

Werner Zurek



**The noble Polish
family Stokowski. Die
adlige polnische
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Stokowski from the coat of arms of Drzewica in the Sandomierskie Voivodeship in Opoczyński-Powiat. Stanisław Stokowski, the squire in Stok, took Katarzyna Mikułowska, Acta Castren. Delay. In 1542 there were two sons, Stanisław, the heir in Olszamowice, whose wife was Zofia Lutomirska, Acta Castren. Opocznen. 1586. and Jakub, son of Jędrzej, Acta Castren. Opoc. 1578. He was behind Jadwiga Święcicka, of whom there were two sons: Mikołaj and Stanisław; after Święcicka he took Dorota Chrzastowska, of whom there were four sons: Kasper decided to become a clergyman, Krzysztof from Katarzyna Latifiger, French, left only one daughter, Urszula. Jakub had two wives, the second Elżbieta Masłowska, the first Dorota Silnicka, who became a son Mikołaj. Jędrzej, whose three sons from Anna Szaniawska: Jan, Aleksy and Aleksander. Stanisław, the son of Jędrzej from Święcicka, lived all his life with Anna Sławińska, the daughter of Przeclaw, and his descendants: Katarzyna Melchiora Koziński, Barbara Mojżesza Zajączkowski, wife of the woman, Jan Richter Zatorski, Piotr the daughter of whom Zofia Politańska is; Mikołaj, the second son of Jędrzej born Święcicka, heir from Stolec, Nieczuj, Jarocice, Leszczyn, Biesiec, Brzoski, Kuźnica, Dąbrowa, Huta, Święcice, had Anna Jarochowska, daughter of Rafał, of whom he had five sons Katarzyna Poleska, the descendants of: Aleksandra, ten Sterilis: Jan Sieradzki, the subordinate of Jan Sieradzki, of whom Anna Trzecińska's daughter Stanisław, daughter Katarzyna is married to Jan Słomowski, and son Florian: Wojciech, who with Elżbieta Politalska, fathered Marianna Piotr Jankowski, wife and sons of two Władysława in the clergy, and Balcer, whose sons Stanisław Władysław, Aleksander, Paweł, Piotr Rafał, Wojciech,

Kowalska gave birth to a son Antoni, but with the sterile Jerzy, the fifth son of Mikołaj born Anna Jarochowska Masłowska behind him, with whom he fathered three sons: Wojciech in the order [p. 526] Ś. Augustyna: Mikołaj, whose daughter from Jadwiga Chlebowska, the daughter of Michał and Ludwina Kruczyńska, son of Florian, first called herself Teofila Ojrzanowska, of whom the descendants: Jan, Sebastian, Wojciech, Antoni, Katarzyna and Petronela, 2 to Katarzyna from there Marianna, Jędrzej and Wojciech Franciszek, the third son of Jerzy from Masłowska, Anastazja Politalska, married Marianna Sebastian Sulmierski, Anna first with Franciszek Skrzyński after joining Grabowski, Aleksander Apollinar in the Order of St. Klara in Wieluń and two sons, Adam Mateusz in the Order of Soc. Jesus died in Sandomierz in 1736. Jan Burgrave Wieluński, his wife Eufrozyna Grodzińska, daughter of Sebastian née Katarzyna Sulmierska, gave birth to son Antoni and daughter Franciszka. Acta Castren. Wielun. 1704 and 1723. Paweł von Stok Stokowski, first the castellan of Oświęcim 1661. Commissioner for a dispute on the Silesian border, Constit. fol. 25 and 1662 for the revision of Lelowski Castle, Const. fol. 25. 1685 the castellan von Wojnicki, the commissioner for the inspection of the crown treasury, Constit. fol. 8. Imo voto Niewiarowska had behind him, 2 after Jordanowa a crown chestnut: It was this Paweł, the brother of Jan, the district judge Zatorski, who fathered two daughters from Anna Krasińska, the castellan from Płock, the widow of Przerębski, two daughters, Anna and Rozalia. Samuel, her third brother, took Krystyna von Zmigroda Stadnicka, who had daughters Marcjanna Rojewska, Barbara Strońska and Konstancja Gołuchowska. Mikołaj and Stanisław Stokowski, the heirs in Chojny, Stanisław in Lutomirsk, signed the election of Jan III. in the Łęczyca Voivodeship, from which Mikołaj Kozierowska was behind. Kochov. Climac. 3. lib. 5. recalls

Mikołaj Stokowski that in 1666 he was the commissioner for contracts with the royal party from the Łęczyca Confederate Voivodeship, which he concluded and signed.

Arms of Drzewica (Vol. 3, pp. 425-426)

Herb tree . The month should be yellow, with both horns pointing upwards, as in the Leliwa coat of arms, a star between the horns [p. 426] of the moon, the second under the moon, in the blue field, five ostrich feathers on the helmet, or the others were only three. Fern. in the fol. 1074. About the coat of arms. fol. 573. Approx. volume . 1. fol. 188. MS. Ms. Koyalov. The beginning of this coat of arms comes from here. Fern. in the nest: Prokop from Drzewica, when Leszek Czarny first brought the news that the Poles had chosen him as their monarch, he took a bunch of other presents and the jewel he had given himself; others want the old coat of arms of Procopius, in which he wore a star, the moon and the second star at an auction. A later book on coats of arms states that it was bought for the occasion. Arkadiusz, a foreigner, served in the war in the army of Prince Sieradzki from Piast, Lithuania, which had fallen into these countries with fire and sword, destroyed everything and sent the first guard as it felt that the insured Lithuania was wandering around after it put people there, it hit the pagan comb and luckily hit it on the head. After I had well practiced the plundered Lithuania, which I knew of the following Polish army earlier: how they fell and defeated Lithuania a lot: for which Arkadiusz took the coat of arms from the prince as an eternal souvenir, which was arranged in this form that our battle in the village The Drzewica was therefore the coat of arms called Drzewica. The same coat of arms of

Drzewica, Drzewicki from the Order of St. Benedict Ś. Doctor of Theology, in front of the top of St. Cross near Sandomierz. he struck a pagan ridge and happily hit it on the head. After I had practiced the plundered Lithuania, which I knew of the following Polish army earlier, well: how they fell and defeated Lithuania a lot: for which Arkadiusz took the coat of arms from the prince as an eternal souvenir, which was arranged in this form that our battle in the village The Drzewica was therefore the coat of arms called Drzewica. The same coat of arms from Drzewica, Drzewicki from the Order of St. Benedict Ś. Doctor of Theology, in front of the top of St. Cross near Sandomierz. he struck a pagan ridge and happily hit it on the head. After I had practiced the plundered Lithuania, which I knew of the following Polish army earlier, well: how they fell and defeated Lithuania a lot: for which Arkadiusz took the coat of arms from the prince as an eternal souvenir, which was arranged in this form that our battle in the village The Drzewica was therefore the coat of arms called Drzewica. The same coat of arms from Drzewica, Drzewicki from the Order of St. Benedict Ś. Doctor of Theology, in front of the top of St. Cross near Sandomierz. The fact that our battle was won in the village of Drzewica was named after the Drzewica coat of arms. The same coat of arms from Drzewica, Drzewicki from the Order of St. Benedict Ś. Doctor of Theology, in front of the top of St. Cross near Sandomierz. The fact that our battle was won in the village of Drzewica was named after the Drzewica coat of arms. The same coat of arms from Drzewica, Drzewicki from the Order of St. Benedict Ś. Doctor of Theology, in front of the top of St. Cross near Sandomierz.

Herbowni.

Drzewiecki, Jeż, Kadłubowski, Ługowski, Mikułowski, Mniszkowski, Popławski, Protaszewicz, Sierzchowski, Stokowski, Zajączkowski. [S. 427]

Coat of arms of the Jelita (vol. 4 pp. 482-485)

Intestinal herb . There should be three gold or yellow copies, arranged in the shape of a star in a red box, so that the two sides are cut with the ends and the blade facing up, the middle straight with the point down, with half the goat leaps over the helmet, front legs up, turned to the right of the shield, with horns on its head. Fern. in the fol. 1082. O herb fol. 191. Ok. Volume. 1. fol. 335. Jewels fol: 54. The origins of the coat of arms were arranged as described and all lured for the year of our Lord 1331: when Władysław the Short triumphantly defeated the German Knights, so that only forty and some of his men lay down in the square and on The next day he walked around the battlefield among the Polish corpses and attacked one of his knights, Florian Szariusz, who stumbled valiantly in this battle and suffered from many wounds. He pushed his intestines into the bowels with his own hand. When the king saw him, out of pity he said to himself: "How is this considerable soldier tormented?", For which, after having almost exhausted his last strength, he replied: "It is not so much that it bothers me and plagues me, as you see, King as the wicked neighbor who lives with me in a village. " -" Don't worry, righteous man, if you get out of here immediately, I will free you from neighborly bondage: "- like Elokietek He also set him free and the Lord struck him. Some understand that he then wore the goat's native coat of arms on the helmet and placed three copies with which he pierced it on the shield; but Długosz does not say this, and in fact, as Paprocki thinks, if he had had such a variation in the coat of arms, he would not have left the former historians and added this: and Długosz clearly writes, first he was injured

three copies, but with large ones Wounds [p. 483], then he adds that since then the Koźleroga coat of arms (because it was previously called that) has been given a new name by Szariusz Jelit, there is no mention of anything in the coat of arms. We should then know that this coat of arms, as it is used by the Jelitczyks today, is older than this battle. If someone had previously used the goat in the coat of arms, then a descendant could have found it on another day and sealed it with such a shape as if this Sharia was still alive, there were already many houses of this coat of arms, as you will see below. And the new coat of arms wouldn't benefit everyone but Sharius' own offspring. So a coat of arms comes from Starodawny, and even for the pagan monarchs in Poland we know their coat of arms deserved it, but where it originated it's hard to guess for Lego's past. I know that before that the copy of the sign was of royal dignity, *Bina Manu Sommer Crispantem Hastilia Ferro Memorat*, Virgil. *Aeneid*. With Plutarch's testimony, Lysippus gave Alexander the Great a copy in hand when he made his statue. And in the pagan superstitious age of Bo, they gave copies in their hands as a token of their deity and power over Mars. Pallad and so says Cyril. We know from Pompey's Festa that as a token of their bravery, copies were given to the knights, including Lucio Sicinio Dentato, eighteen copies for his courage, shown on various occasions how Valer is doing. *Maximus lib. 3. cap. 2. fol. 136.* and *Lipsius de milit. Roman. lib. 5. fol. 448.* I know that Sarus, the king of the Goths, once flourished, that the Radagas hit the head and took away his slaves by 406. Parisius in Slavia understands that the name of gray in our Poland multiplies the descendants of this Sarus. He also says that this coat of arms, acquired by one of the Sarmatians in the war with the Romans, was pierced with three spears, as it proves that the Polish copies are longer and the Roman ones are shorter and have the shape that is in the coat of arms, similar, and are called Sarissae. In

other countries I don't know anyone would use a similar coat of arms: just Petra Sancta's hat. 63. claims that the Carloveusz and Great Britain have three gold copies with silver ends in their coat of arms.

Ancestors of this house.

Zdzisław, Archbishop of Gniezno XVI. to say that Janicius stretched it for the Ciołek coat of arms, but I, with most authors, say that it belongs here: He entered this cathedral in 1184 from the Gniezno canon, where he sat for years [p. 484] fifteen he became the whole image of a good shepherd, because the clergy also tightened ecclesiastical discipline and enriched the cathedral church with silver and pearls, which were rich in gold, overgrown fields, he founded many villages and small towns, he went to the Lord in 1199, to pay for his works. In his story he attributes Długosz, the Synod of Łęczyca for which the curses were issued, for all ecclesiastical goods, but Damalew. in Mtis Archiep. Gnesn. It is rightly understood that it was Piotr Antecessor who was his job.

Thomas, the Bishop of Wroclaw in Silesia, chose 1232, which Długosz spoke about in History, Husband and Science and Unusual Cleverness; However, he suffered greatly from this pastoral function, from Bolesław, the bald prince of Legnica, in Gorka, because the property of the abbot S. Mariae de Aranda, where he had gone to consecrate the church, conquered and with Bogufał the parish priest and thrown in prison with Herkard the canon and in the Ulaj castle, where he had no pity for a bishop over old age, until he was troubled by the prince, until he was exhausted, what he himself wanted; After he left captivity, shortly thereafter, in 1267, he moved to the freedom of the Sons of God. He ruled this cathedral with great piety for 35 years. Dlugosz story.

Bernard, the Archbishop of Lemberg, became a prelate around 1380 in his enthusiasm for ecclesiastical goods and recognized rights. Scrobiszov. in Vitis Archiep. Halicien. et Leopold. He died around 1391. N. Schary, the star of Bobrownica on Dobrzyńska Street for Władysław Fr. Opolskiego 1396. Długosz. Piotr, the castellan of Sandomierz in 1336.

The whole Jelitczyk family understand their oldest nest, Mojkwice in Sieradzka Land, in Piotrkowski Powiat, next to which there is a castle not far from the Pilca River, the old brick castle, the said Surdeg was already devastated, and this was the property by Florian Sariusz, the knight, about whom there was otaegota from Mojkwice, ensign of Sieradzki in 1433. in Łask. in the statute. fol. 52nd and Mikołaj, ensign also Sieradzki 1451th in Łask. fol. 83. Florian and Żegota, brothers of the heirs in Mojkwice, reminded Paprocki that Florian had accepted Wroników and Woźniki as well as, egota and Łaski into the department in 1410.

Herbowni.

Anszeński, Bielski, Biesiad, Boglewski, Borzobochaty, Borzymiski, Chilchen, Cieszanowski, Czeczeli, Czerkawski, Czermiński, Dąbrowski, [p. 485] Dębowski, Dobrzyński, Dziduski, Dzieciogtkowski, Dziewałowski, Dziugłowski, Fanuel, French, Gajewski, Gawłowski, Geometer, Gerdud, Głowa, Gołocki, Gomoliński, Gorlewski, Jajkapzyński, Lucaziński, Lzelcochiński, Lucnochiński, Luczniński, Lucni Łochiński, Litosłochiński, Jelitłochiński, Lzelochniński, Lucazniński, Jelitłochniński, Litosłckniński, Dziugłowski, Fanuel, French Łukowski; Małcki, Makowski, Marcinowski, Michałowski, Mietelski, Mirski, Misiowski, Modrzewski, Mokrski, alorawicki, Mrowiński, Myśluborski, Pachołowiecki, Paczanowski, Pajewski, Paprocki, Pieczkowski, Rajernygni, Soki, Sickyczkowski, Pieniążek,

Radogoski, Skowski, Sickyczkowski, Pieniążek, Radogoski
,owski Skorkowski, Sokolnicki, Stokowski,

In addition to the families mentioned here, many
Niesiecki themselves admit this coat of arms while
working, and even more from Kuropatnicki,
Małachowski and Wielądek. These families are as
follows:

Białecki, Bielawski, Biesiadecki, Dziaduski, Dzyryłł,
Frank, Hilchen, Jakliński, Kicki, Koziarowski,
Kozierowski, Krainski, Lasota, Libicki, Lneźniński,
iaziniński, Pijakowski, Wrociborczyicz, Witjichowski ,
Zawisza, echelechoński, Zieliński.

Stokowski from the Drzewica coat of arms , in the
Sandomierskie Voivodeship, in Opoczyński
powiat. Stanisław Stokowski, the squire in Stok, took
Katarzyna Mikułowska, Acta Castren. Delay. In 1542 there
were two sons, Stanisław, the heir in Olszamowice, whose
wife was Zofia Lutomirska, Acta Castren. Opocznen. 1586.
and Jakub, son of Jędrzej, Acta Castren. Opoc. 1578. He
was behind Jadwiga Świącicka, of whom there were two
sons: Mikołaj and Stanisław; after Świącicka he took
Dorota Chrząstowska, of whom there were four sons:
Kasper decided to become a clergyman, Krzysztof from
Katarzyna Latifiger, French, left only one daughter,
Urszula. Jakub had two wives, the second Elżbieta
Masłowska, the first Dorota Silnicka, whose son Mikołaj
became. Jędrzej from Anna Szaniawska, three sons: Jan,
Aleksy and Aleksander. Stanisław, son of Jędrzej from
Świącicka, reunited for life with Anna Sławińska, daughter
of Przeclaw, and his descendants: Katarzyna Melchiora
Koziniński, Barbara Mojżesza Zajączkowski, wives, Jan
judges Zatorski, Samuel, Piotr, Przeclaw's daughter Zofia
Politańska; Mikołaj, the second son of Jędrzej born
Świącicka, heir to Stolec, Nieczuj, Jarocice, Leszczyn,
Biesiec, Brzoski, Kuźnica, Dąbrowa, Huta, Święcice, had
Anna Jarochowska, daughter of Rafał, of whom he had five

sons Katarzyna Poleska, the descendant of: Aleksandra, ten Sterilis: Jan Sieradzki, the subordinate of Jan Sieradzki, of whom Anna Trzcińska's daughter Stanisław, daughter Katarzyna is married to Jan Słomowski, and son Florian: Wojciech, who with Elżbieta Politals, fathered Marianna Piotr Jankowski, wife and sons of two Władysław in the clergy, and Balcer, whose sons Stanisław Władysław, Aleksander, Paweł, Piotr Rafał, Wojciech, Kowalska gave birth to a son, Antoni, but Jerzy, the fifth son of Mikołaj from Jarochowska, had Anna as sterile Masłowska behind him, with whom he fathered three sons: Wojciech in the monastery [p. 526] Ś. Augustyna: Mikołaj, whose daughter of Jadwiga Chlebowska, the daughter of Michał and Ludwina Kruczyńska, son of Florian, first called herself Teofila Ojrzanowska, of whom the descendants Jan, Sebastian, Wojciech, Antoni, Katarzyna and Petronela, 2 married to Katarzyna Daraus Marianna , Jędrzej and Wojciech Franciszek, the third son of Jerzy von Masłowska, Anastazja Politalska, from Marianna Sebastian Sulmierski, Anna first Franciszek Skrzyński, after Grabowski, Aleksander Apollinar in the Order of St. Klara in Wieluń and two sons, Adam Mateusz in the Order of Soc. Jesus died in Sandomierz in 1736. And Jan Burgrave Wieluński, this woman, Eufrozyna Grodzińska, daughter of Sebastian née Katarzyna Sulmierska, gave birth to son Antoni and daughter Franciszka. Acta Castren. Wielun. 1704 and 1723. Paweł von Stok Stokowski, first the castellan of Oświęcim 1661. Commissioner for a dispute on the Silesian border, Constit. fol. 25 and 1662 for the revision of Lelowski Castle, Const. fol. 25. 1685 the castellan von Wojnicki, the commissioner for the inspection of the crown treasury, Constit. fol. 8. Imo voto Niewiarowska had behind him, 2 after Jordanowa a crown chestnut: It was this Paweł, the brother of Jan, the district judge Zatorski, who fathered two daughters from Anna Krasińska, the castellan from Płock,

the widow of Przerębski, two daughters, Anna and Rozalia. Samuel, her third brother, took Krystyna von Zmigroda Stadnicka, who had daughters Marcjanna Rojewska, Barbara Strońska and Konstancja Gołuchowska. Mikołaj and Stanisław Stokowski, the heirs in Chojny, Stanisław in Lutomirsk, signed the election of Jan III. in the Łęczyca Voivodeship, from which Mikołaj Kozierowska was behind. Kochov. Climac. 3. lib. 5. Mikołaj Stokowski mentions that he was from the Łęczyckie Confederate Voivodeship as the commissioner for contracts with the royal party in 1666, which he concluded and signed.

Stokowski from the Jelita coat of arms In the Sieradz Voivodeship you write from Romiszowice because they are one with the Romiszowskie District. Jarosław, because Piotr Romiszowski's brother, whose old letter he told the standard bearers of Łęczyca in 1468, was first named after the Stokowski estate when he was bound to his wife Dorota Łęcka, he had a son, Jakub, who left offspring and three daughters : Jadwiga Oleśnicka in Pinczów, Elżbieta Gniewoszowa in Birdzica, Agnieszka Janowa Sładkowska, the castellan of Konarska, and the son of Jan, the castellan of Konarski, who had several daughters and sons with Lezeńska, Piotarięcz, two daughters, Piotariławil and Jakubown , Jadwiga with Stanisław Szydłowski and Stanisław Szydłowski. Zapolski [p. 527] to the elders of Wieluń, the sons of Marcin, the wife of Karnkowska, Jan or Stanisław, the wife of Grzywianek, Wojciech and Jakub. Stanisław, the second son of Jan Castellan Konarski from Mikołajewska, fathered a son Walenty, who reunited with Gniewiecka from Buzenin for life and had only four daughters. Katarzyna was married to Stanisław Skotnicki, Anna to Marcin Waliszewski, Małgorzata to Koliczkowski, Jadgorwata Fräulein: after Gniewiecka he took the coat of arms of Jastrzębiec from Lutomirska, from whom Jan came, whose wife Duninowna Wolska was. Adam von Romiszowice

Stokowski flourished in 1670. Stanisław Lieutenant under the armored banner of Hieronim Lubomirski commemorates the Funeral of Valor, Konstytucja 1676.f. 43. that in many campaigns he heroically stumbled over the enemies of this land and in the end in his last battle with the heathen he preferred to perish rather than end up alive in enemy hands, so he hacked himself with them until he did, and fell dead, How grateful the homeland was to its heirs, they ordered six thousand to be counted from the crown treasure. Vespork. fol. 137. writes that Marcin Stokowski (Jakub's brother, his wife Marianna, daughter Elżbieta) apparently repented after his death by writing various strangers and other signs only to ordinary spirits, making his repentance well examined by the Bishop of Cracow of Trzebicki and was printed. Allegedly there is the Stokowscy and the Pilawa coat of arms, as Delamar's name is in his sermon.

1778. Jan Stokowski, Chamberlain of Łęczycki. -
Nicholas the Cupbearer. - Ignacy Wojski Brzeziński. -
Faustyn stolnik Orłowski, - Ignacy Wojski Orłowski. -
1788. Adam the Ensign of Brzeziński. - Jan Ensign
Inowłodzki. - Krasicki.

Romiszowski from the Jelita coat of arms , an old-fashioned house in the Sieradz Voivodeship. Paprocki on coat of arms is part of a letter from Casimir the Great, King of Poland, given in Poznan in 1342, in which King Dziwisz of Romiszowice and Czerzynice granted some privileges. The second also a letter from the king, in which Piotr von Romiszowice is mentioned, whose daughter Katarzyna, heiress of the father of Rajska, Zbigniewice, Pokrzywka, Romiszowice, and mother Przecznia, Polanka and Zawada, lived near Mikołaj von Milków. Third letter of the Krakow chapter from 1423. Nos Capitulum Ecclesiae Cracov. Villas in Rembienie nec. Not Wierzanowice, in Terra Lanciensi Sitas, Zaslao and Nicolao, Filiis Jacussii de Warzelino and Romiszowice, per modum commutationis tradidimus and

Praefatis nobilibus, ipsorum villas Warzelino Nettle accepimus. The only son of this Dziwisz became Florian in 1395. from whom the daughter followed Piotr von Borki in 1441 and two sons: Piotr and Jarosław Romiszowski. Of these, Piotr Rzepiszewska, a widow, daughter of Nawoj from Silesia, of whom the son of Mikołaj, the ensign of Łęczycki, who left seven sons with Przerębska, four died young, only three remained, Piotr, Jakub and Adam. Of Piotr's only two daughters, Zofia Błędowska and Katarzyna Milkowska, whom I mentioned above. Jakub also from Zernicka [p. 139] he fathered only two daughters, Mikołajewska and Agnieszka Malkowska. Adam, her third brother, was the Starost of Łowicki in the reign of Dzierzgowski, the archbishop; before Małgorzata Duninowna, the writer from Łęczycki, sister born, two daughters, Anna Maciej Warszycki, Ewa Borsa, married: Okolski. Baranowski says his daughter Marcin followed Wilkocki and seven sons. Hieronim is mentioned in Konstytucje in 1589. Fol. 558.), his wife Strzemboszowna, from whom the sons Adami Wojciech or Wincenty, as Okolski wants, and daughter Katarzyna. Wojciech, the starost of Kozubowski and Siedlecki, his lands in Cracow, Miroszew, wife of Ujejska. Waclaw or Wincenty, the marshal was the court of Myszkowski, the bishop of Cracow, and then a canon of Cracow. John, the Starost of Rynkowce, was first the Castellan Rozpierski and then the Crown Chamberlain, his wife, the first Pukarzewska, the second Ulińska, the district judge of Przemyśl. Stanisław, the treasurer, was the archbishop of Karnkowski and then the canon of Gniezno, the abbot of Paradise. Piotr, a chivalrous husband, the standard-bearer was Łęczycki. Mikołaj, who with Sarnowska from Osina, fathered Jan Łaski, the Krakow scholastic, the canon of Gnieźnieński and Łęczycki from 1643. Łukasz, Mikołaj and Stanisław, their three sons Jan, Feliks and Jędrzej. N. Romiszowski had Katarzyna, Piotr Brzechwa, Chamberlain von Wendeński behind

him. Jarosław, the brother of Piotr, son of Florian, the ensign of Łęczycki, called the Stokowski from his estate, the new Stokowski family, what began in his place. Magdalena stood behind the Madaliński castellan of Konarski. N. after Jakub Rokszycki, the district judge of Sieradzki.

Stolecki, coat of arms of Wieruszowa , in the Sieradz Voivodeship. Chryzostom Stolecki Wierusz, his wife Dorota Raczyńska, Acta Castren. Wielun. 1624. where they also mention that their estate Stolec, from which they received this name, moved to the Stokowski house of the Drzewica coat of arms.

Political coat of arms Ostoja In the Łęczyca voivodeship or as others write, Politalski followed: Stefan, the heir of Szczukoczyce and Borzęcin in Piotrkowski-Powiat, his sister Zofia, Jędrzej Stokowski from the coat of arms Drzewica 1613. Acta Castren. Opocz. Jan had Ewa Poleska behind him, his son Walerian, Marianna omseromska, whose daughter Marianna was married to Franciszek Stokowski, Father Acta Castr. Opocz. 1639. et 1661. Jakub horodniczy Grodzieński; Dominik, Antoni and Franciszek 1700. Mikołaj in the Wieluń region g Franciszek Stanisław in Łęczyca 1674. There are also in the Duchy of Lithuania: of whom Maciej Politański served in the Crown Army for a long time, then he was the vice-economist of the Grodno economy ; He had four sons, one in the Law of St. Dominica, the second Stanisław, the third John, the fourth Simon. Elżbieta daughter of Jędrzej, first Wojciech Stokowski, then Piotr Kozierowski, spouse. Acta Castren. Wielun. 1611.

Chrzastowski from the Ostoja coat of arms in Rawskie Voivodeship. Jakub Chrzastowski vom Seym in 1670. Commissioner for the controversy about the payment of Constit from the Marchia Brandenburg. fol. 26. In 1697

Jędrzej Piotr signed the Pacta Conventa Augustus II. Constit. fol. 23. Stefan and Teofil in the Łęczyca region 1674. Stanisław Krzysztof, whose daughter Dorota married Jędrzej Stokowski from the Drzewica coat of arms in 1578, and after him Jan Masłowski from the Samson coat of arms in 1586. Acta Castren. Opocznensia.

Gniewiecki, coat of arms Poraj . Neither Paprocki nor Okolski wrote about it, I only understand that they seal themselves with this coat of arms because they write from Bużenin. Gniewiecka from Bużenin, wife of Stanisław Stokowski, coat of arms of Jelita. Fern. about the coat of arms. fol. 203.

Jarochowski from the Rola coat of arms in the Łęczyca Voivodeship, just like in their district with Wargowskie. Rafał Jarochowski, whose daughter Anna, Mikołaj Stokowski from the Drzewica coat of arms, was married in 1580. Acta Castren. Opoczno. Wojciech in Kalisko 1648. Paweł in the Gostyń Region 1674. N. Jarochowski, Chamberlain Wschowski, buried his late wife in our church in Kalisz in 1691. Chryzostomus had Katarzyna Głębocka von Kaliski of the army, the remaining widow of Zbigniew Olędzki, behind him. Jan Katarzyna Marszewska from the Rogala coat of arms.

Masłowski from the Samson coat of arms (vol. 6 p. 354)

Masłowski from the Samson coat of arms in the Sieradz Voivodeship. Gabriel Masłowski Wojski Wieluński, MP from 1569. Appointed from there for inspection, royal property, Constit. fol. 188. and 1581 at the Constit financial court. fol. The 398th had Dorota Sielnicka, the daughter of Melchior, from the son Jędrzej Antoni, ensign Wieluński, his son Jan, Dorota, daughter of Stanisław Krzysztof Chrzastowski of the Ostoja coat of arms, the remaining widow of Jędrzej Stokowski, Acta Castren. Opocznen. 1586. 2 to Zofia Drużykowska, Acta Castren. Vielun. 1636. Franciszek, Wieluński's land clerk 1580. Constit. fol. 366. Peter 1580. Constit. fol. 366. Walentyn, his son Balcer,

daughter Elżbieta after Jakub Stokowski 1610. Acta Castr. Vielun. Jan took Anna Rogawska and their daughter Anna married Jerzy Stokowski. N. Stolnik Wieluński had Kraszkowska behind him. N. had Katarzyna Czarniecka behind him, the second, Wieruszowna, from whom the son Kobierczycka took from the Pomian coat of arms, gave him a daughter, Małgorzata, who was in second place after Łajszczewski, the castellan of Sochaczew. A sermon by Adrian Pikar. Samson's rights. Adam, Substoli Wieluński, from the Sejm from 1690. Commissioner for the separation of Kłobuck from the Krzepicki district. Constit. fol. 20. Aleksandra, Paweł Karsznicki's wife.

1778. Hippolit Masłowski the hunter Wieluński. - Karol Wojski Ostrzeszowski. - In the Duchy of Lithuania in 1778. Karol Masłowski, Treasurer Braclawski: - Antoni, the captain of this powiat. - Krasicki.

Mikułowski from the coat of arms of Drzewica in the Radom district. Neither Paprocki nor Okolski wrote about it. One of the houses of the Zajączkowski family, but from the village of Mikułowice in Opoczyński powiat, they were called Mikułowskie. Katarzyna Mikułowska, when she married Stanisław in Stok Stokowski, wrote her entire part in Mikułowice in Opoczyński to her son Jakub Stokowski in the town of Opoczyński and wrote the 1542th 2da post Lucae feria. Stanisław Mikułowski, Benedykt's son, had two wives: Potocka and Łagiewnicka, Szymon's son from Potocka, he fathered Jędrzej and Stanisław. Jędrzej died young, Stanisław Rogolińska gave birth to four sons; Jakub, Stanisław and the other two. Von Łagiewnicka Helena, son of Samuel, Judge Radomski, he was a member of the Crown Court, judge [p. 411] Hooded, a member of the Sejm, had Kielczewska Remigiana, a subordinate of Lubelski, his daughter, from this came the son of Remigian, teaser from Radom, member of the Warsaw Council, his first wife, Anna Piasecka, daughter of Jan Stolnik Lubelski, Daughter of

Janina, son Jan in our order, and daughter of Marcjana, Mrs. Tymińska. The second, Teofila Chlewicka, winner of the Sieradzka sterilis trophy. The third, Paulina Kosakowska, the Lublin standard flag, from the four sons: Antoni, Ensign Wilkomierski, Samuel, Jacek and Wiktoryn.

Oyrzanowski from the Junosza coat of arms in Greater Poland and Krakow Voivodeship. Stanisław Oyrzanowski, his sister Maryna Mikołaj Bratkowski, wife. Aries. Jan and Stefan in Krakow in 1674. Kazimierz died in our order in Przemyśl in 1712. Jan von Oyrzanów, a teaser by Liw, signed a decree against heretics in Łubieńsk in 1525. Teofil Florian Stokowski's wife 1709. Acta Castren. Wielun.

Political coat of arms Ostoja In the Łęczyca voivodeship or as others write, Politalski followed: Stefan, the heir of Szczukoczyce and Borzęcin in Piotrkowski-Powiat, his sister Zofia, Jędrzej Stokowski from the coat of arms Drzewica 1613. Acta Castren. Opoczn. Jan had Ewa Poleska behind him, his son Walerian, Marianna omseromska, whose daughter Marianna was married to Franciszek Stokowski, Father Acta Castr. Opoczn. 1639. et 1661. Jakub horodniczy Grodzieński; Dominik, Antoni and Franciszek 1700. Mikołaj in the Wieluń region g Franciszek Stanisław in Łęczyca 1674. There are also in the Duchy of Lithuania: of whom Maciej Politański served in the Crown Army for a long time, then he was the vice-economist of the Grodno economy ; He had four sons, one in the Law of St. Dominica, the second Stanisław, the third John, the fourth Simon. Elżbieta daughter of Jędrzej, first Wojciech Stokowski, then Piotr Kozierowski, spouse. Acta Castren. Wielun. 1611.

Pstrokoński coat of arms Budzisz or Paparona . An old house in the Sieradzkie Voivodeship with hereditary properties in the Szadkowski and

Radomski Poviats, in the Kalisz and Łęczyca Voivodeships, in the Warsaw Country and in the Lviv Region. The ancestors of this family come from a district of Kamionomojskie, according to authentic documents in the files of Sieradzki and Szadkowski, there were two brothers, Jan in the clergy state, and Piotr Kamienomojski, the Kamionomostek estate, Dobra, Wola Buczkowska, some fewer in Tądów and Wola Szczybowska and the entire inheritance of Pęcławice, in 1459, bought half of the villages of Pstrokonie and Woźniki, according to the following document in 1459. *Siradiae, dominica post octavas Epiphania rum Domini, Nobilis Elisabeth, comforts Nobilis Dobionis de Abramovice, medietatem in Pstrokonie & total Woźniki, Nobili Petro de Kamionostek & ejus posteris pro 290. marcis vendit.* The same Piotr Kamionomojski left two daughters: Małgorzata after Mikołaj Kraszkowski from Łaszów and Katarzyna Jakub from the smaller Wojcice in Golików, his wife's heir, and three sons: Jan, Wawrzyniec and Wojdech; This is confirmed by transaction 1453. *Siradiae fol. 456. inter Nobiles Joannem Albertum and Laurentium fratres germanos, de Kamionomostek Divisio.* Jan half Kamionomostek, heir, fathered two daughters: Małgorzata behind Mikołaj Malanowski, the other after Jan Czechowski from the Rawska region. Wawrzyniec also the second half of Kamionomostek's legacy. Wojciech, son of Piotr Kamionomojski when he got it in 1479. Half of Pstrokonie and Woźniki & c, as the files in Sieradz say, *feria secunda ante festum Sanctae Catharinae fol. 30. inter eosdem très fratres de Kamionotek, sub vadio centum marcarum Divisio.* The same warrior called himself Pstrokoński from the estate that he had inherited, and this gave birth to the Pstrokoński

family of the Budzisz or Paparona coat of arms, who were married to Magdalena de Behcice, Piotr the district judge of Sieradzki. Daughter from whom he had five daughters, of whom Dorota Mikołaj Sniatowski Sniatów and Siemoń in the Łęczyca region [p. 368] Spouse's heir, as evidenced by transaction 1524. In Castro Siradiensi Feria secunda ante festum S. Laurentji Reformation. The same Wojciech Pstrokoński had three sons: Andrzej in the clergy, 2nd Swantopełka or Pełka, 3rd Jan Burgrave of the city, then Ensign of Sieradzki, half of Pstrokoń, Woźnik and Pęcławice Erbe, who left three daughters with Jadwiga Pokrzywnicka, descendants : Anna, Krzysztof Odrowąż Strusz, Gut Radwińska, Miedzne i Sobieni in the wife of Opoczyński powiat, who claimed Reformacja in 1553. In Stadek fol. 231. The second Barbara, Jan Sobiekurski from Borzyków, heir, wife 1565. The third Jadwiga, Piotr Wężyk Widawski, wife and five sons: 1st Jan Wojski Łęczycki in Parzyców cum attinentiis 1585. Heir who was childless, as in the receipt 1592. Castro Siradiensi feria secunda ipso die festi SS. 3. Regum. 2. Wawrzyniec, the Starost of Sieradz, 3. Wojciech the Ensign of Łęczycki, the estates of Drogusz, Oszkowice, Zawodów, Borów, Konar & c. an inheritance that fathered two sons with Katarzyna vom great Karsznice: Jan and Krzysztof; Jan with Katarzyna Biernacka had a childless daughter Marianna and a son Walerian, who left two daughters with Kalińska and Łazińska: Dorota Norbertanka in Łęczyca, Marianna, first from Kazimierz Antoni Szczepanowski, a woman whose daughters Katarzyna Jan Gołaszewski, again fame, was wife Leszczyński, the Warsaw sub-capital, wife of these, a daughter Franciszek 1mo voto was for Franciszek Wilxycki hunter Inowłodzki, in

Zaborowek in the country of Warsaw, 2do voto for Jakub Kossowski with Głogów from Głogów. 4. Stanisław, 1592 Substarost von Lemberg, who was childless with Anna de Chocien, according to the transaction of 1606 in castro Siradiensi fol. III. 5. Szymon, Substarost von Piotrkowski, Gut Pstrokonie, Woźniki Pęcławice & c. The heir who fathered the son Stanisław with Anna de Dobrzelów married Anna Wilamowska. Leszczyński, the boss of Warsaw, wife of Franciszek's daughter, was for Franciszek Wilxycki, the hunter Inowłodzki, in Zaborówko in the country of Warsaw, 2 for Jakub von Głogów Kossowski, the chairman of Inowłodz. 4. Stanisław, 1592 Substarost von Lemberg, who was childless with Anna de Chocien, according to the transaction of 1606 in castro Siradiensi fol. III. 5. Szymon, Substarost von Piotrkowski, Gut Pstrokonie, Woźniki Pęcławice & c. The heir who fathered their son Stanisław with Anna de Dobrzelów married Anna Wilamowska. Leszczyński, the boss of Warsaw, a wife of Franciszek's daughter, was for Franciszek Wilxycki hunter Inowłodzki in Zaborówko in the country of Warsaw, 2 for Jakub von Głogów Kossowski, the chairman of Inowłodz. 4. Stanisław, 1592 Substarost von Lemberg, who was childless with Anna de Chocien, according to the transaction of 1606 in castro Siradiensi fol. III. 5. Szymon, Substarost von Piotrkowski, Gut Pstrokonie, Woźniki Pęcławice & c. The heir who fathered their son Stanisław with Anna de Dobrzelów married Anna Wilamowska. as can be seen from the transaction of 1606. in castro Siradiensi fol. III. 5. Szymon, Substarost von Piotrkowski, Gut Pstrokonie, Woźniki Pęcławice & c. The heir who fathered their son Stanisław with Anna de Dobrzelów married Anna Wilamowska. as