

Robertas Savickas, Ph. D.

Vado pavaduotojas Šiaurės ir Pietų Amerikoje
LIETUVOS BAJORŲ KARALIŠKOJI SAJUNGA



VERITAS * HONESTAS * DIGNITAS

Robert Savickas, Ph. D.

Vice-Headman for North and South America
LIHUANIAN ROYAL UNION OF NOBILITY

Segment 2 by R. Savickas—the Lubicz Coat of Arms

Approximate time: 20:40–20:45

*at the event by the Lithuanian Royal Union of Nobility
at the Balzekas Museum's Annual Banquet
Chicago, IL, October 11, 2019*

Thank you, Mr. Ambassador. Ladies and gentlemen, in just a few moments, Mr. Balzekas will give the Nobleman's Oath and formally receive the Nobility Recognition Act. But before that, I would like to show the Act on the screen and read out, in English, what it says:

The Senate of the Lithuanian Royal Union of Nobility, having been acquainted with the recommendation of the Legitimation Council and following the Statute of the LRUN, has decided on June 9, 2019 that Stanley Balzekas, son of Stanley, born on October 8, 1924 in Chicago, USA, having proved his noble lineage from the Gregaravius family, bearing the coat of arms of Lubicz, is recognized as a nobleman and inscribed in the Lithuanian Book of Nobility by Registry No. 4201.

Please also notice that the Act prominently displays the coat of arms to which Mr. Balzekas' family belongs, the Lubicz coat of arms. Coincidentally, according to the historic records, also my family has borne this coat of arms for at least four centuries, if not more. The Lubicz is one of the coats of arms that were borne primarily by knightly/military families.

Here are just two renditions of the Lubicz that have been used in the past.



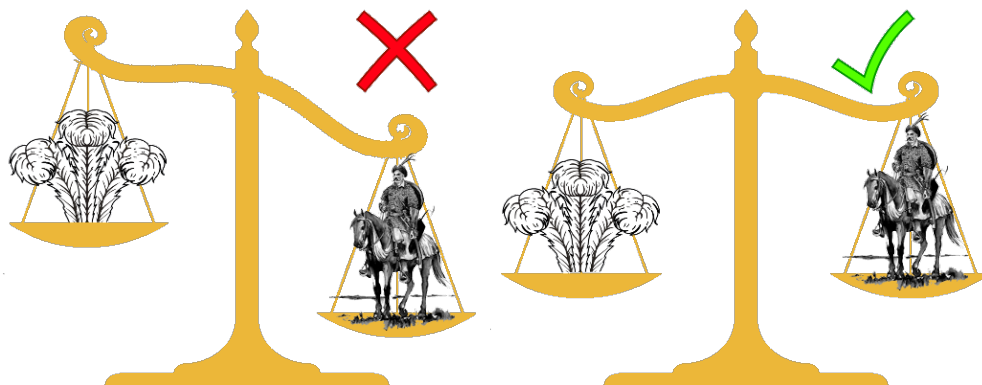
Almost all coats of arms in Lithuania and Poland feature a shield, a knight's helmet, the topping of the helmet, and some decorations. Of these, the most meaningful parts are the colors and the symbols on the shield, as well as what is placed atop the helmet. The shape of the shield, as well as the color and the shape of the helmet and the ribbons are only of decorative value.

The color of the shield is blue, which reflects truth, honesty, and dignity. The horseshoe denotes the (Royal) cavalry, and the silver color of the horseshoe denotes a position as a cavalry officer. Above the horseshoe, there is a golden cross, which in the middle ages—as it does even now—served as a symbol of faith. The concept conveyed here is that it is under the Divine guidance that we lead the fight for what is right and we are eventually accountable to the Most High.

Now, you see also another golden cross, inside the horseshoe. This cross, however, does not denote faith, but denotes a military medal, which is why it is inside the cavalry horseshoe. As we may know, crosses have been used—and are still used—as a common shape for a military award. In other words, not only are we to operate under the Divine guidance, but we are also to do it in the award-winning way. As we like to say today, no pressure at all!

Atop the helmet, there is a tri-spiked crown. A tri-spiked crown denotes the membership in the class of Nobility. This contrasts with a five-spiked crown that denotes the position of a graf, while the seven-spiked crown denotes royalty.

Above the crown, the Lubicz has the three white peacock feathers. The logic behind the feathers is that they bring to mind the kind of life that Lubicz families are to live. When a member of a Lubicz family is ready to cross the river of life into the eternity and is facing the Great Judgment, his/her sins will be placed on one side of a balance scale, while three feathers will be placed on the other side. Your sins must not outweigh the feathers. Ladies and gentlemen, how is that for no pressure at all?!



And, by the way, the fact that they are peacock feathers refers to a degree of stubbornness and arrogance that most Lubicz men tend to possess. And the fact that the feathers are white represents the purity of their faith and of their intentions.

And now, that we have build up all the pressure on Mr. Balzekas to behave really nice, we will ask him: “Are you ready, Sir, to give the Nobleman’s Oath, on the Holy Book?”