



36th International Congress of Genealogical and Heraldic Sciences

Boston | September 24-28, 2024

Origins, Journeys, Destinations



American Ancestors[®]

A NATIONAL CENTER FOR FAMILY HISTORY, HERITAGE & CULTURE



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Details from Gore Roll of Arms

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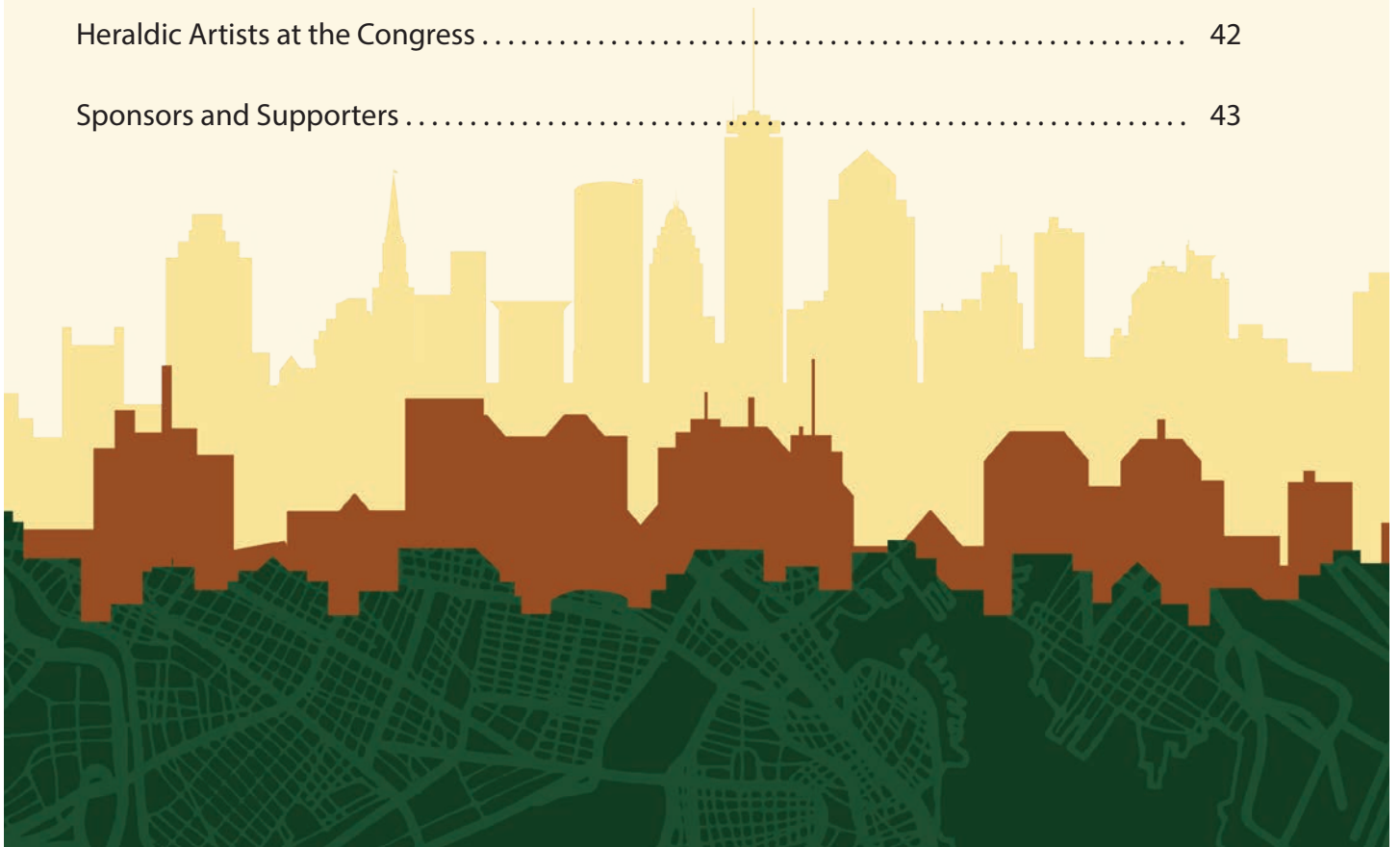
Steven Thiry

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

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

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Greetings from the Congress President

Welcome to Boston and to the 36th International Congress of the Genealogical and Heraldic Sciences.

As the first Congress held in the United States, we are especially proud to be your hosts. Boston is the ideal American city for such an event—not just as a city rich in colonial history and Revolutionary lore as well as many other historical topics, but, most relevant to the Congress, as the birthplace of genealogy in America.

When the New England Historic Genealogical Society was founded here in 1845—the first such organization in America—it began its noble mission to bring the science of genealogy to members far and wide. Today that work continues as we serve over 450,000 members in 139 countries. Heraldry, too, is one of our mainstays. In 1864, the Committee on Heraldry was established at the Society and it set about the systematic study of American heraldry with great discipline and scholarship. Today, it is the oldest nongovernmental body associated with heraldry in the world and its *Roll of Arms* is the quintessential source in American heraldry.

Along with our esteemed partners at FamilySearch; Ryan J. Woods, Secretary General of this Congress and now President and CEO of American Ancestors; my fellow officers of the Congress; the Committee on Heraldry; Chief Learning and Interpretation Officer Ginevra Morse; our staff and volunteers; and many others, thank you for joining us. We wish you a most successful time at this debut visit to the United States by the International Congress of Genealogical and Heraldic Sciences.

With all best wishes,
D. Brenton Simons OBE
President, 36th International Congress of Genealogical and Heraldic Sciences
President Emeritus, American Ancestors



Artwork by Carlos Navarro after Paul Revere.

Greetings from our Patron

It is with great pride and excitement that I welcome you to the 36th International Congress of Genealogical and Heraldic Sciences here in the historic city of Boston. I want to extend my heartfelt gratitude to the Executive Committee of the Congress for inviting me to become this year's Patron—it is truly an honor.

As we convene on American soil for the first time in the Congress's nearly one-hundred-year history, I am particularly pleased to see the global representation of our participants, with scholars and enthusiasts from diverse backgrounds—both New World and Old—coming together to exchange ideas and advance our collective understanding of the heraldic and genealogical sciences. The presence of heraldic artists this year is also a welcome addition to the proceedings—without them, heraldry would be only the study of our ancestral past and not the living tapestry that continues to tell our stories of family history, origin, and identity.

I am grateful to the more than fifty speakers that will share their latest scholarship, and the hundreds of attendees who will join us this week. I am exceedingly thankful to the many individuals and organizations that have helped to underwrite the activities that you will participate in over the next five days.

Please accept my best wishes for a successful, productive, and inspiring Congress. It is an honor to be with you as we explore our shared heritage, history, and heraldry.

With warm regards,
Brady Brim-DeForest of Balvaire Castle
Patron, 36th International Congress of Genealogical and Heraldic Sciences



Emblazonnment by Carlos Navarro

Program Schedule

Tuesday, September 24

- 10:00 am–1:30 pm **Registration Check-In**
Old South Church
- 2:00 pm–4:00 pm **Opening Ceremony, Procession, and Keynote Address**
Henry Louis Gates, Jr., PhD, Old South Church, Sanctuary, Ground Floor
- 6:00 pm–8:00 pm **Opening Reception and Launch of *The Gore Roll: The Earliest Known Roll of Arms in America***
Lenox Hotel, Ballroom

Wednesday, September 25

- 10:00 am–1:30 pm **Registration Check-In**
Old South Church
- 9:00 am–4:00 pm **Vendor Hall**
Old South Church, Gordon Chapel, Ground Floor
- 9:00 am–10:30 am **Session 1**
The Frontiers of Heraldry: Heraldry in a Globalizing World
Luc Duerloo, PhD, AIH, Old South Church, Sanctuary, Ground Floor
- Session 2**
New Arms, New Identities: 1100–1600
Dr. Adrian Peter Ailes, FSA, FHS, Old South Church, Sanctuary, Ground Floor
- From North to South: Heraldry and “Bank” of Evidence in the Darell Pedigree Roll, 1637**
Natanel “Nati” Nagar, Old South Church, Sanctuary, Ground Floor
- Session 3**
Civic Heraldry and Identity of Bulgarian Migrant Groups
Stoyan Antonov, PhD, aih, Old South Church, Mary Norton Hall, 2nd Floor
- 11:00 am–12:30 pm **Tampa’s Civic Heraldry**
Lynn Turner, AG, FUGA, Old South Church, Mary Norton Hall, 2nd Floor
- Session 4**
The Cereso Enigma: Establishing Genealogical and Genetic Descent from a 16th-Century Spanish Merchant Family in Antwerp
Joel Lefever, Old South Church, Guild Room, 4th Floor
- One Community Across Three Continents: Reconnecting the Diaspora from Padula, Salerno, Campania, Italia**
Glenn R. Trezza, PhD, Old South Church, Guild Room, 4th Floor
- 12:30 pm–2:00 pm **Break for Lunch**
- CIGH & ICOC Business Meetings**
Old South Church, Phillis Wheatley Room, 4th Floor

Session 5**Sojourners, Returners, and “Circulars”: An Exploration of Different Types of Migration**

Tahitia McCabe, MLS, QG, FHEA, FRSA, Old South Church, Sanctuary, Ground Floor

Chasing Family Matters Across the Atlantic

Susan Moore, MA, FSA, Old South Church, Sanctuary, Ground Floor

Session 6**Coats of Arms Coming to the Grand Duchy of Lithuania from Abroad in the 16th–18th Centuries**

Justina Sipavičiūtė, Old South Church, Mary Norton Hall, 2nd Floor

2:00 pm–3:30 pm

“I Take What I Find”?—The Question of the Butlers’ Adoption of Irish Heraldic Practices

Senia Kirk, MA, Old South Church, Mary Norton Hall, 2nd Floor

Session 7**Divorce, Illegitimacy, Migration (and Bigamy?): A Dysfunctional 19th Century Family Case Study**

B. J. Jamieson, MSLS, MA, PG Cert., Old South Church, Guild Room, 4th Floor

Marriage Dispensations in England and Wales, 1250–1558

Nathan Murphy, MA, AG, FASG, Old South Church, Guild Room, 4th Floor

Session 8**Armigerous Artists: Formation of Modern Artistic Elites in Early Modern Europe**

Anatole Upart, PhD, FRSA, Old South Church, Sanctuary, Ground Floor

Arms and Men in Motion: Migration and Merchants’ Heraldic Marks in Pisa and the Western Mediterranean in the XVth Century

Dr. Gerard Mari Brull and Sari Nassar, Old South Church, Sanctuary, Ground Floor

4:00 pm–5:30 pm

Session 9**Andrew—A Young German Shoemaker Who Became Part of World History and Patriarch of a Large American Family**

Dirk Weissleder, AIG, Old South Church, Guild Room, 4th Floor

The “Colonia Tovar”: A German-Venezuelan City

Fabio Cassani Pironti, PhD, Old South Church, Guild Room, 4th Floor

6:00 pm–8:00 pm

Exhibit Opening and Reception

Old South Church, Mary Norton Hall, 2nd Floor

Thursday, September 26

10:00 am–1:30 pm

Registration Check-In

Old South Church

9:00 am–4:00 pm

Vendor Hall

Old South Church, Gordon Chapel, Ground Floor

Session 10**Establishing Credible Online Family Trees and DNA Results: Panel Discussion**

Robert Charles Anderson, FASG, Bruce Durie, PhD, FIGRS, and Robert Kehrer
Old South Church, Sanctuary, Ground Floor

9:00 am–10:30 am

Session 11**Heraldic Device as Literary Device: King Arthur’s Arms in the Alliterative *Morte Arthure* (c. 1400)**

Christopher Berard, PhD, Old South Church, Mary Norton Hall, 2nd Floor

	<p>Session 11 (continued) How the Armorial Heritage of Migrants is Reconciled within a Unique Royal Order of Chivalry James Richard Terzian, FSAScot, Old South Church, Mary Norton Hall, 2nd Floor</p>
9:00 am–10:30 am	<p>Session 12 Forbidden Heraldry as an Attempt to Survive and a Fight for Freedom Agnè Railaitè-Bardè, PhD, AIH, Old South Church, Guild Room, 4th Floor</p> <p>St. George’s Image in Heraldry and Georgian Heraldic Tradition Mamuka Gongadze, Old South Church, Guild Room, 4th Floor</p>
	<p>Session 13 The Anglo-Saxon Invasion of England and Its Genealogical Implications: Myth and Reality Dr. Paul A. Fox, FSA, FHS, FHG, AIH, Old South Church, Sanctuary, Ground Floor</p> <p>The Heraldry of the (von) Oelreich Family—From German Burghers to Swedish Nobles Martin Sunnqvist, LLD, AIH, Old South Church, Sanctuary, Ground Floor</p>
11:00 am–12:30 pm	<p>Session 14 “The Incorrect Shields”: Heraldic Devices on Canadian Government Stationery, 1868-1921 Forrest Pass, Old South Church, Mary Norton Hall, 2nd Floor</p> <p>The President of Germany’s Informal Office Coat of Arms: Journeys of an Unkown German State Symbol Dr. Michael K. Zander, Old South Church, Mary Norton Hall, 2nd Floor</p>
	<p>Session 15 The Heraldic Carpenter: Pierre de Chaignon la Rose Fashioning New American Identity Chad M. Krouse, EdD, Old South Church, Guild Room, 4th Floor</p> <p>The Adoption of Heraldic Iconography in the Jewish Community Melanie McComb, Old South Church, Guild Room, 4th Floor</p>
12:30 pm–2:00 pm	<p>Break for Lunch</p> <hr/> <p>Bureau Permanent Business Meetings Old South Church, Phillis Wheatley Room, 4th Floor</p>
	<p>Session 16 The Impact of Travel to Africa on Genealogy and Heraldry Aliou Sène, PhD, Old South Church, Sanctuary, Ground Floor</p> <p>People and Heraldry: Migrations Between Portugal, Africa, and Asia Dr. António-Pedro Sameiro, AIH, Old South Church, Sanctuary, Ground Floor</p>
2:00 pm–3:30 pm	<p>Session 17 Secrets of the Seals: Early Modern English Sealing Culture in Colonial America Presented by Daniel Bottino, PhD, Old South Church, Mary Norton Hall, 2nd Floor</p> <p>Colonial Gravestones of Massachusetts with Heraldic Connections David Allen Lambert, Old South Church, Mary Norton Hall, 2nd Floor</p>
	<p>Session 18 Making a Gigantic Family Tree: Multitudes of Stories, Journeys, and Time Stefan Lægaard, MSc, Old South Church, Guild Room, 4th Floor</p>

2:00 pm–3:30 pm	<p>Session 18 (continued) A Portrait of the Pioneering Family in the Great Migration West Presented by Jeryl A. Surad, Old South Church, Guild Room, 4th Floor</p>
4:00 pm–5:30 pm	<p>Session 19 The Curious Journey of Magnus Beringskjold and a Case of Heraldic Damnatio Memoriae Ronny Skov Andersen, Old South Church, Mary Norton Hall, 2nd Floor</p> <p>A Heraldic Myth? Krummedige vs. Gunnersen—Did It Really Happen? Claus K. Berntsen, Old South Church, Mary Norton Hall, 2nd Floor (Virtual Presentation)</p>
6:00–7:30 pm	<p>Session 20 The Marmion Family in Twelfth-Century England: The Evolution of a Pedigree Robert Charles Anderson, FASG, Old South Church, Guild Room, 4th Floor</p> <p>AIH Business Meetings Old South Church, Phillis Wheatley Room, 4th floor</p>
Friday, September 27	
10:00 am–1:30 pm	<p>Registration Check-In Old South Church</p>
9:00 am–4:00 pm	<p>Vendor Hall Old South Church, Gordon Chapel, Ground Floor</p>
9:00 am–10:30 am	<p>Session 21 Journeys of Charges: Origin in One Jurisdiction with a Journey to Another Creates an Unexpected Destination Elizabeth Roads, LVO, FSAScot, AIH, Old South Church, Sanctuary, Ground Floor</p> <p>Origins, Journeys, and Destinations in the Heraldry of the Kingdom of Hungary in the 13th Century Tamás Körmendi, PhD, AIH, Old South Church, Sanctuary, Ground Floor</p> <p>Session 22 Migrations in Southern Africa and their impact on Symbols Identity Signs—Coats of Arms and Emblems in Southern Africa Rolf Sutter, PhD, AIH, AIG, Old South Church, Mary Norton Hall, 2nd Floor (Virtual Presentation), German</p> <p>Migration as a Prerequisite in the Formation of National Symbols: The Swedish Example Björn Fridén, MA, Old South Church, Mary Norton Hall, 2nd Floor</p> <p>Session 23 Lithuanian Community in Lawrence, Massachusetts (USA) and Its Genealogical Research Justina Sipavičiūtė, Old South Church, Guild Room, 4th Floor</p> <p>Tracing Noble Roots: Validating the Plementi Ljudi Lineage in Former Austria-Hungary Lori Samuelson, MA, M.Ed., Old South Church, Guild Room, 4th Floor</p>
11:00 am–12:30 pm	<p>Session 24 Why We are Not “Celtic”: Evidence from Anthropology, Archaeology, History, and DNA Bruce Durie, PhD, FIGRS, Old South Church, Sanctuary, Ground Floor</p> <p>Three Brassfield Brothers Settled in Virginia—Or Did They?: A Genealogical and DNA Analysis of the Brassfield Family of England, Virginia, and North Carolina Shannon Combs-Bennett, QG, MSc, FSAScot, Old South Church, Sanctuary, Ground Floor</p>

Session 25**From King to Emperor—British Nobles Under the Habsburgs**

Miha Preinfalk, PhD, Old South Church, Mary Norton Hall, 2nd Floor

In and Out of Favor?—How Foreign Honors Were Recognized in the Kingdom of Württemberg

11:00 am–12:30 pm

Clemons L. Herzog, aih, Old South Church, Mary Norton Hall, 2nd Floor

Session 26**Pablo Plauchu, A Frenchman in Mexico**

Debbie Gurtler, AG, Old South Church, Guild Room, 4th Floor

The New Medieval Collection of FamilySearch

Senia Kirk, MA, Old South Church, Guild Room, 4th Floor

Break for Lunch

12:30 pm–2:00 pm

AIH Business Meetings

Old South Church, Phillis Wheatley Room, 4th Floor

Session 27**The Reshaping of Identity Through Heraldry**

Alix Chartrand, PhD, Old South Church, Sanctuary, Ground Floor (Virtual Presentation)

Heraldic Design and the Immigrant Experience: Some Case Studies from Canada

Bruce Patterson, aih, Old South Church, Sanctuary, Ground Floor

Session 28**Speed Bonny Boat: The Evolution of Participation in Scots Heraldry and Clan Culture in North America in the 20th and 21st Centuries**

Ross McEwen, LLM, FSAScot, Old South Church, Mary Norton Hall, 2nd Floor

2:00 pm–3:30 pm

“Indeterminate Cadency”— Designing and Assuming New Arms by Americans with Scottish, Irish, or Scots-Irish Roots

Michael McCartney, Old South Church, Mary Norton Hall, 2nd Floor

Session 29**Fleshing out Your Family Tree**

Carl Rauscher, Old South Church, Guild Room, 4th Floor

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

Christina Donovan, MS, Old South Church, Guild Room, 4th Floor

Closing Ceremony and Awards

4:00 pm–5:00 pm

Old South Church, Sanctuary, Ground Floor

Banquet (separate ticket required)

6:00 pm–9:00 pm

Fairmont Copley Plaza Hotel

Saturday, September 28 (Separate Tickets Required)**Walking Tour of Historic Boston**

9:00 am–5:00 pm

Harvard University and Cambridge Tour**Revolutionary Lexington and Concord Tour**

Lecture Program in Detail

All lectures will take place at Old South Church. Most sessions comprise of two topics with time for Q&A. Unless otherwise noted, the presentation will be delivered in English with slides in a second language. The resulting paper from each presentation will be compiled into a book of Congress proceedings and shared with registrants in 2025.

■ Tuesday, September 24, 2:00 pm–4:00 pm, Sanctuary, Ground Floor

Henry Louis Gates, Jr., PhD (USA)

Henry Louis Gates is the Alphonse Fletcher University Professor and Director of the Hutchins Center for African & African American Research at Harvard University. He is an Emmy and Peabody Award winning filmmaker, literary scholar, journalist, cultural critic, and institution builder. Professor Gates earned his B.A. from Yale University, and his M.A. and PhD. from the University of Cambridge (UK). He is an Honorary Trustee of American Ancestors. Gates has produced and hosted an array of documentary films. *The Black Church* (PBS) and *Frederick Douglass: In Five Speeches* (HBO), which he executive produced, each received Emmy nominations. His latest history series for PBS is *Making Black America: Through the Grapevine*. *Finding Your Roots*, Gates's groundbreaking genealogy and genetics series, has completed its tenth season on PBS.

Keynote Address

■ Tuesday, September 24, 6:00 pm–8:00 pm, Lenox Hotel, Ballroom

Opening Reception and Launch of The Gore Roll: The Earliest Known Roll of Arms in America

■ Wednesday, September 25, 9:00 am–10:30 am, Session 1, Sanctuary, Ground Floor

Luc Duerloo, PhD, AIH (Belgium)

Professor emeritus of the University of Antwerp, Duerloo taught early modern political and institutional history. In 2018 he was elected a member of the Class of the Humanities of the Royal Flemish Academy of Belgium for Science and the Arts. He is the President of the Flemish Heraldic Council.

The Frontiers of Heraldry: Heraldry in a Globalizing World Heraldry originated in medieval Europe. Its basics are rooted in the worldview and the aesthetics of that time and place. From the 16th century onward, however, exploration and conquest leads to the expansion of heraldry overseas as well as to the introduction of new charges, reflections of the Columbian exchange that are incorporated in the heraldic idiom. The scientific revolution redefines notions of species of plants and animals. Some traditional charges, such as the fire-breathing panther, survive to serve as charges alongside their biological counterparts. Closer to our time, the emergence of new independent states leads to the establishment of heraldic authorities tasked with expressing the state's (re)conquered sovereignty and the values it upholds. Heraldic communities thrive on the Internet, for better or for worse. Looking back over six centuries, are there patterns in the way heraldry dealt with these novel influences? Can the diverse heraldic traditions that developed with early modern state formation maintain themselves in a globalizing world? Are we heading for convergence or ever greater diversity?

■ Wednesday, September 25, 11:00 am–12:30 pm, Session 2, Sanctuary, Ground Floor

Dr. Adrian Peter Ailes, FSA, FHS (UK)

Research Associate, Bristol University. Formerly Records Specialist, National Archives UK. A Vice-president, The Heraldry Society. Specialist in heraldry and seals.

New Arms, New Identities: 1100-1600 This paper will explore how heraldry from its beginnings in the 1130–40s undertook several remarkable journeys in its development and expansion. When, how, and why did this essentially martial phenomenon spread to such a wide variety of groups and communities? Initially, armorial bearings had been adopted by an aristocratic warrior elite, but within a decade they were used by women, and within a century by men of lesser status—a journey that took them across society and down the social ladder. By the early 14th century, esquires adopted arms, followed by gentlemen, churchmen, abbey and civic corporations, colleges, and town guilds. In the late Middle Ages arms were used by merchants, lawyers, and doctors. During the 16th century a new “rising gentry” had become almost obsessed with genealogy and these tokens of lineage and status. What had prompted this extraordinary expansion from a simple marker of identity and recognition on the battlefield to a universal symbol of family or corporate pride? And how did the ancient nobility and heraldic purists react to this democratization? It is a remarkable journey and one of the great success stories of the Middle Ages and beyond.

Netanel “Nati” Nagar (Israel)

PhD student at the University of Haifa, Israel. Nagar’s research deals with cultural aspects of heraldry in early modern England and the cooperation between antiquarians and heralds to preserve the heraldic and genealogical knowledge by taking notes of arms from sacred houses during a tense period. Awarded “Erasmus+” scholarship for a semester at Queen Mary University, London (2018/19). Bursary winner for the 35th ICGH, Cambridge, 2022. MA from the University of Tel Aviv (2014): Early Modern Europe History.

From North to South: Heraldry and “Bank” of Evidence in the Darell Pedigree Roll, 1637 By the end of the 13th century, pedigree rolls were regularly used for royal pedigrees, but in the second half of the 16th century the practice spread to individuals. One could order a private roll to demonstrate marital relationships with other noble families or to show the branches of one’s own family, but the principal motive was to demonstrate the antiquity of one’s nobility and to establish one’s family’s right to bear both its own arms and the quartered arms.

The roll I will talk about was made in 1637 for the Darell family of Kent, England, whose origins are from the 12th century in Yorkshire. The family split into seven branches—all in southern England (West and East), and each had its own quartered coat of arms. The roll contains about 300 coats of arms and copies of various documents.

I will briefly review the development of pedigree rolls, then tell the story of the Darrell family according to the roll, but also utilizing materials that have survived in churches, houses, and other locations.

■ Wednesday, September 25, 11:00 am–12:30 pm, Session 3, Mary Norton Hall, 2nd floor

Stoyan Antonov, PhD, aih (Bulgaria)

Assistant professor (University of Plovdiv) and lecturer in heraldry. Founder and first chairman of the Bulgarian Heraldry and Vexillology Society

Civic Heraldry and Identity of Bulgarian Migrant Groups During the Ottoman rule, two groups of compact Bulgarian colonies were formed outside the Bulgarian lands. The first, the so-called Banat Bulgarians, was formed in the possessions of the Habsburgs from 1688 to 1731. The second, the Bessarabian Bulgarians, in the lands newly annexed to the Russian Empire between 1774 and 1830. Today, the two communities are in four countries: Romania and Serbia, and Ukraine and Moldova. The changes of jurisdiction and the political dynamics from the end of the 17th to the beginning of the 21st century also brought forth different traditions in local self-government and their heraldic sanctioning.

The aim of the lecture is to present civic arms in the context of heraldic practices and jurisdictions and to highlight to what extent they reflect the collective Bulgarian identity. The research combines heraldic, historical, and anthropological approaches. Several cases have been compared according to John Mill's method, the main method being content analysis of the field of the arms. The research indicates that the Banat Bulgarian arms fit into the Habsburg Hungarian tradition. The Bessarabian Bulgarian arms in Moldova mostly highlight the connection with Bulgaria, whereas in Ukraine the focus is mostly on livelihood.

Lynn Turner, AG, FUGA (USA)

Graduated with a BA in Family History and Genealogy from Brigham Young University with an emphasis in Spain and Latin America. He has been an accredited genealogist in Spain research since 2006. Lynn has worked at FamilySearch for twenty years in various roles and is currently the Director of the FamilySearch Library. He has extensive experience lecturing and presenting classes on Hispanic genealogy and was a guest lecturer at the National Archives of Peru. Lynn has presented Hispanic research workshops at the National Genealogical Society (NGS), the Federation of Genealogical Societies (FGS), the Salt Lake Institute of Genealogy (SLIG), and the Institute of Genealogy and Historical Research (IGHR).

Tampa's Civic Heraldry Vicente Martinez Ybor established the immigrant community known as Ybor City in 1885. Soon after its establishment, Ybor City became incorporated into Tampa and the port city quickly became the cigar manufacturing capital of the world, earning the moniker "Cigar City." At its height, Tampa's cigar manufacturers employed more than 10,000 immigrant workers in 200 factories producing 500 million cigars annually.

During Tampa's golden years, 1900–1925, Cuban, Italian, and Spanish immigrants provided much of the labor force. They established social healthcare to care for members of their community and provided social opportunities for immigrants to stay connected to their homelands, their civic heraldry, and cultural traditions.

Tampa's history is represented in her civic heraldry. Ybor City's flag honors its immigrant founders and the cigar industry. Tampa's city seal, created by an Italian immigrant, contains a representation of the *Mascotte*, a ship that made regular trips between Tampa and Havana carrying thousands of immigrants and tons of tobacco. This session will discuss Tampa's history, the main immigrant groups that helped establish the city, and how immigrants are intertwined in the city's civic heraldry.

■ Wednesday, September 25, 11:00 am–12:30 pm, Session 4, Guild Room, 4th Floor

Joel Lefever (USA)

Originally from Illinois, Joel Lefever received his BA from Hope College in Michigan in 1987, and MA from the Cooperstown Graduate Program in New York in 1998. From 1994 he served as Curator of the Holland Historical Trust in Michigan and was named President in 2005. In 2008 Lefever attended the Attingham Summer School in the UK. Following his marriage to Janet Blyberg, Lefever in 2012 accepted the position of Executive Director of the Old York Historical Society in Maine. Janet, Joel, and their son Peter live in a historic 18th-century house in York.

The Cereso Enigma: Establishing Genealogical and Genetic Descent from a 16th-Century Spanish Merchant Family in Antwerp Internet-based genealogy and DNA sites are transforming our ability to follow the paths our ancestors took, and to collaborate on shared ancestry. In this case study, two researchers from the United States and the Netherlands traced their shared heritage from Rombout Cheris (abt. 1486–aft. 1529), an Antwerp shipping merchant who traded in London. Cheris was the son of a father of the Cereso family of merchants from Burgos, Spain and a Flemish mother from Antwerp. Acculturated in the Lowlands, Cheris never used the surname spelling "Cereso" and is not recorded to have used his paternal crest—a cherry tree quartered with fleurs-de-lis of the Beltrán family.

Using published and online genealogies and primary documents, the researchers were confounded at times by the divergent paths of the families. The elder Cheris son and descendants remained Roman Catholic and married into noble families in Antwerp, North Brabant, England, and Hainaut. The younger son became Protestant and left Antwerp for London, his refugee descendants settling in Zeeland in the 17th century. Hoping to close the gaps, the researchers each took 22 autosomal chromosome DNA tests. While their results found no direct shared segments, they were ultimately able to confirm that both are likely descendants of Rombout Cheris.

Glenn R. Trezza, PhD (USA)

Clinical psychologist in Boston, MA. Born and raised in Brooklyn, New York, Trezza attended Princeton University, and has been engaged in genealogical and local history research for 47 years. In recent times, he has reconnected strongly with his Italian and extended family, and with the Italian diaspora from his paternal grandfather's hometown of Padula, Salerno, Campania.

One Community Across Three Continents: Reconnecting the Diaspora from Padula, Salerno, Campania, Italia

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

12:30–2:00 pm Break for Lunch

12:30–2:00 pm CIGH & ICOC Meetings in Phillis Wheatley Room, 4th Floor

■ Wednesday, September 25, 2:00 pm–3:30 pm, Session 5, Sanctuary, Ground Floor

Tahitia McCabe, MLS, QG, FHEA, FRSA (UK)

Head of Strathclyde Institute for Genealogical Studies Tahitia McCabe holds an MLS from Syracuse University and a Postgraduate Diploma in Genealogical, Palaeographic, and Heraldic Studies from the University of Strathclyde. She is the President of the Association of Genealogy Educators and Schools. Her research interests include immigration, social networks, and American and British genealogy. She is currently a PhD candidate working on a study of Americans in Scotland, 1850-1900.

Sojourners, Returners, and 'Circulars': An Exploration of Different Types of Migration The classic view of immigrants coming to a place with the intention of setting down roots forever has been shown to be wildly incomplete. Modern migration scholarship acknowledges and explores those who never intended, for a variety of reasons, on settling permanently. Exact numbers of those returning to Europe from the United States and other areas of the world cannot be known but it is estimated that between 13–50% did so.

The use of genealogical research methods can provide information on individuals and families, allowing migrations to be traced. Ties to those who moved earlier or who returned may be identified, thus enriching the data and possibly showing reasons for the various migrations.

Three case studies illustrating different migration types will be presented: those who kept moving, those who returned "home," and those who went back and forth. Strategies and resources for tracing these types of migrants will be shared and consideration will be given as to why the migration took place and how their identities may have changed during their experiences. We will focus on migration paths to and from the United States and Europe.

Susan Moore, MA, FSA (UK)

Spent all her working life in archives and libraries carrying out historical and genealogical research for clients, specialising in Chancery Court records.

Chasing Family Matters Across the Atlantic This talk will use the records of the Chancery court to tell the stories of the numerous contacts between families in America and England in the 17th and 18th centuries.

There will be examples of people in America chasing inheritance in England, of trade deals across the Atlantic that went awry, details of ships travelling back and forth, but the most interesting will be the cases that link families in America with families in a particular place and time in England. Correspondence that formed evidence concerning the representative of a Glasgow firm selling goods in New York and Virginia in the late 18th century will add another dimension to the type of information that survives to connect families on both sides of the Atlantic.

The examples used for this paper will contribute to the understanding of the connection between families across the Atlantic and will illustrate the value of these records for anyone tracing the genealogy of an emigrant or a merchant. There will be a certain amount of detail on the records themselves as well as how to find and interpret them, but the talk will mainly concentrate on telling the stories of families split by the Atlantic Ocean.

■ Wednesday, September 25, 2:00 pm–3:30 pm, Session 6, Mary Norton Hall, 2nd Floor

Dr. Justina Sipavičiūtė (Lithuania)

Researcher at the Wroblewski Library at the Lithuania Academy of Sciences, Lithuania. She is consistently interested in and researches historical seals, their development and their use, as well as heraldry. From 2009-2015, Dr Sipavičiūtė studied at Vilnius University in the Faculty of History where she earned a bachelor's degree in history (Seals law in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania in the 16th-18th c.) and a master's degree in history (Seals of the land court in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania in the 16th-18th c.). She has been a PhD student at Vilnius University and the Lithuanian Institute of History from 2015-2019. Her PhD thesis was successfully defended in 2020: "The Seal in Courts of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania in the 16th-18th Centuries" (Humanities Science, History and Archaeology). In 2019, Justina was awarded a scholarship from the Research Council of Lithuania for her academic achievements. Now she writes scientific articles and attends conferences across Europe.

Coats of Arms Coming to the Grand Duchy of Lithuania from Abroad in the 16th–18th Centuries There are few coats of arms that came to the Grand Duchy of Lithuania from abroad during the 16th to 18th centuries. Primarily, these constitute the coats of arms received by the so-termed "indigents" who relocated to Lithuania and received citizenship. They came from Germany, Italy, Hungary, Scotland, and other countries. Research by Edmundas Rimša, the famous heraldry and sphragistics historian, shows that from the latter half of the 16th century, immigration was primarily from Livonia. The more distinguished of these indigent families include the Tyzenhauzas (Tiesenhausen), Römeris (Roemer), and Plater families, plus the Landsbergis (Landsberg) family of German descent and the Morykoni family of Italian descent. The Korff, Schwerin, Doenhoff, Krispin-Kirschenstein, and other families will also be discussed.

The coats of arms brought by foreign families had no major influence on Lithuanian heraldry although many assimilated in Lithuania and upheld local traditions. Generally, these relocated families upheld the Western heraldic tradition of one family, one coat of arms.

Senia Kirk, MA (USA)

Research Consultant for the FamilySearch Library in Salt Lake City, Utah. She specializes in the British Isles, focusing primarily on Ireland as well as Medieval European records. She graduated from Utah State University with a bachelor's degree in Classical Languages and Folklore. She then received a master's degree from the same university in Medieval History, focusing particularly on 13th- and 14th-century Anglo-Irish political power as evident in architecture.

"I Take What I Find"? - The Question of the Butlers' Adoption of Irish Heraldic Practices When the Anglo-Norman family of Theobald Walter were appointed the Chief Butlers of Ireland, they assumed, in addition to the azure a chief dancetty or of the Walters, three gold cups as a heraldic device. However, in the centuries since the initial introduction of Anglo-Cambrian soldiers on the island, the Butler family walked a fine line between loyal Englishmen and acclimating to the "barbaric" native Irish culture.

The objective of this research is to determine whether the Butlers adopted the heraldic customs of Ireland or held more firmly to the English standards of marshalling. While the English College of Arms ensured that no two people held the same crest at the same time, the Irish tradition focused more on clan crests that could be carried by anyone of the same sept. I endeavor to examine the material culture of the Butlers through building remnants, personal seals, town emblems, etc., to conclude whether the Butler family ever utilized a “clan” crest rather than a personal crest and whether, as the Butlers eventually branched into multiple “septs” of their own, certain of these septs demonstrated an acceptance of Irish culture in heraldry.

■ Wednesday, September 25, 2:00 pm–3:30 pm, Session 7, Guild Room, 4th Floor

B. J. Jamieson, MSLS, MA, PG Cert. (USA)

Genealogy reference specialist at the Maine State Library, which allows her to indulge her love of books and genealogy to an extent that she didn't think was possible before she accepted the position. She has a postgraduate certificate in genealogy from the University of Strathclyde as well as a master's degree in library science.

Divorce, Illegitimacy, Migration (and Bigamy?): A Dysfunctional 19th-Century Family Case Study Using an array of records, seen both online and in person, follow Samuel and Julia (Horton) Weston, their families, and their turbulent lives across several states (Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and others).

This case study illustrates a married and divorced couple and their children in a dysfunctional 19th-century family—divorce, illegitimacy, migrations, even possible bigamy. Being mobile across several states makes tracking what records were generated by the family even more difficult than usual. Many of the most relevant records for Samuel and Julia are in small local repositories without online catalogs, adding to the difficulty of finding and seeing the records. However, these records can be found to fill out the details of the family's story.

Nathan Murphy, MA, AG, FASG (USA)

Master Genealogist at Ancestry and Genealogist for the Great Migration Study Project at American Ancestors. He specializes in Anglo-American pedigrees.

Marriage Dispensations in England and Wales, 1250-1558 Marriage dispensations provide valuable genealogical clues. For England and Wales, they exist primarily during the period of papal supremacy and relate to families of wealth. The process of obtaining a marriage dispensation, and associated records, changed when King Henry VIII initiated the English Reformation in the 1530s. Pedigrees illustrating kindred relationships rarely appear in marriage dispensations for England and Wales. Surviving records can be found in the Vatican, UK, and France. The Calendar of Papal Registers, Britain and Ireland series, covering the Papal Regesta, is nearly complete through 1534. The Canterbury and York Society has published references from the Apostolic Penitentiary to England and Wales through 1503, and many archbishops' and bishops' registers.

Following the break with Rome, the Archbishop of Canterbury granted upwards of 1,000 dispensations from 1534 to 1540. These records have been published. The practice of seeking papal dispensations was revived in Queen Mary's reign. The Register of Cardinal Pole, said to contain approximately 300 marriage dispensations from 1554 to 1557, is held in Douai, France, and awaits publication. As Protestantism solidified in Queen Elizabeth's reign, the importance of marriage dispensations diminished. In the Church of England, the process was replaced by application for a marriage license.

■ Wednesday, September 25, 4:00 pm–5:30 pm, Session 8, Sanctuary, Ground Floor

Anatole Upart, PhD, FRSA (USA)

Lecturer in Architectural History. A historian of early modern art and architecture, Dr. Upart received his PhD from the University of Chicago. He teaches at SUNY Birmingham and is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts in London, UK.

Armigerous Artists: Formation of Modern Artistic Elites in Early Modern Europe Early Modern Italy had witnessed a rise of the recognizably noble artistic class, particularly when we examine regional networks such as those of the Florentine Renaissance artists. The artists of the period had benefitted greatly from the familial ties that the Vinci, Buonarrotti, and Alberti shared with local Tuscan nobility. In the Baroque period, however, we see ennoblements of artists on a scale heretofore unprecedented—a phenomenon that suggests a campaign to create something akin to the artistic noble elite across the Apennine peninsula.

In the Seicento Rome alone, we see many artists and architects made knights of the Supreme Order of Christ. The Order of Malta and the Order of Sts. Maurice and Lazarus were also used as a vehicle for social mobility among artists. The first half of the 17th century saw a concerted effort to craft a new artistic nobility, permanently tied to Papal Rome—its source of patronage and loyalty. The process continued into the 19th and early 20th century. However, these latter efforts were no longer aiming at creating a recognizable artistic noble class, but rather integrated artists into a larger group of state functionaries—a far cry from the days of Seicento Rome

Dr. Gerard Marí Brull (Spain)

Profesor Agregat, Universitat de Barcelona. Teaching experience in the following areas: Medieval and Modern Paleography, Diplomatics, Heraldry, Genealogy, Sigillography, Sources for Research and European History. Member of Research Projects in the Mediterranean area in medieval times, especially the trade of merchants from the Crown of Aragon with Florentine companies based in Pisa.

Sari Nassar (Spain)

PhD candidate in Economic History at the University of Barcelona. They specialize in economic history, medieval history, business history, financial history, economics, mathematical modelling, statistics, game theory, network analysis, and probabilistic analysis. Member of Research Projects: Medieval and Post-Medieval Archaeology Research Group (GRAMP-Med)—connections, economic dynamics, and globalization processes that characterized the late medieval period in the Western Mediterranean.

Arms and Men in Motion: Migration and Merchants' Heraldic Marks in Pisa and the Western Mediterranean in the XVth Century Medieval merchants' business was primarily based on exchanges and earnings. However, another facet was personal travel and marks used for managing the company and its merchandise. In general, longer trips were not undertaken by the head of the company but by subordinate personnel who settled in the cities of origin or destination of the goods temporarily, or permanently when they married into families there to improve trade prospects.

Merchants' marks were essential as an indicator of the company (the most successful ones also used them personally), to organize account books and correspondence, and to manage and control merchandise handled by ship captains, dockworkers, etc. It was common for marks to be a heraldic symbol, a simplified design of a family coat of arms, but the simplicity sometimes made it difficult to identify. The purpose is to relate, based on the mark, the coat of arms with the company and with the fact that merchants were living in a city that was not their place of origin. Pisa is the nucleus of all documentation used in this study, but the references come from throughout the Western Mediterranean during the first half of the 15th century: Palermo, Rome, Florence, Barcelona, Valencia, Avignon.

■ Wednesday, September 25, 4:00 pm–5:30 pm, Session 9, Guild Room, 4th Floor

Dirk Weissleder, AIG (Germany)

Management consultant, chairman of the Deutsche Arbeitsgemeinschaft genealogischer Verbaende (*DAGV* = national German umbrella organization of the genealogical-heraldic associations, societies, institutes), editor of the *DAGV-News* (both since 2012), 2nd Vice-President and co-founder of the International German Genealogy Partnership (IGGP). He is an author, lecturer, and local politician (communal councilor). 2019 – 2022 General Secretary of the Confédération Internationale de Généalogie et d'Héraldique (CIGH), 2022 its 2nd Vice-President, since 2021 board member of the Académie Internationale de Généalogie (AIG). IGGP Ambassador Award (2017) and Walburga von Habsburg Douglas Prize (awarded 2020 by CIGH).

Andrew—A Young German Shoemaker Who Became Part of World History and Patriarch of a Large American Family This lecture will report about Andrew Whiteleather (born in 1757 as Andreas Christoph Weissleder), who originated from a huge family in the German Harz mountains, became a Brunswick soldier at 21, and was sent to America in 1776. The family name of the shoemaker is part of a much bigger story that can be traced back to the Middle Ages.

In his biography we can follow the marches from his enrollment to the embarkment along with 3,000 soldiers, his arrival in England and Quebec, and his time in the war. Andrew became a U.S. citizen in 1792 and moved from his settlement in Maryland to the newly established state of Ohio, where he became a patriarch of a giant family. He died in 1846 and connects the Old and the New Worlds.

Besides historic and biographic details, the lecture will show the outcome of genealogical research on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean, Andrew's ancestry, and uncounted descendants in the U.S. that have been already published. There is a special sense of family in Germany and the U.S. that can be seen in American family reunions since 1898 and a German family association since 1991. Both groups are able to identify strong roots and also the migration of cousins worldwide.

Fabio Cassani Pironti, PhD (Italy)

Fabio Cassani Pironti was born in Venezuela in 1961, of Italian descent. Obtained a University degree in International Political Sciences, subsequently a Master in Economy and Politics of Transport, and then a European Studies Diploma. He achieved a postgraduate degree as Archivist at the Vatican School of Paleography, soon followed by studies in genealogy and heraldry. Finally, a PhD in International Relations. A former Venezuelan Diplomat and a University Professor in Rome, currently he is a Civil Servant in the Holy See's Secretariat of State (Vatican). He is the author of a number of works on chivalric orders (Holy See, Italy, San Marino, Order of Malta, and others) and protocol. He has also published numerous articles on family history, genealogy, and heraldry, and belongs to many institutes worldwide related to these topics.

The "Colonia Tovar": A German-Venezuelan City In 1843, the Colonia Tovar was founded due to the agrarian colonization program promoted by President José Antonio Páez, who, after having sponsored the separation of Venezuela from Gran Colombia, wanted to rebuild the country's economy using immigration. His government tried to favor the entry of non-Spanish Europeans, previously prohibited by laws issued from Madrid. Agustín Codazzi, an expert on the country's geography, indicated the appropriate place, mostly for reasons of the temperate climate. Codazzi's stay in Paris, where his Atlas of Venezuela was published, allowed him to strengthen relations with the surveyor and lithographer Alexander Benitz, a native of Endingen, Germany.

Thanks to this, to the credits advanced by the government of Caracas, and to the donation of land offered by Martín Tovar y Ponte, a group of 387 people from the Black Forest was brought to Venezuela. Members of this ethnically pure community spoke an archaic language, the Badense dialect, and were related to each other in an ever-closer way. Through the study of genealogy, we can trace the preservation and creation of a new kind of cultural German-Venezuelan identity.

■ Wednesday, September 25, 6:00 pm–8:00 pm, Mary Norton Hall, 2nd Floor

Exhibit Opening & Reception—*The Journeys of American Heraldry: Heraldic Treasures of American Ancestors*

■ Thursday, September 26, 9:00 am–10:30 am, Session 10, Sanctuary, Ground Floor

Establishing Credible Online Family Trees and DNA Results: Panel Discussion

Many user-created, online family trees are unsourced, unreferenced, and filled with inaccurate data--perpetuating errors and false connections. This panel discussion will look at the past, present, and future of online trees with a goal of creating a credible source for family historians.

Robert Charles Anderson, FASG (USA)

Director of the Great Migration Study Project, Robert was educated as a biochemist and served in the United States Army in electronics intelligence. In 1972 he discovered his early New England ancestry and thereafter devoted his time and energies to genealogical research. He published his first genealogical article in 1976, and about the same time began to plan for what eventually became the Great Migration Study Project. In 1983 he received a Master's degree in colonial American History from the University of Massachusetts at Amherst. Anderson was elected a Fellow of the American Society of Genealogists in 1978 and has served as Secretary and President of that organization. He became a Contributing Editor of *The American Genealogist* in 1979, Associate Editor in 1985 and Coeditor in 1993. He has been an editorial consultant to the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* since 1989.

Bruce Durie, PhD, FIGRS (Scotland)

Considered one of Scotland's top Genealogists and Heraldists, with an international reputation, Durie is best known for his many BBC radio shows, over 30 books, and for founding the much-acclaimed Masters Program in Genealogical Studies at the University of Strathclyde in Glasgow. His background is in medicine and neuropharmacology with an additional doctoral degree in history and education. He is Shennachie to the Chief of Durie and Academician of the Académie Internationale de Généalogie (the only member from Scotland). In 2015-2016 he was Fulbright Senior Scottish Studies Scholar, spending eight months researching "Scottish Migration into Colonial America" in North Carolina, USA.

Robert Kehrer (USA)

Worked for 12 years as a molecular geneticist identifying disease genes by building very large family pedigrees. He has an MBA and worked for seven years at Apple managing strategic alliances and driving market strategy in the sciences. For the last 14 years Robert has worked for FamilySearch as a Product Manager in the FamilySearch Library, overseeing the public APIs, and managing the development of FamilySearch.org beta building the search, hinting, the SourceLinker attach tool, and the historical records image viewer.

■ Thursday, September 26, 9:00 am–10:30 am, Session 11, Mary Norton Hall, 2nd Floor

Dr. Christopher Berard, PhD (USA)

Adjunct Professor of the Humanities, Providence College, Christopher Michael Berard is an interdisciplinary scholar of Medieval Studies. Chris's research areas include: medieval kingship and ideologies of power; Latin, Anglo-Norman, and Middle English chronicles; and the legend of King Arthur in literature and political culture. Chris completed his doctorate at the University of Toronto's Centre for Medieval Studies in 2015.

Heraldic Device as Literary Device: King Arthur's Arms in the Alliterative Morte Arthure (c. 1400) Since George Neilson's opening salvo in 1902, scholars have been engaged in a hundred years' war over how to interpret the Middle

English Alliterative *Morte Arthure* (MA). Two areas of contention are the poem's genre and meaning as expressed through the poet's treatment of the protagonist King Arthur and his journey. I contend that the unique presentation of King Arthur's arms in the MA offers a vital clue to the poem's genre and meaning.

The poet describes Arthur's war banner as comprised of shining gold crowns elegantly arrayed on a field of gules with a white Virgin and Child in the chief. Like the upper half of Arthur's arms, the first eleven lines of the poem describe the celestial "Kingdom of Heaven" and the thirteen lines that follow, like the lower half of Arthur's arms, portray the terrestrial Kingdom of Man. The MA poet is cunningly and punningly pointing toward his version of the heraldic arms of King Arthur through his use of diction in the opening invocation of the poem. The object of the MA's critique is imperialistic kingship and the crusader ideology that underpins it. King Arthur as epic hero is the personification of this paradigm.

James Richard Terzian, FSAScot (USA)

Registrar and Genealogist of the American branch of The Order of St John, a serving order of chivalry headed by HM Charles III. Jim's wider heraldry and genealogy work includes immigrants to the new world, the American law of arms, and use of heraldry today. He is CEO of TIGR, an executive and board development practice.

How the Armorial Heritage of Migrants is Reconciled within a Unique Royal Order of Chivalry The Priory in the USA of The Order of St. John (more formally The Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem), is the American branch of this British Royal Order originating from the Brothers Hospitaller (founded 1099 and perhaps best known as the Knights of Malta). The Priory will release an Armorial of its Members a month after the Congress.

Perhaps the greatest challenge in publishing an official collection of the members' arms was in reconciling their achievements, created under more than a score of heraldic systems, with the practices of England's heraldic authority as enshrined within the Order's governing ruleset. The Priory's Genealogist will relate the conflicting demands, how he wrestled with them to reach a final result, and what the volume might suggest for those called on to be an heraldic Solomon in the 21st century.

■ Thursday, September 26, 9:00 am–10:30 am, Session 12, Guild Room, 4th Floor

Agnė Railaitė-Bardė, PhD, AIH (Lithuania)

Works at the Lithuanian Institute of History and has recently published a monograph on the genealogical self-consciousness and heraldry of Lithuanian nobility. She is a Chair of the Lithuanian Heraldry Commission and works as Chief Specialist for Lithuanian Heraldry in the Office of the President of the Republic of Lithuania. She also gave lectures for bachelor students at Vilnius University (2014–2020). Her main academic fields of interest are heraldry and genealogy of the nobility and Lithuanian state and municipal heraldry. She is a member of the Council of the International Academy of Heraldry.

Forbidden Heraldry as an Attempt to Survive and a Fight for Freedom When the Soviets occupied Lithuania in 1940, its centuries-long history of statehood was shaken to its foundations, as was its heraldic heritage. Soon, Lithuania's state symbolism was replaced by the Soviet one, and the use of heraldry was stopped. Mass deportations of the Lithuanian population to Siberia began, where people were housed in deplorable conditions, suffered hunger and cold, and were forced to do hard physical labor. Parallel to this process, a Lithuanian anti-Soviet resistance movement developed, both in exile and in Lithuania. A few years later, the Lithuanian guerrilla war began. Residents who were determined to fight abandoned their homes and moved into the forests, living in underground bunkers and carrying out organized resistance actions. The heraldic and national figures of Lithuania became the symbols of hope, of survival, of the strengthening of one's identity, and of the faith in freedom. In Lithuania and Siberia, those who used these symbols were persecuted and severely punished. The paper will present this forbidden heraldry, where it was used and when, and the unexpected materials and techniques used in its creation.

Mamuka Gongadze (Georgia)

A prominent figure in heraldry from Tbilisi, Georgia, Gongadze is the current Chairman of the State Council of Heraldry at the Parliament of Georgia. With a background in studying architecture from the Tbilisi State Academy of Arts, Gongadze has impacted Georgia's visual identity. Notably, he served as the Deputy Chairman of the State Council of Heraldry from 2008 to 2021, where he played a vital role in designing significant state symbols, including the Coat of Arms of Georgia and the Adjara Autonomous Republic. Gongadze's expertise extends to various domains, from military insignias and state institution awards to national currency banknotes. He founded non-governmental organizations such as the Georgian Heraldry Association and Studio Re. Gongadze became an Associate Member of the International Academy of Heraldry in 2017. He has authored monographs, such as "Georgian Awards" (2000) and "For the Symbols of Abkhazia" (2016), and was Project Manager of the annual magazine, *Herold*, of the State Council of Heraldry from 2011 to 2021.

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

■ Thursday, September 26, 11:00 am–12:30 pm, Session 13, Sanctuary, Ground Floor

Dr. Paul A. Fox, FSA, FHS, FHG, AIH (UK)

Editor of *The Coat of Arms*, Chairman of the Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies, Secretary General of the 35th International Congress of Genealogical and Heraldic Sciences.

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

Martin Sunnqvist, LLD, AIH (Sweden)

Professor of Legal History, Lund University, Sweden. Chairman of Societas Heraldica Scandinavica.

The Heraldry of the (von) Oelreich Family—From German Burghers to Swedish Nobles Bernhard Oelreich (1626–1686) was the son of a Hamburg merchant who came to Denmark and studied theology at Danish and German universities. He was appointed vicar in a Scanian parish and became loyal to the Swedish king when Scania was ceded to Sweden in 1658. Oelreich was instrumental in the establishment of Lund University and became superintendent (i.e., bishop) in Bremen-Verden.

The family used a partly canting coat of arms with one or three olive tree(s) (to represent Oel-). His grandson, professor Niklas Oelreich (1699–1770), claimed that the family was noble and asked the King of Sweden for confirmation, which he received in 1749. But the details of his coat of arms were not clarified until 1755, when he wrote a new supplication to the King. He then also claimed supporters to represent his Swedish mother and Danish paternal grandmother, but none were granted.

Based on archival sources, I analyze how a Swedish professor in the 1750s considered his right to nobility and how he thought about the design of his coat of arms. This is done in the context of how German burghers' heraldry in Sweden came to be understood as a sign of noble status, and how the heraldic traditions of the Oelreich family (and the maternal ancestors) evolved in Sweden.

■ Thursday, September 26, 11:00 am–12:30 pm, Session 14, Mary Norton Hall, 2nd Floor

Forrest Pass (Canada)

Curator in the Programs Division at Library and Archives Canada, Pass's research on coats of arms, flags, and other emblems has appeared in the *Canadian Historical Review*, *the Journal of American Studies*, and *Raven: A Journal of Vexillology*. He is also Editorial Director at the Flag Research Center.

"These Incorrect Shields": Heraldic Devices on Canadian Government Stationery, 1868-1921 In a 1917 memorandum to the Prime Minister of Canada, Deputy Defense Minister Major-General Eugène Fiset complained about the prevalence of suspect heraldic devices on official stationery. The circulation of no fewer than eight "incorrect" emblems posing as the "Arms of Canada" supported Fiset's advocacy of a new, distinctive Canadian coat of arms. A few years later, Frederick Cook, the assistant King's Printer, noted that the proliferation of unapproved heraldic devices was a result of British heraldry's journey to North America: the divided duty that some Canadian civil servants felt toward the British Empire and the new Canadian nation had led to heraldic chaos.

This presentation will explore how Canadian government departments used heraldry on their official stationery between the assignment of a quartered shield to the Dominion in 1868 and the adoption of a new, distinctive coat of arms in 1921. A sample of over 130 examples of official letterhead from the collections at Library and Archives Canada forms the basis of the study. It confirms Fiset and Cook's observations about the variety of heraldic devices but challenges the insinuation that this diversity was necessarily chaotic.

Dr. Michael K. Zander (Germany)

Consultant in Ophthalmology, Zander works as an eye surgeon at Augenzentrum Schleswig-Holstein in Northern Germany. Since 1993 he has been a member of HEROLD in Berlin and other well-known specialized societies like Heraldischer Verein Zum Kleeblatt in Hannover, Schweizerische Heraldische Gesellschaft in Neuchatel (Switzerland), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Flaggenkunde in Berlin. He has written several articles on topics in Heraldry, Genealogy, and Vexillology.

The President of Germany's Informal Office Coat of Arms: Journeys of an Unknown German State Symbol In official state occasions, almost every independent country uses five categories of state symbols: the seal is used for confirming official documents; flags and coat of arms represent political power and cultural identity of an independent state; orders and decorations reflect the country's traditions of thanking people for special merits; national anthems are recognized worldwide as official music and are played in state ceremonies and other public events.

During state visits it is a well-established diplomatic custom to exchange orders and decorations. In the case of visiting a monarchy, the President of a Republic, like Germany, has the great honor of being appointed a member of a royal order of knighthood. Following old heraldic traditions of royal orders, it is necessary to create a stall plate with his personal coat of arms. If the President of the Federal Republic of Germany does not bear a family coat of arms, an office coat of arms sometimes can be used instead. Because no official office coat of arms exists in Germany an informal one has to be invented abroad by foreign Royal Dynasties in Scandinavia.

In this case study the President of Germany's informal office coat of arms is presented and described in detail. I will analyze the heraldic composition and the meanings of figures and colors. The historic background of this widely unknown German state symbol is discussed.

■ Thursday, September 26, 11:00 am–12:30 pm, Session 15, Guild Room, 4th Floor

Chad M. Krouse, EdD (USA)

Member of the Board of Governors of the American Heraldry Society and actively engaged in research on the life and heraldic work of Pierre de Chaignon la Rose (1872-1941) in anticipation of a forthcoming book. Krouse holds degrees from Hampden-Sydney College, Sewanee: The University of the South and Virginia Commonwealth University (VCU). With 16 years of service in higher education philanthropy, Krouse is the assistant vice president for university development at VCU. Krouse has presented nationally and served as an adjunct professor, teaching from the baccalaureate to the doctoral level at two institutions.

The Heraldic Carpenter: Pierre de Chaignon la Rose Fashioning New American Identity Corporate heraldry in the U.S. experienced a significant revival during the early 20th century, fueled in part by the missionary work of Roman Catholic religious communities and their need to create authentic diplomas for newly established educational institutions. These communities, founded in Europe, required a new American identity and placed their faith in the capable hands of Pierre de Chaignon la Rose (1872–1941) of Harvard.

As the nation's leading expert in ecclesiastical heraldry, la Rose assiduously built his reputation within the Roman Catholic Church following his landmark commission for arms in 1910 for the Archdioceses of Baltimore and Boston.

Through a thematic analysis of 250 of la Rose's designs, we will examine how he constructed a framework to illustrate the ancestral origins of several Roman Catholic religious communities while accomplishing unification and differencing in their arms at the same time. La Rose built upon the ancient rules and customs of heraldry. He employed unique charges representing the communities' European foundations for unification, while differencing their arms based on their destinations. La Rose was the first to employ these methods to create and preserve group identity while setting a high standard for best practices in designing corporate arms.

Melanie McComb (USA)

Senior Genealogist at American Ancestors, McComb is an international lecturer on history and genealogy, including colonial through 20th-century American military research, genetic genealogy, Atlantic Canadian, African American, Jewish, and Irish genealogical studies. She is an honorary fellow of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

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

12:30–2:00 pm, Break for lunch

12:30–2:00 pm, Bureau Permanent Business Meeting, Phyllis Wheatley Room, 4th Floor

■ Thursday, September 26, 2:00 pm–3:30 pm, Session 16, Sanctuary, Ground Floor

Aliou Sène, PhD (Senegal)

After ten years as a History and Geography/Civic Education teacher and head of the History and Geography teaching unit in the Ziguinchor department, Aliou Sène obtained a doctorate in History in 2020, specialising in Human and Social Studies and Modern and Contemporary History. He was then recruited as a teacher-researcher at Cheikh Anta Diop University in Dakar-Senegal and became a trainer at the Faculty of Education and Training Science and Technology (FASTEF). In addition to his teaching duties, he is involved in the inspection of student teachers in colleges and lycées, and in-service training for middle and secondary school teachers and education inspectors. He is a member of Commission 2 of the "Histoire générale du Sénégal des origines à nos jours" (HGS). He is also a member of the Syndicat Unitaire et Démocratique des Enseignants du Sénégal Enseignement supérieur et Recherche (Sudes/Esr).

The Impact of Travel to Africa on Genealogy and Heraldry Over the centuries, travels in Africa have shaped the genealogy and heraldry of families and peoples. These adventures led to encounters, mergers, and cultural exchanges which modified ancient identities and current heritages. Travel to Africa played a crucial role in genealogy by enabling unions between individuals and ethnic groups. These unions led to the birth of new groups and the spread of cultural and genetic traits. For example, Portuguese explorers, such as Vasco da Gama, established relationships with African royalty, which led to marriages between members of the two groups and the birth of new clans. They also influenced heraldry, particularly coats of arms and mottos. Explorers and colonizers brought back artistic and heraldic elements from Africa, which were later incorporated into European coats of arms and devices. For example, the armory of the de Gama family, one of the oldest and most prestigious families in Lisbon, is based on an African coat of arms. Additionally, travel to Africa inspired artists and architects, who created artwork and buildings inspired by African culture.

Dr. António-Pedro Sameiro, AIH (Portugal)

Born in Montemor-o-Novo, Portugal, he graduated in Law from Universidade de Lisboa. He is a Barrister and member of AIH, Instituto Português de Heráldica, Academia de Marinha.

People and Heraldry: Migrations Between Portugal, Africa, and Asia At the end of the XV century, Bemoin, prince of the Jalojs in Guinea, went to Lisbon to request King D. João II of Portugal's military support against a usurper. He was received with honors and granted a coat of arms following his conversion to the Catholic faith. After the discovery of the Zaire River estuary in 1482, Portuguese royal emissaries traveled to the Kingdom of Congo. In 1512, King D. Manuel I sent a party to D. Afonso, King of Congo, starting a chain of migration to that kingdom. D. Manuel proposed that D. Afonso adopt the use of Heraldry, which was used for centuries thereafter.

Later in the XVI century, D. Leonor de Ataíde went to India and became Queen of the Maldives, marrying Sultan Hassan IX after his conversion to Catholicism. The King of Maldives asked the Portuguese king, D. João III, for a coat of arms. The Sinhalese Emperor Parca Pandar, after being baptized as D. João Paria Pandar, bequeathed his kingdom to the Portuguese king and agreed that his last male relative, his nephew D. João de Cândia, would go to Lisbon to enter a canonical order. D. João founded a convent there, where he was later buried under a coat of arms granted to him by the king.

■ Thursday, September 26, 2:00 pm–3:30 pm, Session 17, Mary Norton Hall, 2nd Floor

Daniel Bottino, PhD (USA)

Studies the social and cultural history of early modern Europe and early America, specializing in histories of landscape, religion, and material culture. He earned his PhD at Rutgers University in spring 2024, working under the direction of Alastair Bellany.

Secrets of the Seals: Early Modern English Sealing Culture in Colonial America As a research fellow at the Massachusetts Historical Society, I photographed and catalogued over a thousand personal wax seals made by English colonists in America. These seals were symbolically potent material identification marks of their owners, comprehensible by both literate and non-literate viewers of a manuscript.

Almost all were the emblems of "ordinary" men and women who lived quiet lives. For perhaps most of these people, the impression of their seal in wax is the only remaining archival insight into their personalities and personal attributes. In this presentation, I will elucidate the symbolic significance of the color, size, and placement of seals, while also considering the diverse meanings of seal imagery, with a special focus on heraldic designs. Furthermore, I will discuss change over time: are there significant differences between 17th- and 18th-century seals, and can a period of transition be identified? I will particularly focus on the archival paths by which the seals have been preserved, the movement of sealing culture across the Atlantic and its transformations in early modern North America, and the transmission of seal imagery and individual seal matrices through family lines.

David Allen Lambert (USA)

Chief Genealogist at American Ancestors, Lambert is an internationally recognized speaker on the topics of genealogy and history. He has published many articles in the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, the *New Hampshire Genealogical Record*, *Rhode Island Roots*, *Mayflower Descendant*, and *American Ancestors* magazine. He has authored or co-authored genealogies presented to David McCullough, Ken Burns, Angela Lansbury, Michael and Kitty Dukakis, Nathaniel Philbrick, Doris Kearns Goodwin, and Boston Mayor Thomas Menino. He has also published eleven books including *A Guide to Massachusetts Cemeteries* (NEHGS, 2018) and *Vital Records of Stoughton, Massachusetts, to the end of the year 1850* (Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants, 2008). Lambert received his BA in History from Northeastern University. He is an elected Fellow of the Massachusetts Historical Society in Boston, Mass., and a life member of the New Hampshire Society of the Cincinnati and the General Society of the War of 1812. He also serves as the tribal genealogist for the Massachusett Tribe at Punkapoag in Massachusetts.

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

■ Thursday, September 26, 2:00 pm–3:30 pm, Session 18, Guild Room, 4th Floor

Stefan Lægaard, MSc (Denmark)

Classically trained painter and illustrator who runs his own art studio in Copenhagen Denmark, where heraldry and heraldic art takes a central place.

Making a Gigantic Family Tree: Multitudes of Stories, Journeys, and Time The 2021-2023 creation of the von Maur family tree with more than 272 individual names and spanning more than 700 years was an enormous undertaking which required more than a year and a half of intense work. Spanning approximately 5,1 x 6,3 feet, the giant painting has a multitude of microscopic stories and depicts the family's journey from a tiny village in Württemberg, Germany across continents and cities to Davenport, Iowa. Branches—all stemming from the same origin—spread across the globe and show the ever-moving nature of human existence.

The heraldic details of the tree offer a clear view of the passing of time, as duchies become kingdoms before becoming provinces again. The focus is on the creation of the tree from an artistic point of view. Which details should be included, and how should the balance between names, branches, and artistic details be struck? We will also look at some of the challenges of materials. We will learn of the pitfalls and hidden opportunities for artistic interpretation that are present and give a better understanding of the craftsmanship and meticulous care needed to create such an enormous work.

Jeryl A. Surad (USA)

A genealogist and family historian for forty years, Surad began tracing her family's tree after her father passed in 1972 with no Internet or online genealogical databases. She created and sold a CD, *Get into Your Family Tree* and is the author of *Finding Clara: The Biography of Clara Fuller and Her Colonial Ancestors, 1875-1638* (2022). The book includes eleven generations of her family's history back to Cambridge in 1638. She has genealogical memberships to organizations in Virginia, Massachusetts, Minnesota, and New York.

A Portrait of the Pioneering Family in the Great Migration West I will be speaking as Althea A. Olin, my pioneer great-grandmother. I will talk about her husband, Emery L. Fuller, and their migrations between 1845 and 1856 to Wisconsin and Minnesota. Their daughter May Fuller Eckles migrated further west in 1876 to southern California.

The Olins were among the first settlers of Rhode Island, arriving from Wales in 1678. The Fullers settled in Massachusetts, arriving from England in 1638. Thomas Olin and John Fuller arrived in Canton in upstate New York in 1803 and 1805. Althea's and Emery's grandfathers served in the American Revolutionary War and participated in the Great Migration West in 1835 and 1845 to Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

A timeline of the American Frontier from 1829 to 1870 reflects the movements of the pioneers. Records show that three enslaved persons found their freedom via the Underground Railroad to Canada between 1842 and 1859 with the help of Chauncy Olin. The Fullers followed Althea's older brother Nelson to Omro, Wisconsin in 1850. The death of Emery's father prompted their move to Northfield, Minnesota in the spring of 1856. The Fuller family experienced the Civil War and over time migrated across the entire U.S. continent in 138 years, from 1638 to 1876.

■ Thursday, September 26, 4:00 pm–5:30 pm, Session 19, Mary Norton Hall, 2nd Floor

Ronny Skov Andersen (Denmark)

Historian (MA) specializing in 17th-century Danish history, Danish absolutism, nobility and royalty, orders of knighthood, and heraldry and related topics. He is also a Royal Herald Painter.

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

Claus K. Berntsen (Sweden) *

Has been a significant figure in ecclesiastical heraldry since 2005, notably crafting Coats of Arms for numerous bishops in the Church of Sweden. His distinctive blend of artistic creativity and theological insight originates from his academic pursuits, including a bachelor's thesis on "Modern Episcopal Heraldry in the Church of Sweden." As an engaged board member of several Scandinavian heraldic societies, Berntsen actively contributes to the preservation and progression of heraldic traditions. His dual role as a designer and scholar underscores his substantial impact on the convergence of art, theology, and tradition.

A Heraldic Myth? Krummedige vs. Gunnensen—Did It Really Happen? From humble origins as the son of a parish clerk in Halland, Birger Gunnensen became the most powerful cleric in mediaeval Scandinavia. Although Norway and Sweden were given their own ecclesiastical provinces in 1152 (Nidaros/Trondheim) and 1164 (Uppsala), the archbishop in Lund remained primate of Sweden. Archbishop Gunnensen was the last consecrated and confirmed Archbishop of Lund. Heraldically he is perhaps best remembered for the conflict between the Archbishop and Henry (Henrik) Krummedige regarding the alleged usurpation of the Krummedige arms by the archbishop when he assumed arms as a cleric. It has been said that the conflict was ultimately resolved in the archbishop's favor by the King's Council, but what are the sources for this story?

This paper will examine the coats of arms of both Birger Gunnensen and Henry Krummedige, and the sources of their conflict. What is known about the origins of their coats of arms? Here the archbishop's origins come into play, as his coat of arms is supposedly inspired by the coat of arms of the hundred he came from. The study is multifaceted, and will compare the readily available sources, as well as try to uncover older material, if possible.

* *This presentation will be delivered virtually.*

■ Thursday, September 26, 4:00 pm–5:30 pm, Session 20, Guild Room, 4th Floor

Robert Charles Anderson, FASG (USA)

Director of the Great Migration Study Project, Robert was educated as a biochemist and served in the United States Army in electronics intelligence. In 1972 he discovered his early New England ancestry and thereafter devoted his time and energies to genealogical research. He published his first genealogical article in 1976, and about the same time began to plan for what eventually became the Great Migration Study Project. In 1983 he received a Master's degree in colonial American History from the University of Massachusetts at Amherst. Anderson was elected a Fellow of the American Society of Genealogists in 1978 and has served as Secretary and President of that organization. He became a Contributing Editor of *The American Genealogist* in 1979, Associate Editor in 1985 and Coeditor in 1993. He has been an editorial consultant to the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* since 1989.

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

6:00–7:30 pm, AIH Business Meeting, Phyllis Wheatley Room, 4th Floor

■ Friday, September 27, 9:00 am–10:30 am, Session 21, Sanctuary, Ground Floor

Elizabeth Roads, LVO, FSAScot, AIH (UK)

Heraldist and President at the Académie Internationale d'Héraldique, Roads started heraldic work in the Court of the Lord Lyon in 1975, where she held the office of Lyon Clerk and Keeper of the Records for 32 years and was a Scottish Officer of Arms in Ordinary for 29 years. She is Secretary of the Order of the Thistle and hold several honorary positions relating to heraldic matters.

Journeys of Charges: Origin in One Jurisdiction with a Journey to Another Creates an Unexpected Destination In various heraldic periods, shields created in one country have been taken by conquerors, mercenaries, and settlers from their original country of origin to a new land where descendants or adherents continued to use the devices. The origin of these shields became forgotten over time, and they acquired the characteristic of being "home grown." It became forgotten that the origin of these shields had not been the current domestic land.

This paper will look at examples of the true origin of what are now thought of as intrinsically Scottish coats of Arms. The mirror image will look at shields of Scottish origin now found well beyond the British Isles. The paper will explore how this creation in one country led to the preservation of the coat in another with the original link forgotten. Whilst heraldry has its origins in one part of Europe, it has developed throughout that continent and is now found all over the world. However, certain shields are still regarded as being distinctive to one jurisdiction. The paper will examine how true that proposition might be and whether the migration of the designs has actually resulted in shields acquiring new characters by being regarded as a distinctive examples of the heraldry of their acquired home.

Tamás Körmendi, PhD, AIH (Hungary)

Historian, head of Department of Auxiliary Studies of History, and vice-head of the School of History at the Eötvös Loránd University (Budapest).

Origins, Journeys, and Destinations in the Heraldry of the Kingdom of Hungary in the 13th Century How are arms of incomers received or naturalized in the destination country? The main method of research used in this paper was the examination of 13th-century seals and narrative sources in Latin. We seek to show that there is a tendency on early coats of arms of the early Hungarian genera (or clans) for the descendants of noble clans of foreign

origin (“newcomers” or *advenae* in Latin sources) to use honorary pieces or plants as the main elements of their coats of arms, while those of Hungarian origin used animal figures. On the one hand, the use of both plant motifs and honorary pieces can be found on the insignia of *genera* of Hungarian origin. On the other hand, some of the newcomer clans also bore animals on their coat of arms. Special attention will be paid to the heraldic representation of the Nagymartoni family, whose ancestors arrived in Hungary from Aragon. In the second part of our paper, we try to examine whether the first known examples of Hungarian noble families can be linked to totems of the pagan Hungarian clans which had flourished some three hundred years earlier, before the Christianization of the Hungarians.

■ Friday, September 27, 9:00 am–10:30 am, Session 22, Mary Norton Hall, 2nd Floor

Rolf Sutter, PhD, AIH, AIG (Germany)*

Memberships: Académie Internationale d’Héraldique (2004), Académie Internationale de Généalogie (2004), Wappen-HEROLD, Deutsche Heraldische Gesellschaft 1980 - President 1984, Confédération Internationale de la Généalogie et d’Héraldique Conseiller, Scientific Director with PRO HERALDICA, Deutsche Forschungsgesellschaft für Heraldik und Genealogie 1980-2017, since then Scientific Counseller.

Migrations in Southern Africa and their Impact on Symbols—Identity Signs—Coats of Arms and Emblems *Panta rhei*—everything flows. These words of Heraclitus (520-460 BC) would be formulated today as follows: “Nothing is more constant than change.” This statement applies to one area of our planet, namely southern Africa, to a particularly high degree. This does not mean the Republic of South Africa, but the southern part of the African continent, which today comprises several states.

Since the discovery of this terrain in the 15th century, numerous migrations, violent deportations, painful expulsions, and flight movements have changed the face of the sub-continent from the ground up. The changes in populations and cultures are reflected in indigenous signs, coats of arms, and state symbols, which have become the annual rings of the territory’s history.

My presentation will cover three aspects:

- Historical-geographical developments and their population-relevant effects during the colonial and postcolonial phase
- How these developments are reflected in older and younger state heraldry and state emblems
- Which messages coats of arms and national emblems conveyed then and now and with which means they do this

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

** This presentation will be delivered virtually in German with slides in English.*

Björn Fridén, MA (Sweden)

Heraldic artist with an affinity for the role of contemporary politics in the formation of symbols. Member of the Swedish College of Arms and Fellow at the Heraldic Institute.

Migration as a Prerequisite in the Formation of National Symbols: The Swedish Example The coat of arms of Sweden contains a number of symbols accumulated throughout the country’s history. They come from Denmark (the three crowns, lions, and the color scheme) and ancient Egypt through France (the Napoleonic eagle), as well as Italy, England, and Estonia. This talk will follow the migration of the key individuals, ideas, and influences necessary to form the modern Swedish coat of arms. It will cover English medieval coinage in Sweden and Ptolemy II’s use of the eagle as a stand-in for Zeus in Greek Egypt and how it became a royal Swedish symbol through the Roman Empire, the Holy Roman Empire, and the French Empire.

This talk will also cover how three crowns shifted from being a Christian symbol to being a Swedish symbol, and how Sweden and Denmark fought a war over them. These symbols, once associated with Sweden, have since migrated to the West Indies, the United States, and Ukraine.

The talk will show how national symbols can be the outcome of a long history of migration, conflict, and collaboration. The methodology consists of a contextualized image and symbol analysis, combined with non-heraldic historiography. The source material consists of coins, royal correspondence, modern flags, and official heraldry.

■ Friday, September 27, 9:00 am–10:30 am, Session 23, Guild Room, 4th Floor

Dr. Justina Sipavičiūtė (Lithuania)

Researcher at the Wroblewski Library at the Lithuania Academy of Sciences, Lithuania. She is consistently interested in and researches historical seals, their development and their use, as well as heraldry. From 2009-2015, Dr Sipavičiūtė studied at Vilnius University in the Faculty of History where she earned a bachelor's degree in history (Seals law in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania in the 16th-18th c.) and a master's degree in history (Seals of the land court in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania in the 16th-18th c.). She has been a PhD student at Vilnius University and the Lithuanian Institute of History from 2015-2019. Her PhD thesis was successfully defended in 2020: "The Seal in Courts of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania in the 16th-18th Centuries" (Humanities Science, History and Archaeology). In 2019, Justina was awarded a scholarship from the Research Council of Lithuania for her academic achievements. Now she writes scientific articles and attends conferences across Europe.

Lithuanian Community in Lawrence, Massachusetts (USA) and its Genealogical Research Young Lithuanians who settled in Lawrence, Massachusetts formed a large community. Eventually their children grew up and moved to other cities in the U.S., resulting in the community growing old and slowly diminishing. Even though their church had to close due to a lack of funding, the rich and varied collection of material it had accumulated was preserved and brought back to Lithuania by Jonas Stundžia, one of the famous historians of the time.

The Lithuanian Academy of Sciences holds a preserved copy of the 1906 list of the Lithuanian community of Lawrence (LMAVB RS F382-201). The document is unique in that it contains a lot of genealogical material, such as the age of the person, where they were born and grew up, if they married and how long ago, if they had children, how long they lived in Lawrence, previous residences in America, their current and previous occupation, their level of education, and whether they could read and write Lithuanian. Importantly, it gives us the names and ages of their children.

I will also discuss another original source, the book of the Lithuanian National Catholic Church for the years 1934–1953 (LMAVB RS F382-210).

Lori Samuelson, M.A., M.Ed. (USA)

Author, educator, researcher, and lecturer. Her blog, GenealogyAtHeart.com, is a platform where she publishes weekly articles exploring family histories and heartwarming genealogical finds. Lori has presented at various state, national, and international genealogy conferences, disseminating her findings and methodologies to a global audience. Her articles have been featured in numerous genealogy publications and journals. Currently, Lori is in the process of authoring her second eBook, *Thanks to the Yanks*, a collection of love letters penned by an Indiana farm boy during World War I, offering insight into the social and emotional landscape of the era. Strongly believing in giving back to the genealogy community, Lori serves as a board member for several local, state, and national organizations.

Tracing Noble Roots: Validating the Plemeniti Ljudi Lineage in Former Austria-Hungary Heraldic traditions and noble lineage have played significant roles in defining family histories. In the former country of Austria-Hungary, the title *plemeniti ljudi* (pl) or the "people of valuable origin," carries a distinguished history tied to the Hungarian Magyar tribe. Over time, families awarded the title lost their social standing but retained their strong identification of belongingness and a deep-rooted sense of importance for the status they once held. This lecture delves deeply into methodologies and strategies to validate a family's claim of descent from this noble lineage.

Through a comprehensive blend of genealogical and historical methodologies, the lecture aims to provide a detailed plan for others who would like to research their ancestral claim of noble descent in Central Europe. Establishing such lineage not only validates a treasured family tradition but also places the family within a larger tapestry of European history. Information to be disseminated will begin with the crucial importance of recording and validating oral family

history, insightful heritage trip planning tips, techniques for researching in the Croatian State Archives, and effective ways to locate heraldic records. Also to be explored and discussed will be practical solutions to overcome language barriers and strategies to make meaningful connections with knowledgeable professionals, such as genealogists, historians, and archaeologists.

■ Friday, September 27, 11:00 am–12:30 pm, Session 24, Sanctuary, Ground Floor

Bruce Durie, PhD, FIGRS (Scotland)

Considered one of Scotland's top Genealogists and Heraldists, with an international reputation, Durie is best known for his many BBC radio shows, over 30 books, and for founding the much-acclaimed Masters Program in Genealogical Studies at the University of Strathclyde in Glasgow. His background is in medicine and neuropharmacology with an additional doctoral degree in history and education. He is Shennachie to the Chief of Durie and Academician of the Académie Internationale de Généalogie (the only member from Scotland). In 2015-2016 he was Fulbright Senior Scottish Studies Scholar, spending eight months researching "Scottish Migration into Colonial America" in North Carolina, USA.

Why We are Not "Celtic": Evidence from Anthropology, Archaeology, History and DNA Many descendants of Scots, Irish, and Welsh emigrants (and others) take DNA tests to help illuminate the geographical and ethnic origins of their pre-emigration ancestors. The study of Y-DNA in particular is highly significant in helping to distinguish (in Scotland) descent from Picts, Britons, Gaels, Angles, and Vikings (and later Italian, Polish, Jewish, and Huguenot immigrants).

It has become clear that the term "Celtic" as applied to Scots, Irish, Welsh, Manx, Cornish, and Bretons is a complete misnomer—the error of a well-meaning scholar ca. 1700 and polished to a high gleam during the "Celtic Revival" of the late 19th century. In fact, the indigenous peoples and cultures of Britain and Ireland pre-date the European Celts by 1500–2000 years.

The first step in understanding one's origins is to discard myths and accept the evidence of genetics, anthropology, archaeology, and documented history.

Shannon Combs-Bennett, QG, MSc, FSAScot (USA)

Qualified Genealogist (QG) and award-winning author and lecturer. Currently, she is a PhD candidate at the University of Strathclyde.

Three Brassfield Brothers Settled in Virginia – Or did They?: A Genealogical and DNA Analysis of the Brassfield Family of England, Virginia, and North Carolina Many genealogical stories in the United States often start with the phrase "there were three brothers." Typically, they are simply three men with similar names who genealogists have thrown together through research in the past. Occasionally, however, a thread of truth shines through. This case study will highlight ongoing research into the Brassfield family. This family was once discussed on a popular American television show and left me fascinated by connections to an American celebrity. Unfortunately, I quickly found that there were a few leaps made in the program that left me wondering if the research was correct. This presentation will trace the presumed family lines from Macclesfield, England, to the American Colonies of Virginia and North Carolina. In doing so, I will present research performed in the primary records that are still extant, theories of the family lines showing possible relationships, and DNA results from descendants to prove or disprove those relationships. As genealogy is a continual work in progress and never truly finished, I am excited to share the current state of the research and discuss where I want to go in the future.

■ Friday, September 27, 11:00 am–12:30 pm, Session 25, Mary Norton Hall, 2nd Floor

Miha Preinfalk, PhD (Lithuania)

Historian and Researcher at the Historical Institute at ZRC SAZU in Ljubljana. His main field of research is the former Habsburg nobility and auxiliary historical sciences.

From King to Emperor—British Nobles Under the Habsburgs From the 17th century onwards, several noble families from the British Isles, or individual members of such families, came to the Holy Roman Empire and the Habsburg lands. The reasons for the migration were predominantly political, but they were also economic or purely adventurous. Many of these families integrated into the noble society of the Empire. Individuals assumed prominent positions in the military, political, and social spheres, and married into the German nobility. Integration was also reflected in the “translation” of British titles of nobility into those of the Empire. In most cases, the British families kept the old family coat of arms and were allowed to use it in the new homeland, but some were given a completely new coat of arms when they were admitted to the “Reichsadel.”

Using selected noble families of English, Irish, or Scottish descent as examples, this paper will focus on the British nobility in the Habsburg hereditary lands, with a particular emphasis on the territory that is now part of the Republic of Slovenia.

Clemens L. Herzog, aih (Germany)

As scientific director at Pro Heraldica, Clemens L. Herzog leads investigations into historical heraldry. Simultaneously, he contributes his expertise as a lecturer at the University of Stuttgart and Tübingen, enriching students with insights into the intricate tapestry of history and heraldry. Currently pursuing a PhD in Medieval History at the University of Stuttgart on the subject of oaths of truce (Urfehden), his passion lies in unraveling the narratives embedded in the past. As a dedicated historian, he is committed to bridging the gap between academia and the public, sharing the significance of heraldry in shaping our understanding of bygone eras.

In and Out of Favor? - How Foreign Honors Were Recognized in the Kingdom of Württemberg In the 18th and 19th centuries, the Holy Roman Empire and its successor states saw the introduction of heraldic offices, nobility registers, and coats of arms censors, especially after 1806. Monarchs and sovereigns used these institutions to curb the misuse of titles and coats of arms. In the kingdom of Württemberg (1806-1918) the first coat of arms censor was appointed in 1806 and in 1818 King Wilhelm I introduced the Württembergische Adelsmatrikel. From then on, the state only accepted families to the nobility if they had been registered.

Provided they stood in the monarch’s favor, the recognition of a noble title or coat of arms was—in principle—open to natives and foreigners alike. The latter, however, were well advised to have their honors officially recognized at home. Did natives receive preferential treatment? Was the process different for the two groups?

As a contribution to the area of heraldry, the lecture will outline the proceedings that led to the recognition of titles and coat of arms in the kingdom of Württemberg between 1806 and 1918. It will then conduct a comparative study based on selected examples to unveil the fundamental principles behind the process both for domestic and foreign honors.

■ Friday, September 27, 11:00 am–12:30 pm, Session 26, Guild Room, 4th Floor

Debbie Gurtler, AG (USA)

Assistant Director of the FamilySearch Library in Salt Lake City, has a BA in family history from Brigham Young University and is fluent in Spanish.

Pablo Plauchu, A Frenchman in Mexico Sometime before the christening of daughter Eugenia Julia Josefa Plauchu in 1852 in the city of Puebla de Zaragoza, Puebla, Mexico, Pablo Plauchu (or Paul Joseph Antoine Plauchu) made the long voyage to Mexico from his home village of Jaussiers, France, in the Alps near the border with Italy. This presentation will discuss the methodology needed to pinpoint his origins in France.

Several sources brought together in puzzle-like fashion, as well as critical problem-solving, was required to trace Pablo back to his native land. The search began in typical fashion with Catholic parish records in Mexico, but as the investigation unfolded, other helpful sources included a published work, online gazetteers, and, finally, departmental archives online in France that determined the correct man had been identified.

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

Senia Kirk, MA (USA)

Research Consultant for the FamilySearch Library in Salt Lake City, Utah, she specializes in the British Isles, focusing primarily on Ireland as well as Medieval European records. She graduated from Utah State University with a bachelor's degree in Classical Languages and Folklore. She then received a master's degree from the same university in Medieval History, focusing particularly on 13th- and 14th-century Anglo-Irish political power as evident in architecture.

The New Medieval Collection at FamilySearch This session discusses the new Medieval Area, which I oversee, at the FamilySearch Library in Salt Lake City, Utah, to make it known as a resource for researchers of genealogy and history. Over the past two years, we at the Library have made a concentrated effort to aggregate and expand our materials concerning the medieval and early modern eras (pre-1600). This is in addition to creating educational materials, such as online lessons and FamilySearch Research Wiki articles for those interested in expanding their family trees past the inception of parish registers. We are also invested in creating digital "discovery experiences" that would allow a Library guest, regardless of research experience, to delve into the world of heraldry, kings, and everyday life in the medieval period to educate and enable them to draw closer to their long-ago ancestors.

This presentation will discuss specific holdings in our expanding book collection that are rich in heraldic and genealogical information, highlight key online databases and collections, as well as demonstrate current and future discovery activities. In so doing, I also hope to share our vision for the collection and our anticipated projects and goals that will continue to be valuable for those with interests in medieval and early modern heraldry and genealogy.

12:30–2:00 pm, Break for Lunch

12:30–2:00 pm, AIG Business Meeting, Phillis Wheatley Room, 4th Floor

■ Friday, September 27, 2:00 pm–3:30 pm, Session 27, Sanctuary, Ground Floor

Alix Chartrand, PhD (Canada) *

Saguenay Herald at the Canadian Heraldic Authority, Chartrand has a PhD in history from the University of Cambridge (UK) in British colonialism in Ireland and India.

The Reshaping of Identity Through Heraldry As mass migration increasingly shapes the world in new ways, the concept of identity has evolved dramatically and became far more fluid than in previous generations. Today, Canadian society is remarkably multicultural. In this context, heraldry provides a unique way of choosing which elements of people's background constitute the identity that they wish to construct for themselves.

This presentation will examine how Canadian heraldry is adapting to the ways in which identity is being redefined by mass immigration and is now making room for new ways of conveying belonging to multiple groups. In the past few centuries, identity often tended to be defined along national or religious lines; now, it has become something far more tailored to each individual irrespective of their place of birth. Through the use of traditional European symbols and the introduction of new symbols from across the world, Canadian heraldry showcases how religion, culture and ancestral origins allow people to create new forms of identity defying easy categorization. It will also highlight the ways in which traditional forms of heraldry can and are being adapted in Canada to reflect the changing realities of the population, as well as the challenges that arise through the inclusion of new symbols.

As a relative newcomer to heraldry who originally studied the concept of identity through a historical lens, I will focus on my own experience in working with petitioners of various backgrounds to reflect on how the Canadian Heraldic Authority is adapting heraldry to respond to worldwide cultures, particularly through the innovative use of charges and colors, as well as the reasons why this a fruitful and rewarding direction for modern heraldry to take.

**This presentation will be delivered virtually.*

Bruce Patterson, aih (Canada)

Works as Deputy Chief Herald at the Canadian Heraldic Authority, the state office for heraldry in Canada. He has held that position since 2010, having been hired as Saguenay Herald in 2000. He also holds the title of Saint-Laurent Herald and Registrar. His primary responsibility is the creation of new heraldic emblems for Canadian individuals, corporate bodies, and military units.

Heraldic Design and the Immigrant Experience: Some Case Studies from Canada Since a significant part of the Canadian population is made up of immigrants or children of immigrants, many of the people who apply for a grant of heraldic emblems from the Chief Herald of Canada need to determine how to balance representations of their original culture with references to their chosen new country, as well as how to adapt or retain traditional heraldic forms. Heraldry thus provides individuals with an opportunity to reflect and to represent their own journey from one society to another.

Particular focus will be on differences of approach within the families of aspiring armigers themselves, as I have observed that subsequent generations have a somewhat different perspective on cultural representation to that of the original immigrants. I will draw on my experience in working with new and second-generation Canadians seeking grant of arms, several of whom provided their perspective on the design process of which they were a part. The lecture will be illustrated with examples of grants of arms to Canadians of varied cultural backgrounds, taken from the Public Register of Arms, Flags and Badges of Canada, with a particular focus on arms granted to Canadians of Chinese background.

■ Friday, September 27, 2:00 pm–3:30 pm, Session 28, Mary Norton, Hall 2nd Floor

Ross M. McEwen, LL.M., FSA Scot (Scotland)

Born and raised in the Highlands of Scotland, Ross was brought up to possess what has become a lifelong passion for the Scottish Clan system, its presence around the world, and its relation to Scots Heraldry. By profession a subject specialist in Freedom of Information law and practice, Ross provides advice and support to Chiefs, Clan Societies, and the public throughout Scotland and the wider Scottish diaspora on matters pertaining to Clan heraldry, engagement, and governance as well as the role and functions of the Court of the Lord Lyon. Ross is a former University Lecturer, a graduate from the Universities of the West of Scotland and of Northumbria, serves as an Office Bearer of The Heraldry Society of Scotland, a senior member of the global leadership of Clan MacEwen, and in 2023 was granted a Coat of Arms by the Lord Lyon.

Speed Bonny Boat: The Evolution of Participation in Scots Heraldry and Clan Culture in North America in the 20th & 21st Centuries There is an ever-increasing interest in acquiring an official and legal coat of arms, particularly from American citizens of Scottish ancestry. This interest from overseas, over the last 100 years, has evolved into an influencing and meaningful presence.

This paper will analyze how, while the legal and enforceable jurisdiction of Scots Heraldic Law extends only to Scotland itself, there has undoubtedly been a seismic shift and surge in the interest, participation, and meaningful contribution to Scots Heraldry and Clan culture from the “Living Scotland” in many places around the world, notably North America.

Scots Heraldry and Clan culture is increasingly serving as a powerful tool to preserve, reinforce, and create growing group identities in communities which have been separated from their place of origin over time. This mass overseas

participation is undoubtedly augmenting its appeal as a legal and artistic form of not only individual identification, but community cohesion and sense of belonging.

The methodology of this study will cite primary sources such as the Public Register of all Arms and Bearings in Scotland and associated Court Books, as well as written sources and correspondence with notable figures within the Heraldic and Clan spaces both in the UK and abroad.

Michael McCartney (USA)

Retired Federal employee (Labor Relations manager, Forest Service, and NASA); BS (Political Science) UCLA 1967; Vietnam Veteran. Personal interests for over half a century: Genealogy (Scots-Irish and English), Scottish and American history, and Heraldry (especially American and Scottish); Active in many online heraldry forums from rec.heraldry days (HSS, AHS, ISCH, etc.) and proud great-grandfather.

“Indeterminate Cadency” - Designing and Assuming New Arms by Americans with Scottish, Irish, or Scots-Irish Roots Many Americans and others who might desire to bear arms are either not eligible for or choose not to petition for a foreign (e.g., English, Scottish, or Irish) grant of arms. While they are generally free in America to design and assume unique new arms, many hope to somehow appropriately reflect their family roots. One option, for those with Scottish or Irish roots, is to follow the common Scottish and Irish heraldic custom of reflecting, in new grants, the key design theme(s) of the historic arms of their clan or sept chiefs or other prominent historical families of the same name, sufficiently differenced to avoid appearing to be merely “determinate” (documented) cadency within the historic chiefly lineage—the Scots call this “indeterminate cadency.”

My approach will compare various examples of indeterminate cadency with the historic Scottish or Irish arms, noting the specific “indeterminant” elements, with my conclusions as to what differences are sufficient and appropriate to express “clan”/“sept” heritage without infringing on the historical “old world” arms.

■ Friday, September 27, 2:00 pm–3:30 pm, Session 29, Guild Room, 4th Floor

Carl Rauscher (USA)

When Carl was young, his mother told him he could be anything he wanted and he’s tried hard to accomplish just that. He’s driven a nuclear submarine, landed a Cessna plane, hunted squirrel with a slingshot, shook an astronaut’s hand, was removed from a showing of the Rocky Horror Picture Show, drove a truck while talking on a CB radio, sailed across Long Island Sound in a rented sailboat, played Dungeons & Dragons with Gary Gygax, ate McDonald’s french fries in a foreign country, rode a firetruck in full gear with the sirens blaring, published award-winning fiction, blew the engine of a car in the middle of nowhere, watched a baseball game from the Green Monster at Fenway, and appeared in a major motion picture (or at least his elbow did.) Despite this colorful history, Carl lives a fairly uncomplicated life in suburban Maryland and mostly leaves adventuring to his fictional characters.

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

Christina Donovan, MS (USA)

Research focused on historically significant genealogy following a long career managing AI, data science, and research programs at an F-100 company.

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

Thomas “Boston” Corbett is the Civil War soldier who shot John Wilkes Booth following the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. Corbett’s life was a combination of religious zealotry, bravery, and self-sacrifice. He was imprisoned at Andersonville and eventually committed to an insane asylum for paranoia resulting from years of inhaling mercury vapors as a hatter. Corbett escaped from the asylum in Topeka in 1888 and rode 120 miles south to the farm of friend and fellow Andersonville survivor, Richard Thatcher. After several days, Thatcher claimed that Corbett boarded a train to Mexico. For about ninety years, the notion that Corbett was never seen again held as truth. Yet today hundreds of Google search results and recent books, including Bill O’Reilly’s *Killing Lincoln*, suggest that Corbett died in the Great Hinckley [Minn.] Fire of 1894. How did the linkage of Boston Corbett and the Hinckley Fire happen, and did Corbett die in it? This presentation demonstrates how combining historical and genealogical research techniques (including interviews, pension application and newspaper research and even Excel VLOOKUP) uncovered the truth.

■ Friday, September 27, 4:00 pm–5:00 pm, Sanctuary, Ground Floor

Closing Ceremony & Awards

■ Friday, September 27, 6:00 pm–9:00 pm, Fairmont Copley Plaza Hotel, Oval Room

Banquet (separate ticket required)

■ Saturday, September 28 (Separate tickets required)

Walking Tour of Historic Boston

Boston is known as The City on a Hill, The Hub, The Olde Towne, and The Cradle of Liberty. Its role in the beginning of America’s Revolutionary War cannot be overstated. Meeting at City Hall Plaza and following The Freedom Trail, this day-long excursion will explore the historical landmarks that led to the birth of the United States. Some of the sites we will visit include Faneuil Hall, The North End, The Old State House, Old North Church, Boston Harbor, King’s Chapel, Old South Meeting House, Paul Revere’s House, and Granary Burial Ground. The tour covers 3.5 miles of walking and lasts around 4 hours and includes a lunch at one of Boston’s historic taverns. **Meet at 9:00 am at Park Street Church (1 Park Street, Boston, MA 02108); tour to end in North End by 5:00 pm.**

Harvard University & Cambridge Tour

On October 28, 1636, John Harvard founded the American Colonies’ first higher learning institution, Harvard College, with £400 and an approval from the Great and General Court of the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England. From this moment on, Harvard College, later Harvard University, became a staple of American culture. Many notable Americans including John Adams, Henry David Thoreau, T. S. Elliot, Franklin D. Roosevelt, John F. Kennedy, and Barack Obama are alumni of the University. Current Harvard students will lead us on a tour of what makes Harvard University so special and include Harvard history, culture, and famous Harvardians. Following lunch, we will have an architectural tour of Cambridge by boat along the Charles River. **Coach departs promptly at 9:00 am from St. James Ave across from the Fairmont Copley Plaza. Returns by 5:00 pm.**

Revolutionary Lexington & Concord Tour

Sixteen miles outside of Boston, the American revolution began with “The shot heard around the world.” Visit Lexington and Concord along “Battle Road” to learn about the beginning of the Revolutionary War with tour guides and reenactors. We will begin in Lexington, where we will visit Lexington Green where 77 Minutemen stood against 700 British Red Coat Soldiers in the first battle of the Revolutionary War. We will also view colonial homes originating from the 1700s along our route. Following lunch in Concord, we will receive a tour of the Concord Museum and its collections. **Coach departs promptly at 9:00 am from St. James Ave across from the Fairmont Copley Plaza. Returns by 5:30 pm.**

■ Poster Sessions, Gordon Chapel

Charles Melebeck, MYB

Belgian professional historian of early modern christian reforms. He shares his life between teaching, scientific popularization, and independant academic research. In this last domain, he focuses on early modern ecclesiastical heraldry and its legacy in modern days.

Integration Through the Coat of Arms? The Example of 21st Century Anglicanism in Belgium The Church of England's presence in Belgium dates to the 16th century; it was officially recognized as a national church in 1870 by the Belgian Government. However, it is often said that communities of British origin immigrating to European countries barely try to integrate with the local population, preferring to socialize with others from the same culture.

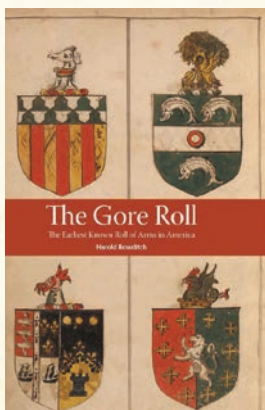
Today, things are changing and a number of clergymen are tending to choose Belgian nationality as well as learning the national languages. These choices have one main incentive: the work of the Central Committee of Anglican Churches in Belgium, based in Brussels, which is the official Anglican authority, in dialogue with the Belgian federal government. Evolving at great speed, the committee recently decided to give itself a new image and adopt a coat of arms, summarizing its identity and its projects. The design work was carried out by Mr. Cédric Pauwels, a member of the Académie Internationale d'Héraldique and designer of numerous ecclesiastical coats of arms.

This poster will give a description and an analysis of these coats of arms, showing how the committee imagines what is a good process of immigration and complete integration for a foreign Church in a traditionally Catholic country.

Darin Yawn, BSME, FSAScot

Commissioner, Murray Clan Society of North America. Darin Yawn is an engineer and amateur herald. His avocation is the study and sharing of Scottish history and heraldry within the diaspora of North America.

A Heraldic Clan Study within the Scottish Diaspora of North America This project illustrates the history of the Murray Clan while demonstrating the appropriate use of heraldry. Murray arms are recorded at least as far back as the 14th century on the Balliol Roll and in countless manuscripts and registers spanning to the present. Sections of 13th-century genealogy are still debated. Many of the Murray arms already existed in a standardized format on an online register. Those not present were created to maintain a standardized display for easy recognition of patterns and connections to lay out the genealogy of the many Murray family branches connected to the clan chief. Fundamentally, the tree illustrates this function of "differencing" of arms across the many Murray armigers while dispelling the notion of "family" arms in Scottish heraldry. Just as differencing distinguishes a coat of arms from its undifferenced origin, the tree also highlights the intricate tapestry of Murray armigers across Scotland separate from the clan chief. In doing so, greater awareness is brought to the complexity of our ancestry and the many individuals whose stories we treasure. Through heraldry, our society can share a nuanced history of our name and the genealogy from our ancestral homeland that we gather as a community to celebrate.



Introducing *The Gore Roll: The Earliest Known Roll of Arms in America*

The Gore Roll of Arms is the earliest known roll of arms in America and the work of John Gore (1718–1796), a coach painter of Boston. During the nearly 70 years that the Gore Roll was lost or missing, copies of it were created by Isaac Child in 1847 and Harold Bowditch in 1926. In this volume, the original roll and these two copies are reproduced together for the first time, in full color. Published by American Ancestors in collaboration with Palfrey Press and the support of Brady Brim-DeForest for the 36th International Congress of Genealogical and Heraldic Sciences.

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THE JOURNEYS OF AMERICAN HERALDRY:

By Nathaniel Lane Taylor, PhD, FASG



Gore Roll: Winthrop Arms, early 18th c.

The United States has a complex heraldic history. The Thirteen Colonies were ruled by the Kingdom of Great Britain, though we were far from centers of heraldic regulation in London and Edinburgh. Furthermore, many colonists came from non-British mother countries, most of which had no traditions of heraldic regulation. These factors fostered an American heraldic climate which was both a “Wild West”—where rules are disregarded—and a “melting pot”—where different traditions commingle.

In the colonies, heraldic arts abounded in armorial seals, on buildings and gravestones, in embroideries, paintings, quillwork, and engraved bookplates and silverware. Many colonists from Britain or other European mother countries brought authentic heraldic identities from their homelands. For others, a heraldic journey began by approaching a herald painter. One such, in Boston, was John Gore (1718–1796), whose name is associated with the *Gore Roll*, a unique armorial compiled as early as the 1720s. To provide arms to those who had none, painters could appropriate them from books like John Guillim’s *Display of Heraldry*. Gore also owned a pre-colonial English armorial manuscript of rare excellence, the *Promptuarium Armorum*, a collection of 4,400 painted arms begun in 1602 by William Smith, Rouge Dragon Pursuivant, and brought to Boston probably in the 1650s by a later Rouge Dragon, William Crowne.

Some heraldic decorative arts, like bookplates, were similar on both sides of the Atlantic. But some American media evolved in original ways. Embroidered hatchments adapted a traditional English mourning artifact (Gookin hatchment) into more homely native expression of family identity (Fayerweather embroidery). John Gore drew and tricked arms on fabric which would then be embroidered by clients’ daughters as part of their finishing education. These heraldic embroideries were common in some New England towns into the 1810s (Pomeroy embroidery). Armorial watercolors on paper were a less time-consuming alternative, mass produced by herald painters like John Coles Sr. (ca. 1749–1809) and Jr. (1776–1854), also of Boston. To match arms for which no crest was known, the younger Coles would add an American flag crest, datable by the counting the number of stars in the canton.

American independence did not dull heraldic appetites; homely armorial arts remained in demand until about 1820, then lost popularity, although armorial engraving on good silver never went out of style (Kirk ewer). By the 1850s, interest in heraldry surged again, reflecting rising interest in genealogy combined with Victorian tastes for a medieval aesthetic. American Ancestors was founded in 1845 as the New England Historic Genealogical Society, the first genealogical organization in the United States. In 1864, the Society’s Committee on Heraldry was established. Within a few years, Committee members had produced the first scholarship on American colonial heraldry as well as the first general book about heraldry for Americans. Abiding interest in the *Gore Roll* is shown by an early nineteenth-century painted copy by Isaac Child (1792–



Pomeroy embroidery, ca. 1800

HERALDIC TREASURES OF AMERICAN ANCESTORS

1885) and a twentieth-century painted copy by heraldic scholar Dr. Harold Bowditch (1883–1964). Under Dr. Bowditch's leadership, the scholarship of the Committee on Heraldry flourished, including the *Roll of Arms*, a compilation of American colonists or later immigrants whose arms were authentically inherited from their mother countries, still ongoing after one hundred years. Dr. Bowditch, also a heraldic artist, took pleasure in accompanying his research with painted armorials (*Armory of the Massachusetts Bay*). Interest in creating *new* heraldry along old lines also grew in the twentieth century, as Americans with no inherited arms commissioned new designs, either through the old heraldic authorities (English patent of arms to Dr. Arthur Adams of the Committee on Heraldry, 1923), or independently.

European armorial artifacts brought over by colonists and handed down are very rare (like the *Promptuarium*); some of the best remain in the hands of descendants. Later, Americans with means journeyed to Europe to collect pieces representing their ancestry (Gookin hatchment, Browne patent). The Browne grant of 1480, one of the earliest surviving original English patents of arms, was bought in England and bequeathed to the Society in 1901 by a Bostonian who (wrongly) believed he descended from the patentee. A more modern curatorial perspective underlies the heraldic study collection embracing American and European personal and civic (New Hampshire seal matrix) heraldry, which grew under Dr. Bowditch's stewardship and continues now with such acquisitions as a 1504 patent of arms by Emperor Maximilian of the Holy Roman Empire, gift of the late Rodney Armstrong, long-serving officer of the Committee on Heraldry.

In the twenty-first century, it is now easier than ever to savor and research these compelling artifacts of family and personal identity. Images, ideas, and scholarship are shared across the ocean that once divided Old World from New, allowing new appreciation of our common heraldic heritage as well as the unique evolutionary journey of American heraldry.



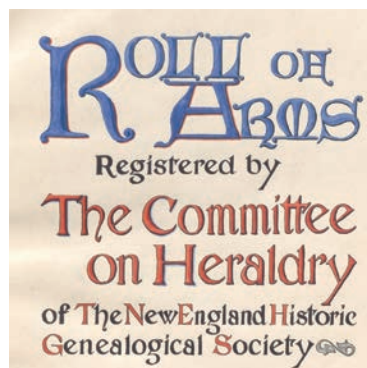
New Hampshire colony seal matrix, 1775



Browne patent, 1480



Kirk ewer, 1835-42

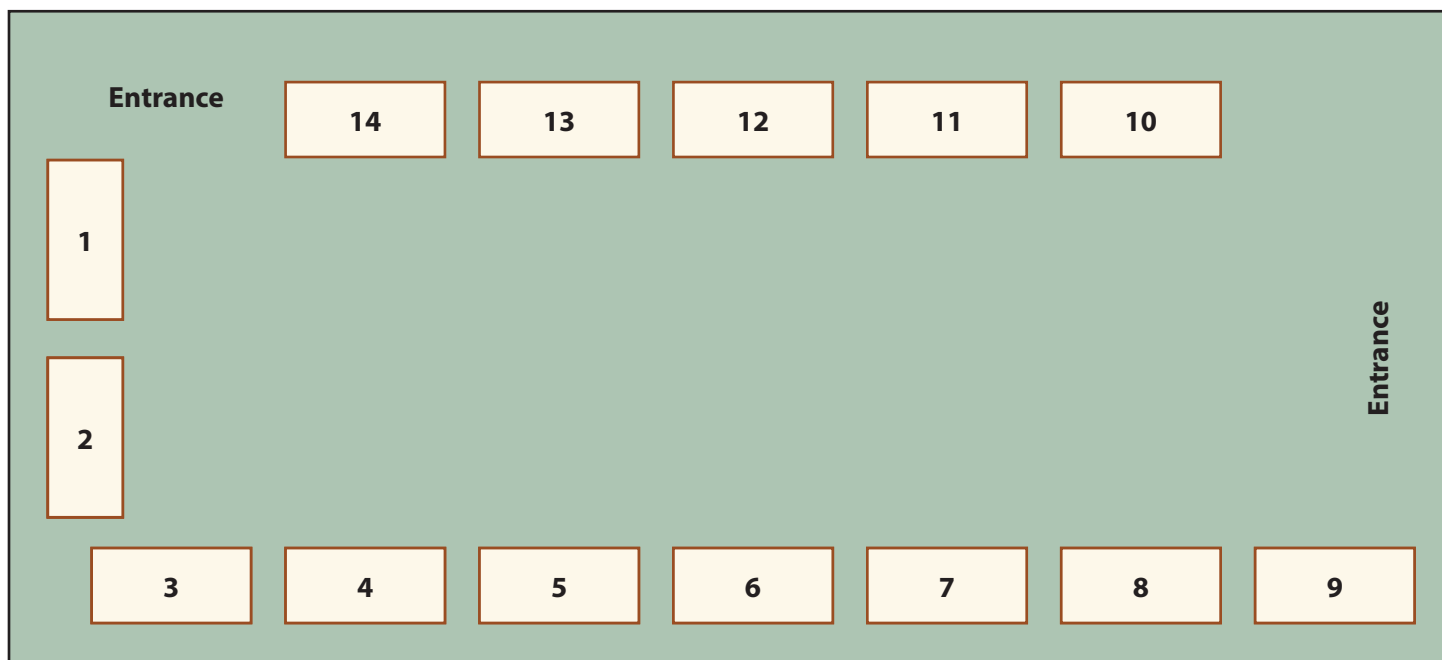


Roll of Arms title page, 1934

Vendor Hall Information

Wednesday, September 25-Friday, September 27

Old South Church, Gordon Chapel, Ground Floor



1. **FamilySearch**, FamilySearch.org
2. **Palfrey Press**, PalfreyPress.com
3. **The American Heraldry Society**, AmericanHeraldry.org
4. **Poster Sessions**
Integration Through the Coat of Arms? The Example of 21st Century Anglicanism in Belgium, Charles Melebeck, MYB

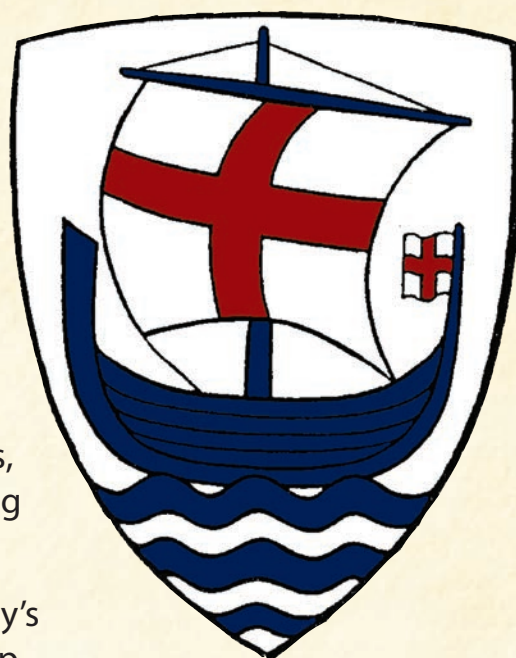
A Heraldic Clan Study within the Scottish Diaspora of North America, Darin Yawn, BSME, FSAScot
5. **Matthew Alderman** (artist), MatthewAlderman.com/Heraldry
Neil Bromley (artist), CalligraphyandHeraldry.com
6. **Tania Crossingham** (artist), Tania-Crossingham.com
Björn Fridén (artist), HeraldicArmsDealer.com
7. **Alexander Liptak** (artist), AlexanderLiptak.Tumblr.com
Dimitri Prica (artist), dprica.com
8. **Historic Germanna**, Germanna.org
9. **EasyGenie**, EasyGenie.org
10. **College of Arms Foundation**, coafus.org
11. **Association of Professional Genealogists (APG)**, apgen.org
12. **University of Strathclyde Glasgow, Genealogical Studies program**, Strath.ac.uk/StudyWithUs/CentreForLifeLongLearning/Genealogy
13. **Committee on Heraldry at New England Historic Genealogical Society**, AmericanAncestors.org/Committee-Heraldry
14. **American Ancestors**, AmericanAncestors.org

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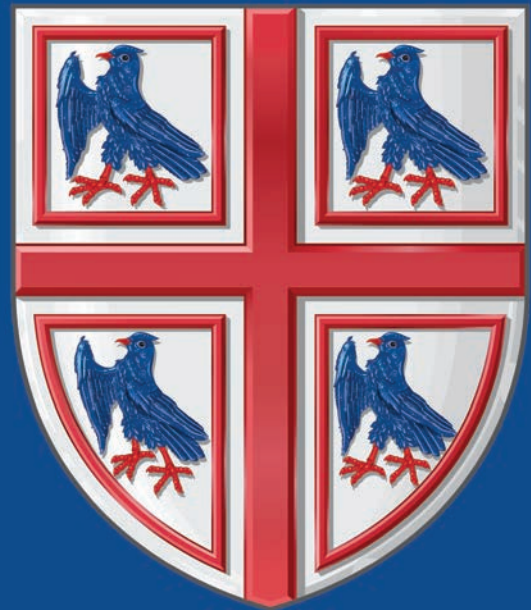
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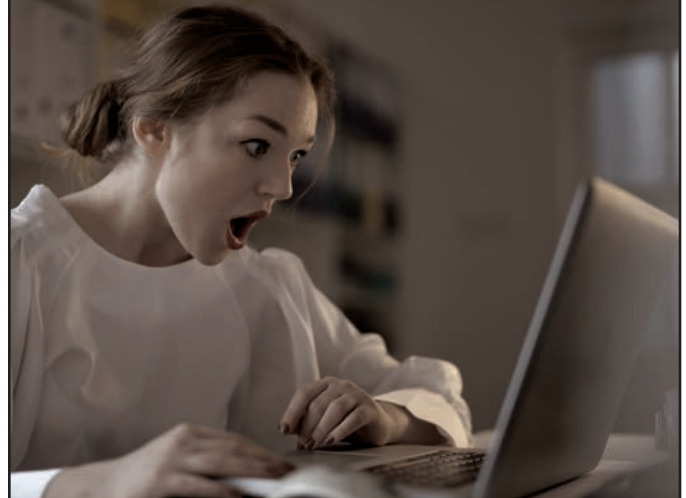
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- A 1900 granite map showing locations of 35 houses in our Kelly's ancestral village in County Roscommon. Now, most are in ruins. See *Our Kelly Ancestors*.
- *Our McKelvey Ancestors* preserved their Irish identity while farming in rural Quebec, Canada for 50 years after leaving County Donegal in 1834.

Joyce V. Kelly, Ph.D. conducted health services research for 30 years before she retired. She spent six years researching her Irish ancestors, including meeting cousins in Ireland. She and her husband live in Maryland, near Washington, DC.

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Heraldic Artists at the Congress

Thanks to the generous support of Brady Brim-DeForest of Balvaire Castle, Henry Lynn, Jr., and Reverend Robert Grover Windsor, Sr., the following artists received funding to attend the 36th International Congress of Genealogical and Heraldic Sciences. Visit them in the Vendor Hall in Gordon Chapel!



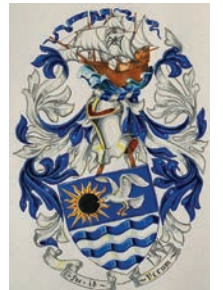
Matthew Alderman, KM (USA), is a graduate of the University of Notre Dame's distinguished classical architecture program, a published illustrator and designer, and a frequent speaker on church-building and sacred art. His designs, writing, and art have appeared within the pages of *Sacred Architecture*, *First Things*, *Antiphon*, and *The Living Church*. He creates coats of arms, seals, banners and related art for institutions and individuals. In 2020, he was named official artist to the Committee on Heraldry of the New England Historic Genealogical Society and is the creator of the logo for the 36th International Congress of Genealogical and Heraldic Sciences. MattheWaldreman.com/Heraldry

Neil Bromley (UK) graduated with H.N.D. in Calligraphy and Heraldry at Reigate School of Art in 1995. He returned to Devon, his home county, and established himself as a Heraldic Artist and Illuminator. He was given his first commissions from Exeter City Council, producing *Illuminated Address*; and was elected a member of the Devon Guild of Craftsmen. Neil was elected a Fellow of the Society of Heraldic Arts in 2018. His work includes painting family crests, shields, and full coats of arms; freedom scrolls; Baronial Assignations; and Grants of Arms, Heraldic work for reproduction, Calligraphic work, and the reproduction of medieval manuscript pages. CalligraphyAndHeraldry.com



Tania Crossingham (Finland) is a visual artist creating Medieval Illuminations, Heraldic art, and Visionary art. Her work has been exhibited at the State Museum and the State Library of Queensland, Australia and she was Artist in Residence at St John's Cathedral in Brisbane, the Abbey Medieval Festival (Australia's largest medieval Festival), and St Ives Medieval Festival in Sydney, Australia. Her illuminations have been sent to The Head of the Marist Brothers in Rome and to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. Originally from Brisbane Australia, she now lives in Espoo, Finland. Tania-Crossingham.com

Björn Fridén (Sweden) has been creating heraldic artwork for over a decade, with a portfolio filled with a wide variety of different handmade paintings and digital renditions. The creations include bookplates, pennons, vector graphics, copper sheets, and even art deco—as well as hundreds of new arms designed from scratch. He strives to make heraldry more accessible to a wider audience. HeraldicArmsDealer.com



Alexander Liptak (USA) is a heraldist and artist. After high school, Liptak moved to California where he studied art. Besides European heraldry, he is also interested in natural history, entomology, botany, geology, paleontology, and numismatics. Liptak currently resides in Streator, Illinois, USA. AlexanderLiptak.Tumblr.com

Dimitri Prica (France) has been a freelance heraldic artist since 2020. He works in various styles including high-vector, cel shading, and medieval manuscript styles. He also assists clients to adapt older pieces to a digital vector format and provides restoration services. dprica.com



Thank You to Our Sponsors and Supporters



Brady Brim-DeForest of Balvaird Castle

Howard Cox

Sponsorship provided in honor of Susan Donnelly, Ryan Woods, and the Committee of Heraldry for their contributions to genealogy and heraldry education and the forthcoming publication, An Armorial Roll: Heraldry in the Ancestry of Howard Ellis Cox and Anne Delafield Finch.

Henry Lynn, Jr.

Reverend Robert Grover Windsor, Sr.



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Map of Boston's Back Bay



Old South Church

645 Boylston Street

The Lenox Hotel

61 Exeter Street at Boylston

Fairmont Copley Plaza

138 St. James Avenue

Boston Public Library

700 Boylston Street

Public Garden

4 Charles Street

Back Bay Station

145 Dartmouth Street