



## 3<sup>RD</sup> INTERNATIONAL COLLOQUIUM OF GENEALOGY, HERALDRY, AND VEXILLOLOGY

8–9 June 2024, Vilnius, Lithuania

**THEME: “SOVEREIGNS: ANCESTRY, COATS OF ARMS, AND FLAGS”**

**German Emperors, their ancestry, and representation in coats of arms, and flags**

*Dirk Weissleder (International Academy for Genealogy, chairman of the Deutsche Arbeitsgemeinschaft genealogischer Verbaende, Germany)*

Summary (in English)

For centuries, German emperors had an important influence on the course of European politics, long before Germany even existed as a state as we understand it today. This history of the Roman-German emperors usually begins with Charlemagne (c. 747–814), crowned in Rome in 800 AD, who was already regarded as the "Father of Europe" during his lifetime. With the coronation of Otto I (912–973) in 962, the history of the Holy Roman Empire (Sanctum Imperium Romanum or Sacrum Romanum Imperium, HRR) began, which continued the tradition of the ancient Roman Empire.

The lecture provides an overview of the various imperial lines from the Middle Ages to modern times, from the Carolingians (from 800), the Ottonians (919–1024), the Salians (1024–1125) to the Hohenstaufen dynasty (1133–1254/68) and (between 1254–1273) through the "emperorless period", the interregnum, to the Habsburgs etc. (1273–1806). With the renunciation of the German imperial crown in 1806 by Francis II (henceforth only Emperor of Austria), the so-called Old Empire (962–1806) came to an end. Only between 1871 and 1918 was there again a German emperor through the Hohenzollern dynasty. The lecture describes the ancestry of the different imperial ruling houses, their coats of arms, and their flags, as they can be traced back.

The lecture is intended to provide the participants of the International Colloquium with access to a brief description of the most important medieval emperors such as Charlemagne, Otto I (912–973), Frederick I Barbarossa (1122–1190), Frederick II (1194–1250), and later ruling houses of German emperors, documenting their appearance in their genealogical background, heraldry, and vexillology, as well as in the temporal dimension of a continuing line of thousand years of European and German history.

*CV: Dirk Weissleder is a management consultant, chairman of the Deutsche Arbeitsgemeinschaft genealogischer Verbaende (DAGV = National German Federation of genealogical and heraldic associations, societies and institutes), editor of the DAGV-News (both since 2012), 2<sup>nd</sup> Vice-President*

*and co-founder of the International German Genealogy Partnership (IGGP). He is an author, lecturer and local politician (communal councillor). 2019-2022 General Secretary of the Confédération Internationale de Généalogie et d'Héraldique, CIGH), 2022 its 2<sup>nd</sup> 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).*

### **The Symbols of the Zulu Monarchy**

***Dr Bruce Berry (general secretary of the International Federation of Vexillological Associations, South Africa)***

Summary (in English)

South Africa is a parliamentary republic with a President as the Head of State and Government. Nevertheless, Chapter 11 of the South African Constitution recognizes the role and status of traditional leadership according to customary law. Currently there are seven legitimate kingships in the country, the most well-known of which is that of the AmaZulu.

This paper deals with the traditional and modern symbols used by the Zulu monarchy in South Africa today.

*CV: Dr Bruce Berry was born and bred in Zimbabwe and observed the changes in national symbols which occurred in that country up to and immediately after independence in 1980. This interest culminated in a Doctorate from the University of Pretoria for a dissertation on Rhodesian identity and its expression through national symbols. He was a member of the flag sub-committee of the Commission on National Symbols in 1993 which oversaw the process leading to the design of the new South African flag. He is a founder member of the Southern African Vexillological Association and is an editor for the Flags of the World website. He was elected to the Board of *International Federation of Vexillological Associations (FIAV)* in 2019. Elected in 2024 general secretary of the *FIAV*.*

### **The Finnish House of Nobility, an imperial institution with Swedish roots in the Republic of Finland**

***Carl-Thomas von Christerson (Danmark)***

Summary (in English)

When Emperor Alexander II officially opened the meeting of the Estates of the Realm in Helsinki on 18<sup>th</sup> September 1863, it was not only the reinstatement of the government of the Grand Duchy of Finland according to the original Swedish constitution, taken over by Emperor Alexander I in 1809, when Finland as a result of the turmoil of the Napoleonic wars became a part of imperial Russia.

It was also the meeting where the Finnish nobility for the first time could use their new house, which they had erected in the Finnish capital. The House of Nobility as an institution, was created by King Gustavus Adolphus in 1626, when Finland was part of Sweden and the local nobility, accordingly, was part of the Swedish nobility. In 1809, however, the nobility then residing in Finland proposed to create a corresponding organization in the new Grand Duchy of Finland, which was approved by Emperor Alexander I. The aim was not only to create a formal body that could take part in the government of the Grand Duchy and send representatives to the meetings of the Estates of the Realm, which were expected to continue, but also to keep records of the Finnish nobility and create genealogical tables in order to know who belonged to the nobility in Finland. But not until 1863, with

the more liberal Emperor Alexander II, the nobility was allowed to execute this obligation and was given the possibility to act as a political factor and meet in their own house to discuss the proposals presented by the emperor. The paper will give an overview of the institution and its history, as well as present the heraldry and genealogy which is such an integral part of the house, its architecture, collections and its activities from the beginning until the present day.

*CV: MA, has published several articles in Scandinavian and European genealogical and heraldic books, periodicals and congress proceedings. He is a corresponding member of the Genealogical Society of Finland and a member of the Editorial Council of GENOS (periodical of the Finnish Genealogical Society), a board member of the Danish-Finish Society and the Saint Andrew Society of Denmark, and a former board member of the Scandinavian Heraldry Society, the Danish Heraldry Society and the Confédération Culturelle des Sociétés Étrangères in Copenhagen.*

### **Coats of arms of Bishops, Archbishops and the Masters of the German Order in Livonia, 13<sup>th</sup>–16<sup>th</sup> Centuries**

***PhD Candid. Edgars Sims (Heraldic artist/heraldic specialist, Latvia)***

Summary (in English)

Looking at the examples of the Livonian personal heraldry, that is part of the cultural space of the medieval Western symbolism, not only we get a chance to research this specific group of historical sources in the territories of modern-day Latvia and Estonia, that have not been researched enough before, but through these specific heraldic symbols establish and analyse the changes of the society of the Middle Ages. Personal heraldry is a mirror of the events that occur during this time in this territory, which is the furthest geographical point in the Northeast, where the specific medieval language of symbols and colours appear so early. These sources tell us a lot about Christianization, and about other processes occurring in the society at the time, which are depicted best in the symbolism of this period.

Beside the 300 personal seals used by the knighthood of Livonia between the 13<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries, which are listed in a catalogue published in the 19<sup>th</sup> century by Robert von Toll and Johannes Sachssendahl, there are also seals and coins with personal coats of arms of the lords of the land that were made under their rule – Grandmasters of the German order in Livonia, Bishops and Archbishops. Beside these sources one can also find the depiction of heraldry of the lords of the land on the tombstones and the memorial stones.

*CV: Edgars Sims has a Master's degree at the Faculty of History and Philosophy, University of Latvia, and is a PhD candidate working on his thesis "The Development of Personal Heraldry in Livonia, 13<sup>th</sup>–16<sup>th</sup> Centuries". Beside heraldic theory E. Sims also deals with practical heraldry – he is the author of the coat of arms of the historical land Sēlija (Selonia), and one of the few heraldic specialists in the country. He is also active in creating coats of arms for municipalities, organizations, and individuals.*

**Spanish nobility and the study of the accumulation of noble titles through the coats of arms:  
The case of the Dukes of Osuna**

***Professor Dr Eugenio Serrano Rodríguez (Historical Archives of the Nobility at the Ministry of Culture in Spain, University of Castilla-La Mancha, Spain)***

Summary (in English)

Nobility heraldry is a system of representation of noble families over time and a hallmark of their prestige. Since medieval times, Spanish nobility used coats of arms to show their power and claim their ancient origins, in some cases with legendary connotations. With the aim of defending and increasing their heritage and influence in the political, social, economic and cultural spheres, noble families developed policies of endogamous marriage alliances that led to the accumulation of a significant number of noble titles that were inherited in each generation.

The Téllez-Girón family, Dukes of Osuna, was one of the most relevant noble lineages in Spain during the Old Regime. Their power in the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century was the consequence of the union of several duchies belonging to prestigious noble Houses: Osuna, Arcos, Béjar, Benavente, Gandía, Medina de Rioseco and Infantado. The trajectory of each family over centuries was highly important, since they had government positions, lordships and properties not only in Spain, but also in Portugal and Italy. The concentration of noble titles in the hands of Mariano Téllez-Girón Beaufort Spontin (1814–1882), 12<sup>th</sup> Duke of Osuna, led to the creation of a coat of arms with a complicated decoration that included the symbols of more than 30 families that owned around 50 titles of nobility, as well as some insignia, crosses and badges from Spanish and international orders of chivalry.

The objective of this proposal is to analyse the characteristics and common elements of the processes of accumulation of nobility titles in families of the Spanish aristocracy over time, and their manifestation through heraldry in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, taking as an example the case of the Téllez-Girón family. At a time in which the Old Regime was in decay and being replaced by liberalism, the Spanish noble families tried to adapt themselves to the new times without giving up their identity through their coats of arms, which gave rise to some of the most beautiful heraldic compositions in history.

*CV: Eugenio Serrano Rodríguez has a degree in Humanities, a doctorate in History and various master's degrees in Archival Studies, Digitization of Historical Heritage and Nobility Law, Heraldry and Genealogy. He works as Head of Organization and Standardization at the Historical Archives of the Nobility at the Ministry of Culture in Spain. He is also a professor of Archives and Documentary Heritage at the University of Castilla-La Mancha.*

*He develops his research in different projects on the Iberian monarchies during the Old Regime, and genealogy and heraldry of noble families in collaboration with national and international universities and other cultural institutions.*

**Coat of Arms and Seal of King Philip V (1700–1746): a display of the new power in the  
Principality of Catalonia in 1715**

***Professor Dr Gerard Mari Brull (University of Barcelona, Spain)***

Summary (in English)

The death of Charles II without heirs resulted in Philip of Anjou, the grandson of King Louis XIV of France, ascending to the throne of Spain (a union between the Crowns of Castile and Aragon, the latter being divided into separate territories comprising the Kingdoms of Aragón, Valencia, Majorca, and the Principality of Catalonia, and including other kingdoms such as Naples, Sicily, and Sardinia). That led to the War with Archduke Charles of Austria, the so-called *War of Spanish Succession*

(1701–1715).

The outcome of this war led to significant political and institutional changes in the territories of the Crown of Aragon. The Decrees of Nueva Planta abolished the territorial division between the territories of the Crown of Aragon and established a unified administration with political, fiscal, and economic institutions aligned with the Castilian system.

One of these fiscal and economic changes was the monopoly of *Papel Sellado*, the Sealed Paper. Created by the Cortes of Castile in 1632 and developed in 1636, it was not implemented in the Crown of Aragon until 1707, in the Kingdoms of Valencia and Aragon, and until 1715 in the Principality of Catalonia, as a result of the War.

The introduction of the Sealed Paper was a means of identification and demonstration of the new power in the Principality of Catalonia, as well as the implementation of the new fiscal system that taxed the use of paper. It uses the coat of arms of Philip V, a combination of elements from the ancient dynasty (Castile-Leon, Aragon, Sicily, Austria, Burgundy, Flanders, Brabant, and Tyrol) and the Bourbon innovation personalized in the arms of Anjou: Azure, three fleurs-de-lis or, and a bordure gules.

This paper aims to determine the legislation that allowed the implementation of this system (Edict of the General Superintendent Joseph Patiño, Decrees of Nueva Planta) and its application by the notarial system: responsibilities and obligations for institutions, individuals, and document types, deadlines for implementation, penalties for improper application or forgeries, punishments for those responsible...

It aims also to analyse the heraldic and sigillographic forms used by Philip V and their changes or evolution between 1715 and 1746, the end of his reign, and compare them, on one hand, with the traditional system of the French monarchy from which he originated, and on the other hand, with his Habsburg predecessors: shield shapes, partitions, colours and charges, represented territories, full achievement (Collars and Crown)...

*CV: Profesor Agregado at the Unit of Història Medieval, Història Moderna, Paleografia i Diplomàtica, Department of Història i Arqueologia, Faculty of Geography and History, University of Barcelona.*

*Researcher of the applications and functions of signs, seals, heraldic shields, and other emblems, surpassing the strict chronological framework of the medieval period to conduct studies on the modern era, extending at least until the 19<sup>th</sup> century, in both documentary and material sources.*

*As seen in my recent congress contributions, I have been interested in examining how societies use emblematic systems in the mercantile world (merchants' marks in the 14<sup>th</sup> century) or politics, especially during complex moments such as the Peninsular War (1808–1814) and the subsequent reign of Fernando VII, or the emblematic displays of power by the Hispanic monarchs of the Habsburg dynasty in the 17<sup>th</sup> century.*

### **Royal vestiges in the heraldry and vexillology of the province of Toledo**

***José María San Román Cutanda (President of the Society of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies of Toledo, Spain)***

Summary (in English)

The heraldry and municipal vexillology of the province of Toledo, in Spain, contains a significant number of royal vestiges that serve as the basis for some of the most unique historical events of many municipalities, as well as their foundation or royal recognition.

This presence of royal vestiges in the heraldry and vexillology of the province of Toledo has, therefore, a double function: informative of municipal history on the one hand; and, on the other hand, conservation, since the royal symbols serve as criteria not only to date unique events in the municipality, but also to preserve the imprint of the monarchs and dynasties that helped and sponsored the municipalities.

For these reasons, it is essential to know and identify these symbols. Above all, because they serve to talk about the history of the entire province in relation to the Spanish monarchs.

*CV: Lawyer. Master in Nobility and Prize Law, Heraldry and Genealogy from UNED. Associate Collaborator of the Royal Academy of Jurisprudence and Legislation of Spain. Corresponding Academic of the Royal Academies of Fine Arts and Historical Sciences of Toledo and Matritense of Heraldry and Genealogy. Chairman of the Society of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies of Toledo.*

### **The Emir of Dubai, an example of heraldic identification**

*Valérie Gautier (International Academy of Genealogy, France)*

Summary (in English)

The ruler of Dubai has a passion for identity, which is evident through his heraldic symbol: the falcon. The lecture will present the ancestry of His Highness Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid al Maktoum, Emir of Dubai, with an emphasis on transgenerational aspects (choice of first names for example) and endogamy, or the desire for pure blood for the sustainability of the dynasty, like neighbouring monarchies. Indeed, psycho-genealogy is a new tool that helps us understand family suffering and accept the choices of our ancestors that impact us. The repetitive patterns are also interesting, as well as the meaning of the first names.

In a second part, the meaning of the Al Maktoum family coat of arms, which is also that of Dubai as well as that of the national flag, will be discussed. But above all, we will discuss the symbolism of the falcon, the royal animal and emblem of the Emirati *par excellence*, as well as its spiritual side.

I reserve the decision to present this lecture in French or in English.

*CV: Valérie Gautier is a French author specializing in genealogy and local history. She has published several educational books in genealogy.*

*A member of the International Academy of Genealogy since 2017, she has since then become the president of the French Federation of Genealogy and a vice-president of the International Confederation of Genealogy and Heraldry. In 2022, she received the prestigious László Bòhus de Világos prize for her action in favour of genealogy at both national and international level.*

### **Signs and Heraldic Symbolism in the Border Demarcations of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania in the 14<sup>th</sup>–16<sup>th</sup> centuries.**

*Doc Dr Tomas Čelkis (Vilnius University, Lithuania)*

Summary (in English)

The first delimitation processes of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania with neighbouring countries took place in the 14<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries. A special system of signs was formed to mark the borders of states, which distinguished the borders of states from the boundaries of private lands. The signs and symbols of the ruler of the GDL were used to mark the borders of states. In the 15<sup>th</sup> century, these

signs were called 'crosses' and referred to by the names of monarchs. The sources contain hints about their graphics and possible origins. However, in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, state heraldry began to replace these signs in the marking of the borders of the GDL. When the border between the GDL and Prussia was renewed in 1545, one of the boundary markers was a stone pillar on which the coats of arms of the states were depicted, and a text in Latin was written next to them, which indicated which countries were separated by the border. A similar pillar with coats of arms marked the border between the GDL and Livonia in 1545. Special state symbols became part of the demarcation process.

*CV: Dr Tomas Čelkis – Associate Professor in the Faculty of History, Vilnius University. Research interests: research on the historical geography of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, history of cartography, political history, research and publication of historical sources. This researcher has prepared two monographs, three source publications (jointly with others), and published scientific articles in Lithuanian and foreign publications. He has led three national projects and has been the principal investigator of two projects. He presented papers at international and national congresses. Member of the Young Academy of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences (since 2021).*

### **The Jagiellonian Coat of Arms Gallery at the Olomouc Town Hall, a unique heraldic display**

***Doc Antonín Staněk (Palacky University in Olomouc, Czech Republic)***

Summary (in English)

The aim of this study is to show the possibility of using the knowledge of heraldry to describe historical events in the teaching of history or in civic education at primary and secondary schools.

**In the first part** of the study, the lecturer will present the Gothic Jagiellonian coat of arms gallery at the Olomouc Town Hall, which was restored and acquired its original polychromies during the reconstruction of the Olomouc Town Hall, which took place in 2017-2020. It is not a random grouping of symbols, but a complete set of so-called courtly court heraldry. It is actually a heraldic gallery of the reigning Jagiellonian dynasty.

**In the second part**, the lecturer will answer the question why the Jagiellonian heraldic gallery of King Vladislav II is located at the Olomouc town hall. He will do so by describing the Jagiellonian path to the Bohemian throne and to the title of Margrave of Moravia.

**In the third part**, the lecturer will clarify why the heraldic gallery of King Vladislav II Jagiellon can be found in Olomouc and why in the Olomouc town hall.

**In the end**, he will summarize the possibilities offered by knowledge of heraldry and its rules for teaching history and civic education in primary and secondary schools.

*CV: doc., Mgr. Vítěz Antonín Staněk, Ph.D., GCSMW, GCMCRP, GCRLG, CLJ, KEG, etc. Associate Professor at the Department of Social Sciences, Faculty of Education, Palacky University in Olomouc. Chairman of the Academy of the Crown of St. Wenceslas. Chapter secretary of Order of the Eagle of Georgia – Czech Republic Chapter. Cerimoniere d'Onore della Veneranda e Nobile Arciconfraternita dei Santi Apostoli di Casale Monferato. Socio Ordinario del Circolo dei Cento e non più Cento. Accademico of the STUDIUM – Accademia di Casale e del Monferrato. Member of the Government of the Czech Republic – 16<sup>th</sup> Minister of Culture (2018–2019). Member of Chamber of Deputies Parliament of the Czech Republic (2017–2021). Vice-chairman of Committee on Defence (2020–2021). 26<sup>th</sup> Mayor of the Statutory City of Olomouc (2014–2018). Representative of the Statutory City of Olomouc (2010-2018, 2020–2022)*

## **Emergence of the Original Style of Georgian Heraldry in the 18<sup>th</sup> century**

***Dr Tornike Asatiani (State Council of Heraldry at the Parliament of Georgia, Georgia)***

Summary (in English)

The aim of this paper is to inquire if during the 18<sup>th</sup> century the specific original heraldic style, with its own ancient local symbolic roots and distinctive visual characteristics, emerged and was established in Georgia.

This study describes in detail some of the most distinctive Georgian coats of arms created in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, investigates their historic symbolic origins, discusses the original style they created and compares those to the examples of heraldic art from different countries, where separate styles of heraldry were established. Based on these comparisons, it is discussed if the 18<sup>th</sup> century Georgian heraldic devices can be counted as representation of a separate Georgian style of heraldry, or if those were mere slightly different variants of Russian heraldry.

Based on the selected variables used to determine if one or another heraldic practice can be assessed as a separate heraldic style, the paper considers to what extent Georgian heraldry of the 18<sup>th</sup> century can be considered as such. For comparison are used distinctively different heraldic styles such as Polish, Scottish and Russian.

To show a bigger picture of the context in which the original Georgian heraldic style emerged the article also explains the specific historic background that existed in the 18<sup>th</sup> century in Georgia and the Caucasian Black Sea region, describing the preconditions of emergence of the original Georgian coat of arms. These conditions in Georgia were: local old symbology, widening contacts with Europe and Russia, traditional orientation towards the West and Western European type feudal system.

Several examples of the 18<sup>th</sup> century Georgian coats of arms are investigated to reveal some of the deep symbolic roots of Georgian heraldry. Among these symbolic roots are:

- local ancient emblems from Helenci and earlier times spread on Georgian territory
- Later medieval Christian symbols common for the whole Christendom, but mainly characteristic to the eastern Christianity and orthodox Byzantine;
- Emblems apparently derived from totemic symbols common in various Georgian provinces.

In the 18<sup>th</sup> century all of these above-mentioned emblems were interestingly mingled with heraldic devices introduced from Western Europe through Russia and some Eastern European countries.

The summary of the paper attempts to answer the main question of the research and proposes to recognize the 18<sup>th</sup> century Georgian heraldry as a unique separate style of heraldic art. It also identifies to which direction future research on this subject should be focused to find further stronger evidence of this assumption.

*CV: Author of number of publications on heraldry in Georgian and English. Since 2022 – FAS Delegate at the ICRC. 2023-24 – Member of the commission at Tbilisi City Assembly on adopting of new coat of arms and flag of the city. Cooperating with State Council of Heraldry at the Parliament of Georgia since its creation. 2019–2020 – Member of the commission at the National Bank of Georgia for selecting the designs of the commemorative coins. 2018-21 – Invited lecturer at Ilia State University. 2015 – MA in Defence Studies – King College London 2003 – Invited specialist to the temporary parliamentary commission for adopting Georgian state symbols. 2002 – PhD in History of Georgia – Institute of History and Ethnology of the Academy of Sciences of Georgia. 1995 – MA in History – Tbilisi State University.*



## Existing references to the arms of the Crown of Castile in the civil heraldry of America

**David Huidobro Sanz (International Academy of Genealogy, Spain)**

Summary (in English)

In 1492, Admiral Christopher Columbus, on behalf of the Crown of Castile, discovered America for Europeans. With this event, the colonization process of the new continent began. Although other European powers, such as England, France, Portugal, the Netherlands, Sweden and Russia also had a presence in America, the crown of Castile was the one that exercised its dominion over the largest territorial area. Its presence lasted until 1898, when the Kingdom of Spain, that succeeded the Kingdom of Castile, lost its last possessions on the continent.

Over the course of four centuries, the Crown of Castile and Spain left a deep mark on those lands, highlighting the founding of numerous cities, universities and hospitals. Today, this influence is still evident in the heraldry of the continent, where numerous civil coats of arms in various countries, such as Mexico or the United States, to name just a few examples, include references to the crown of Castile.

*CV: MsC in Telecommunication Engineering (Polytechnic University of Madrid) and MBA (IESE / Duke University). Diploma in Genealogy, Heraldry and Nobility. Currently, he is pursuing doctoral studies. He has more than twenty published research papers. He is a regular speaker at national and international scientific congresses. In 2017 he was awarded the “Manuel Corchado Soriano” Prize for the study of Spanish Orders of Chivalry. In 2023, he received the “Už genealogijos, heraldikos ir veksilologijos mokslo tiriamuosius darbus“. Associate member of the International Academy of Genealogy.*

## Military banners of the court troops and King John Casimir Vasa’s Guard from the collection of the Armémuseum in Stockholm

**Franciszek Viscardi (Institute of History Jagiellonian University in Cracow, Poland)**

Summary (in English)

In his presentation, the lecturer presents a collection of military banners of the court troops and the King's Guard from the State Trophy Collection in Stockholm. He begins by outlining the significance of military banners in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth from the first half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

He emphasizes the lack of legal regulation of the appearance of these banners in this period, which led to the development of customary law, based on two vexillological traditions of national and foreign troops. In the following part, the lecturer briefly discusses the history of the court formations and guard troops during the reign of King John Casimir Vasa.

While describing the history of the State Trophy Collection, he presents the history of the flags of John Casimir and the existing literature on the subject. He then moves on to discuss the set of 17 banners, divided into three groups: banners of court troops, banners of the guard and unidentified banners of troops closely associated with the royal court. The lecturer discusses the state of preservation of each artifact, presents its history and describes the royal coats of arms, baroque emblems and mottoes visible on them. He also indicates possible sources of inspiration for the appearance of these flags.

When analyzing previously unrecognized banners, he attempts to identify the troops to which they may have belonged. In conclusion, he compares the presented collection with the banners of the guards and the court troops of the previous kings of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth - Sigismund III and Władysław IV Vasa. He points out the dynastic and political contexts of the visual transformations of the flags during the reigns of these rulers.

*CV: Franciszek Viscardi - PhD student at the Doctoral School in the Humanities of the Jagiellonian University. He is preparing his PhD thesis "The lost heritage of many nations. Military banners of the old Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth from the 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> centuries".*

### **Scottish heraldic flags – Who gets what, and why**

***Dr Bruce Durie (International Academy of Genealogy, International Academy of Heraldry, Scotland)***

Summary (in English)

There is a complex set of rules in Scots heraldry on the use of banners, standards, guidons, pennons, pennants, pinsels, carrying flags, house flags, gonfannons and so on.

Some may be borne by any Armiger, some require a Petition to the Lord Lyon.

The nature, size and design of the particular heraldic flag varies according to rank and other criteria, so that it is possible to distinguish Armigers, Peers, Feudal Barons, Chiefs and others by their heraldic flags.

This talk will summarise – with examples – the current heraldic practice in Scotland, drawn from actual grants of Arms since 1971.

Finally, there will be a description of the correct use of State flags and, in maritime vexillology, burgees, ensigns and spreaders.

*CV: Dr Bruce Durie BSc (Hons) PhD OMLJ FCollT FIGRS FHEA FRSB CBiol QG is a Genealogist, Heraldist, Author, Broadcaster and Lecturer living and working in Scotland. He is a Graduate and Fellow of the University of Edinburgh, Shennachie to the Chief of Durie, Academician at the Académie Internationale de Généalogie, a Freeman and Burgess of the City of Glasgow and has Right of Audience at the Court of the Lord Lyon. He is the author of over 30 books, many on historical, genealogical and heraldic topics.*

### **Abstract Genealogical Diagrams in Medieval Manuscripts that came along with Concrete Family Trees of Sovereigns**

***Prof Dr-Ing Dominikus Heckmann (a university in Bavaria, Germany)***

Summary (in English)

From medieval manuscripts onwards, we find a wonderful set of abstract genealogical diagrams, sometimes called "Arbores Consanguinitatis" or "Stirpis Humane". I will present a huge variety and the semantics of these schematic trees that were used to analyse and explain concrete genealogical issues. Instead of writing 400 words I present two examples of such abstract genealogical diagrams:



*partnership with the concrete genealogy of Sovereigns. To say: the theory of abstract personal relationships were often added to concrete family trees. The presented research shows many examples of these wonderful medieval genealogical diagrams and gives examples how they influenced the development of concrete family trees.*

### **Ancestry, Coats of Arms and Flags: Shaping Contemporary Cultural Identity in a Globalized World**

***Ricardo Charters-d'Azevedo (honorary member of the Portuguese Academy of History, a member of the Portuguese Genealogy Association, Portugal)***

Summary (in English)

Abstract: The exploration of ancestry, coats of arms and flags encapsulates the essence of cultural identity, bridging the past with the present and shaping the narratives of individuals, families and nations. This journey traverses through the annals of history, the complexities of contemporary expression, and the digital landscapes where heritage finds new forms of preservation. The interplay of these elements forms a vibrant tapestry, illustrating the dynamic evolution of cultural identity in a world where the threads of tradition interweave with the possibilities of the future.

The influence of ancestry, coats of arms and flags on contemporary society is a multifaceted and intriguing aspect of cultural identity. In today's globalized world, where societies are becoming increasingly interconnected, these symbols significantly shape individual and collective identities. This presentation explores the multifaceted and intriguing aspects of how ancestry, coats of arms and flags significantly shape individual and collective identities in contemporary society.

*CV: Ricardo Charters-d'Azevedo is an engineer. Teaching at the Instituto Superior Técnico (University of Lisbon) and at the Military Academy, ex-DG of the Portuguese Ministry of Education, senior official of the European Commission, now retired for more than 19 years. He is involved in researching the history and heritage of the city of Leiria with more than 24 published books. He received the gold medal of the city of Leiria and the rank of Grand Officer of the Portuguese Order of Infante D. Henrique. He is a member of the Portuguese Association of Genealogists, the Portuguese Historical Nobility Association, and an honorary member of the Portuguese Academy of History.*

### **Heraldic sources in vexillology**

***Dr Patrice de La Condamine (France)***

Summary (in English)

Emblems have always been accompanying the life and the evolution of human societies. This is how they give meaning and become symbols. Throughout history and according to circumstances, and following the evolution of techniques, the emblematic has relied on very different supports: fixed surfaces in wood or metal, or on fabrics floating in the wind. These are coats of arms and flags.

These familiar figures in our visual environment reveal to us our beliefs, our reasons for being and our aspirations. Coats of arms and flags are markers and messengers of our identities. Sometimes, we opposed the science of coats of arms or heraldry, considered as a “noble” knowledge, to vexillology or the science of flags, perceived as more “popular”. On the contrary, reality and the observation of History show us the importance and density of the links between coats of arms and flags, links made up of complementarity, exchanges and reciprocal enrichments, yesterday as well as today.



This is what Patrice de La Condamine claims to demonstrate to us with his presentation entitled “Heraldry and Vexillology”.

*CV: Patrice de La Condamine is a doctor in contemporary history, author of a thesis on the search for the identities of the people of the countries of the former USSR through their flags and emblems. He is also the author of a personal essay “Heraldry and Vexillology”, which allows us to better explore the links between the sciences of coats of arms and flags, in all forms, family, dynastic, state, and at all times in History. A Laureate of the FIAV outstanding, original contribution to the science of vexillology (2024).*

### **Project MAGENHA, a Bridge between Genealogy, Genetics, and History**

*Samuel Martínez Alcalá, Mara Maura Rodríguez Díaz, Andy Martínez-Héctor (Kuba)*  
Summary (in English)

The aim of this presentation is to demonstrate the powerful synergy achieved through the integration of genealogical and genetic research tools, leading to a wealth of insight and mutual advantages. Our primary focus centers on investigating the genealogy associated with specific genetic markers related to monoparental inheritance, notably the Y chromosome and mitochondrial DNA.

We will introduce an ongoing investigative project called the 'Mapa Genealógico de Haplogrupos' (MAGENHA), stemming from the previous thesis. This ambitious initiative aims to meticulously document the genetic lineages of diverse populations across Latin America, Spain, Portugal, Africa, and potentially on a global scale.

Through thorough genealogical research and precise DNA analysis, our goal is to provide invaluable insights into historical migration patterns, origin stories, and the genetic composition of various communities. Our overarching mission is to democratize this knowledge, ensuring accessibility for all, especially those with limited resources.

Additionally, we will take the opportunity to share the discoveries made in approximately a year of research within this project, highlighting their contributions. We will also outline our future plans and discuss the accessibility of our data.

Moreover, during the presentation, we will shed light on our efforts to bridge gaps in the human family tree by conducting these tests on individuals who might not typically engage or have access to this kind of research. This endeavor aims to fill voids in the tapestry of human ancestry.

We envision the data derived from this project, along with the recommended methodology, as a robust toolkit poised to support researchers, notably historians, geneticists, and genealogists. This comprehensive approach seeks to address inquiries and enhance outcomes within their respective fields, ultimately advancing our collective understanding of genetic inheritance and human history.

We aim to illustrate how genealogical research can enrich our understanding of human haplogroups (genetic markers) and ancestral migrations, while also highlighting how haplogroups can influence our genealogical research methods. Additionally, a brief exploration of European haplogroups will be included.

*CV: Samuel Martínez Alcalá, a dedicated Ph.D. candidate in Physics at Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, possesses extensive expertise in genetic genealogy and its dynamic connection to Cuban history. With an MSc. from Instituto Balseiro, his proficiency extends to Computer Science,*

*showcasing a profound understanding of the field. Samuel actively engages in the meticulous analysis and digitalization of parish records in Cuba, contributing significantly to historical preservation efforts. In 2022, he launched the Mapa Genealógico de Haplogrupos project, a groundbreaking endeavor focused on global genetic genealogy exploration. His multifaceted expertise encompasses scientific inquiry and the preservation of rich historical narratives.*

*CV: Mara Maura Rodríguez Díaz, born in Havana, Cuba, nurtures a profound curiosity and familial bond. During Nursing studies, her literary passion led to exploring national history. Engaged in family genealogy, she adeptly navigates Civil Registries and parish archives. Acknowledging historical records' fragility, Mara contributes to their preservation and digitization through the Espada Digital Archive project. Since 2022, she directs the Mapa Genealógico de Haplogrupos project, highlighting her dedication to preserving and sharing genealogical heritage.*

*CV: Andy Martínez-Héctor, a History major who specializes on Latin American studies. He started at a young age exploring his family history. This led him to other intersecting passions, including: DNA, journalism & photography. He has helped numerous people begin their family tree, by interviewing relatives and digging through unindexed records. Andy in his spare time finds himself scanning photos or persuading priests to let him see parish records. In 2022, he helped the Mapa Genealógico de Haplogrupos project create their Nicaragua division. Notably, he helped the project DNA test a descendant of a famous Cuban war hero.*

### **Funerary heraldry of Polish sovereigns in France from the 14<sup>th</sup> to the 18<sup>th</sup> centuries**

***Dr Iwona Dacka-Górzyńska (the member of Polish Heraldic Society, and co-owner of Wydawnictwo DiG, Poland), Prof. Dr hab. Sławomir Górzyński (International Academy of Genealogy, International Academy of Heraldry, France)***

Summary (in French)

Nous voudrions présenter les pierres tombales et autres formes de commémoration de seize personnes associées au cercle des souverains polonais et des membres de leurs familles immédiates, décédés en France du XIV<sup>e</sup> au XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècles. Il convient de souligner que les souverains polonais ont été dûment honorés tant dans le choix de leur lieu de repos éternel que dans la forme de leur commémoration.

Nous avons eu la chance que les pierres tombales de Władysław Biały, de Jean Casimir Vasa, des Leszczyński, de Marie Christine de Saxe et de Maurice de Saxe aient survécu à la Révolution française. Des sources iconographiques et documentaires nous renseignent sur la célébration de l'arrivée des monarques polonais, sur le soin apporté à leurs conditions de vie et, enfin, sur les adieux dignes et spectaculaires après leur mort. (Jean II Casimir Vasa, Marie d'Arquien Sobieska, les Leszczyński). Nous aimerions également attirer l'attention sur les cérémonies funéraires de la famille Leszczyński, souverains de Lorraine et de Bar, et de leur fille Marie, reine de France ; lors de ces adieux, la décoration héraldique était très visible et constituait un moyen d'expression au même titre que d'autres décorations emblématiques.

*CV: Dr Iwona M. Dacka-Górzyńska. En 2003, j'ai soutenu mon doctorat à l'Institut d'histoire de l'Académie polonaise des sciences à Varsovie : « Korona polska » de Kasper Niesiecki. – œuvre monumentale de la littérature héraldique. J'ai été chercheuse au Centre de recherche sur la tradition antique de l'UW (2000–2008) et à l'IHPAN (2003-2016). Je suis directrice de la maison d'édition DIG et je travaille pour cette maison d'édition en France. Mes recherches portent sur l'héraldique, la généalogie, l'épigraphie, les activités culturelles des Jésuites. Avec mon mari Sławomir Górzyński, nous travaillons à la survie des tombes historiques polonaises en France.*

*CV: Sławomir Górzyński, professeur des sciences historiques et héraldiques, cofondateur et président de la Société héraldique polonaise rénovée et rédacteur en chef de son bulletin annuel "Rocznik". Depuis 1991, éditeur, copropriétaire en Pologne de la maison d'édition DiG (dig.eu) et propriétaire en France des éditions La Rama. Chercheur sur la diaspora polonaise dans le monde, principalement en France, auteur et co-auteur d'études sur les sépultures et les cimetières (Montrésor, Menton, Nice, Montmorency, et à Paris ceux de Montmartre, Saint-Vincent, Batignolles, Père-Lachaise) ; il s'occupe de leur revalorisation en travaillant à la conservation du patrimoine culturel polonais à l'étranger. Depuis douze ans, vice-président de la Société des amateurs d'histoire (Varsovie). Chevalier de l'Ordre de Polonia Restituta, Chevalier de l'Ordre du Mérite de la République de Lituanie, décoré de l'insigne "Pour les mérites de la science archivistique".*