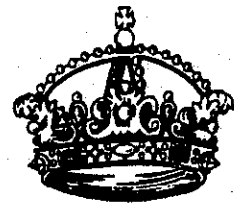




WHITE EAGLE

JOURNAL OF THE POLISH NOBILITY ASSOCIATION



A Non-profit Foundation • Villa Anneslie • 529 Dunkirk Road • Anneslie, MD 21212-2014 USA

FALL/WINTER 1995

Polish Blood in the Royal House of the Two Sicilies

by Louis A. M. Mendola

In 1734, Prince Carlo, son of King Philip V of Spain by Elisabeth Farnese of Parma, ascended the thrones of Naples and Sicily, the realm eventually known as the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. He wed in 1738 Maria Amalia, daughter of Frederick Augustus, Elector of Saxony and King of Poland.

Like most royal and noble marriages, and indeed most ordinary marriages of that era, this union was arranged by parental consent. The young King of Naples and Sicily was 22 years of age, his bride but 14. By contemporary accounts, Maria

Amalia was tall, fair and reasonably attractive. Her father, who ruled Poland as Augustus III, was a German von Walburg by blood. He had successfully defeated Stanislas [sic] Leszczyński for the loyalty of the Polish people in 1735.

In 1759, Carlo renounced the Neapolitan and Sicilian thrones to ascend that of Spain following the death of his elder half-brother, Fernando VI. Maria Amalia died the following year; Carlo (now Carlos III of Spain) would never marry again.

From Maria Amalia descend the subsequent Kings of Spain, including King

Juan Carlos, crowned in 1975. The Two Sicilies was a sovereign kingdom from 1759, all of its kings descended from Maria Amalia.

The Kings of Italy also descended from this Polish princess royal: Maria Ludovica, a daughter of Carlo and Maria Amalia, was a great-grandmother of Vittorio Emanuele, first King of Italy. Ferdinando I of the Two Sicilies, a son of Carlo and Maria Amalia, was the father of Luisa of the Two Sicilies, one of Vittorio Emanuele's grandmothers.

The rule of the House of Bourbon of

the Two Sicilies came to an end in 1861, when the dynasty's dominions were forcibly annexed to the Kingdom of Sardinia, eventually known as the Kingdom of Italy. The last King of the Two Sicilies, Francesco II, died in exile in 1894; his wife, Maria Sofia of Bavaria, lived until 1925. Francesco died without heirs by descent; the successive Head of the dynasty was his younger half-brother, Alfonso, from whom all of the Princes of the Two Sicilies descend.

Francesco's mother, the Venerable Maria Christina of Savoy, had died shortly following his birth; Alfonso's mother was Maria Teresa of Austria. Francesco had reigned only briefly following the death of his father, King Ferdinando II, in 1859.

Alfonso's fourth-born son, Ranieri, who eventually succeeded to Headship of the House of the Two Sicilies, wed in 1923 Karolina Zamoyska, daughter of Count



Part of the Royal Family of the Two Sicilies at the Royal Palace of Naples during an official visit in December, 1994.

First row (children seated): Dorothee, daughter of Princess Anna, and Prince Jean Christopher Bonaparte, son of Princess Beatrice.

Second row (ladies seated, left to right): Princess Chantal, Duchess of Castro; Princess Urraca.

Third row (standing, left to right): Prince Antonio, Nicholas Cochin (son of Princess Anna), Princess Anna, Prince Carlo Duke of Calabria, Prince Ferdinando Duke of Castro, Princess Caroline Bonaparte (daughter of Princess Beatrice), Princess Beatrice, Prince Giovanni.

POLISH NOBILITY ASSOCIATION

Andrei Zamoyski. The Zamoyski were among the most influential of Polish noble families; the mother of King Michael (ruled 1669-1673) was a Zamoyska. Karolina bore Ranieri a son, Ferdinando, at Podzameze in 1926. Ferdinando is Duke of Castro, Head of the House of the Two Sicilies and Grand Master of its orders of chivalry. He is married to Chantal de Chevron Villette and has three children: Beatrice, born in 1950, Anna, born in 1957, and Carlo, Duke of Calabria and Hereditary Prince of the Two Sicilies, born in 1963.

Alfonso's seventh-born son, Gabriele, wed in 1927 Margaret Czartoryska, daughter of Prince Adam Czartoryski. The Czartoryski were among the most important of Polish families. Descended from Olgerd, a 14th-century Grand Duke of Lithuania, and thence from the Piast dynasty, the Czartoryski of the 18th century held a number of court appointments, supporting radical constitutional reform in opposition to King Augustus III. The mother of King Stanislas [sic] II (ruled 1764-1795) was a Czartoryska.

Margaret Czartoryski bore Gabriele a son, Antonio, at Canne in 1929. She died in that year. Antonio wed Elisabeth, daughter of Philip,

GREETINGS

From the President and Trustees:

We hope you are enjoying reading the WHITE EAGLE. Please send articles related to the History and Heraldry of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth to the Editor's attention at this address:

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* * *

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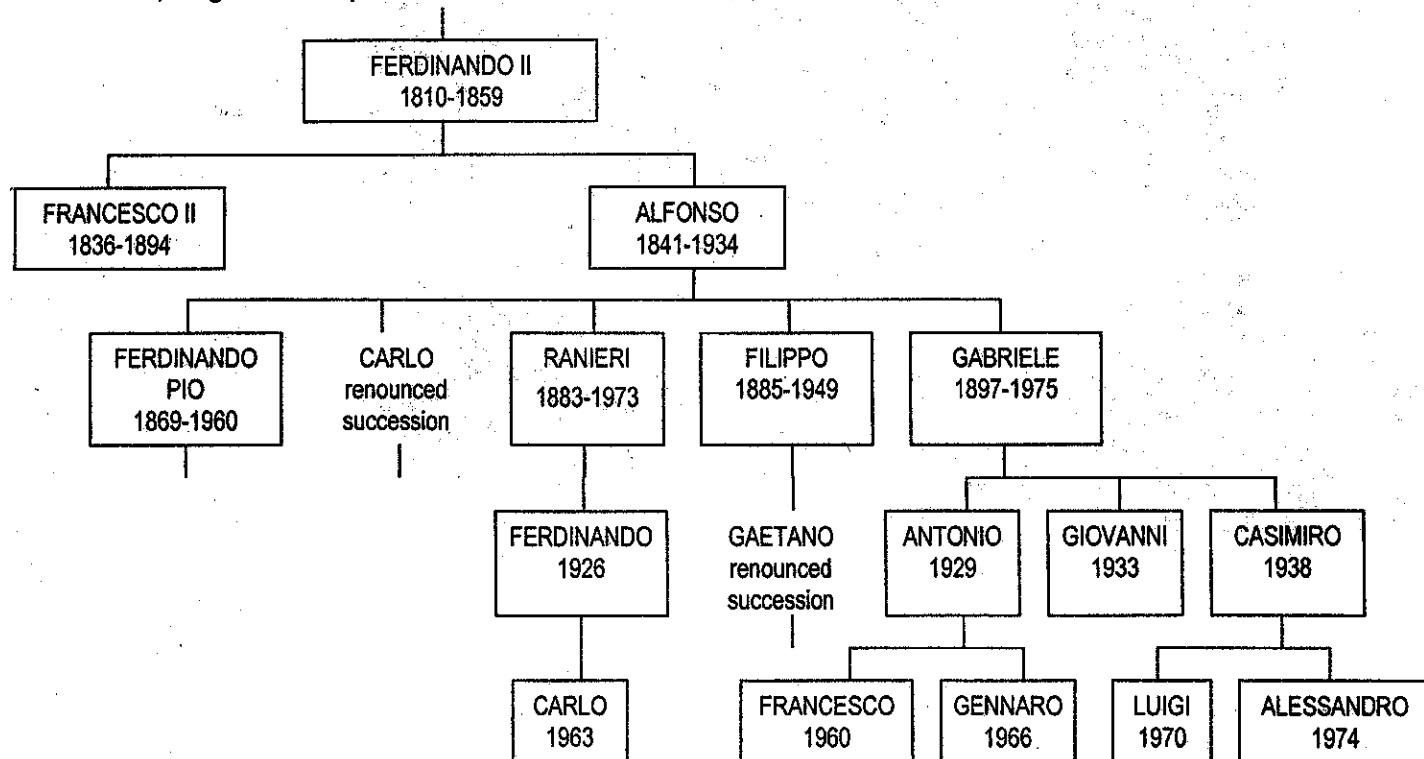
For genealogical, heraldic and historical purposes, titled members are recorded with their former/hereditary titles.

Duke of Württemberg, and has four children, including Francesco, born in 1960, and Gennaro, born in 1966.

Gabriele wed secondly, in 1932, Cecilia Lubomirska, daughter of Prince Kasimir Lubomirski. She bore a son, Giovanni, at Warsaw in 1933. Following two daughters, Casimiro was born at that city in 1938. He wed in 1967 Maria Cristina of Savoy-Aosta, who bore him four children, including two sons, Luigi, born in 1970, and Alessandro, born in 1974.

In view of dynastic renunciations by certain of Alfonso's descendants, the remaining Princes of the Two Sicilies living today bear bloodline through some of the most distinguished families of the Polish aristocracy. Also living are several granddaughters of Alfonso. Princess Urraca, born in 1913, a daughter of Alfonso's eldest son, Ferdinando Pio (1869-1960), knew the last Queen of the Two Sicilies.

The House of the Two Sicilies is involved with various cultural and charitable activities in Italy, where the dynasty's Constantinian Order of Saint George, a knightly order, enjoys official state recognition. It is most active in the South and Sicily, where much of the nobility is associated with the Constantinian Order.



Simplified Patrilineal Genealogy of the House of the Two Sicilies

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Traces of Nobility Remain in the Descendants of Gentry

by Theodore Count Jakubowski

It is said that it takes seven generations to breed an aristocracy; conversely, traces of noble virtues and attributes will persist for four or five generations after the nobility is smashed or scattered — as was the case with the landed gentry (and their poor relations, the “peasants with coats of arms”) upset by the partitions of Poland occurring in 1772, 1792 and 1794.

One may think these events took place a long time ago: that is not true, as there may have been as few as six or seven intervening generations, a short span as history is measured, and, as we shall see, short enough so that many traces and clues remain in the descendants of these dispossessed nobles.

Persons whose forefathers came from the former Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, which endured from the Act of Union, July 1, 1569 until the 1st partition in 1772, can sense traces of their noble heritage in their recollections of what they were told and taught by their fathers and grandfathers, whose instruction may contain clues to a noble origin, as the nobility (in Polish, *szlachta*) held to a special code of conduct, as demanding as the Bushido Code of the Japanese Samurai and as intrusive into personal life

as the Koran of the Arabs.

Additionally, one should look to the actual surname or family name. Even though many were garbled during the flight into the diaspora, most can be recognized as being listed in the accepted records of the Polish, Lithuanian, Belorussian and Ukrainian nobility.

Some of the many changes are not recognizable, some are. Additionally, many in the diaspora dropped their ancient family name and clung to the coat of arms name, which previously had been a prefix or suffix to the clan name. For example, my clan was Topor, and forefathers have been referred to as *Topor-Jakubowski*, *Jakubowski-Topor*, or *Jakubowski-Toporczyk* through the ages. Some even used *Toporczyk* exclusively. The names of the more famous coats of arms that crop up today as family names include Bombek, Ciolek, Kołataj, Korab, Korwin, Kos, Lis, Niemczyk, Poraj, Prus, Rawa, Sas, Szembek, and Wąz, to name a few, although any of the hundreds of clan names may appear in place of the original family name.

This article is focused on the cultural traditions to which we were exposed as children — sort of our own “oral history” — from which we can pick out various clues that indicate a close connection with the carriers of the noble tradition.

In the Commonwealth, the greater part of the nobility, even though they retained their special privilege of taking part in the election of the King and were obligated to perform military service in time of national emergency, were often quite impoverished, little distinguishable from the peasantry on the economic level. The thing is that the aristocracy was a state of mind; composed of attitudes; a strong sense of personal worth; a disdain for materialistic things and a concomitant sense of self-sacrifice; a

distaste for commerce and money, but a sense of responsibility toward service in the army, church or administration; and perhaps most of all, a manner of bringing up one's sons in such a way as to prepare them to endure the hardships of military service, as war was constantly on the horizon. Coupled with the individualism of the noble was his fierce personal and family pride, often tending into nonconformity and eccentricism.

The aim of this article is to investigate the cultural clues we may already have but do not yet evaluate fully, which may tend to indicate or confirm a noble background.

Those individual traits or virtues common to much of Western European upper classes will not be covered, as little can be drawn from them. One can say with confidence, however, that this analysis of Eastern European remnants of aristocratic upbringing will probably work just as well for people of German, Swedish or Hungarian noble ancestry, as the nobility of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth was part and parcel of the larger European nobility.

Surprisingly, even though two thirds of Americans are likely of noble background, over the last 200 years a far larger percentage have been brainwashed to think of themselves as peasantry — often because their ancestors were disenfranchised not only by foreign conquerors but by their own people, as in the Constitution of May 3, 1993.

Leftist propaganda, starting with before the May 3rd Constitution, and originating in the pre-socialistic climate of Revolutionary France, had the goal of destroying existing nation states, the Church, the aristocracy, and the very institution of the family.

One need only look around in Poland, America and elsewhere to see the fruits of this liberal/leftist campaign — aimed directly against the members of our aristocracy, to see the extent to which it has been harmful to civilized society.

Unfortunately, acting under the influence of writers such as the Philosophes, Voltaire and others, both the nobility and the clergy unwittingly abetted the destruction of the Crown and the aristocracy in a misguided effort to adopt



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"democratic" ideas of the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

This is mentioned not merely as an historical footnote but because the same campaign against anything that smacks of the gentry, nobility, or aristocracy — or even nationalism and patriotism — is the target of today's ultraliberals and leftists, who are direct descendants of the socialists of yesteryear, who today peddle neo-Marxist "globalist," "internationalist," or "multicultural" ideas aimed at eliminating national borders and discrediting all history. In this subdued way Communism survives.

Discrediting history, as was practiced by the Soviets, is a dagger aimed directly at the heart of every descendant of the Commonwealth nobility. Not for nothing did Stalin direct every effort to extirpate all traces of the nobility that were left cut off inside the old Russian Empire after the partitions — through murder, deportation, exile, and discrediting. Even today one finds people in Belarus and Ukraine too frightened to acknowledge noble ancestry ... sometimes even in Poland, as the effects of the Soviet anti-aristocracy campaign was greater than is realized. Re-education will be necessary not only in Lithuania, Belarus and Ukraine, but also in Poland itself, as well as in the overseas diaspora to bring the truth to light, so we can reclaim our rightful place in history.

Let us begin our study of clues with the very fundamental fact that the gentry were very much into history, which led most families to cultivate discussions (even around the kitchen table) of family and national history. The peasants, after all, had little of importance to concern themselves with, especially in the Eastern marches (or *Kresy* in Polish), as the peasants there were non-Polish, so the various border changes were immaterial to them.

Thus, if you remember late-night discussions — rivaling the storytellers and ghost stories regaled by Reymont in his novel *The Peasants* — your fathers and grandfathers were simply practicing one of the prevalent social arts of the nobility.

Another dominant clue is whether your parents, grandparents or great-grandparents demonstrated a passionate nationalistic pride. The peasants, even at

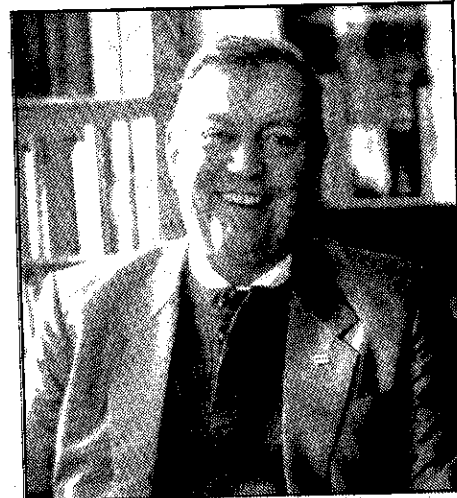
the urging of Kościuszko, never really shared this nationalism to the same degree, but were influenced by the egalitarian writings of the French radicals and were calling for an end to the gentry monopoly on land and privilege. The peasants resembled more the 20th-century American apolitical consumer, an economic-driven man rather than an idealist.

From here on in the clues become harder and harder to follow or understand, so close attention needs to be paid.

One characteristic that has received little attention in the literature is the peculiar attitude of the nobility against corporal punishment as a means to discipline their children. This flowed directly from the "untouchable" status the aristocracy enjoyed, not being subject to corporal punishment or the death penalty under the law for centuries.

The nobility antedated the King; and the King's power derived from the nobility, the electoral body, so power to discipline the physical bodies of his nobles was never given him. Once Catherine II of Russia consolidated power over our lands which she stole, she soon abolished the immunity to corporal punishment of the nobility — as well as disenrolling all but the top grades of the 15 existing grades of nobility among the aristocracy.

This is not to say that the children of the gentry were not disciplined. Even today U. S. Marine Corps drill instructors are quite capable of devising harsh measures without touching recruits; our forefathers were no different, but relied mainly on exhortation, example, household work, religious inculcation and military training. Very prevalent, and carried across the sea to America, was the practice of bellowing like a Prussian *Feldwebel*. Sound familiar?



Count Theodore P. Jakubowski

The laws of *Neminem captivabimus nisi iure victum* and *Nihil novi*, which limited the authority of the King, were illustrative of the inherent individualism and respect for personal rights of the nobility. This sense of individualism and personal rights has come down through the long corridors of history relatively intact, and probably is the noble trait most likely to outlast them all. They say good wines cannot travel, but this trait travels well, and it survives in America and elsewhere in the diaspora, and is reflected in what outsiders see as eccentricity, an over-willingness to stick up for one's rights or to expose official wrongdoing — to stick to one's principles while all the others are "going along to get along."

This one social characteristic probably more than any other makes us stick out as nonconformists, or even misfits, much the same as dedicated Japanese Samurai would chafe at most of the ideas and practices in the "modern" materialistic, secular humanistic, consumer society, where everything is relative, and self-centeredness the rule. We nobles by nature are not competitive against our own in-group.

[To be continued]

Note from the Editor

We would like to emphasize to all members of the Polish Nobility Association that we welcome contributions of material and comments on our Journal. We have made some changes in format and content, and we would appreciate your reaction. The Journal will be coming out on a more regular basis, so we need good material — a publication is only as good as its material — and we value items submitted by our members. Suggestions on content are also vital; for instance, we are considering an issue devoted solely to Polish heraldry, and would like to know how you feel about this. Please send articles or comments to the Editor c/o Villa Anneslie.

A Crash Course in Polish Heraldry

Leonard J. Suligowski, P.R., Director of Heraldry

For the lay person, the science of heraldry is a subject as mystifying as an Agatha Christie novel. But, once its secret is known, all the mysteries fade away and the entire picture becomes crystal clear (we hope).

To begin with, in Polish heraldry there are only four basic elements which combined to make up a typical Polish nobleman's "Arms of achievement," and they are: the shield itself, the helmet, crown and crest. Upon the shield can be found an illustrated design or picture called the *charge*, and it signified that particular clan's identification. In early historical times some Polish warriors who still clung to pagan beliefs displayed some animal or other sign on their shield, then later, when they became Christianized, this picture would usually be raised above the helmet as a *crest*, and another picture (or charge) would be displayed on the shield. This was usually the case at the whim of a sovereign, who, seeing the knight perform in a gallant manner and using something other than the standard weapons of war to achieve victory, would have the knight display that unorthodox weapon upon his shield, in order to commemorate the victorious event. These were rare cases, in that for the most part Polish heraldic charges were said to be of tribal origin, or from early runic designs. Some of these legends of valor can be found in the Niesiecki's work *Herbarz Polski*. Other historians say that Poland's heraldry stemmed from old property marks, which are said to be older than heraldry itself. It has also been said that heraldry had originated as a result of the Battle of Hastings in 1066, where knights used certain marks of identification on their shields to indicate friend from foe and prevent the mistake of killing an ally.

Certain ancient marks on shields were usually very simple in their approach, representing a combination of straight and curved lines, which evolved into charges that could be easily identified and described by ancient court heralds in proper heraldic terms. Straight lines became swords, lances or crosses, and curved lineal designs evolved into crescents, horseshoes, scythes, annulets and the like. Poland's heraldry eventually

began to follow Western styling, which included animals, fowl, trees and flowers. Only in the rarest of instances would one find a depiction of some mythical beast such as a dragon, griffin or other type of strange or exotic beast displayed upon the shield.

Returning for a moment to the aforementioned term of *crest*, we must at this point clarify to the reader a gross misuse of the term. People unfamiliar with the science of heraldry always fall into the trap of using the term "crest" incorrectly when trying to explain their

Certain ancient marks on shields were usually very simple in their approach, representing a combination of straight and curved lines, which evolved into charges that could be easily identified and described by ancient court heralds in proper heraldic terms.

coat of arms, by simply saying, "Oh, this is my family crest" when pointing to a coat of arms achievement. For the record, the *crest* refers only to that portion of the coat of arms achievement located above the helmet and/or crown.

The crest is of unknown origin, was developed later than the coat of arms itself, and it is not exclusively used by any one person. Many similar Polish clan shields can be totally different and can share a same crest. The exaggerated use of the crest instead of the shield arms themselves during the 18th and 19th centuries resulted in families' forgetting their shield of arms and claiming a crest only (which is absurd!). The habit also had the effect of establishing the erroneous reference to a coat of arms as "the family crest."

In Polish heraldry the two often-used tinctures (colors) were *azure* (blue) and *gules* (red, and pronounced *gyools*). The

significance of either color on a shield had no historical or mythical meaning. The charge would usually be painted a contrasting color of the two metals used in heraldry, *or* (gold) and *argent* (silver). One of the predominant rules of heraldry dictates that "Color must never show on color, nor metal upon metal". This is considered to be very bad heraldry.

However, for every rule, there is an exception, that being with the arms of the city of Jerusalem, which is portrayed as a Silver cross potent, upon a Gold shield. In Polish heraldry as well as some other European shields you will find examples of color on color.

On the whole, Polish heraldry may seem simple and somewhat poor in its design. Their rules were not as stringent as those of western Europe. Without the maintenance of any institution of heralds, which had disappeared during the 15th century, and additionally in view of the lack of heraldic visitations (which verified the individual's use of arms) and the disintegration of the clan system in the 16th century, heraldry degenerated. The old Polish terminology was eventually forgotten and foreign influences were later introduced without any control.

As a result of the tribal system, which influenced all the countries of the Polish commonwealth, the nobility, consisting as it does of more than forty thousand families, uses about seven thousand arms and variations, including those family coats of arms of Western origin. A second result of this system was the use of homonymous families with surnames taken from their estates with identical names, which bear different arms depending upon the clan to which they belong. The most popular Polish clan shield is that of *Jastrzębiec*, which numbers some 508 different families.

We do know that at the end of the 14th and beginning of the 15th century, Poland had the office of Herald, who was subordinate in his duties to the Royal Court Marshal, and we can therefore presume the existence of official rolls of arms during this period. Such rolls certainly reflected the Polish heraldic system which did not take into consideration individual families or their members.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS, NOTES, AND CORRESPONDENCE

Investiture Held in California

Over 30 companions have been invested by the Grand Master Count Juliusz (Nowina) Sokolnicki. This formal investiture for the order of Saint Stanislaus was held on January 14th at the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary Church in Long Beach, California. Grand Master Sokolnicki was attended by the host, the Much Honored General Bailey McCune of CollEarn and Eliphinstone, GCStS, of the Order for the Western states of the USA, as well as many officers and dignitaries of the Prefecture. A most special touch was the presence of an honor guard composed of soldiers and pipes of a local group of the "FORTY-TWO." The new companions were lined up outside and the ceremonies began. Most of those being invested were admittedly nervous, but their waiting soon ended as they were led into the church. The words of the Liturgy began to take on an aura of their own as the ceremony began, transcending the immediate proceedings in a powerful spiritual experience for all. As the newly invested companions departed Long Beach for their respective homes, all were saddened to part company. The Liturgy of the Investiture is a most moving experi-

ence, and many companions of the order have not yet had the opportunity to attend the solemn ceremony. As future investitures are planned, companions who have not yet attended should strongly consider doing so. The ceremony strengthens the commitment to the order and its high ideals, and crystallizes the meaning of ennobled knighthood. Investiture symbolizes this calling, and is an experience that will always be treasured by those who have had the high honor.

Ed. note: Count Nowina Sokolnicki is the PNA liaison in Great Britain, and the former President of Poland in exile.

The Sopot School

This year (1995) will mark the fifth anniversary of the Sopot School for Polish Language Studies in Sopot. The school was registered with the Ministry of Education on Aug. 13, 1990, with the first Polish language course beginning almost one year later on July 1, 1991. The school provides an intensive four- or eight-week course, structured for professional groups, which have been individually tailored towards the executive programs. In addition, many working individuals have been enrolled in their evening classes, with a large number of

students participating in the university preparation courses in the Polish language. The student body lays claim to individuals from all corners of the globe.

On Friday, July 28th a reception was held to celebrate the fifth anniversary, with a large group in attendance. All inquiries should be addressed to Włodzimierz J. Korab-Karpowicz, Director, c/o Sopočka Szkoła Języka Polskiego, Al. Niepodległości 763, 81-838 Poland.

Book on the Order of St. Stanislas

Count Michael Subritzky-Kusza, the New Zealand liaison of the PNA, and Grand Prior of the New Zealand branch of the Order of St. Stanislas [sic], has published a most informative book on the Order including, among other things, histories and photographs of the former Grand Master Czars of Russia.

Also included are listings of members of the Supreme Council rules and regulations of the order and other useful information on the Order. For further information, you may contact Count Michael at the Grand Priory at Clyde St., Renwick/Blenheim, New Zealand.



Left to right, Michael Prinz von Preussen (Prussia) with Roger Prince Chylinski-Polubinski, Frankfurt, Germany, 1983.



Above: a depiction of the ancestral arms of the two Princes pictured at left.

Left: the arms of Michael Prinz von Preussen (Prussia). The initials FR stand for Fridericus Rex (the first king of Prussia).

Right: the herb Jastrzębiec, the arms of Roger Prince Chylinski-Polubinski, President of the Polish Nobility Association.

New Acquisitions at the PNA Archives

by Leonard J. Suligowski, Director of Heraldry

After almost a year in the waiting, and much correspondence between Leonard Suligowski, the Director of Heraldry, and the Polish Publishing company Jasieńczyk, of Warsaw, the last three volumes of the recently reprinted version of the *Polska Encyklopedia Szlachecka* arrived, completing the collection of twelve volumes. Acquiring this collection has been our hope for some 30 years, and it is a welcome addition to other well known research material, namely; the Niesiecki, Stupnicki, Boniecki and Dziadulewicz herbarzy.

Other acquisitions include the *Kniazowie litewsko-ruscy* by Józef Wolff, *Der polnische Adel* vols. 1 & 2, *Herbarz królestwa polskiego* by Pawliszczew; *Herbarz rycerstwa W. X. Litewskiego (Compendium)* by Kojalowicz; *Der polnische und litauische Hochadel*, by Szydłowski, and *Die polnischen Stammwappen*, by Żernicki-Szeliga.

With these recent acquisition, the Archival reference department is in a much better position to seek out the name search activities with much more speed and convenience, rather than spending time traveling to the various large libraries and diligently searching what available archival materials the libraries may have in their collections.

The next challenging acquisition is purported to be the collection known as the *Złota księga szlachty polskiej* [The Golden Book of the Polish Nobility]. This collection is known to be in several large libraries around the world, including the N.Y. Public Library, however, their collection is in rather bad shape, with many of the bindings literally being held together with string, and many loose pages. This collection is also very old, and the pages are turning dark brown, and are dried out, so that they had to be handled with extreme care, lest they break when bent. Information has it that the Slavonic department, which keeps control of the *Golden Book*, is now in the process of reprinting and rebinding the entire collection of some 32 volumes, and therefore the collection is not available to the public until the work is complete. The Library of Congress fares no better, in that they only have the collection on microfilm, and in some cases it can be difficult to read, due to the condition of the microfilm and how it is handled.

Still in all, we believe that with the above recent acquisitions, we can take pride in what we have and what we can utilize more quickly and efficiently in servicing the interested clients for their name search requests.

PNA MEMBERS

Our heavenly shepherd is off to new pastures...

Time and tide wait for no man, and justifiably so for the PNA's chaplain, the Very Reverend Msgr. John A. Abucewicz, who, after serving a long tenure as the pastor of Holy Trinity parish in Lowell Mass., has taken his retirement and now calls Nottingham, New Hampshire, his new home. Though retired, he still is happy to pitch in when needed to help with pastoral work; and he has time to spend on his hobbies, painting and writing — he's just finished his third novel. Msgr. John has been affiliated with the PNA as its chaplain since the late 1970's, and the entire Board of Directors takes this opportunity to wish him well.

PNA Member Donates His Time and Talents to Charity and Worthy Causes

PNA member Leonard (Sulima) Miedzianowski, who uses the stage name of "Nemo Turner," is actively engaged in the art of prestidigitation ("magic," to the layman) dividing his knowledge of legerdemain between children's hospitals, Kiwanis, and Rotary Club appearances. He is accompanied by his Polish dwarf bunny, Melvin, the only rabbit that does card tricks. Nemo has appeared at various exhibitions and chambers of commerce activities. He is the recipient of numerous awards in behalf of his charitable appearances. In real life Mr. Miedzianowski is self-employed as a full-time entertainer, both on land and sea, and is a resident of Montreal, Canada.



Nemo Turner, with his assistant Rosemary and Melvin, the Polish dwarf bunny