

The noble Polish family Mroczek.

Die adlige polnische Familie Mroczek.



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Mroczek (Mrozek, Mrosicke, the other moon) - [Kashubian](#)
- [noble coat of arms](#) .

The description Coat of Arms

Description according to the [blazing principle](#) proposed by [Alfred Znamierowski \[1\]](#) :

In the blue field is a silver moon with a golden star hanging over its horns. A [crown of nobility](#) just above the shield.

Earliest Records

The coat of arms mentions Nowy [Siebmacher](#) , Emilian Szeliga-Żernicki (The Polish Nobility) and Reinhold Cramer (History of the Lauenberg and Bütow Lands).

Herbowni

Used by Kashubian family Mroczek (Mrozek), also with surnames [Trzebiatowski](#) (Trzebiatkowski) and Gliszczyński. These families should also use the [Three Stars](#) (aka the Moon) crest. In addition, families with the surname Mroczek living outside of Kashubia used a number of other coats of arms [\[2\]](#) .

For a full list of coats of arms used by other branches of the Gliszczyński family, see the [Gliszczyński III article](#) .

Mroczek: (Mrosecke, Mrosicke, Mrozek). Coat of arms of Ksiezyc, only two stars above the moon. Branches: Gliszczynski, Rekowski, Trzebiatkowski.

Mroczek , coat of arms of the nobility. Families belonging to the coat of arms: Mrocki, Mroczek

Mroczek, Kazanowscy - the coat of [arms](#) famous Polish noble family [Grzymala](#) . magnates. They came from Busina and Lipki in Sieradz at the beginning of the 15th century. Listed are Wyszota, Mroczek, Jan and Świętosław, whose descendants have made significant contributions to Polish history. In the 16th century they settled in Lesser Poland, Lublin and Podolia. The creator of the public importance of this family was [Dominik of Kazanów . At the](#) time of King [Władysław IV](#) . (reigned 1632-1648), the Kazanowski family

was a [court camarilla](#) . They played a major role in the 16th and 17th centuries. From the 18th century their history disappears. They never attained any titles of [nobility](#) .

[Kasper Niesiecki](#) reports that in one of his sermons, the Bishop of Kamieniecki, [Jerzy Albrecht Denhoff](#) , derived the beginning of the Kazanowski family from Komesy Milański, they should write de Casanowa from CassaNova ("New House").

[Wyszota from Busina](#)

[Mroczek from Busina](#)

[Jan from Kazanów](#)

[Świętosław Litwosz from Kazanów](#)

[Stanisław Litwosz from Kazanów](#) - royal lodger [1423](#) - [1435](#)

[Jerzy Kazanowski](#) - Archdeacon of Lublin, Canon of Przemyśl

[Dominik of Kazanów](#) (died [1485](#)) - Chamberlain of [Kazimierz Jagiellończyk](#) , Staroste of Radom and Niepołomice

[Stanisław Kazanowski](#) (d. [1523](#)) - Lublin eunuch

[Marcin Kazanowski](#) ([1523](#) - [1587](#)) - royal captain, envoy, founder of [Kazanów](#) ,

[Zygmunt Kazanowski](#) (ca. [1563-1634](#)) - [Grand Chamberlain](#) of the Crown

[Stanisław Kazanowski \(son of Zygmunt\)](#) - (1601-1648) - Starosta of Krosno, Jawor and Przedborów

[Adam Kazanowski](#) ([1599](#) - [1649](#)) - Chamberlain of the Crown Court, Master of the Crown Court, Marshal of the Crown Court, Staroste of Warka, Wieliczka Salt Mine

[Jan Kazanowski \(Marcin's son\)](#) - Starost from Feliński

[Bartłomiej Kazanowski \(Starosta of Łuków\)](#) (died after [1641](#)) - Castle of Zawichost, Envoy, Starosta of Łuków, Starost, Army and Sub-Capitals of Lublin.

[Mikołaj Kazanowski \(son of Dominik\)](#)

Henryk Kazanovsky

Bartłomiej Kazanowski (c. [1482](#) - c. [1556](#)) - provincial magistrate in Łuków, castellan of Zawichost, envoy

Jan Kazanowski - pastor in Kozirynek; Podedek Łuków; District Judge Łuków, Arian.

Jedrzej Kazanowski

Paweł Kazanowski - a courtier of Zygmunt August

Nicholas Kazanovsky ([1530](#) - [1569](#))

Marcin Kazanowski ([1563](#) - [1636](#)) - field hetman of the crown, voivode of Podole, castellan of Halych, royal colonel, royal centurion, castellan of Halych, owner of the Podkamień estate , starosta of Bohusław and Nijin.

Adam Kazanowski - Oboźny of the Crown, Starost of Cherkasy, Translator,

Dominik Aleksander Kazanowski ([1605](#) - [1648](#)) - Braclaw voivode, field writer, Starosta Bohusławski, Dzwiniogrodzki

Helena Kazanowska -

Marianna Kazanowska ([1643](#) - [1687](#)) - wife of Stanisław Jan Jabłonowski , grandmother of Polish King Stanisław Leszczyński

Elżbieta Kazanowska - the wife of Michał Potocki

Hieronim Kazanowski (d. [1635/1645](#)) - town clerk and Kraków burgrave, ensign of Sandomierz,

Świętosław (son of Hieronim) - died 1658, childless, the Sandomierz teresnik 1634

Adam Hieronim Kazanowski (died [1651](#)) - the castellan of Halych, ensign and captain of Sandomierz

Zygmunt Kazanowski (royal courtier) - (died after 1630) - owner of the Białka estate , royal courtier, Court Marshal Primate of Poland Firlej (1626)

Jan Kazimierz Kazanowski - (died after 1688) royal captain, royal courtier, sub-captain of Łuków

[Jan Dominik Kazanowski](#) - (before 1646) - royal courtier, starost of Luków

[Katarzyna Kazanowska](#) - wife of Jan Stanisławski

[Elżbieta Słuszcanka](#) (Halszka), [coat of arms of Ostoja Kazanowska Adamowa](#) ([1619](#) - [1671](#)) - the royal court marshal, the crown vice chancellor.

[Andrzej Kazanowski](#) (died c. 1797) - general, major of the Grodno militia

The Kazanowski family in literature

Samuel Orgelbrand's Universal Encyclopedia states that the Kazanowski family came from Italy.

[Stanisław Szenic](#) writes in his "Warsaw Pitawał": "The creator and owner of this magnificent palatial castle in Warsaw, [Adam Kazanowski](#) , writing from Kazanów in [Czaśniki](#) , was not a descendant of a [magnate family](#) . His ancestors did not stand on candlesticks, there are no [senators among them](#) , they had to be content with court dignities, such as [courtiers](#) and [royal](#) writers , they held at most a few [earthly offices](#) , and at the level of the church hierarchy none of the Kazanowskis rose above rank in addition, a [canonical](#) career and the vast fortune of the generosity of King [Jan Kazimierz](#) . ' (see notes).

[Zygmunt Gloger](#) writes in "Historical Geography of the Former Polish Lands" that the Kazanowski family came from Kazanów in the Sandomierz region.

Remarks

[Kazanowski](#) made some serious mistakes in his Warsaw Pitawał: he founded the town of [Grzymałów](#) in what was then [Radom County around 1548 and](#) "new" [Kazanów \(Mazowieckie Voivodeship\)](#) around [1566](#) on the land of the village of [Miechów \(Mazowsze\)](#). (the old family nest, the "first " Kazanów, was near [Sandomierz](#)). 2. [Adam](#)

[Kazanowski](#) was related to [Władysław IV](#) and owed him a fortune, not [Jan Kazimierz at all](#) ; 3. Among the Kazanowskis was Marcin ([1563-1639](#) , Voivode of Podolia, i.e. the The Kazanowski family before Adam, which Szenic deals with in "Pitawal") particularly prominent .



Mroczek, Dąbrowa - Polish [Coat of Arms](#) .



- [Coat of arms description](#) :

In the blue field on the shoulder of a silver horseshoe is a gold cavalry cross. At the ends of the horseshoes are two crosses with an oblique light. Inside the [jewel](#) is a black wing with a silver arrow pierced to the left.

- Earliest Mentions:

The first mention of the coat of arms of Dąbrowa comes from 1421 ("Polish Monuments Starodawne prawniki", Kraków 1870, VII No. 1583 p. 597).

The first seal of Dąbrowa dates back to 1456 (seal of Zygmunt from Nowosielc).

- [Herbowni](#) :

Titel

Mroczek, Pierzchała (noble coat of arms), (Column, Pirezchała, Roch, Trzaski), noble coat of [arms](#) .



- [Coat of arms description](#) :

A silver chess rook in the red field. There is also a chess rook in the [jewel](#). Variation of the coat of [arms presented by J.Siebmacher](#) : in the silver field a black chess rook, in the [jewel](#) also a chess rook. Later varieties, probably due to the carelessness of herbalists, have five ostrich feathers in the [jewel](#). There are also variations that depict a silver pillar with a crown (known as the Pillar) instead of a chess rook.

- History of Coat of Arms:

One of the oldest Polish coats of arms. According to most heraldists, the real name of the coat of arms was "Pierzchała" (mentioned in 1409), and the word "Roch" meant the heraldic [emblem](#) - a chess rook, which was later

transferred to the name of the coat of arms (noted under this name in 1422).

The image of the coat of arms of Pierzchała according to Rola marszałkowska from 1461.

The oldest court document dates from [1409](#). [The](#) oldest surviving seals with the coat of arms come from: [1344](#) ([Klemens Pierzchała](#) , [Bishop of Płock](#)), [1375](#) , [1392](#) and [1402](#) (Ivan von Radomin), [1413](#) (Heinrich von Radom - seal on the act [of Union of Horodel](#)). As a result [of Horodel's union](#) , he was transferred to [Lithuania in 1413](#) . The Pierzchała family was represented by Piotr from Włoszczowa (Castellan from Dobrzyń) and Henryk from Radomin. The Lithuanian boyar Dauksza was accepted into the family.

The oldest images show the coat of arms as a [chess rook](#) , depicted as a [war elephant](#) . The resemblance of [the elephant's tusks shown schematically](#) to the heraldic [lily](#) led to the evolution of the coat of arms and the loss of the original meaning of the coat of arms. A note from [1550](#) names the coat of arms with a lily. At the beginning of the 17th century, a coat of arms with a chess tower appeared, which did not refer to the elephant figure, but to a [defensive tower made of brick](#) . Another development of the coat of arms, probably out of vanity, was the emblem's resemblance to [a column](#) and a reference to the [Roman patrician family of](#) Colonnas. The intermediate form between the chess rook and the column is shown in the illustration in [J.K. Dachnowski's Herby of](#) the Noble Prussian Lands of [1620](#). [Kacper Niesiecki](#) combined the coats of arms of Roch and Kolumna in one description in his [coat of arms, by adding a description of the coat of arms of Roch III](#) , which probably comes from the old depictions of Pierzchała's coat of arms. As a result of changes in the coat of arms, often caused by fashionable styles, several variants, sometimes with different names, developed from the former coat of arms of Pierchała, and in some cases

these variants are just different graphic representations of the same coat of arms.

- Sorts:
 - the oldest version, a silver chess rook in a red field.
 - silver lily on three levels - [Roch III](#)
 - a silver column crowned in a red field - the column coat of arms
 - black tower in a silver field - according to Siebmacher
 - a silver chess rook, between golden crescents, in the red field - the [Wysocki coat of arms](#) .
 - [Herbowni](#) :

Bielicki, Bruleński, Chorążyczewski, Cieciszewski, Czosnowski (Graf), Dauksza, Filipczuk, Głowiński, Grabie, Hołowczyc, Kamelski, Kuńczewicz, Leśniowolski, Lućławski, Łącki, Mroczek, Nadolski, Oborski, Pawłowski, Perkowski, Pierziński, Piaschaecki, Radłński Serocki, Sieniecki, Szczodrowski, Tokarski, Turowski, Umiastowski (Count), [Walewski](#) (Count), [Wiszowaty](#) (Wisowaty, Wyszowaty), Wittan, Wróblewski, Żaboklicki (Zakrzycki), Zaniewski.

- [Herbowni coat of arms types](#) :

Hurko, Karsza, Klimowicz, Korycki, Kościuszko, Łukomski (Książ), Przedziecki (Count), Rosudowski, Suzin, Walużyniec, Wyszyński.

Mroczek,



Coat of arms of Szreniawa

Szreniawa (Krzywaśń, Occele, Ocele, Śrzeniawita, Śrzeniawa, Śrzeniewta, Śreniawa) - [the coat of arms of the nobility](#) .

The silver river diagonally in the red field, that is, it flows like an upside down S. On the helmet is a lion without a crown between two hunter's trumpets, each with four bells hanging from them.() Some family members think it's so great that they put a cross on it put the river crown and call it Śreniawa, others carry the river without a cross and want it as a team. Others () do not use the lion on the helmet, just the trumpets themselves.

[Kasper Niesiecki](#) , Herbarz, VIII, 468-469

▣

Variety used by the Dobschütz family

Earliest Records

The seal of the coat of arms of Szreniaw from [1371 by Jan Kmita of Wiśnicz](#) , Starost of Ruthenia . Knights from his team began sealing with his coat of arms. One such example is the seal from [1396](#) with the coat of arms of Szreniaw [Klemens Kurowski](#) , castellan of Żarnow. As a result [of the Union of Horodel](#) in [1413](#) , the coat of arms was transferred to [Lithuania](#) .

Herbowni

Adamowski, Aduckiewicz, Agdyjewicz, Agdyjewski,
Alexandrowicz, Amborski, Amfor, Amforowicz,
Andronowicz, Anforowicz, Arasimowicz, Belewski, Bieliński,
Bielski, Bier, Bierkowski, Birowo, Biskupski, Bohun,
Borowiński, Borsnicki, Borysławski, Borzysławski,
Brawański, Brawański, Charczewski, Charzewski,
Charzowski, Chociszewski, Choroszewski, Czerniawski,
Czernichowski, Czerniechowski, Czerniewski, Damiański,
Darewski, Dobszyc, Dobszycz [1](#) , Drużyowski, Dziwisz,
Grabacki, Garbowski, Głupczowski, Gołkont, Gołkontowicz,
Harasimowicz, Horaczbiewicz, Horaczbiewicz,
Horaczbiewicz, Jamb , Kampanowski, Kampowski,
Karbowski, Kempanowski, Klus, Dumplings, Klusz, Kluś,
Kmita, Kołacki, Kołacki, Komorski, Komorze, Koteński,
Kotuński, Koźlątkowski, Krasowski, Kraszowski, Kurcewski,
[Kurowski](#) , Kwilecki, Ladajka, Ladayda , Langacz ,
Laskowski , Lasocki, Lipski, Lochman, Luboweski,
Lubowicki, Lubowiecki, Lubowski, Łapanowski, Łapiński,
Łapski, Maciejowski, Mileszewski, Moniaczkowski,
Mroczek, Mstows ki, Niedźwie cki, Niedźwiedzki,
Oraczewski, Oraczowski, Oranowski, Parowski,
Pernirowski, Piaśnicki, Pielwicki, Pielwiecki, Pisarski,
Placzkowski, Plaszkowicz, Poniatowski, Porębski, Porski,
Potocki, Proaczek, Przybel, Przyłęcki, Przyłęski, Psarleck,
Pukar, Pkarsarecki, Pkarsareck , Rahoza, Rozbicki,
Rozenkowski, Rudzeński, Rupniewski, Rupniowski,
Rynowiecki, Rzecki, Sadłowski, Saganowski, Sagatyński,
Skupniewski, Sobieński, Srzednicki, Srzeniawski, Stadnicki,
Stawski, Stępniewski, Strachanowski, Suliński, Szoński,
Sław, Szała Szalistyowski Szyplowski, Szykowski, Śreniawa,
Talimont, Tağoborski, Telakowski, Tęgoborski, Tretiak,
Trzebieński, Trzebiński, Trzeciak, Turowski, Tuszewski,
Tuszowski, Ujedzki, Ujejski, Werycha, Weryha, Węliński,
Wierliński, Wgleski, Wierliński, Wierliński, Wierliński,

Wierliński , Wiewiórkowski, Wiewiórski, Wiewiurski, Wrochey, Wzdowski, Zdowski, Zmigrodzki, Zmijewski, Żmigrocki, Żmigrodzki, Żmijewski.

Mroczek, Leszczyc (Bróg, Brożek, Brożyna, Laska, Laski, Wyszowie), [coat of arms](#) .



- [Coat of arms description](#) :

Golden spears [in](#) a red field. Also in the [jewel](#) on the peacock's tail is a horn slanting to the right.

- Earliest Mentions:

The origin of this coat of arms dates from 550-1078. This coat of arms dates from the reign of the Piast dynasty.

- [Herbowni](#) :

Bałęcki, Białęcki, Białęski, Bieganowski, Biegański, Bierzwieński, Biezdrowski, Bijański, Bitner, Bojkowski, Bolemowski, Bolimiński, Bonczkowski, Bończkowski, Boszłowski, Brożyna, Chmieleński, Chmieliński, Chodorowski, Chojnicki, Chrypski, Chrzybowski, Darnowski, Darnowski, Darnowski Donoski, Donowski, Fałęcki, Gabarzewski, Gąbarzewski, Giełtowski, Głodecki, Gołutowski, Ciejewski, Grabianka, Grabionka, Gułtowski, Gustowicz, Gutowski, Hawryszew, Hawryszew, Herbst, Holy, Janowski, Jasieniecki, Jaskold, Jaskolski, Jaskolski,

Jaskulski, Jaskólski Kaczliński , Karmazynowicz, Klonowski, Korunowski, Kossowski, Kostecki, Koszuck, Koszutki, Kościelec, Kretowicz, Krotoski, Krotoszyński, Krotowski, Krzekotowski, Krzyszkowski, Kujawa, Kuranowski, Lesisz, Leszczewski, Leszczyc, Luboniski, Luboński, Lubstowski, Łeszczabiski, Łeszabicz .abicz , Łeszczabiski, Łubowski, Łukawski, Makuda, Mierosławski, Mierucki, Mierzejewski, Miarański, Miłaszewski, Mirosławski, Młodocki, Mroczek, Nagórski, [Radolinski](#) , Rysiński, Pachnik, Pakoński, Pałuka, Piekarski, Siemieński, [Skarszewski](#) , Supiński, Śmiełowski, Waliszewski, Wieruszewski, Żyznowski

Mroczek , Milewski of the [Ślepowron Coat of Arms](#)



One of our largest families; Its nest is the land of Ciechanów, and given the similarity of surnames in the 15th chair, it seems to have an origin with the Ślepowrończyk family in Krasno. Michał was rewarded with merits by Jan, Fr. Mazowiecki, 30 piece of land on the Ruś River in the Łomża Region, on which he built the village of Milewo. Palka, Szymon's wife, sold her parts in the village of Piski in 1414 to Stefan, her husband's full brother. Szymon donated part of Piska to his brothers Jan and Stefanow in 1430. Krystyn, Marcin, Paweł, Piotr, Trojan and Wawrzyniec, heirs of Milewa in 1436. Wrocisław, Mikołaj, Przedbor, Paweł and Maciej bought 30 fibers of land called Skiejtowstok , in the land of Wiska with princely privilege 1432 Andrzej, chief of the dukes of Mazovia 1439 Bartłomiej, Jakób, Mi • Kołaj and Stanisław, brothers and sisters, 1451 Paweł, son of

Stanisław, 1470, and WSC cłśław, son of Krystyn , 1501 heirs of Mileva . After Sławek sons: 1) Mikołaj, heir to the Łosie estate in 1552, his descendants took the nickname and sometimes the surname Łoś, like N; Canon of Ostrołęka 1612; 2) Jan pledged a piece of land in the village of Susek from Walenty of Susek, which was approved by Stanisław and Janusz, the Dukes of Mazovia in 1512. Ambrosius, pastor in Kleczków, 1554. Jan Mikołajowicz, Stanisław Wojtkowicz, Stanisław Dudrejewicz, Mikołaj and Michał received a piece of land in the Tykocin region in 1516 from Gastold, the Połock voivode. married to Magdalena N., had one son, Jan. Krzysztof, son of Stefan, heir of Miłewo - Leśne and Miłewo - Lithuania in 1584. Jakób, Michał, Piotr and Urban, sons of Jakób, heirs of Milewa Zabiele 1585 1 ' . Krzysztof was one of the delegates of the Commonwealth states to Archduke Maximilian in 1587 with a demand that he step down from the country as an illegally elected king. Adam, Jan, Szymon and Walenty, sons of Jan. 1590 Jan and Krzysztof, sons of Feliks, 1597 Marcin, son of Jakób, 1605 Jan, substaroste from 1623, army 1626. Marcell, substarost of Nur, elector from 1632 from the country Nur, married ~ Anna von Kuczyn, left daughters; Helena, Catherine. Marcyana, Sophie and son of Jan. Stefan married Maryanna Łjempicka, a resident of Wiska 1640: Jan, signer of the city of Łomża 1643, clerk of the salt mines 1649, subchapter Drohicki 1662 'Jan-Stanisław, army 1653, and in 1661, the hunter of Smolensk, distinguished himself at the siege of Smolensk, he paid the knights with his own treasure, which he ordered to be returned to him. Member of the Sejm 1659. Jan from the Łomża region, Maciej from the Bielsko region and Michał from the Bielsko region, the electors from 1669. Stanisław and Stefan, sons of Andrzej, 1678. After Jan, signers of the Łomża municipality, son Mateusz bequeathed to him Mrs. Petronela Żylińska in 1692 a life sentence on the estates ~iskj Choromany. Wład: Dysław, governor l re ~ ent ~ the family of P ? W. von Oszmiański

1695 (Arch. Szem.). Several dozen families signed elections from different provinces in 1697. Michał, Marcin and Karol - with the Oszmiari district they signed the Olkienica Confederation in 1700. Andrzej, Franciszek, Józef and Ludwik, Andrzej's sons, 1710. Aleksander from Ł.Filewa, heir to part of Bychhawka, court founder in 1714, Augustyn, Ignacy, two Janów, Kazimierz with Mazowieckie Voivodeship, Władysław with Podlaskie Voivodeship and Wojciech with the Płock governorate signed the election in 1733. Jakób, son Michael, 1755 Wiktorya, wife of Floryan Drewnowski, town judge of Łomża in 1765. Antoni, colonel: "Crown Army 1777. Franciszek, royal chamberlain 1784 (notes by I. Wyr . Tryb. Lube!. and Piotrk., Sigi!., Collv. Vars.) Aurelia, wife of Hermene Gilde Garczyński, civil u Stanisław, son of Jan, sold in 1708 parts of Milewa to Grzegorz Mroczek, and Paweł Mroczek gave part of village Mroczi to J akób and Wojciech, sons of Stanisław Milewski in 1715, Marcin son of Wojciech sold part of village Tarały-Michała to Andrzej W. ąsowski in 1765 and had as Marcin, heir of Mroczków-Milewa, 1803 his identity card in western Galicia. -! an, son of Jakób. in Western Galicia (Post-Galicyjskie Files) According to Piotr, who received 10 ha of land in the village of MilewoGałąski (Wąsoskie Files) in 1480, son Stefan had a son, Zygmunt, and this son Jan, his son Roslan left a son, Jakób, whom the son of John had a son Joseph and this son Stanislaus afterwards, by his wife Franciszka Sarnacka, son Jakób, a court clerk in Łomża, identified in the kingdom from 1H44: then in 1866 he was an assessor of the court in Łęczyca. Adam, heir of Milewo Wielkie and Betków 1646, had descendants; then coming from: Łukasz, married, with Petronela Myszkowska, her sons, Teodor, pledgee of the village of Wyrebowo, in the district of Sieradz and Szymon 1837; Kazimierz, customs officer, son of Maciej and Katarzyna Skarzyńska, 1840; Bartłomiej, son of Maciej, 1851; Piotr son of Jan and Maryanna Ossowska, Paweł son of Maciej and Maryanna

Niedziałkowska, Antoni and Józef sons of Jan, Wawrzyniec son of Antoni, Piotr followed by son Antoni, all 1851; Franciszek, clerk in Chorzele, son of Wojciech, 1853; Alexander, son of Franciszek, 1853; Konstanty, official in Warsaw, son of Józef, 1857; Teodor, son of Jan and Franciszka Królikowska, 1858; Franciszek, son of Michał, in the Russian army, 1843; Michał, son of Franciszek, 1843; Henryk, in the Russian Army, son of Jakób and Walentyna Zaremba, 1844, and Włodzimierz and Jakób, sons of Józef and Julianna Dolżańskicj, 1862, registered in the Kingdom. Jan from the Jastrzębiec coat of arms bequeathed 1,000 zlotys to the Dominicans in Sochaczew in 1792 on his Głowczynie estate (Sochaczew files); his son Wawrzyniec had a son, Paweł, and his son Stefan, his son Stanisław, née Józef y Krośnicka, his son Tadeusz, heir to the village of Milewo-Wierzchonice, in Pułtusk district, registered in the kingdom in 1841; Walenty, Adam, Marcin, Hipolit-Jan, wife of Konstanty Rudnicka, whose son Edward, court clerk in Kalisz, was registered in the Kingdom of 1854. From this line Dominik, son of Jan and Joanna Rawa, was identified in the 1859 kingdom. After Valentine, surveyor and deputy of the Parliament of Łomża in 1697, son Adam, after whom the sons: 1) Antoni, son Maciej had a son Jan, married to Agata Sagatyńska, son of her Adam, identified in the kingdom in 1842; 2) Wojciech had a son, Jan, and his son, Andrzej, after which, by Urszula Ciborowska, a son, Ignacy, identified in the kingdom in 1848; Kazimierz, son of Lukasz, grandson of the aforementioned Jan, married to Maryanna Nowowiejska, left a son, Mateusz, identified in the kingdom in 1844; 3) Jan's son Antoni had a son, Wojciech, after which by Domicela Babinska his son Mikołaj, identified in the kingdom in 1844, Andrzej, heir to the Ustronie estate in 1704 (coat of arms of Pom), became have a son by Anna Tolibowska , after whom Wojciech married Brygida Rościszewska, and by her he had a son, Hilary, a court clerk in Płock, identified with his son Maryan in the kingdom in

1839. Bartłomiej, heir to the village of Milewo-Zabiele in the Wińskie Region, left in 1713 with his wife Jadwiga Maleszewska a son, Michał, and this son with Bartłomiej, after that with Maryanna Łojewska, son Adam, heir to part of the village of Nadbory-Brzostowo, in the Łomża district, registered in the kingdom from 1856. After Tomasz, heir to the Witoszyn estate in 1718, son Józef had a son Walenty, and this son had a son Jan, after son Józef of Salomea Mossakowska, inheritance partly in Mossaki-Rukle village, in Przasnysz district, registered in the Kingdom from 1844; from this line Franciszek, the pastor in Bloń, and Wiktor, the tenant of the Przetycz estate, in the Pułtuski area, sons of Józef, 1841, and Józef, son of Antoni and Anna Nałęczówna, 185, with identity cards in the kingdom. Antoni-Mikołaj, a hunter from Minsk, heir to the Czochanie estate in 1725, the Jastrzębiec coat of arms, had a son, Michał, and Len, a son of Antoni, after that of Klara Bogdaszewska, son, Stanisław, who became 1849 identified in the kingdom. According to Bartłomiej, the overseas sub-capital, heir to the Puchała and Sokol Łąka estates in the Łomża region in 1729 (Jastrzębiec coat of arms), who was to leave a son of Stanisław, and the son of Antoni, after which, by Maryanna Łazowska, son of Jakób, heir of Szczepkowa village, Mławski district, registered in Kingdom from 1839; from this line Julian, a soldier in the Russian army, son of Kazimierz, 1847, and Kazimierz, son of Antoni, 1847 identified in the kingdom. Stanisław, 1740 heir to the villages of Cieszkowa-Szczyty and Borzewiska, married Konstanca Rogozińska and left their son Konstanty, 1760 burgrave of Sieradz, 1770 sergeant, 1771 swordsman, last 1780 hunter von Szadkowski and deputy judge at the court in 1790. . ., after that son Kajetan married Justyna Tymieniecka and had son Józef, heir of Mikorzyn estate, in Koniiiiska district, identified in 1839 in kingdom. According to Wojciech, heir to the village of Brwilino in 1763 (of the Pamian coat of arms), son Tomasz had sons, Jan, the owner

of a house in Warsaw, registered in the Kingdom of 1838, and Antoni-Bolesław, married to Monika Lato • Sińska , whose son Jan was identified in the 1844 kingdom. After Szymon, deputy and deputy of Łomża in 1638, son Jan had son Antoni, and this son had Piotr, after son Adam left sons: 1) Antoni, whose son Józef son of Mateusz, heir to part of village Milewo in the district, left Łomża, registered in the kingdom from 1854; 2) Stanisław, whose son Antoni had a son Jan, married to Elżbieta Kossakowska, by whom Ryn Feliks was identified in the kingdom in 1854. Other members of this line were identified with the Jastrzębiec coat of arms in the kingdom. Identified in the empire and entered in the nobility books: 1) gub. wileńska: Win. :: enty , son of Michał, with sons: Witold, Oskar, Wincenty, Jan and Ludomir 1848; Wiktor, son of Maciej, with son Stanisław and Wincenty, son of Wincenty, with son Karol 1851; 2) in gub. Kowieńska: Ferdynand, Felicyan, Leon and Ignacy with their descendants, Antoni's sons, Józef's grandsons. 1843-1867 and the descendants of Antoni, Jan and Józef, sons of Kazimierz, grandsons of Maciej, great-grandsons of Michał, 1846, 1848 and 1861; 3) in gub. in Grodno: Adam, son of Grzegorz, with son Grzegorz, 1841; 4) in Białystok district: Adam and Antoni, sons of Augustyn, Józef, Kajetan, Waclaw and Paweł, sons of Jan, Antoni and Franciszek, sons of Jan, and Michał, son of Mateusz, 1845, and Antoni and Jan, sons of Adam, 1846 r. Kazimierz, son of Ferdynand, Janotyszki-Polesie-Kazimierzowo, and Stanisław, son of Leon, Dowkintławki, in gub. Kowieńska heirs from 1882.

Mroczek, Milewski von Ślepowron , Milan variety

Coat of arms - in a blue field, on the shoulder of a silver horseshoe a bachelor's cross, on it a raven with a ring in its beak; above the crowned helmet a horseshoe with a cross on the shoulder on the peacock's tail. A line of Ślepowrończyk-Milewski from Milewa in Ciechanów Land adopted the above coat of arms variant, and from her Maciej, heir in Łukiany, Ukрупowie and Milewie • Tosiach,

deputy of the Lithuanian tribunal in 1734 married Cecylia Judycka and had a son by her , Dominik-Mateusz, heir in Łukiany and Wojsznaryszki, a hometown, country house and from 1740 of the Cabinet Oszmiana, followed by two sons of Maryanna Szymkowiczówna, Karol and Miehał. Karol, heir to the Nacz estate in 1760, married Franciszka Korejwianka and left her with their two sons Henryk and Rudolf; after Henryk, heir of Milwinów and Bogdanów, born Walerya Moczydłowska, sons: Karol, born 1872 Rejnhold, born 1874 and Bogusław, born 1875 Rudolf, Karol's second son, had two wives, Walerya and Józefa Gąsowski, and his first Wife was son Józef, born 1858, daughter Marya with 2 wives and sons: Edward born 1863, Stanislaus, born 1868 and Waleryan, born 1870 Michał, the second son of the administrator Dominik-Mateusz, by his wife Katarzyna Wojno- Jasieniecka, left a son, Hipolit, heir of Cicin, border judge of Oszmiana in 1825, after that of Józt'fa, daughter of Franciszek Szwański, Oskar's son. Oskar, heir in the Geranons, Lithuanian Palestinian, from 1876 papal count, married Weronika Wołk-Łaniewska and left their daughter Marya with Szymon Mejsztowicz, honorary judge of New Alexandria, and the sons Ignacy, heir in Geranons, count from 1876 papal and hipolit, Heir of Ługomicze and Łazduny, papal count from 1876, married to Kazimiera, daughter of Aleksander Hołyński (Count Bork.).

Mroczek,



Herb Grzymała

Grzymała (Grzymalita, Odwaga, Ślaska) - [the coat of arms of the nobility](#) .

- [Coat of arms description](#) :

There were five basic variants of this coat of arms: Kaza

1. In the golden field a red wall with three crenellated towers, in the gate an armed knight with a sword in his right hand and a shield in his left hand. In the jewel above the crowned helmet on five ostrich feathers - three towers.
2. In the golden field a red wall with three crenellated towers, an open gate with a lattice. A jewel - like var. I.
3. As var. I. In the jewel above the helmet crowned on the peacock's tail - three towers.
4. As var. I. Five ostrich feathers in the jewel above the helmet in the crown.
5. In the golden field a red wall with three crenellated towers. In the jewel above the crowned helmet on five ostrich feathers - three towers.

- [seal](#) :

The following medieval seals are known: 1262 comes Mroczek; 1276 Stefan and Janusz Michałowski; 1276 Bogusz Pogorzelski arrives; 1302 Komes Budziwoj Michałowski (Silesian seals); 1343 Mikołaj of Błażejowo, Poznan provincial judge; 1352 Przeclaw, castellan of Posen and Przeclaw of Prussia; 1377 Domarat of Iwno, Starost of Greater Poland; 1382 Miczko Kretkowski (Greater Poland); around 1380 Bogusz of Pogorzela (Silesia); 1405 Mikołaj, peddler from Sandomierz; 1413 Świętosław Litwos, governor of Kraków; 1430 Baranowski (name unknown); 1438 Jacob of Kobylany; 1458 Mikołaj, Prince of Sandomierz; 1464 Paweł of Jurkowice and Czartonia; 1466

(unidentified persons after the Treaty of Toruń Akt.)
(F.Piekosiński, Polish Heraldry...; the same, Polish Postage Stamps ...; M. Haisig, Sphragistics of Nobility...; M. Grzegorz, Diplomatische u sphragistic analysis ...)

- Earliest Mentions:

The first known court document mentioning the coat of arms of Grzymała dates back to 1402 (B. Ulanowski, Materials for History..., No. 49). The coat of arms was adopted by Lithuanian families through the acts of the Union of Horodel . The Grzymała family was represented by Domarat from Kobylany (without a seal), Jan Rymwidowicz was adopted. (W. Semkowicz, About Lithuanian families ..., RTH Vol. VII)

- The image of the Grzymała coat of arms appears on a Gothic bronze shield (from the second half of the 15th century).

comes from the tombstone of Groty from Słupnica and is now in the Church of St. James in Sandomierz. (KZSP vol. III z.11) The coat of arms is also on the heraldic frieze in Łąd.

It is found in the Dlugosz Jewels, the Chronicle of the Council of Constance, the Golden Fleece Armorial, the Lyncenich Armorial and the Stockholm Codex Bergshammar.

It is most widespread in the regions of Kraków, Lublin, Poznań, Sandomierz and Sieradz.

- [Herbowni](#) :

Albigowski, Baranowski, Bartold, Bartoład, Bączewski, Bieganowicz, Bieganowski, Biestrzykowski, Bieszczycycki, Biezdziecki, Bieźczyński, Binczycki, Błażejewski, Bobalicki, Borkacki, Borkowski, Bortkiewicz, Borzewicki, Bosowski,

Brodowski, Brogłowski, Brogłowski, Brogłowski, Brodowski, Brodowski, Bos Brzewicki, Buckiełowski, Brzobowiczka, Brzobowiczka. 1775, Budat, Budgin, Budziszewski, Bukowski, Burkard nob. 1790 or 1799, Burkardt, Busiński, Buszyński, Buszewski, Bzowski, Cetwiński, Chodówski, Chrostowski, Chrościński, Chwalikowski, Cidzik, Ciesielski, Ciunowicz, Cydzik, Czaplicki, Czapski, Cząmpski, Cuszowski, Długoleński, Długolecki, Długoski, Dłęcki, Dobrodziejski indigo . 1530, Domarat, Domaszewski, Domejko, Domeyko, Dominikowski, Dzianotti Indigo. 1662, Dziatkowski, Dubowiecki, Dziekanowski, Dzierżanowski, Dzięlski, Fedorkowicz, Frangenberg, Frankenberg var., Freyberg, Garwacki, Garwaski, Gąsiński, Gąsowski, Gąssowski, Gilewicz, Głogowski, Gnoiński, Godala, Gojski, Gontar, Gontarski, Goźdzowiczi, Goźdzowilicki, Gozdowiczi Górski, Grabowiecki, Grabowski, Gromolewski, Grudziński (Zygmunt Ignacy became Count of Prussia on February 19, 1786, diploma on September 19, 1786, confirmed on November 2, 1826), Gruszkowski, Grzelinski, Grzymajłło, Grzymajłło, Grzymalski, Grzymała ref . , Gruszkowski var., Grzymałowski, Grzymkowski, Grzymultowski, Gutteter, Habowski, Hałaczkiewicz, Hałaszkiewicz, Harassowski, Hawranowski, Hertyk var., Herubinowicz, Hoffman nob. 1768, Iwiński var., Hrymalicz, Imielański, Iwieński, Jabłonowski var. (Roch Stanisław Michal with the title Count Austrian on January 2, 1779), Jabłoński, Jaźwiński var., Jukowski, Jurkowicz, Kalborski, Kaliborski, Kalibowski, Kamieński, Kamiński var. ., Kaliński, Kaliski, Kamocyński, Kamoczyński, Kamodziński, [Kazanowski](#) var., Kazłowski, Kazonowicz, Kijski, Kijeński var., Kikowski, Klonowski, [Kobylański](#) , Kobyleński, Kobyliński, Kocłowski, Kosłowski, Komodziński, Korczak, Krasnopolski, Kretkowski, var., Krolowski Krzemieniowski, Krzemienowski, Kurant, Kwot, Kwotor, Kytor, Lagona, Langmin, Laugmin var., Leciński, Lesznikowski, Leśnikowski, Leśniowski var., Lewaszewski,

[Litwiński](#) , Litworz, Litwosz var., Lityński var., Lubański var.
., Lubczyński, Lubiatowski, Bogaicki, Łagiewnicki,
Łagiewski, Łagona, Łagowski, Łaguna var., Łaszczewski,
Łaszewski var., Łazanowski, Łaziński, Łącki, Łopienicki,
Łosowski, Łudzicki, Łudziecki, Machwicz, Malocha,
Małachowski, Małgowski, Małkch, March, March , Marc
Margoński, Mąkolski, Meisinger, Mileski, Mniszewski,
Modrzewski, Modrzyński, Mokulski, Sea, Moszczyński var.,
Moszczyński var., Mościbrodzki var., Murawski var.,
Necikowski, Niegolewski, Niepruszowski, Niemiera var.
Ochenkowski, Odachowski, Olejewski, Oleski var.,
Olszanowski var., Olesznicki, Opalacz, Ostrowski,
Parzniczowski, Pąchowski, Perski, Pęczalicki, Pęczkowski
var. Podleski, Podlewski, Podolskist, Podolski ,
Podsosnowski, Pogorell, Pogorzelecki, Pogorzelski,
Pokrzywnicki, Potulicki mod. (Michał tit. Std. Saski 1754? ;
Titte. Std. Prussia. August 28, 1780, confirmed in the King
of Poland. June 19, 1825 and in Russia June 5, 1852),
Pradzeński, Prandota, Prądzewski, Prądyński, Prząewski,
Przeciszewski, Przejrzeński, Przyborowicz, Przyborowski,
Przybylski, Przybyłek, Przybyłko, Przybyłowski,
Przybyszewski var., Przyłwickałowi , Radowicki, var.
Radziszewski, Raszewski, Raszowski, Redwanowski, Remer
nob. 1543, Rybczyński, Rybski, Rychlicki, Rychliński,
Rymwid var., Rymwidowicz, Rynwid, Rynwidowicz,
Rzepliński, Siedlecki, Siemianowski, Silberschrecht,
Skoczyński, [Skotnicki](#) , Skwiroszewski, [Ślaski](#) , [Śłomzyński](#)
mod., Smerzyński, Soboliński, Soboliński, Sogoliński,
Sogoliński, Sogoliński Starzyński, Strękowski, Strzelecki,
Strzelski, Suchywilk, Swiszowski, Szczaworyski,
Szczaworzyski, Szmerzyński, [Ślaski](#) var., Śleżyński,
Śmiłowski, Świechowski, Świerad, Świszowski, Świdrygiełł,
Świdrygiełło, Świeradzki, Świszowski, Targonski,
Troszczeński, Tarnowski. Truszczeński, Truszczyński,
Turczyński, Turzański var., Turzebin, Turzyński, Ujejski,
Uliński, Wabiszewicz, Wielgórski, Wielogórski var.,

Wieszczycki, Wiewiórowski, Wilamowski, Wilanowski, Wilkau, Wilkowski, Wierzbicki, Wiszniowski, Wkryunjd, Wolski, Woskinjd, Wolski, Wojdzbicki Wojdzbicki Wojno, Wojzbun, Woydzbun, Woyno, Wskrzeński var., Wskrzyński, Zaborowski, Zaleski var., Zamojski, Zamoński, Zasadzki, Zawalczyc, Zawalczyk, Zbierchowski, Zbierzchowski, Zbikowski var , Znatowicz var., Zut, Zwierzyński, Zwierzchowski, Zwierzyński, Żarnowiecki, Żbikowski, Żut.

The most famous representatives:

- [Wawrzyniec Goślicki](#)
- [Marcin Kazanovsky](#)
- [Ignacy Prądzyński](#)
- [Hanna Sleszyńska](#)

Mroczek, Nieczuja, Cielech, Ostrew, Ostrzew, Nieczyja, Nieczuja Pruska, Necznia, root variety Nieczaj, [Polish noble coat of arms](#) .



- [Coat of arms description](#) :

In the red field an oak trunk with a sword on the hilt and a golden cross. Five or six knots, usually three on the right.

There is the same trunk in the [jewel between the black wings](#).

- Earliest Mentions:

[1397](#)

The coat of arms of Nieczuja

- [Herbowni](#) :

Abudowicz, Abuniewicz, Achramowicz, Adamczowski, Bartlewicz, Bartliński, Bartosina, Barzycki, Batocki, Bazar, Białkowski, Biciutko, Biczysko, Branwicki, Bystrzejowski, Byszowski, Cebulka, Chłopicki, Chustecki, Cybulka, Czewil, Dąbrowski, Dembiński, Dębiński, Dębiń, Dębiński, Dębiński, Dobieszkowski, Dobrowolski, Dobrzechowski, Domaszewski, Domzalski, Dowgielewicz, Dymitr, Dziemieszkiewicz, Dzierzek, Frącki, Galicz, Gembicki, Gębicki, Gładysz, Goły, Grabionek, Grębarski, Gręboszewski, Grzymułtowski, Gulyacz, Hajielegierski, Imielski, Jościelegdukiewicz, Hościelegdukiewicz, Hościelegdukiewicz, Jokiewicz, Judynowicz, Jurkiewicz, Kapuściński, Kaupowicz, Kiełtyk, Kochowski, Kocięcki, Koja, Kongel, Kongiel, Koniarkowski, Koniatowski, Konieński, Krassuski, Krasuski, Krobicki, Krzesińpatski, Krzy ciŁoski, Kurniecki, Kurniecki, Kurek, Kurek, Lipickkaiński Łoknicki, Łomiński, Łomnicki, Łosiewski, Łukawski, Macocki, Miładowski, Miłaszowski, Minczewski, Miniewicz, Miniewski, Mniowski, Moszc zkowski, Moszczowski, Moszczukowski, Mroczek, Murcz, M yślichowski, Nadłtowski, Nieczuj, Nieczuja, Nieczulski, Nieczykowski, Niesłuchowski, Orlik, Ostrowski, Ostrzyński, Parnicki, Pęchowski, Piotrkowski, Plewiński, Pomarzeniaski, Praczyk, Praga, Press, Prasol, Przełęcki, Pstrowicz, Ragoszkowski, Rosiejjewski, Rosiejski Sadlewski

, Sadzicki, Sajewski, Schuliński, Sekuła, Smoleński, Snieszek, Stanechowski, Starzechowski, Stefański, Szklanka, Szumieński, Ślanka, Śnieszek, Śnieszko, WiskiŚnieszek, Wiski, Wiski, Wapbażek, Trojan, Urbański Widlica, Wierzbicki, Wierzbicki, Wierzbicki, Wierzbicki , Wierzbicki, Wil 1986olski, Wilczopolski, Wilczopolski Pszczółka, Wilczopski, Wilczowski, Wilczycki, Wilkocki, Wilgocki, Winowski, Witkiewicz, Witosławski, Wszeborski, Zakowicz, Zamięcki, Zbiegniewski, Zbiegniewski Ziemiecki, Zukeliżanickinick.

- The statement made by many publishers that the coat of arms was also owned by the [Slascy](#) alias [Ślascy is incorrect](#) . It is a repetition of a mistake made by Duńczewski. In fact, all [Silesians](#) ([Silesians](#)) belong to the family [using the Grzymała coat of arms \(the coat of arms of the nobility\).](#) [1](#)

Mroczek,



Prus I (Półtora Krzyża, Słubica, Turzyna, Wagi, Wiskała, Wiskawa, Wiszczała) - [Polish noble coat of arms](#) .

Silver sesqui-cross in the red field . In the [jewel](#) above the crowned helmet an armed arm with a sword, silver.

Earliest Records

After the martyrdom of [St. Adalbert In 997](#) many [Prussians](#) came to Poland and converted to [Christianity](#) . Among the

first to arrive were three Prussian dukes, to whom King [Bolesław the Bold presented](#) estates near [Kraków](#) and the coat of arms of Prussia. At the beginning of the [15th](#) century the name was changed to Prussia.

It appears in written sources for the first time: [1389](#) - the reputation and coat of arms of Turzyn; [1407](#) - Proclamation of Wiskała.

The following medieval seals are known: [1456](#) - Tomasz Strzemiński, [bishop Kraków](#) ; [1459](#) and [1468](#) - Jan of Pielgrzymowice, [farmer](#) of Kraków.

[Herbowni](#)

Albrychowicz, Andrzejewski, Andrzejowski, Augustowski, Baldowski, Bałdowski, Basowicz, Bednarowski, Bednarski, Bednawski, Bereźnicki, Białochowski, Białyszewski, Biesiadecki, Biestrzykowski, Bluszczyński, Błoński, Bodusławski, Bogdański, Bogurski, Bogusławski, Brodguś, Bogdański Brodski, Brzenick, Boriecki Bugajski, Butwił, Butwiłowicz, Bysbram, Bystron, Chładowski, Chocewicz, Chodaszewicz, Chomentowski, Chomętowski, Chrzanowski, Chwałkowski, Cianowski, Ścieliński, Cieszyn, Cieszymowski, Cygański, Cytbrowski, Czaczkowski v. Długojewski, Długojewski, Długowski, , Dobrocie Drogoć, Drotkiewicz, Drozdowski, Druszkowski, Durzycki, Dymitrowski, Dzierliński, Dzierżek, Fastowicz, Faszca, Faszczewski, Frankowski, Frycowski, Gałęcki, Garlicki, Gawłowicki, Gębicki, Gładowicki, Głowacki, Głowacki, Głowacki, Głowacki Głowacki, Głowwiewski, Głowwiewski, Gorowski, Gowwiewski , Gostyński, Goworowski, Grabkowski, Groblewski, Grochowalski, Grot, Grzybowski, Grzymisławski, Guda, Gumowski, G unicki, Gurkowski, Hładowicki, Hurba, Hurkowski, Isajkowski, [Jabłonowski](#) , Jabłoszewski, Janowski, Jaras , Jarnutowski, Jaroszewicz, Jaszczewski, Jerzowski, Jezierski, Jeżowski, Juchna, Juchnowski, Julewski, Jurecki, Kaczkowski, Kączowski,