

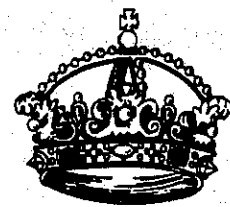


WHITE EAGLE

JOURNAL OF THE POLISH NOBILITY ASSOCIATION FOUNDATION

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FALL/WINTER 1996

Reception at Villa Anneslie Hosts Rwandan Royalty and British Aristocracy

by Alecija Andrews, née Countess Orłowska, PNAF Secretary

A perfect early evening garden reception on the grounds of Villa Anneslie set the theme for a number of individuals from metropolitan Baltimore, Washington, D. C., Virginia, and as far north as New York and Newport, R. I. The event, sponsored by the Polish Nobility Association Foundation and hosted by Dr. Roger Chyliński-Połubiński, set the standard for the 1996 fall social season.

Imagine perfect weather, a bright moon, a brick courtyard made over into an outdoor drawing room, complete with buffet, bar, and live contemporary music in English and Polish provided by Krys Kozinski. Add an exiled African monarch, H. M. King Kigeli V of Rwanda; a British Lord, Merlin Charles Sainthill Hanbury-Tracy, the Rt. Hon. the Lord Sudeley; a Polish prince, Dr. Roger Chyliński-Połubiński of Villa Anneslie; and cosmopolitan guests—and you have the ingredients for a memorable evening. If you are a resident of Anneslie Stoneleigh or even Rogers Forge, you may have heard the great music and were probably entertained by the evening's amusements.

Some of the guests that I had an opportunity to speak with (and yes, I did get my picture taken with the 7-foot-tall King), were: the guest of Honor, the Rt. Hon., the Lord Sudeley; developer Carl T. Julio and his cousin, Carl F. Julio;



Photo courtesy of Leonard Suligowski and Carol Manning

Guests of honor at the Villa Anneslie. From left to right: His Majesty King Kigeli V, exiled ruler of Rwanda; guest Ms. Mary Jo Stafford; Mary Riggs, née Baroness Mills; and Merlin Charles Sainthill Hanbury-Tracy, Lord Sudeley, Vice-Chancellor of the Monarchist League, member of the House of Lords, descended from the Dukes of Normandy and the Saxon Kings of England.

Chev. Leonard Suligowski, Director of Heraldry of the Polish Nobility Association Foundation; Dr. and Mrs. David Moreles; Sam Verts, assistant set director for one of the famous "Godfather" movies; Malcom and Lorraine Bernstein—Lorraine is Polish and is affiliated with the Peggy and Yale Gordon Trust; Mr. and Mrs. Morton Hoffman—Janet Hoffman recently retired as Senior Legis-

lative advisor to Baltimore's Mayor Kurt Schmoke; Rev. Dr. Kenneth Gunn-Walberg, the U. S. representative of the London-based Monarchist League; Gilbert & Jean Benson; Dr. and Mrs. Rodney Fields; Marjorie Harris; H. William Hammond; Gary Walsh and Donald Dewey—both have separate residences in Washington D. C. and Berkley Springs, Donald's father Admiral Dewey saw service in Europe and Donald has fond memories of growing up in a French Chateau.

Radiant as ever, Adele Pratt-Simpler hosted as house guests Lord Sudeley and his assistant, Sharlie Rees-Davies, formerly of South Africa, whose deceased husband was a leading British barrister and member of Parliament. Sharlie maintains residences in the fashionable Westminster area of London, a 13th-century restored house and farm in Canterbury, as well as a home in Corfu. Representing Newport, R. I. was Mary Riggs, who holds the title in her own right of Baroness Mills and, as

we understand it, will invite Lord Sudeley to Newport to speak to the English Speaking Union next year.

Anneslie representatives included: Dolly Summerson; Michael Abromaitis, Esq.; Stanley Ciesielski, president of Polish Heritage of Maryland; Lourie Micklos; and Jay and Sarah Batema, who made it back from their honeymoon just in time to attend the reception. ☺

GREETINGS

From the Editor's Desk:

The fall season was met with all the royal regalia that one noble family could bestow upon another. The president of the Polish Nobility Association Foundation, Prince Roger Chyliński-Połubiński, hosted a garden party in honor of Merlin Charles Sainthill Hanbury-Tracy, the Right Honourable Lord Sudeley, a member of the House of Lords and descended from the dukes of Normandy and Saxon kings of England; and in addition the Villa Anneslie was graced by the presence of an honored guest, King Kigeli V of Rwanda (see lead article). We have tried to incorporate as much information as possible concerning these two noteworthy men of stature, and what they are doing to further advance the meaning of nobility in today's times. It is through events such as these that the true spirit of nobility makes its presence felt in ever increasing increments.

Other news from around the globe has been included, to keep the membership apprised of events great and small. A very warm thank you goes out to the members who took the time and effort to correspond with us. Trying to incorporate the contents of the mail into a newsletter of this size is somewhat of an uphill battle, but in time, if we should increase our pages, we will be able to keep all our readers informed of events both local and global. Thank you for all your cooperation and input.

"Aby nam się dobrze działo!"

*All material submitted for publication becomes the property of the Polish Nobility Association and subject to editing for content and available space.

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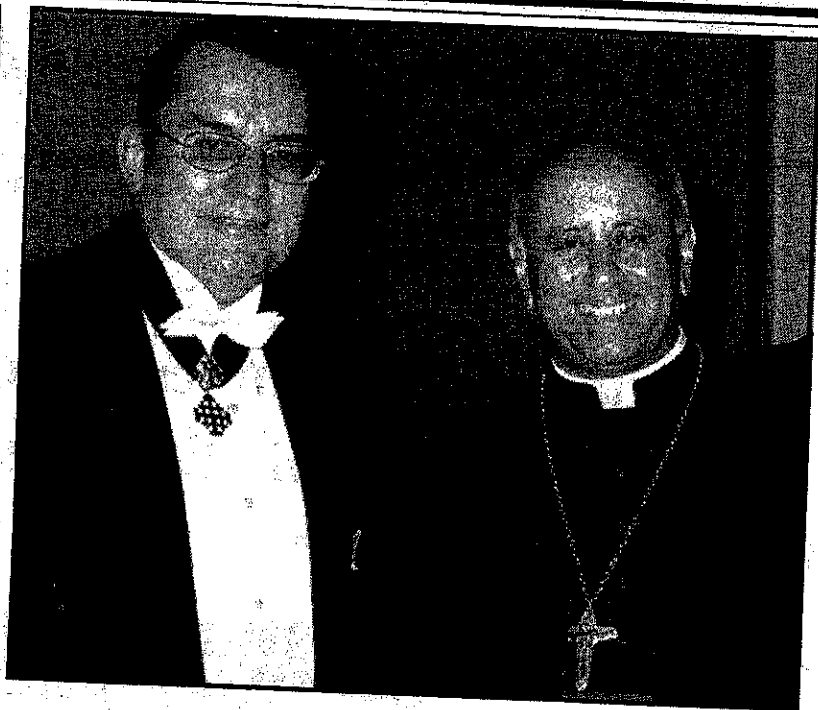
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Sir Nemo Turner (Leonard Miedzianowski) was recently honored with a papal knighthood by being invested in The Equestrian Order of the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem in Montreal, Canada. Here he poses with H. E. Monsignor Bathish, who came from Jerusalem for this investiture and represents the Latin Patriarch there. Sir Nemo is the Eastern Canadian Liaison for the P.N.A.F. and has recently been appointed a Vice-President of the Montreal Rotary Club. He also works all over the world as a magician/illusionist.



Noted portrait artist Stanislaw Rembski, who turned 100 on October 8th, was honored by Polish Heritage of Maryland at a ceremony held at the Embassy of the Republic of Poland on October 13, 1996. Ambassador of the Republic of Poland, the Honourable Jerzy Kozminski arranged for the Amicus Poloniae award to be presented to Pan Rembski, shown here with Adele Pratt-Simpler. To send him a congratulatory note, write him at his home address, 1404 Park Avenue, Bolton Hill, Baltimore, MD 21217 USA [Information courtesy of Thomas L. Hollowak].

From *Nobility of The Polish Commonwealth*

ANGEVIN RULE

After the death of Kazimierz the "Great" in 1370 there were noticeable signs of political anarchy in Great Poland, when Kazimierz of Słupsk and another pretender, Władysław the White of the Piasts of Kujawy, tried to overthrow the foreign dynasty. However, the Angevin episode (1370-1386) succeeded in maintaining the supremacy of a centralized government. The attempt was all the more significant as King Louis did not rule Poland in person. The regency was held by an old woman, Queen Elizabeth, mother of Louis and daughter of Władysław the Short (Łokietek). Louis d'Anjou strengthened Hungarian influence in Halicz, Ruthenia by handing over the administration of the country to a reliable viceroy, Duke Władysław of Opole, who enhanced the prestige of the Roman Catholic Church in that area. From 1381 Poland herself was governed by a regency of five persons representing the lords of Little Poland and headed by John IV Radlicki, Bishop of Cracow (died 1382).

The major problem of the Angevin House in Poland was to secure the throne for the daughters of Louis against the opposition of the episcopate and a section of the nobles. The candidacy was, however, looked upon with favour by the towns, which saw a promise of wide foreign trade in personal unions of the royal dynasties of that part of Europe.

In 1372 Louis granted the privilege of Košice, by which he secured the support of nobles for the succession of his daughters to the Polish throne at the price of reducing taxes, while soon afterwards he granted them similar concessions. Upon the death of Louis in 1382, however, the lords ruling the country would not accept his plans in full. The regents were determined not to allow a German prince to occupy the Polish throne.

They rejected as well Wilhelm of Austria, engaged to Jadwiga (Hedwig), Louis' second daughter. Siemowit of Mazovia, another pretender to the Polish throne, was also repulsed by an armed intervention of Hungary. Jadwiga was placed on the Polish throne and the personal union with Hungary was broken. In 1384 the 10-year-old Jadwiga entered Cracow, the royal capital, and

assumed the title of King (Rex). In fact Poland since 1370 was actually governed by a group of oligarchs who were fully aware of their aims and possibilities.

JAGIELLONIAN RULE

The Cracow lords were fully aware of the benefits to be derived from an expansion in the east when Kazimierz the Great was still alive. At the close of the 14th century a new and significant factor made its appearance, the desire to draw closer to the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and to establish a partnership with her against the Teutonic Order, as well as to settle the affairs of Halicz, Ruthenia in accordance with Polish plans.

The Lithuanian State was founded as a monarchy in the middle of the 13th century. In the second half of the 14th century it had reached the peak of its political power. Under the rule and alliance of two brothers, Kiejstut (Kestutis), Duke of Troki, and Olgierd (Algirdas), the Grand Duke of Lithuania, the state stubbornly defended its western frontiers from the encroachments of the Teutonic Order. At the same time Lithuania extended her original territories (Aukštote, the highlands, and Samogitia [Žmudź], the lowlands) to embrace vast areas of the future Ukraine and Belorussia up to Smolensk, Bryansk, and the Black Sea Steppes. The military nature of the challenge that faced the State helped to concentrate all authority in the hands of the Grand Duke. While Lithuania proper clung to pagan beliefs despite the repeated attempts made from the middle of the 13th century to convert the Lithuanians, the Russian population in the major part of the Grand Duchy professed the Orthodox Christianity. Russian customs and Russian literary culture characterized the whole ruling class, including also the reigning house, but the native Lithuanian lords still played the leading role in the State government and were loath to share their power with the Russian boyars. The population was not distributed evenly throughout the large State but its economy was by no means backward.

Jagiello (Iogailas), son of Olgierd, removed from power his uncle Kiejstut, became the head of the Grand Duchy in 1382, and took the guidance of the political issues into his own skillful hands. The

first concept of his entourage was a closer understanding with the Grand Duchy of Muscovy, Jagiello was to accept the Orthodox faith together with the hand of the daughter of Demetrius Donskoi. Muscovy, however, as the center of an effort to unite the Russian lands, appeared already as a dangerous rival of Lithuania, which was attempting the same task. Consequently the cause of an alliance with Poland prevailed among the Lithuanian lords. The direct threat to the western frontiers, especially in Samogitia, hence a community of interest with Poland against the Teutonic Order, was an argument in favour of the Polish alliance. Poland was fully aware of the value of such an alliance, which would enable her to regain her lost territories with the help of the Lithuanians and would moreover strengthen her hold on her conquest in Halicz, Ruthenia. These prospects seemed so attractive to the ruling groups in Cracow that they were willing to arrange a marriage between Jadwiga and Jagiello. The conversion of the pagan part of Lithuania to the Roman Catholic Church played a major role in conciliating the Polish clergy to the union. This conversion also struck out the major argument used internationally by the Teutonic Order to justify its actions against Lithuania, and cast doubt upon the missionary program of Teutonic expansion.

By an act drawn up at Krewno in 1385, a union was effected between the Polish and Lithuanian States. Jagiello took the name of Władysław when he was baptized, and upon marrying Jadwiga became King of Poland in 1386. Poland and Lithuania had actually established only a personal union. By this union, however, both States could prepare to carry out their external objectives, like the removal of Hungarian garrisons from Halicz, Ruthenia and the exaction of homage from the voivodes of Moldavia and Wallachia, to be paid to Jagiello and Jadwiga. Poland helped Lithuania strengthen her eastern frontiers. Catholics obtained a privileged position within the Lithuanian State. The more important cultural and social consequences of the union were to emerge only in time.

There was, however, an unfavourably disposed group in Lithuania which

was particularly hostile to the interpretation given to the union by Polish lords, that the Grand Duchy was incorporated in Poland. This faction was led by Witold (Vytautas), the able son of Kiejstut, who was at first allied with the Teutonic Knights and who after 1392 was accepted by Jagiello as co-regent of the whole of Lithuania. Witold's ultimate aim was the royal crown, which he planned to acquire after establishing Lithuanian supremacy over all of Russia and subduing the Tartars with the aid of Khan Tochtamish, who had been driven out by Tamerlane. Witold's plans regarding the Tartars suffered a setback in the defeat of 1399 inflicted upon him by the Tartars on the Vorskla river, where a number of Polish Knights, who had been sent to Witold's assistance, were killed in the battle. In 1401 Witold was recognized as the Grand Duke of Lithuania under the suzerainty of Wladyslaw Jagiello as "Supreme Duke." The Teutonic danger was now the factor that drove them both into closer cooperation. At the same time Lithuania's relation to Poland was satisfactorily explained as a personal union in the person of Jagiello. Although Jadwiga, heiress to the Polish throne, died without issue in 1399, Jagiello was recognized by the Polish lords as King of Poland.

The Teutonic Order found itself in a dangerous position. The knights tried to take advantage of the difference within Lithuania and Poland arising from the interest of parties in both States in an eastward expansion. Yet the Order could not avoid the "great war," in 1409-1410.

A decisive encounter and one of the largest battles of the Middle Ages was fought on the fields of Grünwald on July 15, 1410. The Polish and Lithuanian army, commanded by King Wladyslaw, routed the Teutonic Knights at the end of a day's heavy fighting. The Grand Master and many dignitaries of the Order fell in battle. The Order was no longer a dangerous military neighbour. The peace conditions satisfied only the war aims of Lithuania by returning Samogitia to the Lithuanian State. The military and financial power of the Teutonic Order, however, was considerably weakened by the war. Instead, rising political movements led several decades later to the solution which Poland desired in Pomerania.

The victory at Grunwald enhanced the prestige of the Polish-Lithuanian monarchy and added vigour to its political activity, while the circles that favoured Church reform were deeply impressed by the defeat of the Teutonic lords. The mood was reflected in a letter of congratulations addressed to Wladyslaw Jagiello by Jan Huss. The military and diplomatic struggle with the Teutonic Order drew the lords of Lithuania and Poland closer together. In 1413 a new treaty of union was signed at Horodlo on the Bug and forty-three Polish clans adopted a corresponding number of Lithuanian lords, who were allowed to use the Polish family clan shields or escutcheons. Wladyslaw and Grand Duke Witold granted the Lithuanian lords the same fiscal and judicial privileges as were enjoyed by the Poles.

PRIVILEGES OF THE NOBILITY

The nobility, a term which in time became synonymous with citizenship in Poland, did not necessarily imply ownership of land.

The Polish nobility came into existence at a time when the Poles were in a comparatively early stage of social development, when the clan was the basic unit of social structure. With the introduction of escutcheons, whole clans were admitted to nobility. In this manner, unlike the other European nations, where nobility developed in a relatively later stage of social evolution, a great many elements of a low economic and social status became nobles, and this also accounts for the fact that there were no differences in the grades of nobility as found among other nations. The subsequent additions to the nobility were also numerous and were accomplished either through adoption or the conferring of escutcheons by the King, who, in an earlier period, conferred his own escutcheon upon the candidate, admitting him, as it were, to his own clan. At a later date various coats-of-arms were bestowed at the nobilitation ceremonies. All those who had an escutcheon were nobles. The possession of land was not necessarily a prerequisite to a title of nobility, but those of the nobility who were land owners in some instances enjoyed special privileges. [See page 8 for more on the source of this excerpt.] &

[Continued in the next issue]

"The Knights"—A Journey Into History

by Maj. Gen. Jan Libront, P. E. (Ret.), Chancellor, Sovereign Military Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Inc.

The following is a summary of the history of the Knights of Malta, the oldest Order of Chivalry in existence, and their almost one thousand years of illustrious accomplishments. Although their original aim was to give refuge, shelter, and medical care to those who came to Jerusalem, the Order soon developed a fighting arm to protect these same travelers. While the Order was noted for its medical treatment based on early Greek teachings, the fighting knights soon became a force recognized by all and solicited by rulers to join in the many battles that raged during the centuries.

The early beginning in the 11th century of a hospice in Jerusalem run by Benedictine monks under Brother Gerard was to become the source of success for the Order. The hospice offered lodging and medical care and treated all who sought its aid, without regard to nationality or religion. With the Crusades, the hospital treated the sick and wounded of the many countries which were involved. The Order was rewarded with gifts of riches and lands from grateful patients, and with its newfound wealth, Brother Gerard was able to expand the care of the sick and poor. In 1113 the Pope recog-

nized it as an independent order and gave it his protection. By the time of Brother Gerard's death around 1118, the Order already owned large properties in France, Italy, and Spain, and hospitals and hospices had been set up along the pilgrim routes.

It was Brother Gerard who founded the Order of Hospitallers with its firm principles that kept it a viable and successful order through the ages. Its earliest name was "The Order of Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem." Members were required, as an act of humility, to wear a long black gown with an eight-pointed

cross on the breast, which is known today as the Maltese Cross, because the Order was settled for so long a period in Malta.

The first members of the Order of Hospitallers were monks and nuns who cared for the sick and poor, and there was no requirement of noble birth. The Hospitaller Sisters, although precluded from the military arm of the Order, worked in Jerusalem, and by the 12th century were established in England. The Sisters eventually operated convents in France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Bohemia, Denmark, the Netherlands, and Malta.

The second Grand Master of the Order was Raymond de Puy, of a French noble family. He added a new class of military brothers to the Order, who were to protect pilgrims and traders from danger along the roads. These Knights were not monks, but were still bound by the strict vows of the Order. Members of the fighting arm of the Order were all of noble birth, and were divided into groups according to the language they spoke or country of origin. Originally there were seven *Langues* or "Tongues": Italy, Spain, England, Germany, and three French. In 1462, the Langue of Spain split into the Langues of Castile and Aragon, thus increasing the number of Langues to eight. Additional Langues came into existence as Knights from other countries joined the Order. While some knights were stationed in the Holy Land, others were sent to Europe, where priories and commanderies had been established, to oversee and protect their vast holdings.

With their wealth the Knights built and maintained many castles to guard the main routes of pilgrimage and trade to the Holy Land. However, by the end of the 13th century, the Moslems had succeeded in driving the Christians from the Holy Land, and the Knights had retreated to Cyprus. There they built a hospital and recouped their losses. After a meeting of the Supreme Council, it was decided that they should continue their original goals of protecting pilgrims to the Holy Land, continuing their care of the sick and poor, and reconquering the Holy Land.

In 1310 the Knights of St. John conquered the island of Rhodes and proceeded to set up their new kingdom. Here they operated until 1523, during which time they became a great naval power. Their accomplishments were numerous, but their island finally fell to Sultan

Suleiman, who gave the Knights and any Rhodians who wished to leave with them safe passage.

Between the years 1523 and 1530, the Knights lived in exile at Rome and Venice and sought a new home. They accepted the island of Malta from Emperor Charles V of Spain. Although it was a poor island, it did have two fine harbors to accommodate their ships. Here they built a fortified city, built up their treasury by attacking Moslem ships, and protected the seas and Christian ships from pirates. In 1565, approximately 450 Knights and servants-at-arms, together with about 1,000 Spanish foot soldiers and 4,000 Maltese, fought off Suleiman and a mighty armada with between 30,000-40,000 troops. This battle caused great hardship to the island and remaining Knights, but word of the victory spread and funds to build a new city, to be called Valetta, came from the Pope, kings of France, Portugal and Spain, individual Knights, and the Order's holdings in Europe. Although there had been three hospitals in Malta run by the Order, a great new hospital was also erected in Valetta, which in its day was considered the greatest in the world.

The wealth of the Order had been drastically reduced over the years, due to a reduction in contributions, the poverty of the island of Malta, and the loss of wealth and land when Germany and England confiscated the Order's properties in those countries during the Protestant Reformation. Later, the Knights supported France's Louis XVI, and so France also confiscated the Order's assets during the French Revolution.

In 1798, without mounting a defense, Malta surrendered to Napoleon. All Knights were dismissed from the island, except those who volunteered to fight with Napoleon or were allowed to stay due to their age. One group went to Russia to seek the protection of Czar Paul I and illegally appointed him Grand Master. The Czar had previously turned the Priory in Poland into a Russian Priory and was known as the "Protector of the Order." He announced plans to establish a second, non-Catholic Priory of Russia for his Knights who were Orthodox. The Czar was murdered in 1801, ending Russia's interest in the Knights. The legal Grand Master resigned and subsequently died in 1805, but the Supreme Council never met to elect a successor.

The mid-19th century saw a resurgence in the Order in many European countries. Although the Knights were never able to consolidate and obtain a new base to operate from, their goals and purposes created a foundation for persons in various countries to rejuvenate the Order. As the following will show, the Order has Priories and members in many countries, all working for the betterment of mankind.

While some of the Italian Knights put themselves under the protection of the Papacy, other Knights refashioned their Priories as independent branches of the Order. Because a meeting of the Supreme Council was necessary to elect a Grand Master, each branch elected as its head a Lieutenant Grand Master. Currently there are branches of the Order in Rome, Italy, Ireland, Germany, Sweden, England, the Netherlands, the United States, Canada, France, and Malta.

The Vatican first appointed a Grand Master of the Order in 1803, and after his death in 1805 the Vatican branch was ruled by Lieutenant Grand Masters until the Pope restored the Grand Mastership in 1879. The remaining Priories refused to recognize the legitimacy of the Grand Masters, as the Order had always been independent of the Vatican and the requirements for the election of the Grand Master of the Order had not been met.

In England, a number of French Knights reorganized the English Branch in 1831. Although never officially recognized by the Vatican as a branch of the original Order, Queen Victoria in 1888 converted this English Order into a British Order of Chivalry. Ever since then the reigning monarch has been the Sovereign Head of the Order in England and the Grand Prior has always been a member of the Royal House.

A German branch of the Order of St. John was reestablished in 1852 by King Frederick William IV. Prior to that date, part of the German Branch had separated from the Order in the 15th century, when the Germans converted to the Protestant religion. However, a second Order in Germany continues as part of the original Order founded by Brother Gerard.

The United States has many members from various branches, as well as a Catholic branch of the Order organized by Cardinal Spellman of New York in 1951.

[Continued to page 6]

Members' Contributions

We would like to acknowledge the following individuals' support for the Polish Nobility Association Foundation activities.

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED March 25, 1996 – October 28, 1996

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Knights of Malta (cont'd)

Our Order is part of the branch headquartered in Malta. The Priory is called the Priory of Villedieu. It dates to the 10th century and was owned by the Duke de la Chastre, whose family, of French origin, was deeply religious. They participated in the Crusades and were members of the Order of St. John. It became the custom to elect as Prior of Villedieu a family member who was a Knight of St. John. This custom was interrupted when Napoleon conquered Malta, however, and Duke de la Chastre refashioned his Priory as an independent branch with a Lieutenant Grand Master to govern. The Duke or any person designated by him was to have this title.

A decree by Vittorio Emanuele III, the last King of Italy, recognized the Order of the Holy Trinity of Villedieu as a branch of the Sovereign Military Order of Saint John of Jerusalem to which the Italian Branch unconnected with the Vatican belonged. In 1952 the Marquis Dr. Charles Stivala de Flavigny succeeded the Duke of Casto de la Chastre as hereditary prior of the ecumenical priory of the Holy Trinity of Villedieu and assumed the title of Lieutenant Grand Master. Our Priory of the Holy Trinity of Villedieu has Priors, Vice Priors, and Commanderies in Mexico, Jamaica, Tanzania, the United States, Canada, Great Britain, Italy, Argentina, and Malta.

With the permission of the Lieutenant Grand Master, the United States branch has incorporated in the State of New York under the name "Sovereign Military Order of Saint John of Jerusalem, Inc." (International Knights of Malta) as a not-for-profit corporation. Bylaws have been adopted and an initial Board of Directors chosen to operate the United States Priors. Our Order accepts candidates who profess a belief in one Supreme God, are at least 26 years of age, and are recommended by a Knight or Dame in good standing in the Order. Candidates whose lives and conduct have been one of accomplishment are admitted to the Order as Knights or Dames, without regard to sex, origin, nationality, religion, or wealth.

Our aims are philanthropic and humanitarian and each Priory has the responsibility and duty to determine what charitable aims to realize with money received from dues, contributions, and fund-raising events.

POLISH NOBILITY ASSOCIATION FOUNDATION MEMBERSHIP

(Annual Dues, January through December)

There is one membership, which is organized into two categories:

- Non-Armigerous** and/or not a descendant of individuals associated with the Commonwealth of Poland and Lithuanian lands.
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Polish Nobility Association Foundation, Villa Anneslie, 529 Dunkirk Rd., Anneslie, MD 21212-2014 USA.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS, NOTES, AND CORRESPONDENCE

From Recent Issues of *Monarchy*

[*Monarchy* is the official publication of the Monarchist League, BM, London, WC1N 3XX, United Kingdom. The Polish Nobility Association Foundation welcomes the news of their activities.]

The Royal Alliance of Lithuanian Nobility has made great progress since its formation in April 1994, and now has over 400 members in Lithuania, Poland, and countries as far away as here in the United States and Australia. Last year it published the first issue of its impressive magazine, *Lietuvos Bajoras*. League members with an interest in Lithuania should contact: Dr. Jonas Stankus, B. Sruogos 36-20, 2040 Vilnius, Lithuania, tel: (00 370) 2 765690.

*

The Grand Magistry of the Order of the Noble Companions of the Swan has announced that the Grand Master of the Order, HRSH. Prince William I de Alabona-Ostrogjsk, has appointed H. E. Baron Jose Maria Rigau de Marques, K.C.S., to take up the duties and responsibilities of Grand Hospitaller of the Order. Prince William further appointed the Baron to a seat on the Grand Council and directed his promotion to the rank and grade of Knight Grand Commander in the Order.

*

From the Order of the Noble Companions of the Swan, we received this special report, dated July, 1996:

"His Royal Highness, Duke Albrecht of Bavaria, head of the Wittelsbach dynasty and pretender to the Bavarian throne, died on July 8, 1996, at Castle Berg near Munich. He was 91 years old. Castle Berg is on Lake Starnberg, 12 miles southwest of Munich, the same place that witnessed the mysterious drowning of Duke Albrecht's most famous forebear, King Ludwig II, builder of the fabled castle at Neuschwanstein.

"Duke Albrecht lived through the revolution that swept through Germany in 1918 and deposed the Bavarian monarchy, and the Nazi regime that imprisoned him and other members of his family in concentration camps.

"Born in Munich in 1905, he was the second son of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria and a grandson of King Ludwig III, the last King of Bavaria, whose dynasty ruled virtually without interruption from 1180. When his brother Luitpold (Leopold) died in 1914, the young Albrecht advanced in line to royal succession after his father.

"Four years later however, a short-lived revolution in Munich (backed by many who held the monarchy responsible for Bavarian losses in World War I) abolished the monarchy and proclaimed a republic. The teen-age Albrecht and other members of the royal household fled to the Austrian Tyrol, but neither Ludwig III nor any of his descendants formally abdicated or renounced their claim to the monarchy. Even today, the monarchist movement in Bavaria is strong, and Duke Albrecht enjoyed widespread support and popularity...

"In 1980 Duke Albrecht officiated at ceremonies marking the 800th anniversary of the house of Wittelsbach, one of Europe's most enduring dynasties. Twice married, and twice widowed, Duke Albrecht is survived by four children, including a son, Duke Franz, who now becomes head of the dynasty. Known as a patron of the arts, Duke Franz is an honorary trustee of the Museum of Modern Art in New York City. He has a younger brother, Prince Max Emanuel, and two sisters, Princesses Gabriele and Charlotte.

"Duke Albrecht was laid to rest on July 13, 1996 in the family vault in Munich with the service being led by Friedrich Cardinal Wetter, Archbishop of Munich."

*

Did You Know???

The Duke of Kent has Polish ancestors!!!! The line of descent comes through George III, whose ancestor was King Sigismund I of Poland (1506-48). Furthermore, the Windsors can also trace their line back via Queen Mary to Casimir the Great, who in the 14th century was known as the "peasant king" and is regarded as Poland's first great statesman, thanks to his protection of the lower orders. Those were bloodthirsty days: one of Casimir's forebears, Duke Henry, was beheaded by a Mongol horse-

man. His widow managed to identify the corpse by the sixth toe on his left foot....

*

After a fifty-year exile, Tsar Simeon of the Bulgarians, accompanied by Tsaritsa Margarita, returned to his homeland on May 25, 1996. The socialist (former Communist) government made no official arrangements and sent no representative to the airport, where the Tsar was greeted by the mayor of Sofia and Archbishop Simeon, who offered the traditional bread and salt and said, "Your Majesty, welcome to your capital!" Simeon, who lives in Madrid and works as a business consultant, was forced into exile in 1946 at age 9, after the Soviet Union installed a puppet regime. The people, many in tears, surged forward and presented the Tsar and Tsaritsa with flowers, as the sound of church bells began to ring out across the city to mark his arrival. The Tsar could no longer control his emotion and he was unable to make a statement to the waiting press, as the people waved royal flags and chanted "Simeon" and "We want our Tsar!" It was the largest spontaneous gathering since the people of Bulgaria lined the streets of the capital as the funeral procession of Boris III passed by. It exceeded even the demonstration when the Communist dictatorship fell in 1989 and, contrary to what some newspapers reported, there were people of all ages in the crowds, not just elderly nostalgists.

*

From Poland

The remains of the last king of Poland, Stanislaus II Poniatowski, were buried in Warsaw's St. John's Cathedral on February 14th 1995, in a ceremony attended by (then) president Lech Wałęsa and Cardinal Joseph Glemp. The cathedral is the king's third, and hopefully last, resting place. Interest in the event, and in particular the monarchist demonstrations which took place alongside it, indicates that the re-establishment of a Polish kingdom may not be as unlikely as dismissive western journalists seem to think.

*

From Lithuania

The aristocracy of Lithuania is re-emerging after half a century of Soviet domination, reports Marion Horvat. The

Royal Alliance of Lithuanian Nobility (RALN), an assembly of nearly 250 descendants of the pre-Soviet era, met in Vilnius earlier in 1994 to proclaim the role of their ancestors in Lithuanian history, as well as to claim their own role for the future.

This group could literally be described as a "survivors club," since under the Communist regime the traditional nobility of Lithuania were systematically despised, persecuted and deported for the crime of their ancestry of having monarchist convictions. The survivors, descendants of nobles who governed the Grand Duchy of Lithuania from the 14th century to the first decade of the 20th, today are proudly proclaiming themselves the guardians of Lithuanian national identity and opponents of cultural demolition. As one of the participants at the conference, Laima Mikeliene, stated, "The nobility created Lithuania, and Lithuania is a kingdom that has and will always exist in our hearts."

According to Jonas Kucinskas, a noble and organizer of the assembly, the Alliance refuses to accept as noble anyone who is immoral, criminal, or who participated in the Communist genocide, regardless of their genealogy. Seeking to once again resume its traditional role of service to the Lithuanian nation, the Alliance is in the process of forming a senate of the nobility to aid and advise the national parliament in reorganizing the post-Communist state.

* * *

Dear Sir,

The idea of a monarchy in Poland is not dead. Here in Great Britain many Poles argue that a constitutional monarchy would be good news for Poland and would be immensely valuable in adding stability and security to the Central European region.

The British national press has recently made reference to the activities of Poles in Britain who are in favour of a Polish monarchy. A number of important points can be drawn from this:

First, our advocacy in favour of a monarchy has been considered sufficiently serious to be noted in respected newspapers such as *The Times*, for example. This is because the idea of a Polish monarchy is a responsible and positive idea.

Second, the idea has precedence. General Władysław Sikorski, who fought

and died for a free and secure Poland, foresaw a Polish monarchy strengthening Poland's security by linking it more closely with the West. The idea was temporarily buried when General Sikorski and the Duke of Kent died tragically in separate air crashes. Furthermore the Monarchist idea was impossible while Poland was being controlled by Moscow. But now, with Poland once more free, the idea has special relevance in the current uncertainty that hangs over Central and Eastern Europe following the collapse of the Soviet Union. General Sikorski's body has returned to Poland and it is time that his idea of a Polish monarchy be given as serious consideration in Poland as it has done in Britain.

Third, Poland's attitude to monarchy has in the past been enlightened and progressive. Polish monarchs were elected by Parliament. If Poland were to have a monarchy, we argue that a Polish king must be accepted by the people and not imposed upon them. Monarchy must be built upon a secure constitutional framework. Monarchy for the 21st Century means a monarchy that is symbolic and representative of the country's culture, tradition and continuance, and which does not meddle with a country's economics. That job is for the *Sejm* and its head who must administer (not rule) the country for the good of the people. Those who rule are the people, who do so through their vote and their monarch who is symbolic of that fact.

Fourth, a Polish monarchy is treated as serious and positive by Poland's governing elites. It is noteworthy that the current Polish ambassador acknowledged this by saying that if Poles decided that they should want a monarch then they could have one!

If you wish clarification of any of the above points or wish to know more about the work of British Poles who advocate a Polish monarchy then please do not hesitate to contact me. I am most willing to help in any way possible.

Baron Ezra Orland Antoni Machnikowski
47 Elers Rd.
London W13 9QB
United Kingdom

Dear Prince Roger,

Thank you for the copies of the new *White Eagle*. I am very pleased to see my article as the cover for the issue, and I am also able to convey my mother's praise

and gratitude for the beautiful publication. You have done an extraordinary job in developing the newsletter into a fascinating magazine.

I see you have also made contact with Mr. Hannes Marcel Bichler of the "Verband der Österreicher." I am a member of this monarchist group in Austria, so I will attempt to promote the PNAF among the Austro-Polish nobility in its ranks.

Dr. Robert von Dassanowsky
3807 Half Turn Road #324

Colorado Springs, CO 80917 USA ☞

Recent Publication

The Polish Nobility Association Foundation, an international not-for-profit foundation headquartered in Baltimore, Maryland, takes pleasure in announcing the release of its publication *Nobility of the Polish Commonwealth* (ISBN 0-9583484-1-3). This long-awaited work is now being made available to the public. The Polish Nobility Association Foundation has long provided aid for individuals seeking assistance related to heraldic research, with limited genealogy information available dealing with the old noble families of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.

Within its handsome covers are topics concerning the origin of the Polish nobility, from the time of the Piasts to the present. There are several articles translated from such eminent authors as Niesiecki and Konarski, with an in-depth explanation on the origin of Polish coats of arms, titles and their validity, as well as articles covering the translation of key words found in many Polish reference sources and the simple understanding of the Polish language and its intricate usage. Finally, there are pages of maps and photographs to pique your interest.

The booklet, containing 48 pages, is available by direct mail from the Polish Nobility Association Foundation for \$12.95 plus \$2.00 postage and handling. Interested individuals and librarians may inquire at:

The Polish Nobility Association
Foundation
c/o Villa Anneslie
529 Dunkirk Rd.
Anneslie, MD 21212-2014 USA

Kashubian Association of North America

by Keith Kaszubowski

In Gdańsk, Poland are the headquarters of the Zrzeszenie Kaszubsko-Pomorskie (Kashubian-Pomeranian Association). With over 6,000 members and offices in Gdańsk, Koszalin, Szczecin, Toruń, and Warsaw, they promote interest in all aspects of Kashubian culture and publish the monthly *Pomerania* magazine, packed with interesting articles in Polish and Kashubian. The total number of titles published by the Association exceeds 350!

There are perhaps 250,000 ethnic Kashubs left in Poland, representing less than one percent of the total population—they may be outnumbered by Poles with the surname Nowak. The Kashubian linguistic area in 1974 covered an area slightly smaller than the state of Rhode Island. The Kashubians are the most pronounced indigenous ethnic group in Poland and their language is the most distinct Polish dialect. You will see that their contributions to Poland and Polonia are enormous!

We have no Kashubian Association or even a national newsletter in North America, yet the number of North Americans of Kashubian descent may be as high as 500,000! In the United States they are represented in Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Wisconsin, and other states, but in no national association that is strictly Kashubian. Of course an ideal Kashubian Association would not be separate from Polonia but would exist as a complement to it.

The Kashubs have reasons to be proud. It was the Kashubs who stubbornly resisted germanization for centuries and held their territory on the Baltic Sea. This enabled Poland to lay claim to the Baltic Sea after World War I in the form of the Polish Corridor. Even the city of Gdynia, which was developed as a port city in the 1920's, was originally a small Kashubian fishing village!

King Jan Sobieski (1629-1696) lived among the Kashubs, in the village of Rzuczewo near Puck, and was revered by them. They rallied with him to fight against the Turks at the Battle of Vienna in 1683 and save Europe from their menace. Many Kashubs were awarded titles of nobility because of their bravery on the battlefield!

Jozef Wybicki (1747-1822) was born in Bendomin near Kościerzyna of Kashubian descent. He helped create the Third of May 1791 Constitution. In Italy he served as an officer in the Polish Legions created there after the partitions. While in Italy he wrote a song first known as the "Song of the Polish Legions in Italy" and later as "Dąbrowski's Mazurka." The song became very popular, and in 1918, after the Polish nation was restored, it was chosen as the National Anthem of Poland! It has been recorded that the early Kashub emigrants to Canada sang this song en route from Hamburg to Quebec.

Hieronim Derdowski (1852-1902) is a Kashubian hero in both Poland and America. His classical works are well known in Poland, including: "O panu Czorlinscim, co do Pucka po sece jachol" (Mr. Czorlinski, who drove to Puck in search of a fishing net), and "Kaszuba pod Widnem" (The Kashubians at Vienna), which has been translated into English. He arrived in Winona, Minnesota in 1886 and became editor of the *Wiarus*, which was the only Polish paper west of the Mississippi at that time. It was also considered the foremost Polish weekly in the United States! From time to time the *Wiarus* even contained short poems in Kashubian. There is a monument to Derdowski at his birthplace in Wiele, Poland. His final resting place is Winona, Minnesota.

Rev. Paweł Rhode (1871-1945) was born of Kashubian descent in Wejherowo, Poland. He emigrated to Chicago in 1880. He was ordained a priest in 1894. In 1908 he was consecrated Auxiliary Bishop of Chicago (first Polish Roman Catholic Bishop in the United States!) and he was the founder of the Society of Polish Priests of America. He also organized help to regain Poland as an independent nation. His accomplishments have even been noted on the floor of the United States Senate!

Szczepan Worzalla (1872-1931) as a boy settled in Stevens Point, Wisconsin. He and his brother Józef established the Worzalla Brothers Publishing Company and began publication of the nationally known weekly *Gwiazda Polarna* (Polish Star), which still exists to this day. I am

proud to write that my third great-grandmother was a Worzalla from Lipusz parish near Kościerzyna.

The first Kashub in America may have been Lieutenant Daniel Liczko, who came to New Amsterdam in the 1640's and ran a landmark tavern. He was born in Koszalin. The Kashubians have the distinction of being the first Poles to arrive in groups to North America, not long after the first Polish settlement in Panna Maria, Texas in 1854. Winona, Minnesota in 1857; Portage County, Wisconsin in 1858; Renfrew County, Ontario in 1859. In turn they established many of the oldest Polish parishes in America and the first in Canada at Wilno, Ontario in 1875! The Kashubians also settled in Brazil, where Kashubs by the names of Trzebiatowski, Czarnowski, Kaszubowski, Kossobudzki, and others appear. It is no wonder that Derdowski wrote: *"Nigdzie ju nie nalezysz dzys na swiecie katka, gdzie be po nos Kaszubach nie bele pamiatka"* (Nowhere in the world today will you find a corner that does not carry some memory of us, Kashubs).

Many Polish Americans who research their family genealogy are finding out for the first time that they have Kashubian ancestry. As a great-great-grandson of an Ontario Kashub, this was indeed my story too. In Canada we have Rev. Al Rekowski (who has written over 100 articles about the Kashubs, and is a noted Kashubian scholar) and Shirley Maszk Connolly, who has researched the genealogy of the first Kashub families of Renfrew County, Ontario. In August of 1995 a Peplinski family reunion in Barry's Bay, Ontario was attended by over 1,000 Kashubs! Derdowski was aware of our Canadian Kashub cousins and noted the loss of germanisms in their Kashubian speech.

In the Buffalo area, where it was estimated that there were 5,000 Kashubs in 1900, we have only two people of Kashubian descent who have an interest in their ethnicity! With the Internet it is possible for Kashubs to network information quickly and efficiently, regardless of their location. However I am aware of less than 40 on-line Kashubs who have an interest in their ethnicity.

A Kashubian Association would be better located in Winona, where we have a Polish Museum with a strong Kashubian flavor. Derdowski called Winona "The Kashubian Capital of America." However the greatest concentration of Kashubs would appear to be in the Stevens Point, Wisconsin area.

The need for a Kashubian Association of North America is certainly warranted. We need to lift the story of the Kashubs from the history books and revive it as an active living culture in

North America! We need to establish close ties with our native Kaszuby and stimulate the free exchange of information among our own regardless of personal indifference. A Kashubian Association of North America should not be mistaken for a big sign for a small shop, but rather as an ethnic group proud to wear the banner Kashub! It would be ideal for such an Association to come into existence in 1997, in connection with the first millennium of recorded history for the city of Gdańsk.

All people of Kashubian descent in North America who are literate in Polish are encouraged to contact the Kashubian-Pomeranian Association in Poland at: Kashubian-Pomeranian Association, Headquarters, 80-837 Gdańsk, Straganiarska Street 20-22. Please forward any ideas or suggestions for a Kashubian Association of North America to: KANA c/o Keith Kaszubowski, 57 Crescent Ave., Hamburg, New York 14075-6501. Internet: pvxh53b@prodigy.com. ☞

Polish Heraldry: Sas

Excerpt from Herbarz Polski, by Kasper Niesiecki, S. J., Lipsk [Leipzig] edition, 1839-1846, translated by Leonard J. Suligowski, illustration by Adam Jonica. For each coat of arms the blazon or verbal description of the arms below is first given in the authentic heraldic style, followed by a translation from the Polish description by Niesiecki. The right and left sides of a shield are identified from the standpoint of the bearer, i. e., the one holding the shield. His right would be your left and vice versa. The tinctures (colors) in heraldry are as follows: azure = blue; gules = red; sable = black; or = gold; argent = silver; vert = green. In heraldry all charges (pictures) on a shield are assumed to be facing dexter (right side) unless otherwise specified. In Polish heraldry all animals or birds are assumed to be in their natural coloring unless otherwise specified.

Arms: Azure, a crescent moon, at each tip a six-pointed star, all or. Between the horns, an arrow in pale point to chief argent. For a crest, out of a ducal coronet, a panaché of peacock plumes debruised of an arrow in fess argent.

On the shield is a moon of gold in its new phase, both ends straight upward, and on each end a star of six points. In the center is an arrow, head straight up, all in a blue field. On a crowned helmet a spread of a peacock's tail with an arrow appearing from left to the right side.

Thus Paprocki described it in his work *O herbach*, p. 547. Okolski cites this shield in Volume III of his work, on page 195. The latter gives the origin of these arms as Saxony, whence the name *Sas* [Polish for "Saxon"]; they came from Saxony to Hungary. It was from

there, according to the statement of Wojciech Strepa, that Count Hujd came with a small army to the Ruthenian Prince Lev, after having allied himself



with Lithuania and laid waste Mazovia. In reward for his knightly deeds, besides other gifts, Lev gave him a close relative in a matrimonial alliance; he settled in Ruthenian territory and became a father to descendants of various families who used these arms in their seals. Paprocki concludes this was once a mighty house in Hungary from the fact that gold ducats stamped with these arms were seen, evidently from when their ancestors, as superintendents, had such coins minted.

Some bear these arms with the design completely reversed [*i. e., upside down*], as I discussed in the entry on the Garczyński's. The Mściszewski's (q. v.) bear arms much like those of Sas, but they omit the arrow, and the stars are arranged in a row. The Dziedziel's also use these arms in another form, see volume 3, p. 465.

Bearers of These Arms

Baczyński	Manesterski
Bandrowski	Mściszewski
Baraniecki	Nowosielski
Bereznicki	Odrzechowski
Biliński	Orłowski
Błazowski	Podwysocki
Bojarski	Raszkowski
Bratkowski	Roźniatowski
Bryliński	Rudnicki
Brześciński	Siemiasz
Buchowski	Skotnicki
Chodkowski	Strutyński
Czołhański	Sułatyński
Daniłowicz	Świsłelnicki
Długopolski	Tarnawski
Dobrzański	Tatomir
Dubrawski	Terlecki
Dziedoszycki	Tesmer
Dziedziel	Tyssarowski
Hoszowski	Uniatycki
Hrebicki	Winnicki
Hubernicki	Wiślocki
Jamiński	Witwicki
Jasiński	Wolkowicki
Jaworski	Wółosiecki
Kłodnicki	Woryski
Komarnicki	Zapłatyński
Kropiewnicki	Zawisza
Kruszelnicki	Zeliborski
Lityński	Zesteliński
Lucki	Żurakowski
Mańczak	Żukotyński

[Added by the 19th century editor, Bobrowicz:] In their armorials Duńczewski, Kuropatnicki, Małachowski, and Wielądek give these families as also using Sas arms:

Brzuski	Olewnicki
Charewicz	Pochorecki
Husarzewski	Popiel
Kumarnicki	Sasimowski
Nechrebecki	Sasowski
Obertyński	Tyzdrowski ☞

A Detailed History of Heraldry

by Leonard A. Suligowski

Heraldry, like genealogy, is a science, yet it is a science unto itself. It is a system of identification, or insignia (picture[s]), and was very common in most primitive societies, where all or most of the populace was illiterate. It is a system of hereditary identification using some sort of visual symbol (picture, called a *charge*) and placed upon a shield known as a *coat of arms*, or *armorial bearing*. In origin, armorial bearings consisted of a variety of conventional devices or charges, displayed on the shield, or *escutcheon*, of the medieval knight. The practice of displaying the same emblem on the knight's surcoat or *tabard* (the tunic worn over his armor) gave rise to the expression "a coat of arms".

The use of such symbols, which became increasingly elaborate, soon spread beyond the military field. Thus, the study of heraldry covers the origin, development and significance of coats of arms and the official regulation of their usage by individuals, families, political units, and social organizations.

In medieval Europe, however, such emblematic identification became a highly complicated science, the roots of which predate 1000 A. D. There is evidence that the Vikings used a galley in full sail as an emblem, and many of the Scottish clans, or tribes, used the device of the lion. The horse was a symbol found among both the Anglo-Saxons and the Saxons of Germany, whereas the eagle, which is associated with Charlemagne, became a widespread symbol in Germany. All these emblems predate formal heraldry, but they later passed into heraldic use.

Heraldry itself dates from the beginning of the 12th century, when coats of arms began to appear and were adopted rapidly throughout western Europe. These symbols were developed because of the military necessity of identifying armor-clad warriors, whose faces were covered by helmets. Because of the Crusades, in which men of many nationalities were involved, the idea of heraldic identification spread readily among the nobility of western Europe.

Because the majority of the nobility could not write, their coats of arms were

soon incorporated into the design of the wax seals with which they stamped letter and documents. Within a short time coats of arms were adopted for the same purpose by clerics, lawyers, and the heads of corporations such as colleges, merchant companies, and towns.

Although heraldry started in the noble classes, in some countries such as Germany, the Low Countries, Italy and Scandinavia, it came to be used by the burghers (townspeople), giving rise to non-noble or *bürgerlich* arms. In the cities of Italy and in the Alpine regions, patricians—who were accorded equal status with the landed nobility, although not descended from them—also adopted the use of heraldry.



Shown are the arms of Poland and Lithuania, marshaled and charged with the PNAF escutcheon ciphers.

Heraldry became systematized early in its history and developed a specialized vocabulary called a *blazon* to describe the devices used upon the shield. In the British Isles the vocabulary of blazon was derived from the Norman French, with much borrowing from other languages. For descriptive purposes the shield-shaped field, or ground, of the coat of arms is divided into nine areas. The three at the top are called (from the viewer's left to right) *dexter chief*, *center chief* and *sinister chief*. Those in the horizontal center are: *dexter flank*, *fess point* and *sinister flank*. And those at the bottom, *dexter base*, *center base*, and *sinister base*. The designations *dexter* (Latin, "right") and *sinister* (Latin, "left") are given from the point of view of the warrior behind the shield.

The colors, or *tinctures*, of the field are limited to two metals, gold (*or*) and

silver (*argent*); five or sometimes seven colors, red (*gules*, pronounced "gyools"), blue (*azure*), black (*sable*), green (*vert*), purple (*purpure*), and sometimes sanguine (*murrey*) and tawny (*tenne*)—these latter two are shades of red/orange/brown combinations. There are also the various furs, such as *ermine* (appearing in stylized form as black tails on a white field) and *vair* (squirrel: bell shapes of alternating blue and white). Later a system of lines and dots was adopted in order to show the tinctures in black and white illustrations; this is known as *tricking*.

Superimposed on the field are the *charges*. The most common charges are called *ordinaries*, basic geometric bands of color such as the *fess* (a horizontal band across the central third of the field), the *chief* (a band across the top), the *pale* (a vertical band down the central third), the *bend* (a wide diagonal band), the *bar* (a horizontal band one-fifth the depth of the shield), and the *chevron* (an inverted "v"). Also called *ordinaries*—or, by some experts, *subordinaries*—are less-common shapes such as the *cross*, the *saltire* (a diagonal cross), the *pile* (a triangular wedge from the top), the *billet* (a small rectangle), the *bordure* (a narrow border), the *orle* (a border set in from the edge), and the *inescutcheon* (an inner shield shape), among many others. A good number of these charges appear in multiple and diminutive form, in which case they are called: *barry*, *bendy*, *paly*, or by the appropriate plural form.

In addition to the ordinaries are a myriad of other charges that depict both animate and inanimate objects. Animals such as lions, eagles, dolphins and boars appear in profusion and with many different attitudes. Mythical animals, i. e., the dragon and griffin, trees and flowers, ships and weapons are also common. The division of the field is accomplished by partition lines that often follow the lines of the ordinaries and are called accordingly *per pale*, *per bend*, and *per saltire*, for example. The sections thus formed are of different color, and charges may change color on either side of the line, thus becoming counterchanged. The partition lines need not be straight,

variations include indented, wavy, engrailed, invected, embattled and nebule lines. The process of combining arms to show matrimonial and other alliances is called *marshaling* (see illustration on page 11). A marriage is usually shown by *impalement*, in which the shield is divided vertically, with the husband's arms in the dexter half and the wife's in the sinister. Their children might use both sets of arms on a quartered shield, with the arms repeated diagonally.

Cadency is the name given to the modifications made to differentiate various branches and members of a family entitled to bear the same coat of arms. There are two systems: major brisures, which involve changes of charges or tinctures, or the addition of ordinaries, to indicate different branches of a family. They were used in Scotland and continental Europe, except Germany. In England, the use of major brisures was discontinued in the 15th century, when the Wars of the Roses virtually eliminated the old families. The English, therefore, came to use only minor brisures—small symbols added to designate the position of a member within the nuclear family. For example: the symbol of the first son

is a *label* (a narrow strip with three pendants); that of the second, a *crescent*; that of the third, a *mullet* (five-pointed star); and that of the fourth, a *martlet* (a mythical bird).

As time passed, the armorial bearings began to include elements other than the shield. Helmets took varying shapes to indicate the rank of the warrior, and at the beginning of the 14th century, English knights began to wear distinctive crests on their helmets. Although originally restricted to knights of tournament rank, crests soon became widespread and, in most heraldic jurisdictions, were granted with coats of arms. Originally they were borne directly on the helmet, but distinctions emerged. The crests of knights were borne on wreaths of the livery colors; magnates often had a crest coronet, and some (in Scotland, feudal barons) had their crests on a chapeau.

The helmet and crest were placed above the coat of arms in the complete grouping of elements, called the *armorial achievement*. Other elements added over the centuries were mottoes placed below and above the arms and crest, a compartment, some form of ground placed below the shield (in Scotland and France it had

special significance), and supporters, usually in animal or human form, which flanked the shield and stood on the compartment. At an early date, arms were also placed on flags and banners.

Officers of arms were necessary to control heraldry, to see that arms were not duplicated or wrongfully assumed. These officers were called *heralds* and *pursuivants*. They supervised the medieval tournaments (displays of knightly combat) and the actual mustering of knights in war, for which they drew up the magnificent rolls of arms. The heralds were eventually subsumed under national armorial administrations, some of which still exist. Spain, Belgium, the Netherlands, Sweden, Italy, Switzerland, South Africa, Kenya and New Zealand are among the monarchies and republics that have heraldic offices.

The most famous such institutions are the English College of Arms and the Scottish court of the Lord Lyon, where arms and pedigrees are recorded and new arms given to individuals and corporations. In addition, the Scottish Lord Lyon king of arms retains judicial functions adjudicating on the rights to use arms and titles. ☞

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