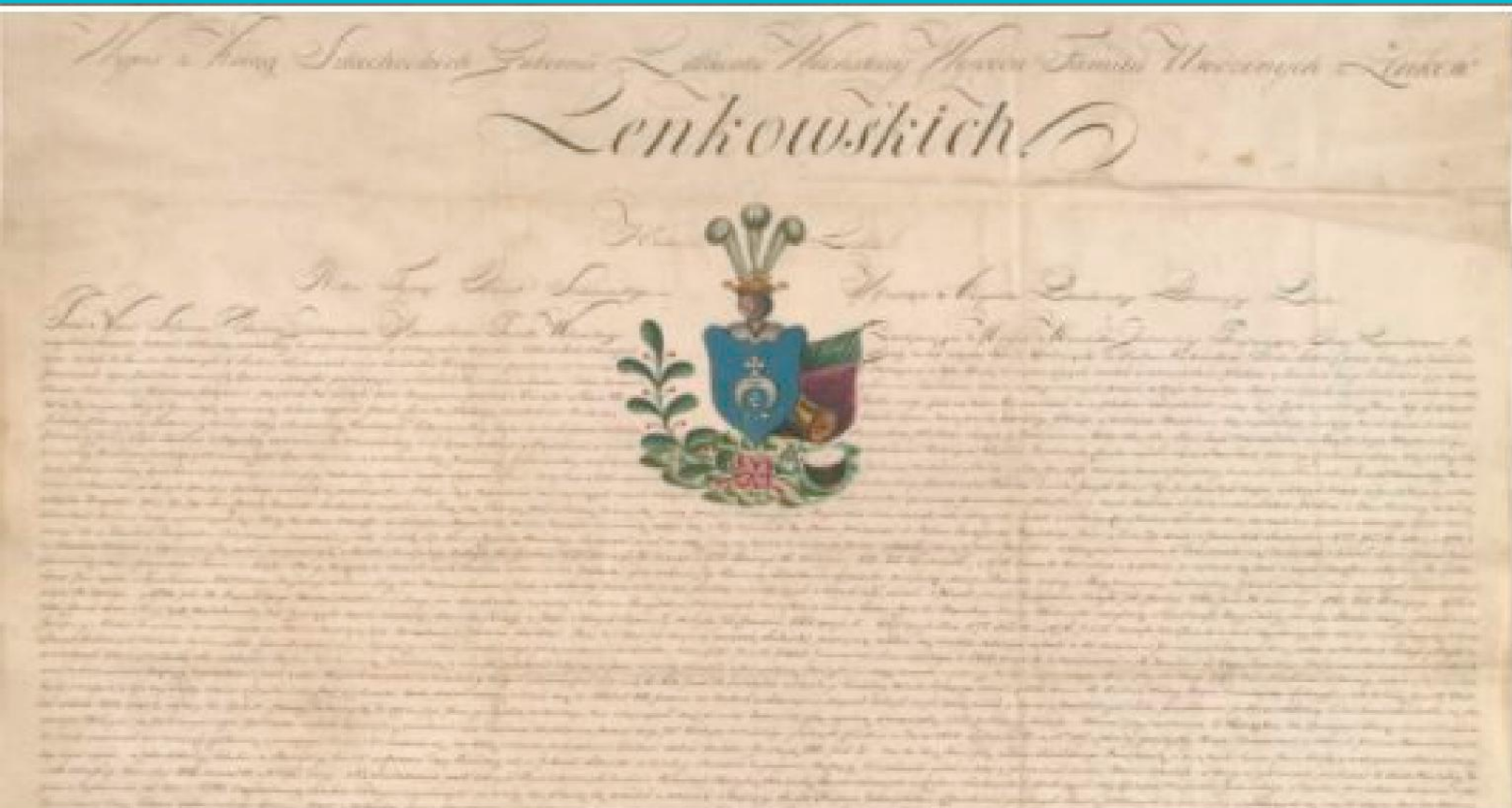


# Werner Zurek



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

# **The noble Polish family Budzisz. Die adlige polnische Familie Budzisz.**

[Titelseite](#)

[Impressum](#)

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

(Anser, Budzisz, Paparona) - [coat of arms](#) .

In the blue field, a silver goose sits on a tuft of green grass. Gemstone: five ostrich feathers.

Earliest mentions:

The oldest entry from 1402, the oldest seal from 1501.

[Heraldic comrades](#)

Budziłowicz, Budzisz, Budziszewski, Budźko, Bujnowski, Burych, Chodowski, Choduski, Chołodowski, Dawibiński, Galin, Gorliszewski, Gąska, Hanaszewski, Jachlicki, Jaczyc, Jarogczicki, Jaczyc, Jarogłocki, Wydzjudiecki, Wydzeki, Wydzekjudiecki, Wydzekji, Rzekjudiecki, Wydzeuzi, Wydzeuzi, Wydzekudiecki, Rzekjudiecki .

Chodowski, Budzisz or Paparona coat of arms , in the Łęczyckie Voivodeship. Paweł Chodowski, nee Anna Szczawińska, cześnikow Łęczycka, heiress in Ozorków, had a son, Jan Wojciech's wife Ewa Kasińska stolnikówna Sochaczewska. Stanisław in Chodowo near Kłodawa flourished in 1560. Vespersov. A piece of the table f. 130.

You wake up the coat of arms, see Paparona.

Paparona herb . A white goose was supposed to be sitting on a green lawn with its right shield turned, that is, as others say, on a pillow, on a blue field, five ostrich feathers on the helmet. Yes

\*) Krasicki claims in footnotes that this Jerzy Papara was Greek and was not counted among the Polish nobility in 1685, as Niesiecki expresses here, but in 1659 by the constitution of Seym because he received the right of inheritance in Starosty from Kamieniec, Baklatycze, Zielce, Kupicz xi refers to Const. Vol. L fol. 637. P. Jam. [S. 244] describe it Paprocki in Gnieździe fol. 900. About the coat of

arms. fol. 453. Approx. volume . 1. full house 203. Bielski fol. 977. loves him in a helmet, only three ostriches have seen feathers. This coat of arms is called Paparona, already awake, already Parta Roma; and that's because the goose had awakened Camillus the Roman lord, a time of need when the French had seized Rome and silently wanted to collect the Capitol. The cavalry awoke and drove away from the walls of the French. With which of them he showed himself most cordially on this occasion. this as a reward for his courage, this coat of arms sublime. In general, they understand that this jewel was brought to Poland by the Pope by Mamphiola, the Bishop of Płock in 1386, who was born in Italy and was related to Piotr de Luna. only that the Dukes of Mazovia did not want to believe it, so in Rome the following year he gave a fast from the melancholy of life. Paprocki would not know how many privileges he had read from these confidants before 1386: that is why he says that he was a knight who was greedy for fame, in these our countries, from which the numerous houses, especially in the Sieradz Voivodeship; but some of them, like the Trzebiccy, threw themselves on the swan's coat of arms. Alexander III Was once proud of this coat of arms. The Pope in 1159 about whom in his prophecies St. Malachi the prophecy of Ex ansere Custode, he alluded to his coat of arms Paparona or Paparocca, which according to the translation of Ciaconius Alfons means goose in Italian; but how else do I know that this Pope used in the coat of arms of the tower.

Herbowni.

Chodowski, Kamionomojski Papana, Parzniewski, Pstrokoński, Szydłowski, Wojucki.

Pstrokoński coat of arms Budzisz or Paparona. An old house in the Sieradzkie Voivodeship with hereditary properties in the Szadkowski and Radomski Poviats, in the Kaliski and Łęczyckie Voivodeships, in the Warsaw Country and in the Lviv

Region. The ancestors of this family come from a district of Kamionomojskie, according to authentic documents in the files of the Sieradzki and Szadkowski families. There were two brothers, Jan in the clergy state, and Piotr Kamienomojski, the Kamionomostek estate, Dobra, Wola Buczkowska, some in Tądów less, and Wola Szczybowska and all of Pęcławice, the heir, bought half of the villages of Pstrokonie and Woźniki, as from the following document 1459 emerges. Siradiae, dominica post octavas Epiphania rum Domini, Nobilis Elisabeth, consors Nobilis Dobionis de Abramovice, Medietatem in Pstrokonie, & totalem Woźniki, Nobili Petro de Kamionostek & ejus posteris pro 290. marcis vendit. The same Piotr Kamionomojski left two daughters: Małgorzata after Mikołaj Kraszkowski from Łaszów and Katarzyna Jakub from the smaller Wojcice in Golików, his wife's heir, and three sons: Jan, Wawrzyniec and Wojdech; This is confirmed by transaction 1453. Siradiae fol. 456. inter Nobiles Joannem Albertum & Laurentium fratres germanos, de Kamionomostek Divisio. Jan half Kamionomostek, heir, fathered two daughters: Małgorzata behind Mikołaj Malanowski, the other after Jan Czechowski from Rawska. Wawrzyniec also the second half of Kamionomostek's legacy. Wojciech, son of Piotr Kamionomojski when he got it in 1479. Half of Pstrokonie and Woźniki & c, as the files in Sieradz say, feria secunda ante festum Sanctae Catharinae fol. 30. inter eosdem très fratres de Kamionotek, sub vadio centum marcarum Divisio. The same warrior called himself Pstrokoński from the estate he had inherited, and this led to the Pstrokoński family of the Budzisz or Paparona coat of arms, who married Magdalena de Behcice, Piotr of the district judge of Sieradzki, daughter, of whom

he married five daughters had, of which Dorota Mikołaj Sniatowski of Sniatów and Siemoń lands in the Łęczyca region [p. 368] Spouse's heir, as evidenced by transaction 1524. In Castro Siradiensi Feria secunda ante festum S. Laurentji Reformation. The same Wojciech Pstrokoński also had three sons: Andrzej in the clergy, 2nd Swantopełk or Pełek, 3rd Jan Burgrave of the city, then Ensign Sieradzki, half of Pstrokoń, Woźnik and Pęcławice & c. Heir who left offspring with Jadwiga Pokrzywnicka, three daughters: Anna, Krzysztof Odrowąż Strusz, Gut Radwińska, Miedzne i Sobieni im Opoczyński powiat, inherited by a woman after the Reformation in 1553. in Stadek fol. 231. The second Barbara, Jan Sobiekurski from Borzyków, the heir, wife 1565. The third Jadwiga, Piotr Wężyk Widawski, the third wife, and five sons: 1. Jan Wojski Łęczycki in Parzyców cum attinentiis 1585. Heir, who was childless, as stated in the receipt 1592. Castro Siradiensi feria secunda ipso die festi SS. 3. Regum. 2. Wawrzyniec, the Staroste from Sieradz, 3. Wojciech the Ensign from Łęczycki, the estates of Drogusz, Oszkowice, Zawodów, Borów, Konar & c. an heir who fathered two sons with Katarzyna vom great Karsznice: Jan and Krzysztof; Jan with Katarzyna Biernacka had a childless daughter Marianna and a son Walerian, who left two daughters with Kalińska and Łazińska: Dorota Norbertanka in Łęczyca, Marianna, first from Kazimierz Antoni Szczepanowski, a woman whose daughters Katarzyna Jan Gołaszewski, again fame, was wife Leszczyński, the Warsaw sub-capital, wife of these, a daughter Franciszek 1mo voto was for Franciszek Wilxycki hunter Inowłodzki, in Zaborowek in the country of Warsaw, 2do voto for Jakub Kossowski with Głogów from Głogów. 4.



Stanisław, 1592 Substarost von Lemberg, who was childless with Anna de Chocien, according to the transaction of 1606 in castro Siradiensi fol. III. 5. Szymon, Substarost von Piotrkowski, Gut Pstrokonie, Woźniki Pęcławice & c. The heir who fathered their son Stanisław with Anna de Dobrzelów married Anna Wilamowska. Leszczyński, the boss of Warsaw, a wife of Franciszek's daughter, was for Franciszek Wilxycki hunter Inowłodzki in Zaborówko in the country of Warsaw, 2 for Jakub von Głogów Kossowski, the chairman of Inowłódz. 4. Stanisław, 1592 Substarost von Lemberg, who was childless with Anna de Chocien, according to the transaction of 1606 in castro Siradiensi fol. III. 5. Szymon, Substarost von Piotrkowski, Gut Pstrokonie, Woźniki Pęcławice & c. The heir who fathered their son Stanisław with Anna de Dobrzelów married Anna Wilamowska. Leszczyński, the boss of Warsaw, wife of Franciszek's daughter, was for Franciszek Wilxycki, the hunter Inowłodzki, in Zaborówko in the country of Warsaw, 2 for Jakub von Głogów Kossowski, the chairman of Inowłódz. 4. Stanisław, 1592 Substarost von Lemberg, who was childless with Anna de Chocien, according to the transaction of 1606 in castro Siradiensi fol. III. 5. Szymon, Substarost von Piotrkowski, Gut Pstrokonie, Woźniki Pęcławice & c. The heir who fathered the son Stanisław with Anna de Dobrzelów married Anna Wilamowska. as can be seen from the transaction of 1606. in castro Siradiensi fol. III. 5. Szymon, Substarost von Piotrkowski, Gut Pstrokonie, Woźniki Pęcławice & c. The heir who fathered their son Stanisław with Anna de Dobrzelów married Anna Wilamowska. as can be seen from the transaction of 1606. in castro

Siradiensi fol. III. 5. Szymon, Substarost von Piotrkowski, Gut Pstrokonie, Woźniki Pęczawice & c. The heir who fathered their son Stanisław with Anna de Dobrzelów married Anna Wilamowska.

Wawrzyniec Pstrokoński, the eldest of Sieradzki, the second son of Jan Ensign Sieradzki, born in Tędów née Jadwiga Pokrzywnicka, heir of Krobanów, who had a daughter with Anna Korycińska, as through the Reformation in 1571 in castro Siradiensi feria sexti S. vinculati, one Jadwiga, 1 two married votes from Wojciech Grabiński in Grabno, Górki, Wrońsko heiress of the spouse with whom she had sons: Baltazar with Marianna Kobierzycka from the Pomian coat of arms and Stanisław Grabiński with Zofia Mrowińska, a writer from the city of Wieluńska [S. 369] married. 2do voto też Jadwiga Pstrokońska was for Joachim Zeromski. There were five sons of Wawrzyniec Pstrokoński, née Anna Korycińska: 1st Jan in Świnice, Gala and Sulgosta, heir in Kaliski, who lived with Marianna Rajska, whose Reformation had a daughter Agnieszka with Jan Wyszkowski in 1600, their daughter Florentyna Wyszowska. 2. Wojciech. 3. Peter. 4. Stanisław. 5. Zygmunt, who had three daughters with Ewa Rębelińska. Marianna, first after Ludwik Wyścielski, then after Marcin Bledzianowski; Katarzyna Feliks Chlebowski, a woman, and Regina. A son of Aleksander, who was the father of Anna Złotnicka, was the father of Andrzej Pstrokoński Tędów, a small heir, from whom he left two sons Jadwiga Łaszewska: Aleksander and Daniel, with Jadwiga Kraśnicka a son Aleksander, a daughter Helena Łukasz Zaborowski, a wife of theirs Daughter Barbara and Jakub Zaborowski.



Stanisław Pstrokoński, the fourth son of Wawrzyniec née Anna Korycińska, was born in Hungary, partly in Old Tąd, Swiedzieniewice, half of Krobanów, Erbe, was married twice. 2do voto with Jadwiga Sarnowska childless, first relationship with Elżbieta Kwiatkowska, as can be seen from the Reformation of 1613. f, p. in vim levatae dotis reformat. The one with the woman named above fathered two daughters: Anna, a nun in Kalisz, and Marianna, a three-wife. 1. Voice of Aleksander Piekarski. 2 to the vote of Piotr Potocki, with whom she had a daughter Katarzyna, who gave birth to Stanisław Bujnowski, and a son, Franciszek Potocki, through whom the transaction of 1676. in castro Siradiensi feria 6ta in Crno Visitationis GV Mariae. Tertio voto was for Stefan Domaniewski. Yes. that Stanisław Pstrokoński, nee Elżbieta Kwiatkowska, was a son, Piotr, with Magdalena Piorunowska, as the Reformation in Castro Siradiensi in 1647 proves Szkolski, -i a son of Franciszek Pstrokoński, estate of Hungary, Krobanow & c. an inheritance left by Rokitnica Rokicka, born with Zofia, from the Rawicz coat of arms from the Rawskie Voivodeship, as confirmed by the Reformation of 1686, in Castro Calisiensi, feria secunda post festum S. Laurentji, descendants of two sons: Jan without heirloom and Stanisław; those with Marianna Piaszczyńska Franciszka [p. 370] Daughter, after life imprisonment in Castro Calisiensi in 1744. Saved. He had a daughter, Jadwiga, Aleksander Pruszkowski in Łubno, his wife, their son Felicjan Pruszkowski. And the son of Marcjan Pstrokoński, citizen of the city and regional ruler of Sieradzki, who had a daughter, Zofia Daleszyńska from the coat of arms of Korczak Stanisława, two daughters: Klara and Zuzanna, and a son, Antoni

Wincenty Budzisz Pstrokoński, 1773, was born on 17. Born on January 1st as the country's vice agent in the national law of an expert and adorned with other beautiful talents.

Wojciech Pstrokoński, the second son of Wawrzyniec, née Anna Korycińska, born, the estate of Wola Zadąbrowska and Tądów, the great heir, who married Ewa Mączyńska Jędrzeja's daughter, like the Reformation of 1616 in Castro Siradieres, had two daughters: 1. Moan, Walerian Ważyński with a son Adam and Jadwiga Koszutska in 1711, married to Stanisław Dąbrowski, a town clerk Sieradzki, and another Anna after Filip Rossowski, with whom she had a wife, Marcin Bogusławski. There were four sons of the same Wojciech Pstrokoński: Walerian, Władysław, Samuel from the Dzików estate, heir, deputy of the Tribunal from 1669 from the Sieradz Province, who was married to Teresa Zaleska, Mikołaj Wojski's daughter, with her father Sons: Wawrzyniec von Sieradz, Stanisław in the clergy, Wojciech and Ewa Kossowska married in 1721 and Jan. A daughter, Jadwiga. The fourth son of Wojciech, nee Mączyńska, born Andrzej Pstrokoński in Wyszaków, Wola Zadąbrowska and Tądów in 1645, heir who, along with Jadwiga Kielczewska, Jan Kalisz, the subject of Kaliski, is a daughter in the town of Kaliski, with the he fathered two daughters: Barbara and Kazimierz Prochnicki childless, and Teresa Mikołaja née Niedzielsk Madaliński, a wife of these daughters: Marianna Stefan Kamiński and Katarzyna Maciej de Niewiesz Biernacki, wife. Of these, daughter Rozalia Jan Bogusławski followed, with whom she had two sons: Sebastian and Kazimierz Bogusławski. And two sons, Mikołaj Biernacki, of them - Franciszek childless and Marcin

Biernacki, after him Wojciech, with offspring. Andrzej Pstrokoński's son, nee Jadwiga Kielczewska, was one of them.

Wojciech stolnik Owrucki, who with Dorota Wierzchlejska, fathered two daughters: Zofia Franciszek Zawisza Trzebicki [p. 371] of Wojszczyca Wieluński, his wife, son Antoni Trzebicki, and daughter Dorota, the first of Wojciech Sulimirski, their wife, son Józef Sulimirski, married to Antonina Przeradzka, with whom he had three sons: Bogumił, Ludwik and Jan Sulimirski. This is Dorota Antoni Zelisławski again, Piotrkowski's wife, with whom she left a daughter, Antonina Chądyńska, and a son, Bartłomiej Zelisławski. Wojciech's second daughter, née Dorota Wierzchlejska, Anna, who was named after Michał Dr. Blessed Leather had six sons: Jan, Ignacy, Maciej, Józef, Roch and Wojciech Skórzewski. Of the aforementioned Wojciech Pstrokoński nee Wierzchlejska three sons: 1st Andrzej, 2nd Jan with Teresa Olszowska fathered Anna Lipska, Schwertnikowa Poznańska, 3rd Franciszek Pstrokoński, 1731 Starost von Szadkowski, and 1732 Ensign von Piotrkowski. In Szadek, the marshal of the Sejmik, he took for his wife Maksim Szembekowa had two daughters: Marianna Paweł Czartkowski, Piotrkowski's sword-bearer, a woman with whom she had offspring, two daughters: Weronika Benedykt Sariusz Stokowski, wife of Antonina Andrzej Kolumna Walewski, a district judge from Sieradzki in Charłupi, heiress, and two sons: Alojzy and Wincenty Czarkowski in Kraków, heirs. The second daughter, Teodora, after Jan Kanty Psarski, subordinate of Ostrzeszowski, the estate of Poradzów, Gawłowice and half of Parcice, was the heiress, with whom she left three daughters: Franciszka after Damazy Zyglar,

Honorata and Petronela and two sons: Józef and Wojciech Psarski. The same Franciszek Pstrokoński, nee Maksyma Szembekowny, a born son, Ignacy Bogumił Budzisz Pstrokoński, estate of Ustków, Wola Zadąbrowska, half of Tądów greater, Rososzyca & c. In the Sieradz District, half of Rembieszów in Szadkowski, Wola Grzymalina in the Radom District of the Heir, he married Konstanty's daughter Anna Kolumna Walewska, with whom he had four sons: Rafał in Various Sciences and Perfect Languages, Ignacy, Feliks and Michał Pstrokońskie. - Your. Quantity. Wola Grzymalina in the Heir's Radom District made a marriage vows with Konstanty's daughter Anna Kolumna Walewska, with whom he fathered four sons: Rafał in Various Sciences and Perfect Languages, Ignacy, Feliks and Michał Pstrokoński. - Your. Quantity. Wola Grzymalina in the Heir's Radom District made a marriage vows with Konstanty's daughter Anna Kolumna Walewska, with whom he fathered four sons: Rafał in Various Sciences and Perfect Languages, Ignacy, Feliks and Michał Pstrokoński. - Your. Quantity.

Jabłonowski from the Grzymała coat of arms . From one house there existed two tribes in the kingdoms of Galicia and Lodomeria, as well as in the kingdom of Poland in 1843, who have lived since ancient times and own goods in these kingdoms. There are directors from the Grzymalczyk family, they were heirs in Pogorzelce and Strzelce, after buying the Jabłoni land, as was customary in ancient centuries, they were called Jabłonowski Grzymalczyks. They nested in the Płock and Podlasie voivodeships, especially in Nurska Ziemia. Authentic documents, which are kept in the family archive of Józef Jabłonowski in Rawa Ruska in Galicia, attest to the high level of procedure in this house.

We leave the list of the main line of the Grzymalczyk family, which is included in both Grzymała and Potulickie, and here we add the further line of Grzymalczyk Jabłonowski from the document in SRM Nurensis Curia 1624, in which the following method is expressed: Szymon Grzymała de Jabłonów Jabłonowski, Notarius Terrae Nurenificnsis, Olympia de eadem Jabłonów Jabłonowski Castellani Zarnoviensis filius, Olimauto Andreae Grzymała de praedicta Jabłonów, Castellani Posnaniensis Atque , olimatin Dobrogosti Grzymałica de Jabłonrogosti Grzymałica de Jabłonrogosti District; - had the same Szymon Grzymała de Jabłonów Jabłonowski as his wife Katarzyna and Wojsławawa, the first wife of Jakub Kuczyński, from whom he fathered a daughter Anna, who was married to Mikołaj Kiszka, the starost of Drohicki, and two sons: 1. Tomasz Jäger from Nurska Land, the same son Adam. 2. Andrzej Grzymała de Jabłonów Jabłonowski Gladifer Terrae Nurensis Castellanus Połanecens. associated with Urszula Skiwska, as can be seen from the document from the Drohicki files from 1692, where the higher procedure is also mentioned verbatim in the following documents. The same Andrzej Grzymała de Jabłonów Jabłonowski Gladifer Terrae Nurensis Castellanus Połanecens with Urszula Skiwska left three sons: the first Stanisław Vexillifer Trembowelski, combined with Katarzyna Bogatko, Prawdzic coat of arms [p. 181] the daughter of Kazimierz Bogatka, the Staroste from Kiślacki, the Colonel of the Crown Guard, the heir of the city of Drzewica and the villages of Strzyżów and Strzyżówka in Opoczyńskie, and the native Sydonia Wielkie Kończyce Mniszchów of the Lemberger Starosta Stern and by Urszula countianka de Ortenburg Salamanch; From this Katarzyna

Bogatkówna he fathered three sons: a) Jabłonowski abbot. B) Andrzej, the castellan from Połaniecki, received the castellan from Połaniecka to Andrzej, his grandfather, who died in 1773. c) Roch Michał with two names Grzymała in Jabłonowo Jabłonowski, Kastellan von Wiślicki, Starosta von Korsuński and Bightowski Order of St. Stanislaus; by the N. Kaiser von Roman Maria Theressa in 1779. Count Imperii with the most distant descendants; as evidenced by a diploma from this monarch on January 2, 1779.

A two-headed black eagle can be seen in the middle of the upper part, its beak is open, its red tongue is hanging out, its wings are outstretched, its claws are outstretched and its decorative tail. On the crown of the same count (decorated with nine pearls), covered with a shield, there are three bachelors, open and hanging with gold jewels, decorated with Chełmy, the first side of which is turned to the left, and the yellow , that is gold and red, that is, ruby red, artificially made and hanging on both sides the lid is decorated, there are three ruby red towers described above, both of which are slightly inclined, and behind which five curved ostrich feathers protrude, the first of which is the third and fifth are yellow or gold, the second and fourth are red or ruby red. On the middle, just placed, black and gold with [p. 182] on either side with a hanging cover wearing a helmet as shown in the shield above is the two-headed black eagle described above. On the third, on the right side, turned and like the first blanket, decorated with Chełm, stands the armed hero described above, on the right side he has a saber ready to cut and is supported by his hips over his hips. The shield is held by two straight looking natural tigers, etc.



The same Roch Michał Grzymała de Jabłonów, Count Jabłonowski, married Katarzyna de Tenczyn Ossolińska, the daughter of Tomasz von Tęczyń Ossoliński, the star of Nurski and Teresa de Brzezic Lanckorońska. Together with the brothers mentioned below, he owned the property of Jazów in the Pilzno district (see the Lviv files from 1756-1759. He was also the heir to Wielopole, Nawieś, Budzisz, Sośnica and Bugota, etc. I. pagina 58. 1779. and Pactor antiq. Volume IS 112 and the Pilzno files 1779. He left four daughters and two sons to his wife Katarzyna Ossolińska: 1. Teresa, wife of Ignacy Trzebiński, 2. Alojza after Kuczyński, 3. Ludwik for Świ-dziński 4. Anna for Count Stanisław Wodzicki, Knight of the Order of St. Stanisław, Senator, Voivode of the Kingdom of Poland, former President of the Republic of Cracow. 5. Son of Ksawera, the canon of Kujawski. 6. Józef Grzymała in Jabłonowo, Count Jabłonowski, heir of Lubień bei Lwów, Starost von Korsuń; this was related to Marianna Świdzińska, the daughter of Michał Świdziński, the castellaness of Radom and Barbara the Count Krasiński, the daughter of Count Stanisław Krasiński, the Starost von Nowomiejski and Angela von Humiecka Junosz ( as attested by Obligat. Count Ludwik Jabłonowski, Lord of Count Ludwik Jabłonowski) Lubień, B. Franciszek, Count Jabłonowski, C. Kazimierz, Count Jabłonowski, D. Leon, Count Jabłonowski. Divorce from Count Aleksander Bończa Fredra. Andrzej's second son was held by de Jabłonów Jabłonowski Gladifer Terrae Nurensis Castelan. Polanencen. and Urszula Skiwska on behalf of Antoni in 1765. He was a sword bearer of the Podlaskie Voivodeship, Colonel of the JKM. He married Eufrozyna, the daughter of Stanisław Rybiński, the star of

Czerniechowski, and Marianna Daniłówniczówna, who was the daughter of Mikołaj von Żurów Daniłowicz, voivode of Podolia and Eufrozyna Skibicka. This Mikołaj was the son of Franciszek Daniłowicz, Sas coat of arms of the Czerwonogrodzki Starost, and Helena Sapieżanka, the chamberlain [p. 183] Włodzimierska, grandson of Mikołaj, the Crown Treasurer of the Crown (see the Lviv and Żydaczewskie files under the years 1687-1688-1701-1722-1723 and contractor, Antiq. Volume 4. p. 122. and the Lublin files from 1748-1757). Andrzej's third son was held by Jabłonowski de Jabłonowski Gladifer Terrae Nurensis Castelan. Polancens. and Urszula Skiwska, grandson of Szymon Notaria Terestris Nurensis and Katarzyna de Wojśław Jabłonowski, great-grandson of Bronisław castellan von Żarnowiecki, great-great-grandson of Andrzej, the Castellan of Posen, great-great-great-grandsons of Przecaw and Anna Bogoria Skotnicka and des -Ur-grandson of Jabłonkowski, 1738. from King August III. he received the village of Horyhlady in the Halych country; Together with Marianna Drohojowska, the daughter of Adam Korczak Drohojowski, Dapifer Bełski and Franciszka Rzewuska, he fathered the following five sons: 1st Jan, 2nd Franciszek, pastor, Gawarczewski and Odrzykoński, 3rd Maciej, Nurski, 4th Wojciech during Buska (Opoczyński records the year 1765), September 5 , 1783 that he will not be denied the same title as long as he can prove a straight line showing his origins from the castellans and voivodes according to the highest patent and he will receive the title of Count becomes. The same Józef Grzymała Jabłonowski, who was employed in national public offices, was unable to collect documents due to lack of time, his death interrupted further activities in

the above-mentioned business and his sons were minors at the time. The same Józef Grzymała Jabłonowski, Chamberlain of the Kingdoms of Galicia and Lodomeria, first joined Tekla Strutyńska and joined Ludwika in Sokołów Grabińska, daughter of Józef de Grabno Grabiński, the Starost [p. 184] Smoleński and Teressa Morska - the same Józef Grabiński was the son of Franciszek de Grabno Grabiński Pocillatoris Vielunensis stemmatis Pomian and Konstancja Drelizanki or Ozdzanka. stemmatis Ostoja. Teressa Morska was the daughter of Józef Morski pincernae Praemisliensis stemmatis Topór and Franciszka Sołtykówny stemmatis Sołtyk - from this Ludwika Grabińska he had three daughters and two sons: son of Izydor von Siemuszowy Pietruski. 2. Marianna after Count Aleksander Starzyski. 3. Urszula to Głogowski with her son Ludwik Głogowski. 4. Son Kasper Grzymała Jabłonowski owns land in the Kingdom of Poland. 5th son of Stanisław Grzymała in Jabłonowo Jabłonowski, heir to Rawa Ruska in the Kingdom of Galicia, merged with Łucja Głogowska, daughter of Franciszek Grzymała Głogowski, the star of Krzywiecki and Józefa Kalinowska, who was elected after Jan Karolnya de W. This Józefa Kalinowska from the Kalinowa coat of arms was the daughter of Ignacy Kalinowski, the starost of Lelowski, the cup holder of Halych, the knight of the Order of St. Stanisław, the heir to Kamionka, Sucharów and Działkowice, and Justyna Borzęcka, the daughter of Franciszek from Kozarzew Borzęcki, Subdapifer Mag. Duc Lithvaniae and Marianna Pocijowny, daughter of Ludwik Pocij, Voivode of Vilnius, Hetman W. Ks. Ignited. and Emerencjanny Warszzycka, the Kronschrwertnikowna who voted for Count Montmorency. Ludwik Pocij, voivode of Vilnius, was

the son of Leonard Pociąg, voivode of Vitebsk and Regina Ogińska (see tabular books on estates in Oblig Lemberg. Novar. Tomo 15. Letter B. Number 279). The same Stanisław, son of Józef Grzymała Jabłonowski, Chamberlain of the Kingdoms of Galicia and Lodomeria from Łucja Głogowska, left two sons of 1. Ludwik Grzymała in Jabłonowo Jabłonowski, together with Hortenzja, Countess Karsnickiowski, daughter of Chamberlain Karsnicki, married to Ignacy Kalśfenicka JC Kr. M. 2. Stanisław Józef Grzymała in Jabłonowo Jabłonowski, a gentleman on Rawa Ruska and associated with Count Józefa Bąkawska, daughter of Count Jan Wincenty Bąkowski and Countess Kunegunda Korczak Komorowska, their sister Count Henryka, Józefa, to Karne Ferdynand Bąkowski allied with Countess Antonina Komorowska from the Korczak coat of arms. - From family documents. Daughter of Jan Wincenty, Count Bąkowski and Kunegunda, Countess Korczak Komorowska, whose sister Józefa, Henryka, is Karnicki after the Roman Baron Kościeszka from Karnice, and her brother Ferdynand, Count Bąkowski, is connected to Countess Antonina Komorowska, Korczak's coat of arms. - From family documents. Daughter of Jan Wincenty, Count Bąkowski and Kunegunda, Countess Korczak Komorowska, whose sister Józefa, Henryka, is Karnicki after the Roman Baron Kościeszka from Karnice, and her brother Ferdynand, Count Bąkowski, is connected to Countess Antonina Komorowska, Korczak's coat of arms. - From family documents.

Łubieński from Łubny of the Pomian coat of arms in the Sieradz Voivodeship. He's in Actis Castren. Siradiens, 1525. resignatio Łubny, from where this house is called, it seems to me that they received this name only then, as Trzebicki

clearly writes in the life of Stanisław Łubieński, the Bishop of Płock, that Swentosław Łubieński had a grandfather in this unfortunate one Fighting with the Germanic cavalry in Chojnice was a great danger to his life, from which he emerged happy, however, as he had to get married to celebrate the Saturday days with a heavy fast. Swentosław, his grandson, husband of old Polish virtue and piety, of Barbara Zapolska, Maciej Pstrokoński, Bishop of Kujawski, his cousin, left two daughters, one of whom ruled the Ołobocki monastery, the other Małgorzata lived near Starczewski. Sermon at the funeral. Ms. Kaczynsk. Sons [p. 278] and five: Wojciech, Stanisław, Marcin, Maciej and Jan. Of these, Wojciech Pułtowski, the canon of Gniezno and Krakowski despised by higher honors, did everything to bring him into peace to serve God, so that poorer students were educated by bringing orphaned girls to convents and giving them generous alms that were cherished Heaven for themselves. Marcin in the Order of Soc. Jesus learned philosophy and theology with dignity, but he pleased God most with virtue when his body was seen after his death, which was unpolluted for a long time, and left this world in 1651.

Stanisław, the bishop of Płock, first the pastor of Gniezno, the archdeacon of Kraków, the abbot of Tyniec, and Sigismund the third, seeing in him both his unique science and his suppleness, announced and added him as Bishop of Łuck added a minor crown seal, which he did not keep for three years because he took the plock mule in 1627, lowered it and turned everything to the disposition of his diocese, for which the synod closed, he visited the churches, and encouraged the good life with his exemplary Life he saved the Plock Cathedral with his age - he decorated it with a brush, nineteen priests who praise God day and night in it and finance him; He happily initiated the neglected controversy over the Gorznieńskie Lands and contributed to the creation of our Pułtusk College, the

Noskowski High School at the Cracow Academy. His extensive library on the Płock Cathedral he had his last will, the church in Tyniec and a small part of the monastery were built: after 67 years, he moved in 1640 for a happy eternity, buried in Płock with the tombstone. The lessons of his and refined style came from the documentary printing press in Antwerp in fol. 1643. This is in the first part *Brevis narratio profectionis in Sveciam Sigismundi III. Regis Poloniae*. 2to. *De motu Civili in Polonia, Libri Quatuor*. 3tio. *Causae cur Sigismundus Rex bellum Moschis intulerit*. 4to. *De rebus Silesiacis discursus*. 5to. *Responsio ad septuaginta rationes, quibus persuadere quidam nitebatur Polonis, ne se motibus Hungaricis immisceant*. 6to. *Dissertation de jure Poloniae ad Russicas et Moschoviticis ditiones*. 7Mo. Letter from Zołkiewia de bello Turcico. 8vo. *Epistolae de bello Chocimensi and Pontificem et imperator*. 9no. *De militari confoederatione anno 1622*. 10mo. *Responsum ad Protestationem*. 11Mo. *Amica Paraenesis from the Zamoscium Procancellarium*. 12Mon. *Julia Bella Laureae Austriacae Scriptoris Errat*. In the second part of *Gen. Monita de recta gerendo Episcopatu*. 2to. CV [p. 279] *Episcoporum Plocensium*. 3tio. *Vita Pstrokonji*. 4to. *Epistolarum decades tres*. 5to. *Orationes ejusdem, gratulatoria et funebres*. Cardinal Annibal Bentivolus gave him such an Elogium: *Illum Religio Catholica Propugnator Acerrimum, Eloquentia Lumen Eximium, Polonicus Senatus Prudentiae Normam Suspexit Semper et Mirabatur*. He gave a certain amount of money to the Commonwealth, which the 1631 Constitution gratefully mentions. Fol. 8. and to rewrite the country books of the Sieradzkie and Szadkowski families, which are already burdened by their age, He made generous expenses with his brother Maciej. *Constit.* 1633. fol. 50.



Maciej, the Archbishop of Gniezno, and the primate, to whose dignity he carelessly passed in this kingdom, a canon because he came first from Poznan, then from Gniezno and from the pastor of Łęczyca, then from Krakow and from the custodian of Sandomierz and on Court of Sigismund III. King of Poland, secretary and regent of the Crown Chancellery, where, as he deserves, he is attested by the letter of the king when he was raised to the parish of Miechów at Nakiel. in Miechov. fol. 861. Merentur id eximiae virtutes illius, wearing vulgaris eruditio, ac singulare pietatis studium; Versatus est in nostris et Reipubl. Negotiis Suma cum Laude, Talemque Se Praestitit and Quidvis Illi Recte Committi Judicaremus. Est in illo animus viro nobilissimo loco nato, dignity; et quaesita diuturno usu prudentia, sunt aliae praeclarae doctes, ac praecipue in sancta functione obeunda, Divinoque Cultu Propagando, individual study. In this monastery, he not only restored the rickety buildings of his age, but also tightened the discipline of the General Chapter with new ordinances to which he would all more graciously, having entered the order himself according to the custom of other novices, the lowest services, He dismissed those who served the table and helped in the kitchen. St. Barbara Church in Miechowski Hospital was built and equipped. Nakiel. f. 908. with his brother Stanisław, who had asked the king of the parish church of Wągczów in the Sieradzkie Voivodeship for Patronatus regii, where his ancestors rested, and was lifted from the wall and decorated by his father Swentosław, who had already fallen, from the Foundations Maciej led him next to him. He settled the Miechovites, bought the village of Prochna for them, and marked the annual rent for ten thousand. for the pastor and four priests of the same order, for whom he built a brick residence. Nakiel. fol. 895. In order to like him later at the Miter in Kamieniecka and then at Chełmska, the royal grace moved him in 1620. After all, he was in [p. 280]

maintained the rectory of Miechowskie. And here everything went to increase the divine honor; because first the Krasnystaw cathedral, which had been dilapidated by various wars, was built almost from the foundations with side chapels and adorned with a tower in the attic, with a vault and with columns. He attended the entire decision after completing the synod and setting many useful things in Zamość that he published for printing. He included the Grabowiec presbytery in the Chełm chapter on the royal consensus with all its provisions so that the canons residing in the cathedral receive their salaries and are ordained. He moved from the diocese of Chełm to the province of Poznań, where he demanded a privilege of the city of Poznań from the king so that none of the dissidents could later have a place in the town hall, repaired the cathedral church after another fire and made a big bell for it. And with the satisfaction of all, he ruled over this diocese; When the Kujawska Cathedral was to be transferred to the Sejmik of Śródzki, the assembled Knights of Wielkopolska asked Her Majesty not to take it away from them. Twelve years old, sitting on Kujawska Street. Lemburski and Bytowski joined the deaneries of his diocese OO in 1638. Franciscans in Smarżewice near Ś. He built Anna, there he expanded the bishop's palace, and with great effort, with great effort, built a new palace there. He covered the cathedral church and made it more splendid with towers; a large marble altar to be exposed, Leipzig's predecessor with the last will put aside a large sum that he stood in this perfection, that he should ascribe it to his considerable effort and restore the organs there; He founded eight psalterists who sang in this church day and night to praise God. A monstrance made of pure gold with sapphires and diamonds and a statue of St. Matthias the Apostle, a silver casting larger than a cubit, gave the church a well-formed grille for the Tarnów Chapel, the bell and the windows were bright from his generosity; He erected a marble tombstone for the

bishops of Kruszwicki. In order for the Ciechocinek district to belong to the Kujawska diocese, he did so by his brother Stanisław, the Bishop of Płock, who was approved by the City Pope VIII. A synod in his diocese that passed it in 1641 printed it out, where the clergy defined their clergy through sacred laws. Then. in Vit. Episc. Cujav. in variis locis. Seventy years and one his age died of Ladislaus IV. The King of Poland was honored with the primacy of his dignity, and here he fulfilled his duty because a large part of his huge diocese was inspected alone, the other by [p. 281] of archdeacons he made a diocesan synod, a year later a provincial synod in which 300 priests sat in the hall in Uniejów. It was strange that it wasn't until the synod was over and the architect who built it jumped on it. glad that such a commune was pushing the people they were holding, everything fell down and both of his legs were broken. B. Bogumił the relics in a tin coffin were collected and exhibited for public regeneration; The Kaminski Church became a collegiate church. Bartłomiej Nigrin, a famous Calvinist, won the Church of God. He built two towers in the Gniezno Cathedral. he renewed the chapels and covered them with copper plates: he built next to his chapel so that the Holy Mother of God would be sung by twelve priests every day after they had bought the village of Bliżyce for them; he made monstrance there in pure gold. Factory of the Warsaw Church OO. He helped the barefoot Carmelites with a considerable sum. Chapel of St. The mothers in Częstochowa exhibited with great effort and with all the obvious ease to which he devoted himself, and in 1644 they presented the image of the Virgin Mary and her coat of arms on the marble frame. The Uniejów Church expanded. He built the Łowicka collegiate church from the foundations, the old one collapsed splendidly in the form in which we now see it, he built; and that death prevented him from completing it, leaving all the costs of it to the executors. In addition, the church in Bełchów is

dedicated to St. Maciej, he built a chapel in Łyskowice, a mansion in Kampina and Chroślina, he built the castle in Uniejów and contributed to Gnieźnieński. In building our Kalisz schools, he poured out ten thousand, and since his life was not yet over, eleven thousand were withdrawn at his last will, and there were two thousand for the church and five thousand for the college's factory. A marble altar was erected in the Uchański Chapel for the relics of S. Victoria, the Virgin and Martyr. The gate in Łowicz towards OO. He walled up the Bernardines, which his coat of arms shows there. Maria Ludwika, the wife of Władysław IV. He crowned. During his home, disturbed in the interregnum, the Vice-Rex kept it beautiful, harmonious and sensible, and after he had appointed Jan Kazimierz to the Polish throne, he put the crown on his head and for his happy success in the state. he put a rich votive in Częstochowa. Sister of her abbess Ołobocka, staged a marble tombstone . Since he was already a bishop, he carried his brothers to the grave on his shoulders: even in his good old age, that is, at his age of 81, he paid the mortality debt in the Church of God and in his homeland, [p. 282] in 1652. Bishop and holy and of great mind. Urban VIII said about him. Pope, In Polonia multo sunt Praefati, solus Mathias est Episcopus. Unprocessed, that is, in the ordination of priests, churches and other rituals, although already at a declining age. To his householders, when he insulted him, he was not ashamed to apologize to him. He never sat at the table to be poor he hadn't fed; he did not make his relatives rich, but spent his strength on the poorer nobility and gave them lessons in Rome, in great numbers and there, and sustained elsewhere. The main enemy of the pseudo-politicians. He never missed a day not reading a book of the clergy; Prince Czartoryski, then Bishop of Poznan, and the second from Kaczyński Soc. Preached a sermon at his funeral. Jesus, from which I quote a few things. You wrote about him too, Damalev. in

Vit. Episc. Cujav. et Archiep. Gnesn. Janczyński in MS. I heard that during the Swedish storm, the first in Poland, the churchmen wanted to take the bishop's ring off his finger, but he squeezed the corpse's hand so hard that it was impossible to forcefully remove it. in Vit. Episc. Cujav. et Archiep. Gnesn. Janczyński in MS. I heard that during the Swedish storm, the first in Poland, the churchmen wanted to take the bishop's ring off his finger, but he squeezed the corpse's hand so hard that it was impossible to forcefully remove it. in Vit. Episc. Cujav. et Archiep. Gnesn. Janczyński in MS. I heard that during the Swedish storm, the first in Poland, the churchmen wanted to take the bishop's ring off his finger, but he squeezed the corpse's hand so hard that it was impossible to forcefully remove it.

Jan. Swentosław's fifth and youngest son and a brother of the above, husband of shrewd intelligence and skill, recommended for paternal rights by Zofia Wyleżyńska, his son Wojciech, in 1643 Sieradzki's chair and deputy of the Crown Tribunal. Jansonii Elogia. In 1648 his brother Hieronim, the ensign of Sieradz and in the following year the castellan of Sieradz and the Starost of Przedecki died. He had five daughters from Gorska, the Mazowiecka Voivodeship, Olszowska, the sub-capital Kaliska, Donhoff Łęczycka, Siemianowska, judge Zofia Wieluńska Mączyńską Klonowska, died in 1692 and the fifth nun of S. Franciszek, and two sons, Canon, Stanisł Maciej still flourished in 1690. Zygmunt, first Sieradzki, 1649. During this time his wife Marianna Trojanowska von Szeliga coat of arms, The marble tombstone was erected in Piotrków in the church of the OO. Franciscan; the second wife of his abbot Hieronim Opacki, the voivode of Derpski, from whom this Zygmunt, ensign von Sieradzki, a daughter and a son of Kazimierz, who of the canon, suffragan and administrator, sede

vacante, Krakowski, grew up Bishop Chełmski, and abbot Czerwiński found his church cathedral Krasnystaw, which had been plundered by the incursions in Moscow and Kalmuck, and with it twelve chalices for it, in honor of the twelve apostles, under whose honor this cathedral was founded, he gave them to him and to another [p. 283] he made the church apparatus with the organ and decorated it with the floor. Consent of King August II. He included the Rubieszow presbytery in the chapter: shortly afterwards he entered the diocese of Krakow, where he blew the tower down, and made great efforts in his cathedral. He left this world in 1720 for the wretched Merciful Shepherd whom he generously received during the Great Jubilee in Cracow and then in the air. Bogusław was the first of the crown saucers and at the time of this writing the castellan of Sandomierz, his wife Teresa Bielińska great marshal of the crown, a son of the Kraków canon, the second starost of Ojców, the third of N. and daughters, Marianna was the ordinate of Tomasz Zamojski, died in 1736 and Izabela. Ignacy, a nephew born to the Bishop of Cracow, I believe he was born to Marianna Leszczyńska, a Sędzinka from Sanok. He had Salomea Bogucka, Kozierowski's widow, and his younger brother. Władysław Kraków scholastic, 1738 member of the royal tribunal. N. advocated the Krzywiński castellan in Radoli. N. Jan Chwalibog, the wife of the Wołyński hunter. Except them

The line of the Łubieński family, which today bears the title of Count, comes from Maciej, the Starost of Wągczowski, who was already mentioned in Niesiecki, the son of Wojciech Castellan from Sieradz. Maciej was married to the castellan from Radolińska Krzywińska and had twenty children; hence the numerous branches of the name. His son, also Maciej the hunter, Sieradzki, was a member of the Crown Tribunal and a member of the voivodeship several times. Sieradzki. He had



Marianna Stokowska behind him. He died of the plague at the age of 36; He left behind his underage sons Władysław and Florian. These young men were raised by their uncle Alexander, the castellan of Gniezno. Władysław archbishop of Gniezno, the Primate, rose to this position after Komorowski from the Archdiocese of Lviv and was during the interregnum after the death of August III. Under very critical circumstances in his home countries, he showed an unadulterated heart and wonderfully fulfilled the duties of his office. He nominated King Stanisław August and then crowned him with ordinary rites in Warsaw. In the diocese, as far as his poor health permitted, he performed his pastoral duties solely towards the people in the Łowicka collegiate church. He renovated the palace in Skierniewice and made it great. - The cathedral in Gniezno was destroyed during his time and repaired at their expense. He died in Warsaw in 1764. - The geography, which he published as Kronenschreiber, was entitled: The world in four parts, in a folio. Some of his speeches and sermons are also printed. - Florian, the voivode of Poznan, the younger brother of the primate Władysław, has had a busy office in [p. 284] Piotrkowski tribunal of the land clerk of Sieradz, who after Stanisław Potocki became the voivode of Poznan; He was appointed until August III. Knight of the Order of the White Eagle. Bogumiła Walewska, the Rozpirska castellan, was behind him. Florian died in the year 1761. He survived his son Celestyn and left only the little grandson of Feliks Władysław to the care of the primate's brother.

August III, Celestine, who died in the prime of his life. behind him was Paula Szembekowska, the daughter of General Marek Szembek. According to

Celestyn Łubieńskis descent, she was for Potocki and then for Ogiński, the voivode of Trocki, and had a son Feliks Łubieński from the second marriage Prot Potocki and from the third Michał Ogiński a great treasurer of Lithuania.

Feliks Łubieński, born in 1758, is now 83 years old and watches many of his great-grandchildren. In 1778, at the mercy of Tyszkiewicz, he was a member of parliament and that year received the order from S. Stanislaw. Then the Starost von Nakielski and a four-year-old deputy of the Sejm, who was elected by the Sejm to the diplomatic commission, was appointed with General Kościuszko as the commissioner of the nation in the army. In 1791 he became a Knight of the Order of the White Eagle. After the partition of the country, he was elected from the Wielkopolska Voivodeships as the envoy of the King of Prussia, received the release of political prisoners and, after making himself known to the king, was adorned with a red ribbon, and then in 1798 at the coronation of the new king with the title of count. Upon granting the county, he received the coat of arms of the Pomian family, the coat of arms of the associated families, d. H. Fr. families Sanguszko, Bieliński and Szembek. - 1806. Feliks Łubieński was sent from the country to Napoleon and became President of the Directorate of the Government Commission; In this office he headed the Denominations and Justice Department. During the Duchy of Warsaw he was Minister of Justice. He introduced the Napoleonic Code into the principality, founded a law school and donated a library to the country, which marked the beginning of a public library. From 1814 he withdrew from the public interest. His wife Tekla Bielińska, the Lady of the Star Cross (dame de la croix étoilée), daughter

of the great crown writer and Princess Krystyna Sanguszkowny, granddaughter of St. Marshal Bieliński, gave him ten children. Three daughters: Maria for Maksym Skarzyński, Paula for Morawski, Róża for Sobański and seven sons In this office he headed the Denominations and Justice Department. During the Duchy of Warsaw he was Minister of Justice. He introduced the Napoleonic Code into the principality, founded a law school and donated a library to the country, which represented the establishment of a public library. From 1814 he withdrew from the public interest. His wife Tekla Bielińska, the Lady of the Star Cross (dame de la croix étoilée), the daughter of the great crown writer and Princess Krystyna Sanguszkowny, the granddaughter of St. Marshal Bieliński, gave him ten children. Three daughters: Maria for Maksym Skarzyński, Paula for Morawski, Róża for Sobański and seven sons In this office he headed the Denominations and Justice Department. During the Duchy of Warsaw he was Minister of Justice. He introduced the Napoleonic Code into the principality, founded a law school and donated a library to the country, which represented the establishment of a public library. From 1814 he withdrew from the public interest. His wife Tekla Bielińska, Lady of the Star Cross (dame de la croix étoilée), the daughter of the great crown writer and Princess Krystyna Sanguszkowny, granddaughter of St. Marshal Bieliński, gave him ten children. Three daughters: Maria for Maksym Skarzyński, Paula for Morawski, Róża for Sobański and seven sons From 1814 he withdrew from the public interest. His wife Tekla Bielińska, the Lady of the Star Cross (dame de la croix étoilée), the daughter of the great crown writer and Princess Krystyna Sanguszkowny, the

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1. Franciszek, the first of Miłkowska, had a son, Kazimierz, married to Count Maria. Krasińska, remarried to Paulina Potocka, daughter of Seweryn Potocki, had a son, Seweryn, married to count. Jezierska.

2. Tomasz, the general of the Polish army and the castellan of the kingdom. In Polish he married Count Konstancja. Ossolińska and has a daughter, Adela, and a son, Leon.

3. Piotr, the president of the credit company, has a daughter and daughters: Aniela Świdzińska, Maria and Klementyna and three sons: Feliks, married to Dzierżbicka, Eustachy and Paweł, with Barbara Szymanowska, the star of Wyszogrodzki.

4th Jan, the one with Anna Klicka: He has offspring, two sons: Stanisław and Władysław, daughters: Ewelina Popielowa and Amelia. [S. 285]

5. Henryk, Councilor of State and Vice-President of Bank Polski, who with Irena, Count. Count Potocka from Jan. Potocki's daughter is the offspring of four sons, Edward, Tomasz, Konstanty, Juliusz and one daughter, Maria.

6. Tadeusz, prelate of the apostolic capital, who first served in the Polish army, served as an officer in the