

Werner Zurek



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

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

[Titelseite](#)

[Titel](#)

[Titel - 1](#)

[Titel - 2](#)

[Titel - 3](#)

[Titel - 4](#)

[Titel - 5](#)

[Titel - 6](#)

[Titel - 7](#)

[Titel - 8](#)

[Titel - 9](#)

[Titel - 10](#)

[Titel - 11](#)

[Titel - 12](#)

[Titel - 13](#)

[Titel - 14](#)

[Najwcześniejsze wzmianki](#)

[Pochodzenie herbu](#)

[Etymologia](#)

[Copyright](#)

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

Titel

Leliwa (coat of arms)

There were the following basic variants of the coat of arms:

1. "In the blue or red field the golden crescent moon is turned with the horns upwards, above it there is a golden star with six rays. In the jewel there are seven peacock feathers and on top of them the same crescent moon with a star."
2. "On the blue field a golden crescent moon with its horns upwards, above it a six-pointed golden star, from which a silver arrow goes upwards. There are three ostrich feathers in the jewel."
3. "On the blue field the golden crescent moon is turned up with the horns, above it a six-pointed golden star. The jewel has the same coat of arms against the background of ostrich feathers."

Titel

genesis

Earliest records

Leliwa coat of arms in Gelrego herbs (in the upper right corner)

The history of the coat of arms supposedly goes back to the 12th century.¹ This coat of arms was supposed to be sealed by Blessed Bertold von Garsten in 1140

This coat of arms can also be found among the oldest European herbalists: Armoriale Bellenville (1360-1400), the Flemish Herbarium of Gelre (1370-1395), the Golden Fleece Armorial (approx. 1470), the Armoriale Gymnich (15th century), Codex Berghammer (XV in.).

The oldest seals: Jerzy Leliwita (beginning of the 14th century), then Spicymira from Piaski de Arena, other seals: 1334 (castellan of Kraków Spycimir), 1352 (castellan of Wojnica Jasko Tarnowski), 1373 (Rafał Nieustępowicz), 1373 (Wacław) Słupowski), 1375 (Castellan and Staroste of Kraków Jan Mielsztyński), 1394 (Voivode and Starosta of Kraków Spytek Mielsztyński), 1395 (Sułko von Beneszowice), 1413 (Jadwiga von Leżenice), 1419 (Vilnc Butwidowicz), 1419 (Vilnc Butwidowicz) Epitaph from Wierzbietta from Branice 1425.

The oldest surviving mention in court documents from 1399, but the entry about the "Leliwczyk" coat of arms from 1357 ⁴

By the act of the Union of Horodel in 1413. The Leliwa coat of arms was transferred to Lithuania (it was adopted by the Vilnius Voivodeship, Wojciech Moniwid, and Jan Tarnowski and Jadwiga von Leżenice) ⁵ Most widespread in Krakow, Poznan, Sandomierz, Vilnius and Ruthenian Voivodeship.

The origin of the coat of arms

It is difficult to say today whether any foreign influences contributed to the creation of the Leliwa coat of arms. This coat of arms is one of the oldest Polish coats of arms, but can also be found in the coat of arms systems of Germany, Hungary, the Netherlands and other countries.

Many historians have studied Jan Długosz's Leliwit lineage up to the 20th century. There are different hypotheses about the origin of the coat of arms:

1. Jan Długosz was a supporter of the foreign origin of the coat of arms. It derived the Leliwa coat of arms from the Mondsternburg on the Rhine, from where the ancestor of the Spycimir family should have come (there is no historical evidence of this). In *Liber Beneficiorum* he wrote about the establishment of the Tarnów Church:

"... at this time, the noble family of the Lelivites from the Rhine and from the blood of the Alemans with a six-pointed star, which was surrounded by two moon horns on a blue background as a symbol of the coat of arms, left the country their previous residences and, as they were happier were to live, entered the lands of the Kingdom of Poland".

Leliwa coat of arms from the castle of the Sułkowski princes in Bielsko-Biała

You can learn more from his description of the Church. All Saints' Day in Krakow, built by the knight Jakub Bobola:

"The same Jacob wore a long and narrow link on his arm and shield. His numerous descendants joined the knights and nobles from the Rhine, namely those from Tarnów, Melsztyn and Jarosław, who had an incomplete moon with a blue star field as a coat of arms. As a result of this association, after abandoning the old sign i.e. the "cell", they began to use the incomplete moon with the star as their coat of arms, however there remained a few knights

left in the Kingdom of Poland, particularly in Mazovia, who did the Use the cell as a weapon. "

After Jan Długosz, this hypothesis was presented in turn by Bartosz Paprocki, Szymon Okolski, Kasper Niesiecki and others.

Jan Długosz also presented another version of the legend of the coat of arms (description of the Church of All Saints in Krakow): "There is also a message that the above-mentioned family and the house, previously called" Leliwa ", did not come from the Rhine, nor did it bring the moon from there from a star as a coat of arms, but after a happy and victorious battle with Hungary, in which they fought until the appearance of the moon and stars (since there was an incomplete moon at that time) it was won by Władysław Łokietek, the Polish king, excellent as proof of his bravery.

2. Stanisław Orzechowski, the court biographer of Hetman Jan Tarnowski, supported the Polish origin of the coat of arms. The original origin of the coat of arms was also tried out by Wincenty Balicki and Jan Leniek. The contemporary historian Włodzimierz Dworzaczek is of the same opinion. Researchers pushing for the indigenous origin of this coat of arms mainly refer to the typical Slavic name of the coat of arms.

3. Aleksander Brückner claimed that all coat of arms names ending with -awa had topographical origins, from the river on which the ancestor settled, e.g. B. Tarnawa, Rawa, Pilawa, Leliwa .6

4. Jerzy Piechowski agrees with other contemporary researchers that the coats of arms of the moon star and leliwa are completely different in origin. 7th

Titel

etymology

The word "Leliwa" is considered old, Slavic. Its meaning is unknown.

1. Stanisław Orzechowski believed that "Leliwa" means "look at yourself".

2. This name can also be tried to be associated with the pagan deities Lele and Polele. This could be confirmed by the fact that the ancient Slavs allegedly assigned their names to some stars. Mickiewicz wrote about it:

One star, the other directly opposite the moon

It flashed; already a thousand of them, already a billion flashing.

Castor led by his brother Pollux,

Once called by the Slavs: Lele and Polele; 8th

3. Andrzej Kulikowski writes in "The Great Heraldry of Polish Families" that the village of Leliwa is in the Sieradz Land, and this name is used to describe a rare astronomical phenomenon in which the planet Venus rises above the new moon. In pagan times, such a configuration was considered a harbinger of bad luck.

Titel

Herbowni

Hutten Czapski. Leliwa coat of arms with the count's crown
The following list of heraldic families (594 families) is not exhaustive. There was never a complete list of names. The presence of a surname on the list does not have to mean that a particular family has been sealed with the Leliwa coat of arms. Often times the same family names are owned by many families representing all states of the former Commonwealth; H. Peasants, townspeople and nobles.

Abramowicz, Adamkiewicz, Adamkowicz, Aksan or Aksanow, Albicki, Anczewski, Andrzejewicz, Anszewski, Antoszewski, Anuszewicz, Anuszewski, Babczyński, Babiński, Bacewicz, Bachrynicński, Bacewicz, Bereowiczski, Bachryniczowski Bartkaur, Bacewicz, Baurzowski, Baurzowski, Baurzizowski, Baurzizowski, Baurzizowski, Bedziowski, Baurziński Bartkaur, Basaurowski, Baurzizowski, Baurzizowski, Baurziński Bartkaur, Basaurowski, Baurziowski, Baurziowski, Bedziowski, Baurziński, Baurziowski, Baurziowski, Baurziowski, Baurzowski, Baurziowski, Baurziowski, Bes, Besowski, Willmirowski, Bękowski, Białas, Białobłocki, Białopiotrowicz, Białoszycki, Bielicki, Bielli Boboński, Boczkowski, Bodzanta, Bodzewski, Bolte, Bonuchowski, Borzuchowski, Białyżewski, Brzesziewski, Brzyżewski, Bremzeserzewski, Brażyżewski, Brażyżewski, Brażewski Brzozdowski, Brzozogajski, Budzewicz, Bukowieck Chmielewski, Choberski, Choborski, Chociatowski, Chroscicki, Chrucki, Chruścicki, Chryściński, Cichowicz, Cichowski, Cidzik, Cudowski, Czajczic Czeczowski, Czapzowi, Czapzajowski, Czawic, Czapzowski, Czapzowski, Czapkowsski, Czapzowski, Czapzowski, Czapzowski,