

Obrona



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Merkmale:
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Die adlige polnische
Familie Obrona.

The noble Polish family
Obrona.

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

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The noble Polish family Obrona.

Die adlige polnische Familie Obrona.

Aksak (Akszak, Axak, Kara, Obrona) - [Polish coat of arms of Tatar](#) origin .

Description according to the classic rules of heraldry :
In the red field, two pillar-connected [triangles are](#) silver, between which there is also an arrow pointing to the right. [Gem](#) : three [ostrich feathers](#) .

The coat of arms dates from the 14th century .

Heraldic comrades:

Aksak, Akszak, Assanowicz, Białocki, Downarowicz, Erbejder, Erbreiter, Gruzewicz, Hurko, Janczura, Kardasewicz, Kardaszewicz, Kasperowicz, Okieńczyc, Okińczyc, Seliminowicz, Selimowiewicz, Szaguniewicz, Szaguniewicz

Czapski of the Leliwa coat of arms (vol. 3 pp. 173-183)

Czapski of the Leliwa coat of arms. Neither Paprocki nor Okolski write about this family; no wonder, because Paprocki rarely mentions a family that comes from Livonia, Courland and Prussia. For a long time, her legacy was Smoląg not far from Starogard: but already in 1644 the property in Biedrzyckie became known through inheritance. From these, Hugo von Smoląg, I laid the castellan of Danzig together with Posseliusz and MS in 1482. Konopatsc. Later times MS. Konopacki left several generations after Hugo, the castellan of Danzig, and he not only mentions Sebastian Czapski, who had Konopacka behind him; and her son Juliusz: Juliusz with

Wierzbowska, coat of arms of Dołęga, had two daughters, one of them married Świątosławski, the other was Prioress of the Order of St. Norbert from the UK. And six sons. The first three each form a line from their own heritage. And so go the Czapskis from Bękowo by Sebastian. By Franciszek Czapski from Smentów. By Jan Czapski from Swaróżyn.

as Sebastian had his officers, and others: with whom he kept the enemy strongly covered with a banner from many fortresses in Prussia and drove him away. What to see Prince Radziwiłł, the Crown Chancellor, and to know so much about his happy expeditions, fearless heart; under his hussar mark he bestowed the post of colonel on him. With this sign and his banner he did not bring Tuchola to the Swedes and defended the whole thing at Gniew, Tczew, Starogard, Nowe, Grudziądz and others, fortunately destroying the enemy: and especially when he only had forty horses at Chojnice, he brought 170 Swedish horses Robber took a corpse into the square and took the remaining survivors into captivity. Then he was invited by the Prussian nobility to the captain who pressed against each other against a common enemy. At Starogard he killed fifty Swedes and captured the rest. Człuchowa took the Swedes and took the weapons that are at those times; then, in a short time, Malborg and Lubomirski surrounded a close siege. And when Rachel of the Imperial Colonel beat the Swedes from the field, he struck them with great force from behind, so that he was transformed into all hostile power with which he saved the Imperial Germans from perdition. In this skirmish his brother Sebastian, when he saw a certain captain, a decent man with defects, jumped into the fire with the help of the dying man, but when the horse beneath him was killed, this honorable one defended himself and reminded Ritter so bravely that he led himself and the already dying captain with a sure hand. Forbus in all of Prussia he killed the Swedish officer, whom he took for a figure, with his hand in anger. From the Swedish

invasions into Prussia, this great Francis was a camouflage and a defense. But his generosity towards God is also recalled: when the church was built, spread out and decorated with a camera in his goods, he built a hospital next to it and awarded various income: the Korpalewski Moon Run to the Full, to which the ancestors this Haus contributed significantly to the establishment of the OO. You met the St. Bernard dogs in Nowe. The same Franciszek Mirosław in his knightly works, famous, adorned the Prussian province in the name of his brave descendants, who were worthy of his descendants, left a memory [p. 175] had fathered four sons and daughters of Von Holtowny: one was after Dobrski, Michałowski's standard-bearer, the duplicate of Chełmiński, three nuns of the father of St. Benedict. The older of these sons, Jan Chryzostom, was Malbork's first chamberlain. During his function he was deputy, together with Działyński, the national crown marshal of the tribunal and at the same time deputy marshal, Kruszwicki castellan of Jan III. made, later elected hood marshal in the Pomeranian Voivodeship during the interregnum per pluralitatem votum. Then Elblg Castle on August 2nd. After taking with the Regiment Felkierson, the voivode of the inflancer, he had a peculiar battalion in the Prussian province. Several times he was a commissioner at the finance court, this senator who will be remembered for a century, with all seriousness and love. With Ludwika Rudnicka from the Nałęcz coat of arms, he remembered decent offspring in four sons, as many daughters as they were grateful. In the elder Adam, a true clergyman, prelate of the cathedral chancellor von Kujawski, deputy of the same chapter at the crown court; in Franciszek: first the captain of the rider, then the sword-bearer of the Prussian lands, a deputy of the crown court, a commissioner of the treasury, - another chamberlain of Chełmno, now castellan of Danzig, staroste of Kiszewo: who together with Katarzyna Iwanicka had two daughters so far

. The third son of Jan Chryzostom, Ignacy, became a captain, major, then overseer of his father's battalion in his knightly works: now sword bearer of the Prussian lands, treasurer. The one from Konopacka, the heiress of Rynkowka, the castellan of Chełmno, in honor of God to defend his homeland, leaves descendants in his sons and daughters. The fourth son of Jan Chryzostom Józef, with the castellan of Raczyńska Kaliska, not without the honorable fame of his successors. Daughters of the same Jan Chryzostom, one behind the castellan Kruszyński of Danzig, the second behind Pawłowski's ensign from Malbork: third after Dobrski's ensign von Michałowski, fourth after Stoliński. who together with Katarzyna Iwanicka had two daughters so far.

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The second son of Franciszek, Chamberlain of Malbork, Piotr Aleksander the great Senator. He carried the banner first under the hussar sign from Jabłonowski, then from the Starost von Kłęcki, the castellan from Kruszwicki, he was a commissioner at the Crown and Treasury Court several times, then he became castellan von Chełmiński. This primo voto with the Chełmno voivode of Kosovo left the Starost of Kłęcki Łakorski worthy descendants of Jan, the fraternal bachelor, not only to the Polish crown, but also to other Italian, German and French countries, a friend and

an important one. The one with Zamojska [p. 176] becomes the head of Zamość, the crown hunter, an older daughter, who leaves offspring. The daughters of Piotr, the castellan of Chełmiński, were older in their maiden position, younger after Narzyski, Chamberlain Nurski. The same Piotr 2 for the vote was done by Szydłowska, who was left behind by Gniński,

Stanisław, the third son of the Chamberlain of Malborski, was a young man in his prime.

The fourth son of Franciszek Chamberlain, Tomasz Franciszek, who consecrated his life to God in his youth, first canon of Chełmiński, then coadjutor to Skoroszewski, soon to be abbot of Pepliński, twice not only commissarius, but truly Patronus Ordinis Cisterciensis in Poland: now he Bishop of Dyaneń Chełmiński. He was generous to the church and monastery of Peplin, where the abbey was located, and in Pogutki he built the church at great expense.

The second son of Piotr, the heir of Bękowo, Sebastian, was important and glorious in his knightly works with Franciszek. First chamberlain of Malbork, deputy of the royal side for public debates against the Turkish war, then castellan of Chełmno. The one with Wilczyńska had four sons, the elder Melchior, a sword bearer of the Prussian lands, who fathered Józef with the Danzig castellan Kruszyńska, who left Mławski with a niewieścińska starosta. Melchior's second son, Franciszek the Boy; the third Antoni in Soc. Jesus. Melchior's two daughters, both married the Płaskowski brothers. The second son of Sebastian, Castellan of Chełmno, Franciszek, prelate in the clergy, scholastic in the Cathedral of Chełmno, several times worthy deputy of the Crown Court. The third son of Sebastian, the castellan of Chełmno, Piotr at a young age of great dignity, he deserved to be first castellan of Chełmno, soon voivode of Pomerania, Starost of Skarszewski, Knyszyński, Radzyński and Sobowidzki. The one with the

Gnińska of the dragon coat of arms, the Starosta of Radzyńska, Knyszyńska and Sobowidzka leaves worthy descendants. Daughter of Sebastian the castellan, after Tucholka, castellan of Danzig. The third son of Piotr, the heir of Bęków, died as a young man. The fourth son, Aleksander, first the star of Parchowski, then the ensign, then the chamberlain from Malbork. He had the primo voto des Starosta Parchowska, secundo the sister Działyńska of the Voivode of Chełmno, of whom there were two sons, Adam and Teodor, who died as adolescents, Tertio Konarska. Quarto Tuchołczanke, old lady from Jasieniecka, [p. 177], of whom he had a son, one of today's hermits Ordinis S. Pauli. Radzyński, Sobowidzki. The one with the Gnińska of the dragon coat of arms, the Starosta of Radzyńska, Knyszyńska and Sobowidzka leaves worthy descendants. Daughter of Sebastian the castellan, after Tucholka, castellan of Danzig. The third son of Piotr, the heir of Bęków, died as a young man. The fourth son, Aleksander, first the star of Parchowski, then the ensign, then the chamberlain from Malbork. He had the primo voto des Starosta Parchowska, secundo the sister Działyńska of the Voivode of Chełmno, of whom there were two sons, Adam and Teodor, who died as adolescents, Tertio

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The second son of the Juliusz family from Wierzbowska, Franciszek, the heir in Smentów, the Pomeranian landlord with the Bąkowska of the Ry coat of arms, had two sons and three daughters: an Anna for Kostka, her daughter, mother of Konopacki, castellan of Chełmiński, Heir to Rynkowka. Second after Plemiński, third after Pisiński. Franciszek's son, the elder Stanisław, lived with Leska sterilis. Franciszek's second son, Jan, who with Klińska had eight sons and four daughters. The Swedes took this Jan into action and locked him up in Stockholm for a few years, then bought him free for a large sum, he was there for a short time. Daughters of this Jan sterilis. The elder son, Jan Jerzy, fathered two daughters with Trzebińska (one was the prioress of ukow of the order of S. Norbert. And Józef, who left two daughters from

Trzebińska. Wawrzyniec, daughters, one for Gorski, the other for Bętkowski. Der second son of Jan Wojciech, who with Kossowska sterilis, third son of Marcjan, born but died out through the air in 1712, with everything else, the last son drowned in Kowalewskie Lake as a tenant of Kowalewo County, fourth son of Jan Michał ; in the Ruthenian provinces Drohojewska sterilis. the drunken son of Jan Aleksander, who, Imo voto with Łaszewska sterilis, 2do with Białachowska, had five sons and three daughters. the eldest son of Jan Oberszterleitnant a foreign team sterilis. second son Aleksander Walenta, Domgelehrter in Poznan, pastor of Dubiecki Świecki and the collegiate Church Zbąszyńska, multiple deputy Krongericht. now electus coadjutor of the Abbey Peplinski. the d ritte son of Alexander Maciej, major of the foreign conscription. The fourth son of Alexander, Peter, a foreign captain. Forwarding agency, heir from Smentów, who left the children with Dorpowska. Drunk, Michał, a foreign lieutenant. Young Sterilis died when they were called up. Daughters of Aleksander Marianna, a nun in ukowo Zofia for Von Olse sterilis. Katarzyna leaves descendants after Lewiński. The sixth son of Jan Jakub, who, Imo voto from Brzezińska, fathered Franciszek Steril, and Anna, who left offspring with Pawłowski. 2do from Balińska left Marcin, who left two sons with Dorpowska; Of these, Piotr von Węsierska leaves offspring; and Barbara's daughter follows Wypczyński. The seventh son of Jan Władysław, who leaves Imo voto with a son, Piotr Dominican. 2do Aleksander and Jan leave young men with Kosowska, his daughter [p. 178] after Gutrym, the so far second virgin. Eighth son of Jan Marcin, Chamberlain Wendeński, who fathered John with Gosławska; the one from Bagniewska leaves behind the descendants of Józef, who with Ostrowicka, previously sterilis, is a daughter to Zakrzewski. 2 to a son of Gutrzanka.

Jan Czapski, the third son of the Juliusz family, the heir in Swaróżyn, had Swaroczyńska behind him, with whom he left three daughters and two sons: this is Mikołaj (his wife Bąkowska Pomorska, a Pomeranian chamberlain: she fathered him two sons and two Daughters, she married Jeremy Dębiński) and Krzysztof: he married Mandywłowna, the remaining widow of Lubocki, Judge Puck, had sons and daughters with her, one of whom lived with Mikołaj Koss, the other with Dembicz in Wacimierz; the third with Kaweczyński on Wiecka Street. One of them left a descendant of Jan Czapski, who left Krzysztof to the castellan of Danzig with Weiherowska; he also had a son with Weiherowska, today's castellan of Danzig. The other also left a son, and the one from Krokowska left a daughter, who with Adam Potulicki left offspring. Jędrzej, the fourth son of the Juliusz family, was happy about Drohojewska of the Korczak coat of arms in his descendants. The fifth son of the Juliusz family in Lithuania married, whose wife was widowed, and she renewed her vows with Jeremi Konopacki. The sixth son, when he turns around, writes no MS as mentioned.

Czapski in Volhynia, Parnawski's cupbearer, his wife Humiecka sterilis. Czapski Marcjan in our order, a man of great zeal. Czapski Marcjan from the Kiev substation; Deputy and cap judge in the Volyn Voivodeship. 1674. Czapski Mikołaj, Zygmunt, Tomasz and Wojciech 1648. in the land of Liw. Electoral rules.

Wielądek in Heraldry T. III. He writes extensively about this family and claims that von Hutten comes from the German family and that this is how his succession is regulated. German knight von Hutten of the Leliwa coat of arms around 1121. During the reign of Bolesław Krzywousty, from the German principalities in a thousand and several hundred armed horses, he came to Poland and went with the

army of this monarch against the Prussians, then the pagans whose victory was girded with a knightly mark of the king, he was counted to his knighthood. What Kochberg and Hartknoch write about. This von Hutten Leliwa, who left several descendants of those who settled in Krakowskie and Sandomierskie, formed separate lines and names of the Leliwites. One, von Hutten Leliwa, in Prussia with goods, was the governor of Elbing, i.e. the province of Malbork,

Hugo von Hutten, the goods Bękowa, Stuolany and Swarozyna, heir, during the Germanic rule in Prussia, with the incorporation of the year [p. 179] 1454. from this province to Poland, being aware, he wrote himself to the castellan of Danzig, whose sons, who changed their previous name from Hut to Polish, began to be called Czapskie. So this Hugo is a true progenitor of the numerous Czapski generation, who are separating themselves from the goods in Prussia in three lines, which are called Bękowo, Smoląg, Smentowo, Orchów, Smarozyn, Krąg and Przywidz, which they owned before the annexation of Prussia in Poland , and so far in the inheritance to these Czapskis, who later inherit important goods in the Chełmińskie, Malborskie and Pomorskie voivodships. Said von Hutten Czapski died in 1482.

The Czapski family inherited the first in Poland, which is now West Prussia, and they were honored with offices. Convincing are not only the numerous original privileges that were granted to this family by the kings, but above all the files of the generals of the Prussian countries in which the real indigenous people are, the crown archives of the cities of Toruń, Elbląg and Danzig, the universal German lexicon , the Prussian Chronicles, the story

of Posselia Polono Pruthenica: Paprocki, Okolski and Niesiecki in their arms. Most attested by the true genealogy of this house, numerous official divisions of the above estates, of which three districts, the house of Czapski, testify. Including Jerzy in Bękowo and Orchów von Hutten Leliwa Czapski in 1533. During the reign of Zygmunt I, Jan Czapski was voivode of Bełżec in Smołąg, he led the Polish army against the Teutonic Order. Andrzej Aleksander Czapski, in Bękowo, was Chełmno's chamberlain at the time. The descendants of these settled in Prussia as well as in Poland and formed their own lines for their homeland.

The Czapski line to Bękowo.

Sebastian Czapski, treasurer of the Pomeranian Voivodeship, with Konopacka, Maciej Baron de Konopatz, daughter of the treasurer of Chełmiński, who later moved to the Chełmiński Voivodeship, was the father of Juliusz, the district judge of the Tczew County, in Bękowo Zakrzewo left an heir to Zakrzewska who was left by Feldenska Jan and Mikołaj and Piotr childless. The same Piotr in Bękowo Czapski, Chamberlain of Chełmiński, fathered three sons together with Helena Konarska, the castellan of Chełmno. I. Franciszek Mirosław, Malborski Subcommittee . II. Sebastian, Castellan of Chełmno. III. Piotr Aleksander, chamberlain from Malbork, then castellan from Chełmiński.

I. Franciszek Mirosław, Chamberlain von Malborski, son of Piotr von Helena Konarska, fathered in Bęków, heir with von Huttenowna, had three sons. First Jan Chryzostom, first chamberlain of Marienburg, then castellan of Elbing, chief of the

foot regiment, awarded in 1692 near Vienna, during the reign of King Jan III. he had married Ludwika Rudnicka, with whom he fathered 1st Adam, the guardian of the Kujawski Cathedral. 2. Franciszek, castellan from Danzig, who had two daughters with Iwanicka, a nun Ewa Norbertine, the other Ludwika, married to Skorzewski chamberlain from Posen. [P. 180] 3. Ignacy, castellan of Gdansk, who married Teofila Grabianka Konopacka, the last of the family of Count Imperia, the castellan of Chełmno, with whom he fathered three sons Józef, Antoni and Franciszek Stanisław Kostka, about the ones below.

The second son of Franciszek Mirosław, Piotr Aleksander Czapski, castellan of Chełmno, who with Kossowna, the voivode of Chełmińska, fathered a son, Jan Anzgar, who during the reign of August II. he was the Voivode of Chełmno and under August III. Grand Treasurer of the Crown. The same Jan Anzgary, nee Zamojska, professor of the Lublin voivode, fathered three daughters, two died childless and the third Maria, married, first Potocki, the starost of Kołomycki, born from Ła-szczowny and grandson of Józef Potocki, castellan of Kraków and Hetman of the Crown, who was widowed, she repeated with dispensation the marriage to Tomasz Czapski, the Pomeranian voivod, the Starost of Knyszyn, over the one below.

The third son of Franciszek Mirosław, Tomasz Franciszek, Bishop of Chełmiński.

II. Sebastian Czapski, the second son of Piotr in Bękowo, was born to Hel Konarska, and the brother of Franciszek Mirosław, first chamberlain, then castellan Chełmiński, from Wilczyńska, had three sons: 1. Piotr, voivode of Pomerania. 2. Franciszek

Scholastic Chełmiński. 3. Melchior the Prussian swordsman.

1. Piotr Czapski née Wilczyńska, sired, son of Sebastian, voivode of Pomerania, with Gnińska starosta Radzińska, had four new moons, Tomasz Knyszyński starosta, Paweł Radziński starosta, barren, Antoni Krakauer's daughter, and Jan Sobowicki, sterilized two starosta and Magdalena. The son of voivod Piotr, Tomasz, was the Staroste von Knyszyński, the one with Maria Czapska von Potock from the first marriage of the Starosta Kołomyśka, Jan Anzgar Czapski, the treasurer of the crown. He fathered a daughter in addition to the deceased sons who were underage, two daughters, Urszula and Konstancja. Of these, Urszula was, after Stanisław Nałęcz Małachowski, trainee lawyer at the crown of the famous Warsaw Sejm in 1788, another four years marshal, with the fame of her name, with which she died childless. Second Constance, this was primo voto, after Prince Dominik, Prince Radziwiłł, of whom a daughter, Princess Radziwiłł, Maria, stayed. Then she repeated the marriage with the Roman dispensation for the worthy Marshal Stanisław Małachowski, with whom the underage children left this world, and for him the virtuous mother, a virtuous husband, said goodbye to him during his parliamentary session. The first daughter of Piotr Czapski, the voivod of Pomerania from Gnińska, was born, and the sister of Tomasz Knyszyński, the starost of Knyszyński, was born, born, Róża, she was married to Chhodkiewicz, the voivod of Brzeski in Lithuania, with the she fathered Jan Chodkiewicz, the starost of Żmudzki, and he left behind with Ludwika Krakow a son, Rzewuski, with Ludwika Krakowska. , and two daughters, one of Prince

Aleksander Lubomirski, the castellan of Kiev, the second of Prince Maciej Radziwiłł, the castellan of Vilnius [p. 181] spouses. This Róża Chodkiewicz nee Czapski, the voivode of Brzeska Litewska, repeated her marriage after Chodkiewicz's death to Jakub Czapski, the treasurer of the Prussian lands, with whom she fathered a daughter, Konstancja, who was given to the Mielżyński writer of the crown. The second daughter of Piotr, the Pomeranian voivod, Magdalena Czapska and sister of Róża, succeeded Prince Hieronim, Prince Radziwiłł, the Lithuanian standard bearer, and she died childless.

Sebastian's second son Franciszek Czapski, a Chełmiński scholar.

The third son of Sebastian, nee Wilczyńska, sired, Melchior Czapski, a sword-bearer of the Prussian countries, had Kruszyńska, the castellan of Danzig behind him, with her he sired three sons: Józef, Antoni Jesuit, Rector of the Danzig College and Franciszek, the died young. Józef Czapski, the son of Melchior, fathered a daughter with the Niewieścińska starosta Mławska, married to Józef Czapski, the castellan of Elblg, one of whom was married to the Zieliński castellan Sierpski.

III. Piotr Aleksander Czapski, the third son of Piotr Chełmiński, Chamberlain of Helena Konarska, born of three, married three. Imo voto Konarska, the castellan from Chełmno, childless. 2 to voto Działyńska, a voivode from Chełmińska, with whom he had a son, Adam, died young. 3tio voto Tuchołczanka, castellan of Danzig, with their son Augustyn he was a Camaldolese monk whose widowed mother married Garczyński, the voivod of Poznan.

The above-mentioned Ignacy Czapski, son of Jan Chryzostom, castellan von Elblg and Ludwika

Rudnicka, and grandson of Franciszek Mirosław and von Huttenowny, who married Teofila Countess Konopatka, the castellan of Chełmno, with whom he had three sons. The first Józef, the castellan of Elblg. Second Antoni, Chamberlain Chełmiński. The third by Franciszek Stanisław Kostka, two names of the Voivod Chełmiński.

The first, Józef Czapski, the Elbingen castellan of the White Eagle Order, a bachelor who, along with Elżbieta, also Czapska, Józef Czapski, a daughter of the sword-bearer of the Prussian lands, had given a daughter, Brygitta, to the castellan of Sierpski.

Ignacy's second son, nee Countess Konopacka, sired Antoni Czapski, Chamberlain Chełmiński, Lieutenant General of the Crown Troops, Chief of the Foot Regiment of the Knightly Order of S. Stanisław, died in Warsaw in 1792, left descendants from Kandda Lipska, castellan of Łęczycka, worthy and in public Positions of an unemployed senator, Tadeusz from Lipiego on Lipie Lipski, coat of arms of the castellan of Łęczyca, sister, two sons: a Mikołaj, the major general and the head of the regiment. Second Józef, also the commanding major general of the 53rd Order of Knights Stanisław, who was commissioner of the military commission of both nations for several years.

The third son of Ignacy, née Countess Konopacka, fathered Franciszek Stanisław Kostka Czapski, first chamberlain, then castellan and now voivode of Chełmno. The same husband trained and perfected himself from an early age in various sciences in which he not only acquired the true spirit of religion and piety, [p. 182] of virtues a citizen needs, but he published a large part of his works for public viewing, including: - Primo. A warning to your children that they should be citizens of a real

religion, to their fatherland in 1780. -
Secundo. Various naming and training in the
virtuous and useful customs of 1783. -
Terti. Sincerely think about how your calling can
help you be a good husband and father. - Quart. The
house damaged by the Rzplita river, with which
materials the decorations from 1788, second edition,
are being returned. - The same since the 1940s,
hard-working in various public offices, excellent,
always loyal and attached to his homeland, open in
his views at the meetings and benevolent towards
the public. the Trinubus married: Primo voto by
Dorota Działyńska, formerly August Działyński,
voivode. Kaliski, with Anna, née Radomickie, who
was still alive, the last daughter of her name, Jan
Radomicki, General von Wielkopolska, now after
Władysław Gurowski, Marshal of W. Ks . the
remaining widow, a fathered daughter, and Ignacy
Działyński, the chief of the foot regiment, Ksawery
knight of the Polish order, with excellent deeds on
the Seyms and in the homeland of respected sisters,
she has two daughters. Anna after Józef Oskierko,
Chełmno's chamberlain, and Maria in her virgin
state. 2 to the Mielżyńska vote, there are no
descendants: from the third Weronika, Princess
Radziwiłł, formerly Michał Kazimierz, Prince
Radziwiłł, the Vilnius voivode, Hetman of WW
Ks . and Anna, née Mycielska, had two sons. Karol
and Stanisław Czapski and their daughter
Józefa.

From the line in Smentów.

Michał Czapski in Smentów, Voivode of Malbork,
Starost of Krasz, in Koniecpol with the adjacent
areas in Kraków, Sandomierskie and Sieradz, Erbe,

is the son of Piotr Czapski, the Pomeranian and Dorpowska standard bearer, who with Teresa Przebendowska the Voivode of Malbork , fathered a daughter of Teresa Kalisz, a married woman of Brygida Potocki who died childless, is now in a third relationship with Anna Leduchowska, voivode of Czarniechowska.

Jakub Czapski, treasurer of the Prussian countries, brother of Michał, the voivode of Malbork, left Chodkiewicz with Róża née Czapski, the above-mentioned descendants. Ignacy Czapski, Abbot Pepliński, cousin of the Malbork Voivod, died during the reign of August III. King.

Numerous families in Smentów Czapski, because unknown, and in the countries beyond the Prussian Cordon; therefore I do not include them.

From the line of Swaróżyn Czapski this whole family is Protestant, from Krzysztof Czapski, the castellan of Danzig, who had Wejherowna behind him and fathered a son with her, he moved to Pomerania, where a family with numerous worthy citizens is under Prussian rule . [P. 183]

Czapski from Czaple in the Podlaskie Voivodeship of the Drohickie Region, an old house before the Podlaskie Voivodeship was incorporated into the Crown, and until today the property of Czaple in numerous inheritances. They are named after the Czapski von Hutten from the Prussian-Polish family, from whom Tomasz and Wojciech Czapski Czaplów signed the election of Jan Kazimierz, together with the Land Liw, through the Vol. Leg. Volume. NS. fol. 241. Coat of arms unknown.

Titel

Gozimirski of the Bończa coat of arms (vol. 4 pp. 255-259)

Gozimirski of the Bończa coat of arms in Rawskie Voivodeship. Of these, Piotr Gozimirski was a chivalrous husband, buried in Konstantynów, whose tombstone he laid. Starowol. in monum. fol. 759

In the Wielądek Heraldry, a more detailed description of this family is given by the following message: Hieronim na Gozimierz and Two Drawankach estates, located in Rawskie Voivodeship, Bielsko County, Gozimirski heir to the Bończa coat of arms, had a son, Sebastian. Sebastian, née Michałowska, fathered Maciej. Maciej from Jarzynianka, Trzaska coat of arms, after Żórawski, widow, Marcjana. Marcjan from Słupecka, coat of arms Rawicz, Alexandra. Aleksander dwużenny, from the first Anna Popowska of the Nowina coat of arms, took Jadwiga [p. 256] Ulykiewicz's wife and other offspring. On the other hand Dorota Kosicka from the Samson coat of arms, Maciej and Maksymilian's sons, Katarzyna, Jędrzej from Sienkowiec Radoszewski, Oksza coat of arms, Konstancja Paweł Stawiski, Anna Małachowski from the Gryf coat of arms, wife Ludwika Racięski, Marianna Panna. Jadwiga Ulżykiewicz, a childless woman, died her other underage siblings. Maciej Katarzyna Mieszkowska, coat of arms of Junosza, for her sons Antoni and Wojciech, and Helena Remigian Łakiński, coat of arms of Pelikan, a wife and daughter. Maximilian died in pursuit of the

Bisurman army, which fled from Vienna to the Arkana. Katarzyna Jędrzej Radoszewski gave birth to Stanisław's son. Konstancja, Kazimierz son of Paweł Stawisko, and daughters Brzostowski and Ulkowski. Anna Małachowski to Antoni's son. Ludwika with Raciąski childless. Marianna ended her life in her virgin state. To Antoni, Maciej's first son, Teresa Dębińska von Rawicz Wappen, Jan and Michał's sons. Wojciech, the second son of the same Maciej, who was two years old. 1. Joanna Chwałkowska von Odrowąż coat of arms, Walenty and Władysława sons, 2. Anna Trzcińska von Dołęga coat of arms, son of Onufry, Teresa in her virgin state, living state, Katarzyna Józef Dzierżanowski, coat of arms of Grzymała, Francis Rawzka Ignacy of their married daughters into the world. Helena from the same Maciej, a daughter allied with Remigian Łakiński, gave birth to Jan. Stanisław Radoszewski, born in Gozimirska, and Zielżeńska gave birth to sons Antoni, Jakub, Jan and Michał. Kazimierz Stawiski also left Gozimirska unmarried, his sister Brzostowska was childless. From this son Ulkowska had a daughter who was married to Miecielski. Antoni Małachowski, also from Gozimirska, born with Teresa Moszczeńska from the Nałęcz coat of arms, fathered the sons Ignacy, Ksawery and Stefan. Jan Gozimirski, the first son of Antoni, acquired the scientific skills at the beginning of his century in his own prosperous country, when he from August III. Kalisz was honored with the treasury. Since his good wishes to his homeland and the political maximas who took over the top did not match, he withdrew from the public service and other merits after moving to the state treasury: the two married couples from the first Katarzyna Nieżychovska of the Pomian coat of arms

Kunegunda first took from Ignacy von Moszczenna Moszczyński from the coat of arms of Radziejowski, and from the coat of arms of Nałęczowski after his death to Jakub Gostomski, JK Mci chamberlain, also from the Nałęcz coat of arms, married to Stanisław World brought her first husband, and she lived with the other childless for a short time. On the other, Franciszka Gorecka, coat of arms of Dolega, Felicjana, Paweł in the army of standard bearers, sons Józef and Ananiasz, Stanisława, Saula and daughters Febronia. Michał, Antoni's second son, unmarried. Władysław Gozimirski, the first son of Wojciech, and in Chwałkowska's first bed, fathered by lower levels in his country, and higher education in Rome, perfected in Latin, French, Italian and German, when he was given by Władysław Łubiński, the primate of the Polish crown , was appointed secretary, returned to his homeland from the canopies of Łęczyca and Warsaw, and moved to the cathedral in Warmińska and Gniezno. The second son [p. 257] Walenty from the same Chwałkowska Street, young in his age, already at the court of the above-mentioned primate, already while polishing his crown in the Polish Crown Army, initially in the hussar sign with the Dąbski voivode of Brzesko Kujawski, he entered Banner, then the regiment of Wielkopolska, another lustrator of the Lesser Poland party, made a treasurer of the Lesser Poland party military, and the main office of Wschowa, and the chamberlain honored by the ruling Stanisław August, member of parliament several times and contracts with the courts of Vienna and St. Petersburg, and a delegate from Berlin to demarcate the conquered land from King Jmcia of Prussia in 1774. A commissioner appointed by Sejm, a long-term president in the civil and military commission

of the province of Gniezno to honor West Prussia, Frederick Wilhelm von Koenigsberg, deputy, for glorious work and for majestic, loyal services to the Republic of Poland, bestowed with the presidency of Elbing Castle. He was awarded the Order of the Kingdom: after his marriage to Urszula Bnińska, the castellan of Śrzemska, after Jędrzej Chwałkowski, the treasurer of Wschowski, the remaining uncle of his widow, he lived with her childless. Third. Son of the same Wojciech Onufra from the other bed from Trzcińska, who completed his early years as a lieutenant, also in the Crown Army of foreign authors, associated for life with Franciszka Garczyńska of the Nowina coat of arms, with her he lives childless to this day. The first daughter of the same Wojciech, also from the second bed, Teresa, leads a girl's life. The second daughter, Katarzyna, married to Józef Dzierżanowski, the coat of arms of Grzymała, gave birth to Walenty, Nepomucen and Ignacy, sons, and Marianna, a daughter of minors. The third daughter of Franciszek, who dedicated Ignacy Zdebiński vom Rawicz coat of arms as a lifelong friendship, who, after visiting other people's countries, Berlin, Vienna, Paris, Rome, Venice, Malta and other border areas, met in their languages Nations, after we have got to know their laws and customs, have returned home, we hand over our sons Onufry and Władysław. Jan Łakiński, son of Helena Gozimirska, who had a lifelong relationship with Magdalena Wężykowna from the Wąż coat of arms and his remaining widow after Ulatowski, fathered a nun, Józefa, with her sons Maciej and Ignacy and Eleonora from the Trzebnica monastery in Silesia Daughter. Maciej, who had been allied with Łakińska for a short time and was gaining weight, took away two sons, Ignacy

Małachowski, grandson of Anna Gozimirska, allied with Sokolnicka of the Nowina coat of arms. Ksawery, Chamberlain J. Mci, who had settled in Warsaw, married Wasielewska and had a son, Ludwik, and a daughter, Józefa. Stefan was not married up to this point.

This entire genealogy is supported by official evidence.

The genealogy of the Gozimirskis from a subline.

In the genealogy above, the primitive Marcjan expressed himself next to his son Sebastian, who had two acres. Wojciech and Mikołaj. Wojciech with Katarzyna Wilkowska fathered Stani - [p. 258] fame. Mikołaj also Stanisław. These two Stanisławs, the successors, were buried in the ashes of the fire along with the Rawskie books. But Sebastian's third brother was grandson Marcjan Gozimirski, heir in Lewin, besides son Aleksander he had two more, Jan and Maciej, Jan in Woluczy Erbe, with Bogusławska he fathered Wojciech and Krystyna a daughter, he settled in Ruthenian countries. Returning from the war, together with Aleksander, allied with Popowska in the Poznan Voivodeship, home of the Rawskie Voivodeship, he renewed his vows three times, for the first time with Anna Sławkowna, with whom he had two daughters, Marianna Mroczkowski, Jadwiga, above all Świejkowski, then the wife of Stanisław Zabłocki, after whom there is a successor in the Rawskie Voivodeship, today Wawrzyniec Zabłocki, Ensign of Gąbiński and others, and after Świejkowski also in Greater Poland. The second time with Jadwiga Samborska he had two sons: The first, Aleksander, who was married twice, first to

Narapińska, had Józef and Marcin sons: Józef Zofia Wysocka gave birth to Stanisław, a teacup son, married to Joanna Konarska von Wolski, who was in the Sandomierz Province remained a widow and went without a child. The second, Marcin, a chivalrous husband, died unmarried: and Rozalia, the daughter of Michał Słudziński, whose wife, Jadwiga's daughter Jan Skulski, inherited from her cousin. With the second Woszczyńska he fathered Michał, who served under the sign of an armored man, unmarried. He also had Mikołaj with Tuża Samborska, whose two sons. first Walenty and then Korabiewiecka the sons Józef, Paweł, Sebastian and Ignacy and a daughter, Jadwiga, first Zakrzewski, and then Maciej Zśmieżyński, wife, second Paweł, from Maciej, son and Barbara, daughter. The powerful-voiced Maciej, the brother of Aleksander and Jan, renewed his vows for the third time with Rokicka, by the sons Franciszek, Kazimierz, Wojciech, Antoni and Tomasz, under the armor of Podoski and other Polish authors of Jan III. Augustow II. And III. Servant. Antoni and Tomasz, sons, under the armored sign of Podoski, and other Polish authors from Jan III. Augustow II. And III. Servant. Antoni and Tomasz, sons, under the armored sign of Podoski, and other Polish authors from Jan III. Augustow II. And III. Servant.

And this genealogy is also supported by official evidence, both with the same manuscripts from Rawians and Greater Gozimirs. As for the above named namesake of this house and their predecessors, (as the familiar handwriting of the Fredro family teaches, handwriting of the acquired Gozimierz Gozimirskiemi :) and later successors who lived in critical times already during the German

wars, already during the invasion of the Polish Countries of the Ruthenian princes, Cossacks and Tatars, already during the Khmelnyzkyj massacre and falling within the borders of the Bisurmańskich kingdom and the Swedish troops, love and defend their homeland, faith, freedom, rights and the king more than they do Burning people strive for dignity, kings and senate councilors at home who cover their breasts in the field, not in offices, chairs and titles, but in virtue,

The Gozimirski family includes the Wilga family, descended from the Gozimirski family, the Bończa coat of arms, which boast their first-born Balcer Krzysztof and others in Podolia, and in [p. 259] later Krzysztof cześnik Braclawski, Remigian von Żytomierski's sub-table: because others from Ciegnów have registered.

Groicki (Vol. 4 pp. 289-290)

Groicki in Kuyavia. Paweł Groicki, writer from the city of Bydgoszcz, 1674. Bartłomiej double Krakowski, writer on the tasks of the Kraków Chamber, published: Judicial and municipal matters of Magdeburg law in the Polish crown, then added Przydatki to the Order of Articles of Law [p. 290] Magdeburg 15:19. and 1562. in 4to Crac. and 1566 and 1610. and 1630. 2do. The titles of the Magdeburg Ordinance Law and the first published article about the then, the most difficult, of the same Magdeburg Law 1575th in Krakow and 1629th in 4to. 3tio. The defense of orphans and widows, guards and curators, translated from Latin into Polish, opus posthumum, already published by his sons in 4to in Krakow 1605. 4to. Article of the Magdeburg Law, called Speculum Saxonum, translated from Latin into Polish in Cracow in 1559.

Titel

Gułowski of the Leszczyc coat of arms (vol. 4 p. 333)

Gułowski of the Leszczyc coat of arms, in Wielkopolska one of these houses founded a parish church in Kościan. Defense of the sermon. Piotr Gułowski, Kalisz voivode, his grandson. Count Łukasz in Racat, who was so generous to the servants of God that he often sang twelve in his monastic house, had Jadwiga Sobieska or Marek, the Lublin voivode, behind him, or the Chamberlain of Lublin, whose daughter was only one child a daughter, and apparently the last heiress of this house, Jadwiga Katarzyna, had her first wedding with Stanisław von Sztemberg Kostka, the starost of Lipieński, the second with Aleksander Wolf, the starost of Feliński, the lady of great virtues, and the first of humiliation from which she tormented her body with fasting and iron strips; Humility of which she washed the feet of the poor on Maundy Thursday, the twelfth; She was united with God in constant prayer. A sermon at her funeral. NS.