



The noble Polish family Piotrowski - kniaz (princes)

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Die adlige polnische Familie Piotrowski. (Fürsten)

Piotrowski family of [his own coat of arms](#) - [Tatar princes](#) , descendants (one of the branches) of [Najman-Beg](#) , participants in the [Battle of Grunwald](#) .

The ancestor of the family, Najman-Beg , came to Lithuania in [1409](#) - he belonged to the army of [the Tatar aristocracy](#) , led by [Jalal al-Din](#) (later short-lived [Khan of the Golden Horde](#)), the eldest son of [Tochtamysh](#) . the Khan of the [Golden Horde](#) , was sent to war with the [Teutonic Order](#) as an auxiliary unit for Grand Duke [Witold](#) .

The princes of Piotrów are descendants of Prince Iwaszka , the standard-bearer of [the Tatar Vilnius banner](#) , and great-grandson of Najman-Beg . He was the son of Kadysz and grandson of Piotr, the son of Najman . The Piotrowscy family owned Sielec in the [Oszmiana](#) district .

They were one of the most important Tatar families in Lithuania. In [was in 1525](#) them the privilege accorded to the Seniority of families ranked second among the [Tsarevich Aziubek-Sołtan](#) should take (the first place belonged to the Lancers Assańczukovich).

The coat of arms of " [Piotrowski](#) " is a modification of the Najman family [symbol](#) , the so-called [tamgi](#) , a Tatar [property symbol](#) . Until now it has only survived in the form of seal impressions.

Due to the lack of male descendants, only one [Prince](#) Piotrowski (Alej Janyszewicz) remained in the middle of the [17th century](#) . In [1647 he](#) sold his piece of property in Sielce and left somewhere. "Since then about the deaf Piotrowskis" (as Stanisław Dziadulewicz writes in his "Herbarium of Tatar Families in Poland").

Nowadays there are Piotrowscy in Strachocin , who admit the Tatar origin, whose ancestor Stefan is in the 17th from "Piotrowski".

They claim that Stefan was the son (or grandson) of Aleja and consider themselves the descendants of Prince Iwaszka and Najman-Beg . [\[1\]](#)

Ginwił coat of arms (vol. 4 pp. 118-123)

The coat of arms was missing . Ginwił Piotrowski from the Korwin coat of arms, you should take something with you and know that the Piotrowski family in Poland sealed themselves with this coat of arms, at least Kojal . at MS. that's how he describes him. It has [p. 119] in the red field a golden trunk stand and cut, with a gray falcon on it, three ostrich feathers in the helmet. There is Ginwiłów Piotrowscy in the Duchy of Lithuania. Of these Stanisław Ginwił Piotrowski, the Marshal of Grodno, the Starost of Stokliski . Stefan in the Mozyr district . In 1657 the Lithuanian cook Mikołaj ciwun Wileński died . Jan and Alexander in Wileński 1632.

Niesiecki only says that the Ginwiłów Piotrowscy were as Wielądek then the extensive family Ginwiłów Kulwiece mentioned, which can be found today. This description, which explains the relationship between Ginwiłów and Gedrojce , is provided here in full with Wielądek .

Ginwiłł Kulwiec . An old house, derived from the dukes of the Donshprukt line, with a coat of arms from the ancestors of Kitaur , i.e.

After the death of the Romanian Grand Duke of Lithuania. In 1278 his successors remained five of his sons, the eldest Narymunt settled in the capital of the Lithuanian principality, the other three took part in their fate, and Gedrus received ample land up to the borders of Livonia and the Daugava , which stretched from the shore the Vistula. where he was named Prince of Gedrocki after the construction of the castle : Because of a dispute between him and his brother, the Duke of Holszański , Holsza quickly took over a large part of his land after leaving the native coat of arms of Hippocentaurus , he began to use the coat of arms of the rose, and after leaving the son of One Guinvili in the Duchy of Land, he ceased to live.

After the death of Narymunt in 1281 and after the death of Frydon in 1282, he was or should by nature be in the capital of the principalities of Lithuania, Samogitia , etc. Ginwiłł , ut Stryjkow ., Niesiecki , Paprocki , etc. As he was based on the ancestry of his father and his Uncle was a natural successor that he was a minor, Witenes Ejragolczyk became the duchy on the advice of Ławras , a Romanian Czerca , son of Frejdon and cousin of Ginwiłłowy . elected Lithuania, and then the house of Donsprung Line in Lithuania stopped and ruled on Zmudni etc. etc.

Ginwiłł , prince Gedrusowicz , of whom the Ginwiłłowie Kulwiec family leads their family, having quietly left the care of the coat of arms of his ancestors and of Róża in 1315. He used his father's coat of arms, and after fathering three

sons, Hurda , Binojna and Bubeta , he divided his principality: Hurda, as the elder, took the vast estates of Zawilejska , Uciańska and Ruska with the home castle Giedrocki , from which the house of the Gedroites and many others arose , and Binojna and Bubeta had to give up their small shares: Binojna got the land from Gojtis , and Bubeta participated in Kutwa called ut Latopisie and old old manuscripts in archives Radiivilien . These two see each other from Hurdy's brother to do injustice, they stopped using the rose crest forever and left it to Brother Hurda [p. 120] they used the coat of arms of their ancestors Hipocentur , but with the title of the Princes of Gedrocki .

Bubeta , Duke of Ginwiłłowicz , grandson of the Gedrus family , fathered by two sons and a daughter who was later married to the mighty and great Lord of Samogitia Goligunt , ruled his little Kulwiańskim quietly until his last age , but shortly before his death when, due to the tenacity of the ruling Lithuanian princes, many of the princes of the servants suffered a lot and he went through bad times, and this among his siblings, both on the part of his nephew and others, experienced discord and quarrel at that time, ut Stryjkov . and others: he only refused a coat of arms of Hippocentaurus , as he did not want to belong to this blood, although he was the head of the house, and began to seal himself with a gray hawk on a golden trunk near Kojalłowicz , etc. and he named him after his fatherly name Ginwiłł : the part of Bubeta was called Kulwa , where he had it. conveniently the honor of the birth of your built castle; therefore he wrote: Bubeta Duke Ginwiłł de Kulwa : and soon after building a synagogue near the castle, ie a

church, he died in 1399 and was buried in this church of his own accord. To this day, the same old church, because the old shape and age of the walls, and the stone grave in the same Kulwo part, named in the Kaunas district in Lithuania, is exemplary and by great courageous decrees from 1479. the name of Kulwieczów , both the property and all have been blocked until now. During his father's lifetime, Bubeta's older son was supported by his uncle Binojna , Gojgtis , who was named after him, ut Uncle Paproc ., Niesieck , who died childless . etc. went the Gojtusowie , Miczkiewicki , Zdanowicki : and the younger Ratybor (from whom the Ginwił and Kulwiec families go in unbroken line and donate the same share to Kulwa to this day) until the death of his father, and Kulwiański did not participate immediately with his Heimatburg, because he with Władysław Jagiełło : and when King Jagiełło took the name Władysław at his holy baptism , Duke Ratybor , also a diplomat of the House of Holszański Princes, was baptized Michał and later settled on his father's share in Kulwie . down castle, wrote Michał Duke von Gedrocki , Ginwiłła na Kulwie , which was already well known at that time, was called Kulwietis in the Lithuanian language . Neither the coat of arms of his ancestors, as from the line that prevailed in Donszprungovskaya Lithuania, went to Hippocentaurus , did not want to refuse it, nor the coat of arms of the falcon, which was called by his father Ginwił , he could not avoid using them, both sealed with coat of arms, and this at the will and request of King Jagiełło , ut a letter with these words: Nos Vladislaus Jagiełło Dei gratia Rex Poloniae etc.

etc. " Significamus tenore praesentium , quibus expe
dit universis praesentibus et, futuris notitiam habitu
ris : quomodo cupiens Illustrissimus dux Ratyboris n
unc Michaelis duces Gedrociarum de Bulwa Honori
intendere , qui singulari affectione , majestatem nos
trem et fidelem exercitum , et fidelem etiam , quo
et Serenissimus avus ipsius , sed
et accipit nuncupato G inwiał quo
ex duce patre suo utitur volumus , decernimus , app
robamus
,
et concedimus perpetue , ac in aevum . In ejus rei te
stimonium sigillum nostrum praesentibus est appens
um , factum Vilnae , Feria tertia ante festum S.
Joannis anno Domini 1401. "

Ratybor , ie Michał , left two sons, one of whom
served in the military for a long time and led
important regiments, he was a famous knight under
Zygmunt Grejstutowicz , and

Gagulis , the younger son, who had settled on his
father's share of Kulwie , was at his age
in rebus getis , at that time a potentate and
powerful in the Lithuanian principality, an adviser:
remembers

their Stryjk ., Paproc ., Niesiecki etc. And
when Goligunt , Michał's brother-in-law ,
who loved Gagulis , gave and bequeathed everything
to his childless wife, and that she would give
Gagulisov all his possessions and eternity after a
long life: as the practice of Goligunts proves before
Kazimierz with the House of the
same Ginwiałów de Kulwa . Gagulis therefore
benefited from the tenderness of his heart and, in
memory of the friendship he had with Goligunt ,
began to use the third coat of arms of the swan,
which was given to the same Goligunt during the
unification of 1413 Ginwiał was already then, through

the ages , Kulwietis , who called himself, sealed himself three times with a coat of arms, asked King Casimir, and with it his descendants, not only the coat of arms of Hipocentaur and Ginwiłł , which were confirmed by Władysław , but also the newly elected swan was allowed to wear a helmet over a crown carry an armed hand. He left Gagulis a son of Melchior.

Melchior left five sons: four led the regiments under Aleksander and Radziwiłł , they fell valiantly in the wars, and Abraham, the fifth youngest son, succeeded Kulwa in the succession of his ancestors. Melchior was allegedly the first chamberlain of Kaunas and sat in Kulwo on his home part, where the old castle, if it was made of wood according to centuries-old custom, was already destroyed back then, like the father of three used coats of arms together, because it is still today The old seals are present on many old Russian documents, namely in the archives of the house of princes Sapieha , Ogiński , Szujski , the house of the Piotrowski, Mizgier family and the allegedly Kossakowski house in Lithuania. He wrote: Melchior Prince Ginwiłł de Kulwietz .

Abraham reigned with his participation in Kulwie quiet, he used three national emblem, and he signed himself as Prince Ginwiłł de Kulwietz , and after he Praxeda born Prince Gliński , the manager, ie the Starost of Lidzki and later to Glińskis death behind Dowgird .

Frank wrote only to the princes de Ginwiłł Kulwietz , who were also sitting on the home part of Kulwie , and three together with coats of arms, as his ancestors did, he left four underage sons, Stanek, Mac, Radwiłł and Jan. [P. 122]

Of those, like the house Kulwiecki in circles kowieński in Lithuania grew strongly, he dismantled Kulwa due to the breakdown of the old home Prince proportion Kulwa into small pieces: After all, on behalf of the family Kulwiecy , especially Radwiłów and Macowa this share also went to other houses on . are still in place, and the old rights, privileges, letters, diplomats and land registers of Kaunas from the date of their existence, from which they can be read, and today more of 70 different rights on Kulwe for the name Kulwiece , those of continuity and the Antiquity serve to try this property. From this line of Radwiłowa three Ginwił Kulwiec were arbitrators for the rescription of King Zygmunt to separate the Kulwiński family from Wysokie Dwór . During the reign of King Augustus, Ivan Ginwił Kulwiec was Kaunas' subordinate. Andrzej was an armored companion, he had Dolińska behind him. During the reign of August the Third, Andrzej was an officer in the Lithuanian artillery. Adam, born in Dolinska , son of Andrzej, an armored comrades, was a Kaunas stool and member of the Lithuanian Court: Jan, Adams brother, was the Staroste of Pelikański , the guardian of Upicki . Michał was the bridge builder Kowieński . In the days of Stanisław August, Benedykt was a very respected and respected priest, Canon of Livonia, pastor of Ławaria . Józef, Michał's son , was the standard bearer of the Lithuanian brigade. and a deputy of the Lithuanian tribunal. And of the living of this time, Anthony is the parish priest of Lawrence. Józef, son of Jan, a heiress of Komarów had to wife, Nadan , Bujcian , Wojtun , Zybertów , Golczun

and Wojszkinnik , earned his reputation as a respected and distinguished citizen: From 1777 he was an ensign in the sixth infantry regiment Lit . Adjutant of Prince Ksawer Masalski , and later lieutenant of this regiment, and from 1779 he was still in the imperial army, in the regiment of the Prince des Lignes , 1784. After joining France, Holland, Denmark, Italy, Germany, Hungary and the Czech In 1785 he was delegated from the Kaunas district to King Stanisław August, from 1786 he was chamberlain at the Polish court, in 1788 judge at the tribunal of the Kaunas district and treasurer at the same Lithuanian tribunal. In 1790 he was civil-military commissioner in the Oszmiana district , and in the same year he became a district judge in Oszmiana until the change of government in Lithuania. In 1793 he was a member of the Grodno Sejm from the Oszmiański District and in the same year he became captain of the Lithuanian cavalry: the Sejm elected him commissar and lustrator of the Lithuanian army, he was also elected judge of the Lithuanian Sejm. And although he was nominated as a demarker to separate Poland from Rossia , he did not accept this post and wrote down a declaration that he would not accept it and not enforce it. Januaryio then became Major General of the Lithuanian Army The Patent of King Stanisław . Jan także Ginwił Kulwiec is the bridge operator Kowieński . Józef, heir to the High Court, is [p. 123] Strukczas Kaunas: he was regional ruler of Kaunas and commissioner: during the unrest in the homeland, at the beginning of Stanisław August's rule , he became his own person among the armed men , he was married to Sidorowiczovna : Onufry is the standard of wax

for the Lithuanians. Bonawentura is an army treasury , land ruler or apparently a town clerk of Preńsko County . Mikołaj is the regent of Wilkomier . Karolina Kulwiecowna , the daughter of Jan Upitski , Józef's sister, was after Sakowicz the son of a Lithuanian tax clerk, a well-known citizen of the country, and is now in the second marriage to Jerzy Soroka , the chaperone of Zawilejski , a lieutenant in the Lithuanian brigade. The house Kulwieców has long been related to the houses Khmelnytsky , Kamieniecki , Szujski , Dowgirds , Gliński , Doliński , Strumiłło , coat of arms Dąbrowa, Kociełłów , Komarów , Szablówiński , Śliźniów , Sidorowicz , Liłzieski , Michonat and Dabrowski . , Przeciszewscy , Soroki , Brońców , Kozakowski , Chomiński , Kamiński , Sakowicz , Zakrzewski , Zawiszów , Cywiński ,

Gozdawa Coat of Arms (vol. 4 pp. 249-254)

Gozdawa Coat of Arms . There are supposed to be two lilies, one upwards and the other downwards, connected by their roots so that they appear like a lily, and they are white in a red field: the connection is yellow through them, or they take all of them none of it: on a helmet, peacock feathers and lilies on it. Fern. in fol . 503. About the coat of arms. fol . 224. Approx.volume . 1. fol . 220. White. fol . 142. Even our id. When describing foreign jewels, Petra Sancta uses a similar coat of arms with everything, only the color of tar or other. P. Bonnani in Ordin . Equestrian. fol . 68. writes that Sanctius , last name the Great, who might have been a Moors from the Kingdom of Navarre, after Garzia , his predecessor, drove out the image of the Visitation of the Blessed Virgin. He had the mothers paint Deus primum Christianum servet on soldiers' flags with this inscription . This happened around 1043. His knights are said to have worn a double gold

chain on which the lily hung, with a crown over it. They were called the Equites Lily, and with this knight Sanetius won many triumphs from his enemies. After the same author, fol . 69. Paul III. The Pope of Tusia opted for cavalry or equites lilies, they wore a Portuguese gold, on one side of which was the image of the blessed. Virgin, on the other lily in a golden field, with the inscription Patoli III. Pontificis Maximi munus . There was this Pope of the Farnesian family, who is traveling from Germany to Italy, there with the first church honors as [p. 250] and the secular shone with lilies in the coat of arms. Famous that Jeanne von Aurelian, whose bravery raised not only the city of Aurelian, but also France happily from the English potency, Charles VII. The King of the French, who wanted to owe her courage when the whole family raised their noble dignity, in the coat of arms He gave them a silver sword, in the blue field on both sides he adorned his blade with golden lilies, and over the end of the sword he folded a golden crown, and those who were called de Dare he ordered that they afterwards de Lilio should be written. Sondanus in Anna. 1429. Number 9. The French kings from the old lily in their coat of arms used it, as evidenced by the statue of Clotarius I, which was placed on his grave by the Swessionów , with lilies on the mud. Cilperich also has a statue near Paris in the church of S. German, a scepter in his hand on which he lays a lily: further evidence of Miraeus in Chron . 1423. of Masson book 3, but beforehand the French kings put the number of lilies in the coat of arms together, each according to his own will: only Charles VI. The French king, who died in 1422, took only three lilies; and following his example and successors: Nangius u Spondana in Annal . 1230. through three leaves on each lily of the French kings he understands three virtues, faith, strength and wisdom: with which this kingdom flourishes: when he says: Nam ex quo