

# Werner Zurek



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adlige polnische Familie  
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Masalski ( Massalski ). In red (sometimes blue) field a large, silver (also well golden ) Latin M, the top with a golden is high intersections; Helmet decoration: five ostrich feathers. This coat of arms will die :

Baka , Bakanowski , Chmielnicki , Krzywiecki , Masalski , Puciata , Suryn , Swotynski , Tuchanowski , Wysocki.

Michael Joseph Massalski Arme Masalski Duke III (born 1700 - died 1768) - Hetman great Lithuanian from 1762, writer great Lithuanian from 1726, Voivode Mstislavl from 1737, Castellan Trocki from 1742, Castellan Vilnius and Hetman Feld Lithuanian from 1744, Marshal - Diet A vocation in Warsaw in 1733.

The camp leader and the leader of the election of Stanisław Leszczyński . Realized he joined the Czartoryski party, managed their reform project. In 1764 he leads a general confederation in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, dies, with the help of the invasion of the troops troops , Stanisław August Poniatowski stands as King of Poland. Dealing with the Czartoryski family and being hostile to the new monarch, belongs to the relations of Catherine II.

Masalski V, coat of arms of the nobility. Families belonging to the coat of arms: Grimza , Pokotoło or Pokotyło

Masalski Massalski ). In red (sometimes blue) field a large, silver (also well golden ) Latin M, the top with a golden is high intersections; Helmet decoration: five ostrich feathers. These coats of arms lead the:

Baka , Bakanowski , Chmielnicki , Krzywiecki , Masalski , Puciata , Suryn , Swotynski , Tuchanowski , Wysocki.

Michał Józef Massalski from the coat of arms of Masalsky Prince III. (Born 1700 - died 1768) - the great

Lithuanian hetman from 1762, the great Lithuanian writer from 1726, the voivode of Mścisław from 1737, the castellan Trotsky from 1742, the castellan of Vilnius and the Lithuanian field hetman from 1744, marshal of Seym - Meeting in Warsaw in 1733.

During the draft in 1733 he was one of the leaders of the camp and supported the election of Stanisław Leszczyński . He later joined the Czartoryski party and supported their reform project. In 1764 he founded a general confederation in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, which, with the help of the invading Russian troops, elected Stanisław August Poniatowski as King of Poland. He later broke away from the Czartoryski family and sought the support of Catherine II, as he was hostile to the new monarch.

Masalski V, coat of arms of the nobility. Families belonging to the coat of arms: Grimza , Pokotiło or Pokotyło .

Masalski's coat of arms (vol. 6, pp. 349-353)

Masal coat of arms. There should be a capital M with the cross on it: however, on colors, our writers disagree, Paproc . in the fol . 1190. claims that both the letter M and the cross should be a gold 7 square and a red 1. Okolski says: [p. 350] There should be a blue field, the letter M white; While Paprocki is carrying a golden cross, he puts five ostrich feathers on the helmet, others only insert the princely miter, the coat of arms of the Masalski and Kojalowicz families into the manuscript. However, in the sermon at the funeral of Masalsky , the voivode of Minsk, the author clearly writes that there should be a cross on the arrow and the moon below. The area around it. He draws the origins of the royal family from Moscow, but Poprocki says it better from the Smolensk region: and the Siewierczyzna , because the nest of this house was there for a long time and only when the Severian principality fell to Moscow, some of them stayed in Moscow, others went to Lithuania

and Kiev, which is confirmed by the fact that the Lithuanian dukes, through their envoys, demanded the return of this masalscy to those who settled in Moscow. However, since they were related to the Moscow tsars, Moscow called them the tsarist tribal people.

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Włodzimierz , Prince Masalski , envoy from Kazimierz III. The Polish King Ivan Wasilewicz , the Prince of Moscow, remembers Kojal . in his story part. 2. there [p. 351], Włodzimierz demanded that commissioners be issued by both sides to recognize and assess the mistakes made in Lithuania and Moscow near Viasma . Bohusz , the son of Aleksander, received treatment from King Sigismund for the goods left behind in Moscow when he went to Lithuania, his son Piotr was captured from Moscow during the war, which they wanted to give in exchange for Siemion Sicki : Piotr's son Ivan Timotheusz from nearby Smolensky , MP in Moscow. 1487. his son Jerzy, their tombstones in Kiev. Ivan Wasilewicz , that is Bazyli's son, took Anna, the daughter of Prince Korecki , Ivan Olgerdowicz , with whom he made a great fortune, even if only as a child. Okolski vol. 1. fol . 548. In Wołyńska's record , which should have included eight horses from his estates in Wołyń , he should have been made available in 1528. Ivan Prince Masalski Korecki . According to Okolski , his son Bazyli, who fathered Hieronim of Anna Jan Ivanovich Bohdan. DICTA LUCEO . 1555.

Jędrzej and his second brother, one by one, the castellans of Mścisław . It was from one of

them. Gregory the Chamberlain of Grodzieński , sent to Sejm in 1590, from where he was appointed ad consilia bellica . Constit . fol . 565. For the great qualities Stefan and Zygmunt, the Polish kings, he had a wife from the Raczek family with whom the Raczki family entered this house; a nickname: because his descendants were called Masalski Raczek, his daughters were two Anna Tryznina , voivode from Parnawska , and Krystyna, first Lwa Kurcza , voivode from Derpski , then Jan Zienowicz , castellan from Smoleński , and finally Jędrzej Młodzki , starost from Chełmicki and Colonel , two wombs : Łukasz Felicjan , the starost of Persztuński , a husband of the merit of the fatherland, for the OO. Bernardynów Grodzieńskich generously, his wife Katarzyna Konstancja Skorulska , Marshal of Grodno, his son Jerzy. Bliss of life. Jozafat M. Drugi Aleksander went to the camp from his youth in order to gain knightly fame, and covered not only himself, but also at his own expense banners that he put up in defense of his homeland, to demarcate voivodships, he did it with his own Effort; As Marshal of Kaunas in 1621 he was a member of the Lithuanian Finance Court Constit . fol . -24. This function was given to him in 1629. At that time, the Castellan of was Derpski , Constit . fol . 18.1631, when he moved from Derpska to Smolensk Castle, Const . fol . 11. Commissioner delegated with the same title, who with the Prince of Prussia for the repair of the port of Królewiecki , Const . [S. 352] 1633. fol . The 39th died in 1641 in the Minsk Voivodeship. He was also the star host of Kaunas, Ciwun Retowski . He respected the clergy and would never want to eat without a priest at his table; on OO. Generous Bernardine. He was with Apolonia Jasieńska from the coat of arms Jastrzębiec , a Lithuanian writer, and her daughter Klara, a nun of St. Francis in Kaunas, for whom the father built the

monastery under the title S. Trinity and the church after generously , for a lifetime Augustyn Witinski was in Kazan at his funeral under the title: Joyful Tomb. Stanisław , the son of his Starost Jaswoński , left this world by air in Vienna in 1630. Magdalena Gumowska , a Czech house Zakroczymska , had one of these houses behind her. Francis in Kaunas, for whom the father built the monastery under the title S. Trinity and the church after he had generously furnished it, was Augustyn Witinski in Kazan at his funeral under the title: Joyful Tomb. Stanisław , the son of his Starost Jaswoński , left this world by air in Vienna in 1630. Magdalena Gumowska , a Czech house Zakroczymska , had one of these houses behind her. Francis in Kaunas, for whom the father built the monastery under the title S. Trinity and the church after he had generously furnished it, was Augustyn Witinski in Kazan at his funeral under the title: Joyful Tomb. Stanisław , the son of his Starost Jaswoński , left this world by air in Vienna in 1630. Magdalena Gumowska , a Czech house Zakroczymska , had one of these houses behind her.

Prince Jurgi Massalski , Sejm from 1580, collector in Wilkomiersk . Constit . fol . 366. Lion in Grodno 1589. Constit . fol . 558. Prince Hieronim in Mścislawskie 1589. Constit . fol . 559. Timothy, who was to be killed in war by a Moscow prince in 1570. Fiedor- Marshal Grodnoski from the Parliament of 1613. Appointed commissioner at the border. Const . fol . 44. About Aleksander- Marshal Grodzieński , I understand that Fiedor's son read in the sermon at his funeral that he was a royal courtier and that he had traveled to Moscow with great effort with Sapieha Lw , the Lithuanian Chancellor, when he returned transferred there forever as marshal in the

Lithuanian tribunal in 1614. - Grzegorz, Chamberlain of Grodzieński, envoy of the Assembly in 1632 and Dmitry of the Land Army, Braclawski. N. Archimandryta Supraslki 1600. Jerzy-stolnik Braclawski, he had Helena Pólubińska behind a Landmagd of Słonimska 1632. N. was first behind Jundził, then Jędrzej Oziębijowski, Ciwun Szadowski. Helena Massalska Woronicz, the star of Brzeziński, the wife. Cuda Żyrowickie 1637. Wincenty and Stefan 1611. Jędrzej had Anna Puciacianka behind him, the remaining widow of Bohdan Siemaszek, of the daughter Marianna. N. Massalska stood behind Eustachi Połubiński. Alexander, Chamberlain of Grodzieński, Sejm from 1638, commissioner for the demarcation of the Lubelskie, Podlaskie and Breściński Voivodeships. Kiriak the collector, Volyn 1653. Constit. fol. 4. Stanisław Chamberlain Grodzieński, MP. Sejm 1661. From where he was a member of the Lithuanian Finance Court. Constit. fol. 4. and 1662. vom Sejm, the commissioner on the border of Constit. fol. 20. He was also a royal colonel: his son from Izabela Naruszewiczówny, castellan from Żmudzka, ensign Grodzieński and then the marshal all lifelong associated with Ogińska Franciszka, the castellan [p. 353] Voivode Trakai Mścisławska, son of her Starost Grodzieński. N. Grodzieński district judge, a happy captain and a brave warrior, whose daughter Anna lived first with Sebastian Dybowski, the star of Knyszyński, and then with Kasper Kłodziński, the star of Błoński and Wołkinicki. Fern. about the coat of arms. f. 325. Jędrzej first castellan from Breściński 1632. then voivode 1648. His wife Krystyna Tyszkiewiczówna, from daughter Anna, a nun of S. Brygida in Brześć 1676. and two sons: Stanisław and Kazimierz, the latter died, the other remained in 1656 in Moscow. Nicholas was also taken from

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The aforementioned Michał Massalski , voivode of Mścisławski later Castellan of dry suit , Castellan of Vilnius,

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