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**Merkmale:**

The noble Polish family  
Kmita.

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

[Titelseite](#)

[Titel](#)

[Titel - 1](#)

[Titel - 2](#)

[Titel - 3](#)

[Impressum](#)

## **The noble Polish family Kmita.**

## **Die adlige polnische Familie Kmita.**

Kmita, the coat of arms of the Kmita family from Szreniawa

Kmita family - a magnate family of the Szreniawa coat of arms.

Kmita is first mentioned in the first half of the 14th century. This family inherited the castle in Wiśnicz in the 14th century. Then, at the end of the 14th century, the Kmita family received land in the Przemyśl foothills and in the Bieszczady mountains.

They chose Sobień Castle as their seat, and after being destroyed by Prince Rakoczi's Hungarian army, they moved to Lesko, Sobień Castle finally fell into disrepair after the fall of the Bar Confederation. The Kmita family moved to San and through the establishment of new villages up its tributaries. Already at the beginning of the 15th century they owned, among others, Solina and Rajskie, in the middle of the 15th century estates es Tworylne and Stuposiany, Zagórze, Jawornik Polski, and at the end of the 16th century they owned about 60 villages in Bieszczady, including Wetlina, Berehów Górne , Ustrzyki Górne and Sianek.

The main line of the family died out in the 16th century.

## **Representative of the Kmita Szreniaw family**

- **Jan Kmita (died 1376) - the Starost of Krakow**
- Piotr Kmita (died 1409) - the Krakow voivod, Sr. Jana
- Piotr Lunak Kmita, Sr. Piotr husband of Zofia Rzeszowska

- Klemens Kmita; (1421) Coat of arms of Szreniawa, from Żmigród, Staroste of Sanok
  - Zofia Kmitowa (Rzeszowska) (1430 - 1448) - wife of Piotr Lunak Kmita
  - Jan Kmita (died 1450) - Provincial of the Czech-Polish Franciscan Province
  - Jan Kmita (died 1458/1460) - the castellan of Lviv, formerly Przemyśl
  - Dobiesław Kmita (d. 1478) - Voivode of Sandomierz, formerly Lublin - brother of Jan (d. 1458/60), castellan
  - Andrzej Kmita (died 1494) Latin. Andreas Kmita de Wisnicze, Frater Germanus Petri Capitanei Scepusiensis et Stanislai, 1487, - Staroste von Bełz and Biecki, royal courtier, son of Jan Kmita (died 1458/60), castellan
  - Piotr Kmita (1442-1505) - Krakow voivode, Crown Marshal Sr. Jan (died 1458/60) castellan, brother of Andrzej and Stanisław
  - Stanisław Kmita (c. 1450-1511) - voivode, voivode of Ruthenia, castellan of Sanok, brother of Andrzej
  - Piotr Kmita Sobieński (1477-1553) - Krakow voivode, Grand Marshal of the Crown, Spis Starosta (1522-1553)
- **Barbara Kmita - wife of Piotr Kmita**
- Walenty Kmita - Valentino Kmitha de Wolia burgrabio arcis Cracoviensis, Heredi in Sadowie et Bethkowicze (1574)
  - Jan Kmita (1517-1588) - a country writer from Kraków, an envoy
  - Jan Achacy Kmita (died around 1628) - a poet, probably a citizen, who embodied the Kmita Szreniaw family

mita of the Chorągwie coat of arms (vol. 5 p. 122-125)

Kmita of the Chorągwie coat of arms. In the red field two yellow flags should stand one below the other, in the helmet

over the crown five ostrich feathers. Fern. in fol. 1182. For the coat of arms. fol. 667. Approx. volume . 1. fol. 400. Jewels fol. 92. atoli Kojalowicz in MS. he saw his son on the coffin of Lazarus Kmita Filonowy and in the line of the Polubiński house that there should be a peacock's tail on the helmet, in [p. 123], the center of which is a star. Acquired this coat of arms from the ancestor of this family, that on this occasion, after attacking the enemy, he tore two banners from the hands of the standard-bearers on the opposite side and brought to his master what was still there from the time of the ancient Ruthenians and princes. In fact, the banners in the coat of arms of Kmita seem to be arranged more like church banners than military ones: atolls of Petra Sancta de tess. fol. 525; square banners, divided in half at the bottom, as they are usually carried in churches, and on top of three rings from which a banner could be hung, called war banners and tents, to know that such banners were used in wars earlier: this one Author puts the shape of a square banner, which is similar to the Kmita banners, but here the rings are not they are practical. Paprocki in Gnesen and Okol. so put the coat of arms as it is here; but in the book about the coat of arms. Paprocki's shield is divided into four parts in the first part by Korczak, in the third by Leliwa, in the fourth by Odra, the serpent in the second, in the second banner, but he gave him crosses over it: I got it here when he saw it and described it it by Fr. Kojalowicz. They seal themselves with this coat of arms this author places the shape of a square banner that resembles the Kmita banner, but rings are useless here. Paprocki in Gnesen and Okol. so put the coat of arms as it is here; but in the book about the coat of arms. Paprocki's shield is divided into four parts in the first part by Korczak, in the third by Leliwa, in the fourth by Odra, the serpent in the second, in the second banner, but he gave him crosses over it: I got it here when he saw it

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Bykowski Tysza, Czerlinkowski, Hryckiewicz, Jelec, Kmita Czarnobylski, Olizar Wolczkiewicz.

More families than the ancestors of this house gave birth under different surnames, as it was called by Yelce, i.e. the Niemierzycowie, but the same clasps are used on the cross in the coat of arms. The Woronicz family, but they are already sealed with the Pawęza coat of arms, that is, an apple with three pierced swords. Even the ones I am presenting here do not all arrange their flags in the same way on their shields, and especially the Bykowski family, of whom I mentioned in the second volume, two clasps folded on a cross above the two flags: also those Hryckiewicz family. The Yelts, on the other hand, under two banners, as you can see here, Leliwa has attached the coat of arms and two buckles on the helmet; or rather, as I saw her seal, there is the ordinary Leliwa on the shield and two banners on the helmet.

Matwiej, the son of Hrehor, fathered Kirian or Kmita, the ancestor of this family, according to what one of the seven

brothers wrote near Yelce: but Paprocki and others claim that Matwiej was the starost of Winnica, and of King Kazimierz he was already assigned to the Kiev voivodeship, but everything was mixed up with the royal death, but then he took the Starosty of Cherniechów from Aleksander Król and [p. 124] Lübeck, as a reward for his bravery, when the Mingercia of Tsar Perekopski, which had already been devastated by Kiev and wanted to beat him and his people again, dragged him to Cherkassy, from the Cherkassy Castle; The then Moscow prince in Lubetsk, by force because he defended him for a long time, took him prisoner, put him in prison, where he died in captivity. His two sons are counted by the authors, Krzysztof, the Starost of Owrucki, and Semyon Hetman on the people of Kiev and Cherkassy, the Tatars who are happy in skirmishes, his son Filon Semyonovich Kmita, so I have him read on the list of Stefan Król, Voivode of Smolensk, Staroste of Orszański, husband famous and worthy of memory; the first was called Chernobyl, from Chernobyl Castle, which he took in exchange from King Augustus for his homeland in Podolia, it was Paproc. but Kojalowicz that for the goods that he lost in Siewierz. At the Blade in 1552, two thousand Muscovites who went to the blade of his castle struck his three hundred men, so that hardly anyone escaped his sword, and in that battle not only lost two of his own, Hrehor Wasilewicz and Fiedor Wosen: in the same week in near Cherniechow, when he took over Moscow, he attacked them and cut off one of them: he took Cherniechow, burned him and left with great advantage: after having received two hundred Cossacks from Konstanty, Prince Ostrogski, the governor of Kiev, two hundred Cossacks He turned back to Czerniechowski Castle, which, to save the first rumor of its siege, was attacked by Prince Mieścieski with two thousand men in 640 of his and crushed the few who fled to the castle, including Mieścieski, but wounded: then he sent the Cossacks to the land of Siewier, from where, with a lot of

luck, they would bring a large harvest. Soon he moved to Starodub, with the help of six hundred Bialogrod Tatars he laid the deaths of five hundred Moscow there, the army as booty in the enemy country, with which he returned on his return. Moscow caught up with him six miles from Starodub on the Snowie River and gave them the Battle of Filo, and though far greater in number, the cavalry alone numbered three thousand and four hundred infantrymen, after all he had defeated them . Prince Wołek, one of the leaders, was killed, the other Ciemkin and two hundred prisoners as well as the courtiers of Prince 18 were captured, from whom he sent Ciemkin to the king. He returned home with his fame, or sometimes, as during the war, not unscathed because he was shot in the right arm near Czerniechów so badly that the bullet finally fell out of the way in that final battle. only one Philo Tatar was lost. 1564, when Moscow and its troops invaded Lithuania [p. 125] marched in, and the Lithuanian hetmans at Uła defeated part of the army, Filo, who had an orderly, kept an eye on the other part of the army (sixty thousand of them were counted to take advantage of the opportunity; he sent Muscovites Letters from the Hetmans, in which they announced his victory, and a list of those who had been beaten and of the prisoners: What was frightening, which was greatly disturbed. Philo followed them, and first he took all the carts from them, and then he chased them with him only two thousand of his men, and beat many of them while trying to escape and got a hundred important prisoners. In 1565 Poczapów conquered the city, took all its treasures, searched the Turkish and Armenian caravans, destroyed the city itself and returned without damage. In 1568 he left four thousand to Smolensk, where he devastated the country, and when Moscow fell out of Smolensk he defeated them , and King Stefan Połocka burned when he was drinking from Starzyca, Ru ss and other cities settled in Moscow, as well as two thousand

villages near Smolensk; he was later the Starost of Wielkołuck, behind him stood Jędrzej Kapusta from the Castellan of Braclawski: Kojal. (like Mistolt in historical Sapieh. part. 3. fol. 88. and Walicki in the history of Kodeńska and mention his second wife, it was Zofia Sapieżanka, Paweł Sapieha, the voivode of Nowogrodzki, whose daughter was the son of Łazarz Kmita who died young while studying in Vilnius in 1594. His daughter Zofia married Łukasz Sapieha, who brought Chernobyl to the house of Sapieżyński Chernobyl, where OO. She financed the Dominicans. Jan Kmita, Marshal of Lithuania, Wilkomier and Onixteński, Staroste, his Daughter Słuszczyna, Starosta Krzyczewska, remember his mission to Moscow in 1558. According to Kojalow. There were also Kmita in Żmudzi and Nowogrodzkie Voivodeships, but he did not know whether this was a coat of arms. Szymon Kmita on Samogitia 1621. his daughter Słuszczyna, Starosta Krzyczewska, remembers his mission to Moscow in 1558. According to Kojalow , there were also kmitas in Żmudzi and Nowogrodzkie voivodeships, but he did not know whether this was the coat of arms. Szymon Kmita a uf Samogitia 1621. His daughter Słuszczyna, Starosta Krzyczewska, remembers his mission to Moscow in 1558. According to Kojalow. There were also kmitas in Żmudzi and Nowogrodzkie voivodeships, but he did not know whether this was a coat of arms. Szymon Kmita on Samogitia 1621.

# Titel

## **Kmita of the coat of arms of Śreniawa with the cross (vol. 5 pp. 125-129)**

Kmita of the Śreniawa coat of arms with a cross. It was a house of that time to honor reborn people, only our historians told us little about it; In Kromer's Thirteenth Book, the oldest I have read Jasek Kmita in 1374. the Starost of Sieradz, the Starost of Sieradz, this for Władysław the monk, who was angry in the kingdom and invaded Greater Poland, he went his way with the circle of his Starosty, after giving a battle, he defeated his army with some, he smashed part of it, after losing, he only reached the boat, crossed the Vistula and escaped to the castle in Złotoryja. The same in 1376, but already the Starost of Cracow by Elżbieta Król, to calm the revolt of the Hungarians [p. 126] was sent to Cracow when the sides of the bunks collapsed on horseback, one of the Hungarians hit him in the neck with such an arrow that he fell from his horse and died in their eyes. Then the brothers ran together, and the kinship of the killed and Death, who avenged the dead, with the unrepentant impulse to be able to kill Hungary, Elżbieta Królowa, who wanted to calm the irritated hearts anyway, to Piotr, son of Jasek, who was still was immature, gave the Łęczyca starosty to Dług. lib. 10. fol. 34th was at that time that Piotr, the castellan of Lublin in 1400, as Długosz clearly writes lib. 10. and then he went to the Sandomierskie Voivodeship, as I wrote in the first volume. Anna from Wiśnicz, Stefan from Brzezie Lanckoroński, the castellan from Wojnicki, wife. Acta Terrestr. Noise. 1379. Biernacki in specul. Irrelevant. f. 269 testifies that Jan Kmita was a Franciscan province in the Czech and Polish provinces from 1428, who was elected in