

Werner Zurek



**The noble Polish
family Mohyla. Die
adlige polnische
Familie Mohyla.**

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Mohyla. In the red field two naked, diagonally crossed sabers, with the edges pointing to the right, with a small crossed bar at their tips; Helmet decoration: an identical saber crossed with a general's staff. It is the ancestral coat of arms of the Wallachian hospodal family Mohyla, who moved the Polish indigenous community in 1593 and, after taking possession of the throne, entirely to Poland in 1612. This family is extinct, but it carries this coat of arms: Maruchowicz and Stabniewicz.

Mohyla, coat of arms of the nobility. Families belonging to the coat of arms: Mohy (hi) wa

Mohyla, coat of arms of the nobility. Families belonging to the coat of arms: Mokrzycki, Słabniewicz

Mohyla (Roman. Movilești), a [boyar](#) [Moldovan](#) family who, thanks to kinship with [Muszatowicz](#) and the support of [Polish noble families](#), reached the Moldovan throne at the turn of the [16th](#) and [17th centuries](#).

According to legend, the origins of the power of the family go back to the time of [Stephen the Great](#), when his ancestor Purice was rewarded by the great Hospodar with great goods for donating a horse in battle and then took the name Movilă. In the 16th century the Mohylas were related to the Muszatowicz dynasty - many Logofet Ion Mohyla married Maria, the daughter of [Piotr Raresz](#). At the end of the 17th century, the Mohyls ascended the royal [throne in Moldova](#) and soon - temporarily - in [Wallachia](#). They were often supported by Polish magnates - including [Jan Zamoyski](#), [Stefan Potocki](#), [Samuel Korecki](#) and [Michał Wiśniowiecki](#), married to Mohyla. The last ruling

representative of the family was [Mojżesz Mohyla](#) , who had to flee to Poland in [1634](#) . This family also included [Piotr Mohyla](#) (died [1634](#)), a well-known [Metropolitan of Kiev](#) who was later recognized as a saint.

Mohyla coat of arms. Your own coat of arms, there are two naked sabers arranged crosswise so that their handles are on top, the ends are on the bottom and each end has a cross *). This time they also used other coats of arms. When dedicating the inventory to the crown constitutions, Wojciech Madaliński placed six coats of arms in such a way that three coats of arms are next to each other at the top and three at the bottom. First from the right there is a black buffalo head with a star between the horns, on the right side the sun, from the left the moon; In the nostrils of the head there is a ring, in the center of which there are two sabers in the same way as described above. The second coat of arms also has sabers outlined. Third intestine. At the bottom on the right, it is under the coat of arms of the buffalo head. A black eagle stands in front of the left shield, but peels off its head on the right shield and holds a cross in its mouth on which the crown is open; This eagle stands on a cut juniper-shaped branch lying on the ground. The other coat of arms is Ostoja. third message. The coat of arms of the buffalo, the head, is the coat of arms of the Wallachian land, which they appropriated, among other things, to rule this province for some time from the Wallachian hospodars. Sabers arranged in a cross are a hereditary and indigenous coat of arms. The coat of arms of the Jelita, on which the Zamość hetman and the Crown Chancellor placed it. For when Wallachia was torn by domestic quarrels and a stranger was haunted by his potency, his downfall awaited him; Zamojski invaded Wołoch with his army after defeating his enemies Hieremi Mohyla and set up a farm with Wołoska. What the Okol

letter does. Volume. 2. fol. 229. Zygmunt III. king

*) According to Małachowski and others, the area of the shield is bloody. - PW [p. 449] the Polish: then for a closer friendship the coat of arms of Jelita Zamojskich was adopted by Jeremi. The fourth and fifth Ostoja took over the relationship with different houses. The sixth message. This is proven by Okolski that he was taken over by the Padniewski bishop of Kraków: or not by Przerębski, who was succeeded by Mohilanka.

According to Okolski, the Mohyla from the Roman family follow the Mucius Okolski, one of whom went to Greece from Italy and treated it knightly. Others say that during the time of Constantinople, the Great Emperor, their ancestors ceded Constantinople to the Roman Senate, whose successors ruled Albania: whether Okolski wants in Dacia, in Transylvania and in Multany. And because the Mucius family wore two maces with a cross in their coat of arms: Mutius turned the maces into sabers to use the same jewel, the power he would not have usurped in the countries where he lived. What Okolski says he saw a letter in Italian on parchment from Prince Samuel Korecki. Likewise, and then, when this house was flourishing in Poland, some of them placed a mace crosswise with a cross-cut saber on the helmet. Even today those who have their Mohyla procedure wash away such maces and sabers in their coat of arms. Mohyla's name grew in this house because one of them, a great warrior, covered the banks of the Danube with dense graves of enemy corpses. In the east they also had great affinities with paleologists, eastern emperors, Doukas and Cantacusens.

Jan Mohyla, famous in Hungary for his knightly valor, fell into the heart of Huniad, from where he was associated with Despota's daughter by a host of other favorites. During the reign of Alexander, Prince of

Wallachia, who also had Despotova behind him, he kept the entire Wallachian province under administration. He fathered these sons with her, Hieremi hospodar Wołoski, the first native of Poland, from a special influence on Poland received in 1593, and he did not entrust full power over his army to anyone except that of the Polish landowners. He was reunited for life with Elizabeth Ciamartovna, a Senate house in Transylvania, with whom there were four daughters; Regina to Michał, the prince of Wiśniowiecki, the Starost von Owrucki: Maria Stefan Potocki from the Pilawa coat of arms, the voivode of Braclaw, the field clerk of the crown, and after him Mikołaj Firlej, the voivode of Sandomierz (who followed with her sister Anna Cecylia Renata the King after Wie dia: Katarzyna for Władysław IV). Prince Korecki: Anna [p. 450] first to Maksymilian Przerębski, voivode of Łęczyca, 2 to Jan Szędziwoj Czarnkowski, castellan of Łęczyca, 3tio Władysław Myszkowski, voivode of Kraków, 4 to Stanisław of Pidhaitsi Potocki, the sons of the same crown in 1666 three, first Konstantyn von Jan Potocki and then General Podolski. After the oppression of the enemy army, twenty-five thousand of them, he was raised to the Wallachian farm in Stepanowce, but again fortunately. he was ousted by Tomsza in 1612. Here in Poland, after settling down with his older sister, he testified to the strength of charity for our church, Kamieniecki; his good was Uście. Alexander, his brother, the voivode Multański, reprimanded his rebels with great courage. The third Bogdan at the court of the Turkish tsar ended his life childless. Jerzy, the brother of Jeremy, the Metropolitan of Multański, who wrote the Gregor XIII calendar. Used. The Pope corrected: he received from the Apostolic See so that they could rule the ancients in these countries, and that for this diversity, disagreements with the Greek Church, the native was given to him in Poland in 1596 as well. Simeon, the third brother of Jeremy, first hetman of the Multanski

army, and then the Multanski voivode, his five sons remained, that is Michał, the Multanski voivode. Gabriel, voivode of Multański, Piotr, Metropolitan of Kiev, Archimandryta Pieczarski, Church of St. He restored Sophie, and the clergy tightened discipline when he was younger, he treated the war and helped our strength in Khotyn. John led a chivalrous life in Hungary. Moses, who was brought to the Multan farm twice by the very unlikely Multańczyk family, was ousted from the government and settled in Ruthenia, which was inherited in Wielkoocze. I read the genealogy of this house that had already passed away in another location where the fourth brother of Jeremy is counted. His name is Stefan, from whom Michał was childless, and Bazyli, from whom his son Miron was the voivode of Multanski.

Maruchowicz from the Mohyla coat of arms. The former authors have given up, Kuropatnicki and Małachowski have canceled.

Słabniewicz from the Mohyla coat of arms. -
Kuropatnicki. - Małachowski.

Woliński, Lubicz coat of arms, in Podolskie and Mazowieckie provinces. Jan Woliński fathered four sons, Jędrzej and Mikołaj, who took Dob Przyjałów cannons in the Wiska region, and some at the will of Wierzbowska and half of Łojów. Stanisława, who becomes half of Wierzbowska, Wielisław, he took the goods named after them from Chojnów. Stanisław left a son, Jakub, that of Szczesna, Jakub von Kozdrój, his daughter (whose Reformation for 250 fines was noted in the books of Ciechanowski in 1511, he fathered Marcin and Elżbieta Nieborska, Acta Castren. Ciechanov. 1544. bore three daughters, N. Mikołaj. Zochowski, judge Ciechanowski, wife, Podoska and Drowbrowska: and son of Stanisław, who fought in Sweden with Zygmunt III, fought with Gorska from the Mazowiecki voivode, his sister Gizicka, he left his son Marcin, who all

his life spent his blood in the camp, his blood in various B [p. 400] from Moscow with Prince Rożyński to Moscow and with Zolkiewski Hetman to the Tatars and Cossacks with Koniecpolski, he then settled in Podolia, and was a Kamieniecki army, married there he first was Katarzyna Kiemliczowna, and her son Stefan was from her, he traveled in the embassy from Hetman to Vizier Tureckiego, brought Krężyłowska to Voto, from whom he had his daughter Zofia. Wojciech h, Mateusz and the other Wojciech from the country of Nurska signed the election of Władysław IV. Stefan, He is his Marianna Ważyńska 1650. charity in the Sierpski Church. Fern. Fiasco. Wonder. f. 63. N. Elżbieta Sobolewska, the writer Drohicka, had three sons, Adam, Kasper and Tomasz, Adam, the canon of Płock, deputy of the Crown Tribunal in 1725. Jadwiga Wolińska charitable for our Brzeskie College.

R. 1778. Jan Woliński Nurski stolnik. - Krasicki.

Urbański from the Nieczuja coat of arms. These are already mentioned in Volume IX. Here is provided the following more complete message about this family. Urbański is located in the Sandomierskie province, where the Nieczuja rally was founded in 1110. There is enough about Nieczujy in all ancient writers, as in Paprocki, Okolski, and others. From 1261 to 1526 there were no signs of this house, although there is no doubt that this house was spread across other provinces, namely in the Sieradzkie Province, where two brothers refer to their ancestors and share their goods: 1. Bartłomiej Nieczuja, Mr. [p. 459] in Urbanica, Ostrowsko, Wilkock, Konieńsk and Kochowica. 2. Piotr Nieczuja, the hunter of King Alexander, Lord of Urbanica, Frącki, Graboszyce, Ostrowska and Jemielsk. - (Sieradz Land records r. 1526. From this Piotr Nieczua begins the Urbański line, which was established here according to official records.

Tomasz Nieczuja Urbański son of the above-mentioned Piotr, as can be seen from the Sieradz records in 1545, he was the standard-bearer of the Crown Guard of Zygmunt I, King of Poland, left two sons who share the remaining property in the Sieradzki land registers from 1580. These two brothers are: 1. Andrzej Nieczuja from Urbanice and 2. Melchior Nieczuja from Urbanice. a peacemaker by Stefan Batory. King of Poland, about which below. Andrzej Nieczuja Urbański (As can be seen from the Book of Records of Galician Noble Goods in Lviv, the entire line of Nieczujas Urbański, including his wife Anna Pieckowna, from whom he has a son fathered, Jan Nieczuja von Urbanice Urbański, the Krystyna and the Poles Konopacka gave birth to three sons: 1. Franciszek Łowczy Podolski with Konstancja and Kochanów Wolska left eight descendants of Franciszek's two daughters for Giebułtowski and Anna for Łowiecki, and eight sons: A. Jan Cześnik Przemyska, elected several times to the Sejm, took the writer Przemyska for his wife Wasilewska, of whom he had a son, Franciszek, and had a daughter, Marianna. B. Maciej, we don't know anything about his descendants: C. Ludwik. D. Michał during Zydaczewski, primo voto with Elżbieta Dubrawska, daughter of Paweł Dubrawski and Rozalia Serafina de Przedwojów Przedwojowska, daughter of Adam Przedwojowski and Urszula Grudowska, this Michał Wapowska had a secundo voto, but he only had three wife Dubrawska: the marriage with Józef and Pleszowice Fredra, the standard bearer of Łomża, who gave him Jacek, Count Fred, Marshal Król. Gal. and Lod. A son Ignacy, 1794 Chamberlain of Lviv. Knight of the Order of St. Stanisława, first photo with Judyta Siemieńska, second photo with Rozalia Nehrebecka, of whom he had several

daughters and a son, Adolf. Second son Józef Stolnik Braclawski in 1794. Knight of the Order of Sr. Stanisław. E. The fifth sibling of Franciszek Łowicz Podolski was called Szymon primo voto with Ustrzycka, secundo voto with Bronikowska. F. Ignacy's sixth son, Przemyska stolnik, joined Ludwika Skibińska, who gave him two daughters: Barbara and Anna and four sons: 1. Antoni Onufry de Urbanice Urbański, Bishop Euanuensis, suffragan, canon and administrator of the Diocese of Przemyśl, Elected bishop in 1769 (See the book of the Ossoliński family in [p. 460] in Lemberg for a printed laudation by this bishop No. 6382.) The second son of Jerzy Wojski Bielski joined the Wierzbicka cup from Warsaw, from the Son Karol was a Cheesnik Drohicki, a member of the Sejm in 1790. The third son Adam of Podstoli, finally the Sanok Stolnik and deputy of the Crown Tribunal in 1756, joined Grocholska, the sister of the voivode of Braclawski, the daughter of the district judge Braclawski from Grocholska left a daughter Ludwika to Rosnowski from Tartak and two sons: 1. Stanisław childless, 2. Ignatius childless. The fourth Kajetan Stolnik Sanocki, heir to Haczów, Jabłonka and Kolonice, died on March 26, 1800 in Haczów and had a Primo Voto wife from Tarnawiecka with her daughter Tekla, Secundo Voto Jadwiga from Zychorzyn Dzianotówna, from four sons (Instrumentorum) T. 31 256. 1806. Tabula Galicyjska of country estates). The first Ludwik had two wives: primo voto Petronela Kobielska von Jelita Wappen, but with the childless, with the second wife Białobrzaska he left two sons Felik and Ksawery, Kombornia's heirs after the childless Stanisław, the second Ignacy, a Jewish localizer, the third Józef, the fourth Tadeusz Onufry, Eraz of the three Urbanice

Urbański, born in Polana in 1769, married Anna Wolańska, Mrs. Uliczy in Hungary, with their daughter Karolina Domicella.

The second son of Jan Nieczua, nee Urbanice Urbański and Krystyna, and the Pole from Konopacka, was called Wawrzyniec, the sub-governors of Wieluński, Barbara Szadokirska, his wife, in the city of Sieradz in 1661. He secures the dowry in Urbanice - he had the son of Jan Castellan Kowalski, the starost von Grabowski, r. 1661. connected by a marriage knot with Anna Roksyćówna Dąbrowska (Sieradzkie files from 1635) - this Anna was after Stanisław Walewski, castellan of Spicimir (Sieradzkie files) the second from 1678). The same Jan, the castellan of Kowalski, left two sons. Ms. Simon Soc. Jesu and Wojciech, who was judge in Lviv, from where, with considerable work and merit, he was promoted to the castle of Rospierska, then Wieluńska, and in 1692 received the eldest of Grabowski and Tarnowskie Góry. He was the marshal of the Crown Court (Duńczewski T. II. P. 96. Sieradzki files, no. 1678.). - Niesiecki in the Polish crown grants him good services, as he was Commissioner for the Calming of the Borders of Silesia (Constitut. Fol. 17), a three-time member of the tribunals - when he entered the grave, he founded OO. Piarist in Wieluń on condition that schools for young people be maintained; In 1687 he kept the Dragonji district for the needs of his homeland and so on

Third son of Jan Nieczua from Urbanice Urbański and [p. 461] from Krystyna, and Konopacka's Polish name, Maciej, was married to Małgorzata Cieńska, and he was married to Marcin, a son (Sieradzki Files, 1615-1631). - In the wedding files of the Lviv Cathedral. Years. we read in 1731. Kazimierz and

Anna Urbański son of Antoni - 1750. Urbański Konstanty Pocilla Sanocensis trace connected to Magdalena Łabęcka Wenatorida Zydaczewska through a marriage knot. In the Galician State Register from 1782 each is listed individually: 1. Ignacy, 2. Józef, 3. Michał, 4. Jan Nepomucen and Ignacy, brothers and sons of Jan and Teresa, née Smulska Urbański. Instrumentorum T. 169 pag. The 274th tabular book of Lviv land is expressed as: Br. Józef Iwanicki for his grandchildren Tymoteusz and Józef Urbański for his brothers and Józef Urbański, his nephew and Ewa Urbański, née Wielogłowski, for his sons , he gives Noćkowa and Willnница the good. - Instrumentorum T. 333. p. 350 expresses that Józef Urbański, father of Józef and Tymoteusz Urbański, was born to Marianna Iwanicka, née Jastrzębska. The crown records mention Ludwik. Urbański in 1717. Ignacy of Urbanice Urbański in 1736. Depu tata ad Pacta Conventa from the Rus Country, Piotr in the Sieradz Voivodeship in 1676. Ludwik in the Inowrocław Voivodeship in 1676. Valentine's Day for Władysław IV. Landlord of a mortgage village from the Sieniawski estate. Jan in the Lubelskie files under the year 1639. Józef Wendeński for King Stanisław August, commissioner for the delimitation of the Tabańcza estates (see Voluminum Legum 1775. fol. 499.). These Urbańskis probably include: Teodor Urbański Major in the Corps of Land and Water Communication Engineers in 1835. Kazimierz the Royal Forest Inspector in Iłża in 1835. Walenty Royal District Engineer in 1729. in the files of Przemyśl, Szymon hunczy Podolski.

The second tribe from Nieczujów. Bartłomiej and Piotr Nieczujowie, named from the acquired property Urbanice, Urbański. Piotr's son Tomasz,

Tomasz's sons Andrzej and the second Melchior. We will talk about it now, Melchior Nieczuja Urbański, as the second district of the Nieczujów house.

Melchior Nieczuja from Urbanice Urbański, as can be seen from the Sieradzkie files of 1580, and the state registration of the Galician Libro Majestatico Gmerali Tomo 6. pag. The 380th was a maid of Stefan Król Polski, he left his son Marcin, married to Marianna Roksyćówna Jastrzębiec Dąbrowska - the same Marcin was captain J. Król. [S. 462] Majewski, a letter from Zygmunt III. For the Moscow expedition, the Sieradzkie files from 1646-1651 left a son, Marcin, together with Marianna Lubicz Oyrzyńska (Łęczycza files from 1701) - this Marcin became Kazimierz's son, the son of Ewa Nowina Borkowska (Rawskie files 1728) born. . Marcin and Jakub Urbański (r. 1757, Rawskie files) are the sons of Kazimierz: Jakub with Marianna née Jastrzębska Iwanicka left a daughter behind Szyszkowski and a son Józef, who was mentioned above. This one Józef with Ewa Wielogłowska left two sons, Timothy and Józef, who (1842) is a lieutenant colonel in the Portuguese army. Józef, Jakub's son, had the right to vote for a countess from Grotków, Łosiowna, of whom his daughter Antonia remained. - Marcin, the heir of Myczkowice, Zwierzeń, etc., left 4 sons: Jan 1st, Ludwik 2nd - childless - 3rd Marcelli, Vice-President of the Lviv Court of Appeal. With Ludwika Hordyńska, daughter of Stefan and Hordyń Hordyński from the Kiev swordsman of the Lviv town clerk (Oblig. Antiq. T. 13 p. 104 of the book of estates in Lemberg. - He was born from the same Ludwika Hordyńska: 1 daughter Antonina after Ksawery Suchodolski, Heir von Laszek, 2. Teodora sterile 3. Stefan sterile 4. Tadeusz and 5th eldest son Marcin Alojzy with two names, Tekla Urbańska,

daughter of Kajetan Urbański, son Władysław (1842), heir of Kosterowice and Czertesz and two daughters Józefa and Malwina.

Marcin's fourth eldest son, his name is Mikołaj Nieczuja from Urbanice Urbański, Cr. kr. A secret adviser, President of the Court of Appeal in Western Galicia, heir of Grajów, who honored himself for great virtues, high science and extraordinary genius of his fellow citizens so far at the age of 35, was honored abroad, remembered President of the Noble Courts of Lviv by excellence and Privy councilor, three years later president of the Cracow Court of Appeal and imperial commissioner for the regulation of Eastern Galicia with the highest authority; He died on December 27, 1805 in Cracow at the age of 48. In the collection of books of the name of Ossoliński in Lviv there is a sermon given during the funeral of St. Mr. Mikołaj from Urbanie Urbański, President etc. etc. passed by J. Ks. Wincentego Józef Łańucki.

He was married to Elżbieta Grzymała Głogowska, the daughter of Jan Nepomucen Głogowski, the supporter of the Buska country, and Ewa Anna Turkołówna, who inherited part of the Głogowski estate in the Głogowski house. From this Elizabeth [p. 463] Głogowska, married to Mikołaj Nieczuja Urbański, became: 1st son of January, 2nd lieutenant colonel Romuald in the line infantry army of JCMWK Michał No. I. of the golden military cross and the knight of honor, 3rd daughter Anna for Count Siekierzyński, 4th. Antonin's daughter behind Baron de Berghoff: - January Nieczuja from Urbanice Urbański merged with Anna des Kolumny-Wappen, daughter of Szymon Kolumna Czosnowski Richter Winnicki and Agata Siemaszkówna left two sons and three daughters: 1. Rudolf Nieczuja from

Urbanice Urbański, master of Dobrosinski Piły, and together with Florentyna Tarnawa Malczewska, daughter of Onufry and Joanna, née Romanowska Malczewscy, Jan 2nd, 3rd Izabela after Józef Strzemię Trzeciecki Dynowie, 4th Leopoldine after Stanisław Morski, heir to Brzeziela Podkościelne and Dolne, 5th . - From family documents.

Czarnkowski from the Nałęcz coat of arms. Their coat of arms is described by the authors. A double white tie in a ball or a circle, arranged in a red field and the ends of which are arranged crosswise: above the helmet and the crown two deer horns, between which three ostrich feathers; The arrow was pierced from top to right, from left to left. Bembus Soc. Jesus' funeral in Kazan. Okols vol. 2. Jewels. Potocki coat of arms. From this coat of arms only the Czarnkowski house, once in this [p. 202] he enjoyed the glorified fatherland among the first; because I happily understand that it was one of the families with Ostrorogi and Szamotuły and others who also seal themselves in Nałęcz, but both this and others for great merits with another form of the native jewel, transformed and given.

Paprocki in the nest of virtues, hence the origin of the Nałęcz coat of arms. Mieczysław of the Polish monarchs was the first Christian who wanted this God, whom he worshiped for the Lord, some with fear, others with charity for the true faith and recognition of this God: How did Gniewomir, the prince of Człopa, become in heaven born again? by his baptism. Mieczysław was satisfied with it, after removing Chrzescna's headscarf from his head, he gave it to him for the coat of arms. However, this author corrected in the book on coats of arms that was later published for publication, and rightly so: About what below: Where it is not Gniewomir but Dzierżykraj, the prince in Człopia, Mieczysław should be reminded of this grace. The same is confirmed by the former MS. found in a college in

Poznan; Choryński also had a funeral in Kazan. They say that a once large book and a beautifully bound, large ancient document in Slavic, then Latin script were buried in Szubiński Castle: there were various coats of arms and families in them, from which one cannot hear about those times. But not for long before, when they wrote, it was burned with fire. But what they have read and remembered once, they remember. In the time of Władysław Łokietek Król, the Nałęczs were called to the royal courts (near Sulejów they kept tents in the area of the tents in the style of that time) to kill Przemysław Król, the antezessor Łokietek, the poet Rogoźne ; between those [p. 203] and the Count of Czarnków, who had withstood his innocence, defended his innocence with this very frank argument; that at the time of this fatal transaction he was driven to Holy Jerusalem and on a long pilgrimage far away from home and also from Poland and therefore stuck to this crime story. He also proved that the Czarnkowski family, not from those Nałęczów who carry the Nałęcz in their coat of arms; but from Dzierżykraj, the prince of Człopa, who was baptized by Bolesław the Brave in memory of Nałóń (that was the name of this veil then and still now, so that Christ, stripped and hung on the cross, was covered) with the same veil in the circus Wrapped behind the coat of arms, there was this: Love the city of Nałonia. I picked him up, calling out corruption and a multitude of languages. Before that, the same Dzerzhikraj used a porphyry column in his coat of arms, which was kept by the two Griffins. The above mentioned manuscript: but Okolski says that they previously carried the eagle in their coat of arms.

Parisius and Rutka in MS. This coat of arms should be understood by them, be it Bolesław the Brave or Mieczysław the Prince of Time. Because it is certain that the ancient Romans and monarchs of different nations, the white king, used the city of the crown: as testified by Alexander from Alexan. l. 1.c. 28. and Lampridius in the life

of Alexander Severus, the Roman emperor, writes. Bonuses linteaminis appetitor, fasceis semper usus est. And Seneca Epist. 80. Vides illum Scythiae Sarmatiaeque Regem insigni capitis decorum, si vis illum aestimare, totumque scire, qualis sit? loosens fasciam. What Lipsius does when translating is useful: id est diadema insigne Regni., Nam hoc non aliud erat, quam fascia, aut vitta capiti circumdata and continues. Multum mali subilla latet, id est laborum, aerumarum, incommodorum, hinc alius quidam dixerat de Regia Purpura. O mulier hunc pannum humi jacentem, non attulas, si scias, quantum muli sub eo lateat. After all that is known, the ancient Sarmatian monarchs tied their heads with bindami for a long time and that the great lords were their own insignia. Dyon also wrote in Pompejo about Tigranes, the Armenian king, that he was defeated by Pompey; With a sword and a scepter, a white binda torn from his head, he threw it at the feet of the victor as a sign of his surrender. In the Bulgarians, ducal houses, the city of hats, they girded their heads with headscarves: for this reason, when Michael, the Bulgarian king, later accepted the Christian faith, the Greeks did not want to accept anyone in their churches with such clothes; King Michael sent a message to Nicholas the Pope and asked him whether it was permissible to enter the divine sanctuary in such a bindach. but the Holy See [p. 204] and she did not agree with the dress and the custom, it was Billius Tomo 2nd Concil. and Parisius from me: In the annual history of the Church, Baronius remembers this embassy in 866. He mentions no points about it. From this, these authors conclude that he either brought to the first house of this ancestor, to this coat of arms, on the occasion of which the Sarmatians of the Romans, a more important opponent, laid a corpse, a bond from his go to his monarch, or brought him from the Bulgarians us. Parisius understands what happened in the time of Dagobert Frank, for whom nine thousand Bulgarians fell to France, beehives when they

were struck by treason there. Alticeus himself, among seven hundred others, escaped this defeat Walduk, the prince of the Winids, where his descendants multiplied and continued to give up *nałęcz* without giving up. Joannes Goropius l. 2. *Gigantomachiae* pag. The 147th says that the Brabantians, who also count some of the Slavs, and this author is called Brantes Pant, that is, after translating the words *Fan Brat*, ie *Domini Fratres*, as the Polish landowners translate them just reverse these have used coats of arms.

Although I cannot disagree with so many writers that in other countries, indeed in our Sarmatians, there was a folder in an ordinary dress on the head, but since this lady's coat of arms was included, it seems to Paprocki's first more serious and truer conspiracy be: hence Sarnicki in description. *Polonium*. says: *Primam inter Heroes, Czarnkovii Christo nomina sua dederunt, cujus rei insigne, vittam Baptistalem hactenus geront*. The second beginnings of this jewel will be a later century, that is, from the time of Bolesław the Wrymouth, when this brave triumphant fled the square after that unfortunate battle near Halicz; his cavalry, then he tied the wounds and heads himself, and in remembrance of every heroic courage he had it carried in his coat of arms. What the crooked mouth of the Lord thought, the King probably did after Alexander the Great and Trajan the Emperor. What Dio writes about lib. 68. fol. 775. that on his first expedition with Decebal, on which the Boers of the Sarmatians came to eat with me, the nation, supposedly so named for its color and color, sent a large mushroom to Trajan, about which they wrote, *Bums Sociosque caeteros, Trajanum hortari, ut pedetu referret and pacem coleret*. Trajan was not persuaded, he was fighting a battle, but with a great defeat among his people, so much so that the author speaks of it. *Cum deficerent ea, Quibus Vulnera Militem Obligarentur, Fertur, Ne Vesti Quidem Suae Traja num Pepercisse, Sed Cetn in*

Fascias Discidisse, Ad Oblanda Vulva Militum, Caesisque in Praelio, Statuisse Aram, et [Str. 205] quotannis parentari jussisse. And Alexander dismounted from his horse when he was bleeding Lysimachus with his raft, the white man severed the profession from his head and tied the wound, which for Lysimachus was a forerunner of royal dignity. This is the way I say and Bolesław the Wrymouth went: as remembered by some Nałęczów houses or the white Nałęcz in their coat of arms, but red here and there, as if they were splattered with blood, testify to It. Rutka in MS. 1 It is possible that some families in Poland on this occasion have their high Nałęcz as paprocki in the nest of virtues fol. 1010. clearly writes about the Chełmicki and Moszyńskis, and it is difficult to say about all of them, but as before Krzywousty, the name Nałęczów flourished for various families that were born, such as for the Czarnkowski, Szamotulski, Ostrorogi and others who came from came to them, and from Count Dzierżykraj on Człopie. Whatever was said above about MS. Poznanski; However, we must stop at the opinion of Paprocki and others who follow his path.

He adds that Paprocki, which helps him, and Okolski, that the Czarnkowskis are their own. He supports the Polish monarch, once the descendants, said Leszek, who divided his state among the twenty sons from the other bed and divided his state. one of them was shaped by the Człopian principality: like and Ks. Bembus in Kazan leads them with his funeral with a line from the Pomeranian princes. This is supported by their earlier coat of arms, which I mentioned above, i.e. two griffins under a porphyry column, when all of Leszek's sons have sealed themselves with a gryf, or each adorned for a different or a different shape or with some type of auction that is under the coat of arms of Gryf is discussed in more detail. However, as these princes later multiplied, their successors began to quarrel, and then Poland had collisions in the war; After all, they would know

if they were pressured for their goodwill or by the brave king's saber when they returned to Poland after giving up the princely title and only with the Counts of Człopa the prince's privilege was given by taken over by the descendants of the Piast himself. Hence it seems to me that the poet wrote about them. *Alba Caput Veteres Cingebat Fascia Reges. Nam Regum touches est Czarnkoviana Domus.* And the other over her coat of arms. Noble knot, how much honor did you hold together in your roundness? where who did you decorate what she didn't focus on your relationship.

Dzierżykraj, the Count of Człopa, who was the first to know in Poland, settled down, that is, rather for him, the ancestor of this yes [p. 206] of a worthy family, all say this uniformly through baptism. S. After being born again to God in the following centuries, he received the heraldic honor of Nałęcz, which is confirmed by a very old inscription on a grave in the Czarnkowski Church, as Bembus testifies. The same Dzierżykraj signed *Interpresentes* with the establishment of Mieczysław, the first Trzemeszyn Monastery in Poland, with the title of Count in Człopa in 996, and the above-mentioned Poznan Manuscript was assigned the seat of the Poznan Voivodeship. So I would understand that he was the first, a series of Poznan voivodes, as many as freshly decided by the brave king. Then Herculard and Dobromir read from the Counts of Człopa, Paprocki, about various privileges who loved the nest of virtue, in the marking of the year in which they should bloom, the strength was wrong. It is a stranger praise from this house that once they embrace the Catholic faith, they have never forsaken it through the centuries. The times were contagious when Luther and Calvin spoiled the strength of their houses with their poison, but none of the Czarnkowskis was ever a heretic, which is why the panegyrist says of them: *Quorum nunquam contagio geniu haereseos turpavit: non impius*

error, hunc unquam poterat solida statione movere. Dzierżykraj another, Count of Człopa: His honor hid antiquity, but with his generosity to God to know what the Lord was when the Trzemeszyn Monastery, Gąsawa and Konratowo, gave its goods, eternal times in 1145. In his description of Kazan, Młodzianowski says that one of the Czarnkowskis of Zygmunt I. Król made this trip from Szczecin to Lublin for dinner and dinner in his only possession.

Mikołaj, Count from Człopa, Voivode Kalisz He was the first to write from Czarnków. What you should first know about the old tombstone in the Czarnkowski Church, in these words. *Illustri Heroi Domino Nicolao Comiti Palatino Calissiensi, Castri Czarnków a Miecislao V. Majoris Poloniae Duce anno 1192. obtentori et Civitatis hujus Conditori et primo haeredi, Dzierżykraj Człopensi Domino oriundo et per Boleslaum Boleslaum. Know this and from the privilege of donating the same Czarnków that is in this house: he wrote it down in his Kazan Bembus. Nos Miecislao, notum facimus, quod intuendo fidelia grataque obsequia Dilecti Baronis nostri, Comitis Nicolai Palatini Calissiensis, quae nobil multiplier impendit and semper impendere est paratus; Damus, Tradimus and Conferimus sibi suisque Successoribus Castrum nostrum [p. 207] Czarnków vulgariter nuncupatum cum omnibus owneribus. Date in Rogoźno in Crastino B. Viti Anno Gratiae Domigi 1192. In this privilege, the prince, voivode of Czarnkowski, allows the construction of a market town and exempts the citizens from paying customs duties on all goods and exempting them from the jurisdiction of Princely Mayors, who want all power to rule over the Czarnkowskis and the hereditary lord himself, give power to the princely subjects, cum jure, since there is also decapitation, mutilation, and cremation. In this privilege, the king of the villages, Gambice (and apparently the Gębica Nałęczowie), Walkowice, Barchodek, Łomnica, im Wałęcki powiat,*

granted him the Poznan manuscript with the same privilege. This Czarnków was previously the heir of a certain Gniewomir, who was kept by Bolesław Krzywousty until his baptism, as Cromer lib testified. 5. 1104, but Gniewomir did not belong to either the Nałęcz or Czarnków families, he had never heard of them, and so Paprocki corrected his opinion in the Nest of Virtues in another book: Only when Gniewomir was beaten to death for him treason, like Kromer, he remembers, precisely paves the way for his confiscated goods, and among them Czarnków, in the hands of the royal family, and Mieczysław let him go to Mikołaj, Count of Człopa, for great services. Długosz in lib. Advantage. The Kraków decision states that Jan Gniewomir, the village of Rudawa, joined the Kraków Church and Cathedral and died in 1185. Nakielski fol. 68. et 101. his brother is called the above-mentioned Gniewomir, who with his wife and the house of Topór granted the Miechowski monastery the village of Łętkowice with an eternal right, but Władysław Łokietek (probably another, because of his brother's crime, though he himself was innocent, took the village Łętkowice.

Sędziwój of Czarnków, Count Voivode of Kalisz, son of Mikołaj, Voivode of Kalisz (I read it with this title in MS. Posnanien.), Know that his father has not given up his traces; because he received the goods of Gołęza, Biała, as a reward for his services from Bolesław, the Polish prince, he adds the same MS. and I will dissolve for eternity in 1245. What is called and Bembus in his sermon and the chorus in eternity of glory. In fact, he was a man, wise and brave. Dzierżykraj, a judge in 1234, signed a letter from Władysław, Otto's son, to the Archbishops of Gniezno in Olszowski in Załuski. Dzierżykraj, the pastor of Kraków, Leszek the Black, the then Prince of Sieradzki, agreed with Paweł, the bishop of Kraków. Starowolski [p. 208] in Vitis Episc. Cracov. around 1720. As far as you know, the name

Dzerzhinsky was inherited in this house for a long time.

Vincent von Czarnków, Archbishop of Gniezno. He was the first knight who earned his homeland well and fathered two sons of Mirosław and God, as the privilege of the Trzemeszyn Monastery in 1251 proves. After the death of his wife, he decided to become a canon of Gniezno. In the village of Brzeskorystew and its surroundings he bequeathed Trzemeszynski to the monastery. Soon afterwards, after the death of Henryk Kietlicz, the Archbishop of Gniezno was appointed by Honorius III. Elected. Confirmed to the Pope, he entered the cathedral in 1220, as can be seen from his letter from Damalewicz in Vitis-Archiep. Blessings. Given in 1221 on April 22nd, the capital of his first year - his death, Damalewicz says that it fell in 1230, according to Janicius, in 1233. But it is certain that Fulk, his successor, already presided in this cathedral in year 1: .33. what is known from a letter from Władysław, Duke of Greater Poland, on which Fulko signed in Damalewicz. He was a merciful prelate for the poor, for whom he financed some of the hospitals in various churches, some he gave: and when there was a great hunger in Poland for too much flood; He generously researched his skewers and crops and saved wretched people. He received a privilege from Władysław Plwacz, called a mint, and free minting for the Archbishops of Gniezno. A provincial synod was celebrated in the Church of St. Blaise. Dlugosz.

Bogumił Dzierżykraj of Czarnków, voivode of Poznan in 1242. With this title he is on the list of Przemysław, the prince whom he, the Gniezno Hospital, confirmed the Miechowites in Damalewicz in Vitis Archiep. Blessings. fol. 143. Me with Nakiel. Miechow. fol. 167. mentions him and Miechowita lib. 3. c. 30. Cromer lib. 8. when, unable to endure the difficult and unbearable rule of Bolesław Łysy, grandson of

St. Jadwiga, who had persuaded himself with the other lords of Wielkopolska, "participated in the Congress in Poznan, and there he blew Przemysław and Bolesław as brothers and the sons of Władysław Plwacz and thus freed Greater Poland from the annoying yoke of Bolesław. Jan. from Czarnków, the voivode of Poznan, or I read it Franko (but it had to be Janko, if Fe MS. Krakowski at that time John to the voivodes of Poznan) about the privilege of Bolesław the prince, which was bestowed on the Rozrażewski family in 1270.

Mikołaj, Count of Grzymisław Czarnkowski, was placed by MS. Krakowski in 1260, the voivode of Poznan, of which [p. 209] I understand that there are three sons left. The foundation of the nuns of St. Wincenty, the Vice Chancellor of the Crown, Mikołaj, the voivode of Kalisz and Mirosław, as well as the privilege Dominic at the monastery in Poznan from Przemysław, Fr. Greater Poland, where in 1283 testified that these three brothers from the Villages Donatowa and Grzymisław wrote. Perhaps they did not write, and some of Obichów from this house, as Bielski folklore wants. 470. where he talks about Jan von Obichów, the judge of Kaliski in 1478. Fulko von Czarnków, Count Castellan von Gniezno, known from the privilege of the Trzemeszyn Monastery, written in 1291.

Tomasz, the Bishop of Wroclaw in Silesia, I do not know whether he was not the same first castellan of Poznan in 1243 when he signed the list of the Prince of Przemysław in Nakielsk. in Miechowja fol. 167. He was the nephew of Bishop Thomas Koźlerogi, who had the first coat after the death of the cathedral: Prince Heinrich of the atolls of Breslau, forcible sum of money to the bishop and his clergy, against the law, against the war, to know this 'This is a state that Przemysl Kalisz wanted to colonize, he ordered it not to be paid for, it was robbed of all goods, and exile had to migrate. They sought justice in Lugduńskie, the Synod of Henry, but he slandered an innocent bishop with

various slanders and closed everyone's ears to the obvious Infuaten, who complained about rape. Jakub Świnka, the Archbishop of Gniezno, tried to overcome it, and during the Synod in Łęczyca he cursed Henryk, which made the prince even more irritated when he learned that Kazimierz, Prince Raciborski, received Tomasz with great awe, he was no less eager to undertake; it besieged Raciborz. The siege lasted for a few days, but when the pious bishop saw that the storm of the city could not withstand Heinrich for a long time, he feared more that the poor would not suffer for him, the apparatus of the bishops with which they had come to terms with their clergy went to this gate with his clergy. When he heard about this, he was surprised at first, but then, inspired by God, fell to the bishop's feet and with great submission begged forgiveness for his transgressions, looking the Shepherd in the face of something greater than a man. The bishop picked him up from the ground and caught him; and when Henry holily promised him that his well-being would return, too, and that he would reward all the damage, he was reconciled to him. Cromer. lib. 10. As a reward for Tomasz Kazimierz, the prince, for the hospitality he had shown him at home, he erected cannons in the Racibórz Castle and granted part of his tithe. After these works, he rested in the Lord in 1292. [S. 210]

Sędziwój, the count of Czarnków, the castellan of Miedzyrzycki. It was with this Władysław Łokietek that the King of Poland made such a decision. This gentleman waged a war with Margrave Brandenburg in 1325. Desiring that the Czarnkowski Castle, as it was in the Frontier Period, would be more powerful, he took Czarnków von Czarnkowski in return and let him go Rogo: no with his adjoining: and he was Rogoźno in the Czarnkowski house up to King Casimir dem Great, from whom Sędziwój, the Count of Czarnków, received Czarnków again and returned to the Rogoźno Crown. What is the privilege of this king

and various freedoms, both for the judge and for his subjects, are allowed: I put a part of him here. No. Casimirus Dei gratia Rex Poloniae, Dominium et Regnum nostrum in utilitatibus quibuslibet Ampliare cupientes, servitiaque fidelia et grata vobis per fidelem nostrum Sandivogium de Czarnków, multipliers et more constant Exhibita, et in futurum Exhibenda, Considerantes etc. volentes itaque meritis ejusdem Sandivogii gratiis Regalibus respondere etc. per haereditatibus suis, videlicet Rogozno etc. per modum Communicationis, Damus, Tradimus, Conferimus and Donamus in perpetual motion. Actum Posnaniae in Octava SSmae Trinitatis anno 1343. To be Bembus in Kazan and Choryński: there is this privilege in the Czarnkowski house.

Count Jan von Czarnków, Crown Vice Chancellor, (with this title he can be read about the privileges of Trzemeszyński, Mogilski and the Sandomierz Monastery of Casimir the Great - the last of which is in Paprock.o coat of arms f. 19.1368) and Wincenty von Czarnków, brothers and sisters, and Sędziwoja, the castellan of Nakielski, as testified by Bembus, among which the division of the property of his father, in whom he also resides, and Człopa, and in 1362 Kazimierz Król, the prestigious section, confirmed and with He appoints the same family on the outskirts of Brandenburg that lies for the privilege, where there was also quite a bit of property. Długosz remembers the two brothers Jan, when he was still judges in Poznań and Wincenty, that Człopa was dismissed as a promise to Jan Wedelski or, as they later called Tuczyński. Paprocki on coat of arms fol. 19. He writes about Jan of Czarnków, but I do not know if he was the steward of Nakielski and the judge of poses and that he by Ziemowit, Duke of Mazowiecki, archbishop of Gniezno went , the besieged at the time of interregnum Łowicz so that he withdrew from him.

Sędziwój, the count of Czarnków, the castellan of Bniński, who together with Jan, the judge of Poznan, became his

nephew from Swatoborz [p. 211] of the Szczecin prince fought: he gathered on them, and by their power he won in the castle in Człopień, but with futile labor he wasted his people, and after losing many brave knights who could not do anything, he had to withdraw. That was in 1379. Cromer lib. 3. and Bembus, Bielski f. 252. Paprocki Sędziwoja from the Hetman and General von Wielkopolska in 1373. establishes the nest of virtues, as I put Sędziwoj from the Nałęcz coat of arms among the generals of Wielkopolska in 1377. One was written from Szubin. Panegiryk and Poznański, published in 1593, mention Wincenty, the hetman and the castellan of Miedzyrzycki, the governor of all Russia, but it seems to me that he was Szamotulski.

Jan von Czarnków, Chamberlain of Poznan: King Jagiełło, who had trusted his virtue and tenderness on many other occasions, entrusted the Polish border and the margrave where he had his goods, the emperor's messengers and the widows through Prussian land, and these whom he traveled, he took over, as and so it happened, where he found the letters and sent them back to the king, for whom he was generously offered. Cromer lib. 19. Starowolski in Bellator. Sarmatian. fol. 70. Jan Czarnkowski praises who captured Rota Ślązaka when he led the Prussian and German Knights from the Czech Republic. In 1421 Długosz remembers Jan Czarnkowski: He drew Margrave Brandenburg to the Dukes of Szczecin against Friedrich; But he was captured by the margrave near Tangermunda in a town that fought valiantly, until Sędziwój Ostrorog, the voivode of Poznan, his relative, not without gravity, freed him from there: this Jan, Paprocki, wants Jan's son, the Crown, have Deputy Chancellor. For him it seems too big a favor for this homeland that we see on the helmet in the Czarnkowski coat of arms, a useful change of pace.

Mikołaj von Czarnków, Castellan von Gniezno, Commissioner from Toruń, made an appointment with the German Knights for Peace. Cromer lib. 25. Bembus. It

happened in 1464. Another Mikołaj, a judge from Poznan, I read in 1413. about the privilege of Hrodelski from Władysław Jagiełło in Łask. in stat. fol. 127. Jan von Czarnków, the son of Jan Chamberlain, and Chamberlain himself, Poznański, signed the Constitution of Kazimierz III with this title. over the saltworks 1451. at the same time Łaski fol. The 82nd and 83rd later took Gniezno Castle, according to a letter from Jędrzej, Bishop of Poznan in 1460, from Łaski fol. 57. Of five thousand people who were sent to the Polish border, at the time when the mass uprising in Chojnice against the Teutonic Knights broke out to Kazimierz Jagiellonowicz, King of Poland, he showed all caution for the good of the homeland: what about [p. 212] Cromer lib. 53. The governor then left Prussia to calm the uprisings that were taking place in Gdansk at the time. After getting down there and cursing the rebel by the throat, he happily calmed everything down. Bembus in Kazan with his. He left the son of Sędziwoj Jan from Tęczyńska, the castellan of Kraków.

Count Jan Sędziwój from Czarnków; First, the castellan of Santocki: with this title he calmed down the controversy between Jakub Kostka and Bażeński in 1476, as can be seen from the books of the city of Malbork. MRS. Poznański on the Czarnkowski family adds that this Sędziwój from Santocka later turned to the Gniezno Castle, but I don't know if he can survive: because he sat in this chair from 1470 to 1500 . Rafał Leszczyński should sit: and the Sędziwój was already in 1496 as Ma Łaski in Stat. fol. 110. when Albrycht Król was elected by election. The same MS as mentioned. he wants him to Kaliski, the voivode of Posen, as the same Cromer lib. 30. Bielski fol. 502. From knowing how great both this and others in this homeland had done when their first chairs were adorned by Polish majesties and the penny of these ages, so scarce, is silent about them. This worthy senator left three sons: Jan, who died young, Maciej and Sędziwoj MS. Posnan. I read

Johannes, canon of Krakow, pastor of Szkalmirski, on the letter from Sigismund I, which was handed over to the city of Lemberg in 1510.

Count Maciej, the castellan of Bydgoszcz from Czarnków. The one from Opalińska, the voivode from Łęczycka, daughter of Barbara Grzymułtowska, had six sons, d. H. Jan, who disappeared young as a royal courtier, mistaking his hopes for such violence, and Christ was swiftly taken away by death. Stanisław was the Starost of Kłęcki, but Paprocki in the Nest of Virtues, but I don't know if he attributed it to the Śrzemska Castle. Piotr was the castellan of Poznan. Proceres fortissimus inter et religis Catholicae tenax, this is what Roizius wrote about him in Chiliasticho 1557 and he signed with this title on the list of the union of the Duchy of Oświęcim and Zator in 1563. Constit. f. 65. Orichov. in Panegyry. Nuptiali recalls attending the royal wedding in 1553. From Kościelecka of the Ogończyk coat of arms of the governor of Kujawska no offspring left this world in 1569. Ponętowski comment. Fern. OK. Bembus.

Jędrzej, Bishop of Posen, son of Maciej, the castellan of Bydgoszcz, was sent to Italy to study at a young age [p. 213] first in Padua, then in Bononja with Lazarus Bonamik, with the famous Hosius, who returned to his homeland in 1540 in the once blushed purple, rhetoric and higher teachings of the cardinal, to Vilnius, where the royal house was at that time When he arrived at the Lord's court and his wit, his common sense without passion and other qualities began to appear clearly in him, he took scholasteria and soon also the rectory of the cathedral in Gniezno, as I read it at Nakielsk. Miechow. f. 650. on Zygmunt August's list. His first field, the embassy of the Roman king to Ferdinand, on which, when he showed his bravery, he sent an envoy to Isabella, the Queen of Hungary, and after duly completed, with obedience to the Apostolic See of Sigismund Augustus and traveled to Rome

Charles V Kaiser, with great esteem for his name and virtue, and to compensate for his services, accepted the diocese of Posen, which he entered in 1553, with a beautiful comity and splendor: he ruled it with prudence without lesser prudence: and his constant health, weakness and gout were an obstacle, after all, this period of heresy, becoming more and more intense, was terrible when it wanted to lift her head the most: why did he bring two prominent professors from the Cracow Academy to the Lubrański College, that is Benedykt Herbest, whom he honored with the Poznan Canon, but he who brought her to the Order of Soc. Jesus joined: and Gregory Vigilantius Samboritan, the memorable poet, for printing with the books he gave himself; how the strength for their work and their pursuit of the heaven of profits increased, because while they disposed of the heretical poison some of the heretical poison returned to the Mother of the Church, others drew not to go to hell. The bishop, weakened by swelling and hectic rush, moved into a better life in 1562. At the age of 55, he was 9 years old and buried in the Poznan Cathedral in the Korzbok Chapel. Tread in Vitis Episc. Posnania. Starowol-ki in Monumentis.

Górnicki in the annual history of the Polish crown under 1549, in which the death of Father Dr. Maciejowski, the Bishop of Cracow, adds: "Before the death of a little priest Maciejowski, Father Andrzej Czarnkowski, a noble prelate of the Cracow Chapter, was obediently sent to Rome and received a letter from the King promising five other Customs Bishops Poland, that first would be free: What letter would he not go. With time and with the grace of Father Przerębski, the Vice Chancellor (who gave him this place, he had to have it himself, as a worthy and meritorious man), he came to the Diocese of Poznan . " - -