

The noble Polish family Ambrożewicz.

Die adlige polnische Familie Ambrożewicz.



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

[Titelseite](#)

[Office of the President District Commissioner](#)

[Office of the President District Commissioner](#)

[Bureau du président Commissaire de district](#)

[Bureau du président Commissaire de district - 1](#)

[Impressum](#)

The noble Polish family Ambrożewicz.

Die adlige polnische Familie Ambrożewicz.

The noble Polish family Ambrożewicz.

The noble Polish family Ambrożewicz, Ambrozewicz, coat of arms Baybuza Bajbuza .

Ambrozewicz coat of arms Baybuza. Bajbuza (Baybuza), Lithuania. Probably a family with the Ambrozewicz coat of arms Wąż (Anguis, Serpens, Wężyk).

Lithuania. In 1670 years the family is mentioned by David Stanisław Ambrożewicz, the royal secretary.

N., about 1590 - about 1640 , married to Hieronim Kocięł Coat of Arms Pelican, about 1600 - about 1650

David Stanisław in 1670, secretary to the king. (DW 54 F 365), in 1671 the estates Lithuanian tax writer. (Acts IV). Christina, for Franciszek Chrzanowski him Brest 1702 (before Sap.). Władysław Michał, Horodniczy Oshmiana 1748. Jan of the Province. Novgorod registered Bund General Prince Lith. 1764 (VL). Stanisław, owner Połukni in the province. Trotsky in 1761, had a son, Krzysztof, and the estates Sons Jakobs and Krzysztof. Jakób left two sons, married Antoni Magdalena Petter and Wawrzyniec, married Barbara von Tatarynów. Andrzej son of Antoni and Andrzej son of Wawrzyniec surveyed the nobility in Britain 1860 Krzysztof second son Krzysztof had a son, Andrzej, after which the estates Mrs. Litwińskich son of Barbara Wawrzyniec 1861, resulting in a (b A . Heart.).

This village in 1531 had brothers, Piotr and Mikołaj (PAW.). Heralds own our right to the Wappen and Chrzanowski estates from Brest, Lithuania (File III.). Wojciech, podpisarz Land Lublin 1598 (sa oder. 117 78 f). Eustace and Szymon , the estates sons of Szymon , put a Chrzanowo Orzechowskiemu in 1623 Stanisław , son of Casper , he gave part of his horseradish son Andrzej in 1628 (Zap. Or. 27 f 31 f 375 and 609) . Feliks secured a dowry for his wife Jadwiga von Schlichtingów, in 1640, his sons: Stanisław and Jan 1659 years (DW 49 f 1614 and 2064 Zap Lub 46 f 503 . .) . Stanisław , left by Helena Firlejówny Broniewska Franciszek, Maryann and Sophie , live 1688 years (Zap. Or . 64 f. 445). Marcin and Kazimierz Chrzanowscy and Kazimierz Chrzanowski signed with the Lublin province election of the king and Michał Antoni , catch Lithuanian Brest, and Stanisław , Royal Chamberlain of Orscha , in the province of Lithuania election Brzesko Augustus II. Franciszek, catch minor 1702 and the estates Lithuanian Brest year 1720. In 1702 , with his wife, Christine of Ambrożewiczów took the promise of Barszczew Sapieha (Sap.) . Franciszek Chrzanowski , first time with Michalow Towiańska , judge Vilnius District, 2nd time Antoniów Krassowska , 1723 sued Sapieha for goods invasion and rape (Sap.) . Zygmunt Benedikt Czesnik Lithuanian Brest 1696 the judge municipality Brest 1698 minor 1705 Chamberlain finally Brest 1720 and was governor rewiatyckim 1714 . With Katarzyna Tułowskiej (Act III) his daughter Balbina for Prince Apolinary Szujskim , governor zahalskim 1784 and sons , Emanuel , cupbearer Brest 1758 and Stanisław (Act IV). Ludwik, the governor

rewiatycki 1733 Józef 1764 . Feliks , a writer Commune Lithuanian Brest 1783 Aleksander and his wife Constanza 1775 took a pledge from Switycze Sapięha (Sap.) . Stefan Stanisław , sub-judge Pinsk 1701 Roch , chamberlain Stanisław August 1779 , equerry Pinsk 1782 In Volhynia meet father Jan , the successor scholastic Szachnowicza Lviv in 1719, Jan and Eleanor , the estate wife of Jan Obertyńskiego in 1721 , Dorothy, his wife Marcy Dunin Karwickiego , Ensign Smolensk 1725 years and Antoni procesującego von Sanguszkami years 1727 (Woł. X. 793 f ; XI f 1008 and 1598 ; . . XII f 2) . Leopold and Apollinaris , the estates sons Raphael and Anna Pagowska and Adalbert , the son of Jan and Katarzyna Sokołowska , grandson Antoni , in the years 1843-1845 ; Józef and Leon , sons of Stanisław and Maryinna Grzybowskiej , grandsons Piotr , in 1840 , Józef Constantine and Albin , sons Jan and Rosalie Sobolewski , in 1850 , Narcissus and Pawł , sons Pawł and Joanna Maruszewsk and Hilary , son of Antoni and Antoinette Jabłońska in 1859 Wojciech grandson , great-grandson of Jacob , who lived in 1737 , his noble origin in the kingdom (b A. Herz.) .

Jakób , the son of August , the grandson of Grzegorz Ambrożewicz , the heir of des Użpele and Gironov in the district rosieńskim , 1602, made a will , in the the Son Stanislaw (Group Żmudź . Of 1596 Zs . Żmudź . from 1602) . A descendant from Jozef Stanisław , son of Józef , the grandson of Stanisław , proved his noble origin before Chamber of Deputies Vilnius 1805 the son of Jozef Bartholomew , b . in 1773 (Teka M. E Brenszteina) .

Coat of Arms Description:

Baybuza. Baybuza. In a red field on a green ground a vertical, fallen, silver arrow, around which a snake winds from top to bottom, whose head is pierced by the point of the arrow, to the right, left and under the point of the arrow there is a mushroom each on the green ground. About the origin it is said:

A noble colored man, who had long been well received at the court of the Grand Duke Witold of Lithuania, accompanied him on the field hunt; he noticed a snake creeping among mushrooms and shot his arrow so happily that it passed through the snake's head in the land. As a reminder, the grand duke gave the black man this coat of arms, which was named Hrybun (mushroom) after the mushrooms that stood there. The goods name Baybuza only became common later . This coat of arms is used by the families:

Ambrozewicz, Baybuza, Biekunski, Hrybunowicz, Kostrowicki.

Copyright 2013 by Werner Zurek. Copyright für die Bildquellen: (GNU Wikipedia)

The noble Polish family Ambrożewicz.

Die adlige polnische Familie Ambrożewicz.



Bildquelle: Source Own work. Author Voytek S based on template made by Bastianow which is based on works of Edler Herr Tadeusz Gajl.

Die adlige polnische Familie Ambrozewicz, Wappen Poraj (Rosa, Rosa Alba, Róża, Różyc, Stoice, Una Rosa).

Ambrozewicz, Wappen Poraj (Rosa, Rosa Alba, Róża, Różyc, Stoice, Una Rosa), eine litauische Familie, Stanisław und Marcin bezeugten den Adel in der Stadt vor dem Gerichts Halytska 1782. Ambrozewicz Wappen Poraj (Rosa, Rosa Alba, Róża, Różyc, Stoice, Una Rosa). Litauen, Dan Galizien. Eingetragen 1782 and 1833 in die Adels Matrikel von Galizien.

Ambrozewicz, coat of arms of Poraj (Rosa, Rosa Alba, Róża, Różyc, Stoice, Una Rosa). In a red field a silver, five-petaled rose with pips; Helmet decoration: a same rose. This coat of arms comes from Bohemia. There the same Slawnik led, lord on Libicz, which city now Mielnik (Rosa, Rosa Alba, Róża, Różyc, Stoice, Una Rosa). Lithuania, then Galicia. Registered in 1782 and 1833 in the nobility register of Galicia.

Lithuania, then Galicia. Registered in 1782 and 1833 in the nobility register of Galicia.

Władysław Ambrozewicz, son of Andrzej und Jędrośnińskiej, an engineer at the National Railway-Leluchowskiej Tarnow. Daughter Ludwiga Reichenberger. Source: Bork. Roczn. I 439.

Coat of Arms Description.

Poraj (Rosa, Rosa Alba, Róża, Różyc, Stoice, Una Rosa). In a red field a silver, five-petaled rose with pips; Helmet decoration: a same rose. This coat of arms comes from Bohemia. There the same led Slawnik, lord of Libicz, which town is now called Mielnik. He was married to a daughter of Duke Otto the Illustrious of Saxony, had one son: Slawnik, also from Libicz,

married to Strzezyslawa, daughter of Duke Boleslaw I of Bohemia (935-67), by whom he had eight sons. Of these, five were killed in internal political turmoil. The other three estates went to Poland, namely: Wojciech (Adalbertus), who was martyred in 997, Radzyn or Gadius, Archbishop of Gniezno 1000-1006, and Poraj (Rosa, Rosa Alba, Róża, Różyc, Stoice, Una Rosa). This one was already with Princess Dąb (Czelechy, Dub, Ehler, Żelechy). rowka, the sister of his mother Strzezyslawa and wife of the Polish duke Mieczyslaw, came to Poland in 963, was richly gifted with goods by the duke and propagated the Poraj tribe (Rosa, Rosa Alba, Róża, Różyc, Stoice, Una Rosa), which the coat of arms was also called. According to the picture of the coat of arms, the goods name Roza (the Rose goods) was probably used for the same. The following is also said about this coat of arms: Nider Bär, from the family of the Counts of Askania and Ballenstädt, who had a rose in their coat of arms, helped the Roman Emperor Heraclius against the estates of the Frankish princes Dagobert and Clovis around 630, for which he received the Roman principality from the Emperor Ursini received. After the death of his father's brother's sons, Aribert took over the land of Askania from his sons. One of his successors, Ursini Witigo, called Ursyn Witek in Slavic, conquered the province between Bavaria and Bohemia, but surrendered to the harassing Prince of Bohemia, Waves, kept his possessions and entered the Bohemian association of subjects and nobility with them. He was named there after the rose in his coat of arms Rozyn, then also Rozemberk, German Rosenberg. This Witigo had four illegitimate sons and one illegitimate son, to whom he assigned the coat of arms in such a way that one son's rose goods were golden, the others silver, blue and red, but the illegitimate son kept them black, whereby the families were distinguished from the Rosenberg lines branching off from them. Also in this family two and three roses were placed in the coat of arms to distinguish them, as the estates from the in the St. Vitus chapel in the church in Krumau in Bohemia prove. This family died out in Bohemia with Piotr Wok Ursinus a Rosenberg in 1606. It is therefore assumed that all families in Bohemia who have one or more roses in their family, even if they differ in colour, belong to one tribe. Following this assumption, some families of the Poraj coat of arms (Rosa, Rosa Alba, Róża, Różyc, Stoice, Una Rosa) in Poland adopted the nickname Rosenberg in the 18th century. Whether the Siawik family is really identical to the Rosenberg family is still questionable, but seems likely because both families were related by marriage to sovereign houses, i.e. equal goods, but then also because it is believed that St. Adalbert received three roses in the had a coat of arms, while his brother Poraj (Rosa, Rosa Alba, Róża, Różyc, Stoice, Una Rosa) only had a rose, so the estates of many Slavic sons may have adopted different coats of arms, in the manner of the Rosenbergs. This coat of arms is used by the families:

Alantowicz, Ambroziewicz, Antoszewski, Badowski, Biernacki, Biligin, Bilimin, Boguchwał, Boryszowski, Brzezinski, Buczenski, Budzinski, Bukowski, Buzenski, Chlebowski, Chmielicki, Chodcza, Chometowski, Chomicz, Chominski, Chotecki, Chrzanowski, Czaslawski, Czaslawski Czelechy, Dub, Ehler, Żelechy). , Debnicki, Dobrosolowski, Dobrzelewski,

Dworzyszowski, Egierzdorf, Gadamowicz, Garkowski, Garlinski, Garmuchowski, Garnisz, Garnkowski, Cazuba, Gedrojcz, Gidzielski, Gidzinski, Gluch, Gniewiecki, Cioczalkowski, Golemowski, Grochowski, Gorecki, Gorski, Gorzynski, Gorynski, Gorynski, , Grodecki, Gruszczynski, Grzybowski, Halicki, Hollak, Izbienski, Izkrzycki, Jaktorowski, Jakubowski, Jamiolkowski, Jankowski, Jaroszkowski, Jasienski, Jelec, Jemiolowski, Jezowski, Juracha, Kadlubek, Kalski, Kandzierzawski, Karszewski, Kaszlinski, Kaszlinski, Kaszuba, Kaszuba, , Kesowski, Kielpsz, Kobielski, Kodrebski, Konarzewski, Kopec, Koszczyc, Koszyc, Kozlorog, Kozlowski, Kozminski, Krepski, Krolikowski, Krzepicki, Kuczewski, Kunczewicz, Kuniewicz, Kurozwecki, Kurzewski, Latkowski, Lipinski, Lipnicki, Lis (Lisy, Lisowie , Bzura, Mzura, Murza, Strempacz, Orzi-Orzi, Vulpis), Lodorowski, Lubanski, Lubelczyk, Lagiewnicki, Latkowski, Lyskowski, Mackiewicz, Madejski, Makowski, Malina, Maldrzyk, Malynski, Marszewski, Mecinski, Michalowski, Mickiewicz, Mieśmiki, Mierucki, Mikorski, Mniszek, Mojaczewski, Mokrski, Naborowski, Niechmirowski, Nieśmiki, Niemsta, Niesiecki, Niesiolowski, Nowicki, Olsztyński, Paczorek, Paluski, Paluszycki, Piorunowski, Pisienski, Plaskowicki, Podleski, Podleski, Poleski, Poraj (Rosa, Rosa Alba, Róża, Różyc, Stoice, Una Rosa), Poraj (Rosa, Rosa Alba, Róża, Różyc, Stoice, Una Rosa) owski, Potocki, Prazowski, Przedborowski, Przyłupski, PstJahr onski, Pulawski, Raczkowski, Radosz, Radzinski, Roginicki, Rosen, Rozanski, Rozecki, Rozycki, Ruczowski, Rudnicki, Rusiecki, Ruzycki, Samproch, Sielecki, Siestrzewitowski, Skotnicki, Skwyroszewski, Sobiekurski, Sobiesierski, Sokolowski, Solski, Stognicki, Suchecki, Suchecki, Suchecki, Sulinski, Swierzynski, Swinarski, Swiezynski, Szadlinski, Szatkowski, Szczerbiez, Szewczycki, Trebnic, Tryniszewski, Trzebinski, Tyniecki, Wegierski, Weiss, Werner, Wielwiejski, Wienskowski, Wieszcyciorowski, Wilczek, Wilczynski, Wilkowski, Witkowski, Wodzinowski, Wodzynski, Wybranowski, Wydrychiewicz, Zakrzewski, Zakszynski, Zalinski, Zamojski, Zawadynski, Zawisza, Zblotnicki, Zbrozek, Zdzarowski, Zdenicki, Zlobnicki, Zlotnicki, Zoledziowski, Zyrnicki.

Copyright 2013 by Werner Zurek. Copyright für die Bildquellen: (GNU Wikipedia)



Bildquelle: Source Wappen: Polish herbalism from the Middle Ages to the 20th century, Tadeusz Gajl, Gdańsk 2007. Author English: Source image: Tadeusz Gajl, POL_COA_blank.svg - Tadeusz Gajl, vector version: Bastianow, Rose and arrangement of the elements: Avalokitesvara

Die adlige polnische Familie Ambrozewicz Wappen Wąż (Anguis, Serpens, Wężyk).

Die Familie Ambrozewicz wurde 1782 in die Güter Adelsmatrikel von Galizien eingetragen.

Ambrozewicz Wappen Snake . Voivodschaft Vilnius. In dem Wappen windet sich Snake around a spear, which suggests a connection with the Ambrozewicz coat of arms of Baybuza. In 1782 they were entered into the goods of the nobility register of Galicia, but without specifying the coat of arms. Ambrozewicz, coat of arms Wąż . Vilnius Voivodeship. In the coat of arms squirms Snake around a spear, which suggests a connection with the Ambrozewicz coat of arms of Baybuza. In 1782 they were entered into the goods of the nobility register of Galicia, but without specifying the coat of arms. Spis Szlachty Polskiej Krolestwa Polskiego, Warszawa, 1851 - 54.

Coat of Arms Description.

Wąż (Anguis, Serpens, Wężyk). In a red field a black snake, with the gold-crowned head turned upwards, from where it snakes three times in a vertical direction downwards and then twines around itself twice upwards; in its mouth it holds the leafy stalk of a drooping green apple; Helmet decoration: five ostrich feathers. After the image of the coat of arms (Wąż (Anguis, Serpens, Wężyk), snake, Wezyk, the estates small snake) the coat of arms Wąż (Anguis, Serpens, Wężyk), also probably called Wezyk. Nothing is known about its origin, but it is mentioned in Poland as early as 1190. In the 14th and 15th

centuries there were also the names of Zachorz and Zatorza estates, especially in the Kraków province. The Güterse, as well as the SenHaus ierz voivodship estates, are probably to be regarded as the estates of the first homeland of this tribe. This coat of arms is used by the families:

Ambrozewicz, Borek, Brzostowicz, Cichonski, Cichowski, Ciechomski, Cimochowski, Czechowicki, Dlotowski, Dobrzankowski, Furs, Fursewicz Grozowski, Jasienski, Koczalski, Koczelski, Koracz, Kostrowicki, Kostrowski, Kozarski, Kotuszowski, Kowanecki, Kouczarski, Kozarski, Kozarski, Kozarski, , Kurowski, Kuzarski, Loyko, Magiera, Maldrzycki, Maldrzyk, Niedych, Orynski, Osinski, Piasecki, Pisecki, Podolecki Polajowski, Rudzki, Rzeszowski, Siedlecki, Siemia, Skrzynski, Szamoszewski, Szemiosz, Wąż (Anguis, Serpens, Wężyk), Wężyk, Wezyk, Widawski, Wielawski, Zmigrodzki.

The coat of arms of the Podolecki, Cichowski and Wąż families (Anguis, Serpens, Wężyk) has changed: the snake estates without a crown, without an apple and only downwards and not snaking back the Wezyk, Kozarski, Wezowski, Osinski, Siedlecki and Widawski estates in a golden field: Snake also only snaking downwards, but crowned and in its mouth a blue orb with a golden cross, the Jasienski estates two crowned and similarly designed snakes with their mouths facing each other, the Kostrowski and Ambrozewicz estates: snake coils around a spear. Another coat of arms Wąż (Anguis, Serpens, Wężyk): a crowned serpent, which half swallowed goods a child, led Bona Sforca, daughter of Duke John of Milan, born in 1494, married in 1518 to the king of Poland Zygmunt I.

Copyright 2013 by Werner Zurek. Copyright for the image sources: (GNU Wikipedia)



sources: (GNU Wikipedia) Crest: [Tadeusz Gajl](#) , vector version: [Bastianow](#) Charges: [Tadeusz Gajl](#) , vector version: [Avalokitesvara](#) Royal crown, mantling and helmet: [Avalokitesvara](#) .

Ambrożewicz of the Wąż Coat of Arms (vol. 2 p. 27)

Ambrożewicz of the Serpent Coat of Arms .

Lubo Niesiecki, writing about the coat of arms of Bajbuża, added that the Ambrożewiczs seal themselves with this coat of arms - however, he later admitted they belonged to the coat of arms of the snake and subordinated Jan Ambrożewicz, the Parnawski who left his son Michael. -

Wielądek adds: that Jan Ambrożewicz ignited the general union of W. Ks. in Vilnius on April 28, 1764 he signed.

the coat of arms of the serpent (t. 9 pp. 252-256)

snake crest . The serpent was supposed to be in a golden crown, though it was immediately twisted from its neck, but curiously its tail was twisted, twisted in its half in its mouth with the shield turned to the right, [p. 253] holds an apple branch with leaves and a green apple, snake color black, shield field red, five ostrich feathers on the helmet. This is how Paproc describes him. in Gnieździe f. 1088. For the coat of arms. fol. 282. Okay. Volume. 3rd fol. 27T. Bielski fol. 314. Jewels fol. 88. However, not everyone has the same snake crest shape. Okolski from the above, five more figures are placed: in one the snake is twisted, but it does not have a tangled tail, no crown on its head, nor in the mouth of an apple, on a yellow shield, and this is what Podolecki and Seal Snakes in Rus. In the second, the snake, except that the tail is not intertwined, also twists in the crown, and in its mouth it holds an apple with a cross, and this is the coat of arms of the Wężyk family, and those born from them , the Osińskis, Widawskis and Siedlecki. In the third, however, the snake without an apple in the crown and not so twisted: Okolski did not put any of these family crests. In the fourth, the snake is in everything as described at the beginning, but from the mouth of the city of the apple the child is half visible, and the usual coat of arms of the Lombard monarchs was brought to Poland by Bona Sforcja, Sigismund's wife and the King of Poland. In the fifth, two snakes in crowns with twisted mouths and spikes face each other, climb up, and the ends of their tails touch each other, and this is the Jasiński family coat of arms. In addition, you can find snakes in the coat of arms of Szydłowiecki and the so-called Golden Freedom, but each of them is mentioned in its place. - I'm also in the second volume of fol. 80. brings the coat of arms of Baybuz, where

the snake twists near the arrow, the Kostrowscy and the Ambrożewicz are proud of the same coat of arms, but the city of arrows and spears, they also have no mushrooms, of which Jan Bazyli Ambrożewicz . He was the sub-capital of Pärnu, he left a son, Michał. There are three serpents in Dziuli's crest, as I said in the volume it contains. These differences of the Wąż coat of arms from Okolski [p. 254], because there are some that are not being washed away in Poland now, while the others differ little from the first coat of arms I described, so I don't want to thicken the page with that. Where this coat of arms originated, however, our authors suspect more than it means anything specific: some say the Serpent Knight, named after a clever game planted by the enemy in this homeland, either turned away or died broke, this coat of arms was awarded in 1306, but chronologically, it cannot survive, because according to Długosz, the bishop of Płock named Nietych, already from the Wąż coat of arms, called Nietych, long before that, i.e. in 1260, in the Polish Senate sat. And Nakiel. in his Michow. fol. 118. ex libro The Długosz Benefeciorum writes that Szymon with the Wąż coat of arms, ancestor of the Połajowski family from Połajowice near Miechów, was entered in the register of beneficiaries of the monastery before 1198 *). Paprocki, which Okolski testifies, for a special kind of tenderness towards the enemies of this homeland, given to the ancestor of this house, and then an apple for serpent, which someone from these familiars kept during the enemy incursion. Parisius gives his various conjectures, the first may be correct, that that man named Skubian, who has his lair in the Dragon's Den near Kraków, and the people who did harm there, when he killed, the same wand was placed in the coat of arms as a reward for given this work, and instead of the one he had planted a spicy piece to kill the serpent, an apple was placed in the serpent's mouth. Or also during the war with the Romans of the Sarmatians, when one of them snatched from the

hands of a Roman ensign in distress the banner on which the snake was raised and twisted, but Roman historians are sure that the Romans washed dragons on their flags and the apple. then for another piece of work in hand. It is certain that the ancient nations and families wore the serpents in their coats of arms. The Petrasancta de Tesser testifies to the Egyptians. gentilite. c. 3. that it was a sign that they had acquired three twisted serpents among the muddy leaves. The Lombard Kings and then home of the famous Sphorcy Dukes of Milan,

*) Długosz in Miechovia fol. 107. refers to in libro Beneficiorum eccles. Krak. - about four brothers of the Wąż coat of arms: - Jan, Stanisław, Mikołaj and Andrzej, the heirs in Grzmucin in the Kraków Voivodeship. - Krasicki's footnote. [p. 255] described above, whence also Braun. lib. 2. Civil. fol. The 43rd city of Milan appropriates the same coat of arms. The same Petrasancta cap. 55. Says that there are many houses in Italy, Great Britain and France that arrange the snakes in various forms in their coats of arms: Gregory even the tenth of that name Pope, in 1271. The family was Vicecomen of Milan, whose coat of arms was the coat of arms was the serpent according to Alfons Ciaconius, but with a child in his mouth, Petrasancta cap. 55. Whence such a prophecy in Malachi, Anguinus vir. Henrik. in Fasciculo SS. lib. 2. Spacing 3. Cap. 14

Herbowni.

Ambrożewicz, Borek, Cichowski, Ciechomski, Dłotowski, Pelze, Grotowski, Jasiński, Koracz, Kostrowski, Koyczan, Konarski, Kuczkowski, Kurowski, Łojko, Małdrzyk, Oryński, Osiński, Piasecki, Pisecki, Podolecki, Połajowski, Rudzki, Rzeszowski, Siedlecki, Szamoszewski, Wąż, Wężyk, Widawski.

Duńczewski, Kuropatnicki, Małachowski und andere markieren dieses Wappen auf den folgenden

Familien

Cichocki, Cichomski, Kostrowicki, Szemiosz.

Vorfahren dieses Hauses.

Piotr Niedych, Bishop of Płock, in his old age took over the dominion of this church, but in maintaining church discipline, in removing scandalous other addictions from his diocese, in pious deeds by which he encouraged all his sheep to virtue, After he having endowed all with holy sacraments endowed for the way of eternity, he left this world in 1263, the third year of his episcopate. Lubia. by Dlugosz in Vitis Episc. place Mikołaj Wąż from Dobrzanków, 1452 castellan from Ciechanów, was at the Czerwieński Congress of the Dukes of Mazovia, Stat. Masov. fol. 94. and 1458. fols. 122nd and the second also in the time of Mikołaj from Dobrzanków, ensign from Ciechanowski, in Zakroczymski 1453. Stat. Mazov. fol. 98. The same or higher Mikołaj, (but already de Bogate wrote in 1472 Wąż, Mazowiecki Voivodeship. on the list of Bolesław, the Duke of Mazovia. Stat. Masow. fol. 126. and 1478. fol. 128. Jan. Wojciech Wąż, Voivode of Płock in 1495. Mikołaj Małdrzyk of Staro, castellan of Bełski, in 1436, as mentioned in volume I. Jan Wąż de Mnich Treasurer of the Duchies [p.256] of Mazowiecki, who passed to his wife Małgorzata, Lew Kryski, wrote to his daughter, in the village of Trojanów, in 1466 with a certain sum about the coat of arms, where he adds that this Trojan, John, was taken from the prince with the condition that if the childless should leave this world, he would return to the Prince's table Wojciech z Szczeczna or Borek, ST Doctor, vir ingenio subtilis, sermone eloquens, praedicator gratiosissimus Ordinis S. Dominici, qui ob insignes animi sui dotes, ex Provinciali et Inquisitore in Episcopum Theodosiensem, ac Suffraganeum Ecclesiae Gnesnensis sub Alberto Rege anno

1493. est sublimatus, says Severin. in Vita S. Hyacin. lib. I. Cap. 23

Coat of Arms of Baybuz (Vol. 2 p. 80-81)

Baybuza Coat of Arms . Neither Paprocki nor Okolski wrote about it. And there is an arrow pointed downward with an iron: it pierced the head of the snake, which turned around the arrow so that its tail touches its feathers, stuck between three mushrooms, one in front of the iron, the others spread out in a field on either side, red, an ordinary crown over the helmet. The beginning of this coat of arms, as well as others born in Lithuania or in Rus, is little certain, it is said that when an eminent Murza played with honor at the court of the Lithuanian prince for a long time, it happened, that he went to the field, he helped the prince, and then, seeing the creeping snake, he hit it so well with his bow that the arrow flying from above stuck its point in the ground. He beheld it with his court in great numbers, the prince so happily delighted in the art of the same serpent, When he was near the arrow, he turned behind the coat of arms [p. 81] Moskovsky, in a secret commission; She became known for her willingness to help as well as her rich equipment, in which so far the abundance in her homeland has flourished.

Some of them began to write in Baybuzów in Rajgród Baybuzami after moving to nearer countries, that is, having bought from their masters or acquired by inheritance, ie pro bene meritis. This Rajgród in the Braclaw Voivodeship is still on their property. So that the memory of posterity from which they came would not be stuck, they always wrote Baybuzami Hrybunowicz and broke up. What are the testimonies in various city and country books. Baybuza Hrybunowicz Michał took part of the land on the Suła River

from King Stefan, which was later given to Prince Aleksander Wiśniowiecki, according to the 1590 constitution. 588. his wife Anna Elcovna. Siemion Wojski Braclawski signed 1648 with Braclawski, Paweł and Michał from Wołyński 1697 elections: Konstanty's son, one of those times in the Ruthenian Voivodeship. With this coat of arms I was verbally informed that the Ambrożewiczs are sealed in Lithuania.

Werenko, coat of arms of Łagoda (vol. 9 p. 277)

Werenko, coat of arms of Łagoda , in the Principality of Lithuania and in Ruthenia. Jan Wernek, through whom she moved to Lithuania during the Prussian War, called himself Werenko there more consistently in the Dammländer accent: in the Wołkowyski district, in the Nowogrodzkie Voivodeship, he bought Olechnowice and Ciechlejowice, there estates, including Wojciech Werenko, son of Jan , was. From there some returned to Poland, including two brothers, Szymon and Marcin, who took with them Dorota Ambrożewiczowna, from whom came Mikołaj's son, Wojciech, whose wife Alanowidowa fathered three sons by her, Gabriel, Władysław and Konstanty, Helena Puciacianka, born in Hryczynów Wojnów, gave birth to three sons, Antoni, Józef and Paweł, Józef in the Soc. Jesu, Antoni and Paweł serve with Lubomierski under the armored shield.

Sources:

A b. Her. Files of the former Heraldry of the Kingdom.

And white. raws Files of the Rawa Land, Bielsko County.

AGZ. Town and land files from the times of the Polish Republic. Lviv 1868-1894. T. I-XVI.

AJZR. Acts odnosiaszcziesia k istoria alreadynoy and zapadnoj Rossia. St. Petersburg 1863-82. T. I-XII.

A. captain of Poznań Files of the Poznań chapter. Writers of the History of Poland IX.

A. Rus. Liw. Ruthenian-Livonian acts. Published by Napierski. S. Petersburg, 1868

A. Zap. Ros. Acts are the history of the collapse of Rossia. S. Petersburg.

The files of the Acts and we issue them to the Wilenskoj Archeograficzieskoj Kommissy Vilnius 1865-96. Vol. I-XXIII.

Files 4, area Files of four counties of the Czerska Land.

Hist file. File to historical explanations for things Polish Krakow.

Ant. Gram. Grammars of Veliki Lithuanian princes. Kiev, 1868. Published by Włodz. Antonowicz and Konst. Kozłowski.

Arch. Dubr. The Dubrovnik Archives from the library of Count. Przewdziecki.

Arch. JZR. Archives of Jugo-Zapadnoj Rossia. Kiev.

Arch. Sang. Archives of the Sanguszko Dukes in Sławuta. Lviv 1887 - 97 T.IV.

Arch. Sbor. Dock. Archeograficzieskij Sbornik Dokumentow odnosiaszczichsia k istorii siewiero-zapadnoj Rus. Vilnius.

Ball. M. Baliński. Historical writings. Warsaw 1843.

Balz. Oswald Balzer. Fight for the Kraków throne. Krakow 1894

Balt. Wap. Baitisches Wappenbuch. Carl Arwid v. Klingspor. Stockholm, 1882

Bart. a) Jul. Bartoszewicz. Polish diplomatic code. Warsaw 1858 i

b) Articles by J. Bartoszewicz in the Universal Encyclopedia.

Bent. List of the Order of the White Eagle and St. Stanisław prepared by Bentkowski. Manuscript.

Bible. Kras: Library of the estate of count. Krasiński. Diplomats.

Bible. Order Library of the estate of count. Zamoyski. Diplomats.

Biels. Marcin Bielski. Chronicle. Warsaw 1764

Bon. Polish Diplomatic Code. Volume IV. Silesian things. Michał Boniecki 1887

Bon. Herbarz Polski, published in 16 volumes, in collaboration with Artur Reiski, Warsaw 1899-1913

Bork. Jerzy Sewer count. Dunin-Borkowski. a) List of the names of the Polish nobility. Lviv 1887; b) Yearbook of the Polish nobility. Lviv 1883; c)

Genealogies of the living titled Polish families. Lviv 1895

Bracł. Summaries of judgments and records of the Court of Appeal of Lublin, Braclaw Province.

Enjoy. State. Dołęga Cieszkowski. Senators of the Duchy of Warsaw and the Congress Kingdom. Warsaw 1891

Cod. Epist. XV. Codex epistolaris saeculi fifteenth. T. I - III. Cracow 1876-94

Conv. Warsz. Warsaw Conventionalia.

Cod. Epist. Vit. Codex Epistolaris Vitoldi. Cracow 1882

Chernihiv. Summaries of judgments and records of the Lublin Tribunal, Cherniechów Voivodeship.

Dan. J. Daniłowicz. The treasury of diplomats. T. I-II. Vilnius 1862

Debit, Cz. Files of the town of Czersk called Debitorum.

Debt. Jan Długosz. (a) History of Poland. T. I-VI. ed. Al. Przeździecki, Cracow 1867-87. (b) His badge Clenodia Regni Poloniae. Ed. J. Muczkowski. Cracow 1851. c) Liber beneficiary of the diocese of Cracoviensis. Volumes 1-3 Cracow 1863-64.

Dock. Kuyavian and Masovian documents. It was published by Bolesław Ulanowski. Cracow 1887

Dorst. Leonard Dorst. Chemical Chemistry Book. Goerlitz.

Bagpipe. Warsz. Warsaw Town Books, called Dudki.

DW. Warsaw Town Files, called Donationum.

Goal. A group of Galician and Bukovinian nobility. Lviv 1857 Issued by order of count Ag. Gołuchowski, governor of Galicia.

Gr. Nowok. Nowokorczyński town files.

Hornbeam. Byd. M. Grabowski and Al. Przezdziecki. Sources for Polish history. Vilnius 1843

The graves of Tyszk. Tyszkiewicz family graves. Warsaw 1873

H A. Z. Helcel. Monuments of old Polish law. T. I and II. Krakow 1856 - 70

Hi: D. Rein. Hejdensztein. History of Poland. Petersburg 1857

Arms. hr. Armorial of noble families of the Kingdom of Poland. T. I - II. Warsaw 1853

Ingros. Helmet. Chełm town files called Ingrossationum.

Inw Arch Cor. Inventory of the Crown Archives from 1686 (manuscript).

Ist. Jur. Mat. Istoriko-Juridiczeskije izwleczenyje izwleczenyje izkowych materials with the knights of the

Vitebskoj and Mohilevsk governorates. Vitebsk 1889-1898.

Jabł Aleksander Jabłonowski, a) Inspection of the royal lands of Ruthenia. b) Revision of the castles of the Volyn region. c) Volhynia and Podolia. d) Ukraine Historical Sources' PV VI. XIX - XXII. Warsaw.

Jewł. Jewłaszewski's diary 1546 -1604. Warsaw 1860

Feces. Political calendars from the 18th century

Kancl file chancellor.

Kar. Karamzin. History of the Rossian State, translation by Buczyński. Warsaw 1827

KDKr. The diplomatic code of the City of Kraków. Parts four. Krakow 1879 and 82.

KDM. The diplomatic code of Lesser Poland. Tomów 3. Krakow 1876, 86 and 87.

Kętrz. Kętrzyn. About the Polish population in former Teutonic Prussia. Lviv 1882.

Stick. Summaries of judgments and records of the Lublin Tribunal, Kiev Voivodeship.

KKK. Diplomatic Code of the Cathedral of St. Wenceslas. Volumes 2-a: Krakow 1874 and 83.

KM. Diplomatic code of the Duchy of Masovia. Warsaw 1863

KMog. A monograph of the Cistercian Abbey in the village of Mogile. Krakow 1867

Prince. Lithuanian-Ruthenian princes. Józef Wolff. Warsaw 1895

Koj. Fr. Wojciech Kojalowicz Herbarium of Lithuanian knighthood. Publication of Polish Herald. Krakow 1897

Cor. Fr. Jan Korytkowski. a) Prelates and Canons of the Metropolitan Cathedral of Gniezno. Tomów 4. Gniezno 1882
b) Archbishops of Gniezno. Volumes 5. Gniezno 1888 - 92.

Blackbird. Adam Amilkar Kosinski. Heraldic Guide. Krakow-Warsaw. Volumes 5, 1877-85.

Koss. Hr. Stanisław Kossakowski. Historical and genealogical monographs of some Polish families. Tomów 3. Warsaw 1859 - 72.

Fr. Czers. Czerska Land Book. Warsaw 1879

Fr. gr. inscr, ind. z. liw. Town book inscriptionum of the land of Liw.

Fr. rel. indium. gr. nowok. Book of reports of the town of Nowokorczyński.

KT. Tyniec Diplomatic Code. Lviv 1871

Kuj Adolf Pawiński. The history of the Kujawy region. Tomów 5. Warsaw 1888

Kurb. Żyźni kń. AM Kurbskawo in Lithuania and Volhynia. Volumes 2. Kiev 1849

KW. Józef Wolff. Senators and Dignitaries of St. Fr. lit. Krakow 1885

KWP. Greater Poland diplomatic code. Tomów 4. Poznań 1877-81.

Lauda good. Lauda of the sejmiks of the Dobrzyń region (historical files of T. X) Krakow 1887

Lighter J. v Lekszycki. Die ältesten grosspolnischen grodbücher. Leipzig 1887

Lites. Lites ac Res gestae Polonos Ordinemque Cruciferorum. Volumes 2. Poznań 1890-92

Gently. Stosław Łaguna. Unknown Polish Medieval Heraldic Notes. Krakow 1898

Shoe. Court books from Łęczyca (A. Pawiński's portfolio). Tomów 2. Warsaw 1897