

The Steel Crown

Number Seventeen

The North American Araucanian Royalist Society

August 2014

Prince Antoine IV Begins Reign With Fresh Energy and New Initiatives

Following six month of official mourning for Prince Philippe of Araucania, who died on January 5, 2014, the Royal House, now under the direction of its new chief, Prince Antoine IV of Araucania, has signaled fresh energy and new initiatives.

“Our first purpose is the defense of the Mapuche,” the prince said in a January interview. “Everything else is secondary.”

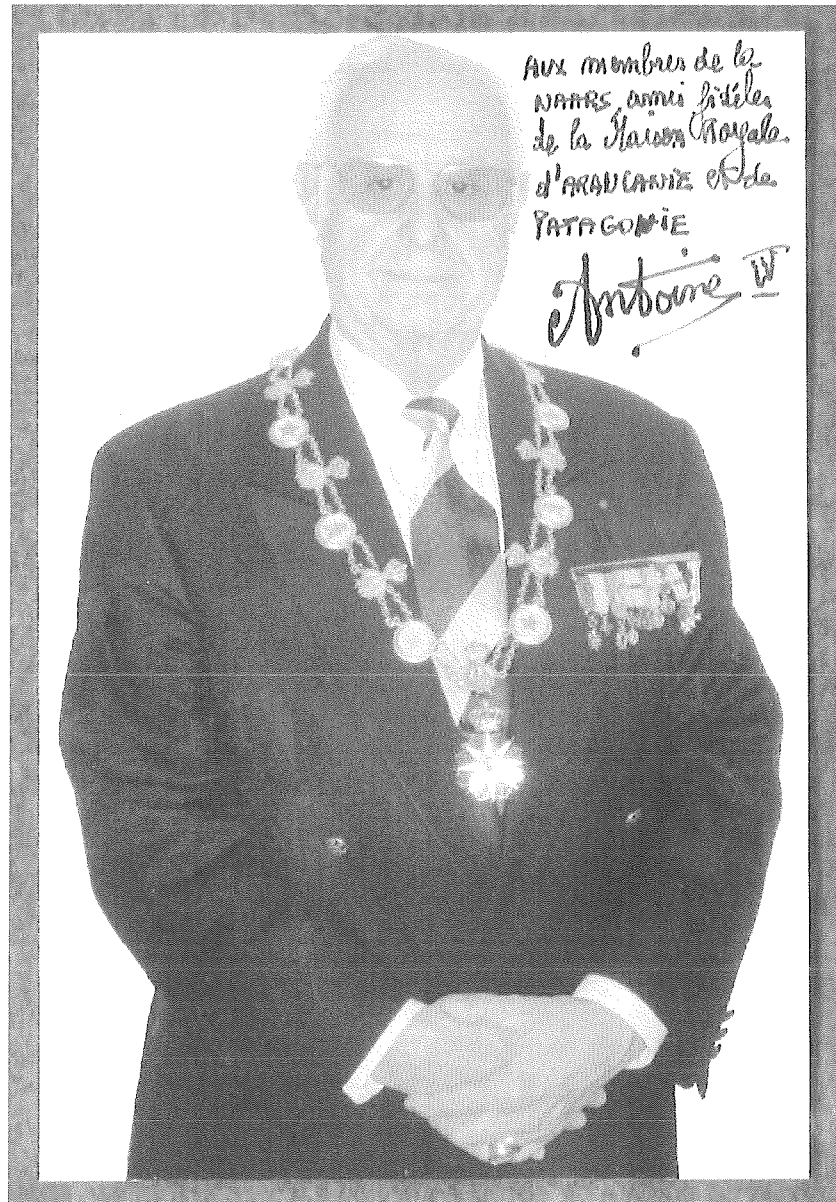
While most people know the Kingdom for its medals, orders of knighthood and quaint ceremonies, the new prince said these historical curiosities would be relegated to second-tier status, though they will be maintained for historical continuity.

The prince, who enjoyed a long career as an educator of mentally handicapped people, indicated the organization of the Royal House will be spruced up a bit.

New Organizations

The Council of the State and Council of the Kingdom will continue to function as mandated by the constitution.

The Royal House, however, plans to organize much of their creative program



under the umbrella of Auspice Stella.

Founded by Prince Philippe in 1965 to have a formal mechanism for awarding the

Medal of Honor of Prince Philippe, Auspice Stella is the non-governmental arm of the Royal House. In 2011, the Souvenir Franco-Araucanian (SFA) and the Institute of the Royal House (IRH) were incorporated into Auspice Stella.

In 2012, the Royal House created its Human Rights Commission (HRC) and applied for Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) status with the United Nations.

In 2013, Auspice Stella received NGO status and the right to speak before the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

Past presidents of Auspice Stella were Michel de Bussac, Marquis of Maden and Roland Vergnaud, Count of Caturay. Raoul de Lavalette, Duke of Boroa, has been the president since 1988.

In addition to the SFA, IRH and HRC, Prince Antoine envisions new committees taking up new projects under the care of Auspice Stella. He hopes Auspice Stella will open delegations around the world, forming a global network of support for the Kingdom.

New Leadership Style

In addition to new organizational structures, Antoine made it clear he will present a new leadership style.

“In my profession,” the prince said, “with its environment of multidisciplinary teams, I developed the habit of listening to others. When I have a decision to make, I listen to all points of view, to all opinions regarding the matter at hand.”

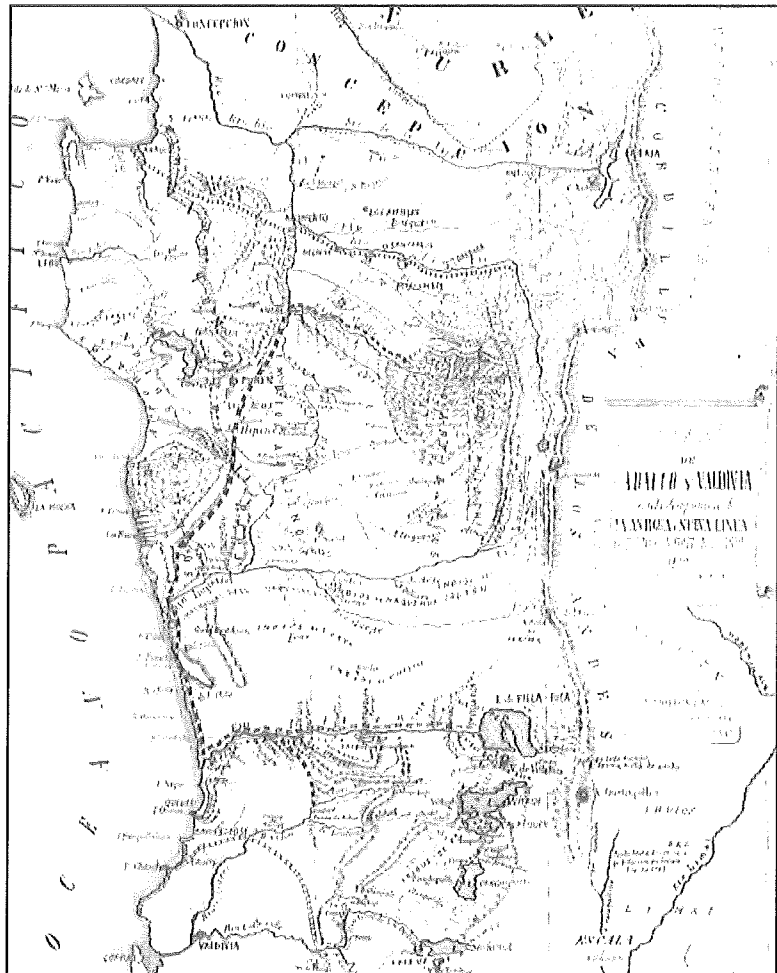
While the Constitution of 1860 creates the Council of the Kingdom and the Council of State, those councils rarely met in the past. Antoine anticipates using the

councils as genuine deliberative bodies.

“With Prince Philippe, there was not much dialogue,” the new prince remarked. “We dared not ask him anything, except, of course, in private and then you could give him your opinion. He was accustomed to deciding and did not feel the need to bring people together. There were no regular council meetings.”

Marking a new beginning, Antoine said, “I intend for the councils to meet.”

—DPM



The border of the Republic of Chile and the Kingdom of Araucania and Patagonia, 1870.

NEWS FROM NAARS

Saint Rose of Lima. Saint Rose of Lima is the patron saint of South America and her feast day – August 23 – has been the traditional end-of-summer meeting for the Royal House of Araucania and Patagonia. On the Saturday nearest the feast day, the nobles of the Royal House gather at La Cheze to conduct business and renew friendships.

This year, the NAARS will also host an August meeting in sympathy with the Royal House. The meeting will happen on the evening of August 16 at The Carriage House, in Huntingdon Valley, Pennsylvania.

This impromptu meeting will provide a chance for NAARS members to discuss the troubles caused by Franz Quatreboueuks and the Parvulesco clan.

Twentieth Anniversary. The twentieth anniversary of the founding of the NAARS will be celebrated in 2015. Where have the years gone? The first meeting of the NAARS – a tiny gathering of the curious and the faithful – was hosted by Richard B. Shull at the University Club in New York City. For the next 20 years, the NAARS presented an independent witness to the history and legitimacy of the Kingdom of Araucania and Patagonia. We have had tremendous success in raising the awareness of the kingdom in the English-speaking world. Before the creation of the NAARS, the story of Orelie-Antoine and the Mapuche people was the exclusive domain of French and Spanish speakers. Because English is the most common international language, members of the NAARS now come from more than 20 nations and our society has become a meeting place for people from around the world to share their interest in the once-forgotten kingdom.

Our twentieth anniversary warrants a gala celebration. Past NAARS galas have been held in Washington, DC, New York

The Steel Crown is the official publication of the North American Araucanian Royalist Society [NAARS] and serves to provide accurate information about the Kingdom of Araucania and Patagonia and the Mapuche nation.

Direct comments, corrections and inquires to: *The Steel Crown*, P.O. Box 211, Bryn Athyn, PA 19009.

Subscription to *The Steel Crown* [four issues] is US\$25.00 for USA addresses and \$50.00 for all others.

The NAARS is an independent society and has no official standing with the Royal House of Araucania, the Mapuche nation, or the Republics of Chile and Argentina.

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City, and Philadelphia. Perhaps the 2015 celebration should be in a different city: London? Louisville? Lausanne?


Volunteer if you'd like to host our biggest celebration in your city!

Stamps. NAARS stamps are available now in three designs. We have included a sample sheet of stamps with this issue of *The Steel Crown*.

Additional sheets can be purchased for \$8 per sheet in the US, \$10 elsewhere. All NAARS stamps are on gummed, perforated paper. Consider using NAARS stamps on all your correspondence!

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ROYAL HOUSE WILL GATHER ON SAINT ROSE OF LIMA DAY Traditional meeting for celebration and business



INVITATION

S.E. le Baron Raoul de Lavalette, Chancelier de la Maison Royale d'Araucanie-Patagonie et
Président de l'association Auspice Stella,

S.E. Me Daniel Werba, Comte de Mataquito,
Président du Conseil du Royaume,

seraient heureux de votre présence à la fête nationale du Royaume d'Araucanie et de Patagonie
qui aura lieu le 23 Août 2014 à Tourtoirac

Solennité de Sainte Rose de Lima et naissance du Bienheureux Ceferino Namuncura
En présence de

LL. AA. RR. Le Prince Antoine IV et la Princesse Sheila-Rani d'Araucanie

Programme

10h15	Messe en l'église abbatiale
11h15	Remise de distinctions et Assemblée générale d'Auspice Stella
12h15	Exposé de M. Gareyte, historien
12h30	Apéritif offert par la Mairie au Musée
13h00	Déjeuner au Relais d'Ans à Tourtoirac
15h30	Dépôt de Gerbe au Cimetière
16h30	Visite de la Grotte de Tourtoirac (se munir d'une petite lampe)

↳ Tenue de ville, Médailles etc

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Joindre une participation par personne de 35 € par chèque bancaire ou postal
libellé à l'ordre de l'Association Auspice Stella

M.....
participera(ont) ne participera(ont) pas

*Chèque joint pour réservation avant le 15 août 2014
à adresser au Baron Raoul de Lavalette
« La Grillère »
87380 SAINT-GERMAIN-LES-BELLES*

Roman Catholic Church. An extended article about Ceferino appears as the cover story of *The Steel Crown*, issue number nine.

Baron Raoul de Lavalette, Chancellor of the Royal House and President of the Auspice Stella, and Count Daniel Werba, President of the Council of the Kingdom, will organize the day's events.

For the first time in his new role as Head of the Royal House, Prince Antoine IV will preside over the festivities, accompanied by his wife, Princess Sheila-Rani.

The day will begin with a Mass in the Tourtoirac abbey, the twelfth-century church which hosted Prince Philippe's funeral on January 9, 2014.

Following the Mass, there will be a general assembly of Auspice Stella. Prince Antoine will distribute awards, as is customary on Saint Rose of Lima Day and Jean-Francois Gareyte, a specialist on the history of Orelie-Antoine in South America, will deliver a lecture.

The Mayor of Tourtoirac, Dominique Durand, will provide a cocktail reception at the Museum of the Kings of Araucania, adjoining the municipal building.

And then the gathered group will retire for lunch at the Relais d'Ans restaurant, just a few steps from the church and museum.

After lunch, the celebration will continue with the laying a wreath at the graves of Orelie-Antoine and Achille in the nearby Tourtoirac cemetery.

A new event this year will be a visit to the recently-discovered caves of Tourtoirac.

The village of Tourtoirac will be visited by the Royal House of Araucania and its supporters for the traditional Saint Rose of Lima Day celebration on August 23.

The Saturday nearest the feast day of Saint Rose of Lima, patron saint of South America, is a national holiday for the Kingdom of Araucania and Patagonia.

This year, Blessed Ceferino Namuncura (1886-1905) is being added to the religious billing, his birthday falling on August 26.

A grandson of one of the Mapuche chiefs who supported King Orelie-Antoine, Ceferino is venerated in Patagonia and is on the road to being canonized as a saint in the

PRINCE ANTOINE IV LAYS OUT HIS PROGRAM FOR THE FUTURE First Major Interview with New Head of Royal House

Editor's note: On May 17, 2014, royaute-news-archives.eklablog.com published a long interview with Prince Antoine which we translate here.

His family is Sicilian. In January 2014, Antoine, Baron of Parasiliti di Para, became the continuation of the Royal House founded in 1860 by Antoine de Tounens and the Mapuche Indians – the Kingdom of Araucania and Patagonia.

In his first major interview since his election, Antoine agreed to answer our questions.

Q. You have reached the ultimate step of a journey, a long journey in the service of Araucania, during which you have been one of the closest collaborators of the late Prince Philippe. I guess it must be awesome.

A. Awesome, yes, but I've discovered it is a huge responsibility. My journey started forty years ago when I first began to support the Araucanian cause. For many years, I was a Councilor of the Kingdom, and finally, in 1995, I became Chairman of the Council of the Kingdom after the death of Roland Vergnaud.¹

Roland Vergnaud was interested in Araucania because his father was Ambassador of France in Buenos Aires in the 1960s and it was there that he learned of the Kingdom of Araucania and its history.

I participated in important meetings when the Constitutional Addendum of 1978 was established by Philippe I. The original Constitution of 1861 did not provide for a regency. Since then, as Chairman of the

¹ Roland Vergnaud was mayor of Rivedoux-Plage, France, from 1977 to 1983.

Council of the Kingdom, I have been responsible for the proper application of the Constitution in all of its parts.

I knew, but ultimately did not know, the political affairs of Prince Philippe, because he kept those to himself. I was aware of many affairs, large and complex, which required me to use great prudence.

Q. How do you understand your new role, its scope and responsibility?

A. The role is weighty and binding. It carries with it a moral duty vis-à-vis the Mapuche people. The history and original situation [of the Mapuche] must be taken into consideration. The role calls for the development of a sensitive plan of action, but that is its scope. It appeals to me more now than in the past.

I want to say a bit more to this question, because some people [in South America] do not know there are people in Europe who are dedicated to the defense of the Mapuche. I want to tell them they are not alone or abandoned. I regularly discuss [the Mapuche] with the officials of the Kingdom.

Unfortunately, the Mapuche are very divided; there are conflicting currents. Unity is almost impossible.

Q. But Prince Philippe, with his journey [to Araucania and Patagonia], created an opportunity for unity, did he not?

A. Prince Philippe had been concerned about Argentina and Chile, and [his visit] was a start. But the Mapuche remain very divided. One must admire the pluck of Orelie-Antoine in the face of the encroachment by Argentina and Chile. To this day, there remains an inborn division [among the Mapuche], which does not simplify the problem.

Picture the border with Chile, the Bio-



Prince Antoine IV, on right, with Vice Chancellor Klaus-Peter Pohland, La Cheze, August 23, 2008.

Bio River. For 300 years, the Mapuche fought against Spain, and, since independence, against Chile. Any white person who entered was immediately executed and the Mapuche were constantly on the warpath.

Imagine that in 1860, a Frenchman, Antoine de Tounens, who spoke little or no Spanish, landed in the middle of one of the largest tribes. One or two days after his arrival, he stood up in Perquenco where a number of tokis² had gathered for a war council. And there, before the stunned Mapuche people, he began to speak: "I'm here to help you, and I am your king." And then shouts of "Viva el Rey!"

Poised, black-bearded, and not very tall, the Mapuche were captivated by this unknown man and called him "The Voice."

In the traditional system, he could find no Mapuche leaders willing to take the lead. For the duration of the war, the toki was the military commander.

² Mapuche war chief.

I believe Orelie-Antoine succeeded because he arrived at a propitious, strategic moment.

Since my election, I have discovered a reality that compels me to action. This function requires a lot, and my concern is to ensure that this assumption of responsibility in favor of the Mapuche is the backbone of the Kingdom. Otherwise, there would be no meaning [to the Royal House]. We also carry on the memory Orelie-Antoine.

Jean-François Gareyte, who went to Argentina three times, confirms everything that had been said about the odyssey of Orelie-Antoine and removes any ambiguity.³

Q. Can you give our readers some elements of your own story? In particular, do you enjoy history?

A. I have always enjoyed history, especially unofficial, parallel history. And as for Araucania, it is part of my family history and it fit with my academic research.

In the 1970s, I received a Ph.D. in the history of civilizations. My thesis focused on the Maori and the kingdoms of Central Pacific: Hawaii, Tonga and Tahiti. I wrote about the historical development of these monarchies after the arrival of Western culture.

The last queen [of Hawaii], deposed by settlers in violation of international law, defended her people against exploitation.

But there was no land registry. Land belonged to the crown and was distributed according to need. But sugar and pineapple planters from the United States appropriated

³ Gareyte, a French writer doing research on Orelie-Antoine de Tounens, made five trips to Patagonia, according to a March 30, 2014 France Blue radio program.

the best lands. At the beginning of colonization, Hawaii had 300,000 inhabitants. When Queen Lili'uokalani was deposed in 1893, only 30,000 remained.

Both my grandfather and my great-grandfather had known and worked with Orelie-Antoine. After my father died in 1972, I discovered two files related to Araucania. Later, I sent some documents to Prince Philippe, but at the time I found them, I knew nothing of the existence of the kingdom and of its survival.

My career was in special education for mentally handicapped individuals with Downs Syndrome. I was a school headmaster and later a chief executive officer.

Q. Today, what does it mean to defend Mapuche interests and how can that defense take shape?

A. Two years ago, with several Councilors of the Kingdom, we submitted to the United Nations a request to form a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) with consultative status in order to present petitions relating to the conditions of the Mapuche and to raise complaints regarding certain issues, including violations of human rights. One of those Councilors, Reynaldo Mariqueo, previously had been granted an allotment of hours to speak before the United Nations in Geneva, and he generously gave those hours to our organization.

Auspice Stella, which is the name of this NGO, aims to deal with all matters concerning the Kingdom at large, as well as ensuring the representation of the Royal House.

This special consultative status with ECOSOC [Economic and Social Council of the United Nations] is an important step. Currently, a few people work with our NGO, but I would like to see it grow and have it open delegations in other places.

I want to open this NGO as much as possible to everyone who wants to invest in the cause, so they know they can make a difference, and even so they can speak up and say when things are wrong in the functioning of the NGO.

Q. What are the areas of your mandate?

A. There is a problem. There are two sides to the Kingdom: for those outside, what they see first are the medals, the capes, the Star of the South. This is the picturesque side of the Kingdom and it is useful. It is part of the operation of the Royal House and we must assume these duties because they are the inheritance of the Kingdom.

But there is, of course, the other side of the Kingdom, a serious side dedicated to the defense of the Mapuche. Both sides are intrinsically linked. The picturesque side attracts volunteers to the serious side. Many came to the Kingdom of Araucania and Patagonia because they were interested in or curious about the medals and orders of knighthood. But, in time, they can take an interest in our serious cause. We often are made to feel guilty about the picturesque side of the Kingdom, but we must take up this heritage.

Though it is a secondary matter, I intend to set up a commission for our protocol and solemn ceremonies. These are part of my responsibility and they will be respected. Even if they are an adjunct to our primary cause, they will continue to operate.

I would like to submit an application to UNESCO to save the culture of Mapuche people. Their culture is in danger and this application will be one of the highlights of our work.

I also want to bring together everyone researching the Kingdom of Araucania and Patagonia. But this kind of initiative is part of the administration of the Kingdom.

Q. In the past, Prince Philippe founded the Academy of Higher Araucanian Studies, did he not?⁴

A. Unfortunately, this, along with other things, has fallen into disuse. With Auspice Stella, I want to create several committees on matters relating to the functioning of the Kingdom. This is the administrative side.

Q. Who are your "troops" on whom you can count? And will you use the very considerable capital of good will acquired under Philippe?

A. There are here in France dozens of truly committed individuals and there are a number outside of France. But this is not enough.

There is an American organization very well-organized and active. It is independent of our organization but is directed by one of the Councilors of the Kingdom. It is the North American Araucanian Royalist Society. It does not emanate from the Royal House, but it is, of course, an organization friendly to our cause.

I will work to develop this capital, but I don't have the contacts Prince Philippe had. I don't have a network of influence, but I will work to develop this capital as much as possible.

We need all the supporters and friends of Araucania we can get.

It is not enough for the recipients of Araucanian medals and honors to meet just once a year for a banquet. That is an aside and not the basis of our cause. But that is a part of the legacy of the monarchy.

We will continue to rehabilitate the reputation of Orelie-Antoine, as Prince Philippe did so well, especially with his book. But we also will pursue new avenues of activity.

Our primary purpose is the defense of

⁴ Between 1958 and 1970, the Academie des Hautes Etudes Araucaniennes, published 20 issues of its journal, *Cahiers*.

Mapuche interests. All the rest is secondary.

Q. Do you plan to rejuvenate the "cadres" which constituted a legislature?⁵

A. Those who are willing, I would like to entrust with missions and responsibilities. Our NGO status encourages us to organize ourselves, to think in a more active way. Our NGO must be one of the voices of the Mapuche people.

This will be an avenue to develop. We wish to encourage all supporters to join Auspice Stella and then take up responsibilities.

Q. How do you think the difficult, potentially violent, situation [among the Mapuche], should evolve?

A. I think the best approach would be to increase our efforts towards greater autonomy for the Mapuche people. We see such autonomy in Germany and Spain with their autonomous regions.

I hope we can develop and enhance everything connected with Mapuche culture: language policy, cultural issues, health, agriculture, education, arts and Mapuche traditions, the environment.

As the Head of the Royal House, I have taken on the responsibility for the survival of an historical institution.

If Orelie-Antoine and the Mapuche had created a republic instead of a kingdom, we wouldn't be talking about it today. And it is precisely the goal of the Royal House to ensure that we continue in the future to talk about the founding of the Mapuche kingdom.

Take as an example the Republic of Cunani, an episode in the struggle between France and Brazil.⁶ That republic did not

⁵ The interviewer might be referring to the Council of the Kingdom and the Council of the State.

⁶ The Republic of Cunani was an unrecognized state on the border between French Guyana and Brazil. In 1886 Jules Gros was named president for life.

survive and now it is forgotten.

But a monarchy does not disappear. The strength of the monarchist principle is its persistence. Though we have lost the territory and the legal status of the Kingdom, the tradition of the Kingdom remains within in the Royal House.

We will work first with ECOSOC. But the context is very delicate. There is a recurring situation since the annexation. The Mapuche have been driven off the best land. Now large corporations own more land. Children are abducted and beaten. But the Mapuche increasingly demonstrate a willingness to defend these lands or the few acres that remain.

There is also a social problem. The Mapuche are the poorest populations in Araucanía. Officially, there is recognition of equal rights for the Mapuche but these rights are constantly violated. Our role will be, at least, get other nations to listen.

Finally, the Mapuche struggle to unite because they are primarily occupied with their daily survival.

Q. Do some of them pursue higher education?

A. Those in the younger generation, those in their thirties, have started to advance socially, to become doctors and lawyers. Others have administrative jobs. But this is small minority.

For their part, Argentina and Chile are very stubborn countries. Chile is the most nationalistic country in the southern hemisphere. It considers the Mapuche issue an internal matter. Therefore, their ears are closed to any comments from the outside. Argentina is also in the same situation today, though the attitude is less extreme. Progress will take time. In this way, the Royal House

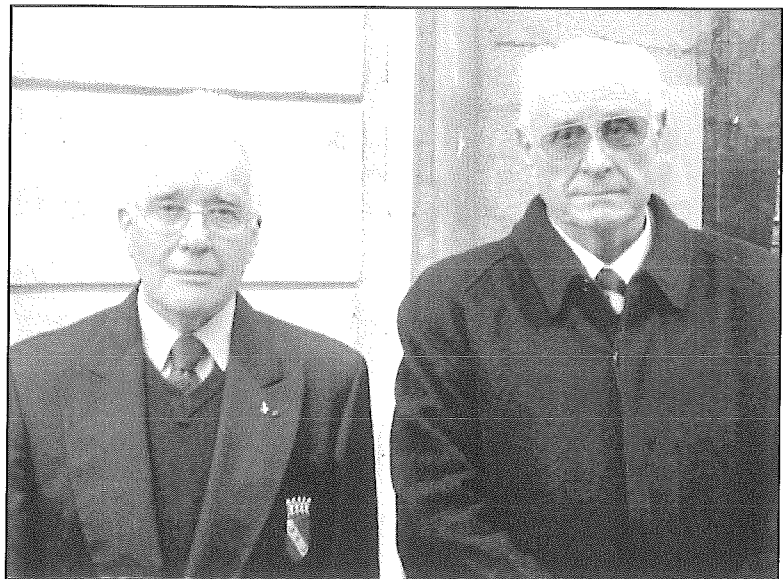
makes sense. And, I think, others will play an important role.

Q. What are your skills and qualities in general you want to highlight?

A. In my profession, with its multi-disciplinary team environment, I developed the habit of listening to others. When I have a decision to make, I listen to all points of view, all the opinions on the work at hand.

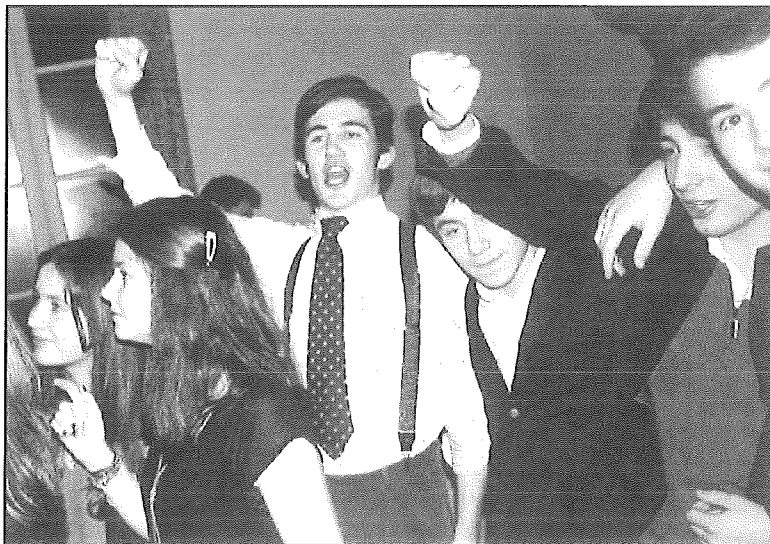
I will listen to various points of views and will permit opinions to be exchanged. With Prince Philippe, there was not much dialogue. We dared not ask him anything, except, of course, face-to-face and then you could give him advice. He was accustomed to deciding for himself and he did not feel the need to bring people together. There were no regularly scheduled Council meetings. I, on the other hand, intend for us to meet.

I want to bring together many people not involved in the Council of State and the Council of the Kingdom. They could join committees and act as a breeding ground for Auspice Stella. Those committees could attract volunteers and entrust them with responsibilities.



Chancellor de Lavalette, left, with Prince Antoine IV.

RIGHT-WING RENEGADES TRY TO GAIN CONTROL OF
THE ROYAL HOUSE OF ARAUCANIA AND PATAGONIA



Stanislas Parvulesco, on left with arm raised in a clenched-fist salute, has a penchant for right-winged rhetoric, keeps company with Holocaust-denying politicians, and dreams of a Europe free of non-whites and non-Roman Catholics. Now he wants to be the King of Araucania and Patagonia.

In a conspiracy going back at least two years, a small group of former supporters of the Royal House of Araucania tried to take over the Mapuche kingdom.

Franz Quatreboeuvs, aged 50, a divorced, childless, notary from Douai, France, and Stanislas Parvulesco, aged 19, a recent secondary-school graduate, now engaged in a shoemaking apprenticeship program, are the ringleaders of this sad comedy.

The first treasonous steps were taken on January 9, following the funeral of Prince Philippe, when Quatreboeuvs presented a counterfeit letter to the Regency Council naming himself as the new Prince.

All would have been well for the conspirators if the Council had fallen for the faux-letter. Instead, the Councilors saw the letter for what it was – a poorly-executed fraud – and proceeded to elect Baron Jean-

Michel Parasiliti di Para to be the successor of Philippe. He now reigns as Antoine IV.

Foiled the first time, the coup leaders took a second stab at their putsch six months later. On June 22, Quatreboeuvs and Parvulesco gathered about 20 friends at La Cheze, former home of King Orelie-Antoine and the recently-deceased Prince Philippe, where they boldly pronounced the decision of the Regency Council invalid, the throne of Araucania-Patagonia vacant, and Stanislas Parvulesco the new King!

No one else connected to the Royal House or the Mapuche Nation has joined the rebels, in spite of the noise the renegades have been making on the internet.

Right-Wing Roots of the Rebellion

Three independent sources, speaking on condition of anonymity, said Quatreboeuvs and Parvulesco had bragged of their plans for more than two years.

Both men, rabid conservative Roman Catholics and bitter French nationalists, objected to the increasingly international and secular character of the Royal House under the reign of Prince Philippe.

The conspirators seem committed to purifying the Royal House and reasserting the distinctly French and Roman Catholic character of the Kingdom.

In recent years, Prince Philippe included in his circle of Chancellors and Councilors individuals from outside France and outside the Roman Catholic Church.

There are now four Mapuche émigrés on the Council of the Kingdom. The Council is served by citizens of Belgium, France,

THE QUATREBOEUFS-PARVULESCO PUTSCH: SPECIAL REPORT

Germany, Great Britain, Sweden, and the United States.

Both Quatreboeufts and Parvulesco seem obsessed with eradicating all foreign and non-Roman Catholic elements in France. Their Facebook postings regularly reflect anti-immigrant, anti-Islamic, anti-Protestant and anti-American ideas.

Quatreboeufts, a member of the city council of Douai, France, recently made political hay in his hometown by trying to enforce the purity of the French language.

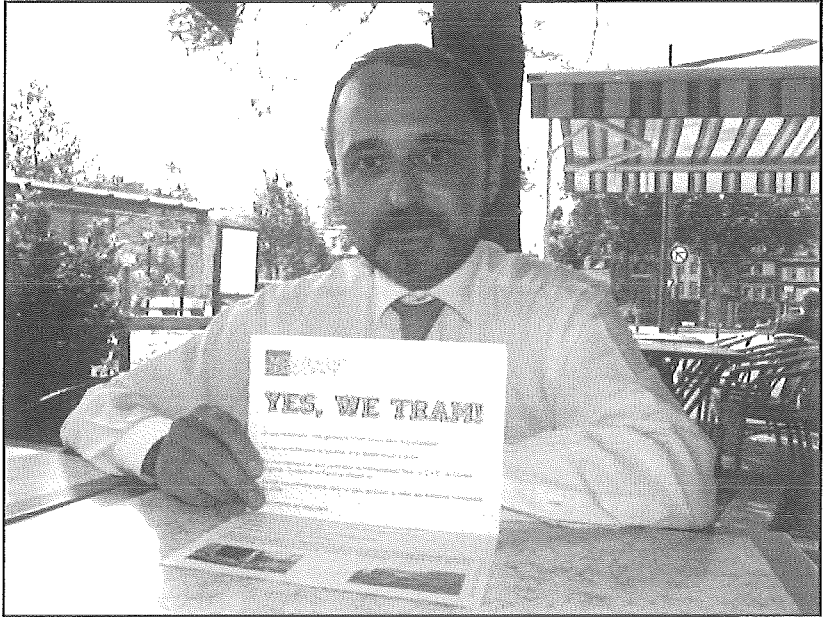
The town council had promoted a new streetcar with advertisements headlined in English to appeal to the younger set: "Yes, We Tram!"

To this Anglo-Saxon invasion, the little notary answered flatly: "Non!"

Parvulesco and Le Pen

The young Parvulesco is an admirer of Jean-Marie Le Pen, former head of the right-wing French National Front party. In his 40-year career as a politician, Le Pen worked hard to rehabilitate the reputation of French Nazi collaborators. He asked rhetorically, "Was General de Gaulle braver than Marshal Pétain in the occupied zone? This isn't sure. It was much easier to resist in London than to resist in France."

Le Pen, once a member of the European Parliament, was convicted under French and German law of being a Holocaust denier. According to an Associated Press report of April 4, 2004, Le Pen has been convicted of racism or anti-Semitism at least six times. During the last World Cup, Le Pen got a lot of press in France for complaining that the French national soccer team has too many non-white players.



Franz Quatreboeufts, Douai town councilor, protests the use of the English language in local advertisements. He also engineered a coup in the Royal House of Araucania.

On his Facebook page, Stanislas has posted pictures of himself with Le Pen's granddaughter, 22-year-old National Front politician, Marion Marechal-Le Pen. He maintains a YouTube page under the moniker "Antoine de Tounens" where he posts videos of the senior Le Pen. There you can see footage of the would-be prince with Jean-Marie Le Pen, surrounded by a phalanx of body guards, at a private event held at posh country house.

Race and the Mapuche Kingdom

There is irony in two Eurocentric men, desperate to keep non-whites immigrants out of France, wanting to grab hold of a kingdom founded by Mapuche Indians to keep whites immigrants out of Araucania.

In the pages that follow, we dissect the story in some detail. Special thanks to correspondents in Belgium, France and Great Britain who provided many leads and invaluable information.

—DPM

The political last will and testimony of Prince Philippe, which governed the decision of the Regency Council on January 9, 2014.

LE PRINCE D'ARAUCANIE

Afin qu'il n'y ait aucune équivoque sur mes intentions concernant ma succession à la tête de la Maison royale d'Araucanie - Paravank, je veux préciser les points suivants:

- 1° Dis moi d'être un Conseil de Régence devra se mettre immédiatement en place, dont le Président, avec le titre de Prince Régent et la qualification d'Excellence, sera mon fils le Baron Philippe Clésygnas de la Valette, qui, avant le 2010, l'a accepté.
- 2° Il sera assisté dans cette fonction de tous les membres du conseil d'état et du conseil du Royaume et, plus particulièrement de son père le Baron Pascal de la Valette, Clésygnas et du Comte Blaus-Peter D. Klund, Vice-Chancelier, précédant une dizaine d'autres personnes, ainsi que du Baron Paraschiv de Vene. Il devra prendre conseil le Chancelier direct, les trois membres du chancelier général Louis qui m'a succédé pendant plus d'un quart de siècle avec une grande efficacité, ainsi que les généraux et Warba. Il se fera assister des amis de M. l'abbé Fourrier, amoureux de la Maison royale pour le respect des politiques spirituelles et, notamment du respect institutionnel de la religion Mapuche. Le Régent sera le digne Prince Philippe Clésygnas de la Valette, le Regent.
- 3° Les conseillers Mapuche seront autorisés à jouer un rôle essentiel dans ces délibérations dans l'impulsion du Comité Royal des Araucanos.
- 4° Le Conseil de Régence ne devra pas durer plus de huit à dix mois, sa fonction unique étant de désigner un successeur. En cas de difficulté pour départager deux candidats à cette succession, ce sera l'un des conseillers Mapuches qui sera le vainqueur définitif. Seul le Conseil de Régence réuni pourra lever le drapeau temporaire de la Souveraineté.

Toussaint
le 09.01.2014

Pr Prince défunt
Le Regent
Baron P. de la Valette

Baron P. de la Valette

Yorston Lion

50 Le Conseil de Régence devra veiller strictement
les principes de son acte additionnel à la Constitution
en en simplifiant et en améliorant certaines
fonctions.

60 Le Conseil assurera le fonctionnement des
organismes de la maison royale, sous l'autorité
du Prince Régent, par l'exercice des
fonctions auxquelles ils ont été voués par
leur loi.

70 Le Conseil devra suivre avec diligence de
mai 2010 et garder une volonté sur son
point essentiel: un successeur doit être
designé en dehors des voyages impériaux.

Je voudrais que ces dispositions permettent
de résoudre le problème de la
succession dans l'union de cour qui
m'a aidé à travailler durant
l'attente au sein de la famille impériale
et l'existence et le rôle de la maison
royale qui doit continuer dans l'esprit
de nos prédécesseurs et le mien.

Fait à Paris le 10.VIII.XI

Philippe

Tournaï
le 09.01.2014

Le Régent,
Bonsoir de Philippe

R

Depuis plus de 150 ans, les chefs de la maison royale d'Annamont-
Paragonis ont toujours été traversés de nos jours. Il faut donc
maintenir cette règle dans le droit de nos successeurs. Une exception
pourrait être admise pour un successeur issu d'une union
subventionnée reconnue et non régnaute.

1300s R. de Paragonis

La lecture de ce barbaquement politique devra être faite devant les membres
du conseil de régence qui signeront ce document pour prouver
qu'ils en ont eu connaissance. Lors de la transmission de mon
successeur, ils devront signer de leurs documents indiquant
qu'ils sont arrivés aux présentes en trois exemplaires.

Gaston Guin

Fait à Paris le 17.VIII.XI

Philippe

THE QUATREBOEUFSPARVULESCO PUTSCH: SPECIAL REPORT

FRANZ QUATREBOEUFSPRESENTS FORGERY TO GAIN THRONE Dubious letter rejected by Regency Council

For more than a decade, Master Franz Quatreboeuks, had been close to the Royal House of Araucania.

In 1997, he received the Commemorative Medal of Honor, the first award in the system of honors in the Araucanian Royal House.

In time, he was made president of the Souvenir Franco-Araucanien (SFA), the research arm of the Royal House. And later he was given responsibility for the Institute of the Royal House (IRH), the publicity agency for the Prince.

In 2005, Prince Philippe gave the title of Count of Malimensu to Rene Henri Auguste Quatreboeuks, the grandfather of the Douai notary. When the grandfather died a year later, the title descended to his son, Jacques Rene Quatreboeuks. His father's title gave Franz Quatreboeuks the prerogative to use the diminutive title of Viscount until the title of Count came to him.

And, finally, at a solemn ceremony in the chapel at La Cheze on August 20, 2011, Quatreboeuks was made a Knight of the Order of the Star of the South, the highest distinction within the Royal House.

In that ceremony, Quatreboeuks swore he would defend the Royal House of Araucania and the Mapuche Nation.

Le Prince d'Araucanie

Chourgnae, le 28 juillet 2012.

à Maître Franz Quatreboeuks
Douai

Cher Maître, Cher ami,

Par ces présentes, je confirme ma volonté de vous voir, le moment venu, désigné comme mon successeur par les organes constitutionnels du royaume d'Araucanie et de Patagonie.

Cette désignation devra avoir lieu au terme d'une période de régence d'une durée de quelques mois, destinée à vous permettre de vous préparer à exercer cette fonction.

A cette fin, je préciserai par d'autres dispositions le fonctionnement du Conseil de régence, et les prérogatives qui seront celles du Régent du Royaume.

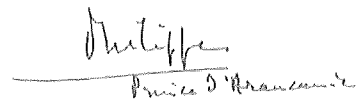
Vous devrez après mon décès produire un exemplaire des présentes à l'appui de vos droits.

Au cas où cependant votre désignation ne pourrait devenir effective, pour quelque motif que ce soit, je vous autorise à rendre public l'exemplaire que vous aurez conservé du présent courrier en vue de revendiquer publiquement le statut légitime qui sera le vôtre de Prince d'Araucanie et de Patagonie.

Cette situation se présentera particulièrement si votre désignation n'est pas effective une année après mon décès, ou si les circonstances suffisent à établir avant même ce délai qu'elle ne pourra l'être.

En ce cas, vos droits seront établis par la publication de la présente lettre, et prendront aussitôt effet.

Je vous assure, Cher Maître, de toute mon amitié.



Letter presented by Franz Quatreboeuks to the Regency Council on January 9, 2014. After carefully examining the letter, the Council rejected it as a fraud.

For nearly 20 years, Quatreboeuks received the favors of Prince Philippe.

But the notary wanted more: he wanted to be King of Araucania and Patagonia.

THE QUATREBOEUFs-PARVULESCO PUTSCH: SPECIAL REPORT

Araucanian Succession

Since its founding, the Kingdom of Araucania and Patagonia has had an unusual system of succession.

In most monarchies, the first-born son or daughter is first in line to succeed a reigning sovereign. But in Araucania-Patagonia, the sovereign has always had the right to name his heir, from inside or outside his family.

And so Orelie-Antoine de Tounens named Achille Laviarde, Achille I. And Achille named Antoine Cros, Antoine II.

At that point, things settled into a more customary pattern: Antoine II was succeeded by his daughter, Laura-Therese Cros Bernard, and she, in turn was succeeded by her son Jacques-Antoine Bernard, Antoine III.

It is Antoine III who again invoked his right to name a successor outside his family and in 1951 he passed the throne of Araucania to Philippe Boiry.

During his reign, the childless Philippe drafted, with the help of his Councilors, the 1978 Addendum to the Constitution. This Addendum lays out complicated rules for a Regency Council.

According to the Addendum, the reigning sovereign would name either his successor or a temporary regent in a handwritten political last will, made in two copies, and deposited with the President of the Council of the State and the Vice President

of the Council of the Kingdom.

In his political will, Philippe named his godson, Philippe de Lavalette, the son of Chancellor Raoul de Lavalette, as his successor, with the title Prince Regent.

The precise content of Philippe's will was not known until after his death, though the prince had signaled his intentions to his close advisors.

Quatreboeufs Sidelined

To his chagrin, Quatreboeufs, for all of his responsibilities and all of his honors, was never admitted into the political machinery of the Royal House. He was never made a Councilor or a Chancellor.

In preparation for his Diamond Jubilee,

Prince Philippe did a bit of housecleaning and administrative reorganization.

He ousted Quatreboeufs from the SFA and the IRH and rolled those organizations into *Auspice Stella*.

Quatreboeufs' pride was wounded. And he began to plot revenge.

The decision to strip Quatreboeufs of his positions was not punitive, however. It was pragmatic.

Simply put: he was not doing his job.

The author has in his files his complete correspondence with Quatreboeufs as the President of the SFA.

On September 2, 1999, the author sent Quatreboeufs an application for membership in the SFA



Franz Quatreboeufs, in hat, during his SFA presidency, with Claude Labalue-Baylet, August 25, 2007.

THE QUATREBOEUFs-PARVULESCO PUTSCH: SPECIAL REPORT

along with \$50 membership fee and a copy of *The Steel Crown*.

Quatreboeuvs reply was sent two years, one month, and two days later, on October 4, 2001. The SFA President enclosed a one-page newsletter and a membership card.

In his friendly letter accompanying the newsletter, Quatreboeuvs begs pardon for his tardy reply, asks the author to continue sending copies of *The Steel Crown*, and asks for permission to republish articles from *The Steel Crown* in the SFA newsletter.

The next time the author heard from Quatreboeuvs was in May 2002, when he received a notice of the Saint Rose of Lima celebration at La Cheze.

And then silence.

For his \$50 membership fee, the author received a membership card, a one-page newsletter and an invitation to the 2002 Saint Rose of Lima festivities. Nothing more.

No wonder Quatreboeuvs was canned.

Philippe's Big Surprise

After Prince Philippe died, his political will was unsealed. Philippe had named his godson Philippe de Lavalette as Prince Regent. That was no surprise.

He reaffirmed the offices of Chancellor Raoul de Lavalette and Vice Chancellor Klaus-Peter Pohland. Again, no surprise.

But the Prince did not explicitly reaffirm the office of Baron Parasiliti di Para, the President of the Council of the Kingdom.

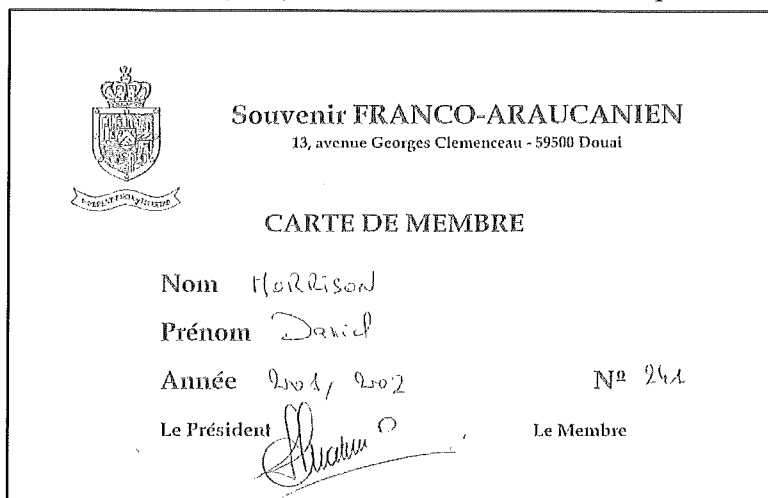
The wording of the political will was somewhat ambiguous. Baron Parasiliti di Para thought it was a vote of no confidence and he tendered his resignation.

Some Counselors thought the paragraph was poorly-written, not capturing the

Prince's meaning. Others imagined the aged Prince had intended to say more.

In all events, Parasiliti di Para resigned as Councilor and President of the Council of the Kingdom on January 6, 2014.

In the days before the meeting of the Regency Council, which would take place



The author's SFA membership card, signed by Franz Quatreboeuvs. This card and a one-page newsletter were all the author received from Quatreboeuvs for his \$50 membership fee and those things arrived only after a two-year delay. Quatreboeuvs was later relieved of his position with the SFA by Prince Philippe.

following the Prince's funeral on January 9, the remaining members of the Council of State and Council of the Kingdom communicated with one another in person, by telephone, and over the internet.

A consensus emerged that after the long reign of Philippe and his refusal to name and prepare a successor, an "interim" prince would be best – a seasoned and trustworthy leader to provide stability and continuity for the Royal House while a younger, future prince was identified and cultivated for the difficult job.

The recently-abashed Baron Parasiliti di Para soon emerged as the best candidate for the "interim" position, and the Chancellors carefully polled all the Councilors to ensure a decisive vote could be taken on January 9.

THE QUATREBOEUFs-PARVULESCO PUTSCH: SPECIAL REPORT

The author, who is a member of the Council of the Kingdom, submitted his vote in writing to Baron Raoul de Lavalette.

Everything seemed set for a quick and clean meeting of the Regency Council following the funeral of Prince Philippe.

Then Quatreboeuvs sprang his surprise.

Quatreboeuf's Big Surprise

At Philippe's funeral, Quatreboeuvs and Constantin Parvulesco, father of the would-be prince, made a great show of themselves, dramatically flanking the coffin as an honor guard, draped in their blue and white capes of the Order of the Star of the South.

Less flashy supporters of the prince – his family, the Prince Regent, the Chancellors, the other Councilors – all sat modestly in the wooden chairs of the Tourtoirac church.

Following the service, the Regency Council met in an office in the township building while other witnesses of the funeral enjoyed a cocktail reception in the same building.

Quatreboeuvs ran into Parasiliti di Para in the hallway and, thinking he was still President of the Council of the Kingdom, presented him with a photocopy of a letter. The letter, signed by Prince Philippe, named Quatreboeuvs as his successor.

The Letter Rejected

Since Parasiliti was no longer part of the Regency Council, he couldn't give the letter to the Council, which was meeting behind closed doors.

Fortunately, Councilor Daniel Werba stepped out of the meeting briefly and Parasiliti gave him the Quatreboeuvs letter.

Werba brought the letter to the Regency Council and they carefully examined it.

A close look at the document, however, revealed many serious problems and after

due consideration, the letter was rejected as a fake, and the Council proceeded with its intended agenda: the election of a new Head of the Royal House.

While the Regency Council was surprised by Quatreboeuvs' letter, the notary was surprised by the quick election of a successor. And he was doubly surprised the election did not go his way.

Protesting his innocence as a coup leader and whining about the vote unfolding in a way he hadn't expected, Quatreboeuvs is quoted in the January 11 issue of the *Sud Ouest* newspaper saying, "I sent a harmless letter, but I am especially surprised by the rush to vote. Prince Philippe wanted a regency to take proper time for consultation, including with the oppressed Indians in Chile."

On the afternoon of January 9, the Regency Council, under the Presidency of Prince Regent Philippe de Lavalette, tallied the votes and announced Baron Jean-Michel Parasiliti di Para was elected unanimously as successor to Prince Philippe.

The Prince Regent signed the official announcement and Chancellor Raoul de Lavalette confirmed the election for the members of the press present at the funeral.

Analysis of the Document

Having received dozens of letters from Prince Philippe over the course of 20 years, the author was immediately struck by the obvious "wrongness" of the Quatreboeuvs document. It looks phony in many ways.

The Regency Council came to the same conclusion and Vice Chancellor Pohland wrote a summary of the evidence, which we reproduce below verbatim.

—DPM

THE QUATREBOEUFS-PARVULESCO PUTSCH: SPECIAL REPORT

Evidence Against the Letter Presented by Franz Quatreboeufts

1. The head of the original letter paper of Prince Philippe shows "Le Prince d'Araucanie" at the left border never centered. Prince Philippe insisted on this, even when I had to type things for him, I always had to respect this.
2. All official letters nominations, royal orders etc., are always signed 'Philippe', he never added "Prince d'Araucanie". "Philippe Prince d'Araucanie" was only used for private correspondence, as thanking for wishes, dedications in books, etc.
3. Prince Philippe having been a legalist, spending half of his reign in court disputes, paid an extreme attention to the respect of the law and even more to the respect of the Constitution. So he would never have made such an important document by typewriter. French law recognizes wills only when they are handwritten.
4. The Addendum to the Constitution, made by Philippe himself, specifies that the instructions for succession must be made in two copies, one for the President of the Council of the Kingdom the other for the Vice-President of the Council of the State, both in a sealed envelope and both President must acknowledge receipt by written letter. Quatreboeufts gave the Regency Council an opened letter without any seal.
5. The letter dated July 28, 2012 states that Prince Philippe will give further instructions to the Council of Regency regarding how to proceed at a later date. In fact, he already gave his political will one year earlier, respecting perfectly the procedure fixed by the Constitution. But this fact was not known by Quatreboeufts as he was not involved in the function of the Kingdom and never attended any Council meetings.
6. So if Prince Philippe had changed his mind between 2011 and 2012, he would have done so in the same way as he had done previously and both Council Presidents would have been involved.
7. The signature of Prince Philippe on this fake seems to be quite smooth, while in the later years his handwriting became much more trembling, so we think that either in an earlier time Prince Philippe, for whatever reason, gave a signature on a blank sheet of paper to Quatreboeufts, or Quatreboeufts simply made a Photoshop copy from a greeting card. But this we cannot figure out, as the letter we have is only a scanned copy.

THE QUATREBOEUF-PAUVULESCO PUTSCH: SPECIAL REPORT

DECEIT AND TREACHERY IN A MEDIEVAL CHARADE UNFOLD AT LA CHEZE

On June 22, a few more than 20 people gathered at La Cheze. They were invited by Franz Quatreboeufts to unveil a plaque commemorating Prince Philippe. François d'Arboussier, nephew of Prince Philippe and new owner of La Cheze, welcomed those who had come to honor his uncle. Some were old friends, but most he had never met before.

According to plan, the crowd watched as a plaque was unveiled on the front of the family chapel. A memorial mass followed.



Stanislas Parvulesco, freshly acclaimed as "King" of Araucania and Patagonia, holds a princely pose in the library at La Cheze, while a newly-created knight of the new Order of the Star of the South stands at attention.

But then things got weird.

At a ceremony in the chapel, the young Stanislas Parvulesco donned his father's blue-and-white cape of the Order of the Star of the South. The company paraded out of the chapel, across the field, to the main hall of La Cheze while preceding the cape-draped Stanislas was a rather serious young man holding aloft the Araucanian flag. Pulling up the rear behind Stanislas was Father Mouchel, a favorite of French right-wing Catholics, holding up his monstrance.

The little parade made its way into the library at La Cheze. Some speeches were made and then Quatreboeufts revealed the true purpose of the gathering.

He declared the election of Antoine IV by the Regency Council on January 9 invalid, and asserted the throne of Araucania-Patagonia was vacant. He further announced that Stanislas Parvulesco was now the King of Araucania and Patagonia..

The compliant Father Mouchel came forward and administered an oath of office to young Parvulesco, while the crowd looked on, some in glee, others aghast.

The newly-minted pseudo-royal quickly got busy, creating pseudo-knights and distributing pseudo-titles. Once the business of the day was finished, the entire gathering retired to the courtyard of La Cheze to enjoy some light refreshments and digest the extraordinary events that had just witnessed.

THE QUATREBOEUFs-PARVULESCO PUTSCH: SPECIAL REPORT

Partygoers fit to into three camps.

First, there was Franz QuatreboeuFs, the ring leader, with a few friends connected with the Count of Paris and his Institute of the Royal House of France. Father Mouchel is a regular with that group.

Then there was Constantin Parvulesco, father of the boy-prince, and his coterie of middle-aged admirer of Constantin's famous father, author Jean Parvulesco. That group included Tony Baillargeat, Arnaud de l'Estoile, Christian Doumergue, Laurent James, Alex Wyeth and Eric Borrass. Baillargeat, Borrass, Doumergue and d'Estoile were inducted into the renegade Order of the Star of the South.

Next, there was a small group of friends of Stanislas, two awkward young men who brought dates for company. On their first visit to La Cheze, these unnamed men found themselves members of the pseudo-Order of the Star of the South.

And, finally, there were a number of innocent onlookers, people invited who had no real connection to the charade. That group includes Gaston Lion, Councilor of the Kingdom who loudly denounced the actions of the traitors; and the household of François d'Arboussier, his family as well as Santino Carrus, the housekeeper at La Cheze. The paterfamilias was reward with an appointment as President of the Council of the Kingdom, and the housekeeper was inducted into the nouvelle Order of the Star of the South.

Stated Reasons for the Coup

The day following the attempted *coup*



Admirers of writer Jean Parvulesco gather at La Cheze to participate in the usurpation of the Araucanian throne by Parvulesco's grandson. Left to right, Tony Baillargeat, Constantin Parvulesco, Alex Wyeth, Laurent James, Arnaud de l'Estoile, and Christian Doumergue. June 22, 2014.

d'état, QuatreboeuFs and Parvulesco issued a news release outlining their argument for the legitimacy of their action.

They gave three reasons for invalidating Antoine's election.

First, the Regency Council was supposed to have lasted at least six months.

Second, Antoine, as a member of the Council of the Kingdom, was ineligible for election.

And, third, there was no priest present when Antoine took his oath of office.

What the Release Doesn't Say

While the news release complains about how Antoine's election was conducted, it fails to answer several important questions.

First, what authorizes QuatreboeuFs and Parvulesco to validate or invalidate the election of the Regency Council? Wouldn't that be a matter for an Araucanian court or an independent arbitrator, for example?

The Regency Council consisted of the Prince Regent, both Chancellors of the Kingdom, and nine Councilors. All these men were hand-selected by Prince Philippe – his most trusted advisors. How can the opinions of QuatreboeuFs and Parvulesco

THE QUATREBOEUF-*PARVULESCO* PUTSCH: SPECIAL REPORT

trump the unanimous decision of the Regency Council?

Second, even if the complaints raised by Quatreboeufs and *Parvulesco* were valid, why do these two men have the authority to select the new Head of the Royal House? Wouldn't that right belong to a parliament or to a reconstituted Regency Council?

Factual Errors of the Conspirators

It is worth noting that the stated reasons are all factually incorrect.

First, Prince Philippe, in his political will, did not specify the minimum length of a regency, though he did ask that it not last more than 10 months.

Second, Antoine resigned as a Councilor on January 6, three days before his election. Thus he was eligible.

Third, the constitution specifies that the King will be Roman Catholic, but it says nothing about a priest administering an oath of office.

Reaction of the Royal House

The Royal House issued a statement denouncing the coup attempt and stripped three conspirators of all Araucanian titles and honors: Franz Quatreboeufs, Constantin *Parvulesco*, and Claude Labalue-Bayet.

While Labalue-Bayet was not present at the June 22 event at La Cheze, it seems he is in league with Quatreboeufs.

The most recent letter received by this author from Labalue-Bayet, however, seem to reflect a seriously confused state of mind regarding the events of June 22

Afterlife of the Putsch

Ever since the June 22 putsch attempt, Quatreboeufs and *Parvulesco* have been working overtime arguing for the legitimacy of their usurpation in the court of public opinion via Facebook, Twitter and a newly-launched Stanislas blog.

Their primary argument is that Antoine

is old and Stanislas is young.

Their secondary argument is more by way of a threat, namely Quatreboeufs and *Parvulesco* will simply keep repeating their lies until people believe and they promise to outlast Antoine and his supporters.

At this point, Quatreboeufs and the *Parvulesco* clan stand isolated from all other supporters of the Kingdom. No Councilors of the Kingdom or Councilors of State have joined the coup. The Mapuche Councilors denounced the coup. Both the Chancellor and Vice Chancellor are loyal to Antoine. And the two largest independent organizations that support the royal house – the Mapuche International Link and the North American Araucanian Royalist Society – stand with the legitimate Head of the Royal House of Araucania and Patagonia: Prince Antoine IV.

—DPM

THE QUATREBOEUF-S-PARVULESCO PUTSCH: SPECIAL REPORT

“THIS IS A TOTAL SHAM,” DECLARES GASTON LION Councilor was only member of Royal House invited to June 22 putsch

Editor's note: Gaston Lion, a long-time advisor to Prince Philippe and an advocate of Mapuche rights, was the only member of either the Council of the Kingdom or the Council of State invited by Franz Quatreboeuvs to the events at La Cheze on June 22.

Two days after these events, Lion issued a statement, which we reproduce here in its entirety, taken from the mapuche-nation.org website – a site run by Councilor Reynaldo Mariqueo of the Mapuche International Link.

June 25, 2014

Mari mari kompuche, Hello everyone,

This weekend I was invited by Franz Quatreboeuvs to La Chèze, Chourgnac d'Ans, in order to pay tribute to the late Prince Philippe I. Because I have witnessed these events at first hand, I wish to share my thoughts and considerations on these matters.

The tribute has been used as an attempt to organize a *coup d'état* against the legitimate sovereign, Prince Antoine IV.

"Vox populi" (voice of the people) is what they claim! Though not a single person of those present was Mapuche!

Furthermore, of the approximately

twenty participants present, three-quarters I had never seen before. None of them had ever assumed any function or official position in any of the governmental institutions of the Kingdom of Araucania and Patagonia.

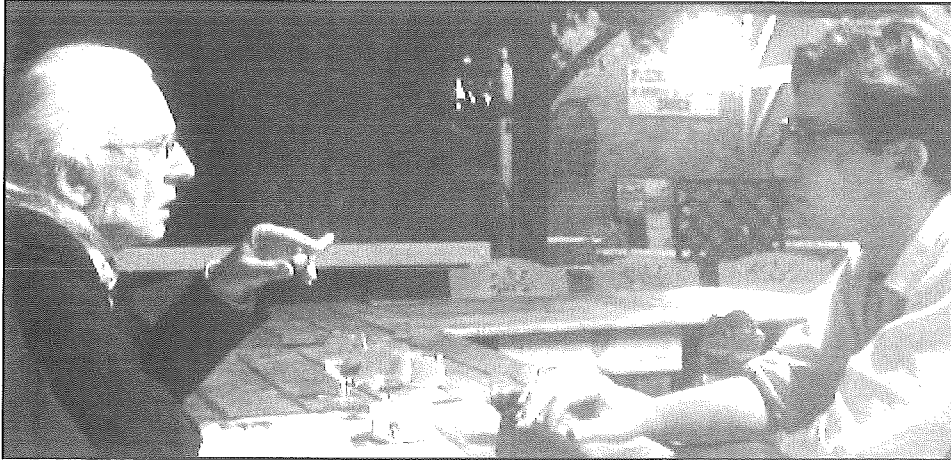
I clearly informed them that I did not endorse their actions and wished at all costs to avoid a "war of succession" which would be detrimental to the Mapuche people. I proposed a mediation with Antoine IV and offered to help the young Stanislas Parvulesco gain a better understanding of Mapuche society. Regardless of this offer, they opted to do nothing better than disseminate defamatory information across the internet, at sites such as Wikipedia, against the Royal House.

This is a total sham and I will not allow them deceive me any longer. They do not care about the Mapuche. They simply want the title of Prince for purposes less noble than those they claim (to trade medals and titles, etc.). Furthermore, they aim to promote their interests in extremist ideology,



At La Cheze, August 23, 2008, (l. to r.), Councilor Gaston Leon, Councilor Carlos Contreras Painemal, Councilor Reynaldo Mariqueo, and Lidica Leiva, wife of Councilor Leon.

THE QUATREBOEUF-S-PARVULESCO PUTSCH: SPECIAL REPORT



Gaston Lion, left, face to face with Stanislas Parvulesco, at a restaurant in Tourtoirac, June 22, 2014. Lion was the only member of the Council of the Kingdom invited by organizer Franz Quatreboeuifs to the events of June 22. After listening to their arguments, Lion issued a written statement rejecting the claims and motives of the usurpers.

which I was recently made aware of in relation to the Parvulescos.

I now more than ever have strong doubts about the legality of the document produced by Franz Quatreboeuifs to the Regency Council last January. It goes completely against the political testament of Prince Philippe provided in three sealed copies. Prince Philippe never mentioned anything about this document to me, and God knows how often we have talked about the succession issue.

“And the cherry on the cake,” the manner in which the masses and medieval ceremonies were held have nothing to do with the Mapuche culture and serve only to remind them of dim memories.

Clearly, the only legitimate Prince of Araucania today is Antoine IV and although his age may be an issue for some, it bears no influence upon my decision to support him. I served Prince Philippe faithfully for 28 years and I will continue to do the same for Antoine IV.

I have fought for the cause of the Mapuche Nation for over 35 years; I have been given the honor of gaining the trust and

the friendship of many of them and I am the accredited spokesman for five Mapuche organizations to the European Parliament and United Nations organizations. This is the ideal of my life and it is a cause that deserves much better than the pitiful antics which I witnessed!

Antoine IV has been in the active service of Prince Philippe I for over 40 years. His father was in service under Queen Laure-Thérèse and his grandfather was related to King Orélie Antoine I. He maintains a secular loyalty to the cause of the people of Araucania-Patagonia, and it is for this reason that the Regency Council, including four Mapuche Council members, elected him in January of this year. It is as a result of this same confidence in his family history that all of the Mapuche leaders, with who I am in relation, ratified this choice.

Weuwain, Marichiweu.

— Gaston Lion, Werken of the Mapuche Nation, Chevalier and Councilor of the Kingdom in charge of relations with the Mapuche communities and organizations (Appointed by Prince Philippe I, October 12, 1993)

THE QUATREBOEUFS-PARVULESCO PUTSCH: SPECIAL REPORT

MAPUCHE COUNCILORS DENOUNCE PARVULESCO PUTSCH Mapuche Councilors of the Kingdom issue joint statement

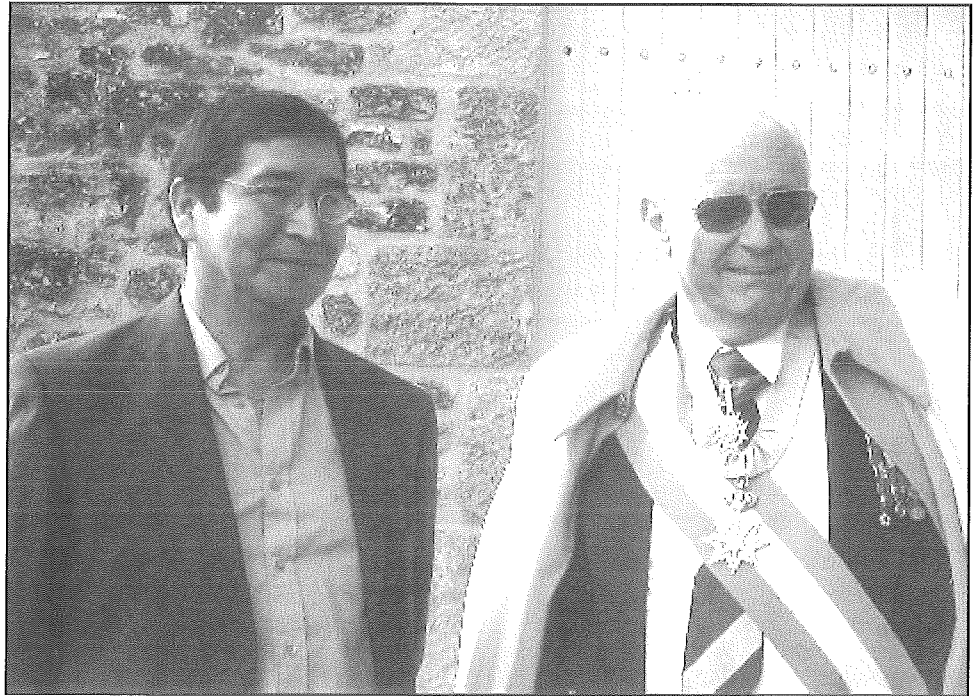
The Kingdom of Araucania-Patagonia was founded by the Mapuche people in 1860. While the territory of the Kingdom was later absorbed into the Republics of Chile and Argentina, the survival of the Royal House continues as a witness to the legitimacy of the Mapuche demand for autonomy and self-determination.

The Kingdom exists by and for the Mapuche people. It has no other purpose.

And yet, on June 22, a group of medal-loving, title-craving Frenchmen decided to hijack the Kingdom, without consulting a single Mapuche person.

The organizers of the Parvulesco putsch have been making a lot of noise on social media and in the blogosphere about their support of Mapuche rights, yet the reality is that they didn't bother to consult any of the long-time Mapuche supporters of the Kingdom founded by the Mapuche.

Currently, there are four Mapuche members of the Council of the Kingdom, one of the constitutive bodies of the government of the Kingdom. They are: Count Reynaldo Mariqueo of Lul-lul Mawidha (England); Mr. Domingo Paine (Sweden), Mr. Rodolfo Contreras Painemal (Germany), and Cacique Lorenzo Pincen.



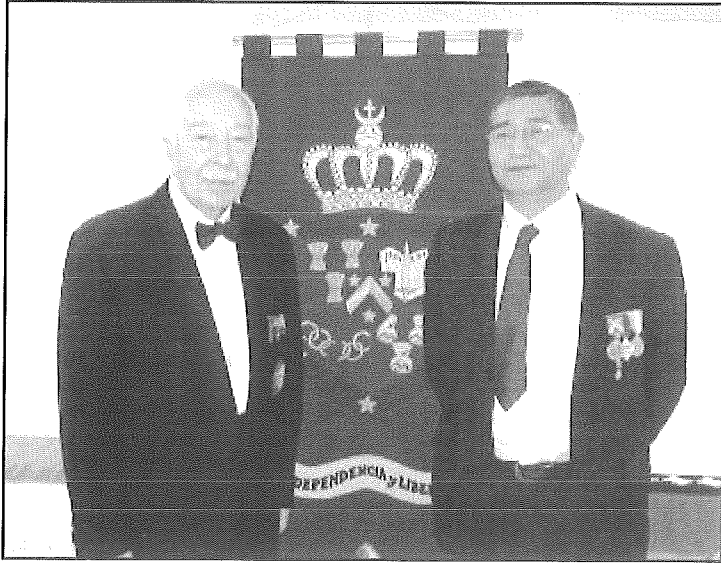
Count Reynaldo Mariqueo of Lul-lul Mawidha, Councilor of the Kingdom, on left, with Prince Antoine IV, at La Chèze.

On July 4, 2014, Councilor Reynaldo Mariqueo, on behalf of all the Mapuche members of the Council of the Kingdom, issued the following press release which we reproduce here with only minor orthographic changes. Footnotes are part of the original release.

Declaration of the Mapuche King's Council Members of the Kingdom of Araucania and Patagonia

On June 22nd this year, a group of individuals gathered at La Chèze, ostensibly to honor the memory of the late Prince Philippe I of Araucania and Patagonia. The event included the celebration of a mass in the chapel of the said residence, during which, in a shameful act of medieval tradition, the twenty participants proceeded to appoint a new "prince". It should be

THE QUATREBOEUFs-PARVULESCO PUTSCH: SPECIAL REPORT



Prince Philippe, on left, with Councilor Reynaldo Mariqueo, in this 2013 photo.

noted that three-quarters of them had never participated in any activities of the Royal House, as denounced Gaston Lion, the sole King's Council members present at the event, who in a public statement later denounced the betrayal.

The Mapuche Council members of the Kingdom of Araucania and Patagonia in exile express their condemnation of the communication tricks of that group.

With total disregard for the damage caused to the image and integrity of the Royal House, and the Mapuche cause, and motivated by alleged constitutional loopholes. In addition, they also echoed the trivialization tactics promoted by the political elite of Chile and Argentina on the foundation of Kingdom of Araucania and Patagonia, the group tried to justify its deplorable action as a ploy using the method of "acclamation" attributed to the appointment of the first Mapuche Monarch in November 1860.

The Mapuche King's Council members condemn this attack not only to the royal house headed by Prince Antonio IV and its inherent sovereign rights, but also consider it an affront to the dignity of our people.

Those who seek to justify their pathetic action on behalf of the interests of the Mapuche nation.

King Orelie-Antoine was not invested by "acclamation" but elected in a constituent assembly or parliament called Futa Kollog.¹ This included hundreds of Lonkos (Mapuche chiefs) and thousands of delegates from across the Wallmapu.² The claim to represent such an event by a small group of foreigners who don't know the Mapuche history, struggle and culture, it is just ridiculous.

The conspirators who affront the integrity of our Kingdom, blindly conforming to the derogatory view promoted historically by the Mapuche enemies who had applauded their extermination, plunder and pillage, and denied them their rights as an independent state. Furthermore, they have become complicit in their will to destroy the monarchical government, a strategy employed by the establishment for over a century and a half, thus depriving the Mapuche nation of a fundamental legal instrument, a legacy left to us by our ancient authorities.

Finally, we believe that to suggest that the Mapuche way to elect their authorities was by "acclamation" is to be uninformed of

¹ Futa Kollog is a national assembly, also known as a parliament. It is composed of delegates from the four butalmapu, known throughout the Mapuche society as meli Wixan Mapu (four territorial jurisdictions) that make up the whole territory of the Mapuche and other indigenous peoples of Southern Cone.

² Wallmapu is indigenous territory which once included the entire area south of the Colorado River or Salado of Puelmapu (Argentina) and south of the Bio-Bio River in Gulumapu (Chile) to the Southern Cone of South America.

THE QUATREBOEUFs-PARVULESCO PUTSCH: SPECIAL REPORT

their culture and society. Moreover, King Orelie-Antoine I, and the monarchs that followed never used the European monarchical rituals of the middle ages in

Over the past 150 years, the royal government in exile has been infiltrated, has had its legality questioned, its diplomatic representation kidnapped and has been libelously and systematically attacked by its enemies in vain, and we are convinced that today's conspirators attempts will fail in equal measure. The Royal House will continue to uphold the banner of freedom of our founding fathers, the Toki Mañil, Kilapan, Kalfukura and King Orelie-Antoine, among many others who gave their lives in defense of our peoples' independence.

their ceremonies. The Mapuche respects his authority, but never kneels before them, as did the subjects of the illusory "prince" on the 22nd of June.

Despite the actions of these individuals the Constitution and the inherent rights of the Kingdom within the international legal system will remain defended and this will not diminish its commitment to maintain the flame of freedom, autonomy and self-determination of our Mapuche nation and other indigenous peoples of the South Cone of Abya Yal (South America).

On behalf of the Mapuche King's Council Members of the Kingdom of Araucania and Patagonia,

—Reynaldo Mariqueo,
Count of Lul-lul Mawidha and
Member of the Council of the Kingdom

THE QUATREBOEUF-*PARVULESCO* PUTSCH: SPECIAL REPORT

WANNABE PRINCE'S FIRST DINNER POORLY ATTENDED 10 € price tag may have discouraged supporters

On July 14, 2014, at a modest tea house in the City of Lights, Stanislas Parvulesco hosted his first entertainment since trying to usurp the Araucanian throne.

Sadly, the event at the Parloir du Vieux Colombien, which was loudly announced on Facebook and other social media, attracted little attention in Paris.

An Araucanian tricolor added a bit of pomp and a light repast was served.

Franz Quatreboeufs, the patron of the boy-prince, was there to listen as Stanislas waxed philosophical about the future of the schismatic cabal. Vanessa Duhamel, main squeeze of Quatreboeufs, added a bit of charm to the gloomy affair. Madeleine



The would-be Prince of Araucania addresses his supporters at his first public event in Paris on July 14, 2014. From left to right: Constantin Parvulesco, Tony Baillargeat, Stanislas Parvulesco, Franz Quatreboeufs, and Vanessa Duhamel.

Decorated with religious knick-knacks, the nonprofit eatery is run by the Cercle de Réflexion et d'Action du Vieux Colombien, a Christian youth organization hoping to engage young people in the social program of the Roman Catholic Church.

Though the venue was designed for young people, the schoolmates of the would-be royal were clearly absent.

Masengu and Louise Parvulesco, sister of the misguided youth, ensured Miss Duhamel wasn't the only woman attending.

Constantin Parvulesco, father of the aspiring prince, attended the affair, though the boy's mother was nowhere to be seen.

Novelist Tony Baillargeat served as the honor guard, sitting at the right hand of the ersatz prince.

THE QUATREBOEUFs-PARVULESCO PUTSCH: SPECIAL REPORT

An internet advertisement for the soirée promised the young Parvulesco would speak on a worthy topic: “Kingdom of Araucania and Patagonia: the fight against imperialism and for indigenous people.”

But before the evening began, there was a bit of a trouble on the sidewalk in front of the tea house. Father Jean-Marc Fournier, the chaplain of the Araucanian Royal House, who lives in the neighborhood, accosted the Parvulesco rabble and told them to give up their nonsense. Sadly, the cleric’s words fell on deaf ears and he went home.

Institute of the Royal House of France, an organization run by the Count of Paris, Quatreboeufs is cozy with d’Orléans. And Richard Finell, Secretary-General of the Institute attended and hoisted a toast in honor of the faux-prince.

Also making an appearance at the little get-together was His Royal Highness Sultan Charif, Luc Said Mohamed Cheikh, the putative Head of the Royal House of Grande Comore. The Sultan, who lives in a Paris apartment, far from the Indian Ocean, can be seen on dozens of internet pages at gather-



Stanislas Parvulesco, far right, apparently using his phone to find a few more people for his meeting in Paris, July 14, 2014. From left to right: Richard Finell, Luc Said Mohamed Cheikh, Constantin Parvulesco, Vanessa Duhamel, and Stanislas Parvulesco.

Organizers of the event intimated their meeting had the blessing of Henri d’Orléans, the Count of Paris, the man some believe is the rightful King of France.

In the weeks since Parvulesco’s putsch, Quatreboeufs published photographs on his Facebook page showing Parvulesco with the Count of Paris, hinting an alliance between the two. As a regional delegate to the

ings of faux-royals and pseudo-nobles.

Oddly, the Sultan demanded that his face be removed from all photos of this affair published on Stanislas’ blog.

We’ve chosen to publish this photo, with his visage intact, for historical accuracy and to show that birds of a feather, do, indeed, flock together.

—DPM

THE TRAITORS

Franz Quatreboeufs and Constantin Parvulesco earn a special place in the history of the Kingdom of Araucania and Patagonia



A life of villainy as well as life of virtue can lead to fame. Judas Iscariot is as well known as Jesus Christ.

Now Franz Quatreboeufs and Constantin Parvulesco, former knights of the Order of the Star of the South, will always be remembered as long as the story of Orelie-Antoine de Tounens is told.

Franz Quatreboeufs

Quatreboeufs desperately wanted to be the King of Araucania and Patagonia.

Short, fuzzy, with sloped shoulders and feminine hands, Quatreboeufs looks like *Ratatouille*, Disney's lovable rodent.

He could always be found cozying up to Prince Philippe at well-laid tables in Paris or Perigord. He took lots of photos of Royal House powwows.

But the Prince fired him from his one real job in the Kingdom and passed over him

when it came time to name a successor.

So the notary took matters into his own hand. Like a magician drawing a rabbit from a hat, Quatreboeufs produced a letter naming him as Philippe's successor.

The Regency Council, however, was not convinced.

Rejected by Prince Philippe and turned down by the Regency Council, Quatreboeufs was, in the words of the *Sud Ouest*, "furious at not being elected in January."¹

His fury fueled a plot to name Stanislas Parvulesco the new Prince of Araucania and Patagonia.

If Quatreboeufs couldn't be a King, at least he could be a King-maker!

Constantin Parvulesco

With his Van Dyke beard and tailored clothes, Parvulesco is a svelte reincarnation of King Achille. In many of Quatreboeufs' photos, Parvulesco stares longingly at the medals and orders of other guests.

The son of Jean Parvulesco, the great French writer, and the father of Stanislas Parvulesco, the ersatz Prince of Araucania, Constantin ekes out a living writing picture books about luxury items for people who can't afford them.

Not long ago, Quatreboeufs helped him launch a pseudo-chivalric order called the Order of the Holy Tunic. Parvulesco hoped to make a few bucks selling knighthoods, but not many were interested, so he gave up the enterprise.

—DPM

¹ "Deux princes revendiquent la succession," by Hervé Chassain, *Sud Ouest*, July 22, 2014.

KING ACHILLE'S MAN IN MOROCCO

El Hajj Abd el-Krim Bey, Chargé d'Affaires at Mogador

Editor's note: The reign of King Achille was marked by the sending of a great number of consuls. Not all of these consuls worked out.

The droll story of Abd el-Krim Bey has been told many times. Perhaps the first is by R. B. Cunninghame Graham in his 1898 travelogue, Mogreb-el-Aksa: a Journey in Morocco.

Here we present another version of the story in this translation of Jacques Caillé's article, "Une mystification diplomatique au Maroc: Le séjour à Mogador du "chargé d'affaires" d'Achille Ier roi d'Araucanie-Patagonie" which appeared in the March 1956 issue of Le Monde Diplomatique.

Caillé was the Director of the Study of Moroccan Diplomatic History at the Institute of Higher Moroccan Studies.

A Diplomatic Mystery in Morocco

by Jacques Caillé

In 1885, the city of Mogador was one of five Moroccan ports on the Atlantic coast open to Europeans. The city was doing a certain amount of trade and several nations, particularly France, England and Spain, maintained consuls or vice-consuls there.

These consuls were astonished, no doubt, when in early November 1885 they received a letter notifying them that El Hajj Abd el-Krim Bey¹ had been installed in Mogador as Minister Plenipotentiary and chargé d'affaires in Morocco for His Majesty Achilles I, King of Araucania and Patagonia. That very day, the Araucanian

flag was hoisted over the house where the new diplomat had come to live.

He was tall and blond, forty years old, and wore a full beard. He draped himself in a vast white bunting, whose cleverly arranged folds revealed a dazzling costume and countless decorations. A curved dagger hung from his belt and upon his head was a fez, from which hung an enormous gold tassel, wrapped in a large turban.

As soon as he was installed, he sent two letters to Moulay Hassan, the Sultan of Morocco. In the first, he informed "The Emir of the Faithful, the illustrious, noble, great Saied Moulay Hassan . . . that King Achilles I had succeeded to the throne of Orelie-Antoine I of Araucania-Patagonia."

In the second letter of the same date, El-Hajj Abd el-Krim Bey wrote to the Sharif that King Achilles I had sent him "with the intention of opening relations based on the most serious friendship." He even added, "Our relationship will be nothing but friendly and will have the same character as those already maintained by the three hundred consuls of our country with all the other governments of the world."

At first, the consuls of Mogador did not view with anxiety or distrust the settling of a political agent in a port other than Tangier, which had hitherto been regarded as the only resident of foreign diplomats. But they remembered the story of the Kingdom of Araucania-Patagonia, founded in 1861 by Antoine de Tounens a former attorney in Périgueux, who was proclaimed king under the name Orelie-Antoine I. His reign was short-lived. Indeed, Chile protested vigorously and Chilean troops soon captured the new sovereign, who was then returned to his country. Later, Tounens made three other unsuccessful attempts to recover his kingdom and returned to France where he

¹ El Hajj is an honorific title given to individuals who have completed a pilgrimage to Mecca.

died in poverty, in Dordogne, September 17, 1878. Another Frenchman, Achille Laviarde, took the title of King of Araucania-Patagonia, under the name of Achilles I, and without leaving France sent consuls to a number of foreign cities.

At first, the European consuls smiled at the mystification. However, given the presumption of El-Hajj Abd el-Krim Bey, they thought the joke lasted too long. They feared that a continuation of his presence would, in the end, discredit the entire consular corps. They also feared that the government of the Sherif might be misled by spurious documents.

Toward mid-December, the pseudo-minister of Araucania-Patagonia was called before the Pasha and the European consuls in the city and he had to confess his impudence.

The Conquest of Paris

In the spring of 1886, he was in Paris and showed incredible activity; his fertility of imagination was equaled only by his powers of persuasion. Sometimes he was the physician Sultan Moulay Hassan, who, he said, already had been given several official missions in France. Sometimes he claimed to be a "compatriot and envoy of the people of the Sous² and the Wadi Nun, who had charge him to offer their support and loyalty to the French government." He wanted to convince Europe to recognize his compatriots in the "Sous Province," who, he said, were willing to offer themselves to France. According to him, his influence was considerable in

² The Sous is a fertile region in southern Morocco.



southern Morocco, thanks to his capacity as a doctor, and he took advantage of this to get

The well-decorated King Achille in Paris.

the country's leaders to draft a trade treaty with the French government.

He distributed improbable titles and fanciful decorations and obligingly told of his travels to Timbuktu, bringing news of great oddities.

The Parisian press – especially *Figaro* and *Gil Blas* – reported in great detail the lectures of Abd el-Krim on Morocco and the

Sous. The papers echoed all his bragging and presented him as "a bold Arab traveler, who pursued with indefatigable zeal the elevation of our commercial prestige and our political influence in Muslim countries."

He even succeeded in being received by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the President gave him a private audience!

The coverage in the French press, however, aroused the attention of European diplomats and senior officials of the Sharif at Tangier. The Moroccan government was surprised at the importance they gave to the former Minister of Araucania-Patagonia and our diplomat at Tangier, Féraud³, feared a cooling in our relations with Moulay Hassan.

Representatives from England, Germany and Italy supported their French colleague in this matter and in their attempt to discover "what was true in the extraordinary actions of this individual." Moreover, the Consul General of Spain, on leave in Seville, was ordered to return immediately to Tangier.

El-Hajj Abd el-Krim Bey, one suspects, was a crook. An Austrian citizen, he was actually named Gayling and had a dubious past. In 1879, he already had traveled to Morocco, calling himself Captain Gayling, aide and secretary of Abdullah bin Ali, "Prince of Morocco." Accompanied by the "Princess" Emilie ben Ali, Gayling settled into the best hotel in Tangier. But Abdullah was a false prince, a Frenchman convicted several times in French courts. He was arrested by Sharif authorities and died in prison. Gayling's aide was exposed to the Makhzen⁴ by the English minister as a dangerous adventurer. He was then forced to leave the country.

Austrian braggart

Gayling returned to Morocco in 1882. He stole a mule he borrowed from a Jew and sold it in the market at Fez. For this offense, the vice-consul of Austria-Hungary in Rabat sentenced him to a few days in jail.

El-Hajj Abd el-Krim Bey never made a pilgrimage to Mecca; therefore he usurped the title of Hajj just as he usurped the title of doctor to Sultan Moulay Hassan. He was never even close. In fact, he had never been to Timbuktu and had no more than asked permission to accompany the embassy sent to that city from Paris in early 1885.

Given these facts, it is hard to grasp the reception he received in Paris, particularly as the Foreign Minister was fully aware of his past, thanks to reports from French agents in Tangier.

Anyway, El-Hajj Abd el-Krim Bey had a particularly fertile imagination, and his idea of resurrecting the Kingdom of Araucania-Patagonia was briefly amusing. But his bragging and his attempts to settle the Sous led to serious difficulties between France and the Sultan of Morocco.

The most astonishing part of this story is the way this imposter was greeted by Parisians and high French authorities.

Our consul at Mogador was no doubt right when he wrote in 1886 that France was "the country of choice for all cosmopolitan counterfeiters, Armenian princes and Russian barons."

³ Laurent-Charles Féraud (1829-1888), French consul-general for North Africa.

⁴ The Makhzen is a governing institution in Morocco.

NEW COINS HONOR KINGDOM OF ARAUCANIA AND PATAGONIA
Non-official issue from unknown source

If imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, a set of six coins bearing the name NOUVELLE FRANCE proves the stock of Araucania-Patagonia is rising.

In 2013, these coins began to appear on eBay, offered for sale by various European vendors.

The set illustrated was purchased from Olena Starodubova in the Czech Republic. Other dealers in Paris and Munich offered identical sets.

The dealers would not reveal the source of these coins.

The obverses carry the denomination and a variety of animals. The identity of those animals remains open to debate. The 1 centavo, in red copper, has a puma or other large cat. The 2 centavo, also in red copper, shows a horse. The 10 centavos in nickel has a guanaco or llama. The half peso, also in nickel, bears a rabbit or some other rodent. The 1 peso coin, bimetal in brass and nickel, shows a large dog. The 2 peso coin, bimetal in red copper and nickel, sports a domesticated cow.

Above each animal are nine stars, and over those stars NOUVELLE FRANCE.



Below the animals, left and right, are stylized laurels.

The design of the reverse is uniform for all the coins and is a bit difficult to decipher.

The figure seems to be a coat of arms, but is certainly not from Araucania-Patagonia.

In the center of the arms is a shield with three fleurs-de-lis. Surmounting the shield is a royal crown. Surrounding the shield and hanging below it, is the grand collar of some order. And flying left and right of the crown are pennants.

Below the coat of arms are the date 2013 and the word "essai". Surrounding the lower portion of the coin is the text: ROYAUME D'ARAUCANIE ET PATAGONIE ORELIE-ANTOINE I (1825-1878).

These coins, neither made nor endorsed by the Royal House of Araucania, certainly demonstrate the enduring and increasing interest in the Kingdom of Araucania and Patagonia.

The coins currently fetch between \$5.00 and \$6.00 on eBay.



A BREEZY RETELLING OF AN ADVENTUROUS LIFE Strelow gives German readers a new biography of founder

by Eva Rigling Morrison

Books on the Kingdom of Araucania and Patagonia are rare in any language. Most are in Spanish or French – hardly a surprise as the territory of the kingdom is in Spanish-speaking hands while the crown is held by the French.

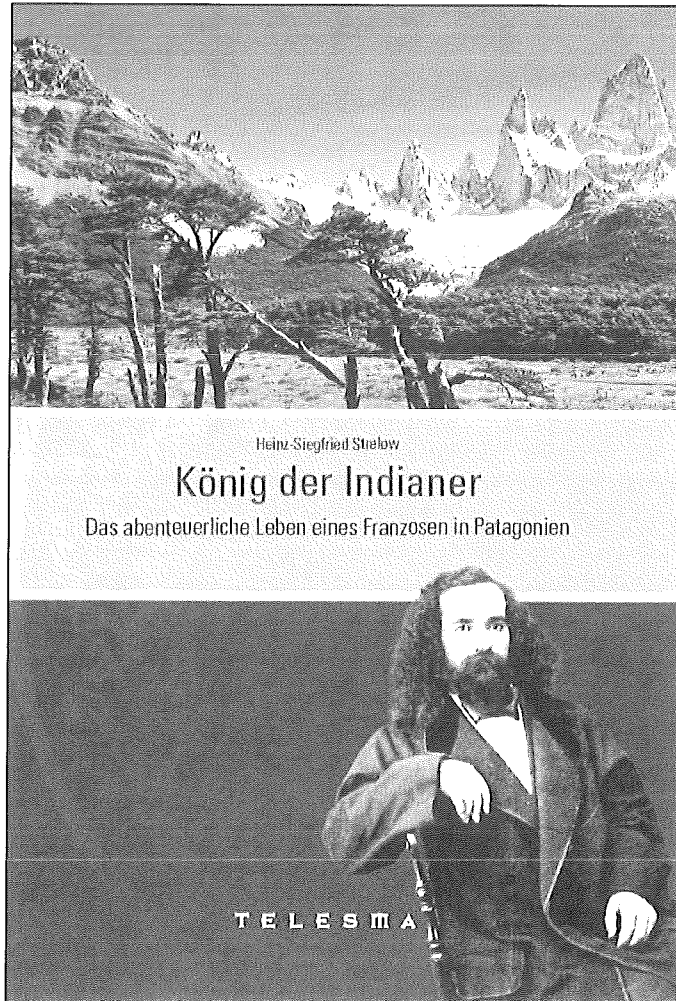
Armando Braun-Menedez's *El Reino de Araucania y Patagonia* (Buenos Aires, 1945) is the granddaddy of all non-partisan scholarship on the kingdom. Written by a respected Argentine historian, it is fair, readable, and sympathetic.

The Spanish title to avoid is the nasty hatchet job by Francois Lepot, namely *El reino de Araucania y Patagonia* (Buenos Aires, 1995). It's worthless, unless you need a tonic to raise your blood pressure.

The French seem to prefer fiction to nonfiction. Jean Raspail's 1981 novel *Moi, Antoine de Tounens, roi de Patagonie* captured the French imagination and won accolades from the French Academy. Less successful was Jean Saint-Loup's fictional account of Orelie-Antoine, *Le roi bancs des Patagons*, which appeared in 1950.

Curiously, the English-speaking world has not produced a single book-length treatment of the Kingdom of Araucania and Patagonia. Book chapters, magazine pieces, and scattered newspaper articles are all the Anglo-Americans have contributed to the conversation.

Thanks to Telesma-Verlag near Berlin, the Germans now have the honor of giving the world a second book about the Kingdom of Araucania and Patagonia. *Koenig der Indianer: Das abenteuerliche Leben eines Franzosen in Patagonien* by Heinz-Siegfried Strelow.



Its predecessor on the shelf of German books about the Kingdom is the Jutta Muether's doctoral dissertation published in 1990: *Orellie-Antoine I., König von Araukanien und Patagonien oder Nouvelle France: Konsolidierungsprobleme in Chile, 1860-1870*.

But have no fear: Strelow's new book is no doctoral dissertation.

It is a fast-paced, economically-written account of Orelie-Antoine, his adventure, and the unfolding story of the kingdom he founded.

In Strelew's telling, Orelie-Antoine de Tounens was devoted to Napoleon III and shared the Emperor's desire to expand the empire and restore the glory of France. He was also devoted to his family and eager to restore the aristocratic "de" to their name. The young lawyer from the Perigord was a man who lived in his books – adventure stories, histories, and atlases with alluring unexplored and unconquered patches remaining.

The bulk of Strelew's 137 page book retells the story of Orelie-Antoine, from his departure in great hope, until his final humiliated return and death. This story, of course, has been covered by many authors, and Strelew's primary contribution here is the very compactness of his account.

Orelie-Antoine's successors, from the flamboyant Achille I, to the Nazi-tainted Antoine III, are covered in all of five pages.

Prince Philippe, who reigned for more than 60 years and who accomplished more than all his predecessors combined, is passed over – with favorable words, mind you – in a mere three paragraphs.

Prince Antoine IV, who came to the throne in these past months, is mentioned accurately and favorably.

In the remaining pages of the book, the author takes up the "afterlife" of Orelie-Antoine and the Kingdom in literature, music and film. This topic – the way in which the adventure of Orelie-Antoine lives on in the imagination – seems to be a favorite approach to subject in Continental Europe. It's as if the simulacra of Orelie-Antoine's life and the kingdom he helped found are more interesting than reality itself.

In this section, the North American Araucanian Royalist Society gets a passing mention as among the flock of those who pay homage to Orelie-Antoine.

But the real meat of the afterlife story is Jean Raspail and his band of merry men, the *Consulat de Patagonie*. By some Derridean

twist of logic, Raspail gets more ink in this book than Prince Philippe – the court jester is more important than the king!

It is unfortunate that the author's view of this story is so bent by the lens of post-modernism and romanticism that he fails to notice the very real concrete work done by the Royal House in the past decades to advance the cause of Mapuche autonomy.

For flesh-and-blood Mapuche, the story is not a romance. It is part of their history and a piece of their ongoing struggle for survival in the face of a white, European onslaught. While Continental Europeans can be charmed by and chuckle over the adventure of Orelie-Antoine, Mapuche living in South America are not amused.

The strength of this book lies in its crisp, easy retelling of the story of Orelie-Antoine de Tounens and the history of the Kingdom of Araucania and Patagonia. Precious few German readers are willing to wade through Muether's dissertation, but Strelew's light, journalistic treatment should find plenty of fans. This book deserves to be bought and read.

—ERM

The Swiss-born author of this review is the Director of Curriculum for the Upper Dublin School District in Pennsylvania.

Hailing from Basel, Switzerland, Mrs. Morrison studied philosophy and pedagogy and has holds credentials from Carlow University, Lasalle University, and Delaware Valley College.

In 1999, she was awarded the Royal Order of Queen Laura-Therese by Prince Philippe and had the pleasure of visiting with Prince Philippe both in Paris and in Chourgnac d'Ans.

Mrs. Morrison is also the wife of the NAARS General Secretary, Daniel Paul Morrison.

