th century.

Dr Bruce Durie (Scotland), Scottish heraldic ags – Who gets what, and why.

Dr Patrice de La Condamine (France), Heraldic sources in vexillology.

Ricardo Charters-d'Azevedo (Portugal), Ancestry, Coats of Arms and Flags: Shaping Contemporary Cultural Identity in a Globalized World.

Samuel Martínez Alcalá, Andy Martínez-Héctor (Cuba), Mara Maura, Project MAGENHA, a Bridge between Genealogy, Genetics, and History.

1ST INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF YOUNG GENEALOGISTS

“In memory of Michel Teillard d’Eyry

CALL FOR PAPERS

The Royal Association of Hidalgos of Spain is organising the 1st International Congress of Young Genealogists, which will take place in Madrid on 17 and 18 February 2023, with the collaboration of the International Confederation of Genealogy and Heraldry, the International Academy of Genealogy, the International Institute of Genealogy and Heraldry and the International Institute of Genealogy and Family History, under the motto: *“Retrospective, actuality and future of a historiographic science”*.



Genealogists, which will take place in Madrid on 17 and 18 February 2023, with the collaboration of the International Confederation of Genealogy and Heraldry, the International Academy of Genealogy, the International Institute of Genealogy and Heraldry and the International Institute of Genealogy and Family History, under the motto: *“Retrospective, actuality and future of a historiographic science”*.

The 1st International Congress of Young Genealogists aims to encourage the participation of young people in the Congresses of Genealogy, Nobiliary and Heraldry, to give continuity to the academic meetings held on these disciplines and to create an environment conducive to the relationship and interaction of young people, based on their study and social activities related to them. The first edition of the Congress is dedicated to the memory of the eminent genealogist Michel Teillard d’Eyry (1940-2022), who was President of the International Confederation of

Genealogy and Heraldry (2002-2014) and President of the International Academy of Genealogy (1998-2021). During his years at the head of the International Academy of Genealogy, the International Colloquia of Genealogy were organised in Moscow (1999), San Marino (2001), The Hague (2003), Paris (2005), Iași (2007), Guimarães (2009), Bologna (2011), St. Petersburg (2013), Madrid (2015), Montreal (2017), Warsaw (2019) and Messina (2021).

Participation in the 1st International Congress of Young Genealogists can be as a speaker or as an assistant. Speakers must be between 18 and 39 years of age in 2023. However, the organisation may propose the participation of speakers over 39 years of age, when this is of special interest for the development of the Congress.

The Congress will be held both in person and online, in order to facilitate the participation of young people from anywhere in the world. The papers must be original and unpublished and priority will be given to genealogists from countries that have had close historical relations with Spain or whose papers

are related to these countries.

The papers presented at the 1st International Congress of Young Genealogists that meet the requirements set out by the Congress organisers will be published in a special edition of the prestigious journal *Hidalguía*, as part of the proceedings of the Congress. *Hidalguía* magazine was founded in 1953 and is a publication belonging to the Royal Association of Hidalgos. It is the world's leading journal in these disciplines and will celebrate its 70th anniversary in 2023. Over two days, the Royal Association of Hidalgos of Spain will host the participants gathered around the programmed academic activities. The Congress will conclude with the traditional Carnival Party that the Royal Association organises every year on Carnival Saturday at a select venue in Madrid to bring together the young associates and their guests, and which Congress participants may join if they wish to do so.

The call for proposals for papers for the 1st International Congress of Young Genealogists is now open, with a deadline of 30 September 2022.

PARTICIPATION REQUIREMENTS

Date: 17 and 18 February 2023.

Venue: Real Asociación de Hidalgos de España General Arrando, 13, bajo izda. 28010 Madrid-Spain.

Languages: Spanish, English, French, German, Italian and Portuguese.

Age of speakers: 18-39 years old.

Themes of the papers: they should be framed in one of these four blocks:

1. traditional Genealogy: Christian and Hebrew Genealogy, Family History, Nobiliary, Heraldry, Military Orders, Royal Houses.
2. Molecular genealogy and practical applications of the different aspects of genealogy in the legal, health, educational, artistic, cultural and entertainment world.
3. Sources, Methods and Genealogical Research Centres.
4. New technologies applied to Genealogy: Genealogical platforms, databases, Internet programmes and social networks.

Paper proposal: must be submitted in the chosen language and in English. It will consist of an abstract of 200 words maximum. It must be accompanied by a short CV of 100 words maximum and must be sent, also in the chosen language and in English, before 30 September 2022, to the following address: secretaria@hidalgosdeespana.es

Acceptance of papers: selected genealogists will be informed personally after this date. The final paper, with a maximum length of 20 pages in Word (Times New Roman 12), must be sent in the language selected by the speaker before 15 December 2022.

Presentation of papers: On the day and at the time set by the Royal Association of Hidalgos of Spain for the presentation of the paper, the genealogist will have a maximum of 20 minutes for the presentation and a further 5 minutes for questions and answers from the audience.

Publication of papers: The proceedings of the Congress will be published in a special issue of the journal *Hidalguía*, both in traditional format (for a fee) and in digital format (distributed free of charge to the speakers).

Certificate of participation: it will be issued to those who request it by the School of Genealogy, Heraldry and Nobiliary of the Royal Association of Hidalgos of Spain.

Participation fees: Participation in academic activities is free of charge. Participation in the Carnival Party on 18 February 2023, which will conclude the 1st International Congress of Young Genealogists, will have a cost that will be informed to the participants in the Congress with due notice, as well as all the details about its celebration.

Dress code: formal dress code for all participants (speakers and attendees), both on-site and online.

RULES FOR THE PRESENTATION OF PAPERS

Papers must be written with academic rigour and must be original and unpublished. The final version must be submitted for final inclusion in the Congress programme and its subsequent publication by 15 December 2022, with no extension. No papers or new versions will be accepted after this date.

The papers that meet the requirements of the organisation will be published, both in traditional and digital format, in an extraordinary issue of the prestigious journal *Hidalguía*, as part of the Proceedings of the 1st International Congress of Young Genealogists.

The rules for the presentation of papers follow the same rules for authors of the journal *Hidalguía*, which can be consulted at this link:

Normas para Autores | *Hidalguía*, la revista de genealogía, nobleza y armas (revistahidalguia.es)

Papers should be submitted in "text" format, double-spaced and single-sided, in 12-point font, and should not exceed 20 pages, including graphic material, maps, plates and photographs, which should have a minimum size of 1300 pixels wide and 300 dpi resolution. Figures, tables or images must be sent in a separate file from the work, not included in the text. In addition to the title of the paper and the author's name, the professional category with indication of the institution where he/she works, full postal address, contact telephone number, email address and a brief biographical note of no more than 100 words must be included.

The languages accepted for the 1st International Congress of Young Genealogists are Spanish, English, French, German, Italian, Portuguese and Spanish. The title of the paper will appear in the chosen language and then in English. A short abstract of no more than 200 words in the chosen language and then in English (ABSTRACT) will be included at the beginning of the paper. Each abstract will be followed by the key words in the chosen language and then in English (KEYWORDS).

Papers should not be written in bold and capital letters should be accented, years of publication without punctuation (e.g. 1990), Latin terms and quotations should be written in italics: et al., *insitu*, and the titles of the various sections

of the paper should be written in small capitals.

Bibliographical citations and bibliography should follow the Chicago Style.

Notes (single-spaced, 10-point font) should be footnotes. The following specifications should be followed:

a. Books:

For footnotes: Name Surname(s), Title of the book, edition (if not the first) (place of publication: Publisher, year), 999.

Agustín Millares Carlo, *Tratado de Paleografía española, 3rd ed. (Madrid: Espasa Calpe, 1983), vol. 2, 234.*

For the bibliographic list: Surname(s), First name(s). Title of the book. Edition (if not the first).

Place of publication: Publisher, year.

Millares Carlo, Agustín. *Tratado de Paleografía española. 3rd ed. Madrid: Espasa Calpe, 1983.*

b. Book chapters:

For footnotes: Name Surname(s) and Name Surname(s), "Title of chapter", in Title of book, edited / coordinated by Name Surname(s), 999-999, edition, place of publication: Publisher, year.

José Antonio Martín Fuertes, "El signum regis en el reino de León (1157-1230). Notas sobre su simbolismo", in *Graphische Symbole in mittelalterlichen Urkunden. Beiträge zur diplomatischen Semiotik*, edited by Peter Rück, 463-478, Sigmaringen: Jan Thorbecke Verlag, 1996.

For the bibliographic list: Surname(s), First name(s), and First name(s) Surname(s). "Title of chapter". In Title of the book, edited / coordinated / translated by Surname(s) First name(s), 999-999. Edition. Place of publication: Publisher, year. Martín Fuertes, José Antonio. "El signum regis en el reino de León (1157-1230). Notes on its symbolism".

In *Graphische Symbole in mittelalterlichen Urkunden. Beiträge zur diplomatischen Semiotik*, edited by Rück, Peter, 463-478. Sigmaringen: Jan Thorbecke Verlag, 1996.

c. Journal articles:

For footnotes: First name Surname(s) and First name Surname(s), "Title of the article", Title of the journal 99, no. 9 (year): 999-999.

José María de Navascués y de Juan, "Losas y coronas sepulcrales de Mérida. Ensayo sobre algunos de los caracteres externos de los epitafios de los siglos V al VII", *Boletín del Seminario de Estudios de Arte y Arqueología* 15 (1948-1949): 112.

For the bibliographical list: Surname(s), First name(s), and First name(s) Surname(s). "Title of article. Journal title 99, no. 9 (year): 999-999.

Navascués y de Juan, José María de "Losas y coronas sepulcrales de Mérida. Essay on some of the external characteristics of epitaphs from the 5th to 7th centuries". *Boletín del Seminario de Estudios de Arte y Arqueología* 15 (1948-1949): 103-144.

d. Internet resources:

Follow the same scheme as for books, adding the DOI (Digital Object Identifier) or, failing that, the URL (Uniform Resource Locator) at the end, after a comma in footnote references, and after a full stop in the final bibliographic list. Web site names are written without inverted commas or italics. Sections or parts of a website are enclosed in inverted commas. It is not necessary to indicate the date of consultation.

For footnotes: First name Surname(s), Title of the site, ownership or sponsorship of the website, date of publication or update (failing this, date of consultation), URL. National Interoperability Scheme, Technical Standards for Interoperability, eGovernment Portal, 2019.

https://administracionelectronica.gob.es/pae_Home/pae_Estrategias/pae_Interoperabilidad_Inicio/pae_Normas_tecnicas_de_interoperabilidad.html#.XU50n25uJPY

For the bibliographic list: Surname(s), First name(s). Title of the site. Ownership or sponsorship of the site. Date of publication or update (failing this, date of consultation). URL. National Interoperability Scheme. Technical Interoperability Standards. e-Government Portal. 2019.

https://administracionelectronica.gob.es/pae_Home/pae_Estrategias/pae_Interoperabilidad_Inicio/pae_Normas_tecnicas_de_interoperabilidad.html#.XU50n25uJPY

Documentary references will bear the full name of the Archive cited and the following references will indicate its abbreviations, if known, as well as its section, file, volume and other identification data, according to the Archive's organisation.

The author of the paper is obliged to cite the source of all graphic documentation, whatever its type, even if it is his own. In the event that the intellectual property rights of the images used are in force, the author of the paper must justify that he/she has complied with the obligations established for their reproduction and publication. The Real Asociación de Hidalgos de España

declines all responsibility that may arise from the infringement of intellectual and commercial property rights due to the improper use of any image.

The paper should be sent by e-mail to the following address: secretaria@hidalgosdeespana.es

The papers received will be evaluated on an individual basis and acceptance of a paper for publication implies that the copyright (as regards exploitation rights) is transferred to the Real Asociación de Hidalgos de España. Papers that have already been published by any means or that have been accepted at other congresses will not be accepted.

The Royal Association of Hidalgos of Spain declares that the opinions expressed in the papers accepted for presentation at the Congress and subsequent publication are the exclusive expression of the thoughts of their authors, without this meaning that it adheres to them. Therefore, it declines all responsibility for any statements that may be made, while warning that the authors of the papers are not identified with the rest of the papers of other authors

INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY OF GENEALOGY



GENEALOGIJOS,
HERALDIKOS IR
VEKSILOLOGIJOS
INSTITUTAS

13th International Colloquium of Genealogy 2023 Vilnius, Lithuania

Theme: The Grand Dukes of Lithuania and other families originating from this country - A door to Baltic history and genealogy

Dear Sir or Madam,

The 13th International Colloquium of Genealogy will take place in Vilnius (Lithuania) on June 7-11, 2023.

On behalf of the organizing committee, *The International Academy of Genealogy and The Institute of Genealogy, Heraldry, and Vexillology* we are pleased to announce that the 13th International Colloquium of Genealogy will be held from June 7 to 11, 2023 in Vilnius, Lithuania.

The Colloquium is a biennial event held by The International Academy for Genealogy since its foundation. The major theme of the colloquium will focus on “**The Grand Dukes of Lithuania and other families originating from this country - A door to Baltic history and genealogy**”.

If you are interested in attending the 2023 Colloquium please send in your proposal for a paper for the 2023 colloquium. We need the proposal at the latest 22nd November 2022. It should be within the theme of the colloquium. We need an abstract of approximately 400 words.

We also need information about the applicant’s affiliation, a short CV, and contact details. It should be sent to info@ghvi.lt at the latest 22nd November 2022. Notification of acceptance will be sent at the latest early in 2023.

A registration fee will be required at the time of final registration. Apart from the registration fee, we are planning a banquet, as well as an excursion outside the city.

The International Academy for Genealogy, founded in Turin in 1998 under the French name of *Académie Internationale de Généalogie*, brings together one hundred experts in family history, representing more than thirty countries on four continents. The Academy has been holding a Colloquium every other year since its foundation.

We look forward to hosting you during the 2023 Colloquium in Vilnius.

Sincerely,

Colloquium organizing committee

For further information, please don’t hesitate to contact us by e-mail: info@ghvi.lt.

www.icgvilnius2023.lt

Family Legends and Myths Watching Out for Red Flags

Sharon DeBartolo Carmack, CG¹

“Great-grandma was a Cherokee Indian princess, you know”. At the family reunion or while interviewing relatives, you might hear family stories like this or other lore about your forebears. Nearly everyone has a story that has been handed down about their ancestors. Some of these legends may be quite factual; others are myth. Almost all family stories have some grain of truth, however. Family legends aren’t usually created out of thin air, and that tiny grain of truth may be the clue that leads you to genealogical success. There are many myths that have worked their way into family stories, and perhaps you’ve already heard some of these. Often, they are about ethnic origins or how the family came to America. If you haven’t heard any of these common legends yet, make yourself aware of some of the most common ones, since you may eventually hear variations as you talk with family members.

The Cherokee Indian Princess Myth

It’s always a Cherokee princess, almost never Navajo or Apache or Pueblo or Lumbee. Native American ancestry is an extremely common family story, and it seems it is always to an Indian princess.



The Cherokee Princess

The Cherokee, of course, are a large tribe with a diverse culture, divided by the Trail of Tears. They intermarried widely, perhaps increasing the likelihood of Cherokee/white ancestry.

One reason this princess myth may have evolved is prejudice. For those who frowned upon a white male ancestor marrying an Indian woman, elevating the woman’s status to princess made the truth easier to swallow. Keep in mind that any story that says you have Native American ancestry - often Cherokee - may in itself be a myth. Even though it’s currently an “in” thing to have Native American ancestry, just a few decades ago, it might have been the skeleton in your family’s closet. Proving certain ethnic ancestry can be

difficult because of prejudice or popularity toward a culture at any given time. Throughout history, some people who were victims of prejudice may have tried to hide their native origins by changing their name or claiming a different ethnicity.

The Three Brothers Myth

It’s always three brothers who immigrated to America, never two or four or five or six. Sometimes one is lost at sea during the voyage over, or one went north, one went south, and one headed west, never to be heard from again. There are never any sisters involved in the big move across the ocean. Be wary of the brothers myth, and always keep an eye out for additional siblings both in America

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and once you start foreign research. You also want to confirm through your research that there were, in fact, three brothers, that the three brothers were indeed brothers and not two brothers and an uncle, for example, or that the three brothers weren't just three men with the same last name.

The Stowaway Myth

For some reason, it is so much more romantic to have an ancestor who came to America as a stowaway rather than a paying passenger. While there are cases of people who actually did sneak aboard ships, this was not common practice. If the stowaway was discovered enroute, typically, he will be recorded on the last page of the passenger arrival list. I deliberately use "he" because you almost never hear a story about great-grandma being a stowaway. Even if you have the family story of a stowaway, still check for a passenger arrival list, since if he was discovered and recorded on the passenger list, he'll likely be on the index, too.

The Claim-to-Fame Myth

Everyone who has the surname Bradford or Alden is related to William Bradford and John Alden of Mayflower fame, right? And everyone with the last name of Boone is related to Daniel. And if your last name is James, you're related to Jesse, of course. If you do have Native American ancestry, then you must be descended from Pocahontas. Is that a red flag I see flying? We all want a famous person to hang on our family tree, but we may not find that person. I'm supposedly related to Robert E. Lee. My research revealed that I really am. He's something like a ninth cousin, twenty times removed.



Robert E. Lee.

The Wrong Ethnic Identity Myth

All Germans are Hessians who fought in the American Revolution. All French are Huguenots. All Hispanics are Mexican. Of course, none of these broad statements is true. We tend to lump certain groups of people incorrectly into one category. "German" is not a distinct enough identifier in genealogy any more than "Indian" or "Hispanic." If family stories indicate that your ancestors were German or from Germany, were they Germans from Imperial Germany, Alsatians, Austrians, Swiss, Luxembourgers, Germans from Russia, or Poles from



American Revolution

Germany? Even the records you uncover may not tell you more than "Germany." This is why it is so important to learn the unique cultural traits -- customs, traditions, folkways -- about the ethnic group. Names, too, may be inaccurate indicators of ethnic identity. Just because the name sounds Italian, is it? The name you are accustomed to may have been changed or inadvertently corrupted over time, obscuring its ethnic origins.

The Ellis Island Baptism Myth

This is the myth that an immigrant ancestor's surname was changed by officials during processing at Ellis Island. No evidence whatsoever exists to suggest this ever occurred. During its operation as an immigrant receiving station (1892-1954), Ellis Island was staffed with hundreds of interpreters who spoke more than thirty different languages. Inspectors compared the names the immigrants told them against what was recorded on the passenger lists. These lists were created at the ports of departure. There was no reason to record or change anyone's surname once they arrived on the island. More likely, immigrants themselves changed their names after they settled in America to avoid prejudice and to blend more easily into American society.



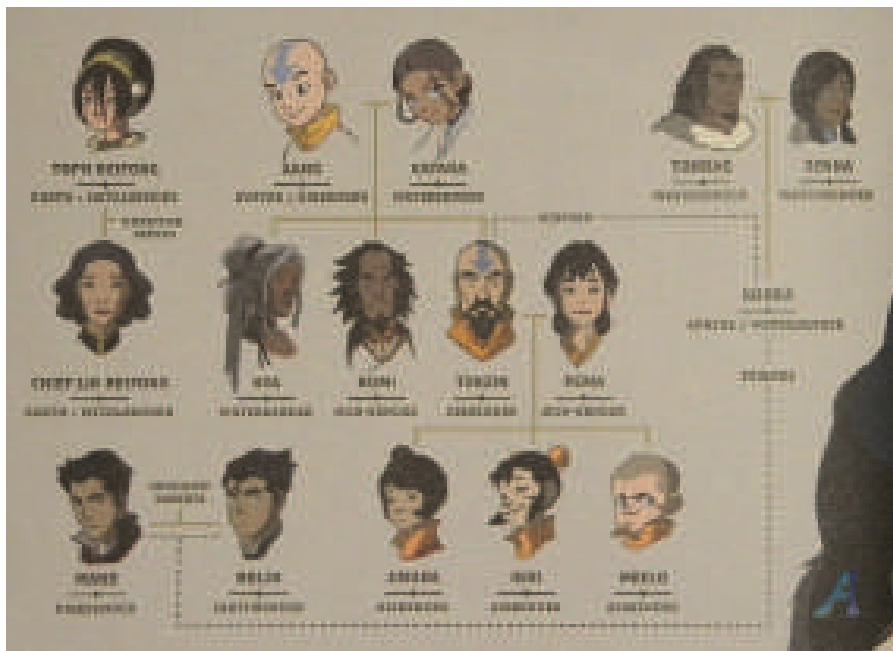
Ellis Island

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Handling the Myth in Research and Writing

Now that I've shattered your favorite family story, how do you tell Grandpa? Or should you? And

how do you handle ancient family legends that you've discovered through your research are false? Family legends are part of your family history and should never be ignored or taken lightly. As mentioned earlier, there is usually a kernel of truth to the family story. Rather than bursting Grandpa's bubble with the facts, try to find out how the story originated. When you write your family history, include the family story as it was told to you, noting it as family "tradition" or "lore" or "legend." Then explain, if you can, how



The Legend of Korra

the story originated, followed by a discussion of your research findings. You may reveal that some elements of a story were true and some were false, or that a story was totally false. Even if you have not been able to prove or disprove the story, acknowledge the lore and say it has yet to be proven. These family stories give color to your family history, so record and share them as what they are.

ICOC-CERT*

Against the forgery of honors



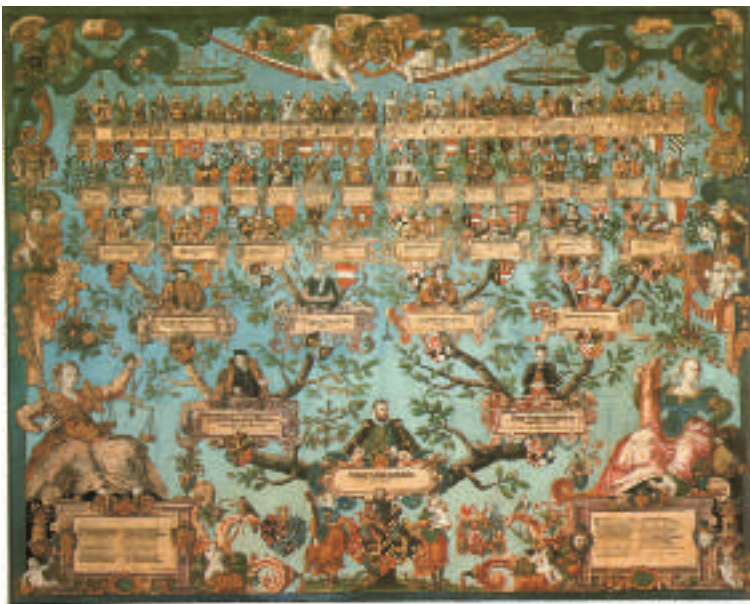
www.icoc-cert.com

*The service is provided by the International Commission for Orders of Chivalry

Giorgio Cuneo, IAGI, IISCO, aig, ICOC

We often wonder what is the **right balance between tradition and innovation**. If the topic is already complex by itself, certainly, translated into the field of heraldry and genealogy, it takes on an even more thorny connotation. We need to find the right balance without running the risk of being too visionary, but avoiding being, at the same time, anachronistic, living our times and **renewing ourselves with respect for tradition**.

It is well known to all that **genealogical falsification** is an age-old problem, never resolved. While it



was once “excusable” when particular benefits were granted, today it is really difficult to understand what can trigger in people’s minds to appear what they are not, sometimes coming to feel part (even if it is often an unrequited feeling) of a social class to which he never belonged. All this, perhaps for a simple homonymy and for the lack of a rule that protects a historical legacy, which allows to self-attribute noble titles without any historical or legal basis. In the most dangerous cases, as happens in Italy, arbitration awards are even granted with which unconstitutional rights are attributed on the basis of questions posed to per-

sons paid by the same applicant. These arbitrations have the force of a notified sentence. Although today the world works in a very different manner from the way our grandparents lived, we must not forget that genealogy was a fundamental right that allowed to obtain honors, offices, benefits, exemptions and to demonstrate other rights. Today it is part of a historical heritage and a right of a person, which as such must be protected. Too often, genealogical studies are trivialized and exploited for an empty recognition of titles or for a simple admission into the noble categories of an order of chivalry. Today, however, we live in the information society and from now on it will be increasingly difficult to falsify genealogies, since access to original documents will be increasingly simplified and new problems relating to the protection of personal data will emerge. Likewise, we cannot ignore a renewed interest in heraldry, that is, for that documentary science of history which has precise laws and rules that originate from the experiences of medieval warfare and which had great appreciation due to the importance given to that time for the facts of arms.

It must always be remembered that heraldry has its own lexicon, which of course is systematically

ignored by those who are not sufficiently prepared on this subject, but who claim to self-assume a coat of arms, as a simple enthusiast, forgetting that the only concessions that have value, are those are those issued by the State.

That said, we must consider that the Confédération Internationale de Généalogie et d'Héraldique has been the undisputed reference organization in this sector for years and that it reached unexpected heights at the time of its creation, bringing together the most important scholars worldwide.



Unfortunately, even if the phenomenon of genealogical falsification is decreasing, in the private sphere, there is still an incessant work, often promoted by those who have a commercial interest, aimed at creating

imaginative genealogies which are then published in volumes without any scientific value, often accompanied by a (perhaps invented) coat of arms. Among our tasks there must certainly also be that of protecting people to prevent unwary subjects from falling into the hands of crooks without scruples, whose activity was based on the credulity of the other part.

It is for this reason that **Historic Families of Italy and Historical Families of Europe have patronised the new platform of the International Commission for Orders of Chivarly: ICOC-CERT.** The pioneering project was announced at the Studium Academy of Casale and Monferrato for



Art, Literature, History, Sciences and Various Humanities, in the rooms of the historic Filarmonica Academy, in the presence of the former Sovereign Houses of Europe, during the ceremonies for the ICOC 60th anniversary in December 2021, while the official launch took place on the 21th April 2022 during the IV International Colloquium on Nobility, held in Madrid by the Real Asociación de Hidalgos de España.

Let's try to understand how the project was born, what it is about and what are the implications for our organization. The project was born thanks to the partnership with Artvise, a London based company specialized in the sale

of exceptional masterpieces that owns also the first e-marketplace with advanced DLT services for the sale of NFT (non-fungible token) linked to physical works of art. Apparently there is no connection with genealogy, but on closer examination it will not escape that the problem of document falsification linked to the world of art is almost similar to ours.

In fact, one of the aspects that most influences the pricing of a work of art is its provenance and it is not difficult to imagine how unscrupulous forgers daily try to falsify the documents of dubious paintings to attribute them to Old Masters, with the consequent result that paintings of modest artistic (and economic) value are passed off as important and expensive masterpieces. Well, the novelty introduced by this company is the "passport" of the work of art. After very careful and scrupulous scientific studies (e.g. from the dating of materials, to the composition of the pigments, to reflectography etc ...), the authentic documents are "engraved on rock" thanks to the use of blockchain technology and an NFT is created as a "passport" of the work of art, so that these documents can no longer be tampered with and can be transferred from wallet to wallet with a simple click.

This revolution in the world of art has greatly complicated the life of forgers, just as it will complicate that of genealogy falsifiers, for whom it will become impossible to change the documents saved on the blockchain.

But, what the Blockchain is? Living fully the reality of the 21st century, **we cannot ignore the digital transformation**, and we must be aware that we are witnessing a process of change of our society enabled by innovations and developments in information and communications technologies. Likewise, we must be aware that technology certainly involves risks, but that an excess of myopia could cause, in the long term, the possible disappearance of non-updating organizations. So, since we don't lack resources, nor dynamic capabilities, we cannot be prevented from the adoption of new technologies and, therefore, be stagnant in front of the technological revolution that we live in our days.



The Blockchain is a chain of blocks whose data structure is physiologically shared and is always immutable. This chain includes numerous items grouped into blocks which are in turn concatenated in a precise chronological order. The integrity of this order is guaranteed by the use of specific cryptographic techniques. Basically, the blockchain is like a digital register, based on a decentralized and non-modifiable database (the strength lies in being a community-based technology, therefore it does not depend on a single individual, but on hundreds of thousands of devices), of which no one has the rights to modify the data already entered. As the entered information into a smart contract are “notarized” in a digital form, this allows for a new way of certifying data.



As the entered information into a smart contract are “notarized” in a digital form, this allows for a new way of certifying data.

In the case of ICOC-CERT, the certification takes place through asymmetric cryptography, notarized on the Bitcoin network with the OpenTimestamps protocol for the generation of a digital signature that is inserted in the QR code into the new issued certificates. Moreover, it is possible to verify the QR code through the **ICOC-CERT mobile app** (downloadable from [Google Play Store](#) and from [Apple Store](#)).

Why and how ICOC-CERT uses Bitcoin technology to notarize certificates?

Notarization is not a novelty. Notarization software has been used by companies and lawyers for years to timestamp certain data, thus proving the existence of some data at certain point in time. Notarization tools always used databases, private and closed databases. Built in 2008-2009, Bitcoin is a P2P protocol that keeps alive a distributed, replicated and append-only database, often called ledger. Users move billions of dollars every day writing their transactions in the ledger. In 2014 a group of developers realized that they could use Bitcoin's ledger for non-financial purposes and notarization of data is one of them.

Obviously, “uploading the original file on the Blockchain” is not the best solution, due to the high fees and, most important, to the loss of privacy. A few Bitcoin developers built an Open Source protocol called OpenTimestamps. Thanks to OpenTimestamps people can now notarize an infinite number of documents on the Bitcoin Blockchain, without uploading the original files. How is it possible? OpenTimestamps notarizes something called a hash. A hash is something like a fingerprint

of data. Everything that is digital has a corresponding and unique hash. There aren't two different files in the world with the same hash when you use a good cryptographic function such as SHA256, which is the one ICOC-Cert is using. **OpenTimestamps notarizes the hash of the file and not the file itself**, because the goal of notarization is not to store data but to not lose track of your data.

Will certificates be valid even without the ICOC-CERT platform? YES. In fact, with your certificate you can also download an .OTS file. We suggest to store this .OTS file in as many locations as possible, because it will allow you to verify your notarization even in case the ICOC-CERT platform dies. Now that we have understood the genesis of the project, let's try to understand what it is actually about. **ICOC-CERT is the new Blockchain service to fight the forgery of honors and to certify the family Coat of Arms and Genealogy.** As we are

witnessing a continuous spread of subjects who illegally confer honors, often for money, notwithstanding the rules of any legal system, the International Commission for Orders of Chivalry, established at the V Congress of Genealogy and Heraldry at its meeting in Stockholm in August 1960, developed this service. For those who are awarded with a legitimate Order of Chivalry, contained in the last edition of the Register (available also at www.icocregister.com) or if a State



Herald registered or granted a Coat of Arms or if you want to certify a Genealogy certified by a State-appointed Officer of Arms or by a member of the Confédération Internationale de Généalogie et d'Héraldique, now you have the possibility to use Blockchain technology.

The main goal of the Commission is to attempt to hand over a millenary tradition to future generations, with the help of modern digital technologies to protect the identity of historical families, custodians of an enormous collective symbolic heritage and to limit and unmask the circulation of illegitimate honors: a practice that constitutes a crime in several countries, but that creative charlatans who take advantage of the good faith of people use to get rich fraudulently at the expense of the unsuspecting people, who proudly display in public without any decorum for example a Coat of Arms.

Moreover, the Commission would like to contains the braggarts who appropriate a family history that does not belong to them, well aware that protecting the identity of an individual

must include the protection of his unique family history. ICOC-CERT guarantee rigorous control to avoid document falsifications, unmasking genealogy falsifiers who perhaps for a homonymy want to pretend to belong to a historical family that has nothing to do with them. This solution could break down a large part of the swindlers who deny even their parents.

The new issued certificates will thus become the modern equivalent of an ancient seal tempered by the fons honorum of a family, with all the additional benefits of a smart contract: one of a kind, **incorruptible**, non-duplicable or falsifiable, verifiable anywhere and anytime, impossible to lose and stored in the memory of distributed registers, like in a cyber-safebox.

We strongly believe that the authority of the organizations we represent depends on the quality of our scholars and on their research, but also on the ability to prevent that subjects without the appropriate



requirements declare they belong to a certain family or use a certain coat of arms. Viceversa, for those who are eligible to obtain the new certificates, the value of belonging to a historical family or to an Order is also a function of the ability to prove one's status, which must be preserved as a company protects its intangible assets. ICOC-CERT makes possible to issue digital certificates only to real title holders for:

- **Orders of Chivalry:** only those contained in the last edition of the ICOC Register;
- **Coats of Arms:** only those already granted or certified by a State-appointed Officer of Arms, and in particular by: College of Arms in London, established 1484; Court of the Lord Lyon in Edinburgh, established 1532; Office of the Chief Herald of Ireland, established, 1943; The South African Bureau of Heraldry, established 1963; Kenya College of Arms, established 1968; Zimbabwe Registrar of Names, Uniforms, Badges and Heraldic Representations, established 1971; The Canadian Heraldic Authority, established 1988; Rey de Armas of the Kingdom of Spain, up to 2005; Cronista Rey d'Armas Castilla y Leon, for Arms granted within the Autonomous Spanish Region of Castile and León, since 1991; Office of the Chief Herald of Arms of Malta, established 2019;
- **Genealogy:** only pedigrees certified by a State-appointed Officer of Arms or by a member of the Confédération Internationale de Généalogie et d'Héraldique.



This will undoubtedly help to preserve the authority of our organization over time and disqualify all aficionados, who contribute to discrediting this science. Using the platform is simple and intuitive. Just connect to the website <https://www.icoc-cert.com> and to submit a request, you have to follow these steps:

- Complete the Registration process (<https://www.icoc-cert.com/signup>);
- Access to your personal area (Log In);
- Upload your ID doc;
- Select your certification from the homepage;
- Follow the guided procedure;
- wait for the International Commission for Orders of Chivalry in-depth verification soon;
- Download the mobile App and scan the QR code to verify the validity of your certificate.

It should also be remembered that the International Commission for Orders of Chivalry provides its services free of charge and that the costs applied are exclusively for the technical service. Moreover, Artwise will donate 10% of the proceeds to a scientific project identified from time to time by the Commission. In conclusion, the blockchain technology may be used as a final tool to give unalterable authenticity and validity to the files formed, ensuring greater efficiency. It is an innovative and unique platform of its kind, in which the Abat Oliba CEU University of Barcelona was also interested in proposing a quality seal. The collaborate with the Confédération Internationale de Généalogie et d'Héraldique to certificate genealogies and coats of arms will open up new scenarios with enormous potential.

Humans Are All More Closely Related Than We Commonly Think

Humanity's most recent common ancestor and so-called genetic isopoint illustrate the surprising connections among our family trees

By Scott Hershberger

The late esteemed English actor Christopher Lee traced his ancestry directly to Charlemagne. In 2010 Lee released a symphonic metal album paying homage to the first Holy Roman emperor—but his enthusiasm may have been a tad excessive. After all, says geneticist Adam Rutherford, “literally everyone” with European ancestry is directly descended from Charlemagne.

The family tree of humanity is much more interconnected than we tend to think. “We’re culturally bound and psychologically conditioned to not think about ancestry in very broad terms,” Rutherford says. Genealogists can only focus on one branch of a family tree at a time, making it easy to forget how many forebears each of us has.



Christopher Lee

Imagine counting all your ancestors as you trace your family tree back in time. In the n th generation before the present, your family tree has 2^n slots: two for parents, four for grandparents, eight for great-grandparents, and so on. The number of slots grows exponentially. By the 33rd generation—about 800 to 1,000 years ago—you have more than eight billion of them. That is more than the number of people alive today, and it is certainly a much larger figure than the world population a millennium ago.

This seeming paradox has a simple resolution: “Branches of your family tree don’t consistently diverge,” Rutherford says. Instead “they begin to loop back into each other.” As a result, many of your ancestors occupy multiple slots in your family tree. For example, “your great-great-great-great-great-grandmother might have also been your great-great-great-great-aunt,” he explains.

The consequence of humanity being “incredibly inbred” is that we are all related much more closely than our intuition suggests, Rutherford says. Take, for instance, the last person from whom everyone on the planet today is descended. In 2004 mathematical modeling and computer simulations by a group of statisticians led by Douglas Rohde, then at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, indicated that our most recent common ancestor probably lived no earlier than 1400 B.C. and possibly as recently as A.D. 55. In the time of Egypt’s Queen Nefertiti, someone from whom we are all descended was likely alive somewhere in the world.

Go back a bit further, and you reach a date when our family trees share not just one ancestor in common but every ancestor in common. At this date, called the genetic isopoint, the family trees of any two people on the earth now, no matter how distantly related they seem, trace back to the same set of individuals.

“If you were alive at the genetic isopoint, then you are the ancestor of either everyone alive today or no one alive today,” Rutherford says. Humans left Africa and began dispersing throughout the world at least 120,000 years ago, but the genetic isopoint occurred much more recently—somewhere between 5300 and 2200 B.C., according to Rohde’s calculations.

At first glance, these dates may seem much too recent to account for long-isolated Indigenous communities in South America and elsewhere.

But “genetic information spreads rapidly through generational time,” Rutherford explains. Beginning in 1492, “you begin to see the European genes flowing in every direction until our estimates are that there are no people in South America today who don’t have European ancestry.”

In fact, even more recent than the global genetic isopoint is the one for people with recent European ancestry.

Researchers using genomic data place the latter date around A.D. 1000.

So Christopher Lee’s royal lineage is unexceptional: because Charlemagne lived before the isopoint and has living descendants, everyone with European ancestry is directly descended from him.

In a similar vein, nearly everyone with Jewish ancestry, whether Ashkenazic or Sephardic, has ancestors who were expelled from Spain beginning in 1492.

“It’s a very nice example of a small world but looking to the past,” says Susanna Manrubia, a theoretical evolutionary biologist at the Spanish National Center for Biotechnology.

Not everyone of European ancestry carries genes passed down by Charlemagne, however.

Nor does every Jew carry genes from their Sephardic ancestors expelled from Spain.

People are more closely related genealogically than genetically for a simple mathematical reason: a given gene is passed down to a child by only one parent, not both. In a simple statistical model, Manrubia and her colleagues showed that the average number of generations separating two random present-day individuals from a common genealogical ancestor depends on the logarithm of the relevant population’s size.

For large populations, this number is much smaller than the population size itself because the number of possible genealogical connections between individuals doubles with each preceding generation.

By contrast, the average number of generations separating two random present-day individuals from a common genetic ancestor is linearly proportional to the population size because each gene can be traced through only one line of a person’s family tree.

Although Manrubia’s model unrealistically assumed the population size did not change with time, the results still apply in the real world, she says.

Because of the random reshuffling of genes in each successive generation, some of your ancestors contribute disproportionately to your genome, while others contribute nothing at all.

According to calculations by geneticist Graham Coop of the University of California, Davis, you carry genes from fewer than half of your forebears from 11 generations back.

Still, all the genes present in today’s human population can be traced to the people alive at the genetic isopoint. “If you are interested in what your ancestors have contributed to the present time, you have to look at the population of all the people that coexist with you,” Manrubia says. “All of them carry the genes of your ancestors because we share the [same] ancestors.”

And because the genetic isopoint occurred so recently, Rutherford says, “in relation to race, it absolutely, categorically demolishes the idea of lineage purity.”

No person has forebears from just one ethnic background or region of the world. And your genealogical connections to the entire globe mean that not too long ago your ancestors were involved in every event in world history.



Charlemagne by Albrecht Dürer

ALLEMAGNE



Wir erforschen die Spuren alter Geschlechter

Deutsche Arbeitsgemeinschaft genealogischer Verbände e. V. (DAGV)

At the General Assembly on 29 October 2023 in the context of the 73rd Deutscher Genealogentag a new executive board of the Deutsche Arbeitsgemeinschaft genealogischer Verbände e. V. (DAGV) 2023–2026 was elected according to the statutes. The new eight-member DAGV board



Dirk Weissleder

is looking forward to good cooperation with all member associations in joint projects. The DAGV will celebrate its 75th anniversary in 2024. One focus of the board's work will therefore be on the organization of the 74th Deutscher Genealogentag from 25–27 October 2024 in Berlin.

More information you can get via www.genealogentag.de



(from left to right): Lutz Bachmann (events; deputy chairman Brandenburgische Gesellschaft "Roter Adler" e. V.); Paul-Josef Heister (DAGV secretary; board Mosaik Familienkundliche Vereinigung für das Klever Land e. V.), Dr. Klaus Korth (deputy DAGV chairman; chairman Schleswig-Holsteinische Familienforschung SHFAM), Dirk Weissleder (DAGV chairman; chairman Niedersächsischer Landesverein für Familienkunde e. V., NLF), Freya Rosan (Network of Associations; chairwoman Die Maus - Gesellschaft für Familienforschung e. V.), Sebastian Gansauer (New Media, Design, Contacts to IGGP), Christian Kirchner (Archives; Chairman Arbeitsgemeinschaft Genealogie Thüringen e. V., AGT), Edgar Hubrich (DAGV-Schatzmeister; DAGV Archiv; deputy chairman Gesellschaft für Familienforschung e. V., GFF). Foto DAGV

75 Years of DAGV

June 22, 2024 / in Events, Clubs / Groups / by News Editorial Team

The following article about the 75th anniversary of the DAGV appeared in the first 2024 newsletter of the Lower Saxony Association for Family History (NLF). With the author's permission, we are happy to share it here on the CompGen blog. The Association for Computer Genealogy (CompGen) was represented at the anniversary event by former chairwoman Susanne Nicola.

On May 28/29, 1949, the German Association of Genealogical Societies (DAGV) was founded in Frankfurt am Main by 50 (exclusively male) genealogists, heraldists, archivists, and publishers at the time, to promote the exchange among specialized societies. Only four years after the war and, in fact, just a week after the adoption of the Basic Law (in Bonn), the establishment of a genealogical-heraldic umbrella organization was a remarkable achievement. The later chairman Dr. Walther Lampe (1894–1985), in his capacity as head of the Lower Saxony State Office for Family History in Hanover, initiated the meeting.

Anniversary Gathering in Frankfurt

75 years later, on May 25, 2024, representatives of member associations, partners, and friends of the umbrella organization

gathered at the headquarters of FamilySearch in Frankfurt-Kalbach to celebrate this important founding anniversary. FamilySearch, itself a member of DAGV, is also celebrating the 130th anniversary of the Genealogical Society of Utah (founded in 1894), which it is the successor of. In his speech, DAGV Chairman Dirk Weissleder not only looked back at the organisation's past, but also ventured a look into the possible future of genealogy in Germany and beyond. Alongside other representatives of the organisation, the President of the International German Genealogy Partnership (IGGP), Barbara Schmidt, also gave a welcome address and reported on the work at international level. The IGGP was founded in 2015 as the German-American Genealogical Partnership (GAGP) in Saint Paul, Minnesota, USA, also by the DAGV. In his concluding presentation, Thomas Hengst from FamilySearch spoke about the global work of his organisation and gave an outlook for the near future. The next major DAGV event will be the 74th German Genealogy Day from 25 to 27 October 2024 at the Documentation Centre of the Foundation Flight, Expulsion and Reconciliation in Berlin.

Dirk Weissleder



Participants at the DAGV anniversary meeting on 25 May 2024 in Frankfurt-Kal-

74th German Genealogy Day 2024 in Berlin

27 August 2024/in Events, Associations/Groups/by Günter Junkers

The 74th German Genealogy Day will take place from 25 to 27 October 2024 in cooperation with the Documentation Centre Flight, Expulsion, Reconciliation in Berlin. The organiser is the Deutsche Arbeitsgemeinschaft genealogischer Verbände e. V. (DAGV).

Programme and exhibition

The programme starts on Friday 25.10.2024 at 2 pm with the opening event and a lecture. On Saturday 26 October, numerous lectures will be held in two thematic blocks from 9:30 am to 6 pm. The DAGV General Assembly will take place on Sunday at 10 am. In the third thematic block, two lectures are planned, including an introduction to genealogical research for newcomers by CompGen board member Tanja Bals. The closing event is planned from 2 pm to 3.30 pm. CompGen stand. Also at the 74th DGT in Berlin: the CompGen information stand (Photo: I. Reinhardt).

The documentation centre offers visitors to the 74th German Genealogy Day a large presentation area for providers and associations on the topics of family and genealogical research, history and archives. The organisers are expecting around 700 trade visitors from many countries and around 500 day visitors from Berlin and the surrounding area over the three days.

The exhibition with information on offer from companies, regulars' tables, foundations and associations - including the Verein für Computergenealogie



e.V. (CompGen) - can be visited free of charge on Friday 25 October from 2 to 6 pm, Saturday 26 October from 9 am to 6 pm and Sunday from 9 am to 2 pm.

Venue

In Berlin at Anhalter Bahnhof is the Documentation Centre Flight, Expulsion, Reconciliation (Stresemannstraße 90, 10963 Berlin). Founded in 2021, the Documentation Centre is a place of learning and remembrance on the subject of flight, expulsion and forced migration, especially in the 20th century in Europe and beyond. On more than 5,000 square metres, there is a permanent exhibition as well as educational and mediation offers and events. The documentation centre houses a library with an archive of contemporary witnesses.

Visiting the centre and the exhibitions is free of charge. The conference ticket for the 74th Genealogy Day (€18 for all three days) entitles you to take part in the lecture programme.



Also at the 74th DGT in Berlin: the CompGen information stand (Photo: I. Reinhard)

The German Genealogy Day

The German Genealogy Day is organised every year by the German Association of Genealogical Associations (DAGV).

It gives genealogical and heraldic organisations and companies the opportunity to present themselves and



their services, advise interested parties and get them excited about family research. A comprehensive programme with very interesting lectures rounds off the multi-day event. For the first time, the German Genealogy Day will take place in cooperation with the Documentation Centre Flight, Expulsion, Reconciliation from 25 to 27 October in Berlin. The motto is 'Flight, Expulsion, Reconciliation' and is more topical than ever! Comprehensive information can be found at <https://genealogentag.dagv.org/de/startseite.html>

ARGENTINE



**INSTITUTO ARGENTINO
DE CIENCIAS GENEALÓGICAS**
info@institutogenealogia.org

**Comisión directiva
del Instituto Argentino de
Ciencias Genealógicas
para el período 2021-2024**

Presidente:

Ernesto A. Spangenberg

Vicepresidente:

José María Martínez Vivot

Secretaria

Luz Ocampo de Saraví Briasco

Tesorero

Roberto R. Azagra

Prosecretario

Luis C. Montenegro

Protesorero

Marcelo Aubone Ibaguren

Directora de Publicaciones

María Marta Quinodoz

Director de Biblioteca y Archivo

Jorge A. Vera Ortiz

Sesiones públicas del Instituto

El Instituto Argentino de Ciencias Genealógicas lleva a cabo sus sesiones públicas el primer lunes de cada mes a las 19hs, en el Salón Anasagasti del Jockey Club de Buenos Aires. A continuación, se

comparten las grabaciones de varias de dichas sesiones.

La descendencia de los Ondegardo de Chuquisaca, por Francisco Martelli Quesada - 2/9/2024 Conferencia realizada en el marco de la sesión pública del Instituto Argentino de Ciencias Genealógicas correspondiente al mes de septiembre del año 2024. El acto tuvo lugar en el Salón Anasagasti del Jockey Club de Buenos Aires. Francisco Martelli Quesada expuso la actuación de los hermanos Polo de Ondegardo y Diego de Zárate, así como su ascendencia española e italiana, y sucesión boliviana, peruana, chilena, argentina y española, mencionando a sus descendientes más destacados.

Romero, Lagos y Güiraldes, tres linajes muradanos en Buenos Aires, por Tomás E. Dardanelli Pocard- 5/8/2024 Conferencia realizada en el marco de la sesión pública del Instituto Argentino de Ciencias Genealógicas correspondiente al mes de agosto del año 2024. El acto tuvo lugar en el Salón Anasagasti del Jockey Club de Buenos Aires. Tomás Dardanelli Pocard expuso el itinerario de la familia Romero de Caamaño de Buenos Aires (del coronel Esteban Romero), las genealogía de sus distintas ramas, y su origen en Muros, Galicia. También el origen de los Lagos

(de Hilario Lagos) y Güiraldes (de Ricardo Güiraldes) en Muros, su actuación en nuestro país, y el vínculo genealógico entre las tres familias. Se aportaron asimismo nociones heráldicas de los mencionados linajes.

Los Urquiza Anchorena, por Josefina Fornieles de Nazar Anchorena- 2/7/2024 Conferencia realizada en el marco de la sesión pública del Instituto Argentino de Ciencias Genealógicas correspondiente al mes de julio del año 2024. El acto tuvo lugar en el Salón Anasagasti del Jockey Club de Buenos Aires. Se expuso el itinerario de las familias Urquiza y Anchorena, desde los fundadores de los linajes en el Plata, hasta el coronel Alfredo Urquiza y su mujer Lucila de Anchorena. Se exploró la biografía de cada uno, así como información de sus descendientes Urquiza Anchorena.

Genealogía de Catalina de Plasencia, esposa de Juan Gregorio Bazán, por Luz Ocampo y Federico Masini - 3/6/2024 Conferencia realizada en el marco de la sesión pública del Instituto Argentino de Ciencias Genealógicas correspondiente al mes de junio del año 2024. El acto tuvo lugar en el Salón Anasagasti del Jockey Club de Buenos Aires. Se desarrolló la genealogía ascendente y colateral de Catalina de Plasencia en



La descendencia de los Ondegardo de Chuquisaca,...



Romero, Lagos y Güiraldes, tres linajes muradanos en...



Los Urquiza Anchorena, por Josefina Fornieles de Nazar...



Talavera de la Reina, España, así como información relativa a mayorazgos, ejecutorias y pleitos familiares, y heráldica de familias de la región.

La homonimia de las Juana de Villegas y la descendencia natural del cap. Diego Granero de Alarcón, por Máximo Méndez- 6/5/2024 Conferencia realizada por Máximo Méndez en el marco de la sesión pública del Instituto Argentino de Ciencias Genealógicas correspondiente al mes de mayo del año 2024. El acto tuvo lugar en el Salón Dorado del Jockey Club de Buenos Aires. Se exploró la relación genealógica entre tres Juana de Villegas homónimos en el Tucumán de los siglos XVI y XVII, junto a sus fundamentos documentales, así como la descendencia natural del capitán Diego Granero de Alarcón en dicha provincia.

Tres linajes Oribe, un origen común, por Lourdes Lascurain Orive de Doucet - 15/4/2024 Conferencia realizada en el marco de la sesión pública del Instituto Argentino de Ciencias Genealógicas correspondiente al mes de abril del año 2024. El acto tuvo lugar en el Salón Anasagasti del Jockey Club de Buenos Aires. Se exploró la genealogía y vínculo de las diversas familias Oribe radicadas en México, Buenos Aires y Montevideo. Acceda al soporte digital de la presentación a través del siguiente enlace:

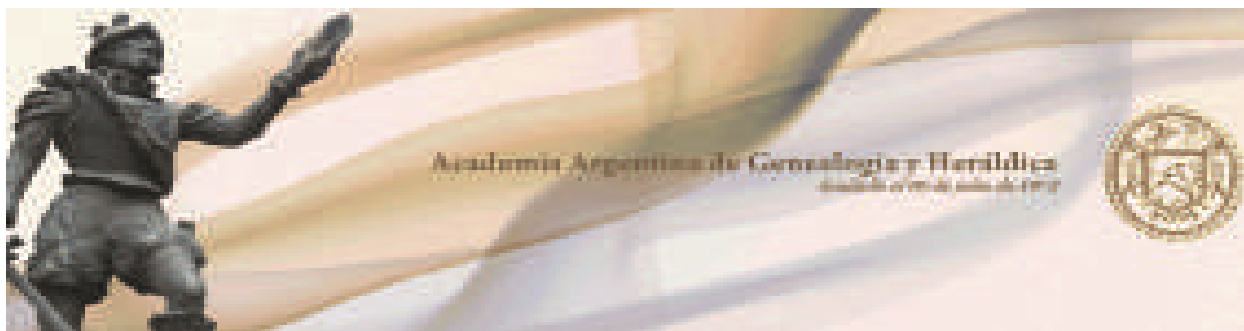
<https://institutoargentodecienciasgenealogicas.com.ar/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/Los-Oribe.pdf>

Los Toledo de Higares, por Sacha Aníbal Cardona Benítez - 4/3/2024 Conferencia realizada por Sacha Aníbal Cardona Benítez en el marco de la sesión pública del Instituto Argentino de Ciencias Genealógicas correspondiente al mes de marzo del año 2024. El acto tuvo lugar en el Salón Anasagasti del Jockey Club de Buenos Aires. Se exploró el origen del linaje Álvarez de Toledo de Higares, tronco de los Duques de Alba, y las diversas líneas que pasaron al Reino de Granada y a las Indias, así como la actuación y descendencia de sus miembros.

El condado de Casa Tagle de Trassierra, por Walter d'Aloia Criado - 4/9/2023 Conferencia realizado en el marco de la sesión pública del Instituto Argentino de Ciencias Genealógicas correspondiente al mes de septiembre del año 2023. Se desarrolló el origen e itinerario americano del título de condes de Casa Tagle de Trassierra, junto a un bosquejo biográfico y relación de quienes lo ostentaron. Con ello, se describió la genealogía de los linajes Tagle Bracho, Velasco, Barquín y Estrada, siendo los miembros de esta última familia de Buenos Aires, según el autor, quienes gozarían de mejor derecho en la sucesión del mencionado título nobiliario.

Beccar, origen, armas y nobleza, por Tomás E. Dardanelli Pocard - 3/7/2023 Por Tomás Estanislao Dardanelli Pocard. Conferencia realizado en el marco de la sesión pública del Instituto Argentino de Ciencias Genealógicas correspondiente al mes de julio del año 2023. Se desarrolló el origen hasta ahora desconocido de la familia Beccar de Buenos Aires, detallando el itinerario y actuación de sus generaciones desde el siglo XVI hasta el XIX. También se expusieron sus escudos de armas, plenas y de alianza, así como diversas pruebas de nobleza de la familia en Europa.

Filiación de don Francisco Antonio Díaz, propietario de la estancia Santa Catalina, por Eduardo Oliver Muro - 5/6/2023 Por Eduardo Oliver Muro. Conferencia realizado en el marco de la sesión pública del Instituto Argentino de Ciencias Genealógicas correspondiente al mes de junio del año 2023. Se exploró la vida de Francisco Antonio Díaz o Díaz de Mier, sus ciudades de radicación, actos de comercio, cartas personales, y demás fuentes de información biográfica, a partir de lo cual se pudo revelar quiénes fueron sus padres, y el lugar de donde éstos fueron vecinos y donde su hijo nació, Poo de Cabrales, Asturias..



Nuevas autoridades en la Academia Argentina de Genealogía y Heráldica: Comisión Directiva (2024-2027)

El 29 de junio 2024 la Academia Argentina de Genealogía y Heráldica se reunió para llevar adelante la sesión correspondiente al mes de julio y para realizar la elección de renovación de Comisión Directiva y Comisión Revisora de Cuentas.

La lista proclamada como Comisión Directiva para el período 2024-2027 es la siguiente:

Presidente: Prudencio Bustos Argañarás

Vicepresidente: Eduardo Manzano

Secretario General: Tomás Casas

Prosecretaria General: Silvina Velo de Ípola

Secretario de Actas: Javier A. Berdini Juárez

Prosecretario de Actas: Carlos Romero Ficetti

Tesorera: Susana S. Martínez

Protesorera: Sonia F. Sincich

Vocales: Hernán Buteler Bonaparte, Ignacio Olmos Ochoa, Ana Mulqui de García Castellanos

Comisión Revisora de Cuentas

Revisora Titular: Laura Mayorga Ceballos

Revisor Suplente: Pablo J. Quinteros Rufino

Asimismo, al finalizar, el académico de número D. Pablo Quinteros Rufino ofreció la comunicación titulada «Nuevos documentos y aportes para la genealogía de los Villalba de la Punilla».

«Los Toledo Pimentel y la Casa Ducal de Alba».

El 7 de septiembre 2024, se realizó la sesión mensual de la Academia Argentina de Genealogía y Heráldica



presidida por el académico de número fundador D. Prudencio Bustos Argañarás. La comunicación estuvo a su cargo y se tituló «Los Toledo Pimentel y la Casa Ducal de Alba». Carlos Prudencio Bustos Argañarás (Córdoba, Provincia de Córdoba, Argentina, 24 de abril de 1948) es un médico, historiador, genealogista, escritor y político argentino. Es, además, divisorio y desde 2006. El Dr. Bustos Argañarás es

miembro de número desde 1978 y actual vicepresidente (2011-2013) de la Junta Provincial de Historia de Córdoba y miembro fundador de número y actual presidente (2012-2015) del Centro de Estudios Genealógicos y Heráldicos de Córdoba, del que fue su director de publicaciones durante largos años. Es además académico correspondiente de la Real Academia Matritense de Heráldica y Genealogía, y miembro correspondiente de numerosas instituciones históricas y genealógicas de la Argentina y de diversos países hispanohablantes. Tiene publicados dieciséis libros (entre los que se incluye la novela histórica *Laberintos y escorpiones*, que vio la luz en 2001).

El sábado 6 de abril 2024 se reunió la asamblea de la Academia Argentina de Genealogía y Heráldica para su sesión mensual correspondiente al mes de abril, presidiéndola el académico de número fundador D. Prudencio Bustos Argañarás. En la ocasión disertó el miembro adherente Da. Susana S. Martínez con la comunicación titulada «Noria de Baracaldo. Los Galán de Córdoba».



La Comisión Directiva de la Academia Argentina de Genealogía y Heráldica para gestionar y planificar el funcionamiento de la entidad en el presente año. Estuvieron presentes el presidente D. Prudencio Bustos Argañarás la secretaria general Da. Susana Aramburu Valdez, la prosecretaria general Da. Silvina Velo de Ípola, el secretario de actas D. Javier Berdini Juárez, el prosecretario de actas D. Carlos Romero Ficetti, la tesorera Da. Laura Mayorga Ceballos, la protesorera Da. Sonia Sincich, la vocal Da. Ana Mulqui de García Castellanos, la directora de publicaciones Da. Alicia Sosa y D. Tomás Casas



D. Prudencio Bustos Argañarás con la miembro adherente Da. Susana Martínez quien presento la comunicacion itulada «Noria de Baracaldo. Los Galán de Córdoba»



**INSTITUTO DE ESTUDIOS
GENEALÓGICOS Y HERÁLDICOS
DE LA PROVINCIA DE BUENOS AIRES**

L'Instituto de Estudios Genealógicos y Heráldicos de la Provincia de Buenos Aires celebró sus primeros 25 años.

Fue fundado el 14 de junio de 1991 en la ciudad de La Plata como una entidad civil sin fines de lucro, con el objeto de promover y divulgar las ciencias que resultan de su propia denominación, como así también, las que le son afines. Adherido al Colegio Heráldico de España y de las Indias; a la Federación de Instituciones de Estudios Históricos de la Provincia de Buenos Aires y a la Federación Argentina de Genealogía y Heráldica. Desde su creación, el Instituto ha realizado cinco Jornadas Platenses de Genealogía, Heráldica y Vexilología, con notable éxito, habiéndose publicado la totalidad de los trabajos presentados. Las reuniones del Instituto se efectúan periódicamente en lugares a convenir y son de libre acceso para todo público; en ellas se alternan conferencias en la ciudad de La Plata y otras, en colaboración con los distintos delegados, o en otras jurisdicciones del país. La dirección es <http://www.facebook.com/pages/Instituto-de-Estudios-Genealogicos-y-Heraldicos-provincia-de-Buenos-Aires/>

En memoria del Ing. Carlos Alberto Guzmán (1920-2020)

En el día, 8 de enero de 2020, falleció el Ing. Carlos Alberto Guzmán, destacado historiador; Vicepresidente 2º de nuestro Instituto y Académico de Número de la Academia Sanmartiniana desde 1984, ocupando el sillón Mariano F. Paz Soldán. Las cualidades personales y profesionales del Ing. Guzmán y su dedicación a los estudios y la investigación histórica, lo han convertido en un gran referente en temas sanmartinianos. Carlos Alberto Guzmán nació en Buenos Aires el 11 de agosto de 1920. Egresó en 1938 como bachiller con Diploma de Honor del Colegio San José de los Padres Bayoneses, en la ciudad de Buenos Aires; en este establecimiento fue Presidente del Círculo Interno de la Acción Católica y Vicepresidente de su célebre Academia Literaria. Recibió el título de Ingeniero Hidráulico y Civil en la Facultad de Ingeniería de la Universidad de La Plata. En el año 1953 fue designado Miembro Correspondiente del Instituto Técnico de la Construcción y del Cemento de Madrid. En el año 1998 fue designado como Miembro Activo Honorario del Colegio de Ingenieros de la Provincia de Buenos Aires, con motivo de haber cumplido cincuenta años de ejercicio ininterrumpido de la profesión en esta provincia. El ejercicio



de su profesión y de la docencia superior y universitaria, no le impidieron profundizar en los temas que constituyeron su permanente vocación y continuar sus estudios historiográficos y literarios que lo llevaron a ocupar cargos directivos en la Sociedad de Escritores de la Provincia de Buenos Aires y a pertenecer; durante veinticinco años, en la Comisión de Cultura

del hoy extinguido Jockey Club de la Provincia de Buenos Aires. Simultáneamente fue fundador y presidente del Instituto Platense de Cultura Hispánica, de la Asociación Platense de ex-becarios argentinos en España y del Instituto Cultural Hispano-Argentino de la Capital Federal. En 1970 participó en el grupo fundador de la Asociación Cultural Sanmartiniana de La Plata, cuya presidencia ocupó durante diecisiete años. Fue Secretario General de la Academia Argentina de la Historia y del Instituto Argentino de Estudios Artiguistas, Miembro del Consejo Directivo del Instituto de Historia Militar Argentina, Presidente del Instituto Histórico del Río de la Plata "Brigadier General Enrique Martínez", Vice-Presidente Tercero del Instituto Cultural Argentino Peruano y Correspondiente del Instituto Histórico y Geográfico del Uruguay. Se ha destacado desde muy joven por sus estudios genealógicos y heráldicos, especialmente de su familia; en tal carácter fue fundador y Presidente durante varios períodos del Instituto de Estudios Genealógicos y Heráldicos de la Provincia de Buenos Aires, es Miembro fundador de la Academia Internacional de Genealogía, con sede en Francia, Colegiado del Colegio Heráldico de España y de las Indias y correspondiente de numerosos institutos referidos a esta especialidad



El Centro de Genealogía de Entre Ríos fue fundado el 7 de noviembre de 2002 por un grupo de investigadores, que hoy denominamos “Miembros Fundadores”. Cada uno de nosotros había realizado estudios genealógicos en forma individual; a partir de ese día se conformó un grupo con el fin de publicar las investigaciones de linajes entrerrianos.

Previo a la fundación, quien sería después la Presidenta del Centro, Susana Domínguez Soler, se había dirigido al entonces Presidente de la Asociación Entrerriana “General Urquiza” Dr. José Gervasio Iglesias Victorín, interesándolo en el proyecto de creación de un centro de investigación cuyo objetivo sería el estudio de familias entrerrianas. Éste acogió con beneplácito la propuesta y aceptó que el Centro funcionara como entidad vinculada de la mencionada asociación.

Objetivos

El Centro de Genealogía de Entre Ríos tiene por finalidad difundir la historia social, política y cultural de la provincia a través de la genealogía y despertar el interés en el estudio del origen y descendencia de las familias entrerrianas mediante una publicación estrictamente genealógica confiada a investigadores especializados vinculados a instituciones del país o del extranjero.

Es propósito del Centro desarrollar lazos de colaboración con las instituciones que desarrollan actividades afines a las áreas de la investigación genealógica.

Los genealogistas encontrarán en nuestros estudios la continuación de los linajes originados en Buenos Aires, Santa Fe, Corrientes, Misiones, Paraguay, Uruguay (“los de la otra banda”). El intercambio continúa hasta nuestros días, sólo separados por los ríos Paraná y Uruguay, que fueron el vehículo por el que se trasladaron los habitantes de esas provincias del Litoral y países vecinos. Se sumaron a Entre Ríos políticos, empresarios, militares, educadores, científicos e inmigrantes de diversos lugares del mundo, que en general encontraron en la Capital de la Confederación un lugar donde establecerse.

Logros

Hemos cumplido con nuestro propósito al editar cada año una Revista formato libro, las que fueron presentadas oportunamente en Buenos Aires, Paraná, Concepción del Uruguay, Gualeguay y en diversos congresos de genealogía.

INSTITUTO DE ESTUDIOS GENEALÓGICOS Y HERÁLDICOS DE LA PROVINCIA DE BUENOS AIRES Comisión directiva 2022 - 2024

Presidente: Dr. Fabián Gustavo Benitez

Vicepresidente: Abg. José Luis Faggiani

Secretaria: Arq. Marcela Yankowsky

Prosecretaria: Sra. Celia Ester Guerra de Petruccelli

Tesorera: Tec. Sup. Laura María Cantón

Protesorera: Sra. Lorena C. Imoli

1er. Vocal Titular: Abg. Santiago D' Angelis Murdoch

2do. Vocal Titular: Lic. María Alicia Corrons

3er. Vocal Titular: Tec. Sup. Hernán Pablo Iris

4to. Vocal Titular: Sra. Marta Grimaldi

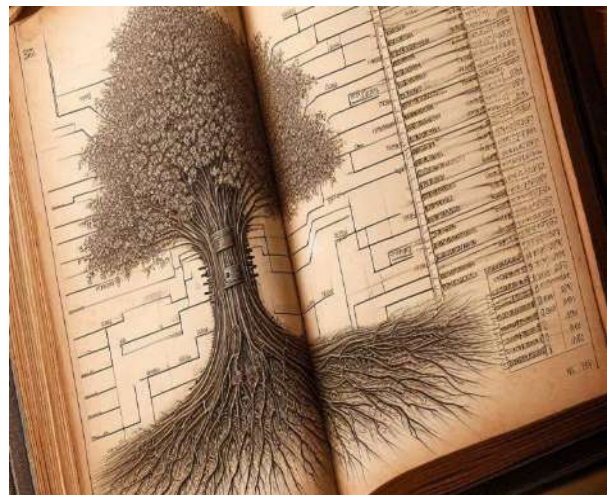
1er. Vocal Suplente: Sr. Nahuel García

2do. Vocal Suplente: Sra. Gloria Corte Casco

1er. Revisor de Cuentas: Sra. Mercedes Matilde Fernández Olazagoitia

2do. Revisor de Cuentas: Sra. Susana Teresa Zaro Cazzaniga

Revisor de Cuentas Suplente: Ing. Rodolfo Eduardo Cabral



La Subsecretaría de Cultura de Entre Ríos declaró de “interés cultural” a nuestras Revistas n° V, VI VII y VIII, reconocimiento que este Centro valora y agradece.

Nuestros miembros han participado en los congresos organizados por la Federación Argentina de Genealogía; se hicieron presentes con ponencias en otros congresos provinciales y del exterior y asimismo han dictado charlas sobre genealogía en Paraná, Concepción del Uruguay y Rosario.

Hemos auspiciado la presentación de libros de investigadores entrerrianos y de colegas de Rosario, Tucumán y Buenos Aires.

Desde el año 2009 el Centro de Genealogía de Entre Ríos dicta en forma regular cursos anuales de genealogía a cargo del Lic. Enrique Piñeyro Velasco del Castillo, que finalizan con una publicación en formato libro, con los trabajos de los alumnos. Se realizan en la sede de la Asociación Entrerriana “General Justo José de Urquiza”, siendo auspiciados por dicha Asociación, la Universidad de Concepción del Uruguay y el Centro de Genealogía de Entre Ríos. Cursos que contaron desde sus inicios con el apoyo del Dr. Héctor César Sauret,



quien nos autorizó a llevar a cabo esta iniciativa intelectual en la sede de la Asociación Entrerriana y nos brindó el auspicio de la Universidad de Concepción del Uruguay.

Nuestra nueva página web: <https://genealogiaentrerios.com.ar>, abre una ventana al mundo con la edición de las primeras cinco revistas agotadas y el contenido de los CD y DVD con valiosos archivos parroquiales, provinciales y municipales, de cementerios, censos, listas de inmigración, etc. De este modo estarán al alcance de quienes deseen consultarlos.

Estamos trabajando en el acopio de material para la publicación de un Diccionario Biográfico de Entre Ríos que estará destinado a cubrir una necesidad de información y al mismo tiempo significará un reconocimiento a quienes contribuyeron al engrandecimiento de la provincia desde diversos campos de actuación. Para llevar a cabo este proyecto se conformará un grupo de trabajo.

Agradecemos a los autores su valiosa colaboración que ha posibilitado la publicación de las Revistas citadas. Para la Comisión Directiva es muy grato hacerlas públicas a través de la web y personalmente agradezco y valoro el apoyo prestado en este camino que comenzó con mucha ilusión un 7 de noviembre de 2002.

SUSANA DOMÍNGUEZ SOLER

Presidente

Diciembre 2011

Comisión Directiva 2022-2024

PRESIDENTA: Susana T. de Domínguez Soler

VICEPRESIDENTE: Isidoro J. Ruiz Moreno

SECRETARIA: María Marta Quinodoz

TESORERO: Luis Sebastián Pérez Colman

VOCAL 1º: Juan Isidro Quesada

VOCAL 2º: Ema Macías de González del Solar

VOCAL 3º: Eduardo Coronado Quesada

VOCAL 4º: Juan María Mateos

VOCAL 5º: Enrique Piñeyro Velasco del Castillo

DIRECTORA DE INFORMÁTICA: Analía Montórfano

DIRECTOR DE HERÁLDICA: Diego Molina de Castro

Descubriendo las Raíces de Jorge Mario Bergoglio: El Papa Francisco

En la última sesión virtual organizada por la Federación Argentina de Genealogía y Heráldica, el día 25 de mayo de 2024, tuvimos el privilegio de explorar la cautivadora genealogía de Jorge Mario Bergoglio, reconocido mundialmente como el Papa Francisco. Bajo la dirección experta de la investigadora destacada Analía Montórfano, esta presentación no solo arrojó luz sobre la historia personal del Papa, sino que también nos condujo en un viaje a través de generaciones y continentes, revelando conexiones profundas y relatos de vida verdaderamente inspiradores.



Arriba, Jorge Mario Bergoglio. Abajo, Don Jorge Mario Bergoglio con su madre Regina Maria Sivori y su padre Mario

Orígenes Italianos y Emigración a Argentina

Jorge Mario Bergoglio tiene raíces profundamente arraigadas en Italia, específicamente en la región de Liguria. Analía nos llevó a través de los ancestros italianos del Papa, desde Domenico Sibori, un carpintero y ebanista en Cogorno, hasta otros miembros de la familia que desempeñaron roles importantes en sus comunidades locales. Domenico vivía en una zona boscosa donde se trabajaba intensamente la madera, lo que muestra cómo las condiciones geográficas y laborales influenciaron las vidas de sus ancestros.

La historia de la familia Bergoglio es también la historia de la emigración italiana a Argentina. Francisco emigró con su hermana Ana María y su cuñado Francisco. Este traslado marcó el comienzo de una nueva etapa en la vida de la familia, trayendo consigo sus tradiciones, valores y contribuciones a la sociedad argentina. Uno de los datos relevantes fue el viaje de Francisco Antonio, quien se estableció en Buenos Aires y tuvo una vida activa en la comunidad salesiana. Su abuela, Rosa Margarita Vasallo, nacida en 1884 en Sabona, Liguria, fue una figura muy religiosa y un gran apoyo en su vida.

Gracias a la meticulosa investigación de Analía, se presentaron documentos auténticos como actas de nacimiento, matrimonio y fotografías antiguas que ayudaron a trazar el linaje de los Bergoglio desde sus raíces en Italia hasta su establecimiento en Argentina. En el censo de 1895, se encontró a un ancestro de la línea Iori, que conectó directamente con el Papa Francisco. Esta documentación no solo valida la historia familiar, sino que también ofrece una ventana a las vidas cotidianas y los desafíos que enfrentaron los ancestros del Papa.

Uno de los aspectos más conmovedores de la charla fue la revelación de las conexiones familiares actuales del Papa con descendientes de sus antepasados en Italia. Un ejemplo es la hermana de Francisco, Ana Rosa Sívori, quien es misionera en Tailandia y ha mantenido encuentros con el Papa y otros parientes. Además, se mencionaron otros miembros de la familia como Regina Sívori, su madre, y sus hermanos, incluyendo a María Elena Bergoglio, la única hermana viva del Papa, que tiene dos hijos, José Ignacio y Jorge Vallejo. Estas conexiones subrayan la importancia de la familia y la continuidad cultural a través de las generaciones.



El estudio de la genealogía de Jorge Mario Bergoglio no solo arroja luz sobre su historia personal, sino que también ofrece una perspectiva única sobre cómo los eventos familiares y sociales moldearon su camino hacia el papado y su influencia global como líder espiritual. La vida de sus antepasados, como Giovanni Angelo Bergoglio, quien fundó una empresa pavimentadora en Paraná y luego enfrentó desafíos económicos, refleja las luchas y resiliencia que han caracterizado a la familia. La historia de su abuelo, que después de enfrentar la crisis económica de 1930, se mudó a Buenos Aires y compró un almacén en Flores, muestra la tenacidad y adaptabilidad de los Bergoglio. Analía compartió historias de parientes que aún mantienen contacto con el Papa Francisco, subrayando la importancia de la familia y la continuidad cultural a través de las generaciones. Además, la investigación destacó cómo

los Bergoglio siempre estuvieron acompañados por los salesianos, quienes jugaron un papel importante en sus vidas.

Conclusión

La genealogía no es simplemente un rastreo de nombres y fechas; es una exploración de historias humanas, resiliencia y conexiones que atraviesan el tiempo. La charla sobre la genealogía del Papa Francisco nos ha permitido comprender cómo las experiencias de sus antepasados, tanto en Italia como en Argentina, han influido en su formación y en los valores que defiende hoy en día. La profunda espiritualidad y el compromiso con los más necesitados que caracterizan al Papa Francisco encuentran sus raíces en las vivencias de sus ancestros. La investigación genealógica de Analía Montórfano nos ha brindado una perspectiva enriquecedora sobre cómo nuestras propias historias familiares están entrelazadas con eventos históricos más amplios y cómo las decisiones de nuestros antepasados han dado forma a nuestro presente. Este conocimiento nos inspira a valorar nuestras raíces y a entender mejor nuestro lugar en el mundo.

Nos sentimos honrados de haber explorado este viaje genealógico con Analía Montórfano y esperamos con interés aplicar estos conocimientos

en nuestro próximo Congreso Nacional e Iberoamericano de Genealogía Heráldica. Continuaremos explorando y compartiendo historias que conecten el pasado con el presente, enriqueciendo nuestra comprensión de nuestras propias historias familiares y culturales. Cada descubrimiento genealógico no solo añade una pieza más al rompecabezas de nuestro pasado, sino que también ilumina el camino hacia nuestro futuro, ayudándonos a comprender de dónde venimos

y a apreciar el legado de aquellos que nos precedieron.ori, un carpintero y ebanista en Cogorno, hasta otros miembros de la familia que desempeñaron roles importantes en sus comunidades locales. Domenico vivía en una zona boscosa donde se trabajaba intensamente la madera, lo que muestra cómo las condiciones geográficas y laborales influenciaron las vidas de sus ancestros.

La historia de la familia Bergoglio es también la historia de la emigración italiana a Argentina. Francisco emigró con su hermana Ana María y su cuñado Francisco. Este traslado marcó el comienzo de una nueva etapa en la vida de la familia, trayendo consigo sus tradiciones, valores y contribuciones a la sociedad argentina. Uno de los datos relevantes fue el viaje de Francisco Antonio, quien se estableció en Buenos Aires y tuvo una vida activa en la comunidad salesiana. Su abuela, Rosa Margarita Vasallo, nacida en 1884 en Sabona, Liguria, fue una figura muy religiosa y un gran apoyo en su vida.

Gracias a la meticulosa investigación de Analía, se presentaron documentos auténticos como actas de nacimiento, matrimonio y fotografías antiguas que ayudaron a trazar el linaje de los Bergoglio desde sus raíces en Italia hasta su establecimiento en Argentina. En el censo de 1895, se encontró a un ancestro de la línea Iori, que conectó directamente con el Papa Francisco. Esta documentación no solo valida la historia familiar, sino que también ofrece una ventana a las vidas cotidianas y los desafíos que enfrentaron los ancestros del Papa.



Arriba y abajo, Papa Francisco



AUSTRALIE



The Australasian Federation of Family History Organisations Inc. (AFFHO)

The Australasian Federation of Family History Organisations Inc. (AFFHO) is the umbrella organisation for family history societies in Australia and New Zealand.

AFFHO was established in 1978 to coordinate and assist the work of Australian and New Zealand groups with interests in family history, genealogy, heraldry and related subjects.

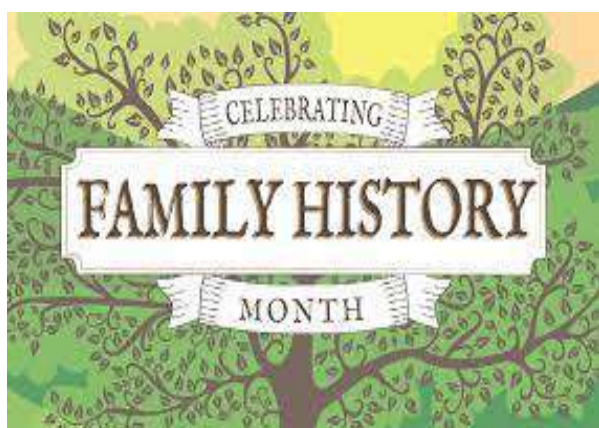
AFFHO is managed by an elected Council comprising of a voting member from each state or territory and New Zealand. Councillors are elected annually by the member societies within their region. The Council also comprises non-voting delegates from those states that have a state association. Currently these are NSW/ACT, QLD and VIC.

MISSION STATEMENT

AFFHO aims to promote, preserve, and foster the study of family history, genealogy, and related subjects in Australia and New Zealand.

AFFHO provides support to member family history organisations in the form of resources, networking opportunities, and educational programs so that these groups can better assist their members in the pursuit of family history research. AFFHO advocates on behalf of member organisations to address emerging challenges.

Additionally, AFFHO seeks to raise awareness of the importance of family history and genealogy in preserving cultural heritage and understanding individual and collective identities.



Key Activities

Congress – a conference held every 2-3 years
Family History Month held every August
Newsletter

Awards for Individual Service
Nick Vine Hall Award

Advocate on behalf of the Family History Community

Elected Council and Appointments (2023-2024)

COUNCIL OFFICERS

President: Sonya Russell
Vice President: Vacant
Secretary: Peter Forrestal
Treasurer: Fay Carbis

COUNCILLORS

Australian Capital Territory:	Michele Rainger
New South Wales:	Sonya Russell
New Zealand:	Trisha Dunn
Northern Territory:	Vacant
South Australia:	David Ballinger
Tasmania:	Robyn Gibson
Victoria:	Jackie van Bergen
Western Australia:	Peter Forrestal
Region Representatives:	Gail Hanger Kay Ryan Jenny Harkness
NVHA Coordinator:	Shauna Hicks
NFHM Coordinator:	Vacant
Public Officer & Honorary Archivist:	June Penny
Honorary Auditor:	Ryk Eksteen
Webmaster:	Andrew Redfern
Newsflash Editor:	Sonya Russell

Council Nominations

We are always looking for quality Councillors to assist in the running and governance of AFFHO. We normally declare all Council positions vacant at the AGM each year, usually in May. Prospective Councillors need to be nominated by an appropriate State Society or umbrella association. The



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21 - 24 March 2025

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 - Dr Nick Barratt
 - Professor Hamish Maxwell-Stewart
- **42 SPECIALIST SPEAKERS**
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www.connections2025.org.au

prescribed form must be completed and forwarded to the Secretary by the due date.

Genealogical Society of Queensland Inc.
Early Bird Registration Open
Book Now & Save
21st - 24th March 2025
Brisbane's Bicentennial Year

The Genealogical Society of Queensland was established as the first Family History association in Queensland in 1978. Its mission is 'helping to discover your family history'. It specialises in family history in the Australian state of Queensland but provides its member with facilities that cover the world.

It was awarded the 17th Australasian Congress on Genealogy and Heraldry by the



Every family has a story – write yours now!

2024 E.M. Fletcher Writing Competition

The Award is named in honour of Society Fellow Eunice Fletcher

- 1500 to 2000 words on a family history theme.
- Prizes of \$1,000 for best short story, \$500 for runner up (sponsored by UTAS), and a bonus \$100 prize for FHACT members.
- Open to individuals over 18 years.
- Entry fee of \$20.00 for FHACT members and \$30.00 for non-members.
- No limit on the number of entries.
- Terms & Conditions and Entry Form available at familyhistoryact.org.au or by email from writingcompetition@familyhistoryact.org.au



Competition closes 15th July 2024

2024 Judges	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Associate Professor Emmett Stinson: Emmett is Head of the School of Humanities in the College of Arts, Law and Education at the University of Tasmania. He is a literary scholar, a creative writer, and an expert on the global publishing industry.• Therese Lynch: Therese is a retired senior public servant who now works as a professional genealogist. Therese is a FHACT member and Education Officer for the Association of Professional Genealogists (Australia and New Zealand Chapter).• Beverly Richardson: Beverly's love of writing commenced at an early age and was a major focus of her former career as an English teacher. A member of FHACT, Beverly was shortlisted in the 2021 E.M. Fletcher Writing Competition and took out the award in 2022.	<p>Contact Details</p> <p>Family History ACT 41 Templeton Street, Cook, ACT PO Box 151, Jamison Centre ACT 2614</p> <p>Website: familyhistoryact.org.au</p> <p>Telephone: 02 6251 7004 secretary@familyhistoryact.org.au</p> <p>Writing Competition Committee writingcompetition@familyhistoryact.org.au</p>



FAMILY HISTORY ACT
is a registered business name of
The Heraldry & Genealogy Society of Canberra
INC.

UNIVERSITY of TASMANIA

Proudly supported by the Family History
program at the University of Tasmania

Milestones

The 1st Australasian Congress on Genealogy and Heraldry was held in Melbourne in 1977 prior to the establishment of the Federation. One of the outcomes of this gathering of devotees from all over Australia and New Zealand was a strong feeling that the growth of interest in family history was such that forming an umbrella type organisation. The Australasian Federation of Family History Organisations was successfully launched at the Australian National University, Canberra on 30 Sep and 1 Oct 1978, when sixteen genealogical, heraldry, family organisations and government bodies joined together in one Federation. The first President of the Federation was Mr WM (Bill) Marsh of the Heraldry & Genealogical Society of Canberra. The first Vice President was Mr Don WM Grant (Australian Institute of Genealogical Studies) who conducted the inaugural meeting, as Mr Marsh was overseas at the time. At the first Annual General Meeting, held in

Sydney 14-15 April 1979, the following Council Members were elected:

President Mr JL (Bob) Hoad - South Australian Genealogy & Heraldry Society
Vice President Mr Don WM Grant - Australian Institute of Genealogical Studies
Secretary Mr Graham Thom - Heraldry & Genealogy Society of Canberra
Treasurer Mrs I Blaich - Blaich Family Organisation

Councillors: Mrs B Lewis - Fellowship of First Fleeters; H Blaich - Genealogical Society of Utah

Progress of the Federation in the first years of its existence was good. 1980 saw the 2nd Congress, the first sponsored by the Federation, in Adelaide (“Our colonial heritage”), plus its first publications - “A Register of Cemetery Transcriptions held by Member Organisations” by Graham Thom, to which nine members contributed, and the first issues of the Newsletter Mr Hoad accepted the invitation on behalf of his Society and program arrangements progressed satisfactorily. The Congress was held on the Easter weekend, 4-7 April 1980 at the Scot Theatre in Adelaide.

Somehow after the first flush of progress the inertia was lost, to the extent that when the 3rd Congress was held in Hamilton, New Zealand in 1983 (“Under the Southern Cross”) Verna Mossong, the President of the New Zealand Society of Genealogists, in her introduction to the congress papers, stated, “We meet in 1983 aware that there is little apparent life in AFFHO!” The South Australian Genealogy and Heraldry Society became

the host group in 1984 and its President, Andrew Peake, was elected President of the Federation. The reactivated Federation produced two new publications in 1985, a second edition of the Register of Cemetery Transcriptions by Faye Young under the title, “Cemeteries in Australia - a Register of Transcripts”, plus the first issues of a successor of the Newsletter entitled “Australian Family History Gazette”. At this time there were 14 Members and 3 Associate Members. In 1985 the New Zealand Society of Genealogists rejoined the Federation and this confirmation of



the wider scope of the Federation was confirmed by amendment of its constitution to reflect same.

The 4th Congress in Canberra in 1986 continued the Federation’s promotion of these events. Later that year the name of the “Gazette” was changed to “Australasian” to reflect the true scope of the Federation’s membership. Early in 1987 the hosting of the Federation was taken over again by the Australian Institute of Genealogical Studies in conjunction with the Genealogical Society of Victoria. The need for recognition of significant contributions to causes is one of the stages of the evolution of organisations. The Federation reached this stage in 1987 when it was decided to initiate the NT Hansen Award for Significant Contribution to Family History, to be awarded at two levels, one for contribution by an organisation and the other by an individual. The first award, for the individual category, was made at the 5th Congress in 1988, the recipient being well known genealogist Nick Vine Hall. The first award in the organisation category was made in 1989 together with an individual award. Other awards followed in 1990 and 1991. Two new publications

were forthcoming in 1988. These were the 5th Congress Papers, produced jointly with Society of Australian Genealogists, and the “National Register of Shipping Arrivals In Australia and New Zealand” by Andrew Peake. A second edition of the latter was published in 1989.

In 1990 the Society of Australian Genealogists in Sydney became the host for the Federation, and the 6th Congress was held in Launceston.

At that congress it was decided that the NT Hansen Award should be re-named the AFFHO Award for Meritorious Service to Family History. It was also decided that the Gazette be replaced with a new series of the AFFHO Newsletter, also to be published twice a year. Publication activity continued through this period. In 1992 the third edition of the “National Register of Shipping Arrivals” went on sale. A booklet listing kindred organisations and entitled “AFFHO Directory of Genealogical Organisations in Australia” by Heather Garnsey and Martin Killion was also published in that year, and it was followed up in 1993 by a more specific one entitled “AFFHO Directory of Member Organisations” (now out of print) by the same authors.



Brisbane was the venue for the 7th Congress in 1994 at which a further AFFHO Award was made. It was decided then that the Award should only be made at the triennial congresses. “Cemeteries in Australia”

went into its third edition in 1994. Three major issues faced the Society of Australian Genealogists when it became the host. They were the need for the Federation to become Incorporated, the destruction of Australian census returns, and the impending closure of the Australian Joint Copying Project. Much work on these issues was done by the Council in the five years 1991 to 1995 resulting in the adoption of a new constitution with by-laws, incorporation being effected, and a much wider degree of acceptance of the need to retain census material than was the case previously. Unfortunately, it was not possible to reverse the decision about the AJCP. As of 1 January, 1996, the Western Australian Genealogical Society Inc. became the host for the Federation for the next few years. This saw the change of the AFFHO Newsletter to a journal format, and also the production of the first numbers in the series of Information Sheets on topics of interest to members.

Membership of the Federation at the end of 1996 was 81 Full Members and 14 Associate Members representing over 50,000 persons who are involved in pursuing genealogy and family history in Australia and New Zealand - a large body indeed! The 8th Congress was held at Lincoln University, Christchurch in February 1997, the second to be held in New Zealand, and over 600 persons attended. A presentation of the personal AFFHO Award was made at the Congress. Early in 1997 many years of campaigning and lobbying for the retention of Australian census forms after statistical data has been extracted culminated in the setting up by the Australian Government of a public inquiry into this matter. The outcome of the Select Committee was a decision to include in the 2001 Census a question that if the responder ticked the box the census return would be preserved for posterity and released 100 years hence. For the next Census AFFHO representatives and the President, Graham Jaunay, met with the Treasurer (then Minister responsible) and secured his support for the concept which until then had been a one-off trial with the 2001 Census. Therefore at the mid-term Census of

2006, there was the 'tick the box' option of preserving the census return. Societies campaigned in their journals to remind members that they needed to 'tick the box'. A partial conclusion, but a step in the right direction. The Annual General Meeting held in September 2000 saw the resignation of the Western Australian Council with the exception of WAGS President, Lyn Coy. Interest had again waned in AFFHO despite the successful Perth Congress 2000, which saw some 400 delegates attend.

AFFHO was again in dire straits. It was suggested at the AGM that a working party be set up with the intention of setting up an Australasian Council. The President of WAGS, Lyn Coy offered that WAGS would continue to host AFFHO until December 2001 - this offer was accepted. To trial run an Australasian Council Mrs Coy introduced Jan Gow from New Zealand and Jill Adams from the Northern Territory. At the May 2001 more states joined the Council including Dorothy Fellowes from New South Wales, Pam Valentine from NSW & ACT State Association, Di Christensen from VAFFHO. Keven Young from the Northern Territory joined the Council. Time ran out - WAGS again offered to continue to act as host until the May 2002 Annual General Meeting. A new constitution was developed and approved at the AGM on 6 May 2002, with representatives from each state and territory and New Zealand, plus ex-officio non-voting State Association representatives. An inaugural dinner to launch the new Australasian Council was held in Canberra in June 2002 with Graham Jaunay, from South Australia, as President. Over the next few years much time was spent recovering AFFHO and building on the work done by WA after the slump of the late 1990s. Much was done to try and make AFFHO

relevant to family history societies and included:

Starting the website with its own domain.

Starting the Strays Index, although it has not progressed as well as hoped.

Started the Index of Indexes on the website, although this too has not progressed as well as hoped.

Presidents

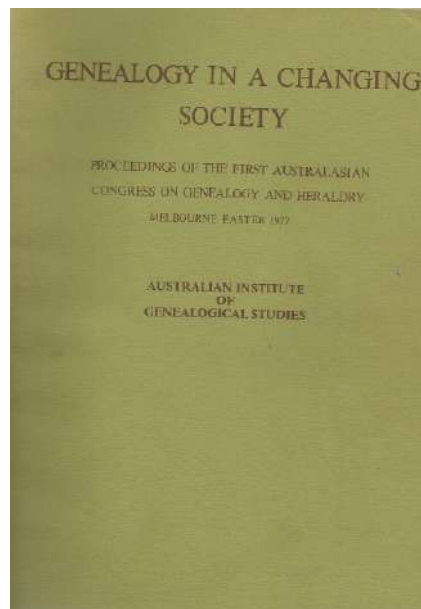
William H (Bill) Marsh 1978

JL (Bob) Hoad 1979-1980

Andrew G Peake 1984-1987

Dom Meadley 1987-1990

Malcolm Sainty 1990



Martyn Killion 1990-1996

Brian Croker 1996-2000

Lyn Coy 2000-2002

Graham R Jaunay 2002-2005

Lesle Berry 2005-2010

Andrew Peake 2010-2013

Kerrie Gray 2013-2015

Robyn Williams 2015-

Vice Presidents

Don WM Grant 1978-1980

Faye Young 1984-1986

Dom Meadley 1986-1987

Bruce Smith 1987-1990

Faye Young 1990-1992

Heather Garnsey 1992-1996

Michael Logan 1996-2000

Stella Short 2000-2001

Keven Young 2001-2007

Andrew Peake 2007-2010

Jeanette Hahn 2010-2011

Kerrie Gray 2011-2013

Robyn Williams 2013-2015

David Barber 2016-2017

Victoria Montgomery 2017-

BELGIQUE

Office Généalogique et Héraldique de Belgique (OGHB)

Fondée en 1942, l'association compte aujourd'hui un millier de membres intéressés par la généalogie et/ou l'héraldique. Leur champ d'intérêt couvre toutes les régions de Belgique, même si le caractère de l'association est résolument francophone. La renommée de l'association est liée notamment au sérieux de ses publications, ainsi qu'à l'expertise de nombreux dirigeants de l'association, et ce, dès sa création.

Les publications:

Le Parchemin

Le Parchemin est une publication bimestrielle créée en 1936 où sont publiées des études des membres de l'OGHB sur des sujets divers relatifs à l'histoire des familles toutes classes sociales confondues, à la généalogie ou à l'héraldique. C'est une revue de qualité, luxueusement éditée avec de nombreuses illustrations en couleur. Elle est distribuée aux membres en règle de cotisation. Le Parchemin compte annuellement plus de 660 pages.

Un comité de rédaction veille à la rigueur scientifique du contenu et à la variété des sujets abordés tant en ce qui concerne le genre d'articles proposés, que la période étudiée ou la sous-région traitée. On y trouve des études généalogiques consacrées aux familles de nos contrées, à l'histoire de leurs demeures et de leurs activités professionnelles, à la biographie de

personnalités marquantes, ainsi que des travaux héraldiques, analysant des sources trop peu exploitées ou dépouillant des manuscrit inédits.

En outre, *Le Parchemin* comporte : plusieurs rubriques récurrentes, telles que Les quarante familles les plus anciennes subsistantes en Belgique et Princes en Belgique, des propos autour de beaux portraits, de beaux objets armoriés ou de beaux ex-libris, des États présents de familles bourgeoises aux XIXe et XXe siècles, selon la méthodologie adoptée par la collection État présent de la noblesse belge, des tableaux d'ascendance de concitoyens méritants, dont la biographie est détaillée, des inventaires des fonds d'archives de l'OGHB, une bibliographie contenant la description d'ouvrages récents et le dépouillement systématique de revues sur les sujets en rapport avec nos disciplines historiques, le *Courrier de l'entraide*, où les membres posent des questions diverses et où d'autres y répondent dans les numéros suivants.

Le dernier numéro de chaque année contient une table analytique des articles, avec mention des illustrations, et un index onomastique.

Le Parchemin 472 (Juillet-Août 2024)

Christophe DEFOSSA, In memoriam baron (Éric) van Weddingen, pp. 289–291

Guilhem de MAURAIGE, Biographie bruxelloise, Pierre-Dominique Prévost (1748–1807), pp. 292–306

Philippe VASSEUR, Une dynastie de médecins liégeois – histoire et généalogie de la famille Vaust originaire du comté de Looz, pp. 307–345

Nos beaux objets armoriés, Propos autour du faire-part mortuaire d'Eulalie d'Hoop, épouse



de Ferdinand Le Fevere (1841), par Bernard van de WALLE de GHELCKE, pp. 346–354

Paul TRIO, Lénigme Rasse de Herzele dans le cadre de la succession de la famille de Gavere – de Liedekerke à la fin du xiii^e et tout au long du xiv^e siècle : nouvelles données, pp. 355–396

Bibliographie, pp. 397–398

Courrier de l'entraide, pp. 398–400

Le Parchemin 471 (Mai-Juin 2024)

Nos beaux portraits. Jean-François-



Remacle Belhoste et Thérèse-Françoise Delcourt, par Marc BELVAUX, pp. 193–209

Jean-François HOUTART, La famille de Prince originaire de

Léau, pp. 210–245

Thierry d'ORJO, Nobili matrone Agneti domine de Agimont – 1212 à 1266 -, pp. 246–264

Nos beaux objets armoriés. Un cachet en argent du xviii^e siècle aux armes de Charles-André Odemaer et de Marie-Éléonore Mahieu, par Marc BELVAUX & Thierry WOLTERS, pp. 265–279

Marc BELVAUX, La famille Zanoli à Anvers, pp. 280–288

Le Parchemin 470 (Mars-Avril 2024)

Marquis de TRAZEGNIES, Histoire des Rifflart et des marquis d'Ittre, (2^e partie), pp. 97–140



Marc BELVAUX et Frédéric de MONTPELLIER, La famille Périn et Périn von Gradenstein. De Marche-en-Famenne à Ghlin et Vienne, (2^e partie), pp. 141–182.

Nos beaux portraits. Portrait en miniature de Marie-Françoise-Henriette de Banastre (1775–1816), par Bertrand la FONTAINE, pp. 183–187. Bibliographie, pp. 188–191. *Courrier de l'entraide*, p. 192

Le Parchemin 469 (Janvier-Février 2024)

Nos beaux objets armoriés. Les lettres patentes d'Herman Lamberts et de Ludgarde Nütten en 1686, par Marc BELVAUX, pp. 2–10

Marquis de TRAZEGNIES, Histoire des Rifflart et des marquis



d'Ittre, (1ère partie), pp. 11–52
 Jean-Jacques van ORMELINGEN,
 Un chapeau ecclésiastique sans
 houppes ?, pp. 53–60
 Bernard VANDERMEERSCH,
 Quelques sceaux de la famille

de Fiennes (Artois, Flandre,
 Angleterre) aux xiii^e-xiv^e siècles,
 pp. 61–73.

Marc BELVAUX et Frédéric de
 MONTPELLIER, La famille
 Périn et Périn von De Marche-en-
 Famenne à Ghlin et Vienne, (1ère
 partie), pp. 74–94

Bibliographie, p. 95.

Courrier de l'entraide, pp. 95–96

Le Parchemin 468 bis (Novembre-Décembre 2023)

In Memoriam Baudouin Walckiers,
 par Christophe DEFOSSA, pp.
 593–595.

Inventaire des fonds d'archives de
 l'OGHB :

Michel VANWELKENHUYZEN,
 Fonds Monnoyer de Galland
 (Familles T'Sas et apparentées), pp.
 596–615.



Christophe DEFOSSA, Fichier
 Hoc, p. 616. Revue des revues, pp.
 617–631.

Ajouts et corrections, pp. 632–643.
 Index, pp. 644–660. T
 able, pp. 661–680.

Le Service de Centralisation des Etudes Généalogiques et Démographiques de Belgique (Association sans but lu-
 cratif Société Royale fondée en 1944) <http://www.scgd.net/>, met à la disposition des chercheurs une série de services
 qui les aideront à entreprendre ou poursuivre des recherches généalogiques.

Le S.C.G.D. est avant tout un groupe d'entraide généalogique, entraide qui s'exerce gracieusement entre tous ses mem-
 bres, hors de toute considération politique, linguistique ou philosophique. Notre Siège Social, est situé à Schaerbeek
 (près de la gare) au 31, rue Anatole France (2ème étage).

Il est facilement accessible par le train, par les trams 56, 92, 93 ou par les bus 58, 59,
 69 et 70 (voir plan ci-après). En voiture, il n'y a pas de grands problèmes pour trouver
 une place de parking dans les environs immédiats.

Le centre de documentation de Bruxelles est ouvert aux membres le lundi de 14h à
 17h30 (excepté les jours fériés).

Le SCGD (Service de Centralisation des Etudes Généalogiques et Démographiques
 de Belgique) met à la disposition de ses membres un ensemble de services afin de les
 aider à entreprendre ou à poursuivre leurs recherches généalogiques.

Ainsi la salle de lecture de Bruxelles et les bibliothèques des sections régionales di-
 sposent d'une documentation généalogique qui s'enrichit continuellement, et les réu-
 nions d'entraide régulières permettent aux membres de profiter de l'expérience et des
 conseils de chercheurs expérimentés.

Un seul problème : il faut s'y rendre.

Pour les membres habitant en Belgique, le déplacement ne représente pas un problème insurmontable. En outre une vi-
 site aux centres provinciaux des archives de l'Etat, pour rechercher et consulter les actes qui les intéressent, fait partie
 des activités courantes d'un chercheur généalogique. Ce n'est cependant pas le cas pour nos membres étrangers, qui
 peuvent difficilement faire un long déplacement pour venir consulter quelques actes en Belgique.

Fermeture annuelle : du 15 juillet au 15 août. Il est possible de visiter notre centre d'accueil sur rendez-vous (+32-2-
 374.14.92).

Nous avons déjà quelques correspondants qui font ces recherches "à la demande", mais nous sommes encore loin,
 actuellement de couvrir l'ensemble du pays.

Le SCGD est donc à la recherche de quelques bénévoles, qui se rendent régulièrement aux Archives, et qui seraient
 disposés à rendre ce service. Le but n'est bien entendu pas d'entreprendre des recherches complètes.

Le service offert se limiterait à rechercher pour nos membres étrangers, un acte d'une personne particulière, dont le
 nom et la commune sont connus, ainsi que une date approximative. Une fois l'acte trouvé, il suffirait de le photo-
 graphier, de le reporter sur ordinateur, et de l'envoyer par mail.

Si vous voulez nous aider à offrir ce service, contactez nous (webmaster @scgd.net) en mentionnant les centres d'Ar-
 chives que vous visitez régulièrement.



L'aide du SCGD

Les administrateurs du S.S.G.D. sont toujours prêts à vous aider. Vous pourrez les rencontrer tous les lundis de 15h à 19h au siège de Bruxelles - 31, rue Anatole France à Schaerbeek.

Le S.C.G.D. a entre autres édité un Manuel du Généalogiste, rédigé par Mme J. Martens-Malengreau, comprenant une initiation à l'héraldique par Mr. G. de Crayencour. Vous trouverez dans ce livre une méthode pour commencer vos recherches. Puis, si des difficultés surgissent, de multiples sources de renseignements vous seront révélés pour vous permettre de continuer votre progression dans le passé. L'ouvrage est spécialement axé sur les recherches en Belgique. Il vous sera utile tout au long de votre enquête.

Notre association met également à la disposition de ses membres des formulaires et tableaux normalisés facilitant les annotations préconisées ci-dessus.

Au centre de documentation, disposant d'une salle de lecture de 36 places, les membres peuvent consulter la Bibliothèque, les Fonds Généalogiques, les Fonds Nécrologiques, les tableaux d'ascendance, l'iconothèque, la filmothèque, les fichiers informatisés.

Notre centre dispose d'une salle de lecture de 36 places.

Il est situé au 2ème étage (ascenseur) et est ouvert lors des réunions du lundi.

Il comprend:

- La Bibliothèque contenant plus de 10.000 ouvrages parmi lesquels :
- de nombreux ouvrages de références notamment en héraldique et histoire locale,
- une collection de tables de registres paroissiaux et d'Etat civil,
- une collection de listes électorales,
- près de 2.500 généalogies et crayons généalogiques,
- un grand nombre de revues de généalogie tant belges qu'étrangères.

Un catalogue informatisé consultable par mots-clé ou par auteur est disponible dans la salle de lecture.

- Les Fonds Généalogiques déposés par une dizaine de chercheurs de renom.
- Les Fonds Nécrologiques comportent plus de 181.000 faire-part et environ 2.000.000 d'avis nécrologiques parus dans les journaux belges. Les tableaux d'ascendance contenant 1.100 tableaux à 127 cases déposés par les membres.
- L'iconothèque : ce service possède plus de 6.000 documents identifiés.

Le S.C.G.D. possède une très importante collection de faire-part de décès couvrant tout le pays et remontant à la première moitié du XIXème siècle.

A ce jour, cette collection comprend pas moins de 180.000 faire-part, et est donc une source d'informations généalogiques extra-ordinaire, tant concernant la vie de nos ancêtres que la composition de leurs familles.

Le SCGD a accumulé, grâce au travail de nombreux bénévoles, un nombre important d'informations généalogiques. Pour accéder à ces informations, il fallait jusqu'à présent se rendre à notre salle de lecture de Bruxelles ou participer aux réunions des sections locales.

L'Intermédiaire des Généalogistes



Cette revue trimestrielle (paraît 4 fois par an) publiée par notre cercle constitue un irremplaçable outil d'information et de documentation pour tous ceux qui se passionnent pour la Généalogie.

En novembre 2011, le conseil d'administration a décidé de réduire le nombre de publications à 4 par

an au lieu de 6, tout en gardant le même nombre de pages. D'une présentation soignée et attrayante, "L'Intermédiaire des Généalogistes" vous apporte:

- des monographies familiales ;
 - des données sur des fonds d'archives
 - une importante bibliographie ;
- "L'Intermédiaire des Généalogistes", c'est plus de **60 ans**

d'existence, (1 - Janvier - Février 1946) plus de **437 numéros publiés**, plus de **30.000 pages de renseignements**.

Sommaire n. 445 - 1/2024

La famille Deprêter originaire de la région d'Enghien

Les origines familiales de Flor O>Sqarr
Table des mariages de Fontenoy-lez-Antoing (1668-1796)

Auteurs populaires patoisants de Wallonie (suite)

Sommaire n. 446 - 2/2024

Le Conseil d'Administration: Aux membres.

Convocation à l'assemblée générale extraordinaire. Convocation à l'assemblée générale ordinaire.

Nos sigles et symboles.

Le Prix Keingiaert de Gheluvelt 2024.

La famille Hénolet, p. 86 ; annexe : La famille Cisaire ou Sizaire de l'Entre-Sambre-et-Meuse.

Un miracle dans la famille Cardon en 1734.

Cours de paléographie: un miracle à Louvain en 1607.

Jean-Baptiste Verbeyst (1770-1849). Le libraire le plus célèbre au monde vivait dans les Marolles.

Le fichier Colin, en ligne.

Les « Tolbrievien » à Bruxelles.

Le curé Nicolas Richart et le status animarum de St-Gilles, en 1712.

Sommaire n. 447 - 3/2024

Généalogie des Herinc(k)x de Diegem, Sterrebeek, Tervuren et Woluwe-St-Etienne, originaires de Mollem, p.146. Le vocabulaire anglais des relations de famille, p. 171. Un peu de paléographie(2), p.175,207. Les "Tolbrieven" à Bruxelles (suite, lettres D à G), p.177. Studiebeursstichtingen in Brabant (1), p.185. Le curé Nicolas Richart et le status animarum de St-Gilles, en 1712 (suite), p.192. Une nouvelle avancée de la généalogie bruxelloise. Projet Génabru, p.201. Mes voyages au coeur des archives (1), p.204. A propos d'un énorme gâchis: le traitement réservé aux pièces annexées aux actes de mariage; Louis Petit, un grand commis hainuyer d'Ancien Régime (Parentèle et bourses d'étude) (suite); Stad Aalst - Klapper op de overljdensakten voor de periode 1796-1812 (vervolg);Auteurs populaires patoisants de Wallonie.

Cours d'héraldique Nouvelles session en Janvier 2025

Le cours abordera, l'histoire de l'héraldique, les règles en matière d'emploi des couleurs, des pièces et partitions, les ornements extérieurs, l'utilisation de l'héraldique, héraldique noble et bourgeoise, comment créer un blason ? Quel régime de protection juridique s'y applique ? Autant de questions qui seront traitées via des séances de cours assurées en binôme par François-Xavier Geubel et Cédric Pauwels, tous deux administrateurs



à l'Office et membres du conseil d'héraldique et de vexillologie à la Communauté française de Belgique. Les cours se donneront le 3e jeudi du mois de 18h00 à 19h30 dans nos locaux.

BRÉSIL



ASBRAP

**Associação Brasileira de
Pesquisadores de História e
Genealogia**

Rua Dr. Cid de Castro Prado, 79
Planalto Paulista
04064-040 - São Paulo, SP -
Brasil

Forum: http://br.groups.yahoo.com/group/asbrap_brasil/

A ASBRAP tem por finalidade:

- Promover o intercâmbio entre pesquisadores de História, Genealogia e demais ciências afins, de todo o território nacional, bem como integrá-los com os arquivos de fonte primária existentes no país.
- Promover, em âmbito nacional, cadastramento de arquivos civis, militares, eclesiásticos, diplomáticos, universitários, particulares e outros, bem como o estudo e a divulgação de sua documentação.
- Coordenar e divulgar projetos de pesquisa em todo o território nacional, podendo firmar convênios e promover publicações de pesquisas.
- Promover cursos e palestras de História, Genealogia e ciências correlatas.
- Despertar o interesse das autoridades e do público em geral, para a importância dos arquivos.
- Apresentar propostas de melhorias no atendimento aos pesquisadores e na preservação de documentos.
- Colaborar com entidades e com órgãos públicos em todas as iniciativas que a ASBRAP julgar por bem.



- Credenciar pesquisadores junto às entidades e aos arquivos públicos e privados, nacionais e estrangeiros.
- Envidar esforços junto às autoridades competentes com vistas ao reconhecimento e regulamentação da profissão de pesquisador em História e Genealogia.

Página em facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/pages/Asbrap-Associa%C3%A7%C3%A3o-Brasileira-de-Pesquisadores-de-Hist%C3%B3ria-e-Genealogia/175573082571650>

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ASBRAP participante do evento IMIGRANTES - Celebrando nossos antepassados no Museu da Imigração em S. Paulo nos dias 29, 30 e 31 de agosto

Um importante evento se acerca e gostaríamos de convidar todos os associados a estarem presentes no Museu da Imigração em S. Paulo nos dias 29, 30 e 31 de agosto para o evento “Imigrantes – Celebrando nossos antepassados”. Através da parceria entre o museu e o FamilySearch Brasil, esta iniciativa contará com três dias de imperdíveis programações, cujo objetivo é celebrar as migrações e diásporas que compõem a história e identidade brasileira. A programação do evento conta com uma série de palestras sobre imigrações e diásporas. Entre os palestrantes encontram-se alguns associados da ASBRAP e do CBG, como o Henrique Trindade, Daniel Taddone, Viviane Pompeu, Carlos Eduardo Barata, Juliana Schuery e Charles Goldenzon.

Para ver as fotos do evento, clique nos links abaixo:

Fotos do dia 29/8/2024:

<https://www.asbrap.org.br/index.php?mpg=06.02.00&idv=324>

Fotos do dia 30/8:

<https://www.asbrap.org.br/index.php?mpg=06.02.00&idv=325>

Fotos do dia 31/8:

<https://www.asbrap.org.br/index.php?mpg=06.02.00&idv=326>

O Stand da ASBRAP – nosso ponto de encontro

A ASBRAP recebeu um convite de participação muito especial, colocando a nossa associação em posição de destaque como apoiadora oficial do evento. E, por isso, estaremos presencialmente com um stand personalizado para interação com o público em geral. Agradecemos a consideração do museu e do FamilySearch em convidar a ASBRAP através do nosso presidente, Renato de Lucca, para colaborar com parte da organização das palestras e apresentações culturais. Por isso, também aguardamos alguns representantes da Universidade Mackenzie/UATU, instituição na qual está sendo realizado o curso de genealogia e história da família.



O evento

Outras atrações especiais no local incluem a possibilidade de criar gratuitamente a sua própria árvore genealógica, vivenciar descobertas relacionadas à sua genealogia e história da família, curtir apresentações musicais além de aproveitar a praça de alimentação que contará com comidas típicas de diversos países.

Também será possível acessar as exposições no museu, o centro de pesquisa e história de famílias que participaram do processo de formação do Brasil atual. Dezenas de voluntários do FamilySearch estarão no evento, com vários computadores e totens interativos, ajudando os visitantes a terem experiências de descobertas sobre suas próprias genealogias e histórias da família. Além de poderem também ajudá-los a criar gratuitamente suas árvores genealógicas. Vale lembrar que a entrada para o evento será gratuita apenas no sábado (31/08), enquanto os dias que antecedem (29 e 30) terão o custo usual de um ingresso para o Museu (R\$16). Para mais informações acesse o site do Museu da Imigração.

É possível comprar antecipadamente os ingressos no Sympla: <https://museudaimigracao.org.br/visite-o-museu>
Divulgação do evento:

<https://www.familysearch.org/pt/blog/evento-familysearch-imigrantes-celebrando-nossos-antepassados>

Vídeos promocionais:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gPbnFtYZ-Nc>

<https://www.youtube.com/shorts/XYGgtIc0qnw>

https://www.youtube.com/shorts/_mpYKvljA-s

Sobre o Museu da Imigração:

Local: Museu da Imigração, Rua Visconde de Parnaíba, 1.316 – Mooca – São Paulo/SP

Tel.: (11) 2692-1866 Funcionamento para o evento: de terça a sábado, das 10h às 18h.

Evento FamilySearch Imigrantes - Celebrando Nossos Antepassados de 29 a 31 de agosto – no Museu da Imigração, em São Paulo

O FamilySearch te convida a participar do evento FamilySearch Imigrantes, de 29 a 31 de agosto – no Museu da Imigração do Estado de São Paulo. A iniciativa, promovida em parceria pelas duas instituições, tem como objetivo celebrar as migrações e diásporas que compõem a identidade brasileira.

Com programação especial para toda família, o evento contará com comidas típicas, palestras, atrações especiais e recursos gratuitos para registros de genealogia, além da possibilidade de criar sua própria árvore genealógica, fortalecendo laços e deixando um legado para as futuras gerações.

Além disso, será possível aproveitar a programação do Museu da Imigração – antiga Hospedaria de Imigrantes do Brás que abrigou imigrantes entre 1887 e 1978 – com acesso as exposições, centro de pesquisa e história de imigrantes que participaram do processo de formação do Brasil atual.

O Evento reforça a importância do conhecimento sobre ancestralidade no Brasil.

A iniciativa, promovida em parceria do museu e da instituição FamilySearch, contará com três dias, cujo o objetivo é celebrar as migrações e diásporas que compõem a identidade brasileira e sua história.

A ASBRAP terá uma participação especial. Aguardem mais detalhes em breve.

Saiba mais em: <https://familysearch.me/fs-imigrantes>

<https://museudaimigracao.org.br/eventos>



Tertúlia de agosto de 2024

Realizado no restaurante Bovinu's da Alameda Santos

El 14, foi realizada a tradicional tertúlia da ASBRAP, no restaurante Bovinu's da Alameda Santos. Estiveram presentes os seguintes associados e convidados: Foto: (à esquerda na foto) Leonardo Fraga Damasceno, Bruno Perillo, Fernando Gasparotto, Clodoveu Lisboa Borges, Adriana Sinibaldi, (e ao lado direito) Rodnei Brunete da Cruz, Maria Isabel da Silva Ramos, José Milton Negrão Silva, Marta Mendes Germano Prado, Edmundo Prado Filho e Gilberto de Abreu Sodré Carvalho.

Foi um ótimo encontro com boa prosa genealógica e troca de experiências nas pesquisas. Alguns dos temas discutidos foram: viagens com fins genealógicos pelo interior de São Paulo; testes genéticos: presença árabe na península ibérica, e “italianos” seriam do antigo império romano?; filhos naturais: como seguir a pesquisa; cidadania espanhola; genealogia catarinense; próximos eventos que a ASBRAP promoverá e participará.

Recebemos diretamente das mãos do autor o livro “Antepassados”, do confrade Gilberto Sodré, como doação para



nossa biblioteca genealógica. O livro estará disponível para consulta no Mosteiro de São Bento em breve.

Dicionário de Genealogia de Gilber Rubim Rangelc, Socio ASBRAP

A ASBRAO tem o prazer de anunciar o lançamento do *Dicionário Genealógico* publicado por *Gilber Rubim Rangelc*, uma obra minuciosamente elaborada pelo nosso associado, que traz sua expertise para enriquecer esta obra de referência.

Link para visualização da obra e compra (valor R\$ 91, 82):

<https://clubedeautores.com.br/livro/dicionario-de-genealogia-2>

Para folhear a obra antes de comprá-la, acesse:

<https://archive.org/details/dicionario-de-genealogia-degustacao>

Autor: GILBER RUBIM RANGEL

Data/Local: 23 de fevereiro – lançamento online (em Vitória/ES)

Editores: Clube de Autores, site <https://clubedeautores.com.br>

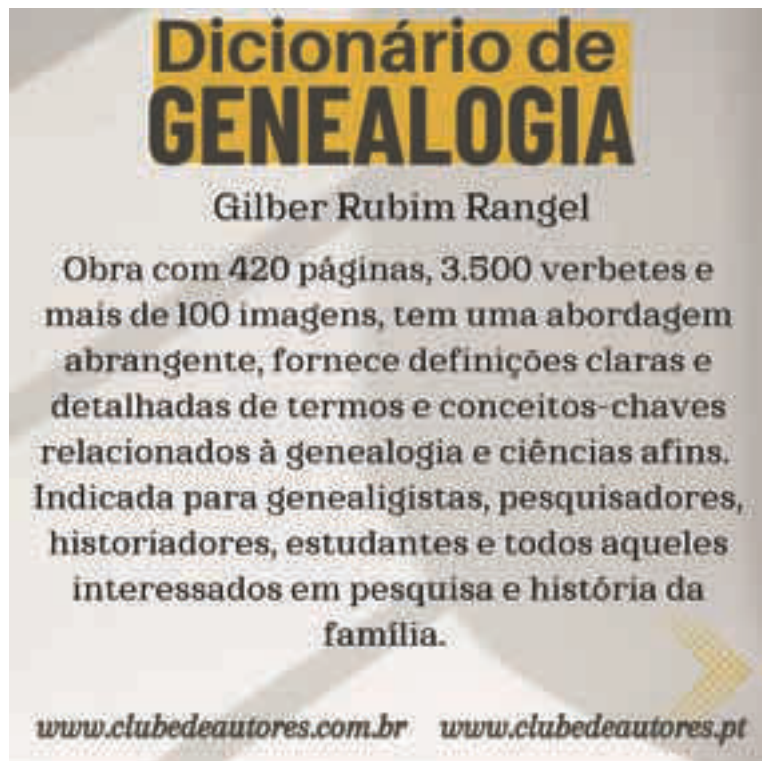
Vendas: no site da editora (valor a ser divulgado em breve)

Contato do autor: [@dicionario_de_genealogia](https://twitter.com/dicionario_de_genealogia) ou gilberrubim@gmail.com

Quem é o autor? Gilber Rubim Rangel é um profissional respeitado, com formação em direito e paixão dedicada à genealogia. Tem experiência e comprometimento com a pesquisa e o estudo aprofundado sobre a história familiar. É associado do IHGES, CEGH, IHGGS e da ASBRAP.

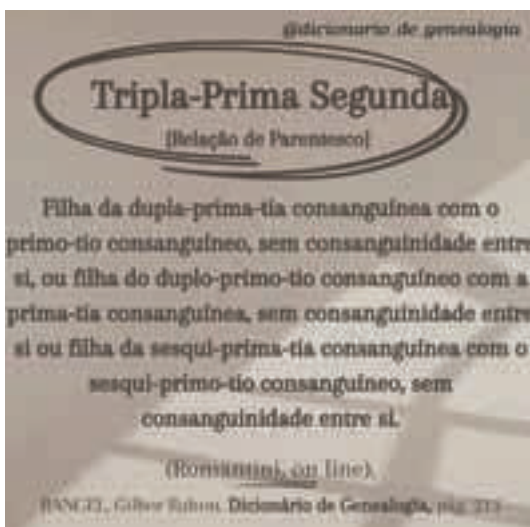
A obra: Com 420 páginas (16 x 23cm), 3500 verbetes e mais de 100 imagens, o Dicionário de Genealogia é uma ferramenta essencial para todos os interessados em compreender a história de suas famílias. A meticulosidade e a riqueza de detalhes presentes na obra proporcionam uma experiência única de aprendizado e pesquisa, auxilia na interpretação de documentos antigos, sem olvidar expressões atuais, advindas do mundo virtual e do estudo da genética.

Sua importância e público-alvo: Tanto leigos quanto acadêmicos encontrarão neste dicionário uma fonte atualizada e abrangente para os estudos e pesquisas sobre suas raízes e a história de



seus antepassados. Destinado não apenas aos genealogistas e historiadores da família, mas também para profissionais de diversas áreas correlatas.

Abrangência: Possui informações detalhadas de termos e conceitos-chaves relacionados à genealogia e temas correlatos, como a administração, antropologia, associação, biografia, crime, corporação, fonte de pesquisa de tratamento, genética, geografia, heráldica, história, imigração, informática (softwares), religião, inquisição, jurídico, justiça, normal[legal], medicina, miscigenação, militar, nacionalidade, naturalização, neologismo, nobiliárquica, nobreza, numismática, paleografia, pesos e medidas, procissão (englobando profissão e ofício), psicologia, relação de parentesco, sigla, sociologia, transporte, tributo, vexilologia e outros. Este lançamento é uma oportunidade única para adquirir uma obra que transcende fronteiras disciplinares e que se torna uma ferramenta indispensável para todos os



COLOMBIE



ACADEMIA
COLOMBIANA
DE GENEALOGÍA

academiadegenealogia.org/

La Academia Colombiana de Genealogía (La Academia) es una



*Benjamín José Herazo Acuña
Académico Fundador*

corporación de derecho privado, sin ánimo de lucro, de carácter nacional y autónomo, con una duración de 50 años contados a partir de la fecha de su constitución, el día 28 de Junio de 2008. historia Hace unos seis años un grupo de genealogistas hacían reuniones en sus casas y después en la sede de la Casa de Antioquia en Bogotá, costado sur del Parque Nacional, entre carreras 5 y 7, una hermosa y señorial edificación del barrio La Merced. Asistían unas quince personas, mayoritariamente antioqueños, caldenses y quindianos, varios bogotanos, un valluno y dos costeños. Entre los antioqueños varios nacidos en Medellín. Como grupo se reunieron por más de tres o cuatro años, hasta cuando se decidió fundar y organizar la Academia Colombiana de Genealogía, lo cual se hizo el

jueves 26 de Junio de 2008, en la Casa de Antioquia. El 19 de Marzo de 2010 se legalizó su fundación y funcionamiento con el registro en la Cámara de Comercio de Bogotá, con el cumplimiento de las normas legales, elaboración y aprobación de un Estatuto, NIT, apertura de cuenta bancaria y demás aspectos. Se continuó con las reuniones en la Casa de Antioquia por otro año más, siempre bien acogidos y atendidos. Por insinuación y gestiones del académico Jairo Echeverri Cancino, miembro de la Casa Centro Vasco de Bogotá, la Academia se trasladó a la sede de esa institución, porque ofrecieron apoyo y respaldo institucional y, además, así la Asociación era más independiente, pues no la consideraban como un apéndice de la Casa de Antioquia, imagen que tenían muchas personas, porque la mayoría de los miembros de la Academia son antioqueños. Aquí la Academia ha tenido una magnífica acogida y se ha podido trabajar bien.

De la Academia impresiona la consagración, compromiso, devoción, dedicación, disciplina y conocimiento que tienen los genealogistas de esta disciplina. Maravillosos y extraordinarios trabajadores de esta subespecialidad de la historia. Los estudios que hacen de apellidos son de una rigurosidad admirable. Para realizarlos le dedican años de trabajo, gastan un dineral de su peculio, nadie los patrocina, viajan por diferentes municipios y pueblos del país, pasan meses enteros metidos en las parroquias revisando partidas de bautismo y matrimonio, también en las oficinas de registro civil y en las bibliotecas. Además gastan más plata y tiempo en llamadas telefónicas, Internet, Skipe, Twitter, Facebook, en cualquier medio que les sea posible. Finalmente, los libros que producen son voluminosos, de un costo superior a los ciento cincuenta dólares, unos

trecientos mil pesos actuales, (2010), bellamente editados, pulcros, incitantes de leer. Algunos elaboran unos “geneagramas” que son extraordinarios.

Misión

Investigar el origen y descendencia de los apellidos y familias colombianas en particular e hispanoamericanas en general, promover, divulgar y conservar sus estudios, así como difundir el conocimiento de la genealogía, para contribuir al mejor entendimiento de la evolución histórica y social del país.



Presidente: Rocío Sánchez del Real

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Es un grupo de Académicos (siete en total) nombrados cada 3 años que representan a la Academia y tomarán la mayor parte de las decisiones dentro de ella.

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Son los Académicos activos que hicieron parte en la fundación de la Academia.

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Julio César García Vásquez

Gabriel Gustavo Cano Velásquez

Guillermo Arango Arana

NUESTRA HISTORIA

Historia escrita por Julio César García y Benjamín José Herazo Acuña.

Revisada y diagramada por Edgar Andrés Sarmiento. 2018

<https://www.academiadegenealogia.org/infoacademia>

1987: A finales de los ochenta, en general la investigación genealógica era una actividad solitaria y muy difícil. Por muchos años quisimos tener algún tipo de organización en la cual nos pudiéramos reunir los amigos de la genealogía a intercambiar experiencias, dudas, conocimientos, dificultades, novedades del tema de nuestro interés. En un par de oportunidades se quiso plasmar ese grupo, nos poníamos cita en Usaqué. En ese momento todavía nuestra bibliografía se quedaba en pocas obras que se encontraban en las librerías y las que no, era un golpe de suerte verlas en las ventas de segunda. Pero para dicha de los enamorados de la Genealogía, fueron apareciendo una y otra de más.

1990: El Instituto Colombiano de Cultura Hispánica, dirigido por William Jaramillo Mejía, se convirtió para los genealogistas el sitio donde se encontraba la mejor colección. Allí por iniciativa de William y Luis Álvaro Gallo se fue haciendo un censo de genealogistas en Colombia, donde quienes pasábamos por la librería del Instituto dejábamos nuestros datos. Ahí nos dimos cuenta que no estábamos tan solos, y teníamos más posibilidad de inter-

conectarnos, de buscar información o de ayudarnos. Pero en 1998 en el gobierno de Andrés Pastrana, se decidió cambiarlo y para los genealogistas desapareció la única entidad estatal que nos venía apoyando.

2000: Luis Álvaro nos comenzó a invitar a reuniones en La Casa de Antioquia, llegábamos cada mes a estas citas, alrededor de diez personas. Luis Álvaro contactaba al autor de algún libro o documento o ejercicio de genealogía que venía desarrollando, y asistía a exponernos cómo desarrolló su trabajo, entre otros temas de genealogía. Empezó la producción genealógica en Colombia amplia y abundante con información de casi todas las regiones, así mismo apareció el internet, de tal forma que la investigación genealógica cambió radicalmente.

2006: En el ejercicio de conformar un grupo que solidificara más las tertulias mensuales en la Casa de Antioquia, surgió la palabra “Academia”. Estudiando y madurado el término, llegamos a la conclusión que en realidad esa era la meta a la que queríamos llegar y no existía para eso ningún impedimento legal, podíamos desde el inicio llamarnos “Academia” y todos reconocíamos que inicialmente el nombre nos podía quedar algo grande, pero asumimos que a esa meta podíamos llegar. Luis Álvaro, sería el Presidente en forma incuestionable de la próxima Academia.

2008: El inicio oficial se hizo el jueves 26 de Junio de 2008, en la Casa de Antioquia. El 19 de Marzo de 2010 se legalizó su fundación y funcionamiento con el registro en la Cámara de Comercio de Bogotá, con el cumplimiento de las normas legales, elaboración y aprobación de un Estatuto, NIT, apertura de cuenta bancaria y demás aspectos. Se continuó con las reuniones en la Casa de Antioquia por otro año más, siempre bien acogidos y atendidos. Por insinuación y gestiones del académico Jairo Echeverri Cancino, miembro de la Casa Centro Vasco de Bogotá, la Academia se trasladó a la sede de esa institución, porque ofrecieron apoyo y respaldo.

2011: Se realiza la Reunión de Genealogía en septiembre de 2011, con importantes conferencias dictadas, casi en su totalidad por personas externas a la Academia, certamen de la cual nos quedó la satisfacción de una realización exitosa. En noviembre de 2014 publicamos nuestra Revista Ancestros de 280 páginas con un excelente contenido.

2017: Pero el punto de maduración y el salto a la trascendencia de nuestra Academia se sucedió en octubre de 2017, cuando pudimos cumplir con lujo, el compromiso de realizar la XX Reunión Americana de Genealogía, donde el esfuerzo del equipo que tuvo la responsabilidad de la preparación y desarrollo, bajo la dirección de Rocío Sánchez del Real.

2018: Una nueva junta directiva es creada en Marzo del año 2018, conformada por 4 miembros nuevos y en la que es nombrado como nuevo presidente el Sr. Julio César García. Luis Álvaro Gallo renuncia a su cargo, pero es nombrado Presidente Honorario en Agosto del mismo año.

LOS GENEALOGISTAS

“De la Academia impresiona la consagración, compromiso, devoción, dedicación, disciplina y conocimiento que tienen los genealogistas de esta disciplina. Maravillosos y extraordinarios trabajadores de esta subespecialidad de la historia. Los estudios que hacen de apellidos son de una rigurosidad admirable. Para realizarlos le dedican años de trabajo, gastan un dineral de su peculio, nadie los patrocina, viajan por diferentes municipios y pueblos del país, pasan meses enteros metidos en las parroquias revisando partidas de bautismo y matrimonio, también en las oficinas de registro civil y en las bibliotecas. Además gastan más plata y tiempo en llamadas telefónicas, Internet, Skype, Twitter, Facebook, en cualquier medio que les sea posible. Finalmente, los libros que producen son voluminosos, bellamente editados, pulcros, incitantes de leer. Algunos elaboran unos “genogramas” que son extraordinarios”.

CANADA



Conseil d'administration 2024-2025



Présidente, Jeanne Maltais, Québec

La FQSG est dirigée par un conseil de neuf administrateurs bénévoles élus pour un mandat de deux ans par les représentants des sociétés membres lors de l'assemblée générale annuelle. Le Conseil d'administration 2024-2025 est composé de :

*Présidente,
Jeanne Maltais, Québec
Vice-président,
Michel Gladu, Gatineau
Secrétaire, Poste vacant
Trésorier,
Raymond Fortin, Saint-Honoré
Administrateur,
Marc R. Côté, L'Assomption
Administratrice,
Martine Gingras, Otterburn Park
Administrateur,
Guy Parent, Québec
Administratrice,
Kathleen Juneau Roy, Bécancour
Administrateur, Serge Roussel, Baie-Comeau
dg@fqsg.qc.ca*



Avant même l'arrivée des Européens, les Premières Nations pratiquaient la chasse, la pêche, l'agriculture, la confection de vêtements et la production d'objets utilitaires. Depuis cette période jusqu'à l'ère du numérique et de l'internet d'aujourd'hui, le monde du travail s'est adapté aux nouvelles économies. Ainsi au fil des décennies, plusieurs métiers et professions ont traversé les époques tandis que d'autres ont complètement disparu.

À l'époque de la Nouvelle-France, les premiers Européens exportent leurs expertises et leurs techniques indispensables au développement de la colonie tout en assimilant le savoir des autochtones. L'économie repose en grande partie sur la traite des fourrures et la défense du territoire s'avère un enjeu majeur qui nécessite la présence permanente de militaires. Ainsi aux hauts fonctionnaires dédiés à l'administration et à la justice, se greffent, les arpenteurs et les notaires, les marchands et les commerçants, les traiteurs et les coureurs des bois, les gens de robe, les engagés et les artisans, les domestiques et les esclaves, et les intervenants en santé.

Sous le Régime britannique, l'industrialisation transforme l'économie qui repose désormais, outre l'agriculture, sur l'industrie du bois et le secteur manufacturier. L'imprimerie et l'émergence des journaux accélèrent la transmission de l'information et du savoir à l'ensemble de la population. Cette conjoncture jumelée à la mise en place d'un système scolaire public, à la réorganisation de la justice et de la gestion du territoire ainsi qu'au développement d'un réseau ferroviaire et routier, consolide le besoin en main-d'œuvre spécialisée; de nouveaux métiers et professions surgissent : avocats, ouvriers et ouvrières d'usines, bûcherons, draveurs, débardeurs, maître de poste, instituteurs et institutrices, clerks-notaires, commissaires et inspecteurs d'écoles, agents des terres, chemineaux, échevins, chef de gare, journaliste, éditeur, etc.

Le XXe siècle marque le début de l'ère moderne où le triomphe de grandes inventions révolutionne l'univers des communications - télégraphe, téléphone, radio, télévision, internet - ainsi que celui du transport avec l'essor de l'automobile, de l'aviation, et des grands transatlantiques. Au milieu du XXe siècle, l'éducation désormais accessible pour tous ouvre la voie aux femmes. À ce panorama, s'ajoute l'innovation technologique dans les sphères scientifique, domestique, médicale et informatique qui bouleverse les façons de faire. Par conséquent, plusieurs métiers et professions disparaissent au profit d'autres mieux adaptées à la nouvelle réalité. En cette Semaine de généalogie 2024 (23 au 30 novembre), nous vous invitons à plonger dans l'univers des métiers et professions de vos ancêtres et à découvrir et mieux comprendre leur parcours de vie !

DISTINCTIONS DE LA FÉDÉRATION QUÉBÉCOISE DES SOCIÉTÉS DE GÉNÉALOGIE

Médaille de Reconnaissance

La médaille de Reconnaissance de la Fédération québécoise des sociétés de généalogie récompense les actions en faveur du développement de la généalogie au niveau local, les initiatives qui ont concouru à la mise en valeur d'une société de généalogie ou toute autre contribution significative



envers une société.

Avec la médaille de Reconnaissance, la Fédération veut mettre en lumière la qualité exceptionnelle du parcours de généalogistes membres de sociétés de généalogie qui, par leurs réalisations et leur engagement, contribuent au développement de la généalogie dans leur milieu, ainsi qu'au rayonnement de leur société.

Les mises en candidatures

Toute recommandation d'attribution de la médaille doit être proposée par écrit par le conseil d'administration d'une société membre en règle de la FQSG. La recommandation doit comporter les motifs et les éléments de réalisation du candidat.

Une société a jusqu'au 1er avril pour faire parvenir par courriel à la FQSG le dossier de sa recommandation comprenant les renseignements suivants:

Nom et courriel du candidat; Présentation détaillée des actions du candidat en faveur du développement de la généalogie au niveau local, de ses initiatives qui ont concouru à la mise en valeur d'une société de généalogie, et le rapport de toute autre contribution significative; Une photo récente du candidat (format JPG).

Note: Le dossier de présentation ainsi que la photo du candidat pourront être utilisés par la FQSG dans ses publications et communiqués.

Les récipiendaires de la médaille de Reconnaissance sont honorés lors de l'assemblée générale annuelle de la FQSG.

Liste des récipiendaires Médaille de Reconnaissance 2024

Jasmin Champagne – Société de généalogie de Drummondville
Réjean Frey – Service de généalogie, Centre d'histoire de Saint-Hyacinthe
Denis Gougeon - Société de généalogie de l'Outaouais
Michel Keable – Société de généalogie de Québec
Mario Langevin – Société de généalogie du Saguenay



Médaille d'Honneur

La Médaille d'Honneur de la Fédération québécoise des sociétés de généalogie est remise aux personnes s'étant démarquées par leurs actions en faveur du développement de la généalogie au niveau national ou international, ou ayant contribué de façon remarquable à la communauté généalogique par la réalisation d'un projet innovateur ou la gestion efficace d'un organisme phare ou pour toute autre contribution remarquable en généalogie. Il s'agit de la plus haute distinction décernée par la Fédération.

Arborant les armoiries, la Médaille d'Honneur est la plus haute distinction décernée par notre Fédération. Cet honneur se veut une marque tangible de notre sincère considération pour les accomplissements

remarquables dans le domaine de la généalogie des récipiendaires. De même, nous souhaitons aussi reconnaître et souligner leur implication significative au sein de notre regroupement.



Liste des récipiendaires de la Médaille d'Honneur

PARENT, Guy (2022)
FONTAINE, Laurent (2022)
BANVILLE, Michel (2016)
BENOIT, Pierre (2016)
CONNOLLY, Pierre (2014)
LESSARD, Rénaud (2013)
PERREAULT, Micheline (2012)
CYR, Albert J. (2012)
MACOUIN, Jean-Paul (2011)
ST-JACQUES, Marc (2010)
ST-HILAIRE, Guy (2010)
BÉLAND, Michel (2009)
FOURNIER, Marcel (2009)
LANGLOIS, Michel (2009)
LAUZON, Linda (2009)
LEBEL, Gilles (2009)
MONARQUE, Gisèle (2009)
MORICHON, Jean (2009)
PEPIN, Jean-Pierre (2009)
RIOUX, Bernard (2009)
ROBERT, Normand (2009)
LAFORTUNE, Hélène (2009)
ST-DENIS, Gérard (2009)
SÉMENTERY, Michel (2009)
TEILLARD D'EVRY, Michel (2009)
TESSIER, Robert (2009)
PARENT, Mariette (2008)



La médaille d'honneur fut également remise aux anciens présidents et présidentes de la FQSG lors du 25e anniversaire de la FQSG en 2009 :

D.-Renaud Brochu (1985-1986);
René Beaudoin (1986-1989);
Jacqueline Faucher Asselin (1989-1994);
Diane Duval (1994-1996);
Esther Taillon (1996-1998);
Jeannine Ouellet (1998-2001);

Jacques Gagnon (2001-2004);
Rémi Tougas (2004-2005);
Denis Racine (2005-2009).

Nicole Lefebvre - Société d'histoire et de généalogie de Salaberry
Stéphane Tremblay – Société d'histoire de La Prairie-de-la-Magdeleine

Généalogiste émérite

Ce titre honorifique reconnaît une contribution exemplaire au développement et au rayonnement de la généalogie.

En 1984, les récipiendaires du titre sont pour la plupart des membres fondateurs de sociétés ou ils sont reconnus pour la publication de nombreux répertoires.

Les généalogistes émérites nommés en 2008 ont été récompensés pour leur travail de mise en place d'outils de recherche informatisés ou pour leur collaboration à ces travaux ou encore pour leur participation au conseil d'administration de la Fédération ou de celui d'une société.



À la réunion du conseil d'administration de la Fédération du 13 avril 2013, ce titre a été aboli, sans nullement remettre en cause les titres remis en 1984 ou en 2008.

Liste des 62 généalogistes émérites

BEAUDOIN, René (1984, Champlain)
BEAUREGARD, Denis (2008, Sainte-Julie)
BENOÎT, Pierre (2008, Montréal)
BLAIS, Serge (1984, Sherbrooke)
CHARBONNEAU, Hubert (2008, Montréal)
CONNOLLY, Pierre (2008, Ascot Corner)
CROTEAU, Sylvain (2008, Victoriaville)
DESJARDINS, Bertrand (2008, Montréal)
DUSSAULT, Viola BIRON (1984, New Hampshire)
FOURNIER, Marcel (2008, Longueuil)
GOUDREAU, Serge (2008, Québec)
GRIMARD, Wilfrid (1984, Victoriaville)
LANDRY, Léo-Paul (1984, Notre-Dame-du-Mont-Carmel)
LANGLOIS, Michel (2008, Drummondville)
LÉCUYER, Micheline (2008, Montréal)
LIPPÉ, Rita Violette (1984, New Hampshire)
MC INTYRE, Raymonde (1984, Hull)
MONARQUE-BOURGUIGNON, Gisèle (2008, Montréal)
PERRON, Guy (2008, Sainte-Julie)
RACAN-BASTIEN, Paul-Émile (2008, Boucherville)
RACINE, Denis (2008, Québec)
ROBERT, Normand (2008, Montréal)
TAILLON, Esther (2008, Québec)
WHITE, Stephen A. (2008, N.B.) † BEAULIEU, Joseph-François (1984, Trois-Pistoles)
† BEAUREGARD, Marthe F. (1984, Outremont)
† BÉLANGER, Léonidas (1984, Chicoutimi)
† BINETTE, Frank (1984, New Hampshire)
† BINETTE, Yvette (1984, Montréal)
† BRETON, Guy (1984, Sherbrooke)

† BUREAU, René (1984, Québec)
† CAMPAGNA, Dominique (1984, Cap-Rouge)
† CARDINAL, Georgette (1984, Montréal)
† CHARTRAND, Robert (1984, Ottawa / Montréal)
† DAIGNEAU, Marie-Jeanne (1984, Sherbrooke)
† DE CHAMPLAIN, André Albert (1984, Rimouski)
† De LAMIRANDE, Cécile (1984, Montréal)
† DE VARENNES, Kathleen Mennie (1984, Sainte-Foy)
† DESSAINT DE SAINT-PIERRE, M. Ange (1984, Beauport)
† DUFOUR, Marguerite (1984, Vanier)
† FORTIN, Richard L. (1984, New Hampshire)
† GARIÉPY, Raymond (1984, L'Ange-Gardien)
† GAUDET, Robert S. (1984, New Hampshire)
† GINGRAS, Raymond (1984, Saint-Nicolas)
† GRENIER, Roland (2008, Québec)
† LAFORTUNE, Hélène (2008, Montréal)
† LAMBERT, Raymond (1984, Sherbrooke)
† LAPRADE, Gilles (1984, Montréal)
† LESSARD, Rodolphe (1984, Montréal)
† PELLERIN, Jean L. (1984, New Hampshire)
† PELLERIN, Jean-Pierre (1984, Montréal)
† PLANTE, Clément (1984, Ville Saint-Laurent)
† PONTBRIAND, Benoît (1984, Sillery)
† POTHIER DINWOODIE, Jeannette (1984, New Hampshire)
† PROVENCHER, Gérard E. (1984, Sainte-Foy)
† RIOUX, Grégoire (1984, Rimouski)
† ROULEAU, Thérèse (1984, Montréal)
† SAINT-DENIS, Gérard (2008, Sainte-Brigitte-des-Saults)
† TALBOT, Sauveur (1984, Sherbrooke)
† TARDIF, Yvonne (1984, Montréal)
† TESSIER, J. Robert (1984, Sainte-Foy)
† THÉRIAULT, Yvette (1984, Hull)

Saviez-vous que les congrès et les colloques...

Saviez-vous que la FQSG organise des événements qui unissent les passionnés de généalogie?

Depuis 1990, la Fédération québécoise des sociétés de généalogie (FQSG) a fait des congrès et des colloques des moments incontournables pour les échanges entre généalogistes au Québec. Ces événements, ouverts au public, ne sont pas seulement des occasions de rencontre, mais aussi des plateformes précieuses pour promouvoir la FQSG, ses sociétés membres et la recherche généalogique.

Les débuts d'une tradition

Le premier congrès, organisé par la Société d'histoire et de généalogie de Rivière-du-Loup, a marqué le début d'une tradition riche en conférences, ateliers et kiosques. Depuis l'an 2000, la FQSG a adopté un rythme biennal : un congrès est tenu les années paires, tandis qu'un colloque est organisé les années impaires. Cette alternance a permis de diversifier les lieux et les thèmes, rendant chaque événement unique et enrichissant pour les participants.



Événements spéciaux

En 2008, la FQSG a eu l'honneur d'accueillir le XXVIIIe Congrès international des sciences généalogique



et héraldique au Centre des congrès de Québec. Cet événement exceptionnel, organisé par la Société de généalogie de Québec, a rassemblé des délégués de plus de 25 pays sous le thème « La rencontre de deux mondes : quête ou conquête ». Ce congrès international a mis en lumière la dimension mondiale de la généalogie et a renforcé les liens entre les généalogistes de différentes cultures.

Trois ans plus tard, en 2011, un autre événement d'envergure s'est tenu : le Congrès sur l'Amérique française. Co-organisé avec la Fédération Histoire Québec (FHQ) et la Société franco-ontarienne d'histoire et de généalogie (SFOHG), ce congrès a attiré quelque 350 participants au Palais des congrès et au Marché Bonsecours de Montréal. Cette collaboration a permis de célébrer la Francophonie en Amérique et de souligner l'importance de la généalogie dans la préservation et la promotion de notre héritage culturel.

Une tradition renouvelée

Après une pause de dix ans, la FQSG a repris en 2023 la tradition des colloques en région, en collaboration

avec la Société de généalogie et d'histoire de Rimouski. Sous le thème « Jetons l'ancre au Rimouski de nos ancêtres — Chroniques historiques et outils de recherche », cet événement a rassemblé plus d'une centaine de généalogistes autour de cinq conférences. Ces colloques régionaux offrent une opportunité unique de découvrir les particularités locales et de tisser des liens plus étroits au sein de la communauté généalogique Pourquoi participer ?

Les congrès et colloques de la FQSG ne sont pas seulement des événements éducatifs, ils sont aussi des moments de partage et de collaboration. Ils permettent aux généalogistes de se rencontrer, d'échanger des idées et des expériences, et de se tenir au courant des dernières avancées dans le domaine. De plus, ces événements sont une vitrine pour les travaux des sociétés membres et une source d'inspiration pour tous ceux qui s'intéressent à l'histoire de leur famille et de leur communauté.

En participant à ces événements, les généalogistes peuvent enrichir leurs connaissances, développer de nouvelles compétences et renforcer les liens au sein de la communauté. Que vous soyez un passionné de longue date ou un novice curieux, les congrès et colloques de la FQSG sont une occasion à ne pas manquer pour approfondir votre passion pour la généalogie.

Au plaisir de vous rencontrer au prochain Congrès national de généalogie en septembre à Saint-Eustache !



Un 16e Colloque de généalogie à Rimouski exceptionnel !

La Fédération Québécoise des Sociétés de Généalogie (FQSG) et la Société de Généalogie et d'Histoire de Rimouski (SGHR) sont fières de votre engouement et de votre participation qui ont fait de ce 16e colloque de généalogie à l'hôtel Rimouski un succès !



Nous remercions spécialement Pierre Rioux, président de la SGHR, et son équipe de bénévoles exceptionnels. Nous saluons la participation de Monsieur Guy Caron, Maire de Rimouski, à l'ouverture de cette journée. Nous remercions tout particulièrement nos sept conférenciers

et conférencière, Guy Parent, Maxime Gohier, André Morel, Pierre Dubois, Alexander Reford, Maude Flamand-Hubert et Claude La Charité, qui nous ont enrichis de leurs belles connaissances et de leur passion pour leur travail et la généalogie.

LES SEIGNEURIES ET LEURS CENSITAIRES EN NOUVELLE-FRANCE

Du 27 au 29 septembre 2024
À L'IMPÉRIA HÔTEL & SUITES, SAINT-EUSTACHE



www.congresgenealogie.com



Daniel Charrette
 Directeur des Affaires Municipales
 et de l'Économie de la Ville
 de Saint-Eustache (2019-2024)



Assemblée Nationale du Québec
 100, rue Saint-Jacques
 Québec, Québec G1R 2K1
 514 987-2222
 @assemblee.nationale.qc

PROGRAMME

CONGRÈS NATIONAL DE GÉNÉALOGIE



Organisé par la Fédération Québécoise des Sociétés de Généalogie
et la Société de généalogie et d'histoire de Saint-Eustache

Vendredi 27 septembre

17:30 - Accueil et inscription des congressistes

19:00 - Mot de bienvenue

19:30 - Conférence ouverture

La Seigneurie des Milles-Îles par Raymond Tessier, Conseiller municipal de la Ville de Saint-Eustache depuis 40 ans, Président de la Commission du développement des arts et de la culture

20:30 - Cocktail

Samedi 28 septembre

08:00 - Accueil et inscription des participants

08:30 - Ouverture du Salon des exposants

09:00 - Conférences au choix

A Seigneurs, seigneuses et habitants à Beauport sous le régime français — Benoît Grenier

B Les Charbonneau : Le parcours d'une famille souche de Montréal à l'Île Jésus — Ginette Charbonneau

10:15 - Pause Santé et visite du salon

10:45 - Conférences au choix

C La seigneurie de La Prairie, récit historique et généalogique — Stéphane Tremblay

D Adaptation, anglicisation et résistance des élites seigneuriales au lendemain de la Conquête — Alex Tremblay Lamarche

12:00 - Dîner libre

13:45 - Conférences au choix

E L'immigration féminine au Canada 1617-1760 – Un portrait de famille — Marcel Fournier

F Peuplement lors du régime seigneurial en Nouvelle-France : facteurs et impacts environnementaux — Martin Parent

15:00 - Pause santé et visite du salon

15:15 - Conférences au choix

G Argenteuil au temps de la Nouvelle-France : une seigneuresse et son territoire — Robert Simard

H La seigneurie de Terrebonne sous le régime français (1673-1762) — Claude Blouin

16:30 - Fin des activités

18:00 - Cocktail du 40^e anniversaire de la FQSG

19:00 - Banquet

MENU

Potage : Crème de courge musquée

Plats principaux – un choix parmi ces deux sélections :

- Poitrine de poulet à l'érable, purée de pommes de terre et légumes du marché
- Joue de bœuf braisée, sauce au vin rouge, purée de pommes de terre et légumes du marché.

Dessert : Shortcake aux fraises.

Lors de la soirée, des prix et distinctions seront décernés à des invités.

Dimanche 29 septembre

10:30 - Circuit historique du Vieux-Saint-Eustache

Visite du manoir Globensky, du Moulin Légaré, de l'Église de Saint-Eustache, du vieux Saint-Eustache et de la Bibliothèque Guy-Bélisle, accompagné de Zachary Ouimet en partenariat avec les guides de Patrimoine culturel Vieux-Saint-Eustache.

Départ à partir de l'Espace muséal du manoir Globensky

- 47 personnes maximum
- Coût – 20 \$ incluant visite et transport.
- Durée approximative de 120 minutes

COSTA RICA



ACADEMIA COSTARRICENSE DE CIENCIAS GENEALÓGICAS

¿Quiénes somos?

La fundación de la Academia Costarricense de Ciencias Genealógicas se remonta al 5 de julio de 1952, y fue impulsada por don Ernesto Quirós Aguilar. En ese entonces, y luego de una reunión celebrada en su casa, a la cual asistieron numerosos aficionados al tema, se acordó la creación de una institución académica dedicada al estudio de las ciencias genealógicas.

Trece fueron las personas que promovieron la creación de nuestra Academia, y hoy las recordamos como Académicos Fundadores. Además de Quirós, entonces teniente coronel, ellos son el Ing. Ricardo Fernández Peralta y su hermano, don Álvaro Fernández Peralta; don Mario Fernández Piza; el Prof. Luis Felipe González Flores (premio Magón de Cultura de 1969 y Benemérito de la Patria); don Franz Hack-Prestinary Gotay; el Lic. Otón Jiménez Luthmer; el Prof. Jorge A. Lines Canalías y su esposa, la Prof. María Molina de Lines; don Humberto Nigro Borbón; don Enrique Robert Luján; don José Francisco Trejos Quirós y Don Alfredo, Príncipe de Prusia, Sajonia y Altemburgo –en ese entonces ya radicado en nuestro país–.

Nuestros primeros estatutos fueron aprobados el 8 de agosto de 1952 (resolución N° 392) por el presidente de la República, don Otilio Ulate Blanco, y el ministro de Gobernación, Gerardo Guzmán

Quirós.

En ellos se explicitan los fines que durante más de medio siglo han guiado a la Academia: impulsar los estudios sobre genealogía, la investigación antropológica de los pueblos originarios, vincular a las personas que se dedican a estas investigaciones –tanto en el país como en el extranjero– y difundir estos conocimientos por medio de conferencias y publicaciones.

De acuerdo con los estatutos fue elegida la primera Junta Directiva de nuestra institución, la cual estuvo vigente entre 1952 y 1953. Sobre este primer órgano hay que destacar la participación de la Prof. María Molina de Lines como primera vicepresidenta; esto por cuanto en Costa Rica las mujeres recién ganaron la totalidad de sus derechos ciudadanos en 1949 –entre ellos el derecho al voto y a ocupar puestos de elección popular–; de ahí que la ACCG fue una organización pionera en integrar plenamente a la mujer a un puesto de mando.

Muestra del impacto regional que alcanzó nuestra labor cultural y divulgativa, es que las labores que se realizan en la Academia Costarricense de Ciencias Genealógicas fueron declaradas de utilidad pública para los intereses del Estado el 3 de mayo de 1978 (Decreto Ejecutivo N° 8543-G) por el presidente de la República, Daniel Oduber Quirós, y el ministro de Gobernación, Milton Arias Calvo.

Igualmente confirma la madurez alcanzada por nuestra institución que, en el 2000, tuvo el privilegio de organizar la X Reunión Americana de Genealogía y I Congreso Nacional de Genealogía, actividad que desde sus inicios, en 1961, solamente se había llevado

a cabo en países suramericanos. Las personas interesadas pueden acceder a la página <http://www.genealogia.or.cr>.

Sobre nuestro escudo

Desde sus orígenes en 1952, la Academia Costarricense de Ciencias Genealógicas se ha identificado ante otras asociaciones culturales –y ante la sociedad en general– mediante el uso de su escudo heráldico.

La conformación de este blasón quedó establecida en nuestros primeros estatutos, los cuales fueron aprobados el 8 de agosto de 1952 (resolución N° 392) por el presidente de la República, don Otilio Ulate Blanco, y el ministro de Gobernación, Alfredo Hernández Volio:

Art.º 39.—La Academia Costarricense de Ciencias Genealógicas ha adoptado el siguiente escudo: de oro, el árbol arrancado de sinople. Bordadura cosida de plata con seis águilas de sable (que es Cartago). El todo sobre joya aborigen de oro.

Al año siguiente, y ante la aparente falencia heráldica de colocar metal sobre metal, el Académico Fundador Franz Hack-Prestinary Gotay redactó el artículo “La razón de las armas ‘falsas’ de la Academia Costarricense de Ciencias Genealógicas”.



FamilySearch Internacional participa en el VI Encuentro de Genealogía en Costa Rica

A inicios de septiembre, 2023 el Museo Histórico Cultural Juan Santamaría (MHCJS) se llenó de relatos sobre



antepasados, tesoros familiares y exposiciones sobre la materia por motivo del VI Encuentro de Genealogía realizado como un homenaje a las familias alajuelenses. Esta actividad se realizó gracias a la participación de la Academia Costarricense de Ciencias Genealógicas, FamilySearch Internacional, la Asociación de Genealogía e Historia de Costa Rica y el auspicio del Archivo Diocesano de la Curia de Alajuela. Al evento asistieron personas interesadas en la investigación genealógica y la herencia familiar, quienes compartieron sus raíces y muchos objetos de sus antepasados. Durante la actividad muchos de los participantes iniciaron su propio árbol familiar a través de una cuenta gratuita de FamilySearch, con la asesoría de voluntarios La Iglesia de Jesucristo de los Santos de los Últimos Días.

La familia Céspedes mostró el desarrollo de la Villa de Santa Bárbara, las familias Herrán y Carmiol expusieron sobre los estilos de vida del siglo XIX; el historiador y cuentacuentos Rodolfo González presentó su nuevo libro

genealógico *La espinita*, en el que recuerda la vida de su tío quien falleció tiempo atrás, así como algunos de sus tesoros heredados. Algunos participantes destacaron la función de FamilySearch, cuyos registros digitalizados han evitado la pérdida irreversible de datos, producto de la destrucción de sus originales en papel. Dentro de ellos, Javier Sanchiz Ruiz, profesor e investigador de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, expresó durante su charla: “Yo estaré eternamente agradecido con La Iglesia de Jesucristo de los Santos de los Últimos Días por la labor titánica que realizan para conservar registros”. En el encuentro también participaron tres rectores universitarios: Gustavo Gutiérrez Espeleta (Universidad de Costa Rica), Francisco González Alvarado (Universidad Nacional de Costa Rica) y Emmanuel González Alvarado (Universidad Técnica Nacional). Previo al VI Encuentro de Genealogía, el Archivo Nacional de Costa Rica presentó la digitalización del Álbum de Figueroa, un documento histórico que contiene mapas, dibujos y la historia de familias y pueblos de diferentes partes de nuestro país cuya data es 1850 a 1900, el cual ya está disponible en la plataforma de FamilySearch. FamilySearch Internacional es actualmente la organización genealógica más grande del mundo, con registros genealógicos de más de 110 países, que ha estado reuniendo, preservando y compartiendo gratuitamente por más de 100 años.

L'Academia Costarricense de Ciencias Genealógicas Celebra su 70º Aniversario

El 5 de julio de 1952, hace 70 años, se fundó la Academia Costarricense de Ciencias Genealógicas con el fin de impulsar el estudio de la Genealogía y el conocimiento de los antepasados de los costarricenses.

Trece fueron los que promovieron la creación de la Academia, y hoy los recordamos como Académicos Fundadores. Ellos fueron Ernesto Quirós Aguilar –su principal impulsor–, Ricardo Fernández Peralta y su hermano don Álvaro Fernández Peralta, Mario Fernández Piza, Luis Felipe González Flores (premio Magón de Cultura de 1969 y Benemérito de la Patria), Franz Hack-Prestinary Gotay, Otón Jiménez Luthmer, Jorge A. Lines Canalías, María Molina Coto, Humberto Nigro Borbón, Enrique Robert Luján, José Francisco Trejos Quirós y Alfredo, Príncipe de Prusia, Sajonia y Altemburgo –quien ya había radicado en nuestro país–.

Sus primeros estatutos fueron aprobados el 8 de agosto de 1952 por el presidente Otilio Ulate Blanco y el 3 de mayo de 1978 fue declarada de interés público para los intereses del Estado por el presidente Daniel Oduber Quirós y el ministro Milton Arias Calvo.



*Don Mauricio Osvaldo Meléndez Obando
Presidente*

Es una de las academias doctas del país, junto con la Academia Costarricense de la Lengua (1923) y la Academia de Geografía e Historia de Costa Rica (1940).

Uno de los aportes fundamentales de la Academia Costarricense de Ciencias Genealógicas ha sido la publicación ininterrumpida de su revista desde 1953, gracias a lo cual se han divulgado las investigaciones sobre genealogía costarricense—principalmente—. Ahora queremos compartir gratuitamente todas esas publicaciones y que sean accesibles para toda persona interesada en nuestras raíces.

Sin embargo, resulta esencial también llamar la atención sobre la científicidad y rigurosidad en el uso de fuentes documentales ausentes en algunos de los artículos publicados, pues no responden a los criterios actuales de la investigación académica, cuya premisa fundamental es la consulta de fuentes primarias o, en su defecto, fuentes secundarias serias, fiables y bien documentadas. Esta advertencia resulta fundamental pues uno de los mayores problemas de la Genealogía actual en todo el mundo hispanoparlante (y de seguro problema general) es la publicación en línea de miles de genealogías no documentadas en las que muchos ingenuos basan sus árboles genealógicos.

La gran cantidad de errores de filiación y, lo más alarmante, las mentiras intencionadas que se divulgan como verdades, deben poner en alerta a todos los que ingresan en esta apasionante disciplina, sea de manera profesional o como pasatiempo.

Todo aquel trabajo genealógico que no anote claramente la fuente en que basa una filiación o ciclo de vida debe tomarse con mucha reserva.

Se debe tomar en cuenta que el acceso a los archivos eclesiásticos es más bien reciente (década de 1980), razón por la que en trabajos antiguos las fuentes primarias resultan también escasas. Por tanto, pedimos que los artículos de nuestra revista que no aporten las fuentes en que basaron sus conclusiones sean tomados con prudencia y, antes de dar por cierta una filiación, traten de documentarla en fuentes primarias, que hoy son de acceso fácil e irrestricto.

Por tanto, para cada revista se añadirá un breve análisis y comentarios críticos de cada revista sobre algunos de los artículos genealógicos con la finalidad de facilitar una guía sobre la validez de esas publicaciones, algunas de ellas francamente superadas en el siglo XXI, cuando el acceso a la información genealógica resulta fácil.

No obstante, han sido trabajos pioneros, que abrieron paso a nuevas y más rigurosas investigaciones, cuyas facilidades para documentarlas es hoy inmensa.

Vale la pena tenerlas en nuestros archivos para conocer el devenir de la Genealogía en los últimos 70 años.

En esta oportunidad ofrecemos la Revista de la Academia Costarricense de Ciencias Genealógicas N°1, publicada en 1953, que incluye un artículo introductorio que ha escrito nuestro presidente,

Mauricio Meléndez Obando, y que esperemos resulte de interés para los apasionados por la ciencia genealógica.

En el siguiente vínculo pueden bajar la Revista de la Academia Costarricense de Ciencias Genealógicas N°1, con el citado artículo introductorio de Mauricio Meléndez Obando <https://drive.google.com/.../1h2AtRXVW4CCRpDLPKX3.../view>

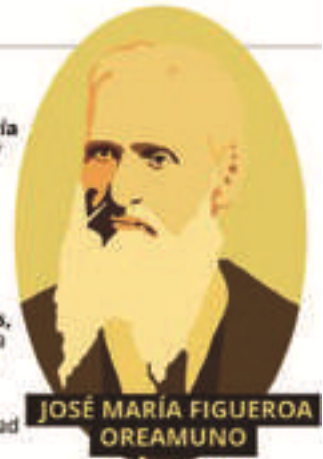
La evolución genealógica en Costa Rica

Principal exponente

El primer genealogista de la historia nacional fue **José María Figueroa Oreamuno**, creador del destacado Álbum de Figueroa.

Es una recopilación de recortes que, en dos tomos, describe a la Costa Rica del siglo XIX.

En el segundo de estos libros, Figueroa hizo toda una cadena genealógica de familias de las cabeceras de provincia: San José, Alajuela, Heredia, Cartago así como de la localidad de Ujarrás, en Paraiso de Cartago.



JOSÉ MARÍA FIGUEROA OREAMUNO



CLETO GONZÁLEZ VÍQUEZ

Célebres sucesores

Posteriormente, destacados estudiosos como el expresidente **Cleto González Víquez**, **Eladio Prado Sáenz**, **Jesús Mata Gamboa**, **Manuel de Jesús Jiménez** y monseñor **Victor Manuel Sanabria** también figuraron como genealogistas.

El más reconocido

El genealogista más famoso de nuestro país, catalogado también como el mejor de Centroamérica, fue **Norberto Castro** (1930 y 1970).

Crea el Supremo Tribunal y Colegio de Armas de Costa Rica, el primer órgano genealógico en reconocer los antecedentes y la legitimidad de los apellidos nacionales.

Es así como en 1952, con ayuda de Ernesto Quirós, otro reconocido colega, funda la Academia Costarricense de Ciencias Genealógicas, que hoy cuenta con 65 años de historia.



NORBERTO CASTRO

abc/ismam

FUENTE: "MARC FERRERIO ANA, PRESIDENTE DE LA ACADEMIA COSTARRICENSE DE CIENCIAS GENEALÓGICAS, MAURICIO MELÉNDEZ, VICEPRESIDENTE DE LA ASOCIACIÓN DE GENEALOGÍA E HISTORIA DE COSTA RICA.

Junta Directiva (2022-2024)

Presidente: Don Mauricio Osvaldo Meléndez Obando

Secretario: Don Don Gustavo Alfredo Naranjo Chacón

Tesorero: Don Luis Carlos Serrano Madrigal

Vocal Primera: Doña María Victoria Madriz Castro

Vocal Segunda: Doña Jimena de la Paz Sánchez Zumbado

ESPAÑE



REAL ACADEMIA MATRITENSE DE HERÁLDICA Y GENEALOGÍA

La Real Academia Matritense de Heráldica y Genealogía es una Corporación de Derecho Público de la Comunidad de Madrid, inscrita, como tal, en su Registro de Academias; y es, estatutariamente, órgano consultivo de la misma en las materias propias de su especialidad, habiendo sido aprobados sus actuales Estatutos por Decreto del Consejo de Gobierno de la Comunidad de Madrid de 10 de mayo de 2016..



Ernesto Fernández-Xesta y Vázquez

Fue fundada el 1 de octubre de 1988, aunque encuentra su antecedente en la Asociación Española de Estudios Genealógicos y Heráldicos, constituida cuatro años antes a iniciativa del Conde de los Acevedos bajo la presidencia de don Dalmiro de la Válgoma, a la sazón Secretario Perpetuo de la Real Academia de la Historia. Los trabajos académicos comenzaron enseguida, y el 17 de abril de 1989 Su Majestad el Rey Don Juan Carlos se dignó aceptar su nombramiento como Director Perpetuo Honorario. Asimismo, Su Alteza Real el Infante Don Carlos

honró a esta Academia con el título de Protector, cargo que, tras su fallecimiento, en 2015, ha aceptado su hijo y sucesor, S.A.R. Don Pedro de Borbón-Dos Sicilias y de Orléans, Duque de Calabria. Asumida la Corona por S. M. Don Felipe VI, éste, conforme al artículo 62 de la Constitución Española se convirtió en el Alto Patrono de las Reales Academias, entre ellas, de la Matritense de Heráldica y Genealogía. La corporación forma parte, desde 1996, del Instituto de España como Academia Asociada. Se vincula, asimismo, al Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas como integrante de la Confederación Española de Centros de Estudios Locales. Y es miembro nato del Consejo de Cultura de la Comunidad de Madrid, siendo, asimismo, su Comisión de Heráldica, el órgano asesor de la Comunidad en materia de Heráldica y Simbología Municipal. En el ámbito exterior, es, desde el año 1994, representante de España en la Confédération Internationale de Généalogie et d'Héraldique, organismo internacional del mayor prestigio que admite a un único representante por cada país, y en el seno de ella, la Real Academia patrocina bienalmente el Premio Dalmiro de la Válgoma. Igualmente, desde 2002 es miembro fundador de la Confederación Iberoamericana de las Ciencias Genealógica y Heráldica. Y, a partir del año 2015, Member Consultant de la International Commission for Orders of Chivalry.

Actividades

La Real Academia Matritense viene dedicando sus afanes a la investigación histórica y a la divulgación del saber científico en las materias que constituyen su objeto, mediante la publicación, fundamentalmente, de sus Anales, de diversas monografías y de un boletín divulgativo de periodicidad semestral. Asimismo celebra diversos actos públicos, como apertura anual del curso académico, conferencias, ciclos de conferencias,

etc.; emite informes a requerimiento de organismos oficiales y de entidades culturales; y tiene suscritos convenios de colaboración con diversas entidades públicas y privadas.

Cargos y Académicos de Mesa

Alto Patrono

S. M. Don Felipe VI, Rey de España

Director de Honor Perpetuo

S. M. el Rey Don Juan Carlos

Protector

S.A.R. Don Pedro de Borbón-Dos Sicilias y de Orléans, Duque de Calabria

Mesa de la Real Academia

Cargos elegidos el 27 de junio de 2017

Director

Excmo. Sr. Dr. don Ernesto Fernández-Xesta y Vázquez

Vicedirector

Excmo. Sr. General Dr. don Fernando García-Mercadal y García-Loygorri

Secretario

Ilmo. Sr. Dr. don José María de Francisco Olmos

Tesorero

Ilmo. Sr. Dr. don Manuel Ladrón de Guevara e Isasa

Censor

Ilmo. Sr. Dr. don Wifredo Rincón García

Director de Publicaciones

Ilmo. Sr. Dr. don Amadeo-Martín Rey y Cabieses

Bibliotecario: Ilmo. Sr. don Manuel de Parada y Luca de Tena (†)

Administrador de la página web y TICs: Ilmo. Sr. don José Antonio Vivar del Riego

Secretario honorario

Excmo. Sr. don José Miguel de Mayoralgo y Lodo, Conde de los Acevedos

Capellán

Ilmo. y Revmo. Sr. Dr. don Manuel González y López-Corps

“Heráldica desconocida”, de José Manuel Huidobro



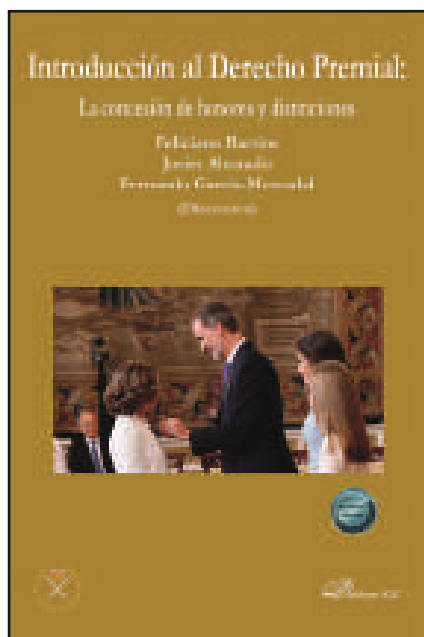
Recientemente se ha presentado el libro *Heráldica desconocida*, del que es autor el conocido historiador y estudioso de estas materias, don José Manuel Huidobro.

En esta obra se exponen muchas curiosidades en el uso de la heráldica, dejando de lado lo que es la heráldica gentilicia y municipal, pues sobre ellas se han publicado numerosos trabajos.

Se contempla lo que es la heráldica - N° páginas: 330 -

PVP: 30,00 € ISBN: 978-84-10039-69-8

Coordinado por los profesores Alvarado Planas, Barrios Pintado y García-Mercadal, la editorial Dykinson acaba de



publicar un libro que reúne las conferencias impartidas en el XIX Seminario anual de Nobiliaria, Heráldica y Genealogía, celebrado del 14 al 16 de marzo de 2023, organizado por la Real Academia de Jurisprudencia y Legislación de España, la Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia y la Real Asociación de Hidalgos de España con la finalidad de divulgar el concepto y fundamentos básicos del Derecho Premial.

Esta obra agrupa las intervenciones de diferentes

especialistas en la materia, entre las que destacamos las de los siguientes miembros de nuestra corporación: Presentación, por don Antonio Pau Pedrón; El Derecho Premial español: naturaleza, contenido y principios inspiradores, por don Fernando García-Mercadal y García-Loygorri; El Derecho Nobiliario y el sistema constitucional, por don Jaime de Salazar y Acha; Consideraciones sobre el sistema premial español: incompatibilidades y apuntes falerísticos (1516-1808), por don José María de Francisco Olmos; El Derecho Premial francés, por don Marcos Fernández de Béthencourt; El Derecho Premial en Italia por don Amadeo Rey y Cabieses; y El Derecho Premial en los Reinos Escandinavos, por Alexander Scheel-Exner.



Estudios Nobiliarios y Emblemáticos de la RAMHG. Número 4 (2024)

En este nuevo número se publican los siguientes artículos: La Diplomacia de las Coronelías. El caso de Gran Bretaña, escrito por el Académico numerario y Secretario de esta Real Academia don José María de Francisco Olmos; Alcaldes de Barrio de Madrid en el período de 1772 a 1799, debido al Académico de número don Valentín de Céspedes y Aréchaga; La estirpe de los Girón, duques de Ahumada y marqueses de las Amarillas, Grandes de España, del Académico correspondiente en Venezuela don Antonio A. Herrera Vaillant; Las Ramas II y III de los Baíllo de la Beldad: Apuntes sobre parte de la descendencia de don Juan Baíllo de la Beldad y de Morales, IV Conde de las Cabezuelas, natural que fue de Zalamea de la Serena, en Extremadura, del que es autor don Jaime Baíllo y Morales Arce; Doña Juana de la Cerda y Brizuela. Primera Marquesa consorte de Valdeguerrero, de la Académica correspondiente en Cuenca doña Pilar Montero Parra; y por último, el artículo titulado El emperador Maximiliano I y el cambio dinástico en los Países Bajos. Un estudio heráldico y numismático, debido a don Luis Fernando Fernández Guisasola. Normas para la presentación de originales a Estudios Nobiliarios y Emblemáticos.

La Real Academia Matritense de Heráldica y Genealogía, galardonada con la Cruz al Mérito de Hidalgos de España

La revista La Gacetilla de Hidalgos, nº 578, de la primavera de 2024, y en su página 43, dentro de la sección Concesión de distinciones, señala de manera oficial, que “*Considerando el excelente trabajo que desarrolla la Real Academia Matritense de Heráldica y Genealogía en la investigación y difusión de lo relacionado con las ciencias historiográficas, con un altísimo nivel académico*”, la Asamblea General de la Real Asociación de Hidalgos de España, a propuesta de la Junta Directiva, en su reunión de 28 de mayo de 2024, aprobó la concesión de la Cruz al Mérito a la Real Academia Matritense de Heráldica y Genealogía.

Esta distinción, propia de la Real Asociación de Hidalgos de España, con la que la Real Academia Matritense de Heráldica y Genealogía tiene firmado un importante Convenio de Colaboración, y mantiene unas excelentes relaciones institucionales y personales, fue creada por la Real Asociación de Hidalgos de España con el objeto de premiar los méritos extraordinarios alcanzados por personas o instituciones en la promoción y desarrollo de actividades patrióticas, culturales o asistenciales relacionadas con los fines de la Real Asociación de Hidalgos de España.

La Real Academia Matritense de Heráldica y Genealogía, sus miembros, su Mesa de gobierno y su Director, agradecen a la Real Asociación de Hidalgos de España el honor de que le ha hecho objeto con esta concesión y le manifiesta que seguirá trabajando con la misma ilusión e interés, acuciada, aún más, por esta distinción.

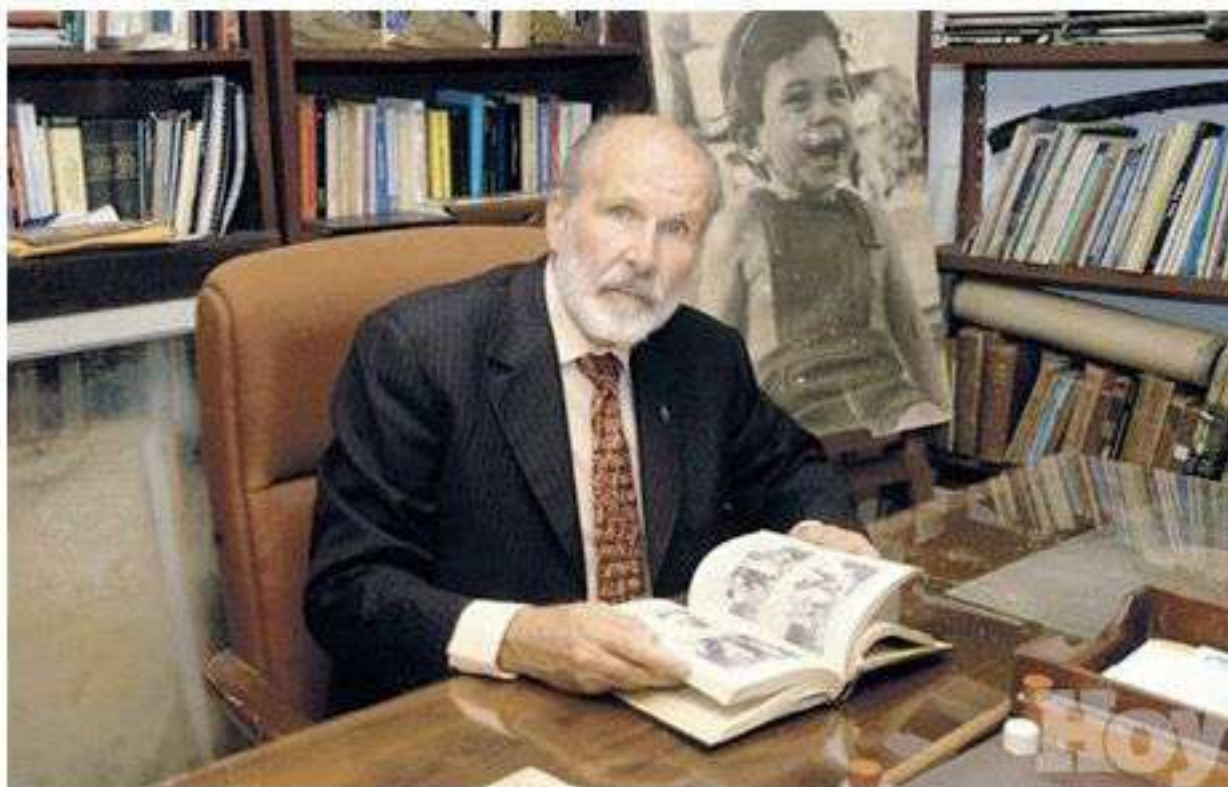
Fallece el académico correspondiente en Barcelona Armand de Fluvià i Escorsa. El día 6 de septiembre ha fallecido en Barcelona a los 92 años de edad el Académico correspondiente de



esta Academia don Armand de Fluvià y Escorsa. Nacido en Barcelona el 17 de octubre de 1931, era un reconocido heraldista y genealogista, experto en genealogías catalanas y en las dinastías condales, y autor de obras monumentales como el Nobiliari General Català, cuyo último volumen apareció hace pocos meses. Dedicado también de forma muy relevante al activismo social, dentro del campo de la heráldica y genealogía ha sido fundador y presidente de la Institució Catalana de Genealogia i Heràldica (ICGenHer), habiendo pertenecido asimismo a otras destacadas entidades

como el Instituto Internacional de Genealogía y Heráldica, la Societat Catalana de Genealogía, Heráldica, Sigil.lografia y Vexil.lologia, o la Societat Catalana d'Estudis Històrics. Entre las distinciones recibidas cabe destacar que en 2000 fue galardonado con la Cruz de Sant Jordi y en 2008 con la Medalla de Honor de Barcelona; asimismo fue merecedor de diversos premios, como el Arenberg de genealogía en 1984, el Premio Vicente de Cadenas 2020, o el Premio Franckenau de genealogía, entre otros. En 1991 fue nombrado Asesor de Heráldica y Genealogía de la Generalidad de Cataluña. Entre sus publicaciones más destacadas, además del Nobiliario General ya reseñado, se pueden citar su Diccionari general d'heràldica (1989), el Manual d'heràldica i tècnica del blasó (2001), o Heràldica catalana des de l'any 1150 al 1550 (1995). Ingresó en esta Real Academia como Académico correspondiente en Barcelona por acuerdo de 14 de febrero de 1990. Destacar la publicación de su artículo Revalidación de dos baronías catalanas: Eroles y Rocafort de Queralt, en el Tomo VIII de Anales (2004), que enlazamos a modo de homenaje.

Fallece el Académico Correspondiente en la República Dominicana Luis José Américo Prieto-Nouel. Don Luis José Américo Prieto-Nouel. ejerció profesionalmente como abogado y como

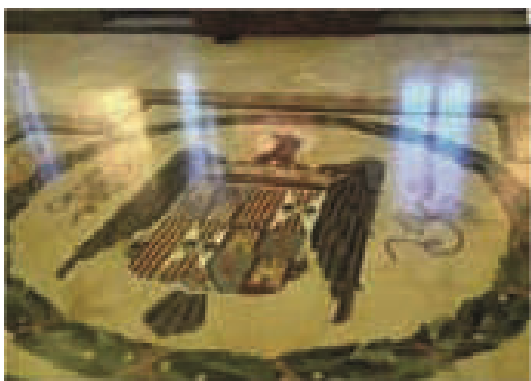


ingeniero en la rama de electromecánica. Sin embargo, será recordado por su intensa actividad como genealogista, de la que ha dejado huella en sus múltiples publicaciones de entre las que se han destacado los libros titulados *El Arzobispo Adolfo Alejandro Nouel y Bobadilla y su familia*, *Faustino de Soto y su familia*, e *Historia de la familia Victoria contada por sus descendientes*. En este ámbito es de destacar que actuó como promotor y organizador de la *XV Reunión Americana de Genealogía*, que se celebró en Santo Domingo el año 2009.

Era ex presidente del Instituto Dominicano de la Genealogía (2001-2004) y miembro fundador y Presidente vitalicio de la Academia Dominicana de Genealogía y Heráldica. Fue miembro de la Academia Internacional de Genealogía, y fundador de la Confederación Iberoamericana de Ciencias Genealógicas y Heráldicas. Asimismo fue Correspondiente, entre otras instituciones, de la Academia Costarricense de Estudios Genealógicos, de la Academia Mexicana de Genealogía y Heráldica, de la Academia Guatemalteca de Estudios Genealógicos, Heráldicos e Históricos, del Instituto Peruano de Estudios Genealógicos, del Instituto Argentino de Estudios Genealógicos, del Instituto Venezolano de Genealogía, de la Sociedad Puertorriqueña de Genealogía, y de la Academia Colombiana de Genealogía.

Fue elegido Académico Correspondiente por la República Dominicana de nuestra Real Academia el 16 de diciembre de 2002.

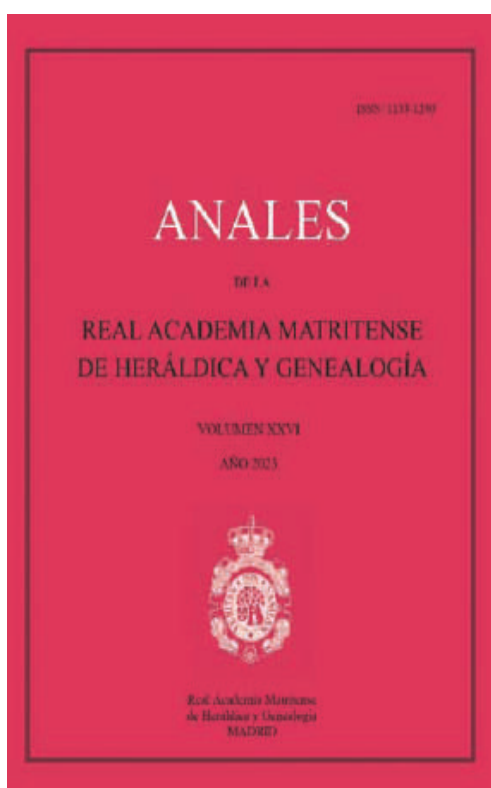
La RAMHG colabora con VerificaRTVE. El pasado mes de febrero, el servicio de verificación de noticias VerificaRTVE, ha publicado un interesante reportaje titulado No es un escudo franquista, es el escudo de los Reyes Católicos, sobre el escudo de armas situado en un suelo de la Embajada española ante la Santa Sede en Roma. Se trata de una representación en grandes dimensiones del escudo heráldico de los Reyes Católicos, situada en el centro del suelo de mármol de una de las salas representativas del histórico edificio de esta embajada, colocado en memoria de la fundación de la misma hacia el año 1475 durante el reinado de estos monarcas. Sin embargo, debido a su similitud con el escudo nacional de España vigente durante la época de Franco y los



primeros años de la Transición democrática, en diversas ocasiones han circulado textos solicitando su retirada. Para la realización de este reportaje sus autoras, las periodistas Blanca Bayo y Sara Marco, han contactado con el Ministerio de Política Territorial y Memoria Democrática, con la propia Embajada de España ante la Santa Sede, y con el director de esta Real Academia Matritense de Heráldica y Genealogía, Dr. don Ernesto Fernández-Xesta, quien ha explicado con detalle la correcta motivación de su presencia en el edificio de la legación, así como las diferencias existentes entre la

heráldica de los Reyes Católicos y el escudo nacional vigente a partir de la Guerra Civil.

Publicado el volumen nº XXVI de Anales. El nuevo número de los Anales de la Real Academia Matritense de Heráldica y Genealogía, correspondiente al volumen nº XXVI, del año 2023. El



presente número cuenta con los siguientes contenidos: Efemérides; INFORMES: – Nicolas Vernot. Considerar la Heráldica como Patrimonio Cultural Inmaterial según los criterios de la UNESCO. ¿Un enfoque relevante?

ESTUDIOS: Ernesto Fernández-Xesta y Vázquez. Miembros del Cuerpo de la Guardia Civil homenajeados en la concesión de la Corbata de la Orden de la República a dicho cuerpo; José María de Francisco Olmos. Los «Espadones» del reinado de Isabel II. Su representación. Condecoraciones y heráldica; José Antonio González Marrero. Origen y creación de un apellido: el Chaurero de Tenerife; Fernando D. Rossi Delgado. Sobre un texto inédito de Juan Núñez de la Peña: parte heráldica del «Libro de Hacienda del Mayorazgo que instituyó y fundó el señor Francisco Benítez de Lugo», de Juan Núñez de la Peña; Eugenio Serrano Rodríguez. Ensalzar, ennoblecer, sublimar: el archivo de los Duques de Osuna y las series documentales de Títulos Nobiliarios.

Madrid: Valentín de Céspedes y Aréchaga. Alcalde de barrio y Diputado del barrio, actos positivos madrileños.

Necrológica: Jaime de Salazar y Acha. Manuel Parada y Luca de Tena, In Memoriam.

Memoria de actividades de la Real Academia Matritense de Heráldica y Genealogía durante el curso 2022-2023. La publicación cuenta con 348 páginas, y se encuentra a la venta en nuestros distribuidores habituales, al precio de 25,00 €. Puede consultarse asimismo en la sección Anales de nuestra web.

«La sucesión de los Incas, un tema complejo y un estudio de caso», por Paul Rizo-Patrón. La grabación audiovisual de la conferencia titulada *La sucesión de los Incas*, un tema complejo y un estudio de caso, a cargo del Académico correspondiente de nuestra corporación en Perú Dr. Don Paul Rizo-Patrón Boylan, conferencia que tuvo lugar en sesión privada el día 14 de noviembre de 2023. En esta conferencia, Rizo-Patrón desentraña de forma muy amena la compleja casuística de la sucesión de los Incas desde antes de la llegada de los españoles, pasando luego a ver cómo este proceso se vio afectado por las nuevas estructuras de poder llegadas tras el descubrimiento y conquista de aquellas tierras. La conferencia se completa con interesantes referencias bibliográficas sobre el tema, así como con el estudio de una concreta línea genealógica de origen inca hasta época moderna.



REAL ASOCIACIÓN DE HIDALGOS DE ESPAÑA

La Real Asociación de Hidalgos de España es una asociación española apolítica y sin ánimo de lucro que agrupa a los nobles de España en una unidad nobiliaria de carácter nacional.

Fue fundada como Asociación de Hidalgos a Fuero de España en Madrid el 3 de noviembre de 1954 por Vicente Francisco de Cadenas y Vicent, el conde de Gaviria, el marqués de Siete Iglesias, el marqués de Zayas y el marqués de Dávila. El 25 de noviembre de dicho año se ofrece la presidencia a Fernando de Baviera y de Borbón.

Entre sus fines destaca la realización de actividades culturales, caritativas y asistenciales además de agrupar a la nobleza española. Ya llamada Asociación de Hidalgos de España, Juan Carlos I le otorgó el título de “Real” en el año 2011.

Su emblema consiste en dos mandobles encabados en oro cruzados en aspa surmontados de corona real.

Su actual presidente es **Manuel Pardo de Vera y Díaz**.

Fines y actividades:

La Real Asociación de Hidalgos de España tiene como fines:

- Agrupar al conjunto de los nobles de España y representarlos.
- Mantener vivos y promover los valores de la hidalguía y los principios del humanismo cristiano.
- ciudadanos, manteniendo un fuerte compromiso con la cultura y la historia de España.
- Mantener en todo momento y circunstancia una absoluta lealtad a la Corona, fuente de toda nobleza (salvo para la nobleza inmemorial, para la cual fue fuente de otras mercedes).

La Real Asociación de Hidalgos de España desarrolla sus actividades culturales mediante la publicación de libros de temática de Genealogía, Nobiliaria, Heráldica y ciencias afines a través de la Editorial Hidalguía, titularidad de la Real Asociación, que edita la Revista Hidalguía, decana en el mundo en su género. Además organiza ciclos de conferencias, actividades culturales y patrocina cursos universitarios a nivel nacional relacionados con estas materias. También es propietaria del Colegio Mayor Marqués de la Ensenada en la Ciudad Universitaria de Madrid. En 2011 creó el Instituto Español de Estudios Nobiliarios, entidad destinada a canalizar su actividad cultural.

El cumplimiento de las actividades caritativas y asistenciales lo realiza mediante la colaboración con entidades públicas o privadas que tengan estos fines y mediante la fundación de centros de asistencia a sectores



En enero de 2020, la Real Asociación de Hidalgos de España trasladó su sede social a la calle General Arrando, 13, bajo izquierda. En nuestra nueva sede se han realizado desde entonces algunas de las actividades de la Asociación, como conferencias, presentaciones de libros, cursos formativos en Genealogía y Heráldica y reuniones de trabajo. Su amplia biblioteca cuenta con casi todos los libros editados por la Asociación a lo largo de su historia, así como otras publicaciones de interés. Sirve además como lugar de encuentro para todos nuestros asociados.

necesitados de la sociedad como las personas mayores. Ejemplo de esto son la residencia para personas mayores Casa Solar Santo Duque de Gandía y la residencia para mayores asistidos Casa Quinta Vita Natural Durante, ambas en Madrid y propiedad de la RAHE.

CONVENIOS

En la mañana de hoy, 18 de julio, la Real Asociación de Hidalgos de España y la Soberana y Militar Orden de Malta establecieron un convenio de colaboración destinado a la atención a colectivos necesitados de especial ayuda. En este caso dirigido al “Proyecto Líbano Camp 2024” por el que se presta atención a personas discapacitadas físicas o psíquicas, así como las abandonadas, mediante la organización de distintas actividades destinadas al entretenimiento y motivación. Para estas personas con capacidades diferentes, estos días pueden ser los únicos de vacaciones que han disfrutado en toda su vida. El convenio fue firmado por la presidenta de la Asamblea Española de la Orden de Malta, doña Aline Finat y Riva, condesa de Villafior, y por el presidente de la Real Asociación de Hidalgos de España, don Manuel Pardo de Vera y Díaz. Estuvo presente el canciller de la Asamblea de la Orden de Malta, don Daniel González de la Rivera y Grandal.



El 20 de mayo se ha firmado un convenio de colaboración entre la Real Asociación de Hidalgos de España y el Real Cuerpo de la Nobleza de Madrid a fin de desarrollar, entre otras, actuaciones e iniciativas conjuntas como la creación de premios de investigación, actividades y estudios sobre la monarquía española y la gestión y conservación del archivo histórico y fondos documentales del Real Cuerpo de la Nobleza de Madrid.

Firmaron el presidente de la Real Asociación, don Manuel Pardo de Vera, y el presidente del Real Cuerpo, Sr. Conde de Paredes de Nava, G.E. Asistieron a la firma don Fernando García-Mercadal y don Manuel Ladrón de Guevara.

Firma en el día de hoy del convenio aprobado por la Junta Directiva con la productora López-Li Films que fija la colaboración para el desarrollo del congreso de “HISPANOAMÉRICA, un futuro compartido”, organizado por López-Li Films, la Asociación Unidos por la Historia, la Fundación Rafael del Pino y la Universidad CEU San Pablo en torno a la película documental HISPANOAMÉRICA.

Desde el extraordinario valor del patrimonio artístico hispanoamericano, a los grandes personajes que hicieron posible la creación de una de las organizaciones políticas más prósperas de la Historia, o los retos que afronta la comunidad Hispana en el futuro como potencia internacional, los colaboradores de la película abordarán y ampliarán algunas de las temáticas más relevantes de la película en las dos jornadas previas a su preestreno en el cine Capitol (sábado 6 de abril de 2024).



En el día de hoy se ha firmado en la sede de la Real Asociación de Hidalgos de España un convenio de colaboración con el Antiguo e Ilustre Solar de Tejada, aprobado por sus respectivas Juntas Directivas, mediante al cual la Real Asociación realizará en 2024 una aportación económica para la financiación



del proyecto de indexación del Archivo Histórico del Antiguo e Ilustre Solar de Tejada, cuyos documentos que lo componen se encuentran digitalizados. Esta aportación económica cubrirá los gastos de honorarios del indexador y de la empresa que desarrolle el programa informático para crear el buscador que se aloje en la página web del Solar de Tejada donde aparecerá en un lugar visible el patrocinio de este proyecto por la Real Asociación de Hidalgos de España. Una comisión de expertos formada por miembros de ambas instituciones, especialistas de reconocido prestigio en este ámbito, supervisará los trabajos de indexación.

Firmaron, por el Antiguo e Ilustre Solar de Tejada su Alcalde Mayor, Fernando Herrera Hume, y por la Real Asociación, el Presidente, Manuel Pardo de Vera y Díaz; a la firma también asistió el Tesorero General, Manuel Ladrón de Guevara e Isasa.

XX Symposium anual de Nobiliaria, Heráldica y Genealogía – 12, 13 y 14 de marzo de 2024

Organizado por la Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia y la Real Asociación de Hidalgos de España, sobre “Clío desvelada: Debates, problemas y enigmas historiográficos”, se ha celebrado los días 12, 13 y 14 de marzo de 2024 en la sede social de la RAHE, calle del General Arrando 13, bajo izquierda. Su desarrollo se ha podido seguir en directo a través de web.

La apertura de las sesiones del Seminario estuvo a cargo de Don Manuel Pardo de Vera y Díaz, presidente de la Real Asociación de Hidalgos de España y los directores del Seminario, don Javier Alvarado Planas y don Feliciano Barrios.



Ciclo de conferencias 22 y 24 de noviembre 2023

Los días 22 y 24 de noviembre se ha celebrado en nuestros locales un ciclo de conferencias sobre España en América en la época de los Borbones, presentado por el Presidente de la Real Asociación,



Don Manuel Pardo de Vera y Díaz, el miércoles 22, que se inició con la conferencia de D^a. Rosa María Martínez de Codes, Catedrática de Historia de América de la Universidad Complutense de Madrid,

El reformismo borbónico en España y América: un debate no concluido. A continuación, intervino D. Jaime Contreras y Contreras, Catedrático emérito de Historia Moderna, de la Universidad de Alcalá, La Ilustración en América bajo el gobierno de los Borbones: poder y cultura.

El viernes 24, tras su presentación por el Presidente, abrió la jornada D. José María de Francisco Olmos, Profesor

Titular de Ciencias y Técnicas Historiográficas de la Universidad Complutense de Madrid, con su conferencia La transformación y universalización de la moneda indiana con los Borbones. Y cerró el ciclo D. Miguel Luque Talavan, Profesor Titular de Historia de América de la Universidad Complutense de Madrid, con Los criollos en el gobierno de su patria, nuevas interpretaciones.

Las conferencias se pudieron seguir además de presencialmente, en directo por internet, y están grabadas en el canal de YouTube de la RAHE.

La Real Asociación de Hidalgos de España ha recibido el Premio Orden de Malta 2023

La Orden de Malta entregó su premio anual a la Real Asociación de Hidalgos de España. El acto tuvo lugar durante la celebración de la Cena Benéfica de la Orden de Malta el pasado 16 de junio.



El acto tuvo lugar durante la celebración de la Cena Benéfica de la Orden de Malta el pasado 16 de junio. El presidente de la Asamblea española, Conde de Santa Olalla, entregó el premio, que fue recogido por el presidente de la Real Asociación don Manuel Pardo de Vera y Díaz. El premio es una escultura de Salvador Amaya, que representa a una persona sin hogar durmiendo en un banco, simbolizando así a todas las personas necesitadas atendidas por la Orden de Malta, con la colaboración de la Real Asociación de Hidalgos de España en varios de sus proyectos asistenciales y hospitalarios.

Recibir este premio de la Asamblea española de la Soberana y Militar Orden Hospitalaria de San Juan de Jerusalén, de Rodas y de Malta, cuyo trabajo asistencial y hospitalario, durante muchos siglos, es un extraordinario ejemplo de servicio y amor a los que más lo necesitan, es para la Real Asociación de Hidalgos de España un inmenso honor.

Presentación de «Un indiano en la corte», del Marqués de Laserna. En el auditorio de Abante Asesores Financieros, el lunes 24 ha tenido lugar la presentación del libro “Un indiano en la Corte. José Miguel de Carvajal-Vargas, II Duque de San Carlos” del Marqués de Laserna, editado por la Real Asociación de Hidalgos de España.



Han intervenido en la presentación, además del propio autor, el Presidente de la RAHE, Manuel Pardo de Vera y Díaz, y Álvaro Fernández-Villaverde y Silva, Marqués de Santa Cruz y Duque de San Carlos. Como moderador intervino Santiago Satrustegui, presidente de Abante. Esta publicación se enmarca dentro del convenio de



colaboración entre la Orden de Santiago y la Real Asociación de Hidalgos de España.

Hidalguía, la revista de Genealogía, Nobleza y Armas.

La Revista Hidalguía nació en 1953 y su primer número correspondió a los meses de abril y mayo de ese año. Desde entonces se ha publicado ininterrumpidamente. En la gestación de la publicación intervinieron Vicente de Cadenas, creador y fundador, acompañado por Vicente Castañeda, secretario perpetuo de la Real Academia de la Historia; por Francisco de Cadenas; por el Marqués de Siete Iglesias; y por el Barón de Cobos de Belchite. Todos ellos fueron expertos en heráldica, genealogía y nobiliaria. La idea contó, además, con el entusiasmo y apoyo del Duque de Alba, presidente de la Real Academia de la Historia.



Concedor de la hidalguía en la historia de España, Vicente de Cadenas propuso el nombre de Hidalguía para la publicación, con un subtítulo que precisaba los contenidos a publicar: revista de Genealogía, Nobleza y Armas. En la primera edición aparecieron artículos del Duque de Alba, del Conde de San Miguel, del Marqués de Villarreal de Álava, entre otros. Todos los articulistas se ocuparon de tratar temas nobiliarios, heráldicos y sobre los castillos de España.

Se constituyó, adicionalmente, un equipo de colaboradores conformado, entre otros, por Manuel Ballesteros, Victoriano Cremer, Valentín Dávila, Benito Fuentes, Ernesto Giménez Caballero, el Marqués de Lozoya, Eloy Montero, Luis Morales Oliver, Dionisio Ridruejo, el Duque de Salandra, el Conde de San Miguel, Antonio Tovar y el Conde de Urquijo. Este equipo estuvo constituido por figuras representativas de la historia, las letras, los archivos históricos, bibliotecas, universidades y las academias españolas. Hasta hoy se han publicado sin interrupción 388 números y han ocupado la dirección Vicente de Cadenas y Vicent (1953-2006), Faustino Menéndez Pidal de

Navascués (2006-2016) y Mario Jaramillo y Contreras (2017-hasta la actualidad). La revista es editada por la Real Asociación de Hidalgos de España. HIDALGUÍA tiene como objetivo fundamental la publicación de trabajos científicos de investigación, ensayos, artículos y documentos sobre nobiliaria, heráldica y genealogía, así como de otras disciplinas afines a las mismas. También publica estudios de otras disciplinas que se interrelacionan con ellas, como la historia, el derecho, la antropología, la arqueología, la genética y la sociología. A través de los textos publicados, se propone difundir y promocionar aquellos valores que son expresión y manifestación de la cultura.

Equipo Editorial

Dirección: Mario Jaramillo y Contreras, Director, José María de Francisco Olmos, Subdirector

Consejo de Redacción: Ernesto Fernández-Xesta y Vázquez, Carlos José Galbán Malagón, Fernando García-Mercadal y García-Loygorri, Manuel Ladrón de Guevara e Isasa, José Miguel de Mayoralgo y Lodo, Conde de los Acevedos, María Inés Olanar Múgica, Manuel Pardo de Vera y Díaz, Maria Loredana Pinotti.

Consejo Asesor: Javier Alvarado Planas, Alfonso Bullón de Mendoza y Gómez de Valugera, Conde de Montalbán, Francisco de Cadenas y Allende, Conde de Gaviria, Luis Díaz de la Guardia y López, Rodrigo López-Portillo y Lancaster-Jones, Eduardo Pardo de Guevara y Valdés, Maria João Rodrigues de Araújo, José Augusto de Sottomayor-Pizarro, Pier Felice degli Uberti.

Coordinadora: Liliana Ruiz.



Mario Jaramillo y Contreras, Director Licenciado en Derecho, Universidad de los Andes, Colombia. Máster en Antropología y Doctor en Ciencias Políticas y Sociología, Universidad Complutense de Madrid, España. Doctor en Derecho y Ciencias Sociales, UNED, España. Scholar en Economía, Universidad de George Mason. Scholar en Educación Universitaria, Universidad de Harvard.

La Dirección de la Revista Hidalguía hace constar que las opiniones emitidas en los trabajos que publica son exclusiva expresión del pensamiento de sus autores, sin que su publicación signifique que ella se adhiera a los mismos; por ello, declina toda responsabilidad de cuantas afirmaciones se puedan hacer en los artículos de que se compone la Revista, a la vez que advierte que los colaboradores, por el hecho de escribir en ella, no quedan identificados con el resto de artículos publicados. En esta publicación científica, los artículos, notas y referencias se insertan gratuitamente

Escuela de Genealogía, Heráldica y Nobiliaria

Dada la importancia de la Nobiliaria, la Genealogía, la Heráldica, y disciplinas afines o instrumentales de la historia, la Fundación Cultural Hidalgos de España, a través de la Escuela de Genealogía, Heráldica y Nobiliaria, ofrece un verdadero programa online de estudios, escalonado horizontal y verticalmente, destinado a los estudiantes de estas disciplinas y a profesionales de la historia, del derecho o de cualquier otra área interesado en estas materias.

Se ofrece, así, una oportunidad seria y rigurosa para especializarse en ellas, contando con los mejores profesores y con una metodología de aprendizaje acorde con los nuevos tiempos, mediante el empleo de materiales adecuados, comunicación interactiva a distancia, recursos provenientes de las nuevas tecnologías, prácticas de investigación, elaboración de escritos académicos, y con la posibilidad adicional de publicar los mejores trabajos. El rendimiento académico del estudiante se evaluará mediante pruebas de selección múltiple y la elaboración de trabajos, según los parámetros de estructura, presentación y redacción ofrecidos y enseñados por el propio programa.

Este curso, por sus características específicas, está abierto no sólo a residentes en España, sino también y muy especialmente a aquellos residentes en los antiguos territorios que formaron parte de la Monarquía Hispánica. La Escuela de Genealogía, Heráldica y Nobiliaria, la más antigua del mundo, ofrece una larga tradición en la enseñanza de estas disciplinas. Fue fundada el 30 de diciembre de 1959, en colaboración con el Instituto Salazar y Castro, del Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC) de España. Han pasado por ella 43 promociones, integradas por centenares de alumnos.

Directores

MANUEL PARDO DE VERA Y DÍAZ. Nació en el año de 1948. Es natural de la Casa Solar de Ribas, en el municipio de Becerreá (Lugo). Es Doctor en Derecho, Máster en Dirección y Administración de Empresas (Executive MBA) por el Instituto de Empresa Superior Industrial por la Escuela Técnica Superior de Ingenieros Industriales de Madrid, Máster en Dirección y Administración de Empresas (MBA) por el Instituto de Empresa,



Máster en Derecho Nobiliario y Premial, Heráldica y Genealogía por la Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (UNED) y Diplomado en Estudios Avanzados por la Facultad de Derecho, también de la UNED. Es Presidente de la Real Asociación de Hidalgos de España y de la Fundación Cultural Hidalgos de España. Es Vice Presidente de la Academia Internacional de Genealogía y Membro de la Asociación de Genealogía, Heráldica y Nobiliaria de Galicia, Vice Presidente de la Confédération Internationale de Généalogie et d'Héraldique, Vice Presidente de la International Commission for Orders of Chivalry y pertenece a diversas órdenes y corporaciones nobiliarias. Le ha sido otorgado el Premio Lazslo Bohus de Villagos, edición 2014, de la Confederación Internacional de Genealogía y Heráldica. Manuel Pardo de Vera ha dirigido los trabajos de extracción documental de los Procesos de Infanzonía de la Real Audiencia de Aragón que se conservan en el Archivo Histórico Provincial de Zaragoza y de los Procesos de Habilitación de Infanzones para ocupar cargos en la Diputación del Reino de Aragón, conservados en la Diputación Provincial de Zaragoza. Actualmente dirige trabajos similares para el conocimiento y difusión de los Procesos Nobiliarios que se guardan en el Archivo General

y Real de Navarra. Todos estos trabajos son el resultado de los convenios firmados con las Consejerías de Cultura de las distintas Administraciones de las que dependen dichos archivos.

Invitado por la UNED, ha participado como conferenciante en los Cursos de Máster en Derecho Nobiliario y Premial, Heráldica y Genealogía, tratando sobre el tema de la Hidalguía en España. En el curso presencial de la Escuela de Genealogía, Heráldica y Nobiliaria impartió clase sobre la aplicación de las nuevas tecnologías a las ciencias historiográficas. Es miembro del Consejo de Redacción de la revista HIDALGUÍA.

En el campo de los emblemas heráldicos ha realizado una gran cantidad de representaciones heráldicas correspondientes a las armas de miembros de la Real Asociación de Hidalgos de España y de otras corporaciones nobiliarias, muchas de ellas publicadas en la revista HIDALGOS, antes La Gacetilla, revista en las que son frecuentes sus artículos sobre la nobleza en España.

JOSÉ MARÍA DE FRANCISCO OLMOS. Doctor por la Facultad de Geografía e Historia de la Universidad Complutense de Madrid. Profesor titular de esta universidad y decano de su Facultad de Documentación. Autor de más de una docena de libros, entre ellos, Manual de Cronología. La Datación Documental Histórica en España, publicado por Ediciones Hidalguía, y autor y coautor de numerosos trabajos académicos y científicos. Pertenece al Comité Científico de la Fundación Cultural Hidalgos de España y es Subdirector de la revista HIDALGUÍA.

Secretario y Académico de número de la Real Academia Matritense de Heráldica y Genealogía y Académico correspondiente de la Real Academia de la Historia por la provincia de Segovia. Premio Nacional de Historia a la obra de J.A.Escudero, con el capítulo “De la monarquía electiva visigoda a la monarquía hereditaria” (con Javier Alvarado Planas).

Estructura

El curso online se divide en tres bloques que están organizados en grandes módulos temáticos, tales como Nobiliaria, Genealogía, Emblemática, Diseño Heráldico, Derecho Premial, Fuentes de Investigación, Archivística, Diplomática e Historia de las Instituciones. De ellos se desprenderán asignaturas específicas propias de cada módulo.

Los contenidos se estructuran de la siguiente forma, dedicados al conocimiento de los conceptos fundamentales y a la práctica online.

CURSO DE INICIACIÓN

Materias básicas:

Primer Bloque: Nobiliaria I, Genealogía I, Emblemática I, Diseño Heráldico

Segundo Bloque: Derecho Premial I, Fuentes de Investigación I, Archivística, Diplomática e Historia de las Instituciones.

Tercer Bloque: Elaboración de Escritos Académicos

Son tres bloques de materias con una duración de 16 semanas de dedicación del alumno, a desarrollar, cada uno, en lo que en términos de docencia universitaria se entiende como un cuatrimestre. Los dos primeros bloques coinciden con la estructura general de ocho módulos temáticos básicos en que se divide el estudio en la Escuela y el tercero está compuesto por una materia específica básica para la realización de trabajos. El curso está abierto a cualquier persona interesada en estas materias, sin exigir ningún requisito previo.

Cursos y Asignaturas

El curso online consta de diez materias, organizadas en módulos, con fechas concretas de inicio y final. Este calendario está pensado para que el alumno pueda cursar los tres módulos de forma sucesiva y, si supera todos ellos, obtendrá al final el título de Diplomado en Genealogía, Heráldica y Nobiliaria.

Ahora bien, con el ánimo de que los alumnos puedan llevar un calendario propio de sus estudios, estos módulos son considerados como cerrados. Esto significa que, si por algún motivo, un alumno no ha podido iniciar el curso pero quiere realizar el mismo una vez comenzado, podrá matricularse en el segundo o tercer módulo en las fechas correspondientes, o bien, si por los motivos que sean no puede realizar alguna de los módulos en este primer año, tendrá la posibilidad de realizar los módulos que le faltan para completar el curso de iniciación en la convocatoria del año siguiente. Con esto se quiere decir que los módulos se pueden cursar de forma continua o discontinua, pero siempre dentro del calendario previsto por la Escuela:

Primer módulo: del 1 de febrero al 31 de mayo.

Segundo módulo: 1 de junio al 30 de septiembre.

Tercer módulo: 1 octubre al 31 de enero.

Son periodos de tiempo amplios para adaptarlos a todas las circunstancias personales. Se trata igualmente de ofrecer a las personas que por su trabajo o estudios no puedan seguir el curso de forma regular en un año, la posibilidad de realizarlos en diferentes etapas, siempre con el objetivo de superar los tres módulos y otorgarles el título de Diplomado.

Titulación

Para los que realicen satisfactoriamente el curso online recibirán un Diploma que acredita su participación

FRANCE



FÉDÉRATION FRANÇAISE

La Fédération Française de Généalogie est une association de Loi 1901, créée en 1968 à Saint-Gervais-La-Forêt (Loir-et-Cher). Depuis ces débuts, elle n'a cessé de s'agrandir et de s'organiser afin de mieux défendre les intérêts des associations généalogiques. Aussi, actuellement, elle compte 23 unions régionales géographiques et 4 collèges d'associations généalogiques spécifiques.

Chaque union et collège élit un administrateur. Les 3 unions les plus importantes ont le droit d'élire deux administrateurs. Le Bureau est ensuite élu, à bulletin secret, par les membres du Conseil d'administration.

Aujourd'hui, le Bureau est composé d'un Président, deux Vice-présidents, un Trésorier, un Secrétaire général, un Trésorier adjoint, un Secrétaire adjoint et de trois chargés de mission.

Congrès National

Tous les deux ans, les années impaires, un cercle généalogique fédéré a organisé un congrès national, parrainé par la Fédération Française de Généalogie.

Le dernier en date a eu lieu à Ajaccio. Les circonstances dues au Covid n'ont pas permis d'en organiser dans une ville. En 2021, un congrès en virtuel s'est tenu.

La FFG espère pouvoir relancer des congrès dans le futur.

Le nouveau bureau de la Fédération Française de Généalogie à la tête de la Fédération Française de Généalogie

Le conseil d'administration du samedi 3 février 2024 a élu le bureau fédéral pour la fin de la mandature 2022-2025 (modifié en février 2024):

Francis CHASSAGNAC, Président, Aquitaine

Annick MANN, 1er Vice Présidente, Lorraine

Olivier GUIONNEAU, Vice-président, Pays de Loire

Christophe DRUGY, Secrétaire Général, Nord-Pas-de-Calais

Jean-Claude LE BLOAS, Secrétaire adjoint, Bretagne Historique

François BARON, Trésorier, Collège B - Associations nationales

Michel COUPET, Trésorier adjoint, Rhones-Alpes

Patricia PILLORGER, Chargée de mission finances, Centre Val-de-Loire

Jean-Louis CHARTON, Chargé de mission finances, Centre Val-de-Loire

Mireille PAILLEUX, Chargée de mission Evénementiel et bases de données militaires, Collège association entreprise



Lors de ces congrès, la Fédération Française de Généalogie décerne 3 prix:

Le Prix littéraire de la FFG

Ce prix est décerné à une œuvre littéraire qui se distingue par sa qualité et sa pertinence dans le domaine de la généalogie. Il récompense un livre ou une publication qui apporte une contribution significative à la recherche généalogique, que ce soit par l'originalité de son sujet, la rigueur de ses recherches, ou la clarté de sa rédaction. Le lauréat de ce prix voit ainsi son travail reconnu par ses pairs et mis en lumière dans la communauté généalogique.

Le Prix Sagot de la meilleure revue

Ce prix vise à récompenser la meilleure revue généalogique d'une association fédérée, évaluée sur des critères de qualité éditoriale, de pertinence des sujets abordés, et d'apport informatif pour les chercheurs en généalogie. Il met en avant les efforts des équipes rédactionnelles qui s'efforcent de produire des revues de haute qualité, contribuant ainsi à l'enrichissement et à la diffusion des connaissances généalogiques. Le Prix Sagot de la meilleure revue est un gage d'excellence et de reconnaissance pour les publications qui se distinguent dans ce domaine.



Le Prix Sagot du meilleur stand

Lors des congrès, les exposants jouent un rôle crucial en partageant leurs connaissances, en présentant des outils innovants et en offrant des services utiles aux chercheurs. Le Prix Sagot du meilleur stand récompense l'exposant qui, par la qualité de son accueil, l'originalité de sa présentation et la richesse de ses contenus, parvient à capter l'attention et à susciter l'intérêt des visiteurs. Ce prix valorise les efforts des exposants pour rendre leur stand attractif et informatif, contribuant ainsi au succès global du congrès.

Ces trois prix, décernés par la Fédération Française de Généalogie, sont une reconnaissance de l'excellence et de l'innovation dans le domaine de la généalogie. Ils mettent en lumière les contributions significatives des auteurs, des rédacteurs et des exposants, tout en encourageant les pratiques exemplaires et les initiatives remarquables au sein de la communauté généalogique.

Notes sur «On descend tous de Charlemagne» (Publié par F.F.Généalogie)

Voici ce qu'en dit l'intelligence artificielle:

La question de savoir si tous les Européens descendent de Charlemagne



est un sujet fascinant qui mêle histoire, génétique et statistiques. Charlemagne, connu comme le père de l'Europe, a régné au début du Moyen Âge et a laissé une marque indélébile sur le continent européen. Sa descendance, à travers ses nombreux enfants légitimes et illégitimes, s'est étendue à travers l'Europe, créant un réseau complexe de lignées royales et nobles.

Cependant, la notion que tous les Européens descendent de

Charlemagne n'est pas littéralement exacte, mais plutôt une manière de souligner à quel point nos arbres généalogiques sont interconnectés. En effet, des études génétiques ont montré que si vous êtes européen, il est très probable que vous ayez des ancêtres communs avec Charlemagne. Cela est dû au principe de l'expansion exponentielle des ancêtres : deux parents, quatre grands-parents, huit arrière-grands-parents, et ainsi de suite. À mesure que l'on remonte dans le temps, le nombre d'ancêtres potentiels dépasse rapidement la population totale de l'époque, ce qui signifie que les arbres généalogiques commencent à se replier sur eux-mêmes et que nous partageons beaucoup plus d'ancêtres communs que nous le pensons.

Les recherches de Peter Ralph et Graham Coop en 2013 <https://>

journals.plos.org/plosbiology/article?id=10.1371/journal.pbio.1001555

ont révélé que tous les Européens sont effectivement descendants des mêmes personnes. En d'autres termes, toute personne vivante au IXe siècle qui a laissé des descendants est l'ancêtre de chaque Européen vivant aujourd'hui, y compris Charlemagne. Cela ne signifie pas que chaque Européen peut tracer sa lignée directement jusqu'à Charlemagne, mais plutôt que, statistiquement, il est presque certain que Charlemagne figure quelque part dans l'immense toile de leur ascendance.

Il est important de noter que ces conclusions sont basées sur des modèles mathématiques et des analyses génétiques qui prennent en compte la probabilité et la statistique. Les mouvements de populations, les guerres, les mariages, les migrations et d'autres facteurs historiques ont contribué à mélanger le patrimoine génétique de l'Europe de manière complexe. Ainsi, bien que nous ne puissions pas prouver de manière concrète que chaque individu européen descend de Charlemagne, la science nous indique que nous sommes tous connectés d'une manière ou d'une autre à ce personnage historique emblématique.

En conclusion, la descendance de Charlemagne est un exemple fascinant de la manière dont l'histoire et la génétique peuvent se croiser pour révéler les liens profonds qui unissent les peuples européens. Cela nous rappelle que, malgré la diversité des cultures et des histoires nationales, nous partageons un héritage commun qui remonte à des figures historiques comme Charlemagne.

ITALIE



F.A.I.G. - I.A.G.I.

L'ISTITUTO ARALDICO GENEALOGICO ITALIANO è una associazione senza fine di lucro ossequiente alle Leggi della Repubblica Italiana, che non ha e non ha mai avuto benefici o sovvenzioni in denaro al di là delle quote associative dei propri associati.

Nasce il 9 luglio 1993 con lo scopo fondamentale di sviluppare la conoscenza dell'araldica, della genealogia, degli ordini cavallereschi e delle altre scienze documentarie della storia, col desiderio di trasformare l'Italia in un Paese avanzato scientificamente in queste materie per offrire a tutti, studiosi o appassionati, un filo diretto con le persone che hanno gli stessi interessi, pur a livelli diversi.

Oggi grazie all'IAGI l'Italia rappresenta anche all'estero una serietà senza presunzione e polemica, che riscuote stima e rispetto crescenti. Iscrivere all'IAGI significa potere imparare o approfondire le tematiche legate alla genealogia, all'araldica e alla storia degli ordini cavallereschi, appartenendo ad un'Associazione orgogliosamente italiana, ma con orizzonti mondiali, dinamica, aperta, in continua evoluzione, rivolta al III millennio ed indiscutibilmente seria!

L'IAGI assieme alla Scuola di Genealogia, Araldica e Scienze Documentarie organizza ogni anno un Corso propedeutico gratuito di genealogia e storia di

famiglia e in collaborazione con l'Istituto Italiano per la Storia di Famiglia organizza ogni 2 anni il "Convegno Nazionale sulla Storia di Famiglia".

Socio Onorario

Dr Otto von Habsburg (1912-2011)

Soci Fondatori

Vicente de Cadenas y Vicent (1915-2005)

Riccardo Pinotti (1914-2002)

Alfredo degli Uberti (1923-2007)

Pier Felice degli Uberti

Maria Loredana Pinotti

Giuseppe de Lama (1927-2013)

Filippo Renato de Luca (1920-2012)

Hervé Pinoteau (1927-2020)

Carlo Tibaldeschi (1936-2020)

Marco Horak

Consiglio Direttivo

Presidente d'onore

Dr. Prof. Carlo Tibaldeschi (1936-2020)

Presidente

Dr Pier Felice degli Uberti

Vice Presidente Anziano

Dr Marco Horak

Vice Presidente Censore

Don Antonio Pompili

Tesoriere

Dr Clemente Petracca

Segretario Generale

Dr Maria Loredana Pinotti

L'Istituto comprende le seguenti categorie di membri:

SOCI FONDATORI

I Soci Fondatori, nel numero massimo di cinque, sono coloro che hanno dato vita all'Istituto, o che provenienti dalle altre categorie se ne rendono benemeriti. Sono equiparati ai Soci Fondatori i membri superstiti dell'Istituto Italiano di Genealogia e Araldica che in toto sono confluiti nell'Istituto Araldico Genealogico Italiano.

SOCI ONORARI

I Soci Onorari, in numero indeterminato, sono scelti fra i personaggi di chiara fama o illustri per grado sociale, per meriti civili, politici, militari e culturali. L'Assemblea dei Soci ha inoltre facoltà di nominare un Presidente Onorario dell'Istituto, scelto tra gli appartenenti a questa categoria.

SOCI BENEMERITI

I Soci Benemeriti, in numero indeterminato, sono scelti tra personaggi che abbiano acquisito particolari meriti e benemerenze per il conseguimento delle finalità statutarie dell'Istituto.

SOCI ORDINARI

I Soci Ordinari, nel numero massimo di cinquanta, sono scelti tra docenti universitari e studiosi di chiara fama specializzati nelle Scienze Documentarie della Storia.

Inoltre fanno parte di diritto della categoria dei Soci Ordinari i Soci Fondatori.

Il numero complessivo dei Soci Ordinari come stabilito dal presente articolo, potrà essere modificato solo con votazione unanime dell'Assemblea dei Soci.

SOCI CORRISPONDENTI

I Soci Corrispondenti, in numero massimo di cento, sono scelti fra coloro che hanno pubblicato studi ed opere, oppure svolto conferenze e prolusioni, relative alle discipline fondamentali dell'Istituto.

SOCI ADERENTI

I Soci Aderenti, in numero indeterminato, sono i cultori a qualunque titolo delle discipline dell'Istituto.

Cerimonia conclusiva delle celebrazioni per il 30 anniversario di fondazione dell'Istituto Araldico Genealogico Italiano

Il 13 gennaio 2024 si è svolta la celebrazione conclusiva per i 30 anni di nascita dell'Istituto Araldico Genealogico Italiano - IAGI, tenuta dopo una lunga serie di eventi commemorativi avvenuti nel corso del 2023 di questo autorevole ente che dedica le sue attività alle Scienze Documentarie della Storia, nato in un Paese dove non esistevano più prestigiose e scientifiche istituzioni come l'Istituto Italiano di Genealogia ed Araldica che ottenne la personalità giuridica dal Presidente della Repubblica Italiana, i cui soci superstiti chiesero di confluire tutti nell'IAGI, unico ente del settore in Italia a respiro internazionale.

Il convegno, che si è proposto di offrire una sintesi delle numerosissime attività svolte dall'IAGI nel corso di questi anni, con l'innovativa idea di presentare anche la metodologia che devono seguire i seri professionisti del settore, si è tenuto on line sulle piattaforme You Tube e Facebook dalle 16,00 alle 19,00 con il titolo: "I 30 anni dell'Istituto Araldico Genealogico Italiano- IAGI e il suo cammino verso la serietà scientifica nelle Scienze Documentarie della Storia", con il seguente programma iniziato da: Maurizio Polelli, Come fare una ricerca genealogica nell'Archivio di Stato; seguito da Daniela Calzavara Polelli, Una ricerca genealogica ed i risultati dell'Archivio di Stato; proseguito con l'intervento di professionisti del settore: Maria Rosaria Petrilli, Ritrovare le proprie radici: la ricostruzione di un albero genealogico partendo da un unico dato certo e poi Riccardo De Rosa, La ricerca genealogica e storica come esperienza personale e professionale. Gli interventi son continuati con l'araldica dove il 2° vice-presidente Don Antonio Pompili, ha trattato: "L'araldica oggi. Arte da tutelare e promuovere con spirito al passo con i tempi e disciplina da studiare e insegnare con metodo autenticamente scientifico. Le linee proposte dallo IAGI", seguito dal 1° vice-presidente Marco Horak, su: "Economia ed Arte nelle Scienze Documentarie della Storia". Alla fine degli interventi la prolusione del presidente Pier Felice degli Uberti su: "Genealogia, Araldica, Ceti Dominanti (nobiltà) nella trasformazione ed evoluzione su base scientifica del XXI secolo". Il convegno si è concluso con l'Assemblea Straordinaria dell'Istituto Araldico Genealogico Italiano, che ha presentato brevemente l'importante e nutrito programma programmato per il 2024, e con un unico punto all'ordine del giorno consistente nel passaggio alla categoria dei Soci Ordinari di: Silvia Boldrini; Manuel Fuertes de Gilbert Rojo, baron de Gavin, Riccardo de Rosa, e alla categoria dei Soci Corrispondenti di: Matteo Borelli, Martina Polelli, Marco Camillo Riedmüller, Manuela Sgobbi. (mlp)



I Farnese, una grande dinastia

Il 19 gennaio 2024 a Palazzo Farnese durante la mostra "I Fasti di Elisabetta Farnese. Ritratto di una Regina", in corso fino al 7 aprile 2024, i Musei Civici di Palazzo Farnese in collaborazione con l'Istituto Araldico Genealogico italiano, in occasione del 30° anniversario dalla fondazione, hanno organizzato un convegno internazionale di studi dal titolo «I Farnese, una grande dinastia» nascita, affermazione ed alleanze nella storia europea», che si è svolto dalle 9 e 45 alle 17 e 30.



Sopra da sin., Marco Horak, Antonio Iomelli, Pier Felice degli Uberti

Per la prima volta dopo quasi trecento anni dalla loro migrazione a Napoli - città dove Carlo di Borbone, figlio di Elisabetta Farnese e di Filippo V di Spagna, trasferì gran parte dei tesori artistici appartenuti ai Farnese - sei dipinti, già parte del ciclo dei "Fasti di Elisabetta", sono esposti a Piacenza insieme ad altre importanti opere.

Data l'importanza culturale dell'evento, i Musei Civici di Palazzo Farnese, con il direttore Antonio

Iommelli, e l'Istituto Araldico Genealogico Italiano, con Pier Felice degli Uberti e Marco Horak, hanno organizzato il 7° convegno di studi sulla dinastia farnesiana, i cui atti saranno successivamente pubblicati.



Marco Horak

Durante la giornata particolarmente ricca di contenuti culturali innovativi, sono stati affrontati anche vari temi sinora inediti. Il Convegno è iniziato con i saluti di Antonio Iommelli, direttore Musei Civici di Palazzo Farnese e la presentazione di Pier Felice degli Uberti e Marco Horak. Sono poi seguite le relazioni con Marco Horak su: Lo Stato nuovo di Pier Luigi Farnese e i problemi derivanti dalla presenza dei piccoli Stati indipendenti preesistenti; ha preso la parola Antonio Fattori su: Pierluigi Farnese e l'opinione pubblica: la Congiura del 1547 nel "Mercato dell'Informazione". Poi Pierluigi Carofano su: Da Taddeo a Federico Zuccari. La Pietà nella cappella di Palazzo Farnese a Caprarola; al termine Claudia Martinelli ha trattato: Bartolomeo Riva, eminenza grigia del duca Ranuccio I Farnese; è seguito Antonio Iommelli su: "La più bella delle dame": Giulia e le donne di casa Farnese. Fabio Obertelli, invece ha parlato su La caduta di Simon Mago della parrocchiale di Gambaro nella collezione di Francesco Farnese. È seguita una pausa per approfondimenti e discussioni. Le relazioni sono riprese alle 14,00 con Elena

Montanari su un tema inedito: La versione di Ferrante Gonzaga sull'omicidio di Pier Luigi Farnese, tratta da un documento inedito dell'archivio del convento di Santa Maria di Campagna a Piacenza; poi Stefano Pronti ha presentato il tema: Annibal Caro, umanista e mentore nelle allegorie artistiche per il Gran Cardinale e per i Farnese. Al termine Valeria Poli ha parlato su: L'architettura a Piacenza nella prima età farnesiana, Vignola tra Classicismo e anticlassicismo, poi Manrico Bisso su: Alessandro Farnese (1545-1592). Il duca di Parma e Piacenza che fu padre del Belgio. Infine Pier Felice degli Uberti ha trattato: Le concessioni cosiddette "nobiliari" fuori dal trono dei Capi di Casa e Gran Maestri Costantiniani. Dopo approfondimenti e discussioni la giornata si è conclusa con la visita alla splendida mostra I Fasti di Elisabetta Farnese, il personaggio che oggi è l'antenato comune dei sovrani delle superstiti monarchie europee. (mlp)



“Urbino: Local meet forum 2024 e il Turismo delle Radici”

Urbino si presenta come una perla nel panorama turistico, un esempio di eccellenza tra i borghi e le località interne delle Marche, nonostante le sfide ancora presenti, soprattutto legate al suo isolamento e alla carenza di infrastrutture.



La città, patrimonio Unesco, ha ospitato il Local Meet Forum 2024, un evento nazionale organizzato da Destination Italia al Teatro Sanzio, con il patrocinio e il contributo del Comune di Urbino e della Regione Marche, mirato a promuovere pratiche e principi di sostenibilità nel settore turistico.

La scelta di Urbino come sede non è stata casuale, come ha sottolineato la presidente di Destination Italia, Dina Ravera: “Urbino è un gioiello ancora poco conosciuto dal mondo, e la regione Marche è una delle aree con maggiori potenzialità.” La Ravera ha citato uno studio di Srm che posiziona la regione

al trentesimo posto in Europa per l'indice di competitività turistica, calcolato in base al rapporto tra la dimensione della regione e la capacità di attrarre visitatori. Il presidente Francesco Acquaroli, intervenuto al Meet Forum 2024, ha dichiarato che la crescita della regione deve essere solo l'inizio. Per costruire il "prodotto Marche", è essenziale potenziare la raggiungibilità, la ricettività e l'inclusione, oltre a favorire il "turismo delle radici". Questo tipo di turismo, in ascesa, mira a far ritornare nei luoghi d'origine i discendenti emigrati all'estero. Acquaroli ha sottolineato la necessità di consapevolezza e della collaborazione di esperti, imprese e istituzioni a livello nazionale, regionale e comunale. Il tema centrale del 2024 è il "turismo delle radici", un settore in crescita che mira a coinvolgere i discendenti emigrati per far loro riscoprire le radici culturali e territoriali.

Letizia Sinisi, esperta del settore, ha indicato che si stima la presenza di 80 milioni di turisti delle radici, interessati a scoprire le eccellenze artigianali e agroalimentari locali.

Tra gli esempi di ritorno alle radici, l'artista argentino di origini marchigiane, Pablo Pinxit, ha donato un murales alla città di Urbino, riflettendo sull'eccellenza delle Marche e contribuendo a essere, un giorno, parte integrante delle radici stesse. Nella foto vediamo la consegna da parte



Urbino | 1° Marzo 2024
Teatro Sanzio - C.so G. Garibaldi, 82

di Letizia Sinisi di Italyrooting Consulting a Pablo Pinxit (Pablo Compagnucci) dello stemma ideato da Pier Felice degli Uberti inteso come rappresentazione grafica del cognome Compagnucci basato sulla storia della sua famiglia e della sua persona, quale discendente di una famiglia di Cingoli trasferitasi nel secolo scorso a La Plata in Argentina, dove la famiglia ha fissato la sua dimora. Nello stemma compaiono simboli riferiti alla città italiana di origine e al trasferimento in Argentina a La Plata. La descrizione dello stemma è la seguente: «Spaccato: nel primo, di rosso all'albero di quercia fogliato e fruttato al naturale, accompagnato da 2 cervi salienti d'argento al naturale. Nel secondo, d'oro a 3 monti al naturale di verde, sormontati da 5 stelle di rosso di 5 punte. Lo stemma è circondato da un ramo d'ulivo ed uno d'alloro, legati da un nastro di verde d'argento e di rosso». La simbologia dello stemma vuole rappresentare nella parte superiore simboli di Cingoli da dove proviene la famiglia Compagnucci, per l'esattezza in campo di rosso l'albero di quercia fruttato rappresentante la forza lavorativa degli abitanti orgogliosi di raggiungere importanti traguardi di vita. Vengono mantenuti ai lati dell'albero di quercia i due cervi perché erano comuni nella

zona in epoca medievale e sino alla prima metà del XX, e sono posti d'argento a ricordare l'attività professionale di Pablo che è un artista pittore (il colore indicativo di chi pratica l'arte pittorica è il bianco, in araldica argento). Nella seconda parte con un campo d'oro troviamo la simbologia della bandiera di La Plata rappresentata da tre montagne al naturale di verde sopra le quali troviamo cinque stelle di cinque punte di rosso a simboleggiare l'amore dei Compagnucci per la nuova patria, l'Argentina, dove hanno costruito la loro vita ed hanno importanti personaggi quale ad esempio Gabriel Carlos Compagnucci (Monte Buey, 29 agosto 1991) valido calciatore argentino, centrocampista

TURISMO DELLE RADICI



dell'FCU Craiova. Il disegno dello stemma è stato realizzato da Vincenzo Prati. (mlp)

Scuola di Genealogia, Araldica e Scienze Documentarie

La Scuola è sorta il 3 dicembre 1995 per volere dell'Istituto Araldico Genealogico Italiano e dell'Asociación de Hidalgos, con lo scopo di insegnare con scientificità e serietà i primi elementi di genealogia e storia familiare, araldica e scienze documentarie, offrendo ai cultori di queste discipline una palestra di lavoro e uno strumento di confronto.

1° Semestre – Corso propedeutico di Genealogia e Storia di Famiglia con elementi di Araldica

Il corso ha la durata di un semestre al termine del quale viene rilasciato il relativo diploma. Per l'iscrizione non è richiesto alcun titolo di studio.

È riservato agli appassionati, si propone come obiettivo lo studio della genealogia (storia della genealogia, storia familiare, sistemi informatici genealogici, accenni di psicografologia, elementi di biologia e di genetica, struttura dei principali documenti genealogici e caratteristiche, localizzazione dei documenti genealogici, risultati della ricerca genealogica); elementi di araldica. Lo scopo del Corso è fornire gli strumenti necessari per poter realizzare:

- la costruzione dell'archivio storico di famiglia;
- una indagine storico genealogica;
- la redazione della storia di famiglia;
- la stesura e la rappresentazione grafica dell'albero genealogico.



2° Semestre – Corso di Araldica e Scienze Documentarie

Il corso ha la durata semestrale, al termine del quale viene rilasciato il relativo diploma.

Per l'iscrizione al corso è richiesto il diploma di scuola media superiore e aver frequentato con esito positivo il Corso propedeutico di Genealogia e Storia familiare con elementi di Araldica.

Il corso, riservato agli appassionati, si propone come obiettivo una conoscenza di base dell'araldica (scudo e sue rappresentazioni; ornamenti dello scudo; applicazioni dell'araldica; araldica nell'arte e decorazione, sistemi informatici; regole araldiche); e lo studio di elementi di: archivistica; bibliologia; cronologia; diplomatica; genetica speciale umana; geografia storico politica ed ecclesiastica; grafologia; numismatica; onomastica e toponomastica; paleografia; sigillografia; simbologia e iconografia; vessillologia.

3° Semestre – Corso di Genealogia, Araldica e Scienze Documentarie – indirizzo nobiliare

Il corso ha la durata di un anno al termine del quale viene rilasciato il relativo diploma.

Per l'ammissione è necessario aver frequentato con esito positivo il Corso di Araldica e Scienze Documentarie.

Si propone come obiettivo una più approfondita conoscenza dell'araldica (capacità araldica); della genealogia nobiliare; e di elementi di: antropometria; storia del diritto nobiliare; genesi e filosofia nobiliare; evoluzione e struttura della nobiltà nel mondo; storia degli ordini cavallereschi.

4° Semestre – Corso di Genealogia, Araldica e Scienze Documentarie – indirizzo storico-demografico-sociale

Il corso ha la durata di un anno al termine del quale viene rilasciato il relativo diploma.

Per l'ammissione è necessario aver frequentato con esito positivo il Corso di Genealogia, Araldica e Scienze Documentarie – indirizzo nobiliare.

Si propone come obiettivo la conoscenza di alcuni aspetti della genealogia applicata; di elementi di: castellologia; cerimoniale; demografia storica; sociologia e storia delle istituzioni; uniformologia. Nobiltà

Nobiltà

Rivista di Araldica, Genealogia, Ordini Cavallereschi

Pubblicazione Scientifica bimestrale di Storia e Scienze Ausiliarie

Iscrizione n°187 dell'8 luglio 1993 Registro della Stampa Tribunale di Casale Monferrato

PERCHÈ È NATA NOBILTÀ'

Gli studiosi e appassionati di Scienze Documentarie della Storia da tempo si erano resi conto che



anche in Italia era necessaria una rivista che si occupasse di queste discipline in maniera veramente scientifica, che fosse al tempo stesso alla portata di tutti e con una visione non solo nazionale ma anche internazionale (Nobiltà dedica a questo scopo dalle 20 alle 30 pagine per numero con: Lettere al Direttore e Comunicazioni della Direzione; Associazioni; Convegni, Congressi e Incontri; Schede Biografiche; Statuti o Ruoli di Ordini Cavallereschi e Onorificenze; Cronaca; Recensioni).

Ci siamo sempre proposti una reale periodicità e puntualità nelle uscite (da trimestrale al n. 1, è divenuta bimestrale al n°5) e con un adeguato numero di

pagine (il I anno 512, dal II anno almeno 576, il 1999 con 608 e il 2000 ha chiuso con ben 692!).

Come pure serviva una rivista che non trattasse solo delle genealogie di poche e non sempre così conosciute famiglie, scritte con predominanti scopi autoesaltativi di interesse solo per i loro diretti autori.

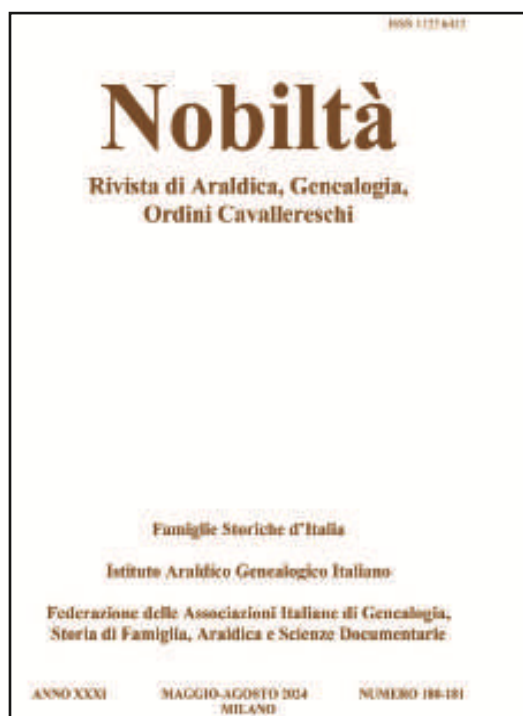
Per noi è necessario e vincente dire sempre la verità sull'araldica, la genealogia, gli ordini cavallereschi e quanto circonda questi interessi, senza assumere posizioni preconcepite, nel rispetto dell'altrui opinione, valutando ogni cosa in maniera asettica e supra partes, evitando di illudere la gente raccontando quello che non è e non può essere! Non dimentichiamo che in Italia questi studi vengono ancora considerati dai molti in chiave solo negativa a causa delle clamorose falsificazioni documentali ad opera di disonesti professionisti del settore che amano vendere a poche (o molte) lire grandi sogni...

Sebbene l'idea di questa rivista si sia formata lentamente e poco a poco, nel giugno del 1993 ebbi lo spunto per iniziare grazie proprio al 40° anniversario di nascita di Hidalguía.

Ci è voluto del coraggio per iniziare, perché in Italia questi studi sembrano al grande pubblico ormai morti e

sepolti, con un passato connesso solo alla nobiltà di cui hanno seguito la sorte, mentre nella realtà all'estero, in moltissimi Paesi, si nota un vivace e crescente interesse legato alla passione per la Storia di Famiglia (che non ha sempre a che fare con la nobiltà).

Ecco perché il nostro scopo è quello di unire ed informare su quanto esiste gli studiosi e gli appassionati, cercando di rendere interessanti queste materie che a volte sembrano (e sono giustamente) noiose, inconcludenti e prive di qualunque interesse culturale. (pfd)



V Congresso Internazionale Sobre la Noblezza

CASALE MONFERRATO 12 OTTOBRE 2024
ACCADEMIA FILARMONICA - VIA MAMELI, 29

ECCEZIONALMENTE E CON IL PERMESSO DEGLI ORGANIZZATORI PRESENTIAMO LE SEGUENTI CONFERENZE A CHIUSURA DELL'EVENTO TENUTO A MADRID DAL 9 ALL'11 MAGGIO 2024

Ore 17,45 relazione di PIER FELICE DEGLI UBERTI, *Una violazione cognominale del passato: "Storia di una vertenza araldica, Gonzaga contro Guerrieri, abuso di cognome, d'armi e d'insegne ecc."*.

Ore 18,15 relazione di LUCIANO FRANCESCO SILIGHINI GARAGNANI LAMBERTINI su: *"Nobili autonominati e investire 'cavalleresche' di fantasia: falsificazioni 'nobiliari' e 'cavalleresche' al tempo di internet... e non solo"*.

Presentazione di un filmato il cui autore è il famoso regista Luciano Francesco Silighini



Luciano Silighini Garagnani Lambertini con la moglie Francesca La Gala

Garagnani Lambertini che riveste un importante carattere pedagogico per aprire gli occhi degli appassionati a queste materie privi di formazione specifica sulla realtà di questo mondo sommerso che fa nascere tutti i giorni sul web, nella Repubblica Italiana e nel mondo, dinastie autoproclamate mai esistite, ordini che si vogliono intitolare cavallereschi, ma senza base storica al solo scopo di vendere agli sprovvisti falsi titoli nobiliari e ordini cavallereschi mai esistiti. Purtroppo oggi a causa del cattivo utilizzo della rete web, giustamente aperta tutti, ma priva di controlli, ci troviamo ad affrontare la massiccia immissione di false informazioni su quello che era e che è rimasto della nobiltà, confondendo le idee alle persone sprovviste di una adeguata formazione su un tema irrilevante per l'ordinamento giuridico della Repubblica Italiana.

Sfortunatamente vediamo ogni giorno sulla rete figure che scrivono e parlano di argomenti nobiliari e cavallereschi che non comprendono ma vogliono utilizzare per megalomania o peggio ancora per loro fini commerciali che si configurano come truffe. Assistiamo ad autoproclamazioni di "principi" che si ritengono titolari di "fons honorum" e quindi "concedono" quelli

che definiscono "titoli nobiliari", vendendoli a scopo di implementare il loro reddito.

Purtroppo a causa della mancanza di cultura su questa tematica fuori dall'ordinamento giuridico vediamo anche comuni, province ed addirittura regioni, concedere il patrocinio ad eventi organizzati da persone che si autoproclamano quello che non sono né possono essere favorendo così indirettamente il prosperare di questi illeciti.

Il nostro scopo è sempre stato e sarà quello di fare chiarezza in queste materie, perciò porteremo alle autorità dello Stato questa documentazione per un loro intervento onde evitare il perpetrarsi di ulteriori crimini.

LITUANIE



The Institute of Genealogy, Heraldry, and Vexillology (the 'Institute')

is a public legal entity that is independent from the governance of governmental and municipal bodies and institutions and rallies under its own auspices persons and entities that support the Institute's goals and objectives. In pursuing its objects, the Institute coordinates, approves, and registers the benchmarks and designs of coats of arms, armorial flags, flags, armorial insignia, armorial seals of persons and legal entities, which are outside of the scope of regulation of the laws and legislation of the Republic of Lithuania, and issues documents to that effect.

The Institute conducts genealogical studies of persons, families, and relatives, draws, certifies, and registers genealogical diagrams of persons, issues documents of proof of origin.

The Institute stands in close cooperation with scientific establishments, related and international bodies, conducts heraldic, vexillologic, sigillographic, and genealogic research. Moreover, it organises seminars, conferences, lectures, and engages in publishing business.

On 20 October 2021, the Institute became a full member of the International Confederation of Genealogy and Heraldry (*Confédération Internationale de Généalogie et d'Héraldique*, CIGH). The Institute's accession had the approval from the Confederation's General Assembly in Madrid, Spain. Founded in 1971, the International Confederation of Genealogy and Heraldry is an international organisation that unites the world's institutions responsible for conducting genealogic and heraldic research. Right now, this organisation has more than 80 institutions from 43 countries worldwide as its members.

The website of the International Confederation of Genealogy and Heraldry: <https://www.cigh.info/>

By decision adopted by the International Academy of Genealogy (*Académie Internationale de Généalogie*, AIG) on 13

December 2021, the 13th international genealogic colloquium will be taking place in Vilnius, Lithuania, on 7–11 June 2023. International genealogical colloquia take place in different countries of the world on a bi-annual basis. The 2021 colloquium took place in Messina, Italy, and the next one took place in Vilnius, Lithuania, in 2023, when the capital of Lithuania was celebrating its 700th anniversary.

Founded in Torino, Italy, in 1998, the International Academy of Genealogy unites competent specialists in genealogy from the world over. As of 2021, the head of this organisation has been Maria Loredana Pinotti.

The 13th international colloquium of genealogy will be hosted by the Institute and the International Academy of Genealogy.

The members of the Institute are involved in the activities of the International Confederation of Genealogy and Heraldry, the International Academy of Genealogy, and the International Academy of Heraldry

The 3 Registers of the Institute:

Flags

Coats of Arms

Origins (Genealogy).

The Register of Flags consists of personal flags, personal armorial flags, nobility flags, and corporate flags.

The Register of Coats of Arms consists of personal coats of arms, nobility coats of arms, religious coats of arms, corporate coats of arms.

The Institute's key events:

The Colloquium on Genealogy, Heraldry, and Vexillology

The international science conference titled 'The Readings of Albertas Vižūkas-Kojalavičius'

The Institute's publication, *Genealogy, Heraldry, and Vexillology* The publication is available in printed (ISSN 2669-2945) and electronic (ISSN 2669-2953) form. It features scientific articles and reviews on the subject of vexillology, heraldry, and genealogy.

Structure

The General Assembly of Members

The Institute's General Assembly of Members is the supreme managing body. Every member of the Institute has a right to attend and vote at the Assembly.

The Institute has 51 members. The **corporate members of the Institute** are the Vexillology Academy, the Heraldry Academy, and the Genealogy Academy.

The Board

It is a joint managing body of the Institute that manages the Institute's activities between assemblies. The constitution of the Board and the principles of representation are determined and Board members elected for a five-year tenure by the General Assembly of Members, to which the Board reports and is accountable directly. The duration of the term of office of Board members does not have a time limit.

The Chairman of the Board

The Board is represented by the Chairman of the Board elected by the Board members. The Chairman organises and supervises the business of the Board.

The President

The President is a sole managing body of the Institute elected by the General Assembly of Members. The President acts in the name of the Institute.

The Auditor

The financial operations of the Institute are routinely subject to inspection by the Auditor elected by the General Assembly of Members for a tenure of one year. The Auditor can be a legal entity licenced to provide audit services. No member of the Board or executive staff member may be appointed as the Auditor.

Insignia

The Coat of Arms of the Institute

Two scrolls with golden seals on strings crisscrossing against a blue background. In the very heart of the shield, they have a smaller, red shield superimposed, that one bearing the images of a spearhead and a cross.



The Armorial Representative Flag of the Institute

A blue fabric with golden piping on three sides. It bears the insignia of the Institute's coat of arms in the middle on

both sides. The ratio between the flag's length and width is 5:6. The staff is made from natural wood with a golden spearhead at the top. Strings with tufts in the colour of gold are attached to the spearhead at the top of the staff.



The Armorial Field Flag of the Institute

The insignia from the Institute's coat of arms are centred on the fabric of the field flag. The flag has the colour pattern of the coat of arms. The ratio between the width and length of the flag is 3:5.



The authors of the coat of arms and the flags: Žydrūnas Strumila and Paulius Vaniuchinas

Awards

The commemorative medal of Albertas Vijūkas-Kojalavičius by Žydrūnas Strumila.



The commemorative medal and prize of Albertas Vijūkas-Kojalavičius

The Institute has established an award and prize for the outstanding achieve-

ment in advancing, fostering, researching the history of Lithuania and the supporting disciplines of genealogy, heraldry, vexillology, and others, as well as protecting and promoting the heritage, and conducting innovative, creative, educational, and scientific activities.

The personalised emblem 'For Outstanding Contribution to Promoting Genealogy, Heraldry, and Vexillology' by Žydrūnas Strumila and Paulius Vaniuchinas.

The Personalised Emblem of the Institute

The Institute's personalised emblem is awarded to persons for Outstanding Contribution to Promoting Genealogy, Heraldry, and Vexillology.

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President

Tel.: +370 610 23144

Paulius Vaniuchinas

Chairman of the Board

Tel.: +370 647 84508

E-mail for general inquiries: info@ghvi.lt

<http://www.ghvi.lt>

<https://www.facebook.com/GHVinstitutas>

Details

The Institute of Genealogy, Heraldry, and Vexillology

Migdolų g. 15, LT-14186 Saldenė, Vilnius district

Data are compiled and stored in the Register of Legal Entities.

Business ID: 305696493

Details for payment

Beneficiary: The Institute of Genealogy, Heraldry, and Vexillology

Beneficiary ID: 305696493

Beneficiary bank: SEB bankas, AB

Sort code: 70440

SWIFT code: CBVILT2X

Account No: LT967044090101520266

Insigna



ROYAUME-UNI



INSTITUTE OF HERALDIC AND GENEALOGICAL STUDIES IHGS

The Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies is an independent educational charitable trust established to provide full academic facilities for training and research in the study of the history and structure of the family. It was established in Northgate, Canterbury, in 1961 by Cecil Humphery-Smith.

Set in its own grounds in a charming property dating from the thirteenth century, the Institute arranges courses of instruction leading to qualifications in genealogy and other subjects auxiliary to history. There is a graded scheme of qualifications leading to the Licentiate of the Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies (LHG).

The Institute has published its journal Family History since 1962 and publishes an e-mail Newsletter on a monthly basis.

The Institute is famed for its Library, especially the Heraldic collection, and for its publications including the celebrated Phillimore Atlas and Index of Parish Registers.

Our renowned Correspondence Course in Genealogy was established to train professional genealogists; most of our students, however, simply want to trace their own family histories as well as possible. The Correspondence Course is available world-wide by post, and has also been available on-line since 2004.

The Institute shares its premises with its sister company, Achievements founded in 1961. Achievements is the leading international research organisation devoted to and specialising in all aspects of genealogy, family tree research, heraldry and associated artwork. Their network of specialist

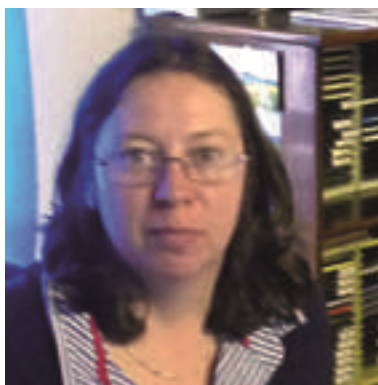
family historians and researchers are scattered across the UK and the world with easy access to local records in



your ancestral home.

Jane Smyth - Acting Principal and General Manager

Jane graduated from the University of Kent with an LLB (Hons). After a career in the civil service she set up in business on her own account establishing an NVQ training centre and a property business. She has recently worked with the Royal Voluntary Service and Age UK. Jane manages the day to day business of



the Institute.

Sarah Bulson - Director of Education
Sarah graduated from Kent University with a BA in History and then went on to obtain an MA in Library and Information Studies at University College, London. Aside from her work as Director of Education her roles also include lecturing on all aspects of family history research and being a tutor on the Correspondence Course. She also assists Achievements, our supporting body, with all manner of genealogical and historical research for their numerous clients.



Emma Jones - Registrar

Emma graduated from Canterbury Christ Church University with a BA in History. She previously worked at the Canterbury Cathedral Archives and is especially interested in the social/economic side of our ancestors' day to



day lives.

Ann Ballard - Course Tutor

Ann is a graduate of the Institute having gained the Higher Certificate in 2010, the Diploma in Genealogy in 2011, and the Licentiate in 2017. Her passion for family history started in the 1970's, when family papers and photos from the early 19th century were passed to her following the death of her grandfather. She has gained considerable practical experience in research of her own and extended family histories, and those of others, over many years. Her main career was nursing until 1990, during which time she obtained qualifications in nursing and management, and also in adult education / teaching. She established her own business over ten years ago, providing Family History research and training. Ann enjoys all aspects of Family History, although her particular interest is Heraldry.

Judith Batchelor - Course Tutor

Judith has been passionate about family history for as long as she can remember, and after gaining her BA Hons in History at Leicester University, she joined the Institute in 1994 to train as a professional genealogist. Whilst studying for her IHGS Higher Certificate and Diploma in Genealogy, she worked on numerous family histories for clients of Achievements, the supporting company of the Institute. She also enjoyed teaching and helping others improve their research skills through the Institute's educational programme. She now writes about all aspects of family history on her successful blog, genealogyjude.com

Chris Broom - Course Tutor

A native of Hackney, London, Chris studied modern languages at Nottingham University in the early 1970s, before embarking on a 40-year-career in Banking.

Prior to his retirement, Chris's interest in family history was sparked by a request from his father to find his biological parents. Chris describes genealogy as an all-consuming passion upon which he now spends most of his waking hours, leaving his wife to joke that she is a 'genealogy widow'.

Chris is a graduate of the Institute who gained his Higher Certificate in 2016 and the Diploma in Genealogy the following year. He now runs a family history business from his home on the coast of Suffolk, specialising in East Anglian research and Heraldry. He is also actively involved with the Alde Valley Suffolk Family History Group and promotes the study of family history at every opportunity.



Lucy Browne - Course Tutor

Lucy graduated from St David's University College, Lampeter with a BA in History. She gained her IHGS Higher Certificate in 2015 and the Diploma in Genealogy the following year. She worked in the Westcountry Studies Library and the Devon Heritage Centre in Exeter until 2014, before setting up her own business as a Genealogist. She has been interested in genealogy all her life, and has progressed from creating family trees for guinea pigs to specialising in the tracking of Westcountry ancestors through little-known sources, deep in the Devon archives.

The Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies is an independent educational charitable trust established to provide full academic facilities for training and research in the study of the history and structure of the family.

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