



The noble Polish Zielonka family. Die adlige polnische Familie Zielonka.

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Die adlige polnische Familie Zielonka.

Zielonka. - Z. Wyczlinski: Two greyhounds, a crescent moon and two stars.

Jastrzębiec Coat of Arms (vol. 4 pp. 462-470)

Jastrzębiec Coat of Arms . On the shield in the blue field a golden horseshoe with points pointing straight upwards, in the middle a cross, on the helmet over the crown a falcon, with wings slightly raised for flight, in the right shield quite pointed, with bells and claws in the right claw holds the horseshoe with a cross like on a shield. That's how Paproc describes him. about the coat of arms. F. 115. Approx. volume . 1. fol. 315. Potocki The collection of fol. 117. Bielski fol. 83. He helped. in the M5.

This jewel (says Paproc.) For this reason the name Jastrzębiec has that its ancestors, still in paganism, only wore the Jastrzębie in their coat of arms: but then in the time of King Bolesław Chrobry, around the year of 999. When the mountain Łysą Two miles from Bożęcín, now called the Sister of the Cross, pagans took their enemies and on it, as in the fortress on which the insured stood, they reproached our army and said: One of you who would like? to duel for your Christ. Upon hearing this, a knight, a Jastrzębiec, touched by the ardor of faith and the glory of God, by the fervor of the faith and the glory of God, invented horseshoes for horse's hooves with which he was happy after shod his horse broke through the bare mountain, there he fought himself with the pagan before him, took him and brought him to the others: Polish cavalry to soldiers, - after they had shod their horses in this way and crossed the slippery mountain and covered it with ice, they carried the enemy down and conquered: as a reward for his diligence he took from the same king a variation of his coat of arms, that a horseshoe with a cross

was placed on his shield and a falcon was carried on his helmet. . It's papro. and everyone else who wrote about this coat of arms. However, I cannot certify to these authors that Jastrzębczyk, the first here in Poland, only invented the horseshoe and blacksmithing in 999 [p. 463] horses; for it is evident from antiquity that Poppaea (whose death is described for Nero from Tacitus on. 16 Ulyss. Aldr. de quadrup. lib. 1.) ordered her to forge her horse with silver horseshoes, and others used before her iron horseshoes, and jam vol. 2. fol. 55. Balbina, the Czech historian, mentioned that there was already a house in Bohemia in the year 278 of the Lord who sealed itself with three horseshoes and, as he says, also visited these countries along with the Czech Republic. And here in Poland, the traitorous Leszek, who competed on the sharp-spiked Prądnick sweat until the crown was hung on a pillar, gave his horse a horse, Cromer. lib. 2. The foreign author, Szentivani in Curios, sees this as a reason why it was invented by horseshoes. Certainly one could say that our people had not used horseshoes until then (which Cromer clearly says about the times of Leszek the Second) and this Jastrzębczyk took up this apology again on the occasion of the bride. Only Paprocki, the first of the authors in The Nest of Virtues, marked the beginning of the Jastrzębiec coat of arms, which up until that time was mentioned in the time of Bolesław the Brave: in a later published book that he donated the title Stromat. completely different; that the righteous first author of the coat of arms of Belina, he left three sons who were reconciled, the eldest of them used three horseshoes in the coat of arms, as we can see in the coat of arms of Belina, the other two with the same shape as in the coat of arms of Łzawa: the third of the horseshoe as in the coat of arms of Jastrzębiec: but the first and second guesses are not supported by any author. It is better to say that this coat of arms came to our Poland together with Lech; and when one of the heads of this house was

baptized, he added a cross to it. that this coat of arms came to Poland with Lech; and when one of the heads of this house was baptized, he added a cross to it. that this coat of arms came to Poland with Lech; and when one of the heads of this house was baptized, he added a cross to it.

As for the age of this house and that it still flourished under pagan monarchs in Poland, the authors all agree, and some add that one of the Jastrzębie ks was one of the twelve voivods who once ruled this country twice. Fern. in electricity. claims that one of this family who was abroad had adopted a Christian religion there and that it was accepted by Mieczysław, the Prince of Poland. You know, and with it the antiquity of the Jastrzębians, that you will not find a family coat of arms when the Jastrzębczyk family was born: as Paprocki says about the coats of arms, that for several hundred years they only called themselves Jastrzębczyk, only after that Archbishop Wojciech Gnieźnieński was the first of the house began to write with Rytwian, others also where they came from, hence their name. Know and from this coat of arms many others [p. 464] has its origins as Dąbrowa, Zagłoba, Pobóg and others. This coat of arms is otherwise called Boleszczyce. In Silesia and Mazovia Lazanki: elsewhere it was called Jastrzębczyk, where they were called Jastrzębia, i.e. Kaniów Kudbrzowie. In the Paprocki period, the Jastrzębiec Castle was part of the Zborowski family's legacy, which Piotr Zborowski from Rytwiany, voivode and general of Kraków, devastated and overturned and had a large pond built on this site.

Ancestors of this house.

The oldest of this house was laid by Paprocki, from the monastery privilege Mszczuj, the castellan of Sandomierz in 999. During the reign of Bolesław the Brave: two sons of his Mszczuj and Jan, who wrote from Jakuszewice, were Krakow canons, from whom Bishop Lambert made 1061.

They write. In 1084 Długosz remembers the Jastrzębians from Hungary with Mieczysław, son of Bolesław the Bold, the writings of Władysław's monarch, his uncle, that is, S. Stanislaus the bishop, who all returned.

Dersław the cupbearer of Bolesław the Wrymouth King of Poland in 1114, whose sons Wojciech and Dersław, of whom Wojciech was ensign of Sandomierz, granted Bolesław Kędzierzawy a privilege in the villages of Jakuszewice and Kobelniki, quotations from his coat of arms about the coat of arms. but the long time between their father and them, that is, one hundred and sixty and six, does not make me believe that they are the sons of the cupbearer Derslaus. Bořivoj and Dersław Jastrzębczyki from heirs in Jakuszowice, there he wrote Paprocki from the monastic privilege of 1199. Piotr, son of Wojciech, ensign of Sandomierski, counts there.

Swentosław of the Poznań Pastor and Canon of Gniezno, elected Bishop of Poznań, released himself from the burden of the shepherd, although he had been burdened for years, after he had given up on himself and ruled the sheep entrusted to him by skill and example he stayed only one year in this cathedral, he said goodbye to the world in 1176. He is buried in his church. Nakiel. in Michow. fol. 66, praises his monastery for the charity of this saint who initially saved with generous alms: he liked the coat of arms of Pobóg: but Długosz in Vitis Episc. Poses. and others call him Jastrzębczyk. Paprocki says that there is a grave in Jędrzejów [p. 465] with a stone covered with an important coat of arms of Jastrzębiec, but the letters are illegible, year 1206.

Piotr Brevis, or Little Name, Bishop of Płock, the nineteenth, from the Scholasticism of Płock, elected by the chapter in the fifth year of his capital, moved to another 1254. Łubieński in Vitis Episc. Plözen. Likewise, he did not assign him a coat of arms, but says of it that a noble family