

**Werner Zurek**



**The noble Polish  
Mortiski family. Die  
adlige polnische  
Familie Mortiski.**

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## **The noble Polish Morteski family.**

### **Die adlige polnische Familie Morteski.**

Morteska. In red with the two feathered thighs - acts of eagle legs crossed; Helmet decoration the coat of arms - picture, dive. the catches up. This coat of arms is also called Orlik

Mortęski coat of arms. The house is already run down, in Prussia it was honored with great works and the first chairs. He wore two eagle legs on a shield in a red field, folded across to his thighs, claws down, and two legs on his helmet, but scratched up. Paprocki and Okolski don't talk about them

\*) Deceased treasurer of the Cor. in France, where he moved from Poland after buying substantial goods there, including a property near Paris called Mont-Rouge. - Krasicki's footnotes. [S. 471] he wrote. You can find such a coat of arms in Cornelius a Lapide in Acta Apostolorum 1627. In the dedication of this book to Gwilhelm Langlais to the counselor of the King of France; How would I understand that this coat of arms was not acquired in Poland, but from other countries to Prussia, back in the days of the German Knights, when they began to write from Mortag's possession. Lucas Paprocki, Łaski fol. 57. The coat of arms is Orlik or Aquilian.

Ludwik von Mortąg, first castellan of Chełmno in 1466, Chełmiński voivode in 1479. Story of Posselia Polon. Pruthen. fol. 82 et et. 627. Ludwik the second, castellan of Chełmno 1509. Ludwik the third, first castellan of Danzig and then Elbląg in 1539. the same or a different

chamberlain of Cheminskiy 1512. Histor. Posselii f. 632. Michał, Chamberlain of Chełmiński 1572. N. Wulkowski, the ensign of the Pomeranian spouse, her brother Melchior, Chamberlain of Malbork, died in 1560. He had Kostczanka Elżbieta, Voivode Chełmińska, son of her Ludwik, with him. the last of the house, first chamberlain Chełmiński 1597. Paproc. Garden. fol. 221. and the Starost von Pokrzywnicki, who was almost hereditary to the Starosty in this house, but, according to Legem Executionis, entered the royal computer among the royal computas: when Ludwik was already the voivode of Pomerania, he significantly restored it, and the castle was destroyed repaired by the German knights and again with a fire fight with traded fire and then repaired with great effort [p. 472] where his life ended in 1615. He was buried first in Okunin, from here to Lubawa in 1621. There was a black banner hanging on Fara's grave, on which one can read about him: Labarum index et testis pendeo occidentis vetustissimaeque familiae a Mortang oriundae, vario publicorum munerum genere, jam inde from anno 1128. illustrem floruisse denuncio. Hujus ultimo stirps Masculina, Ludovicus Mortęski Palatinum Culmensis Pokrivnensis and Graudentinensis Capitaneus, extremum clausit agmen. Ist Postquam Primam Adolescentiam Wien Austriacorum, Panim Literarum Partim Politicae Rei Tradidisset, Patriae Deinceps, Qua Pace, Qua Bello, Maxime Dantiscano, Sub Stephano Rege, Strenue Fideliterque Servivit, in the Senatorium Ordinem Adlectus etc. four coat of arms, Orlerowski legs, Dąbrowa legs and Eilemberg, so I come to the conclusion that Dąbrowska gave birth to his father Melchior. He was a zealous lord of the Catholic faith, more peculiar foresighted, generous to God's glory; in Nowy the monastery and the church r [p. 473] tała, for whom her conscience immediately began to worry her, and such shame embraced her virgin's heart just as if she had committed something great that she wept and regretted

her aunt. In the twelfth year her father took her home from her aunt, but it was known that God was at his service at that time, for his hands were burned during his older sister's wedding and at the second he suffered a good man's smallpox . thought impossible; which not only did not change, but when she was told about the wedding she did not want to hear it; and yes, she had already known each other then, she was obliged to serve God and to go from the carriage to my father on Chełmno Mountain, she said to the servant: I will not die until I become a nun in this monastery I hope God makes it to me, married her. After he had guessed her company and wanted to block her way, after he had placed her with the steward in Mortęgi, he strictly forbade her; the first so that no man is allowed to see her, the second [p. 474] and gave her a sharp diamond ring which, when she humbly refused several times, she hung it on a cloud and spoke to her. "She kept this ring," she replied humbly, let my Lord do what you command. Soon after she was due to be ordained, she became a priestess. The condition of this monastery at that time was deplorable, but God was lucky for her that after hearing of Madeleine's holy and wise rule, she heard of Magdalena's holy and wise rule over her, that she had come to him, not only because of it he got out of poverty and poverty, but even in such cases he was concerned with the blooming holiness there, that which came to life from the Chełmno monastery, important people, new monasteries in Poland under the rule of St. They financed Benedict and settled in Nieświż, Lemberg, Jarosław, Posen, Sandomierz, Sierpc, so that there were twelve of them who Magdalena filled her exercises with sisters. Put some of them in place, then monasteries for the Reformation [p. 475] She was already in this opinion of her holiness that a prince of the imperial army, devoted to her prayers, asked her for pearls, which he put on himself when, in some distress, three bullets struck him without damaging his body After they

didn't, they leaned on their robes and he attributed Magdalena to the pearls. In poverty, the law, how did she practice to know that she apologized from the speed when her book once died and then found it. "This is my book. 66 Then, when she saw herself, she gave a heavy cheek and had the nun's words for excessive, mine. The second time she broke herself, she asked the stewards for some medicine for the injured Poor, and the steward quickly forgot. Magdalena had asked the same thing, the ointment in her shell she brought with her, which she gratefully accepted. Because of this virtue she never put on new clothes, but after her sisters she added old ones, that I am not surprised that she was found in a dress after her death [p. 476] to stay there longer after removing the wheels and locking the horses, after all she could no longer be used like her bishop to submit to obedience so that she might be trained as a novice; when she called for this sister, she went to her chapel, where in prayer she saw an unusual light, as in the blink of an eye, for which she was free from it Passion. Out of humility, because her meditations were too simple, she loaned them to those who asked, perhaps with the express will of the confessor. She marked the masters for the sisters to renovate and apologized for thinking she was a clumsy simpleton. She didn't want to hear any of her praises: and as Father Ś. He wrote a letter to her delighted with the cleanliness and discipline of her monastery, and she spoke to all the sisters with tears. We cannot get over the fact that the Apostolic See praises us lest we be told: You have already received your wages [p. 477] she prayed, and after soaking a handkerchief, she found so many red zlotys there that she could buy a commission sufficient for the sisters. And she had a stranger taste at meditating on the Lord's Passion; in a conversation with one of the sisters when it came to speaking of the seven words of the Lord on the cross and to those he said to the good thief: "Today you

will be with me in paradise:" She had such Great excitement in her heart that she couldn't stand it, she broke her heart, Jesus said what happened to me and she immediately fell sick and passed out. She put together a book in this secret, which she gave to the clergyman for revision, and he praised it and escaped in vain, boasting, that she would burn it so that her former confessor would not forbid it. To know how their prayer displeased the suffocating enemy, he threw pearls, a picture and other things from the shrine where the council prayed, without spoiling anything. The proof of her patience was the practice of her lover Izbińska, who [p. 478] to wear white robes and bedclothes, she received a special permit from the Apostolic See after she had imposed on the sisters in this place their obligation that the acquaintances would sleep in a belt or in a rope. Out of love for her sisters, when the whole monastery got sick and only one sister was healthy, she stayed and served with great willingness. She gave it to a virgin who asked about the fur after tearing it out from under her coat. She saved all the monasteries of the Chelmno Reform as best she could and gave alms. Subjects in the monastery estates, salaries paid for them, she accepted. She was gracious to poverty, and when she had sent away the poor woman who begged of herself, not the latter, she was so sorry that after commanding her to look for her, she found her every day marked with a prescription until her death; She even lent church jewels (for nothing other than dishes) to those in need. She sent alms to hospitals. On her last illness, she gave orders to let go of everything for which they were guilty. Then whether you eat or drink or [p. 479] she no longer thought as if she had given up her monastic calling and leaned into the world for inspiration, before it came to that, she went to pray over Magdalena's tomb, where Magdalena appeared to her when she fell asleep in a dream tell her: what are you doing? Virgo, God and call on you to cast over the

demise of your soul gall, think about what you are doing; At that time my sister was afraid of fear, and from that time on in this monastery she had freed herself from evil thoughts that she had piously until death.

Weiher coat of arms. According to MS, this coat of arms is also called Skarzyna or Pomerzanin. Konopats. o Famil. Prussian. The authors do not agree with the description of this coat of arms, Bielski f. 610. Okol. Vol. 3. [p. 266] fol. 310. Roses placed on the ground, hooks on top or not of the same shape, arranged as here. What MS writes seems safer. o Famil. Pruskich, Stanisław Trebnic. in the sermon at the funeral of Weiher: that three red roses were to be stretched next to each other on a white field over the shield and below them three teeth or hooks were connected between two white balconies in a blue field. Okolski puts four logs between three, he puts the hooks in the red field, and among them there are roses above the fourth ray, the field he dumped above the first ray and the last under the fourth field says it will be should be blue. He and Bielski put three ostrich feathers on the helmet, another three towers, each of which looks like an ostrich feather. I don't read anywhere where this coat of arms was bought, just the MS mentioned above. The story of Hollenders shows that Teodoric Weiher from Franconia, a father of a family, a brave man who was looking for knightly fame, came to Prussia and Pomerania together with Krzywki during the reign of Charles the Bald Roman Emperor. Among them was Marcin Weiher, heir to the Leba estate, bishop of Kamiński in Pomerania in 1549 to verify Micraelius Syntagm. Histor. lib. 3. fol. 542. He is already infected with the Lutheran sect, but he is infected with the story of Posselii Polon. Pruth. fol. 515, who brings his death in 1556, tells of him that the last was the Catholic Bishop Kaminski and Mateusz Judycki, among other things, the tombstones of the ponds in Puck, which Marcin wanted to leave a souvenir, how much of the same house and line that



he attributed to him in 1655. Martinus Weiher ultimus Episcopus Catholicus Caminensis, vir in suo munere pastorale pervigil, sepultus in sua Cathedrali, this was written by Starowol. in monum.

Ernest Weiher haeres in Leba et Neuhoof, Colonel from King Zygmunt August, Staroste von Puck, Nowski, Sobowicki, from [p. 267] Ramlowny was the first to be born in Pomerania and settled in Prussia. Piotra Skargi Soc. Jesus reconciled in 1585 with the Catholic Church after the already very high existing age Lutheran sect Historical rejected . Soc. Sachin. P. 5. lib. 5. num. 104. In giving him this praise, Pruthenicae terrae columnen and gloria belli, as in his chivalric works, a warrior remembered this homeland when in 1564 he was sent by King Sigismund Augustus from sixteen hundred foreigners. Cavalry troops in the praesidium to Livonia, Krzysztof, the Duke of Mecklenburg, coadjutor of the Archdiocese of Riga, who clung to his party from the Poles to Eric, the King of Sweden, captured and sent back to the King: Bielski f. 610. In During the reign of Stefan Batory the King, at first near Tczew, when the rebel camp beat this Lord of Danzig and some people with a shotgun, a larger field was opened for him for heroic matters, forced others to flee, and he wounded his own Bravery on this occasion. White. fol. 739. He had previously given a play by Henryk Kutsbach, the emperor's envoy, to the same citizens of Danzig for fear of harmful correspondence with such a monarch. White. fol. 737. Later, in the battle with the people of Danzig, our strength helped us to gain, and at the lighthouse by the sea he was closely besieged, and in all the difficulties of the brave leader and general he fulfilled his office. In the Moscow campaign, Polotsk and Pskov, much was to be gained for his fearless heart: for he was the master of quick wit, great intellect, the ability to use different languages, happiness and adventure. Mind it's a saying. Pugnae certamen, ni certissima adsit victoriae spes,

quacunq̃ue ratione fieri potest, evitari debet, cum nempe profligatus, famam simul amittat, ang facile iterum redintegret vires. Starowol wrote about him. in Bellat. Sarm. fol. 205. Strykov. fol. 790. Kobierzycki fol. 262. joined forces for life with Anna Mortęska, chamberlain of Malbork, Ludwik Mortęski, voivode of Chełmno, his sister, who gave him five daughters, Zofia Jan Sapieha, Starost Uświacki, voivode of Kiev, the second voice for Rucki in Lublin . Second prince Massalski, allegedly married to the castellan of Smolensk, the third to Jędrzej Koss, brother of Abbot Pepliński. The fourth nun in Strzelno. The fifth girl died; and six sons: Franciszek, who lived in Cracow at a young age [p. 268] said goodbye to the world, buried there with OO. Dominikanów, he was a courtier of Sigismund III.

John, Ernest's second son, Chełmno voivode, Chełmiński first chamberlain in 1604, then Elbląg castellan in 1612, then Malbork voivode in 1618. Finally, Chełmiński, Puck, Sobowidzki, Radzyński, Starosta and Człuchowski voivode. His fearless bravery, with which he appeared more than once in various battles, paved the way for him: his first expedition with Sigismund III. to Sweden, at that time under command of the infantry, where faithful advice, the weapon of luck and the dignity of the royal majesty, he opposed the rebelling Lord Sigismund, his hereditary Swedes, not without an obvious life in danger, as a bullet wounded at his side and shoulder, he had barely sealed his favor with this king with his life. After returning to his homeland, as soon as he recovered, he was sent to Hungary with that king's army, but not with the imperial hetman. Only in Hungary, but also in Wallachia and Multany, did he fight the enemy with great courage and glory. Later, near Targowice, Bucharest, Białocerkwia, Dziurdów, he always happily beat Turks and Tatars. In Moscow, Zygmunt Król saw strength in the eyes of Zygmunt Król, and when Jakub Potocki first broke into the

city wall, this Jan opened his way to the walls with his foot: there, in the camp, for that time still in 1609 shot with a hook, but the armor did not let go, for which God thanked God, he also hung up the armor in Loreta. In Chocim with Władysław the prince, he was sent to the Ottoman Tsar of Turkey. Not only did he not fear his power, but also took his toll on many occasions, especially when Karakas Basha unexpectedly fell to his position, where his courage lay, strangely praising Ostrorog, the voivode of Poznan in his dyariuszu this war, and Birkowski in the funeral sermon until the brave man went over to eternal peace in 1626. He was a great and cautious senator in the council, from whom he always wanted the right army in this homeland, was ready and not just laid when the enemy went deep into the bowels of this homeland; He even wanted to build his own fleet in the Baltic Sea, just as the Swedes invaded Prussia by sea. Starowol. in Bellat. Sarmatian. He says he went to the Danish King and Okolski to Charles Sudermanja the Prince. Skills tested in chivalric works from his youth; therefore after the death of Żółkiewski in 1620 all could join the Crown Society [p. 269] to Zygmunt III. they recommended. Humanity, especially outsiders; Generosity, especially to cunning soldiers, came from the fact that he supported the wounded or the enemy or those who were captured, and lavishly dressed the dead or slain for funerals, and by his example he encouraged pious others to do so Do deeds. He erected a magnificent and expensive tombstone for his father and brothers in Puck, where his wife had left a lofty memento. It was Anna Szczawińska, Mirachowska, the elderly lady, as the grabber in the OO proves. Dominikanów in Danzig died in front of the great altar in 1627. There are four coats of arms there, the first is Dąbrowa, the second is Pomian, the third is Doliwa, the fourth is Wilczekosy: that is MS. about the Prussian family, but there must be a mistake in the Dąbrowa coat of arms, because the Szczawiński family does

not seal itself with Dąbrowa, but with Prawdzic: of these there were two daughters, one of whom was married to Jan Potulicki de Chodziesz, chamberlain of Poznan, in Złotów and Potulica, an inheritance with which she gave birth to Jana and Ernest Potulicki, she married Oleski in Oleśnica. The second nun in the Chełmno Monastery: four sons, Ernest, who said goodbye to the world while studying in Brunzberk.

Mikołaj, the second son of Jan, Voivode of Chełmiński, Voivode of Malbork in 1643, from whose chairmanship he moved to Chełmińskie, Radzyński and Kowalewski, the Starost, who was sent to the Sejm in 1631, from where he became a member of the Finance Court from Radom. Constit. fol. 10. and when convened 1632. Acta interr. Literis, militari laude et fortitudine liberalize in egenos vir clarissimus, in medio cursu ereptus; Culmaeque sepultus, speaks in front of the inscription in Puck that he received in Starowol. in monum. The wife of his Tuczyńska, born of Firlejówna, the castellan of Wojnicka, born of their daughter Franciszek Czarnkowski, the castellan of Poznan.

Jakub, the third son of Jan Chełmiński Voivode, Voivode of Malbork, Starost of Czluchowski, Kiszborski and Bytowski, was first in the marriage league with Countess Szafgoczowna Anna of Emperor Ferdinands Fraucimer, with whom he fathered three daughters and a son, but in his He disappeared for the fifth year: after Szafgoczownia was with Joanna, the daughter of Alexander, Prince Radziwiłł, the Grand Marshal of Lithuania, after Jakub's death he renewed her vows with Leszczyński, the deputy chancellor of the crown. Jakub, the first heroic work of its beginnings in foreign camps, already in Hollenderskie, already in Spanish, already in German, where near Wallensztein [p. 270] ran the famous head of the Post, with that pleasure at a young age. the opinion of the highest generals, of their chivalrous ability, that they had used it

before the council of war, and they relied on his opinion. After returning to his homeland with Władysław IV. He made his way to Smolensk, against Selin and Moscow with his infantry, there he took the Prozorovsky fortress, happily by mare and sparrow, after he had stayed when he was already the Climbed embankments, wounded with a musket ball in his leg, he did not fear this fall at all, but continued with his. He went ahead with the people until the sound of the trumpet sounded in the opposite direction, for the honorable man had caused so much with his heart in the besiegers that, terrified by his perseverance, they went down the fortress after having made a large part had left their prey. In Biała, when he pushed up fireworks, he was depressed with a collapse, barely breathing, pulled out, he had to endure the rest of his life under constant illnesses with everything, and then he put him in many piles for his homeland: from Moscow to Russia against the Turks - and when he made pacts with the port and the Swedish war began, he willingly went with his regiment to Prussia, where he took over the defense of the ports of Pucki and Włocławski: like the constitution of 1638. 3. From where he went to Bytovsky and Lemburski Counties' Illustration Commissioner has been appointed. Constit. fol. 11. Against the rebelling Cossacks he sent Jan Ulryk Szafgocz and his men near him when his poor health did not allow him to do so. Then the Swedish admiral Urangelius, who wanted to own the port of Pucki, attacked with all his might on September 17th from noon to noon until evening, firing his cannons and a smaller rifle non-stop, but did no more damage than the fact that two of Weiher's men were killed while the Swedes on the other side fell a considerable amount of money, so much so that they had to return with shame, and the trips were pleasant and then with various Herhels attacking the admiral always happily chased away The Swedes fled with such fear and shame that they pushed each other into the ship, fell into

the sea for fear, jumped into the sea and drowned each other, as Tulden also mentions lib. 5. fol. 142. Even Urangelius himself with a cannon shot. Startled, he had to pull away from Puck. When he saw John Casimir, the king, who was so favorable to him, he gave general command of his army to all who remained in Prussia. Strength ensured that the Prussian province's former Swedish potential was not possessed. First he raised new banners to defend it at his own expense and kept it up. The castle Czluchowski was fortified by the Brandenburg Kurfirszt, he persuaded him together with the Polish army to defend neighboring Prussia, but some Prussian landowners and Swedes [p. 271] they gave him up more easily, and the Duke of Brandenburg revoked his people Weiher, so that he had to leave Malbork's castle, deprived of his strength, but most of all he wanted to keep, to withdraw. Tulden lib. 6. After collecting a few hundred cavalrymen, he was muted by ambushes other than the Swedes. He made his way to the royal camp. He later reached Chojnic in 1656 and took possession of Tuchola, where he, the Prince of Mecklenburg, stormed his way, rejected in shame: Tulden lib. 6. And so, until the death of his life on an incomparable ship, he did not care about the destruction of his fortune, the hopeful promises, his health torn by King John Casimir. In 1646 he founded Nowe Miasto or Weiheropol, Wajerowska wola in Pomerania, where he built the parish church with a good dowry, the monastery of the fathers. The reforms under the title Ś. He founded Anna in 1648 and founded Golgotha next door at high cost. There he laid the foundation stone for six people, either because of illness or years or poverty, who could not eat, and he provided room and board for eternity. He built a church in Czluchów, which was consecrated by Archbishop Łubieński von Gniezno, as testified at that time. in Archiep. Gnesn. fol. 41 and his wife Szafgoczowna richly adorned him. In Kamień, the parish church was converted

into a collegiate church, Damalew. in dedicat. CV S. Bogumil. Archiep. With her he founded a priest who offered his first holy mass every week for himself and his wife. Trebnic. in the sermon at his funeral.

Ludwik, the fourth son of Jan, the voivode Chełmno, the castellan of Elbląg in 1648, then the voivode of Pomerania, the starost of Skarszewski and Wałęcki, in Germany, France and Spain and then in Poland against Gustaw, the king of Sweden, Das Regiment led the regiment to re-polish the boundaries on the intruder, the husband of incomparable bravery, Zamość of the Cossacks and the chief of Hmelnitski. He bravely defended them. Fortunately, he fought against the Tatars and Cossacks in Zborów and Beresteczek. With his brother Jakub, the Swedes bravely resisted, and with his own coffin of fighting men, who had gathered a few hundred silent Świecie, Nowe, Tczew and other places, he armed himself greedily so that they could not get into enemy hands. Malbork Castle was long and valiantly attacked by Swedish persistence and defended with his brother Jakub, what he and Tulden lib. 6. He admits that he spent his life tired in this castle because of the military work, glad that he would rather be alive than that the enemy of his motherland should hold back from this fortress there. He signed marriage contracts with Cecilia Donhoffovna, Gerard [p. 272] of the Pomeranian Voivodeship, a daughter who, after his death, renewed her vows with Breza, the Poznan Voivodeship. Kurdwan. Kazan.

Dmitri, the third son of Ernest, Chełmno voivode, castellan of Danzig, starost of Kościerzyna, treasurer of Malbork in 1618. His first wife was Gertruda Konarska, staroste of Jursborski Krzysztof, and daughter Katarzyna de Loka, but no descendants with her. The second Katarzyna Opalińska, a crown cutter whose daughter was just Anna, was engaged to Jędrzej Grudziński, Voivode Rawski, as the

banner in Gdansk at the OO shows. Carmelites, where he rests after his death with this inscription. Demetrio Weiher Castellano Gedanensi and Capitaneo Bernensi, Senatori Dignissimo, Qui Spiritum Deo, Elementa Naturae, Famam and Res Partas Unicae Filiolae Suae Annae Reliquit, Catharina de Bnin Opalińska Conjux Maestissima, hunted Curavit in 1628. In Pucku he praised one. Strenuus Meilen and Senator, not minimally inter exteros versatus, magnam nominis famam collegerat, Clarissimis virtutibus togatis bellicisque obiit annos natus fere 50. Starowol. in monum.

Melchior, the fourth son of Ernest from the Chełmno Voivodeship from the Elbląg Castle, moved to the Chełmno Voivodeship, he was also the Starost of Czulchowski, Kowalewski, Wałęcki and the governor of Malbork title, from which he was inscribed in Livonia by he sent to the Sejm in 1616. Constit. fol. 5. An envoy from Sigismund III. For the Saxon prince, whom he had innate eloquence and deep reasons, the war against the emperor, with other related monarchs, he happily spread with the great applause of Rome and Urban VIII Pope, with the satisfaction of the emperor and Sigismund III. with no less glory of his name. In 1621, as part of the general expedition to Osman, the Turkish tsar in Khotyn, this Melchior was instructed by Seym to stay in the praesidium of Malbork Castle in Const. fol. 11. During this time, when the Swedes unexpectedly invaded Prussia with the army, and the Polish army and the Hetmanas were in the distance, he raised eight hundred infantrymen with his coffin with which he covered this province, whom the enemy did not overpower defenseless area. With Jan Zawadzki, the castellan at the time, then Voivode von Parnawski, he took the oath of allegiance from the city of Danzig to Władysław IV. King when this pan, sometimes near Smolensk, depressed Moscow during the war. He rode in embassy to both the Danish king and other European



monarchs. Our residence in Malbork knows it for its founder and it never dies with gratitude. He gave up his mortality in Czuluchów in 1643 in Chełmno on the OO. [S. 273] The Franciscans are buried where there is his chapel and a banner with the inscription: Hic majorum suorum indutus virtutem, civibus Patriae non impar, memoriae posthumae praebuit se non minorem. Hujus merita praeclara in Patriam collata, Regiam habuere remuneration, adeo, ut not male diceret, fortunam illius meritis fuisse obligatam. Tot igitur praemiis virtutum illustris, vixit and quem dederat cursum fortuna, peregit, aetatis suae supra sexagesimum nono. Huic maestissimi nepotes debiti amoris in illum hunc indicem esse voluere ipsa perenniore aeternitate. In the same chapel of his wife Anna Prynovna in 1635 there is a tombstone with a coat of arms and three straight and round nails or horns. and this one Melchiora four, 1m common pond; the legs of the second eagle crossed with the Mortęski family; the third wall with three towers, above the middle an octagonal star; the fourth bridge in Dąbrowa. He received that praise in Puck. Assidua armorum tractatione et peritia, domi forisque clarus dolenda familiae suae circle the excess. He came down childless. Carolus Dachnowski preaching banner of undying glory.

Ludwik, the fifth son of Ernest von Chełmiński Voivode, Chamberlain Chełmiński, Starost Czuluchowski, Bursar Malbork, royal colonel, his wife Barbara Potulicka, the widow, stayed after Jan Rozrażewski, the castellan of Poznan, but Sterilis. The one who was captain with his hussar banner in inflancie when sixteen hundred armed Swedes showed up at the White House (and, like others, used an iron chain so that the Polish cavalry wouldn't break it so quickly with three hundred volunteers after falling on a horse with a broadsword they kicked, and when they added the heart, he first jumped in front of the volunteers, where he not only broke more than his own number, but

also struck him so he did not escape a foot and sent in 1607 to the Sejm, from where he as Deputy for the treatment with rebels and their consolation, Constit f. 866, and 1609 as commissioner to the border of Pomerania, Constitut fol. 896. 1612. took the treasure of the Prussian lands, Annuae Societ. 1617. He is buried in Koźmin, a man of war and of great seriousness, and the inscription of him in puck says *Lingua, consilio, manu promptus ingenio amaeno, politicis militaribusque laboribus indefessus, immatura morte ereptus*, S. Tarovol. in monuments. others delay his death in 1614.

Marcin Władysław, the sixth son of Ernest, the Voivode Chełmno, as Varsav writes about him. in paneg. Stephani: [p. 274] *Martinus Weiher, qui omnibus fere bellis, quae 40 annis sunt in Europe gesta, Interfuit et aliquibus praefuit, Caesus in oppugnatione Zawołociae*, which expedition to Biel. fol. 777th was in 1580. Like this author, he does not mention it there. Okolski says the same thing, and you can testify to Strykowski on Card 790. Even the inscription in puck says this about him. *Martinus cum teneram aetatem literis Miliz in Gania, Germania Belgioque excoluisset, deinde in aula Sigismundi Ill. Regis indolem probasset, magna spe in expeditionem Moschoviticam duxit legionem Germanicam, ubi non doctoris tantum, sed militis fortissimi nomen meritus, toties victor, dem velitatione globo plumbeo trajectory, fortiter occubuit*. Starowol. in monum. but this inscription does not match, because if he died near Zawołocie, he could not have been a courtier to King Sigismund III. for this was only on the throne of Poland, elected in 1588, and that death would fall in 1580. Atoli Kobierzycki in his story, fol. On 261. 1610 this heroic death of Marcin was cut off, because after Moscow had moved on to the Tsar's castle Zamieście, which had already given way to the Polish saber, he was shot with a bullet fired by the hetman of Żółkiewski Bei and his brothers Jan and Ludwik in the camp at that time with the

king he reported this sad news. The author clearly adds that he was Eric's son. The same is confirmed by his second tombstone, Martinus Sigismundi III, when he speaks of it. Regis Camerae familiaris, quem secutus in Moschoviam and Carowe Zamieście Moschoviticum propugnaculum occubuit 1610. June 24th aetat. 24. Unless there was another Marcin, and you know Ernest's nephew, who had laid his life well for his country in Zawołoc, which Daniel seems to support. Hermannus lib. 2. Oath of St. Stephen. When the righteous Ernest Weiher in Wielkiemłukami in the camp at that time told with severe impotence that Moscow had killed his nephew, he said: Non mortem se dolere, sed carom and feliciorem fuisse, si in acie occubuisset. Today there are also other ponds or a house and a coat of arms, but these ponds were only counted at this time by descendants, such as Marcin or Herman, the canon of Wendeński, the pastor and official of Malborski, who founded our residence in Malbork with Melchior Pond, Argentus de Reb. Soc. fol. 393. around 1607. Franciszek, the Starost of Wałęcki, spoke fluent foreign languages and various sciences, and in 1657 achieved a significant turnover. Trebnice. Sermon. The same or a different Franciszek, Staroste von Hamersztyński, and Białemburski, on which Białemburski gives his successors Krokowski four life sentences, [p. 275] Konstytucja 1676. fol. 55. Compliance with earlier year 1667. Theodore signed the election of John III. from Pomorskie 1674. N. Weiherowna issued to a foreigner named Ashafenberk, who tried at the Sejm of 1666 to obtain indigenous status in Poland, as from the speech of Fredro, the castellan of Lwowski in Zwierzyniec Unicorns fol. 194. One of them at the imperial court, who was at the imperial court and reconciled with the Catholic Church, returned from there to his house in Brandenburg, honored with the lucrative Starosty, but when it became known that he was a Catholic, he did not deny this protest that I would

prefer the eldest than to give up the belief, he gave up his eldest: he sold his goods in these countries there and bought others in Poland. Cecylia Eleonora followed Jan Ulryk Szaffgocz in 1650.

Kleszczyński from the Gryf coat of arms, with the difference that the white Gryf should climb up with the front legs in the crown, in the red field and in the right front leg, he holds the cross. Maciej Kleszczyński was the first of this house to be counted in the computer of Polish chivalry mentioned in the constitutions of 1690 when it is mentioned. He earned it with his bravery from his homeland when he took a hussar at his own expense and the Turczyna, who was a big boy, and the king Jan III. Captured. He brought: from Rożno he bought Targowisko, Tuszewo, Rakowice as an inheritance, and from Narzyski Mortęga, Mortęscy, once a nest, settled in Chełmno Voivodeship and left four sons: Stanisław, Ludwik, Ignacy and Adam, the latter two of whom lived childless. Ludwik, a hardworking operator close to the souls of an agent, finished his post in our order in Lublin in 1724. Stanisław, who shed his blood and hostile blood, demonstrated his courage in his knight work in his knight work as a constitution of 1690 on mentions: Stolnik Płocki and son Łukasz, MP from Chełmiński in 1730.

Wielądek proves in heraldry that the Kleszczyński family is nicknamed the Puttkammer, from which they come from an old family. Then he writes; that according to the family portfolio there were two Puttkammer brothers, Stanisław the elder and Maciej the younger in [p. 110] in the Pomorskie Voivodeship and in the Bytowski and Lemburski counties, when the Republic of Poland pledged these two counties to the then-living Elector Brandenburg, Stanisław Puttkammer went to the service of the Brandenburg army after he had lost his property, attaining a high rank in the Army of the ruling

electorate so that he could take over his little brother. At that time he was still unmarried under guardianship and good at the seizure he received, and this because of Maciej (because he had bought a house abroad in Poland in the town of Hojnice, where there was a Jesuit college, and there he traveled from Vom He lost a fortune by distributing it to clergymen before the service, and after learning about it, Maciej Puttkammer brought his own documents to both his family and the property of his servants and joined the Polish Army to serve.

Then the same Wielądek proves that Niesiecki wrongly put Kleszczyński in front of the constitution of 1690. He was ennobled because Volumine legum quinto in the Warsaw Sejm under King Jan III. in our year 1685. p. 730. Tit. Indigenous on the recommendation of Crown Hetmans and W. Ks. Ignited. 62. Nro 21. Titulus incipit. I suppose I will reward the merit of the knights in our remaining armies who, with the consent of all states, gave birth to the natives of our lands, born Captain John Laussen, and so on, out of the crown. Lit. born Jan Szretter Major and Maciej Kleszczyński Abzug Nobilitat, etc. so he dies, it shows that he did not need any refinement because he was a former nobleman, but was only presumed to be native, which is confirmed by the diploma of King Jan III. At the same time, on June 3, 1685, Maciej Kleszczyński became the name of the originaliter in the hands of the Kleszczyński family and his knightly merits against the Swedes, Muscovites, Tatars and for these heroic works King Jan III. awarded. He added to Maciej Kleszczyński for the earlier coat of arms (i.e. a white griffin in a red field) two axes in a crown and three ostrich

feathers in a helmet and a cross in the right foreleg using fittings. With this addition to the earlier coat of arms, he proves and declares that he was undoubtedly a former nobleman and that the reason explained in this seym for the aristocracy's argument is that he was captured by the enemies of Poland, because of an inevitable need, Civilia Exercere was forced . Nothing is more certain that the same Maciej Kleszczyński settled in Michałów Land and Chełmiński Voivodeship after buying the Rakowice, Targowisko and Tuszewo estates from Rozgin, Chełmiński Voivodeship near the city of Lubowa, and having one nest from the old one Mortęski family from Narzyski Mortęgi, leaving behind five sons, Stanisław, Ludwik., Ignacy, Adam, the canon of Chełmno Cathedral, and Wojciech, whose horse killed him in the 18th century. Ignacy died, too, and Ludwik. a hardworking operator for the souls of an operator, an office in the Order of the Fathers. The Jesuits in Lublin ended in 1724, and Stanisław, pouring out his courage in his knightly works, recorded his courage, as mentioned in the constitution of 1690. He had Maria Sibilla Wilczewska behind him, from whom her daughter Cecylia came to Wojciech Sutkowski for the plock carpenter, and [p. 111] Son of Łukasz Kleszczyński, Chełmiński farm, 1730 a member of the Chełmiński family, Ewa Piwnicka, with whom his daughter Barbara Benediktine died in 1795 in the Toruń Monastery, was behind her. Katarzyna sterilis was given to Paweł Żórawski by the Zawskrzyński army. The third daughter, Teresa sterilis, came to Ignacy Płaskowski, the elder of Brodnicki, and to the army of Bydgoszcz. The older son Antoni Kleszczyński lived in 1764 in Rakowice in the former Gniezno, a member of parliament from Malborskie

to Warsaw until the coronation of the Sejm. Chamberlain of King Stanisław August, King of Poland, Teresa Płaskowska, her son Marian Józef, second son Jakub Bodwid and daughter Anna Beatrix. The second son of Łukasz Wojciech, also court chamberlain of King Jmcia Stanisław Au, tastes good after 20 years of earnings in the crown treasure, had Anna Gurska behind him, who was Karol Kłopocki's Austrian captain, with whom she had two daughters, Karolina and Anna Kłopockie with this two sons, Walerian and Feliks Kleszczyński. - -

Dąbrowa coat of arms cube. Okolski about this house, bravery, fame, piety and honor made famous very briefly, both in the place under the coat of arms of Dąbrowa and in the index of the first volume, namień; This author could not have known so much about S. Stanisław Kostka, miraculously famous in Poland and around the world, after all, he did not mention him. Duriewski wrote more about him in his book, which he gave the title: Niezła Memories, from which I, as well as other authors, collected it. And first I warn you that there was once a Kostka family in Bohemia, but their coat of arms was far removed and different from the Poles. Długosz mentions them in 1468 that they strengthened the stubbornness of Jerzy Podiebradiusz Król with their perversity and strength with their perversity and strength. Paweł Kostka, Ś's brother. Stanisław Kostka, he wrote down the old genealogy of his house; signed by his hand in Rostków: brought by Duriewski, but not in full. There he says: Domarat from Karniów, he has two sons, Piotr Starza and Krystyn. Krystyna had four sons, Stanisław Karniewski, Boxa, Marshal of the Dukes of Mazovia, from whom the Karniewski family came. Jakub from Młodzianowscy, Mikołaj from Mikoszewscy, Swentosław from this Smolechowscy, to know about the goods they received, they

were named. Of these, Swentosław left two sons: Nadmir Smolechowski and Nawoj Rostkowski. Duriewski, the first on the occasion of Kostka, grew up on his face, a new Kostek name on himself and on his descendants: he was this Nawój, a knightly husband, and with Mikołaj Wilkanowski from Działdowo among the German knights he had in 1464. He counted His three sons, so the quote, Jakub's legacy in Sztemberg, Jan the judge Ciechanowski, heir in Rostków and Nawoja decretorum doctor, know the condition of the clergy. After all, this house had its earlier beginnings in Przybysław, the Masovian Voivodeship, and Boruta in Rostków. Then Jakub, the brother of Judge Jan Ciechanowski, shared the Rostkow estate with him, moved to Prussia and settled there, having bought the Chełmno Voivodeship from Gabriel Ba, that is, like their other Stangenberg or Steinberg were mentioned: When there was later Gabriel's son between him and Jan Bażeński, there were some complaints, the compilation came in 1476, to which he invited friends and both sides, Mikołaj from Kutno, the voivodes from Łęczyca and the Starost from Gostyński, Sędziwoj from Czarnków [p. 293] the castellan from Santocki, Maciej Rab from Waplewo and Maciej from Meledia, who corrected all the differences between them and gave this compilation to the Malbork books. Colonel this Jakub for Kazimierz Jagiellonowicz, he showed himself with a beautiful heart in his homeland to know that the king and his descendants had given him a lease in Kujawy with six villages in Lipienko with adjoining and Kościerzyńskie, Smiłowice or some others returned under the constitution of Seym at the execution under Zygmunt August at the royal disposal. His descendants from Rokusowna, daughter Katarzyna von Brochocki, Prawdzic coat of arms, banished, and four sons, one Piotr, who settled in Śmiłowice, lived and died unmarried.

Jan Staroste Gołubski, Jakub's second son from Rokusowna, agreed to Sigismund I at the Congress of Vienna in



1515. Probably Possel. in the history. Polonium. Pruth. he does not place anything between voivodes, but Duriewski comes from Paprocki, and he suspects from others that he was the voivode of Pomerania: as Auctor 50 singul. Jerzy Kostka, the voivode of Pomerania, mentions that Kasper Geschaff Oliwa Abt thought he was his coadjutor, but King Stefan was disturbed by this, so it is known that this Jerzy chose the priesthood for himself. The second also Stefan Kostka, the Pomeranian governor from 1589, signed the Będziński pact, which was urgently enumerated among other sons, whether Krzysztof or Stanisław, the Pomeranian governors, do not count, as you will see below, they rightly claim that they did another father and apparently this Jan; This Jan joined Krasińska for life with the Ślepowron coat of arms, and there were two daughters of her, one of whom came out young and the other was married to the Jastrzębiec Orłowski coat of arms on Dobrzyńska Street.

Stanisław, the voivode of Chełmiński, Starosts Golubski, Lipiński, Pucki, Kościerzyński, Czczewski, treasurer of the Prussian countries, tenant Śmiłowski, third son of Jakub from Rokusowna, devoted his more talented years to warehouse work for the service of his homeland, among other things, knightly courage: because brave ladies need Tatars near Wiśniowiec in Ruthenia in 1512. Posseliusz in Histor. Polonium. Pruth. in the later century he sat on the Senate chair with his hand and head, which served Zygmunt I. Król, because he was first the castellan of Elbląg, then Chełmiński, from which he entered the Pomeranian Voivodeship, and finally to Chełmińskie, his death fell in 1555, before which he had to turn out to be Ś. Jędrzej, as MS says. about Familiach Pruskie According to the same author, his saying Mollia [p. 294] Comedi, Cruda Vitavi, Calide Me Tenui et Sic Consenui, buried in Lisów, where a column with this inscription was published by his descendants: Florem Adolescentiae Suae Castum

and Inviolatum ad Thorum Usque Matrimonii Deo Consecrat, Unde Fortunam Sibi Propitiam Semper Experitur: ut fortunis abunde successively Abundaret, et officiis Senatoriis familiam ornaret, honoris Divini avidissimus; certavit liberaliter cum Deo, refundens in Datora, quae accepit from eodem. Felicissimus in sua progeniti, cui plurimum debet offspring. Magnus etiam pro Ecclesia gestis, not in Germanu, not in Hungary, de Catholicismo seu pietate, minuere quidquam Statuit, constants in religion, constants in Aulis Principum aulicus et Meilen. His wife was Eilemberkowna, née Luzjańska, who gave birth to six daughters: Elżbieta, Melchior Mortęski, Chamberlain of Chełmno: Krystyna, Paweł Działyński, Kastellan von Dobrzyński, died 1563: Anna, Konopacki, Kastellan Jan Służewski married; This Małgorzata in Służów built the church from the foundations, decorated it and donated the income: It also brought the hospital into poverty: it should do something for grace and be financed by the Toruń Soc. In relation to the estate named after her by her niece Mortęska, Jesus bought Kuwroz for this college. His sons were also four. Of these, Stanisław died as a young man, he was buried in Lisów, and he probably does not write about it, Rojzius in Chiliast. that he did not give up at the imperial court in those heretical times out of old Polish Catholic piety. Second, Jędrzej praises him Gornicki in his Dworzanin for being an adolescent with wit, reason, science, manners, friendliness and graceful beauty; He played at the court of Samuel Maciejowski, the Bishop of Cracow and the Chancellor. In the prosperous season, his death took him around 1550.

Voivode Jan von Sandomierz and before that castellan from Danzig, Malbork, Pucki, Czczewski, Lipieński starosta, treasurer of the Prussian lands, third son of Stanisław, voivode Chełmno, humanity, high intellect, valor in affairs, incomparable husband and so on Kromer refers to him,

Senator vigilantissimus, et omni genere virtutum ornatissimus. In 1553 he was stabbed to death at the wedding of Zygmunt August Katarzyna Austrian in the pursuit of Stanisław von Ostroróg Lwowski. When Prince Brunświcki, Eryk, fourteen or seventeen [p. 295] Thousands of troops through the Pomeranian country, whether in Prussia or the Duke's Livonia in 1563, after he hastily assembled all his people and built the castle of Malbork, led Kostka himself to the enemy and defended the crossing near Tczów, Eryk When he saw that he was disgusted, he was convinced that he was coming back after a futile disappointment. The following year he traveled to Rostock to make peace between the King of Poland, Dulski and Sweden, but it did not prevent the Swedish envoy from coming. Later he was sent to princely Prussia, in Królewiec he listened to the inquiries of the Prussian states with other colleagues, there he refused new advisers, ordered some necks to be cut, the old council was transferred back to his office and certain rights to the government of these Province were established. Through a royal decree and a commissioner, he led the Danzigers to OO the church and monastery, which had already been overrun by heresy. They restored the Dominicans: in the same year, that is, in 1567, as the king's envoy to Prussia for the burial of the old prince and as commissioner for public affairs, he had opened the deceased's will for the young heir to his council and then at the Sejm in Neiligebel with Prussian citizens. He ordered the names, controversies, appointed the young lord of the guards and took the oath of allegiance. The government of the city of Elbląg defined some old constitutions reformed for screeching mourning masses, the alienation of church property abolished; and effectively commanded the Catholic pastor. With his more peculiar work and the Prussian rights and privileges with the news, he paid for the difficulties of the funcol, the so-called duty, linked the Danzig payment to the king, he

described certain constitutions for the courts and governors of this city: For the abolition of the royal freemen and other excesses the judge judged. And since this order was celebrated splendidly by his industry, he was thanked for it in the Sejm by the King and the Republic of Poland. During the Lublin Sejm of 1569, he received Albrycht Friedrich, Margrave of Brandenburg, with great splendor to pay tribute to the person who arrived. Under the interregnum following the death of August I Cyrus, the imperial messenger who traveled slowly through the kingdom and received letters not without facts, he kept the Senate to appoint the Senate. When Sejm was elected in the Prussian lands in 1573, he was tasked with defending the Prussian lands and given the authority to launch a joint expedition of the Prussian nobility. as long as Moscow watched over him. After Valois to France with this departure, Selim Tsar of Turkey from his [p. 296] of the envoy, who declared that the Crown States were waiting in vain for the return of Valois, advised the dice to be chosen as master: how had ordo equestris already agreed on him or on the Count of Tęczyn and thus? he sent to the Senate; in order to put one of them on the throne of Poland, they even asked the Voivode of Sandomierski to accept the kingdom in the shed; but the wise lord was in no way convinced that he would not rule the broken kingdom; He wished Stefan Batory the Polish crown to which he was largely elected, and with his advice and his people with his bravery, he was very useful in taming the supporters of the other side. During the time of need with the residents of Gdansk, he sent a pack of his banner, his son with a large number of warmen and four cannons to aid the city of Tczew, and left himself alone to defend Malbork. His charity was written in perpetuity by our Jarosławskie College, and some churches in Żuława Malborska are said to have been closed and repaired at our own expense. He died in 1581. He fathered daughters of Jadwiga Przerębska,

his first wife, one of whom was, according to Konopatski Castellan from Chełmno, yes, the Okolski band. 2. fol. 170. under the coat of arms of Łódź (and Duriewski, where he writes that Konopacka castellan Chełmińska from Kostczanka, Voivode Sandomierz, was born under Tomicki, but this was not Sandomierska, but Chełmińska Voivode, daughter of Stanisław, as mentioned above). and under Konopackie this shows that what they write about this daughter is a clear mistake. The second Anna or Elżbieta after Maciej Zaliński, the castellan of Gdansk. The third died young in childhood in 1580. They are said to have about sons. He married a second wife, Zofia Odrowążowna, she was the daughter of Stanisław, the Russian governor Odrowąża from Anna, the daughter of Konrad III, Prince of Mazovia, the remaining widow of Count Krzysztof Tarnowski, who was born Castellan of Wojnicki, of whom there were three daughters, Anna Duchess of Ostrogska, Wołyń Voivodeship, Katarzyna Sieniawska, the crown priest, and Magdalena, but she walked young.

Stanisław, the son of Jan, the voivod of Sandomierz, was sent with the people by his father to help the city of Tczew, where he appeared brave, lived unmarried and died young from other hopes. Jan Starosta Lipieński, the second son of Jan the Voivode, had Anna Pilecka, the Starosta Horodelska of the Leliwa coat of arms, and the world said goodbye a year after his father. The third Jan, Staroste von Świecki and Lipieński, the voivod's son, in the Roman College under the supervision of Kasper Nahajusz [p. 297] Soc. Jesus dismissed his studies. After returning to his homeland, he served his homeland with bravery. God, Jarosław College in Ś. He often provided alms to John and was adorned with silver goblets and utensils. He gave them a solemn and holy upbringing to his stepsisters, whom he looked after: with a quick death in 1592, he ended this mortal life; His body was buried by his wife in our church in Jarosław in the

Chapel of the Holy Cross. Zofia Herburtowna, the Starosta of Barska, remained the widow of Jan Dulski, the Grand Treasurer of the Crown (this is the son of Jan Lipieński, staroste) with such a gravestone, Viro sui amantissimo, liberalize, animi magnitudine, prudentia, dexteritate, aequanimitate nemini secundo and multis aliis virtutibus dotato, Sophia Herburtowa Conjux, fieri curavit. Jan Lipieński, heir in Szamotuły, Wronki, Wieleń, I laid his tombstone here. Ego in humanis esse desa anno 1624. Vieleii sepelior, in oppido meo proprio in Majori Polonia and fines Marchionatus Brandenburgici sito, natus 1592. by Joanne Kostka Palatinide Sendomiriensi Praefecto Svecensi et Lipinensi, in arce Svecensi; ipse etiam Praefectus Lipinensis fui, ex Matre Sophia and Fulsztyn Herburtowna, quae post terna vota, Castellani Mederecensis extitit. Post expedition Smolenscensem, quum ibidem in castris merebar, operamque meam obunde testatus sum; post felicem reditum, uxorem duzi Barbaram, Comitissae a Rozrazew Castellani Posnaniensis filiam, cum qua bini filii Stanislaus and Aleksander procreati, filiae binae, una Sigismundo Aleksandro de Szczekarzewice and Melsztyn Tarło, in Matrimona, Abbatissa Deo dicata. He was this Tarło, then the castellan of Przemyśl, to whom this Zofia or her name Duriew was. Elżbieta, the reason for all the best was to encourage him to be generous to God, for the foundation of the church and the monastery in Zakliczyn, for the decoration of God's houses; sharpened his piety with hers to the Blessed Virgin. The virgins pray and give alms to poverty. Anna, her sister, orphaned by her parents at a young age, was piously raised by her uncle Mikołaj, the Starost of Malbork, and then by the Duchess of Ostrogska when she wanted to quench her great thirst with a poison in a drink, without knowing by whom and for what, she knew how to be ordinary beer, she drank; but without medicine or human exertion, with divine providence, she threw this poison: on that occasion she decided to dedicate