



# WHITE EAGLE

JOURNAL OF THE POLISH NOBILITY ASSOCIATION FOUNDATION

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## THE LUBOMIRSKI PALACE, BIALYSTOK

*Pictures and text by Prince Jan Polubinski, Historical Pictures Archivist*



*The Lubomirski Palace, Bialystok, Poland*

The neoclassical palace stands in Białystok, Poland. The historical Lubomirski Palace is in the middle of the 26-hectare park.

It is known under several names. It dates back to mid-19th century and was built by Aleksander Krusenstern. In 1866, Krusenstern made the estate over to his daughter, Zofia Rudiger who, in turn, sold it.

The Lubomirski, who were also the owners, bought the palace in 1922.

Also it is important to know that the Lubomirski Palace has another connection with history. During World War II, it was used as the residence of ERIC KOCH, who at that time served as supervisor of the Białystok Industrial District. In 1944, the Lubomirski Palace was completely destroyed by fire. In 1956-57, the Palace was rebuilt. The Lubomirski Palace is presently in good condition.

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reference material.

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## HOW TO REGISTER A COAT OF ARMS

We at Araltas do not undertake the registration of coats of arms with heraldic authorities, mainly because most of these bodies will not accept third party applications. However, here are some tips on how you can go about registering your arms yourself.

**Why register?**

Actually, there is no compelling reason to register your coat of arms. A registered coat of arms has no real legal protection (except in Scotland). If you commission a new coat of arms design from an artist, then, on creation, the design becomes intellectual property and is subject to copyright protection. Assuming you have full rights of use from the artist (as you would if you commission a design from us) then your coat of arms is copyright protected which is actually a much more powerful safeguard than a registration.

**What to register.**

In designing a new coat of arms, I will always try to stay within the “rules” or heraldry, left to my own devices. However, it often happens that the customer will require some symbols or colour scheme that breaks those rules. A quick look through the Araltas Roll of Arms will bear that out. Be aware that if you plan to register your arms with an heraldic authority, they may (and probably will) reject designs that flirt with the rules.

**Where to register.**

It might seem obvious that you should simply register your arms in your home country. This, however, is not always possible, as many countries do not have an heraldic authority, for example the United States of America. You could next look to your country of ethnic origin. The British and Irish heraldic authorities will accept applications from non nationals who are of British or Irish descent. The cheapest and easiest option is to register

in South Africa, which will accept applications from anyone and register a coat of arms that does not infringe on any existing registered design. Americans might also consider registering with the American College of Heraldry which does not have any statutory power, but does maintain a well organised register of arms. There is also The International Register of Armorial Bearings (Coats of Arms) - a register of armorial bearings in current use throughout the world. This is an unofficial register but has the advantage of being recognized worldwide.

Here is a list of Heraldic Authorities and bodies and some information about them.

## **IRELAND**

Office of the Chief Herald of Ireland

Kildare Street

Dublin 2

Ireland

Tel. +353-1-6030311

Fax: +353-1-6621062

Email: [herald@nli.ie](mailto:herald@nli.ie)

### **Who may apply for a grant of arms?**

- Citizens of Ireland, male or female
- Other persons normally resident in Ireland
- Persons living outside Ireland but who have significant links with Ireland, either through ancestry or otherwise
- Public authorities and other corporate bodies or other organisations.

### **What is the effect of a grant of arms?**

- A grant of arms creates a form of property which is vested in the grantee who may, according to the traditional formula, display the arms 'on shield or banner or otherwise according to the laws of arms'. It does not confer any rank or title, or have any effect on the right of the person concerned to any other property, real or personal. A grant of arms made to an individual extends to his or her descendants of the name, not to a family as such.

### **How does one apply for arms?**

- An application for a personal grant of arms should be made to the Chief Herald, on a prescribed form, setting out basic personal information and accompanied by supporting certificates or other appropriate documents.
- For a grant of arms to a corporate body or other organization, the application should include information about the corporate status, structure and business of the body and should be accompanied by a certified copy of the relevant resolution of the council, board or other controlling body.

### **What happens when an application is made?**

- If, on preliminary examination, an application appears to be in order, the applicant is notified accordingly. The matter is then considered in detail by a Herald of Arms who will consult with the applicant about possible designs. A preliminary painting is then made for the approval of the applicant who will also be shown a draft of the Letters Patent.
- The final document is issued on vellum and includes a hand-painted exemplification of the arms. The related text may be in either Irish or English, or in bilingual form. The grant of arms is recorded in the Register of Arms and is a matter of public record.

### How long does it take?

- Devising and designing arms requires a considerable input of time by the professional staff of the Genealogical Office. The time taken to deal with an application can vary. Every effort is made to deal with all applications within a reasonable period but, depending on the number on hand and the nature and extent of the work involved, it may take up to a year to complete the processing of a new application.

How much does it cost? (July 2001 IR£1 = Euro1.27 = US\$1.09 = UK£0.79) Currency Converter

- The fee for a personal grant of arms is IR£2,200. The sum of IR£200 is payable when lodging the application, a further IR£1,000 is payable when work on the design begins and the balance of IR£1,000 must be paid before work on the actual grant of arms is put in hand by the herald painter.
- For a grant of arms to a local authority, the fee is IR£3,500 and the fee charged to schools, clubs etc. ranges from IR£2,200 to IR£4,000. For a grant of arms to other corporate bodies and organisations, the fee is IR£7,000.

### CANADA

Chief Herald of Canada  
Canadian Heraldic Authority  
Rideau Hall  
Ottawa  
Ontario  
Canada

Tel. Toll-free anywhere in Canada: 1-800-465-6890 otherwise (613) 993-9530

Fax: (613) 998-1664

Email: [info@gg.ca](mailto:info@gg.ca)

### Background

- In 1988, The Queen gave Canada the power to grant coats of arms -- the first time a Commonwealth country received that authority. Before then, Canadians who wanted coats of arms had to go through Her Majesty's officers in England or Scotland. Now, citizens can apply to the Canadian Heraldic Authority, which is headed by the Governor General. About 100 corporations, towns, groups and individuals apply for coats of arms each year.
- Because the Authority is in Canada, its heralds are more sensitive to our country's history and traditions and are in a better position to celebrate the character of our institutions. Canadian artists create distinctly Canadian coats of arms. In addition to using the maple leaf and the beaver, Canadian heralds use other Canadian plants and animals. For example, they were the first to use the maple seed in a coat of arms.
- Heraldry in Canada also includes symbols of Aboriginal peoples. Native images such as eagle feathers are included in coats of arms to honour their traditions and contributions. As well, a number of Aboriginal groups have asked the Authority to register their symbols. As with other coats of arms, this recognizes the value of their symbols and protects them against commercial misuse.

### How to apply?

- Any group or individual can apply for a coat of arms. They are granted in recognition of public service or contributions to the nation.
- You can send a request, along with background information on why you or your organization should be granted a coat of arms, to the Chief Herald of Canada, Canadian Heraldic Authority, Rideau Hall, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0A1. The Chief Herald reviews all requests and seeks permission from the Herald Chancellor or her deputy to grant coats of arms.



### **How much does it cost?**

- If you ask for a coat of arms, you are responsible for the cost of the research and artwork for producing the documents. The average cost ranges from \$1,500 to \$3,000

## **UNITED KINGDOM - EXCLUDING SCOTLAND**

Officer in Waiting  
The College of Arms  
Queen Victoria Street  
London EC4V 4BT  
England  
Tel. 020 7248 2762  
Fax: 020 7248 6448  
Email: [info@gg.ca](mailto:info@gg.ca)

### **Directions to personal callers**

- The College of Arms is on the north side of Queen Victoria Street, and is directly south of the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral. The nearest underground stations are Blackfriars (the District and Circle Lines), and St. Paul's (the Central Line). Buses numbers 4, 11, 15, 17, 23, 76, and 172 all stop not far from the College.

### **Who may apply?**

- Subjects of the Crown. American citizens may be granted honorary arms. They must meet the same criteria for eligibility as subjects of the Crown, and in addition must record in the official registers of the College of Arms a pedigree showing their descent from a subject of the British Crown. This may be someone living in the north American colonies before the recognition of American independence in 1783, or a more recent migrant.

### **How to apply**

- Arms and crests are granted by letters patent. The Crown delegates its authority to issue such letters patent to the Kings of Arms. Before they can act in each case they must first have a warrant from the Earl Marshal agreeing to the granting of the arms. The first step in applying for a grant of arms is to submit a petition, or memorial as it is called, to the Earl Marshal. This will be drawn up for the signature of the petitioner by one of the officers of arms if it is felt probable that such a petition will be accepted. There are no fixed criteria of eligibility for a grant of arms, but such things as awards or honours from the Crown, civil or military commissions, university degrees, professional qualifications, public and charitable services, and eminence or good standing in national or local life, are taken into account. When approaching a herald with a view to petitioning for a grant of arms it is desirable to submit a curriculum vitae.
- If the Earl Marshal approves a petition he will issue his Warrant to the Kings of Arms allowing them to proceed with the grant. At this stage the designing of the arms will begin. The Kings of Arms have full discretion over the design of the armorial bearings they grant, but the wishes of the applicant are taken into account as fully as possible. The officer of arms who is acting for the petitioner will discuss with him or her the allusions and references he or she would like made in the design. Simplicity and boldness make for the best heraldic design and it is a mistake to seek the inclusion of too many references. The officer will, through his experience and knowledge of many thousands of coats of arms, be able to warn the petitioner of what is heraldically trite. The design must be proper heraldry and be distinct from all previous arms on record at the College.

- The best heraldic design is usually achieved if the petitioner gives his wishes in fairly general terms, leaving the herald certain scope for inclusion or exclusion. References in the design could be made to the grantees profession, family, interests or place of residence or origin. Visual quotations may be made from the arms of institutions with which he or she is particularly associated. There is a long tradition of puns in heraldry, some of them obvious, others less so.

### **How much does it cost?**

- When the memorial is submitted the fees due upon a grant of arms become payable. Such fees are laid down by Earl Marshal's Warrant. From 1 January 2000 the fees payable upon a personal grant of arms and crest will be £2,925, a similar grant to an impersonal but non-profit making body, £6,400, and to a commercial company, £9,600. Where a grant of a badge or supporters, or the exemplification of a standard is also made, a further fee is payable. Those wishing to know further details of the fee structure should contact the officer in waiting at the College of Arms.

### **Proving a right to arms by descent**

- British Armorial bearings are hereditary. They can be borne and used by all the descendants in the legitimate male line of the person to whom they were originally granted or confirmed. To establish a right to arms by inheritance it is necessary to prove a descent from an ancestor who is already recorded as entitled to arms in the registers of the College of Arms.
- The first step in establishing whether there might be a possibility of having a right to arms by descent is to approach the officer in waiting at the College of Arms with what details one has of one's paternal ancestry. He will then be able to advise on the cost of having a search made in the official records for coats of arms recorded for families of one's name. The search may show that no family of the name has possessed arms or that one or more have done so. If the latter, and no known ancestor of the enquirer has been found on official record, the next stage will be genealogical research in records outside the College. This would be undertaken to extend the enquirer's pedigree to see if a connection with an armigerous family could be found.

## **SCOTLAND**

The Court of the Lord Lyon King of Arms  
 HM New Register House  
 Edinburgh EH1 3YT  
 Scotland  
 Tel. 0131 556 7255  
 Fax. 0131 557 2148

### **How does one apply for arms (matriculate)?**

- To establish a right to a Scots coat of arms you must prove that you are the heir to it. A Scots coat of arms can only be borne by one person at a time. Whether or not you are the heir depends on various conditions which would have been set out in the original grant. Even if you are not the heir to the arms, you may apply to re-matriculate cadet arms, which is where cadency comes in.
- Scottish heraldic cadency generally works by the addition of borders (bordures in heraldic language) to the main coat of arms. The bordure for a second son is generally gold (or) unless that conflicts with the colour of the background of the shield (the field). If the descent is through more than one younger son, there would have to be other differences made. This generally would take the form of one or all of the following - varying the partition line of the bordure (engrailed, invected, etc), altering the bordure itself (making it say, quarterly or and gules, or chequy), or placing additional charges upon it. This is all best explained visually and can be seen in Innes of Learney or Moncreiffe and Pottinger. Exactly what you get depends on what the Lord Lyon decides.

- As an American, it is quite easy to apply for a Scottish grant of arms. You find an ancestor who was born in Scotland and either re-matriculate his arms (appropriately differenced) or apply for a grant in his memory and then re-matriculate these new arms. Sir Thomas Innes' book 'Scots Heraldry' gives samples of the appropriate petitions for either a new grant or a rematriculation. You may also wish to register your genealogy which gives it legal status and would make re-matriculating easier for other relatives in the future. Heraldry is very strictly controlled in Scotland, so you need to make sure that the family genealogy is fit to stand up to legal examination.

There are a range of fees payable for the matriculation of arms. The list below was accurate as at 1997 Currency Converter

- New Grant including Shield, crest, motto & supporters £1,771
- Re-matriculation of previously recorded arms including shield, crest and motto, with grant of new supporters £891
- Re-matriculation of previously recorded arms including shield, crest and supporters, £609
- New grant including shield and crest £1,269
- New grant including shield alone £817
- Re-matriculation of previously recorded arms including shield and crest £385

Additional charges may be made for extra painting work and for postage.

## NETHERLANDS

Centraal Bureau voor Genealogie

Postbus 11755

2502 AT Den Haag

Netherlands

Telephone: +70 3150570

Fax: +70 3478394

In the Netherlands anyone is entitled to bear a coat of arms, whether old or newly designed, in his own rights. Special permission from an official heraldic college or institute to bear a coat of arms is not required. This does not mean that one is allowed to take and bear any coat of arms one has chosen. It is a good heraldic custom not to bear anyone else's coat of arms. The coats of arms of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, its provinces and municipalities, as well as the coats of arms of the Dutch nobility, however, are legally protected. They are conferred or confirmed by Royal Decree and further registered by the Supreme Council of the Nobility. From 1971 onward at the Centraal Bureau voor Genealogie the opportunity exists to register a coat of arms borne in the Netherlands or borne by families of Dutch origin living abroad. Although it does not mean legal protection, registration and publication have a beneficial effect in protecting against heraldic interlopers in the Netherlands and other countries.

Cost: Unknown

## U.S.A.

The American College of Heraldry

Note: The College does not have any statutory right to grant arms and registered arms have no legal standing.

## Background

- The College is quite flexible in its attempt to serve the heraldic needs of the public. One may become a member and also register a coat of arms. Or, one may elect to become a member without registering

a coat of arms, or indeed without even having one. Or, one may register a coat of arms without ever becoming a member. While the College's primary focus is naturally on the heraldry of America, nevertheless, the College's membership and interests are international in scope and the College continues to welcome the membership of persons residing abroad and to welcome the registration of their arms. The Armiger's News is a quarterly newsletter published by the college. It is received without cost by the membership and is available by subscription to other individuals, institutions and libraries. Those coats of arms Registered by the College are also published in both its aforementioned journal and in its roll of arms, a publication appearing in book form.

### **The Registration of Recognized Arms**

- The College registers and publishes coats of arms which have been rightfully granted, certified, registered or otherwise recognized by an office of arms. Proof of such recognition and proof that the individual is personally eligible to bear the arms must accompany the application. The College has registered very ancient arms of this type as well as some which were more recently created. These arms originated in, or, have been recognized by most of the major offices of arms abroad.

### **The Registration of Unrecognized Arms**

- The College also registers and publishes arms of persons who have borne unregistered or unregulated arms in their family for some extended period. The College further registers and publishes the arms of those who have personally assumed arms of recent origin and now desire to have them duly registered and recognized by the heraldic community. The College will seldom register arms for persons residing abroad.

### **The Registration of New Arms**

- Numerous individuals have no coat of arms of their own and desire the College's assistance in the creation of a pleasing and meaningful design which is technically correct. Following one's application, the College's President assigns a representative to work with the applicant to develop a coat of arms. When the design has been completed and agreed upon, the applicant assumes the arms for his own use and for the use of his descendants. Then the College duly registers his coat of arms and announces the registration in its publication - The Armiger's News.

### **Who may apply?**

- Even though it is The American College of Heraldry, that title is more geographic than demographic - although the College is headquartered in the United States, its membership is international, including England, Germany, Ireland, Canada, South Africa, Argentina, Scotland, Austria, Poland, Australia, Russia, Spain, Slovakia, Zimbabwe, and New Zealand.

### **How much will it cost?**

- The College's rates for services rendered are currently as follows:
- Annual Membership in The American College of Heraldry (includes 1 year subscription to The Armiger's News) - US\$39.95
- Registration of Arms with the College (includes, if necessary, design assistance with Arms) - one-time fee of \$US325
- Annual Membership PLUS Registration of Arms with the College - US\$350

## **HOW TO REGISTER A COAT OF ARMS**

*To be continued in the Summer 2013 White Eagle Journal*



# AN INTRODUCTION TO THE POLISH NOBILITY ASSOCIATION

(Revised 2010)

In ancient times, the nobility was the ruling class of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth with the exclusive right to enjoy full citizenship. Nobility was hereditary in the male line, and the knight's shield was an outward sign of this. The power to ennoble resided originally with the King, but after the end of the XVIth century, the approval of the Diet was required. In the year of Our Lord, 1795, Poland was removed from the map of Europe. From then, until the end of WWI, the nation ceased to exist; however, the old nobility remained, as did the dream of a free Poland-Lithuania. A major goal was to reestablish and revive the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and to define new boundaries within historical Commonwealth lands.

The Polish Nobility Association was born out of the ashes of the Polish uprisings of the 1830s, as a loosely associated group of noblemen and ex-officers. Their original goal was the establishment of the Polish monarchy. Poland regained its independence in 1918. From that time onward, the Polish Nobility Association's activities became primarily devoted to genealogical and heraldic research. The preservation of Polish cultural heritage then began with a small group of Poles and Lithuanians under the chairmanship of Prince Zygmund Jastrzebiec-Polubinski, Poland/USA.



***Villa Anneslie, Anneslie, Maryland; USA.  
International Headquarters of the PNAF  
(National Register of Historic Places)***



***His Holiness John Paul II, Dr.  
Roger C. Polubinski, Dame Barbara  
Bromont-Slawinska At Castelo  
Gandolfo (the Holy Fathers Summer  
Residence), Italy, 1983***

On January 27, 1927, the PNA was formalized into a noble society for the continuation of the "Stewardship" of the chivalric customs of the Commonwealth of the Kingdom of Poland and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania; and for the perpetuation of genealogical and heraldic traditions of the Polish Commonwealth. Orders of Merit were also created in the 20th Century along the lines of Poland's ancient Dragonet Societies. The ROP was

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# AN INTRODUCTION TO THE POLISH NOBILITY ASSOCIATION

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created to work with societies, fraternal and political groups in other Eastern European Countries who identified themselves as follows: Royal Order of Piast, Order of Saint John the Baptist, Imperial Order of Saint Vladimir, Imperial and Royal Order of Saint Stanislas, Order of Saint Michael Archangel and Saints Cyril and Methoduis. During the first annual convention, establishment of by-laws and election of officers took place in New York in 1928, under an umbrella organization incorporated in 1927 as the Slav Catholic Club (Association). The elected officers were:

- Paul S. Riedelski, president
- S. Moravek, Vice President representing Slovaks
- Rev. Joseph Paul Chodkiewicz, Sec. General, representing Poles
- H. Victor Cherep, representing Southern Slavs

(The Slav Catholic Club was later merged with the Polish Nobility Association)

The term Constitution, as applied to the Polish Nobility Association Foundation (PNAF), refers to the Charter and By-Laws of the PNAF and not to the Constitution of the former Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth or to any current or past governments.

- The Royal Order of Piast (ROP founded 1927)
- The Royal Order of Jagiellio (ROJ)

The Orders were established to recognize the Kingdom of Poland-Grand Duchy of Lithuania's ancient dynasties; historical, political and cultural connections; and recognition of contemporary individuals for their efforts in the areas of education, business, culture and philanthropy.

In the 1960s, the Polish Nobility Association re-located to the United States of America where such an organization could exist outside the ruling governments in Eastern Europe during that time. Prince Zygmunt immigrated to the United States, followed by his wife, Irena, and resided at Villa Anneslie until their deaths. The Polubinski, Giedroyce, Galitzin families, as well as other descendants of the dynasties founded by Gedymmin and Rurik, are prolific (many other princely branches have become extinct) and can be found in numerous countries pursuing various professions. The PNAF is based at Villa Anneslie, a National Register of Historic Places property. The current chairman, Dr. Roger Chylinski-Polubinski, resides at Villa Anneslie, one of his homes. The current president is Dr. Felix von Leski-Holewinski. Dr. Chylinski-Polubinski, accompanied by numerous members of the PNAF from various countries, attended the Papal Mass at the Polish Church in Kalenberg, Austria, celebrating the 300th Anniversary of the defeat of the Turks at Vienna by the combined forces of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and participating armies from other countries. Dr. Chylinski-Polubinski and Dame Barbara Bromont-Slawinska, PNAF Poet Laureate (Poland) personally received the Papal Blessing for the PNAF Historical and Cultural efforts and for the PNAF members and supporters in private audience with Pope John Paul II on behalf of the PNAF on October 4, 1983, at Castelo Gandolfo (the Holy Father's summer residence).

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# AN INTRODUCTION TO THE POLISH NOBILITY ASSOCIATION

*(Continued from Page 10)*

The aims of the PNA are to provide Heraldic information to Polish-Lithuanian families residing throughout the world. These Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth descendants may be descended from noble ancestry and wish to research this link. For these people, the PNA can provide the following services:

- Ancestor “Name Search” assistance
- Issuance of “Surname Nobility Diplomas” and registry based on public documents.
- Provide “Heraldic Assistance” in identifying authentic Polish arms

The current legal status of the Polish Nobility Association Foundation in the United States is that of a private, non-profit foundation incorporated in 1986, having had an IRS Exempt Recognition since 1973 as a 501 (c) 3. The PNA operated as an unincorporated Association prior to 1986. Membership is international, and through the PNAF members can be updated on International Monarchist League activities. The Association has, for many years, published a semi-annual journal (The White Eagle) which relates mainly to historic, nobility, heraldry and other topics, from Eastern Europe related to Monarchy. Membership is available as PNA (proven nobility) and PNAF for others. All PNA are part of the PNAF and is open to any individual interested in, or identifying with, “Geographical Areas historically associated with the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.” Annual membership dues are progressive.

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## PNAF RECEIVES GENEROUS GANT FROM THE ROSENSTIEL FOUNDATION

On behalf of The Rosenstiel Foundation, and upon the recommendation of  
Mrs. Blanka A. Rosenstiel, we are enclosing a check to the PNAF representing an unrestricted grant.  
MANY THANKS AGAIN TO BLANKA A. ROSENSTIEL,  
President of the American Institute of Polish Culture.

## NEW BOOK BY ROBERT STRYBEL

Polish/Polonian Heritage Lifestyles suggests, Robert Strybel’s latest book focuses on customs, traditions, family and community celebration as well as social and cultural events of every conceivable type. Available as an e-book on Kindle or e-tablet, or personal computer.

Amazon.com also has the book in print for \$8.99. PDF format is also available by writing  
to Robert Strybel, Ulica Kaniowska 24, 01-529 Warsaw, POLAND.

Include check, money order, or cashiers check in the amount of \$8.99.



# THE LUBOMIRSKI PALACE, BIALYSTOK

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## THE LUBOMIRSKI PALACE, BIALYSTOK

*Pictures and text by Prince Jan Polubinski,  
Historical Pictures Archivist*