

Polish family Herburt.



Nobility



Merkmale:
The noble Polish family
Herburt.

Die adlige polnische Familie
Herburt.

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Herburt. In a red field, three silver swords die from below and from above, obliquely and obliquely to the left, pierce a green apple floating in the middle; Helmet decoration: three ostrich feathers. This original German coat of arms is come 1378 by the Herburt from Moravia to Poland. The Herburt originally wielded two swords, but received a third sword and a paradise apple in their coat of arms through Emperor Charlemagne, because they had distinguished themselves through bravery in Hungary and Saxony. They established themselves in Hungary and Moravia, where they were called Paweza, which is also the name given to the coat of arms. Some families still use the apple with a cross in their coat of arms. The same lead die:

Guzikowski, Herburt, Hewell, Heybowicz, Koziek, Koziel, Mierzewski, Modrzejowski, Modzelowski, Odnowski, Pawezki, Pawezowski, Skarga, Woronicz, Zawisza, Zyniew.

The Guzikowski, Modzelowski, Pawezki and Skarga still have a golden cavalier cross over the apple.

Other names of this coat of arms:

Herbolth, Herbolt, Herbort, Herbortowa, Herbott, Herbulów, Fulsztyn, swords, Paw? Za, Paw ?? a

Description of coat of arms:

In a red field a green or gold apple pierced with three swords: obliquely, obliquely to the left and from below. There are three ostrich feathers in the jewel.

Widely used in the countries:

in Lesser Poland, Silesia and Wołyń.

Heraldic legend:

The coat of arms that was brought to us from Moravia when the Herburts in Fulsztyn inherited the castle for a long time and then when they founded a new Fulsztyn in Poland in the crown of our lands, as a memorial to the former where they came from.

Stamp:

Che? Mowski, Dobromilski, Fulstein, Fulsztyn, Fulszty? Ski, Hajbowicz, Helman, Herberski, Herbortowski, Herburt, Hewel, Hewell, Heybowicz, Katyna, Kobyli? Ski, Kozika, Lewgowd, Mierzewski, Modzelewski, Modzelrowski, Pow? Zowski, Rymgay? O, Rymgay? Owicz, Wismu? Owicz, Wisnarzewski, Woronicz.

Mentions:

"Modzelowski's coat of arms Paw? Za or Herburt (vol. 6 p. 446)

Modzelowski von der Pfote Za or Herburt coat of arms. Piotr Modzelowski from the elders of Gostyński 1550. Miko? Aj the treasurer of Zakroczymski 1578. Constit. fol. 353. Albrycht 1632. and Jędrzej 1648. in the land of Róża. Will Zechariah redeem in our law? in 4to in Vilnius Glorious servants of some divine works, this is the life of some holy Jesuits 1703. in Polish. Paw? including the order of 1650. which does not serve God only in the service of God? return, but also a significant amount of money. NS ??? your fortune. Wac? In this one? of the law in these times. N. mia? Resource? Sophie? ? Abbey. N. mia? Resource? D orothy? Noskowski? Knitwear earthly Zakroczymsk? C oat of arms. N. Wyszogrodzki country writer, pose? 1738 to the Seym.

Leon Modzelewski from Viktoria? von Bieniecki a daughter? Antoni Bieniecki, Captain, Sp? D? Daughters Three: Eleanor? after Daniel Mieczkowski, the sub-capital of Łomża ? ski , Mariann? after Miko aj Barcikowski, Magdalen? after Adrian Bieliński and four sons: 1. Boniface, who from Wiktoria? Trzci? Sk? he has a son, Joseph, and other offspring. 2. Stanisław, this one from Antonin? Cyryniank? output? two daughters and a son, Jan 3rd son of Leon Modzelewski, Wincenty, chamberlain to JK Mci, a knight of the Order of Stanisław and Maltese, who an allowance for the grandstand? crowned in 1788. from the province of Brac ? aw . 4th son of Leon Karol Modzelewski. - Szymon from Zakroczym, Andrzej and Franciszek from Łomża, Jan Modzelewski from Ró ? A ? Sska, signed the election. Stanisław August the

King. Adam Zakroczymski, Vice-Regent, Wojciech and Mateusz, Bailiff Wiski, Józef Modzelewski, Bailiff Zakroczymski around 1792. - Heraldry of Wieliczka.

1778. Ignacy, Burgrave Ciechanowski. - Franciszek, Regent Zawskrzyński. - Krasicki. "

"Zawisza of the Herburt coat of arms (vol. 10 p. 108)

Zawisza of the Herburt coat of arms in Rus, Podolia and Pokucie, after she rejected the schism, according to Okolski, reconciles Romans, men born to war. "

"Koziek des Wappen Paw? Za Herburth (vol. 5 p. 342)

The goat, coat of arms of Pawlas Herburth, thrives in Lithuania. N. Koziek, whose daughter named after Prince Teodor Po? Ubi? Ski was. "

Herburt (Herbolth, Herburt Herbolt, Herbort, Herbortowa, Herbott, Herbulów, Fulsztyn, Miecze, Paw? Za, Paw? A), coat of arms.

In a red field, a green or gold apple pierced by three swords: diagonally, diagonally the left and from below (wrapped around). There are three ostrich feathers in the jewel.

*** Earliest mentions:**

Stamp image from 1353, recorded from 1571. Brought to Poland from Moravia from Westphalia (Lower Saxony) in the first half of the 14th century.

XVI century, Felsztyn

17th century, Dobromil

Year 1566, Dobromil

XVI century, Felsztyn

21st century, Bahusov, (CZ)

Derszniak of the Korczak coat of arms (vol. 3 p. 337)

Derszniak of the Korczak coat of arms , in Rus. An old house under this name: Herbut and Bielski testify that Derszniak defended Bolesław the Wrymouth in a difficult case in 1120. Ivan and Wasil, the departments are mentioned in 1348. 1393. Piotr Wojski Samborski, Chamberlain Stanisław of Przemyśl. Walenty, a chivalrous husband, left a son, Stanisław. Piotr from Odrowążowna left three daughters, Barbara Trzecińska, Anna Fredrowa and Dorota Trzecieńska. Mikołaj, the brother of Piotr, the district judge of Przemyśl, fathered Stanisław and Jan without heirs, courtiers of King Augustus and regiments for Moscow. Walentyn's third brother from Pieniazkowny had a son, Stanisław. Jacek, Member of the Ruthenian Voivodeship at the Sejm from 1629. From there, Member of the Radom Tribunal. Cons. fol. 7. Aleksander von Rokitnice,

Castellan von Małogoski 1676. Constit. fol. 9. Stanisław starosta Radoszycki, Deputy Crown Court 1691.

The last days of the house of this famous and well-deserved homeland Antoni Derszniak, the Starost of Chołynec. Nakielski left the construction of the Krzewicki Church in the Przemyśl region to two brothers. Ilka and Sienek, that is Jan and Mikołaj von Rokitnica Wappen Derszniak von Korczak: where you can read that the brothers, besides Rokitnica and Krzewice, were heirs of Białobok and Miedaświedzi, because from there they marked their tithes for the Krzewicki Church . - This transaction in 1411, the Feria 3tio post festum exaltationis S. Crucis proxima Anno Domini 1591, in the Przeworsk files, Anno Domini 1591. - In 1413 the castellan of Wiślicki wrote about the incorporation of the Lithuanian principality and nobility in Horodło Florian de Rokitnica. Const. Registration number. Vol. L, fol. 70. - Krasicki footnotes. [P. 338]

Guzikowski from the Herburt coat of arms (vol. 11 p. 164)

Guzikowski, Herburt coat of arms . This is how Małach expresses it.

Herburt coat of arms (vol. 4 pp. 347-355)

Herbur herb . There are supposed to be three swords, one apple-green, piercing with the ends, two at an angle at the top, the third at the bottom straight up, the shield field red, silver swords, three ostrich feathers on the helmet: that's how Fern describes it. in fol. 1064. About the coat of arms. fol. 526. Approx. volume . 1. fo L. 286. Glue from foil notes. 71. White. fol. 268. MS. P. Kojal. and other. Our priest Petrasancta, who is very popular among other foreign families, says that there are some houses in Britain and Insubria that use the three swords in their coat of arms as Nortonius, but with a different symmetry than this coat of arms. This [S. 348] the coat of arms brought to us from Moravia, where the Herburts in Fulsztyn inherited the castle for a long time, and then, when they founded a new Fulsztyn in Poland in the crown of our lands, in memory of the former, where they came from. Balbinus epitome. Rer. Bohemia. lic. 3rd chap. fifteen; 1278. About Herbor von Fulsztyn, a brave man, he wrote to posterity that in this or less fortunate Premyslav Ottokar II. The king with Rudolf von Habsburg, the emperor of the battle, broke through all the ranks of the imperial army to Rudolf himself, he struck down and killed a horse under him: but he himself got soaked and captured by the emperors and brought with him to Rudolf, found this favor with him; that he should be fired, saying that I would do great harm to the republic if such a brave bachelor died. There are bigger doubts when the Polish Herburts pushed to the limit. It. Rutka in MS. claims he is still responsible for Leszek Czarny. Bielski testifies that three brothers were born here during the reign of King Ludwik in 1378, the first one began to settle here, namely Wacław, Fryderyk and Mikołaj, and the fourth of these brothers stayed in Fulsztyn, and became hereditary in Moravia from Władysław, the Duke of Opole, as well as Mikołaj and Fryderyk Herburt, that is, in 1410, brought King Jagiellonian, as Paproc testifies. Hertz The same W-

Ladislaus, Duke of Opole, left them Lviv, Przemyśl, Sanok and other capitals in Ruthenia, as Miecho writes, greets number 3. This coat of arms is otherwise called Pawęza, but P. Rutka in MS. It marks the difference between the coat of arms of Pawęza and Herburt, that Pawęza places a cross over the apple, and at Herburt you don't have one: this one has five ostrich feathers on the helmet, this one only wears three. Herburt writes about his coat of arms in the same way about Rutka. This jewel (right) was carried to Saxon countries by Charlemagne.

As for the origins of Herburts in Poland, Krasicki mentions in footnotes that Gwagnin writes in his chronicle in 1382 that Władysław, Prince of Opole, under Kazimierz W. Król, brought Herburt to Poland, which the same Gwagnin expresses: - "This is also a prince Herburty, he brought three swords in an apple [page 349] in an apple from Moravia, the names Fryderyk, Waclaw and Miklucz, which he translated into the Ruthenian superiors in Lviv, Przemyśl and Sanok and elsewhere, and left his brother in his homeland . in Moravia, Fulsztyn in Rus they settled down after they had established in Przemyśl a city and named it after their previous home Felsztyn or Fulsztyn. -

Herbowni.

Herburt, Kozika, Mierzewski, Modzelowski, Woronicz. Potocki Centur. Viror. fol. 178. It is about the house of the Herburts of posterity that he said that six of them once sat in the Senate to which, *ab equestri sella, ac equo bellatore translatos, laticlaviam dignitatem omnes, aut copiosius fuso sangvine, aut uberiore dicendi seu consulendi copia sibi parasse.* The brothers von Miklasz and Herbord are mentioned in the Lwów land registers in 1432. The same Miklasz was later the Lwów hunter in 1436 when he signed

the Brzeski Peace Treaty in Łask. in stat. fol. 141. His three sons Jan, Mikołaj and Zewrzyd or Seweryn made a fortune among themselves that you can find in the Przemysłki 1462 land registers. From these Jan the Elder received the goods from Głambok, Buków, the village administrator in Sąsiadowice, half of the village Piątnicy, Pawłowo, Stanino. The second two were Dobromil or Fulsztyn as it was otherwise called, Kniezopole, Paprotno, half of the village Piątnicy, Przełbice, Wola, Mużyłowice, Podłuby and Werblany. Of these, Seweryn was the standard-bearer of Lemberg in 1471 when he stood between his nephews and Mikołaj, his sons, d. Of these, Seweryn bravely stumbled down near Bukovina. It seems to me that Piotr took on the goods, which he took on under the new name Odnowski Herburts, as it is written in the Lviv land registers in 1498. Żorawiński, after whose death in prison with Turecki they married Stanisław Rej, with whom she lived in 1515, as Trzeciecki writes in Rej's life, and his son and Barbara's brother Mikołaj, 1536 first chamberlain of Lviv. then the Castellan of Przemyśl and the Starost of Lviv in 1548. Around this time he gave his nephew Mikołaj Rej, that is, as Trzeciecki wanted, his close brother, the right to the village of Dziewiąciele, whereupon he passed the good jure donatario for. did the king like [p. 350] fell: he then went to the province of Sandomierskie, as I wrote of the authors I quote in the first volume, but paprocki for a coat of arms. f. 189 says that Anna Ligęzianka was Odnowski for the Krakow voivode. The same fol. 702 claims that he was voivode of Krakow in 1552, and that he was to sit in his chair until 1555. The same writes under the Gozdawa coat of arms that some Odnowski had an only daughter by Jerzy Bal behind them. In 1536 Jędrzej, Klemens, Franciszek, Jan and Marcin Herbut flourished, heirs in Laszki, Acta terrestr. Leopold. Fryderyk in the battle of Sokalska with the Tatars, he was in truth already out of the action, and as soon as he was unhappy he came out safe again, but in

order not to be notorious for his escape he was again in a crowd of brave Cossacks, concentrating on him, he jumped into a multitude of Tatar troops, there he fell from a horse and bow and died bravely. Orichow. in quince.

Jędrzej Wojski Samborski 1515. the heir in Dziedziło knows: and Jan, his real brother, brothers from Seweryn, the Lviv ensign. Acta Terrestria Leopold. Orichov testifies about Jędrzej. that Starodub was thrown from the ground by a peculiar ruse in which he was murdered and soon died. Johann von Fulsztyn, heir in Nizinieć and Bruchnal, four sons are mentioned in the land books of Przemyśl, Walenty, Jan, Jakub and Seweryn: Of these, Seweryn defeated the entire Wallachian army in the Battle of Wallachia near Obertyn and died bravely. Orichow. in Quicun. Walentyn, the bishop of Przemyśl, envoy of Sigismund Augustus the Polish king to the Trident Concilium in 1562, who entered Trento, welcomed many of the prelates who had gathered there, and on that day General Sessia was the one who arrived, he postponed the synod another day. Pallavicin. Story. Conc. Trid. lib. 18. Cap. 14. About him Orichov. Select. 6. Says that Concilium ad colligendos omnes abusos Ecclesiasticos blew him up along with the other twelve bishops, among whom he was the chief. Hosius Cardinal, Vol. 2. Opera. fol. He said that about him in a letter to Jędrzej Opaliński. Ille similes cuperem esse nos omnes, qui sumus ejusdem cum eo vocationis et Ordinis: est enim vir et pietate et doctrina praestans, et Tridenti ita se gessit, ut omnium judicio valde probatus inde discederet in. Tigur. Volume. 1st opera. fol. 697. and Epistol. Volume. 2. fol. 276. claims about him that he stood behind the church at the Lublin Sejm of 1569, against heretical insults, like several noble families about heresy [p. 351] Imposed on convicts by ecclesiastical censorship. Orichow. alloq. de Run. died in 1572. buried in Fulsztyn. Nakiel. in Michow. fol. 693.

Gregor. Samborite. in the life of St. Stanisław Kostka. His sister Barbara lived first with Piotr Kmita, the voivode of Cracow and Grand Marshal of the Crown, after him with Jędrzej, the count of Górka, the castellan of Miedzyrzecki, but without an heir, lived in 1568. the pious lady. Hosius vol. 2nd opera. fol. 245. There is his Oratio, a name for the fathers of the Concilium of Trent, printed among others by other monarchs from legates in speeches, typis Birkmanianis 1565. in S. et in Concil. Trident. in fol. but childless, 1568 was still alive, pious lady. Hosius vol. 2nd opera. fol. 245. There is his Oratio, a denomination to the fathers of the Concilium of Trent, which is reprinted in speeches by other monarchs from legates, typis Birkmanianis 1565. in S. et in Concil. Trident. in fol. but childless, 1568 was still alive, pious lady. Hosius vol. 2nd opera. fol. 245. There is his Oratio, a denomination to the fathers of the Concilium of Trent, which is reprinted in speeches by other monarchs from legates, typis Birkmanianis 1565. in S. et in Concil. Trident. in fol.

Jan, the castellan of Bełski, who had the Chliple division in Przemyśl, the brother of Bishop Walenty, a man of merit for his homeland in various embassies, I read him in the land registers of Przemysłki, Chamberlain of Lwów in 1547. Orichov. in Quincunce, when he was appointed mediator of the Przemyśl region, because of the great fortune to reconcile fraternal hearts, he had the Odnowska Herburtownia behind him, from which his daughter Mikołaj Pieniążek or another castellan of Bełsk, who after Stanisław Humnicki, married the second Zygmunt Jordan and two sons, one of them Wojciech, wrote from Zbojsk, his husband, a scientist, his wife Zofia Bełzecka, born of Barbara Magierowna, the wife of Sandomierz and the remaining widow of Wysocki. General. Belzec. There were three daughters, Katarzyna Minkowska, Elżbieta Tyszkiewiczowa and Maciejowska and one son, Jędrzej, but

according to the genealogy Leśniowolska left only one daughter. The second son of the castellan Bełski, Jan, returned from Italian countries, was a knight on all Moscow expeditions, he joined Gostyńska for life, I read Jan Herburt as Lviv standard bearer in 1587. in Solikowski's comment. fol. 196. when he says that in the election of Sigismund III. he remained neutral. Jakub, the brother of Jan Kastellan Bełski, a famous lawyer, had loved Anna, the daughter of Fredro Henryk, and his second wife, Wapowska of the Nieczuja coat of arms, Paprocki openly says, two of whom were to become two daughters, Dorota Zebrzydowska, voivode from Cracow, the other Regina Żółkiewska, Chancellor and Hetman, the great crown, a peculiar benefactor of our Lviv College, died in 1625. Grodecki OO. She provided the Franciscans with a church, monstrance, chalices and other decorative devices and decorated the basilica in Żółkiew with income, priests and church furnishings. Giza sermon at her funeral. There was a son, Abraham, [p. 352], one daughter with Stanisław Zamojski, castellan of Chełm, the other with Snopkowski. *Academus Unicornis*.

Mikołaj Wojski Kamieniecki 1516. Brother of Jędrzej Wojski Samborski: I read in MS. *Petricoviensibus* list. Zygmunt I., in which this Mikołaj and Jan Świercz (I understand the *Lego rib*, as it was said above by the heirs of the Nowodwor or Biedrzychów Grodek fortress) allows them to choose the task for which they lost the privilege, which was earlier to himself. While in them dikes and bridges on bad crossings, which he had sent, the voter granted the same duty.) there were two daughters, one of them. Elżbieta came to Stanisław Lanckoroński, Starost von Skalski in 1574. Second Zofia, first to Jan Dulski, Castellan from Chełmno, Grand Treasurer of the Crown, then Jan Kostka, Voivode of Sandomierz, Starost of Świecki and Lipieński, and finally to Jan Pani Czarnkowski, her great Intellect, her delicate beauty and her unusual virtues, as her tombstone

proves. Jan, the castellan of Sanok, the Starost of Przemyśl, and Mościcki, the second son of Mikołaj Wojski; In 1564 he was the first chamberlain of Przemyśl, in which the parliamentary constitution instructed him to translate the Polish statute from Latin into his mother tongue Constit. fol. 41. what he had properly done, he was still alive in 1576. Constit. fol. 271. Printed in, Chronica, sive historiae Polonicae compendiosam description which he finished on Aleksander Król Polski, Love and about Sigismund I. He touches a lot, Basileae 1571. in 4to. 2to. Statutum Regni Poloniae, seu de legibus et Constitutionibus Regni Poloniae, Zamoscii 1557. in fol. in Polish and 1563, 1565, 1567, 1570 and 1600. Cracoviae; 1597. Zamoscii; 1620. 1697. Gedani .: 3tio. Locorum de fide communium Latino Polonorum liber 1mus, in quo vere Christi Ecclesia demonstratur, Poloniae et Latine 1568. Cracow. He had Katarzyna Drohojewska behind him, according to Geneal. Drohoyev. there were three daughters, Ossolińska starościna Krzeszowska, Czerna Ensign of Lublin, and Elżbieta Wołowiczowa. And two sons, Jan Szczęsny, [p. 353] Wiski Starosta and Mościcki, the OO. Crushing Dominicans in Mon. Ian separated the fields, which was approved by the 1616 Constitution. fol. 37. married Elżbieta, Princess Zasławska. Carmen Nuptiale Mądrowicz 1601. The daughter of Aleksandra Koniecpolska, castellan of Chełmska, became the second son of the canon Kasper from Drohojewska.

In manuscript. The Helsbergskis are the letters from Szczesny Herburt to the Bishop of Luce Przemyśl and the bishop's replies. - In such an Elogium: - "Feliks Herburtus Dobromilius de gente Pavezorum, Vir eloquens, praestans virtute et in omni disciplinarum genere versatus, facilis et humanus, Maecenas omnium studiosorum et doctorum hominum singularis Patronus, Bellator strenuus,

singulari cheap et animedi fort corporis robore, ut unico digito clavum ferreum ligneo parieti posset infigere. 49. " -

Under his portrait there is an inscription: - Szczęsny Hubult z Dobromila - Graecus eloquentia, Romanus factis. -

This Staroste from Szczęsny Herbum, Mościcki and Wyszyński, the released heir to Dobromil, but on the condition that he swore to leave Dobromil for two years, after the dissolution of the Zebrzydowski rebellion, not to intrigue, otherwise he would owe Laesae Majestatis. -

I will not be able to take anyone and those drawn from the right with me, I will calm down at all; - I will not initiate motus inter nos and the practice of cum externis quam cum internis, and this is how I will behave in promised ano-scripts, and how he reconciles with the loyal subject of JK Mci. "- Before this oath the following title:" Father Herburt's oath before the P. Kronreferendar was taken on March 20, 1609 at the grave of S. Stanisław. - Krasicki footnotes. at the grave of S. Stanisław. - Krasicki footnotes. at the grave of S. Stanisław. - Krasicki footnotes.

N. had Drohojewska behind him, of whose son Erazm died sterile. Mikołaj, apparently the son of Jan the Castellan, Voivode of Ruthenia, and before that the first Chamberlain of Halicki, the [p. 354] during the interregnum of the convocation of 1587 to defend the borders of the Rus, the motherland surrendered two thousand horsemen: Constit fol. 414. how he was a chivalrous man, as Paprocki testifies about him, that Bogdan led the Wallachian state into the Wallachian state with Mielecki Mikołaj, the voivode of Podolia, there he skipped all the impulses of the Wołochs, from which he later emerged with good Bless you. Chwałkowski in Singularibus says that some Herburt

during the reign of Sigismund Augustus fighting the Turks, when he fought them valiantly, fell with a spear from one of them when he was already falling to the ground, sometimes the other from the other side, after attacking her, the same weapon, he held him on horseback again, and at that time the horse flew with him all the way out of the hands of both. Herburta made it clear that he has returned to his own health: that is how I would understand that Mikołaj was talking about it. Later he fought valiantly everywhere; he was later castellan of Przemyśl and Starost of Lemberg, as in the Constitutions 1593 f. 660. and 1589. f. 560. Finally, the governor of Ruthenia: through the constitutions of 1601, where he was ordered to move the empty rooms into well-deserved to split up. Cons. fol. 742. He had a vote Lanckorońska, coat of arms Zadora, of which son Jan, two voters castellan Żorawińska from Halicka, whose daughter was a daughter of Stanisławski Balcer, coat of arms Pilawa, the crown treasurer, and son Mikołaj. at that time he was castellan of Przemyśl and Starost of Lemberg, as mentioned in the Constitutions 1593. f. 660. and 1589. f. 560. Finally, the governor of Ruthenia: through the constitutions of 1601, where he was ordered to divide the empty spaces into well-deserved ones. Cons. fol. 742. He had a vote Lanckorońska, coat of arms Zadora, of which son Jan, two voters castellan Żorawińska from Halicka, whose daughter was a daughter of Stanisławski Balcer, coat of arms Pilawa, the crown treasurer, and son Mikołaj. later he was castellan of Przemyśl and Starost of Lemberg, as mentioned in the Constitutions 1593 f. 660. and 1589. f. 560. Finally, the governor of Ruthenia: through the constitutions of 1601, where he was ordered to divide the empty spaces into well-deserved ones. Cons. fol. 742. He had a vote Lanckorońska, coat of arms Zadora, of which son Jan, two voters castellan Żorawińska from Halicka, whose daughter was a daughter

of Stanisławski Balcer, coat of arms Pilawa, the crown treasurer, and son Mikołaj.

Jan Kastellan von Kamieniec, son of Mikołaj the Ruthenian voivod of Lanckorońska, died in 1626 in the 17th century, as Okolski wrote on his tombstone, where his courage against the Turks, Tatars and Swedes was counted. Historian. Sapiehana parte 3rd fol. 160 testifies that Konstancja, allegedly the daughter of the castellan of Kamieniec Jan, was married to Jan Sapieha, a field writer of the Crown, a very pious white-haired woman. Mikołaj, the Kamieniec castellan, Okolski band. 1. fol. 290. the staroste only calls it Tłoczacki, but vol. 2. fol. 412. says that Michał Stanisławski took Kamieniec Castle after him: Centuria Virorum Potocki fol. 176 he is clearly called the castellan of Kamieniec, where his expeditions extol the greatness of his heart against the Tatars: he bravely chases away a Swede who approaches Prussia: and against Abuza Basha Turecki, he showed himself to the invincible. General. Kalinowski is married to Herburt, Kastellan Kamieniecki, the daughter of Walenty Kalinowski, General Podolski, who was to become two daughters, Konstancja Strzyżowska and Szczawińska, Kastellan von Kruszwicka.

Hieronim Cielecki in his letter to Szymon Rudnicki, the Bishop of Warmia from Vilnius 1610. Written on November 26th [p. 355], among other things the circumstances of the siege of Smolensk and this one - "He died fresh (in the camp near Smolensk) Mr. Herburt, the Starost von Truchacki, a good knightly henchman, had a considerable amount at his own expense", and he got himself Well done with Szujski's army in times of need. " - Krasicki.

Stanisław, the castellan of Lwów, the starost of Samborski and Drohicki, I understand that the aforementioned son of Jan is Świercz. as proved by him, Constit. 1563 .f . 65 and 1576. f. 271. his daughter succeeded Jan Sieniawski, the

voivode of Ruthenia, and his son Piotr, who took over the role of everyone in his homeland after stays abroad and different language skills, took over the Podolskie voivodeship in 1586. The year of his life has stopped, like me read on the list, Joannis Campani Provincialis Soc. Jesus. Mikołaj, the castellan of Halicki, the starost of Lviv in 1587, when I saw his letter, he was associated for life with Barzowna of the Korczak coat of arms, from which the daughter of the Chamberlain of Podolski, Michał Stanisławski, had been compelled, genealogist . Stanislaw. the second (it seems to me Katarzyna with Uchański, Voivode Bełski, died 1617. is in Uchanie. Jan von Bruchnal was an important husband, he took Anna Szczawińska, the daughter of the castellan of Łęczyca, the administrator of Queen Anna, the starost of Sochaczewski and Warecki. One of them had Magdalena, the daughter of Jędrzej Tomicki, the castellan of Gniezno, behind her. Anna Herburtowna followed Prince Jędrzej Zbarazki: Geneal. Zbarazk. Second, after Birecki Maciej, Judge Sanocki around 1540. Szczęsny Herburt, Canon of Cracow . Aries. Hieronim was a member of the Sejm from 1637. From there he was a member of the Rawska district. Cons. Fol. 33. Abraham had Zofia Korniaktovna behind him, but sterile with her. N. was the starost of Jan Pilecki of Leliwa Hrodol coat of arms. But this house before the Cossack revolution under Władysław IV. King of Poland, he has already died as Potoc writes. Centur. fol. 180. One of them had Magdalena, the daughter of Tom Jędrzej icki, the castellan of Gniezno, behind him. Anna Herburtowna followed Prince Jędrzej Zbarazki: Geneal. Zbarazk. second, after Birecki Maciej, judge Sanocki around 1540. Szczęsny Herburt, Canon of Cracow. Aries. Hieronim was a member of the Sejm from 1637. From there he was a member of the Rawska district. Cons. fol. 33. Abraham had Zofia Korniaktovna behind him, but sterilis with her. N. was the star of Jan Pilecki of the Leliwa Hrodol coat of arms. But

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Poraj coat of arms (vol. 7 pp. 388-420)

Poraj coat of arms . A white rose with five leaves, in a red field there should be a rose above the helmet and the crown; that's how they describe him, Paproc. in fol. 58. and 1171. For the coat of arms. fol. 355. and fol. 672. Approx. volume . 2. fol. 634. Miechov. lib. 2. cap. 8. Jewels fol. 75. Biel. fol. 52. Everyone agrees that this coat of arms from the Czech Republic came to Poland with Poraj, Ś's brother. Wojciech, the bishop and martyr, as this Dąbrowka and other Czech gentlemen to Mieczysław [p. 389], having led the monarch away from Poland and liking these lands, he settled here and left worthy descendants. It is difficult to guess where, when and to whom this coat of arms originally came from. It is certain that this coat of arms, a rose with five leaves, was already in use during paganism and long before the birth of Christ; as published by Paprocki on the coats of arms from the book *Inscriptionum sacrosanctae vetustatis, per Rajmundum Fuggerum, Caroli V. et Ferdinandi Imperatoris, Consiliarium*, from which the author published thirteen tombstones in various places - with this symbol of the perfect, he wrote ; I'll leave it here for the sake of brevity, and out of the reader's curiosity I'm referring to Paprocki. Bzovius in *Notis ad vitam S. Adalberti, scriptam a S. Sylvestro II. Pontifice*, that's what he says about this house: *Rosinorum stirps est Romana, originem refert ad tempora conditae Urbi proxima. Splendorem nobilitatemque etiam Augusti Caesaris propinquitate and cognaatione fulcit; Europam full implant. Ex illa sunt clarissimi intra Alpes, Bracchiani, Gravinae, Venosae, S. Gemini, Amalphitani, Asculani, Silicis Duces. Tarentini, Salernitani, Plumbini, Scandrigliani Principes. Tripaldae, Pallae aureae, Stimiliani, Lamentanae, Compagnanae, Roccantiquae, Marchions Montis Sansovitini. Pilitiani, Soanae, Nolae, Talacozii, Albani, Anguillariae, Montis rotundi, Monapellii, Licii, Sarnii, Aemiliae etc. plus Quam quadraginta Dynastiarum Palatini Comites. Extra Alpes vero, in Galliis Marchiones Trinelli, et*

alii quatuor traduces. In Arragoniae Regno Ursini Valentini; in Illyrico. Comites Blangarii, in Germania Proceres Clivenses, Comites Ascaniae, et Balenstadii, Dynastae Bernburgici et Lovenburgici, Marchiona Saliquallenses, Principes Anhaltini, Duces Angriae et [p. 390] Vestphaliae, Marchiones Brandeburgenses, et Saxoniae aliquando Electores. In Comitatu Tyrolensi Domini a Felsio, in Regno Bohemiae Comites Rozembergii, Rozyciis Polonis conjuncti. Postage 42. Episcopales, 6. Metropolitanie sedes, Atavorum memoria, in ditone Ursinorum fuere. Ex ea familia Ursina fuere Praefecti Urbis Romae 4. Consules multo plures. Senatores 42. (62. juxta Joannem Ferrariensem, orat.funeb.) Regni usque Siciliae, aliquot Semptemviros, Imperii Mareschalcos, Vexilliferos, Gubernatores Urbium et Provinciarum, Plurimos, exercise in Bellis pro Ecclesia, S. Michael Armellini., Velleris Aurei., Velleris Aurei Spiritus Ordinum plures, Templariorum et Teutonicorum Religionis Magistros Supremos, Duos, Praelatos, Abbates, Episcopos, innumeros prope. Patriarchas, Hierosolymitanum et Antiochenum, Cardinales supra 20. (juxta Ferrariensem 34.) Pontifices Maximos indubitate 4. alii septem numerant, ex quibus S. Stephanus 1mus martyr, et Caelestinus tertius, Paulus 1mus, Nicolaus tertius. His accent Baronius et al., S. Ursinum Apostolorum discipulum, Bituricensem Episcopum, et Galliae Apostolum: alii addunt SS. Joannem et Paulum MM: S. Volusianum Turonensem Episcopum, Ursinum Presbyterum, Berardum Aprutinum Episcopum, Benedictum Patremidantium Schusasticorum, , B. Joannem Raynerum Cluniacensiales Romae Matthaenob Bzovius pans; a Załuski Jędrzej, Mowy inne fol. 52. mentions Jan Ursyn, Chancellor of the Kingdom of France. As for the popes, it is from the description of St. Malachi that they were; Rosa Compositi, that is Nicholas III. from the Ursyn family, dictus Compositus. The second, Rosa Leonina, is Honorius IV. From the Sabell

family in 1284, who have a rose in their coat of arms that the lions hold in their paws. Pissier. Flos. Third, De Vico Roseo, that is Clement VI. 1342. Patria Lemovicens, Spondan. Number 2. that there was a heraldic rose, attests. History and Romans. The pontificum for the coat of arms is marked by three roses above, three below and a knight belt between them from the right side of the shield. Petrasancta de tesser. Lid. 60. fol. 494. not only this Clement VI. but also Gregory XI. Popes are attracted to the Munstria or Rosei vici family, who flourished in France and which Gregory XI. he sat on this capital from 1370. In England, two royal families had a rose with five leaves in their coat of arms, writes Horn. Bullet. Half. fol. 103. of which [p. 391] Eboracensis a white rose, Lancastrensis red, of which both white and red roses have been included in the coat of arms of the Kingdom of England. walk from the side of the right shield. Petrasancta de tesser. Lid. 60. fol. 494. not only this Clement VI. but also Gregory XI. Popes are attracted to the Munstria or Rosei vici family, who flourished in France and which Gregory XI. he sat on this capital from 1370. In England, two royal families had a rose with five leaves in their coat of arms, writes Horn. Bullet. Half. fol. 103. of which [p. 391] Eboracensis a white rose, Lancastrensis red, of which both white and red roses have been included in the coat of arms of the Kingdom of England. walk from the side of the right shield. Petrasancta de tesser. Lid. 60. fol. 494. not only this Clement VI. but also Gregory XI. Popes are attracted to the Munstria or Rosei vici family, who flourished in France and which Gregory XI. he sat on this capital from 1370. In England, two royal families had a rose with five leaves in their coat of arms, writes Horn. Bullet. Half. fol. 103. of which [p. 391] Eboracensis a white rose, Lancastrensis red, of which both white and red roses have been included in the coat of arms of the Kingdom of England. a rose with five leaves boasted in the coat of arms, writes

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Paprocki says that Sławnik, Sławnika's younger father and grandfather Ś. Adalbert, the bishop and martyr, the bestowal of the roses in the coat of arms was the beginning: an old novel and a pen in accordance with Czech writers, confirmed by a pen that all Czech gentlemen who were honored in the coat of arms with roses by one of their Ancestors are: a father, five sons, so he shared the roses with the coat of arms that she got the firstborn gold; white and blue for the second and third sons; red up to the youngest, black up to the fifth badly born. Which Balbinus kindly agrees, after all, he does not allow this Sławnik to do it unless no author older than Paprocki mentions it, and yes, some of them, the same Witigon who did not live soon after the Sławnik, Attribute. He asks Balbinus Paprocki; that he disagrees with himself; ho first at the beginning of the book of his fol. 9 says that the Landsteins in the Goldfeld the blue rose and the Slavic father of St. Adalbert the white were allowed to correct his mistake, or later in Diadocho, says Paprocki: with St. Wojciech took the red ones from three roses in the white field: and Balbinus was sure that the Landsteiners carried a white rose in the red field. those who sealed themselves with roses were never called otherwise, until 1100 only Witigons and then until 1260. Witków. So that the Romans of Ursine, the Romans from the Saxon land of the Czech neighbors, had their origin, as Ernestus

Brotuffius proves, from the Beringer family, or Anhalt princes, to whom they bore the coat of arms, so they called the Germans Beringer or Behren . From this family, around 631, a Nider Behr name, irritated by the injustice that the French had committed in Saxony, had Heraclius Emperor of Rome support a force in the war against Dagobert and Clodovius, for which he earned himself [p. 392] Iodine of the Emperor Ursini Principatum. And from his sons Aribon or Aribertus, whom the Emperor sent against the French, After defending Saxons and Wendia when his cousins were relegated without heirs, Askania and his descendants took with him as heir. From his successors Ursyn Witigo or von Słowiański, Witek, who had entered with the army, took over the part of the province that lies between the Bohemian kingdom and the Bavarian lands; but hit by waves, the Bohemian prince surrendered to him, and he was inherited by his state and counted among the Bohemian nobility: and therefore some people rightly understand that the Rosembergi family in Bohemia has wrested the Anhalt prince through their process not from Germany, for Prince Boleslaus, but she came to the Czech Republic long before that. I understand, says the same author, Epitome Rerum Bohem. lib. 2. that all types of rosin, both red and white, gold, blue or one of our rose colors in the coat of arms, whether it is one or more; that they settled themselves from one source, namely the Slavic nation of that nation and the province from which the Saxons and Misnaeans had driven the Slovaks; and the Slovaks moved to the Czech Republic, and happily from the Roman Ursyns, some of them moved with their line and approach because the Ursyns themselves left the Slavic nation, according to Dresser, Brotufftusz, Crollis and others, for that they are the same Blood with them. Such a difference in the coats of arms is no evidence of the difference between the houses and families of the Rozynow people, but only the trunks of the same tree, that is, that

several sons or brothers took one to differentiate between themselves, already two, according to their taste. , already three, already white, already red, etc. Greetings.

In the Czech Republic it was once the famous family of these Rozemburks, because Zawisza Rosemburg had Elżbieta, the daughter of the Bulgarian king Rolisław, behind her and after this death around 1280 took in Zytka, the sister of Ladislaus the Czech king. Piotr Śmiały, named after him, who died in 1346. took Princess Cieszyńska, widow of the Czech King Wacław, for Tona Elżbieta. Jan married Anna Henryk the Duke of Głogowski, daughter, around 1460. [S. 393] to Huebnert in Geneal. where this author writes Tab. 639. that this house in Carinthia is still thriving; of whom Nicholas was Bishop of Prague in 1258, a shepherd of great kindness and generosity. Wokon Altowandeński founded the Cistercian Order. Balbinus epito. Rer. Bohemia. lib. 3. cap. 15. Piotr de Rozemburg, who presented himself with a cardinal's hat from the Pope, with a wonderful heart he despised in 1384. Histor. Pontiff. Roman. fol. 988. Jodocus Rosemburg Bonon Czech 1456. Bishop of Breslau in Silesia. Nicol. Henelius Silesiog. fol. 63. Bzovius in Annale. Volume. 17. One of them, born as the daughter of the Silesian Duke Henryk, from the Piast line, flourished in 1488. Cureus fol. 338. Wilhelm Ursinus a Rosemburg, Domus Rosemburgicae governor. Eques velleris aurei, intimus Caesareus Consiliarius, et Supremus Regni Bohemiae Gouverneur, or Prorex, the founder of our college in Krumlov, Czech Republic, sent by Emperor Maksymilian to Poland for the Sejm election in 1573. Biel. fol. In 675 and 1576, when one of the Polish gentlemen told Maximilian who would mount him to the Polish crown, we would rather see you on the Polish throne than the emperor. White. fol. 726 and again in 1589. The first between the commissioners for the peace treaties, between the Austrian house and the Polish crown,

he died in 1592. Bucholcer, *Argentus de rebus Societ. fol. 258*. Previously he was the envoy of the King of Bohemia to Casimir III. King of Poland, Wilhelm Rozemberg with Jodok, the Bishop of Wroclaw, in the case of Konrad, Prince of Oleśnicki and his wife Małgorzata. Those who want to know more about this house should read Balbina *Epitome loco cit*, where he counts a long catalog of men worthy of this family, whose sitting skeletons can be seen daily in the Altovanni Church, he writes in detail about their wealth and Foundations of various monasteries. The last of this house in Bohemia, Piotr Wok Ursinus, was descended from this world and Rosemberg in 1608. *primarius Bohemorum Dynasta*, as attested by MS. o family. Prussia. where he adds that Marcin Rosemberg had Estkovna behind him, and Barbara from Rosenberg was for Faliszowski. Her coat of arms also describes her. The shield is broadly divided, below three roses in a white field, one straight in the middle, two on the sides, all converging at the bottom, two medium-sized leaves, one on the side, three moons in the blue field in the top row, one next to the other, not full, with the horns pointing straight up, on a helmet without a crown, three red roses with six leaves. And P. 394] *Petrasancta cap. 60*. It marks the blue rose in the coat of arms of the Romans Ursyn and Rozenberg. side by side, not full, with the horns pointing straight up, three red roses with six leaves on a helmet without a crown. And P. 394] *Petrasancta cap. 60*. It marks the blue rose in the coat of arms of the Romans Ursyn and Rozenberg. side by side, not full, with the horns pointing straight up, three red roses with six leaves on a helmet without a crown. And P. 394] *Petrasancta cap. 60*. It marks the blue rose in the coat of arms of the Romans Ursyn and Rozenberg.

As for Ursynów, *Ciaconius in Vitis Pontificum et Cardinalium S.Rom. Eccl.* they put a rose with five leaves in their coat of arms, but on the underside of their

coat of arms there are knight belts, ie the rivers there had 23 cardinals from this family, their names up to 1623; Jordanus, Petrus, Bobo, Hyacinthus, Joannes, Caretorius, Matthaeus, Rubeus, Jordanus, Neapoleo "Franciscus Neapoleonis, Joannes Cajetanus, Matthaeus, Sajnaldus, Jacobus Poncellus Thomas, Rajmundellus, Jordanus, Latinus, Cosmus Baptus, Joannesus. Bapttus.,- Balbina said above that the Roman Ursyns went from the princes of Askanji, confirms the same Carion lib. 4 to Chr. only that he calls this Aribert, Albertus Ursus, Comes Ascaniae, Ottonis Comitis Ascaniae in Ballenstet filius, and it is practical that he was the trium amplissimarum familiarum in Germania Conditor, priorum Saxoniae Ducum, Marchionem Brandenburgensium veterum, et Principum Anhaltinorum. From this I conclude, in Balbin's opinion, that in Poland, like some houses, in coats of arms, roses in colors, already red, different, or some, still two, others at least three roses came out on the shield of a trunk, but we know, or what more important work these varieties were for den, or according to the taste of the former ancestors of this house, and in fact Paprocki and Balbinus claim of him that in Bohemia the old Rozynowie before Wilhelm de Rosis, never rivers or bears, they did not wear on their shields, but only a red rose white field: only then did different shapes appear. Hence some argue strongly that St. Wojciech, He only sealed himself with a red rose, others want the three they see in the coat of arms of Doliwa; jakoż Balbinus a witness that the Brezinów Monastery of St. Benedict, not far from Prague, financed by S. Wojciech, he boasts three red roses in the coat of arms, and the Sleinciorum family, and probably not from Sławnik (which was mentioned above), a white rose, two red roses on the plate. The writer of the life of Hieronim Rozrażewski, Bishop of Kujawski, saw in the same monastery in Brezin the profession of S. Wojciech, his hair shirt and his coat of arms, three roses written on paper

expressed on parchment: it is useful that the canonici Regulares in Trzemeszno are defined by this law that if the pastor of this place (then abbot) should be a plebeian, no [p. 395] should use a different coat of arms, only three scrolls, or Doliwa, that is, the one-to-whom and Ś. Wojciech took it. I add that this is the coat of arms of Róża, which was brought to Poland by Poraj, Ś's brother. Wojciech, that is, through whom Ursyn came from the Czech Republic, as much as Balbin and others, and from there the Ursyns left.

Ancestors of this house.

The first to come to these northern countries with the coat of arms of Róża were Ursinus and Hector with Publius Palemon and Prospore Caesarin Column, as Marcin testifies. Bielski lib. 2. Strykowski fol. 72 years old He was so happy. Part. 1. Hist. Litv. be it because they could not endure the tyrannical rule of the emperor Nero, or later for some other reason. His descendants stayed in Lithuania, of which Grauzius Ursinus from the coat of arms of Róża was the hetman of the Lithuanian army in 1217. Graziski, he called. His son Dovojna. Strykowski fol. 268. and Biel. fol. 154. Ejxius Ursinus, a descendant of the first Ursin line, hetman of the Lithuanian army, The bravest land of Nowogrodzka and Podlachia, Erdziwił Prince Żmudzki, owned: Strykow. 1. 6. c. 10. Kojal. S. 1. lib. 3. He took from him the land that was named after his name Ejdziszki and kept that name for today. His son Moniwid, from whom the offspring emerged. Uncle. Kojalov.

Jordanus Ursinus a Roman nobleman, the first bishop of Poznan, according to Długosz in Mtis Episc. Poses. and his story: some placed him in the Jordan family and put up the arms of the trumpets; but wrongly: if, according to Długosz nee Ursyn, it was a house, then it belonged to the coat of arms of Róża; which name Jordan was in use among the