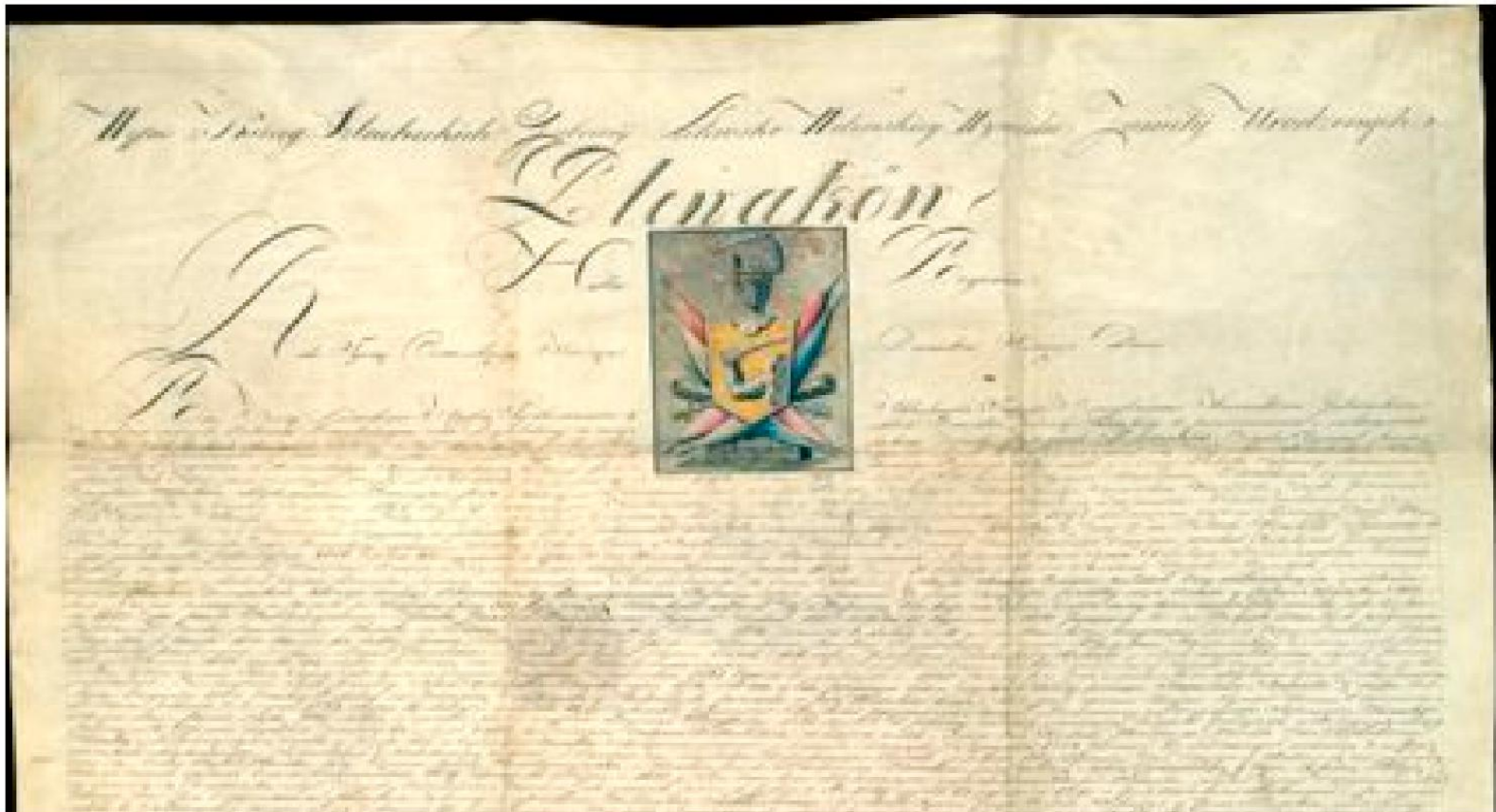


# Werner Zurek



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

# **The noble Polish family Morykoni. Die adlige polnische Familie Morykoni.**

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## **The noble Polish family Morykoni.**

### **Die adlige polnische Familie Morykoni.**

Morykoni. Shield split, on the right a flowing sea filling the field, which is covered by three silver, narrow horizontal stripes in equal distances, on the left in silver a black, crowned, one-headed, heraldic eagle, with one-headed, heraldic eagle, with one-headed, heraldic eagle, with a black one. is heard of golden stars; two helmets, on the right a growing white greyhound turned to the left, on the left a Moor's head with a valuable bandage. She heads from Italy, heads the Polish indigenous community in 1673.

Morykoni, coat of arms of the nobility. Families belonging to the coat of arms: Mon, Morykoni, Morzkowski

Morykoni coat of arms. The shield of this coat of arms should be divided along the length, on the right is Unda Marina, this shape on the helmet, from the crown more than half a dog can be seen with the mouth up with the forelegs from the knees down lowered: on the left there should be a black eagle with spread wings and legs, its head turned to the right side of the shield, a gold crown over it, in a silver field, a blue belt on its chest, diagonally from the right wing from above stretched downwards to the left, three gold stars, one near the second, on a helmet, from the crown, the head of the negro with a white tie stretches to the shoulders on the right shield. I am presenting here an excerpt about the Morykoni family from a book whose title: *Historia Genealogica, Hetruriae and Umbricie*, Auctore P. Eugenio Gammurini Monacho,

Cassinensi Abbate and Consilario Christianissimi Regis Ludovici XIV. Florentiae 1668. Kęde a fol. 433. writes about it as follows: Inter antiquissimas et nobilissimas familias in Hetruria, Potissimum in the Republic of Lucana, est familia Moriconi, ut constat ex antiquissimis [p. 480] Instrumengis Anni 1222. 1268. 1299. et ex authentico instrumento 1061. Quod Conservatur in Archivo Episcopi Lucani. Haec Familia, Primaria Tenebat Officia, and dignitaries in Repub. ab immemorabili tempore, ut adhuc indicio sunt, palatia, turre, porticus, quae, tum insignia hujus familiae, tum cognomen, denotant and plures for Duces illius Reipubl. Volaterranus in Commentar is about them too. lib. 52.f. 138th writes; post mortem Friderici II. Familiae admodum nobiles Gibellinorum ejectae, Bomparentes, Allegretti, Magalotti, Moricones etc. mentioned in the constitutions of 1659 and 1661 during the reign of King John Casimir, and was the first to nest in that kingdom; King then Michał, 1673 at the Warsaw Sejm, before the constitution, Lego's nephews, Scipio and Jan Karol, brothers, were among the indigenous people, which John III. With his privilege in 1676, he confirmed at the Sejm of Coronationis that he allowed them to boast such a coat of arms, as mentioned above, where on the right side the coat of arms of the former Morykonich family is affixed. and on the left the jewel of the mother of Pucinich, an eagle with stars. There they mention that Jan Baptist Pucini, once from King Sigismund Augustus, had a native inhabitant in Poland. This then knightly husband Scipio Morykoni, ensign of the Wiłkomierski District, left seven sons, Jan Franciszek Wojski Wiłkomierski, whose deceased son in 1726 had two sons, Scipio and Karol. Anthony, in the monastery of the 9th Francis de Observantia, rose on October 17th. From this world by air. in which his father and Thomas canon in Luka, Alexander, Charles, Dominic in the Order of Soc. Jesu and Krzysztof Wiłkomierski, his children Marcjan, Michał Tadeusz and Franciszek.

1778. Michał Motykom, Chamberlain of Wiłkomierski. Marcin Wiłkomierski stered. - Franciszek Landschreiber Wiłkomierski. - Ignacy Brzesko-Lithuanian Starost. - 1788. Józef, the oldest of Wiłkomierski. - Benedict, the writer of the Lithuanian village. - Krasicki.

Kuciński from the Ogończyk coat of arms, others write them Kucieński in the Kujawskie Voivodeship. One of their districts with Kościeleckie and Działyńskie, and yes, some claim that Mikołaj von Kutno, the voivode of Poznan, had several sons who shared its substance and received different names, was the ancestor of these families, but was the house of Kościelecki undoubtedly the former and Mikołaj, the voivode of Poznan, nowhere. I couldn't read. I read the eldest of this house, Jan von Kutno, Chamberlain Gostyński, who in 1446 signed a letter from the Duke of Władysław of Mazovia to the Poznan Church in Karnkowski in Konstit. Synodal. fol. 86. You will find him. Later it flourished, probably not Jan's son Mikołaj Kucieński, so he was called Długosz in 1462. Miechovita Gutenium and Bilski Gutowski fol. 427. but he is wrong, King Kazimierz made him the staroste of Gostyń, that after the descent of Władysław Prince Rawski he was the first to induce the nobility of Gostyń to surrender to the Polish kings title, from which he entered the Władysław Prince of Poland Escorted Czech Kingdom in 1471. Biel. fol. 454 see him and 1478 with the same dignity in favor. in stat. fol. 86. He convinced and made an alliance between Maciej Węgierski, Kazimierz Polski and Władysław Czech Król for up to thirty months. Fault. [S. 430] Cromer lib. 28. Biel. fol. 464. In 1475, Jadwiga Kazimierz, her daughter, who was married to the Bavarian Prince Jerzy, brought her to Bavaria in great

splendor. Fault. Cromer. In 1479 Zofia Królowna was married to Friedrich Margrave Brandenburg with the Frank of the fortress and was later the voivode of Posen and the general of Greater Poland. Jędrzej from Kutno, first the castellan of Gostyń 1496. in Łaski in the People's Statute. 110. then Voivode Rawski 1501. at Karnkowski de Primat. Stanisław von Kutno, Voivode von Rawski 1530. his daughter Jadwiga Cudzieńska, son Jan, heir in Kutno and Sieciechów. The second was Mikołaj, the third was Jerzy, his wife Anna Sierpska. Walentyn walked away from Jan, with Plecka behind him. Stanisław, Chamberlain Gostyński, who signed the Będzin transaction in 1589, traveled in embassy to the Swedish king in 1582 and demanded some fortresses from him. Pastor. in Floro. Jan and Stanisław 1648. Mikołaj in Kucin, Adam, Stanisław 1674. in Łęczyca, Valentine in the country of Nurska 1648. Jerzy, the starost of Kruszwicki 1648. and then the castellan of Gostyń had Elżbieta Krasieńska, voivode Płock: Marianna Piotr Brodowski a member from Buski's wife. Mikołaj had Marianna Wnorowska behind him: Wiktoria Kazimierz Wodzyński and three sons married with this daughter: Antoni Sterilis, Józef née Anna Wolska had a son Mikołaj, Maciej née Weronika Lubiatowska, Józef Ignacy and Franciszek sons, daughters and Jadwigaanna. Bogusław, the canon of Lviv, deputy to the Crown Court in 1714.

Duńczewski in Herbarium TI, page 94, marks the earlier beginning of this family in Poland and contains an extensive genealogy from the history of Anoni, Kadłubek, Długosz, Wapowski, Aeneas Sylwiusz, Paprocki, Bielski, Okolski and Piasecki. Like any description of this family's origins in Poland, it looks fabulous, but their parentage is carefully listed. According to Duńczewski, the ancestor of the Kuciński family, Count Piotr von Kutno, was the brother-in-

law of S. Wojciech, and his brother, who had fled the Czech Republic, came to Poland in 997. This count from Kutno had a very good reputation and extensive living space in Bohemia, the city of Kutno, where the mountains dig for the emperor, in which there is plenty of silver ore, as we did in Olkusz; Now they call this city Germany in their language Kutemberg, and here when he came to Poland he founded the city of Kutno in the province of Rawskie in the Gostyń region after his name, but if he or she sealed with what coat of arms or not , it is not mentioned.

Only his successor, Count Bronisław von Kutno, took Radzikowska to seal himself with the coat of arms of his wife Ogończyk, who had a daughter named Hieronim Ogon, for whom he received this coat of arms in denomination. Ogończyk, was the voivode of Łęczyca, this Dobrzynski castle was drawn under the German knights, he had [p. 431] son of Paul. Prince Szpicymierskie, he was the great hetman of Jan King of Bohemia, left four sons of Dębowska at his disposal, every castle and town, and from them he gave a name, like that of Kutno Kuciński, from Kościelec Kościelecki, from Działyna Działyński, from Zelska to the Zelskis, 1160 under Bolesław Pudyk, as he remembers Długosz. Mikołaj von Kutno, the voivode of Kalisz, was the hetman against the German knights in Zbożyno, he had a son, Janusz von Ostrorożanka, a voivode from Inowrocławski, another Zbigniew. the castellan of Gniezno, the third Marcin, the starost of Sieradz, whom the prince of Racibórz, Konrad, had to kill because he was badly successful.

After Casimir the Great, Wincenty, Aeneas Sylvius remembers the Count of Kutno, the voivod of Podolski, the

heir in Mernów and Powerów, who had Sienicianka behind him, and he and his descendants moved to Ruthenian lands. The latter followed the regal order from the Russian provinces against Tamerlan, the king of Tatars, to Poland, which changed quickly after teaming up with Bogdan, the hospodar of Wallachia and having an unexpected encounter with two while crossing the Dnieper Hetmans, Bogdan and Baty, for with God's help, after destroying their armies and leaving Bogdan (because he got sick), traveled with a volunteer, he rebuked the Tatars 25 miles and brought Tamerlane into the eternal covenant; why this district of Bogdan gave him eternal times with royal privilege, and this district is called Kutnary by Tatars, that is, Kucieński Fields as it is called today, this property lasted in this house for more than 200 years *jure naturali haereditario*, and since the hostilities were taking place, everything had to fall away. The ancestors of this house from Kutno in the Czech Republic, from Kutno in Poland, from Kutnary in Wallachia counted (as are the remains), but to count how this house had grown I only go from Kutno to successors, because there are such many of them settled in different provinces and especially through marriage. Janusz had a son with Leszczyńska, Wojciech, the voivode of Brzeski Brzeski Kujawski; 2 to the vote of Gorkowno, the starost of Kłodawa Jan, he died near Kruszwica. Wojciech, the voivode of Brzeski, had two from Przyjemski, Mikołaj, the voivode of Sieradz, and Jan, the crown chancellor, from Tarnowska. Mikołaj, the voivode of Sieradz, had three sons of Duchess Czarnkowska, Tomasz, the voivode of Brzeski, who was the commissioner for the collection of Malbork Castle in Prussia, with Ostroróg, the voivode of Halicki, from Władysław Jagiełło, the second Paweł Court Marshal, the third Mikołaj, the Crown Treasurer. Mikołaj, the Crown Treasurer. He and Granowska had two sons, Jędrzej, the castellan of Wojnicki, the crown treasurer. Sądecki, Spiski, Zatorski, Oświęcimski, Bydgoszcz starosta, Grand Governor

of Cracow, who had a daughter, Elżbieta, who married Prince Żegański, gave birth to the mother of Charles III. The Christian Emperor and Clement IV. The Pope; the second, Count Paweł from Kulm, voivode from Łęczyca, general from Wielkopolska. Paweł had Jan, the Poznan voivod, and Wincenty, the castellan [p. 432] of Bydgoski by Princess Korecka he died near Varna with King Władysław. Jan, the voivode of Posen, had a daughter whom he married to the Pomeranian prince Konrad. Wincenty, the castellan of Bydgoszcz, had three sons, Tomasz, the voivode from Płock, Mikołaj, the voivode from Łęczyca, the general von Wielkopolska; who introduced Władysław with the Polish army to the Czech kingdom, the son of Kasimierz, king of Poland: because this kingdom was sought by Matias, king of Hungary; the third Sebastian, Chamberlain von Sandomierski, Hetman in Grundwald, from whom this coat of arms got his surname. Mikołaj had a son, Jan, the castellan of Sochaczowski, and three daughters; one went to Lanckoroński, the Krakow voivode; the second for Rytworowski, the court marshal, and the third for Hotylski, the castellan of Zarnowski, from Połubińska. Jan, the castellan of Sochaczewski, had four sons, Dominik, the court marshal, Olbrycht, the Starost of Sieradz, Zygmunt, the voivodes of Rawski and Rafał, the horse of the crowns. from Rozrażewska.

Zygmunt, the Voivode of Rawski, had Mikołaj, the Voivode of Łeczyce, General von Wielkopolska; he had a daughter, Zofia, who was after Florian Zamojski, the castellan of Bełski, and ta sterilis; - second Stanisław, a deputy to Sweden for the surrender of Livonia and Estonia from King Stefan, who later became the Voivode of Rawski; the third Olbrycht, the Crown Chamberlain, whose only daughter

married daughter Chamberlain Sterilis, née Duchess Czartoryska.

Stanisław had Jerzy, the star of Kruszwicki from Grudzińska; Jerzy Kuciński, the star of Kruszwicki, Elżbieta Krasieńska, the voivode of Płock, that is Stanisław Krasieński, the voivode of Płock, whose daughter Jędrzej Kuciński, the castellan of Gostyński, son of the same Jędrzei, born Jędrzej by Jerzy Kuciński, son of Jerzy Kuciński the Starosten von Kruszwicki, née Elżbieta Krasinska, the voivode from Płock, Mikolaj das. Starost von Kruszwicki, with a son and daughter who is Jan Gostyński the tavern, the daughter Marianna married Brodowski, head chef von Buski, and Ewa, the wife of Jan Franciszek Morykoni.

Notandum in Mikołaj Kuciński, Staroste of Kruszwicki Franciszka Dzierżanowska's grandfather, born, had a Tarnów countess behind him, primo voto, with whom he left Jan; secundo Musulanka with whom. Stanislaus; tertio Owsiana, of whom Ewa is Morykonian today, the army of Wiłkomier, mother of the same Franciszka Dzierżanowska, the hunter of Liwska

Andrzej Kuciński, Mikołaj's brother, the castellan from Gostyński, left Bogusław with Rębowska behind him, from whom Antoni, the Starost von Pokutyński, Wyszotrawczanka, the Braclaw army, and Marianna behind Rozwadowski, had a cup of Lublin, and then individual statues Being the same Bogusław, he was canon and pastor of Łancucki: Stanisław's second son, the same Andrzej, left behind the deputy Gostyński, who had Kownacka behind

him, Mściśław's deputy, with whom he had a son, Józef, and a daughter, Teresa. This Andrzej, the castellan of Gostyński, left two daughters, one, Teresa, who was the first vote for Rozwadowski, the starost of Szmeltyński, a colonel: 2 for Nench, chamberlain of Inflanta, major general, this [p. 433] sterilis: The second nun of the 5th Brigid of the Lublin Monastery died. Andrzej, the castellan of Gostyński Słoniewska, was behind him, whose sister, after Franciszek, was Gałęcki, the voivode of Poznan. - This is Duńczewski.

1778. Józef Kuciński, Cupbearer from Łęczycki. - Santa Claus. Bielski. Krasicki.

Radziwiłł from the Trąby coat of arms in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, one of the oldest, of the princely family, whose origin was Strykowski fol. 298. Coe. in Fastis [p. 40] Radivilianis, Histor. Posselii Polon. Pruth. fol. 185. The genealogy of this house is engraved on the map of Narymund, the great Lithuanian prince, and a descendant of Palemon who settled with other Roman family members in Lithuanian lands from Rome, childhood of his dead father, while greed for the Seeking rule of the entire principality, his own uncles, death and destruction, the piety of the wet nurse was so hidden that no one knew about him, but a pagan superstition of the Supreme Ruler of that time. Orphaned child of Narymunovich, orphaned by the ambitions of his closest relatives, was thrown to himself by the inheritance of the falling Lithuanian principality, wanted to make a better fortune and knew where Witenes, the great prince of Lithuania at that time, was Am he often liked to hunt, be it in the eagle's nest, as an assertion "or on a tree, he was hanging in the cradle and made no mistake for Witenes at his party, because he had left the

forest and had happily been attacked the baby, Lizdejka said call him by name, from the eagle's nest, in your lordship to raise it, and then, when he learned the whole secret about him, from the death of his guardian, the high priest, who wanted to divide his country, the lady grew up with him and gave him his daughter to marry. After Witenes' death his son Gedymin entered the state. The hunter who tore him apart with the melancholy of the prince on the Neris River killed a savage one Oxen with his hands where the night had knocked him down, where he dreamed of falling asleep, as if he had seen a gel. A real wolf of incomparable size, in whose bowels a hundred other wolves howled. Gedymin, somewhat disturbed by this dream as he examined various prophets and his courtiers more interestingly about him, Lizdejko explained it to him. This right iron wolf means that the city and castle, in the place of which you will put this dream somewhere, will be the capital of the Lithuanian princes and the head of your other cities. Countries. A hundred wolves are locked in there, that is to say, the community of the commoners who will live in this city that you are funding. He obeyed his advice Gedymin, the city of Vilnius and the castle he founded, Lizdejka regaled the lord, and the common voice Radziwiłł called him from the city council of Vilnius: It is Gvagnin, Stryjkow. MRS. about Familiach Pruskie and others. This happened around 1305.

Kojałowicz as in Fastis Radivilianis 9 as in his manuscripts: and the genealogy of this ducal house, which is engraved on the map, such an act of Lizdejkon, come from: Lizdejko directly from Witenesovna, he fathered Wirszyła, this Syrpuciusz, to this Kojalowicz son [S. 41] Grzegorz Ostyk, who in his five sons should be the ancestor of many families, as it says in the seventh volume in Osciki, and

among these five he counts the first Mikołaj Radziwiłł named Priscum, the voivode of Vilnius, but he made a mistake, and I went into his pen: because it is obvious that this Priscus Mikołaj (as I argue below from the Statute of Łaski fol. 130) was not the son of Ostyk, but Radziwiłł, he was not the first Radziwiłł, but the second . Ostyk was not his father, but his uncle and the brother of the first Mikołaj in this house, and the first Radziwiłł: the father of these two siblings was Wojszund, from whom he is openly attested, Statute Łaski fol. 128. where Wojszund and with his son Radziwiłł signed Lithuania's perpetual peace with Korona Polska in 1401: Wojszunda and father Syrpucjusz. To this disadvantage Kojalowicz I understand that our historians Długosz libro 13. fol. 96 were. Miechowita lib. 4. fol. 313. Cromer lib. 22. fol. 499. Occasion: because in 1452. they write that Radziwiłł Ostyko wicz was sent from the Lithuanian states with gifts to Shakhmet, Khan Tatar; Not knowing Kojalowicz that there was a Radziwiłł son from Ostyk and another at the same time, Radziwiłł, son of Wojszund, and the cousin of Radziwiłł Ostykowicz, he mixed one with the other and even his father, the first Radziwiłł Mit His second son, Radziwiłł, whom each first owed him or his father, he took over the other, that is his son: What you should know from the years of the computer: because he says that this Mikołaj Priscus is a colonel in Jagiełło's army of the Lithuanian Prince, when this land was devastated by Sandomierski and the Vistula, after burying the banks, she defended the crossing to the other side of the Lithuanian army, which first threw itself into the Vistula with a horse and then hanged from him stimulated the whole Army by his example that she had happily passed over to the other bank. 1384. In Zavichost he also writes that he gave Jagiellon the method of conquering this castle when Lithuania had neither cannons nor cannons; but it cannot be sustained that all these occasions, called Mikołaj

Radziwiłł, called Priscus, could be attributed: because if, as Kojalowicz wants, Colonel in 1509 and as early as 1384, then he would have to be more than one hundred and fifty fifty years old, but what to him no one admits, then we know that he was a different warrior at that time, Radziwiłł and another, and a son of that later. The second, the same Kojalowicz part of his story, and Strykowski lib. 15. cap: 8. When Mikołaj Radziwiłł, the Marshal of Lithuania, writes about Witold, he mentions Jeremferdeja. Khan Tatarsky, who was sent out with the army after defeating his opponent on the Volga [p. 42] he settled on the state in 1419. The latter says that Mikołaj Radziwiłł took the Lithuanian cane to Rumboud in 1440, so they knew that there was a different marshal in 1440 than the one who was the marshal in 1419. From what has been said so far, it must be admitted that Mikołaj Priscus Radziwiłł, father Radziwiłł, son of Wojszund, Marshal of Lithuania, who was the first of this house in Kraków to be baptized King Jagiełło, as Starowol says. in Bellat. Sarmatian. f. 163. At the baptism he took the name Nicholas, who, out of his own desire for St. Mirrha, wanted all the firstborn in this house to wear what would be holy today. This is Radziwiłł, famous for Jagiełło and Witold of the Lithuanian princes, colonel against Tatars, German knights and Moscow, hetman against Livonia, a great lord in peace and occasionally, according to Starowol. This son, Mikołaj Priscus, and the others Piotr Radziw and Łowicz, the Lithuanian chamberlain, the Starost von Ejkszyski, signed with Łask in 1499. in the Folklore Statute 130.

Mikołaj the second Radziwiłowicz, called Priscus, voivode of Vilnius and "Chancellor of Lithuania", signed his name with Łaski in 1499 in the Folklore Statute of the 130th, and therefore it is known that he was the son of Radziwiłł, not

Ostyka, because he does not write Mikołaj Ostykowicz, but Radziwiłowicz as his son, *ibid*, and in the same year he also signed. Mikołaj Mikołajewicz Radziwiłowicz, Cupbearer (at that time Lithuanian and the Starost of Bielsko, where on behalf of Mikołajewicz, where) he expressed his father Mikołaj, and in Radziwiłowicz, the grandfather for this reason, Kojalowicz's chain should collapse, so that he should collapse in Fastis Radivilianis and in MS, where his name is Mikołaj's son von Ostyk. Strykowski and Kojalowicz write that Mikołaj Radziwiłowicz, following Rumboud's descent in 1440, took a large Lithuanian stick, where he and other Lithuanian gentlemen, after agreeing to Kazimierz, the son of Jagiellon, against the treaties concluded with Poland, chose Strykow and to the Grand Duchy of Lithuania raised in 592nd and in the following year by the same Kazimierz and the Lithuanian states to Władysław, the King of Poland, sent to Hungary as an embassy; He asked for approval of this election, but to no avail. Uncle. fol. 594. Długosz, Kromer, Bielski, Kojal. Two years later, when the Perecopsian Tatars, after the death of their khan, asked the Lithuanian prince Kazimierz to return them to the Lithuanian state of exile, Kazimierz Mikołaj, having given his mace, happily made an impact. Uncle. [S. 43] fol. 598. Kojalov. The same Kazimierz sent him after our defeat in Varna and the murder of the Turks, Władysław, the Polish and Hungarian king, his own brother, to elect a new lord in Poland in 1445 in an embassy to Piotrków, where he strengthened himself with the dignity of the Polish states Crown helped. Strykowski fol. 608. Coo. Part. 2. Histor. Litv. After all, after Parczów Szym in 1451 because of some disagreements with Polish ladies. So he and the leading Lithuanian officials, the Polish coats of arms, which they accepted as successors during the unification of Lithuania, and the crown in the Hrodelski Szym, which they again transformed into others, are Strykow. fol. 615. And Bielski fol. 396. On this basis, some

people learn that the coat of arms of Sulim from Wojszund and Radziwiłł, his father, was allowed in the Hrodal Szym after he had brought this Nicholas from Ościków his cousins threw himself into the coat of arms of Trąby. Yes, to his well-deserved homeland, said Kojalów. in Fastis first the Smolensk Voivodeship, then the Vilnius Voivodeship and with a large Lithuanian seal received the chair on which he still lived in 1505, as the name Strykowski fol. 690. when Ilinicza defended the innocent harmed case against Prince Gliński, against Alexander the King, from where some of his years will be ninety-nine, and this is a general sentence of various authors. The genealogy engraved in this house, however, counts his further years: because he says that he was born in 1391, he died in 1508. He lived one hundred and seventeen: Kojalowicz in MS. claims he was still alive in 1509 and signed the royal list. It is certain that Aleksander, the King of Poland, in his old but also living age, asked him more curiously how he extended his age in such long years. Mikołaj replied: Since my youth, my righteous, I have never enjoyed bad luxury, I was always away from hot drinks and only drank water from the spring: Przetocki, Kazan. onto. Mikołaj and others, as he adds that he built the church with him on the square of his court in Vilnius as part of S. Jerzy and OO. After the Carmelites colonized the monastery, they founded it. The factory of the Church of OO. Bernardines so that he would lay the greatest sum as soon as possible in the same Vilnius, including the Lithuanian lords where he was buried after his death, for which he was prepared by his own son Albrycht, the bishop, for a happy descent from this one World. From Anna Mondwidowna, in the blood of King Jagiełło, he had two daughters, one of them Zofia, endowed with Haderschban, primate of Hungary, the other Anna, with Ziemowit of the Mazovian prince, as Bielski wants. 517. where is with her [p. 44] says that after the death of her husband in 1511 she bought the Wiska tract

for her sons from Glinek, after she had left this world, in Warsaw at OO. Bernardynów was buried in 1521. Fol. 550. Kojalów. and Starowol. in monum. Her tombstone, erected by her son Stanisław, Duke of Mazowiecki, shows that she was the wife of Konrad of the Duke of Mazovia and four sons: Mikołaj, Albrycht, Jerzy and Jan, all of whom were still alive her father's were in the Lithuanian Senate they sat down with him. Uncle. It was reassuring. Of these

Nicholas III first-born son of Nicholas II a Lithuanian Cupbearer, governor of Bielski, as I ordered above from the Statute of Łaski, then the Voivode Trotsky and then the Voivode Trotsky and then Vilnius and the Grand Chancellor of Lithuania, the Prince of Goniądz and Medele, the lord of Chorewnia; With these titles he signed a letter from Zygmunt I in 1511 in the Book of Law and Privileges of the Rus' Nation, fol. 23rd and 1514th fol. 25. In 1452 he was sent in embassy to the Tatar Khan to rebuke the broken alliance between them by invading the lands of Podolia. On this way, having lost everything and barely saved his life, he brought the Shahmata of with The Tatar Khan, who was defeated by the Tauricans, settled in the Principality of Lithuania, our historians wrote about him, but it is the ego the father who serves more, otherwise he would have to live a very long time. This Nicholas to King Alexander, in many cases he experienced bravery, but especially in the renewal of pacts and trade unions between the Polish crown and the Lithuanian principality in 1499, when John Albrycht of Poland and Władysław Hungarian and Czech kings, brothers who The Turkish war insisted that in the homeland of internal peace there should be no internal unrest and that both nations needed complete harmony. In the same year he and Prince Konstantin von Ostrog attacked the much larger Moscow army with a big heart in

a thin handful of Lithuania near Wiedruśa. but he emerged successfully from this defeat. Strykowski lib. 27. Cap. 7. Bielski fol. 489. Gvagnin. Soon after Jan Albrycht Król descended to Sejm. Piotrkowski rode in the embassy with Wojciech Tabor, the bishop of Vilnius, and Jan Zabrzeziński, the marshal of Lithuania, which led the Polish lords to elect Alexander the king. Bielski fol. 285. Cromer lib. 30. And he always benefited from the great favorites of the Polish kings, so as not to encroach on, zealously defend and respect national rights and freedoms. Krzysztof Ilinicz experienced this when the Lidzkie district was taken away from him. The. 45] Gliński's uprising began, Mikołaj, then a Lithuanian Cupbearer, took over the Trakai Voivodeship to Zabrzeziński from Gliński, who was killed in 1505. Strykov. fol. 690. Here was not the royal grace, even Goniądz and Rajgrad, who had left Gliński for Moscow for Moscow, inherited it in 1509. It was encouraged in 1511 by the great spiritual lord. Helena of the Moscow monarchs daughter, the widow of Alexander the King, stayed back to Moscow from repairing some, secretly from Vilnius, with great treasures, she thought, cautious in all cases, Nicholas could not save: because he was her astray escorted back to Vilnius. In 1512, when in Poznan at the general assembly of the Christian kings in a handsome courtly man the computer with the authority of King Sigismund (several thousand of whom were accused) and in the script of Moscow and Tatars, second again in Sejm Auszpurg, where, taking into account that of the Lord among the Roman princes, the first of this house of Maximilian Kaiser was counted with the title of prince in Goniądz and Medela, after changing his coat of arms into this form; That is, there should be a black eagle with outstretched wings, legs and tail, with an open mouth, turned a little to the left and with an outstretched tongue on the head of the miter of its prince, on its chest a shield on which three hunter tribes, like stacked in a triangle to see. Mikołaj forbade you this

dignity, he had had enough of lustra of domestic and domestic splendor, but Maximilian Kaiser recommended to Lithuania through Wawrzyniec Miedzielewski, the pastor of Vilnius, although not affectionately 9 in 1518, sent him to Lithuania with the beauty of this house: because there the Radziwiłł Nobilissimam family and the princes themselves, Fratres et Consanguineos suos (apparently from the Dukes of Mazovia, as many as their uncle was born. He inherited this ducal title for a long time in this line from Radziwiłł, since he soon passed died his three sons who died childless. This is Kojalowicz: see what he writes about it, I will give Grodziecki in the book whose title: A Warning of Titles, number 33. Żył. more than seventy years, but whose year it ended, he had nowhere to read, lies in Stanisław Cathedral in Vilnius.

Mikołaj, the prince of Goniądz and Medelach, the bishop of Żmudzki, this Knyszyn inherited his property and gave Zygmunt I, the king of Poland, with your imagination. At what time and for how long he presided in this cathedral, he could nowhere [p. 46] to find out just calls it Facies Rerum Sarmat. Ms. Naramov. SJ that he should have some quarrels with his chapter and with his brother, Starost Żmudzki. His brother Stanisław, who was gathered from this world at a young age. Sisters also their births, Elżbieta, Jerzy Olelkowicz, Prince Słucki, Bielski fol. 453. the second to Zabrzezinski, the marshal of Lithuania, the third to the Duke of Dubrowicki, married: but all these children and also Jan, the starost of Żmudzki, about the one below, whose mothers were born, I don't know, because Geneal . Radziw. says that her father Nicholas III. he had Zofia Duchess Nasiłowska behind him, and I was reading MS. Petricov. on the list of Zygmunt I. that this Nicholas III. He left his wife orphaned, Zofia Pacowna, the Voivode of

Połock and the Marshal of Lithuania, who founded the church there around 1525 and worked as a tenutress in Kobryn. There was this Nicholas III. He was well versed in various sciences and in many languages, but was recommended primarily for his zeal for the Catholic faith and the virtues of the Lord, any of which can easily get so far that they could not hear Holy Mass for the Pressure from various games or for poverty at the table to serve so often all day long because he was ashamed of all food, he stopped eating bread and water alone, and in this endeavor he continued until the death of his life.

Jan, the prince of Goniądz and Medele, the general star of Żmudzki, and before that a Lithuanian cup maker, the third son of Nicholas III. From the Vilnius voivode and the chancellor, the brother of Stanisław and Mikołaj, Bishop Żmudzki, who had made Anna Kościeniowna a lifelong friendship, he had only three daughters, whom he connected to different houses, namely: Anna with Stanisław Kiszka, Voivode of Połock, Hetman of Lithuania, Stanisław and Petronia Dowojna, the voivode of Płock, Katarzyna or Elżbieta with Mikołaj Sieniawski, the voivode of Ruthenia and the great crown hetman. He left this world in 1542. He is buried in Kejdany. Uncle. lib. 24. Cap. 5. fol. 759th and then the title of Princes of Goniądz and Medele ceased. His favor and courage for his homeland will be remembered: When Wojciech Margrave Brandeburski, a Germanic master, hoping to take the Duchy of Żmudz from Lithuania, sent part of his army to Samogitia, both on horseback and on foot, who would be sent the way to the larger army with which he himself drew to another. He made 1516 victories possible through this Johannes. After hastily collecting the knighthood of this principality from the German knights ravaging near Ragneta, he bravely attacked them and

luckily beat them, forcing others to flee, and what was the greatest, he frightened Wojciech the master with his shot, that he had whole hands from the war event [p. 47] left. It was reassuring. in Fastis Radivil. I'm warning you here, Starowol. in Bellat. Sarmatian. He wrote his Elogy for many of this house, but in their names and years and in listing their works he made many mistakes, so that what was owed to one was appropriated to another.

Albrycht, first bishop of Lutsk, and then Wileński, second son of Nicholas II. After the death of Tabor, the voivode of Vilnius and the chancellor of Lithuania, he took over the rule of the diocese of Vilnius in 1505, where he was an Almoner with one with poverty incomparable generosity. Upon his return from Rome, where Pope Julius II, he was warmly welcomed in many places, especially in his homeland, whatever pagan idolatry might be, he uprooted everything, with his hand he shattered the great privileges of his Church with the Polish coronations, with which he together with other earlier ones, were collected in a book that the Apostolic See had confirmed, he pleaded. He adorned his church with a rich apparatus, arranged it in the correct order, thickened it with holy and wise priests, for whom he was the cause of all good things. Monastery of OO. There he exhibited and financed the Bernardines in Vilnius. There was not a single day when the poor were not pressed en masse against his palace, and according to some there were up to three hundred, Skarga libro de SS. Eucharist. so he himself served at the table, and he never sat at his table first, even if he had the most honorable guest in his house, so long as he was a guest of Christ, as he used to say in the person of that handicap he did not have him duly served. Hence, a great opinion of his holiness was not ashamed of everyone

and even of his own father who served him at mass. He died while living piously in Werki in 1519. Starowol. in monum. from his tombstone in Vilnius in St. Stanislaus.

Jerzy, the castellan of Vilnius, the great hetman of Lithuania, the third son of Nicholas II, brother of Albrycht, the bishop and others; He wrote about Birzach and Dubinki, which, according to Długosz, had history in 1415. Vytautas, the Grand Duke of Lithuania, founded and financed. Jerzy was a wonderful genius, and when he demanded the coronation of King Sigismund I, King of Poland, in 1507, he used his people so well for her that she was not the same, but everything else above her, more Martian spirit and fearless heart, they thought, counting his thirty battles with different enemies, but always with luck. In 1511 the Tartars returned from Kiev with Jerzy Olelkowicz, the prince of Słuck, with an abundant harvest, having overtaken and defeated in twenty miles, and [p. 48] freed from the booty. No less with his heart in the following year he attacked with the Prince of Ostrog Wiśniowiec, where six thousand of our troops, Mendygerej Khan, twenty thousand armed Tatars, were so happily hit that hardly the Khan himself with his three sons could escape his life, to save when only a hundred of us were dead, and what was even stranger when this battle simmered all day. In two years he turned his saber to Celadyn from the Moscow hetman, who with the same Prince Ostrogski between Orsza and Dąbrowna smashed so violently that forty thousand out of eighty thousand Moscow corpses were counted, Celadyn himself and ten voivodes were in our hands. He gets. In 1519. At this time the Voivode of Kiev and the Starost of Grodno, since Wojciech Brandeburski, Margrave and German Master, penetrated the Polish border for so long that he forced him to become King

Zygmunt, who extended it to four years had to ask for peace. As the home calmed down from one wall and then the other, a storm arose on it. The Tatars, who lived only before the harvest and who led thirty-four thousand in Podolia and Podgórze in 1522, licked them, Prince Konstantyn Ostrogski, with the same Jerzy, the famous warrior who was already provincial governor of Trotsky, and already cut their belts forty miles behind Kiev lay twenty-four thousand from their sabers, and among them were imprinted Imbraim Basza Perekopski Turecki and a slave eighty thousand: in a word, Radziwiłł showed himself everywhere with his happy bravery, which after the death of The Prince of Ostrog, 1533, the most talented of him in the great mace of Lithuania, everyone thought, King Zygmunt confirmed this opinion with his privilege, adding - and the castellans of Vilnius after Constantine was free. And his homeland was not wrong on many expeditions to Moscow: in 1535 he pulled Homel with power, Starodub in the principality of Severo, whom the Moscow commander defended in sixty thousand of his sheep, and thus turned himself into ashes of fire; and there was so much of our Moscow slave that the computer of the Lithuanian army went through its distant numbers: the Tsar of Moscow looked at it from a distance, but he dared not try his strength on this Polish Hercules; Even among such triumphs, death, not as old as the merits of a hoop, found him in 1541, to which he was always ready to live with all his life, but especially if he went from April Sunday to Easter every year . in a monastery of it [p. 49] he imprisoned religious ones both to reflect on his conscience and to be holy. He married Barbara Wolska from Pidhaitsi, as far as I can imagine, she was the daughter of Mikołaj, the castellan of Sandomierski, she gave birth to two daughters: one married Anna with the Duke of Holszański, the other Barbara, the other being Stanisław Gastold Voivode Trotsky, died young, seduced by her and the charm

of her qualities, she seduced Sigismund August I tied her for life, who was pompously crowned in Cracow in 1550. She was crowned on the Polish throne, but she was not allowed to enjoy this dignity for long, as she entered the grave from the throne in 1551. She was buried in the Vilnius Cathedral.

Nicholas, the prince of Birze and Dubinki, the son of the just mentioned Jerzy, the castellan of Vilnius and the hetman, initially a Lithuanian cup holder from 1544, signed Herburt in this way in Stat. fol. 303. and with Janusz. fol. 837th then Trotsky's voivode to Strykov. lib. 24. Cap. 6.f. 763. and Kojal, par. 2. from 1551. to which the chair of King August Kiejdanow was bound with adjacent perpetual rights; He was also the voivode from 1564. What is known from Dykcjonarz Jan Macyjny, his son Mikolaj, who was assigned to him that year, where he was called the voivode of Trotsky and finally the voivode of Vilnius and the chancellor of Lithuania, both of whom honored him the death of Mikolaj the Black, cousin; and also the great hetman of Lithuania after Grzegorz Chodkiewicz, the starost of Oszmiana, the governor of Livonia, the prince of SR Imperia by Charles V. Most of this Nicholas was famous for military expeditions. King Augustus, the great army, armed Gwilhelm Fürszenberg, the master of the Livonian German Knights, who camped in Permwolem in 1557. In the meantime Nikolaus marched into Livonia with some people, where Gwilhelm, terrified by the fire of this province, terrified by the bravery of the brave warrior Nicholas, asked Ferdinand the Emperor's ambassadors for peace; It was with this fear that the Tatar baskets leaving for Volhynia fled from his saber more than once: and in 1561 Moscow was annexed to Lithuania from Livonia, even when the province of Vitebsk invaded again, and near

Dambrovna it destroyed everything with fire, as She found out about his approach and fled to her limits, which were turned to dust by the Tatation of Mikołaj, the land of Smolensk. Three years later, in 1564, when Grzegorz Chodkiewicz had to fight not only four thousand, Piotr Szujski defeated Moscow, armed on the Uła, with thirty thousand people on his head and the bull's castle well [p. 50] Bear, took it by storm. Varsavicius in Paneg. Stephani. During the reign of King Stefan during the Moscow War he was a hetman with a large mace, in Połock and the great Lukes, from all the triumphs of this king he was an inseparable companion, in Sokol he fell so much behind Sheremet with Rossi's troops which he could not exonerate the besiegers. 1580. He was removed from Jezierzynski Castle by a chord, but he only wanted to surrender under the name of this great hetman. Bielski 772 and 776. In 1588 he became involved in the novelty of Geneva in the service of this motherland, and in 1588 his tombstone was in Starowol's house. in Monum says of him: Privati boni negligent, publici studiosis simus. According to Kojal, his wife. Geneal's book. Katarzyna Tomicka, apparently the daughter of Stanisława, Kalisz Voivodeship, from whom she had sons: Mikołaj and Krzysztof. Of these

Mikołaj, the prince of Birze and Dubinki, the voivode of Nowogrodzki, the starost of Mozyr and Merecki, and before that first the hunt, then the Lithuanian chamberlain. Uncle. In 1581 he gave him book 5 of his Lithuanian chronicle, from which it emerges that he was already a member of the Senate during the lifetime of his father and brother Krzysztof; How he loved his homeland is proven by his expedition to Moscow near the great Luki, where he exposed himself to enemies with incomparable courage and personally. Sachinus Histor. Society. Part. 5th

lib. 2. num. 35. argues that after the death of Stefan Batory the king, when some people in the Sejm were in love with him, the elections demanded that the files of this gentleman be erased by the Republic of Poland in relation to As he ours Polotsk College, which consisted of this Kronat, he withstood most of such unusual attacks, this Mikołaj, what is even stranger about him, that his father "was far from the Catholic faith. He was sworn in first for life Aleksandra, Princess Wiśniowiecka, I think a Wołyńska voivode, a widow left by Prince Jerzy Czartoryski, but with her Sterilis and then with Zofia Chlebowiczowska, it should be the daughter of the Podlasie voivode: Paproc left: one of them Katarzyna, one vote for Naruszewicz, two for Piotr Gorajski, Starost von Uszpolski, they were a lifelong friendship, the second Zofia, the first from Jerzy Chlebowicz , Starost Żmudzki, then him to Krzysztof Mondwid Dorohostajski, the great Marshal Tewski, married and son Jerzy. It is tabular in printed form at Hubners. Geneal. 1327. Radziwiłów, but I found a dozen or so obvious flaws in it.

Jerzy, the prince of Birze and Dubinki, the castellan of Trotsky, [p. 51] Son of Mikołaj, the voivode of Nowogrodzki, he held a hundred hussars, as many as infantry, against the Swedes in Kokenhauz. Histor. decenni belli Livon. He was marshal at the Lithuanian tribunal, in 1599, according to Starowol, he passed into eternity in 1613. in monum. He stood behind Zofia Zborowska, the castellan of Gniezno, the Crown Court Hetman, who renewed her vows with Abraham Sieniuta after his death. Acta Terrestr. Caliss. In 4610 they remember Jerzy, the castellan of Trotsky, his wife Zofia Czarnkowska, the daughter of Adam Sendziwoj, the voivode of Łęczyca and the general of Wielkopolska: Jerzy sterilis died.

Krzysztof, the prince of Birże and Dubinki, the voivode of Vilnius, the grand hetman of Lithuania, the starost of Solecki, Urzędowski, Boryszowski, Kokenhauzki, the second son of Mikołaj, the voivode of Vilnius and Hetman, the brother of Mikołaj Nowogrodzki. He was initially a Lithuanian cupbearer and a field hetman of Lithuania, he soon settled in the Trakai Castle, as can be seen from Book III. Chronicles of Strykowski, royal mercy gave him a smaller seal for all previous favorites, and his father sealed him with a large seal, which Krzysztof released him, however, after his death and settled in the seat of the Vilnius Voivodeship with a large Lithuanian mace. He entered the marital league four times, the first time with Anna Sobkowna, the Starosta of Warsaw, from whom Mikołaj and Barbara died young: the second time with Katarzyna, Princess Ostrogska, Konstantyna, the Kiev Voivodeship, son Janusz, about the below: the third time with Katarzyna Tęczyńska, Stanisław, the Kraków Voivodeship, daughter, the remaining widow of Jerzy, the Duke of Słucki, son Krzysztof and daughter Elżbieta, with Leon Sapieha, the Vilnius Voivodeship and the Grand Hetman of Lithuania Church of St. Casimir in Vilnius, charitable: *Annuae Societat.* 1608. Died in 1610. For the fourth time with Elżbieta, Princess Ostrogska, sister of Katarzyna, the second wife of the same Krzysztof, but without an heir, it was Jan Kiszek's widow, Starost Żmudzki. Fern. Garden. fol. 207. The rite of honor and home full of merit ended its days in 1603. Bucholc Chronol. if his name is Heros inclytus, and he probably wrote it without flattery: for since his youth, having trained his hand on the Moscow necks at Falcon and Uswatha, he had deserved his father's friendship with a smaller mace : From whom he was sent to Livonia, the Moscow army fought successfully in many places, but especially among

the blind, where three cavalrymen, four thousand defeated them, Kierepecz conquered the castle by storm, [p. 52] and demolished, provincial governors and weapons taken in this campaign, he brought his father to Vilnius. For Stefan Król, who had paved Moscow dearly, Koziarn, Sitno, Krasne and other smaller fortresses that had cut off all presidencies in them were burning with fire. In Turowla, with what heart and with what bravery he attacked her, writes Biel. in 1579 fol. 763 He did the same with the great lions, three thousand armed men. The banner of the ego along with the other Kazanovsky, who attacked the Moscow trip, valiantly supported them. White. fol. 779. Then Krzysztof broke into the Moscow states and devastated them everywhere and along these countries as far as the Volga. The Tsar of Moscow, who lived there, looked at it, but although Krzysztof, who requested it, did not want to give the field anywhere, Radziwiłł, Rzów, Toropiec and Starzyca, who had tanned it, turned the Prince of Moscow with an abundant harvest So he left the fear with his courage that immediately after Krzysztof's return, Father Possewin sent our Possewin to King Stefan in search of peace. White. fol. 783. Later he turned his power to the Swedes, whom he had defeated so well at Eagle first by his regiment, Jan Sieciński, that they had to flee; After gathering a larger army in 1601, Charles, the son of the Swedish king, who had been conceived from a poor bed, invaded Livonia, or Krzysztof proposed with unequal strength: after fighting them, laid down he found a corpse of four thousand Swedes on the square, from the camp and department that he looted, town of Kokenhauz. He forced himself to surrender, and after throwing the enemy away from there, took Wenda with him. Cluver fol. 711. It was comforting. From his bachelor hearts to Polish majesties, he was always nice to Stefan Król, who was greeted by Bielski fol in 1576. 726. Constit. fol. 293. and Zygmunt III. When he visited his father Jan Karol in Rewel

for various conferences, he helped his beautiful people: And because he urgently needed this homeland, he borrowed a certain amount for which he received the Starosty Żyżmorskie, which later became Rzeczpospolita by the constitution approved by 1616. Fol. 44.

Janusz, the prince of Birże and Dubinki, horse horses and then Lithuanian cupbearers, Staroste. Boryszowski, Zyżmorski, Bystrzycki and Szywejski, the elder son of Krzysztof, the voivode of Vilnius and hetman of the Lithuanian community Katarzyna, Princess Ostrogska, with whom he, together with the Swedes in 1601 and at other times in two hundred hussars exhibited from his coffin, brave in Kokenhauz fought, he resisted the siege, but was irritated, it was Myszkowski's Crown Marshal [p. 53] It was a practice that in a certain tumult in Krakow under the initiated royal side some of his people were confiscated that the Dudziński Starosty was given to Karol the Hetman for himself during his fatherly life, promised by King Chodkiewicz, to counter Zygmunt Król rebelled in which he and Marshal at the Lublin Congress strengthened their party, as well as some of them with his army, but after defeating them in Guzów he was easily honored the royal favor for himself a few years later with the castle of Vilnius, where he sat until 1620 and went to Krone Sejm, death found him in Prussia: He married Zofia Olelkowicz, the Duchess of Słucka, a close relative of his, who bequeathed him lovingly sterilis, Słuckie and Kopylskie estates, after her with Elżbieta Zofia, Princess Brandeburska (1613), daughter of Jan Jerzy kurfirszt, whose son is leaving. This Janusz and his brother Krzysztof in the Indurskie countries were inherited from Konstytucja in 1616. Fol. 43.

Bogusław, the prince of Birże and Dubinki, the ensign, and then the Lithuanian horse, signed the Pacta Conventa of John Casimir the King in 1648 with this title. He showed his homeland beautifully with his bravery: first in Beresteczek, until the victory over The Cossacks, already the general of the royal guard for this time, helped with strength, he bravely stood with Mohilov and in other campaigns everywhere resistance to enemies with a big heart ; But when he saw the much declining luck of John Casimir the king, an example for many other Polish and Lithuanian lords, in 1655 he also attracted the Swedish side. Tulden. lib. 5th story. Słuck, Mir, Niasviż and Tykocin imprisoned Brześć Litewski with the Swedes near Warsaw under Jan Kazimierz Król near Prostki with the Prussian army on Wincenty Gosiewski and Michał Kazimierz Radziwiłł. But when he saw that God, against all hope, was again taking the side of John Casimir, the king, he apologized to him. and that the wife of Barski-Starosty, for the sake of this foreign country, he voluntarily released: in return the Republic, by the Constitution of 1661, declared him an equivalent from the first vacancies to reward him, and this sometimes gave him something different Goods. Constitut. fol. 5. The following year he was a member of the Sejm, where the Constitution testifies to him in fol. 10. From his men's large computer, he put Vilnius on the royal side. Until the last of this series of princes in Birże and Dubinki left this world. Maria Anna, as the only daughter of Prince Janusz [p. 54] Radziwiłł, the voivode of Vilnius and the hetman of the Lithuanian village, his brother and sister, had only married his daughter Ludwika Karolina, who had lived with Ludwik, the Duke of Brandenburg, with this Sterilis, with Charles, the Duke of Neibur. Only the daughter remained, Anna, princess of Neiburg, heiress in Słuck, Kopyl, Birże and Dubinki.