The noble Polish family Mozgawa.

Die adlige polnische Familie Mozgawa.



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<u>Impressum</u>

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



Mozgawa, Rawicz (Rawa, Ursyn, Ursowic, Maiden on a Bear, Miedźwiada, Miedźwioda, Niedźwiada, Niedźwieda, Niedźwioda, Rawic, Rawit) - arms of the nobility.

- " Rawicz alias Vrsyn " in "Orbis Poloni " by Simon Okolski (1642)
- 1. The girl in the red (variety: blue or silver) dress with arms raised, walking in a black bear rolling in the gold (variety: blue or red). Somet imes is a version incomplete (without the bride).
- 2. It should be one, single excreted in the crown of the the both head hands of the above expanded and raised some in dress, only the arms bare hands, sitting on bear black the left shield power, right leg forward as the race picked up with him in the yellow field. The helmet above a crown between two jelenimi horns half bear larger, rotated to the left screen, as if sitting, leg front dropped in the right Rose holds . (Kasper Niesiecki , Herbarz Polski , VIII, 97)

3. Name of the rhodium may pre X a variation of the Latin Vrsi bear the oldest images, especially seals from XIV and XV. The present numerous variants image not be expected v Heraldic ariations ล of incomplete even form arms. Presented among other things a virgin stands next to a bear standing on its hind comprehensive a bear a with one or two paws.

Coat of arms variations

Miss the Bear (the right one) on the wall gentlemen nobility of Grouper in Sadecki Park ethn ographic

Herb Rawicz was presented in many varieties. In the basic the the of coat of arms, arrangement of the maid's hands and their position in relation to the animal was sometimes changed . In addition to the most common presentation, sitting in the position on the back of the bear, it was portrayed standing in front of him, or next to him. Changed it was often the color of the dress , which may arise from the fact that the most popular of k.XVIII coat of arms Polish Niesiecki does not give a description of the color of the clothes . The earliest of the color source representation arms (Codex Bergshammar and Herbs Gold XV.) Show Fleece garment Miss en a the color red . There are different types of the Rawicz coat of arms, which arose in connection with the refinement or the award of aristocratic titles. From the basic coat of arms differs is sometimes only the addition of the Crown, s Rank changes gem color coat of or arms - is it usually called . Own coat of arms , which is varieties. which available called are for individual families.

Most.

of the ones listed below are just mountains themselves:

Varieties with unmodified field color Variations with an unchanged color of the dress

- Bar (Labry black conquered Zlorem)
- Dembiński (one with the crown of a count crowned plate)
- Homicki (shield crowned with two helmets , a jewel from the right Rawicz , from the left three feathers ostrich gold between gray)
- Jarocki (there is no rose in the bear paw in the jewel)
- Pruszyński (shield crowned with the count's crown)
- Smorczewski (a shield crowned with a count's crown)
- Strachocki (in the jewel a bear surrounded by golden love)

Blue dress

 \bullet Lewicki (the jewel hand in armor silver with a sword in the right)

Silver dress

- Bocheński (a silver knight with a pennant in a jewel)
- Fribes,
- Kujawski (unknown gemstone),
- Ożarowski (one with the crown of a count crowned plate)

Blue field

Variations with an unchanged color of the dress

• Clog (herb as Ravich , but in a blue field , the jewel instead

of horn deer red banner, curtain blue, lined red)

Silver dress

• Kant (in the blue , the gold bear roll , lady in a silver dress with a gold scepter in the right and that of the rose flower in the left hand) history

Monument Rhodium Wrszowców-Ursines , czes . " Památník Rhodium Vršovcův ." Vraclav , C zech Republic .

the oldest Polish One of coat of which the descendants of arms Warsaw enjoyed, Czech magnate, who from the 12th century, from the 14th century, in Poland settled, including in the region Rawa , from 1413 Lithuanian families well many ลร Russian Russified branches of as or family. Granted also families nobilitowanym, including Barom Danzig patricians.

The origins of the family are described by historians and heraldists :

Rawa (...) derived from the root of the Czech Republic, where he called are Wrszowcami: the reason the crime of perfidy cut off from the whole of their native of the princes of the Czech Republic, with the exception of a few, who escaped with the Polish rozrośli is in a large family. Husbands strictly, intrepid and cruel, some blood willing to spill even and dangers despise Długosz (Jan Insignia, to 18)

Wawrzyniec Lorek, God called , the families Rawitów , of Bretysława Prince Czech offended , that all his family to the country of their rugował , killing him on the spot Bořivoj brother , s rule Czech embraced , Bożejowi and Mutynie , brother of his rodzonemu, gifts murder to grace again (...), atolls Świ atopełk Prince Czech in the year 1108 Mutyne and the sons of his , God and Boraszkiem , also Unisław and Domisław , all the Rawicz had to kill had, and frightened others from the same house familianci on Polish is pulled out; He received their welcome Boleslaw III.. The of Poland with a crooked mouth and good them in the province of Rawa connected, where many castles and cities pofundo wali and familia his in this country rozplenili. (Kasper Niesi ecki Herbarz VIII. 98-99)

The symbolism of the image of a bear, exists as attribute notables in Western Europe in the eighth century. Symbol bear, Kojarzonego of power, there is also the time of prehistorians and cultures outside of Europe.

Herb Rawicz in Rola Marszalkowska from 1461 2 Herbs such made in XIV as were By switching in different embodiments Miss and Bear. The coat of arms from comes much earlier Czech name ancestors vršovci (in writing Lati variation the Vrsines is of n a Latin Vrsi or bears).

shield of Author of To the coat carry arms the sixteenth century coat of arms Bartosz Paprocki and other former heraldists added a corresponding legend according to which the arms migrated into Polish from Lorraine of En gland as a matter of descendants of King Canute the Great. Legends of arms shows the date of the appearance of of the coat arms in times still przedheraldycznych, namely in Poland b

efore 1109 year , and in Lorraine , from 1003.

In Heraldik Deutschland Bär (earlier also in versions : an standing on and eagle a bear an eagle the bear) appears in the symbolism of the of Berlin at least from the thirteenth century (compare de: Wappen Berlin). Currently the city's coat of arms is a bear standing on its hind legs. On the coat of arms of Rawicz was the high probability of the impact of the Western European Heraldyka3. Bear is also in coat of arms on the territory of the countries lying on the east the Polish example of An is the arms Yaroslavl (city in Russia), in which we see to walk on hind legs the wearing (in days with the partisans, trident or crosier old in clutches of a version of the current with) is city which the ax a was Ruthenian principalities capital of the well as of Moscow after the as seizure intervention of troops Polish and Swedish temporary capital of the whole kingdom (cf. . history Jarorsławia).

" Miss the Bear " was used as a mark on the seals in front identifying of of for coats arms example . already in the 13064. first known form coat of arms bears the seal of John Cave, Bishop of Krakow from 1338. Coat a result of the Union Horodlo 1413 moved to Lithuania.

The

first known Rawita was Goworek. Widow after he entered was the monastery Lubin approx .. 1140 year . 1144 year at funeral of Salome the Princess vet he was Mecina of Rawitów. In 1195 year comes Goworek the Knights commanded of Sandomierz in the battle over Mozgawa (the largest and fratricidal battle in the period breakdown of the district). The sons of Grot - a descendant of Goworek - Sągniew and Warsz were the ancestors of two basic Rawiczan lines : Grotowice and Warszowice . Warszowice are arranged , inter alia, in Masovia .

family used the The Rawit term Rava record of the screams came from first the known 1413 and applies vear to Goworka of Beszna "de clenodio Rawa ." Rawici distinguished itself from other families through the use of several characteristic name: Goworek, Grot, Prandota, W arsz. The present capital of Poland takes its name from the Warsz (and from name not. the legendary fishermen wars). Not always the document Charter of Warsaw , you can , however, believe , that the city was founded around the turn of the XIII and When he formed old XIV.. the Warsaw. Warsaw known. however that was founded under the Kulm Law and the founders were probably Germans, wealthy merchants f rom Toruń. Given by its name (originally Warszowa or War szewa from comes a knight of rhodium Rawów (Rawicz) called Warsz to which belonged the village of XII or XIII in., Which is located in in the present Mariensztat.

Researcher history Rawicz , J. Wroniszewski in devoted to the monograph wrote : In 1381 Goworek Kurzeski , Czesnik Rawa and sochaczewski , the consent of his wife Catherine and sons Goworka and Bartholomew , sold f or 115 kop cents village Solec citizens of Warsaw Piotr . In

addition to

the document issued by Goworek at this time, there is his s eal with the Rawa coat of arms . (...) Solec, which is the subject of the above transaction, was originally a parish Warsaw The village in fact having the Rawicz Solca the next t.o name of Warsaw, derived from the name Warsz, suggests that also the second point could belong to the present family.

See also the coat of arms Simon Okolski "Orbis Polonus" (1641-1645), T.2., 581-602.

Mozgawa , Gierałt (Cicierza , Gerald, Gieralt , Hosmorog , Osmarog , Osmarany , Osmior óg , Osmoróg , Rogów), Polish coat of arms .

Description coat of arms:

Gieralt (1386), from the name of Germanic origin Gerwald, Gerard (ger = spear + waltz = rule).

Four broken pods of wild Italian peas, called ciecierką. As a form of graphics this sign was assumed to recognize the heraldry of the red between the four golden spheres stylized isosceles cross with a slot in the longitudinal arm. In the jewel of the black grouse.

Heraldic legend

For long time, the nobleman named Gieralt opposed the acceptance of the Christian faith . It was only during stay in Rome received baptism and converted to . He received a coat of arms, which the grace of the Pope . He put the black grouse on the trinket , as previously the he had Cietrzew . After returning to Poland, he financed the construction of numerous churches and church foundations . From its na me herb called Gierałt , and because of eight quasi-horns on the cross - osmoróg or horns .

Earliest mentions:

It was built around 1288-1306, first mentioned in 1361, the image was sealed in 1384. As a result of the Union of Horodel in 1413, it was transferred to Lithuania.

The most prominent representatives:

Andrzej Świerad - saint

Adam Gierałt - Judge Sądecki Municipality;

Gierlach he offered the Ian land in and Ołudze the Lelowski Karczów Poviat. for lease of perpetual a the monastery ** Miechowski;

Mikołaj von Boryów - the third bishop of Vilnius

It. of has Fox coat arms. to an arrow White in the Czerwonem, two hazelnuts on it, so arr anged, that the pass as two crosses, over the helm in November with crown like a a back in his legs 1251 up p. not seen , tail only reversed , feet forward built , the head in the left. dial is rotated same have them there described: Paprocki w Gnieździe, fol. 90. About coats of arms, fol . 131. and 1168. 663. Bielski, fol. 131. Approx. vol. 2. fol. 137. Jewels fol. 64. Potocki in the of coat of arms. MRS. Ks. Kojałowicz and Rutka. Zowie th coat e arms of the Fox, that the ancient ancestors same caterpillar on th e blade arms, and when they came to considerable merit to the shots, Liszka the helmet pulled. This diversity, they

that is was year 1058 by Casimir I. King Polish: if for the Sochaczew ov er the river to or Mzura, ancestor of the house, with a small handful , Yotvingians and Lithuania, of people that land securely devastating in the near girded, your them sign password or given the arrow sharp and high fire bitter lined, the postrzegłszy you in a lot of planted were , a great impulse to the enemy Advanced against, he's also the other side at the top stand potrwożonym unexpected inkursją difficult to appeared, so, that they soon broke, and the victory awarded: for this heroic work an arrow at him on and the the screen was given of this , Bzura or Mzura , call from the location of the banter began, and samegoż the victorious knight, that the names and the son on merged of which Paprocki writes the author nameless, that in Krak ow earth village founded by de n behalf of the Bzura, which then to Jedrzejowski monastery was. Dlugos 1410 the in vear of him Paproc . fol . 599 write , that under Grunwald under other banners, which he takes, was tenth in the number of banners to know, on the caterpillar red, in the black hoisted the: was it komendorstwa and city Balga and fol. 603. the twenty- seventh banners are red, on them there was a white caterpillar under this Ibid sixth were **Swiss** twentybanners be found the and bolt red screw on on the cross complex under this that was German nobility. Our father. Petrasancta one only on Silesia counts Familia Artziorum, who enjoys his shots fol i n the coat of arms . 533.

Ancestors of this house.

Fulk Woiwod Krakow... Paprocki From which of Baszkona Custodian of Poznan and the Polish she writes , that shortly after old historians killing Œ Bishop Stanislaus the Krakow him through dream saw a in which he said, that someone, which is the grave of his haunts the even even most off impotence had lav severe to as is the Poznanus son his very ill, and his father go to the grave the saint sent: healthy was, has up to the year 1082. [p. 126]

of Peter Bishop Wrocław in Silesia, after John Jastrzębczyku on this cathed ral peeled, where in at this time Scholas in this chapter a 1072 by Boleslaw King Bold, the death of Dlugosz his after fell for the year 1091. But the historian says about him, that the th Cathedral of thirty vears sat and one, which are not may, if it is there to stay - what he about. its connection wrote about in the 1072 otherwise do vear not sit only year nineteen.

Great Bishop of Krakow or Pelka , the dean of Krakow on this cathedral increased , in year 1187 of Urban III. Pope in Verona on this Mitra dedicated , of which many

favors and privileges of the diocese of his was requested, among other things. that the Krakow bishops first ever franchise had , before the other in Poland bishops , immediately after the Gniezno archbishops . He bought Wawrzeńczyce from the exchanged abbot of Wrocław or rather it Funded hospital the sick and cripples in Slavkov city bishop, famous at that church there digging lead , the under John title the Œ. the Baptist and the Monastery instead, with the resident canons of S. Spiritus de Saxi, on the the hospital supervision is that half of puściwszy city them the foundation Pokrzywnickiemu monastery , some tithe co OO. He nnected the first to bring the Franciscans to Poland . The monastery also Miechowskiemu, which some generous wel stated is Nakieł available . in Miechov . fol . 67. This way a sky skarbił to wh moved. around 1207. Starowola ich Paprocki Vitis Episcop Cracov for the coat of death After his in Krakow he was buried. Kacki says, that only he was taken to 1218 died diocese the the in in 1229th

Nicholas voivode of Krakow. Brother produces Fulk Bishop of Krakow, as well, and the seriousness governor of Krakow. the great because Senator the brother of his those days almost alone in the Kingdom has the power, helped, him to the frequent triumphs, the mention ed with, many enemies, which it once home invading, as if

from Przemysl earth Russians princes expelled, if Halicz H up and there Vladimir Prince settled. Castle Krakow in Kaz Righteous held its own imierz against the Mieczyslaw old for artists him as to wanted Leszek the enter White the of but. since governments years, the State niesposobnemu , the Santa Claus with his brother for the caregivers useful, and the strength and the Council of many it to help, the throne to keep, helped, as Nicholas Mieczys law old prince the armv that on Leszek drags, suggests the Mozgawa. Ruśnaków u Halicz nder struck and the principality Halicki Ιf Roman was the [. S. 127] then is Mieczyslaw old rushes to the state, N icholas unwavering loyalty always the Leszek and zmówiws zy to the other men, Mieczyslaw with your wyzuł: atolls wi Królowy fleeing Helena 11 soon hate on same Mieczyslaw up was he , by the welcome he was accepted, soon to be their valor tried, that Mieczysla old State W connected on **Spindleshanks** Wladyslaw and after him this his death in was in 1205 by Dlugosz. Kazimierz righteous, good Kozieglowy, without of Koziegłowskim for their thefts, merged them, that Nicho las , where a castle was staged , that they fill the podziśdzień have gaps see . With this know , that those who are out in front him with Kozichgłów attributed to coat non Fuchs belong.

Fulk Count von Kozichgłów Castellan of Cracow in the 1194. Read it Paprocki, the privilege given by Leszek monarch; so I the Holy Cross understand, that either of him, or of Nicholas Governor of Krakow home Gebułtowskich , which is of a long time with Kozichgłów wrote, was rozpleniony, luboć then , bought by the well bishops Krakow, now these times to keys Dobrowodzkiego connect ed we see.

Archbishop of Gniezno the son of **Nicholas** Governor of Krakow nephew Fulkona Bishop of Krakow dignity he in the vear 1230. on the ioined admission Ianicki of its participation the year 1234. Dlugosz after the death of Vincent - crest consultants , the according to him, was t.o fall the vear 1232 wrote a history of his , that Peter was selected for the Archdiocese of Gniezno and the Peter frequent mention of brands up to 1240 death vear however, that Peter time not tknawszy, Fulkona then alrea archbishop of Gniezno eccentrics, Atolls Damalewicz in Archiepisc. G nesn . fol . 102. The letter recalls Wladyslaw Prince of Wielkopolska 1232 given in the vear Fulkona Archbishop in the Gniezno mention : for this is the of it all, what Dlugosz in his story about Peter says he is Fu It. lkonowi assignee Primate was a wonderful heart because the the Konrad Prince Mazowiecki. Jan Czapla scholasticism Plock infamous death abolished fr om the world, the whole Plock diocese Interdict strike, and urged the church punishment Konrad, that the Fulkon a in Łęczyca, in this time the Synod prezydującego, he

slipped, under the decree to his surrender, the Łowicki eternal law archbishops main of Gniezno or rather others want. gave as with long belonging to the archbishops, but the power usurped to injustice by of Mazovia restored princes same Konrad, the war raised the [p. 128] at Boleslaw the Chaste, and the good bishops of Krakow from the army of destroyed only the his draw as of Prandota his Krakow cenzurami church the community of the Church from , Fulk to made have, the and the same sentence confirmed and the all dioceses to preach had sweats, until he has Konrad zadosyć ukrzywdzonym not done . Bolesław, an Bald the of Wroclaw that he had caught his Bishop Tomasz and put him prison in deliberately the Svnod made on this point on in Łęczyca , he cursed . Lędzkiemu monastery Tenth contri Sulejowski church consecrated, and the buted which confirms .. What he un- when Peter II. Archbishop of Gniezno was , practically for the village of his hereditary Kempino . Boleslaw Prince with his brother Przemysław reconciled, when the same division an nounced During the body S. Stanislas bishop and martyr, received the sacred gi the bishop with remains ft heralding the who of the saint then in their areat Dom filed . From Swiatopelk Prince Pomerania , he received some good ones in Kaminska Land in the 1237. Th is is Kruszewo, Mochle and Orel, who confirmed the donat ion Mestwin Duke of Pomerania in the year and Wladyslaw Prince Polish, gave him and awarded the village of Byszowo and Grzegorzowo with other accessories in the year 1236 and the great privileges. So that he ruled the diocese in the near years twenty and seven, until well into the year 1238 moved to the payment of the pastoral work of his . Then . in Archiep . Gnesn . Fern . about the coat of arms. Długosz in history.

Nicholas Voivod of Cracow in the year 1250, when I argued in the first band, and probably not the produces archbishop brother Fulkona of Gniezno.

Nicholas Bishop of Poznan, the more Scholas Krakow beings, among other things sent was to Witerbu, which has had a canonization a s Hedwig Duchess Polish attempts, it at me entrusted funct carefully done this time ion collision between Phalanta and other kompetytorami, diocese the poses on capital of the apostolic sued where Pope Clement IV. both parties with each concert, the Mitra odsadził, Nicholas. about it. all and that at. not in competition for their sacrifice had; during which he presided over nine years, he saintly finished his life in 1273. was buried in the Poznan Cathedral. Długosz in Vit. Episc. So Ī understood that it was of **Nicholas** , Nicholas also son of governor

Krakow.

Piotr, the voivode of Sieradz , I talked about the first volume in 1288 Swasko Mzura, the royal cook [page 129] by Jan Ks . Mazowiecki in 1387. near Paproc . the list fol . 324.

Swantopełk Woiwod Łęczycki (and before Castellan ibid) with the sons of his Klemens and Stefan , is located in the directory patrons osobliwszych monastery Jedrzejowski in the year 1310. I am seen .

Petrosław of Mstyczów Castellan of Kraków, tombstone of whom I wrote Paprocki von Jedrzejowski Monastery, Hic jacet Illu stris ac magnificus Dominus Petroslaus castellanus Cracovi Mstyczów Haeres de ensis obiit. qui anno 1319. Die 17. mensis 10bR. On the arms is a fox engraved. In the same church, according to Paprocki, the grave was significant with the coat of luboć from arms of Lis. ancient times signature not as was read There several which plagues people are on made armor with the of in coat arms of were Lis.

Governor of the Swantopełk Province , Sieradzki, r. 1372. see in the first volume . Paprocki of Miechowity Books district say s , that in the year 1359 banner , under which the heraldic family crest November gathered were in Wołoszech of Casi mir the Great attacked .

James of Michowa Bishop Kapheński , which died in the year 1531 in Jędrzejów grave stone exposed , as well , and Paul with Gołuchów . Niemierza z Krzelów, Lis coat of arms , curator of Ś. Florian and canons of Krakow, in the year the 1427th village Orlov at the

monastery Miechow wrote perpetual donation, Nakieł. in Miechov fol by Długosz Libr. Beneficial. Warcisław of Gatartowicz coat fox the governor Bobrownicki, from the Kromer in the 1409. vear Biel. fol . 289. Jaksa vom Targowisko the Lis coat of arms stood in needy Grunwaldzka, Biel. fol. 295. and Krystynas von Kozichgłów Castellan Sadecki, your ibid . Banner staged fol . 296. At the union of Lithuania with the crown at the Hrodel Seim , the Lis coat of Sunigailo, castellan of Trotsky, from whom arms. the Sapieha family were coming, took the coat of himself and arms on like his successors. White. fol. 313. Grace. Statute.

Herbowni.

Biskupski, Bolestraszycki Borowski, Bucel, Buchczycki, C Cieszowski hometowska Czarnocki is ., Doroszkiewicz , Gatardowicz , Giebułtowski , Glinski , Goluchowski, Grodowski, Grzegorzewski, Jerlicz, Kanigo wski, Kęsztort, Komuński, Kozmowski, Konstantynowicz, Kozlowski, Kroiński [Page 130] Kutyłowski, Kwileński, Li picki, Lisowski, Łącki, Makarowicz, Małuszeński, Medek Michałowicz Michniewicz sza Mieszkowski, Mikołajewski, Mnichowski, Naczowicz, Nar Nieczycki but Olszewski, Ołtarzewski, Osendowski, Piaszeczyński, Piecz ynga, Postrumowicz, Pruszków, Radzimiński, Roszczyce, Rudnicki, Ruszel, Rymwid, Samsonowicz, Sapyeha, Sikorski Sipowicz , Stolp , Starzynski , Światopełk , Świrski Prince, Szkudlski, Tymiński, Ulinski, Wankowicz, Wasien cowicz , Werbski , Wereszczaka , Wichorowski , Wilkanowsk Wolan

Wolski Woronowicz , Wroblewski , Zadambrowski , Zając , Z aleski , Zawadzki, Zdan .

Later follow heraldist the family to the crest, which is adjoined

Bukcicki , Bzura , Bzurski , Fulko , Giełbutowski , Jodko , Metra.

Not all, but here position in the same shape of the coat of arms wash and out the Jerliczowie, hazel by the arrow did not even set , but on the bias , with the right side of the top of the left shield. Others simply just a hazel in is with put it a cross helmet three springs Strauss, as Rymwidowie, Myckiewicz owie, Sipowiczowie, Tymińscy, Bohufałowie, Doroszkiewi czowie. The latter three hazel or three crosses, at the top smaller, the bottom of the larger form of the the helmet. also has three feathers ostrich, like it Makarowie Makarowiczo wie, which is also called Wasiencowiczami. Other common emblem of November arrow, on the left side of the disc has, on the right side of Saber, the end of progress the the blade in the direction of closing shot, as Sapyeha, Samsonowiczowie. Other tha n Świrscy princes, this is only of ordinary poor November differently that the citv helmet Prince miter put. Other than Kesztortowie cross onl y one lay supporting the left side, so with that as and from the side of the star on the helmet. two trumpets I'm also on Cyrus the list. Francis saw an ordinary Fox coat, but the helmet were two wings stretched and between mute two stars bad itself. Finally, some only half of the