



ACADÉMIE INTERNATIONALE DE GÉNÉALOGIE

INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY FOR GENEALOGY

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Editorial

Chers membres académiciens et associés de l'AIG, chers amis, quand vous aurez entre les mains ce bulletin, nous serons tout proches du X^e colloque international de l'Académie qui va se dérouler dans la grande ville de Montréal au Canada du 19 au 23 juin prochains. Nous ne



Michel Teillard d'Eyry

pouvons que nous en réjouis, d'abord parce que c'est la première fois que l'AIG tient ses assises hors de la Russie (notre 1^{er} colloque en 1999) et de l'Europe, ensuite parce que ceux qui ont organisé ce colloque sont nos amis et collègues du Québec avec qui nous partageons tant de liens. Déjà en juin 2008 les mêmes, ou quasiment, avaient réussi l'exploit de réunir à Québec plus de 500 personnes venues de 30 pays à l'occasion du XXVIII^e congrès international des sciences généalogique et héraldique (1). C'est la raison pour laquelle je n'ai pas de doute que notre colloque, de taille certes plus réduite car l'AIG ce n'est pas la CIGH (mais c'en est une part essentielle!) se révèle également un grand succès. Ce colloque international à Montréal va se tenir, vous le savez, à l'occasion du 375^e anniversaire de la fondation de la ville en 1642 [sous Louis XIII] par Paul de Chomedey sieur de Maisonneuve. Je pense que le colloque bénéficiera également des commémorations et festivités qui entoureront cet anniversaire plus que respectable sur le continent nord-américain.

Quoi qu'il en soit, j'invite chaleureusement tous ceux qui ne connaissent pas les grands espaces de ces contrées éloignées, mais très proches par le cœur, à s'y rendre nombreux et à participer à ce X^e colloque international de notre Académie qui promet d'être fameux. J'adresse à tous et aux sympathisants et fidèles de l'AIG mon meilleur et très

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cordial souvenir.

Michel Teillard d'Eyry
Président AIG

(1) Voir le compte-rendu de ce congrès in Bulletin de l'AIG n° 3 d'avril 2009

ACADÉMIE INTERNATIONALE DE GÉNÉALOGIE



2016 Glasgow, general assembly AIG



Bureau AIG

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AVIS IMPORTANT

Réalisation pratique du Bulletin

Ce bulletin est le vôtre. Envoyez nous vos textes, vos projets de réunion ou de congrès (dans l'une des 6 langues suivantes: Français, Anglais, Allemand, Espagnol, Italien et Portugais), nous les publierons. Ne pouvant dactylographier les textes qui nous parviennent, nous vous invitons à nous les adresser sous forme de CD, DVD, ou disquettes informatiques de 3p.½. Merci de toujours joindre un tirage papier des textes envoyés. ainsi que vos logos.

La Rédaction



Ce bulletin vous a plu? Aidez-nous à le poursuivre en réglant votre cotisation annuelle, ou, mieux, en versant un don supérieur qui nous permettra de couvrir nos frais. Merci d'avance à tous. Contact: Pierre LE CLERCQ, Trésorier de l'AIG, 130 rue Henri-Barbusse F-93300 Aubervilliers (France). Compte AIG, La Banque Postale IBAN: FR60 20041010124647679R03315 BIC: PSSTFRPPSCE

Have you liked this issue? Help us to go on it's publication in paying the annual fees or, best, in giving more, it will allow us to cover our expenses. Thanks in advance to everybody. Please contact Pierre LE CLERCQ, Treasurer of the AIG, 130 rue Henri-Barbusse F-93300 Aubervilliers (France). Compte AIG, La Banque Postale IBAN: FR60 20041010124647679R03315 BIC: PSSTFRPPSCE



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2014-2018**

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Le 10^e colloque de l'Académie internationale de généalogie, qui se tiendra à Montréal du 19 au 22 juin 2017



Montréal, le 1er juin 2017. Le 10^e colloque de l'Académie internationale de généalogie, qui se tiendra à Montréal du 19 au 22 juin 2017, s'annonce comme un succès sans précédent en ce qui concerne la participation et la qualité des conférences qui seront présentées lors de ces assises. À la fermeture des inscriptions officielles, le 1er juin 2017, 115 personnes y étaient inscrites en provenance de toutes les régions du Québec, de l'Ontario, de la Nouvelle-Écosse, du Mexique, de l'Italie, de la Russie et de la France. Parmi les participants,



onze membres titulaires de l'Académie internationale de généalogie seront présents à Montréal.



Les 21 conférences proposées à ce colloque ont été sélectionnées par le comité scientifique en raison de la qualité des sujets et de la notoriété des conférenciers dont plusieurs sont membres de l'Académie internationale de généalogie. Pour souligner le 375^e anniversaire de la fondation de Montréal, quatre conférenciers proposeront des portraits de quelques fondateurs de la Métropole.

Le colloque de Montréal offrira aussi plusieurs activités et réceptions qui permettront aux participants de se rencontrer dans une atmosphère conviviale.

L'excursion, du mercredi 21 juin, permettra aux participants de découvrir des lieux historiques de la Montérégie dont la ville de Frelighsburg, un des plus beaux villages du Québec, et le fort de Chambly construit sous le Régime français.

Le 10^e colloque de l'Académie internationale de généalogie, présenté pour la première fois en Amérique du Nord, a été rendu possible grâce au soutien financier et matériel de nos partenaires et nos commanditaires dont Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec, Pointe-à-Callière, cité d'archéologie et d'histoire de Montréal et la Commission franco-québécoise sur les



lieux de mémoire communs.

Pour plus de renseignement sur le colloque de l'AIG, consulter le site internet :

<http://www.cfqlmc.org/colloque-aig-2017>

Source : Marcel Fournier, AIG
Coordonnateur du Colloque de l'AIG 2017



Horaire des conférences X^e colloque de l'Académie internationale de généalogie Montréal, 19 au 22 juin 2017

Date	Heure	Conférence	Conférenciers	Titre de la communication	Endroit
Lundi	10 h 00	C-1	Bédard, Éric	Nafre Canadien : Archéologie d'une identité nationale.	BANQ Auditorium
Lundi	10 h 45	C-2	Goudreau, Serge	Généalogie autochtone au Québec.	BANQ Auditorium
Lundi	11 h 30	C-3	Lalancette, Louis	Les familles d'officiers des troupes de la Marine en service dans le Pays d'en Haut.	BANQ Auditorium
Lundi	13 h 45	C-4	Fragasso, Michel	Hommes politiques d'origine canadienne-française et française en Amérique centrale et en Amérique du Sud.	BANQ Auditorium
Lundi	14 h 30	C-5	Cousin, Jacques	Chomedey de Maisonneuve et la fondation de Montréal.	BANQ Auditorium
Lundi	15 h 45	C-6	Teillard d'Eyry, Michel	L'aventure jésuite en Nouvelle-France au XVII ^e siècle.	BANQ Auditorium
Mardi	9 h 15	C-7	Barrette, Roger	Généalogie et génétique : l'histoire des Barrette de France et du Québec.	BANQ Auditorium
Mardi	10 h 30	C-8	Fournier, Marcel	La contribution des pionniers de la ville de Paris au peuplement du Canada 1617-1850.	BANQ Auditorium
Mardi	11 h 15	C-9	Beaudoin, Marc	Les traces héraldiques des familles pionnières de la Nouvelle-France.	BANQ Auditorium
Mardi	13 h 30	C-10	Aparicio, Carlos	Sociétés et démographies d'un passé francophone dans le Nord-Est mexicain.	BANQ Auditorium
Mardi	14 h 15	C-11	Le Clercq, Pierre	Les pionniers de la Nouvelle-Belgique et de la Nouvelle-Suède en Amérique.	BANQ Auditorium
Mardi	15 h 30	C-12	Tétreault, Martin et Tétreault, Josée	Coquins et débauchés : les fils de famille exilés en Nouvelle-France au XVIII ^e siècle.	BANQ Auditorium
Mardi	16 h 15	C-14	Provence, Myriam	Les origines familiales de Marguerite Bourgeois, une fille de Troyes à Montréal.	BANQ Auditorium
Jeudi	10 h 30	C-15	Mathieu, Jacques	La vie méconnue de Louis Hébert et de Marie Rollet, pionniers parisiens.	PAC Espace 360 – 4 ^e étage
Jeudi	10 h 30	C-16	Ouellet, Jeannine	Les Écossais au Canada : migration et établissement au XVIII ^e siècle.	PAC Salle Azur – 3 ^e étage
Jeudi	11 h 15	C-17	Vachon, André-Carl	L'exode des Acadiens à travers le monde après le grand dérangement de 1755.	PAC Espace 360 – 4 ^e étage
Jeudi	11 h 15	C-18	Gervais, Johanne	The French Canadian Disease and its Migration. (en anglais et en français).	PAC Salle Azur – 3 ^e étage
Jeudi	13 h 30	C-19	Belleau, Romain	Jeanne Mance, cofondatrice de Montréal. De la généalogie familiale au réseau montréaliste.	PAC Espace 360 – 4 ^e étage
Jeudi	13 h 30	C-20	Gagné, Roland-Yves	Autopsie de la généalogie d'un Montréaliste : Augustin Hébert dit Jolicoeur.	PAC Salle Azur – 3 ^e étage
Jeudi	14 h 15	C-21	Thiebaud, Jean-Marie	Sébastien Racle (1652-1724) : vie et mort d'un Franc-Comtois au Canada	PAC Espace 360 – 4 ^e étage
Jeudi	14 h 15	C-22	Sakharov, Igor et Kulakovskaya, Olga	Back and forth. Geopolitical zigzags of the Beauharnais family : France -> New France -> the Kingdom of Bavaria -> Russian Empire -> Québec. (en anglais).	PAC Salle Azur – 3 ^e étage



CONGRESS 2016 GLASGOW



XXXII International Congress of Genealogical and Heraldic Sciences

Origins and Evolution

ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS

Adrian Ailes - *Origins of the Heralds' Visitations in England*. Most people date these to 1530, the date of the first royal commission to the heralds to go on visitation, but there were visitations before that and more importantly official writs of aid (i.e. local officials to provide support) for earlier visitations in the reigns of Henry VII and Henry VIII. These have not been studied, nor the reasons why the king and central government (rather than the heralds) were interested in finding out who was entitled to arms and where they lived.

Ronny Andersen - The origin and evolution of the arms of Peter Schumacher Griffenfeld – a case study. The story of the rise and fall of Peter Schumacher Griffenfeld (1635-1699), the son of a wine merchant who rose to the highest offices of the kingdom and ended his life as state prisoner, is a fascinating tale reflecting the social mobility in the Danish-Norwegian absolute monarchy of the late 17th century. Through the course of his life Peter Schumacher Griffenfeld used different coats of arms, relating to his social status.

Jan T. Anema - The Murrays of Falahill, officers in the army of the Dutch Republic.



Ronny Anderson and Elizabeth Roads

Stoyan Antonov - The System of Personal Arms of the Bulgarian Royal House (the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha Dynasty). The main conclusion is that during the reign of Ferdinand I (1887-1918) a proper dynastic heraldry was established, and eventually with the arms of King Simeon II the pattern was completed. The system was based on marshalling of the arms of Bulgaria and ancestral arms (from both paternal and maternal lines), rank crowns, and shield or lozenge. The main concepts indicated with this system encompassed domain (title), ancestry, gender and primogeniture, which were a reflection of the hierarchy and the order of succession to the throne. In this way, the heir did not inherit the arms of his father.



Henric Åsklund – The register of burgher arms of the Swedish National Heraldry Office 1934-1936 and the successors it inspired. During 1934-1936 the Swedish National Heraldry Office kept a register of burgher arms. Submitted coats of arms were reviewed and if found acceptable entered into the Roll of Arms. Upon registration, a certificate was issued granting that the coat of arms was in accordance with the rules of heraldry and that it was not in conflict with any known existing coats of arms.

An artist was commissioned to draw the coat of arms in a template. The registration was discontinued in 1936 after 23 coats of arms had been accepted. Additionally, five coats of arms for companies were registered in 1936-1937. There appears to have been several reasons for why the registration ceased.

Richard Baker - The Cutt Memorial at Swavesey. Analysing the remarkable heraldic display on the 17th century memorial to Lady Anne Cutt (nee Kempe) at Swavesey, Cambridgeshire, to identify her diverse family origins.

Nils Bartholdy - The Semantic Evolution of the Danish Royal Coat of Arms. The meaning of three of the fields in the Danish Royal coat of arms evolved in an imaginative direction: the three lions, since the end of the 12th century were beyond question the arms of Denmark; the wyvern, since 1440 the arms of the “King of the Wends” and earlier, in the 14th century, the arms of the duchy of Lolland; the lion above nine hearts, since 1449 the arms of the “King of the Goths” and earlier, in the 13th and 14th century, connected with counts and dukes of Halland.



Shannon Combs-Bennett - Westward Ho! Following a Family Migration Across America Westward expansion and manifest destiny were integral to the thinking and way of life during the 19th century. As more land was acquired by the United States Government they created incentives for the population to move to greener pastures.



Claus Bertinsen - Evolution of Ecclesiastical Heraldry in Sweden It is well known that the Church started employing heraldry fairly early, and Sweden was no exemption to this. After the reformation (approx. 1520-1600 A.D. in Sweden) the use of heraldry in the Church lessened, as the clergy, and civil servants overall relied more on signatures as forms of identification instead of seals.

Top, Michel Teillard d'Eyry, Pier Felice degli Uberti and Richard Torrance. Above, Ronny Anderson, Alex Maxwell Findlater, Elizabeth Roads and Robert Watt

Claire Boudreau and Darrel Kennedy – Building the Canadian system – from there to here and to.....where. With heraldry will begin with a constitutional interpretation of the historical

dic authority being expressed as a “Law of Arms” this paper will begin with a constitutional interpretation of the historical basis prior to 1988 for there being a system of Canadian heraldry which is related to European concepts, but different from them. It will incorporate a working definition of “Laws of Arms” applicable to the Canadian polity.

D’Arcy Boulton -The Origins and Evolution of the Practice of Multiple Quartering in England to 1603. This paper will examine the origins and evolution in England (especially among the peers of the realm and the knights of the Order of the Garter) of the practice of marshalling more than four distinct coats of arms on the same field by some form of quartering.

John A. Cleary - Informers and Records: what may we know about the history of informing in legacy cases of the 1880s? Two landmark decisions of the Information Commissioner (2011, 2015) have effectively sealed indefinitely surviving records concerning informers to the Metropolitan Police (MP) Special Branch involved with Irish unrest of the 1880s, despite the events concerned now being almost 130 years in the past.



Audrey Collins - A Scottish farmer's ride through England. Andrew Blaikie was in his early 60s, when he left his Roxburghshire farm and journeyed on horseback through England in 1804. He wanted to visit a son he had not seen for several years, to see London, and to meet the king. He achieved all three, and kept a diary as he went.

Carl-Thomas von Christerson - The Funeral Escutcheons with Ancestral Arms in Finland. The funeral escutcheons of Finland represent "Origins and Evolutions" on several levels including historic, genealogical, artistic and social. They form an integrated part of the burial tradition around the Baltic Sea closely relating to the baroque era and Sweden's development as a great power. Presenting personal and ancestral coats of arms was an important aspect of "Pompa Funerbris", or the "Pomp and Circumstances" accompanying the laying to rest of a nobleman.



Howard Connell - The Evolution of the triskelion from a pre-heraldic symbol to an icon of national identity. The paper will explore the pre-heraldic use of the triskelion, together with its use on seals of other items as the arms of the Kings and Lords of Man from the 13th to the 18th centuries, and after 1765 its connection as an emblem of the Lordship of Man under the British Crown.

Mark Dennis - The Crown of Scotland: Evolution of the Image. The premier emblem of sovereignty, the icon of ultimate secular authority, is the Crown. The Honours of Scotland are her Crown, Sword and Sceptre, all depicted in the Scottish Royal crest, and they have played a central and turbulent role in the history of the nation.



Up, Ceilidh in City Chambers. Above, meeting of the Bureau permanent of the Congresses. Below, The Head Court of the Lord Lyon

Ana-Felicia Diaconu - Continuity and Innovation in the Romanian Civic Heraldry over the centuries. Continuity is one of the main features of the Romanian territorial heraldry, as well as of the wide-ranging state's heraldry. The fact that it belongs to communities and not to individuals, referring mostly to the memorable events which have been fixed into the collective memory, is one of the explanations generally available that lead to this stability. Despite this aspect, there have been moments when innovations at the level of escutcheons have been documented, at both municipal and district level, not only in regard to the charges, but also to the style.

however, that a system was set up to grant arms to persons who do not belong to the nobility. Fifteen years have since elapsed and over 200 letters patent have been issued. It has been the task of the Flemish Heraldic Council to develop an heraldic idiom that reconciles the traditions of the past with the needs of the present.

Luc Duerloo - A New Roar for an Old Lion. Recent development in Flemish heraldry. Heraldry came early to the region we now call Flanders. It was not until the present century,

Bruce Durie - the origins and development of Glasgow's civic arms. Glasgow started as not much more than a salmon fishing village with an early monastery in the 6th century; a later cathedral from the 12th century with the present building being the fourth on site; a university from the mid-15th century; and an ancient burgh from the 1170s with regality privileges from 1450. Innovation was paramount and Glasgow was one of a small group of towns which improvised the idea of the city in the 19th century building on mercantile trade followed by heavy engineering.



Paul A Fox - From original sin to pagan symbol: the iconography of the snake in art, and its adoption as an heraldic device. Few creatures have been perceived in such contrasting ways as the snake. Both vicious predator, as exemplified by the Visconti serpent, and bringer of healing; both fount of evil and source of all wisdom. As an attribute of the gods Mercury-Apollo and Aesculapius it became an emblem of heralds and physicians, and finally, it came to represent endurance and immortality. The use of the snake found particular favour in Renaissance Italy as ancient knowledge came to be explored and redefined. Literature and cultural exchange subsequently popularised it throughout Europe.

Pedro Javier Castañeda-García - The BRITO family: From the medieval royal courts to a modern democracy in the Canarian island of La Palma.

The paper will examine the origin and evolution of the Brito lineage, a Portuguese family that arrived on the Canarian Island of La Palma after the Spanish conquest in 1493. Local protocol documents and nobility records of the Canary Islands and Madeira, as well of those of mainland Portugal and Spain, were consulted to obtain basic data on the Brito family.



Michael Goebel - Die Herolde im Heiligen Römischen Reich vom 16. Jahrhundert bis 1806.

An der Wende um 1500 waren Herolde in ganz Europa an allen Fürstenhöfen verbreitet. Sie waren mit verschiedenen Aufgaben befasst: Sie waren Berichterstatter und Chronisten, nahmen an Kriegszügen und an Turnieren teil, überbrachten Botschaften und wurden zur Organisation von Zeremonien herangezogen. Die Entwicklung der Herolde und ihrer Tätigkeit im Heiligen Römischen Reich ist ab dem 16. Jahrhundert im Zusammenhang mit der Entwicklung der staatlichen Verwaltung, der Reichs- und Hofkanzleien und der Hofverwaltungen zu sehen.

Julie Goucher - The Evolution of a One-Name Study or Surname Research.

The paper will explain what a One-Name study is and what surname research endeavours to promote. It will look at the catalyst for undertaking the project and how it can lead to the development of this study. The paper will look at the Guild of One-Name Studies and the Anglo Italian Family History Society; how to organise and research a study, data gathering and analysis; the relevance of a DNA project, and the future of such projects.



Top, Elizabeth Roads, President of the XXXII International Congress of Genealogical and Heraldic Sciences. Above, Dr. Joseph J. Morrow, Lord Lyon of Scotland and Claire Boudreau, Chief Herald of Canada

Andrew Gray - British Funeral Heraldry – Import, Native Style or Hybrid.

The most visible feature of British funeral heraldry, the hatchment, shows a clear affinity with its Low Countries' equivalent, the rouwbord or blason funéraire, and it is generally assumed that the former was inspired by the latter around the turn of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. But there was an independent native tradition of portable memorials, traceable back into the middle Tudor period. Throughout the seventeenth century these two kinds of memorial achievements flourished with some hybridisation, until a standard pattern had been established in the eighteenth century.

Graham S Holton - Alasdair F Macdonald - DNA testing as a genealogical tool: past, present and future.

After a brief look at how DNA testing has been used in the past, this presentation will examine current practice including Y-chromosome DNA testing using STRs and SNPs and autosomal testing. The use of Next Generation Sequencing (NGS) tests will be considered and also the limitations of matrilineal DNA testing as far as genealogy is concerned.

Matthew Hovious - DNA and Documents in a 19th Century Kentucky Genealogy.

This lecture will look at how family heirlooms, public records and DNA testing can be used to develop a possible solution for a genealogical mystery, and track the origin and evolution of a male-line lineage through changes in surname. An out-of-wedlock birth in a village in 1820 seemed to present an insurmountable brick wall to further tracing a family's male-line

ancestry.

Jovan Jonovski - The Sun In The Macedonian Civic Heraldry.

In territorial heraldry the armiger's territory or settlement is closely related to the system of the administrative divisions. In 2013 the number of municipalities in the Republic of Macedonia was 80 plus the City of Skopje. The majority of municipal coat of arms were devised received through competition, resulting in landscape "arms" as was the practice of the socialist period. The most common symbol of municipal coats of arms is the sun.



Up, General Assembly of International Commission on Orders of Chivalry - ICOC. Below, General Assembly of International Confederation of Genealogical and Heraldic Associations - CIGH

ved that it came to Christian Europe as a consequence of the crusades. From early 13th century and onwards we find the griffin as an heraldic emblem in the seals of the dukes of Pomerania on the southern shore of the Baltic. The aim with this lecture will be to follow the way of the griffin from 13th century Pomerania via Denmark to Sweden of today, where the griffin is a well-known international trade mark for SAAB cars and Scania trucks.

Clemens Kech - Der Siegeszug der Allgemeinen Deutschen Wappenrolle in Deutschland.

Als im Jahre 1971 der Wappen-HEROLD, Deutsche Heraldische Gesellschaft e.V., den ersten Band der Allgemeine Deutsche Wappenrolle (ADW) herausbrachte, begann damit ein Siegeszug, der sich bis heute fortsetzt. Seither hat sich die ADW zu einer der wichtigsten heraldischen Institutionen im deutschsprachigen Raum entwickelt. Ihr Stellenwert lässt sich allein daran ermessen, dass die mittlerweile 21 Bände umfassende Reihe mit ihren über 7.100 registrierten Wappen heute in allen Staats- und Landesbibliotheken sowie in Staats- und Hauptstaatsarchiven der Bundesrepublik Deutschland einsehbar sind.

Henric Klackenberg - The way of the griffin: from duke of Pomerania to Swedish truck.

The griffin is a fabulous monster, half eagle and half lion, known since prehistoric times in oriental art and cherished by heraldry during the Middle Ages. It is generally believed

Peter Kurrild-Klitgaard - From Norse gods to Scots clan chiefs: Second thoughts on Moncreiffe's theory of the origin of The Galley of the Isles.

Sir Iain Moncreiffe of that Ilk (1919-1985) suggested in a number of works that the black galley found in so many coat-of-arms among the descendants of Somerled, King of the Isles, could be a symbol derived from an original Germanic/Norse goddess whose symbol supposedly was a ship, and that the link was a supposed descent of Somerled and his wife from the Ynglingar dynasty of Sweden. The paper will critically examine the suggested explanation from both heraldic, genealogical and archaeological evidence and to find that it is very weak.

Pierre Le Clercq - Origine et évolution d'une famille d'Auxerre, de René Martineau à France Gall.

De 1552 à 1916, l'une des familles les plus en vue d'Auxerre était la famille Martineau. Issue d'un médecin nommé René Martineau, né en 1516 à Pontvallain, dans le Maine, étudiant en médecine de 1537 à 1549 à l'université de Bologne, en Italie, puis marié en 1554 à Auxerre, en Bourgogne, cette famille bourgeoise a vite évolué en abandonnant très tôt la médecine pour s'illustrer d'abord, aux XVIIe et XVIIIe siècles, dans le domaine de la justice provinciale, puis, au XIXe siècle, dans l'armée.



Alberto Lembo - Pourquoi le crancelin dans les armoiries de la famille da Porto de Vicence?

La famille des comtes da Porto est une des plus anciennes et puissantes de la noblesse féodale de Vicence. En origine elle portait "D'azur à la fasce entée d'argent" (J. B. Rietstap, ARMORIAL GÉNÉRAL). Mais depuis la moitié du XVI siècle on trouve sur le tombeaux de quelques unes de ses membres le crancelin de sinople, brochant en bande sur le burelé d'or et de sable. Pourquoi?...

Rodrigo Lopez-Portillo y Lancaster- Jones - Mexico's presence at the Coat of Arms of the 1st Viscount Cowdray, the Engineer of the Empire.

From the 19th-century Yorkshire brick-making firm which Weetman Pearson (created first Viscount Cowdray in 1917) transformed into a huge international construction business and subsequently diversified conglomerate through the launch of "Mexican Eagle Oil", whose rich discoveries in 1910 initiated one of the great early oil booms in history, Pearson's life could be a portrait of the typical business hero from the pages of "Self-Help" by the Scottish author Samuel Smiles (1812–1904).



Ian G Macdonald - 500 Years – Total Family History. A comprehensive study of the Mewburn family of north-east England has been conducted. They belong to the 'middling sort' and this paper deals with the challenges associated with the study of such a group. By tracing all members of a single family over the period covered by our principal sources of records it becomes possible to explore the evolution of the middling sort.

Tahitia McCabe - Identifying Americans resident in Scotland during the 19th century: the evolution of a research project. There were a total of 2,572 individuals of American birth listed in the 1881 Scottish census, the greatest number shown for any non-Irish or non-British national group. Much has been published about Scots living in North America but there is a lack of research on Americans in Scotland.

Joseph McMillan - From Personal to Provincial Arms: Heraldry and Colonial Identity in British North America. Europe is full of arms of dominion that trace their lineage back to the personal bearings of medieval kings and princes. In the 17th and 18th centuries, this process was replicated in three of the 13 British colonies that would eventually comprise the USA. Over the course of as few as 40 years, the personal arms of Calvert (proprietors of Maryland) and Penn (proprietors of Pennsylvania and Delaware) came to be seen by Marylanders, Pennsylvanians, and Delawareans as the arms of their respective provinces, symbols of their own collective identity as much as of the proprietors.

Göran Mörner - Swedo-Scottish family as shown in painted copper plates – a journey from Sweden to Scotland and back to Sweden. The brilliant display of heraldic shields in the Swedo-Scottish Section, bearing the names of many of the proudest families of Scotland, as well as patents of nobility, genealogical trees, portraits, and other memorials, give testimony to the place which Scotsmen hold in the affections of Sweden and the important influence they have exercised in the military and commercial annals of that country.



Michel Popoff - Héraldique d'État et héraldique territoriale : origines et évolution - le cas de la Russie et de la Biélorussie.

Marta Gomes dos Santos – The origins and evolution of civic heraldry in medieval Portugal The aim of this presentation will be to analyse the origin and evolution of coats of arms used by town in medieval Portugal. The work is part of Doctoral research project based on source gathering and its subsequent study considering mostly seals but also carvings of arms, pictures and descriptions of arms between the 13th and 16th centuries. It will discuss how political, geographical, religious and even legendary beliefs are intertwined which lead to a symbol which embodies the collectivity of the town.

Jenny Swanson -The 1841 fishermen of Pittenweem, Fife, Scotland: did they follow ancestors into a hereditary occupation? Scholars have frequently stated that, in Scotland, fishing was a hereditary occupation. However, this may be over-simplistic. By c.1790-92, only 12 fishers remained in the parish of Pittenweem: the 1841 census showed 75. By chance, family history research revealed that one of these 75 men had no recent, direct fisher-ancestry.

Herbert Stoyan – The Protogiornale as a genealogical source for patricians of Venice. The Protogiornale is a yearly overview of state affairs and matters of Venice. It contains in unique condensed manner an overview about the members of the Grand Council and gives a minimum of family relations. Over the years it enables partially a reconstruction of family relations. It can help to check the Barbaro-volumes on Venetian genealogy.

Martin Sunnqvist - Coats-of-arms of Royal Swedish Dukes 1500-2015. Since 1772 members of the Swedish Royal family have been granted titular duchies among the historical provinces of Sweden. The right to choose a duchy for a prince, and, since 1980, for a princess who is heir to the throne lies with the King. Central and important provinces with majestic heraldic symbols have been chosen to a greater extent than smaller and more peripheral provinces with less majestic symbols. The coat-of-arms of the duchy is represented in the personal arms of the duke or duchess.

Rolf Sutter - Springtime of Heraldry. Wolfram von Eschenbach is one of the most eminent German medieval epicist. In his masterwork PARZIVAL (1190 - 1220) he reveals himself as a master of heraldry and genealogy. No other epic of the courtly German era equals this giant romance (28.000 verses) containing descriptions of coat of arms and genealogical relationships. This paper will examine the functions of the coat of arms and answer interesting questions about the content of the arms and their meaning.



Attila István Szekeres - The evolution of the Szekler community's coat of arms from the origins until it became the symbol of the Romanian largest minority, the Hungarian community's autonomy movement. During the 12th and the 13th centuries, the Szekler (Hungarian: Székely) Community was colonized by the Hungarian kings in the South-Eastern part of Transylvania, in a compact territory, Szeklerland (Terra Siculorum). The heraldic literature mentions an old (15th century) and a new Szekler coat of arms. The second shows a sun-face on the right, and a crescent moon on the left in an azure field. The National Assembly of Transylvania legitimated the “stamp of the Szekler nation” (as Transylvanian estate) in 1659.



Michel Teillard d'Eyry - Une famille transocéanique, France, Royaume-Uni, Amérique vers 1540-2016, les Bacot (a transoceanic family, France, United Kingdom, America, about 1540-2016, the Bacot's). A l'origine de l'intérêt pour la famille BACOT, une famille de la bourgeoisie industrielle et financière française, il y a la description de la situation religieuse très troublée, voire violente, qu'a connue la France au cours des 16^e et 17^e siècles. En effet, comme beaucoup des représentants de cette bourgeoisie active et évoluée au plan des idées, les premiers éléments de cette famille qu'on retrouve dans le milieu du 16^es dans la ville de Tours (ville alors d'environ 150.000 habitants) étaient protestants.

Steven Thiry - From Lineage to Sovereignty? Mary Stuarts Armorial Claim to the English Throne in the 'War of the Insignia', 1559-61. The importance of symbolic imagery in the construction of rulers' authority is well known. In combination with genealogical assertions and other titles of pretense, the public display of heraldry could provoke severe political conflicts. As a result, early modern rulers were very anxious to safeguard a monopoly on their armorial signs. The usurpation of armorial bearings undermined the very essence of rule. One of the most famous episodes of this kind concerns the subversive use of the arms of England in the name of Mary, Queen of Scots.

Marc Tremblay - Origines et évolution des patronymes au Québec (Canada) depuis le 17^e siècle. Les patronymes sont souvent employés en démographie historique, en anthropologie évolutive ou en génétique des populations. Parmi les hypothèses sous-jacentes communes à ce type d'études, il y a celle concernant l'origine unique de chaque patronyme mais aussi celle qui suppose la stabilité orthographique des patronymes au sein d'une même population. Pour diverses raisons, notamment celles qui se rapportent à la distance linguistique entre les nouveaux arrivants et la société d'accueil, un même patronyme peut subir plusieurs transformations à travers le temps.

Valeria Vanesio - Proofs of nobility of the Sovereign Military Order of Malta: an international institution through its papers. This PhD paper will investigate the archival history of the Order between XVI and XIX centuries. It is mainly focused on the documents required for the admission into the Order, preserved in the Magistral Archives in Rome: some of these documents are genealogical trees and coats of arms presented by the applicants to certificate 200 years of nobility (Italian families).

Nicolas Vernot – Heraldry and magic: the issue of apotropaic and propitiatory functions of coats of arms. When considering the origin and meaning of coats of arms the focus is generally placed on practical and social concerns with heraldry being a way to identify and distinguish one person or family. However, during the Middle Ages and the early modern period armigerous were also people eager to call for divine protection to escape from evil forces. Banners sporting saints' effigies or attributes, war cries enlisting God's help, blades engraved with charms all testify to such propitiatory functions and apotropaic practices were quite common.

Robert Watt - Watts and the oak tree. The paper will explore all the arms on record in the Court of the Lord Lyon, both in the Public Register and in documents preceding 1672, which were borne by individuals of the surname Watt. The Majority of these feature some version of the Oak tree, often Vert, often rising from a mount Vert. The aim is to discover, using these records, supplemented by documents in the Scottish national library, whether any reason for linking this surname to the tree can be found and to what degree, if any, the bearers of these arms are related in blood.

Adam Żurek - Der Ursprung und die Entwicklung der Wappen der Bischöfe, Diözesen und Domkapitel der Kirchenprovinzen Gnesen und Lemberg (bis zum Ende des achtzehnten Jahrhunderts) Im Jahr 1000 wurde die Erzdiözese von Gnesen gegründet. Die zweite wurde 1375 in Halicz errichtet und zog kurz darauf nach Lemberg um. Als Folge der politischen Veränderungen im dreizehnten und vierzehnten Jahrhundert waren die Bistümer Lebus und Breslau außerhalb des Königreichs Polen, aber sie sind in Bezug auf die Kirchenprovinz von Gnesen geblieben. Die Bildung des bischöflichen Wappens fällt in das dreizehnte und vierzehnte Jahrhundert. Mit Ausnahme der Diözesen Lebus und Breslau (bereits an das Reich gehörend). Sie produzieren keine Bistümerwappen im Sinne der westeuropäischen Wappenkunde.



From the left, Pier Felice degli Uberti, president CIGH, Elizabeth Roads, president of XXXII Congress, Robert Watt, president of AIH, Jan T. Anema, president of the Bureau of the Congresses, Michel Teillard d'Eyry, president of AIG



Declaration of Glasgow

at the 32th International Congress on Genealogy and Heraldry on 10-13 Aug.2016



The Future of Genealogy and Heraldry has already begun

This 32th International Congress of Genealogical and Heraldic Sciences also marks the 45th anniversary of our Confédération Internationale de Généalogie et d'Héraldique (CIGH, founded on Nov. 13, 1971 in Brussels). Both the Congress and our world umbrella organization face, as single societies, the global challenge of identifying the future of organized genealogy and heraldry, nationally and internationally. It is clear that the internet plays an important role as a tool, but also as a threat for those who cannot adjust to circumstances today that differ from 45 years ago.

The next years will definitely set the course for generations in genealogy and heraldry because of the speed of developments and the rise of destructive elements in all areas. Our world organization (CIGH) plays an important role for genealogical and heraldic sciences on the global stage. It is clear that we need both academic and popular structures to shape the future. We need to open our doors for the next generations of researchers and supporters. We need greater global cooperation, through international exchange that is carried on not only at the urging of the board, but simultaneously by the actions of the single-member organisations of the CIGH. For it is imperative that member organisations attract their own subscribers to the cause of cooperation. There is so much to learn from each other, and no language barriers should hold us back from doing that.

We as member societies should strive to develop the CIGH as a key forum for global exchange on genealogical and heraldic research. We must offer our members guidelines promoting professionalism and scientific research methodologies, as well as the continuous exchange of information among scholars and institutions the world over.

Today, the Anglo-American world creates the largest impact by providing mass data and the biggest genealogical events (e.g., 'Who Do You Think You Are? –Uve!' and RootsTech). The CIGH should adopt and embrace all such creative stimuli emanating from the various national and global protagonists to form – along with all of its members – a global programmatic visibility for the disciplines of genealogy and heraldry. Yet further, it should take responsibility for the behind-the-scenes coordination (and further encouragement) of these worthy efforts.

We, as single national organizations, play an important role for the future of genealogy and heraldry. We, as CIGH members, should use the next five years—until our 50th anniversary in 2021 — to strengthen our internal exchange of information, to intensify our cooperation, and to sharpen our programmatic work. *The future of genealogy and heraldry has already begun.*

Glasgow, 12 August 2016 Dirk Weissleder, national chairman DAGV/president BdF (G)



February 8-11, 2017 | Salt Palace | Salt Lake City, UT



Wednesday, February 8, 2017 - RootsTech 2017 - Day 1 - by Miles Meyer
<http://milesgenealogy.blogspot.com/2017/02/rootstech-2017-day-1.html>

It has been a busy day. I arrived in Salt Lake City last night late, after a 5 hour flight. That was after a busy few days where my mother-in-law passed away last week and we had her funeral Monday afternoon. It was a hard week for everyone involved.

Today was day 1 for RootsTech 2017. I was up before 6:00 am making my way to the convention center. The weather has been nice with temperatures in the 40's, so the walk wasn't bad. The major event for today was the Innovator Showdown. So, here is a rundown of some of the sessions I attended.

9:00 - Steve Rockwood, President & CEO of FamilySearch talked about innovators needing to focus on all levels of customers, from beginning researchers to experts. He presented on how the new Discovery Experience on the first floor of the Family History Library draws many people in with a cool experience which then leads them to the other floors where they begin to do research on their families. He talked about how the internet and other new technologies are opening family history to the masses and even demonstrated how Alexa can provide family history information. If you don't know what Alexa is, it is a device that responds to voice commands and answers you back based on information it discovers on the internet. He asked Alexa, "Alexa, anything interesting in my family tree today?" and Alexa responded by providing some information on a couple ancestors who died on that day. He also



asked everyone to check if they were related to him by looking up his father, Trulon Van Rockwood (FamilySearch PID#KW88-46X). I put that PID number into the FamilySearch app on my phone and discovered that my wife is a direct descendant of his 9th great grandmother, Mary Rose Croshaw (PID#LKC2-YBF).

Liz Wiseman, author of "Rookie Smarts" presented next. Her talk was on how many tech innovators were inexperienced rookies who didn't know what couldn't be done. She asked us to think about our rookie experiences and how we handled challenges then. As rookies, many of us would seek out networks of people that we could learn from, we asked questions, volunteered for "opportunities", and acted outside our comfort zones. As experts, many of us now make assumptions that we already know the answer, stay within prescribed boundaries, see what we want to see, and miss the gorilla in the room. We need to step back and throw out the rule book, make an attempt to start fresh, leave the mode of giving answers and begin to ask questions again, question what we "know", seek out less experienced individuals, and take new challenges to put yourself back on the bottom of the learning curve. The more challenging the task, the more satisfying it is to complete. Don't get caught in the rut of doing routine assignments because low challenge equals low satisfaction. I totally relate to that last

part. I have switched jobs frequently in order to put myself back on the bottom of the learning curve and to perform challenging new things. I do get bored quickly with a standard routine.

10:15 - Craig Bott hosted a panel on Industry Trends and Outlooks. There were representatives from FamilySearch, FindMyPast, JRNL and TagGenes discussing how innovation can change the genealogy environment. Today, many of the new innovations focus around using the data, sharing it and documenting events. This is resulting in multiple ways to use the data but few new ways to gather the information. There is lots



Above, from left to right.: Liz Wiseman, Steve Rockwood. Below, Cydni Tetro, Alison Tylor

of room for innovation in genealogy and the market is huge, genealogy is second, behind only gardening, as a hobby. So how do we engage the larger market? We need to lower barriers, build on existing content and engage people where they are at. Innovators need to differentiate, build products people want, not reinvent the wheel, and show that sharing is caring. TapGenes has innovated by using DNA tests to interpret medical histories and is now working on life planning applications based on your

DNA. FamilySearch is working on advanced OCR and handwriting recognition, natural language processing to understand the context of words in records, and neural network and machine learning so computers can improve the accuracy of their record searches. They are also looking at new ways to gather records by determining the risk these records face through natural disasters, political turmoil, poor archiving processes, etc. Another innovation they are investigating is how to share data between sites by removing boundaries between companies. This will cut down on duplication of efforts and allow users to select their favorite platform.

12:30 - The Innovators Showdown presented the top 10 innovators. They included Qroma Tag, JoyFlips, Cuzins, Crowd Sourced Indexing (CSI), Kindex, Rootsfinder, Champollion 2.0, Emberall, DoubleMatchTriangulator, and OldNews USA. Qroma Tag is an app that allows users to provide custom metadata for photographs. The program can be found at www.qroma.net.

JoyFlips is an app that connects photos to family history. It allows you to scan and share photos, and provide searchable text by speaking into the app.

Cuzins is an app which links you to your famous relatives. The intent is to introduce young users to genealogy by showing which celebrities they are related to.

Crowd Sourced Indexing is a web based tool that manages indexing project for groups. It allows groups to scan their collections and develop an indexing project based on those records.

Kindex was one of my favorites. This program allows families to produce their own searchable archive of family records in the cloud. Their program can be found at www.kindex.org.

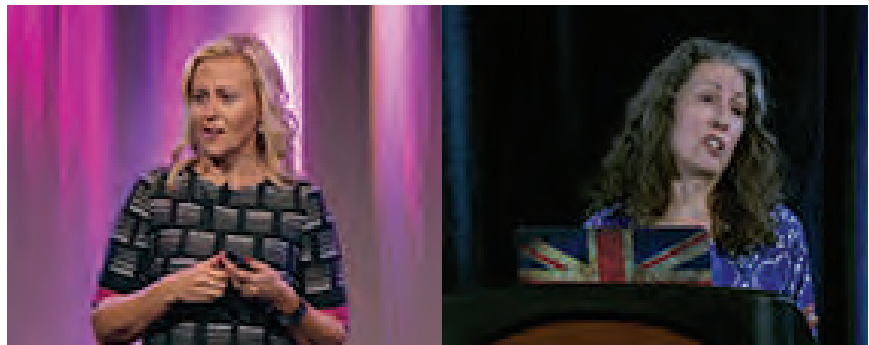
Rootsfinder integrates with various online genealogy databases to make your searches easier and more productive. It also allows for data to be shared on social media. This program can be found at www.rootsfinder.com.

Champollion 2.0 is a desktop application that can clean up digitized records and makes it easier to transcribe documents. Emberall is a smartphone app that helps you tell anyone's story. The app provides the user with a set of questions and organized video clips of the answers to produce a story of the person's life.

DoubleMatchTriangulator helps you analyze your DNA matches and shows how various people are related. It can be found at DoubleMatchTriangulator.com.

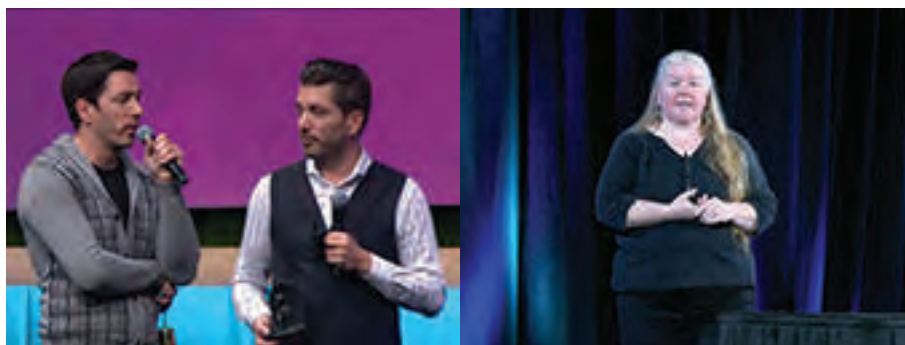
OldNews USA is also a phone app. This app helps you research newspapers by suggesting papers that are most likely to have information based on your search information. Users can save clips to their phone or as pdf documents. The app also works with Google Maps to located newspapers near where your ancestors lived.

There were several additional sessions that I attended today, but I am tired and will try to get some sleep before tomorrow. I may write more about the other sessions later. Remember, you can watch some of these sessions streamed live or as archive videos on Rootstech.org.



Friday, February 10, 2017 - RootsTech 2017 - Day 2 - by Miles Meyer
<http://milesgenealogy.blogspot.com/2017/02/rootstech-2017-day-2.html>

Wow! It was a busy day today. First of all, I am still on Florida time, so when



the clock rolled around to 4 am I was ready to go. Since it was still dark out and the convention center wasn't open I did a bit of walking and playing Pokemon Go. There are a lot of Pokestops in and around Temple Square.

The conference opened with Steve Rockwood, CEO of FamilySearch talking about how certain foods can bring back memories of events.

He told us about how his grandfather would take the grand kids to the A&W Rootbeer stand and how his grandmother made rocky road fudge for special occasions. This has lead FamilySearch to develop a new part of FamilySearch where you can upload your family recipes. It is located at www.familysearch.org/recipes. The purpose is to preserve your heritage by sharing your recipes.

Steve Valentine, FamilySearch's director of partnerships, also mentioned how the different online genealogy companies were partnering to bring more information to the public. He said that Ancestry was focusing

on increasing the availability of Mexican records, MyHeritage was focusing to bring more Scandanavian records, FindMyPast was focusing on US marriage records, Geneanet was focusing on French records and FamilySearch now has the largest collection of Chinese records online. FamilySearch was also partnering with BYU to improve computer text recognition software and has been able



Top, from left to right, Drew and Jonathan Scott, Kelli Bergheimer. Above, from left to right.: Diahna Southard, Dana Drutman. Below, Lara Diamond, Angie Bush

to index 26 million obituaries over the last year.

Steve Rockwood talked about using the collaborative family tree. The tree now has over 1.1 billion linked names and over 700 million attached sources. But, if you are still concerned about the use of a collaborative tree, FamilySearch is maintaining the ability to upload your gedcom file as a read only source. You can upload your gedcom by clicking on Search at the top of the page and then Genealogies. At the bottom of the page is a

Submit Tree button that lets you upload your own gedcom file. One thing to notice on the Genealogies page is the data sets that you can search beyond the IGI, Pedigree Resource File and Ancestral File. These include trees from the Guild of One Name Studies, Oral Genealogies, and Community Trees. These are all valuable resources that should



be looked at occasionally during your research.

Aaron Godfrey from MyHeritage spoke about MyHeritage's DNA matching and ethnicity results. They believe they have the most accurate ethnicity results of any DNA test. They took DNA samples from over 5,000 indi-



Crystal Farish and Rhonna Farrer

viduals with strong ethnic backgrounds from 200 locations to use as their baseline comparisons for their ethnicity results.

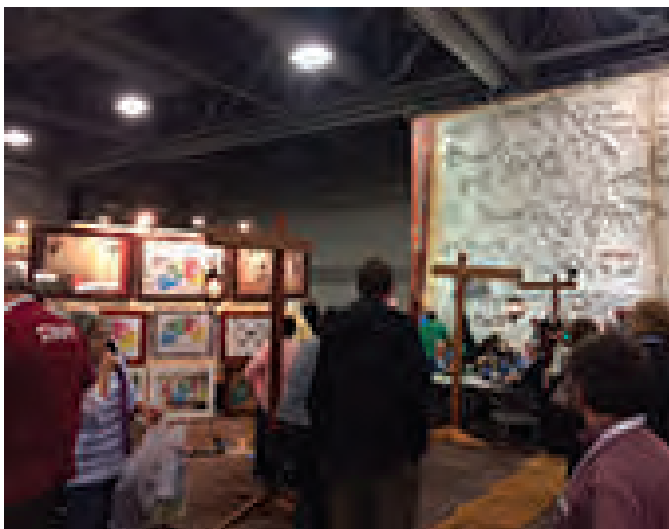
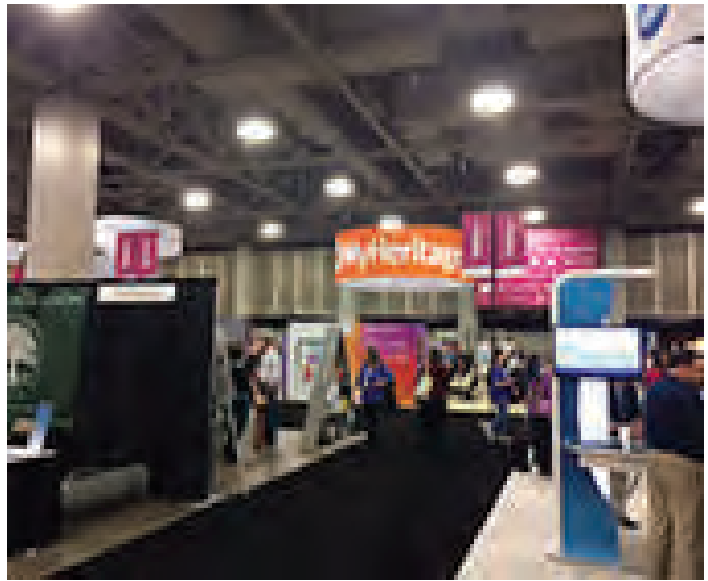
The Property Brothers, Jonathan and Drew Scott, talked about their family, their Scottish heritage, and how their HGTV show allows them to help people achieve their dreams. In each of their projects, they try to focus some of their design around a family heirloom or object, this could be a knick-knack or a photo that the family treasures. In that way, they bring a part of the family into the project design.

As always, the keynote speakers did an excellent job of motivating the audience.

I didn't do many classes today but one that I made sure to attend was Kitty Cooper's discussion of DNA Triangulation. She writes a blog at blog.kittycooper.com where she talks about genetics and genealogy. She did a great job of making a very technical

topic more understandable. There are a couple tools she discussed that help interpret your DNA results. This was actually a very timely presentation and was useful to me and my family today. My wife was contacted by someone who shows as a 1st cousin to my mother-in-law (who just passed last week - we did her DNA for Christmas) and a 2nd cousin for my wife. As you may know, DNA results showing as 1st cousins could also be half siblings. We believe, based on the results, that this new relative is either the child of my wife's grandfather's brother, or the child of her grandfather. We may have a bit of a problem determining which it is since the person is adopted and doesn't know her heritage. But at least we are able to connect her to many new relatives on her Bielefeld and Wesner lines that we know about.

MyHeritage provided a great sponsored lunch today. They added two new functions to the MyHeritage site. Today they released the Photo Discoveries application. This basically works like their SmartMatching but does it with photos. This was released today and I already had a hit! There is a picture of Hermann Augenstein (1875-1949) that I had never seen before. This new discovery also added 7 new people to my tree.



The second application, Consistency Checker, will be released this Saturday. Consistency Checker goes through your MyHeritage trees and alerts you of potential problems such as parents being younger than their children, mother being too young to have children, husband and wife are too far apart in age, etc. Running this application could help make sure your tree is as accurate as possible. One good thing with the Consistency Checker is that you can adjust the configuration to set thresholds for it to alert you with. MyHeritage also talked about the advances in their DNA collection. They already had access to 23andMe DNA and are letting people upload their DNA files from other sites such as Ancestry and FTDNA. Today they announced the hiring of Dr. Yaniv Erlich as Chief Science Officer to lead development and strategy for MyHeritage's DNA program.

Look for several improvements and additions to

their DNA program in the next few months. Oh yeah, the event tonight was great. The Mormon Tabernacle Choir performed a selection of Rogers and Hammerstein pieces at the Conference Center.

Well, I hope this information gives you something to look forward to in the coming weeks. I'll let you know what else I learn tomorrow. Goodnight!

Saturday, February 11, 2017 - RootsTech 2017 - Day 3 - by Miles Meyer
<http://milesgenealogy.blogspot.com/2017/02/rootstech-2017-day-3.html>

RootsTech has been great so far and today was no different (except the weather turned rainy and cold).

The General Session this morning started with Ben Bennet from FindMyPast talking about their new collections.



In 2016, FindMyPast released the beginning of the US Marriage Record Collection. Their goal is to provide more than 100 million marriage records with over 450 million indexed names. That would be the largest collection of US marriage records for any site available today. Currently, they have over 70 million records available for search and expect the remainder to be released in the next couple months.

Additionally, FindMyPast has acquired Twile. Twile is a tool that allows you to visualize your family history timeline. Twile recently came out with a family infographic using your data from FamilySearch.

What else does FindMyPast have in store for 2017? During the FindMyPast lunch they announced one of



the most important releases in 2017 will be their partnership with the Catholic Church for the release of the Catholic Heritage Archive. The Catholic records for Ireland (7.6 million records) were released first with Scotland and the UK following soon. The US Catholic records will be released by archdiocese. The first US archdiocese, Philadelphia was released today. Several others, including Baltimore, New York, and Cincinnati

Top, from left to right, Kenyatta Berry; Sherri Camp and Melvin Collier.; Jason Hewlett and Finalists. Above, from left to right: Judy G. Russell and Mary Kircher Roddy. Below, Amy Harris and Sunny Morton

will be released later this year. I am looking forward to the Cincinnati release since it will hopefully have many of my Ohio ancestors.

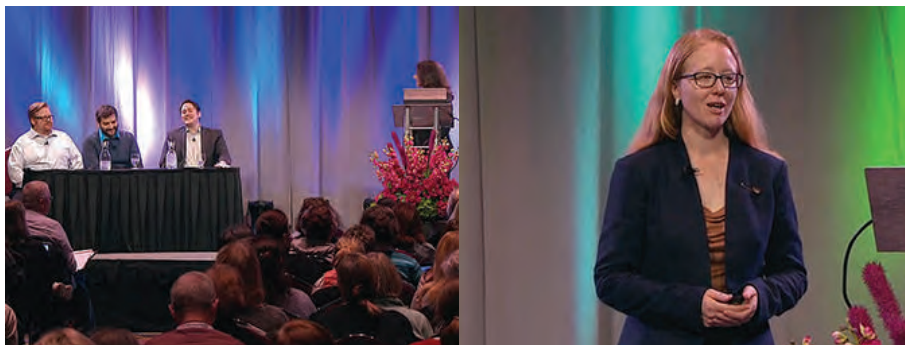
LeVar Burton, Geordi LeForge from Star Trek TNG, gave a very emotional talk to open the conference today. He emphasized the importance of having good role models as we grow up. He talked about his mother and how she, as a single mother raising children, worked to better herself by being the first person in her family to get a college degree and by working several jobs to make sure they had what they needed to succeed. LeVar also discussed his role in Roots and how the mini-series changed the way we see ourselves. At the end of his presentation, FamilySearch presented him with his family history and talked about some of the significant



finds they discovered. LeVar was deeply touched by the stories they presented and there wasn't a dry eye in the convention center.

I also attended a question and answer session with the senior executives from FamilySearch where we learned

about the direction FamilySearch is headed. I asked them if they were considering being able to include DNA results in their system. They said that was something they were investigating. Another thing that they mentioned was that they were taking a conservative approach to privacy issues and that their stance on this was beyond what the other companies had as policies. Some records are not being released because of the potential for privacy



Above, from left to right.: Rorey Cathcart, D. Joshua Taylor, Rich Venezia, and Jen Baldwin

issues and they are looking at ways to handle living people in the system, to make it more useful without exposing private information to the world. Their customer support continues to be one of the best in the world with over 2,000 support missionaries handling over 1 million requests during 2016. FamilySearch is concentrating on increasing their records availability. They are prioritizing their content ac-

quisition to include high risk and vitally important records but have the ability to loan out smaller capture kits to groups so they can digitize their own collections. FamilySearch is focusing on developing partnerships to assist them in records acquisitions and are looking at some nontraditional partners to help develop some areas like their recipe collection. So, how quickly are the records being digitized? Well, about 50% of the vault records are now complete. They expect the remaining records to be complete in only a couple years and as new digitizing technology becomes available they will be able to increase the speed at which they release records. They are working on better OCR and AI technology so that computers will be able to index more records. Using these improved technologies they were able to index 26 million obituaries last year without the need for indexers. This allows the indexers to focus on more difficult records. Additionally, they are working on new partnerships with newspapers to include their collections.



The FamilySearch user base is expanding from the predominantly English speaking regions to more Latin American users

but the hinting is still focused on English records. They also have seen a 40% increase in the use by youth, including Primary age children (under 12 years old).

All of these advancements will provide new resources for us to research our family histories and learn more about each and every one of our ancestors.

And, to finish off the day, MyHeritage had their After Party. This is a great opportunity for us to network and discuss various things. And just in case you thought genealogists were boring old ladies, that would be wrong. One of the most popular activities at the party was the karaoke stage. The music ranged from 80's rock to rap. Everyone had a great time.

They announced the dates for RootsTech 2018 as February 28 - March 3. That is a little later than usual and will probably require some other local conferences to rear-



range their schedules but I don't plan on missing it.

One more day of RootsTech 2017 left and then I can head home and get some sleep.

Saturday, February 11, 2017 - RootsTech 2017 - Day 4 - by Miles Meyer
<http://milesgenealogy.blogspot.com/2017/02/rootstech-2017-day-4.html>

Day 4 has finally come. This is the last day of RootsTech 2017 and the first morning that I actually slept until my alarm went off at 5:45 am. My day will end at 6:00 am tomorrow morning when I arrive at the Orlando Airport.

Our opening session today was hosted by Ancestry DNA. Ancestry DNA announced the launch



Above, from left to right.: Buddy Valastro and CeCe Moore. Below, from left to right: Steve Reed, JRNL, Inc. and Crista Cowan, Ancestry

of their new Genetic Communities scheduled for March/April this year. The Genetic Communities is basically a high resolution population cluster analysis indicating the most probable locations linked to your DNA results. They currently have 1,000 communities to compare your DNA but only 300 will be available at the initial launch. These communities are smaller geographic regions where there is a high concentration of specific genetic interconnectivity. This technology is ground breaking and was recently published in the journal Nature. With this resolution of data Ancestry can show migration routes and provide historical context to help build your stories. The results also show which of your DNA match cousins also belong to your genetic communities, allowing you to see how these cousins could be related if they don't already have trees on Ancestry to match to. CeCe Moore, the Genetic Genealogist, talked about her research and how memories may be carried through generations via DNA. There have been several studies that indicate this may actually occur. She told about several of her projects where she reunited families that were separated at birth or found people who had forgotten who they were. The value of DNA in genealogical research is proving to be one of the most important discoveries of our time.



The winners of the Innovator Showdown were announced this morning. They were:

- Kindex - People's Choice Award - \$25,000 in cash and in kind credits
- Double Match Triangulator - 3rd Place - \$26,000 in cash and in kind credits
- Qroma Tag - 2nd Place - \$44,000 in cash and in kind credits
- OldNews USA - 1st Place - \$95,000 in cash and in kind credits

I also attended the Ancestry sponsored lunch. Ancestry has set a priority of making more records available and making their search process as fast as possible. In the old days it took an average of

1 hour and 20 minutes to find a person in the 1870 US census on microfilm. It now takes 22 seconds to perform the same task on Ancestry.



Above, from left to right.: Thierry Chestier, Steve Rockwood, president of FamilySearch and CEO; Pier Felice degli Uberti and Dirk Weissleder. Below, LeVar Burton

Just in the last year, their page access time has improved by 44%, resulting in a 2x increase in page loading speed. Additionally, they are working on a predictive search algorithm, focusing the results based on your recent activities.

Ancestry has over 19 billion online records and added 2.3 billion new records last year alone with the largest increases being the addition of US Vital Records, Church of England Parishes, Ireland Catholic Parish Registers, German Lutheran Church Registers, and German Directories. Their US Marriage library now totals more than 300 million records, three times larger than FindMyPast's collection of US marriage records. Ancestry plans on adding another 120 million German records in the next 3 months resulting in a total of 640 million German records. They are also expanding their Dutch and Swedish record collections. And, one more collection, the US WW I Troop Transport collection will be available in April of 2017. This collection includes the crew and passenger lists for the troop transport ships during WW I. The partnership between Ancestry and FamilySearch

provides a record library larger than all the other FamilySearch partners combined.

What else is Ancestry planning for 2017? Newspapers.com is adding 8 to 10 million pages each month and currently have more than 240 million pages online. They will launch the We Remember personal memorial pages later this year. These memorial pages can be created for your deceased ancestors, providing one point of entry to tell their stories. AncestryDNA now has over 3 million users, a 2 million user increase over this time a year ago. The increased number of DNA kits in their system is providing many more results for those using the system.

The closing ceremony featured Noteworthy and Vocal Point, two groups from BYU. Additionally, they announced the winners from the cake contest, judged by The Cake Boss, Buddy Valastro. There were 60 cakes entered in the competition and the winner was awarded nearly \$12,000 in high end kitchen appliances.

It has been a wonderful conference and I look forward to next year. FamilySearch announced that the RootsTech 2018 conference will be February 28 - March 3. It's time to start saving up for your trip.





33^e INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF GENEALOGICAL AND HERALDIC SCIENCES

ARRAS (FRANCE) – 2 - 5 OCTOBER 2018

«Genealogy and Heraldry, between War and Peace»



For the next congress, the Fédération française de Généalogie and the Société française d'Héraldique et de Sigillographie selected the theme: «Genealogy and Heraldry, between War and Peace».



Commemorations of the end of WW1 give us the opportunity to focus on the links between war, peace and heraldry. Whatever we may explain about origin of arms, warfare had a predominant role in it and influenced heraldic composition to these days.

From the Middle Ages to the 20th century, from Religion wars to World wars and wars of successions, independence or Napoleonic wars, Old World and New World endured conflicts which have disrupted destinies of families and people and have notably modified international relationships, for belligerent as well as neutral countries.



A vast array of possible approaches

During the 33rd CIGH of Arras in 2018, papers could explore the links between heraldry, war and peace through different approaches:

Heraldic glorification of warlike values and exploits, throughout the ages and countries, as reflected in arms either conceded or freely assumed by citizens or corporations ; or, on the contrary, arms expressing rejection of violence and promoting peace values (arms of cleric, diplomats, doctors, humanitarian workers, reconstructed cities...) ;

Interactions between heraldry and other military symbolic systems (vexillology, insignia, uniforms...) ;

The use of heraldry in discourses celebrating war or victory, honoring soldiers or victims, calling to peace (propaganda posters, memorials...)



The issue of war's impact – throughout the ages and in all countries – on families and social groups, on produced or destroyed archives, may also be discussed in Arras in many different ways:

public and private archives : destruction or transport in times of war, protection and restoration in times of peace ;

genealogy of soldiers, military dynasties and evolution throughout the centuries : influence of military career on genealogy (marriage and birth in foreign countries...) ;



transmission of war memory in families and its influence on familial destiny ;

victims of war, civilian and military : from burial to census, from stone memory to digital memory ;

refugees of war : situation in the rear and in neutral countries, prosopographic studies ;

new states, new borders derived from the war : migrations and questions of nationality.

Fédération française de généalogie : <http://www.genefede.eu/>

Société française d'héraldique et de sigillographie : <http://sfhs-rfhs.fr/>

33^e CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAL DE GÉNÉALOGIE ET D'HÉRALDIQUE ARRAS (FRANCE) – 2 AU 5 OCTOBRE 2018

«Généalogie et Héraldique, entre guerre et paix»



La Fédération française de Généalogie et la Société française d'Héraldique et de Sigillographie, organisatrice, ont retenu le thème suivant : « Généalogie et Héraldique, entre guerre et paix ».

Les commémorations de la fin de la Première guerre mondiale offrent l'occasion de s'interroger sur les liens que guerre et paix entretiennent avec l'héraldique. Quelle que soit l'hypothèse retenue pour expliquer l'origine des armoiries, l'art de la guerre y a joué un rôle prépondérant et a influé sur la composition héraldique jusqu'à nos jours.



Du Moyen Âge au XX^e siècle, des guerres de religion aux guerres mondiales, en passant par les guerres de succession, d'indépendance ou napoléoniennes, l'Ancien et le Nouveau Monde n'ont cessé de vivre des conflits qui ont bouleversé le sort des familles et des peuples et ont modifié les relations internationales des pays belligérants comme des pays neutres.

De vastes possibilités d'approches possibles

Le thème des liens entretenus entre l'héraldique d'une part, la guerre et la paix d'autre part, pourra être abordé de la manière suivante au XXXIII^e CIGH d'Arras en 2018 :

la glorification des valeurs et des exploits guerriers grâce à l'héraldique, à toutes les époques et dans tous les pays, qu'il s'agisse d'armoiries concédées ou librement assumées

par des personnes civiles ou morales ; au contraire, les armoiries mettant en avant le refus de la violence et les valeurs de paix (armoiries de religieux, de diplomates, de médecins et d'humanitaires, de cités reconstruites...) ;

les interactions entre l'héraldique et les autres systèmes emblématiques militaires (vexillologie, insignes, uniformes....) ;

les utilisations de l'héraldique dans les discours célébrant la guerre ou la victoire, honorant les soldats et les victimes ou appelant à la paix (affiches de propagande, monuments commémoratifs...) ;

La question de l'impact de la guerre - à toutes les époques et dans tous les pays - sur les familles et sur les groupes sociaux, sur les archives produites ou détruites, pourra être déclinée à Arras selon les axes suivants :



archives publiques et archives privées : destruction ou transport en temps de guerre, sauvegarde ou reconstitution en temps de paix ;

les généalogies de soldats, les dynasties militaires et leur évolution au cours des siècles : l'impact des carrières militaires sur la généalogie (mariages et naissances à l'étranger...) ;

la transmission de la mémoire des guerres dans les familles et leur impact sur les destinées familiales ;

les victimes de guerre, civiles ou militaires : de l'inhumation au recensement, de la mémoire gravée à la mémoire numérisée ;

les populations réfugiées, à l'arrière des opérations militaires ou dans les pays neutres : études prosopographiques ;

nouveaux États, nouvelles frontières issus des conflits : migrations et questions de nationalité.

Fédération française de généalogie : <http://www.genefede.eu/>
Société française d'héraldique et de sigillographie : <http://sfhs-rfhs.fr/>

DNA Fact or Science Fiction? 6 Genetic Genealogy Myths By Lauren Gamber

<http://www.familytreemagazine.com/article/DNA-Fact-or-Science-Fiction>

Discover the truth behind 6 common genetic genealogy myths and figure out how DNA testing really fits into your family tree search.

Jenny Oligos suspected that her great-grandparents had emigrated from Piraeus, Greece, just like her friend Helen's (Helen and Jenny have the same maiden name), but she couldn't locate the documentation to prove her hunch. After years of scouring immigration records, she finally found her holy grail.



A second cousin who collected family heirlooms gave Jenny their great-grandmother's hairbrush, which still contained a few wispy strands. Jenny had heard that scientists can use the DNA in hair to trace a person's genetic origins. She carefully wrapped the brush and sent it to a DNA testing company for analysis. Because Helen had already confirmed through records that her ancestors had emigrated

from Piraeus, she sent a sample of her own hair to the DNA company for comparison.

Are DNA results really that easy?

Six weeks later, Jenny received a full report that provided the answers she'd sought for years. Not only did she find out that her ancestors had in fact hailed from Piraeus, but she also learned that she and Helen are fourth cousins.

The company even identified who Jenny and Helen's common ancestors are. Cousins currently living in Greece had obtained samples of their ancestors' DNA by exhuming their bodies. They'd submitted the DNA samples to the same testing company, which maintains a database genealogists can use to find genetic matches. Now that Jenny has identified her family's origins, she can focus her research efforts.

Does this tale of genealogical discovery sound far-fetched? That's because it is. Jenny Oligos is a figment of imagination. The story illustrates common misconceptions about DNA testing, the latest trend in family history research and the source of much confusion—and even fear. Let's tackle those misconceptions one by one so you can learn the truth about your genetic genealogy testing options.

Myth 1: Geneticists use hair and blood samples to trace a person's ancestry.

Although scientists do utilize hair and blood samples for paternity tests and forensic analysis, there's no need to draw blood or pluck hairs for a genetic genealogy test. When you order a DNA test for yourself or someone else, you'll receive a cheek-swab kit or a mouthwash kit in the mail—complete with instructions, a consent form and a return envelope. For the cheek-swab kit, you'll use a sterile swab or toothbrush-like device to painlessly scrape the inside of your cheek for a few seconds. (The company may provide multiple swabs in order to obtain backup cheek-cell samples, just in case the first one doesn't yield clear results.) For the mouthwash kit, you'll swish the supplied rinse for a specified amount of time and spit it back into the container. Then you'll just sign the consent form and mail it and your DNA sample back to the company. You should receive results in the mail or on a password-protected Web site within a few weeks. Reality check: So could "Jenny" have sent her great-grandmother's hair to a DNA lab for testing? There are forensic labs that test hair, but this type of analysis comes with a much higher price tag.

Myth 2: A DNA test can pinpoint precisely where your ancestors lived or which tribe they belonged to.

If your ancestors and their offspring had stayed in one geographic region and never allowed outsiders to enter, it would be relatively easy to distinguish their DNA (and yours) from the DNA of people living in other regions. Over time, all of the inhabitants of your region would come to share specific genetic mutations (usually harmless changes in DNA), which would identify them as a distinct population, the same way a surname identifies members of a family.

But our ancestors didn't stay in one place. For thousands of years, humans have moved about, leaving their genetic imprints wherever they procreate and making it increasingly difficult for geneticists to distinguish one region's population from another's.

Scientists can make inferences about your ancestry based on trends among populations, but they can't say for sure that your ancestors lived in a specific country, much less a specific town. Testing companies analyze a person's genetic makeup by comparing his or her DNA to a reference database of DNA samples from modern individuals living in various regions—such as residents of present-day African countries (turn the page for more on African-American DNA testing). But it's important to keep in mind that today's inhabitants of a given region are genetically different from the people who lived there before migration occurred. Just because your DNA matches the DNA of someone who currently lives there, that doesn't necessarily mean your ancestors came from that place. Likewise, your DNA might match that of a modern-day African tribe, but your ancestors may not have identified with that particular group.

Biogeographical tests such as DNA Testing Systems' DNA Fingerprint tests will estimate where in the world your ancestors originated. Yet scientists haven't agreed upon definitions for even broad genetic ethnicities, so if you test with more than one company, you may get different results.

By combining genetic genealogy and traditional genealogical research methods, however, you can make headway

in pinpointing your family's origins. As more people get tested and contribute both their DNA test results and their family trees to online databases (see myth 5 for more on these), scientists will be able to identify additional patterns and draw better conclusions.

Reality check: While browsing a database, Jenny might have noticed that her close relatives' DNA matches the DNA of people with confirmed roots in a certain part of Greece. She could then focus her research efforts on that locale. But at this point, it's unrealistic to expect a DNA testing company to provide that level of assurance in your test results.

Myth 3: To find out if you and another researcher descend from the same third-great-grandfather, you need to dig up his body for a DNA sample to test.

We strongly recommend letting Great-grandpa rest in peace. There are easier ways to prove a genetic link that don't involve literally turning relatives over in their graves.

To find out if you and someone else descend from the same male ancestor, you should turn to Y-DNA testing. The Y chromosome (also called Y-DNA) is passed virtually unchanged from father to son, just like (in most cases) a surname. So Great-grandpa should have the same Y-DNA as his son, his son's son and so on. You can use Y-DNA to trace your paternal lineage, which is represented by the top line of a pedigree chart.

If you and your fellow researcher are both male and have the same surname as the man you think is your third-great-grandfather, then you both should have your Y-DNA tested. (Even if one of you has a different surname, you still could be related; a surname might've changed after an adoption or during an immigrant ancestor's assimilation process.) If you're indeed related, your Y-DNA test results should be identical or nearly identical, because mutations do occur occasionally. But even with a perfect match, there's no telling whether you're related through your third-great-grandfather or a different ancestor, unless you can find the records to prove your hypothesis. That's because mutations don't occur at regular intervals, so it's hard to predict exactly when the most recent common ancestor (MRCA) might've lived. Most DNA testing companies provide an estimate, though.

Because women don't have Y chromosomes, a female researcher would need to turn to someone with the same Y-DNA as her biological father. She could ask her father, brother, uncle (her father's brother), a male cousin (her father's brother's son) or a nephew (her brother's son) to take a Y-DNA test.

Geneticists use another type of DNA, called mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA), to trace maternal lineage, what's shown on the bottom line of a pedigree chart. Mothers pass their mtDNA to their daughters and their sons, but only daughters pass mtDNA on to the next generation. Genealogists can use mtDNA in much the same way as Y-DNA, although it's not as useful because it doesn't correspond to surnames. Plus, mtDNA mutates more slowly than Y-DNA does, making it even harder to predict when an MRCA might've lived.

Typically, genealogists use mtDNA to explore their ancient ancestry or to weed out people who aren't related through their maternal lines. If your mtDNA results don't match exactly with someone else's, you're probably not closely related. Rarely do two people with one or more differences in their mtDNA have a common ancestor who lived recently enough that she might appear in written records.

Testing your own or a close relative's Y-DNA or mtDNA can reveal information about your paternal line (your father's father's father) and your maternal line (your mother's mother's mother) but not about anyone in between. But you can enlist the assistance of your male and female cousins to learn about the ancestors named in the middle of your pedigree chart.

Reality check: To find out if they're related, Jenny and Helen could've had their mtDNA tested (using cheek-cell or saliva samples, not hair). If their results had revealed an exact match, though, Jenny and Helen couldn't have known when the MRCA on their maternal line lived without turning to traditional roots resources—that ancestor could've walked the earth hundreds of years ago.

The two women also could've asked male relatives to get their Y-DNA tested. The DNA company would have been able to use those test results to estimate with more precision when the MRCA on their paternal line might've lived—for instance, a 12-marker match might mean there's an 80 percent chance they share an ancestor within the past 15 generations—but again, this would be just an estimate. Geneticists wouldn't be able to tell them that they're fourth cousins. Which leads us to the next myth.

Myth 4: The results of ancestral DNA tests are 99.9 percent accurate, just like the DNA tests on CSI.

Genetic genealogy isn't an exact science—it involves quite a bit of interpretation. Although your DNA doesn't lie, scientists use it to calculate the probability that you and another researcher are related or that you have African roots, based on genetic patterns they've observed in populations. This means that genetic genealogy can suggest, but not prove, a relationship.

Biogeographical test results in particular must be taken with a grain of salt, because scientists haven't agreed upon definitions of genetic ethnicity. What makes interpreting results from biogeographical tests even trickier is that these tests rely on autosomal DNA, a mixed bag of genetic information inherited from both mothers and fathers. A test may suggest that you have some American Indian ancestry, but you won't know whether it comes from your mother's side or your father's side unless both of your parents get tested as well. Nor will you know how long ago your American Indian ancestor (or ancestors) lived.

Interpreting Y-DNA test results also presents some challenges. The number of Y chromosome markers you get tested influences the reliability of these tests. Men can choose to test between 12 and 67 markers. The more markers tested, the greater the chance of finding genetic mutations (or differences) and, therefore, the smaller the chance of having an

exact genetic match. In other words, a 67-marker test is more precise than a 12-marker test, and less likely to imply a “false positive” relationship. It’s also more expensive.

If two men have the same surname and the same Y-DNA test results, there’s a very good chance they’re related within a genealogically significant time period. One or two different marker values, depending on the number of markers tested, also could indicate a genetic link. Remember that a genetic mutation can occur at any time, so even a father’s and son’s results might not match exactly, although this rarely occurs.

The Sorenson Molecular Genealogy Foundation (SMGF), which offered Y-DNA, mitochondrial DNA and autosomal DNA databases, generally recommended that genealogists order 36-marker Y-DNA tests. According to the SMGF website, two men with the same surname who match 34 out of 36, 35 out of 36, or 36 out of 36 markers probably have a common ancestor who lived within the past 500 years. Two men with different surnames but with at least a 34 out of 36 match also may have a common ancestor who lived in the recent past. Fewer matches may indicate a connection before the widespread use of public records.

Geneticists know that some markers mutate faster than others, and they take this into consideration when interpreting test results. But you can see why different mutation rates can make predicting when an MRCA might’ve lived even more difficult.

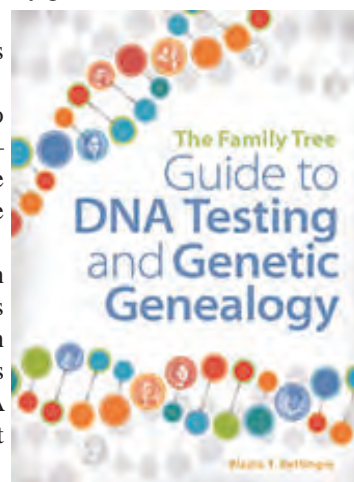
Reality check: Again, a testing company wouldn’t have told Jenny and Helen how many generations back their MRCA lived. The company might have provided a range based on probability.

Myth 5: If you take a DNA test, you can finally find out who your great-grandmother’s parents were.

Your DNA test results won’t reveal your ancestors’ names, but you can use them to do a little detective work online. Plug your Y-DNA marker values—or your relative’s—into a public DNA database, and you may connect with other genealogists who have the same haplotype. (“Haplotype” refers to a series of marker values. Your haplotype is essentially a list of numbers, each corresponding to a DNA marker.)

You may find that people with the same haplotype as you all live in the same region or even the same country. Although you won’t know for sure that your ancestors hailed from that place, you may want to do some further investigating in written records. Of course, you’ll want to pay particular attention to any genetic matches whose surnames are the same or similar to yours. By swapping notes with these DNA cousins, you might just figure out who your great-grandmother’s parents were. But you won’t make this discovery through DNA testing alone.

Regardless of which company provided your test, you can contribute your results



to any public online database. Once you sign up for a database, you may receive an e-mail notification each time someone with your haplotype adds his test results. We also recommend joining a surname or geographic project to meet people who share your surname or whose ancestors lived in the same region as yours. You can join a project before or after having your DNA tested.



Reality check: A DNA test can’t tell you your ancestors’ names, let alone the ancestors you share with someone else. But if you connect with a researcher whose haplotype matches yours, you may add to your family tree simply by sharing what you already know.

Myth 6: “Big Brother” could get your DNA if you try genetic genealogy.

Does the idea of your DNA test results’ ending up in an online database make you nervous? Testing companies take your privacy seriously, and they won’t post your results on the Internet without your consent. If you do want to include your information in an online database, you can determine how much personal information you want to reveal. Testing companies also make a point of safeguarding customers’ DNA specimens—attaching a bar code, not personal information, to each sample, for instance. Some companies

destroy all samples after analyzing them. Others give customers the choice of having their specimens destroyed or allowing the company to securely store their samples for any additional tests. To learn more about a company’s privacy policy, check its Web site or make a phone call.

Even though Y-DNA is passed from father to son, a Y-DNA test isn’t a paternity test. The results can disprove paternity, but they can’t be used to prove paternity in court. Law enforcement officials could potentially use DNA test results databases to further an investigation—a controversial topic in the scientific community—but it’s unlikely they’d be able to identify a specific suspect using genetic genealogy research.

Reality check: Rest assured. Getting your Y-DNA or mtDNA tested won’t open you up to identity theft, criminal investigation or paternity suits. But it may introduce you to new research avenues, so you can write your own (true) success story.

Discover the answers to your family history mysteries using the most-cutting edge tool available. Pick up a copy of Family Tree Book’s bestseller, *The Family Tree Guide to DNA Testing and Genetic Genealogy* by Blaine T. Bettinger. This plain-English guide is a one-stop resource for how to use DNA testing for genealogy.



REAL ASOCIACIÓN DE HIDALGOS DE ESPAÑA - RAHE

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR ORDERS OF CHIVALRY - ICOC

FUNDACIÓN CULTURAL HIDALGOS DE ESPAÑA

FAMIGLIE STORICHE D'ITALIA - FSI

II Colloque international sur la Noblesse

- Héraldique et hérauts dans les monarchies et républiques.
- Le concept de noblesse dans la société Multimédia: évolution et interprétations historiques.
- La pratique associative nobiliaire: une nouvelle vision.
- Validité et fiabilité scientifiques des publications, des almanachs, des nobiliaires et des listes de la noblesse.



Madrid, 20 - 21 octobre 2017

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<http://www.hidalgosdeespana.es/actividades/congresos/>

Inscription

Tous ceux qui souhaitent participer au Colloque sont invités à faire parvenir, au plus tard le 30 septembre 2017, la fiche d'inscription ci-jointe dûment remplie.

Exposés

Les participants désireux de présenter un exposé sont priés d'envoyer une fiche d'inscription accompagnée du titre et d'un bref résumé (environ 2 000 frappes) du sujet abordé. La Commission scientifique examinera les propositions parvenues et en communiquera l'acceptation d'ici le 31 août 2017. Les exposés ne devront pas dépasser trente minutes afin de pouvoir ouvrir le débat. Le dernier délai pour présenter les textes définitifs des exposés est fixé au 30 septembre 2017. Le texte ne devra pas dépasser 25 pages, à raison de 1850 frappes par page, et devra être accompagné d'un résumé d'une page. Les participants au Colloque qui entendent utiliser des diapositives ou des supports audiovisuels sont priés de le communiquer au Secrétariat du Colloque d'ici le 30 septembre 2017. Les exposés devront être présentés dans une des langues suivantes: espagnol, italien, français, anglais ou allemand.

Visites guidées

Les participants et les accompagnateurs pourront saisir l'occasion de visiter certains lieux et monuments significatifs de Madrid.

Lieux du Colloque

Les travaux du colloque se dérouleront dans la ville de Madrid en un lieu approprié mis à disposition par la Real Asociación de Hidalgos de España.

Frais d'inscription

Il n'y a pas de frais d'inscription. L'inscription donne droit de participer à toutes les réunions du Colloque, ainsi qu'à la réception officielle de clôture. En revanche, les frais de visites guidées ou de dîners (et du dîner de clôture) organisés dans le cadre du Colloque, ainsi que la copie des actes, sont à la charge des participants et doivent être réglés au moment de la réservation.

Voyage et hébergement à l'hôtel

À tous ceux qui enverront la fiche d'inscription seront communiquées des indications sur les hôtels proposés et les éventuels tarifs préférentiels pratiqués par les compagnies aériennes.

Prochaines communications

Dans le prochain avis aux participants, le 31 juin 2017, seront indiqués non seulement le programme détaillé mais aussi toutes les précisions concernant les inscriptions, les visites guidées et autres activités, les moyens de transport et tout renseignement complémentaire utile. Ceux qui souhaitent recevoir la dernière communication devront adresser le formulaire dûment rempli d'ici le 31 mai 2017.

Sur le site <http://www.hidalgosdeespana.com/documentos/colloquio.pdf>, sont présentés les renseignements sur le Colloque, mis à jour périodiquement.



German genealogy national and international

Dirk Weissleder¹

We may understand the importance of things in perspective. 2016 and 2017 stand out from other years



because they show many important steps and unique developments in German genealogy on the national as well as on the international level.

In 2016, there was a decision made by American colleagues that in 2017, for the first time in history, we will see an International Germanic Genealogy Conference (IGGC). It is to be organized for the International German Genealogy

Partnership (IGGP) – with now more than 100 societies and groups on three continents – to occur on July 28-30, 2017 in Minneapolis, Minnesota² The conference, under the motto „Connections: International. Cultural. Personal.“ offers a unique opportunity for German genealogists to make personal connections nationally and internationally, and features more than 70 presentations over three full days. An all-star lineup of speakers includes many well-known international figures from the U.S., Germany and Australia. Daily „Connections“ sessions and a slate of presentations on regional specialities are planned. This will be the largest German genealogy event ever held in the United States. Host and co-founder of the Partnership is the Germanic Genealogy Society (GGS).³ The International German Genealogy Partnership (IGGP) is a young and rapidly growing international organization. Founded in 2015, it joins German genealogy societies across America, Germany, Canada, England and other European countries. On July 27, 2017 there will be also a Leadership Day in which leaders of member societies will elect an executive board. By the end of April 2017 over 600 attendees had already registered.



Colleagues and friends of the International German Genealogy Partnership (IGGP) at the German booth, RootsTech 2017

In August 2016 the author was attending the 32th International Congress of Genealogy and Heraldry in Glasgow, networking with colleagues from all over the world, and

especially from France. In September 2016 there was a meeting in Paris at the National Archives⁴ that led to a very close contact between the DAGV and Thierry Chestier, president of the Fédération Française de Généalogie (FFG). Just a week later the annual national Deutsche Genealogentag took place in Bregenz, Austria, promoting contacts with our German-speaking neighbours.

In February 2017, in the course of advertising the IGGC conference and promoting German genealogy,

¹ The author is national chairman of the Deutsche Arbeitsgemeinschaft genealogischer Verbände e. V. (DAGV), the umbrella organization of organized genealogy in Germany, co-founder of the International German Genealogy Partnership (IGGP) and keynote speaker at the International Germanic Genealogy Conference (IGGC).

² The conference takes place at the Minneapolis Marriott Northwest Hotel in Brooklyn Park, outside of Minneapolis. A 12-page registration booklet containing specifics on the conference, including daily schedules and presentations, is available on the website www.iggpartner.org.

³ www.ggsmn.org

⁴ www.forum-familiengeschichte.de/my-visit-to-paris/, www.forum-familiengeschichte.de/ingespraech-mit-thierry-chestier/

the author had the great honour to give four (!) lectures at RootsTech in Salt Lake City, Utah — the largest genealogy event worldwide. Salt Lake City definitely is the capital of genealogy, no doubt about it⁵, and RootsTech is the right place worldwide for meeting the genealogy “world family” (in 2017 there have been more than 25,000 attendees at RootsTech). The lectures on German genealogy have been so popular that in two cases the room was too small and could not accommodate all attendees. Here the IGGP had the opportunity to field its own “German booth,” an occasion that met with much attention. We as German genealogists (and especially our friends in the U.S.) see an ever-growing interest in German ancestry.

RootsTech 2017 had two highlights that must be mentioned here. First, the visit of Pier Felice degli Uberti, as the president of the Confédération Internationale de Généalogie et d’Héraldique (CIGH), and then that of the president of the Fédération Française de Généalogie (FFG), Thierry Chestier. It was great to meet them both in the capital of Utah. Both gentlemen used their stay for brilliant networking. Besides their visit in my lectures, I was also honoured to be invited to take part at a “Diner francophone.”

Just a few weeks later in March 2017, Thierry Chestier and the author could meet again at the Salon de Généalogie⁶ in Paris XV, the mayor’s house in the 15th Arrondissement with about 5,000 visitors in three days, a dimension that for German eyes was overwhelming. The Salon de Généalogie was fascinating, especially for the strong interest in German ancestors and French emigrants to Germany, e.g. the Huguenots.

At the close of March 2017, the author lectured in San Diego, California at a German Genealogy Interest group for the purpose of promoting the IGGC conference, but also for conducting one-to-one consultations and learning about the difficulties of research on Germany ancestry over such a distance. After California, the author chanced to visit Washington, D.C. and researched in the genealogy department of the Library of Congress – one of the most beautiful libraries — later visiting American colleagues in the area before leaving home.



From left to right: Thierry Chestier (France), Pier Felice degli Uberti (Italy) and Dirk Weissleder (Germany)

International genealogy lives by and through personal contacts. Thierry Chestier who by the way speaks German fluently, will be a special guest at the next Deutsche Genealogentag 22.-25. September 2017 in Dresden. Just a week before that event, Germany will be the guest nation at the 24th Salon et Congrès National de Généalogie in Le Havre (08.-10.09.2017).⁷ Personal contacts are vital for successful genealogical research, as technology makes possible genealogical exchange between societies and individuals in international cooperation, easier than ever before. We are the first generation that has these opportunities, and in local societies, national umbrella societies and international societies we must use this ever more intensively (as we already do today). The next five to ten years will be decisive for how genealogical societies will survive the battle of finding new curators and engaged volunteers to run our structures in the future. The author’s understanding is that the international aspect is very important in all of this.

It is important that CIGH know that the IGGP has already applied to become a member to strengthen the international exchange and to offer a good example for global research on a chosen topic of ethnicity. It looks as though the FFG might follow the same idea of international networking for French emigrants all over

⁵ Weissleder, Dirk: Ein Ausblick in die Zukunft der Genealogie? Zu Besuch in Salt Lake City, in: GENEALOGIE 02/2013, 485-496; Weissleder, Dirk: Zwei Leuchttürme der Genealogie. Rootstech und WDYTAL im Vergleich. Ist die Größe entscheidend?, in: AfF 03/2016, p.111 – p.115.

⁶ www.salondogenealogie.com

⁷ <http://lehavregenealogie2017.fr>

the world as the IGGP does for Germans. This would be a fantastic development and would even intensify French-German genealogical cooperation.

However, the DAGV and FFG in visiting one another's national conferences in 2017 must bring with them specific topics for discussion. This is a concrete necessity, and not something that otherwise would be left



Reading room of the Library of Congress

to chance, with the result that nothing will be done at all. With our French colleagues we are working on intensifying personal and institutional contacts. The German researchers in France now have (more and more) become aware that the German diaspora does have a connection also to them. The DAGV now reaches the level of worldwide research on through the offspring of former emigrants. Genealogy today, more than ever, has to act on the international level if we want to get “the whole picture.”

In August the author will participate in a Roadshow in Australia during their National Family History Month (NFHM)⁸ lecturing on German genealogy and also in attending at the Auckland Family History EXPO⁹ in New Zealand.

He will be the first German to organize structured exchange between these two countries and Germany.

At home in Germany, the DAGV in 2017 has already organized a very successful workshop on DNA research in Hamburg, followed by a workshop on Ortsfamilienbücher (local family history books) in Gotha in June. There have also been a very nice meetings of the DAGV regions also. All in all it shows the two strong pillars on which the programmatic endeavor of the DAGV¹⁰ stands: regionalisation with close exchange between regional member societies of DAGV and, as described above, the internationalisation in focusing on the German diaspora worldwide. We are getting in contact with international genealogical and heraldic societies beyond our national boundaries to learn about how things are done there.

Of course all of these projects took some time. Still today, some German colleagues ask why are we doing all this, why do we engage internationally? The DAGV board is convinced that in today's world of genealogy, where mostly the impacts come from the Anglo-American world, it is necessary to learn from our neighbours what (and how) they are doing in genealogy and heraldry. Concerning the strong and even growing interest in German ancestry, the DAGV receives an increasing number of inquiries worldwide. All this brings the opportunity of winning new members for the single member societies. It is clear that the gap barrier of languages is a permanent challenge. We know about the needs of our international partners. This perhaps will require another generation of genealogists in Germany but we can be optimistic, because our American colleagues and friends offer the opportunity to help in translating the DAGV member's websites.

The DAGV is courageous enough to work on the German diaspora. We have no examples to follow from other genealogical societies; nobody has ever done this before for such a large and significant ethnicity, with millions of historic emigrants and offspring worldwide. The DAGV is looking forward to getting in contact with people in Latin America and elsewhere who are interested in German ancestry. The project “German diaspora” is growing. Any help from CIGH members is warmly welcome!

⁸ <http://familyhistorymonth.org.au>

⁹ <http://www.aucklandlibraries.govt.nz/EN/Events/Events/Pages/familyhistoryexpo.aspx> (11.08.-13.08.2017).

¹⁰ First-time policy statement/platform in a 67-year history. The programmatic document was accepted by the DAGV assembly on October 2, 2016 in Bregenz, Austria. The document is published in DAGV-News 04/2016, S.5- S.7, also at www.dagv.org („Grundsatzprogramm“).

ALLEMAGNE



**Deutsche Arbeitsgemeinschaft
genealogischer Verbände e. V.
(DAGV)**

We search the traces of old families

The DAGV is the umbrella organization of the genealogical and heraldic associations in Germany. It was founded in Frankfurt/Main on May 28th/29th, 1949 and is registered



Dirk Weissleder

in Stuttgart. The organization sees itself as the successor of the “Arbeitsgemeinschaft deutscher familien- und wappenkundlicher Vereine” (association of German genealogical and heraldic societies), founded in Kassel on Nov. 29th, 1924 which was dissolved later.

Our motto is: *detegimus antiquorum generum vestigia. (We search the traces of old families)*. The purpose of the DAGV is to support the work and the exchange between the member associations, the interests of the genealogists among experts as well as in the broad public. At present the



DAGV has 67 member associations with more than 22,000 single members. DAGV is member of the international association “Confédération Internationale de Généalogie et d’Héraldique” (CIGH) and is very engaged in international exchange.

A significant achievement of the DAGV is the access to the “Personenstandsregister” (register of births, marriages and deaths) in local archives for genealogical research. The access to these certificates is allowed because of the “Personenstandsänderungsgesetz” which became effective on Jan. 1st, 2009.

For genealogical research registers in Germany are now available: register of deaths over 30 years old, register of marriages over 80 years old, register of births over 110 years old. This is a tremendous improvement for genealogists.

Some current projects of the DAGV are:

- Familienkundliche Literaturdatenbank (genealogical literature database)

<http://famlit.genealogy.net>,

- Forscher Kontakte (FoKo) (Database to seek for researching contacts regarding a region or a name) <http://foko.genealogy.net/> <http://wiki-de.genealogy.net/FOKO>. DAGV informs about its activities and their member societies in the DAGV-News (since 2012) that can be downloaded for free at http://dagv.org/?Veroeffentlichungen___DAGV-News. Learn more about DAGV and get in contact!

When having our annual meeting of members the Deutscher Genealogentag (German Genealogists Day), also takes place. It is organized by one of our member associations. Our activities

can be read in the DAGV-News (<http://news.dagv.org>), which can be downloaded from our website. Visit us on web at: www.dagv.org or come at our “Deutscher Genealogentag” (German Genealogists Day)!

68. Deutscher Genealogentag (68th German Genealogists Day) Sep. 29th - Oct. 2nd, 2016 in Bregenz, Lake Constance, Austria. Researching lake side – experience the lake

69. Deutscher Genealogentag (69th German Genealogists Day) Sept. 29th - Oct. 2nd, 2017 in Dresden, Germany

DAGV is co-founder of the German-American Genealogical Partnership (GAGP) formed in May 2015 in St. Paul, Minnesota, USA. In July 2017 there will be the very first International Germanic Genealogical Conference (IGGC) in Minneapolis, Minnesota. (Dirk Weissleder, national chairman contact: dirk.weissleder@dagv.org).



ARGENTINE



INSTITUTO ARGENTINO
DE CIENCIAS GENEALÓGICAS
info@institutogenealogia.org

El Instituto Argentino de Ciencias Genealógicas, presenta esta página <http://www.institutogenealogia.org/> para facilitar el acceso e intercambio de información con instituciones, especialistas e interesados en la genealogía y otras disciplinas relacionadas. Las publicaciones, cuyos índices se incluyen, reflejan parte de la actividad desarrollada por el Instituto, sus miembros y colaboradores a lo largo de más de setenta años de existencia. El Instituto Argentino de Ciencias Genealógicas realiza sus Sesiones Ordinarias mensualmente, el segundo lunes de cada mes (Marzo-Diciembre), en el Salón Anasagasti del Jockey Club, Cerrito 1464 Buenos Aires. Una vez finalizada, a las 19:00 hs. se celebra la Sesión Pública de acceso libre donde un miembro o invitado del Instituto expone sobre un tema relativo a nuestras disciplinas.

Comisión Directiva (2015 - 2018)

Presidente

ERNESTO A. SPANGENBERG

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Comisión Fiscalizadora de Cuentas
LUIS MARCOS FURST ZAPIOLA
JUAN MANUEL MEDRANO
BALCARCE
GUILLERMO MC LOUGHLIN

Biblioteca del Instituto Argentino de Ciencias Genealógicas (*)

Es una biblioteca especializada en genealogía, heráldica y nobiliaria. Comprende, además, libros de disciplinas vinculadas como historia argentina e iberoamericana, etc. Libros, Catálogo por Autor, Catálogo por Título. Libros sobre Genealogía de la Colección Raúl Zubiría Zabaleta Revistas, Catálogo de Revistas.

(*) *La catalogación del fondo bibliográfico y hermerográfico del Instituto Argentino de Ciencias Genealógicas fue realizada durante la Gestión de su Presidente, D. Diego J. Herrera Vegas (2012-2015), bajo la conducción del Director de la Biblioteca y Archivo, D. Jorge A. Vera-Ortiz.*



El 1° de noviembre de 2014 el *Centro de Estudios Genealógicos y Heráldicos de Córdoba* tomó la decisión de modificar su nombre por el de **Academia Argentina de Genealogía y Heráldica**, con el cual operará en lo sucesivo.

Tal decisión, adoptada tras varios años de haber sido propuesta y debatida en el seno de la institución, responde a la convicción de haber

alcanzado en sus cuarenta y dos años de vida, por sus aportes a la promoción y la difusión de nuestra disciplina, el nivel científico y el prestigio que ameritan la citada denominación. Acorde con ella, nuestros Miembros Honorarios, Fundadores, de Número, Benefactores y Correspondientes, han pasado a denominarse Académicos, en las mismas categorías.

En la misma sesión se resolvió que el Boletín que desde los comienzos hemos publicado hasta llegar al número 41, pase a llamarse en lo sucesivo Anuario, nombre que refleja la periodicidad anual de su edición. Ello responde también al hecho que aquella denominación no se condice ya con la importancia y las dimensiones alcanzadas.

Pero también se ha dispuesto que la próxima edición de nuestro Anuario lleve el número 42, a efectos enfatizar la continuidad con el Boletín, lo que con idéntico propósito se ha consignado en la portada del mismo. Va de suyo que los cambios aludidos de ninguna manera implican una renuncia a la condición de depositarios de la tradición y de la prolífica labor desarrollada por el Centro, ni a los lauros que ella le ha procurado.

Por el contrario, marcan simplemente el comienzo de una nueva etapa en la fecunda trayectoria de una institución que ha devenido señera en el ámbito de las ciencias genealógicas en el país, el continente

y el mundo hispánico en general. Con tal motivo, invitamos a los lectores a sumarse a nuestra celebración y a seguir acompañándonos en la apasionante tarea de difundir los estudios genealógicos, con el mismo rigor científico con que hasta hora lo hemos hecho.

El 1° de noviembre de 2014 se constituyó la Academia Argentina de Genealogía y Heráldica, nombre

que ha adoptado el que hasta ahora era el Centro de Estudios Genealógicos y Heráldicos de Córdoba, Argentina. Esta corporación, que cuenta con cuarenta y dos años de historia, ha adoptado esta nueva denominación pasando todos sus miembros a llamarse “académicos” en sus diferentes clases. El 4 de julio de 2015 tuvo lugar la elección de la nueva Comisión Directiva (2015-2018) que ha quedado formada por las siguientes personas:

PRESIDENTE: Prudencio Bustos Argañarás
VICEPRESIDENTE: Eduardo C. Ferreyra Semería
SECRETARIA GENERAL: Susana Aramburu Valdez
PROSECRETARIA GENERAL: Silvina Velo de Ipola
SECRETARIO DE ACTAS: Pablo Jorge Quinteros Rufino
PROSECRETARIO DE ACTAS: Javier A. Berdini
TESORERO: Claudio Prosdócimo
PROTESORERO: Laura Mayorga Ceballos
VOCAL 1º: Hernán Buteler Bonaparte
VOCAL 2º: Carlos Romero Ficetti
VOCAL 3º: Pablo Arias Toranzo
DIRECTORA DE PUBLICACIONES: Alicia Sosa de Alippi
REVISOR DE CUENTAS: Manuel Eduardo Manzano
PRO REVISOR DE CUENTAS: Ernesto de Cabrera
Sito web: www.genealogiacordoba.com.ar/



Centro de Genealogía de Entre Ríos

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, Gualaguay y en diversos congresos de genealogía. La Subsecretaría de Cultura de Entre Ríos declaró de “interés cultural” a nuestras Revistas nº 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: <http://www.genealogiaentrerrios.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.



Presentación
Revista N° XIV del Centro de Genealogía de Entre Ríos

Tenemos el agrado de invitar a usted al acto de presentación de la Revista N° XIV del Centro de Genealogía de Entre Ríos, que se llevará a cabo el viernes 21 de abril a las 19 hs. en el Museo Martiniano Leguizamón, Laprida y Buenos Aires, Paraná, con el auspicio de la Asociación Amigos del Museo.

Susana T. P. de Domínguez Soler, presidente – Isidoro J. Ruiz Moreno, vicepresidente – María Marta Quinodoz, secretaria – Luis Sebastián Pérez Colman, tesorero – Arturo Alberto Pozzo, secretario de actas - Juan Isidro Quesada, Ema Macías de González del Solar, Eduardo Coronado Quesada, Juan María Mateos, Enrique Piñeyro Velasco del Castillo, vocales - Analía Montórfano, directora de informática - Diego Molina de Castro, director de heráldica.

CONTENIDO:

ESTUDIOS

- PUIG. FAMILIAS PUIG Y ECHAGÜE

María Marta Quinodoz

- LOS IBARRA. FAMILIA DEL CORONEL ESCOLÁSTICO IBARRA

Gustavo Eduardo Artucio Bigot

- JUAN BAUTISTA AMBROSETTI. CIENTIFICO ENTRERRIANO

Susana T. P. de Domínguez Soler

- OLMOS

Alfredo Diego Olmos

- RAICES AFROMESTIZAS, CRIOLLAS, ALAVESAS Y GUIPUZCOANAS PATERNAS DEL PRESIDENTE RAUL RICARDO ALFONSIN

Carlos Fabián Romitti

- LOS SEÑORES DE HIGARES. UN LINAJE QUE DESCIENDE DEL MISMO TRONCO QUE LOS DUQUES DE ALBA DE TORMES, CON PRESENCIA EN ENTRE RIOS

José Carlos Carminio Castagno

SECCIÓN RIOPLATENSE

- LOS MINISTRILES DE LA ARMADA DE DON PEDRO DE MENDOZA

Gustavo Miguel Sorg

SECCIÓN ICONOGRÁFICA



**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.

En el mes de diciembre de 2015, se renovó la Comisión Directiva Período 2016-2017 conformada por: Presidente: Mglo. Jorge A. Mennucci; Vicepresidente 1º: Arq. María Marcela Yankowsky; Vicepresidente 2º: Lic. Lidia Firpo de Calvento; Secretario General Interino: Prof. Luis A. Mariatti; Prosecretaria General: Sra. Graciela E. Laferrara; Secretaria de Actas: Sra. Mercedes M. Fernández Olazagoitia; Tesorera: Sra. Laura Cantón de Brocos; ProTesorera: Sra. Susana Zaro Cazzaniga; Vocales: Sra. Celia Guerra de Petrucelli, Sra. Marta Susana Grimaldi, Sra. Elsa E. de Brum, Lic. Ángel Daniel Gatica, Sra. Gloria Corte de Casco; Consejo asesor: Ing. Carlos Guzmán; Dr. Fabián Benítez Fait. Lic. Silvana Rodríguez.

Entre los festejos, el martes 14 de junio luego de la disertación académica, se hizo un brindis de honor. El sábado 18, Miembros de la Comisión Directiva estuvieron presentes en el programa VOCES DE POLONIA.

GRACIAS A TODOS POR ACOMPAÑARNOS!!! Y bregamos por muchos años más....

La dirección es <http://www.facebook.com/pages/Instituto-de-Estudios-Genealogicos-y-Heraldicos-provincia-de-Buenos-Aires/>

AUSTRALIE



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

is the umbrella organisation for family history societies in the region.

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.

The role of AFFHO is to:

- co-ordinate and assist the work of organisations interested in family history, genealogy, heraldry and allied subjects,
- promote and encourage the study of the above subjects throughout Australia and New Zealand,
- promote, develop, foster and support the establishment of educational, advisory and other services for the benefit of members,

- maintain close co-operation and liaison with societies and organisations having objectives and aims similar to those set forth above,

- affiliate and enter into arrangements of a co-operative nature with organisations having objectives and purposes similar to those of the Federation for the purposes of assisting the Federation to further its objectives and carry out its purposes, and,

- carry on any other activities which may seem to the Federation capable of being conveniently carried on for the purpose of furthering the objects of the Federation or which may directly or indirectly further those objects.

This is put into effect by:

- formulating policies and disseminating information on matters concerning members;
- lobbying for changes in policies, particularly those of Government, that affect family history records and access;
- endorsing and promoting congresses on family history and allied subjects;
- publishing the AFFHO Newsletter (Newsflash) and books on suitable subjects;
- monitoring international happenings on the genealogical scene through an informal association and exchange of newsletters with other national federations.



15th Australasian Congress on Genealogy and Heraldry Friday 9 to Monday 12 March 2018, Sydney, Australia

<https://ashm.eventsair.com/QuickEventWebsitePortal/congress2018/genealogyheraldry>

Welcome to Congress 2018!

The Society of Australian Genealogists is excited to be hosting the 15th Austra-



lasian Congress on Genealogy and Heraldry at the International Convention Centre (ICC) in Darling Harbour, Sydney. Congress is held every three years under the auspices of AFFHO,



the Australasian Federation of Family History Organisations and brings together passionate family historians from around Australia, New Zealand and many parts of the world. We've



taken some of the key elements from previous Congresses, as well as major international events such as Rootstech (hosted annually by FamilySearch in the USA) to bring you Congress 2018. Our aim is to give you a great range of speakers, the opportunity to speak with sponsors and exhibitors, the chance to share your experiences with both new and old family history friends, and to do all this in a relaxed and friendly environment. Congress 2018 is THE event on the genealogical calendar - We hope you'll join us!

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 est une publication bimestrielle créée en 1936. C'est une revue de qualité, luxueusement éditée, où sont publiées des études (de ses membres) sur des sujets divers et variés touchant à la généalogie ou à l'héraldique:

- notes généalogiques sur des familles belges ou étrangères;
- études sociologiques sur l'évolution en Belgique de la population et de sa structure;
- études historiques ou juridiques sur les changements de la législation en matière généalogique;
- la rubrique "Héraldique vivante";
- une bibliographie contenant la description d'ouvrages récents ou de revues sur les sujets qui nous intéressent;
- des comptes-rendus de colloques ou séminaires nationaux ou internationaux;
- un "courrier de l'entraide", où les membres posent des questions diverses et où d'autres répondent dans les numéros suivants avec toujours des éléments pertinents et documentés

Le site Internet <http://oghb.be> de l'OGHB permet à l'internaute de s'informer sur les dernières "news" avant que celles-ci ne soient publiées dans Le Héraut, la feuille trimestrielle d'avis, de connaître le



sommaire du Parchemin en cours d'impression avant que ce lui-ci ne soit distribué, de consulter la liste des nouveaux ouvrages entrés dans la bibliothèque.

Le site permet une recherche ciblée sur un patronyme au travers de toutes les catégories de documents consultables dans le Centre de documentation grâce à un index cumulé. La table analytique des articles contenus dans Le Parchemin, l'index onomastique du Parchemin, le catalogue de la bibliothèque et les inventaires des fonds d'archives sont accessibles sans formalités particulières.

Un armorial comportant la description et le dessin de plus de 400 armoiries enregistrées par l'OGHB, est en libre consultation.

La liste des Recueils disponibles, mentionnant les conditions de vente, peut être consultée sur le site.

Pour acquérir un Parchemin ancien, il faut s'adresser directement au secrétariat.

ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE ANNUELLE

Monsieur Bertrand Maus de Rolley, Président, et les membres du Conseil d'administration de l'Association Royale et Office Généalogique et Héraldique de Belgique prient les membres de l'Office d'assister à l'Assemblée générale ordinaire qui aura lieu le dimanche 11 juin 2017 au château de Belœil.

Le Domaine de Belœil est la résidence des princes de Ligne depuis le XIV^e siècle. Les salons disposent d'un mobilier d'époque, où de nombreuses pièces de collection sont exposées. Le château est entouré de douves, d'un parc et jardin à la française, entretenu

fidèlement dans le souci d'en respecter le dessin original qui date de 1664. La demeure seigneuriale des princes de Ligne a d'abord été une forteresse médiévale. Au fil des siècles, Belœil s'est transformé en château de plaisance.

La conférence sera donnée par Monsieur Pierre Mouriau de Meulenacker dans la bibliothèque du château. Il nous présentera la collection de livres anciens et les archives des Ligne.

Le déjeuner sera suivi d'une visite guidée du château et d'une promenade dans le parc pour ceux qui le souhaitent.



Programme

10h00: accueil des membres et de leurs invités

10h30: assemblée générale

11h00: conférence de M. Pierre Mouriau de Meulenacker

12h30: apéritif

13h00: déjeuner

14h30: Visite au château

Ordre du jour de l'Assemblée générale
Rapport d'activité 2016. Comptes 2016 et budget 2017. Nominations statutaires.



Le **Service de Centralisation des Etudes Généalogiques et Démographiques de Belgique** (Association sans but lucratif Société Royale fondée en 1944) <http://www.scgd.net/>, met à la disposition des cher-

cheurs 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 membres, 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 disposent d'une documentation généalogique qui s'enrichit continuellement, et les réunions 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 visite 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 par 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 no-

tre 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 photographier, 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'Archives 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'icônothèque, la filmothèque, les fichiers informatisés.

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

Il est situé au 2^{ème} 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 re-

nom.

- 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'icônothèque : 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 XIX^{ème} 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.

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, eclesiais, 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>

BIBLIOTECA GENEALÓGICA DA ASBRAP

Desde a criação da Associação Brasileira de Pesquisadores de História e Genealogia – ASBRAP, em 2 de agosto de 1993, sempre acalentamos o sonho de organizar uma biblioteca genealógica, de caráter nacional, para usufruto de associados e de pesquisadores em geral.

Graças aos esforços de nossa Diretoria e da cooperação ilimitada do Professor Dr. D. Carlos Eduardo Uchôa Fagundes, responsável pela biblioteca do Mosteiro de São Bento, temos a grata satisfação de anunciar a criação da Biblioteca Genealógica da ASBRAP. Já fizemos a transferência de mais de 1.000 obras, entre livros e revistas, de História e de Genealogia, referentes ao Brasil, e de alguns países do exterior, ao acervo da biblioteca do Mosteiro de São Bento, no coração da cidade de São Paulo, no Largo de São Bento, ao lado da Estação de Metrô São Bento.

Essas obras já estão disponíveis ao público, respeitadas as normas e horários do mosteiro, que visam a melhor conservação do seu acervo.

Devem ser marcadas consultas pelo telefone: (11) 3328-8799, ramal 8263. Conclamamos aos associados e amigos que façam doações à ASBRAP de livros e de revistas de Genealogia e de História, exclusivamente, e não de obras paralelas. Verificar antes se os mesmos já não constam da relação atualizada do acervo da Biblioteca Genealógica da ASBRAP, que pode ser vista na seguinte página do site da ASBRAP:

<http://www.asbrap.org.br/instituc/bibliotecagenealogica.htm>

Na mesma página constam nomes de pessoas físicas e jurídicas, na qualidade de Protetores da Biblioteca Genealógica da ASBRAP.

DIRETORIA DA ASBRAP NO BIÊNIO 2016-2017

(de 1.º de janeiro de 2016 a 31 de dezembro de 2017)

Presidente

Aguinaldo Cristofani Ribeiro da Cunha

1º Vice-Presidente

Eduardo Dias Roxo Nobre

2º Vice-Presidente

Marco Polo Teixeira Dutra Phenece Silva

1º Secretário

Marcelo Meira Amaral Bogaciovas

2º Secretário

Maria Isabel da Silva Ramos

1º Tesoureiro

José Milton Negrão Silva

2º Tesoureiro

odnei Brunete da Cruz

Comissão Fiscal:

Fabio De Gennaro Castro

Gilberto de Abreu Sodré Carvalho

João Eduardo Monteiro Gomes

Maria Aparecida Ribeiro de Almeida

Maria Celina Exner Godoy Isoldi

Vera Helena Bressan Zveibil



COLOMBIE



<https://academiadegenealogia.org/>

La Academia Colombiana de Genealogía (La Academia) es una 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.



La Academia tiene su domicilio en la ciudad de Bogotá D.C., República de Colombia, pero podrá establecer capítulos en cualquier lugar del país o del exterior.

La Academia tiene por objeto el estudio de los temas de genealogía e historia. En tal sentido y con tal propósito podrá,

entre otras actividades, desarrollar las siguientes:

a. Estimular investigaciones y ensayos sobre materias históricas y de genealogía, ampliando los campos de lo antropológico, lo cultural y lo sociológico.

b. Promover conferencias, seminarios y encuentros nacionales e internacionales, tendientes al estudio y profundización de los mismos temas.

c. Servir como entidad consultora de instituciones nacionales o extranjeras, públicas o privadas, que tengan por objeto actividades similares.

d. Auspiciar concursos y establecer premios conforme a la reglamentación que expida la Junta Directiva.

e. Acreditar a sus académicos ante otras Asociaciones, archivos públicos y particulares, así como ante entidades oficiales y eclesiásticas.

f. Participar en reuniones, congresos y grupos de trabajo organizados por Asociaciones e instituciones que tengan actividades similares.

g. Propiciar la publicación y la divulgación de los estudios, monografías, catálogos e informaciones realizados por comisiones internas o individualmente por sus Académicos.

h. Organizar y mantener archivos y bibliotecas para consulta de sus Académicos o de personas y entidades vinculadas.

I CONGRESO INTERNACIONAL DE GENEALOGÍA E HISTORIA FAMILIAR DE CANARIAS: UN PUENTE ENTRE EUROPA Y AMÉRICA

La Sociedad de Estudios Genealógicos y Heráldicos de Canarias, continúa preparando el I Congreso Internacional de Genealogía e Historia Familiar de Canarias, evento que se realizara entre el 20 y el 23 de marzo de 2018. Los actos se realizarán en la sede de la Real Sociedad Económica de amigos del País de Tenerife.

ENCUENTRO DE ACADEMIAS Y CENTROS DE HISTORIA EN LA CIUDAD DE MOMPOX

Con tema principal el Río Magdalena.

La Academia de Historia de Mompox, esta organizando para los días 4, 5 y 6 de agosto del presente año un congreso, cuyo tema principal es sobre la importancia del Río Magdalena en el desarrollo de Colombia.

La invitación la han extendido a todas las Academias de Historia, a los Centros de Historia y en general a toda persona estudiosa de la historia del país.



Conseil d'administration 2017-2018



Guy Parent (Québec)
Président (2016 -)
Administrateur (2015 - 2016)

Richard Masson (Montréal)
Vice-président (2016 -)
Administrateur (2013 - 2016)

Stéphane Tremblay (La Prairie)
Secrétaire (2016 -)
Vice-président (2015 - 2016)
Administrateur (2014 - 2015)

Jean-Claude Payette (Saint-Eustache)
Trésorier (2017 -)
Administrateur (2015 - 2017)

Nicole Leblanc (Sherbrooke)
Administratrice (2016 -)

Michel Gladu (Gatineau)
Administrateur (2016 -)

André Chagnon (La Pocatière)
Administrateur (2016 -)

Claude Perron (Jonquière)
Administrateur (2017 -)

Kathleen Juneau Roy (Bécancour)
Administratrice (2017 -)

Direction générale

Pierre Soucy (Québec)
Directeur général

Julie Demers (Québec)
Adjointe à la direction

Fondée le 15 mars 1984, la Fédération québécoise des sociétés de généalogie est un organisme à but non lucratif de regroupement et de représentation de sociétés de généalogie locales et régionales. Elle vise la promotion et l'épanouissement de la généalogie au Québec et son rayonnement à l'étranger. À cette fin, la Fédération poursuit les buts suivants, tout en respectant l'autonomie des organismes membres:

- 1 - regrouper et représenter les organismes de généalogie du Québec;
- 2 - favoriser les communications et la coordination entre les organismes qui poursuivent des buts similaires ou connexes au Québec ou à l'étranger;
- 3 - favoriser l'épanouissement des organismes de généalogie au Québec;
- 4 - organiser et tenir des conférences, réunions, études, expositions et manifestations pour la promotion et le développement de la généalogie;
- 5 - imprimer et éditer toute publication favorisant la vulgarisation de la généalogie;
- 6 - attester la compétence en généalogie;
- 7 - développer et prendre toute initiative pour favoriser la réalisation de ces buts.

RÉCIPIENDAIRES DE LA MÉDAILLE DE RECONNAISSANCE 2017

La médaille de reconnaissance de la Fédération québécoise des sociétés de généalogie est une récompense qui souligne 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 récipiendaires cette année sont :

Hélène Valentine: Société de généalogie de l'Outaouais
Pierrette Brière: Centre d'histoire de Saint Hyacinthe
Ginette Hardy: Société d'histoire et de généalogie de Victoriaville
Louis Richer : Société de généalogie de Québec
Jean L'Heureux: Société d'histoire de La Prairie de la Magdeleine

BÉNÉVOLES À L'HONNEUR EN 2017 RÉCIPIENDAIRES DU PRIX REAUD-BROCHU

Les sociétés de généalogie ne pourraient fonctionner sans l'aide de leurs bénévoles. La Fédération québécoise des sociétés de généalogie a créé le prix Renaud-Brochu pour souligner l'engagement exceptionnel et la précieuse contribution de ces bénévoles œuvrant en généalogie. Les personnes dont l'action est aujourd'hui reconnue par le prix Renaud-Brochu ont mis leur temps et leurs compétences au service de leur société en vue de contribuer à la réalisation de ses activités au bénéfice de tous les généalogistes.



Renaud-Brochu

Remercions-les chaleureusement !

Michel Boucher : Généalogie Abitibi Témiscamingue
Jean Marie Marquis : Société de généalogie et d'histoire de St Eustache
Maud Laberge : Société de généalogie du Saguenay
Olivier Bilodeau : Société de généalogie de l'Outaouais
Solange Lamarche : Société d'histoire de La Prairie de la Magdeleine
Paul Leblanc : Centre d'histoire de Saint Hyacinthe
Pauline Dumont : Société de généalogie de Lévis
Raymond Deraspe : Société de généalogie de Québec
François Rheault : Société d'histoire et de généalogie de Victoriaville
Laurier Dugas : Société généalogique canadienne française

Avec la remise des prix Renaud-Brochu, la Fédération québécoise des

sociétés de généalogie vise à rendre hommage aux bénévoles qui donnent généreusement de leur temps et mettent leur énergie au service des sociétés de généalogie. Au Québec, on compte plus d'un demi-million de bénévoles en loisir et en sport. Reconnaissons et célébrons la contribution inestimable



Qu'est-ce que la Semaine nationale de la généalogie?

La Semaine nationale de la généalogie (SNG) est une semaine d'activités de découvertes et d'initiation à la généalogie offertes gratuitement, aux jeunes et leur famille, partout au Québec dans le but de promouvoir la pratique de la généalogie et faire connaître les services offerts par les sociétés de généalogie. Les activités sont réalisées, sur une base volontaire, par des généalogistes bénévoles favorisant ainsi la transmission et l'importance de la sauvegarde de notre passé, sous le signe de la générosité et de l'entraide permettant une relation conviviale entre la société de généalogie et le public.



Objectifs

En collaborant à cette initiative, nous visons les objectifs suivants :

- Promouvoir la pratique de la généalogie ;
- Faire mieux connaître les sociétés de généalogie, leurs ressources, leurs réalisations ;
- Susciter l'enthousiasme des Québécois, en particulier des enfants et des adolescents, pour la recherche de leur histoire de famille.

Prochaines éditions

La Semaine nationale de la généalogie se déroule toujours la dernière semaine de novembre débutant le troisième ou le quatrième samedi de novembre, du samedi au samedi.

Voici les dates des prochaines éditions :

2017 : 18 au 25 novembre

2018 : 17 au 24 novembre

2019 : 23 au 30 novembre

70 sociétés et 25 000 membres

La Semaine nationale de la généalogie est orchestrée par la Fédération québécoise des sociétés de généalogie (FQSG), un organisme à but non lucratif de regroupement et de représentation des sociétés de généalogie locales et régionales. La Fédération est actuellement composée de soixante-dix sociétés membres réparties dans toutes les régions du Québec. Le nombre de généalogistes membres d'une société de généalogie est estimé à près de 25 000.

La Médaille d'honneur 2016

Lors du banquet qui s'est tenu à Québec le 1er octobre dans le cadre du Congrès de la Fédération québécoise des sociétés de généa-



logie (FQSG) organisé par la Société de généalogie de Québec pour célébrer son 55e anniversaire, la FQSG a décerné la Médaille d'honneur à messieurs Michel Banville et Pierre Benoit.

Bureau québécois d'attestation de compétence en généalogie

Le Bureau québécois d'attestation de compétence en généalogie (BQACG) est un organisme de service créé le 20 avril 1991 par la Fédération québécoise des sociétés de généalogie (FQSG), organisme sans but lucratif incorporé en 1984. Le BQACG reconnaît depuis cette date les compétences des généalogistes à effectuer des recherches en généalogie.

Par cette reconnaissance, on vise à confirmer une certaine notoriété aux généalogistes, à les distinguer du généalogiste amateur et à développer le caractère professionnel de la pratique généalogique. La reconnaissance des compétences acquises par le généalogiste agréé fait de lui une personne ressource fiable et capable de livrer des informations justes et crédibles. Le public peut faire appel avec confiance aux généalogistes agréés pour effectuer des recherches de filiation ou d'histoire de famille.

Trois catégories de généalogistes sont reconnues : généalogiste de filiation agréé (GFA), généalogiste chercheur agréé (GRA) et maître généalogiste agréé (MGA).

Étapes pour faire une demande d'attestation

- Préparer son portfolio.
- Déposer au BQACG son dossier administratif.
- Réussir un examen écrit portant sur les compétences exigées. Les examens ont lieu deux fois par année, en mai et octobre. Le dossier administratif doit



être déposé un mois avant la date de l'examen.

- Déposer au BQACG son portfolio qui contient tous les travaux qui démontrent la maîtrise des compétences du candidat à l'attestation.

Veillez prendre note que nous ne remboursons plus les frais d'inscription en cas d'échec.

Guide pour le candidat à l'attestation :

- Généalogiste de filiation agréé (GFA)
- Généalogiste chercheur agréé (GRA)
- Maître généalogiste agréé (MGA)

COMMUNIQUÉ

Dans le but de favoriser l'accès aux tests présentés par le Bureau québécois d'attestation des compétences en généalogie (BQACG), la FQSG offre dorénavant la possibilité aux généalogistes de passer cet examen dans les locaux d'une société de généalogie de sa région.

Le généalogiste doit demander à la société de généalogie dont il est membre de présenter une demande au BQACG en écrivant à la FQSG à l'adresse suivante : info@fqsg.qc.ca

Date des prochains examens :
Année 2017 : 27 mai et 28 octobre

Votre dossier administratif doit être arrivé au bureau de la Fédération au plus tard un mois avant la date prévue de l'examen. Consulter le contenu du dossier administratif.

La candidate ou le candidat ayant réussi l'examen aura 2 semaines après la communication du résultat pour faire parvenir son portfolio. Le candidat dépose toutes pièces ou documents pertinents à son évaluation sous format papier ou numérique à l'exception de la roue de paon qui n'est recevable que sous format papier.

Adresse postale : C.P. 9454 Québec (Québec) G1V 4B8.

COSTA RICA



ACADEMIA COSTARRICENSE DE CIENCIAS GENEALÓGICAS

La Academia Costarricense de Ciencias Genealógicas fue fundada el 5 de julio de 1952, en San José, Costa Rica por 14 personalidades con el objetivo de intensificar la cultura costarricense con los estudios de su especialización y reafirmar la continuidad espiritual de nuestros orígenes, a través de la Conquista y la Colonia, hasta la actualidad, según se detalla en el artículo 1 del Estatuto de la ACCG, aprobado por el Presidente de la República de Costa Rica don Otilio Ulate Blanco y el ministro de Gobernación, Gerardo Guzmán Quirós, el 8 de agosto de 1952 (resolución N° 392) por el presidente de la República, En ocasión de la celebración del Quincuagésimo Quinto Aniversario de la Academia Costarricense de Ciencias Genealógicas, la Junta Directiva (2007-2009) ha readecuado la página web destinada a la Academia para hacer un homenaje tanto a sus pioneros fundadores como a los académicos de número, académicos honorarios, académicos correspondientes, académicos asociados y amigos y benefactores de la academia que han colaborado y mantenido un ritmo importante de investigación, publicación y divulgación de los conocimientos adquiridos en las ciencias genealógicas y heráldicas, durante este largo período de actividades.

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. 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. Las personas interesadas pueden acceder a la página <http://www.genealogia.or.cr>.



Junta Directiva y Fiscalía 2017-2019. Sentados (de izq. a der.): doña Giselle Fernández, prosecretaria; doña Clarita Bornemisza Steiner, fiscal suplente; don Manuel Enrique Salazar Herrán, vocal; don Félix José Ortiz Volio, vocal. De pie (mismo orden): don Jorge Francisco Sáenz Carbonell, vocal 3; don Mauricio Meléndez, subtesorero; doña Victoria Madriz Castro, vicepresidenta; don Tomás Federico Arias Castro, presidente; don Gustavo Naranjo Chacón, secretario; don Luis Carlos Serrano Madrigal, fiscal, y don Julio E. Revollo Acosta, subtesorero. Foto: Sebastián Ortiz Madriz.



PRESENTACIÓN DE REVISTA N°51 Y JURAMENTACIÓN DE JUNTA DIRECTIVA

El pasado 1º de febrero de 2017, en el Salón Juan Rafael Mora Porras, del Club Unión, en San José, se llevó a cabo la presentación de la Revista de la Academia Costarricense de Ciencias Genealógicas N°51, con la asistencia de miembros de la Academia e invitados. Asimismo, se realizó luego la juramentación de la nueva Junta Directiva y Fiscalía de la Academia para el periodo 2017-2019. La presentación de la Revista N°51 estuvo a cargo de los académicos doña Luz Alba Chacón León viuda de Umaña y don Jorge Francisco Sáenz Carbonell. El académico Mauricio Meléndez Obando, editor de esta revista, presentó a los expositores, quienes se destacan por sus carreras como

docentes e investigadores prolíficos de la historia costarricense; por ejemplo, doña Luz publicó un libro sobre don Diego de la Haya Fernández, gobernador de Costa Rica, y es integrante de la Academia de Historia y Geografía de Costa Rica y don Jorge Francisco, escribió sobre el gobernador español don Juan Francisco Sáenz Vásquez de Quintanilla (su antepasado) y es miembro de



Vista general del público de la actividad de Presentación de la Revista N°51 y Juramentación de nueva Junta Directiva. Foto: Gustavo Naranjo

la Academia Costarricense de la Lengua. Los primeros seis artículos fueron presentados por Sáenz Carbonell, quien hizo un recorrido bastante minucioso por las investigaciones de los autores, destacando aspectos sorprendentes de esas investigaciones; por su parte, Chacón León continuó el recorrido por los restantes seis artículos que componen la revista, en un viaje emotivo, pero muy analítico a la vez. Posteriormente se entregaron los ejemplares a los autores presentes: Rose Marie Rodríguez Castro, Olga Madriz de Mézerville, María Victoria Madriz Castro, Félix Ortiz Volio, Joaquín Alberto Fernández Alfaro, Julio Ernesto Revollo, Jorge Francisco Sáenz Carbonell y Mauricio Meléndez Obando. Por razones de fuerza mayor no estuvieron Emanuel Mora Morales y Bernal Morera. Y uno de los artículos es obra póstuma del genealogista Ramón Villegas. JURAMENTACIÓN Luego, doña Olga Madriz de Mézerville, fiscal saliente, tomó juramento al presidente electo, el académico Tomás Federico Arias Castro, quien con un “Sí, juro”, se comprometió a trabajar y dirigir los destinos de nuestra querida Academia por los próximos dos años (2017-2019). Inmediatamente, don Tomás Federico tomó el juramento al resto de la Junta Directiva y Fiscalía para el periodo señalado. Aprovechó unos minutos el académico presidente para trazar algunas de las líneas que dirigirán el derrotero de la Academia en el próximo bienio, entre las que destacó el trabajo en equipo, la divulgación de los trabajos de los académicos y la promoción de la Academia fuera del reducido círculo de los genealogistas. Asimismo, agradeció a sus padres, doña Sandra Castro Caamaño y don Berny Arias Hidalgo, por ser las raíces que le dan fuerza para proyectarse al futuro, que está también representado en su hijo, Tomás Federico. Finalmente, luego de la juramentación, se realizó un ágape en el que los presentes departieron en un agradable ambiente de amistad y camaradería.

INTEGRACIÓN DE LA JUNTA DIRECTIVA Y FISCALÍA

La junta directiva quedó integrada de la siguiente forma: Presidente: D. Tomás Federico Arias Castro Vicepresidenta: Da. María Victoria Madriz Ca-

stro Secretario: D. Gustavo Naranjo Chacón Prosecretaria: Da. Giselle Fernández Alfaro Tesorero: D. Julio E. Revollo Acosta Subtesorero: D. Mauricio Osvaldo Meléndez Obando Vocal 1º: D. Manuel Enrique Salazar Herrán Vocal 2º: D. Félix José Ortiz Volio Vocal 3º: D. Jorge Francisco Sáenz Carbonell Fiscal: D. Luis Carlos Serrano Madrigal Fiscal suplente: Da. Clara Bornemisza Steiner CONTENIDO DE LA REVISTA N°51 1) Los ascendientes de don Cecilio Quesada Arias (1808-1856) y doña María Esquivel Mora (1813-1894), por Rose Marie Rodríguez Castro 2) Semblanza de don Cecilio Quesada Arias (1808-1856), por Olga Madriz de Mézerville 3) Descendencia parcial de don Cecilio Quesada Arias y doña María Esquivel Mora, por María Victoria Madriz Castro 4) Descendencia parcial de don Tomás de la Madriz Monsalve, por Olga Madriz de Mézerville 5) Los Anchía en Costa Rica, por Ramón A. Villegas Palma 6) De esclavos blancos y paternidades sospechosas: la historia no contada de Manuel Fallas y Juana Sánchez, por Emanuel Mora Morales 7) De cómo atar cabos sueltos en una genealogía: el caso los Fallas Solano, por Mauricio Meléndez Obando 8) El primer presidente de la Corte: don José Simeón Guerrero de Arcos, por Jorge Francisco Sáenz Carbonell 9) Don Tomás Povedano y Arcos: artista, masón y teósofo, por Julio Ernesto Revollo Acosta 10) Fiabilidad de los linajes mitocondriales provenientes de la Colonia temprana en Costa Rica. Respuesta a De la Goublye de Ménorval Rodríguez, por Bernal Morera y Mauricio Meléndez Obando 11) Imágenes de Antaño: Las familia Ortiz Ibarra y Ortiz Campos, por Félix José Ortiz Volio 12) Obituario: Doña María Eugenia Alfaro Castro de Carazo (1921-2015), por Joaquín Alberto Fernández Alfaro El costo de la Revista 51 asciende a 12.000 colones, de momento se puede contactar con Mauricio Meléndez (melenduscr@gmail.com o 8365-1849). Se espera ponerla en venta en la Librería Universitaria de la Universidad de Costa Rica (San Pedro de Montes de Oca).

ESPAGNE



REAL ACADEMIA MATRITENSE DE HERÁLDICA Y GENEALOGÍA

Iñaki Garrido Yerobi, nuevo Académico de Número

El día 26 de abril de 2017 el Pleno de esta Real Academia acordó elegir al Ilmo. Sr. don Iñaki Garrido Yerobi



(Irún, 1971), hasta ahora Académico Correspondiente en Guipúzcoa, como Académico de Número en la Medalla nº XII, que había quedado vacante por haber pasado su anterior poseedor, el Excmo. Sr. don Faustino Menéndez-Pidal de Navascués, a la situación de Académico de Mérito, a petición propia. El nuevo Académico de Número es, asimismo, Correspondiente de la Real Academia de la Historia y Licenciado en Geografía e Historia, Master en Biblioteconomía y en Derecho Nobiliario y Premial, Heráldica y Genealogía, así como Diplomado en Genealogía, Heráldica y Nobiliaria. También obtuvo el certificado-diploma de Estudios Avanzados por la Universidad Pública de Navarra (2007), defendiendo su Proyecto de Investigación, titulado "Fondos del Archivo del Marquesado de Góngora". Incansable investigador sobre linajes vasco-navarros, es autor y coautor de una cuarentena de artículos de carácter histórico,

Congreso Internacional de Nuevas Poblaciones

Con motivo del 250 aniversario de la fundación de las nuevas poblaciones de Sierra Morena y Andalucía va a tener lugar, en dos fases, un congreso internacional de nuevas poblaciones.

Las sesiones tendrán lugar del 19 al 22 de octubre de 2017 y del 9 al 11 de marzo de 2018. Las líneas temáticas del congreso serán las siguientes: Línea A: Carlos III, Olavide y la Ilustración. Línea B: El Fuero de 1767 y otras legislaciones colonizadoras. Línea C: Urbanismo colonial e ilustrado. Línea D: El proyecto colonizador / El legado de la colonización.

genealógico y nobiliario, entre ellos, "Los Beaumont: Un linaje navarro de sangre real. Estudio histórico-genealógico", (2007), merecedor del I Premio Bienal de Investigación Genealógica de Fabiola de Publicaciones Hispalenses y del I Premio Archiduquesa Mónica de Habsburgo; "La concesión y reconocimiento de las mercedes nobiliarias carlistas. Origen, evolución y genealogía de sus Títulos" (2006); "Nobiliario de Irún. Probanzas de Nobleza e Hidalguía" (2008); "Irún tiene historia y... ¡marqués! Origen, evolución y genealogía del Marquesado de Irún" (2014); "In Dei nomine. La Hondarribia del siglo XVI através de sus testamentos" (2015); e "Hidalguía y limpieza de sangre en Oiartzun (siglos XVI-XIX)" (2016).

José Antonio Vivar del Riego, nuevo Académico de Número

El día 21 de febrero de 2017 el Pleno de esta Real Academia acordó elegir



al Ilmo. Sr. don José Antonio Vivar del Riego, hasta ahora Académico Correspondiente en Soria, como Académico de Número en la Medalla nº XV, que había quedado vacante por haber pasado su anterior poseedor, Ilmo. Sr. don Pedro Cordero Alvarado, a la situación de Supernumerario, a petición propia. El nuevo Académico de Número es, asimismo, miembro de la Asociación de Diplomados en Genealogía, Heráldica y Nobiliaria y profesor de Heráldica en los Cursos de su Escuela 'Marqués de Avilés'.

Derecho Nobiliario en la Escuela "Marqués de Avilés"

El martes 21 de febrero 2017 comenzó a impartirse el módulo correspondiente a Derecho Nobiliario correspondiente al actual Curso 2016-2017 de Genealogía, Heráldica y Nobiliaria, organizado por la Escuela "Marqués de Avilés". Consta de siete horas lectivas en cinco sesiones (21, 22, y 28 de febrero, y 1 y 7 de marzo de 2017), los martes y los miércoles, a partir de las 19:00 horas, en la sede del Centro Riojano de Madrid, calle Serrano, nº 25 (junto a la Plaza de Colón). La profesora de la asignatura es doña Vanessa Eugenia Gil Rodríguez de Clara, Doctora en Derecho por la Universidad San Pablo-CEU y profesora de Derecho Civil, entre cuyas publicaciones citamos a estos efectos "Fuentes del Derecho nobiliario: etapa prerrepública, republicana y

postrepública”, Actas del II Congreso Internacional sobre la República y la Guerra Civil setenta años después (2006/07); “Los títulos nobiliarios en la jurisprudencia”, Reus, Colección de jurisprudencia (2006); y “Título nobiliario: principio de varonía; su consideración actual”, Actualidad Civil, nº8 (2006). Como es sabido, el principio de varonía en la sucesión de los títulos nobiliarios es materia objeto de una controvertida y reciente reforma normativa.

MANUEL LADRÓN DE GUEVARA E ISASA LEE SU DISCURSO DE INGRESO EN LA RAMHG

El 13 de diciembre de 2016 el doctor don Manuel Ladrón de Guevara e Isasa que hasta ahora era Académico Correspondiente de la RAMHG por Burgos, ocupó su plaza de Académico de Número para el que ha sido elegido, en un acto de recepción pública en el que leyó su discurso titulado "Los procesos de hidalguía en los tribunales de la Corona de Castilla. Siglos XV al XVII" que fue contestado por el Académico de Número y anterior Director de esta Real Academia, don Jaime de Salazar y Acha. Acto seguido el nuevo Académico de Número recibió la medalla académica, que antes llevó el fallecido académico don Conrado García de la Pedrosa y Campoy, de parte del Director don Javier Gómez de Olea y Bustinza. El discurso se centró especialmente en las testificaciones que tenían lugar en los diversas causas por las que los castellanos de entonces solicitaban se reconociese su nobleza de sangre para figurar en el correspondiente padrón de hidalgos de la localidad de que se tratase. La disertación del nuevo académico, ante un numeroso público, estuvo sazonada de diversos casos reales que ilustraron sus palabras.



NOTA EDITORIAL (*)

LOS NUEVOS USOS EN LA HERÁLDICA INSTITUCIONAL

Desde estas páginas hemos venido denunciando, desde hace muchos años, unas nuevas prácticas en la heráldica institucional relacionadas, en muchos casos, con lo políticamente correcto pero, en muchos otros, con una nueva moda que dice tener como objeto la consecución de un mayor impacto visual, gracias a la modernización del diseño de los símbolos de nuestras entidades municipales, deportivas o culturales.



Con respecto al primer criterio, hemos denunciado ya la supresión en algunos escudos municipales de las cabezas cortadas de moros o de las cadenas que sirven de recuerdo a pasadas humillaciones a algún remoto monarca vencido. A esta práctica se ha venido a sumar en 2007 la promulgación de la Ley de Memoria histórica que ha provocado la supresión de muchos símbolos heráldicos del régimen anterior, además de algún otro de los Reyes Católicos que los nuevos inquisidores, nada conocedores de la heráldica histórica, han

confundido con ellos.

Otras veces lo que mueve a los nuevos diseñadores no sólo es esta corrección política sino el mero interés económico. Todos recordamos la noticia, producida hace unos años, de que las camisetas del F.C. Barcelona que se venden en los países musulmanes, habían sustituido la cruz de San Jorge, que ostenta dicho escudo –por ser el de la ciudad condal–, por un palo de gules. Con ello, el símbolo de la cruz desaparece, al privársele de su travesaño horizontal, y queda convertido en un signo que no significa nada, pero que resulta políticamente correcto. Pero lo mismo ha ocurrido después con su eterno rival, el Real Madrid, que ha decidido prescindir de la cruz que remata la corona real de su escudo, para evitar herir la sensibilidad –o estropear el negocio– en



los países musulmanes, cuyos niños pueden ya, de este modo, lucir sus camisetas sin el molesto símbolo de los cristianos. Pero tan funesta práctica sólo supone un pequeño problema si la comparamos con lo que denominamos la coartada de la modernidad. Se trata de dotar a las entidades municipales, culturales y deportivas de un diseño más moderno que logre un mayor impacto visual, mediante la estilización de sus contenidos, situándolos en sus correspondientes espacios de cerramiento. Recordemos la polémica sobre el diseño del escudo nacional que ostentan las camisetas de nuestros jugadores de la selección nacional y cuyo diseño fue encomendado a una empresa que lo adulteró de tal forma que implica graves

errores heráldicos. Errores que persisten en la actualidad ya que nadie los ha corregido.

Pero lo más preocupante es que no se trata de hechos aislados sino que, desde hace unos años, asistimos a una desgraciada carrera de despropósitos en todo lo concerniente a nuestros símbolos tradicionales, en donde el graphic design ha acabado por imponer su total tiranía. Sellos de correos, monedas, diplomas y títulos académicos, pasaportes y documentación oficial en general, están cada día más alejados del estilo ornamental tradicional o, dicho más sencillamente, son cada vez más feos y antiestéticos aunque, eso sí, mucho más modernos.

Porque el resultado de todas estas elucubraciones de diseñadores y



Dr. Rolf Nägel

comunicadores, con su consiguiente suplantación terminológica, no suele suponer más que auténticos bodrios heráldicos y vexilológicos, contrarios a la tradición y al respeto exigible a unos emblemas venerables por su antigüedad y representativos, desde hace siglos, de las entidades municipales.

No supone un consuelo el que esta práctica no sea solamente española sino que abruma a toda Europa, como pudimos

comprobar no hace mucho tiempo, durante el desarrollo de las III Jornadas de Heráldica y Vexilología Municipales, gracias a una brillante ponencia del profesor Nägel – presidente de la Academia Internacional de Heráldica– en la que denunciaba la profusión con la que se llevaba a la práctica entre los ayuntamientos alemanes.

Como colofón a estas reflexiones ofrecemos aquí el último atentado contra un tradicional emblema futbolístico, el del Club Atlético de Madrid, cuyos diseñadores lo justifican afirmando que «es un escudo que defiende los mismos valores, pero que mira al futuro, porque no

era lógico que la marca atlético no avanzara». Para ello se han sustituido los esmaltes heráldicos del escudo madrileño, cuyo oso y madroño pasan a ser azules, alterando, al tiempo, la posición del animal de la siniestra a la diestra y sin que el mismo se apoye en el tronco del árbol sino que aparece en una extraña posición de pie; y se ha redondeado por arriba la forma del escudo, uniendo, además, la bordura a la copa del madroño –ahora sin frutos–, sin solución de continuidad. Se han hecho al respecto muchas justificaciones: «Mantiene la forma que creo que es importante, mantiene el rojo y el blanco, que es nuestra vida. Luego tiene el oso y el madroño y evoluciona un poquito en la manera de ver las cosas, pero sigue manteniendo todo lo necesario», ha expresado Gabi Fernández, el capitán del Atlético. Lo único de lo que no nos cabe ninguna duda es de que el diseñador que lo ha confeccionado no lo ha hecho gratis.

(*) *Boletín de la Real Academia Matritense de Heráldica y Genealogía, Año XXV Números 100-101, 2017, pp. 1-2.*

JAIME DE SALAZAR, NUEVO ACADÉMICO DE LA REAL ACADEMIA DE LA HISTORIA

Jaime de Salazar y Acha ha sido elegido académico de número de la Real Academia de la Historia, para cubrir la vacante de la medalla núm. 13, producida por el fallecimiento del catedrático don



José María Blázquez Martínez. La propuesta ha sido avalada por don Faustino Menéndez Pidal de Navascués, don José Antonio Escudero López y don Luis Alberto de Cuenca Prado. El nuevo académico es doctor en Derecho por la Universidad de Castilla la Mancha y ha sido profesor asociado, hoy honorario, de Historia del Derecho y de las Instituciones en la Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia. Era, hasta el momento, académico correspondiente de dicha Real Academia en Ciudad Rodrigo e, igualmente, correspondiente de la Real Academia de Jurisprudencia y Legislación. Es numerario —y antiguo director— de la Real Academia Matritense de Heráldica y Genealogía y del Centro de Estudios Mirobrigenses (CECEL), así como miembro efectivo de la Académie Internationale de Généalogie y asociado de la Académie Internationale d'Heráldique. Desde 2002, por elección sucesiva, ostenta el cargo de Vicepresidente de la Confédération Internationale de Généalogie et d'Heráldique. El nuevo académico, preferentemente estudioso de la Edad Media, está especializado en el régimen estamental, con principal hincapié en sus aspectos relacionados con la genealogía, la heráldica, el derecho nobiliario o dinástico, la emblemática y la onomástica.

DISCURSO DE INGRESO EN LA RAMHG DE AMADEO-MARTÍN REY Y CABIESES

El día 17 de mayo de 2017, a las 19:00 horas, el Académico de Número



Electo de la RAMHG, don Amadeo-Martín Rey y Cabieses, en sesión pública y solemne, tomó posesión de su plaza de Académico de Número. El acto fue presidido por S.A.R. Don Pedro de Borbón-Dos Sicilias y Orléans, Duque de Calabria, Protector de la Real Academia Matritense de Heráldica y Genealogía. El discurso del nuevo Académico de Número fue sobre “Órdenes y condecoraciones: su historia y su uso por la realeza europea”. Fue contestado por el Académico de Número y Vice-Director de esta corporación, general don Fernando García-Mercadal y García-Loygorri. El acto fue en la

Facultad de Ciencias de la Documentación de la Universidad Computense (Santísima Trinidad, 37, esquina calle José Abascal).

ERNESTO FERNÁNDEZ-XESTA Y VÁZQUEZ, MIEMBRO DE NÚMERO DEL INSTITUTO DE ESTUDIOS MADRILEÑOS

El día 14 de diciembre de 2016 ha sido elegido, entre otros, miembro de Número del Instituto de Estudios madrileños, el Numerario y Secretario de



la RAMHG, Dr. don Ernesto Fernández-Xesta y Vázquez, que ya, desde 2007, era Miembro Colaborador del propio centro. El Instituto de Estudios Madrileños, nacido en 1951 es, desde sus inicios, miembro conspicuo de la Confederación Española de Centros de Estudios Locales (CECEL-CSIC) de que su nuevo miembro de Número es, en estos momentos, su Secretario General; tiene, asimismo, este Instituto, la Medalla de Oro de la Villa de Madrid y es Cronista Oficial de la Villa. Entre sus miembros, pasados y presentes, se encuentran personalidades como Ernesto Giménez Caballero, Joaquín de Entrambas-

saguas y Peña, Agustín González de Amezúa y Mayo, Enrique Lafuente Ferrari, José Simón Díaz, Juan de Contreras y López de Ayala, Marqués de Lozoya, Enrique de Aguinaga López, Carmen Añón Feliu, Fernando Chueca Goitia, María Teresa Fernández Talaya, Luis Miguel Aparisi, Alfredo Alvar Ezquerro, Eloy Benito Ruano, Rosa María Basante Pol, Luis Prados de la Plaza, Rafael Sánchez Mazas, Secundino Zuazo Ugalde, Miguel Ángel Ladero Quesada, Carmen Manso Porto, etc.



HIDALGOS DE ESPAÑA

Hidalgos de España, asociación que regenta a los nobles, según lo establecido en España antes de 1806, desarrolla proyectos educativos, encaminados a favorecer el bien social, y fomentar la cultura, apoyada en los valores tradicionales de la hidalguía.

La Asamblea General de la Real Asociación de Hidalgos de España aprueba la creación de la Fundación Instituto Español de Estudios Nobiliarios, con el fin de que se constituya en auténtico centro de conocimiento y difusión de lo relacionado con las ciencias historiográficas, sociológicas y otras afines, con especial dedicación al conocimiento de la Nobleza en España.

El Patronato de la Fundación está formado por los miembros de la Junta Directiva de la Real Asociación de Hidalgos de España, estando ligada la duración en el cargo de Patrono de la Fundación a la duración en el cargo de miembro de la Junta Directiva de la Asociación. La Fundación promoverá el estudio de la Heráldica, la Nobiliaria, la Genealogía, el Protocolo y disciplinas afines, a través de la enseñanza teórica y aplicada. Impulsará el desarrollo, creación y administración de programas académicos en las disciplinas mencionadas, así como la investigación en el ámbito de sus actividades y divulgará los resultados de sus investigaciones y estudios.





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HERÁLDICA Y NOBILIARIA**
<http://www.ieen.es/>

Dada la importancia de la Nobiliaria, la Genealogía, la Heráldica, y disciplinas afines o instrumentales de la historia, el Instituto Español de Estudios Nobiliarios, a través de la Escuela de Genealogía, Heráldica y Nobiliaria, ofrece un programa online destinado a los estudiantes de estas disciplinas y a los profesionales de la historia, del derecho o de cualquier otra área, que pudieran estar interesados en estas materias. El rendimiento académico se evaluará mediante pruebas de selección y la elaboración de trabajos, según los parámetros de estructura, presentación y redacción ofrecidos e impartidos por el propio programa. Este curso, por sus características específicas, está abierto no sólo a residentes en España, sino también a aquellos residentes en Latinoamérica o en los antiguos territorios que formaron parte de la Monarquía Hispánica. La Escuela 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. Actualmente está dirigida por los Doctores D. Mario Jaramillo y D. José María Francisco de Olmos y cuenta entre sus docentes con personajes tan destacados en estas disciplinas como los Doctores D. Feliciano Barrio Pintado, D. Fernando García-Mercadal y García-Loygorry, D. Faustino Menéndez Pidal de Navascués y D. Jaime Salazar y Acha, junto con D. Manuel Ladrón de Guevara e Isasa. El curso online consta de siete materias, organizadas en módulos, con fechas

Fundación Cultural Hidalgos de España



Presentación de la Revista Hidalguía

El martes 6 de junio 2017 se ha realizado la presentación de la Revista HIDALGUÍA en su nueva etapa por su Director, don Mario Jaramillo y Contreras.



Monarcas francmasones en la Europa de los siglos XVIII-XX; mitos, ritos y equívocos

Don Javier Alvarado Planas, Catedrático de Historia del Derecho y de las Instituciones de la Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia, ha impartido la conferencia "Monarcas francmasones en la Europa de los siglos XVIII-XX; mitos, ritos y equívocos".

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

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



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

diferentes etapas, siempre con el objetivo de superar los tres módulos y otorgarles el título de Diplomado. El precio del módulo es de 95€. Se

puede abonar por módulos separados o por el curso completo, en cuyo caso el precio es de 250€. Los asociados de la Real Asociación de Hidalgos de España tienen un descuento del 35% sobre el precio del curso.

PRIMER MÓDULO:

Genealogía:

En esta asignatura se estudiará el origen y desarrollo histórico de esta ciencia, para luego pasar a detallar sus conceptos y vocabulario propios, así como la forma correcta de hacer una investigación genealógica según los modelos tradicionales de la sociedad estamental y los científicos actuales.

Fuentes de Investigación:

Los Archivos:

En esta materia se proporcionará información sobre las fuentes de investigación relacionadas con las ciencias objeto del curso en sus más diversos soportes, pero sobre todo cómo acceder a ellas, e interpretarlas correctamente para realizar una correcta investigación.

Elaboración de Escritos Académicos:

Esta asignatura enseñará a los alumnos a preparar ensayos o escritos académicos, según los parámetros convencionales de planeación, investigación, redacción (Introducción, cuerpo principal y conclusiones) reescritura y presentación final de los trabajos. La importancia de esta materia radica, además, en que fija las normas de elaboración de los escritos que se presenten en las asignaturas del programa online de la Escuela.

SEGUNDO MÓDULO:

Derecho Premial:

En esta materia se pasará revista a los orígenes y desarrollo de la doctrina del Derecho Premial, así como a su problemática, para luego detallar los honores y distinciones vigentes en el Reino de España (Casa Real, títulos nobiliarios, órdenes y condecoraciones civiles y militares), así como las precedencias protocolarias y los tratamientos de cortesía.

Emblemática:

En esta materia se estudiará el concepto de la Emblemática y cómo ha ido variando a lo largo del tiempo, la importancia de los emblemas y escudos en las distintas épocas históricas y su uso sobre distintos soportes, su correcta lectura e interpretación, y las fuentes propias de la materia.

TERCER MÓDULO:

Nobiliaria:

Esta materia tratará del desarrollo del concepto de nobleza a lo largo del tiempo, así como de sus peculiaridades y especificidades jurídicas y reglamentarias en cada época histórica, los derechos y deberes de sus miembros, las asociaciones y corporaciones nobiliarias, etc.

Fuentes de Investigación:

La Datación Histórica:

En esta materia se proporcionará información sobre el problema de la correcta datación de los documentos, revisando los distintos modos de datar según las épocas y las entidades productoras del documento, así como la transformación de la data del documento en la fecha correcta.

Para los que realicen satisfactoriamente el curso online recibirán un Diploma que acredita su participación y superación del Programa. Recibirá el título de Diplomado en Heráldica, Nobiliaria y Genealógica.

DIRECTORES

D. Manuel Pardo de Vera Díaz
D. José María de Francisco Olmos

PROFESORES

D. José María de Francisco Olmos
D. Fernando García-Mercadal y García-Loygorri
D. Mario Jaramillo
D. Manuel Ladrón de Guevara e Isasa
D. Manuel Pardo de Vera y Díaz
D. Jaime de Salazar y Acha
D. Miguel Ángel Hermida Jiménez
D. Luis Valero de Bernabé



Presentación: Pleitos de Hidalguía que se conservan en el Archivo de la Real Chancillería de Granada. Reinado de Carlos I (1516-1536)

El 9 de febrero de 2017 junto con la conferencia impartida por don José Luis Sampedro Escolar, se presentó el libro “Pleitos de Hidalguía (extracto de sus expedientes) que se conservan en el Archivo de la Real Chancillería de Granada. Reinado de Carlos I (1516-1536)” por su director don Manuel Ladrón de Guevara e Isasa.



Presentación: Procesos de Hidalguía del Consejo Real de Navarra que se conservan en el Archivo Real y General de Navarra. Siglo XVI

El 19 de enero de 2017 junto con la conferencia “El epigrama español” impartida por don Francisco de Cadenas y Allende, Conde de Gaviria, Vicepresidente de la Junta Directiva de la Real Asociación de Hidalgos de España, se procedió a la presentación del libro “Procesos de Hidalguía del Consejo Real de Navarra que se conservan en el Archivo Real y General de Navarra. Siglo XVI.



Don Amadeo-Martín Rey y Cabieses, Doctor en Historia. Doctor en Medicina, Académico de Número Electo de la Real Academia Matritense de Heráldica y Genealogía
 “MARÍA TERESA DE AUSTRIA, REINA Y EMPERATRIZ, HOMENAJE EN EL TERCER CENTENARIO DE SU NACIMIENTO”



Esta obra, con contenidos ampliados y a color, donde se reflejan los Títulos legalmente autorizados en España, aumentados con datos genealógicos, históricos y heráldicos que despiertan la curiosidad por conocer facetas del presente y del pasado de las Dignidades Nobiliarias,

INTRODUCCIÓN A LA HERÁLDICA

Organización:
UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE EDUCACIÓN A DISTANCIA
FUNDACIÓN CULTURAL HIDALGOS DE ESPAÑA

Lugar de celebración:
FUNDACIÓN CULTURAL HIDALGOS DE ESPAÑA
C/ Jenner nº 6, bajo A.I.a. 28010 Madrid

Fecha:
16 de marzo de 2017

Coordinadores:
Dr. D. Ferrn Canal Barrios,
Catedrático de la Universidad de León y Director, Secretario de la Real Academia de la Historia y Director del Máster de Heráldica, Genealogía y Genealogía de la UNED
Dr. D. Javier Álvarez,
Catedrático de la Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia y Director del Máster de Heráldica, Genealogía y Genealogía de la UNED

P R O G R A M A

9:45h. Palabras de bienvenida a los asistentes.

10:00h. “Introducción al estudio de los emblemas heráldicos”, por D. Faustino Hernández Pidal, Académico de número de la Real Academia de la Historia y profesor del Máster de Heráldica, Genealogía y Genealogía de la UNED.

11:00h. “Las Concesiones de la Monarquía y su representación heráldica”, por D. Feliciano Barrios, Catedrático de Historia del Derecho y de las Instituciones y Secretario de la Real Academia de la Historia.

12:00h. “Orígenes militares de la Heráldica”, por D. Jaime de Salazar y Acha, académico electo de la Real Academia de la Historia y profesor del Máster de Heráldica, Genealogía y Genealogía de la UNED.

13:00h. “La concesión de Armerías personales por los Reyes castellanos”, por D. Manuel Labrón de Guzmán e Iñaki, Tesorero de la Real Asociación de Hidalgos de España y profesor de la Escuela de Genealogía, Heráldica y Nobiliaria de la Fundación Cultural Hidalgos de España.

14:00h. Refrigerio cortesía de la Fundación Cultural Hidalgos de España.

16:00h. “Emblemas premiados simbólicos y sus modificaciones de las Corporaciones de oficios”, por D. Javier Álvarez de Planas, Catedrático de Historia del Derecho y de las Instituciones de la Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia.

17:00h. “La Heráldica en la Minera: realidades y prerrogativas”, por D. José María de Francisco Olmos, Profesor Titular de Ciencias y Técnicas Históricas de la Universidad Complutense y Director Académico de la Escuela de Genealogía, Heráldica y Nobiliaria de la Fundación Cultural Hidalgos de España.

18:00h. “Método de Biondo: errores que se cometen al aplicar”, por D. Luis Valero de Bernabe, miembro del Patronato y Comisión Ejecutiva de la Fundación Cultural Hidalgos de España.

19:00h. “El diseño heráldico: herramientas de dibujo digital”, por D. Manuel Pardo de Vera y Díaz, Vicepresidente de la Real Asociación de Hidalgos de España y Director de la Escuela de Genealogía, Heráldica y Nobiliaria de la Fundación Cultural Hidalgos de España.

Seminario “Introducción a la heráldica”

Jueves 16 de marzo de 2017 se celebró en los locales de la C/ Jenner 6, el Seminario “Introducción a la Heráldica”, organizado por la Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (UNED) y la Fundación Cultural Hidalgos de España. La Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (UNED) es una universidad pública española de ámbito nacional, dependiente del Ministerio de Educación de España. La UNED se caracteriza por ofrecer una modalidad de estudio a distancia, con el uso de las nuevas tecnologías a través de sus cursos virtuales en Internet, la televisión educativa y los programas de radio, en combinación con tutorías presenciales en ciudades donde dispone de centros asociados.



**FÉDÉRATION FRANÇAISE
DE GÉNÉALOGIE - FFG**

PRIX DE LA FFG

Lors du XXIV^e Congrès national de généalogie au Havre, la Fédération Française de Généalogie décernera ses trois traditionnels prix.

Vous avez jusqu'au 27 mai 2017 pour vous inscrire au Prix Sagot ou au Prix littéraire.

Le Prix Sagot de la meilleure revue

Ce prix récompense la revue d'une association fédérée pour son travail graphique, son originalité et la qualité de ses articles. Pour concourir cette année, vous devez renvoyer à la Fédération Française de Généalogie vos parutions 2016 et le bulletin de participation.

Le Prix littéraire de la fédération

La Fédération décerne ce prix à un membre d'une association généalogique fédérée, pour une œuvre littéraire originale de moins de cinq ans. Afin de concourir, vous devez signer, et renvoyer à la Fédération Française de Généalogie, le règlement du Prix littéraire et le bulletin d'inscription.

Le Prix Sagot du meilleur stand

Les associations fédérées qui souhaiteront y participer pourront s'inscrire sur place.

**Un nouveau président et une nouvelle équipe
à la tête de la Fédération Française de Généalogie**

À l'issue de l'Assemblée générale qui s'est tenue le samedi 4 juin 2016 à Pantin, le Conseil d'administration de la FFG, renouvelé pour une période de 3 ans, a élu pour la mandature 2016- 2019 un Bureau composé de 9 membres :

- Président* Thierry CHESTIER (Poitou-Charentes-Vendée)
- 1er vice- président* Jean- Paul CORNU (Midi-Provence)
- vice- présidente* Valérie ARNOLD- GAUTIER (Ile-de-France)
- vice- présidente* Annick FRANÇOIS- HAUGRIN (Atlantique)
- secrétaire general* Christophe DRUGY (Nord-Pas-de-Calais)
- secrétaire général adjoint* Jean-Claude LE BLOAS (Bretagne)
- trésorière* Patricia PILLORGER (Centre-Val de Loire)
- trésorier adjoint* Michel COUPET (Rhône- Alpes)
- responsable de la communication* Olivier GUIONNEAU (Pays-de-Loire)

**XXIV^e SALON ET CONGRÈS NATIONAL DE GÉNÉALOGIE
LE HAVRE 2017 - 8, 9 ET 10 SEPTEMBRE
«DE LA FONDATION À LA RECONSTRUCTION»**

Venez à la rencontre de vos Ancêtres
8 au 10 septembre 2017

Le Havre 2017
20^e Salon de Congrès National de Généalogie

MAITINOISE LA RÉUNION NOUVELLE CALÉDONIE **GUADALOUPE POLYNÉSIE**

Centre des Congrès **ST PIERRE et MICHELONNE**

Recherches Généalogiques
Sur la France Entière
Belgique, Canada, Espagne, Italie, Maghreb, Pologne...

Librairies spécialisées

Expositions	Ateliers	Conférences
La Reconstruction du Havre Cartes Postales anciennes Anciens Métiers Qu'ils Aient Costumes *****	Coincages Normands Généalogie à l'école Paléographie Les Logos ***** ENTRÉE : 3€ - LE PAS D'ARTÈRE LA VILLE PUBLIQUE	Les Bretons du Havre Fondation du Havre Ancêtres Marins Les Archives French Lines *****

2017... Année symbolique pour Le Havre puisqu'elle marque le 500ème anniversaire de la fondation de la ville ; en effet, le 8 octobre 1517, le roi François 1er signe la charte de la fondation du port du Havre de Grâce. Mais François 1er c'est aussi, pour les généalogistes, la référence... la fameuse ordonnance de Villers-Cotterêts, celle-là même qui imposait l'usage du français dans les actes d'état-civil qui devaient être tenus sur des registres dans les paroisses.

Le Groupement Généalogique du Havre et de Seine Maritime est donc très fier et heureux d'accueillir le XXIVème salon-congrès, sous le haut patronage de la Fédération Française de Généalogie et avec les collaborations étroites de l'Union des Cercles Généalogiques et Héraldiques de Normandie et de la Ville du Havre.. Ce salon-congrès, le premier en Normandie, fait partie des nombreuses manifestations qui animeront la ville durant toute l'année 2017 et se tiendra les 8, 9 et 10 septembre 2017 dans le tout nouveau Carré des Docks-Le Havre Normandie.



**XXIVe Salon et Congrès National de généalogie
Le Havre (76)
8 septembre 2017 - 10 septembre 2017**

Le 24ème Salon et Congrès National de Généalogie se déroulera en 2017 au Havre, et sera organisé par le Groupement Généalogique du Havre et de Seine Maritime. Les Exposants (liste provisoire):
– Associations de toute la France et d'ailleurs (Allemagne, Belgique, Canada, Espagne, Grande-Bretagne, Pays du Maghreb, Pologne, Suisse ...).

2017...C'est aussi le 120ème anniversaire de la tenue au Havre du 2ème Congrès Olympique par Pierre de Coubertin, aux origines normandes et le 170ème anniversaire de la gare du Havre, l'une des toutes premières gares de voyageurs en France souhaitée par le Président Félix Faure, mais également le 500ème anniversaire du luthéranisme.

Cette manifestation se veut ouverte à tous, passionnés ou amateurs de généalogie et d'héraldique, professionnels ou simples curieux et notamment au jeune public.



Professionnels de la Généalogie: notamment le CDIP (Généatique), Généanet, Généalogie.com, Hérédis, Librairie de la Voute ...

– Institutions: Archives, Service Historique de la Défense ...

Pendant ces trois jours:

- Conférences (une trentaine prévue)
- Expositions
- Ateliers
- Visites touristiques pour les congressistes

Horaires d'ouverture:

Vendredi 8 septembre: 10h – 20h

Samedi 9 septembre: 9h – 18h

Dimanche 10 septembre: 9h – 17h

Entrée payante: 3€

ITALIE



F.A.I.G. - I.A.G.I.

L'ONORE DELLE ARMI: ARALDICA PER BIBLIOTECARI.

Organizzato dall'AIB - Associazione Italiana Bibliotecari - Sezione Veneto si è tenuto il 10 e 11 ottobre 2016 presso la Biblioteca Marciana (MIBACT) a Venezia un corso della durata di 14 ore riservato ai bibliotecari, conservatori, catalogatori di fondi antichi, archivisti. Sono stati docenti: Franco Benucci (Università degli Studi di Padova), Susy Marcon (Biblioteca Marciana, Venezia), Claudia Salmini (Archivio di Stato, Venezia), Pier Felice degli Uberti (presidente Istituto Araldico Genealogico Italiano). Il corso ha avuto lo scopo di introdurre all'arte del blasone, al suo valore storico e culturale anche in rapporto alla storia del libro (sigilli, ex-libris, timbri) ed era rivolto a bibliotecari e archivisti impegnati nella gestione delle collezioni storiche nonché a tutti coloro che fossero interessati alla conoscenza di questa materia così connessa allo studio del libro antico.

Ci si proponeva di migliorare la capacità di analisi e descrizione delle diverse tipologie araldiche presenti in varie forme sui libri sia dal punto di vista strutturale che della storia genealogica e familiare, allo scopo di arricchire la descrizione catalogografica ampliando l'informazione su possessori e provenienze del libro antico. Si sono tenute lezioni frontali e di laboratorio con un confronto di esperienze. L'obiettivo è stato quello di imparare a riconoscere, analizzare e descrivere gli stemmi, anche per una migliore descrizione dei volumi antichi. Il 10 ottobre 2016 hanno relazionato il prof. Franco Benucci (UNIPD) su

una introduzione storico culturale, araldica e descrizione di uno stemma e nel pomeriggio Susy Marcon su (lessico, tipologie, esempi). Nel



Genealogia e araldica veneziana. I repertori. È seguita Claudia Salmini su Nobiltà/cittadinanza veneziana in relazione alle armi: legislazione, regolamentazione, approvazione. La mattina dell'11 ottobre 2016, Pier Felice degli Uberti (IAGI) ha parlato su: Storia dell'Araldica, Grammatica

pomeriggio Pier Felice degli Uberti ha commentato ed ha condotto esercitazioni con esempi portati dai corsisti. Ai partecipanti è stato rilasciato un attestato di frequenza, e dopo l'invio di uno studio su materiali a loro scelta sono stati tutti valutati positivamente. (mlp).

CORSO PROPEDEUTICO DI GENEALOGIA E STORIA DI FAMIGLIA, ARALDICA, ORDINI CAVALLERESCHI.

Con gran numero di partecipanti a Roma dal 22 al 23 ottobre 2016 l'Università degli Studi E-Link Campus University in collaborazione con: Confédération Internationale de Généalogie et d'Héraldique; Istituto Araldico Genealogico Italiano; Institut International d'Etudes Généalogiques et d'Histoire



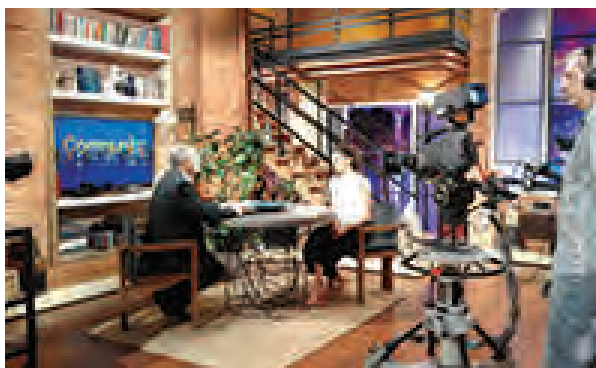
des Familles; Scuola di Genealogia, Araldica e Scienze Documentarie; Federazione delle Associazioni Italiane di Genealogia, Storia di Famiglia, Araldica e Scienze Documentarie; International Federation of Schools of Family History ha organizzato il Corso propedeutico di genealogia e storia

di famiglia, araldica, ordini cavallereschi della durata di 2 giorni, che ha offerto metodologia e strumenti per avvicinarsi al mondo della genealogia, dell'araldica e degli ordini cavallereschi, per fornire ai partecipanti la possibilità di risalire autonomamente alle origini della propria famiglia, costruirsi il proprio stemma come espressione grafica del cognome, ed avere un serio approccio con gli ordini cavallereschi ed i sistemi premiali. Il corso, che era gratuito, ha concesso ai frequentanti un valore di tre crediti universitari validi per un prossimo Master in Araldica, Diritto Nobiliare, Genealogia, Ordini Cavallereschi.

Il 22 ottobre 2016 hanno parlato: Franco Ciuffo, su Spunti storici sulla famiglia di Papa Pio V e il suo stemma pontificio. Pier Felice degli Uberti, AIH, AIG, ICOC, IAGI, su Le fonti, i documenti utili alla ricerca genealogica. Carlo Tibaldeschi, AIH, AIG, ICOC, IAGI, su Alcuni aspetti di genealogia genetica. Nicola Pisacane, IAGI, su Rettifiche ed assunzioni di cognomi. Enzo Caffarelli, su Cognomi d'Italia: storia, formazione, tipologie. Nerio Pantaleoni, IAGI, su Lo studio dell'albero genealogico attraverso i caratteri fisiognomici integrativi che caratterizzano il nostro volto. Valeria Leonardi e Valeria Vanesio, su La conservatoria magistrale dell'Ordine di Malta: Patrimonio librario e documentario tra genealogia, araldica, e prove nobiliari dal XVI al XIX secolo. Il pomeriggio ha visto: Carlo Tibaldeschi, AIH, AIG, ICOC, IAGI, su La tecnica blasonica. Valerio Leoni, IAGI, su Metodologie per realizzare ricerche genealogiche nello Stato Pontificio. Maria Cristina Sintoni, iagi, su L'araldica degli Enti. Don Antonio Pompili, IAGI, su L'araldica ecclesiastica. Nicola Pesacane, IAGI, su I blasonari nella storia. Pier Felice degli Uberti, su Gli Uffici Araldici di Stato nel mondo. Il 23 ottobre 2016, Alberto Lembo, su La sovranità affievolita e l'autorizzazione all'uso degli ordini cavallereschi preunitari in accordo alla l. 3 marzo 1951, 178. Marco Crisconio, su Riflessioni sulle principali leggi e disposizioni governative riguardanti la nobiltà delle province meridionali d'Italia dall'epoca Sveva alla conclusione del Regno delle Due Sicilie. Alfonso Marini Dettina, iagi, su Categorie di legittimazione degli Ordini Equestri da parte della Santa Sede. Salvatore Olivari de la Moneda, aig, ICOC, IAGI, su Le decorazioni ecclesiastiche. Charles Mack Castelletti, iagi, su I vari concetti di nobiltà e gentility nel Regno Unito di Gran Bretagna, una Nazione dove la nobiltà è protetta e tutelata. Pier Felice degli Uberti, AIH, AIG, ICOC, IAGI, su La Commissione Internazionale permanente per lo studio degli Ordini Cavallereschi - ICOC. Il pomeriggio dalle 14,30 si è svolta la Visita araldica guidata "Passeggiata araldica per via del Corso" con don Antonio Pompili, IAGI, che ha visto la presenza di un buon numero dei partecipanti al corso. (mlp)

L'IAGI TORNA A RAI COMMUNITY

Ad settembre 2016 Pier Felice degli Uberti ha ripreso a RAI COMMUNITY le registrazioni delle puntate di servizio che aiutano i discendenti degli

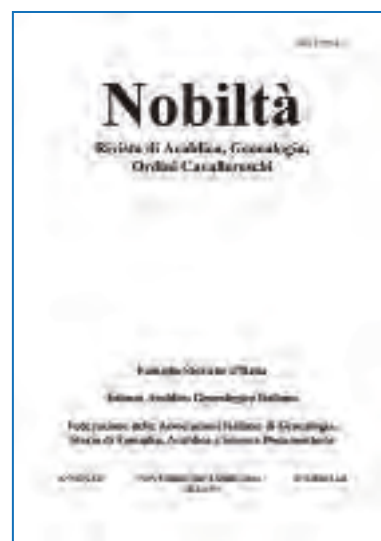


italiani a ritrovare i documenti per ottenere la cittadinanza italiana.

Fra le tante realizzazioni non può mancare anche l'esperienza televisiva, una attività di utilità pubblica iniziata dal 2005 al 2012 come Consulente per le Ricerche

genealogiche di SPORTELLO ITALIA, trasmissione di servizio di RAI INTERNATIONAL (collaborando con tutte le varie conduttrici del programma: Francesca Alderisi, Gigliola Cinquetti e Giovanna Carollo).

Nobiltà, Rivista di Araldica, Genealogia, Ordini Cavallereschi



Dal 1993 è la sola rivista italiana di Araldica, Genealogia e Storia degli Ordini cavallereschi di carattere scientifico veramente periodica. Le sue oltre 640 pagine annuali (in bianco e nero e colori) in 5 numeri bimestrali informano su tutto quanto di nuovo accade nel mondo. I suoi collaboratori sono i maggiori esperti dei vari settori in ambito italiano ed internazionale.

Nobiltà viene considerata in tutti gli ambienti scientifici fra le prime e le più importanti riviste di questo genere nel mondo.

Il suo scopo così serio è sempre stato vincente: dire 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*, ma *evitando di illudere la gente raccontando quello che non è e non può essere!*

Dal 2013 è continuata poi la Consulenza per le Ricerche genealogiche con RAI COMMUNITY, trasmissione di servizio sempre con la funzione di fornire consulenza ai discendenti degli Italiani per ottenere la Cittadinanza Italiana (collaborando con Benedetta Rinaldi).

Naturalmente come avviene per le altre organizzazioni, o per gli eventi a cui partecipa, anche con la RAI l'attività è svolta completamente in forma gratuita.

IL MESE DELLA GENEALOGIA E DELLA STORIA DI FAMIGLIA 2016

Organizzata dall'associazione Nonsoloscuola in collaborazione con il Comune di Modena, FamilySearch e l'Istituto Araldico Genealogico Italiano e con il patrocinio della Regione Emilia Romagna e della Provincia di Modena, anche quest'anno a Modena è stato organizzato il mese della genealogia e storia di famiglia, la manifestazione che permette ai cittadini di confrontarsi gratuitamente con i massimi esperti di storia familiare e di imparare a ricercare autonomamente le proprie origini.

Un appuntamento che torna per il secondo anno come approfondimento della Conferenza Internazionale di Genealogia che, già dal 2010, riunisce a Modena persone provenienti da tutta Italia, Francia, Spagna, Germania, Svizzera, Stati Uniti e Brasile. Si sono tenuti undici incontri con gli esperti, otto visite guidate, uno stand al Centro Commerciale La Rotonda e una Conferenza per scoprire qualcosa in più sui propri antenati partendo da sé stessi.

Gli incontri sono iniziati il venerdì 7 ottobre alle ore 20 con Alessio Boattini e le sue ricerche tra Antropologia Molecolare e Genealogia Genetica, culminate con il caso delle Partecipanze Emiliane. È proseguito imparando come impostare le proprie ricerche (con Nonsoloscuola), parlando di genealogia ebraica con Nardo Bonomi Braverman, mentre l'araldica è stata trattata dall'Istituto Araldico Genealogico Italiano con la presenza di Marco Horak e Pier Felice degli Uberti, che hanno parlato sia dell'economia applicata alla genealogia e alla storia che della tecnica araldica; Milo Spaggiari invece ha trattato dell'importanza degli atti di matrimonio nelle ricerche; poi con gli storici e genealogisti



Riccardo De Rosa e Maria Rosaria Petrilli si è parlato di Renata di Francia, duchessa di Ferrara. I registri militari sono stati l'argomento della conferenza del Ten. Col. Giuseppe Arancio del Ministero della Difesa, mentre il rabbino Beniamino Goldstein ha parlato di cultura ebraica, Lorenzo Pongiluppi dell'Archivio Arcivescovile di Modena ha relazionato sui documenti ecclesiastici, e Margherita Lanzetta dell'Archivio di Stato di Modena si è occupata dei registri dei trovatelli. Durante il Mese



della genealogia e della storia di famiglia è stato possibile visitare: l'Archivio di Stato di Modena e il suo laboratorio di restauro, l'Archivio Storico del Comune di Modena e la Sinagoga di Modena.

Dal 7 al 13 novembre, presso il Centro Commerciale La Rotonda, è stato possibile scoprire le proprie origini grazie agli esperti di FamilySearch che, con video e computer, hanno insegnato come proseguire le proprie ricerche direttamente da casa. Il Mese della genealogia e storia di famiglia si è concluso il 12 novembre con la VII Conferenza Internazionale di Genealogia intitolata «Ogni uomo è una citazione tratta da tutti i suoi antenati» (Ralph Waldo Emerson), alla quale sono intervenuti: Pier Felice degli Uberti, presidente dell'Istituto Araldico Genealogico Italiano e della Confédération Internationale de Généalogie et d'Héraldique, Stefano Vitali, direttore dell'Istituto centrale per gli archivi del Ministero dei beni e delle attività culturali e del turismo, Riccardo De Rosa e Maria Rosaria Petrilli, María Inés Olanar Múgica e Stefania Fangarezzi, genealogisti. Paolo Gaddi, Giovanni Bertarini e Simona Maini hanno poi raccontato tre storie di successo relative al loro avvicinamento alla genealogia grazie alle iniziative di Nonsoloscuola. (mlp)



ARALDICA A PALAZZO ALTIERI

Il 13 e 14 maggio a Oriolo Romano, in provincia di Viterbo, nei pressi di Roma, si è svolto il convegno “*Araldica a Palazzo Altieri*”, promosso dal Centro Studi Araldici (CESA), dal Museo di Palazzo Altieri e dal Polo Museale del Lazio del Ministero dei beni e delle attività culturali e del turismo, di cui il museo fa parte. Numeroso e qualificato il contributo anche dell’*Académie internationale d’héraldique* (AIH) e dell’*Istituto Araldico Genealogico Italiano* (IAGI), enti che annoverano fra i propri soci molti dei relatori intervenuti. Scenario dell’evento Palazzo Altieri, antica e prestigiosa dimora nobiliare, oggi museo pubblico, che conserva uno scrigno d’arte araldica d’eccezione, come la “Galleria dei Papi”, una collezione di ritratti papali caratterizzata dal prevedere per ogni sommo pontefice (anche per quelli di età prearaldica) uno stemma;

una collezione che ad oggi risulta essere la più antica galleria di ritratti papali esistente, non priva d’interesse anche sotto il profilo storico per la ricostruzione della cronosintassi papale e - in molti casi - per le indicazioni fornite sulla fisionomia dei sommi



pontefici. Inusuale la formula del convegno, che in realtà ha visto raccolti sotto un unico cappello due distinti eventi: il simposio “*L’araldica religiosa nella Galleria dei papi di Oriolo Romano*” e il seminario “*Araldica: attualità e prospettive*”. Il primo, che ha occupato per intero la prima giornata, ha proposto un convegno internazionale di studi, avente per tema l’araldica religiosa, cioè una branca dell’arte del blasone fra le meno studiate, ma di cui l’Italia è la più significativa testimone; il secondo, svoltosi nella seconda giornata, ha invece proposto l’ormai tradizionale appuntamento annuale (giunto alla terza edizione) dedicato all’araldica in Italia, con un momento di analisi (la mattina del 14 maggio) e un momento di promozione e valorizzazione dell’araldica italiana e di quanto in tale ambito viene oggi realizzato (il pomeriggio).

Scendendo nel dettaglio, **la prima giornata**, con il convegno internazionale di studi “*L’araldica religiosa nella Galleria dei papi di Oriolo Romano*”, ha offerto il seguente programma: sessione mattutina moderata da Raffaele Coppola (CESA) sul tema “*La Galleria dei papi e i singoli pontefici*”, Maurizio Carlo Alberto Gorra, aih, IAGI, “*Uno sguardo sulla Galleria. Osservazioni su alcuni stemmi papali di Palazzo Altieri a Oriolo Romano*”; dr. Rosalba Cantone, “*Il restauro dei dipinti della Galleria dei Papi*”; dr. prof. Michel Popoff, AIH, “*L’héraldique des papes et des cardinaux avant l’héraldique*”; dr. prof. Luigi Borgia, AIH, IAGI, “*Stemmi di ecclesiastici di casa Borgia*”; dr. Laura Cirri, AIH, IAGI, “*Araldica e imprese mediche al tempo di Leone X*”; dr. Andreas Rehberg, “*L’impatto sociale nell’auto-rappresentazione araldica a Roma e in Lazio (1500-1630)*”; Fabio Bianchetti, “*Il rastro*

dimenticato. Alle origini dello stemma di Giovanni Battista Montini, Paolo VI”; Bernard Velay, “*Pour une renaissance authentique de l’héraldique au sein de l’Eglise*”. Sessione pomeridiana, moderata da Maurizio Carlo Alberto Gorra, aih, IAGI, sul tema “*Il mondo dell’araldica religiosa*”: Sara Fracassi - Sara Maccioni - Elisa Venuti, “*Oltre lo sguardo: la multisensorialità come chiave di accesso all’araldica pontificia della Galleria dei Papi del Palazzo Altieri di Oriolo Romano*”; dr. prof. Vitaliano Tiberia, “*Lo stemma Stefaneschi nei mosaici absidali di Santa Maria in Trastevere: una chiave d’accesso al 1° Giubileo dell’età moderna*”; Francesco

Canali, sagi, “*Su di un ciclo araldico trecentesco del vescovado di Terni: esempi di araldica papale e cardinalizia dall’Albornoz ai Borgia*”; Michele Fiaschi, “*Curiosità araldiche della diocesi di San Miniato, dal canonico Andrea Romolo Buonaparte al beato Mons. Pio del Corona*”; dr. Ilaria Buonafalce, AIH, “*Esempi di araldica ecclesiastica a Livorno*”; dr. Alvisè Manni, “*Disiecta picena: miscellanea poco nota di stemmi et similia*”; prof. Guglielmo de’ Giovanni Centelles, “*Alle scaturigini dell’araldica italiana*”. Non sono inoltre potuti intervenire personalmente invieranno i loro contributi per la pubblicazione degli atti Marco Foppoli, AIH, “*Note di araldica contemporanea nell’esperienza di un designer ed artista araldico professionista*”; dr. Ileana Tozzi, “*Gli stemmi dei*



Vescovi della Diocesi di Rieti nel corso del XX secolo, prefigurazione

di una pastorale”; dr. Leticia Darna Galobart, AIH, Impronta de los Papas y Eclesiásticos en los Archivos y edificios religiosos de Barcelona (España). **La seconda giornata** invece ha proposto due momenti diversi, con la mattina dedicata all’analisi ed il pomeriggio alla promozione dell’araldica in Italia; così prima della colazione di lavoro si è tenuta una tavola rotonda su “L’araldica nell’amministrazione pubblica” con la moderazione di Raffaele Coppola, CESA, la partecipazione di Luigi Borgia, AIH, IAGI, già dirigente della soprintendenza toscana, Rosalba Cantone, (Palazzo Altieri), Patrizia Miracola (direttore museo Palazzo Altieri), Maurizio Carlo Alberto Gorra, AIH, IAGI, e numerosi interventi dal pubblico, seguita dalla presentazione del 7° “Rapporto Nazionale sullo stato dell’Araldica” in Italia 2016 (a cura del Centro Studi Araldici). Il pomeriggio, il momento di valorizzazione e promozione dell’araldica italiana, è stato aperto dalla consegna del “Gran Premio Scudo d’Oro” e del premio di laurea in memoria di *Paolo Giovanni Maria Coppola* promossi dal Centro Studi Araldici, che hanno visto essere incoronati il sito Internet “I segni del potere”, il volume “Garbagnate - famiglia per famiglia” curato da Carlo Preatoni con la collaborazione di Giorgio Montrasi, Marcello Naborri ed Emanuela Finocchiaro, l’Ufficio Araldico presso la Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri (premio “al merito araldico”), e - con una nota di merito - la tesi di laurea di Anna Magdalena Betcher: “Genealogia e storia del casato Koreywa”, tesi discussa nell’Anno Accademico 2012-2013 presso l’Università degli Studi di Genova; a seguire Fabio Bianchetti ha riferito delle sue esperienze multimediali nella gestione del gruppo Facebook “Caffè Araldico” e del blog Quaderni Araldici”, quindi sono state presentate le pubblicazioni italiane di carattere araldico degli ultimi 12 mesi, con l’intervento di diversi autori, a chiudere Maurizio Carlo Alberto Gorra, aih, IAGI, ha condotto una visita araldica alla “Galleria dei papi” di Palazzo Altieri.

ROYAUME-UNI



INSTITUTE OF HERALDIC AND GENEALOGICAL STUDIES IHGS

The Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies (IHGS) was the first centre for Family History Studies. Founded in 1961, it offers a wide range of courses on family history, heraldry and related historical subjects. With its formidable library and collections of manuscripts and research facilities, it was brought to Canterbury's Northgate and housed in fine medieval buildings by Cecil Humphery-Smith.

Apart from its highly acclaimed correspondence course, now available online and by post, the Institute offers a selection of day, evening and weekend courses, all of which can be enjoyed purely as a means of extending personal knowledge of family history, or with the intention of taking the Institute's examinations and gaining recognised professional qualifications.

The IHGS runs its own bookshop, which can be visited in person or online, and offers the use of its extensive library to members of the public. Expert advice on family history and heraldic research is available.

The Institute is managed as an educational charitable Trust and is supported in its academic work by Achievements, a non-profit making centre for genealogical research and artwork.

IHGS Staff

Cecil Humphery-Smith - Founder
Following an early childhood interest in heraldry which was to become his passion, Cecil Humphery-Smith championed family history as opposed to genealogy, encouraging academia to take the subject seriously. He brought it to Canterbury in 1961 founding the Institute in Northgate. He was rewarded in 2004 by Her Majesty the Queen who awarded

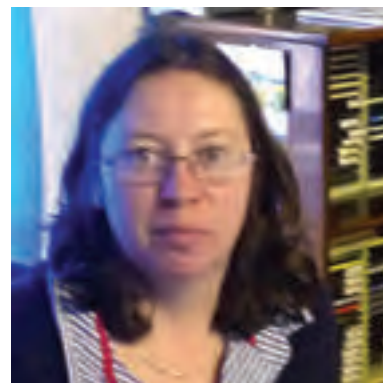
him the OBE for his services to education in heraldry and genealogy.

Dr Richard C F Baker - Principal
As Director of Studies, Richard is responsible for the Institute's edu-



Dr Richard C F Baker

cational programme and is a member of our Examining Board. He is an experienced Tutor and Lecturer in all aspects of Genealogy, but his specialist interests are in Heraldry and Genetic Inheritance. Richard represents the interests of the Institute on a number of national committees. *Sarah Bulson* - Course tutor, Librarian and Lecturer



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 librarian, 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.

Michelle Webber - Registrar
Michelle's numerous responsibilities include not only being the Institute's Registrar but also the administrator of the Correspondence Course and pedigree designer for Achievements.



Emma Morgan - Acting Registrar

Ann Ballard - Course Tutor

Ann is a graduate of the Institute having gained the Higher Certificate in 2010 and the Diploma in Genealogy the following year. Her passion for family history started when she was a teenager when family papers and photos from the early 19th century, were

passed down 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 a teaching qualification for adult education. She has recently established her own business, providing Family History research and training. Her particular interests are Heraldry, and parish records, although she enjoys all aspects of Family History.

Dr Karen Cummings - Course Tutor

Karen is a graduate of the Institute and has both the Higher Certificate (with distinction) and the Diploma in Genealogy. In 2010, having researched her own family history for a number of years and become passionate about genealogy research, she left a career in pharmaceutical research behind to concentrate on family history research. She is a member of council for the Association of Genealogists and Researchers in Archives (AGRA).

Celia Heritage - Course Tutor

Celia has been passionate about family history since the age of 14, her interest having been first sparked by family stories passed down to her by her mother. Celia studied history at King's College London and then to study family history at the Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies, passing the Higher Certificate in Genealogy with distinction. Celia runs a family history research practice, is a regular speaker to family history groups and author of *Tracing Your Ancestors Through Death Records*. Her specialities include parish, land and death records.

Les Mitchinson - Course Tutor

Les is a graduate of the Institute who gained his Higher Certificate in 2008 and the Diploma in Genealogy the following year. Les spent a full career in the Royal Navy before setting up his own Family History education and research business in Hampshire. He finds all aspects of Family History engaging but would have to single out military records as his favoured area of research.

Elizabeth Yule - Course Tutor

Liz joined the Institute after gaining her BA Hons in History from the University of Kent and has subsequently attained the IHGS Diploma in Genealogy and MSc in Genealogical, Palaeographic and Heraldic Studies from the University of Strathclyde. She works as a genealogist for Achievements, the research arm of IHGS and appeared as a researcher on the Dutch series of *Who do You Think You Are?* Tracing East Anglian and non-conformist ancestors are particular areas of interest.

Frances Gilday - Receptionist

Frances has worked at Northgate for 37 years and is our valued receptionist Frances has worked at Northgate for 27 years and is our valued receptionist. You will find her in our shop and answering your telephone calls three days a week.



Genealogy has seen an increase in popularity in recent years as a result of TV programmes such as "Who Do You Think You Are?" and the ready access to family history information on websites such as Ancestry and Find My Past <http://www.ihgs.ac.uk/courses-careers>

However, there have been genealogists operating for centuries. Proving one's line of descent has always been important to those who needed to prove their right to lands and titles, and to show dynastic connections.

In the 15th century, the College of Arms was instituted and it became the ultimate authority for settling genealogical disputes and the registration of pedigrees and coats of arms in England and Wales. In Scotland the Lyon Court exer-

cises similar powers.

Many enthusiasts, having spent some time working on their own family history, decide that they would like to turn their pastime into a career. However, it should be noted that, whilst the amateur genealogist will have discovered the general principles that apply to all research during their own family history research, proper training and credentials are necessary for good practice as a professional. It is essential to develop a wide experience of many different sources, a good understanding of how and why they were created and have the ability to interpret and analyse evidence correctly. To be successful, one has to build up a reputation for excellence.

The vast majority of genealogists are self-employed, and most come into the field from other professions. Some make this career switch in mid-life, whilst others choose genealogy as a second career upon retirement from their first one. Most make the move gradually from their original field of employment, building up a client base before moving full-time into genealogy.

Ultimately, however, only a small number derive all or the greater part of their income from genealogical research or related fields such as teaching and writing. In fact, the majority work part-time and supplement a pension or other income. Although some genealogical firms exist, they are few in number and opportunities to work for them arise only infrequently.

To contemplate becoming a professional genealogist, an honest assessment of one's strengths must be made. A good memory, meticulous attention to detail, excellent analytical and communication skills and a tidy and logical mind are prerequisites.

There must be a real enthusiasm for the work, but also an ability to assimilate the problems speedily, to grasp the elements of their solution and to look upon each as a challenge, which determination and persistence will solve. The genealogist needs to be imaginative in the light of a very broad experience, with understanding of historical background, but the imagination needs to be controlled and directed by sound reasoning. A healthy dose of scepticism is necessary to avoid jumping to unsound conclusions.

The professional genealogist has to be both a detective and a historian. An in-depth knowledge of all aspects of history - social, economic and local - is essential, as would soon become apparent in the context of any research project. For example, the lack of parish registers during the Commonwealth period can only be understood if one has an appreciation of the religious turmoil that ensued when Oliver Cromwell came to power.

A degree in history and experience of Latin are definite advantages, but are not prerequisites.

An understanding of law, especially land law, and the principles of heraldry are also desirable. Practical research experience is a necessity.

Many decide to specialise in the records of a specific locality to which they have access, or focus on an area of expertise such as military records.

However, it is likely that one will need to look at every social stratum and historical period. In time, it may be possible to share one's knowledge, through lecturing,

teaching and writing, which can supplement one's income.

For example, there may be opportunities for genealogists to teach a class in family history, perhaps as part of a local adult education programme, or write articles on genealogical topics for specialist magazines and local family history society journals.

Genealogy is to a large extent unregulated and there are no university undergraduate degree courses devoted solely to the subject.

Nevertheless one needs credentials that attest to one's skill and knowledge. Since 1961, the Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies has endeavoured to provide a sound basis of experience and tuition through the courses it has run.

Specifically, the Correspondence Course in Genealogy has been designed to meet the needs of both the amateur genealogist who wishes to trace his or her ancestry as a hobby, and the professional who wishes to carry out genealogical research on a paid basis.

Students are encouraged to seek a professional qualification in genealogy, and the Institute offers a series of graded qualifications.

Qualifications such as the Institute's Licentiate, Diploma and Higher Certificate, are highly coveted because they are widely accepted as the best preparation for entering the profession.

They have been acknowledged and accredited by government and international academic bodies and independently, as a yardstick of genealogical expertise. As such, they are recognised by The Association of Genealogists and Researchers in Archives (AGRA) - www.agra.org.uk - and holders of the IHGS qualifications have reduced membership application requirements.

AGRA was founded in 1968 to promote high standards of professional conduct and expertise and to uphold the interests of its members and their clients.

All members have to adhere to a Code of Practice, and to be eligible one has to be a well-qualified and experienced professional.

A list of members and their areas of expertise can be obtained from AGRA. In Scotland, a similar body, the Association of Scottish Genealogists and Record Agents (ASGRA) - www.asgra.co.uk - provides a similar function and in Ireland, there is the accredited Genealogists Ireland www.accreditedgenealogists.ie.

The fees of a professional genealogist vary and most charge by the hour or ask for a fixed budget up front, especially if the research is open-ended.

Added to the time spent on research, there may also be travel or copying expenses. Generally, the financial rewards are not great, and it is difficult to provide a satisfactory standard of income.

Satisfaction from doing something one loves and directing one's own work can be expected but dedication and vocation are needed. It is a rewarding, fascinating and challenging career.