

Werner Zurek



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adlige polnische
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Wukry. In red field three, dore right floating downward to reduce de silvery rivers over which opened between an upward and a fallen golden crescents a golden, gestümmeltes on the right bar Cavalier Cross; Helmet - jewelery: three golden and two silver ostrich feathers. About the origin of this coat of arms it is said: When Juhry or Wukry, Chan of the Tartars, conquered and wanted to break into Hungary, he chose Attila, called noble in Tatar, to be the leader of his hordes. This crossed the three rivers Don, Volga and Dniepr, penetrated into Hungary and established itself there. Attila, the one gecrowned bird (hawk or jackdaw) led on his shield, threw it off and took on the three rivers. He died on the Schlagfluss, his son Chabe took over the administration around 744, but was driven back to the Russian lands, died there. He was followed by his eldest son Kusid, followed by Mokosiej, whose descendants ruled there until the time of Emperor Constantine. The Tartars wanted to turn to - invade Hungary, but were by internal Zwistig - speeds prevented from doing so; some turned to the Jazyg Mountains, others under Mokosiej to the Russian lands and conquered Krzemieniec, the Mokosiej from the Polish king Boleslaw Smialy, (1059 -82), from whom he received privileges This coat of arms was called Wukry and also Edele and Chabe and Trzy Rzeki The same lead the - Bakowiecki, Denisko, Gorajski, Mokosiej, Nowosielski, Szybinski.

Bakowiecki of the Wukry coat of arms (vol. 2 p. 44)

Bakowiecki of the Wukry coat of arms. Mokosiejów and Denisków, merits drawn to the Bakowiecki house and with blood for several centuries, and how much to share with them, and a variety of Płonka. Of these, Józef Mikosiej, the heir in Bakowce, was the first named Bakowiecki. Józef, episcopate of Włodzimirski and B. Christian, at the court of Sigismund III. For sixteen years he exercised the secretariat with praise, then he was the treasurer of Volyn, in order to have heaven to himself, the surer he would win after he had shattered all hope and left the world; and while enjoying his religious life, he chose to be despised in the house of God; but in the shadow of the monastery there was no deep humility hidden from the persecutors of dignity; because he was first banished by the King of the Jewish Archimandrites and soon deposed by the ruler Włodzimirski, not only because he freed the goods burdened with high debts from the Jewish monastery at his own expense, but he also surrounded his cathedral with a castle and ramparts, which In 1653, when the Tatars fought to burn him to Vladimir, wanted to burn him to ashes after falling out of the trenches, which frightened few people, and the fire was started: he died in 1655. this honorable man, whose Year is still Benedykt Mokosiej, archimandryta Żydyczyński. Sermon at the funeral of Józef, Stefanowski's order of preachers. Łukasz from the Volyn Voivodeship applied for the election of Jan III.

Deniszko of the Wukry coat of arms (vol. 3 p. 336)

Deniszko of the Wukry coat of arms , see Mokosia.

Gorajski of the Korczak coat of arms (vol. 4 pp. 183-194)

Gorajski of the Korczak coat of arms. This house was famous for several centuries. Paprocki begins the track in the foreword to his garden [p. 184] of this family from

Krystyna, which flourished during the reign of Prince Władysław in 1142 and rendered great services to this gentleman on various occasions. In 1240 he left a son of the same name, Krystyna, the heir in Kraśnik. (for many years), the author mentioned there is useful to him; that when the Tatars crossed the Rus lands, they caused unpredictable damage, devastated the lands of Lublin and Sandomierska, burned down the castles and captured people without numbers when they fell to Kraśnik, many very noble and in the town and castle chivalrous people were imprisoned: Krystyn the Fearless went out against them with a handful of his own, and when he added his heart he struck the enemy so hard that even Han Tatarsky himself fell on the square: a favor of the generous for those Krakow prince Władysław was donated, and the city received perpetual privileges to improve the walls. At that time Iwonia von Goraj was famous, Judge Chełmski during the reign of Casimir the Great, who sent a message to Tatar from the same king who smoldered and occupied the war with the desired peace: this son, Dymitr von Goraj, the Crown Treasurer, among whom Title he signed the Constitution on the Salt Pans of Casimir the Great in 1368. u Łask. in stat. fol. 77. The sons of Iwona and Dymitr, Ludwik, King of Poland and Hungary, were conferred on the intercession of all the citizens of Ruthenia, Sandomierz and Lublin, from the State of Szczebrzeszyn, Prince Władysław of Opole, from whom he had been taken away, in one other country; about what our chroniclers: this grace was later confirmed by King Jagiełło with his privilege.

Dmitri, the Grand Marshal of the Crown, the son of Dmitri the Treasurer, who is from Beta, that is Beata from God's gift, this is how this family wrote the coat of arms of Korczak), he had only three daughters and was loving Paproc. about the coat of arms. fol. 535. Katarzyna and Tarnowski. Elżbieta from Krzepicki. Anna and Tęczyński linked their names for life, but in the later gardens of their

edition, from the Lublin Books in 1415, it improved; where it is said that one of them gave Elżbieta Dobrogost Szamotulski, the castellan of Poznań and the general of Wielkopolska, the castellan of Poznan and the general of Wielkopolska, and with her Turobin with all the possessions in the Ruthenian voivodeship, including Biała Will and Koczudzę in the Lublin Voivodeship. The second Anna of Jan Tęczyński from the coat of arms of Topór, the voivode of Kraków, who brought Kraśnik with all his possessions, a group of other goods. The third was Dobiesław Oleśnicki from the coat of arms of Dębno, the Voivode of Sandomierz, who, among other estates, Oczeów, Glinnik, [p. 185] Niekisiałka, Olbiecin, Zmykdysz, Dotklice, Lantowice, Nadolna, Sepnice, Zawada, Sulostowa, Łąki, Błonie, Wola. This marshal greatly appreciated King Jagiełło that his advice to the throne and his marriage to Princess Jadwiga, heiress of the Polish kingdom, helped him with strength: for this, too, he received Szczebrzeszyn from Turobin with all his goods, for the eternal law: about what the letter this king was given in 1389. They were generous to Cedrzyk, that is, Teodor Prochański for his loyal service, he gave the villages of Gruszka and Zapora, after which Cedrzyk's successor Zaporskie. were called . Iwonia, the brother of Dmitri Marshal, left four sons. Of these, Prokop is the eldest. He joined his only daughter, Zygizmunda, at Jan Amor Tarnowski, with whom Szczebrzeszyn left the Gorajski house. Alexander the Second, of whom five sons, one of Jędrzej Cyril, of the Czuryłów Korczak family, became a new tribe. Nikolaus the Third by Lipsk Korczak from the Leipzig estate , on which he was an ancestor. Fourth, Jędrzej, I don't read these descendants anywhere: but Paproc. in the garden of the letter Jan and Aleksander Gorajski are undivided brothers, who in 1461 by the establishment of the Soviet will in the Lublin district Jakub Wolski and his descendants, on their list Dymitr and his in Leipzig Korczak, Mikołaj sons. Nikolaus the Third by

Lipsk Korczak from the Leipzig estate, on which he was an ancestor. Fourth, Jędrzej, I don't read these descendants anywhere: but Paproc. in the garden of the letter Jan and Aleksander Gorajski are undivided brothers, who in 1461 by the establishment of the Soviet will in the Lublin district Jakub Wolski and his descendants, on their list Dymitr and his in Leipzig Korczak, Mikołaj sons. Nikolaus the Third by Lipsk Korczak from the Leipzig estate, on which he was an ancestor. Fourth, Jędrzej, I don't read these descendants anywhere: but Paproc. In the garden of the letter he places Jan and Aleksander Gorajski undivided brothers who, in 1461, when they settled the Soviet will in the Lublin district, gave Jakub Wolski and his descendants a rich mayor, on the list were Dymitr and his brothers born in Leipzig Korczak, Mikołaj sons.

Jan von Goraj fathered a son, Aleksander, of whom there were four, of whom the eldest Piotr had two sons, Adam the Chamberlain of Lubelski, from whom Abraham became a son: and Jan, of whom they had three sons from Osmolska Anna von Prawedlnik. January 1st, when the Lanckorońska Wiślicka starosta of the Zadora coat of arms gave birth to three daughters; one with a coin, the second with Jan Bolestraszycki, the third with Kierzyński; There were also two sons, Marcjan and Jan, the first from Słupecka, a daughter, Katarzyna Noskowska, and a son, Józef, from whom Eustachy, Cyprian and Konstantyn became three sons from Pruchnicka. Jan, the brother of Marcjanna née Niszczycka, the starost of Prasnyz, fathered a daughter, Teofila, this 1mo voto lived with Waclaw Kaszewski, the district judge from Bełski, 2do with the Czarnowski ensign von Grabowiecki, 3tio with the OssolińdŻyzewski from yzewski: and two sons: Bogusław and Krystyna. Bogusław took Anna Drohojewska, her descendants were four sons, Krystyn and Krzysztof in the preacher's monastery, Stanisław, the governor of Lubelski in 1632. He married Szwanfałdowna in Danzig. Bogusław or Zygmunt with

Barbara Lipska and Jędrzej, all childless. Krystyn and Bogusław's brother had [p. 186] Bielska of the Śreniawa coat of arms, the second Bidzińska, but only daughter Helena Maciejowska, the only child in her father's fortune, inherited it. After Lanckorońska he took over the life league from Jan, Płazianka Burgrave Krakowski and the Starost von Lubaczowski. The second brother of this Jan Piotr, the royal captain, the starost of Uszpolski, brave in Moscow and the Tatars: during the rebellion with Sigismund III. has been; Okolski says; that he had Zelińska behind him, from which Krzysztof and Piotr came, but the genealogy of this house, about which I was informed, he says that he had behind him Duchess Radziwiłowna, because I read the Radziwiłł genealogy on the engraved map that Katarzyna, the daughter of Mikołaj Radziwiłł, the prince in Birże and Dubinki, the voivode of Nowogrodzki, the remaining widow of Naruszewicz, was after Gorajski, whose son Krzysztof was supposed to be childless, and Piotr, who had a daughter from Anna Franckiewiczówny, Katarzyna Stetkiewicz, the castellan Nowogrodzka. The third brother of Jan and Piotr, Adam, the royal captain from Słupecka, the castellan of Lublin, fathered a daughter, Teofila Hornostaj, of a Kiev chamberlain, and a son, Zbigniew, turned against Osman alone with three banners At the expense of the men he visited Palestine and returned to the holy places: in his homeland he was Castellan of Chełm and in 1655 Castellan of Kiev. from Leszczyńska of the Wieniawa coat of arms of the Bełska voivode, the son was Rafał, as Okolski writes, three daughters, as the genealogy of this house says, Zofia with Adam Suchodolski, Starost von Horodol, second after Fredro, third Teofila, first after Potocki von Pilawa, Starost von Jabłonowski, and after his death after Butler. I read that one of Gorajski Urowiecka was behind him, including his son Jan, whom his grandson Kaszyce sold. Agnieszka Gorajska stood behind Aleksander Drohojowski. N. after Mikołaj Władysław Rej, the Lublin

voivode. But at that time things were already going downhill with this house: I don't know whether the heresy, which also got tangled up here, didn't help him. He put the Gorajski Okolski under the Wukry coat of arms, but I understand that they belong to the Korczak family. Zofia with Adam Suchodolski, Starost von Horodol, second after Fredro, third Teofila, first after Potocki von Pilawa, Starost von Jabłonowski and after his death after Butler. I read that one of Gorajski Urowiecka was behind him, including his son Jan, whom his grandson Kaszyce sold. Agnieszka Gorajska stood behind Aleksander Drohojowski. N. after Mikołaj Władysław Rej, the Lublin voivode. But at that time things were already going downhill with this house: I don't know whether the heresy, which was also tangled up here, didn't help him. He put the Gorajski Okolski under the Wukry coat of arms, but I understand that they belong to the Korczak family. Zofia with Adam Suchodolski, Starost von Horodol, second after Fredro, third Teofila, first after Potocki von Pilawa, Starost von Jabłonowski and after his death after Butler. I read that one of Gorajski Urowiecka was behind him, including his son Jan, whom his grandson Kaszyce sold. Agnieszka Gorajska stood behind Aleksander Drohojowski. N. after Mikołaj Władysław Rej, the Lublin voivode. But at that time things were already going downhill with this house: I don't know whether the heresy, which was also tangled here, didn't help him. He put the Gorajski Okolski under the Wukry coat of arms, but I understand that they belong to the Korczak family. Agnieszka Gorajska stood behind Aleksander