



# WHITE EAGLE

JOURNAL OF THE POLISH NOBILITY ASSOCIATION FOUNDATION

WINTER 2014 • WEBSITE: PNAF.US/



## LOUISE WARFIELD & COUNT WŁODZIMIERZ LEDÓCHOWSKI

*By Thomas L. Hollowak, PNAF Chief Archivist*

**B**altimore women are renowned for their beauty and two are remembered for their marriages to nobility – Elizabeth “Betsy” Patterson married the brother of Napoleon Bonaparte, though he later abandoned her and Wallis Warfield Simpson to England’s King Edward VIII, later Duke of Windsor. Less known is the marriage of Wallis’ older cousin, Louise Warfield, daughter of Edwin Warfield, Governor of Maryland (1904-1908) to Count Włodzimierz Ledochowski.

The couple met in Peking, China while Louise was on a trip around the world with her brother Edwin, Jr. Edwin introduced them at a foreign embassy entertainment event. Since she didn’t speak Polish and he did not know English, they conversed in French, a language in which they were both fluent. After a brief courtship they became engaged. When she returned home in December 1912, she was reticent to speak about the rumored engagement. Apparently the former Governor opposed the match because of the brevity of the couple’s courtship and the fact that she had a large fortune. After she was able to convince her father that it was a true “love” match the engagement was announced and the wedding set for May.

Count Ledóchowski was a nephew of the late Cardinal Mieczysław Halka Ledóchowski, Primate of Poland and prefect of Propaganda at the Vatican. The Ledóchowski family lineage began in 1457 in the Volhynian Voivodeship where the boyar knight Nestor Halka took the name of his estate, Ledóchow, as his own. It is believed that the dynastic family Halka dates to the time of the Kievan Rus in 971.



As direct descendants of these boyar knights the family bears the same Coat of Arms with the name Szalawa (Herb Szalawa). The Halka Family used the official Austrian title of Halka von Ledóchow Count Ledóchowski.

On May 8, 1913 the couple were married at the Warfield home, 1223 Linden Avenue in Baltimore City, Maryland. It was a simple ceremony because the bride’s maternal grandmother had recently died. Only relatives and a few personal friends were invited. The couple was married by the Rev. William A. Fletcher, Rector of the Cathedral. Cardinal Gibbons witnessed the ceremony and in bestowing his blessing, said to the Count and the Countess: “Other contracts may

*(Continued on Page 3)*

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**KEITH R. JONES, PNAF.US WEBMASTER &  
WHITE EAGLE JOURNAL LAYOUT AND DESIGN**



Keith Jones is the PNAF.US webmaster and responsible for the layout and design of the *White Eagle Journal*.

Keith is a communications and marketing professional with over 10 years of experience in the higher education, media, and financial service industries, including his current position as a Marketing and IT Coordinator at Towson University. Prior to Towson University he was a Marketing Specialist at Stratford University, and the Director of Communications and Marketing at Baltimore International College.

He is also an award winning Graphic Designer having won two MDDC Press Association awards while working at *The Baltimore Examiner*, and he was a Graphic Designer at Legg Mason.

He earned his M.S. in Communications Management from Towson University and his B.S. in Visual Communication Design from Stevenson University.

Keith resides in Baltimore, Md. and enjoys spending time with his wife, Sophie, and newborn, Lorelai.

# LOUISE WARFIELD & COUNT WŁODZIMIERZ LEDÓCHOWSKI

*Continued from Page 1*

be broken, but not that of marriage, which can be dissolved only by death. There can be no dissolution of this tie, even if you could or would desire it.”

The Cardinal then spoke of his friendship and high regard for the Count’s uncle and expressed the hope that the young man would emulate the civic and personal virtues of his family. After a wedding breakfast the couple left for New York to take a steamship for their return to Poland.

On February 23, 1914, Louise gave birth to a daughter, Therese at the family estate. Located near the Austrian border, an eight-hour journey from Moscow and twelve-hours from Vienna it was in the midst of the zone of war that erupted on July 28, 1914.

On August 19, the Warfield family received a cablegram from Włodzimierz dated August 18, Ostropol, Russian Poland “Situation uncertain. Louise safe with cousins.” There was no news from her until October when the family received several letters relating the disruption the war was causing and Włodzimierz’s having a bomb proof cellar dug to protect the family and valuables. Louise’s letters appealing for medical and surgical supplies, as well as clothing and blankets prompted the former Governor to establish the Russian Poland Red Cross Relief Fund



Committee. The local Polish community rallied to his support and, by December the first of several boat loads of supplies were sent to Poland. Louise returned to America in 1918 and worked for Polish war efforts while her husband remained in Poland and was involved with recruitment for the Polish army.

The couple’s second daughter, Marya Jadwiga was born in 1918 and the following year a son Leon Stanislaw was born. After the war they divided their time between Europe and America until 1922 when she returned to America to obtain a divorce that was granted on November 25, 1922. Although Ledóchowski protested the right of a local county court to issue a divorce he did not appear and she was given custody of their three children. The following year she renounced her title to regain U.S. citizenship and took back the name Warfield. Louise would later marry Charles Davis Morgan and find herself in France during World War II.



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## FROM THE DESK OF THE CHAIRMAN

*Dr. Roger Chylinski-Polubinski*

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We are taking this opportunity to clarify some misinterpretations made by some members and non-members regarding the PNAF. The Executive Committee has begun an update for the 21st century of the PNAF History and other aspects of the web site. We begin in this issue with the history of the PNAF and move on to Orders of Merit. Certain representations made by well-intended members around the world to public inquiries, have led to misinterpretation and translation difficulties of documents that are almost a century old. With careful research we have begun to clarify certain areas that in the past, have led to incorrect speculation and assumptions by non-members. Formal requests for clarification were never made directly to the PNAF Headquarters at Villa Anneslie. An example was the term "CONSTITUTION" which, somehow became confused with the Constitution of the Republic of Poland when it actually referred to the Constitution (By-Laws) of the PNAF.

Orders of Merit does not mean that the PNAF administers seven National Royal Orders but is clarified as an Eastern European Federation of Fraternal Societies and Political Organizations representing several countries including the Royal Order of Piast representing Poland, (all early 20th century organizations operating under an umbrella organization incorporated in New York in 1927 as the Slav Catholic Club -Association) which would work together to maintain the Culture, History, and Political awareness of the contributions of the Nobility to their respective countries. Hence the PNAF has two Orders of Merit, the Royal Order of Piast (founded circa 1927 by Paul Ridelski and the Rev. Joseph Paul, Count Chodkiewicz) and the Royal Order of Jagiello (created in 1969 by the PNAF), both awarded by the authority of the Executive Committee representing the noble membership of the PNAF.

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**From the Desk of the Chairman**  
**Dr. Roger Chylinski-Polubinski**

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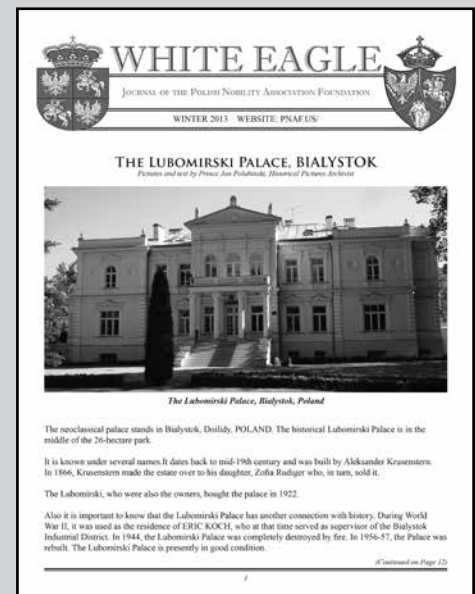
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# DUES PAID IN 2013

Thank you one and all – members and friends – who have sent in 2013 Dues and Contributions. For those on the membership mailing list, if you missed the Winter 2013 Dues Letter and Return Envelope folded into the Journal, a second direct mailing will be sent to those we have not heard from as yet.

*Thank you for your continued support.*



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# LECH WALESA CAPITOL EVENT NIXED BY SHUTDOWN

*Text & Photo by Richard Poremski, Polish American Journal, Buffalo, NY – USA, [www.polamjournal.com](http://www.polamjournal.com)*

**Washington, D.C. – Official Polish Affair Impacted.** Lech Walesa, past-president of Poland and a Nobel Prize Laureate, became an innocent casualty of the partial, but massive U.S. Government shutdown that effectively began here on Monday morning, September 30, 2013 - which also included an estimated 800,000 furloughed federal workers and contractors.

As arranged and promoted by Poland's Ambassador Ryszard Schnepf, the biopic "Walesa. Man of Hope" was scheduled to be viewed here on October 8, 2013 at the impressive and massive subterranean U.S. Capitol Visitor Center Atrium & Auditorium. The event is directly related to the ongoing "Celebrating Poland's Path to Freedom and its Partnership with the United States" campaign. Lech Walesa, himself was to attend the reception and the film's pre-release debut here in America, along with many invited high-ranking U.S. and Polish politicians and government officials.

But with governmental funding negotiations at an unblinking standoff in Congress - and with time quickly running out - the event had to be cancelled due to the anticipated absence of the necessary Capitol staff needed to operate the venue. It is planned to reschedule the event at a later date.

Be that as it may, "Walesa. Man of Hope," is to be released in Poland on October 8, 2013. It was directed by Oscar-winning Andrzej Wajda, with story and screenplay by Janusz Glowacki. Robert Wieckiewicz will star as Lech Walesa. Glowacki was quoted as saying that he wanted to show Walesa "as a man of flesh and blood, a leader of great strength but also someone who had his weaknesses ... It's not just going to be romanticism. There will be irony, too. Don't worry."

Director Wajda, in April 2011, told The Guardian, that he intended to make a film just in order to "shine new light on Lech Walesa," and blend in real contemporary news material. That is because the feature strives to "give testimony to the truth." Ungrudgingly, the biographical project was condoned by Walesa. Wajda said he considered the making of this film to be his hardest professional challenge to date. He consequently quoted the famous slogan of his friend, Walesa: "Nie chcem, ale muszem" ("I don't want to, but I have to").

To view a trailer of "Walesa. Man of Hope" log onto the web site [www.youtube.com](http://www.youtube.com) and enter the movie's title.

**Working Late on Capitol Hill.**  
*The U.S. Capitol is shown still in session on the evening of Saturday, October 6, 2013 at 7:30 PM – Day 6 of the U.S. government shutdown.*



# OFFICIAL COMMUNICATION FROM BUCKINGHAM PALACE



BUCKINGHAM PALACE

30th July, 2013

Dear Dr. Polubinski,

I write to thank you for sending a copy to the *White Eagle Journal*, Summer 2013 edition, to The Queen as a gift.

Your thoughtfulness is appreciated and I send my good wishes to you and to all concerned at the *Polish Nobility Association Foundation*.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Sonia Bonici".

Mrs. Sonia Bonici  
Senior Correspondence Officer

Dr. Roger Polubinski.

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# THE CONCEPT OF PAN-SLAVISM

*First appeared in the Polish American Journal authored and researched by Martin S. Nowak*

*To contact the Polish American Journal for subscriptions [info@polamjournal.com](mailto:info@polamjournal.com) or 1-800-422-1275*

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The Slavic people are thought to have originated in what is now the Ukraine, and dispersed from there in various directions, eventually dividing into three linguistic-cultural groups: the East Slavs (Russians, Belarussians, Ukrainians), the South Slavs (Serbians, Croats, Montenegrans, Bosnians, Macedonians, Slovenes, Bulgarians), and the West Slavs (Poles, Czechs, Slovaks).

Pan-Slavism was a movement to unite the Slavic peoples into a political and cultural union. Its earliest proponent was a Croatian priest, Juraj Krizanic, who in the 1600s put forth the idea that the Slavs should unite in a grand empire under the Muscovite czar as a counterweight against the Germans and Turks.

This concept of union was not given much serious thought until the early nineteenth century. The term Pan-Slavism was coined in 1826 by the Slovak Jan Herkel, and it became prevalent due to the influence of the French Revolution, German romanticism and the fact that most of the Slavic peoples except Russians were subjugated by other, non-Slavic peoples.

A Pan-Slav Congress was held in Prague in June 1848, presided over by the Czech Frantisek Palacky. It was attended by mostly Czech delegates. Though Palacky favored a union of Slavs under the Austrian crown, the Congress as a whole had a decided anti-Austrian and anti-Russian flavor to it.

Concepts of Pan-Slavism were as varied and numerous as the Slavic nationalities themselves. Some favored a union within Austria; others thought Russia needed to be included in any such federation, others were suspicious of Russia. Still others rejected the idea entirely.

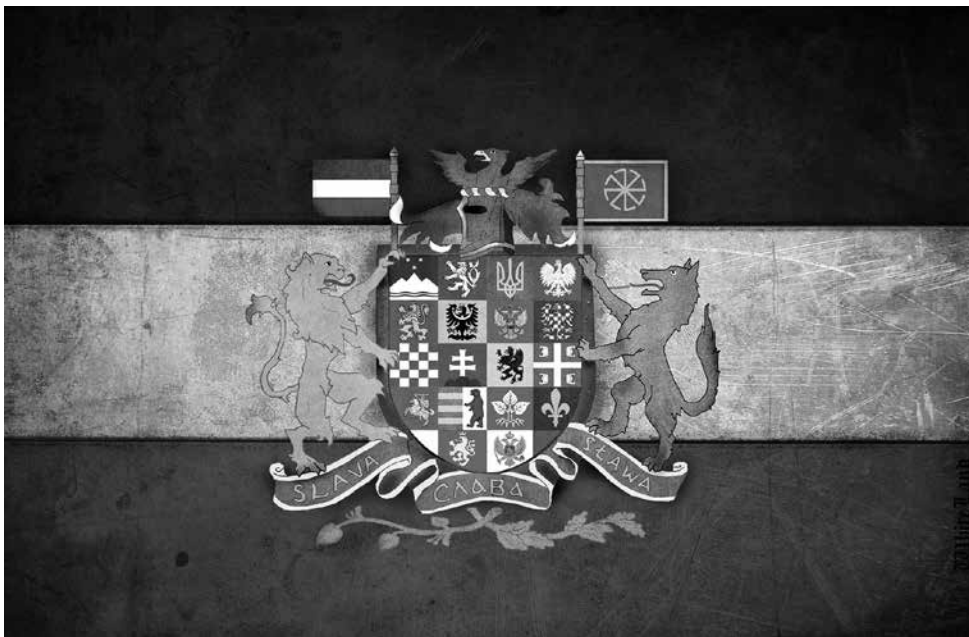
Pan-Slavism was a movement to unite the Slavic peoples into a political and cultural union. By the late nineteenth century, Russia had come to dominate the debate over Pan-Slavism. With the largest Slavic population and a huge land mass, as well as being a powerful empire, Russia was always the “eight hundred pound gorilla in the room.” Pan-Slavism was seen by many Slavs to be a capitulation to the czar, for surely Russia would control any union in which it was included. Russia and later the USSR, did indeed attempt to use Pan-Slavism as a propaganda tool for extending its control over East Central Europe, though the czars often looked at the movement with suspicion.

The Poles generally did not support Pan-Slavism, and many considered the movement’s Polish adherents to be traitors to the cause of Polish reunification and independence, Poland then being partitioned and occupied by Prussia, Austria and Russia. Some Poles supported Pan-Slavism only if Poland were given the leading role in any union, without the participation of Russia. But leading Polish intellectuals and romantics were far more concerned with regaining Poland’s independence than in any such federation.

The movement gained traction in the Balkans. After Serbia became independent of the Turkish Ottoman Empire in the early 1800s, it pushed for unity of all Southern Slavs under its rule. These people at the time were subjects of either the Austrians or Turks. Following World War 1, the Serbian dream came true. Under the Serbian crown, the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes was formed and encompassed all South Slavic lands except Bulgaria. This union remained largely intact after the Second World War and was renamed Yugoslavia, which means Land of the Southern Slavs.

*(Continued on Page 9)*





**The Concept of Pan-Slavism**



Pan-Slavism lost most of its appeal elsewhere after World War 1 due to the fact that self-determination for Slavic lands was a result of its aftermath. The Treaty of Versailles supported a newly independent Poland, the Serbian Kingdom and a joint state for Czechs and Slovaks.

Amidst the ruins of World War 11, the USSR extended its control over all of East Central Europe, including all Slavic homelands. This was the only time in history, from 1945-48, that all the European Slavic peoples were united, though forcibly, under a single authority. Yugoslavia's break with Moscow to follow its own brand of communism quickly put an end to such unity.

Some exiles from Soviet bloc countries advocated a federation of East Central European countries once independence from Moscow was achieved.

Though the USSR used a Pan-Slavic argument as a justification for its domination over Eastern Europe, it was a weak point and not fervently pursued, for even the Soviets could see the Poles and others would never accept such an excuse for Russian control of their countries.

Following the demise of communism, the idea of Pan-Slavism died almost completely. The USSR collapsed and new Slavic states of Ukraine and Belarus were formed. The Czechs separated from the Slovaks. Yugoslavia fell apart into six different independent Slavic countries. In Belarus in 2000, a committee was formed to promote Pan-Slavism, but it was just a move by the dictatorial Belarussian government to justify close ties to Russia.

What should we make of the idea of Pan-Slavism? Should those of us of Polish descent emphasize our Slavic roots? Should we be proud that Slavs put the first artificial satellite into Earth orbit, and that the first words spoken from outer space were Slavic, albeit Russian? Should we not reverence the writings of Dostoevsky and Tolstoy, and the music of Dvorak and Tchaikovsky? Admire the architectural beauty of Prague and the natural wonder of the Slovene mountains and Dalmatian coast? Enjoy Bulgarian folk dances or the Bolshoi Ballet? Is this not a heritage that is also ours as Slavic Americans?

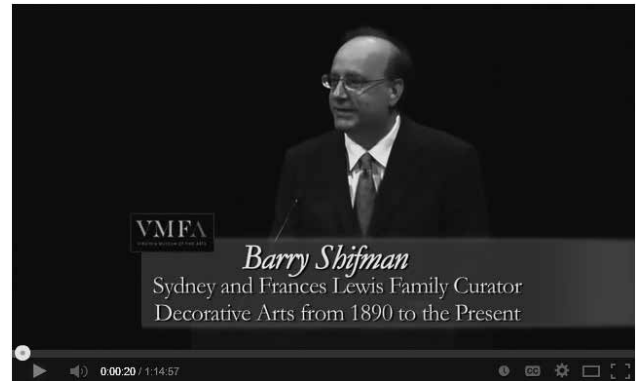
This article ties into the reflects the new PNAF web (PNAF.US) on the Home Page, "UPDATING OF PNAF HISTORY."

# 'KARL FABERGÉ AND THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL FAMILY' (VIDEO)

*Posted on 'The Royal Correspondent'*

Here is the 2011 lecture and presentation held at the Virginia Museum entitled, Fabergé and the Russian Imperial Family, hosted by Dr. Géza von Habsburg, Archduke of Austria. Overall, the lecture and presentation is quite fascinating...so visit the link below and enjoy!

- Visit <http://royalcorrespondent.com/> and search for "Karl Fabergé" -



## RESEARCH RESOURCE FOR FAMILY HISTORY/ARCHIVES

*\*\*This could be a valuable resource; however the PNAF is providing the contact information only.\*\**

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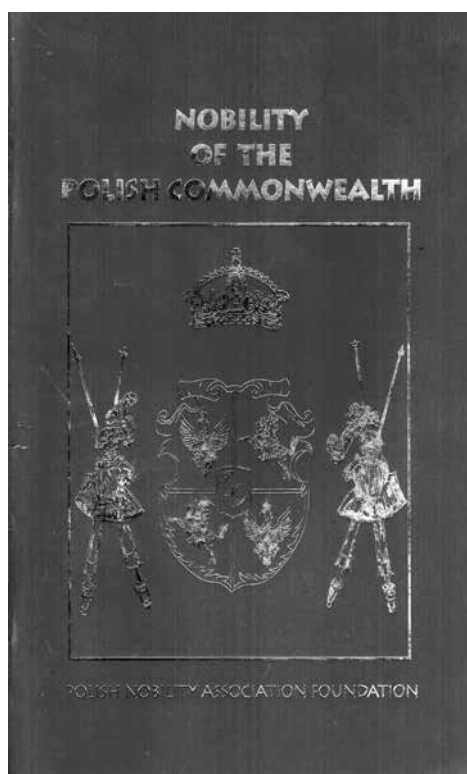
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*Tykocin Castle: Photos by Prince Jan Polubinski,  
Historical Pictures Archivist*

# TYKOCIN CASTLE

*Text from Wikipedia*

The Tykocin Royal Castle is a 15th-century castle located on the right bank of the river Narew in Tykocin, Poland. It fell into ruin in the 18th century and its reconstruction began in 2002.

The castle was built in 1433 for the Lithuanian noble, Jonas Goštautas, voivode of Trakai and Vilnius, replacing the original wooden fortress. In the 1560s, upon the death of the last member of the Goštautas family the castle became the property of King Sigismund II Augustus who expanded it to serve as a royal residence with an impressive treasury and library as well as the main arsenal of the crown. In 1611-1632 the castle was rebuilt again by Krzysztof Wiesiołowski, starosta of Tykocin.

During the Deluge in 1655, the Radziwiłł army occupied the castle. On December 31, 1655, when the castle was besieged by troops of the Tyszowce Confederation, Janusz Radziwiłł, one of the most powerful people in the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth considered by some as the traitor, died here. Ultimately, the castle was captured on January 27, 1657.

In later years, the castle and surrounding lands were donated to Stefan Czarniecki, who rebuilt it after 1698. In November 1705 the meeting between the king Augustus II the Strong and Peter the Great took place here and the Order of White Eagle was established.

In 1734, the castle was destroyed by fire. Since that time, no inhabited building began to fall into disrepair. In 1771, remains of the castle were destroyed by flood and in 1914, during World War I, the material from the remaining walls was used by the German soldiers to build roads.

For more information on the Royal History and Radziwiłł connection to Tykocin Castle, go to the internet and search *Tykocin Castle Wikipedia*.