

# Werner Zurek



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

A silver glove in a red box. Gemstone: the emblem itself.

- Note that in the 16th century version, the jewel has an emblem on five red ostrich feathers.

Earliest records

The legend of the coat of arms says that the name Abdank comes from the thanks that the German emperor gave to the Polish envoy Skarbimir ( Skarbek ) in the time of Bolesław the Wrymouth . The German ruler, who wanted to impress the Polish MP with wealth, showed him large chests full of gold. Skarbek then took the ring from his finger and with the words "Go gold to gold. We Poles love iron more and we will defend with iron." threw it into the imperial treasury. The surprised emperor had no choice but to say "Habdank - thank you". These words became a new calling for the family that changed the original name of the Skarbek coat of arms to Abdank .

Abdank's coat of arms in the work "Orbis Poloni " by Szymon Okolski (1642)

After the murder of St. Stanisława , the Awdaniec family left for Hungary with Bolesław the Bold.

A coat of arms known from seals from 1212 (Kastellan von Kruszwica Lupus), 1228 (Voivode von Sandomierz , komes Pakosław ), 1243 (Kastellan von Kraków, Michał ), 1343 ( Dobiesław - Judge of the Kalisz region), the first written mention of sources from 1402. In addition to the Kalisz country, he also performed in the Sandomierz region , and in 1413 he was transferred to Lithuania (the coat of arms was taken over by Jan Gasztołd , they were taken over by Piotr from Widawa and Jakub from Rogoźno ).

Herbowni

Abczyńscy , Abłamowiczowie , Ankwicz , Gasztold ( Gasztold ) Wojewódzki , Schimscheiner , Skoroszewski ( Skoraszewski ) Białobrzegi , Błażejowski , Słomowski , Ważyński , Kowalski, Krus

Famous heraldry

- Count Józef Ankwicz - owner of Inwałd , Marshal of the Permanent Council, a leading citizen of Targowicz , who was executed during the 1794 Kościuszko Uprising.

- Andrzej Ankwicz (died 1838) - Primate in Galicia, Archbishop of Lemberg and Prague, co-founder of the " Ossolineum ".

- Bohdan Zenobi Chmielnicki - Cossack Hetman, leader of the Chmielnicki uprising (1648-1655)

- Jan Leon Koziętulski - Colonel of the Polish Army, commander of the squadron of the 1st Cavalry Lancers Regiment of the Imperial Guard of Napoleon I, famous under Somosierra and Wagram.

- Jan Gasztold - the Trakai voivode .

Cities

The coat of arms of Awdaniec was for many years the basic element of the coat of arms of the city of Andrychów (1767). It was used by the Ankwicz family who owned their property (18th and 19th centuries), including in Andrychów (private town), Inwałd , Tomice . Towns with the coat of arms of Skarbków-Abdank in the eastern border area: Roźniatów , Obertyn

Ankwicz , Abdank coat of arms. Landowner in the provinces of Kraków, Sandomierskie and Przemyśl . Of these, Mikołaj left three sons, Stanisław , Jan and Aleksander. Stanisław had

Agnieszka Rokoszowna Okol behind him. Volume. 3. fol . 367. The sons of their three, Stephen, who lived in the monastery of Soc . Jesus, an exemplary life and a high science, famous for philosophical and theological cathedrals, no longer lived in 1711

in Sandomierz , Jędrzej , the standard bearer of Nowogrodzki in Miękiś , of whom Judyta Kuropatnicka , his daughter Hieronim, the castellan of Kiev, had three sons . Hieronim and Czerna , Walenty and Romerówna Marianna, Wojciech and Rudzka were friends, daughters Joanna and Jan Rower , Braclawski's teasers , the other with Bogusław Rudziaowski during the Braclawski event . After Kuropatnicka , the same Jędrzej Łętowska was behind him. And Michał , the Zawichojski castellan . Jan, the heir to Kobyla , took Helena Leśniowska , from whom Jan and Stefan were born.

In this way, Wielądek reports in more detail about this family. Familia ta Ancient , according to the testimony of Okolski , Paprocki , Potocki, Henneliusz Silesio , Graph and other writers, voiv . In Kiev and Sandomierz , it comes from Jan Count auf Góra Skarbek Hetman, and this nickname comes from Posławice , a county in Prussian Silesia that remains in a line of the same house and now bears the surname of the Counts of Ankwicz Possadowski . - Ambrose Ankwicz had Bolestraszycka from Prince Światopełków behind him. - Michał , the castellan of Małogoski , was born with Kuropatnicka , the daughter of Andrzej Kuropatnicki , the castellan of Kiev, Hieronim, the castellan of Zawichojski , and Czerna of the Schwartzemberg family , the daughter of Szembekowna , the sister of Prince Krzysztof Primas . had three sons: Stanisław castellan Sandecki , - Andrzej, the cathedral cantor of Cracow. and Michael Jesuit, famous for his missions in the provinces. Sandomierz . - During the lifetime of his decision, Stanisław had five children. He gave Jan Ankwicz his eldest daughter: the average for Cieński to the star of Dźwinogrodzki : the youngest to Ignacy Wielopolski to the warrant officer of W. Crown, and the older son, who served splendidly in the Austrian army,

married Katarzyna a Nałęcz Małachowska and the younger Józef almost from childhood [p. 33], after starting to serve his homeland, for ten years he was a member of parliament, member of the tribunal, castellan of Sądecki and finally plenipotentiary at the Danish court, who recommended himself everywhere with a rare pronunciation, wit and knowledge of laws and doctrines . - The Empress Maria Teresa, who had given him the Chamberlain key, jointly confirmed her previous title as Count for the entire Ankwicz family and extended it to all of their hereditary states through the natives.

Abdank coat of arms. Paprocki on coat of arms fol . 158 describes him like that. There are white tracts, red ones in the field. Others say that the feast of the letter M. was turned upside down and not repeated. It is best to identify who is using Kromer lib . 5. will say; that there is a letter W. For Poles and all Slovaks it is common for Poles and all Slovaks to have a crown over the helmet in the red field and also in the crown; second letter. Okolski Tom. 1. fol . 1st and Potocki collection of coats of arms. Bielski .

Some, like Bielski fol . 30. Potocki, the beginning of this coat of arms up to the time of Grach or Krakus , the former Polish monarch to whom the city of Krakow announced both his name and the elements of the foundation, will be extended on this occasion. On the Wawel Hill , where the Kraków Castle stands today, the dragon appeared from the side on which it stands on the Vistula. which some call holophage , others God. The animal was poisonous: not only because the air was poisoned with its breath, but also [p. 2] from their hiding place to nearby streets or suburbs; As a great defeat to men and cattle, she hardly stuffed herself to abundance when she could. Skuba with the name, a simple citizen, moved by the heavy loss of his neighbors, against a common enemy, he

developed such a trick. A calf, freshly stripped of its skin, with tar, sulfur, and a torch fired, he pointed out so neatly that the beast did not recognize the betrayal until it was ruined; and threw it at the door of the cave. In the morning she goes hungry, follows the usual trail for the round, and what she attacked first she swallowed completely. In the meantime, the greasy matter, kindled by a hidden fire, flared up in a fire so great inside that, while it was drinking water quite generously, it boiled down on the Vistula because it half burst from it and died. A testimony to this is a deep cave, still in Krakow, in a hollow rock; what the dragon's lair is called. As a reward for a happy industry, Krakus gave Skuba the first letter from W. from the word snake, also from Wawel, for the coat of arms. I am not contradicting the story, but what is being said about Skuba seems suspicious; because Aldrovandus in the *Historia Serpentum et Draconum* . Cromer lib . 5. Sarnicki lib . 4. Długosz vol. 1. lib . 1. Miechovita and others who like this dragon and its defeat agree; No mention of Skuba's fiancé, all made uniform, ascribes this piece to Krakus ' wit; so that this Długosz adds that after killing the harmful animal of his industry, he glorified not only his own nations, but also strangers, whom Krakus , the liberator , called *Patriae* .

Father Parisiusz Soc . Jesus in wife made such a guess about the beginning of this jewel. The Romans on the frontier of the German Sarmatians, their ordinary armies spread out, they lie in winter to guard and insure their lands, which can easily be discovered by various Roman historians; On condition that the Sarmatians hold their borders against the Romans, this seems right and safe. So every province or province should send its district banners so that they gird the rivers with poplars, once near Rhen and then Albim ; and on that occasion they got

their nicknames from Albim Alemanni . And because Furwarchs were drawn into these lands by our Vistula or the Vandal , Skubów , the colonel with this vigilante , was marked with the Slavic letter W. from which the Vistula emanates, the banner of his province. Then he bravely appeared there and rebuked the flowing Romans. hence the same merit of the letter R. to myself and to my whole house [p. 3] for the honor he received. He adds that Wrocław, a city in Silesia that uses this letter in its coat of arms, acquired it from the descendants of Skuba . A really nice matrix: only that it doesn't endorse an author.

I stick to Długosz : that is also supported by Rutka in Frau. that this jewel was given to Skuba , a naturally brave man; for the fact that in the eyes of his master a strong skirmisher defeated Alemann or a German: When it happened, the historian marks no time. It is certain that it should still be the pagan monarchs in Poland: for as soon as the Catholic faith was pressed onto the Polish throne, the jewels of this house sat, chairs in the Senate; as you will see Even so, all of our historians are sure that this coat of arms was named after its ancestor Skubów , and it wasn't until 1109 that the variety became known for this reason. Bolesław Krzywousty , John the Count of Góra, sent an embassy to Henry the Emperor to be between him and Henry to make peace. The emperor said sharply to him: He promised peace, but not otherwise, unless the Poles were his dancers for eternity; What if he scared him all the more, his treasure, that is, he presented the collections of his ancestors by adding: Hic perdomabit Polonos . This real treasure will conquer Poland. Neither the threats nor the golden expressions of the great count of the heart were frightened, but to put an end to the lord's imagination, he threw his ring from his finger, threw it into the treasury and said: aurum auro addimus : we add gold Gold

added; As if by giving: there is no point in frightening these men with gold, whose hand is a sword and whose heart is armed with valor. He realized what Henryk was . He recognized the contempt for his wealth in January: and wanted to cover it with humanity, he said of a German; Thanks or thank you: henceforth Count Skarbek and his descendants: coat of arms. Abdanek called. Dlugosz lib . 4. Cromer lib . 5. Papr . in Stemmatibus fol . 159. Sarnicki lib . King Jagiełło's Hrodelski was named Habdaniec Lasc on 6th 242nd . Stat. fol . 127.

Jewel of the Habdank coat of arms.

Długosz says of them that erant solertes , et viri Magni.

Ankwicz , Bardziński , Beszewski , Białobrzieski , Białoskórski , Bieliński , Bogucki , Borowski, Borzykowski , Borzymiński , Bram, Buczacki , Budziszewski , Bystrzejowski , Chojeński ; [S. 4] Choryński , Ciekliński , Czarkowski , Czelatycki , Dąbrowski , Dłoto , Dunikowski , Gastold , Haraburda , Jazłowiecki , Jugoszewski ; Kiełczowski , Klonowski , Kolaczkowski , Konarski , Kosowski , Kowalski, Koziatulski , Kozubski , Krobanowski , Kunicki , Leszczyński , Lewikowski , Lidzbinski , Magnuski , Malczewski , Malechowski , Mikołajewski , Miłkowski Psarski , Radzanowski , Rajmir , Rogowski, Rogozinski , Roguski , Rudzki , Skarbek , Skoraszewski , Skuba , Słomowski , Starski , Suchodolski , Swosowski , Szczyjeński , Tworzjański , Warszycki , WAŻeński , Wojenkowski , Wójewcki .

Each of these is specifically mentioned where it will fall according to the alphabet.

In addition to those mentioned here, the same Niesiecki later, as well as Kuropatnicki , Wielądek and other heralds , add the following families to the coat of arms:

Bejnart , Boleński , Borzymiski , Czahorski , Dowgiał , Dowgiałowicz , Dworakowski , Eygird , Gambarzewski , Gembarzewski , Gorski, Hromyka Skarbek , Słomka Skarbek , Kaczycki , Kaimir , Koplewski , Kruszewski ; Krzywinski , Asicki , Machowski, Puczniewski , Raduński , Rażek , Regowski , Wykowski . Starosiedliski , Starosielski , Telszewski , Toczyński , Trzebiński , Ustarbowski , Warakowski , Ważyński Skarbek , Wielobycki , Wołyński , Wójczyński Skarbek ,

There are also six coats of arms that came from Abdanek : because this magnificent house in our crown spread its memorable works, Polish thrones, while evaluating them, added new and new ornaments to the jewelry letter. Machowski wore half of the lion over the helmet, which the same Abdank is holding in his paws. This is also attributed to Buczacki and Jazłowiecki . In the coat of arms of Syrokomla , a cross is added to the letter W, and three ostrich feathers are attached to the helmet of the city of Abdanek . With the Iłgowski family in Abdanek , like a bow, an arrow through a ring [p. 5] engraved upwards: three ostrich feathers on the helmet. In the Chalecki family you can see Abdank with a broken arrow turned upwards: on a helmet an arrow that has been pierced through a vulture's wing or an eagle's wing. Krokwa's coat of arms , the rafter, is attached to Abdanek . The Sołtan in Abdanek had two crosses in one line and a star was hoisted above. Abdank even put his coat of arms under his cross. We'll talk about each of them in their place, enough to mention here.

Ancestors of this house.

They wrote from Góra: the former was mentioned by Paprocki of Michał from Góra, whose son Lambert, named III, the 10th Bishop of Kraków, was only a canon of Kraków when he was recognized by the order of his morality and competence that Krakow chapter saw him as capable of who the freshly tortured blood of St. Stanisław, the predecessor of his consecrated cathedral, settled down. She was orphaned by the Holy Martyr for a long time because she searched for her Shepherd for 4 years; until the votes of the entire chapter were chosen by this Lambert and sent to Rome by Władysław Herman, the Duke who ruled Poland for that time, after the disappearance of his brother Bolesław the Bold; pleaded with Gregory VII Pope that he had abolished the prohibition of the kingdom and consecrated him for the diocese, he sent back to his sheep. In his diocese he became an example of piety for all. The clergy in administering the sacraments proved themselves to be true followers of their holy ancestors, by forming an exemplary life and zealously advocating divine devotion at every opportunity. On his advice, Judith the Queen after St. Giles was successful in infertility. She then gave him the gifts of the Lord to Karbona when, at his intercession, she soon compensated her son Bolesław Krzywousty for the Kroppeńskie County, now called Pabianice, for the Kraków Cathedral from her husband. Ten years after the death of S. Stanisław, after the revelation of Swentosława, a pious white-headed man, his body was taken to Krakowski Castle by Skalka. He took the grave out of a square and decorated it with sheets of gold. When he worked for the saints, he himself ended his life full of years and merit. In 1101 he entered the diocese in 1083. He was eighteen years old and was buried in the Kraków basilica. Starov. in epis. Crac. Paprocki sub Abdank, Mie

chov . Dlugosz lib . 4. Cromer . Długosz a year earlier, he consecrated, marked his death in the same year and yet twenty years, his [p. 6] The diocese counts: but this is useful to him; that he was known to Pope Gregory, died many years at the papal court in various functions and with praise.

Skarbimierz , the voivode of Cracow and Hetman in the computer of the ancestors of this house, Paprocki counts on Herby, and Okolski does not know on what basis: because Cromer lib . 5. whom he educates; it tells of him which family I can't find. Długosz also lib . 4. Miechovita lib . 3. cap. 10. Gwagnin in description. Reg. Half. and our other historians kept silent about his house and Herba . Bielski only fol . 95. He testifies to Paprocki . After Sieciech was expelled from Poland, Skarbimierz took over the Krakow chair and mace from Bolesław the Wrymouth . From the beginning he was sent in 1106 by order of the rebellious Pomerania; After Bytom Castle demolished its cavalry at the urging of his cavalry, he defeated some of the enemies, captured the other, devastated most of Pomerania, and returned to Poland with rich profit. The Pomeranians would take revenge if they were willing to take themselves. three thousand ambushed people feasting on Skarbimierz with Krzywousty after a successful campaign. Guarded in unequal strength, because the king and hetman struck the enemy with only one hundred horses, their regiments were interrupted once and twice, where many Pomeranians infiltrated. But Skarbimierz was not only weakened by violence with wounds on this occasion, but also shed his right eye, with only thirty others he left alive. With a brave heart, however, the stigma gained in wars is tempted, no disgust for further deeds. Skarbimierz , whose wounds had

not yet completely healed, entered Pomorska again and without the slightest resistance he offered. Shortly afterwards against Henryk Kaiser in the canine field in the Hetmanił victorious of the Germans. With the same luck he stood against the Pomeranians in Nakło , against the Czechs on the Alban, everywhere he was a sensible leader and a brave soldier who did his duty. But because of her, the obvious example in him was fortunate for centuries; for suspected of the ambition of Bolesław , in conspiracies with Zbigniew over the king, thrown in prison, removed from the Senate, he lost his eyes and his life, Anna 1117. There was a man in the family, generous but strong in language and in hands. And from that time on, Bolesław moved the province of Krakow so that it took first place before all lay people were in the Senate. As I mentioned in Volume I. However, Bolesław later regretted [p. 7] that he tormented himself over Skarbimierz with such a meritorious and experienced warrior, whom he paid God with his impetuosity , far from the wandering to God, says Miechowita .

Michał Hrabia from Góra or (according to Szczygielski ) from Krzywin , the founder of the Lubin Monastery, OO. Benedictines, buried in Wielkopolska in 1114, buried with them, singularis devotionis et zeli in Deum : these are Długosz 's words. Cromer lib 5. Paprocki on coat of arms, Szczygielski in Aquila Polono -Benedict. fol . 122. What to know and of the originals of this place; Lubo Bielski attributes this foundation to the old Polish prince Mieczysław in 1175 . Rusław Hrabia , who died without children, made Christ his heir; in the genome of his Sulejów on the Pilca River , OO monastery. After exhibiting at the Cistercians, who later lavishly furnished and enriched the Polish Prince Kazimierz. Cromer lib . 6. Paprocki loc . cit . Miechov . lib . 3. Kagnimir Hrabia from Bieganowo , whose descendants

are still reproducing in the Łuków region , is testified by Nakielski . He joined his village of Bieganów in Lelowski Poviast before 1198 with the rectory of Miechowski , as I know from the catalog of the Patriarch of Jerusalem written there, but this village had long since left its monastery. Nakiel . in Miech . fol . 103rd and 68th and 83rd and 85th Christopher Kagnimierz 's brother, who followed his path, the village of Żytna , wrote down eternal times, with all this, and this tribute as well as the fraternal soon died in this place. Idem fol . 83. et 115.

About Smil , the Castellan von Wojnicki , 1217. - Treasurer of the Castellan von Wojnicki 1277. - Nicholas des Castellan von Sandomierz 1286. - Jędrzej des Castellan von Kalisz 1360. - Jasiek des Castellan von Gniezno 1361. - in his place in Volume I. I spoke. However, their works have been deeply forgotten by antiquity. Wojciech just Czelej , the governor of Sandomierski , is mentioned by Długosz , Paprocki , Cromer and others. 12. and others who, while defending his homeland and showing his breasts, were bowled and shot by the Tatars who were herded to the Vistula, he willingly died in 1344.

Wszebor is then placed by Paprocki during the reign of Władysław , the second Polish prince, the governor of Sandomierz and Hetman, but Nakielski is drawn to the family's Nieczuja coat of arms: where I'll talk about him too. The same Count of Drogoslaw , whose son was Piotr, the bishop of Posen in 1265 (he was to speak in 1254), he placed under the same coat of arms; but others want him to be a Prawdzic . [S. 8th]

Białecki , Jelita coat of arms, in the Sandomierz province . Neither Paprocki nor Okolski wrote about it. Melchior in Białocin in the province of Sieradzkie in the Piotrkowski district in Białecki renewed

his vows twice. The first time with Barbara Matuszewska , of whom two sons were left, a Benedykt whom his wife Radziątkowska had inherited, and Balcer , whose two wives were Agnieszka Bogdańska and Marianna Kobielska , Jerzy, Stefan and Samuel, all sterile and her sister Katarzyna lived first with Jabłoński , then with Jan Zdański . The second son of Matuszewska , Tomasz, whose son Tobiasz and Jadwiga Czarnowska Zygmunt fathered, the clergyman Jacek, chose this monastic state, Jan, the writer Siewierski , and the border official of Krakow, who came from Konstancja Bielska or rather Karczewska , daughters: Zofia Tomasz Rybiński , Teofila Jędrzej Solecki , married, and son Kasper in the army [p. 118] Prussian, the sister of these three brothers, Krystyna, married Maciej Goski , whose children were Elżbieta . Jacek and Kazimierz Goccy . The second time, Melchior., Married to Katarzyna Radziątkowska , he gave birth to three sons, the first Marcin, who had a son Wojciech, the first wife of Dorota Rogowska , descendants, Jan, Anna, Teresa and Zofia, and the second Zuzanna Grochalska , Rozalia, Marianna, Józef and Agnieszka. The second Szymon, that of Zofia Wilerska , fathered Jakub, who took a religious life, and Adam, who died of Zuzanna Skowieska , daughter Anna, promised life with Teofil Trzciniński , the sons Antoni, Wojciech and Jan, the son of Kazimierz unmarried. The third, Stanisław , of whom two sons were left. Elias chose the priesthood, and Wojciech Stanisław , Katarzyna Żurowska , gave birth to two sons. Tomasz childless, and Kazimierz, who married Dorota Rogowska , born to Marianna Kucharska , went childless with their five sons Stanisław and Marcin. Michał , the writer Chełmski , who came from the first bed with Joanna Sosnowska , had a son, Franciszek, from whom he was born to Zuzanna Wojnowny Orange's descendants: Ludwik, Paweł , Maciej, Rozalia and Tekla. Second bed with Ludwika Kuczewska , three

daughters, Marianna Mokracka , Rozalia Horchowa and Katarzyna; Sons, Constantine and Gabriel. Józef, the fourth son of Kazimierz from Kucharska , a writer Sądecki , was Teofila Wybranowska (who renewed her marriage vows to Mikołaj Kuropatnicki Castellan from Kiev after his death ) and gave birth to Ignacy and Kazimierz, both knights and daughters, Jadwiga, Dorota and Ludwika and married Walenty Ankwicz . Franciszek, the fifth son of Anna Dmińska , the remaining widow of Gaboński's children Stanisław , Wojciech and Krystyna. - Piotr from Białocin , Białecki , the writer of the Siewier region , had the Karczewska dome of Sanok behind him in 1675 . Aleksander and the Łęczyca Voivodeship signed Wojciech's August 2nd election with the State of Warsaw.

Duńczewski Volume I. Pages. 265. claims that the Białecki family in the Voivodeship They were in Rawsko and in the country of Sochaczew and cited evidence: first, that in 1651. feria 6ta post festum S. Francisci Confessoris coram Actis was poured. The Ravensibus donates some of its hereditary Sebas . Łajszczewski . Secondly receipt in Castro Sochacoviensi 1685. feria 4ta post festum S. Francisci confessoris for a certain amount by the noble birth of Adam and Wojciech Białecki , former sons of Marcin Białecki and Jadwiga Oska , Zygmunt Dobrachowski to the heir of Łubinków , Ostrołęka farmland. - The third document from the donation of goods and some of his villages in Dembowki in the Sochaczew region by nobleman Matys [p. 119] from Łajszczewski's tea cup Sochaczewski , noblemen Adam Białecki and Zuzanna Kawieska made their spouses coram actis Castren . Sochacovia . feria 6ta

in vigilia Festi S. Laurentii anno domin 1686.  
- Krasicki adds Wojski Bielski to the footnotes  
Maciej Białecki 1778 . -

Duńczewski and Kuropatnicki and others also  
write Białecki of the Szeliga coat of arms,  
and Wielądek mentions that  
Ignacy Białecki read the Galliciae et Lodomeriae legitimo  
rum on November 26, 1782 .

Leśniowski vom Gryf coat of arms: These past ages are  
called Gołąbkami zwał , as Paprocki writes, and I was  
allowed to read Actis terrestr . Leopold . Jan Gołąbek from  
" Zimnowoda Podędek Lwowski, you can also find him  
in Paprocki fol . 153, signed on the list, and in Łaski in the  
statute of 1436. Among them was Mikołaj Gołąbek , Bishop  
of Kamieniec , who was nominated in 1467. He was on his  
way killed by the robbers: Długosz clearly mentions  
him Gołąbek , lib . 13 fol . 416. love him Biel. fol .  
445. Golambicki , Nakiel . In Miechow . fol . 39. Głębicki ,  
Kromer lib . 27. Gołębiak , but not good, they are  
called Jędrzej . Erbe in Leśniowce 1515.  
Acta terrestr . Leopold . Barbara heiress of Leśniowce , wife  
of Adam Koscieja , Dicta Castren . Leopold . Jerzy and his  
son Jan 1507. Monim . Coll. Leopold . Leśniowski became a  
cavalryman in Obertyn in 1531. Orzechow . In Quincunce .  
John the courtier of Zygmunt August 1564. Significant in  
various messages of experienced wisdom and in royal  
matters: nut dial. 6. I think it was John, he was later  
the Cupbearer of Lemberg, Starost of Doliński 1569 He  
signed the union of Podlasz with the crown, Constit fol . 15  
5. I don't know if he's in [p. 50] In his printed will the  
Archbishop of Lemberg from Sulików had the cupbearer  
of the Lviv castellan of Vilnius, Paprocki , who called him  
the Starost von Hrodelski , his  
son Mikołaj von Zimnowoda , first the head of Sanok, a  
member of the Sejm 1620. From where from he

ad consilia bellica , Constit , was given. fol . 2. Then he took the castle from the Czech Republic, where he died in 1634. The tombstone in Trzciana of his wife, son and brother from Ligeżianka , who was erected there, is a testimony to this. Nakiel praises him. fol . 43. that he was played Vir humanitate , candidissimis moribus , literarum etiam gloriaelebris , auctoritate and in the senatu nulli secundus . Krzysztof Wojski Żydaczowski , Deputy Crown Tribunal 1606. His daughter Elżbieta 1616. married Jerzy Humnicki . Stefan, the castellan of Chekhovsky in 1634. Marcjan had Kilanowska behind him. Melanius fragrance. Jakub Dorota Szczawińska , the Podlasie voivode , but with her Sterilis . Jan and Szymon born Zimnowoda Leśniowscy in 1705. Helena Jan Ankwicz's wife in the province of Krakow . Zofia first Paweł Moszyński , then Gabriela Brzechwa , the cup holder of Warsaw, but with the latter Sterilis .

Romans from the Jelita coat of arms , however, some people are of the opinion that for a long time they had sealed themselves with two pilgrim 's wands and came to Poland from Italy with this coat of arms, it was not easy because some of them had started to settle in Hungary, for the Gwilhelm Romer was the prince, and a fortune and honor of great esteem, was taken over by Jadwiga Casimir the Great, daughter of Poland, through Długosz lib . 10. f. 12 under the year 1370. Cromer lib . 13. and others, and I understand that from Gwilhelm , the bicycle house widespread in Poland: his son Jan founded the village of Chyszów outside Tarnów by consensus from King Władysław Jagiełło , as the construction of these properties shows. Their grave is in the Bieździecki Church, where they have been hiding for two hundred years. More recently, Stanisław Romer flourished and probably not that documented by Acta Terrestr . Cracov . In 1597 he fathered six sons with Zofia de Biała [p. 138] Stanisław and Antoni Humnicki , 2, to vote for Józef Kulesza . Józef,

the cupbearer of Chełmski , Deputy Crown Tribunal in 1728. The treasurer of N. Radom, Aleksander Zofia Pełkowna , a hunter from Podlasie , had behind. N. Anna Leszczyńska from the Korczak coat of arms. Anna Romerowna by Stanisław Gaboński in Podgorze . Anna Jędrzej Burzyński . N. Stanisław Bobowski , Magdalena Franciszek Czyżewski , Marianna Walenty Ankwicz , Inowrocławski's carpenter , wife; The latter and Magdalena Sierakowska were the sisters of Józef Nowomiejski and Jan Podstoly , born of Aleksandra Walewska , the sword maker from Sieradzka . Anna Leszczyńska from the Korczak coat of

arms. Anna Romerowna by Stanisław Gaboński in Podgorze . Anna Jędrzej Burzyński . N. Stanisław Bobowski , Magdalena Franciszek Czyżewski , Marianna Walenty Ankwicz , the carpenter from Inowrocław , wife; The latter and Magdalena Sierakowska were the sisters of Józef Nowomiejski and Jan Podstoly , born of Aleksandra Walewska , the sword maker from Sieradzka . Anna Leszczyńska from the Korczak coat of

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1778. Aleksander Romer, the treasurer of Cracow. - Roch, the district judge of Radom. - Antoni, Staroste Tyrawski in the Sanok country - In the Principality of Lithuania Dominik Romer, Trotsky's Chamberlain. - John the judge of the land