



# WHITE EAGLE

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## H.R.H. Henri d'Orleans Donates Proceeds of Original Art Works to Charity

Conversation with P.N.A.F. members leads to research of Polish/French royal connections.

by Chev. Ed Rach, KTJ., P.N.A., 8326 West Prospect Rd., Hillsboro OH 45133

A chance piece of publicity in the Sunday newspaper of Sept. 30, 1993—stating that His Royal Highness Henri d'Orleans, Dauphin of France and Count du Clermont, would visit Cincinnati to donate the proceeds from the sale of his artwork to the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra—led my wife and I to take in his exhibition.

After meeting His Royal Highness at the opening and enjoying an extended conversation, my wife and I embarked on an intriguing research project, to ascertain whether the bloodline of Henri d'Orleans was in any way connected to the Polish throne, other than by marriage.

We knew from historical accounts of the marriage of Princess Marie (Mary, daughter of King Stanisław Leszczyński) to King Louis XV of France, and his in-law relationship to Stanisław I, King of Poland, and later Grand Duke of Lorraine. Further research established that the marriage of Louis XV took place after the sons of Louis XIII, namely Louis XIV and Philip I, Duke of Orleans, began their own lines. Thus far, this indicates that H.R.H. Henri d'Orleans is related to King Stanisław Leszczyński by marriage only.

The next possibility lay in whether one of Louis XV's descendants married back into



H.R.H. Henri D'Orlean, Dauphin of France, Count du Clermont, and Chev. Edward Rach, KTJ., P.N.A.



Henri D'Orlean, Chev. Edward Rach, KTJ., P.N.A., and his wife Tonia Faye Edwards, A.I.A., C.B.O. Genealogically, Henri d'Orlean and Tonia Edwards are cousins to Diana Spencer.

the d'Orleans line through Louis XVI-XIX, Charles X, Ferdinand of Berry or Henri V of Chambord. The only bloodline of the French/Polish marriage passed to the house of Parma, in Duke Phillipino in 1739 through Louise Elizabeth, born August 14, 1727 and having issue.

Since there is no marriage from today back into the d'Orleans line, the connection still remains one of **marriage only!** There is an introduction of Slavic blood, either Russian or Ukrainian, in the d'Orleans line through his maternal grandmother, the daughter of Count **Dobrzensky**. I located the family of Dobrzyński of several Polish clans, and thought perhaps I had found a connection. I learned, however, that Poles tend to use the suffix **-ski** in their names rather than **-sky** (that spelling is more common with Czech, Russian and Ukrainian surnames). There are exceptions, but that diminished my last possibility of any direct Polish bloodline connection.

I will gladly furnish a chart to anyone with a genealogical interest in this exercise. However, you will have to request it by "snail mail." I no longer download on my computer since a virus wiped out a year's research. Inconvenient for you... **devastating** for me. ☹

## GREETINGS

### From the Editor's Desk:

In *A Tale of Two Cities* the famous author Charles Dickens wrote, "It was the best of times, it was the worst of times." As this year draws to a close, we are also reminded of both the best and worst of times. The best is the anticipation of the joyous Christmas season, in which we celebrate the birth of Christ... But on the other side of the scale we will always remember suffering the loss of Diana Spencer-Churchill, Princess of Wales. The moving finger writes, and, having writ, moves on... The P.N.A.F. President and Board of Directors and membership express their sympathy to the House of Windsor and the Spencer-Churchill families (see page 5). May we also take this opportunity to wish all our membership a joyous coming holiday season with good health and happiness throughout the coming year.

*"Aby nam się dobrze działo!"*

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\* \* \*

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Name \_\_\_\_\_

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Clan/Arms (if applicable) \_\_\_\_\_

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# † In Memoriam † The Princess of Wales, Diana Spencer-Churchill-Windsor 1961-1997

*The following poem was composed by Dame Barbara Bromont-Sławińska, Poet Laureate of the Polish Nobility Association Foundation, and is dedicated to the beloved Princes William and Harry, The Royal Family of the House of Windsor, and the Spencer-Churchill family, sharing in your grief and prayers.*

## **"BE NOT AFRAID"**

"Be not afraid"  
the angel said to  
Mary,  
To the Mother of God  
at a most challenging  
time.

"BE NOT AFRAID"  
your Mummy is with  
you...  
she just changed her  
image...  
to build a stronger  
crown...  
to build a stronger  
throne...

For centuries to come,  
where the world welcomes Kings,  
wearing the peoples' crown.

The crown where all diamonds  
are replaced with heart beats,  
And the human flesh  
with compassion and Love.

"BE NOT AFRAID"  
She is just behind you,  
although you can't see her,  
She prays from above...  
For the needy, the lepers,



the homeless and  
hungry,  
sick children and  
healthy....  
crying to be loved.

So little we can do  
now—  
So little we can say—  
**BUT THE POWER  
OF LOVE  
GOES WITH THE  
POWER  
TO PRAY!**  
when you find  
yourself alone  
when you walk or  
contemplate your  
dread  
when you greet the  
sundown...  
She is there, just at  
your bed.

Beside her two  
Princes  
standing brave and  
tall —  
touching peoples'  
hands,  
gazing at the flowers  
from us all.  
So, there is a Role for  
both of you to  
play  
in the XXI Century.

With courage and conviction  
You can build for a brand new day.

But when you dream of Mummy  
our Icon of this century part  
nothing will go wrong, you see,  
when you listen with your heart.

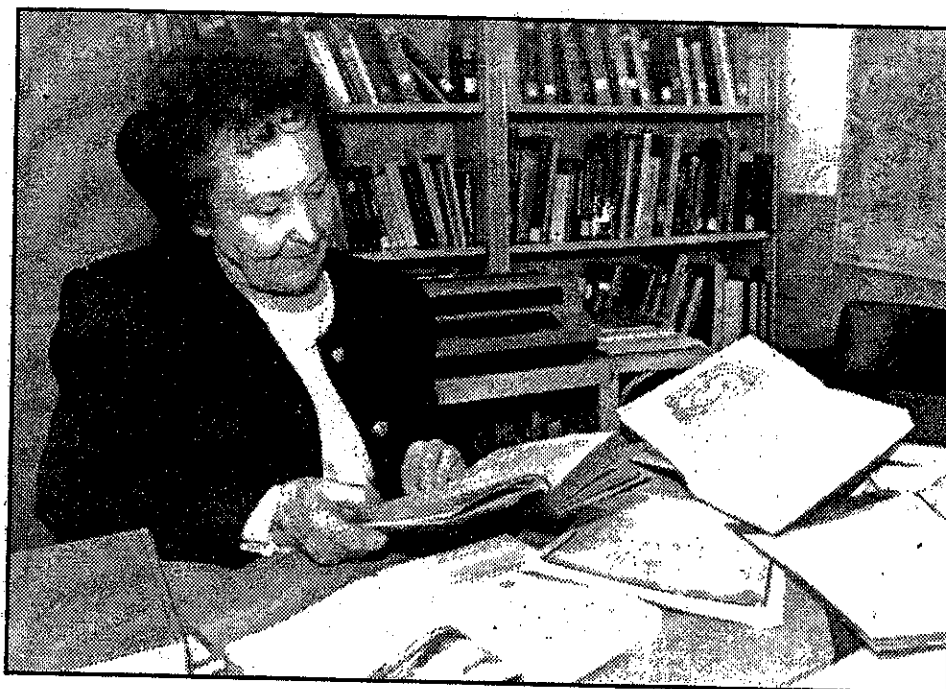
— Dame Barbara Bromont-Sławińska,  
Poet Laureate of the Polish Nobility  
Association Foundation

*Requiescat in pace. Rest in Peace.  
Wieczny odpoczynek racz jej dać, Panie.*

*Dr. Roger, Prince Chyliniński-  
Potubiński, President of the  
Polish Nobility Association  
Foundation, also the Board of  
Directors and the membership of  
the Foundation, wish to express  
their deepest sympathy to the  
House of Windsor and the  
Spencer-Churchill families. &*

# Remembering Dr. Janina Hoskins

by Leonard J. Suligowski, Editor



Dr. Janina Wojcicka Hoskins

Dr. Janina Wojcicka Hoskins spent her professional career at the Library of Congress, coordinating, assimilating and consolidating everything concerning the topics of Polish history, art, and the cultural sciences as no other eclectic curator could. Her last book was published by the Library in 1993: *Visual Arts in Poland: An Annotated Bibliography of Selected Holdings in the Library of Congress*. A most copiously illustrated tome of some 220 pages, it is a guide to a plethora of resources in the Library of Congress on Polish visual arts. Divided into eleven chapters, her survey lists at minimum 868 sources covering architecture, sculpture, painting, photography, and folklore in the entirety of a most distinguished collection of Polonica to be found within the halls of the Library.

Born in Kuprovo, Latvia, Dr. Hoskins received master's and doctoral degrees from the Jagiellonian University in Kraków, where she taught and majored in history. The good Doctor spent her professional career at the Library of Congress, retiring in 1989.

She traveled extensively to Poland on behalf of the Library of Congress to discuss acquisitions and to lecture on the Library's work covering the Slavic studies. She had also participated in the "Voice of America" programs. Her many

book reviews had appeared in such varied media as the *American Historical Review*, *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, and *Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas (Library for Historical Annuals of Eastern Europe)*. She was a member of the American Historical Association and the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences.

During her long tenure at the Library of Congress, Dr. Hoskins prepared exhibits on both Polish and Polish-American cultural subjects. She was also the author of several books on Polish history and culture which are still sought after, partly because of their comprehensive and detailed coverage of the subjects, and partly because they are in English! In 1973 G. K. Hall published her *Early and Rare Polonica of the 15th-17th Centuries in American Libraries*. She discussed Thomas Jefferson's views on Poland in her article "A Lesson Which All Our Countrymen Should Study: Jefferson Views Poland," in the January 1976 issue of the *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress*.

Of all her works, the one best known and most appreciated by our readers is surely *Polish Genealogy & Heraldry: An Introduction to Research* (Washington: Library of Congress, 1987). Although it obviously lacks information on the many

sources published since it was written, it is still the first book a serious student of Polish genealogy and heraldry should consult. In fact, this and all her writings are strongly recommended to all readers who wish to acquire a greater appreciation of their Polish heritage and culture.

Once, while visiting the Library of Congress, your editor met and spoke with Dr. Hoskins. After explaining my problem, I merely mentioned the titles of the books I was looking for, and she graciously escorted me to the exact spot where they were located. She was most cordial in assisting me with my problems. I shall not forget her kindness to me.

Dr. Hoskins died October 19, 1996 in Menlo Park, California.

The difficult task of filling her shoes has fallen to Ronald Bachman, whose address is: Ronald Bachman, Polish Area Specialist, Library of Congress, European Division, Jefferson Building, Washington DC 20540-1610. ☞



Dr. Roger Prince Chyliński-Połubiński has recently appointed Paula Callou, Comtesse de la Motte-Thierry (pictured above), French Monarchist correspondent to the P. N. A. F.'s official publication, *White Eagle*. She was charged with reporting to the readership of the P. N. A. F. Journal on the activities related to the various French Monarchist organizations.

We all wish her "Bonne Chance" in her new appointment, and we look forward to reading her first-hand accounts of the activities of the French Monarchist movement. ☞

1932, 1933, and most recently in 1991. The United States just issued its first triangular stamps in honor of the Pacific '97 International Stamp Exhibition in San Francisco.

Now that many of the Russian archives which were closed during the Soviet era are open to researchers, they are yielding a wealth of information previously unknown. For example, a document written by Czarina Catherine II to justify Russia's takeover of Lithuania at the end of the 18th century states: "From antiquity Lithuania has been Russian and has legally belonged to the Russian Monarchy. Russia has merely regained its lands which throughout history were Polonized to a certain degree. Every method must now be used to revert these lands to Russia." This type of argument was used by all Russian rulers from Ivan the Terrible to Gorbachev in order to justify the occupation of Lithuania.

The United States will have a new representative in Lithuania. President

Clinton announced the appointment of career diplomat Keith C. Smith as the new Ambassador to replace James W. Swihart. Smith, a Californian, has been in diplomatic service since 1962. He previously served in Mexico, Ecuador, Hungary, Venezuela, Norway and Estonia. He speaks Hungarian, Spanish and Norwegian, and is currently learning Lithuanian.

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### Hapsburg Heir Honors Archduke

From Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina: The present heir to the Hapsburg Monarchy recalled his great-uncle's assassination in a visit to the Bosnian capital of Sarajevo this past early April, saying it was time to heal the wounds of a violent century.

Otto von Hapsburg, 84, the oldest living member of the former Austrian Royal family and son of the last emperor, laid flowers and prayed at the street corner where Archduke Franz Ferdinand and

his wife, Sophie, were shot to death in 1914 in an assassination that sparked World War I. The perpetrator was Gavrilo Princip.

The brief ceremony was attended by the Austrian Ambassador to Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Archduke Otto, who told reporters afterward, "When we stood on the bridge where Franz Ferdinand was killed, we were aware what a great influence that event had on the future of Europe." He added, "With that event, the epoch of war in Europe began. That event was not only the cause of war but the beginning of all the tragedies which followed and the opening of the path to Auschwitz. The tragedies which started at that place should be stopped there, too."

Hapsburg, on his first visit to the city, led a delegation from the Pan-European Union and held talks with Muslim and Croat members of the country's peace-time presidency on Saturday, April 7, preceding the wreath-laying on the 6th [sic]. ☙

## Polish Monarchism

by Artur Gorski

Polish monarchists can be divided into two groups, those who wish to campaign to achieve restoration of monarchy by forming a political party with that objective, and those who eschew politicization of their cause.

The latter, who are to be found in the Conservative-Monarchist Club, are both whole-hearted and rational monarchists. They have grasped the need to build an understanding of monarchy from first principles; the last thing to do is worry about who should occupy the Throne. This is especially important in Poland, where there is no obvious claimant and whichever dynasty is installed will have to depend on the respect people have for the institution of monarchy itself.

The former—paradoxically—lack any ideology. Their monarchism is based solely on emotion. They believe it is enough to have a monarch and all the country's problems will almost immediately be solved. Further, what distinguishes them from the second group is their eagerness to search for a pretender and yield to the temptation of accepting anyone who declares himself to be one! Because there is no legitimate dynastic

continuity, various false pretenders appear and divide the "party monarchists." It is therefore inevitable that the number of Polish monarchist parties is increasing; they mushroom and then split into ever smaller groups. The enemies of monarchism rub their hands as none of these splinter groups has the potential to compete in elections.

On the 5th October 1996 a meeting of Conservative-Monarchist Club members from all over the country took place in Warsaw. The Club is becoming more and more credible even for republican politicians who appreciate its hard work and firm ideological foundations. It will express itself in the number of its members who stand as parliamentary candidates for conservative, conservative-liberal, and national parties. "Party monarchists" who campaign on the single issue of monarchy, on the other hand, will soon fall on the democratic battlefield.

Enquiries to: Artur Gorski. KZ-M, Ul. Etiudy Rewolucyjnej 46/16, 02-643 Warsaw, Poland.

[Reprinted from *Monarchy*, with permission.] ☙

### STOP THE PRESSES!

A new book by Andrzej Sikorski and Rafał T. Prinke has just been published (August 1997). It traces the descendants of three Polish "gateways" to royal ancestors, namely:

Venceslaus, duke of Raciborz (d. 1456)

Juliana, princess of Twer (d. 1392)

Zwiniława, princess of East Pomerania

The time limit is set roughly to the mid-17th century and the descendants include over 5,000 Poles living until that time. Additionally, there are over 1,500 ancestors of those three key persons. The layout for the descendants is Modified Register, while that for ancestors is the standard de Sosa-Kekule scheme.

### Bibliographic description

Rafał T. Prinke, Andrzej Sikorski, *Królewska krew [Royal blood]*, Poznań: Zysk i S-ka, 1997, ISBN 83-7150-254-0, 288 pp., size B-5, pb, bibliography, index.

For more information: send E-mail to [rafalp@hum.amu.edu.pl](mailto:rafalp@hum.amu.edu.pl) or write Rafał Prinke, Leszczyńska 25, 60-115 Poznań, Poland.

they were elected into the Order, kept watch for a night in prayer before the altar, with their arms laid down, and the next day during Mass service were given a military sash or red band four inches wide as an honor. They were called in Spain *Equites Bindae* [Knights of the Band]."

Of the latter the same author says on page 87, "The *Equites nodi* [Knights of the Girdle] in the Kingdom of Naples are different. For when Louis was the king of Lower Pannonia [a region of western Hungary and the northwestern Balkan Peninsula], he made war on Queen Joan, who was the heir to the kingdom. After various rebellions and vicissitudes of war, peace was made in 1351, and Louis of Taranto, summoned by order of Clement VI, was crowned King. He married Joan, in whose memory this order was founded, for they bind the forearm with a girdle."

#### Ancestors of This House

Długosz includes Piotr, Archbishop of Gniezno in 1059, as a member of clan Nałęcz, but Damalewicz, in *Vitae Archiep. Gnesn. [Lives of the Archbishops of Gniezno]*, has him of Leszczyc arms, which is where I spoke of him. Piotr or Piotrowin, whom St. Stanisław, Bishop of Kraków, brought from the grave and raised from the dead, was of these arms, according to Pruszc in *Forteca*, p. 45. M. Baronius claims that he showed himself in a vision, going to heaven and thanking him for his prayers, to St. Stanisław while the latter was living in great glory, and that people

experienced various acts of grace by his grave at Piotrowin.

Szymon Nałęcz was castellan of Kalisz in 1264. Mikołaj was Kraków palatine in 1260, and this or another Mikołaj was castellan of Kraków and a land-owner at Rościmin [Rościmin?], Białe Kosy, and Sokolniki in 1283. These are all discussed in Volume One.

Mikołaj was Łęczycza castellan in 1381. In 1451 Piotr of Krempa, Kujawy pastor, funded an altar at the cathedral there named "Ascension of the Lord," see Damalewicz in *Praepos. Vladislav*.

Jan, Bishop of Poznań, called *Gerbisz* by some and *Traditor* [Latin, "traitor"] by others, was a Poznań canon when he was elected by the chapter for that see; in 1286 he was confirmed by Jakób Świnka, Archbishop of Gniezno, and consecrated at the Łąd monastery. During his days the Santok pastorate was taken away from the the Poznań Bishops' jurisdiction by Duke Otto the Tall and attached to the Soldin [Myślibórz?] chapter, and Jan turned a blind eye to it, even though it diminished his diocese. He died in 1298 and was buried in the Poznań cathedral, per Długosz in *Episc. Posnan. [Bishops of Poznań]*.

Mikołaj, bishop of Poznań, was a Gniezno chanter and Poznań *scholastyk* [member of a chapter who managed a cathedral or collegial school] when in 1382 he was elevated to the miter by a free vote of the chapter; he was a pious, modest man, generous to the poor. He was confirmed in that see by Jan Suchywilk, Gniezno archbishop; but Ludwik,

King of Poland and Hungary, was offended that the election was held without his consent, and at the request of Duke Władysław of Opole elevated his nephew, Jan Holit or Kropidło, to this see. To be sure Mikołaj, wishing to return to the King's good graces, traveled to Buda in Hungary with his request, and when King Ludwik turned him down, he set out for Rome; but was detained at Tarvisium on Ludwik's orders and not allowed to go further until Kropidło had settled in as bishop. As for Pope Urban, in the first place he did not want to alienate the King while schism was tearing apart the church of God, and in the second place he was a good friend of Kropidło; so in accordance with Kropidło's wishes he bowed to Ludwik's will and gave him the Poznań miter. See Długosz, *Vitae Episcop. Posnan. [Lives of the Bishops of Poznań]*.

Also of this house: Jan, bishop of Płock, son of Count Abraham, taken to that see in 1310, died in 1318 and was buried in Płock; also Jan, Gniezno scholastic, whom Kromer's book mentioned in 1283. Paprocki says that he was later Bishop of Chełm, but this does not hold up because at that time there were no Bishops of Chełm, nor did they begin soon after. Other ancestors of this house are spoken of under their family affiliations. Dobrogost of Kolno of Nałęcz arms was Kamieniec castellan in 1548. Jan Socha Nałęcz was royal scribe under King Jagiełło. See Bielski. Bartłomiej of Wissemburg defeated the Teutonic Knights, see Bielski, p. 339, Cromer, book 20.

#### Bearers of These Arms

Beklewski	Drohiciński	Idzikowski	Komorowski	Malski	Oborski
Bielakowski	Drużbicki	Jabłonowski	Korzeniowski	Małachowski	Odachowski
Błędowski	Drzewicki	Jałowicki	Koźmian	Marcinkowski	Odrzywolski
Błonski	Dybowski	Janowski	Kraszkowski	Mickiewicz	Orchowski
Borsza	Dylągowski	Jarczewski	Kunowski	Molski	Ostrorog
Brudzewski	Gembicki	Jędrzejowski	Kurowski	Morawski	Ostrowski
Bukojemski	Gigański	Jeleński	Łączyński	Moszczyński	Parczewski
Chełmicki	Gilbaszewski	Jełowicz	Łążyński	Moszyński	Parul
Chmiel	Giżycki	Jeżowski	Łęcki	Mrocki	Piśkowski
Chwalibogowski	Golian	Jodkowski	Łękiński	Mroczkowski	Pirawski
Cichocki	Gorski	Kaczkowski	Lesiecki	Mysłowski	Pniewski
Ciechanowicz	Gorzeński	Kaliszkowski	Lezeński	Nałęcz	Podkocki
Ćwikliński	Gostawski	Kaniewski	Lippi	Niemierza	Podolski
Czarnkowski	Gostomski	Kąsinowski	Łoniecki	Niesiotowski	Popielski
Dąbrowski	Grąbczewski	Kielbasa	Łowecki	Ninieński	Popowski
Darowski	Grodziecki	Kłokocki	Lubodziejski	Nowodworski	Prusimski
Dłuski	Herstopski	Kobierzycki	Łuszczewski	Nowosielecki	Przebora
Domastawski	Horyszewski	Koczan	Lwowski	Obiezierski	Przetocki

Raczyński	Rychłowski	Sobocki	Tański	Watkowski	Woysławski
Radzicki	Sadokierski	Socha	Tłukomski	Wieniecki	Żabicki
Rogaski	Sadowski	Sosnowski	Tulibowski	Wierszowski	Żarczyński
Rokitnicki	Sempelborski	Starczewski	Tupalski	Wierzbinski	Zbąski
Rostworowski	Setnicki	Strumiło	Tymiński	Wierzchaczewski	Złotopolski
Rudnicki	Sierzchowski	Suski	Tynicki	Wilkowski	Żółdkowski
Rulikowski	Skałowski	Swaryszewski	Udrzycki	Wolski	Żydowski
Runowski	Skomorowski	Szadokierski	Wardęski	Woyniowski	
Rusian	Ślęski	Szamotołski	Wąsowski		

[Added note to *Niesiecki's* text by the 19th-century editor, J. N. Bobrowicz]: Duńczewski, Kuropatnicki, Małachowski, Wielądek, and others give the following families as also using these arms:

Dzierżykraj	Głowacz	Gurski	Jargoski	Kulikowski	Niepokojezycki
Sieprawski	Sobieszczański	Świeprawski	Szujski	Uszak	Woyno

## Pre-Publication Announcement

We have just received word from Chev. Commander Valery Yegorov, the St. Andrew Principal Herald Master at the Collegium Heraldicum Russiae in Moscow, of a proposed new publication, to be known as *The Golden Book Of World Noble Chivalry*. It is said to be a deluxe edition in old style and will display names, titles and portraits, as well as individual coats-of-arms, which will be displayed in color with full blazon.

Chev. Yegorov is requesting interested parties to forward to him the following: His (or her) full names, titles and styles; their dates of birth with a concise Curriculum Vitae; a large size colorful formal photograph of self, with all decorations and regalia, if any; a good full

color representation of his/her coat of arms with proper blazon (verbal description).

All submitted entries will be entered free of charge, and there is no obligation to purchase the book. The introduction of as many entrants as possible would encourage considerable discounts of the book's purchase price. All documents and inquiries should be addressed to:

Commander Chev. Valery Yegorov  
St. Andrew Principal Herald Master  
Collegium Heraldicum Russiae  
Sanatorium-5, Monino  
Moskovska obl. 141152

The last time anything of this type was published appeared in the tome *The*

*Titled Nobility of Europe*, which was compiled and edited by the Marquis of Ruigny literally as a "Who's Who" of the sovereigns, princes and nobles of Europe. This work was first published in London in 1914, and in 1980 a facsimile edition was reprinted through Burke's Peerage Ltd. This was considered to be a particularly monumental accomplishment in its time.

The companion edition to the above work would be *Burke's Royal Families of the World*, Vol. 1 (Europe & Latin America) published in 1977. Both editions make a welcome addition to any genealogical or heraldic reference library. Your editor is pleased to have both these works in his collection. ☞

## Acknowledgements

The P.N.A.F. wishes to acknowledge all the correspondence and replies from the various libraries who have received copies of our Journal, and the *Nobility of the Polish Commonwealth* book, which have been added to their research departments:

Liechtensteinische Landesbibliothek, Liechtenstein  
Biblioteka Narodowa, Poland  
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State Library of Pennsylvania  
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State Historical Society of Iowa  
Family History Library of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints  
Polish Genealogical Society of America, Chicago  
Library of Michigan  
The Lewis and Clark County Genealogical Library, Helena MT  
National Library of Scotland  
National Library of New Zealand

As an added note, the P.N.A.F. hereby gives all libraries permission to make selected duplications of certain passages but not to the duplication of the entire chapter or book, unless by written authorization from the P.N.A.F. ☞

# Polish Citizenship for Worldwide Polonia?

by Robert Strybel, ulica Kaniowska #24, 01-529 Warszawa, Poland

Poland's Senate has overwhelmingly passed a resolution calling on the government to extend Polish citizenship together with all its attendant rights to Polish nationals living abroad. A special commission is being set up to study the problem and draft the necessary legislation. Some senators have expressed the hope that parliament could adopt a new citizenship law before next September's general elections, but the general feeling is that such a view is overly optimistic.

During the Senate debate on the subject, some senators suggested extending citizenship even to the offspring of Polish immigrants if they requested it. That proposal was primarily intended for the children of Polish exiles in Kazakhstan, but a final law to that effect could hardly contain clauses discriminating against people of Polish extraction elsewhere.

The future citizenship law would also allow Poles living abroad to vote in

both rounds of parliamentary and presidential elections. Up till now, emigré Poles were able to vote in the first elimination round but not in the crucial second round which produced the final winners.

Since domestic and foreign Poles are to enjoy equal rights, that raised the question whether a Pole permanently residing in Chicago or Melbourne could also run for political office in Poland. Equal rights would also entail owning Polish real estate, going into business and transacting other affairs without the restrictions imposed on foreigners.

"But are Poles living abroad entitled only to rights," some senators asked. "What about duties?" Income tax is no problem, because under a Polish-U. S. agreement a person pays taxes to the country in which he spent at least 185 days in a given fiscal year. But how about the draft? Would a Polonian with dual Polish and American citizenship, for

instance, be required to serve his 18 months in the Polish Armed Forces?

These and many other questions, doubts and uncertainties are expected to be hammered out in commission. The resultant bill will then be further debated in parliament before being put to a vote.

Some may ask: Why would a Polish American want Polish citizenship in the first place?

As a Polish citizen/she he will enjoy privileges to which foreigners are not normally entitled, ranging from land-owning and inheritance rights to political involvement and the right to adopt Polish orphans. After Poland is admitted to the European Union, a Polish passport will allow its holder to come and go as he pleases, set up shop and buy real estate throughout Western Europe. The many Irish Americans who now hold both U. S. and Irish passports already enjoy such privileges. ☺

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