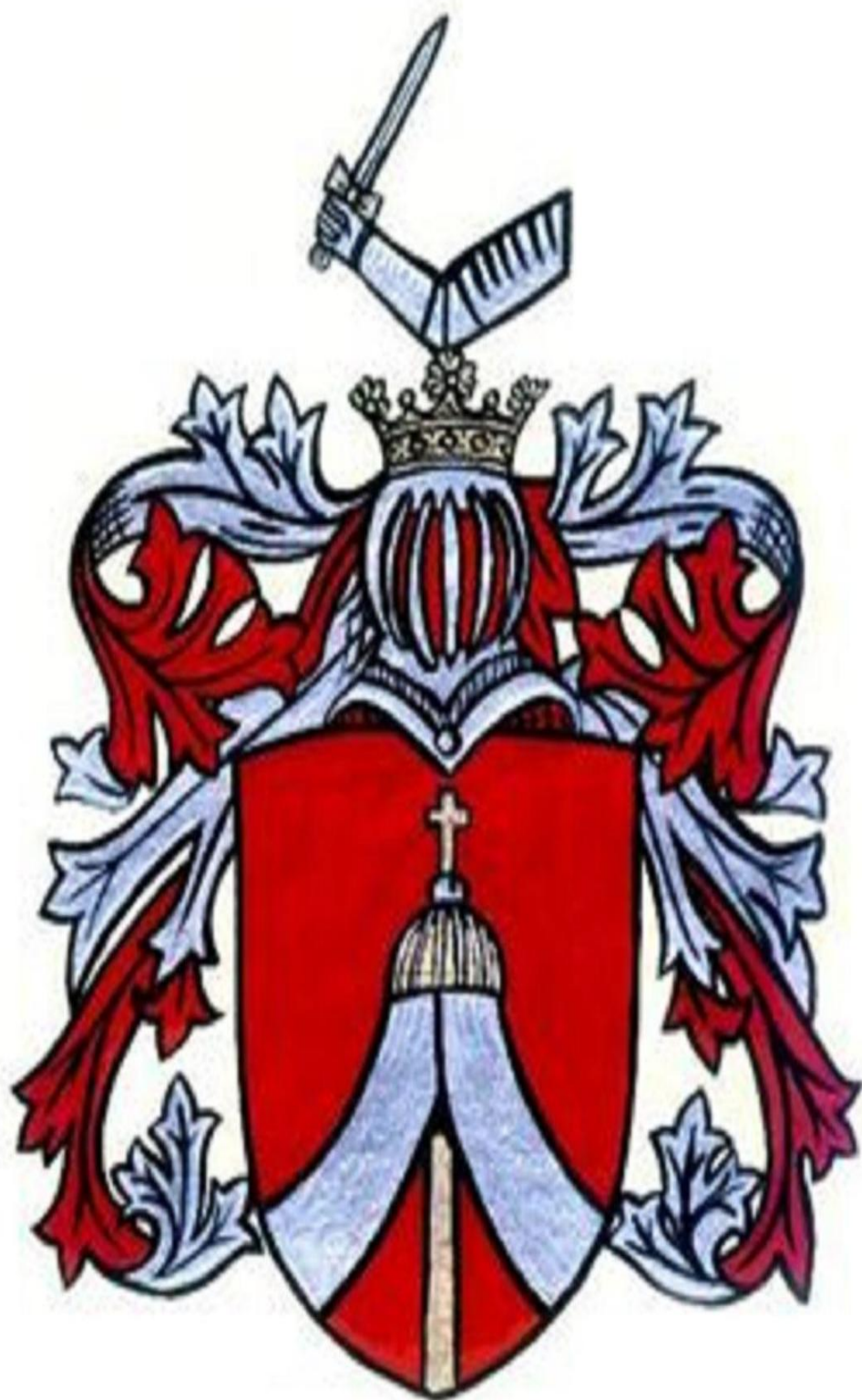


The noble Polish family Babonaubek.

Die adlige polnische Familie Babonaubek.



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At the end of the fourteenth century there were several Moskorzewskich like this one: Sieciech, Henrykk, Stanislaus, Klemens, Piotr, Jasiek and Mikołaj. Of these Sieciech, Henrykk and Klemens brothers Sieciech in 1385 were the dowry of his wife Margaret, secured one-on v. Gawłów of Kalina, a 3-by v. Drogoszowej of Kalina and left with her son , Stanislaus and daughter Anna , the wife of Mikołaj of Bieganów 1399 Henrykk , together with Clement , the house of Pilawów , testified in 1389 in Kraków (Kraków) the argument of the nobility. Clement on the beard of Ropockim appeared in 1381 years six witnesses, all Pilawitów. In 1387 vice-chancellor of the crown, in 1399 , and the governor of Sanok , 1402 , and the governor Wislicki castellan of Kraków (Kraków) 1405 , died 1408, during the year 1390 defending the Vilnius (Wilna, Wilno, Wilnjus) castle bravely against Vytautas and the Teutonic Knights , and finally made an order in the hands of Jan with nica and returned to Kraków ( Kraków ), where the prize was awarded , December 6, 1390 , the king of the Dobczyce Castle of the district . In 1392 he got home in Kraków (Kraków ), and 1397 years Rembielice also sold to him by the king. He was the heir to Kamenetz, from whom the children of his time, and grandchildren have always called themselves Kamienieckimi and Niezdowa. In 1402 had Komorniki , Veghel and TUP , 1403 Olpic skinned parts and 1407 Mikołajowice and the Syrochowic . 1397 endowed the chapel in Kamieńcu , in 1407 funded the altar and benefices in the Cathedral of the Assumption in Kraków (Kraków), and from Długosz and Moskorzowie Church (St. P. Pr Pom VIII Helc II KKKr ; . . . . KMP , Inv. Arch . Ko , Lib . Ben . ) . We know of three sons, Klemens, Klemens, Marcin and Mikołaj. Moskorzowa Klemens, son of Klemens, of the House of Pilawów, testified in Sieradz 1427 in 1434

in Kraków (Kraków), the briefs of the nobility. In 1427 the royal komisji named Kamenetz received his brother Marcin. In 1437, together with his brother, a priest Mikołaj Wieliczka, bought some Piotrkowice. This hotel in Santa, here as Wieliczka, certainly owned by what benefice mine, as Mikołaj of Moskorzowa, a canon he of Kraków (Kraków) in 1415, the curator of Kielce in 1421, and the vicar in Lelów. Died 1445 He may also Mikołaj Erenbergiem, rector of the chapel of Krosno 1408, and Canon of Przemyśl 1412 Marcin, the third son of Clement, the heir of Ehrenberg (Kamenetz), who delimit it from the loom 1410 the heir of all estates named his father and Wielopole who are now sometimes called Wielopolski. Długosz wrote about him (Lib. Ben.) that for the great violence and crimes, took his king Dobczyce and other estates hereditary coat of arms Although Dobczyce king asked his sons to 1439 years (inv. Arch. Kor.) But it was to weigh the great grievances when in 1427 a royal commission were exiled to deprive him and Kamieniec of houses to purge. With his wife Katarzyny, daughter of Piotr Cat with kitten, left sons: Mikołaj, Piotr, Marcin and Henryk have constantly called Kamienieckimi and daughters Katarzyny, Dorota and Margaret. Piotr signed the 1439 konfederację Spytka from Melsztyn, in 1442 years playing in the royal procession in Hungary, where the victor of the Turks, his banner was hung from, among other things, the Buda Cathedral. In 1444 received the district Dobczyce, died 1447 and his brothers estates met the board 1448 years, hiring the sisters of 100 manes. dowry and the same expedition. Mikołaj, the eldest son, Marcin, took Wielopole, Marcin, Wiesen, Przybowę, Aus rzykoń, Wojkówkę, Bratkówka, Malinówka and Jasienica, and Henryk, the youngest, Kamieniec, Węglówka, Szklary, Kaltbornię, Yablunytsia and Zawada, but must have the brothers pay with 25 manes. About Marcin remember, the last time in 1451, the records of Mikołaj, the defendant in 1444 in Kraków (Kraków), the

kidnapping of Anna from Kraków (Kraków), which 1468 also can not be met. Both died apparently childless. Henryk; Andrzych, Indrzych, also known as Andrzej as Henrykk, son of Marcin of Wielopole, written in 1444 at the University of Kraków (Kraków), was acquired by his brother Marcin Aus rzykoń in 1451 and sold to Malinówka in 1453 and secured in 1456 his wife , Katarzyny from Witowice Pieniążkównie , from komorzance Kraków (Kraków), 800 talers ? . dowry and dowry . The accused and his brother Mikołaj and sister Katarzyny , from his uncle Stanisław Kot , a refund Niezdowa , allegedly sold by their father , his father Piotr won the case and it is still the heir to these estates . In 1474 , castellan of Sanok , and 1488 died in April of that year, the court imposed a 1,000 manes. Plant between Pieniążkami and Kastellan sons: Mikołaj, Jan, Andrzej, Stanislaus and Marcin. Kastellan had, in addition to these, a son by Klemens, Bachelor of Philosophy from the University of Kraków (Kraków), 1489 years the accused and his brothers: Mikołaj, Jan and Henrykk, by Kmita Sobieńskiego. One of the daughters of the castellan was Mikołaj Strzeżowskiego's wife, who in 1476 gave the will to his father as a pledge to Jasienica (Helc. II 2624, 3217, 3778, 4266, 4344, 4534, M. 17 f 309; . . AGZ Eleventh and XVI) . At the same time with the children Kastellan alive , I do not know what kind of blood relationship remained with them , maybe go with another family , Fryderyk Kamieniecki married Agnes of Chizhov 1494 ( M 15 f 82) . Mikołaj, the eldest son of Henrykk castellan Sanok, a royal courtier, in 1493 the governor Belz and Zupnik Przemyśl in 1494 received the district of Sanok in which the Pieniążek wykupno received royal agreement in 1493 (M. 15 f 41 and 17 f 59 ) . In 1495 , the mayor of Kraków (Kraków), together with himself Młauszi ejowskim it already 1496 in Sandomierz castellan 1501, captain 1503 WoiwAus e of Sandomierz 1505 held the supporters and castellan until 1506 , governor of Kraków (Kraków) in 1507

r . , died April 12, 1515, during the Congress of Vienna, in which he did not take part, because the king ordered him to take care of the country. He became famous in 1509 beating Vlachs and rout Tatars Łopuszna in 1512 in 1493 with his brothers, Jan, Stanislaus, Seweryn misnamed and Klemens, vouching for the king of 1,000 zł. Hungarian coat of arms Hieronim of Kobylany and gave him security for their estates and brothers They did the king often in trouble resorted to his cash help, which is and captain of heavy business zawikłał. in 1497 year to repay the king of 1600 zł. Hung and gave the chief in Krosno. With his wife, Anne of Melsztyn, who together took the pledge in 1511, in the county of Czchowskie (M. 24 f 385), Mikołaj left no offspring, and his widow now 1517 is the wife of Adam of Radzimic ( AGZ. XI - XVI and Krak file. ) . Jan , the second son of Henrykk castellan Sanok , a royal courtier 1494 years (M. 15 f. 179) , mayor of Chelm 1496 and after the death of his brother Henrykk Belz in 1497 the governor and the governor royal captain HorAus lo 1502 ( M. 20 f 41) , governor buski 1503 castellan of Lemberg in 1509 , acquired in 1493 the chief of Krosno for 2,000 zł. Hung, 400 fl . and four Woźniki worth 100 fl. , from Rzeszów , but then in 1495 , the peasant , and in 1496 it was sold and repurchase agreements , apparently for the king , because the king of repaying these debts in 1497 . He died in 1513 , so that with his wife Anne , daughter of Piotr Buczackiego presumably heiress Czesybiesów , daughters , Katarzyny , wife of Jakób Secygniowskiego , governor Busko , already a widow in 1537 ( Zs. Krak . III 644 f ) , Beata v. Margaret , wife of Mikołaj Świętopełka Bolestraszycki 1522 ( Zs. Przem . 9 f 14 f 333 and 463 ) and Anna , heiress Czesybiesów , wife of one of Stanislaus v. Bądkowa Wspinka , castellan Małogoskie 1531 two from v. Jan Count von Tenczyn , crown court marshal , castellan Wojnice 1539 years ( Zs. Krak . II and VI f 159 f 129 ) , and son , Mikołaj . The Mikołaj, governor buski 1515 hereditary mayor

Krosienki , heir Czesybiesów , Wielopole and many other estates , the defendant , together with uncle, Klemens and Marcin , as part owner sukcesor the captain Mikołaj , from Kotówny 1519 years (Zs. the book . 15 f 3 ). He died the same year , no children , and his sister received royal agreement that year to transfer the Busko Szydłowiec District. Did not leave him, however, when the governor Busko 1523 Secygniowski is Jakób, the husband of Katarzyny. Katarzyny and Anna complied with Section 1521 and all three sold Wielopole Czuryle in 1523 (AGZ . XVI, St. Pr. P. Pom. VI. 121 and 162, M. 31 f 535, 37 312 and 356 f). Henryk v. Andrzej , the third son of Henrykk castellan Sanok , in 1478 years Kraków (Kraków) graduate school, in 1493 , the collector of the PTO, the earth and the governor Belz Belz, from the beginning of the time with Santa Claus, as in Being killed in the Battle of Wiśniowcem in 1494 years, he returned to slavery and died childless in mid-1496. Stanisław, the fourth son of Henrykk Kastellan Sanok, erroneously named in fact by Seweryn (AGZ. XVI ) in 1493, would justify his brothers, Jan and Marcin 1501 years for Maciej of Drzewica. He lived 1502 years (M. 17 f. 309; . . Helc II 4534 ) . Clement, fifth son of Henrykk castellan Sanok, joint heir of the Kamenetz headland. , 1504 royal courtier (M. 21 f 36 and 36 f 10) , castellan of Sanok 1508, from whom it gave up office 1530 also lived 1531 , where he was sentenced to pay the Kolanowskim brothers plant 250 fl . (St. Pr . P. Pom. VI . 481 ) . Paprocki says he died 1536 years and was buried in Krosno . Purchased by Seweryn Boner in 1530 for 3,000 fl. royal villages , fir Upper and Lower and Upper and Lower Lubcza and sold him his entire section of camenet and repo for 8,500 fl . and is intended to cause the actions of his wife, Elisabeth of Mrs. owa and sons: Mikołaj, Andrzej, Stanislaus and absent to the land of Feliks to confirm the sale (M. 45 f 247 and 250, and Zs Krak II f 70 -80 . . ) . In addition to the children, he left behind Klemens and

daughters, Sophie and Barbara. Sons Mikołaj and Andrzej Receipts 1539 Bonera. Andrzej wife , Katarzyny (daughter of Jan von Zembrzyce 1533) , is wierzycielką Chelmski 1549 Claus with his wife , Anna Kwilińskiej , left a daughter , Dorota , for which 1558 years vouches Jan, count PAus olien , who came for the man renounced the Ware Uncle Mikołaj Strzeżowskim, Stanislaus Bączalskiemu (Zs. Krak. 6 f. 57 and 76, 7 f. 359, 13 f. 660). Stanisław , who was married to Zofia Wielogłowska , died before 1565 he left sons : Mikołaj , Jan and Casper and daughters Katarzyny Niewiarowska , 1568 , Zofia , wife of W (?) father (?) Kozielski 1565 and Dorota , wife of Jan from lacquered Malowskiego , Przemyśl, 1565 the children entered the system in 1565 with his aunt Kasprowa Wielogłowska , the inheritance of his uncle, who in 1568 after the death of Mikołaj, apparently childless, the other siblings bemoaned his debts through JorGericht n, castellan of Kraków (Kraków ) (Zs . Krak . f 27 583 and 1141, 28 , 155 f , 30, f 31 , f 1622 and 109) . Kasper certainly said the same thing, from the Starostei (Lehensbezik) Halicki in 1589 married to Barbara Lachowiecką (sa exhibited. 172 71 f). Marcin , the youngest son of Henrykk castellan Sanok , the royal courtier , chamberlain Sanok 1509 Lviv ( Lemberg ) castellan 1512 , 1515 , governor PAus olien , died 15 March 1530 . He accompanied his brother Mikołaj in all his battles, and in the years 1525-1527 with the name of captain of the royal army in the Russian lands (St. Pr . P. Pom. VI . 309 and 329 ). He sold his part Kamenetz Boner , Meadows, Przybówkę , Bratkówka , Wojkówkę , Jasienica , From rzykoń and half Orzechownicy paid debts , 7,731 fl . and the payment of 2,000 fl . , and repurchase agreements , committed unit , if not redemption , the testimony of the plant act svor ażnego 4,000 fl . It did n't, Boner sued him in 1530 and when he died his son brought a Jan. Then appeared in court Jadwiga Oleska ( Sienieńska ) Marcin widow , as guardian of the minor, son of Jan and received



an exemption from the plant to Jan , for 15 years in the books of the relevant part of the world, and as soon as he testified in 1531 were written in Kraków (Kraków) an act that provided if no redemption goods Boner dopłaci 2,768 fl . and forever possess them (St. Pr . P. Pom. VI . 491 and Zs . Krak . II f 147) . Besides his son Jan, he still had Marcin's daughters: Elizabeth, published in 1546 by Bernard Maciejowski, castellan of Radom, then Lublin, whose son, later cardinal, exhibited her monument in the church of St. Jan in Warsaw and Barbara, the wife of Mikołaj Mniszch, the court marshal, governor Lukowski, who secured her dowry in 1539 (M. 26 116 f, 231 f 54, f 55 260, 69 f 83, f 74 280 f 301, f 345 77, 121 216 f.). In 1531 King Jan bequeathed his father Perepelniki , Hukałowce , Harbuzów , Jarosławice and Huszynę , to the Land of Lemberg , for his merits at the age of 12 , where there were then estates for life . He also received a life sentence Schwarz Ostrow 1552 in 1546 , added przysądzone Nyskowce , Sereczec and Panasowce . He was the heir to Oleska and Załoziec. In the last town the church gifted 1547 1546 defendant by Bonera , confirmation of the sale Kamenetz , performs the last act of settlement and sale in 1558 ( M. 46 f. 14, 55 f. 18 , 82 f. 259 ; AGZ . X , Zs Krak VII and XIII f 1038 f 602) . With Anna Kościelecki (sa Or. 34 f 93), his daughter Elizabeth, Jan Potocki, governor Braclaw and sons Jan and Stanisław in 1572 the heirs Oleska They had a series of processes in Lviv (Lemberg) so that the king himself called nobles, to help the city council conducted banicyi judgment on her but finally freed from her in 1599 (M. 110 f. 406, 120 f. 149; Exp. Lub 753 44 f., 71 f. 210. 72 f. 152; AGZ X.). son of Jan married to Zofia Sienicka, one-on v. ChAus orowska 1590 had a son, Mikołaj (see also issued 193 54 f, 77 f 113; . . AGZ X. 2492). Stanisław, son of Jan Chamberlain Lviv (Lemberg) 1604 died 1612 married to Bohdan Siemaszkówną, one-on v. Prince Joh Czetwertyńska , second time Zacharyaszową ŁahAus owską and 3 v. Johannine

Turow (Archive MA Ros VI 1, Vol. I f 157; . . . . . Exp Lub 34 f. 804) . Stanisław , from the Starostei ( Feudal District ) Krzemieniecki 1570 Stanisław , the son of Mikołaj , attested files in Lublin 1583 ( Zap. Issued. 3 f 331 ). Barbara , Poor Clares in Stary Sacz in 1578 Zofia , wife of Paweł fryszackiego of Wisniowa 1600 ( G San . 143 960 f ) . Regina From rzykoń, abbess Brygidki in Lipno 1623 (Perp. Czers. 6 f 635). N. Kalinowska married Eva , the daughter of Jan Bartholomew , 1635 , Kazimierz , the governor Bystrzycki and sejweński , signed, with Prince Żmudzki , election of Jan Kazimierz , Jerzy Wladyslaw , with the province of Vilnius (Vilnius, Wilno, Wilnjus), Michał and Sebastian, with the province of Sandomierz, the election of king Michał and Michał, the province of Vilnius (Wilna, Wilno, Wilnjus) and Andrzej with the province of Sandomierz, the election of king Augustus II. Jan Franciszek, stolnikowi zakroczymskiemu in 1674, wrote his wife, Barbara von Rawicz Dembiński, life imprisonment (Group Krak. 292 f. 2811). Both did in 1683 in accordance with the royal Pęczelice Chwalibogów. Theresa , wife of Kazimierz Grabowski , Wojski (officer and guardian of the voivodships when the voivodes and castellans were at war) ego Braclaw 1692 the Dorota Opoczyńska years 1696 ( G Przem . ) Married wa Jan, HorAus niczy Luck in 1702 Franciszek zekzekzekzekzekzekiskus and Ignacy , Czesnik Chelm , from Sandomierz , Elector Stanisław August . Marcin , a captain in the Army of the Crown in 1782 (before mS. ) . Feliks , Swordbearer Krzemieniecki Quoted in 1793 who was married to Zofia Sienicka had among others the son of Piotr and the Stanislaus , after which he went to Michal , the royal army colonel , followed by the remaining son Krzysztof . Kazimierz , son of Krzysztof and Załoziec Oleska heir , married to Katarzyny God ziejowską (Group Tremb. 80 f 24) , he left his son Józef , Czesnik oszmiańskiego , married to wiktory Glinojek , one-on v. StanisławówPokutyńską, Cupbearer ną Kyiv. Confirmed was

a 1769 year Potocki , the name of her children , with 20,000 fl . (Group Tremb . 79 f 94 and Gr Halic . 490 731 f ) . These children : Maryanna , Mrs. Mikołaj Czarnota Bojarski , cupbearer Czernichow 1773 ( group Tremb 80 f 24 . ) Ludwik , Dominik and Ignacy . Ludwik, the lieutenant, the captain of the regiment pedestrian Potocki years 1785 ( Kancl. 79 f 35), major general in 1795 , the royal army (DW 835 f 1518) acquired Debe 1796 ( ibid. 111 f 403 ). Brigadier former Polish Chief of Staff of the Army was appointed President in 1807 , the military komisyi Director during the absence of war (Prince Józef ) , died in Warsaw , March 20, 1816 , no children with his wife , Anna von Czerskich , divorced Antoniów Trembicką. Dominik , Czesnik Latyczowski , allowance for the Crown Court in 1779 , the following year cupbearer , Pan PAus olsky in 1782 the Commissioner of the Crown Treasury year 1790. In 1769 he was awarded the King's coup agreement to buy , in the province by PAus olski, by Franciszek de Sales Potocki (DW 106 f 129, 109 f 937; . Kanzler 27 II f 49) . Ignacy , Chamberlain Stanisław August 1783 , Colonel Guards of the Army of the Crown 1793 ( Melting Point ) , heir Leszczotowa , a member of United Galicia; . Checked the nobility ibid. in 1782 made a will in 1811 was married twice , one-of v . Macpherlan Barbara , daughter of Piotr, physician Augustus III-go , died 1788 and then second time Tekla Romanowska , left a daughter by his first wife : Ludwike , wife of Xavier Oczosalskiego 1806 and Teofil , for Adam Kazimierz Szydłowskie and son Jan , b. 1785 (metric in sokal) , aide-de-camp to Prince Józef , former Polish Army Colonel , Bachelor Medals : Military Virtue and Legion of Honor , married to Rose Zabielska , second time Whitehouse , verified by his son Mikołaj, auOnkelckich Army Colonel the nobility in 1833 , and daughter Felicya , b . 1820 for Count Bukowski Bonaventure , died 1891 Szymon and Michał von Moskorzowa , the sons of Ignacy and Anna Luszczewska , sold grandchildren Boiszewskiej

Marcin and Elisabeth, daughter of Aleksander , the treasurer of Przemyśl and Katarzyny Hurczyckiej 1762 Chłopice (Group Lwows . 306 f 84) . And the third was her brother Józef b . in 1742 (before met in Przemyśl). Among them : Michał , captain royal army , the nobility , leading to a partition Lviv (Lemberg) in 1782 , his sons , with Barbara Piotrowska Clare : Ignacy Jakób , b. 1774 (before met in white) and Józef Kazimierz, b. in 1779 ( met in Bychowie ) proved knighthood in 1804 , Western Galicia ( quat. VI f 94 and 95 ) . Walenty Feliks Andrzej checked the nobility in the kingdom in 1859. Maryanna , one-on v. Pilitowska, second time Celinska, died in 1842 Radom Carolina, married Czajkowska 1870 Constantine, pastor of Krzymowie. Pilawa also to seal the hive , Issued perhaps a separate family Kamienieckich , settled in the sixteenth century in Russia m, and in the second half of the seventeenth century in the provinces of Sandomierz and Rawa . Jerzy , because I did not meet any of about 1500 , in Lesser Poland Kamienieckich and the progenitor of this family was Fedor , son of Jerzy . This Fedor Jurjewicz Kamieniecki , sued with his wife Barbara in 1549 , with Prince Jarosław Mikityniczem (Jun. 65) . In 1559 a landowner named Trakai ( Rev. Puszc . ) received the county of ulanowskiego in 1564 from Zygmunt Augustus Torczyn and cellulose . zap ; These villages had followed his son Grzegorz , married to Anna Kozuchowska in 1590 and in 1615 the same Mikołaj , son of Grzegorz , who was married to Regina Kopijowską , Skarbnik (treasurer) ówną Braclawsk (Apg ZR M. .. V. 133 f 432. Or 31 f 240; ... stick VI C f 314 ) . Mikołaj said his wife's brother 130,000 1633 flor. dowry . (Group Latycz . ) . in 1642 , this Regina, have two a v. StanisławówSkarżyńska , sold some Koziniec and Kuniczyna Koniecpolskiemu . Her son Michał, who was married to Teresa von Piaseczna Piasecka, testified to her 1662 record in the Scots Radom pension (calculated Gr Sandom. Dated in 1673) and 1676 a joint school board in

Zalesiu (M. 213 f 238). Probably the second son of Mikołaj Jerzy , viceHauptmann Banner Babonaubeka 1666 , was a match over wykupno Torczyna von Kopijowskich (Sig. R. Os 139 f 83) . Sons Michał and Andrzej Bernard wwiązani 1700 inherited good Kopijowskich: (. Group Vineyard) Kopijówkę, Kuniczyn, Kitay GorAus and the other. Andrzej , b . 1678 ( before met in Popkowicach ) , appointed in 1716 , Will the cupbearer Kyiv , the heir PAus czaszej Will and bond owner Mokrzca and in Radom 1719 Kopijówki , Kociużynec etc. , wrote in 1710 of a marriage contract marriage contract Borowskimi , supervisor his future wife, Teofili Nowomiejska, who testified in 1711, providing for life (Group Rawa). His second wife was , it seems , Aleksander Duninówna - Wąsowiczówna , and the third , Angela Aus rowążówna Kietlińska 1723 ( Radom group . ) . On behalf of the children of the first wife , is placed on the autumn of 1731 after her uncle, the Stamirowskimi , who on behalf of these children and grandchildren , confirm in 1752 , was the first wife Andrzej 's daughter Magdalena , by Stanisław Wysokińskim 1729 , Barbara , for Józef Nesterowicz 1752 Eleanor , for Aleksander Koszewskim 1738 and sons , Aleksander , Jesuit in 1738 , and Stanislaus , armored companion 1739 , after which it was only in 1752 , the son of Józef ( Group Raws . ) . The last wife was Andrzej's sons Raphael, Ignacy and Tomek ekekas, and a daughter, Maryann, wife of Józef Zakrzewski, the brothers set dowry in 1777, amounting to 6,000 fl. ( Zs. Krasnostav . ) . Raphael , Tomek ekekas , and probably brother Ignacy , called cupbearer Chelmno signed the election of Stanislaus Augustus , for the province of Sandomierz . Tomek ekekas was cupbearer Kyiv 1781 Raphael , heir PAus czaszej Will and Kozieńca , in Radom and Kotiużynec , kawaleryi national ensign, appointed in 1779 Swordbearer Radom 1790 Married to Anna Lubańska , left a daughter : Ursula Zabokrzycką and Clare and sons : Józef , Feliks , Ignacy , Silvester , Antoni and Jan , who died on emigracyi , proved

the nobility of the nobility in the Kyiv province. Among them : Feliks , b . 1785 Master of Riflemen attached , dymisyonowany 1818 single Cross Military Virtue , who in 1843 , heir Kozieńca in Radom and Czerniejówki in Volhynia , after the death of his first wife , Miaskowski , married 1822 year Nieznamierowiczach Veronica Mikułowską from Wielogóry . Children: Władysław , by his first wife , married to Dembowska , died childless in 1882 , Antonina Losiewicz for Michał , Józef, Angela , for Bolesław Czerejskim , Anastasius , b . 1840 died 1898 by Bronisław Zdzitowieckim and Caesar Callistus , b . 1831 ( met in Miropolu ) , heir and Kosmin Strzyżowice , in Lublin, in the years 1858-1879 , and then Ossowice in Rawa , after returning from Syberyi married , in 1866 , Angela sake. He died in 1894 so that daughters: Marya, bride of the year 1895, Karol Jan Kochanowski and Regina and sons, Wenzel, was born. 1867 ( met the dove ) , heir and Ossowice Bogusławek and Władysław , b . in 1869 ( met ibid.). , heir Pągów and the courts in nowoRadomsk m , who married in 1896 to Teresa Moszczeńska , who was the father of Andrzej, b . 1897 Adam , was born. 1898 Caesar Bolesław, b. 1900 Ignacy , son of Raphael , the Wet Falconer heir , with his wife , Magdalena Zwarzyńskiej , one-on v. St. Tomek ekekasz Dunin - Szpotowej , had a son , Konstanty, was born. 1815 Żyrowa heirs and stacked , legitimized the nobility in the kingdom , before 1850 , died 1889 , after at Julia Dutkiewiczówniej , who 1892 , daughter of Adela and Marya , for Aleksander Kamieniecki and sons Eustace Stanisław , who was married to Marya refuge Komorowska is it Mary and Stanisław , was born. 1891 and Vladimir, who died in 1904, with Angela Sokolnicki on the left: Constanta Stępowską and Angela Karaczewską. Sylvester , the son Raphael , with Eve Baszmanowskiej , had a daughter Magdalena and sons Józef and FeliPrince Feliks was born. 1808 former officer in the Polish Army , an emigrant 1831 died 1888 with Margaret Pawełs, one-on v.

Zielowiczowej left twin sons born. 1850: Aleksander, who died in 1897, after which the maiden Kamianetska, Tadeusz and Kamilla and Feliks, who married Mary Raczyńska, who married Witold, Hedwig and Irene. Antoni , son of Raphael , heirs of Kotiuzyniec , died in 1863 with Tekla Krechowicki , left a daughter and a son Emilia Witowska Caesar , who was born. 1821 Caesar was in the years 1863-1874 on Sybryi , and his wife , Prince Stefania Giedroycówny , left Wenceslaus ' daughter was born.1882 In Lithuania there are Kamieniecki same arms . With them lived in the late nineteenth century in Warsaw priests, Aleksander and Feliks, sons of Wincenty.

At the end of the 14th century there were several Moskorzewskis, including: Sieciech, Henryk, Stanisław, Klemens, Piotr, Jasiek and Mikołaj. Of them, Sieciech, Henryk and Klemens were brothers. In 1385 Sieciech secured a dowry for his wife Małgorzata, who was 1st for v. Gawłowa from Kalina and the 3rd for v. Drogoszowa of Kalina, and in 1399 left her son Stanisław and daughter Anna, the wife of Mikołaj of Bieganowo. Henryk together with Clement, from the Pilaw family, testified in 1389 in Kraków on the nobility lineage. In the case of a brother-in-law with Ropocki, Clement presented six witnesses in 1381, all Pilavites. In 1387 the sub-chancellor of the crown died, 1399 and the starost of Sanok, 1402, the castellan of Wiślica and the starost of Kraków, 1405, 1408. Throughout 1390 he bravely defended the Vilnius castle against Witold and the Teutonic knights and finally surrendered gave command to John of Oleśnica and returned to Kraków, where on December 6, 1390 he received Dobczyce Castle with a circle from the king. In 1392 he got a house in Kraków and in 1397 he sold Rembielice, which was also given to him by the king. He was the heir of Kamieniec, whose sons and grandsons sometimes called themselves Kamieniecki and Niezdowa. In 1402 it owned Komorniki, Wolica and Bukownik, 1403 parts of Olpice and Skórowa,

1407 Mikołajowice and parts of Syrochowice. In 1397 he donated the chapel in Kamieniec, in 1407 he financed the altar and the benefice of the Ascension in Kraków Cathedral and after Długosz also the church in Moskorzów (St. Pr. P. Pom. VIII; Helc. II ; KKKr. ; KMP. ; Inv. Arch. Cor. ; Lib. Ben.). We know three of Klemens' sons: Klemens, Marcin and Mikołaj. Klemens von Moskorzów, son of Klemens, from the Pilaw family, testified to the nobility deeds in 1427 in Sieradz and in 1434 in Kraków. In 1427 he was part of the royal commission appointed to take over Kamieniec from his brother Marcin. In 1437, together with his brother, Father Mikołaj Wielicki, he acquired part of Piotrkowice. This Mikołaj, here called Wielicki, certainly because of some benefice in Wieliczka, as Mikołaj von Moskorzów, is 1415 Kraków canon, 1421 administrator in Kielce and pastor in Lelów. He died in 1445. He could also be called Mikołaj Erenberg, rector of the chapel in Krosno in 1408 and canon of Przemyśl in 1412. Marcin, third son of Clement, heir of Ehrenberg (Kamieniec), which was separated from Krosno in 1410 , heir to all estates after his father, as well as Wielopole, after whom he is sometimes called Wielopolski. Długosz writes about him (Lib. Ben.) that King Dobczyce and other inheritances were taken away from him because of great violence and misdeeds. Although Dobczyce was not returned to the king by his sons until 1439 (Inv. Arch. Kor.), he must have been heavily accused when in 1427 a royal commission was delegated to take Kamieniec from him until he freed himself from them. From his wife Katarzyna, daughter of Piotr Kot from Kotki, he left sons: Mikołaj, Piotr, Marcin and Henryk, now permanently called Kamieniecki, and daughters: Katarzyna, Dorota and Małgorzata. Piotr signed the Confederation of Spytek of Melsztyn in 1439, and in 1442 he is in the royal entourage in Hungary, where, victorious over the Turks, his flag and others were hung up in the Buda Cathedral. In 1444 he received the Starostei from Dobczyce, he died in



1447 and his brothers completed the division of property in 1448, allocating 100 manes to the sisters each. dowry and so many expeditions. Mikołaj, Marcin's eldest son, took Wielopole, Marcin, Łąki, Przybowa, Odrzykoń, Wojkówka, Bratkówka, Malinówka and Jasienica, and Henryk, the youngest, took Kamieniec, Węglówka, Szklary, Kaltbornia, Jabłonica and Zawada, but he shall his repay brothers each 25 manes. Marcin is mentioned for the last time in records from 1451. Mikołaj, who was sued in Kraków in 1444 for kidnapping Anna of Kraków, also does not meet after 1468. Both died apparently childless. Henry; Andrzych, Indrzych, also called Andrzej, like Henryk, son of Marcin from Wielopole, matriculated at the University of Kraków in 1444, bought Odrzykoń from his brother Marcin in 1451, sold Malinówka in 1453 and secured it in 1456 with his wife Katarzyna Witowice Pieniążkówna, Kraków Chamberlain , 800 gr. dowry and dowry. Sued along with his brother Mikołaj and sister Katarzyna by his uncle Stanisław Kot for the return of Niezdow, allegedly sold by their father to his father Piotr, won the case and is still the heir to those properties. In 1474 the castellan of Sanok died, 1488. In April of the same year he imposed a court of 1,000 fines. A bet between Pieniążek and the castellan's sons: Mikołaj, Jan, Andrzej, Stanisław and Marcin. Apart from the above, the castellan had one son, Klemens, a bachelor of philosophy from the University of Kraków, who was sued by Kmita Sobieński in 1489 along with his brothers Mikołaj, Jan and Henryk. One of the castellan's daughters was the wife of Mikołaj Strzeżowski, to whom his father-in-law pledged Jasienica with Wola in 1476 (Helc. II. 2624, 3217, 3778, 4266, 4344, 4534; M. 17 f. 309; AGZ, XI and XVI) . At the same time as the castellan's sons lived, I don't know how related he was to them, Fryderyk Kamie Niecki, married to Agnieszka from Czyżów 1494 (M. 15 f. 82). Mikołaj, the eldest son of Henryk, castellan of Sanok, royal courtier, 1493 starost of Belz and Przemyśl, received

the starost of Sanok in 1494, for the purchase of which he received royal approval from the Pieniążek family in 1493 (M. 15 f. 41 and 17 f. 59). 1495 the Starost of Kraków together with Młodziejowski is already one in 1496. Castellan of Sandomierz 1501, grand hetman of the crown 1503, voivode of Sandomierz 1505 and kept the castellanship until 1506. Voivode of Kraków 1507., died 12 April 1515, during the Congress of Vienna, which he did not attend because the king worried him entrusted to the country. He became famous for his victory over the Vlachs in 1509 and the Tatar pogrom near Łopuszna in 1512. In 1493, together with his brothers Jan, Stanisław, erroneously called Seweryn and Klemens, he vouched for 1,000 zlotys for the king. Hungarian. Hieronim of Kobylan and gave him security on his property and on that of his brothers. In general, the king often resorted to his help when there were financial problems, which also involved the hetman in difficult business. In 1497 the king repaid them 1,600 zlotys. and gave him the office of Vogt in Krosno. Mikołaj had no descendants from his wife Anna of Melsztyn, with whom he pledged the Czchów Starostei in 1511 (M. 24 f. 385), and his widow was already married to Adam of Radzimice in 1517 (AGZ. XI-XVI and Krak files ). Jan, second son of Henryk, castellan of Sanok, royal courtier 1494 (M. 15 f. 179), starost of Chełm 1496 and after the death of his brother Henryk, starost of Belz 1497, royal cavalry master and 1502 starost in Horodło (M 20 f. 41), 1503 Starost von Buski, 1509 castellan of Lemberg, 1493 bought the bailiff in Krosno for 2,000 zlotys. Charcoal, 400 fl. and four coachmen worth 100 guilders from the Rzeszowski family, but he pledges them immediately in 1495 and sells them with right of repurchase in 1496, apparently for the king's needs, because the king repays this debt in 1497. He died in 1513; with his wife Anna, probably daughters of Piotr Buczacki, heiress of the Czesybies, daughters: Katarzyna, wife of Jakób

Secygniowski, Starost von Busko, already widow in 1537 (Zs. Krak. III f. 644), Beata v. Małgorzata, wife of Mikołaj Świętopelk Bolestraszk 1522 r. (Zs. Przem. 9 f. 333 and 14 f. 463) and Anna, heiress of the Czesybies family, wife of 1st v. 2nd wife of v. Count Jan von Tenczyn, court marshal of the crown, castellan von Wojnicz in 1539 (Zs. Krak. II f. 159 and VI f. 129), and son Mikołaj. This Mikołaj, starost of Busk in 1515, hereditary mayor of Krosienka, heir to Czesybies, Wielopole and many other estates, together with his uncles Klemens and Marcin, as co-successors of Hetman Mikołaj, sued in 1519 (Zs Ksiąsk, 15 f. 3). He died childless the same year, and his sisters received royal assent that year to cede the Busko Starostei to Szydłowiecki. They did not leave him, however, when Jakób Secygniowski, Katarzyna's husband, became the starost of Busko in 1523. Katarzyna and Anna completed the department in 1521, and all three sold Wielopole Czuryle in 1523 (AGZ. XVI; St. Pr. P. Pom. VI. 121 and 162; M. 31 f. 535; 37 f. 312 and 356) . Henryk v. Andrzej, Henryk's third son, castellan of Sanok, 1478 a student of Kraków University, 1493 a needle collector in the Bełzer Land and starost of Bełz, initially together with Mikołaj, probably killed in the Battle of Wiśniowiec in 1494, returned from captivity and died Childless in mid-1496. Stanisław, the fourth son of Henryk, castellan of Sanok, erroneously called Seweryn (AGZ. XVI) in the 1493 document, vouched for Maciej of Drzewica in 1501 with his brothers Jan and Marcin. In 1502 he was still alive (M. 17 f. 309; Helc. II. 4534). Klemens, fifth son of Henryk, castellan of Sanok, joint heir of Kamieniec from ul., royal courtier in 1504 (M. 21 f. 36 and 36 f. 10), castellan of Sanok in 1508, from which office he resigned in Year 1530. He was still alive in 1531, in which he was sentenced to the Kolanowski brothers a bet of 250 fl. (St. Pr. S. Pom. VI. 481). Paprocki writes that he died in 1536 and was buried in Krosno. In 1530 he bought from Seweryn Boner for 3,000 fl. royal

villages, Jodłowa Górna and Lower and Lubcza Górna and Lower, and sold him his whole part of Kamieniec with right of repurchase for 8,500 fl. and pledged his wife Elżbieta from Paniów and sons Mikołaj , Andrzej, Stanisław and Feliks, who were not in the country, on file to confirm this sale (M. 45 f. 247 and 250 and Zs. Krak. II f. 70-80 ). In addition to his sons, he left Klemens and daughters: Zofia and Barbara. From the sons Mikołaj and Andrzej they signed Boner in 1539. Andrzej's wife Katarzyna (daughter of Jan of Zembrzyce in 1533) is a creditor of the Chełm region in 1549. Mikołaj left his wife Anna Kwilińska a daughter, Dorota, for whom Jan, the voivode of Podolia, guaranteed in 1558 that after her marriage she would renounce her estates according to uncle Mikołaj Strzeżowski, Stanisław Bączalski (Zs. Krak. 6 f 57 and 76; 7 f. 359; 13 f. 660). Stanisław, married to Zofia Wielogłowska, died before 1565, he had sons: Mikołaj, Jan and Kasper, and daughters: Katarzyna Niewiarowska, 1568, Zofia, wife of Wojciech Kozielski, 1565, and Dorota, wife of Jan née Malowski, in the country Przemyśl, 1565. All these children entered into marriage in 1565 an agreement with his uncle Kasprowa Wielogłowska about his uncle's inheritance, and in 1568, after the death of Mikołaj, apparently childless, the remaining siblings sued his debts from Jordan, the castellan of Kraków (Zs. Krak 27 f. 583 and 1141; 28 f. 155; 30 f. 1622 and 31 f. 109). The same certainly mentioned Kasper, 1589 Starost von Halych, married to Barbara Lachowiecka (Wyr. Lub. 71 f. 172). Marcin, the youngest son of Henryk, castellan of Sanok, royal courtier, chamberlain of Sanok 1509, castellan of Lemberg 1512, voivode of Podolia 1515, died on March 15, 1530. He accompanied his brother Mikołaj in all his battles and was killed in the Years 1525-1527 appointed hetman of the royal army in the Ruthenian lands (St. Pr. P. Pom. VI. 309 and 329). He sold his part of Kamieniec, Łąki, Przybówka, Bratkówka, Wojkówka, Jasienica, Odrzykoń and half of

Orzechownica to Boner for paid debts, amounting to 7,731 fl. and an additional payment of 2,000 fl., with the right to buy back, subject to the obligation to certify the deed of sale under the 4,000 fl. As he had not done so, Boner sued him in 1530, and when he died he sued his son John. At that time, Jadwiga von Olesko (Sienieńska), Marcin's widow, appeared in court as the guardian of Jan's underage son and obtained an exemption from the institution under the order that Jan testify to the relevant act in the land register in 15 years, and immediately in the year In 1531 he was registered in Kraków, an act ensuring that Boner would pay fl2,768 if the goods were not bought back. and will possess them forever (St. Pr. P. Pom. VI. 491 and Zs. Krak. II f. 147). Besides his son Jan, Marcin also had daughters: Elżbieta, married in 1546 to Bernard Maciejowski, then castellan of Radom, then of Lublin, his son, later cardinal, her in the Church of St. Jana in Warsaw and Barbara, wife of Mikołaj Mniszech , the court chamberlain, Starost von Łuków, who secured her dowry in 1539 (M. 26 f. 116; 54 f. 231; 55 f. 260; 69 f. 83; 74 f. 280 f. 301; 77 f. 345; 121 f. 216). The king left Perepelniki, Hukałowce, Harbuzów, Jarosławice and Huszyna in the Land of Lwów for 12 years until January 1531 on the merits of his father, from whose estates he then became a pensioner. He also received Czarny Ostrów in 1552 as a life sentence, in 1546 he was sentenced for Nyskowce, Sereczec and Panasowce. He was the heir of Olesko and Załoziece. In the latter town he donated a church in 1547. Sued by Boner in 1546 for confirming the sale of Kamieniec, he carried out a settlement and the final deed of sale in 1558 (M. 46 f. 14; 55 f. 18; 82 f. 259; AGZ. X; Zs. Krak. VII f. 1038 and XIII f. 602). From Anna Kościelecka (Wyr. Lub. 34 f. 93), his daughter Elżbieta, after Jan Potocki, the Braclaw voivode, and his sons: Wojciech, Jan and Stanisław, heirs of Olesko in 1572. They had numerous trials in Lviv , so that the king summoned even the nobility; in order to help the Staroste

in enforcing the sentence of banishment, they were finally freed from it in 1599 (M. 110 f. 406; 120 f. 149; Wyr. Lub. 44 f. 753; 71 f. 210; 72 f. 152; AGZ.X). Wojciech, son of Jan, married Zofia Sienicka, the first son of Chodorowska in 1590, left a son Mikołaj (Wyr. Lub. 54 f. 193; 77 f. 113; AGZ. X. 2492). Stanisław, son of Jan, chamberlain of Lwów 1604, died 1612, married to Bohdana Siemaszkówna, 1st priest v. Janowa Czetwertyńska, 2nd from Zacharyaszowa Łahodowska and 3rd BC Janowa Turowa (Arch. IZ Ros. VI. 1; Vol. I f. 157; Wyr. Lub. 34 f. 804). Stanisław, substarost of Kremenets, 1570. Stanisław, Mikołaj's son, testified in 1583 in the documents in Lublin (Zap. Lub. 3 f. 331). Barbara, Poor Clare in Stary Sącz in 1578. Zofia, wife of Paweł Frysztacki from Wiśniowa in 1600 (Gr. San. 143 f. 960). Regina of Odrzykoń, Duchess of Bridget in Lipno 1623 (Perp. Czers. 6 f. 635). N., married to Ewa Kalinowska, daughter of Jan Bartłomiej, 1635. Kazimierz, Starost of Bystrzyca and Sejweński, signed with P. Samogitia, the election of John Casimir, Jerzy Władysław, with Vilnius Province, Michał and Sebastian, with Province Sandomierz, election of King Michael, and Michał, with the province of Wilno and Andrzej, with the province of Sandomierz, the election of Augustus II. Jan Franciszek, a Pantler in Zakroczym, was born in 1674 by his wife, Barbara nee. Rawicz Dembińska, sentenced to life imprisonment (Gr. Krak. 292 f. 2811). Both bought Pęczelice in 1683 with royal consent from the Chwalibog family. Teresa, wife of Kazimierz Grabowski, Army of Braclaw, 1692. Wojciech, married to Dorota Opoczyńska, 1696 (Gr. Przem.). Jan, horodniczy Łucki 1702. Franciszek and Ignacy, butlers from Chełmno, from Sandomierz Voivodeship, electors of Stanisław August. Marcin, Captain of the Crown Army in 1782 (MP.). Feliks, Swordfish in Krzemieniec, 1793. Wojciech, the above, married to Zofia Sienicka, had, among others, a son, Piotr, and Stanisław, who was succeeded by Michał; Colonel of the Crown Army, followed by his son

Krzysztof. Kazimierz, son of Krzysztof, heir of Olesk and Załoziec, married to Katarzyna Godziejowska (Gr. Tremb. 80 f. 24), left a son, Józef, cupbearer of Oszmiana, married to Wiktorya Gliniojecka, 1st son Stanisławowa Pokutyńska, Kiev butler . In 1769 he signed Potocki, with the names of his children, with 20,000 fl. (Gr. Tremb. 79 f. 94 and Gr. Halic. 490 f. 731). These children: Maryanna, wife of Mikołaj Czarnota Bojarski, cupbearer of Czerniechów in 1773 (Gr. Tremb. 80 f. 24), Ludwik, Dominik and Ignacy. Ludwik, from Lieutenant, Captain of the Potocki Infantry Regiment 1785 (Kancel. 79 f. 35), Major General of the Crown Army 1795 (DW. 835 f. 1518), acquired Dębe 1796 (ibid. 111 f. 403). Brigadier General of the former Polish Army, Chief of General Staff, appointed President of the Military Commission in 1807 during the absence of the War Director (Prince Józef), died childless in Warsaw on March 20, 1816 with his wife Anna née Czerski, divorced Antoniowa Trembicka. Dominik, cupbearer in Latyczów, 1779 deputy to the Crown Court, 1779 cupbearer, 1782 deputy from Podolia, 1790 commissioner of the crown treasury. In 1769 he received royal approval from Franciszek Salezy Potocki to purchase Przewoja in the Podolia Voivodeship (DW. 106 f. 129; 109 f. 937; Chancellor 27 II f. 49). Ignacy, Chamberlain of Stanisław August 1783, Colonel of the Vanguard of the Crown Army 1793 (MP.), heir of Leszczów, member of the Galician Estates; Legitimated there in 1782 by the nobility, erected in 1811 by testament. Married twice, first to Barbara Macpherlan, daughter of Piotr, pharmacist Augustus III, died 1788, and then secondly to Tekla Romanowska, he left daughters by his first wife: Ludwika, wife of Ksawery Oczosalski in 1806, and Teofila, after Adam Kazimierz Szydłowski, and son Jan, born 1785 (birth certificate in Sokal), aide-de-camp to Prince Józef, colonel in the former Polish army, bachelor of the orders: Virtuti Militari and Legion of Honour, married to Róża Zabielska, 2nd daughter of Dulska, by the son

Mikołaj, Colonel of the Austrian Armed Forces, nobility card 1833 and daughter Felicya, born 1820, for Count. Bonawentura Bukowski, died 1891. Szymon and Michał from Moskorzów, sons of Ignacy and Anna Łuszczewska, grandsons of Marcin and Elżbieta Boiszewska, daughters of Aleksander, treasurer of Przemyśl and Katarzyna Hurczycka, sold Chłopice in 1762 (Gr. Lwows. 306 f .84 ) . There was also a third brother, Józef Wojciech, born 1742 (Meter in Przemyśl). Among them: Michał, captain of the crown army, proved his nobility in 1782 in the city of Lwów. His sons, by Barbara Klara Piotrowska: Ignacy Jakób, born 1774 (metric in Biała) and Kazimierz Józef, born 1779 (metric in Bychów), proved their nobility in western Galicia in 1804 (Quat. VI f. 94 and 95). Walenty Feliks Andrzej with his nobility in the Kingdom of Poland, 1859. Maryanna, 1st BC Pilitowska, 2nd v. Celinska, died in Radom in 1842. Karolina, married Czajkowska 1870. Konstanty, pastor in Krzymów. Pilaf is also used to seal a branch or perhaps a separate Kamieniecki family settled in Ruthenia in the 16th century and in Sandomierz and Rawskie Voivodeships in the second half of the 17th century. I don't meet any of Jerzy from around 1500 with the Kamieniecki family in Lesser Poland, and the progenitor of this family was Fedor, Jerzy's son. This Fedor Jurjewicz Kamieniecki, with his wife Barbara, sued in 1549 against Fr. Jaroslaw Mikitynicz (ML. 65). In 1559 he was appointed the landowner of Trakai (Rew. Puszczy.), and in 1564 he received from Zygmunt August Torczyn and Łozowa from the Starostei Ulanów. These villages were owned by his son Grzegorz, married to Anna Kożuchowska in 1590, and after the same year 1615 by Mikołaj, son of Grzegorz, married to Regina Kopijowska, Treasurer of Braclaw (source: Journal V; M. 133 f. 432; Zap Or. 31 f. 240; Stick. VI. C f. 314). In 1633 Nicholas's wife received 130,000 florins from his brother. Dowry. (Greek Latin). In 1642 this Regina, already 2nd wife Stanisławowa Skarzyńska, sold part of Koziniec and Kuniczyna to



Konieczpolski. Her son Michał, married to Teresa von Piaseczno Piasecka, testified with her in 1662 in the city of Radom about a life sentence (Obl. Gr. Sandom. from 1673), and in 1676 they jointly owned the bailiff in Zalesie (M 213 f. 238). Mikołaj's second son, Jerzy, vice-captain of Babonaubek's banner, probably received a consensus in 1666 to buy Torczyn from the Kopijowski family (Sig. R. Os. 139 f. 83). Michał's sons: Bernard and Andrzej, bound in 1700 to the property inherited from the Kopijowskis: Kopijówka, Kuniczyn, Kitajgród and others (gr. Winnic.). Andreas, born 1678 (metr. in Popkowice), appointed cupbearer of Kyiv in 1716, heir to Czekał Wola and mortgaged owner of Mokrzca and Wola, in Radom, 1719, Kopijówki, Kociużyniec etc., signed a marriage contract with the Borowskis in 1710, Guardian of his later wife, Teofila Nowomiejska, with whom he testified in 1711 to life imprisonment (gr. Rawskie). His second wife was apparently Aleksandra Duninówna-Wąsowiczówna, and the third, Aniela Odrowążówna Kietlińska, 1723 (Gr. Radom.). In 1731 a contract of inheritance was concluded with the Stamirowskis on behalf of the children of his first wife, which he signed in 1752 on behalf of the children and grandson. Andrzej had daughters by his first wife: Magdalena, according to Stanisław Wysokiński in 1729. , Barbara, according to Józef Nesterowicz 1752, Eleonora, according to Aleksander Koszewski 1738 and sons: Aleksander, Jesuit 1738 and Stanisław, tank companion 1739, after only son Józef 1752 remained (gr. raws. ). From his last wife, Andrzej had sons: Rafał, Ignacy and Tomasz, and a daughter, Maryanna, wife of Józef Zakrzewski, whose brothers received a dowry of 6,000 fl. in 1777 (Zs. Krasnostaw.). Rafał, Tomasz and probably their brother Ignacy, called Chełmno cupbearer, signed the election of Stanisław August with the Sandomierz Voivodeship. Tomasz was cupbearer in Kyiv in 1781. Rafał, heir of Czekał Wola and Kozieniec, in Radom and Kotiużyniec, 1779 ensign of

the national cavalry, in 1790 appointed sword bearer in Radom. Married to Anna Lubańska, he left two daughters: Urszula Zabokrzycka and Klara, and sons: Joseph; Feliks, Ignacy, Sylwester, Antoni and Jan, who died in exile, were legitimized by the nobility in the Kyiv province. Below: Feliks, born 1785, Captain of the Mounted Riflemen, discharged 1818, bachelor of the Virtuti Militari Cross, died 1843, heir of Kozieniec in Radom and Czerniejówka in Volhynia, after the death of his first wife, Miaskowska, in 1822 he married Weronika Mikułowska from Wielogóra Nieznamirówice. His children: Władysław, by his first wife, married to Dembowska, died childless 1882, Antonina by Michał Łosiewicz, Józefa, Aniela by Bolesław Czerejski, Anastazy, born 1840, died 1898, after Bronisław Zdzitowiecki and Cezar Kalikst, born 1831 ( metr. in Miropol), inheritance from Kośmin and Strzyżowice, in the Lubelskie Voivodeship, in the years 1858-1879, and then from Ossowice, in the Rawa Voivodeship, after his return from Siberia he married Aniela Boska in 1866. He died in 1894 and left two daughters: Marya, married in 1895 to Jan Karol Kochanowski and Regina, and sons: Wacław, born 1867 (metric in Gołębie), heir of Ossowice and Bogusławki and Władysław, born 1869 (metric ibid), Heir of Pągów and Sady, in Noworadom region, married in 1896 to Teresa Moszczeńska, from whom had sons: Andrzej, born 1897 Adam, born 1898 Cezar Bolesław, born 1900. Ignacy, son of Rafał, heir of Sokolniki Mokry by his wife Magdalena Zwarzyńska, 1st wife of Tomaszowa Duninowa-Szpotowa, a son, Konstanty, born 1815, heir of Żyrów and Brogowa, legitimized by the nobility in the kingdom, before 1850, died 1889, afterwards, by Julia Dutkiewiczówna, died 1892, daughters: Adela and Marya, after Aleksander Kamieniecki and sons: Eustachy Stanisław, married to Marya Ostoja Komorowska, has Marya and Stanisław, born 1891 and Włodzimierz, who died in 1904, left with Aniela Sokolnicka: Konstancya Stębowska and Aniela Karaczewska. Sylwester,

son of Rafał by Ewa Baszmanowska, had a daughter Magdalena and sons: Józef and Feliks. Felix b. 1808, officer in the former Polish army, emigrant 1831, died 1888, by Małgorzata Pauls, 1st wife Zielowiczowa, left twin sons, born 1850: Aleksander, who died 1897, after him by Mary Kamieniecka, Tadeusz and Kamilla and Feliks, married to Marya Raczyńska, by: Witold, Jadwiga and Irena. Antoni, son of Rafał, heir of Kotiuzyniec who died in 1863, nee Tekla Krechowicka, left behind a daughter Emilia Witowska and a son Cezary, born 1821. Cezar stayed in Siberia in 1863-1874, and his wife, P Stefania Giedroyciówna, left a daughter Wacława, born 1882. There are still Kamienieccy of this coat of arms in Lithuania. At the end of the 19th century, the priests Aleksander and Feliks, Wincenty's sons, lived on them.

1. At the end of the 14th century there were several Moskorzewskis, such as: N. Moskorzewski
2. Sieciech, m Sieciech
3. Henry, M. Henry
4. Stanislaus, m. Stanislaus
5. Clemens, m Clemens
6. Peter, m Peter
7. Jasiek and m Jasiek
8. Santa Claus. m Santa Claus
9. From them Sieciech, m. Sieciech
10. Henry and m Henryk
11. Clemens were brothers. m Clemens
12. Sieciech secured a dowry for his wife m Sieciech 1385
13. Margaret, K.Margaret
14. 1-o v. Gawłowa from Kalina, k (her husband: Gawęł) from Kalina
15. a 3-o v. Drogoszowa from Kalina, k (her husband: Drogosz) from Kalina
16. He left a son, Stanisław, and a daughter, Stanisław
17. Anna, near Anna

18. Wife of Mikołaj from Bieganowo 1399 m Mikołaj from Bieganowo 1399

19. Henryk with m Henryk

20. Clemens, with m Clemens

21 of the Pilawa family, attested in 1389 in Kraków, in the descent of the nobility. N. Pilawa 1389

22. Klemens, in case of begging with Mrs. Klemens

23. Ropocki, six witnesses in 1381, all m. N. Ropocki 1381

24. Pilavi. In 1387 the sub-chancellor of the crown died, 1399 and the starost of Sanok, 1402, the castellan of Wiślica and the starost of Kraków, 1405, 1408. Throughout 1390 he bravely defended the Vilnius castle against Witold and the Teutonic knights and finally surrendered gave command to John of Oleśnica and returned to Kraków, where on December 6, 1390 he received Dobczyce Castle with a circle from the king. In 1392 he got a house in Kraków and in 1397 he sold Rembielice, which was also given to him by the king. N. Pilawa Vice Chancellor Crown 1387

Starost of Sanok (Russia)

Castellan of Wiślica (san) 1402

Starost of Kraków (kra) 1405

1397

1399

1408

1390

1392

25. He was the heir of Kamieniec, whose sons and grandsons sometimes called themselves Kamieniecki, and also Niezdowa. In 1402 it owned Komorniki, Wolica and Bukownik, 1403 parts of Olpice and Skórowa, 1407 Mikołajowice and parts of Syrochowice. In 1397 he donated the chapel in Kamieniec, in 1407 he financed the altar and the benefice of the Ascension in Kraków Cathedral and after Długosz also the church in Moskorzów (St. Pr. P. Pom.

VIII; Helc. II ; KKKr.; KMP.; Inv. Arch. Cor.; Lib. Ben.).  
N.Kamieniecki 1397

1403

1407

1407

1402

26. We know three sons of Clemens: m Clemens

27. Clemens, m Clemens

28. Marcin and m Marcin

29. Santa Claus. m Santa Claus

30. Clement of Moskorzów, m Clement of Moskorzów

The 31st son of Clement from the Pilaw family testified in  
1427 in Sieradz and in 1434 in Kraków in disputes between  
the nobility. m Klemens Pilawa 1427

1434

33. In 1427 he is a member of the royal commission  
appointed to receive Kamieniec from his brother Marcin. m  
Marcin royal court

1427

34. In 1437, together with his brother, Father Mikołaj  
Wielicki, he acquired part of Piotrkowice. m Mikołaj  
Wielicki priest

1437

35. This Santa Claus, here called Santa

36. Wielicki, certainly from some sinecure in Wieliczka, as  
m N. Wielicki

37. Mikołaj of Moskorzów, 1415 canon in Kraków, 1421  
custodian in Kielce and pastor in Lelów. m Mikołaj of  
Moskorzów, canon of Kraków (kra) 1415

Curator of Kielce (san) 1421

pastor

38. He died in 1445. He could also be called Mikołaj  
Erenberg, rector of the chapel in Krosno in 1408 and canon  
of Przemyśl in 1412. Mikołaj Erenbergi, rector

Canon of Przemyśl (rus) 1412

1408

1445

39. Martin, m Martin

40. third son of Klemens, heir to Ehrenberg (Kamieniec), which was separated from Krosno in 1410, heir to all his father's estates, as well as Wielopole, after which he is sometimes named Klemens 1410

41. Wielopolski. Długosz writes about him (Lib. Ben.) that King Dobczyce and other inheritances were taken away from him because of great violence and misdeeds. Although Dobczyce was not returned to the king by his sons until 1439 (Inv. Arch. Kor.), he must have been heavily accused when in 1427 a royal commission was delegated to take Kamieniec from him until he freed himself from them. m N. Wielopolski royal court

1439

1427

42. By Ms. Katarzyna, K. Katarzyna

43. Daughters of Piotr Kot from Kotki, left sons: m Piotr from Kotek Kot

44. Nicholas, M. Nicholas

45. Peter, m Peter

46. Marcin and m Marcin

47. Henry, now called Henryk all the time

48. Kamieniecki and daughters: N. Kamieniecki

49. Catherine, K. Catherine

50. Dorothy and k Dorothy

51. Margaret. k Margarete

52. Peter signed the covenant 1439. Peter 1439

53. Spytko of Melsztyn, 1442, is in the royal entourage in Hungary, where, victorious over the Turks, his banner and others were hung in the Buda Cathedral. In 1444 he received the Starostei from Dobczyce, he died in 1447 and his brothers completed the division of property in 1448, allocating 100 manes to the sisters each. dowry and so many expeditions. m Spytek z Melsztyn Starost from Dobczyce (kra)