



WHITE EAGLE



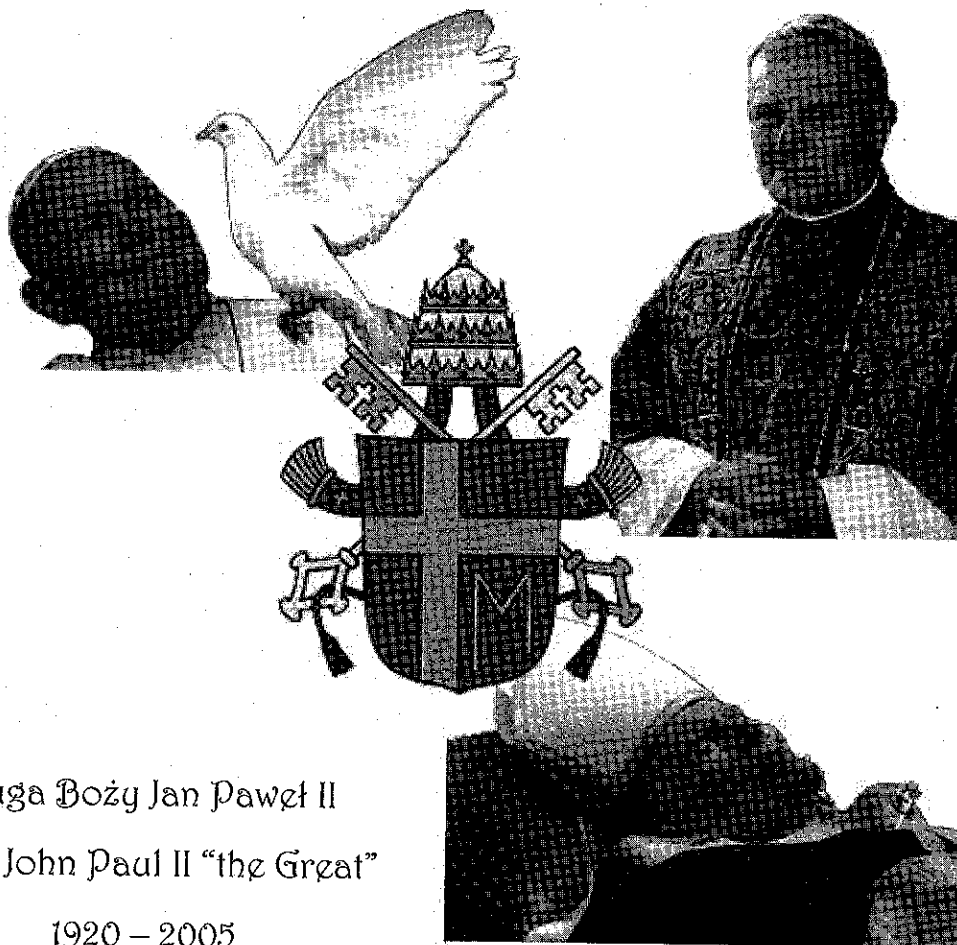
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Śługa Boży Jan Paweł II
Pope John Paul II "the Great"

1920 – 2005

Ś. P. Jego Świątobliwości Janowi Pawłowi II,

umiłowanemu w Chrystusie Pasterzowi Świata i Narodu polskiego, w dniu oddania ostatniej posługi ziemskiej, wraz z modlitwą w imieniu Zarządu P.N.A.F., Księcia Rogera Chylińskiego-Połubińskiego, Msgr. Johna Radwan-Abucewicz, Dr. Felixa von Leski-Holewińskiego, oraz wszystkich członków stowarzyszenia w U.S.A., w Polsce, i na świecie, wraz z rodzinami składamy nasze najszczerze kondolencje.

Katedra Włocławska, 2 kwietnia 2005 r.

*Barbara Bromont Sławińska
P.N.A.F., Poet Laureate 1983*

ŻAŁOBA

Wielki Piątek—Żałoba Narodowa.

Tak wielki, bo też Chrystusowy.

Odszedłeś od nas wszystkich, ukochany Ojciec Święty

Dźwigając wraz z swym krzyżem...
Kielich świata—Odnowy!

Kielich, pełen Twych nauk—ciężkiej pracy...
Testament—światowego pielgrzymowania.
Dziś podsumował Twój Wielki Pontyfikat—
A my biorąc go wraz z krzyżem na ramiona,
Jesteśmy już tylko na kolanach...

"JEZU, UFAM TOBIE,"

Dziękując Królowej Polski Częstochowskiej Pani
Za wszystkie lata Twej Papieskiej posługi—
Choć kirem serca, znicze i sztandary świata pokryte
Splącamy Ci już tylko, swej wdzięczności długi.

Amen.

[An English translation appears on page 3].

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

I would like to make a few personal comments regarding the historic events of this past April, specifically the death of Pope John Paul II, whom many already call "the Great." It would be redundant of me to expound on his contributions to Poland and the world, since all the superlatives have already been used by the many media people who covered his funeral. What I want to comment on, however, is the way the media has treated Pope John Paul the Great and his legacy since his funeral.

During his funeral most of the media gushed with unabashed admiration and extolled his monumental place in world history, expressing the view that he certainly deserved the appellation "Great"; but something has happened since then. With the election of Pope Benedict XVI, suddenly the title "the Great" has disappeared from the media's lexicon. Instead the media, completely dominated by radical liberal, anti-Catholic, sectarian sentiments, has increasingly criticized

Pope John Paul's legacy and his successor. Pope John Paul the Great's "brand of Catholicism," as some critics refer to it, is seen as an example of primitive, anarchistic Polish Catholicism, which they view as atypical and out of step with the rest of the Church and the so-called realities of the world.

This view of Pope John Paul the Great combines secular anti-Catholic bigotry with anti-Polish prejudice into a new socially acceptable form of bias. Indeed the Western secularist are befuddled by Poland and Poland's religiosity, which doesn't fit their picture of the future of Europe. When they look at the rest of western Europe and see less than 20% of its citizens attending church and then see 70% of Poles attending church, they view this as an example of Poland's backwardness, which must be corrected by the more enlightened modern culture of Western Europe. This attitude is a sad commentary on the culture and values, such as they are, of Western Europe, for

the true reality of the situation is that Western Europe has lost its soul. It has let die that which had given life and breath to the rich tapestry of its many cultures and a sense of meaning and direction to its vitality. It has become decadent, jaded and obsessed by material gratification and personal license. Poland, on the other hand, remains one the few places left in Europe which has retained its spiritual center and remained loyal to its ancient heritage, despite increasing attempts to corrupt its culture to bring it into line with Western European decadence.

The late, great Pope John Paul exemplified all that was the finest and truest of what was and is Poland and was once European. While the Western media may no longer feel that Pope John Paul the Great merits the designation of "Great," it becomes imperative for those of us who know better to continue to use that title and to correct those who don't.

Dr. Felix W. v. L.-Holewiński ☞

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TRANSLATION OF THE DEDICATION AND POEM ON PAGE 1

by W. Hoffman

To His Holiness, the late John Paul II,

beloved in Christ, Shepherd of the World and of the Polish people, on the day of paying final earthly respects, along with a prayer in the name of the P.N.A.F., Prince Roger Chyliński-Połubiński, Msgr. John Radwan-Abucewicz, Dr. Felix von Leski-Holewiński, and all members of the Association in the United States, Poland, other countries of the world, and their families, we offer our most heartfelt condolences.

The Włocławek cathedral, April 2, 2005

Barbara Bromont Sławińska

P.N.A.F., Poet Laureate 1983

MOURNING

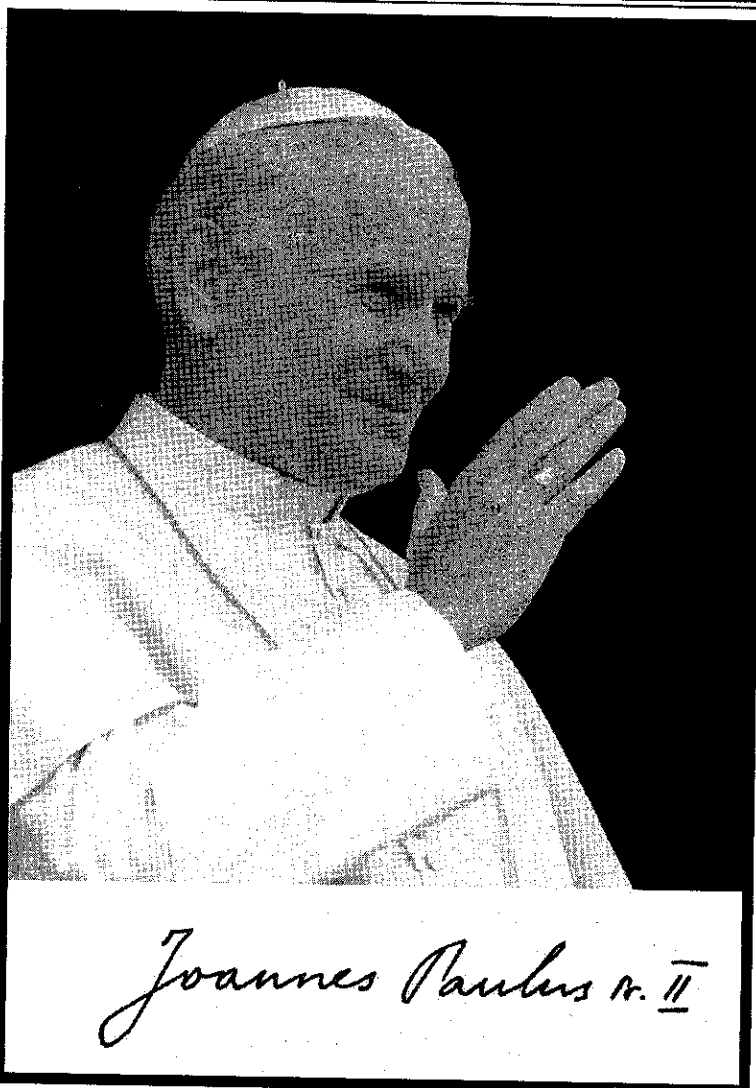
Good Friday—a national day of mourning.
It is so great because it is of Christ.
You have left us all, beloved Holy Father,
Taking up, along with your cross...
The chalice of the world's Revival!

The chalice, full of your teachings, your heavy labor...
A Testament to worldwide pilgrimage.
Today has summed up your Great Pontificate—
And we, taking it along with the cross on our shoulders,
We are already on our knees...

"Jesus, I trust in you,"

Thanking the Queen of Poland, the Lady of Częstochowa
For all the years of your Papal service—
Although with our heart's pall, torches and standards of the
world covered,
We are only repaying you the debt of our gratitude.

Amen.



Joannes Paulus II

An interactive chart of the late Pope's family tree is available at http://www.genpol.com/PostWrap-page-Jan_Pawel_II.html, and a reproduction of his baptismal entry in the parish registry can be viewed at <http://www.genpol.com/modules/Downloads/files/JPII/JPIImetryka.jpg>.

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Early Attempts to Establish a Polish Royal Order

Dr. Felix W. v. L. Holewiński, P.N.A.F. President

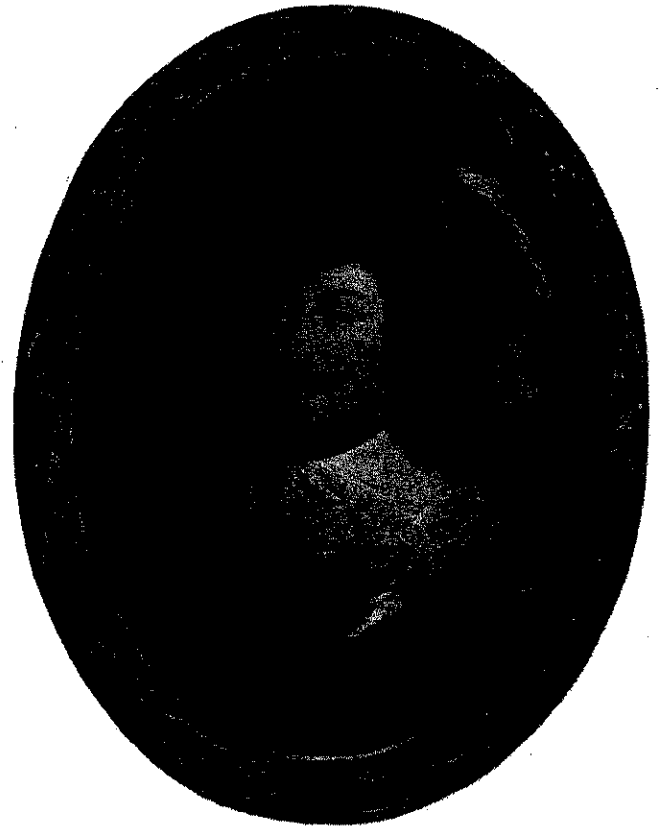
Unlike most nations of Western Europe, Poland, prior to the 18th century, never developed orders of knighthood to bestow recognition for outstanding achievement or loyalty to a royal house. The Polish nobility, jealous of their independence and proud of their concept of equality, looked with disfavor on the practice of singling out specific individuals within their class. Such special recognition would have created officially-sanctioned distinctions within the noble class, raising some members over others within the class, hence violating the sacred concept of absolute equality among the nobility.

The opposition to such Orders of Knighthood was felt most strongly by the *szlachta* or middle to lower elements of the nobility, who constantly fought against being dominated by the great magnates and monarch. They viewed orders of chivalry as instruments of the monarchy to ally itself with the powerful nobles and magnates and hence increase the privileges of the magnates to the detriment of the gentry. As to the great magnates, most also opposed orders of knighthood. Their opposition was based not only on their jealousy of other members within their own class. More importantly, it stemmed from their fears that such orders could be used as a tool of the monarchy to create a "court party" which could be instrumental in strengthening central government and the powers of the King. In turn such strengthening of royal power would threaten their own positions.

Despite such opposition, however, in 1325 King Władysław I Łokietek (1306-1333) attempted to institute the Order of the White Eagle to celebrate the marriage of his son, Kazimierz, to Anna, daughter of the Duke of Lithuania. The decoration of the Order consisted of a white eagle suspended from a collar consisting of a triple row of links with smaller white eagles spaced along the collar.¹ The nobility, however, reacted to this Order with open hostility and disdain, and refused to accept it when offered. As a result this Order slowly and quietly died out.²

During the period after this aborted attempt to establish the first royal order in Poland, even foreign orders of knighthood were not in favor in Poland. Even the highest European orders were viewed with distaste. King Stefan Batory, for example, refused to accept the prestigious Order of the Golden Fleece, received by other Polish monarchs from the Holy Roman Emperor. This order was bestowed only on select monarchs of Europe and those of Blood Royal throughout Europe.

At the start of the 17th century another attempt was made to establish a Polish Royal Order of Knighthood. In 1632 King Władysław IV, through the inspiration of his Royal Chancellor and chief advisor, Prince Jerzy Ossoliński, established the



Władysław IV (1598-1648), from Portrety królów polskich, Marceli Bacciarelli.

Order Niepokalanego Poczęcia Najświętszej Maryi Panny (Order of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary). The Order was established at the assumption of King Władysław to the Polish throne. It was established to tie the power of the great magnates to the throne and to create a knightly brotherhood to pursue Poland's grand mission in building an eastern empire and to destroy the power of Islamic Turkey.

The main supporter of the king's plan for this new Order was his close friend and constant companion, Prince Jerzy Ossoliński, who had served as court treasurer, under-chancellor, and finally Grand Chancellor. Prince Ossoliński had recently risen through the ranks of the *Magnatii Szlachta* after inheriting the seignory of Tęczyń and securing the title of prince from the Holy Roman Emperor.³

Indeed Prince Ossoliński may have even proposed the idea of the new order to the king with intentions of strengthening not only the position of his friend, but also the new position of his family within the ranks of the magnates. Prince Ossoliński was instrumental in drafting the statutes of the order. During the beginning of September 1633 he accompanied a royal delegation to Rome, where he obtained Pope Urban III's approval of the new order. In addition the Pope blessed the king's uniform and requested the king's son, Cardinal Jan

¹ Henry Sadowski. *Ordery i oznaki zaszczytne w Polsce*. Warszawa: 1904, p. 15.

² C. Hanson. *An Accurate Historical Account of All the Orders of Knighthood at Present Existing in Europe*. Hamburg: 1820, p. 39.

³ Sir Bernard Burke. *The Book of Orders and Knighthood and Decorations of Honour of All Nations*. London: 1858, p. 240.

Olbracht Waza, to bestow the uniform on his father during the festivities of the Order.⁴

After pontifical approval, however, all preparations for establishing the new order were put off for three years. It was not until 1637 that the order was to be officially and publicly established. The occasion for the final ceremonial creation of the order was to be the marriage of the king to the Austrian princess, Cecylia Renata, on September 14, 1637. During the marriage festivities the Proclamation Act was to be issued and twelve senators invested as the first knights. Among the candidates were Prince Jan Kazimierz, the king's son; Stanisław Koniecpolski, commander in chief of the army and castellan of Kraków; Aleksander Ludwik Radziwiłł, Marshal of Lithuania; and Kazimierz Leon Sapieha.⁵

The badge for the Order of the Immaculate Conception was a chain of welded gold links. The first link was round, surrounded by gold flames with a white lily in the middle and the inscription *In Te* ("In You") on either side of the lily. The second link consisted of a bundle of arrows tied within a white enameled ribbon. The sides were inscribed *Unita Virtus* ("unified virtue"). On the collar was suspended a red Maltese cross with a wide gold edge and a white enameled picture of the Virgin Mary within a large circular plaque in the center of the cross. The Holy Virgin is pictured with stars around her head, trampling a dragon and surrounded with the inscription *Vicisti vince* ("You have conquered, conquer!"). On the reverse side of the cross is a white eagle.⁶

The uniform of the Order consisted of a long white cloak of silk with purple lining which was to cover the right shoulder more than the left. The cap was white and of the same fabric and lining. It was decorated with golden rays from the top to the center. The portrait of the Mother of God was embroidered in gold and silver on the front.⁷

The Order initially consisted of 72 knights under the direct power of the king. Their knightly obligations reflected the Polish code of chivalry, but with a new emphasis on the importance of the monarchy. Knights were obliged to pray to God and the Blessed Virgin, wear their uniforms, keep holy the feasts, pay suitable veneration to the Church and the Apostolic See, always have before them the salvation of the king and Republic, be upright and good in demeanor and behavior, as well as promoting the independence and power of the motherland.

The king also intended to use the Order to unite the country with potential foreign allies. Therefore, while accepting Poles of noble birth, the provisions of the statutes also extended membership to "emperors, kings, princes, and other celebrated courageous foreigners."⁸ The foreign allies were viewed as potential support for Władysław's ambitious plan to regain the throne of Sweden for his descendants and capture the throne of Russia.

Opposition to the new Order, however, was quick to develop. Stanisław Lubomirski, voivode of Ruthenia, was appointed knight of the Order. He, however, refused to accept the decoration and advised the king the creation of the Order had been received with suspicion, and was viewed as a threat to the people's love of freedom. He said news of the Order had spread throughout the Commonwealth and was causing widespread murmuring.

Krzysztof Radziwiłł, voivode of Wilno and Hetman of Lithuania, presented a memorial pamphlet entitled "Arguments Against the Knights of the Order of the Blessed Virgin Mary." The work stated that the creation of the new Order was an attempt to introduce absolutism under the pretense of piety. A reply to this opposition appeared in a booklet entitled simply "Response," written by the Royal Cupbearer of Ostroróg. Another pamphlet by an anonymous author entitled "The Abolition of the Response Against Knighthood" supported Radziwiłł's opposition. The distribution of these pamphlets and many others became widespread throughout the country, and the entire question became the object of a sharp debate among the privileged classes. These leaflets were for the most part satiric scripts. At banquets and meetings, speeches paraphrasing from them denounced the order and ridiculed the king.

In the Sejm the *szlachta* firmly resolved to oppose the order, and as resistance grew and spread among the *szlachta*, Władysław IV was forced to call the Sejm into session in 1638 to deal with the question. After heated debate, the Sejm passed a law that every distinction and decoration was an offense against the equality of knighthood. The law prohibited anyone from accepting any foreign title, decoration, escutcheon or any mark whatsoever of honor.⁹ The Sejm also declared all titles null and void, except those which the Union of Lublin in 1569 had conferred on the princes of Lithuania and Ruthenia. The consequence of this action was to condemn the order to extinction. Those who were already in possession of the decoration no longer dared wear it in public, though it was still worn by some Polish dignitaries while in attendance at foreign courts.¹⁰

After King Władysław IV failed to establish the Order of the Immaculate Conception, he was successful in establishing a special knightly brotherhood connected with the former "order." This select group was made up of nobles who served in the Royal Hussars. They wore the insignia of the order on the breastplate of their armor and lived by an informal code of knightly camaraderie and special allegiance to the king. This last vestige of the defunct order endured until 1676, when it was finally disbanded, 42 years after its formation.¹¹

Despite the failure of the Order of the Immaculate Conception, another attempt to develop an order of chivalry was instituted during the reign of King Jan III Sobieski. It was the result of an attempt by the king to create for his family a royal

⁴ Sadowski. *Ordery i oznaki zaszczytne w Polsce*, p. 47.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 48.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 50.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 51.

⁸ Edward Potkowski. *Rycerze w habitach*. Warszawa: 1974, p.

⁹ Burke. *The Book of Orders*, p. 240.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 241.

¹¹ Richard Brzezinski. *Polish Armies 1569-1696* (1). London: 1987, p. 17.

¹² Untitled Polish source in the collection of Joseph Lubecki. Chicago, Illinois.

dynasty with rights of inheritance. He also wished to bring prestige to the monarchy by binding the powerful to the royal family. The order, referred to as the "Order of Sobieski," was proposed by King Jan III Sobieski in 1685, shortly after his victory over the Turks at Vienna. The king approved the statutes of the Order and the design of the decoration, which was similar in many ways to that of the Order of the Immaculate Conception, with the exception that it bore the coat of arms of the Sobieski family on its front plaque. The cross of the Order was eventually minted, however its statutes were never of-

ficially promulgated and it was never instituted because of the complex political situation that existed in Poland toward the end of King Jan's reign, as well as the opposition of the nobility. As a consequence, this Order existed in the imagination of the Royal Court.¹²

This concluded any further attempts to establish a Royal Order until the Royal House of Saxony mounted the throne of Poland in the 18th century and foreign influence among the magnates was sufficient to make such an idea more acceptable. ☙

P.N.A.F. President Attends the Grand Magistral Meeting of the Order of St. Lazarus in Venice

Dr. Felix W. v. L. Holewiński, P.N.A.F. President

Over the past year and a half the Military and Hospitaller Order of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem has been undergoing an organizational crisis as a result of a split between the various European jurisdictions of both the Malta and Paris obediences of the Order and their counterparts in the English-speaking jurisdictions in the United States, Canada and Australia.

The result of this split is that most of the jurisdictions of the Paris obedience comprising its European jurisdiction elected a new Grand Master, His Royal Highness, Prince Charles Phillipe d'Orleans, Duc de Anjou, and subsequently his uncle the Count of Paris, Head of the Royal House of Orleans-Bourbon, placed this Order under the protection of his House. On May 17th this Order of St. Lazarus held its Grand Magistral meeting in Venice, Italy and Dr. Felix W. v. L. Holewiński attended as a representative from the United States.

While attending this meeting Dr. Holewiński had an opportunity to meet and visit with the new Grand Master, who is a captain in the French Army, having recently returned from active duty in Africa. Dr. Holewiński found the Prince to be a very amiable, outgoing and personable young man who has a very down-to-earth but at the same time passionate commitment to the future of the Order and its charitable goals. His enthusiasm was especially evident during the gala banquet, during which he delivered an impassioned speech calling for unity as well as active involvement of the members of the Order in the charitable projects of the Order. He then went out among those in attendance to present personal gifts to those who had contributed to the success of the meeting.

During the meeting, which lasted three days, in addition to investing new members, the Order also installed Cardinal Paskoi, Primate Emeritus of Hungary, as its Spiritual Protec-



Dr. Holewiński and HRH Prince Charles Phillipe d'Orlean, Duc de Anjou, Grand Master of the Order of St. Lazarus.

tor during the investiture Mass in St. Mark's Cathedral. In addition, the Abbot of the Monastery of San Lazzaro degli Armeni was installed as Prior of the Priory of San Lazzaro in his Chapel of the Monastery on the Island of San Lazzaro. The installation took place during a Mass said in the Armenian Catholic Rite, which was incredibly beautiful and brought back memories of the mystery and magistry of the old Latin Catholic Mass.

The reception and gala dinner was held in the Casa della Rosa, a medieval palace still owned by the original old Venetian family and filled with artifacts from boats provided by the family for the famous Battle of Lepanto.

After the meeting and related social events Dr. Holewiński remained in Venice for several days to see more of this unique and historic city. ☙

P.N.A.F. Represented at Order of Saint Stanislas Investiture

by *Ct. Wiesław G. Helon-Zielinski de Doliwa, CMZ, CSStS-JC, PNA, JP [Australia]*

On Saturday 19 March 2005 I had the pleasure of attending the first ever New Zealand South Island Commandery investiture of Postulants into the Order of Saint Stanislas.

Not only did I attend the Investiture as a Member of the Order (in the photograph below I am on the Monsignor's right), but also as an Australian Member of the Polish Nobility Association Foundation.

The occasion was even more special because it was the 101st International Investiture of Postulants into the Order.

Completed in 1912 for the Sisters of the Good Shepherd and the young women placed in their care, the St John of God Chapel in Nash Road, Halswell—in Christchurch—served as the venue for the Investiture of two new Knights into the Order of Saint Stanislas: Mr. Emmett Mitten, OBE, and Mr. Murray Giera.

Both Mr. Emmett Mitten, OBE (a former Deputy Police Commissioner of New Zealand) and Mr. Murray Giera (Director of First National Giera, Christchurch) were admitted as Members of the Order of Saint Stanislas as Chevaliers, Class V, and they were strongly supported by their many family members who were in attendance.

Also attending from Australia was the Chancellor for Australasia and Grand Prior of Australia, H.E. Chevalier Russell Male, Lord of Waterston, GCCStS [the Monsignor's left] and from the Cook Islands, Dame Jillian Sobieska.

Also in attendance were Guests from the Order of St. Lazarus: Dame Gweneth Halford Bell, the New Zealand Grand Prior of the Order and Chevalier Barry Gadsby, together with The Hon. Sir Kerry and Lady Burke.

The Presiding Celebrant was The Very Reverend Monsignor Gerald O'Connor, Vicar General, a most bubbly and delightful person. H.E. Chevalier Russell Male, GCCStS, the Chancellor for Australasia and Australian Grand Prior, performed the dubbing formalities.

The Mantle Bearer and Postulant Minder for the occasion was myself, Count (Wiesław) George Helon-Zielinski de Doliwa, CMZ, CSStS, PNA.

Well-deservedly, New Zealand's South Island Commander, Chevalier Bruce Ullrich, OBE was Promoted from Knight Commander to Knight Commander with Star Class II.

The Christchurch Club in Worcester Street was the venue for the absolutely superb three-course formal Black-Tie Dinner that was well-attended by 37 persons.

Our Guest Speaker for the evening was The Hon. Sir Kerry Burke, former Speaker of the New Zealand Parliament, and currently Chairperson of New Zealand's largest Regional Council, the Canterbury Regional Council.

For further information on the Order of Saint Stanislas please visit the Order's Grand Priory of Australasia Website at <http://www.saintstanislas.com>. ☺



Officers, members and guests of the Order of Saint Stanislas, New Zealand Grand Priory South Island Commandery — Christchurch, New Zealand. Image © 2005, Ct. W. G. Helon-Zielinski de Doliwa, CMZ, CSStS-JC, PNA, JP.

Polish Heraldry: Origin of the Półkozic Shield

The following was prepared from an entry in the classic heraldic reference *Herbarz Polski* (by Kasper Niesiecki, S. J., Lipsk [Leipzig] edition, 1839-1846) by Leonard J. Suligowski. 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. This translation appeared in the Winter 2003 issue of *Rodziny*, the Journal of the Polish Genealogical Society of America, and is reprinted with permission.

Arms: Gules, an Ass's head caboshed affronte proper. For a crest: out of a crest coronet a demi goat rampant to dexter proper.

On a shield of red is the head of an ass, in its natural color (grey). For a crest: out of gold crown, a half goat with forelegs raised, in its natural color (grey) and facing to the right, with horns back over its spine. [Półkozic comes from *pół*, "half," and *koza*, "goat"].

That is how these arms are described by Paprocki in *Gniazdo cnoty* [Nest of Virtue], pages 72, 108, and 1172, and in *O herbach* [On clan shields], page 185; also by Okolski, Volume 2, page 473, and Bielski, page 77.

All authors who have written on the conferment of these arms agree as to their origin. There was once a Polish knight named Stawisz who was besieged by pagans at a castle called Eczech. For a long time he defended himself valiantly, aided greatly by the castle's strong fortifications. The foe could neither break through the walls by storming them, nor weaken the defenders' hearts with promises of riches. Finally the enemy resolved to torment the besieged with hunger, and thus compel them to surrender.

The besieged defenders endured their deprivation for some time, and finally Stawisz devised a ruse to fool the foe. He had an ass and a goat slaughtered and their blood smeared over oxen hides, which he had hung from the castle's walls. He also had pieces of their meat flung into the pagans' camp. When the pagan leader saw that they still had so much food left that he could not hope to starve them out, and he could not overcome their forces in fighting, he retreated from the castle in shame.

The lord of the castle hailed the courage of this knight, and among other favors, allowed him the privilege of displaying the the ass's head and half a goat on his coat of arms. According to Okolski, this happened in the year 1022. Having received these honors, Stawisz returned to his homeland, where he had worthy offspring; in *Gniazdo cnoty* Paprocki mentions that his son Bogusz was alive as of the year 1044.

Forbears Of This House

Some styled themselves as coming from Ziemblice. Among them were two brothers, Stawisz and Bogusz, whom Lambert, the Bishop of Kraków, made canons of Kraków in



PÓLKOZIC HERB

1061. Others were from Łakoszyn, including Jan, the castellan of Łęczycza in 1413, as he signed his name to the charter of Horodło (according to Łaski in *Statut*, page 127). Others were from Bogumiłowice, such as Michał of Bogumiłowice, castellan of Sandomierz (Łaski, *Statut*, page 127) in that same year, and Paweł of Bogumiłowice, Kraków district judge in 1436 (Łaski, page 140; *ibid.*, page 127). There was also Jan, castellan of Czechów; Jakob, voivode of Sandomierz in 1222; Mestwin, castellan of Sandomierz the same year; and Urban, castellan of Łęczycza, in 1248; who are mentioned in volume 1.

Others styled themselves as coming from Wilczyce. King Kazimierz the Great mentioned Marcin from Wilczyce in a 1335 letter, praising his accomplishments. Nakielski noted in *Miechowja*, page 69, that circa 1200 a Count Jakób gave the village of Karcze to the monastery in Miechów; it is unclear how the monastery later came to lose ownership of this village.

Others were from Chmielów. They included Michał, Kraków district judge in the year 1410. It was he that erected the parish church in Popkowiki, for the support of which he asked Wiss, Bishop of Kraków, for tithes, according to Starowski in *Vitae Episcoporum Cracoviensium* [Lives of the Bishops of Kraków].

Others were from Przemaków [now called Przemyków]. Among them a count Jazden is mentioned in a letter from the Holy Cross Monastery at Łysa Góra in 1200. His son, Paweł, became the Bishop of Kraków, after having been a canon of Kraków and chancellor to Prince Bolesław Wstydlwy. He was elevated to the position of Bishop of Kraków by Jan, the Archbishop of Gniezno, in 1266, and was consecrated during Lent, at which there was such rejoicing in the community that even during such a holy season they did not refrain from dancing. He ran into many difficulties with Leszek the Black, prince of Sieradz, whose courtiers Otton and Zegota, of the Topor coat of arms, seized the Bishop and held him captive under heavy guard at Sieradz for a whole month. All of this was at the order of Prince Bolesław Wstydlwy, or at least with his dissimulation. It turned out well for him, however. When Jan, the Archbishop of Gniezno, took up his cause and put the entire diocese of Gniezno under interdict, Prince Leszek had to make handsome amends and confiscate the estates of his henchmen, Otton and Zegota. Nonetheless, Leszek once again

captured the Bishop and put him in the dungeons of Sieradz. The Bishop was imprisoned yet a third time, by Prince Henryk of Legnica. Anyone who would like more information about this should refer to Starowolski's *Vitae Episcoporum Cracoviensium*. He endowed three altars in the Kraków castle: the altar of Saint Wojciech, Saint Margaret, and Saint Lenart. He departed from this world in 1292.

Hincza of Przemaków was Royal Treasurer in the year 1399. Paprocki includes Indyk of Jurków here, who pledged his support to King Jagiełło in 1441.

Piotr, Bishop of Płock, was elected to that see in 1232, largely due to his great piety, for he undertook more than one pilgrimage to Rome on foot; in conversation he was discreet and kind, and in manners, dignified. Attending the *sejm* at Sieradz, he obtained great freedom for his church. He occupied the see for six years, giving many clear examples of his great

virtue. He died in 1238 and was buried in the cathedral church of Płock. (See Łubieński, from Długosz's *Vitae Episcoporum Plocensium* [*Lives of the Bishops of Płock*]). There was another bishop of Płock with these same arms: Jan, who died in the year 1425. His father was Floryan from Kurdwanów, and his mother was Katarzyna. He was born with the coat of arms Serokomla, but I have already discussed this under the name Kurdwanowskis, to whom he belonged.

A third Bishop of Płock, named Tomasz, held that position in 1270, according to Paprocki and Okolski. Łubieński, however, says nothing about what house he belonged to, and Długosz refers him to under the Prus coat of arms, where I, too, will speak of him.

At the *sejm* in Horodło in 1413, Wołczko Kukwa chose these arms for himself and his house. (Łaski, *Statut*, page 127). ☙

Books on Polish Orders and Medals by Prof. Dr. Zdzisław Wesółowski, Captain, USAF, Retired

Two books on these subjects are available from Prof. Wesółowski: *Polish Military History: Polish Orders, Medals, Badges and Insignia Military and Civilian, 1705 to 1985*, ISBN 0-937527-00-9, and *The Order of the Virtuti Militari and Its Cavaliers 1792-1992*, ISBN 0-934-527-00-9.

An item in *Publishers News* describes *Polish Military History* as:

... a comprehensive one-volume encyclopedic research work on the history of Polish military and civilian decorations. The book covers the whole history of Polish decorations from 1705 to 1985 to include the Commonwealth era of the Polish-Lithuanian Kingdom (1705-1794), the Duchy of Warsaw (1807-1813) and the Kingdom Period (1815-1831), Polish Republic (1918-1939), the Polish Republic in the West (Exile, 1939-1985) and the Polish People's Republic (1943-1985). The book consists of 404 pages with 1,631 actual photographs of every order, cross, medal, regimental breast badge and military insignia. The text is organized by each era of Polish history, which includes a detailed description of each item with a reference number ... The book will be of great value to military historians, persons of Polish background and ancestry, the military collectors and others interested in the history of a valiant nation and its people who, for the last thousand years, have fought for freedom and independence, which for many reasons has been so elusive and several times within their grasp.

The Order of the Virtuti Militari and Its Cavaliers 1792-1992 was described in *Publishers News* as follows:



A military historian was unable, until now, to locate the names of the recipients of the Polish Order Virtuti Militari. It is the first book in the history of Poland which lists all of the recipients of the Order since 1792 ... The book contains the history of the Order, color photographs of the various styles and types of crosses, and an alphabetical listing of every person and unit, both Polish and foreign, awarded the Order and date from United States, England, France, Japan, Italy, Belgium, Romania, Estonia, Yugoslavia, Serbia, and Latvia.

Polish Military History is \$50.00, which includes postage. The *Virtuti Militari* book is available in a limited hardcover deluxe edition for \$100, and a softcover edition for \$75.00. Send orders with payment to:

Dr. Z. P. Wesółowski
P. O. Box 291465
Davie FL 33329 USA

For more information you can also visit the Website <http://www.wmdir.com/polishbk.html>. ☙

P.N.A.F. President Attends Chicago White And Red Ball

Dr. Felix W. v. L. Holewiński, P.N.A.F. President

On Saturday, February 19th, Dr. Felix W. v. L. Holewiński, president of the P.N.A.F., represented the Foundation at one of the premier social events in Chicago, the "Ball Amarantowy" or the Polish White and Red Debutantes Ball.

The ball has been put on annually since 1939 by the Legion of Young Polish Women. In 1939 the purpose of the Ball was to raise funds for Polish victims of World War II. Currently the Ball raises money for the Legion, which, in turn, donates its proceedings to a wide variety of Polish-American cultural and charitable groups and activities, including the Polish Youth Association, Polish language and dance schools, Polish Museum of America, the Copernicus Foundation, the Lira Dance Ensemble and the Paderewski Symphony Orchestra. In 1945 the presentation of Polish debutantes was added to the program.

Staged in one of the historic landmark ballrooms of Chicago, the Grand Ballroom of the Chicago Hilton, on South Michigan Avenue, the Ball is the epitome of Old World and Polish elegance and grandeur seldom seen today. It is definitely a white-tie affair, and while black tie is permitted, no one is admitted unless they are in formal attire. This is a firm rule that has always been strictly enforced to ensure the proper ambiance of the occasion.

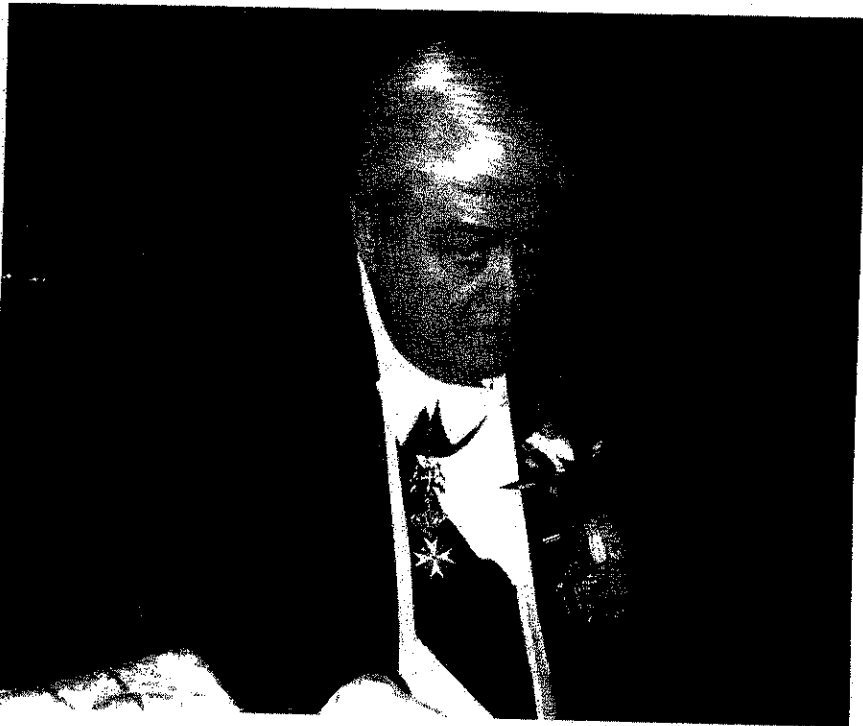
The venue of the Ball was also truly awe-inspiring. Outside the ballroom twin sweeping staircases rise from the expansive main entry to a second-floor gallery which looks down on the marble floor of the entry below. Previous to the opening of the Ball the eight debutantes to be presented that evening, along with their fathers, were arranged on one of these staircases to form a receiving line where all the arriving guests could meet and congratulate them.

Proceeding from the gallery into the Grand Ballroom, one was surrounded by baroque decor, massive crystal chandeliers, mirrors, heavy embroidered drapes and an ornate balcony encircling the entire room. As it filled with people dressed in their elegant finery, one might think they had stepped into one of the palace dance scenes from *War and Peace*. The opulent and spacious room, which easily accommodated the approximately 500 people in attendance, was highlighted by eight elaborately decorated tables which surrounded the dance floor. Each of the eight debs sat at one of these tables along with her young escort, parents and friends.

At 8:00 p. m. the banquet started with the playing and singing of the Polish National Anthem, followed by the United States national anthem and the invocation by Fr. Thaddeus Dziedzka. The banquet consisted of a five-course meal, starting with the traditional Polish classic, cream of wild mushroom soup, followed by a butter and red oak lettuce salad, red



Above, Dr. Felix W. v. L. Holewiński, at his table. Below: Edmund Gronkiewicz, one of the prominent leaders in Chicago's Polish-American community.



orange sorbet, and the main course of grilled filet mignon with deluxe mushroom and rosemary sauce and horseradish mashed potatoes. This was followed by steamed asparagus with winter vegetables, and for dessert, Baked Alaska with whole Bing Cherries and coffee.

Dr. Holewiński was sitting with several friends at one of two tables reserved by Chev. Edmund Gronkiewicz, a friend

of Dr. Holewiński and one of the leaders of the Polish-American community in Chicago. Chev. Gronkiewicz is an attorney at one of Chicago's prestigious law firms headquartered in the Loop. Besides being active in a number of Polish-American groups and activities, he is also a member of several prestigious Orders of knighthood, including the Papal Order of Malta, the Equestrian Order of the Holy Sepulchre, the Royal Italian Order of SS Maurice and SS St. Lazarus, and the Royal Constantinian Order of St. George of the Royal House of Bourbon-Parma of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

Music at the Ball was provided by Anthony Kawalkowski and his orchestra, which is the premier Polish dance orchestra in the Midwest. The advantage of this group, in addition to the quality of its performance, is that it is accomplished in a wide variety of Polish dance music. This included not only waltzes and polkas but such traditional Polish dances as the Polonaise, Mazurka, Kujawiak, and Krakowiak.

At approximately 9:00 p. m., after the banquet was completed and the tables cleared, the formal program of the evening opened with the traditional Polonaise. Twelve couples, consisting of the Ball Committee members and their partners, danced the intricate formations and steps of this courtly dance. As the lilting strains of the music filled the hall the *wodzirej* or dance leader, wearing a special red ribbon, led the group through its stately dance patterns. What was amazing was how effortless and smoothly the dancers glided across the floor. Chev. Gronkiewicz was one of the dancers, and his partner was Joan Flo, the Treasurer of the Legion of the Young Polish Women.

After the Polonaise the eight debutantes were presented. They were escorted by their fathers, who led them around the dance floor. Then as each one was introduced, she stepped forward and took a low, deep and graceful bow and curtsy, almost touching the floor with her forehead and stretching forth her arm. Each repeated this bow toward the three sides of the hall. After all had been introduced they danced a waltz with their fathers, and then in a formal line were handed over to their young male escorts for the evening, who then danced a waltz



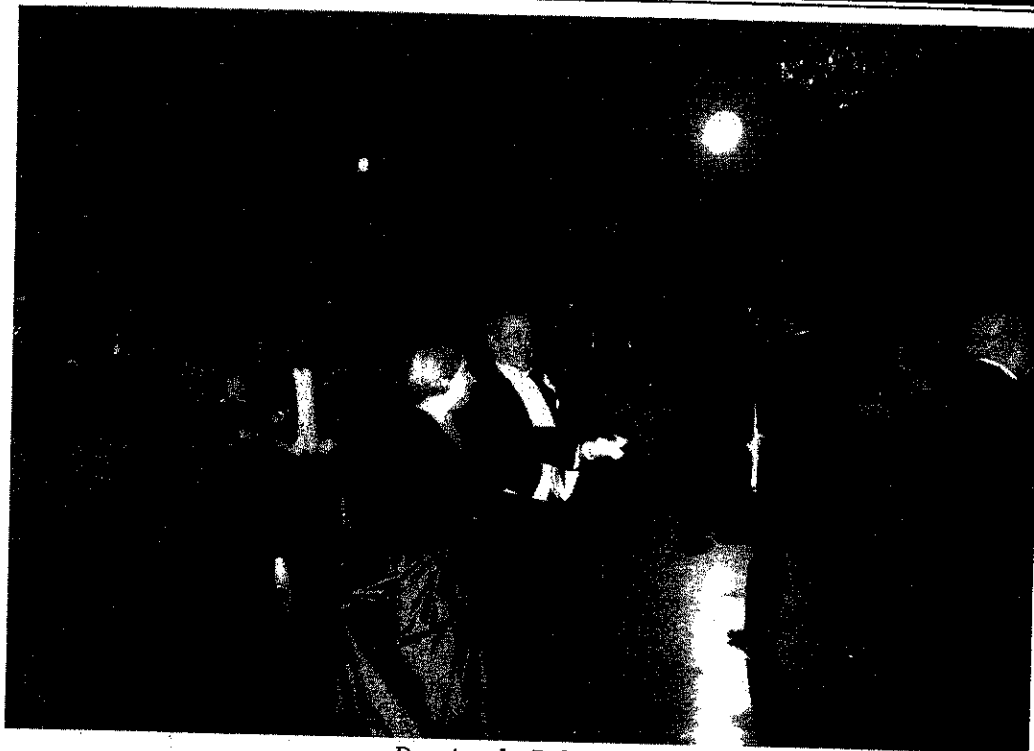
Above, the presentation of the Polish debutantes. Below, strolling violins during the banquet.



with them. They were eventually joined on the dance floor by last years debutantes, who were all dressed in red dresses.

The current and past debs exited the dance floor, and this year's debs, along with their escorts, went out among the tables to present roses to the guests in return for donations.

At 12:30 one of the true highlights of the evening was staged. The dancing of the *Biały Mazur* by last year's debs and their escorts. The Mazur is a fiery, emotional dance that became very popular among the nobility and gentry and was frequently danced at court and in manor houses throughout Poland. The *Biały Mazur* is traditionally the last dance of



Dancing the Polonaise.

any formal Polish Ball because, according to tradition, it was always danced as the first white rays of dawn began to appear in the sky and filter through the large windows of the manor house's ballroom. This particular Mazur had trios of two women and a man who urged another pair of men to perform ever greater dancing feats in order to impress the audience and the other couple. In another part of the dance a young woman is besieged by men wishing to dance with her. She dances with each one in turn but coyly returns to her original place, leaving behind many frustrated partners who were able to catch her attention for only a moment.

What was particularly impressive about this performance was that all the dancers were not professionals, or even members of a dance group. They were, rather, high-school and college-aged students who practiced in their free time throughout the year. Their enthusiastic, lively and polished performance—which included numerous acrobatic movements—was exciting to watch. The young men in particular did backflips, spins, and leaps, and twirled each other over the dance floor in a dazzling display of agility, coordination and physical strength and stamina. At the end of the performance they were accorded a well-deserved, loud, and prolonged standing ovation.

With the end of the Mazur the guests of the ball slowly started to drift away, and even although the orchestra continued to play on, by 1:30 most of the guests had departed.

Dr. Holewiński had a lengthy conversation with Chev. Gronkiewicz toward the end of the ball, and was told that while many attendees also attend many other Polish Balls throughout the United States, the general consensus was that the Chicago White and Red Ball surpassed all other such events in its elegance and grandeur. The evening was certainly one of the grandest Polish social events in the United States, and it is an occasion in which the entire Polish-American community in the Chicago area can rightly take pride. ☞

Dr. Roger Chyliński-Połubiński Appointed by Maryland Governor Robert L. Ehrlich, Jr. to Sister State Committee

[This is the text of a letter sent to Dr. Chyliński from the Chairman of the Maryland-Łódź Sister State Committee:]

June 14, 2004

Dear Dr. Chyliński,

The Maryland-Łódź Sister State Committee has established an impressive Honorary Committee. We in the Executive Committee thank you for supporting us by agreeing to serve in the honorary capacity.

We have initiated several projects. Dr. Jacek Mostwin, Professor of Urology at John Hopkins Hospital, will go to Łódź in September to give a series of lectures. Ms. Katarzyna

Marasia, our representative in Łódź, is dealing with leaders of the Łódź University Hospital regarding arrangements for Dr. Mostwin's visit.

Łódź is the center of the Polish motion picture industry and is home to Poland's largest studios. We are establishing an exchange between the Łódź studios and the Towson University Film/Theater Department. We expect to have this organized in a short time.

Sincerely,

Stanley A. Ciesielski
Chairman ☞

President of the P.N.A.F. Represents the Foundation at the *Bal Maskowy* in Milwaukee

Dr. Felix W. v. L. Holewiński, P.N.A.F. President

For the last eighteen years the Syrena Polish Folk Dance Ensemble has been holding its famous *Bal Maskowy* or Masked Ball to raise money for the operation of this premier Polish dance group. The money raised is spent primarily for its extensive collection of elaborate Polish folk costumes—which include the uniform of Napoleon's Polish Lancers of the Imperial Guard and the costumes of Polish noblemen and ladies—as well as the travel expenses incurred by their many performances. This year the Ball was held on February 5th at the elegant Wisconsin Club, the former mansion of the Mitchel family, one of the earliest Milwaukee tycoons.

The Ball Maskowy is a typical grand masked costume ball reminiscent of the Grand Balls, so popular among the Polish nobility of the 18th and 19th centuries. Attendees were requested to wear either a period costume, preferably Polish, or black- or white-tie formal wear. On arriving each attendee was given an elaborate feathered mask.

Dr. Felix W. v. L. Holewiński, President of the P.N.A.F., has taken a special interest in this function over recent years because of its support of one of the finest Polish cultural organizations in the Midwest. The dance group has represented and shared with thousands of people the music, folklore and dance of the Polish culture. In particular, as a consequence of its aims and achievements, Dr. Holewiński has increased the visibility of the P.N.A.F. at this function over the last two years. As part of this effort, for example, he has attended the last two Balls in a specially tailored late 17th-century Polish Magnate's costume. The costume includes a deep crimson brocade *zupan* (a nobleman's inner coat) with a dark blue velvet *delia* (outer coat) with a fur collar and trim and slit false sleeves, a gold brocade sash, a *karabela* (Polish sword) and bright yellow boots. In addition, the costume included a *kopak*, a type of velvet and fur hat worn by the nobility. Dr. Holewiński also carried a *bulawa*, a large ceremonial mace which was the symbol of a *Hetman*, the Polish equivalent of a field marshal.

As a consequence of his costume Dr. Holewiński and the details of his apparel were included in an article in the society section in the *Milwaukee Journal Sentinel*, which covered the Ball.

The Ball opened at 5:30 p. m. with cocktails and music by the Arreux String Quartet. A silent auction also started at this time and lasted until 10:00 p. m. This auction allowed Ball participants to bid on numerous donated items from Poland or related to Polish history and culture. Dr. Holewiński donated, in the name of the P.N.A.F., a large silver and amber pendant.

Cocktails were followed at 6:30 p. m. by a four-course European dinner, opening with cream of mushroom soup, followed by a garden, salad dinner rolls, and one's choice of Filet Mignon, Pomorski Pork Tenderloin of Wild Mushroom Warszawa, and concluded with frozen soufflé and coffee. Dr.



Bob Mayer, on left, wearing a traditional kontusz of the Polish gentry, and Dr. Holewiński on right, wearing a late 17th-century military zupan and delia coat preferred by some of the Polish magnates of the period.

Holewiński also provided his table with French champagne to accompany the meal. Later in the evening a traditional desерт table was set out which was covered with a variety of sweets.

After dinner the Syrena Dance Ensemble performed Ogiński's Polonaise. Then the dance group, led by its artistic direction, Ada Dziewanowska, and the Polish Consul for Milwaukee, Mariusz Jakubowski, danced the Grande Polonaise, during which eventually all guests were invited to participate. The dancers formed a long dance chain of couples and weaved its way around the dance hall and reception area, reminiscent of how such 18th-century balls saw dancers of the Polonaise dancing their way through the rooms and halls of the manor house where the ball was held.

After the Grand Polonaise the Anthony Kawalkowski Orchestra provided dance music, which included Polish tangos, waltzes, polkas, mazurkas, and Viennese waltzes. The dance floor filled with dancers who swept across the floor in



Syrena Dancers of Milwaukee in their nobility costumes dancing the Polonaise Suite.

their colorful costumes and elegant formal wear. At nine the Syrena Dancers took the floor to perform several dances from the Łowicz region of Poland. Dressed in the colorful and ornately embroidered traditional attire of that region, the dancers begin their performance with a nostalgic *Walczyk*, followed by the lively *Polka Drygana*. A *kujowy* followed, where the dancers mimicked the motions of the peasants harvesting in the fields, and proceeded to a romantic *Kujawiak*, which broke into a spirited *Oberek* in which the women spun rapidly and the men leaped high into the air. The *Oberek* ended with the characteristic swirling and swinging of the dancers. The dancing was enhanced by a small women's choir led by Lidia Sobierajski.

At 10:00 p. m. the result of the silent auction and the raffle were announced. Various honors and recognitions were made, including a hand for Conrad Wiecek, who choreographed the Łowicz Suite of dances. After these formalities, dancing continued, ending with the playing of Ada's *Kujawiak* and the traditional ball closing piece, the *Biały Mazur*. After the Mazur individuals started to drift away or stood in small groups saying good-bye.

There is no doubt that the *Bal Maskowy* is one of the premier Polish cultural events in the Midwest. ☞

Dues, Donations, and Fees

Rt. Rev. John Abucewicz, NH	250.00	Dr. Roger F. Krentz, NY	25.00
Georg Adam, Canada	35.00	Robert P. Kuniewicz, NJ	100.00
Waclaw Bakierowski, MI	25.00	Ralph M. Kurzudlo, IL	100.00
David T. Bocek, MA	35.00	Ursula Lazo-Hackett, Washington	35.00
John A. Boydack	15.00	Alexander Liston, CA	50.00
Dr. Stanislas Burzynski, TX	250.00	Joseph Lodesky, IL	50.00
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints	15.00	Leonard Miedzianowski, Canada	40.00
Stanley A. Ciesielski, MD	25.00	Joan F. Miller, IL	35.00
Stanley L. Daniloski, MD	100.00	Thaddeus J. Obal, NJ	25.00
Elfi, Baroness von Dassanowsky, Ph.D., CO	25.00	Richard Oles-Olszewski, MD	25.00
Dr. Robert, Baron von Dassanowski, CO	25.00	Elwin C. Penski, MD	60.00
Gary and Debra Dembowski-Douglas, CA	150.00	George A. Piendak, MD	100.00
William Dluzniewski, NJ	25.00	Capt. Roman Piotrowski, IL	50.00
James P. Dorovich, APO	50.00	Pr. Christina Polonski de Swida, NJ	25.00
Joseph Dressel, IL	25.00	Richard Poremski, MD	50.00
Anthony Dzimitrowicz, FL	25.00	Douglas and Mary Riggs, Newport	50.00
EBSCO—Allentown Library, PA	15.00	Mark E. Sievert, MO	25.00
Stefan F. Gavell, FL	35.00	Dr. Albert R. Soberanski, CO	25.00
Patricia Geniusz S-Stanley	25.00	Ronald Sosnowski, MI	25.00
Michael Gransky, CT	50.00	Mike S. Stanislawczyk, TX	60.00
Dr. and Mrs. Paul Gulgowski, WI	125.00	Maybeth Sulkowski, RI	25.00
Ct. W. Helon-Zielinski de Doliwa, Australia	115.00	Swets, Netherlands	15.00
Bonnie P. Hoback, MD	15.00	Jozef A. Topolski, MD	15.00
Jorge J. M. Iwaskiewicz, France	25.00	Irena Uderska, England	125.00
Andrea Jakabosi, FL	25.00	Gary M. Walsh, NY	15.00
Arvidas Jarasius, CO	35.00	Peter and Ann Marie Wendolski, NY	50.00
Geraldine K. Jones, CO	25.00	Prof. Dr. Zdzislaw P. Wesolowski, FL	50.00
Edward R. Kaminski, Maj., NJ	25.00	Chev. John J. Wrobel, OH	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Kaplinski, MI	25.00	Stanislas M. A. Yassukovitch, France	100.00
Dmitry G. Karpinsky, CA	25.00	Walter S. Zarnowski, FL	50.00
Stanley J. Klemanowicz, CA	25.00	Joseph Zera, CA	72.00 ☞
Stephen J. Klimczuk, VA	25.00		

INTERNATIONAL NEWS, NOTES, AND CORRESPONDENCE

Irena Uderska, Associate Editor and London Correspondent

Countess Xavier Pusłowski, née Princess Zofia Jabłonowska, died in London on 16 December 2004. This death means the end of the Princely branch of the Jabłonowski. However, other branches of the family are still in existence, and indeed, some members still live in Jabłonowo-Adamy.

*

The WORLD ROYALTY website now has a page devoted to Poland at <http://www.royalty.nu/Europe/Poland.html>.

*

The death took place on 10 January 2005 of the Grand Duchess Josephine-Charlotte of Luxembourg, consort of the Grand Duke Jean and mother of the Grand Duke Henri. She was the daughter of King Leopold III of the Belgians and the legendary Queen Astrid.

*

The death has been announced (January 2005) of Count Lennart Bernadotte. Count Lennart's father was Prince Wilhelm of Sweden, the second son of King Gustaf V, and his mother was the Grand Duchess Maria of Russia. While he lost his princely rank through his morganatic marriages, he inherited the island of Mainau on Lake Constance, which he turned into a botanical paradise, from his Baden ancestors.

*

The death occurred in Rome on 11 January 2005 of Prince Dado Ruspoli, head of the House of Ruspoli. He was one of the leading figures of Italy's Dolce Vita and was renowned for his extravagance and charm.

*

Among the political parties taking part in the Iraqi elections is the Constitutional Monarchy Movement, whose leader, Sharif Ali bin Hussein, is a member of the Iraqi Royal Family. His opening campaign rally took place behind the walls of a palace on the Tigris.

*

The death took place 30 December 2004 of the McGillicuddy of the Reeks, a member of an old Gaelic family who was active in the Council of Irish Chieftains. He is succeeded by his first cousin, Dounough McGillicuddy.

*

Following the murder two years ago of the King of Dagbon a succession dispute is still taking place in this Ghanaian Kingdom. The institution of Chieftaincy is guaranteed by Ghana's constitution. The national House of Chiefs has authority over traditional laws and customs, and Chiefs have a great deal of influence in the community and in the government.

*

UK—The funeral of Sir Angus Ogilvy, husband of HRH Princess Alexandra, took place at Windsor 5 January 2005. The mourners included Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip and other members of the British Royal Family as well as King Constantine and Queen Anne Marie of Greece.

*

UK—Lady Helen Taylor née Windsor gave birth on 21 December 2004 to her fourth child and second daughter, who has been named Estella. Lady Helen is the daughter of HRH Duke of Kent.

*

UK—The Royal Family have continued to defy Tony Blair's hunting ban—Prince William rode out with the Beaufort Hunt on 3 January 2005.

*

London—An exhibition entitled "Style and Splendour: Queen Maud of Norway's Wardrobe 1896-1938" took place at the Victoria and Albert Museum. A book on this subject entitled *Style and Splendour* by Anne Kjellberg and Susan North has been published.

† Lloyd Eugene Hedberg † 30-year PNAF Member

Warsaw—Lloyd Eugene Hedberg, 89 who worked for 27 years at the U. S. Department of Defense, receiving the Distinguished Service Award when he retired in 1970, died Sunday, 16 January 2005, at Wyoming County Nursing Facility after a long illness.

Mr. Hedberg was born April 13, 1915 in St. Paul, Minn., a son of the late Jonas and Eugenia Westerlund Hedberg. After graduating from University of Minnesota, Mr. Hedberg was commissioned as a lieutenant in the U. S. Army Reserve. He was assigned to U. S. Army Intelligence Unit in Washington during World War II.

He was commissioned as captain after the war in the newly-formed Air Force. He returned to civilian life in 1957, earning a master's from Georgetown University.

During the early 1960s, Mr. Hedberg was instrumental in establishing the Helen Dwight Reid Educational Foundation, serving as secretary/treasurer for more than 30 years. He was awarded an honorary Doctor of Humanities by the London Institute for Applied Research in London.

He returned to government service until 1980 and in 1981 Ronald Reagan awarded him the Presidential Medal of Merit for distinguished service. He moved to Warsaw in 1990 and enjoyed the village and the citizens of Warsaw.

He was also a Knight of Justice in the Sovereign Hospitaller Order of St. John (aka Order of St. John of Jerusalem) and Chancellor said Order. The Priory for OSJ is at Villa Anneslie in Baltimore, Maryland. Also in 1974 Prince Roger Chyliński-Połubiński bestowed upon him the Royal Order of Piast.

Survivors include his wife, Nancy Hedberg, and niece, nephews, and two cousins.

UK—The death took place on 5 March 2005 of Harold Brooks-Baker. He was a former managing director of Debrett's Peerage and a publishing director of *Burke's Peerage*. By his first marriage to the Countess Irene du Luart de Montsaulin he had two daughters who have claims to be in remainder to the Dukedom of de Bisaccia in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

UK—The "Tina Barney: The Europeans" exhibition was at the Barbican, London, 17 February to 2 May 2005. This exhibition of photographs of members of the European aristocracy did not reveal the names of the families concerned. Instead the photographs were arranged according to nationality—English, French, Spanish, Italian, Austrian, and German.

UK—The body of the missing 10th Earl of Shaftesbury was found in the south of France. The French police were treating this as a murder case. The Earl, head of the House of Ashley-Cooper, was known for his "weakness for exotic women" upon whom he lavished vast amounts of money.

UK—On 11 March 2005 the death took place of Cherry Drummond, the 16th Baroness Strange. She was one of the remaining hereditaries in the House of Lords. The Barony was created by King Charles I in 1627. Lady Strange was a firm believer in the hereditary principle, which she regarded as "the basis of all civilization."

Egypt—Nariman Sadek, the second wife of King Farouk and the mother of King Fuad, died in Cairo in February 2005, aged 70 years.

Monaco—HSH Prince Rainier III died 6 April 2005. The Prince was the longest reigning monarch in Europe. He was born 31 May 1923. His father was Prince Pierre (born Count de Polignac) and his mother was Princess Charlotte of Monaco. He succeeded his maternal grandfather Louis II on 9 May 1949 and is in turn succeeded by his son Albert II.

Monaco—On 5 April 2005, the day before Prince Rainier's death, Princess Caroline's husband, Prince Ernst August, Head of the House of Hanover, was taken seriously ill with acute pancreatitis and placed in an intensive care ward. The Prince's condition was described as "serious but not irreversible" and he has since been discharged from the hospital.

India—King Jirake and Queen Surmai of the Great Andamanese (a tiny Aboriginal tribe) and their subjects have survived the Tsunami.

Kenya—The Hon. Thomas Cholmondeley, son and heir of Lord Delamere and a member of Kenya's leading settler family, was arrested for allegedly shooting dead a plainclothes warden who was investigating illegal sales of bush meat on the Delamere estate.

Bavaria—It was announced in Bunte that Prince Manuel of Bavaria (son of Prince Leopold of Bavaria and of his wife,

née Ursula Möhlenkamp) and Princess Anna zu Sayn-Wittgenstein-Berleburg (daughter of Prince Ludwig-Ferdinand zu Sayn-Wittgenstein-Berleburg and of his wife, née Countess Yvonne Wachtmeister af Johannishus) were engaged to be married in July 2005.

Two Sicilies—Prince Carlo of Bourbon-Two Sicilies (son of Prince Ferdinando of Bourbon-Two Sicilies and of his wife, née Chantal de Chevron-Villette) and his wife, née Camillia Crociani, had their second child, Maria-Chiara, at Rome on 1 January 2005.

Tonga—Elections took place here in March 2005. Tonga's 30-seat Parliament is made up of 9 members elected by the Nobles, 9 elected by the ordinary voters, and the 12-person Royally-appointed Cabinet.

Congo—The death occurred in January 2005 of the Ruler of the Lunda people, Mwaat Yaav Kawel II. He was the brother of the late Moise Tshombe who fought so bravely for Katanga's secession from the Congo. Mwaat Yaav Kawel II succeeded to the Lunda Throne in 1983. The Lunda Empire flourished for more than 200 years until the late 19th century, and covered parts of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Western Zambia, and Northern Angola.

Thailand—King Bhumibol's grandson has been killed in the Tsunami. 21-year-old Bhumi Jensen was on holiday in Phang Nga when the giant tidal wave struck. Bhumi was the son of Princess Ubolratana, the King's eldest daughter, and her ex-husband American businessman Peter Jensen.

Part of the grounds of the British Embassy in central Bangkok were to be sold. Inside these grounds is a statue of Queen Victoria, whom many Thais regard as a fertility symbol. They leave floral offerings on the statue's plinth.

The Empress Farah, widow of the late Shah of Persia, has published her memoir, *Enduring Love: My Life with the Shah*, in paperback.

Interestingly the heraldic motto of the Italian family Roncalli-Parolini from Brescia is: *A rege Poloniae*.

Solicitation of Articles

As part of the initiative to improve and expand the *White Eagle*, the Foundation is asking all of its members to submit scholarly articles related to the culture and history of the Polish nobility throughout Poland's history. Such articles may deal with a wide variety of topics of the culture of Polish nobility, from their clothing at various historic periods to their residences, values, forms of entertainment, or short biographical sketches of prominent nobles. Please submit any such articles to Dr. Felix W. v. L-Holewiński, felixwholewinski@msn.com.