



WHITE EAGLE

JOURNAL OF THE POLISH NOBILITY ASSOCIATION FOUNDATION
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PNAF REPRESENTED AT THE 27TH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF GENEALOGICAL AND HERALDIC SCIENCES

The International Congress of Genealogical and Heraldic Sciences is the most prestigious conference of its kind in the world. Meeting every two years in a different European city. The membership is limited to three hundred delegates who attend by invitation only. During the conferences various mem-



The opening of the Congress by HRH Princess Anne

bers present papers to the delegates on a wide range of topic in the fields of genealogy and heraldry. This year the Congress met in the university and resort town of St. Andrews Scotland from August 21 to the 26th, with a small group continuing the conference through a post-Congress tour from the 26th through the 31st, which concentrated on heraldry as displayed in northeastern Scotland. The conference was presented by the Heraldry Society of Scotland and the Scottish Genealogical Society assisted by the University of St. Andrews and the Court of the Lord Lyons. The patroness of the Congress was HRH The Princess Royal, Princess Anne with Malcolm Innes of Edingight, President of the Scottish Genealogical Society and

Robin Or Blair and the Rt. Honorable Lord Lyon, King of Arms, serving as Honorary Presidents.

Dr. the Chev. Felix W. v.L. Holewinski, President of the Polish Nobility Association Foundation represented the Foundation at the Congress and participated in its many activities.

The opening of the Congress was truly a colorful and memorable event. At 1:00 P.M., August 21st the delegates assembled in Younger Hall for the opening session and ceremonies. The event was semi-formal so many of the delegates were dressed in colorful Scottish day and formal attire including Dr. Holewinski who attended in a green Scottish jacket and vest and Jacobite kilt (historically worn by Catholic supporters of the descendents of James II). The dignitaries of the Congress including most of the state and private heralds from throughout the world and processioned into the hall in their dazzling ceremonial tabards and uniforms. The opening ceremonies included a series of speeches which in the

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FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

SNOB - WANABE AWARDS

I first wish to extend a happy new year to all members of the Polish Nobility Association Foundation and hope that the coming year will bring new hope and good fortune to all.

With the start of a new year the Foundation needs to redouble its efforts in all its endeavors aimed at promoting the understanding and appreciation of the history and culture of the Polish nobility. In addition, the Foundation needs to persevere in dealing with its critics, some of whom have resorted to personal and scurrilous attacks on both individuals within the Foundation as well as the nature and work of the Foundation itself. I personally met one such person while attending the International Congress of Genealogical and Heraldic Sciences in Scotland. I will not mention the name of this individual, however, I will only state that he has gained personal prominence primarily through self-promotion on the internet, while in fact possessing few academic or scholarly credentials. This individual and some other individuals associated with him have gained notoriety frequently through attacking individuals and groups who they, in their wisdom, deem not to conform to their own strict criteria of legitimacy or respectability.

In my brief conversation with this individual I was struck by the arrogance and self-righteous condescension of someone unqualified to judge others. What is unfortunate is that the rise of the internet has provided an opportunity for such self-proclaimed experts and noble "wan-a-bees" (This individual claims noble Polish descent through the maternal side of his family even though he has severely criticized others for doing the same, until he found that it was his own connection to any nobility. The father appears to be of non-noble origin.) to promote not only themselves but also their own ideas. The great

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*Members of the Executive Committee

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

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Dr. Felix v.L. Holewinski
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is subject to editing for content and
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tradition of European universities were delivered in Latin. The keynote speech, however, was given in English by the Patroness of the Congress, HRH Princess Ann, who emphasized the importance that both heraldry and genealogy were held by the Royal family. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the delegates assembled outside the hall and lead by the Heralds of the world and the massed heraldic manners of various countries, organizations and individuals paraded through the streets of St. Andrews to the old Parliament Hall and St. Mary's Quad where a Champaign reception was held for the delegates hosted by the Fife Council (County Council). It was during this reception that Dr. Holewinski had an opportunity to meet and visit with several state heralds including the Lord Lyon.

During successive days lectures were presented on a broad range of subjects. In the field of heraldry such topics included "Myth and Propaganda in Roman Papal Heraldry," 26th

the legends," Heraldry in State Propaganda," and "The Evolution of Diocesan Arms in Ireland." In the area of the history and nature of Order of Chivalry several lectures were presented including "The Cross of St. John and the Myth of the Order of Dannebrog," The Order of the Dragon as Reflected in Hungarian and Croatian Heraldry," The Order of the Thistle, 1687 –



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Solicitation of Articles

All members are encouraged to submit articles for inclusion in the *White Eagle Journal*, especially those that relate to the history and culture of the Polish nobility as a class throughout the history of Poland. This appeal is especially addressed to all those members with an academic background in history or who have some expertise in some aspect of Polish history or culture. All articles should be limited to no more than three type-written pages. If you have any pictures to enhance your article please enclose these as well. All submissions longer than three pages will, if felt appropriate, be included on the Foundation's web journal and a brief preview article will be placed in an issue of the Journal alluding to its location and content. . If possible it would facilitate the editing of the Journal if articles could besent as an email attachment or put on a cd-rom using Microsoft word. If this is not possible then submission of typed hard copy would be acceptable. Please submit any such articles to Dr. Felix W. v. L-Holewinski.

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1760,” and “Caldicot Castle and the Legend of the Knights of the Swan.” In the area of genealogy lectures included “Genealogy and self: A search for roots and how it relates to the appreciation of the past in ourselves” and “The role of Local Registration in Scotland.”

One of the unfortunate aspects of the Congress was that there was a lack of presentation on Polish or Slavic heraldry or genealogy. The only lecture related to Polish heraldry was presented by Krzysztof R. Guzek entitled, “Logos instead of coats of arms in the Republic of Poland: myth and reality 1990 – 2005,” and which dealt with public governmental heraldry rather than personal or family heraldry.

In addition to the lectures, various Scottish cultural events were arranged for the delegates, including an evening of Scottish dancing, Whisky tasting and attendance at the Edinburgh Military Tattoo. In addition, a book fair and heraldic artist’s workshop was held on Wednesday. At the book fair numerous publishers offered a wide variety of book on heraldry and genealogy for sale and the artist’s workshop display showed various heraldic artists at work on a variety of projects done in different mediums from vellum to carvings. On Thursday the Congress delegates were given an entire days excursion to Edinburgh and were received by the City Council of the city at the Old Scottish Parliament Building, and were served lunch in Parliament Hall.

The final lavish event was the formal Banquet Friday night. Held in University Hall the banquet was a grand white/black tie affair for which everyone was encouraged to wear traditional formal Scottish attire. Dr. Holewinski wore a black Kenmore doublet jacket with lace cravat and Jacobite tartan while most of the men also wore military style tunics or Bonnie Prince Charlie mess jackets with a variety of colorful tartans along with decorations that varied from Knight Commanders of the British Empire to collars of the orders of St. John and Malta. The hall was swimming in grand and elegant finery reminding one of a party scene from War and Peace. It was a fitting end to the Congress.

On Saturday, August 26th, the Congress was formally adjourned with a plenary meeting in Young Hall and the announcement of the location of the next Congress in

2008. The location for the first time will be outside Europe in Quebec City, Canada. This location was selected because that year this city will be celebrating its 400 anniversary of its founding and the organizing Committee of the Congress felt that such a location and event would be symbolic of the cultural and history link between the new and old worlds.

With the end of the Congress a small group of delegates participated in a four day post Congress tour that took the group from St. Andrews north to Aberdeen and west to the Speyside area in the foothills of the highlands and then southeast back to Edinburgh. During this tour, besides the rustic grandeur of the Scottish country side, two things came to mind which I took away from the tour as dominant impressions concerning Scottish history and modern Scottish political culture. The first was the incredible wanton destruction and damage done to Scotland’s cultural history by the abuses of the Reformation. The group visited six great cathedral churches which in their day were monuments to the glorious achievements of medieval architecture and art and all of these great edifices are now in total ruin, burned by mobs of religious fanatics. The remain-

ing tower, walls, buttresses and tombs still give silent testimony to their previous incredible beauty and grandeur. There are literally hundreds of such churches, abbeys, and convents throughout Scotland which give sad testimony to the abuses of the Calvinist reformation and graphically



President Holewinski with Lord Lyon, Herald of Arms for Scotland

Broomhall Manor Residence of the Earl of Elgin



show what happens when religious fanaticism grips a people.

The second impression I was left with was the disastrous impact that land and death taxes in the Union Kingdom has had on the nobility. Such taxes, passed by radical left wing socialist governments have slowly stripped away the ancestral estates, manor houses, castles, and palaces from their historic owners and turned them into museums. It is one of the saddest and most pathetic developments I have ever seen. In this emerging “brave new world” of socialist Scotland, mobs of tourist now elbow their way through magnificent historic residences where once the great families of Scotland lived and made history. What the tour guides, and the government, however, don’t realize and understand is that it was the families who lived in such buildings that gave them life and meaning and vibrancy. As museums they are nothing more than cold hollow shells of antiquity, curiosities of a nation’s past and sad symbols of the stark antiseptic displays of a dead past maintained by the socialist society of modern Europe.

In contrast one example of the living historic sites of Scotland is the great manor house of Broomhall, seat of the Earls of Elgin and Kincardine and home to the 14th Earl, Lord and Lady Elgin, head of the Scottish Bruce Clan. The post-Congress tour group was extended an invitation to visit and tour this grand country manor house which, while a private residence is opened to groups on special arrangements. Here we have a living breathing slice of Scottish and English history not some cold sterile museum. As one enters through the colonnaded portico one becomes immediately aware that this house is being lived in. It has an informality and personal touch that charms anyone who walks through its hall. Yet the rooms are filled with the treasures of Scotland’s and England’s past. As Lord Elgin took the group into each room he pointed out the various family mementos, gifts, works of arts, and spoils of war accumulated over hundreds of year by various members of his family. He related amusing personal stories of life at the Royal Court or associated with the history of various members of this family including his own life at the manor. From a magnificent bronze crane captured at the Chinese Imperial Palace during the Boxer Rebel-

lion to the several small Elgin Marbles hanging over the massive fireplace in the sitting room, British history came alive for everyone there not because of the artifacts but because of the association of this living breathing representative of a great noble house with all of the artifacts. The tragedy of Broomhall and other estates and manors like this is that Lord and Lady Elgin are faced with the same financial pressures exerted by Socialist governments, excessive inheritance taxes and death duties. Noble families hoping to keep their estates and manors in the family becomes a continuing struggle. 🌹



Lord and Lady Elgin

FROM THE PRESIDENT

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short coming of such individuals is their refusal to accept the possibility that there might be other legitimate positions on any issues other than their own. They exhibit an incredible narrow mindedness that does not broach any constructive discussion other than their pontificating to the world pronouncements on a variety of issues and their ridicule of any individual or group that might disagree with them. Indeed their main approach to increase their own status is to tear down and belittle others. What is so ironic about such individuals is that while they ridicule various individuals for their background and their use of certain courtesy titles, their own background may be highly suspect. It becomes, therefore, a case of “look who’s calling the kettle black.”

What is so unfortunate about all of this is its incredible juvenile pettiness. When international Polish cultural groups should be joining together to promote a common world-wide appreciation of Polish history we degenerate into what Poles continually seem best at, fighting among ourselves.

I for one will not have the Foundation dragged down to the same level that some of our critics have descended to. At the same time, however, we should not stand by idly and permit ourselves to be pilloried by pseudo-intellectuals hypocrites and charlatans who prey on people’s lack of understanding of Polish history. Therefore, if any member of the Foundation should become aware of any personal attacks on individuals within the Foundation or against the Foundation, I would encourage such members to challenge the veracity of such attack. Keep any response measured, logical and unemotional but to the point.

Finally given the number of self-professed “experts” intent on promoting elitism and their own inflated egos the Foundation has decided to annually bestow a *SNOB Award* to those individuals whose main objective is to promote snobbery in Polish Heraldry, Nobility, Titled Nobility, History and all thing related to an individual’s Polish heritage and an Annual *Wana-A-Bee Award* to those who seek to be or to pass themselves off as something they “Want-To-Be,” are not and never will be. 🌹

SOME OBSCURE POLISH ORDERS OF CHIVALRY

When one mentions Polish order of chivalry one immediately thinks of the three premiere discussed in the previous article, the Order of the White Eagle, the Order of Saint Stanislaus and the Order of *Virtuti Militari*. There were, however, several other more obscure order that developed in the later period of the Commonwealth that one doesn't hear about. This article takes a brief look at these orders.

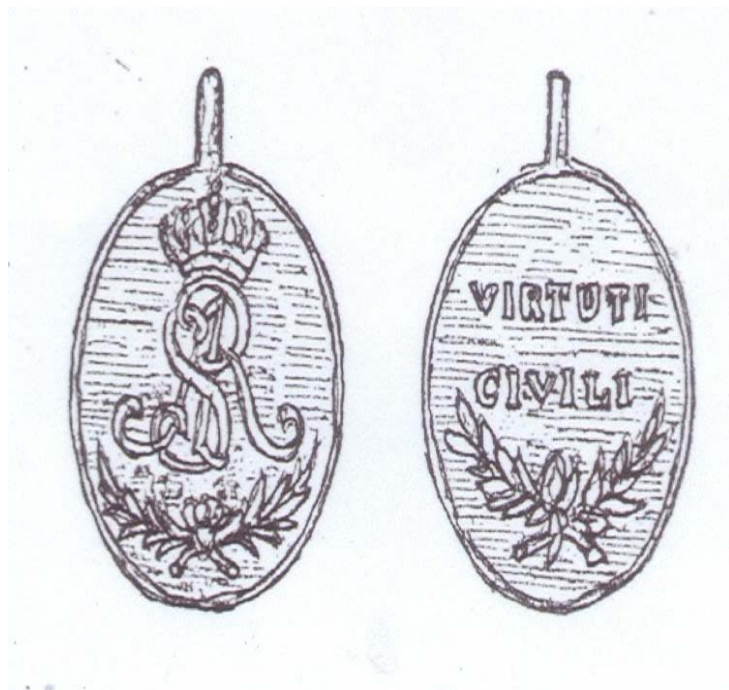
When King Stanislaus Augustus established the Order of *Virtuti Militari* he also established the Order of *Virtuti Civili*. This decoration was to be a civilian equivalent of the military order and was to be granted to citizens for exemplary and loyal service to the government. In most cases this meant those in government or civil service. With the rise of the Confederacy of Targow, King Stanislaus August intended to use the medal to reward his favorites at court and to compensate civilians for the distribution of the prestigious *Virtuti Militari* to member of the army. In June of 1792 orders were issued to the Director of the Warsaw mint to stamp and deliver ten gold and fifty silver medal of this order.

Both the gold and silver medals had the same design and were modeled after that used for the *Virtuti Militari*. On the obverse side was the monogram of the king with the letters SAR which stood for Stanislaus Augustus Rex. On the reverse side was engraved *Virtuti Civili* (Civil Virtue) and near the bottom were placed two branches of laurel tied with a ribbon.

This order was intended to be very prestigious in nature; however, the turmoil of the period ended that. Both the Order of *Virtuti Militari* and *Virtuti Civili* were created under the May 5th Constitution and hence were in disfavor with the Confederacy of Targow. Both orders were therefore, abolished by the Confederacy, but because of the continual military struggles of the Polish nation and army in future years, the Order of *Virtuti Militari* was periodically reestablished and survived into the twentieth century. The Order of *Virtuti Civili*, however, was never reestablished and simply disappeared.¹

Orders of chivalry up to and throughout most of the eighteenth century were reserved exclusively for men. Starting with the mid-eighteenth century, however, several orders were established throughout Europe specifically for women of noble birth. In Poland a similar development took place but with a uniquely Polish character which emphasized the religious aspect of chivalry.

In 1744, Josephine Antionette Korczak-Zahorawski of Zamoyski and widow of Thomas Zahorawski, sub-prefect of Grodecki, conceived the idea of establishing a lay college in Warsaw for well deserving daughters of



noble families. The college was intended to provide an opportunity for unmarried young women of noble birth with limited financial resources to obtain a proper education.

On September 18th, 1744 the act of establishment of this college was signed by the foundress and affirmed by the signatures and seals of senators, ministers and royal dignitaries of Lithuania then residing in Warsaw. This act stated that the purposes of the college were to provide a place of peaceful residence, prayer, and education for maidens of noble birth who had decided not to marry. It was also for women who wished to

escape the problems and troubles of an improper or unhappy marriage, but who also did not wish to commit themselves to a cloister or to irrevocably renounce the possibility of a future marriage.²

Antoinette Zahorawski consulted with her spiritual and lay directors to determine her intent and how her dream for her women's college was to be embodied. She found the answer in a unique approach, a college chapter house which would incorporate the characteristics of a religious college, convent and an exclusive order of chivalry. This congregation or chapter of lay maidens was established under the name of the Canonesses of the Immaculate Conception of the Mother of God. They were frequently referred to as simply the Order of the Maiden Canonesses of Warsaw.³

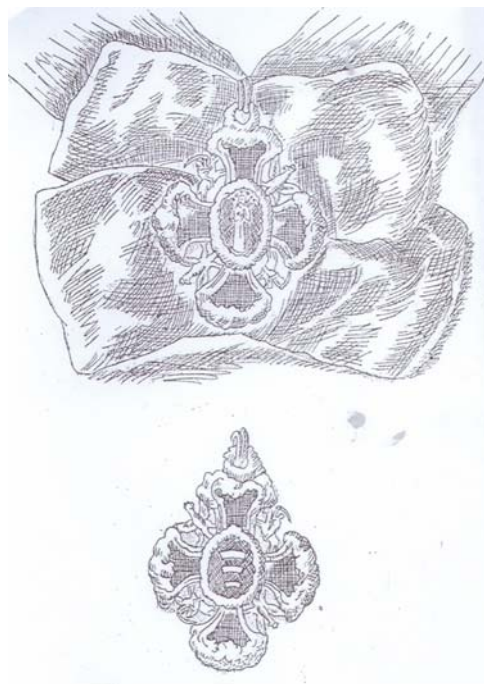
The statutes of the Order, consisting of twenty-six articles, regulated its affairs and membership. Antoinette Zahorawski donated a considerable part of her fortune to its support. Its permanent residence was established at Maryville in Warsaw which consisted of a significant portion of Wierzba and Trebacka streets, today's Theatre Place. In 1819 the canonesses transferred the chapter to the Church of St. Andrew after the loss of Maryville for which they received considerable compensation.⁴

The Order, established by its statutes, was to consist of twelve maidens of noble birth. One was to be an abbess selected for life and the other eleven were canonesses. In addition, eight maidens were also chosen to be associate members in what was called the "second choir." These numbers were fixed and remained unchanged throughout the existence of the Order.⁵

During formal ceremonies of the Order the canonesses appeared in solemn dress consisting of a white dress, turquoise colored mantle, a white veil on the head, and a crimson red ribbon worn over the right shoulder to the left hip, from which was suspended the decoration of the Order. During formal ceremonies the abbess wore a black dress and mantle. That barb was also the standard apparel for all canonesses when attending a chapter meeting to elect new candidates and establish new policies. Maidens of the Second Choir could not

participate in chapter meetings since as associate members of the Order they had no voice in determining Order policy or selection of new members. They could only participate in the solemn church functions of the Order.

The decoration of the Order consisted of an all gold cross with an oval center which bore the portrait of the Mother of God on a turquoise background. The Korczak coat of arms of the Zahorawski family was placed on the back. Alternating between the arms of the cross were placed the white eagle of Poland and the mounted knight of Lithuania. A different decoration was worn by the members of the second choir. It consisted of an oval silver medal plated with gold. The image of the Mother of God in the center was surrounded by stars. The image of the Holy Spirit was positioned above the Virgin Mary. This decoration was worn by the maidens on a black ribbon.



The canoness was only a temporary owner of the Order's decoration. If she, for any reason, left the Order or died, the decoration went to her successor. Newspaper articles of the period indicated that there were frequent departures as well as new investees.

In 1761 the Warsaw calendar listed the following noble ladies as members of the Order: Sophie Komorowska, Anna Zadrzewska, Barbara Wollowicz, Mary Ann

Bratoszewska, Eve Ozarowska, Constance Oskierczanka, Mary Ann Pulawska, Many Ann Szoldraska, Eve Bratoszewska, Magdalen Tyzanhaus, Theresa Damska and Eleanore Wazynska.⁶

The Order endured in to the twentieth century but eventually lost members, was unable to sustain itself financially and disappeared.

At about the same time the Order of the Canonesses of Warsaw was being charted another ecclesiastical order was achieving wide spread recognition. Referred to as the Order of the Polish Catholic Church, this order consisted of a multiplicity of local canonical orders established by the Polish Episcopate in each church district to reward the clergy and lay members of the Church for outstanding service. These orders were given official approval by the Crown in 1744 on the bases of the fact that the Catholic Church held the legal status of a state religion. Each church district had its own distinctive insignia which were very similar in design to the decorations of the national orders but with distinctive religious motifs. Most of the decorations of these district orders were fairly large in size with some being 75 mm to 85 mm in size. Most consisted of either Maltese crosses with balls on the tips of each of the eight pints or simply knight's crosses. The arms of the crosses were enameled in either red or blue with silver or gold rays between the arms of the decoration. In addition, in many cases a crowned royal white enameled eagle was superimposed on the cross. On the reverse side of these decorations the most common motif was central disk which depicted Christ baptizing His mother, Mary. While the design of each church district's decoration varied, all were worn from either a neck chain or from a pale blue cravat.⁷ With the partitions these order were eventually suppressed by the occupying powers since the Catholic Church lost its position as a state religion.

One of the last orders of chivalry to develop in Poland before the final partition of the Commonwealth was the Order of the Confederacy of Bar which developed as a consequence of the struggle of the Confederacy of Bar against Russian attempts to dominate Poland. The Order was conferred by the Confederacy between 1768 and 1772 on supporters of the Confederacy for bravery in defense of the ideals of the Confederacy.

Both a cross and a medal of the order were awarded with both being very similar. The medal consisted of a Maltese cross with a small picture of Our Lady of Czestochowa in the center. It had rays emitting from between the arms of the cross and the motto "*Maria Victric Hostium*" (Mary the Scourge of the Enemies) engraved on the bottom arm of the cross. The cross was enclosed within a wide circlet which contained the engraving of the motto of the Confederacy, "*Pro Lege, Et Patri, Pro Fide, et Maris,*" (For Laws and the Fatherland, For the Faith and Mary). On the reverse side of the medal in the center of the cross was a Polish Eagle. The words "*Hoc Signo Vinces*" (You shall conquer under this sign) was engraved on the bottom arm of the cross.

The cross of the Order consisted of a gold octagonal knight's cross with an enameled picture of Our Lady of Czestachowa in the center. The picture was surrounded with a border that bore the inscription "*Maria Victric Hostium.*" A white and red enameled flame emitted from between each arm of the cross, with the motto of the Confederacy engraved on each arm of the cross. On the reverse side in the center of the cross was a black enameled oval bearing a Polish eagle which clutched a blue orb in its right talons and a gold scepter in its left talons. The oval was surrounded with a border which bore the engraving "*Hoc Signo Vinces.*" With the defeat of the Confederacy of Bar this Order was suppressed and the wearing of the decoration outlawed.☹

Endnotes

¹ Henryk Sadowski. *Ordery I Oznaki Zaszczytne w Polsce*. Warszawa, 1904, p. 173.

² *Ibid.* p. 87.

³ *Ibid.* p. 88.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 89.

⁵ *Ibid.* p. 92.

⁶ *Ibid.* p. 93.

⁷ *Loc. Cit.*



WEB JOURNAL
(WWW.PNAF.US)

"Husaria Battle Tactics"

by

Chev. Pan Rik (Sulima-Suligowski) Fox, R.O.P.,
R.O.J.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS, NOTES, AND CORRESPONDENCE

IRENA UDESKA, ASSOCIATE EDITOR AND LONDON CORRESPONDENT

Canada - The death took place 25th September 2006 of Metropolitan Vitaly. He was born Rostislav Petrovich Ustinov, the son of a Tsarist naval officer. During the Civil War he attended the military school founded in Feodosia by General Wrangel after which he joined the White Army. In the late 1930s he became a priest. In 1986 Vladyka Vitaly was chosen as the first Hierarch of the Russian Orthodox Church Abroad by the Council of Bishops. He retired in 2001.

France - A new Royalist political party is seeking to bring the Monarchist cause into the public arena and thus restore France to itself. Founded in 201, it is called L'Alliance Roayle. (17 rue des Acacias, 7017 Paris - telephone: 01 45 74 02 38.

India - The death took place 29th November 2006 of Hanumant Singh, Maharajkumar of Banswara. He was a brilliant world-class cricketer who made a century on his Test debut. He was the kinsman of two of the greatest batsmen of all time - Ranjitsinghj, His Highness Jam Sahib of Nawanagar (1872–1933) and Ranji's nephew Duleepsinhji (1905–1959). Hanumant Singh's mother was Duleepsinhji's sister. Hanumant Singh's elder brother, Suryaveer, Maharawar of Banswara, was also a first class cricketer.

Ireland - The Butlers have been crossing the world to gather this week in Kilkenny for their 14th triennial rally. Kilkenny Castle is where members of the Butler family will gather this week. the present 32nd Chief Butler is Piers Butler, Viscount Mountgarret, a direct descendant of the Eighth Earl of Ormand. He is presently living in America.

In 1967, Hubert Butler the essayist, his kinsman Paddy Butler, 28th Baron Dunboyne, and George Butler, a retired chief superintendent of the Garda in Waterford, formed the Butler Society.

One of the objects of the society was to bring together the scattered branches of the Butlers and their kindred and to renew old links that were in danger of breaking. Melosina Lenox-Conyngham, a niece of Hubert Butler

is secretary of the Butler Society.

Jerusalem - The descendants of King David will participate in a historical reunion in Jerusalem in may 2007 to mark the official inauguration of the worldwide Davidic Dynasty Genealogy Center and Museum. Among the organizers of this event is Mitchell Dayan, a member of the Dayan Aleppo family and an 87th generation, father to son, descendant of King David. Other descendants include the Manhattan District Attorney Robert morgenthau, Esther Jungreis the best-selling auhor, a Grand Rabbi who heads the Twersky dynasty and Susan Roth, the founder and President of the Eshet Chayil Foundation. King David is considered to be the greatest of the ancient Kings of Israel and there are well over a thousand of his descendants today living all over the world. This has been verified by oral tradition, Rabbinic sources, historic data and extensive research.

Lithuania - October 17th, The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh this morning visited The President of the Republic of Lithuania and Mrs. Adamkiene at the Presidential Palace.

Her Majesty and His Royal Highness, with The President and Mrs. Adamkiene, afterwards visited Antakalnio Cemetery and were received by Mr. Juozas Olekas (Minister of National Defense).

The Queen and the Duke of Edinbugh laid wreaths at the memorial and met families ofthe Victioms of 1991 and lithuania forces returning from Afghanistan.

The visit is also making headlines in all the local media. It's being broadcast live on Lithuanian radio and television, and the country's newspapers are full of articles about both the Queen herself and royalty more generally.

Most exciting of all, it seems, is the apparent discovery by Lithuanian and British historians, that Elizabeth II is a distant descendant of a medieval Lithuanian monarch. According to new research, the Queen is descended through 20 generations from Lithuania's 14th-century

ruler the Grand Duke Gediminas. The link runs via the Polish royal family, the Hohenzollerns and Hannover, the paper reported.

Rome – The first British Royal wedding to be conducted in the Vatican for 400 years took place on Saturday (04.11.06).

Lord Nicholas Windsor, the youngest child of the Duke and Duchess of Kent, married Paola Doimi de Frankopan in a Catholic ceremony in Rome after receiving a royal blessing from Queen Elizabeth. The pair were married in the historic chapel of St Stephen of the Abyssinians.

No royal is believed to have been married in the Vatican since the 16th century, when King Henry VIII broke from the Catholic Church and declared himself head of the Church of England in order to divorce his first wife. The queen wrote to the couple to pay tribute to their shared devoutness, but neither she nor Prince Charles - who is Lord Nicholas's godfather - were able to attend the ceremony.

Paola Doimi di Delupis was born in London in 1969. Her father is Don Louis Doimi di Delupis, a minor member of the Austrian nobility who is of Italian heritage. Her Swedish-born mother, Ingrid Detter, is a lawyer. Paola's father's family had fled to England from Croatia during World War II, they still own a castle in Croatia.

In February 2000 the family legally changed their surname to Doimi de Frankopan and adopted the title of "Prince" and "Princess", having used this style since 1991. Frankopan is Croatia's most aristocratic name, and the last of the family died out in the late 19th century.

The Croatian Nobility Association has denied membership to Paola's father Louis on the grounds that he adopted the de Frankopan surname "without any proof that he was related to that family". However, the family claims to descend from a minor branch of the Frankopan house that originated in the 15th century.

Alan Hopes, auxiliary bishop of Westminster, conducted the wedding, which featured a prayer for the

queen, her government and armed forces.

Sweden - Walburga Habsburg Douglas elected to Parliament.

Countess Walburga Douglas, daughter of Archduke Otto of Austria (Otto von Habsburg), has been elected to Parliament from the county of Sörmland, representing the Conservatives (Moderaterna).

She is married to Count Archibald Douglas and has one son, Mauritz, born in 1994.

UK – *Gabrielle*, a film based on Joseph Conrad's short story *The Return*, is now showing in London. Described as a "tale of pride, marriage and betrayal", it features Pascal Greggory as the husband Jean and Isabelle Huppert as the wife Gabrielle. Conrad wrote *The Return* in 1897 but it was not published until 1923. Joseph Conrad (1857-1924) was born Teodor Jozef Konrad Korzeniowski herb Nalecz. His father was the Polish poet and translator, "an aristocrat without lands", whose family estates had been sequestered by the Russians. Both Conrad's parents were Polish patriots and after their early deaths he was brought up by his maternal uncle Tadeusz Bobrowski. Conrad's most Polish work is undoubtedly his short story, *Prince Roman*, written in 1910 and published in 1911, based on the life of Prince Roman Sanguszko (1800-1881).



**Imperial Order of
Saint Eugene of Trebizond**

**It is with great sadness that we report the
death of our Prince Grand Protector**

**HI&RH Prince
Thodore IX Lascaris - Comnenus,
October 27, 1921 - September 20, 2006**

**May God Bless
Prince Eugene III Theodore Emmanuel
Lascaris-Comnenus**

PNAF PRESIDENT ATTENDS GRAND MAGISTRAL MEETING OF THE ROYAL FRENCH OBEDIENCE OF THE ORDER OF ST. LAZARUS

Dr. the Chev. Felix W. v.L. Holewinski, President of the PNAF also serves as the Chancellor of the Independent Commandery of the United States of America of the Royal French Obedience of the Order of St. Lazarus. This group, under the Grand Mastership of HRH Prince Charles Philippe d'Orlean, Duc de Anjou, had its international meeting in Prague the end of September and Dr. Holewinski, representing the United States jurisdiction was in attendance along with several other officers of the Commandery. The most important business of this meeting was to approve a draft of a new constitution of the Order. It harkened back to the earlier constitutions of the Order and was intended to remove various ambiguities that had caused confusion over where authority within the Order resided. In, addition, it brought the organization and practices of the Order more into line with those of certain existing historic religious orders of chivalry such as the Order of St. John and the Order of Malta.



PNAF President with two members of the Order

The high light of the meeting was the formal investiture of new members and promotion of current members held in the magnificent Imperial Cathedral of St. Vitus located in the Royal Castle complex on a massive hill overlooking the city of Prague. The members of the Order in their uniforms and with massed banners assembled in front of the Archbishops palace just outside the gates of the Royal Castle. They then processed through a side gate and through two large court yards to the front of the Cathedral while throngs of tourists and visitors lined the procession route. Once inside the Cathedral the colourful ritual of knightly investiture took place with the pomp reminiscent of ancient splendure.

Dr. Holewinski waiting to process to the Cathedral



His Excellency Jan Count Dobrzensky z Dobrzenicz the Grand Prior of the Priory of Bohemia, was the host of the meeting. He and his father had returned from Canada several years ago to the Czech Republic after the fall of Communism and have had their former family estates and manor house returned to them by the government. This has been taking place in several of the Eastern European nations where new non-Communist governments have been returning formerly confiscated estates to old noble and royal families.



HRH Prince Charles Philippe d'Orlean