

The noble Polish family Aksak.

Die adlige polnische Familie Aksak.



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Aksak (Akszak, Axak, Kara, Obrona), Polish coat of arms of Tatar origin.

Flames In the red field, two columnar triangles are connected by silver corner points, between which there is also an arrow pointing to the right . Gemstone: three ostrich feathers.

The earliest records are from 1549.

Herbowni

Aksak, Akszak, Assanowicz, Bernatowicz, Białocki, Erbreiter, Gruzewicz, Kardasewicz, Kardaszewicz, Okieńczyc, Okińczyc, Selimowicz, Szahuniewicz, Talkowski, Wojtasiewicz.

See also

- **Variations of the Aksak coat of arms:**

for Aksak II

for Aksak III

Aksak Aksak II Aksak III

Aksak II, a noble Polish coat of arms, a variation of the Aksak coat of arms.

In the red field a silver heart, underneath an upside down heart, between them also an arrow pointing to the right . Gemstone: three ostrich feathers.

Earliest records

Herbowni Aksak.

See also Herb Aksak

- **Variations of the Aksak coat of arms**

for Aksak III

Aksak III, a Polish noble coat of arms, a variation of the Aksak coat of arms.

In the red field a purple heart diagonally pierced with a silver arrow on the left diagonal. Gemstone: three ostrich feathers.

Earliest records

Herbowni

Aksak.

See also Herb Aksak

- **Variations of the Aksak coat of arms**

for Aksak II

Akshak. In a silver field a red human heart lying obliquely to the left, lengthways from above to below, also obliquely to the left, pierced by a golden arrow; Helmet decoration: three ostrich feathers. It gilds the right that a brave one. The Lithuanian and this coat of arms, perceived by the Grand Duke, were named Akszak. In Polish the coat of arms was also called defense, i.e. I. The translation of the Lithuanian Akszak (protection, defense). One can also find the name Kara, for which there is no reference. Akszak and its administrative rights in Poland (at Prypec on Noryn), later war the sex in the Kiev voivodeship. These coats of arms lead the:

Akszak, Szwander, Wojtasiewicz.

Ziemblicki from the coat of arms of Półkozic. N. Ziemblicki stood behind Michał Aksak.

Dębiński or Dembiński from the Rawicz coat of arms. Our writers, over whom I stand under the coat of arms of Rawicz, fail because of this venerable family from Warsjusz, the castellan of Cracow. The oldest under this name was read somewhere by Paprocki, Bernard Dębiński, the standard-bearer of Krakow, 1300. Jakub, then a famous husband and happy captain, left his son Jędrzej in 1400, of whom there was a son Jakub. A bachelor in his homeland, first the castellan of Małogoszcz, with the title that he was sent with Wojciech Gorski in embassy to Jerzy by the Czech king to cleanse his lord Kazimierz Jagiellonowicz of his plague, as if his and his wife were instigated He had lost

the strength of very Czech towns and villages, which he did quite successfully because he stood before the Czech king when he openly showed the innocence of Kazimierz and challenged the slanderer to a duel, and no one spoke, he gave Czech king admitted that he never believed these slanders. Cromer l. 24. There the same author soon mentions him that when Wałcz, our army tightened with a siege and Bernard Sumberg gathered three thousand cavalrymen and infantrymen from Germany and the Czech Republic to support the sieges, Jakub Dębiński Hetman was against it for that time He dragged people away from the city of Teutonic Knights after waiting to reach Sumeg by the March of Brandeburg that the enemy learned of and returned to the disorder. As early as 1462, as treasurer of the crown, the fall of the city of Krakow from [p. 319] Tęczyńskie, he calmed down because he had killed Jędrzej Tęczyński. Here Okolski ended this brave husband; the second after him, Jakub Dębiński, the Crown Treasurer, the Starost of Cracow, and then the Chancellor, followed by the Auctor signatorum when two Jakub Dębiński Podskarbach were placed one after the other: Ale Starowolski in Bellator. fol. 116. He understands only one thing, the same Jakub, first the crown key, then the seal: then he went to the Sandomierz Voivodeship and also to the Kraków Castle, where he died, as I said in my place, which is known from years of calculations: Because Kromer wrote about him in 1466. Kazimierz Król commissioned him to rule over Lesser Poland. to leave Prussia alone; and in 1467 he sent with others to the king of Bohemia: and Vading. in Innal. Less. in the year 1466. Number 3 testifies to Paul II. The Pope rode in the embassy for the Minorites and Okolski a little lower than the works of 1462. He ascribes the latter to Kromer, or he spoke about the first in the same year. After receiving the great crown seal, he was sent again as envoy to Bohemia to persuade the Czech king to put Ladislaus' son Casimir on the Czech throne while he was still alive. What

if Jerzy didn't refuse as long as there was consensus from Rome? Upon confirmation of these plans, Dębiński was again sent to the Apostolic See with Michał, Abbot Świętokrzyski. After returning to his homeland as a voivode of Sandomierz, when Mikołaj Komorowski was attracted by great promises to the King of Hungary, he seemed to convince him when the Dębiński army fell, Berwald ruined, wywiec burned, he raped Seffara and Komorowski took away away everyone's property. Cromer lib. 28. who also mentions him in 1479 as castellan of Cracow. According to Okolski, he left a worthy senator of two sons, Jędrzej and Jakub. The first of these

Jędrzej, the district judge Sandomierski, lived to be one hundred and twenty years old and would not have lived any longer if he had not been in the air if he had not died: his son Feliks, who fathered Krzysztof and Jan from Tęczyńska, and his daughter Strzalina, judge Zatorska and Świerczkowska. According to Tęczyńska's descent, Feliks renewed his vows to Strzalanka, which gave him three sons, Stanisław, Feliks and Jędrzej. Jan von Tęczyńska, born in his younger years at the court of Zygmunt August, was polished by a royal captain on the Moscow expedition. He left a son Adam from Oraczewska, also a husband of a knight, of whom he was the son of Gabriel Aleksander. that of Izabela Bełżecka, the Duchess Zbarazka [p. 320] was born, offspring: daughter Krystyna Kochańska and sons Mikołaj, Jerzy, Zbigniew, Adam. Geneal. Belz. Jan's daughter from Oraczewska married Koniecewski. Feliks von Strzalanka, sons, first Stanisław, of whom Marcin Dębiński was his own Polish Mars, lieutenant during the siege of Smolensk with Zygmunt III. and push bravely; He sealed his love for his homeland with his life. Marcin's brother Sebastian died childless. Feliks, the second son of

Strzalanka, of whom Krzysztof and Zygmunt were two sons. Jędrzej, Strzalanka's third son, fathered Jędrzej, the heir in Lgota, Jan Feliks and Konstanty.

Jakub, the second brother of Judge Jędrzej Sandomierski, left Piotr, also the judge of Kraków. I read it with this title on Zygmunt August's list given to the city of Lviv in 1552. He wrote to Piotrków and Walenty, he was the first the royal referendary from 1548. As I saw in the privileges of this city, then castellan von Biecki, another treasurer of the great crown, later crown chancellor and finally castellan von Krakowski: out of his honor, to know every mole "what kind of senator he was: Kuczkowska, his wife, gave him five daughters, Zofia Lanckorońska, Barbara Bużeńska, Anna Szafrąncowa, Voivode Sandomierz, Krystyna Gołuchowska, Chamberlain von Sandomierska and Elżbieta Silnicka Sons, Erazm, Kasper, Jędrzej, Jan and Walenty: after the death of Kuczkowska, the second castellan, Nestor of Poland, considered it a great eloquence, called Orich. Dial. 6. Minocka, of whom only one daughter was Katarzyna Rejowa with Gosławska Barbara with whom he had two daughters: Barbara Mińska, Deputy Chancellor of the Crown and Zarębina, Staroścín Grabowiecka: son also Starost von Małogoszcz, Hieronim.

Stanisław starosta Chęciński, the first son of Walenty castellan von Kuczkowska, who voivode with Żelechowska, Ciołek coat of arms, a group of six daughters, that is Padniewska, castellan von Oświęcim starosta Dybowska, Anna Sapieżyna, Smolensk. Histor. Sapieh. He had three sons from Modliszewska, starościna Łomżyńska, Chądzyńska starościna Nurska, Bolestraszycka, Belinowy

and Bielawska. She married Aleksander Komorowski from the Korczak coat of arms, the castellan of Sądecki, the second from Marek Stadcki, the third from Marek Stadckk and two nuns. Only two daughters remained, one of whom was given to Samuel Czarnocki from Klimuntów to the sword-bearer from Krakowski, the other to a nun in Zwierzyniec: he took a daughter from Pleszkowska Krupczanka, Piotr Krupka, the cup bearer from Lubelski, then he took Tarnów castellan Konarski in Sieradz, but with both he lived Steriliter, the world said goodbye in 1630. 3. Zygmunt z The male Starosta from Sądecka had two daughters, one from Helena with Jan Kazimirski Bibersztejn for life, the other from Zofia with his brother Jędrzej: Zygmunt died in 1633. He was buried in Cracow with S. Franciszek, suspended in the same church as the banner shows, Baranowski in MS. but okol. writes that the third son of Stanisław, the starost of Chęciński, was Hieronim, not Zygmunt, who died young, since we will talk about Zygmunt through Okolski below.

Jakub, the second son of Walenty, the castellan of Krakow, the Starost of Czorsztyn, whose three sons successively remained the Starosts of Czorsztyn, who according to Okolsk. from Węzykowna he should speak to Męzykowny, son Stanisław, a royal courtier who fathered Erasmus, a knightly husband against the Tatars from Rarowska , from Witkowska he had only one daughter: Zygmunt captain, died childless: Aleksandra, the boy disappeared : Feliks, whose two daughters came from Przyłęcka, the two Kazimirskis mentioned above came from Baranowski, the woman, her third sister was Komornicka, the second - Oraczewska. Erazm, the Starost of Czorsztyn, the third son of Jakub, the Starost of Czorsztyn, according to Okolsk. (but this author did not have his second son,

Jakub), the captain on many occasions, the writer from Podlaska left Skijowska. Erasmus is the third son of the castellan of Valentin, dean of Cracow, pastor of St. Michael at Cracow Castle, he legally traveled to Sweden, but he did not want to accept the miter, he moved to a better life in 1613. Kasper, the fourth son of Walenty the Castellan, Chamberlain Mielnicki, captain against Moscow in the time of Stefan the King, she gave him three daughters, one of whom lived with Trzciński, Chamberlain Sochaczewski, the second and the third with Aleksander Koniecpolski; 2 to voto Uhrowiecka, from whom Franciszek's daughter was forced to live with Olizar, the royal captain. Jędrzej, Starosta Lubomski, the fifth son of Walenty, the castellan, had three sons. Rafał, who died young, Jędrzej, the canon and cantor of Sandomierski, Stanisław na Biały, his daughter Chylińska and then Kazanowska. [S. 322] Stanisław, nee Otfinowska, had descendants. Baranowski writes: During his time, Stanisław Dębiński was a Krakow district judge, he had Krzysztof Chełmski's remaining widow behind him, but they lived sterile. Jan, the sixth son of Walenty, after the death of his brother, the Starost von Lubomski. Valentin the Seventh died young.

Hieronim, the starost of Małogoski, the eighth son of Walenty, the castellan, but of Gosławska, the generosity of the great gentleman, Bużeńska Regina, the starosta of Dobczycka, gave him a son, Franciszek, first the ensign of the ensign of Cracow chamberlain, who deserved this land, joined the Chamberlain of Baranska in Wielopolska for life; he had no descendants: Okolski writes that his son was Jan, a royal courtier: he took Dorota Czarnkowska, the castellan of Śrzemska, from Teresa Eleonora's daughter to Wielopolska married the Mazowiecki castellan of Kamieniec: he was and this is the woman of virtues, as

piety, patience, mercy for the poor, love for enemies, for whom S. bought every Friday, in accordance with God's will, affection for the saint. Mother, our Cracow college has saved an eternal memory from God as his more peculiar benefactor, where the collection of other rich apparatus and a considerable sum that our fathers have. given away to see of her generosity in the church of St. Peter, a large monstrance of pure gold, richly decorated with precious stones, valued at nearly a hundred thousand, paid her services in 1704. She was buried in the same church. Franciszek, the castellan of Wojnicki, had Krystyna Borkowna, the castellan of Radom, behind him, whose three sons Józef, Ludwik and Jan and two daughters, Salomea, Józef Michałowski, the head of Cracow, and judge Grodzki, Petronel for Józef Otfinowski, married the Starost von Sczerczowski. Antoni, the Krakowski hunter, his wife Marianna Brzechfowna, who mistook his daughter Elżbieta for Dębiński Józef from the Nieczuja coat of arms. Wojciech, the ensign of Zatorski and Oświęcimski, had behind him Zuzanna, the Jewish standard-bearer of Krakow, of whom two sons, Franciszek and Jan. It is printed by this standard-bearer, Philomel Rosarian, Canens Mystery Rosarii BM Virg. Cracoviae 1710. His brother died in Krakow in 1730. Jan Bailiff from Krakow published: Various public speeches by Szymon and Szymon in Częstochowa. 1727. in 4to. Krzysztof Dębiński from Morakowna left the daughter of Stanisław Borkowski, the wife of Łabuszek, the castellan of Połaniecki, and Stanisław, the abbot Bledzewski, in many functions that were meritorious for this homeland, especially among these [p. 323] the times when the Swedes ravaged Silesia: He died in 1641. Jakub, the brother of Krzysztof from Malicka, fathered Daniel and Prokop. Jakub Dębiński remembers the stories of the Kraków landlord who had two sons, Mikołaj and Sebastian, as many daughters of Czarnock and Strzalin: Sebastian née Ossowska, Castellan Połaniecki,