



# WHITE EAGLE



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## Dr. Roger Książę Chyliński-Połubiński, President of the PNAF, hosts Lord and Lady Sudeley at an August reception held at the PNAF International Headquarters, the Villa Anneslie

*by Leonard J. Suligowski, Editor*

On August 29, 1999, Dr. Roger Książę Chyliński-Połubiński, on behalf of the PNAF, held a reception in honor of The Right Honorable the Lord Sudeley, MP, Vice Chancellor of the Monarchist League, and Lady Sudeley, prior to their return to the United Kingdom, at the PNAF International Headquarters, Villa Anneslie in Anneslie, Maryland. This was the second visit for Lord Sudeley at the Villa, who had previously attended a reception as the guest of honor in the fall of 1996 together with His Majesty, King Kigeli V of Rwanda.

There were other representatives of the media present at this recent reception, and your editor found himself under a minor handicap in trying to get Lord Sudeley alone for a brief interview. But Lord Sudeley graciously consented to answer inquiries on the current situation in Great Britain regarding the abolishment of hereditary peers from the House of Lords and replacing them with Life Peers.

The controversy it seems, deals with the abolishment of the Hereditary Peers. I asked Lord Sudeley his opinion of the

ramifications of such a debate and his position regarding the function of the House of Lords. He answered by saying that the Prime Minister is rushing wildly into such an attempt, and that the position of the House of Lords must be duly considered of its composition. It would be useless to try to eradicate the hereditary principle of the House of Lords from politics altogether.

In the event that the Prime Minister is successful, I asked Lord Sudeley what his future plans would be if such a solution were reached, he replied that it



*Lord and Lady Sudeley at their July, 1999 wedding reception in England. For photos of the reception at Villa Anneslie, see page 7.*

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### From the Editor's Desk:

In just a few short weeks the 20th century will yield to the 21st, and this issue of the Journal will pass into history as the last of the century. So many advances have been made in the sciences of medicine, electronics and space travel. Much, too, has been accomplished by the PNAF during this decade. We have learned much about our Mother countries since the fall of Communism, especially about the "Golden Age" (1395-1795), when the Commonwealth of Poland/Lithuania was a major player on the European stage. Poland's future is now more secure by its becoming a member of NATO, thanks to the efforts of U.S. Senator Barbara Mikulski on its behalf.



The national emblem of Poland, the White Eagle, has once more emerged proudly, wearing its Royal Golden Crown. By combining Poland's past with its future, a new insight will be gained not only by its native-born, but by Polish-Americans who for so long did not have opportunities available to learn of their heritage, until the wonders of modern technology made it more readily accessible.

It is not surprising to note that requests for family histories and Heraldic Name Searches have escalated over the past several years. We at the PNAF feel this tells us that you "really care." We shall endeavor, therefore, to continue to assist all who seek To Learn, To Preserve and To Share their cultural heritage. —**Leonard J. Suligowski**

*"Aby nam się dobrze działo!"*

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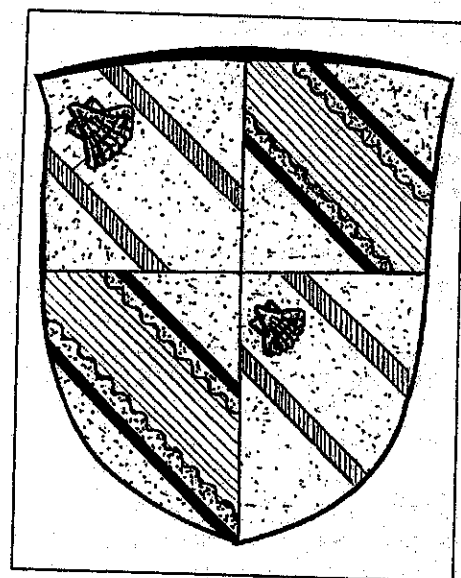
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For genealogical, heraldic and historical purposes, titled members are recorded with their family hereditary titles.

would present an inconvenience to him, and that he would continue to urge for the laws of bankruptcy to be changed. He is presently studying the current procedures as they apply to the Peers of the Realm, and in particular how they might be able to recoup some of the hereditary holdings that were lost due to older mandates. Lord Sudeley's reasoning behind this move is to try to recover some of the lost estates and other holdings of his ancestors, one of whom was John de Sudeley, Lord of Sudeley and Toddington, county Cloucester, in 1140. Another of his forbears was John de Sudeley, who served as Chamberlain to Edward I and was summoned to Parliament in 1299. Lord Sudeley is also a descendant from Edward the Confessor's nephew, Ralph, Earl of Hereford. Other historians have even traced his Lordship's ancestry back to Charlemagne, through the Middle Ages, and up to the reign of Queen Victoria.

Since others were beckoning for the ear of his Lordship, your editor had to relinquish his coveted time. There was just enough time to offer our very best wishes on the occasion of his Lordship's recent marriage to Lady Margarita, whom he wedded last July, and to wish them both "*Bon voyage*" on the return trip to London. ☞



### Sudeley-Tracy (Hanbury-Tracy) Arms

Arms: 1st and 4th, *Or*, an escallop in the chief point, *sable*, between two bendlets, *gules*, 2nd and 3rd, *Or*, a bend engrailed *vert*, plain cotised, *sable*.

# Polish Heritage Association of Maryland's Quarter-Century Celebration

On September 25, 1999, the Polish Heritage Association of Maryland celebrated its 25th anniversary with a banquet attended by 130 members and friends. The Honorable Judge George J. Helinski, ret., served as Master of Ceremonies. Featured speakers included Senator Barbara A. Mikulski, who championed the cause of Poland's membership in NATO; and Dr. Ellen Reeder, curator of Ancient Art at the Walters Art Gallery in Baltimore, who developed the recent exhibit "Poland, the Land of the Winged Horsemen."

Among the guests at the recent celebration were, from left to right: Dr. Nancy Zinn; Dr. Roger Chyliński-Polubiński; Dr. Ellen Dryden Reeder; the Honorable, Judge George J. Helinski, ret.; The Honorable, Senator Barbara A. Mikulski; and Stanley Ciesielski, President of the Polish Heritage Association of Maryland. ❧



## Continuation of 1999 Dues and Contributions March 22 through October 25, 1999

Msgr. John Abucewicz, New Hampshire.....	\$125.00	Arnie Piontkowski, Canada.....	\$15.00
Commander Frank Aleksandrowicz, Ohio.....	\$25.00	Nathalie von Polinkiewicz, New York.....	\$25.00
Mrs. C. P. Alvis, New Zealand.....	\$75.00	Kathy Pounds, Arizona.....	\$25.00
Blackwell's Book Services, Oregon.....	\$14.95	Edward Rach, Ohio.....	\$50.00
A. L. Bleszynski, Canada.....	\$12.00	Ronald Reniewicki, Massachusetts.....	\$25.00
Dr. Waldemar A. Bogacki, Australia.....	\$50.00	Mark Sievert, Missouri.....	\$50.00
Paul A. L. Boncella, New York.....	\$12.00	Adele Pratt-Simpler, Maryland.....	\$50.00
John A. Boydack, Massachusetts.....	\$15.00	Thomas Babintsev-Skorstad, Norway.....	\$25.00
Dr. R. Chyliński-Polubiński, Maryland/Ireland.....	\$1,575.00	Dr. Albert Soberański, Colorado.....	\$150.00
Lt. Robert Hernandez Colon, Virginia.....	\$100.00	Richard Sredzinski, Canada.....	\$50.00
Susan E. Rudnickas-Fryback, Florida.....	\$37.00	Hal Schmalhausen-Stevens, Oklahoma.....	\$100.00
Wayne A. Hacholski, California.....	\$100.00	Michael Subritzky Ct. Kusza, New Zealand.....	\$32.50
Bonnie Hoback, Maryland.....	\$15.00	Basil Ct. Kusza-Subritzky, New Zealand.....	\$32.50
Dr. Felix W. v. L. Holewinski, Wisconsin.....	\$200.00	Leonard J. Suligowski, New York.....	\$768.00
James Holochwost, Wisconsin.....	\$25.00	Peter Swirski, Canada.....	\$25.00
Dmitry G. Karpinsky, California.....	\$25.00	John K. Targowski, Illinois.....	\$50.00
Barbra Lachowicz, Michigan.....	\$12.00	George Tarnowski, Pennsylvania.....	\$35.00
Bernadette Baranowski-Levitsky, Pennsylvania.....	\$25.00	Marek Toczyłowski, Australia.....	\$25.00
Alexander Lisiewicz-Liston, California.....	\$25.00	Dr. Joseph Tumiłowicz, New Jersey.....	\$37.00
Ihor M. Mandicz, New Jersey.....	\$25.00	David P. J. Tysowski, Canada.....	\$50.00
Jean Deręowski-Miller, New York.....	\$27.00	Dr. Konstanty F. von Unrug, Kentucky.....	\$20.00
Orest T. Nestorowicz, Michigan.....	\$75.00	Prof. Dr. Zdzisław Wesołowski, Florida.....	\$25.00
Elwood H. Paradowski, Texas.....	\$25.00	Ann D. Wrampelmeier, Washington, D.C.....	\$15.45
Georgé A. Piendak, Maryland.....	\$25.00	Dr. Michael A. Wulczyn, Texas.....	\$25.00

We wish to correct errors in the names of two of our members as they appeared in the "1999 Dues and Donations" column of the Spring/Summer, 1999 White Eagle: Dr. E. Michael Lewiecki, MD, FACP, and Captain Paul P. Wołosz-Valtos, USAF (Ret.) We apologize for the oversight. — Editor. ❧

# Polish Heraldry

The following was prepared from the classic heraldic reference *Herbarz Polski* (by Kasper Niesiecki, S. J., Lipsk [Leipzig] edition, 1839-1846) by Leonard J. Suligowski, 218A North Henry, Brooklyn, NY 11222-3608. 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.

## PRZEGONIA ARMS

Arms: *gules*, between a crescent and increscent *or*, a sword in pale hilt and pommel to chief, the blade end debruised, all proper. For a crest, a demi-dragon rampant, vomiting flames, and the charge of the shield, facing sinister.

There are two crescent moons of gold, back to back, and between them a vertical sword, handle at the top and blade to the bottom, in a red field. Out of a helmeted crown is seen half a dragon, whose wings and forelegs are seen facing left (although others have it facing the other way). From its mouth flames can be seen, and within the flames the same sword and moons shown on the shield are visible. This is how Paprocki described it in *Gzniado cnoty* [Nest of Virtue], p. 304, and in *O herbach* [On Clan Shields], page 289; and Okolski in volume 2, page 529, and in *Klejnoty* [Crests], p. 75.

This shield has a great similarity to that of Ostoja [compare at right], because it was bestowed upon one of the Ostoja clan on the following occasion. While heading with the army to Moravia, the Polish commander sent an experienced knight ahead with a few people as a scouting party; this knight was of the Ostoja clan. He came upon a group of Moravians who had crossed the Polish border, but then saw far off a large number of the enemy. He did not lose heart, however, and sent word to the commander as fast as possible for reinforcements, while he himself attacked



**PRZEGONIA HERB**



**OSTOJA HERB**

the Moravians. He held them for a long time, although more than once they almost drove him back. When the reinforcements arrived, they attacked the foe with zeal, and defeated him.

For this valor, his ancestral arms of Ostoja were transformed by placing a whole sword between the moons, and a dragon on the helmet such as was described above, because he had defeated the Moravians with such anger and ferocity. The new arms were called Przegonia because the enemy tried to drive him back several times, but he did not move from the spot. [Translator's note: in Polish "to drive back" is *przegonić*, imperfective form *przeganiać*; giving the shield this name may be understood as saying "They try to drive him back, but they cannot."]

Okolski attributes the origin of this clan shield to the reign of King Bolesław Śmiały [1058-1079]. Due to the similarity of the shields, however, some affiliated themselves with Przegonia, some with Ostoja. Paprocki read of Mirosław Przegonia, castellan of Sandomierz, in various monastery grants dating from the year 1270, as well as of Piotr, count Przegonia.

## Bearers of These Arms

Bratkowski	Kryski
Dulski	Lisowski
Dzwonkowski	Niewieściński
Głodowski	Wietrzyński
Gołuski	Zakobielski
Hryniewiecki	Żółczycki
Kowałkowski	Zwiartowski

If you have access to the World Wide Web, you might enjoy visiting these sites featuring Polish coats of arms:

[http://friko4.onet.pl/gd/akromer/herby\\_szlach.html](http://friko4.onet.pl/gd/akromer/herby_szlach.html)

<http://www.polonium.de/herby/docs/index.html>

<http://www.bartold.com/genealogy/herby.html>

## Count Nowina-Sokolicki Named Trustee Emeritus

Dr. Roger, Prince Chyliński-Połubiński, President of the PNAF, together with a simple majority vote of the Trustees and Regional Representatives, have nominated H.E. Count Julius Nowina-Sokolnicki with the following citation:

*"In recognition of his service to the Polish Nation, in the promulgation of Polish History, Culture, Stimulation of ongoing discussions related to the Commonwealth of the Two Nations, Accomplishments in the political and philanthropic arenas, It is hereby proposed to the Trustees and Regional Representatives for a simple majority vote that: H.E. Count Julius Nowina-Sokolnicki be awarded the Honor, Privilege and Style of*



*This is Count Julius's new "official portrait," used in the book now being produced in Russia by Grand Chancellor Yegorov*

**TRUSTEE EMERITUS."**

## Order of St. Stanislas Activities

### BLESSING OF SWORD AND INVESTITURE

On Friday, May 7th, at the birthplace of St. Stanislas in Szczepanów, a Holy Mass was celebrated in the church of St. Stanislas,

during which a copy of the coronation sword of King Stanislas Augustus was blessed and the certificate of blessing was signed by the priest, Canon Bielatowicz, the Grand Master Count Julius Nowina-Sokolnicki, and the

Grand Prior of Poland, Chev. Pagacz. In future, it will be this sword used in all investitures in Poland. Included in the investiture were 20 new members who had the honor to be the first extended the accolade with the newly blessed sword. Representatives attended from the commanderies of Częstochowa, Łódź, Siedlce, and Poznań. The uniformed Capt. Baron Stocki of Poznań acted as Sword Bearer to the Grand Master, and in a moving ceremony, all reaffirmed their Oath of fealty to the Grand Master.

\* \* \*

### GRAND CASTELLAN WEBSITE ESTABLISHED:

The Grand Castellan of the Order, Chevalier Michael Subritzky-Kusza Ct, GCStS, has, with the Grand Master's consent, established a Grand Castellan Website. This site contains a great deal of positive information on the Order of Saint Stanislas and has, as well, a photographic album. It is well worth a visit.

The address is: [http://www.geocities.com/Pentagon/2039/Order\\_St-Stanislas/CASTELLAN.HTML](http://www.geocities.com/Pentagon/2039/Order_St-Stanislas/CASTELLAN.HTML) ☺

### POLISH MILITARIA COLLECTION FOR SALE

A personal collection of the world's leading expert on Polish military and civilian decorations is now for sale. The result of accumulation during the last 35 years from around the world, it consists of over 2,000 items consisting of Polish uniforms, swords, daggers, orders, crosses, medals, regimental badges and insignia from 1914 to the present time.

The collection is available as a whole or in major parts. Payment need not be made all at once and the price can be negotiated for mutual satisfaction. Serious collectors of Polish artifacts are encouraged to inquire. A catalog and a listing of the collection will be provided upon written request. This is an excellent opportunity to own one of the finest and largest private Polish militaria collection ever assembled.

It can be purchased by an individual for his/her own personal collection or for the purpose of donating it to a museum. For additional information, please contact:

**Col. Zdzisław P. Wesolowski, Ph.D.**

P.O. Box 291465

Davie FL 33329

Tel/Fax: (1) 954-472-0063

E-Mail: [zwesolowski@aol.com](mailto:zwesolowski@aol.com), Website: <http://www.wmdir.com/polishbk.html>.

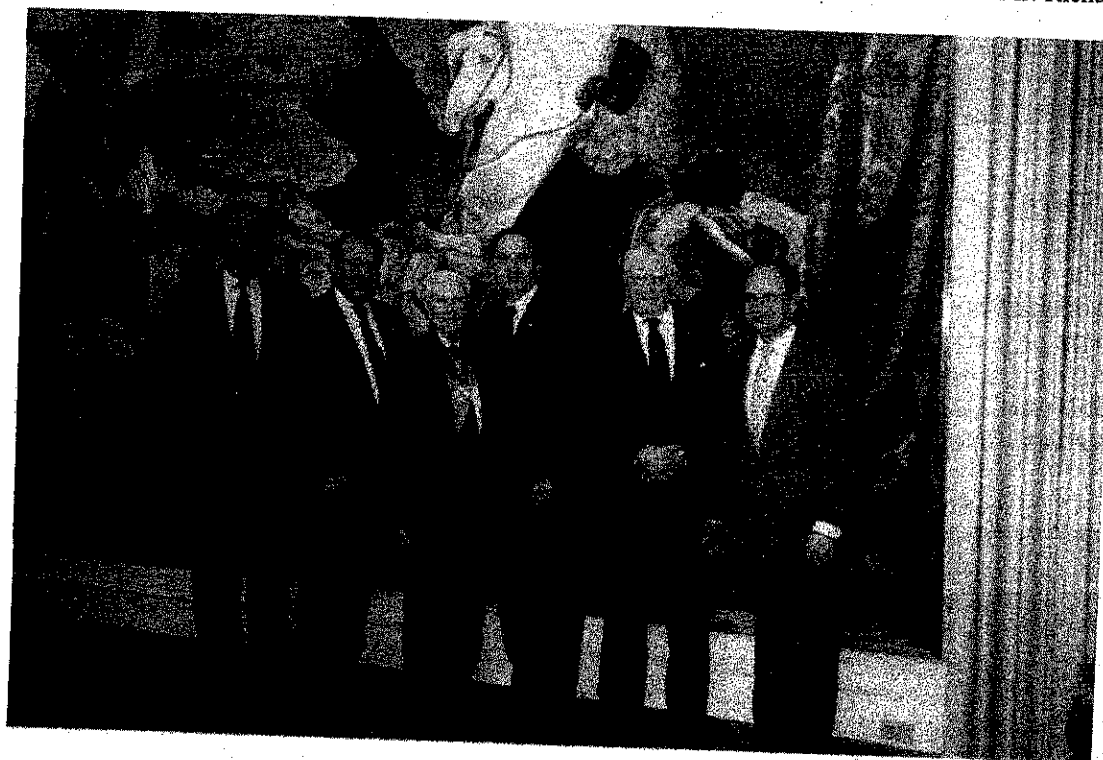
## Poland's Membership in NATO

Several members of the Polish Nobility Association Foundation were invited to participate as guests in a celebration of Poland's membership in NATO, along with His Excellency and Mrs. Jerzy Buzek, Prime Minister of the Republic of Poland, and the Ambassador

of the Republic of Poland and Mrs. Jerzy Koźmiński at a reception held Wednesday, April 21, 1999 at the Polish Embassy, 2640 18th St. N. W., Washington D. C.

The attendees representing the PNAF were: Dr. Roger, Prince Chyliński-

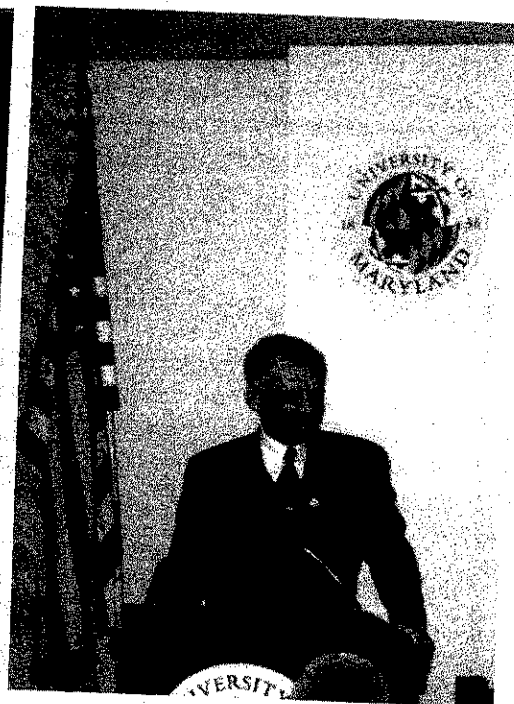
Polubiński, President; Brig. Gen. Robert Castorr (Ret.), who additionally represented the Order of St. Stanislas; Mr. Stanley Ciesielski, President of the Polish Heritage Association of Maryland; Mr. Jan Bandula; Mr. George A. Piendak; and Mr. Richard Poremski. ☺



*At the Polish Embassy reception celebrating Poland's membership in NATO were these dignitaries, shown standing in front of the King Sobieski painting (left to right): PNAF members George A. Piendak, Dr. Roger Chyliński-Polubiński, Brig. Gen. Robert Castorr (Order of St. Stanislas), Richard Poremski, Stanley Ciesielski (President of Polish Heritage Association of Maryland), and Jan Bandula. Photos: courtesy of Richard P. Poremski.*



*From left to right: Colonel Krzysztof Polkowski, Colonel Waldemar Dzugulewski, Jan Bandula, and Lt. Colonel Ryszard Wozniak.*



*Jerzy Buzek, Prime Minister of Poland, shown at an April 21, 1999 reception at the University of Maryland.*

## Photographs from the Reception at Villa Anneslie for Lord and Lady Sudeley August 29, 1999



*At the drawing room of Villa Anneslie. Left to right: Lord and Lady Sudeley; Adele Pratt-Simpler, Special Events Coordinator; Leonard J. Suligowski, Director, PNAF College of Heraldry.*



*Guests socialize at the Sudeley Reception, in the Slave House/ Garden at Villa Anneslie.*



*More guests relax in the Slave House/Garden. Seated, left to right, are: Daniel J. Newberry; John Raccuglia; Brig. Gen. Robert Castorr, Order of St. Stanislas; and Adele Pratt-Simpler. In the background are Dr. Chyliński-Połubiński and Jan Bandula.*



*In the garden at Villa Anneslie. At left is Lillian Lee-Kim, at right Lord Sudeley.*

## INTERNATIONAL NEWS, NOTES, AND CORRESPONDENCE

### FROM MONARCHY:

*[Monarchy is the official publication of the Monarchist League, BM, London, WC1N 3XX, United Kingdom. Website: <http://www.monarchy.net>*

As in many other eastern European countries the increasing interest in monarchy goes hand in hand with a discovery of the contribution the nobility made to the state. The Royal Lithuanian Nobility Association now has a branch in the United Kingdom. As its Secretary wrote to the Monarchist League journal: "There is increasing support for monarchy from a broad range of people, including Lithuanians. It would provide more stable conditions, which would benefit a country's development, rather than the switching from one extreme to another with each new 'leader.' Monarchy will certainly have its day again, supported as it was by the nobility." For further information write to:

John Podvoiskis  
12 Peakdale Avenue  
Crumpsall Green  
Manchester M8 5QB  
U.K.

### SAXONY'S TOMBS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

League member Ove Mogensen recently visited Dresden and was interested to discover that the crypt of the Catholic Cathedral, in which rest the tombs of the Saxon Royal Family, is not only beautifully kept but also open to the public. It contains the tombs of Saxony's rulers from Friedrich August II, Duke of Saxony and King of Poland, who built the Cathedral, to Friedrich August III, who abdicated in 1918 and died in 1932.

Royal burials in the crypt did not cease with the death of Saxony's last King. Among those whose tombs lie there are Princess Sophie, née Princess of Luxembourg, who died in 1941, and Crown Prince George, who renounced his rights in 1924 on becoming a priest. A courageous opponent of the Nazis who did much to help Jews escape from Germany, he died, possibly murdered, in 1943. The Cathedral is situated on the Schlossplatz, near the royal palace. For more information, including opening times, write to the Cathedral Office: **Dompfarramt, Schweriner Strasse 27, Dresden, Saxony, Germany.**

It is evident that there remains a great sentimental attachment to the former monarchy in Saxony. Perhaps the time will come when nostalgia will grow into an active restoration movement. If any League members are interested in Saxony, or have contacts there, we would be pleased to hear from them. Our website is: <http://www.monarchy.net>.

### DUKE'S BELATED POLISH INVESTITURE.

In the December 1996 issue of *Monarchy* it was reported that HRH The Duke of Kent had been invested with the Grand Cross of the Order of Merit of the Polish Republic. It was a bit premature in that, following the unveiling of the Duke's portrait at the Polish Hearth Club, London, in October 1998, the Polish Ambassador announced the award, but the Court Circular records that the actual investiture took place at the Embassy on the 24th of March this year. The Duke and his family have strong and enduring links with Poland. In 1939 General Sikorski proposed that the Duke's father should become King of Poland, as a means of securing British support and stiffening resistance to Hitler. The present Duke and Duchess paid an official visit to Poland in 1994 and, with their family, regularly attend functions of the Polish community in Britain. More than once it has been suggested that he should be invited to accept the Polish Crown. The Duke has politely rejected the idea, stating that it is far-fetched and fraught with political complications, but there is no doubt that support for re-establishing monarchy in Poland is gaining strength, particularly among the young. Whether there will ever be a formal offer of the Crown to His Royal Highness may be unlikely, but he is well qualified for it, being descended from both King Casimir the Great and King Sigismund I.

### RETURN TO ROMANIA

King Michael and Queen Anne spent Easter in Romania. They arrived at Otopeni Airport, Bucharest, on April 8th, to be met by hundreds of cheering supporters and civic and religious leaders. After a night spent in the capital they traveled to Techirghiol Monastery in Constanta on the Black Sea coast, where they stayed for the Easter festival. Within the

grounds of the monastery there stands a small wooden church which used to be at the Royal Family's Peles Castel until removed by the communists after the King's forced abdication. It was this church that the Royal Family used to attend when in residence at Peles, and King Michael had not seen it for 52 years. They returned to Bucharest on the 14th, and before leaving Romania three days later the King and Queen had an hour-long meeting with President Emil Constantinescu at the Cotroceni Palace, once a royal residence but now the presidential palace. Subjects discussed included internal political affairs and Romania's position in the current Balkan crisis.

*[Editors Note: The King and Queen's eldest daughter Her Royal Highness, The Crown Princess Margareta, was feted as the guest of honor at a reception at the PNAF's International headquarters, the Villa Anneslie in Baltimore, on June 3rd 1998.*

*[As an added note, the editor of the White Eagle received the following notification from the House of His Majesty King Michael of Romania:]*

### ROYAL DECREE

"With the full approval of His Majesty King Michael I of Romania, The Head of the Princely House of Hohenzollern, His Highness Friedrich-Wilhelm, The Prince of Hohenzollern, has conferred the title of Prince of Hohenzollern-Veringen on Mr. Radu Duda, the consort of Her Royal Highness The Princess Margarita of Romania. The Title is granted 'ad personam' and is effective from January 1st, 1999.

"The full style and title is to be: His Serene Highness Prince Radu of Hohenzollern-Veringen."

*[We here at the PNAF would also like to add our congratulations to His Serene Highness, Prince Radu.]*

\* \* \*

### THE NATIONAL KATYŃ MEMORIAL COMMITTEE INC.

The National Katyń Memorial Committee is pleased to announce that the dedication of the Memorial will take place the weekend of September 9th, 2000. This ceremony will be one of the proudest moments of the lives of every person of Polish descent, on the day we honor the martyrs of the Katyń Forest

Massacre. Arrangements are being made for Mazowsze to tour in 2000, a tour to include Baltimore in the week preceding the dedication. Other complementary events may include an exhibit of the art work of the eminent sculptor Mr. Andrzej Pityński, who built the memorial rendering, and a concert of music of various Polish composers. Planning is in the preliminary stages and they would like to invite the organizations to participate in the planning and in the ceremonies of the Katyń Memorial Dedication week.

If you are interested, please contact either William F. Krol, Co-Chairman, Dedication Committee, phone (410) 642-2411, Ext. 5299; or Charles Slomski, Co-Chairman, Dedication Committee, phone (410) 437-8449.

\* \* \*

#### INVITATION TO THE 24TH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF GENEALOGICAL HERALDIC SCIENCES

An invitation for those interested, to participate, speak or exhibit at the 24th International Congress of Genealogical and Heraldic Sciences is sought. The event concerns all amateurs, professionals, organizations and associations worldwide, interested in Genealogy and Heraldry. The Congress will take place in the historical city of Besançon, France, May 2-7, 2000. For all other information and updates use the website contact at: <http://www.karolus.org/membres/congres2000.htm>; fax: 33 (0) 3 81 50 58 14; Email: [congres2000@besancon.net](mailto:congres2000@besancon.net).

\* \* \*

#### NEWS FROM POLAND: THE POLISH MONARCHIST LEAGUE

The Polish Monarchist League Congress, held in Krakow on the 22nd of May, elected a new PML President:



#### HENRI D'ORLEANS

Paris: **Henri d'Orleans**, 90, the Count of Paris and pretender to the French throne, died June 19, 1999, family members said. The count was a direct descendant of Louis-Philippe, the last king of France, who abdicated in 1848.

*[From the N.Y. Daily News, Sunday, June 20, 1999].*

Prince Krzysztof Radziwiłł. An additional five members were elected to the office of General Council, among them Gen. M. Wróblewski, Polish Army reserve, Chancellor of the Warsaw branch, and Orland hr. Machnikowski, as liaison officer with the Monarchists abroad.

On the 26th of June at Warsaw, the General Council Meeting will take place and is to be addressed by the newly-elected President, Prince Radziwiłł. The topic of discussion will be next year's presidential election in Poland and the support given electors by PML members.

\* \* \*

#### POLISH NOBILITY CONGRESS

On the 13th of March at Bielsko-Biała, a branch secretaries meeting took place. The subject discussed was to organize a Polish Nobility Congress on the 22nd of May, 1999 at the Royal City of Kraków, with a mass held at 11 a. m. at the Wawel chapel. A letter of thanks was read by Prince Edward and Miss Sophie addressed to the Polish Monarchist League president. Capt. Machnikowski made a short speech about Poland being a member of NATO, and pointed out that half of the members are Monarchies.

On the 20th of June at Kiev, Ukraine, at the Patriarchal Cathedral of the Ukrainian Orthodox church, an investiture was held, and Dr. **Stanisław Burzyński**, from Houston, Texas was bestowed the title of Ukrainian *Graf* (Count). The ceremony was led by Prince Michel Karatchevsky-Volk and Metropolitan Filaret, the head of the Ukrainian church. Dr. Burzyński, whose roots are Polish/Ukrainian, is a famous physician and owner of the Cancer Research Institute that bears his name; he plans to open a clinic in Kiev for care and treatment of the victims of the Chernobyl disaster. This was the first investiture of this type since Ukraine became independent.

\* \* \*

The Secretariate of the PNAF wishes to acknowledge correspondence from the following Royal Houses: The Danish Royal House, at Amalienborg; Det Kongelige Slot, H.M. The King of Norway; Le grand Marechal de la Cour, "l' Association de la Noblesse du Royaume de Belgique"; Secretaria General, Gabinete de Planificacion y coordinacion de Casa de S. M. El Rey, de España; and H.R.H. Archduke Otto.

\* \* \*

#### WEBSITES FOR YOU TO EXPLORE

Royal Families of the World:

<http://www.royalfamily.com>

Cyndi's List of Genealogical Sites:

<http://www.CyndisList.com/royalty.htm>

World Roots Genealogy Archive:

<http://www.worldroots.clicktron.com>

Directory of Royal Genealogical Data:

<http://www.dcs.hull.ac.uk/public/genealogy/royal/>

Royal Genealogies:

<http://www.wvu.edu/~stephan/Rulers>

Monarchist League:

<http://www.monarchy.net>

Princess Diana's Website:

<http://members.aol.com/annannb/princessdiana/>

Royaliste (French Orleanist):

<http://www.multimania.com/royaliste/>

Crown Prince Alexander of Yugoslavia:

<http://www.royalfamily.org/index.html>

Manorial Society of Great Britain:

<http://www.ms.gb.co.uk>

Buckingham Palace:

[www.royal.gov.uk](http://www.royal.gov.uk)

Danish Royal House:

[www.kongehuset.dk](http://www.kongehuset.dk)

Monarchy Canada:

<http://www.monarchist.ca/mc/>

Alexander Palace Association:

<http://www.alexanderpalace.org/palace/>

Hawaiian Independence Movement:

<http://www.hawaii-nation.org/index.html>

Montenegro:

<http://www.montenegro.org/history.html>

Monarchist League of New Zealand:

<http://www.geocities.com/CapitolHill/Lobby/8881/MLNZ/>

Kingdom of the Two Sicilies:

<http://www.twosicilies.org> ☺



#### ANTHONY RADZIWIŁŁ

New York: **Anthony Radziwiłł**, 40, a television executive and cousin of the late John F. Kennedy Jr., passed away Tuesday, August 10th, 1999. The son of Lee Bouvier Radziwiłł-Ross, sister to Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis, and Prince Stanislas Radziwiłł, died at the New York Hospital after a 10-year illness.

**Polish Nobility Association Foundation**  
**Villa Anneslie • 529 Dunkirk Rd. • Anneslie MD 21212-2014 USA**

*Adopted by the Board of Directors in a Simple Majority Vote, Winter 1997*

### MEMBERSHIP

- 1. The Polish Nobility Association (P.N.A.):** This category is open to individuals whose names appear in the Polish-Lithuanian Nobility records of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth archives and reference sources. Many family names may be connected with more than one clan or shield. However, eligibility into the P.N.A. membership category rests in the identification of the listed surname, whether or not the arms (clan shield) is identified.
- 2. The Polish Nobility Association Foundation (P.N.A.F.):** This category of membership is open to all individuals whose clan arms are not listed in the nobility reference sources of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, or institutions, such as libraries; other Nobility organizations; Monarchist organizations; etc. All P.N.A. members are automatically members of the Polish Nobility Association Foundation.

### NEW MEMBERS and HERALDIC NAME SEARCH

Your support will assist the Polish Nobility Association Foundation to continue existing educational activities and expand membership services.

☐ New Member

☐ Heraldic Name Search

\* **Renewal** — Membership renewal will be invoiced for January of each year. The PNAF fiscal year for dues is January 1 through December 31.

☐ Check here if you wish to receive invitations to PNAF events.

### MEMBERSHIP

Officials at the Royal Court of the Polish-Lithuanian Monarchy, by precedence

Kasztelan (Castellan)	\$250 and above <input type="checkbox"/>	Miecznik (Swordbearer)	\$50 to \$74 <input type="checkbox"/>
Wojewoda (Prince or King's Deputy)	\$150 to \$249 <input type="checkbox"/>	Chorąży (Standard Bearer)	\$25 to \$49 <input type="checkbox"/>
Kancelarz (Chancellor)	\$125 to \$149 <input type="checkbox"/>	Student/Library	\$15 to \$24 <input type="checkbox"/>
Komornik (Chamberlain)	\$100 to \$124 <input type="checkbox"/>	Heraldic Name Search @ \$25 each name	\$ <input type="checkbox"/>
Cześnik (Cupbearer)	\$75 to \$99 <input type="checkbox"/>	Additional Contribution	\$ <input type="checkbox"/>
			TOTAL ENCLOSED \$ <input type="text"/>

Contributions are tax-deductible to the extent permitted by the law, less the value of gifts received.

***We are very grateful for your support!***

☐ Address Correction, Current Members

Name

Clan or Family arms:

Address

City, State, Zip

Phone

Fax:

Our members are the backbone of our organization. Help us grow by suggesting a friend or friends who may be interested in joining the PNAF:

☐ I or my spouse work for a Matching Gift Company and I am enclosing my Matching Gift Form.

### HERALDIC NAME SEARCH

Name to be searched, with current form and/or variations, if known:

Original or last known geographical location name is associated with:

# Why the Interest in Polish Heraldry?

Leonard J. Suligowski

Who am I, I mean, really? Is there any nobility and a Coat of Arms in my ancestry? What kind of heritage can I claim for myself and any future posterity?

These and other such questions are what appear in hundreds of letters I receive from persons of Polish descent. It seems that as the younger Polish generations "come of age" and merge into their surroundings, they begin to search for the meaning in their lives and their history. Sometimes they are fortunate enough to have still-living grandparents, aunts, uncles or other family members who can fill in some of the missing pieces of family history. Others are not so fortunate and must seek another avenue in search of the truth. So, where do you start?

Your first step is to begin with yourself, then work backwards—with your parents, grandparents, and any other relatives still alive. If you find that with all that you have uncovered, you're fighting an uphill battle with no decent organization of facts, you may wish to use the services of an accredited genealogist. In either case, the local library should be able to provide you with names and addresses of organizations and services that can prove helpful. A large public library may also contain reference books on genealogy and heraldry departments. These, in turn, may provide bibliographies with titles that give you the right direction in which to continue your search.

If you are fortunate enough to uncover a family or a clan coat of arms, the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow is yours!

I, myself, deal primarily in Polish heraldry and all other heraldic history of central Europe, and for the past 35 years I have noted a distinct rise in the interest of Polish heraldry. That in itself does not surprise me, but I find the fact that more Polish-Americans are trying to learn about their ancestors most gratifying. With that, the interest in Polish heraldry is decidedly linked to the growing interest in genealogy, which seems to indicate that the two sciences share a remarkable dedication of individuals seeking a definite connection with the past, which in turn will help mold their futures. This should not be alarming, given the

advantage of "honor" and the perpetuation of aristocratic values, which many leading sociologists report as the dominant point in the Polish psyche and behavioral patterns for so many centuries. These latent values, together with the Polish awareness of pride in a prestigious past, need only a burst of today's pride in ethnic heritage to stimulate a renewed interest in Polish heraldry.

Heraldry is such a natural interest for Poles primarily because of the amazingly vast number of armigerous Polish families ("armigerous" means "entitled to claim and display clan arms"). This was primarily due to the fact that estimates show the nobility as comprising anywhere from 7 to 10% of the entire population. There is *bona fide* historical reasoning for this, in that at one time the Poles ruled an unprecedented amount of eastern Europe, which incorporated a vast total of ethnic minorities, including Germans, Hungarians, Ukrainians, Jews, Cossacks and Lithuanians. All, with the exception of the enthusiastic knighthood of the Lithuanians, had been for the most part omitted from the ruling class. Therefore, among the Poles alone, the nobility was without precedent; however, of the total in population that was ruled, the nobility was considered only a minute fraction of the overall picture.

This "nobility class"—in Polish, the *szlachta*—had often encircled those from the insignificant country squire to the poorest knight, who usually fell into the category of a mercenary, i. e., without land and looking for employment of anyone willing to pay his price. He was literally offering his "lance" for a fee—today we still use the term "freelancing." This should help us to try and understand some of the many differences between other heraldry with that of Poland. Primarily, there were no "bourgeois" or non-aristocratic Polish arms (at one time there may have been). For a Pole to be entitled to any armorial bearings, he must of course be of noble descent.

Polish clan shields are more easily described by the use of classic simplicity or any of the very ancient alleged "runic" inscription. The shield itself is rarely divided, i. e., vertically—per pale, horizontally—per fess, or quarterly—four individ-

ual sections. There were no marks for "differencing," identification in order to distinguish one branch of the family from another, also known as "cadency." The "field" or overall surface of the shield was usually tintured (colored) red or blue [gules or azure], and under the simplest and most normal pattern, had one easily identifiable device or picture called the "charge," used primarily as a battlefield identification or rallying point. Shield charges were an evolution of the banners carried by a standard bearer. Many of the devices displayed on the shield were shown in the simplest forms imaginable, since most of the populace, including some nobility, were unable to read, but were able to decipher pictorial designs easily.

These strange pictorials and/or cyphric systems eventually evolved into more recognizable central objects, so that when a Polish knight took part in a joust in some foreign land, the king's herald was able to decipher and "blazon" or call out its description.

From these early pictographs (charges) came what is now recognizable as either a cross, sword, arrow, horse-shoe, crescent moon or lance. The additions of supporters (usually animals or human figures), plinths (platforms), mounds, and the like, were mostly influenced by either western nobility, or even Russian endeavors. These are not to be considered an integral part of the Polish coat of arms achievement, but more as a frilly, ungentelemanly, ostentatious display of the family clan shield.

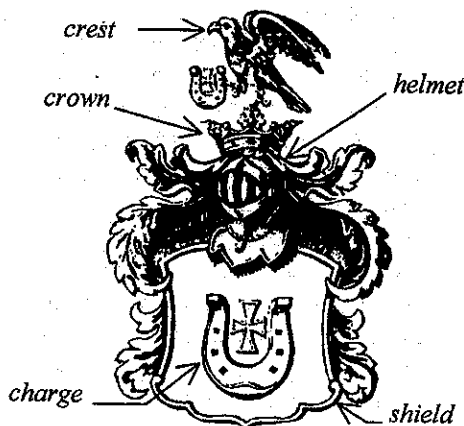
Basically, Polish arms are classified as arms of *proclamatio*, arms of "crying out," or "battle-cry" arms. Every Polish coat of arms—in Polish *herb*—has its one selective individualistic name, which is very much apart from an isolated family name who possesses it. There are no "personal" family arms in Polish heraldry, with the exception of those noble or titled families who immigrated to Poland from a foreign land and later underwent *indygenacja* (naturalization) to become citizens of Poland. Most Polish clan arms are shared, by many families, or by as few as two. Polish families of the most ancient tribal lineages share the same clan shield with other families, and yet

they are not related. As an example, one of the most notable clan arms are those of the clan "Jastrzębiec" [see illustration at right], which boasts some 580 families.

In basic Polish heraldry the major components in an "achievement" consist of the shield, helmet, crown and crest, as well as the motto or war cry, where feasible. Anything else is considered superfluous. When the crest coronet is visible, there is no need for the wreath of banded material known as a "torse" (found between the helmet and crown) to be displayed, as this is used only in British heraldry.

At this point I must caution you against the many commercial arms vendors who try to foist their product off on unsuspecting Poles who order what they think are genuine Polish arms, when in reality they are not! If you have ever had any dealings with companies such as "Halberts", "Beatrice Bayley," or a firm known as "Heraldics, Inc." of Estes Park, Colorado, or any other such vendor claiming they can find your coat of arms... all I can say is *caveat emptor*, "let the buyer beware." There have been too many of these firms deceiving unsuspecting individuals with claims of connecting their surname with an individual bearing a homonymous or very similar name, and does have a legitimate noble, even royal, connection ... Did you ever stop to consider how many Smiths, or Browns, for example, are listed in a standard phone book? And they may not be related at all. Only a good genealogist would be able to search out the facts involving a connection with the proper noble family... But if you want to go ahead and spend your money on a simple wall decoration of a name similar to yours that has absolutely no connection with that coat of arms you're looking at, then go ahead, waste your money. You're the people these firms are looking for!

Additionally, arms by any royal warrant or letters patent are not to be found in Polish heraldry, with the exception of instances in which they were received from some foreign monarch or sovereign. Polish kings could not grant nobility to Poles, except for acts of valor or extreme bravery on the battlefield. Neither could a sovereign grant any titles to Polish nobility, although they could grant titles to foreigners. To be granted nobility in Poland required a unanimous vote from the *Sejm* (senate), or else adoption into a no-



### JASTRZĘBIEC HERB

ble family. Even when an emigrated foreigner filed his proof of nobility and his family coat of arms as one with *indigenat* (naturalization as a Polish citizen), he had to wait three generations before his children could be accepted into the nobility of the Polish kingdom as true Polish nobles. In the meantime, he was free to the use and privileges of his foreign nobility on a par with that of a native Polish nobleman.

Polish clan arms are by right inherited by all family members and their descendants through a lineal descent from the "male line" only, from a common armigerous ancestor. When a female of the family marries, she cannot take her family clan arms with her, but now assumes her husband's clan shield. The ancestral progenitors from whom thousands of Poles show their descent are recorded in many Polish heraldic reference sources or armorials (Polish term *herbarz*). Any large city or state or university library should have these references readily available for the more serious-minded researcher.

Polish-Americans seeking a connection to a clan coat of arms without any access to these reference sources should exercise a great deal of caution. The commercial companies hawking coats of arms plaques (as cited earlier) usually do not have access to the old records and

numerous reference sources. Some use the all-European *Armorial General*, by Reitstap, and very few are aware of the *Siebmacher Wappenbuch* collection or the many Polish armorials. Much to their dismay, the Reitstap collection has only a very small percentage of Polish shields represented, and the *Wappenbuch* deals only with those Polish families who resided in the Prussian and Galician (Austrian) sectors of Poland after the third partition in 1795. After that date, Poland ceased to exist as a nation for the next 175 years, being divided between the three black eagles, Russia, Prussia and Austria. Poland did not emerge again as a whole nation until after World War I ended in 1918. By that time, a democratic form of government was established and nobility was abolished.

In addition to the limitations of these rare reference sources, errors also come from companies providing false and inaccurate coats of arms. The individual in danger of falling for this form of false advertising should always insist on copies of the actual and exact citation from which the vendor obtained the finished product, especially where the actual spelling of the surname is involved. Many times a surname which looks the same, but in reality is not spelled as such, is palmed off as the one the researcher actually submitted. So, spelling of the surname must be checked! What looks good to you, may not be yours to begin with and you'll wind up displaying some other family, instead of your own. In the end, you'll find you've not only wasted your time, but your hard earned money as well. The moral to this story is, put your faith in a good genealogist, for the sake of the pride you take in your name.

Though we have covered the intricacies of obtaining a family or Clan coat of arms, this advice is meant for all seeking a truthful connection to their ancestral past. Genealogy and heraldry are two sciences that work hand in hand to a final end. ☺

The POLISH NOBILITY ASSOCIATION FOUNDATION wishes to express its gratitude to Professor C. E. Lindgren for his assistance in setting up the PNAF Website at

<http://www.geocities.com/athens/athin/9615/index.htm>

Professor Lindgren's own Website may be visited at this address:

<http://www.geocities.com/Paris/Cathedral/6806/index.html>