

WHITE EAGLE



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P.N.A.F. Now Has An Aviation Department!

The Polish Nobility Association Foundation now has a member who is a licensed Airplane and Glider Pilot, who is in fact a very distant cousin of our Foundation's president. He is none other than Jan Polubiński (of herb Jastrzębiec), formerly of Białystok, Poland, and now a resident of Greenpoint, Brooklyn.

By mere accident, while looking up another party in the local Brooklyn Telephone Book, my finger tracing down the list of names, what should catch my eye but the name Polubiński! I thought this was most unique. I called and spoke with him introducing myself and proffered the possibility that he might be a distant relative of our President, Dr. Roger Chyliński-Polubiński. We spoke, both in Polish and English, regarding the Polish Nobility Association Foundation and its aims for Polonia. He seemed to accept everything that I had said, and arrangements were made for a meeting at my home.

I found him to be a young man in his early 40s, who spoke English with relatively few errors, still retaining some of his Polish accent, and surprisingly able to use many of our American idioms correctly—he's been a resident in the U.S. since 1990. But let Jan tell his story in his own words....

I was born in Poland, in Białystok, quite a large city. It is famous for its location to East-West trade routes, as well as for its various historical buildings. The city's major attraction has always been the renowned palace built by Piotr Wiesiołowski in 1570 on the site of an earlier fortified castle. From 1691-97, Stefan Mikołaj Branicki ordered that the castle be rebuilt into a palace. A nobleman's residence in the late baroque style, called the "Versailles of Podlasie Province," came into being under Jan Klemens Branicki (1728-58). There were two parks on the palace grounds, an English one and a French one; I had the opportunity of being in both of them many times. I remember that it was a very attractive place to play in.

It so happens that I was born as the last child in the Polubiński family. There were two older brothers and a sister. I had noticed during my early adolescence that I was interested in aviation. Actually, it came to me on its own in my dreams; practically every night I would rise up and fly over the earth like a bird. I was afraid to tell my parents, and so, it became my secret. And that's how it all began. Practically every day I would look up at the sky at the clouds, and envy the birds as well, as the passing airplanes and gliders. I often wished my dreams would come true, and when I was only 6 years old was when I first saw airplanes and gliders taking off.

Then in 1964, when I was 8 years old, I started building my



first flying models. By the following year I belonged to a model building club; as far as I was concerned, that was a good start for a young boy such as me. I met many talented people in the club, from whom I learned to do other artistic jobs. The most interesting of them was gold-leafing of various picture frames and other plaster figures. I was in awe as I watched and saw how the masters performed. Just like almost any young boy growing up, I was literally interested in everything.... I played soccer, built models, and belonged to a small photographic picture group. Naturally, I was also going to elementary school, continuing with my interests after classes.

When I was in the sixth grade, I learned more about my last name, and my ancestors. It was, I would say, a turning point in my life, when reading a mandatory book, the *Trilogy* by Henryk Sienkiewicz, and the teacher began reading a passage from this work with my name in it—only it was written as "Kniaź" (Prince) Polubiński. Ever since then I stopped being ashamed of my name, and my classmates began to look to me in a different light and began to treat me with more respect. I began to take an interest in the historic accounts of my name, and recall that I asked my parents about our name and its origin. My father was able to give me bits and pieces, but I cannot recall any of it now because my father died in August 1969 and took all that knowledge about the family with him. His death was sudden, and I now found my life changing once more. With his passing I never gave my name history any further interest or consideration, and decided that I would now have to live my own life and forgetting everything of the past, concentrating only on my future.

From the editor's desk

Well, it seems Spring has finally arrived after much doubt that it would ever feel like it did in the old days ... warming up towards the end of March and continuing that trend all the way to August.

Now that we've put this issue of the Journal to bed, and it is on its way to our readers, we hope that you find items of interest in this edition. A great many events have been happening, including the cessation of hostilities in the Mideast, for the most part. Perhaps now we can breathe a bit easier and you can focus on our efforts to continue informing you of the activities of the various monarchies,



providing insights on the subject of Heraldry, and offering a translation of

another entry from the Armorial of Kasper Niesiecki.

Our feature story concerns a new member and very distant cousin of our President, Dr. Chyliński-Połubiński. I happened to find him quite by accident, living in my hometown! When I learned the story of his life, I thought you might enjoy reading of his fascinating aeronautical skills.

We extend our invitation for your comments and other input on the contents of our issues. Have a pleasant Summer.

— *Leonard J. Suligowski*

"Aby nam się dobrze działo!"



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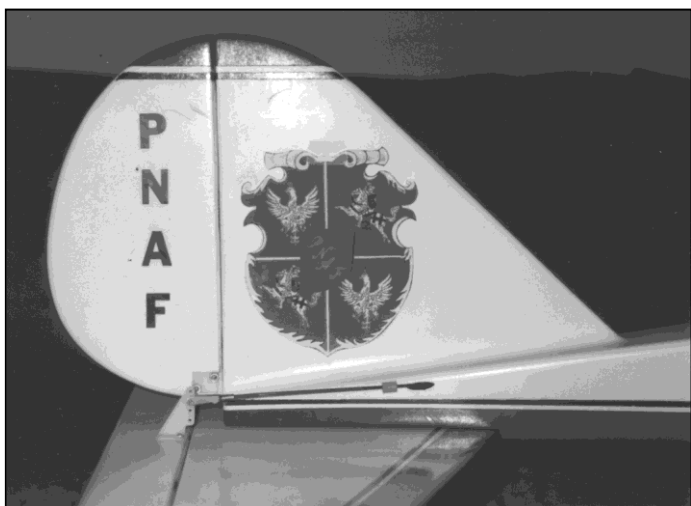
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Notice the lettering and coat of arms on the tail of the glider!

In 1977 I passed my pilot’s medical exam in Wrocław, and by the winter of 1977/78 I was already in a student in a student pilot group. I was flying with an instructor, and in June of that year I completed my first of two solo flights. That was a great event in my life, and I found I had become an entirely different person. In 1979, I obtained employment at the Białystok Department of Education. My high school education was insufficient and I had to return to school to complete my teacher education, taking another two years to complete. With this additional training I worked as a teacher/instructor, and I found it to be quite enjoyable working with younger people—and I was getting paid for it. This to me was a very happy endeavor. In 1980, I trained for parachute jumping, and in 1981 I qualified for aviation training in single-engine aircraft. Only two people qualified for this program and I was one of them. It was indeed a great surprise and honor for me to make it this far. I quickly availed myself of the opportunity, and in just six months, I completed my glider training.

In 1981, martial law in Poland hampered me from achieving any of my future plans. I did receive my private pilot’s license in single-engine aircraft in the spring of 1982. It was a difficult time in my life, as the situation in Poland was deteriorating and dull. Being a young person with dreams of changing the world, I became very disillusioned over the way things were happening. My only outlet was working with young people ... and flying. I was able to obtain two monetary awards (grants) for my work with the younger generation, and that was my career success.

The Polish Genealogical Society of America
will hold its
25th Anniversary Fall Conference
October 3 – 5, 2003
at the **Ramada O’Hare Hotel**

See the Website at www.pgsa.org for more details, or contact the Conference Chairperson, Linda Ulanski, at Lulanski@aol.com.

I kept flying over the next several years, acquiring 1,500 flights. The situation in Poland deteriorated even further and was getting worse at each passing day. Martial law was still in effect and our flying had been restricted. The explosion at Chernobyl’s nuclear power plant in the Ukraine occurred in the spring of 1986, and the radiation had finally reached the areas of Poland. When this happened I began making plans to leave Poland for the U. S. A. more frequently. When I had accumulated over 2,000 flights in 1990, I finalized all remaining details and left my homeland.

I arrived in New York in September 1990, and like every new immigrant to the U. S., I had to begin a new life for myself, and found a touch of home in the Polish community of Greenpoint, Brooklyn. I soon began to realize, however, that I would have to find work soon, as my savings began to dwindle, and jobs were scarce. A little over a month later I was able to find work in a furniture factory and became self-employed as a detailer of fine furniture. From then on I no longer had any worries.

I began flying again in 1997, and completed my examination flights at an airport in Wurtsboro in upstate New York. My air hours began to accumulate, and in 1999 I decided to buy my own glider. To date I’m still actively flying and have made over 800 flights in the U. S., and now feel also that my primary passion and desire of flight is complete and can also be a fulfillment of a person’s life’s dream.

In the year 2000 I became a member of the Polish Nobility Association, and as a tribute to this wonderful organization, my glider now carries the letters P.N.A.F., and is named the “White Eagle.” ↵

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P.N.A.F. Represented at the International Congress of Genealogical and Heraldic Sciences

Since 1953, the International Congress of Genealogical and Heraldic Sciences has met every two years at different European cities to discuss the wide variety of the sciences of genealogical research and the aspects of heraldry. Individuals and representatives from various organizations involved in these sciences from all over the world are invited to these congresses. The sessions give devotees of both these areas of study an opportunity to hear and participate in presentations from some of the most outstanding experts and professionals in these fields. It also provides an opportunity for its participants to share and exchange ideas and information related to the recent trends in these two sciences.

In 2002 the Congress was held in Dublin, Ireland from September 16th to the 21st, and the Polish Nobility Association Foundation was represented at this session by Dr. Felix W. v. Leski-Holewinski, a member of the Foundation's Board of Directors.

Dr. Holewinski had met Mr. Fergus Gillespie, Deputy Chief Herald of Ireland, who became the Secretary General of the 2002 Congress, and Mr. Michael O'Comain, Irish herald, who became Secretary of the Congress in Besançon, France

during the 2000 Congress. During that Congress, Dr. Holewinski developed a friendly rapport with both these individuals, so that prior to this year's Congress, Dr. Holewinski hosted a luncheon for them as well, and had been invited to the Irish Heraldry Museum, where their offices are located. The good Doctor not only attended various sessions of the Congress, but served as a moderator during one of those sessions, which dealt with the use of DNA in helping to solve some of difficulties in proving genealogical connections to ancestors long gone.

During the Congress, most of its participants stayed in student housing on the campus of historic Trinity College, in the center of Dublin, with the presentation sessions held at the equally significant Dublin castle, located about six blocks from the college.

***While not directly related to the
heraldic topic, the emergence of
Genetic Genealogy will eventually
have a dramatic impact on heraldry...***

The Book of Kells

The Book of Kells is one of the greatest examples of pre- or early-medieval Irish Art, and is universally considered the finest and most beautiful illuminated manuscript in the world, and the greatest of Ireland's National Treasures. It was created about 800 A.D. by two unnamed monks and consists of the four Gospels preceded by prefaces, summaries and commentaries on Gospel passages. It is written on vellum with black, red purple and yellow inks, with its Latin text executed in insular majuscule script accompanied by incredibly magnificent and intricate decorations, some covering entire pages. It was held in the cathedral of Kells until it was presented, in the 17th century, to Trinity College in Dublin, where it remains on display to this day in a special room under a glass enclosure, adjacent to the College library. Viewing the manuscript takes one's breath away and leaves one in a state of sheer disbelief that any mortal could be capable of creating anything so unthinkably beautiful and intricate. It is truly one of the greatest works of art ever to be rendered by the hand of man.

The town of Kells is also the location of the monastery that was founded ca. 550 by St. Columba, and was dissolved in 1551, and where the book of Kells was produced. The book also contains certain local records written in the Irish Celtic style of the 7th and 9th centuries.

In addition to the official business of the Congress, there were several social and educational events for the participants to enjoy. The official opening of the Congress took place on Monday evening, September 16th, with a formal state reception in the State Apartments of the Dublin Castle. The formal welcoming addresses were given by various government officials and the Office of the Irish Herald himself. Later, refreshments were offered in the Hall of the Order of St. Patrick. The many armorial banners representing the last members of this order of knighthood hung suspended from the huge ceiling.

Other events included an official reception by the Lord Mayor of Dublin at City Hall, a guided tour of the display of the Ancient "Book of Kells" (see sidebar at left); then on to the Old Library in the Trinity College, where a dinner was held in the great hall of the magnificent Royal Stuart Infirmary; followed by a trip and tour of the medieval town of Kilkenny; and finally with a formal black tie banquet on the 20th.

The topics of discussion at the Congress's sessions covered a wide scope of interests. There were several sessions related to eastern European heraldry, but very little related specifically to Polish heraldry. There was, in fact, only one presentation on Polish heraldry; it was given by Mr. Krzysztof Guzek, a member of the Polish Vexillological Society [*Editor: "vexillological": relating to the study of flags, their design and manufacture*]. His talk was entitled "Folk Art Motifs in Polish heraldry." The lecture concentrated on the development of new civic heraldic devices for various governmental jurisdictions,

including administrative areas and municipal government, some of which were new, developed as a result of complete governmental reorganizations. What is unique about these new heraldic devices, is their incorporation of stylized floral, animal and geometric motifs drawn from traditional Polish folk art into the context of conventional heraldic formats. The results are some beautiful but rather unconventional coats of arms, which, to the heraldic expert, would no doubt prove to be somewhat difficult when trying to explain the depictions in the language of heraldic blazonry (that is, or the art of verbalizing the descriptions of what is being displayed within these motifs).

The basic theme of the Congress was the use of heraldry in the modern world, and several trends in worldwide heraldry became evident as one reviewed the printed program. Some of the most important of these trends included the following;

1. There has been a dramatic change in the role of women in heraldry and an increased importance of maternal armorial bearings. Numerous presentations, including several related to French, Scottish, Canadian and Romanian heraldry, dealt with women in heraldry. One of the most important developments in this area is the greater flexibility in granting arms to women in their own right and the right of women to bear and display such arms independent of their father's or husband's arms. In addition, there appears to be an international trend toward greater flexibility in permitting women to pass their arms on to their children.

2. There is a trend toward the uses of new, frequently unconventional armorial charges or using old charges in new and unusual ways.

3. A growing trend has appeared toward the internationalization of heraldry. While every European culture has its own heraldic practices and traditions, there appears to be,

however, an increasing fashion towards the integration of such practices. Emerging as one of the leaders in this movement is the Heraldry Office of the South African Republic, which has something of an *avant-garde* multicultural approach to heraldry and which is now legally authorized to grant arms to foreign nationals. Additionally, conspicuous by their absence were any representatives of the English College of Arms who are increasingly viewed by the International Heraldic community as becoming out of touch with modern leanings in heraldry.

4. While not directly related to the heraldic topic, the emergence of Genetic Genealogy will eventually have a dramatic impact on heraldry and more specifically could be of a potentially tremendous benefit to Polish genealogy and, in turn, Polish heraldry. The development of this new technology, which uses DNA to establish kin relationship where and when genealogical documents are not available, would be an invaluable tool in the establishment of genealogical relationships of individuals to noble Polish families, given the fact that so many of these individuals' personal family documents were either destroyed, lost, or left behind by those fleeing Europe during World War II. ↵



ZOE PIENDAK

Zoe Piendak (née Daidakis), chief of staff for Mayor Burns of Baltimore and state administrator, passed away from complications of stomach cancer at the Gilchrist Center of Hospice care. She was 59, and a resident of Charles Village. While with the Mayor's staff she developed a reputation as an official who would cut through the "red tape" and get the task done. The word at City Hall was, "Call Zoe." The only thing that disappointed her was that there weren't 30 hours in a day. The problem, whatever it was would be solved and solved well....

In addition to her husband George Piendak, a former Baltimore city budget director and a member of PNAF, are survivors: a daughter, Emily Piendak of Newton, Mass.; a brother Arthur Daidakis of Timonium; and a sister, Peggy Daidakis Werner of Towson.



REGINALD HILARY, KS. CHYLIŃSKI-POŁUBIŃSKI

Reginald Hilary, Ks. Chyliński-Połubiński, *herb* Jastrzębiec, died on December 27, 2002. A son, Roger, and daughter, Regina, maintaining residences in Maryland, New York, Florida, Connecticut and Ireland, survive him. The family branch emigrated from Lithuania, with other branches migrating to Western Europe, North America and elsewhere. Numerous family branches exist today in Poland, Lithuania, Russia and the Ukraine. Larry, as he liked his friends to call him, was the inspiration for the Chyliński-Połubiński Family's establishment of the "Książę Chyliński-Połubiński Trust, Inc." a recognized not-for-profit, Conservation, Education, Preservation Foundation. The Trust was established and funded by the family with donations of cash, 2,000 acres of land, and an Adirondacks-style camp named "Graystone" consisting of some 9 buildings in upper New York State. In addition, the Trust will receive 3 period mansions, including an Italian Villa in Maryland. The Trust has also been approved by the Federal Government to undertake similar conservation, education and preservation activities in Poland.

A memorial service and reception for immediate family members was held in New England on May 3rd, 2003 at St. Gabriel's Catholic Church.

The Legend of the Piasts

Many many years ago, in the town of Gniezno (which means “nest” in the old Slavonic language), preparations were being made for a great banquet. The occasion was the “shearing” of the two sons of the Prince. It was a pagan ritual, customary among the Slavs, for they were still pagans in those days. When a Slav boy reached the age of seven years, he had his hair shorn for the first time and had a name conferred upon him. This was the time for great rejoicing and feasting.

A large number of guests were invited. It was the custom for the most honored guest to perform the “shearing” ceremony. Gniezno was bustling with great activity. It received many visitors from outside the city. The citizens dressed in their best attire, thronging the streets. The gorgeously arrayed princes, riding their horses decked with ornamental saddles and adornments and followed by knights as gaily clad as they themselves, came from neighboring states. They were greeted at the city gates with fanfares of trumpets. Then they rode through the city streets, greeted by an admiring crowd, and wound their way up the hill to the castle where the Prince received them, bowing low, and assuring them that all he possessed was theirs. Then he led his guests within the castle, and personally saw that they lacked nothing for their rest and refreshment.

Two travelers, weary, and dirty from travel, arrived at the gates of the city. They sought admission, but the guards stopped them and would not let them through. They asked the wanderers if they had been invited to the banquet which the Prince was giving for his sons, and on hearing that they had not, abused them and accused them of being thieves. The two travelers protested their innocence and begged to be allowed to rest within the city, but the guards were adamant and turned them away. The people too, were angered, and started to throw stones at the unknown travelers who sought entry into their city.

The two wanderers turned away, sad, disappointed and weary. They walked away from Gniezno and, since God had directed their steps, they came to a humble and small cottage. It was built of mud bricks covered with thatches of straw and was surrounded by a modest garden in which grew some vegetables. In front of this cottage stood a man, poorly dressed, but with a strong and healthy look. He appeared to be in his early forties and was well built with broad shoulders. His hair and beard were fair. Beside him stood a boy of some seven years, a fearless-looking youngster, whose golden hair fell in curls to his shoulders and whose blue eyes stared at the strangers.

The man, noticing the weariness of the two travelers, approached them. His manner was direct, simple and dignified. He asked them if they would rest within his cottage, assuring them that they were welcome, though the cottage was small and poor. They accepted the gracious offer most willingly and, upon entering the cottage said: “Rejoice truly that we have come! May you gain plenty, and honor and glory for your progeny!”

It turned out that the owner of the cottage was a plowman to the Prince, and his name was Piast. His wife’s name was Rzepicha, which means “little turnip.” This does not indicate

that she was common or ugly—it meant that she was healthy and good, because men in those days lived chiefly on bread and turnips, which were considered a wholesome food. Among the country people of Poland, even at the present time, an expression is made, “healthy like a turnip”. Her name was rather a compliment to Piast’s wife, and she well deserved it. She was tall, beautifully built, and strong. She kept the cottage spotless, and the earth floor was as clean as the floors in the Prince’s castle, if not cleaner. She baked the best bread of any woman for miles around, and she was pleasant. Piast was considered a fortunate man to have such a wife.

She hastened forward to welcome her unknown guests, apologizing for the modest cottage and the lack of fine foods for them. She brought them milk and the freshly baked bread and instructed her son to serve them. They satisfied their hunger and thirst, and carried on a conversation with the hospitable Piast and Rzepicha. The couple were very much enlightened on many subjects and showed so much wisdom that the travelers knew they had found the man they were looking for. They resolved to carry out the mission which they had been sent to perform, and which was known only to them.

Piast and Rzepicha, seeing this miracle, thought that it must foretell something very extraordinary for their son.

They asked Piast if he could give them anything to drink other than milk, and he replied: “Indeed, I have a keg of fermented beer, which I have been keeping for the ‘shearing’ of my son; it is the only one I have, but so what! Drink it, if you will.” Piast resolved to celebrate the “shearing” of his son at the same time as the Prince, for he was a poor man and depended upon the largesse his master would distribute among his people on this occasion, to provide for this. He intended to invite a few of his friends—not to a banquet, but rather to a simple supper. He had fattened the pig to regale his friends.

The travelers told Piast to pour out the beer, because they knew that it would not decrease in quantity by their drinking it, but rather increase. It did so, and became so abundant that it filled all the vessels which Rzepicha could borrow, and it was such a rich quality as is only served at a Prince’s banquet. The meat of the piglet was cut up, and it filled ten dishes and was so succulent that none had ever tasted the like of it.

Piast and Rzepicha, seeing this miracle, thought that it must foretell something very extraordinary for their son. They wished to invite the Prince and his companions to the “shearing” ritual, but they dared not until their guests advised them strongly to do so. The Prince and his companions were invited by the plowman Piast. And the Prince did not think that he was conferring a great honor upon his plowman by sitting at

his table. In those days, Princes were not so great, nor had they pride and arrogance as they had in later times, and they were not surrounded by courtiers.

Piast and Rzepicha prepared a great banquet. Their little house was cleaned and scrubbed, bread was baked, and the piglet's meat cooked. It was a great occasion for the good couple. Rzepicha was proud when the Prince praised her bread and her home and expressed pleasure at the good looks of her son. He himself, as the most honored guest, performed the ceremony of shearing the boy's head. Rzepicha wept when her boy's golden curls were shorn. What mother would not? She had been proud of those curls, and had tenderly stroked them when the boy sat at her feet or on her knees. But she was happy too, that her son was growing up to be a young man; for after the "shearing" the boy was no longer considered a child. His education began preparing him for the duties of a man.

The son of Piast and Rzepicha was given the name

Ziemowit, as an augury of his future fate [*Editor—the name Ziemowit appears to come from the roots ziem-, "land," and wit-, "master," and could be interpreted as "master of the land." Scholars, however, say the correct original spelling was Siemowit, which would be interpreted "master of the family"*].

After this ceremony, young Ziemowit, son of Piast and Rzepicha, grew in strength and progressed from day to day. He became a knight and was well known. When Popiel disappeared from the country, the son of the Piast who had been the hospitable host of Angels, and whose cottage had received a Prince, was made ruler. He won great glory for himself and the boundaries of his kingdom spread further than ever before.

After him reigned Leszek, his son, who rivaled his father in exploits and bravery. After the death of Leszek, his son Ziemomysł ruled. Thus was the dynasty of the Piasts established. ↵

Dues and Donations

| | | | |
|--|---------|--|---------|
| Allen County Public Library, Indiana | \$15.00 | Nestorowicz, Orest & Claudia, Michigan | 50.00 |
| Alvis, Mrs. C.P., New Zealand | 25.00 | Obal, Thaddeus, New Jersey | 35.00 |
| American Inst. of Polish Culture, Florida | 250.00 | Olszewski-Oles, Richard, Maryland | 25.00 |
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| Bernstein, Malcolm & Loraine (Panek), Maryland | 75.00 | Pittman-Johnson, Dr. David, Alabama | 25.00 |
| Borosky, John M., Maryland | 25.00 | Połubiński, Dr. Roger C., Maryland | 340.00 |
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| Church of the Latter Day Saints, Utah | 15.00 | Poremski, Pan Richard P., Maryland | 50.00 |
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| Daniloski, Stanley L., Maryland | 50.00 | Rakowitz, James A., Texas | 25.00 |
| Dorovich, James P., APO | 25.00 | Sievert, Mark, Missouri | 50.00 |
| Egan, Thomas P. | 25.00 | Slawinski, Dr. John & Barbara, Poland | 50.00 |
| Gryczynski, Edward S., Virginia | 70.00 | Soberanski, Dr., Colorado | 25.00 |
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| Hollowak, Thomas, Maryland | 25.00 | Szumowski, Anthony J. Jr., Massachusetts | 15.00 |
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| Klemanowicz, Stanley J., California | 25.00 | von Dassanowski, Baron Dr. Robert, Colorado | 25.00 |
| Klimczuk, Stephen, Virginia | 25.00 | von Dembowski, Baron Michael, Florida | 50.00 |
| Krentz, Dr. Roger F., Ph.D., New Jersey | 25.00 | Wendolski, Peter & Ann Marie, New York | 50.00 |
| Krupa, Alfred (Rt. Hon.), Croatia | 25.00 | Wesołowski, Dr. Zdzisław, Florida | 25.00 |
| Krupa, Mladen (Chev.), Croatia | 60.00 | Witt, Kelly, England | 20.00 |
| Krzyzanowski, Richard Olgierd, California | 80.00 | Wrobel, John, (Chev. ROP), Ohio | 50.00 |
| Liston-Lisiewicz, Alexander, California | 25.00 | Żarnowski, Rev. David, Florida | 55.00 ↵ |
| Lodesky, Joseph W., Illinois | 50.00 | | |

International news, notes, and Correspondence

Italian Royals Return Home

The descendants of Italy's last king are overjoyed at being able to return to their homeland. The petition that would have kept the Italian royals in further exile has failed, and Victor Emmanuel and his family are popping the champagne corks to celebrate. A republican group has been trying to collect the 500,000 signatures necessary to call a referendum to keep the royals out. However, it was only able to get about 21,000.

In 1946, King Victor Emmanuel III abdicated in favor of his son, but Umberto II's reign lasted only one month before a referendum was called and the Italian people voted to abolish the monarchy. Two years later, the republic's new constitution barred Umberto and his male descendants from Italy—a punishment for the Savoys' support of Fascist dictator Benito Mussolini. Umberto's son, also called Victor Emmanuel, was only nine years old when they went into exile.

Today, Victor Emmanuel and his own son, the 30-year-old Emmanuel Filiberto, who was born and raised in Switzerland, will set foot in Italy. The family has renounced any claim to the throne and say they will return as "normal citizens." They have long claimed the imposed exile was a human rights violation. The Italian president must sign the bill overturning their exile and the change must then be published in the government gazette.

Bulgarians Celebrate Royal Wedding

Princess Kalina, the youngest child of Bulgaria's former king Simeon II, married Spanish explorer Kitin Muñoz Valcarcel in the southwest mountain resort of Borovetz. The Catholic ceremony was attended by several European royals. It took place at the Tsarska Bistritza Palace, a hunting lodge constructed by King Ferdinand, Kalina's great-grandfather. Wearing a traditional Bulgarian crown with a long white veil, the 30 year old Kalina said "Yes" to her groom in Spanish. Muñoz Valcarcel, 43, has been a UNESCO ambassador. An explorer, he has made three voyages across the Atlantic Ocean on a bamboo raft. The princess grew up in Spain, when her father, Simeon Saxe-Coburg, was sent into exile in 1946. The former monarch, a relative of Queen Elizabeth II, returned to Bulgaria after the fall of communism. He won legislative elections there last year, becoming Prime Minister.

Monarchists Meet a Few Blocks from the White House

On October 18, 2002 at approximately 7 p.m. under the cloak of impending darkness, 16 avowed Monarchists, many purportedly associated with the shadowy International organization known as the Monarchist League, entered the Bacon-Dacor House located at 1801 "F" Street, only two blocks from the White House. Based on various reports, present were former U.S. Consul General to Moscow and Belgrade, Tom Hutson; H.M. Kigeli V, the King of Rwanda (in exile); and a royalist mole in the U. N., Alec Wargo. The event was to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of Queen Elizabeth II, a direct descendant of the "tyrannous" George III. While a strong police

presence was evident in the area, the gang of 16 faded into the night with the arrival of their carriages at about 10 p.m.

Martha Louise of Norway Expecting a Baby

The Norwegian website 'Aftenposten' has announced that there will be a new addition to Norway's royal family in the spring of 2003. According to the palace, Princess Martha Louise, 31, is "in fine form" and expects a normal pregnancy and birth. Martha Louise gave birth at the national hospital, Rikshospital, where the royals usually receive medical care. Palace officials have stated that there were many changes in the princess's official programs as the pregnancy progressed.

King Harald of Norway stopped for speeding

King Harald was recently stopped for speeding, and the Palace confirms that the King was indeed registered driving at 70 km/h in a 60 km zone at the time. He did not have to pay a fine because according to the Constitution, the King, as head of state has immunity and therefore cannot be sentenced. He was on his way to a private function when he was stopped. When the police realized who the driver was, he was quickly waved on. A public debate has ensued in the media, with most political parties stating that they want to preserve the King's immunity. "The royal house ought to be protected. It represents the whole Norwegian population and Norway to the outside world," said Carsten Dybevig (Cons.) a Justice Committee member in Parliament. Only the Socialist Left Party supports the view of Professor of Justice Carl August Fleisher, who said that the law should be done away with, and that the King's immunity is "old fashioned."

"Guard of Honor": Devotion for the Royal House of Savoy

The Institute for the Guards of Honor at the Royal Tombs of the Pantheon was founded in January 1878 in Rome, Italy. Its continued purpose is to keep alive the loyalty and gratitude for the Royal House of Savoy, which led to the unity and grandeur of the Nation. As you walk into the Pantheon in Rome, you encounter the Guards of Honor mounting permanent guards at the Tombs of King Victor Emanuel II, the first King of Italy, King Humbert I, the second King, and his consort Queen Margaret. In addition, this voluntary body extends its service to other Tombs belonging to Sovereigns of the Kingdom of Italy who are buried in Alexandria, Egypt, Montpellier and Hautcombe, France.

In recent years, their numbers have grown from a few hundred to 4,300, thanks to a resurgence of royal interest among young people. The institute published a magazine *Guardia d'Onore*, which contains historical articles as well as news containing the activities of the Guards of Honor.

Former Albanian Queen Dies

The former Queen of Albania, Geraldina Zog, has died at the age of 87. She died in Tirana's military hospital after suffering four heart attacks, reported by Hajri Gerbi, the

hospital director. The queen was previously treated at a French hospital in August for lung problems, in what physicians said were related to her recent move from the high plains in South Africa back to Tirana.

Born into a noble Hungarian family as Geraldina Aponi in 1915, she married King Ahmet in 1938. Ahmet Zog, a Muslim chieftain, declared himself king in 1928 and ruled until the Italian army invaded the country in 1939. Albania's monarchy was abolished by the country's communist rulers in 1946, less than two decades after Ahmet's father created it by declaring himself king. The former Queen had lived in exile since the royal family fled Albania in 1939, and had only recently returned to the country in June after 60 members of Parliament invited the family back. Zog is survived by Leka, who has said he will not get involved in Albanian politics unless the population votes to reinstate the monarchy.

[The preceding items are from *Monarchy*, journal of the International Monarchist League (U.K.), and are reprinted with permission.]

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Lithuanian Notes

Lithuanian Americans, in solidarity with their countrymen in Lithuania and elsewhere, are preparing to commemorate and celebrate the 750th anniversary of the coronation of King Mindaugas, the unifier and founder of the Lithuanian State. 2003 has been designated as the "Year of the 750th Anniversary of the Coronation of King Mindaugas." The commemoration events were begun this past March, and will continue throughout the year with a series of programs in many Lithuanian communities. These will include a traveling historic exhibition from Lithuania, a film festival, concerts, lectures and others. For more information, contact the Lithuanian Consulate of Chicago, 211 E. Ontario, Suite 1500, Chicago IL 60611, Tel. 312 397-0382.

Saint Casimir

Prince Casimir Jagailaitis, better known to Catholics as Saint Casimir, was born 545 years ago (1458) in Kraków, Poland. His grandparents were King Jogaila and Queen Sofia; his parents were King Casimir Jagailaitis and Queen Elizabeth of Habsburg. He was a frail but devout young man who dedicated most of his short life to prayer and helping the poor. He was struck by tuberculosis and spent his last years in Vilnius, Trakai and Medininkai. He died March 4th, 1484 in Gardinas and was interred in the Vilnius Cathedral. In 1602 Pope Clement VIII declared him a saint and instituted March 4th as St. Casimir's Day. In 1636 he was declared Lithuania's patron saint and his remains were transferred to the newly-built St. Casimir's Chapel inside Vilnius Cathedral.

Velykos: Easter!

The Spring equinox begins the many springtime celebrations. Christianity incorporated Lithuanian equinox traditions into Easter, and replaced the ancient Lithuanian name with the Slavic word "Velykos," i. e., Easter. "Pavasario Lyge," meaning Spring Equinox, remains the only non-Christian name

for the holiday. The *verba*, usually made of juniper, birch and willow twigs interwoven with colored papers and flowers, symbolized the forces of life, the birth of new life and rebirth of nature.

It also improves health. Before or on the Easter morning, everyone tries to rise as early as possible in order to catch the other family members sleeping, and whip them awake. This insures good health. The person being whipped gives the person doing the whipping a multicolored and decorated egg called a *margutis* (plural *margučiai*). The traditional Easter foods include eggs (*margučiai*), cheeses, farmer's cheese, cakes, ham, and oat sprouts. The meal starts with the exchange and hitting of the *margučiai*.

[Prepared by Mrs. Terry Milaszewski-Gariaef, of Santa Rosa, CA. From *Lithuanian Heritage Journal*, with permission.]

* * *

Nobleman's Paradise

On October 12, 2002, the new residence of the Royal Union of Lithuanian Nobility—"the Noblemen's Palace"—was presented to Lithuanian society. On June 19, 2002, the Government of the Republic of Lithuania by its decree No. 1197, according to the use agreement, exclusively leased Count Tiškevičius's Trakų Vokė estate homestead to the Royal Union of Lithuanian Nobility for 99 years as a remuneration for the property owned by the Lithuanian Union of Nobility until 1940. The Leader of the Royal Union of Lithuanian Nobility, Undinė Nasvytė, forwards her thanks to the Prime Minister of the Lithuanian Republic, Algirdas Mykolas Brazauskas, for the Palace. At present, the Royal Union of Lithuanian Nobility numbers around 1,500 noblemen.

The Union of Lithuanian landlords is re-established

On June 11, 2002, Lithuanian nobility, keeping the traditions (noble blood and land ownership), re-established the Union of Lithuanian Landlords. The declaration of the re-establishment of the Union was signed by such renowned nobles as Undinė Nasvytė, Henrikas Matusevičius, Regina Kontautaitė-Gaucienė, and many others who own patrimony lands. Prof. dr. Count Arturas Rukas Daujotis von Derneke has been elected the leader of the Union. By the decree of the Attorney General dated June 25, 2002, the Union was registered in the Lithuanian Palace of Agriculture in Kaunas.

(From Lietuvos Bajorų, *Journal of the Lithuanian Nobility Association [LBKS]*, with permission.)

* * *

Fire losses in the Kamieniec Podolski Archives

It has come to your editors attention, via the Internet, that a fire broke out some weeks ago in the Kamieniec Podolski Archives, destroying two thirds of all the archival documents, with considerable water damage to the remaining portion. Poor fire fighting equipment and methods are responsible for the extensive destruction. This is a monumental disaster. Several thousand applications for nobility, each one including history of the applicant's family, his family tree (dynastical chart) from

the first ancestor, and usually his coat of arms, were included in the losses. Hopefully, Mr. Eugen Czerniecki (Tchernetsky) from Bila Tserkva, Ukraine, has managed to publish a register of those nobles from Podolia, whose grants of nobility had been successfully revised by the Heroldia. In spite of the fact that the basic documents have been burned, there still is a small hope to find a copy or a review in the Historical Archives of St. Petersburg, Russia.

Another large archive for Volhynia in Zhitomir, Ukraine, The Polish Scientific Association of Zhitomir (www.ptnz.org.ua), has been closed for the past winter because they were unable to find the necessary funding (US \$450.00) to pay the bill for electrical power. This archive still

has more than 10,000 applications for nobility searches, usually from the beginning of the 19th century.

[From the website, and Mr. Andrzej Bajor, from Warsaw]

Additions to the PNAF Archives

We acknowledge receipt of the Publication *Good News*, from The American Institute of Polish Culture Inc., with our thanks to the Honorable Lady Blanka Rosenstiel, its President and Founder; and the current issue of *Pro Fide Rege et LEGE*, the publication furnished by the Klub Zachowawczo-Monarchistyczny (Conservative Monarchist Club) in Poland, and its director Pan Artur Górski. Both will be placed in the PNAF's Library archives. ↪

Poezja Polska

Autor, Barbara Bromont-Sławińska, Poeta Lauretka, P.N.A.F.

[Editor's note: In the previous issue of White Eagle we printed this poem; but despite our best efforts, somehow we got our wires crossed and printed only part of it. Our poet laureate deserves better, and we wish to print the poem here in its entirety, with our sincere apologies to Dame Barbara.]

“PIRAMIDA WIARY” 1980 – 2002

Jego Świątobliwości Janowi Pawłowi II, umiłowanemu Pasterzowi Świata i Narodu Polskiego
z modlitwą o zdrowie i życzeniami 100 lat życia w służbie Bogu, Ojczyźnie i Światu!

Piramida wiary z kamienia wolności
Szeptem warg spragnionych człowieka biednego
Ciebie kryje Polsko, modlitwa swobody
Płaszcz Częstochoowski z Tronu Papieskiego.

Ślij słowa w przestworza – by je wiatry rwały
Prosto, prościutenko wichurą rozsądki,
I niosły do Boga modlitwę narodu ...
Który pragnie tylko zwykłego porządku.

Rozplącz ludziom usta – słuchaj jak spowiedzi,
Gremialnej, powszechnej, wprost posoborowej
Wznoszące nowe ołtarze... tam gdzie duch narodu
Chce zobaczyć Polskę, ale w szacie nowej.

Nowej, sprawiedliwej, gdzie, rękojeść bita –
Nie szarob diamentem... ale wprost żądaniem.
Tobie nasza Pani – boś RZECZPOSPOLITA
Zdejmujemy z twarzy zakuty kaganiec!

Zbudowali szafot – już Cię naznaczyli...
Gdzieś na mapie świata chcą mówić za Ciebie.
Ty wiesz żeś wybranką – szczególnie w tej chwili,
Przy Tobie robotnik stanął jak Pan w niebie.

Stanął za kratami – bo metal szlachetny
Jednym serca biciem postulat szykuje...
Europa chce wiary – chleba powszedniego
Wolności, rozsądki ołtarze buduje.

I stawia je Tobie, Ojczyźnie Święty Panie,
Jak kulę u nogi z której Tyś szczęśliwy
Gdzie słowo jest szpadą, a wiatr jest powstańcem,
Cały naród wznosi... kielich dokąd żywy.

Rozbrzmiewają dzwony nad ołtarzem świata ...
Tam gdzie ma się przelać — prawdziwa ofiara.
“Pan mój i Bóg mój” szepce naród cały ...
Nikt nas nie pokona — bo z nami jest wiara!

Silna jak granity — gorąca jak smoły —
Ostra jak miecz królów, choć wieki drzymała.
Dziś w Tobie rozwiązań szukają narody ...
I Ciebie posłucha nasza Polska cała.

Przejdź się po komnatach, choć chłodzą marmury.
Ostudź własne myśli, w któreś tak cierpliwy —
Zjaw się na balkonie, skąd narody świata
W Tobie mają siłę — boś dla nich prawdziwy.

I błogosław z niego krzyżem waleczności
Naznacz znak na ziemi — jako i na niebie
Pomścij “Medal Ligii” — niesprawiedliwości
Nie daj świat rozdzierać ... jak lachman w potrzebie.

Dosyć poszarpano niewinne narody —
Dosyć oszukano człowieka biednego —
Wywalcz sprawiedliwość Piramidą Wiary ...
Wskreszaj chrześcijaństwo dla świata całego. ↪

Origin of the Ślepowron Clan Shield

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. It first appeared in the May 1995 issue of *Rodziny*, the *Journal of the Polish Genealogical Society of America*, and is reprinted with permission. 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 already 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.

ŚLEPOWRON ARMS

Arms: Azure, a horseshoe argent, heels to base, surmounted of a cross patteé of the last. Atop the cross a raven, wings expanded and inverted, all proper, holding in its beak or. Mantled of its liveries, and out of a ducal coronet a raven holding a ring in its beak, as in the arms.

A horseshoe stands erect with its heels at the bottom, and on its shoulders is a cross. Atop the cross is a black raven with its wings somewhat extended for flight and facing to the right of the shield. In its beak it holds a gold ring. The shield is blue and the horseshoe silver. On a crowned helmet stands a similar raven as in the shield. This is the description given by Paprocki (*Gniazdo*, p. 1039, and *O herbach*, p. 312), and the works of Okolski (vol. 3, p. 121), and Bielski (p. 172). These authors agree that this clan shield was acquired as follows: when one of the family of Korwin had the good fortune to marry a daughter, an only child, of the Pobog clan, he redesigned the arms by adding to the horseshoe his ancestral raven with a ring. They also understand that this Korwin came to Poland from Hungary, seeking knightly glory. In Hungary the family of Korwin had proliferated, descending from one of the Roman Corvini.

I do not in the least deny that at one time there was in Rome a distinguished man named Valerius Corvinus, a military tribune, who got the name "Corvinus" in the following manner. The Roman commander Camillus had moved with his army against the French, and before the battle began, a French



ŚLEPOWRON HERB

warrior of great size and strength came forward and challenged anyone in the Roman cavalry to single combat, whereupon Valerius stepped forward. Just as he was about to engage the Frenchman, a raven flew down from nowhere, perched upon Valerius's helmet, and began to attack his foe with its wings and beak and talons so fiercely that the French warrior could not see him well. With this reinforcement the Roman beat him easily, and from that time Valerius was called *Corvinus* (from *corvus*, "raven"). Valerius was chosen six times to the Roman consulate. He lived a hundred years, always hale and hearty even in old age (Livy, vol. 7).

If, however, any of his descendants carried on the name, I have never read of it anywhere. It

is true that Janos Hunyadi and his son Matthias I Corvinus, King of Hungary, as well as Janos, illegitimate offspring of the latter, called themselves "Corvinus" and had their coins minted displaying a raven with a ring. However, as we know from a grant of privilege of Prince Konrad of Mazovia at Warsaw in 1224, I am sure that the family of Korwins are more ancient in Poland than Hunyadi and his son Matthias, as the latter did not flourish until 1400. In addition the Silesian Annals state that when a raven carried off the ring King Matthias had removed from his finger, Matthias chased the bird down and slew him, retrieving the ring, and in commemoration of this event he took the raven as a symbol for his signet sign. From this family Wawrzęta Ślepowrończyk, a brave and fortunate commander, served the aforesaid Konrad. Chryzolm was castellan of Czersk in 1320.

Families Using these Arms

| | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| <i>Bagieński</i> | <i>Gliński</i> | <i>Idzikowski</i> | <i>Kownocki</i> | <i>Laniecki</i> |
| <i>Bronicki</i> | <i>Goczanowski</i> | <i>Jaruzelski</i> | <i>Krasiński</i> | <i>Łańciszewski</i> |
| <i>Brotkowski</i> | <i>Golimunt</i> | <i>Jastrzębski</i> | <i>Krasowski</i> | <i>Lisowski</i> |
| <i>Bujno</i> | <i>Gorski</i> | <i>Josiewski</i> | <i>Krokowski</i> | <i>Łowkiański</i> |
| <i>Ciecierski</i> | <i>Gosiewski</i> | <i>Jurzycki</i> | <i>Krukowski</i> | <i>Łupiński</i> |
| <i>Drożeński</i> | <i>Grochowarski</i> | <i>Juskiewicz</i> | <i>Kuczywski</i> | <i>Malinowski</i> |
| <i>Frąckiewicz</i> | <i>Grodecki</i> | <i>Kamiński</i> | <i>Kudelski</i> | <i>Materna</i> |
| <i>Gąsiorowski</i> | <i>Gutowski</i> | <i>Komecki</i> | <i>Kulesza</i> | <i>Mikucki</i> |
| <i>Gawkowski</i> | <i>Harbowski</i> | <i>Kosakowski</i> | <i>Kurp</i> | <i>Milewski</i> |

| | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| <i>Milkowski</i> | <i>Pniewski</i> | <i>Romocki</i> | <i>Starzyński</i> | <i>Wąz</i> |
| <i>Miroszewski</i> | <i>Pomianowski</i> | <i>Rozyniec</i> | <i>Suchodolski</i> | <i>Wierzbicki</i> |
| <i>Młodziejowski</i> | <i>Poplawski</i> | <i>Rzeczyński</i> | <i>Świdorski</i> | <i>Wilkowski</i> |
| <i>Mnichowski</i> | <i>Przestrzelański</i> | <i>Sarnicki</i> | <i>S[z]ymborski</i> | <i>Wroblewski</i> |
| <i>Nasierowski</i> | <i>Puchalski</i> | <i>Sawicki</i> | <i>Syromski</i> | <i>Wyrzykowski</i> |
| <i>Nowosielski</i> | <i>Puławski</i> | <i>Szczucki</i> | <i>Szeplewski</i> | <i>Zawadzki</i> |
| <i>Olszewski</i> | <i>Raczyński</i> | <i>Ślepowroński</i> | <i>Szymanowski</i> | <i>Zembocki</i> |
| <i>Ostrowski</i> | <i>Ramański</i> | <i>Siromski</i> | <i>Topczewski</i> | <i>Żmijowski</i> |
| <i>Pieniecki</i> | <i>Rembowski</i> | <i>Sobolewski</i> | <i>Truskolaski</i> | <i>Żuk</i> |
| <i>Piotrowski</i> | <i>Roman</i> | <i>Sokołowski</i> | <i>Trzcziński</i> | |
| <i>Pisarzewski</i> | <i>Romański</i> | <i>Spadowski</i> | <i>Wawrzecki</i> | |

[Added note to Niesiecki's text by the 19th-century editor, J. N. Bobrowicz:] Duńczewski, Kuropatnicki, Małachowski and Wielądek also ascribe these families to herb Ślepowron: Adziewicz, Bagnicki, Buchowiecki, Drodzieński, Fijałkowski, Lutosławski, Przyłuski, Sławomier, Sniciński.

[Niesiecki's text resumes:]

Not all listed here, however, use these arms in the same form. The Jurzyces and Kamieriskis place a star under the horseshoe. Olszewski has, instead of a star, a second cross, like the one in the middle, but placed on top of the horseshoe. The

Suchodolskis do not have a cross over the horseshoe, but only in its middle, and the raven stands on the horseshoe itself, while on the helmet are, instead a raven, three ostrich feathers. The Wroblewskis do not show the raven on a horseshoe, but rather on a bow strung with an arrow pointed upward, and three ostrich feathers on the helmet. ↪



Portrait of Jan III Sobieski

by Marcellus Bacciarelli (1731-1818)

At left is a portrait of King Jan III Sobieski by Italian painter Marcellus Bacciarelli (1731-1818). Sobieski became King of Poland in 1664; before that he was Grand Crown Marshal from 1664; field commander from 1666; and Grand Crown Commander from 1668. He was victorious at Chocim and Vienna, where the Turkish army was defeated on 12 December 1683. In 1686 Jan Sobieski concluded the so-called Grzymułtowski Treaty with Russia. ↪

Recent Acquisitions to the Heraldic Library

Herby Polskie, Antoni Swach 1705

Schlesishes Wappenbuch, Dr. U. Schellenberg 1938
(German Text)

Herbarz Rycerstwa W.X. Litewskiego-(Compendium)
[*Armorial of Knighthood of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania*], W. Kojalowicz 1897.

Heraldyka. B. Czarniecki / A. Kulikowski, (3 vol. bound as 1)1983

Orbis Polonus. Szymon Okolski, 1641 ↪