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# The Monarchist League

## American Member Newsletter

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October 1998

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### CENTRAL STATES

**NEBRASKA BRANCH** - The Fall Meeting of the Nebraska Branch will be held on Friday evening October 16, 1998 at 7:30 PM. The meeting's program will be a viewing of film coverage of the reburial ceremony of Tsar Nicholas II and his family. The meeting will be held at the home of Nick Behrens, 3166 Kansas Avenue in Omaha. Desserts will be provided, please bring a guest. Contact Nick Behrens for more information, 455-4492.

The next event the branch will participate in and co-sponsor will be the annual King Charles the Martyr Service. Because several branch members will be in Philadelphia for the national Annual Mass on January 30th, the Nebraska event will be held a week later on Saturday, Febr. 6, 1999 at St. Barnabas Church in Omaha.

### WESTERN STATES NEWS

**SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA BRANCH** - While the Branch has been busy, no formal report was received for this issue of the newsletter. For information about upcoming events, please contact Megan Evans, 23 Deerbom Drive, Alisa Viejo, CA 92656, 949-643-8367, or Charles Coulombe at 626-357-7236.

### EASTERN STATES NEWS

**NEW YORK BRANCH** - For information about future Branch events, or if you have suggestions or would like to help, please contact Mr. Stephen Stephanou at 212-554-1683, or write 105 Duane Street, Apt. 52-A New York, NY 10007.

Twenty-three people attended the King Orelie-Antoine Memorial Dinner at the Pomaire Restaurant in New York City on Saturday, September 19, 1998. The lively crowd, which filled half the available seats in Manhattan's only authentic Chilean restaurant, was a hodge-podge of dedicated monarchists, admirers of the first King of Araucania and Patagonia, and individuals with varied connections

to the Mapuche Indians. Some took cabs from their Manhattan doorsteps. Others came by train or car from Washington, Philadelphia and Connecticut. And others still, including one woman from Temuco, Araucania, flew in from London, England.

The Kingdom of Araucania and Patagonia was established in 1861 by the Mapuche Indians in a last-ditch attempt to prevent a takeover of their territory by the Chilean and Argentine republics. A parliament of Mapuche chieftans elected Orelie-Antoine de Tounens, a French constitutional lawyer, to be their first king. Between 1862 and 1876, King Orelie-Antoine was forcibly expelled from Araucania and Patagonia on four occasions by Chilean and Argentine authorities. In 1878 he died in exile, in Tourtoirac, France.

Monarchist League members attending the dinner included Stephen Stephanou, David Evans, William Bryk, and Dan Morrison, who offered a pre-dinner slide presentation about the Mapuche people and their French-born king. Deborah Scoblinkov of *Wired* magazine attended the dinner and has written an article about the event. That article will appear shortly.

**PHILADELPHIA** - The official Annual mass of the Society of King Charles the Martyr will be held on Saturday, January 30, 1999 at St. Clement's Church near downtown Philadelphia. This year will mark the 350<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the martyrdom of King Charles I of Britain. The mass will begin at 11:00 AM and will feature the "Mariazeller Mass" by Joseph Haydn.

### KING LOUIS XVI TO BE HONORED

The French American Friendship Foundation will again sponsor services to honor King Louis XVI in cities around the United States on or near the anniversary of his martyrdom in January. Services will likely be held in New York City and Cleveland, Ohio and perhaps others. If you have contacts in your area to help organize such an event, or would like more information, please contact the French American Friendship Foundation, Comte Claude de Bardin, 300 East 34th Street #33C, New York, NY 10016 or call 212-679-4674. For details of the New York service you may contact Stephen Stephanou.

In August, our Eastern States delegate, Dr. Gunn-Walberg and Mrs. Gunn-Walberg were given a personal tour of the Forbes Gallery by Kip Forbes. In addition to the magnificent Faberge collection, they were shown the soldier rooms. Dr. Gunn-Walberg reports that "of greatest interest to monarchists were the items relating to Imperial Russia, but for those who would like to repeal the American Revolution, the 'First American Civil War' one document item stands out. It is an expense account submitted by Paul Revere to the Boston Correspondence Committee for his famous ride. He billed for himself as rider, a somewhat greater amount for the use of his horse, and sundry other expenses such as tavern lunches. Rebellion evidently has a price!"

### ROMANOV EXHIBIT SHOWING IN DELAWARE

A new exhibit from Russia called "Nicholas and Alexandra, The Last Imperial Family of Tsarist Russia" is running now until December 31<sup>st</sup>, 1998. It will be held at the First USA Riverfront Arts Center at 800 South Madison in Wilmington, Delaware. For information call 1-888-395-0005 or 302-777-1600. The standard adult admission price will be \$12.50.

Some 400 items from the State Hermitage Museum (Winter Palace) in St. Petersburg will be on display in 14 galleries. Some of the items on display will include a throne, a royal carriage, court costumes, period gowns, military uniforms, religious icons and other rare works of art, a grand piano given by Nicholas II to the Empress Alexandra and the Faberge Coronation Egg on loan from the Forbes family.

### PETERHOF EXHIBIT COMING TO LAS VEGAS

From Nov 7, 1998 until April 15, 1998, the Rio All-Suite Casino Resort in Las Vegas Nevada will be the site of "The Treasures of Russia." This is being billed as "the largest exhibit of historic Russian art objects ever shown in the United States." Some 1000 historic and art items from the Peterhof Palace complex near St. Petersburg will be on display. Admission price will be \$12 per person. For information call 702-474-4000 or visit [www.peterhof.com](http://www.peterhof.com).

## The Monarchist League LETTER TO THE EDITOR

*The following letter written by League member Walter Moore of Ellicott City MD appeared in The Baltimore Sun on June 13<sup>th</sup>. We applaud Mr. Moore's letter and, as always, urge members to write to their local newspapers when the opportunity presents itself.*

I would like to thank M. Dion Thompson and *The Sun* for the excellent and very interesting article "Noblesse oblige and then some" (June 3), which concerned the great work of Romania's Crown Princess Margarita and her foundation in the development of such places as orphanages, health clinics and senior citizen centers in Romania.

The monarchy played a good role in the development of Romania. Princess Margarita's father, King Michael, overthrew the pro-Nazi dictator, Antonescu, on Aug. 3, 1944, bringing Romania to the Allies' cause and shortening the war.

The tragedy of Romania was that it fell on the wrong side of the Iron Curtain. King Michael tried his best to stop the Communist takeover of his country. However, he was forced to abdicate because of the threat that 1000 pro-monarchist student were to be killed. Romania was to have a long, dark history.

I believe that when Romania's people learn the history of their monarchy, added to the great work of Princess Margarita, the monarchy will one day be restored. Princess Margarita will be a great queen.

### BULGARIAN KING AND QUEEN VISIT OREGON

During the weekend of July 25-26 King Simeon II of the Bulgarians and Queen Margarita paid a visit to Portland, Oregon. They were in Portland to visit "All God's Children International", a Portland based adoption and relief service that connects U.S. families with orphans in several countries including Bulgaria.

The Royal couple spent two days meeting with families with children the service had placed. About 200 people attended the organization's seventh annual picnic in Portland's Washington Park. The King commented that "to see all these kids and the families they've found is wonderful. I had no idea that this process had expanded so much and that so many parents are willing to adopt Bulgarian children."

Besides being reported in the local press, the visit was also reported in at least one prominent Bulgarian newspaper, *The Standard*.

## ROYAL HISTORY IN THE USA

We recently discovered that the remains of Empress Ana Maria Huarte de Iturbide of Mexico, widow of Emperor Agustin I of Mexico, lie in one of the 54 vaults in the small graveyard at the side of Saint John the Evangelist Roman Catholic Church in Philadelphia.

Following the execution of her husband in 1824, the Empress went into exile in Philadelphia, where she lived until 1861. Buried with her are her son, Prince Imperial Agustin Jeronimo (died 1866) and her daughter Princess Sabina (died 1871). The flat stone covering her vault bears a Maltese cross and the simple inscription: A.M.H. de Yturbide. Saint John the Evangelist Church stands in the heart of Philadelphia, just one block east and one block south of City Hall. It was in this church that Saint John Neumann was welcomed as the fourth bishop of Philadelphia on March 30, 1852. And it was in this church that he celebrated mass daily. Without a shadow of a doubt, we know that Empress Iturbide, a devout Roman Catholic, received communion from the hand of the first American bishop to be canonized. Readers interested in the reign of the Emperor Maximilian will also be interested to know that the Empress Ana Maria's two grandsons were later adopted as Maximilian's heirs.

Plans are in the works for a memorial service to be held for the Empress. In the meantime, League member Dan Morrison has seen to it that flowers are left on the Empress' grave each week. We thank him for his concern and care.

Those interested in Empress Ana Iturbide and her family should contact Daniel Morrison, P.O. Box 131, Horsham, PA 18901.

### YOUR DELEGATES

**Eastern States**--Dr. Kenneth Gunn-Walberg, 126 Centre St. Philipsburg, PA 16866. 814-342-0224

**Western States**--Mr. Charles Coulombe, PO Box 771 Arcadia, CA 91066. 626-357-7236

**Central States**--Mr. Nick Behrens, 3166 Kansas Avenue, Omaha, NE 68111. 402-455-4492  
email: nbehrens@metropo.mccneb.edu

*The Monarchist League: American Member Newsletter* is a quarterly publication edited by Nick Behrens

## The Monarchist League AN AMERICAN AT THE ROMANOV FUNERAL

*League Friend Mary Ann Fogarty, an enthusiastic scholar of the Romanov Imperial House, provides us the following account of her attendance at the funeral in St. Petersburg.*

"O Earth, do not cover my Blood,  
and let there be no resting place for my cry,  
'Even now, behold my witness is in heaven,  
and my advocate is on high.'" Job 16:18-19  
(Nicholas II was born on the Feast of S. Job).

Just as the tombs of the Emperors of Russia in the Cathedral of Sts. Peter and Paul have been stripped of the icons and tributes that once surrounded them, the funeral of Nicholas II was stripped of most of the ceremony that had been part of imperial funerals in the past. There were minor departures from tradition, such as the firing of a 19, rather than the customary 21, gun salute, because Nicholas II had abdicated. And there were significant departures from protocol. From the time of Peter the Great, all the Romanov Tsars were interred in the Peter and Paul Cathedral, that lies within the Peter and Paul Fortress. On July 17 this year, all of those, servants included, that had shared a common grave in Siberia with Nicholas II were interred with him. Prince Nicholas Romanov, President of the Romanov Family Association, responded to questions about this break in protocol by asking, "Where was the protocol in shooting the servants?"

Over 50 members of the Romanov family traveled to St. Petersburg for the funeral. It was the first visit to Russia for many of them, and the largest family gathering since before the Revolution. Maria Vladimirovna and her son Georgi, heir apparent to the throne, attended a memorial service led by the Russian Orthodox Patriarch at the Trinity Monastery of St. Sergei, at Zagorsk near Moscow. Conflicts between the Russian Church and the government played a large part in dictating the subdued nature of the funeral. But Prince Nicholas expressed relief that this was to be a quiet event.

A chartered jet arrived in St. Petersburg on Thursday, July 16th. It carried nine small caskets. The remains of the family and servants had been placed in these caskets before they left the morgue in Ekaterinburg where they had lain for seven years. Prince Dimitry Romanov accompanied the caskets from Ekaterinburg. They were removed from the airplane in reverse order of rank, and met by an honor guard and the Romanov family. The remains were then carried through the city in nine dark green

minivans. They arrived at the Ioannovsky Bridge, one of two bridges leading into the fortress. The bridge had been draped in black for the occasion. Nicholas II had ordered the bells in the Peter and Paul Cathedral to be made in 1905. One of them now rang from the time the cortege arrived until his casket was carried into the church. In 1894, Nicholas had been awarded the rank of Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Scots Greys by Queen Victoria. In 1971, they merged with the Third Carabineers and became the Royal Scots Dragoon Guards. Four members of the Royal Scots Dragoon Guards played the pipes and drums en route to the Cathedral.

A three-tiered platform filled most of the center of the church. On the lower level were placed the coffins of Dr. Botkin, the family physician, Anna Demidova, the Empress's maid, Ivan Kharitonov, the cook, and Alexei Trupp, the Tsar's valet. Because Trupp was Roman Catholic, a western crucifix was laid on his casket. The Grand Duchesses Olga, Tatiana, and Anastasia rested on the second tier. Above them rested the caskets of Nicholas II and Alexandra Feodorovna. The Imperial Family's caskets had gold trim and those of the servants had silver trim. Imperial flags covered the coffins of the Tsar and Tsarina. (These were removed at the burial and given to the State Museum of St. Petersburg.)

After the coffins had been set in place, those of us who had been standing on cobblestones for hours just outside the Cathedral were permitted to enter and pay our respects. We had been listening to the events inside on loudspeakers. Our group of Americans had come from all over the USA for this event, and had planned and hoped for this for years. Tears ran down the faces of the honor guards standing by the platform. Hymns to the Tsar that had not been performed for decades moved everyone. After a visit to the cathedral, internationally known cellist and conductor, Mstislav Rostropovich said, "it is difficult to dry my tears".

The events of Thursday created a very solemn and sad atmosphere. The burial service on Friday, however, was to bring a sense of peace and completion.

A complex situation surrounds the position of the Russian Orthodox Church regarding the remains. The Russian Orthodox Church Abroad has canonized the entire family. Unfortunate misunderstandings exist between these two bodies regarding the events during the communist era. Neither church recognizes the remains buried in the Cathedral as authentic. (This is the main reason that Maria Vladimirovna did not attend, editor.) This

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stance does not rule out sainthood being declared in the future.

On Friday, July 17, seven priests and five deacons conducted the memorial service for the Imperial Family and the servants. Archpriest Boris Glebov presided. He is the senior priest at St. Isaac's Cathedral, the Transfiguration Cathedral and the Sts. Peter and Paul Cathedral. At the end of the service a prayer was said for "those who met a martyr's death in Ekaterinburg for their faith in Christ."

The Romanov family welcomed Boris Yeltsin's last minute decision to attend the funeral. The Yeltsin's plane had just left Moscow. On the day before, Yeltsin made the following statement; "This truth has been concealed for 80 years and we have to tell this truth tomorrow and I should take part." Yeltsin made a very moving speech during the service that was well received by those present.

After a magnificent service, the caskets were carried into a small side chapel. All the Romanovs present knelt as the Tsar's coffin was removed from the platform. The coffins were then placed in a vault in the chapel in the same configuration they had sat on the platform. Because earth could not be thrown into the vault, as is the custom, family members threw handfuls of sand. The 19 gun salute was fired as the coffins were lowered.

Our group had again waited outside the Cathedral, listening to the service over loudspeakers. We were admitted into the chapel following the burial. Hundreds of Russians waited in a downpour of rain the following day to visit. Flowers were heaped at the doorway to the chapel, and all over the grave. A great deal has been said about the modesty of the funeral and the chapel itself. But among those present, no cause for criticism was found.

When I look across the Neva River now and see the Fortress with the Cathedral spire rising above, it seems a more serene and peaceful place. How this appears to the Russian people, in these very troubled times, is difficult to discern. Hopefully, this will help them come to terms with a difficult past.

## EDITOR'S COMMENTS

Sometimes you can take comfort from your critics, in that if your opponents are ridiculous enough, you might just be on solid ground after all. I recently received a fairly vitriolic anonymous letter from someone who took exception to League material I had sent in response to an earlier inquiry. Amongst other things he said that it was "revolting" that there were Americans such as myself who

worked to "cultivate in their countrymen the obsequious, boot-licking disposition that makes monarchy possible". YIKES! After a bit more vitriol, he moved on to a different attack. Saying that the whole argument was "moot" since "Britain and the United States are intent on committing suicide through uncontrolled immigration and low native birth-rates". He lamented that "white" Americans and Britishers would soon be minorities in "their own country". He lamented that Prince Charles didn't get on his horse to save Britain from "Third World Hordes!" I took some solace that evidently he could not find a better reason than racism as a basis for opposing monarchy. The letter was at least signed "Sincerely" with the title "P" for Publius!

Without taking a position on the current scandals involving President Clinton, one continuing by product of this controversy has been the continued improvement in the way that monarchy is coming to be viewed. As the United States government gets more and more mired in this controversy, commentators in Britain, Canada, Australia and elsewhere are thinking better of the institution of monarchy. I have received several copies of letters sent to British papers. To quote just one in *The Times* on 22 Sept. "Observing across the Atlantic the antics of a venial media, predatory politicians and a confused electorate, I thank God for an hereditary monarchy. It's not *our* constitution that needs modernizing." In *The Independent* on 17 July columnist Toby Young argued that the United States would "benefit enormously" as a monarchy. Interestingly enough, even the large and influential *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* in Germany on 13 Sept. carried an editorial on the Clinton situation. In this it was noted that Prince Georg Friedrich of Prussia (age 22), Germany's "Kaiser-in-waiting", would look to be a pretty good option, if not a little dull, in comparison.

Having said all this, a League member Gerold Reimondo recently alerted me to an editorial called "Abolish the Monarchy" which appeared in the London *Guardian Weekly* on 13 Sept. in which a Polly Toynbee wrote urging a republic for Britain. Her premise being that the Monarchy was an irrelevant and archaic embarrassment on British national life. Those of you who have e-mail are urged to refute this silliness by writing to [weekly@guardian.co.uk](mailto:weekly@guardian.co.uk). As Americans we know now what real national embarrassment is!

On a sad note, we here in Omaha lost a League member to cancer this Summer. Valerie Zdan-Knowies had been an ardent follower of the Romanovs. Even in her last days in the hospital she continued to study her Russian history. Her husband shared with me that she was conscious until July 16

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and had said that "tomorrow they are going to bury the Tsar". Sadly she did not live to experience this event. May she Rest in Peace.

Now for some late encouraging news. September 21 marked the 90<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the proclamation of the Kingdom of Bulgaria in 1908. In effect the formal independence for Bulgaria. The 90th anniversary of this event was celebrated with a national Thanksgiving service at Sofia's St. Alexander Nevsky Cathedral. With the Bulgarian President, Prime Minister and much of the government in attendance, the Orthodox Patriarch of Bulgaria publically stated that the time has come for the recall of King Simeon II and for him to retake his rightful place in the country. No word as yet on reaction to this.

## FUND SET UP TO RESTORE NORTH AMERICAN CHAPEL ROYAL

A restoration fund for one of only six Royal Chapels outside of Britain has been set up at the Tyendinaga Mohawk Territory at Deseronto, Ontario, roughly 120 miles east of Toronto, aiming to raise \$850,000. Christ Church Chapel was built there in 1843. It's an important part of the history of the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte and the Mohawks at Brantford (who also have a Royal Chapel) in their alliance with the British during the American Revolution and in later wars. "This military alliance defended and preserved the lands that ultimately became Canada," says Donald Maracle, Chief of the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte. The gothic structure houses gifts given over the last three centuries to the Mohawks by the British Royal Family. These include a tryptich in the Mohawk language and a bell given by George III (believed to be the first church bell rung in Upper Canada); royal coat of arms given by George V; a Queen Victoria Bible; and a communion chalice and a stained-glass window given by Queen Elizabeth II.

In 1710, four "Mohawk kings" - chiefs of the Iroquoian Confederacy - visited England and met Queen Anne at St. James's Palace. The military alliance between Britain and the Indians was reaffirmed and plans were made for a chapel to be built near present-day Johnstown, N.Y. After the War of Independence, the Mohawks settled in Canada. Christ Church is designated a provincial and national historic site. It houses the military plaques of Mohawk veterans of World War I and II. Half of the cost of "critical" repairs, Maracle says, will be raised through private and corporate contributions. Donations can be sent to Christ

Church Royal Chapel Capital Fund, Mohawk Administration Office, Tyendinaga Mohawk Territory, Ont. K0K 1X0; The Dominion of Canada; phone (613) 396-3424; fax (613)396-3627.

### WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

*Many of the world's monarchies today are Islamic. It should be noted that several of the trouble spots in the world today are Islamic countries which were once monarchies, and which were peaceful and friendly to the West before they became republics, i.e. Iran, Iraq, Afganistan, and Libya. Therefore, this conference was a timely reminder of the benefits of monarchy to people of all faiths. We thank HH Princess Nadine d'Osman Han for this report.*

The 2nd International Islamic Unity Conference was held at the Omni Shoreham Hotel in Washington DC, on Aug. 7, 8 & 9, 1998. The essence of Islam is pro-Monarchy, since the institution of the Caliphate, created by the Prophet Muhammad, is one with Monarchy. A Caliph is also a Sultan, as were the Ottoman Sultans, and Caliphs before them. Civilizations are based on Spirituality, hence religion has always been an inseparable part of Monarchy. As Neomartyr Vladimir said: "God Himself anoints the monarch to the head of the kingdom, while the president is elected by the pride of the people."

The goal of the Conference was to promote unity among Muslims and non-Muslims alike in the traditional values of Spirituality, which of course is best achieved under Monarchy. In an atmosphere of goodwill, this was a forum where Royalties, Scholars, Politicians, Businessmen and many others could exchange ideas on many topics, alienating fears of the unknown and enriching the mind by diversity. There was also a sense of urgency to find solutions to the present genocide of Muslims worldwide. Consciences were awakened by painful reports from representatives from Bosnia, Kosovo, Kashmir and Chechnya.

Thousands of people attended the Conference from every part of the World. Several royal persons attended. This included HRH Prince Raja Ashman, son of Sultan Azlan Shah of Perak, Malaysia. The Malaysian Haqqani Royal Ensemble, led by His Highness, performed superbly throughout the Conference. The United Arab Emirates was represented by H.E. Abdullah, son of Sultan Al-Dhahiri. The House of Osman was represented by HH Princess Nadine D'Osman Han, granddaughter of Sultan Caliph Abdulhamit II, of the late Ottoman Empire. Her Highness gave two speeches, including one of at the Women's Conference on the topic of

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Historical Women Figures. Her speech at the Main Conference dealt with the Spiritual Dimension of Sultan Abdulhamid II, as inherited by birth-right. She is also a member of the Monarchist League. Fellow Monarchist League member Beyzade Hassan Kamel Kelisli-Morali also attended.

Also attending were government and religious leaders from many different countries. Prominent among these were The President of Chechnya, parliament members from Indonesia, the Ambassadors from Pakistan and Malaysia, and representatives from the United States Congress.

*Here follows the speech delivered on August 7th at the conference by HH Nadine Sultana D'Osman Han about the life of her grandfather, Ottoman Sultan Abdulhamit II, titled "Spiritual Dimension".*

Balzac wrote in 1842 "I write by the light of two eternal truths: Religion and Monarchy.."

How very true are these words, for Religion and Monarchy transcends from immemorial times from the Divine Allah. Monarchy and Spirituality are inseparable, because a Monarch is bound by Oath to obey the Will of God, for the good of the people. H.M. Abdulhamit II was both Sultan and Caliph, therefore he embodied perfectly these two truths. The very personality of the Sultan radiated with spirituality from a young age. One might say that for H.M. Abdulhamit II, it was a birthright transmitted to him over thousands of years from his forebears.

The genealogy called Silsilename traces the genealogy of the Turkish Dynasties beginning with Adam and Eve, continuing with the ancient Prophets and Patriarchs, and terminating with the Ottoman Dynasty founded by Osman Gazi, whose title means "Warrior of the Faith." The Ottoman Sultans surrendered to complete obedience to the Will of Allah. They abided by the principles of morality, honesty, and honor mentioned in the Holy Qu'ran.

Sultan Abdulhamit II never strayed from that path, and his people could not fault his honor to integrity. On the day that he was girded with the Sword of Osman Gazi at Eyup, on Friday 7 Sept. 1876, he became the 98th Caliph in the line founded by His Exalted Highness EBUBEKIR. At Eyup's Tomb, the Sultan renewed his commitment to total surrender to the Will of Allah, and to the principles of spirituality in the Osmanli tradition. What could be more appropriate than for the Ottoman Caliph to start his reign at Eyup's Tomb, the 3rd most sacred place in the Islamic World after Mecca and Jerusalem. This is because H.M. Sultan Mehmet the Conqueror (or Fatih as he is usually known), while capturing Constantinople, found the lost tomb of Eyup Ensari. Eyup was the friend and standard-bearer of Prophet Mohammed, and was among the

leaders of the first Arab siege of Constantinople, in the year 674. Eyup was killed during the unsuccessful siege, and was buried somewhere outside the walls. After the conquest of Constantinople, renamed Istanbul, Sultan Fatih had a kulliye built there, named Eyup. A kulliye is a group of buildings which includes a Mosque, hospital, and various other religious and philanthropic institutions. The kulliye of Sultan Fatih included two tombs, one of which became the Sultan's last resting-place.

All these facts are the legacy that influenced the spirituality of H.M. Abdulhamit II, and it was to manifest itself at a very young age. Spirituality has many different facets of expression, one of which is good manners. Without good manners there can be no morality and therefore no civilization. Sultan Abdulhamit was a serious, meditative and dignified child. He never laughed loudly. These qualities remained with him into his adulthood. Another expression of spirituality was the Sultan's humility. H.M. Abdulhamit II had many talents in which he was truly a Master, in calligraphy, arts, cabinet making, foreign languages, sports, and many more subjects. Yet the Sultan never boasted of his accomplishments. This spiritual humility was not understood by the many foreigners who laughed at the Sultan or criticized him.

Another aspect of the spirituality of the Sultan was his sensitivity toward the beauty of nature, and to his appreciation of tranquillity. This spirituality led the Sultan to reject the extravagance of Dolmabace Palace for the more modest small palaces set among the restful park of Yildiz, where the soul could be refreshed in closer communion with Allah. He enjoyed simple pleasures, such as the contemplation of nature, as he sipped a cup of coffee at one of the kiosks in the park, or listened to the songs of birds.

The spirituality of the Sultan was also found in his gentleness towards children and animals. Nothing could delight the Sultan more than to listen to the inexperienced musical playing of his children. Sultan Abdulhamit II was also very undemanding of his wives, taking great pleasure in simple relaxing small talk.

Sultan Abdulhamit was very thrifty in his needs, and very conscientious of his duties. Deeply pious and mystic, he was a loner. He worked long hours in the interest of the people, taking no vacations during his long reign of 33 years.

The Sultan was also a warrior of the Faith, not with the sword, but with spiritual energy. The Sultan spent great energy to unite all Muslims, under the Banner of the Caliphate, for the Glory of Allah, and His Messenger Prophet Mohammed. The Prophet

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Mohammed encouraged the pursuit of knowledge with the words: "He who leaves his home in search of knowledge walks in the path of God." Again, Sultan Abdulhamit II brought a spiritual dimension to this task, as he greatly expanded education in all fields. The Sultan inaugurated economic reforms and progress with the WISDOM OF PRUDENCE, which could be the envy of any ecologist today.

The deepest form of spirituality of H.M. Sultan Abdulhamit II came forth when the Sultan sacrificed His Sultanate, without a moment of hesitation, when he believed that it would accomplish the security and orderliness of the country. Unfortunately, the ones he had educated so liberally did not live by the same high standard of morality as the Sultan. So, once they acquired the knowledge so generously bestowed on them they turned traitor to Allah, to their Sultan and Caliph, and destroyed their very souls in the process.

I shall conclude with a few thoughts. As Abdulkadir Dedeoglu wrote: "Sultans are like Spirits in their relation to their country." To be sure, their spirits, carried on by their descendants, did not die with the grief of exile. Indeed the last son of H.M. Sultan Abdulhamid II, the mystic 90 year old Sultan Selim Hamid, remains steadfast on the Spiritual path of integrity and humility in the tradition of Islam. His heart and soul remains immutably linked to the fate of Istanbul, the City of the Ottoman Caliphs. I shall leave you with the words of Petrus Gyllius, who said four centuries ago: "It seems to me that while other cities are mortal, this one will endure as long as there are men on earth"

## NEWS FROM HAWAII

The special Royalty issue of *Life* magazine in July included a wonderful interview with Princess Abigail Kekaulike Kawananakoa, a leading member of the Hawaiian Royal Family and President of the Friends of the Iolani Palace. (Princess Abigail is also a member of the Monarchist League). Since we do not have permission we cannot reproduce the article here. But make sure you find a copy in your library if you have not already seen it. The article provides an interesting look at the popular role of royalty in general, and Princess Abigail in particular among, Hawaiians today.

August 12, 1998 was the centenary of the annexation of Hawaii by the United States. This anniversary served as a catalyst for a flurry of activity on behalf of Hawaiian sovereignty. There were several demonstrations at Honolulu's Iolani Palace and in Washington DC to protest the

overthrow of the Hawaiian monarchy and its annexation 100 years ago.

There are many models for sovereignty being put forward by several different groups. Of interest to readers will be the subject of restoration of the monarchy. On August 11<sup>th</sup>, the *San Jose Mercury News* reported that "at a recent conference on the future of Hawaii, advocates proposed restoring a monarchy. They believe it would help jump-start tourism, the state's leading industry, which has been lagging lately. The king or queen would have real power to help Hawaiians by being a board member of the state Office of Hawaiian Affairs and the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands, which manages a federal homestead program. The monarch also would have ceremonial duties, including representing Hawaiians at the United Nations. 'The wonderful and unique qualities of Hawaiian culture could, at last, emerge on a world stage,' said C. Richard Fassler, a non-Hawaiian who put forth the idea. While some Hawaiians envision a monarchy integrated into a state government, others want to secede."

A week earlier, on August 7<sup>th</sup>, one of the sovereignty groups, "The Nation of Hawaii", filed a lawsuit with the US Supreme Court to sue for the restoration of the Kingdom of Hawaii. The press release regarding this follows. Realizing that this topic is a sensitive one for our American members and that this represents only one of several sovereignty groups, we reproduce this for information's sake and take no official position.

#### Press Release August 7, 1998

The Hawaiian Kingdom, by its Regent, pro tempore, David Keanu Sai, has filed a Complaint in the United States Supreme Court on August 7, 1998. That, pursuant to the rules set forth by the United States Supreme Court for "original jurisdiction," and in compliance with the Treaty and Conventions of 1849, 1875 and 1884 between the Hawaiian Kingdom and the United States of America, the Plaintiff seeks:

- A. That a decree be entered adjudging and declaring that the Defendants have violated the 1849 Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation, the 1875 Commercial Reciprocity Convention, the 1884 Supplementary Convention, the 1993 Apology Law, and principles of customary international law related to the Hawaiian Kingdom and its Subjects, the Native Hawaiian People.
- B. That a decree be entered perpetually enjoining the Defendants, their employees, officers, agents and successors from violating the 1849 Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation, the 1875 Commercial Reciprocity Convention, the 1884

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Supplementary Convention, the 1993 Apology Law, and principles of customary international law related to the Hawaiian Kingdom and its Subjects, the Native Hawaiian People.

C. That a decree be entered ordering the Defendants to pay reparations for their violations of the 1849 Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation, the 1875 Commercial Reciprocity Convention, the 1884 Supplementary Convention, the 1993 Apology Law, and principles of customary international law related to the Hawaiian Kingdom and its Subjects, the Native Hawaiian People, to be held in trust by the Plaintiffs for the benefit of the Native Hawaiian People.

D. That a decree be entered ordering *restitutio in integrum* for the Hawaiian Kingdom.

For such other and further relief that this Court may deem proper and necessary.

Working with the Plaintiff as legal advisor in the case before the Supreme Court, is Francis Anthony Boyle, Professor of International Law at the University of Illinois School of Law. Professor Boyle has represented Bosnia & Palestine in their struggle to gain independence.

"Although I cannot be here today because of a previous commitment, I stand in proud support of David Keanu Sai and this historically important lawsuit that he and the Office of the Regent of the Hawaiian Kingdom are starting against the United States government in order to restore the Hawaiian Kingdom. 105 years ago, the Hawaiian Kingdom was stolen by a group of American citizens acting with the illegal support of the United States government. Thieves cannot obtain or convey valid title to anything. As this lawsuit will establish, the United States never lawfully acquired the Hawaiian Kingdom. Despite 105 years of aggression, colonialism, military occupation, and genocide, the Hawaiian Kingdom still exists. It is up to each and every one of us to do whatever we can in our own way and in accordance with our own talents to restore the Hawaiian Kingdom as an Independent Nation State, and with full-fledged Membership in the United Nations Organization."

Francis A. Boyle, Professor of International Law.

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