



FRHR. V. ZUREK EICHENAU

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

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The noble Polish family Zadora.
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Zadora. In a blue field a black lion head turned to the right, which spits a five-flame fire from its open jaws; Helmet decoration: the same lion head. - Nothing is known about the origin of the coat of arms, it is very old. It comes from France and came to Poland via Germany around the year 1000 by a knight Z adora, after whom it was named; But it is also named after the coat of arms Plomiencyk (from plomien, the flame). Do the same thing:

Alantsy, Bak, Bartoszewski, Bichau, Borch, Borek, Borski, Brochowski, Brohomir, Bychowski, Chrzastowski, Ciesielski, Ciminski, Ciszewski, Dowgialo, Gliszczynski, Hawnulewicz, Holowczynski, Jaszkowski, Karwaczianowski, Krickwaczianowski, Jaszkowski, Karwaczianowski Lenczewski, Leniecki, Lipinski, Laczkowski, Majewski, Marszalkowicz, Narbut, Niwicki, Paszkowski, Paszkudzki, Piasecki, Prondzynski, Przeclawski, Rosperski, Rusakowski, Russocki, Rwocki, Siekierzynski, Stryk, Stryk, Stryzewski, Szczecyzławski, Szorjzewski Wojakowski, Wojenski, Wrzeszcz, Zadorski, Zawisza, Zuzelski, Zyciensi.

Bartoszewski of the Zadora coat of arms (vol. 2 p. 70)
Bartoszewski of the coat of arms of Zadora . And neither Paprocki nor Okolski wrote about them in Miechów, the family says that Jan Bartoszewski was the pastor of Miechowski in 1470.

Kuropatnicki in §. V. introduces Franciszek Bartoszewski inter equites cum voce into the Galliciae et Lodomeriae legitimatorum excerpt on November 15, 1782.

Wielądek writes: Józef and Felicjan Bartoszewski, but I don't know which coat of arms they belong to, wrote in 1700 at the General Congress of Voivodships, Lands and Counties near Olkiniki from

the Wiłkomierski district. - Józef signed the 1763 manifesto in the files of the Vilnius de illegitimate of the tribunal of W. Ks. Ignited. along with other senators and numerous nobles. - Jan, swordsman, captain and chief judge of the Wiłkomierski District, signed the election of Stanisław August Król, then he was the city judge of Wiłkomier.

Bąk of the Zadora coat of arms (vol. 2 p. 43)

Bąk of the coat of arms of Zadora . Those from Góra Bąkowa are called Bąki. The first author of this name, Piotr Lanckoroński, heir to Bąkowa Góra in 1570, whose son Valentyn was ensign from Podolski, is discussed in more detail in Lanckorońskie.

Borchowski from the Zadora coat of arms (vol. 11 p. 39)

Borchowski of the Zadora coat of arms . Kuropatnicki himself places this coat of arms in the series of the names of the noble houses in his work. Neither the former authors nor Niesiecki write about them. [P. 40]

Borek of the Wąż coat of arms (vol. 2 pp. 240-241)

Borek of the snake coat of arms . Old family, because in 1403 I read the deceased tombstone in the cathedral church of Jan Borek of Szczecznó, the castellan of Wiślicki Starowolski in Monumen. where and his coat of arms The snake in the red field, holding an apple in his mouth Jan Kastellan von Brzeziński in 1457. From Łaski in the statute of fol. 65 when he signed the constitutions of Kazimierz

Jagiellonowicz. Glinka in Zwierzyniec mentions Borek as suffragan Lwowski in 1500. Stanisław, dean of Krakow, cantor of Gniezno, chancellor and canon of Kujawski, who died in 1556 that he belonged to the coat of arms of Zadora, it was a person of this depraved time of undisturbed virtue, he made a foundation of thirty poor students. Defense shield. Instructions fol. 65. Pruszcz led the pastor out of the wall. the grave of her ancestors in St. Francis in Krakow has been restored. Starowolski in Monumentis fol. 81. To the Bishop of Tomicki [p. 241] at Krakowski in Rome with Leo X. He received confirmation from the Pope. Same in Vitis Episc. Krakow. A proxy for the life and miracles of S. Jacek was a proxy from Rome, he finished it happily. Severin. in Vita S. Hyacin. Mikołaj had Zofia née Bolmina Kraszewska behind him, son Samuel with her and daughter Elżbieta, allegedly that Mikołaj was under the elders of Sądecki, a mock judge of the Cracow province, when he signed the election of Jan Kazimierz. Jan, the castellan of Brzeziński, mainly connected with Świętosławska Starościanka Kozienicka, 2do with Dedyńska, the writer Sanocka, whose daughter Krystyna was chamberlain after Stanisław Jordan, and her son Stanisław, the castellan of Wieluń Wieluń, (he wrote to the judge Wieluń in the election of Władysław IV.): this son Józef or Piotr, the castellan of Radom, the marshal of the Crown Court in 1675 and 1685. Parliamentary commissioner to pay the army, to frustrate the Chęciński and Zatorski elders. Constitute. 1678. fol. 6. et 14. et 1683. fol. 12. et 1685. fol. 14. his wife Anna Bełdowska, of whom two sons, Stanisław and Józef: Stanisław Canon von Gnieźnieński, several times Vice-President of the Crown Court. Paweł Borek in the Różan region, Jan in the Sochaczew region 1674. Stanisław Canonik Gnieźnieński, multiple vice-president of the Crown Court. Paweł Borek in the Różan region, Jan in the Sochaczew region 1674. Stanisław Canonik Gnieźnieński, multiple vice-

president of the Crown Court. Paweł Borek in the Różan region, Jan in the Sochaczew region 1674.

Krasicki mentions that in the manuscript in the footnotes. Helsberg. is Stanisław Borek, an original letter to Jan Dantyszek, then Bishop of Chełmiński, written from Kraków on August 18, 1534. - Stanisław Borek, Castellan of Radom and Wincenty, Marshal of the Sandomierz Confederation in 1705. -

Brochowski or Borchowski of the Zadora coat of arms (vol. 2 p. 294)

Brochowski or Borchowski of the coat of arms of Zadora . This house is flourishing in Rus. [P. 295]

Chrząstowski of the odzia coat of arms (vol. 3 pp. 94-95)

Chrząstowski of the odzia coat of arms , in the Kalisz Voivodeship. Neither Paprocki nor Okolski wrote about it. You write from Tusków and Bnińskie, one of their districts: Antoni Drows from the Cistercian Order testifies to this. in the book he gave to Armamentarium for printing. From an oral report by one of Chrząstowskie Zadory I have the following: that from the beginning there was a house of Chrząstowskie Zadory and Eodziów. Because if some Chrząstowski Zadora evaluated himself with Bnińska: and he accepted this Dumu from Łódź and left Zadora on his helmet. You can see this coat of arms and today it is repainted in the house of Chrząstowski

Lodz. Marcin Chrząstowski, whose sister Anna, who was born with Aleksander Łochyński, the writer Nakielski of the Jelita coat of arms, fathered his son Zygmunt, but the priceless young man died: his daughter Zofia with Skoroszewski's swordtail Kaliski was torn apart. Mikołaj von Tusków, Marcin's cousin [p. 95] of high meaning, humanity and love in everything. His sister Dorota swore a lifelong friendship with Stanisław Wąglikowski: The castellan of Wąglikowska's sister Władysław left two sons: Antoni, Konstancja, the chamberlain of Inowrocław, gave birth to Kadzidłowska, two sons, Jan and Franciszek, and a daughter. Józef, the two sons of Joanna Wałdowska, Wojciech and Antoni. Jan, the castellan's brother, swordsman Wschowski, fathered a son, Władysław, and a daughter with his first wife, Broniewska. Secundo voto from Konstancja Grochowicka from Łowczanka Kaliska, he had a daughter, Teresa, who married Karwowski, and six sons. Franciszek still seems like a young man to me. Nicholas the Cistercian order in Koronowo, who had chosen Stefan. Jan and Bartłomiej in Soc. Jesus. Maciej assumed clerical status. Antoni in Trzemśnie Canonicus Regularis.

Chrząstowski of the Zadora coat of arms (vol. 3 pp. 95-96)

Chrząstowski of the coat of arms of Zadora , in the Krakow Voivodeship. They are written from Brzezia, like the Lanckorońskis: because it is the same house, you can only get Lanckorońskiemi from Lanckorona, those from Chrząstów were called Chrząstowskie. Mikołaj was the castellan of Chełm in 1470. His son Florian. Piotr the heir in Markocice in 1610. After his death, his wife married Szymon Jasiński and his son Stanisław

Histor. House. Probat. Krakow. and probably not Krakowski's weirdo. Piotr, Adam and Aleksander signed up with Krakow to vote for Jan Kazimierz. Stanisława, son of the city judge Piotr, Sądecki 1660, from whom Stanisław came, and the sisters of the judge Piotr Barbara, Wojciech Dębski, the castellan of Sierpiski, Jadwiga Jerzy Czerny, and the third married Marcin Czerny. Krzysztof Chrzęstowski Soc. Jesus is an operator who does not work in the service of his fellow human beings, one of whom does almost half of the work [p. 96] Broniewska has two sons. Your great-uncle Jakub Chrzęstowski, who with great praise transformed several years of rhetoric when he fell into a serious and almost fatal illness; he made the wedding in honor of Sr. Franciszek Ksawery ten more years to continue this work if God would restore him to his former health. Miraculously healed, not without this St. he diligently fulfilled his vows and his disciplines with deeds. Chrzęstowska in the Sandomierz Monastery of the Benedictine Sisters, Abbess: where the other two of the same name dedicated their lives to God. whether God would restore him to his former health. Miraculously healed, not without this St. he fulfilled his vows with great diligence and his disciplines in it with deeds. Chrzęstowska in the Sandomierz Monastery of the Benedictine Sisters, Abbess: where the other two of the same name dedicated their lives to God. if God would restore him to his former health . Miraculously healed, not without this St. he diligently fulfilled his vows and his disciplines with deeds. Chrzęstowska in the Sandomierz Monastery of the Benedictine Sisters, Abbess: where the other two of the same name dedicated their lives to God.

Andrzej Piotr from Brzezcie Chrzęstowski has signed up for the election to be king on August 11th. Aleksander Chrzęstowski from Brzezcie, an adjutant general of the Crown Field Mace, signed

the election of King Stanisław August with the Krakow Voivodeship. - Wielądek heraldry.

Carpenters of the coat of arms of Zadora (vol. 3 p. 122)

Carpenters of the Zadora coat of arms in the Sieradz and Sandomierskie Voivodeships. Nikolaus in Sandomierz 1674. Wojciech in Bełsk 1697. Stanisław in Minsk 1632. Michał there 1674. registered for the election of the Polish kings. Jędrzej, the canon of Gniezno, in 1519 when I read about my colleague's privilege. owicka.

Ciszewski of the Zadora coat of arms (vol. 3 p. 149)

Ciszewski of the coat of arms of Zadora , in the Przemyśl region. From this house N. Ciszewski ordinis praedic. S. teol. Doctor, Vice Province Ruski, and as I write this, Prior of the Corpus Christi Monastery in Lemberg; a man of great qualities and dignity. There are also Ciszewskis in Prusie, but I don't know if that's the coat of arms. [P. 150]

Czerny of the Nowina coat of arms (vol. 3 p. 248-251)

Czerny of the Nowina coat of arms , in the province of Krakow. The Swiss came to us from the German countries, from where they also became the Swedes, and then in Poland they began to be called Czarnemi, and in the following centuries they already wrote: In this crown they first showed themselves to know me probably can't. It is certain that Abraham Szwarc was a Kraków saltworks during the reign of Władysław Jagiełło: later he was included in the Nowina coat of arms for his great services,

and earthly goods flourished and honored. Paweł Czerny the squire in Żabno and Witowice, the upnik Krakowski during the reign of Alexander the king in 1497. Of his sons Stanisław, the starost of Dobczycki, a venerable man who made a long pilgrimage to the Holy Land and to the tomb of the Lord, according to the consensus of Zygmunt, the first long pilgrimage. I read it by that title on Nakiel's list. in Miech. fol. 671. His daughter Regina, first with Jan Tarnowski, castellan of Sądecki, then with Hieronim Bużeński, Crown Treasurer, handed over for life: died 1549. Jerzy, the second son of Paweł, a Lublin carpenter with this title, is on the Zygmunt's list I. was donated to the city of Lublin in 1532. [S. 249] Paprocki calls it Urzędowski's Staroste, Okolski writes it and żupnik, but the others are silent about it. John is his brother and Paweł's son is a canon of Kraków. One of them testifies to Severinus that he exercised his strength with his courage and bravery during the Prussian War of 1520, lib. 3rd century 29. There were four sons of Jerzy, Marcin, the courtier of Zygmunt August, heir in Brzeczek and Mokrzeko, of Chrzastowska, the first bed of the Zadora coat of arms, fathered the son of Marcin, the courtier of King Stefan: by Dorota Pieniążkowna, judge of the second Krakow bed, two daughters: one of them seems to be married to Jan Uliński, cupbearer of Przemyski, the other to Jan Gniewosz. Mikołaj, the second son of Jerzy, from Jadwiga Pukarzewska, coat of arms of Śreniawa, left four daughters. Of these, Elżbieta and Mikołaj Zaklik, Anna and Stanisław Piaskowski, Jadwiga and Jan Wilkocki signed marriage contracts for sons and four. Adam, who with Minocka, Stanisława, who left descendants with Malechów castellan Spicimir, Paweł, I do not know whether Paweł testifies to this, Ponętowski in commentary. that he was the starost of Dobczyce and that he died in 1569. As a chivalrous man, he clung to his years in the camp and in the functions of this homeland. Of these, Elżbieta and

Mikołaj Zaklik, Anna and Stanisław Piaskowski, Jadwiga and Jan Wilkocki signed marriage contracts for sons and four. Adam, who with Minocka, Stanisława, who left his descendants with Malechów castellan Spicimir, Paweł, I don't know if Paweł is not sure, Ponętowski in comment. that he was the starost of Dobczyce and that he died in 1569. As a chivalrous man, he clung to his years in the camp and in the functions of this homeland. Of these, Elżbieta and Mikołaj Zaklik, Anna and Stanisław Piaskowski, Jadwiga and Jan Wilkocki signed marriage contracts for sons and four. Adam, who with Minocka, Stanisława, who left his descendants with Malechów castellan Spicimir, Paweł, I don't know if Paweł is not sure, Ponętowski in comment. that he was the starost of Dobczyce and that he died in 1569. Since he was a chivalrous man, his years in the camp and in the functions of this homeland clashed with each other.

Piotr, the castellan of Lublin, third son of Jerzy, a first courtier of Zygmunt August. He accompanied Queen Bona to Italy. Later he worked on various expeditions to make his name famous, for the good of this country: Member of the convocation of the year 1572 during the interregnum. (Bielski fol. 664 :) he supported this, so that the authority of the crown primate was defined by new laws. His son Mikołaj died on the occasion of Pleszków 7581. Bielski fol. 782. and Okolski: but that his second brother was Adam, I come from Kochanowski lib. 3. Jędrzej remembers that Paprocki was bachelor in the same Pleszków. Piotr, the ensign of Lublin. As a deputy for Sejm in 1607, he built a richly decorated church on his estate in Kijański. Silence. Alloq. Oscillation. Paweł, Jerzy's fourth son, had four sons, Daniłowiczowska, Jerzy, Jan, Przemysław and Paweł, the last three sterile. and two daughters, one of whom was for Firlej, the castellan of Lemberg, the other a nun in Lublin of S. Klara in the PP. Bernardine, in the monastery of the foundation of Piotr Czerny, the standard

bearer of Lublin. Jerzy, the eldest son of Paweł, the starost of Białocerkiewski, had three sons: Ligęzianka, Stanisław, Bernard and Zygmunt. Of these, Stanisław was murdered in Moscow, to whom Gawrońska bore three sons, Franciszek Canon Kamieniecki, Michał the castellan from Sądecki, from whom von Olszamowska had four daughters, [p. 250] Krystyna with Dembiński, the ensign of Zatorski, Róża lived with Spytek Jordan, a teacup from Cracow, Konstancja and Marianna, nuns in St. Agnieszka in Cracow in Stradom: and three sons; the first Józef, the royal adjutant general, with Barbara Kasińska, the castellan of Małogoszcz, gave birth to a daughter of a Salomea Gumieniecka ensign from Parnawska, 2nd Katarzyna, nun in S. Agnieszka in Stradom, and son Stanisław, who on this occasion in Ukraine was killed by the Hajdamaks in 1735. The second son from Olszamowska, Stanisław, lived with Nielepcowna sterilis and died as castellan of Oświęcim. The third Piotr, the descendant of Małachowska, the Chancellor of Wieluńska, two daughters, two of whom married Anna Cieński, the Starost von Wierzbowiecki, a Colonel and Blandyn, and three sons, Ignacy, Lieutenant of the Grand Muszkietiers, Franciszek Kanonik Krakowski and Joachim. Jędrzej, the third son of Stanisław née Gawrońska, burgrave of Krakowski and then castellan of Sądecki, née Urowiecka, left two sons, Michał, Szembekowna, sister of the castellan of Wiślicki and chamberlain of Kraków, gave birth to three daughters, Krystyna, Jan Brzechwa, the Starost of Krzeczowski, after him The Governor of Łochocki Krzeczowski, Teresa Sendzimierz, Elżbieta, Imo Kotkowski, 2 with Jarosz Ankwicz, standard bearer Nowogrodzki, married. Drugisyn from Urowiecka N. had a real son from Wolska, but I was sterile. Bernard, the second son of Jerzy from Ligęzianka, left with Dorota Telefusowny, son of Aleksander, who from Bajerska had two sons, Antoni Cześnik Podolski, from Hejmkowna's son Adam, and three daughters: the second

Franciszek, the castellan of Oświęcim, the son Józef from Nielepcownym and had three daughters. Teresa, connected with Jan Łochocki, the Starost von Krzeczowski, Marianna with Szembek, the Ostrzeszów swordtail and Salomea. Zygmunt, the third son of Jerzy from Ligęzianka, took Branicka sterile. Michał stolnik Wołyński Grenzvogt Lelowski 1705. Jędrzej Burgrave Krakowski 1699. Piotr inheritance in Brzesko: his wife Mycicka, son Jerzy and daughter. Michał, the Starosta von Parnawski, who was subordinate to Cracow, in 1674. Stanisław the Starosta von Parnawski 1705. Czerna Eufroszyna a nun with all SS. In Lemberg.

Michał Czerny, the castellan of Sądecki in tuitionem religionis and Freedom, signed the election of Conte in 1697, who he was responsible for in the town of Rawski sub interregno feria quinta post Festum S. Margarethae V. and M. Stanisław, the Starosta of Pärnu., called himself there. Czerny Franciszek during the reign of August III. Król was first castellan of Oświęcim and then castellan of Wojnicki. Joachim Schwarzenberg Czerny, Ensign [p. 251] and the deputies Zatorski and Oświęcimski signed the Pacta monastery of King Stanisław in August 1764 as a delegate of the Republic of Poland. Franciszek Czerny, the Crown Curator, signed Stanisław August Król inter praesentes' elective diploma. Kasper Czerny hunted to Oświęcim around 1792. - Heraldry Wieladka.

Franciszek Czerny was then a scholastic from Kraków, pastor from Sandomierski, his brother Józef, the officer from Oświęcim and Nieszczycka, childless. The sister of them to Czerski, the colonel. - Krasicki footnotes.

Coat of arms of Dowgiał Abdank (vol. 3 p. 392)

Dowgiał, coat of arms Adank , in the province of Trock . They come from Ian Hawnielewicz, Dowgiał, the ensign of the Lithuanian MS. It was reassuring. in all of this the same author puts them under the coat of arms of Zadora.

Dowgiał of the coat of arms of Zadora (vol. 3 p. 392-393)

Dowgło of the coat of arms of Zadora . This jewel in Hrodol was taken over by the voivod Trotsky Hawnul, that is, the latter is called Jawno; he was the starost before the Union of Castles of Vilnius, who later surrendered to the Lithuanian prince Jagiełło and opposed Kiejstut: then the governor of Vilnius, raised by Jagiełło, from whom he judged girls, will give Jadwiga of Poland a baptism in Krakow with other Lithuanian gentlemen, was known to be zealous in the Orthodox faith: for in Vilnius the church of 9th Michael was built and bestowed, in the foundation of which he is called an heir in Kimach, he left his sons, Alexander and Jan , a daughter who succeeded the Lithuanian Marshal of Lithuania. Aleksander Hawnulewicz Nadziwoj, Castellan of Vilnius, Hetman of Lithuania, son of his N. Nadiwoj, Voivode of Trotsky, the Chapel of the Holy Trinity in the Cathedral of Vilnius, he walled it up and clad it with income, in which he was buried with his father , I am both his father and his, not between the castellan of Vilnius and the voivodes of Trakai, because the author does not write in which year they sat in these chairs. Jan Hawnulewicz, the Lithuanian ensign, a brave knight when he was brave in the army of King Sigismund the Lithuanian prince against Świdrygiełło in the large commune, from

which he in Lithuanian from his Dowgalis, that is, a powerful man: hence the family name of the Dowgalis who left a daughter who she married Wojciech Gastold, Voivode von Trakai, and with him had Stanisław Gastold, Voivode von Trocki, and their sons: Marcin, Jan, Jerzy, Stanisław Zawisza, Andruszek Narburt, Hawryl Kurowios. . 393] he made his nephew Gastold the heir of his property. Jan also stayed childless. The Narburtów family grew out of Andushka. From Stanisław, Zawiszów's house. Od Ha wryła, the house of the Strzyszek family; that will be talked about in their place. Of all these brothers Jerzy, called Dowgilis, that is, of great hope, Gedrojcovna had behind him, his son Marcin, was killed in Starolub, who needed King Alexander after he had married Ościkowna. From their sons Stanisław Marcinowicz Dowgało, called Dawbaras, separated from his father after he had given up his home coat of arms, Abdanek began to use it. Jerzy Marcinowicz, a royal captain who was killed by the robbers in 1562. from Dobrzyńska sired Wojciech, whose son from Mickiewicz, a son Bartłomiej, drowned in the więta: the second Melchior from Adamkowiczowna Baszowska left his sons Jerzy, Mikołaj, and Stanisław. Among them Mikołaj, pastor of Pobczyjski, canon of Smolensk, and Stanisław was the deputy capital of Vilnius, and the writer Krzysztof Pac, chancellor of Lithuania.

Gastold, Abdank coat of arms (vol. 4 pp. 79-81)

Gastold, coat of arms Abdank . A big house in Lithuania, a fortune and considerable works. Surmin, the starost of the Kolain castle, defended him against the Teutonic Order, who forcibly stormed him by two thousand, or he himself had no more than one hundred and twenty people on board, after all, goods they resisted so that they did nothing, they had to get away from it withdraw from the

castle; Surmin, with only the twelve surviving the siege, left; Nozzle break. at Stryjk. fol. 303. When the German knights found out about it, they stormed into the castle and destroyed the fortress; Soon, however, Surmin restored it, teasing the Crusaders who flocked through Nem; Nozzle break. at Stryjk. fol. 304. The Teutonic Order's fleet of a hundred ships was then hit on Nemen, he burned down the largest ship, but on this occasion he lost his brother Gastold in 1313. Stryjk. fol. 315. It was comforting. P. 1. l. 6. However, what he did the second time, as Długosz writes, three hundred people died. Gastold, son of Strumpiusz, hetman of the Erdziwiłowski army, heir of the Oszmiana area under Gedymin, defended Kaunas Castle in 1315 from the German knights and was taken prisoner with the castle. Piotr Gastold, Prince Gedymin, became a Christian as Voivode of Podolia after his marriage to Buczacka des Abdanker Wappen, he was Kojal in MS; but this author would have been better said, Staroste of Podolia, because the province did not yet have voivodes: but also in 1333. Gedymin was already dead, or this author was for that year. that makes it so easy: the same Peter under Olgerd, who was its governor of Vilnius in his absence, introduced the first Fathers in Vilnius. The Franciscans, martyred by the insurgent masses and paganism; For which the surplus punished the murderers on behalf of Prince Olgerd, he brought other Franciscans to Vilnius and founded them. Dorgi and Prehind Gastolds signed the union of Lithuania with the crown in 1401. Jan Gastold, companion of Prince Witold, on the way to Emperor Sigismund 1410. He was also the commander of the Lithuanian army against the Teutonic Knights Order, in 1413 he took his abdication coat of arms on himself and his house; beforehand they sealed themselves with the rose, or [p. 80] Stryjkowski and Kojalow. they write that they belonged to the columns. The same Kojalow. at MS. This John, he understands one thing, with the following, but

from the calculation of years to know that another John must have been, the second, from this age, and not to mention the son of this, for it, in the first volume under the Voivodes of Vilnius, two Janów I. presented the gastolds of the authors, one in 1429, the other in 1460; it is part of what Kojal writes. at MS. that when he stood in Świdrygelle after Witold's death and tried to win back Podole against him, he was captured by the Poles in 1431. In 1440 he was administrator of Kazimierz Jagiellonowicz. He was sent with the army to Podlasz, he drove Zygmunt's faction from there: he was the voivode of Trotsky, right next to Vilnius. About him it comes from Stryjkov practically. Kojalov. at MS. that he argued against the Poles that Podolia and Wołyń separated them from the Lithuanian principality, he declared their friendship and the use of this coat of arms in 1450. And when Kazimierz, who became king of Poland, failed to return Podole to Lithuania, he persuaded the Lithuanian states to do so; that they would elect Duke Słucki for the Lithuanian prince Siemion Olelkowicz, but his plans were interrupted by his death in 1460. His sons Jędrzej and Stanisław. Jędrzej was Marshal of Lithuania during Kazimierz in 1442. Stanisław, the castellan of Trotsky and Starost of Żmad, remembers the story of the Moscow embassy, which he celebrated in 1490, from Prince Alexander to Ivan Vasilyevich, Prince of Moscow. Apparently there was also the third with this name, Jan Gastold, Voivode von Trocki in 1479.

Michał Gastold, the Lithuanian horse and his brother, the treasurer of Lithuania, for whom she was the daughter of Prince Gliński, is mentioned in 1509 in the story of Zygmunt I, who was imprisoned as a suspect of high treason and a conspiracy with Gliński; or later, when proved innocent, they were released; I don't know which of them, Anna Sapieha Sunigaiła or Siemion, castellan of Trotsky, second Jan Radziwiłł, castellan of Trotsky and wife

of the Lithuanian marshal. After the death of Siemion Olelkowicz, Prince Słucki and Kijowski, Marcin Gastold became the first voivode of Kiev, followed by Elżbieta Dowgiałowna of the Zadora coat of arms. His son Wojciech Marcinowicz was 1501. Court Marshal of Lithuania, then cupbearer of Lithuania, Starost von Nowogródek and Voivode, *ibid* 1506; The Tatars bravely defended Nowogrodek Castle: Then he acted for the Połock province, with whom he and Janusz signed the privilege of Drohickie land, *de jure Polonico tenendo*, with the honor of 1516. in the status. fol. In 836 he took over the Trakai Voivodeship, finally Wileńskie, which he kept, and from [p. 81] of the Lithuanian Chancellor, in Podlasie in Bielskoer Land, he exchanged some royal lands for lands: as mentioned in Zygmunt August's letter about the union of Podlasz with the Statistical Crown. fol. 152. One of the gastolds of the Vilnius voivodes had left Ciechanowiecka. Historian. also Sapiehana p. 3. fol. 139. Says that Gastold, the voivode of Vilnius, was reunited for life with Princess Drucka, who together with her husband financed the priesthood of Infulackie Gieranowskie. Janczyns. at MS. he adds that when an envoy came to him a guest, the voivode of Trotsky, gave him a place to stay in the castle: fears of wandering around in the castle gave no peace and quiet; The priest dared to look at night, first look, then lift his head, what noises around the lock, he will look: all the doors to the room will open, torches will shine tightly, a serious black-clad matron follows the fires, behind her a well-dressed lady, sobs, her hands collapse, her teeth grind. There will be a fashionable bachelorette, a black cut, a decorated whip, his eyes will be broken, his nose will bite and so they will be lost. Stanisław Wojciechowicz Gastold, the son of the late Wojciech, led Sigismund I very gracefully and wealthy to the congress with the Hungarian, Bohemian and Roman emperors in Prezburg and Vienna, he died in 1542, the voivode of

Trakai, childless and on him the male line heard on Gastolds; and his wife Barbara Radziwiłł married August I, King of Poland. Gastoldzkie books, which were buried in Rajgród, Tykocin and Goniądz, received the order before the constitution of 1607 to give up the land of Bielsko. fol. 848.

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. He left a son of the same name, Krystyna, an heir in Kraśnik in 1240. (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 Sandomierz, burned down the castles and captured people without numbers when they fell to Kraśnik, in which the town and castle were very noble and 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 for them generously was donated by Prince Władysław of Kraków, 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, on the intercession of all the citizens of Ruthenia, Sandomierz and Lublin, were given away by the State of Szczepczyszyn, Prince Władysław of Opole, from whom he had been taken away, in another Country; about what our chroniclers: King Jagiełło confirmed this grace with his privilege.

Dmitri, the Grand Marshal of the Crown, the son of Dmitri the Treasurer, who was from Beta, so Beata of God's Gift, so 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, their lifelong names, but improved in the later gardens of their edition, from the Lublin Books of 1415; where it is said that one of them handed over 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 the entire property in the Ruthenian voivodeship, including Biała 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, Olbięcin, 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, the heiress of the Polish kingdom, helped him with strength: for this, too, he received Szczepczyszyn from Turobin with all his goods, for the eternal law: about what This king's letter was given in 1389. The lord was generous, and he gave Cedrzyk, that is, Teodor Prochański, for his faithful service, he gave the villages of Gruszka and Zapora, after which Cedrzyk's successors were called Zaporskie. Iwonia, brother of Dmitri

Marshal, left four sons. Of these, Prokop is the oldest, he united his only daughter Zygizmunda with 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. Mikołaj the Third of 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. 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. 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, gave Jakub Wolski and his descendants, on whose list Dymitr and his brothers were born, rich mayors of Leipzig Korczak, Mikołaj sons

Jan von Goraj fathered a son, Aleksander, of whom there were four estates, of which the eldest Piotr had two sons, Adam the Chamberlain of Lubelski, from whom Abraham became a son: and Jan, who 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 Niszczycza, the Starosta von 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: and two sons: Bogusław and Krystyna. Bogusław took Anna Drohojewska, their descendants goods four sons, and Krystyn Krzysztof in Predigerkloster, Stanisław, the bailiff of Lubelski 1632. He married Szwanfałdowna in Gdansk. Bogusław or Zygmunt with Barbara Lipska and Jędrzej, all childless. The brother of Krystyn and Bogusław 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. became; 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, 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 Franckiewiczowny, 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 costs alone with three banners , at the expense of the men, he then visited Palestine and returned to the holy places: in his homeland he was Castellan of Chełm and then in 1655 Castellan of Kiev. from Leszczyńska of the Wieniawa coat of arms of the Bełska voivod, 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 Okolski Gorajski 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 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 also got tangled up here, didn't help him. He put Okolski Gorajski under the Wukry coat of arms, but I understand that they belong to the Korczak family. 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 Okolski Gorajski under the Wukry coat of arms, but I understand that they belong to the Korczak family. 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 Okolski Gorajski under the Wukry coat of arms, but I understand that they belong to the Korczak family.

After I sent myself a detailed message from one of the esteemed family members and in many places Niesiecki's applications, or the last few times. - According to this excerpt, the Korczak Gorajski house comes from the Korczak family in Hungary who previously inherited the crown, one of whom fled to Poland from persecution by the crown owner, where he called himself Gorajski after building a castle in Goraj . [P. 187]

I. The first Gorajski Krystyna is mentioned, who did many favors to the prince of Cracow during the wars between the sons of Bolesław the wrymouth Władysław.

II. He left behind his son Krystyn, a Tatar conqueror (as Niesiecki writes).

III. Krystyn, the son of Krystyn, the conqueror of the Tatars, spent his youth joking with his enemies, grew up as a man, served at the court of the Bolesław V congress in Sandomierz, where after consultation with Paweł Warsz the castellan, Żegota, the Voivode of Cracow, Janusz and other crown lords, Leszek Czarny, he would recapture the government and put Konrad Mazowiecki on the throne.

Zawichost was assigned to the venue, and then Sandomierz, where Konrad appeared in support of his case. There were also numerous senators, led by Krystyn Korczak, who disobeyed Leszek and made Konrad prince 1).

NS. Krystyna's sons. 1. Piotr, a famous warrior, a loyal companion on the battlefield and on Władysław the Short's walks. - Jan 2nd, a member of the Red Ruthenia of King Daniel, expanded the castle in Goraj, strengthened it and decorated it.

V. son of John. 1. Iwonija from Goraj, son of Jan, Judge Chełmski, of great understanding and loud fame, generous, fair and honest in poverty to excess. W. Wiślicki prepared the statute for Kazimierz. He sent to Tatars, where he ended the war with the desired peace, which was soon to be settled.

VI. 1. Dmitri von Goraj, son of Ivonja, grew up at the court of Kazimierz W., devoted himself to the nave and returned to the country after visiting the German state, Rome and Hungary to serve his compatriots. As treasurer of the c. through thrift and effort he enriched the treasure considerably. Constitution. he wrote about salt soups 2). He had two sons.

VII. 1. Iwonija, the nation made these merits that the National Army in the absence of King Louis of Hungary. and Poland, paid out of its treasury and settled on the borders of the state. - 2 Dmitri ruled the country of Krakow for a long time, where he spent a lot of money on maintaining order and repairing the royal castles in the country. He planned a decent life for the nobility and subjects who had lost their property during the Tatar economy. He rewarded the brave, the cripples and the wounded who returned from battle, offered accommodation in his own house, and if the impossible fit in the monasteries, he allocated a place. Numerous merit goods the reason why the provinces of Ruskie, Sandomierskie, Lubelskie and others asked King Ludwik to royally reward the merits of Dmitri Korczak in Goraj Gorajski. The grateful monarch takes the prince of Opole,

1) Naruszewicz Hist. Nar. Poland vol. 8 p. 20.

2) Graces in the statute of fol. 77. [S. 188] Iwonja hands over Szczepczeszyn to the affected state with a tender address and thanks for special badges and appoints the same Dmitri Marshal W. Cor. - After the descent of Ludwik, Queen Jadwiga ascended the throne, calming wars and persistent disasters, the happiness of the nation depends on the unification of Lithuania and Poland. - Jadwiga hesitates in choosing her spouse, at the end she introduces Wilhelm Jagiełło, and when her kneeling Senate advises against her and asks her to part with Wilhelm, while she does not bend her ear to humble and sincere requests, the door in front from her, orders to hack, then Dimitri von Goraj, who stands at the door, says: "The happiness of Poland in the union of Lithuania depends on you, the Queen: don't leave me so that you sacrifice the union of two .

" mighty nations for Wilhelm Rakuski. " In the first part of her anger, Jadwiga said: -" You know that I can destroy you 1). " To which Dimitri replied: Franges, Non-Flectes! (You will destroy, but you will be steadfast) . from that moment, those words were used as an emblem for the coat of arms Korczak Gotajscy and Jagiello confirmed it in gratitude. this debate went Jadwiga disarmed in her room back, and the senators thanked Dmitri that he with his perseverance and dedication Jadwiga . had passion overcome came as Jagiello to Krakow, Gotajski appeared before him and said these memorable words: you will rule over a powerful and great nation, respect their freedoms and rights, respecting Queen Jadwiga and love, and posterity will worship you 2) . from that moment, those words were used as an emblem for the coat of arms Korczak Gotajscy and Jagiello confirmed it in gratitude. this pronunciation g ing Jadwiga returned to her room, disarmed, and the Senators thanked Dmitri for having overcome Jadwiga's passion with his perseverance and dedication. When Jagiełło came to Krakow, Gotajski appeared before him and said these memorable words: You will rule over a powerful and great nation, therefore respect its freedoms and rights, respect and love Queen Jadwiga, and posterity will adore you 2). From that moment on, these words were used as an emblem for the Korczak Gotajscy coat of arms, and Jagiełło acknowledged them out of gratitude. With this discussion, Jadwiga went back to her room, disarmed, and the senators thanked Dmitri for having overcome Jadwiga's passion with his perseverance and devotion. When Jagiełło came to Krakow, Gotajski appeared before him and said these memorable words: You will rule over a

powerful and great nation, respect its freedoms and rights, respect and love Queen Jadwiga, and posterity will adore you 2).

Jagiello, who was in Sandomierz, sent Dymitr von Goraj to Prussia and asked Master Konrad Czolner to come to Cracow, to be his godfather and to decorate the wedding and coronation with his stay.

Jagiello expected to win this man's heart with this solemn message and a union of religions, but the proud monk refused the message and soon wrote to the king, he did not give him the royal title, and when he went to Lithuania with his arms moved in, he destroyed his hereditary lands 3). This shameful act of Master Gotai, which touched the living, implored the king to send him with the army to the German Knights - where he destroyed several castles and abducted several hundred knights of the order into slavery 4). After his return to the country he was given control of the royal treasury, this energetic and zealous Pole became the new pillar of the throne when the treasure impoverished to the splendor that he had written in his letter from Casimir, the grateful monarch, in the times of the In 1389 it was handed over to Szczebrzeszyn Turobin with all goods for eternity. He was generous, enlightened, and honorable - he knew people and could judge their merits. Cedrzyk, that is Teodor Prochański, he gave the villages of Gruszka and Zaporozhe, after which the successors of Cedrzyk Zaporozhets were named, for his loyal service. He is a generous, poor, and orphaned man for churches and teaching

1) Naruszewicz History of the Polish Nation TX p. 211.

2) Acts of the capital Cracow in 1384.

3) Naruszewicz Hist. Nar. Half. TX page 215.

4) files of the chapter of Krak. by 1386. [p. 189] The guardian, he had Biela or Beata, Korczakowa from God's gift, he had three daughters from her.

VIII. The sons of Ivonja. 1. Prokop trained his youth at the court of Emperor Sigismund - when he was growing up he returned to serve his homeland, joined the ranks of the Crown Army, fought for the king against Spytkowo Mielsztyński, from where he went to Lithuania as an A Colonel was sent to help Zygmunt Kiejstutowicz in the war with Świdrygut. - In 1435 he was appointed royal commissioner to make peace with the Teutonic Order in Brześć Kujawski, where he threatened to completely abolish the order if it continued to invade Lithuania and do no harm to Poland. In the following year, 1436, he appeared at the Sejm in Korczyn, where he, along with other senators, announced that anyone who did not obey the law and would claim his own hands without judgment would be declared an enemy of the fatherland. Wladyslaw III. He led his king to the Hungarian throne. In the battle with the Turks in the Macedonian mountains, he contributed a lot to the victory. He had an only daughter, she united with Jan Amor Tarnowski and gave him Szczebrzeszyn for Wiano 1). - 2. Aleksander called a speaker who was zealous for the freedom of the nation, the senator with Jan Ożyzowski, the castellan of Cracow, ruled Lesser Poland and Ruthenia. - 3. Mikołaj from the Leipzig estate, the founder of Korczak Lipski. - 4. Jędrzej, Court Marshal of the Cor. The Tatars fought with Teodor Buczacki, he had his armed revolts and he brought them to the pacification of the Silesian princes 2). - Founder of Korczak Lipskie. - 4th Jędrzej, Court Marshal of the Corps. The Tatars fought with Teodor Buczacki, he had his armed