

Nowina



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Merkmale:
Werner Zurek

The noble Polish family
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Die adlige polnische Familie
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Nowina is the name of a [Polish](#) coat of arms that was used by various families of the Polish nobility ([Szlachta](#)) during the period of the [Polish-Lithuanian Union](#) .

Nowina is one of the oldest Polish coats of arms, it probably dates from the early Middle Ages, and has been documented on a seal for the first time since 1293. It was probably used earlier to mark cattle. It was first mentioned in writing in a court record in 1392. The coat of arms was widespread in [Greater Poland](#) and the countries of [Krakow](#) , [Lublin](#) , [Sandomierz](#) and [Sieradz](#) . After the [Union of Horodło](#) in [1413](#) , some boyar families were included in the group of coat of arms owners. The long-established coat of arms owner was represented by Mikołaj von Sepno, the newcomers by Mikołaj Bejnar.

According to legend, the coat of arms was officially awarded to a Polish knight who had used it before it was awarded. It was awarded to him because he had cut off his foot to enable his captain, who had been captured with him, to escape. This enabled the captain to take part in the battle that was currently in progress, and thus achieve victory together with his men. In addition to the coat of arms, the knight received a prosthetic foot made of pure gold from the king. For this reason one finds the golden

foot in the crest of the coat of arms. The legend was first recorded by [Wacław Potocki](#) in 1696 .

Other names of this coat of arms:

Złotogoleńczyk, Nowiny, Wojnia, Zawiasa, Nowińczyk.

Coat of arms description:

in the blue field - in the middle of a hinge silver, ie hinges, with the shoulder down - a cross or a sword with the handle up. A gold-armored leg bent over the crowned helmet, heel to the left. It is common in the areas of: Krakow, Lublin, Poznan and Sandomierz. The legend of the coat of arms : The legend tells of the captain of Nowina, the son of a potter who served Bolesław the wrymouth. During the retreat after the battle with the Ruthenians, which the Cracow voivode Skarbimir had lost in 1121, the king's horse was tired, and when he saw this news, he surrendered to his king. The grateful Boleslaw presented the captain with a coat of arms with a boiler ear to commemorate his father's occupation and a broken sword. The blue coat of arms reminds of the lost battle. The news was later brought to Bohemia with his hetman and his leg was tied in a chain. The brave captain cut his leg up to the knee, allowing the captain to escape, with Nowina's leg tied to his belt. Only after three days, when the queen was far away. The news called the guards. The Czechs appreciated his courage and after the wound was treated, the message was sent back to Poland, where a jewel with a leg in gold armor was added to the coat of arms as a reward. This coat of arms is also called Złotogoleńczyk by the jewel. Others explain the circumstances of the hero's leg loss differently. He was to

become a cripple depending on foot after giving the horse to Krzywousty, his master, either in Psie Pole or in a fight with the Halicz people. The legend of imprisonment and self-mutilation also has a certain variation, according to which the king who locked up the news, honoring his love for his homeland, gave him a golden shin and a jewel of a coat of arms. Poetry: Abulewicz, Akzyst, Axt, Bagnar, Bandoszewski, Bejner, Baynarowicz, Beynar, Bilanowski, Bissiński, Bochrier, Bodzanek, Borkowski, Bognar, Börner, Bogusławski, Boynar, Boruta, Boznański, Brzoska, Br, Brzostowski, Byk, Chmielewski, Chrzanowski, Chrzastowski, Chwalibóg, Czerny, Dackiewicz, Dobrosołowski, Dobrosułowski, Dobrowolski, Dominowski, Downar, Druszkowski, Dubasowski, Dulowski, Elbowicz, Enochowicz, Falibokiński, Garzójicz-Frykaczka, Gazojka, Frykaczka Garbowiecki, Gissowski, Gizbert-Studnicki, Gizewski, Giszowski, Glasenapp, Gliński, Gliszczyński, Glizmiński, Glezmierski, Głowacz, Goczałkowski, Gömör, Gośniewski, Grabkowski, Grabowicowkiewiczowski, Ignowatowski, Ignowatowski, Ignowatowski, Ignowiczowski, Ignowiczowski, Ignowiczowski, Ignowiczowski, Ignore Jasielwicz, Jaskiewicz, Jelnicki, Jerzmanowski, Jezierski, Jenota, Juchnowski, Jurczycki, Kania-Wrzosowski, Kędzierzawski, Kłepicki, Kobylski, Konarzewski, Konopacki, Konopka, Koś la, Koraczycki, Koslicki, Kowalewski, Kozakiewicz, Koziół, Koźnicki, Krasuski, Krobicki, Krowicki, Krzysztofoporski, Krzępowski, Kwasowski, Kwiatkowski, Labeński, Lasotowski, Legawski, Lestwiczski, Ławkiewiński, Lestwiczski, Wozzyziński, Gławiesziński, Garzzyzski, Garzzyzski, Makzzyzski, Gławieszi-marzyzski, garzzyzski, gławiesziński, guzzyziecki, gławiesziecki-mackiesziecki, mackiesziecki, krobicki, Krowicki, Krobicki, Krowicki, Krobicki, Krowicki, Krzysztofoporski, Krowicki, Krzysztofoporski, Krowicki, Masłoniecki, Maszewski, Maszycki, Mecherzyński, Mełwieński, Mielżyński, Miliński,

Minocki, Miszewski, Młoszewski, Mninowski, Moczydłowski, Mściwujebora, Naramski, Nabora, Nabori, Nowokiechski, Nowokieński, Nabora, Nabori, Nowokiechi, Nowakiński, Nabora, Niezjowski, Ozyakiski, Nowokiecki, Niezjowski, Ozyakiński, Niezjowski, Nowokieckiski, Nabora , Orlicki, Orlik, Orlikowski, Orzeszkowski, Pachołowiecki, Padniewski, Pasiński, Pawlikowski, Pazinski, Piestrzecki, Pilat, Pilatowski, Pilchowski, Piłatski, Piłaton-Ułatjski, Pirocki, Pitowski, Pochocki, Podleski, Prembzski, Prembzski , Przerębski, Przybylski, Przybysławski, Przysiecki, Raciborski, Radło, Radwanowski, Rajski, Rampowski, Redzi, Roźnowski, Ryszkowski, Sapiński, Saw icki, Sawinic, Schodzki, September Starowieyski, Strzałkowski, Szczepkowski, Szczygielski, Szeligowski, Szwarc, Swiatecki, Świrczyński, Taszycki, Tkórzewski, Tomecki, Ujazdczńkki, Wiljski, Wiljski, Wilynski, Wojski, Witjski, Woynski, Wojski, Witjski, Wojski, Wojski, Woynski, Wojowski, Wojowski, Wojowski, Szczygielski, Szczygielski -Falewicz, Zaleski, Wygierzewski Załęski, Zarczycki, Zarzycki, Zaszczyński, Zglobicki, Zimnowski, Złotnicki, Zwęcki, Żarcicki, Żelkowski, Żeromski. Gulewicz (it's true :-) Mentions: .. “Borkowski des nowina In Łukowska land from ancient times, the nest of this house from Zofia Borkowska, the wife of Marcin Szaniawski the Junosz - coat of arms in 1550. Mother of

Szymon Ługowski, Bishop of Przemyśl. Nakielski fol. 685th Jan von Borkow von Lasocianka, a Łowczanka Lubelska, he left a son, Jędrzej, who was from Osińska, Stanisław, whose descendants were from Dorota Wiśniowska. Marcin was first a city writer . Ensign Belski and Wojciech. Feliks, Stanisław's second son, fathered Kazimierz with Promińska. the third, Zygmunt, a chivalrous man, one of whom was Kazimierz, followed by Magdalena Leszczyńska Leszczyńska, son Paweł and three daughters Agnieszka, Teresa and Anna in 1658. Stanisław resumed his marriage to Dziwolska, from which he had a son , Wiktoryn, became. "S Rokycycki from nowina (Vol. 8 pp. 472-473) Sroczyycki from nowina in the Podolskie voivodship from Sroczyce. Stanisław Sroczyycki of the Kamieniecki Army, p. 473 a collector in Podolski from 1567 Sejm Constit. Fol. . 147. well-deserved and powerful, his daughter married Aleksander Koniecpolski, mother of Stanisław the castellan of Cracow and the hetman, founded nuns in Wielun, where two of their daughters became nuns, his second daughter married the judge of Podolia. " " Zeromski of nowina (Vol. 10 p. 158) Zeromski from nowina, in Mazowieckie voivodship and in Podolia. Jan, Henryk and Marcin made some of their donations in 1361. Acta in Płońsko in Zakroczym Powiat- Stanisław, courtier of Królowej Bona Sforcji, before Woleńska from dem Coat of arms Grabie, gave birth to a son, Marcin, who bravely in the Moscow expedition for King Stefan and Augustine, deposited on knightly bread for many years, he was also an envoy to Moscow: from Gostkowska's coat of arms Junosza he had these sons: Franciszek and Stanisław . Witkowski of the Nowina coat of arms (vol. 9 p. 364-366) Witkowski of the Nowina coat of arms in the Cracow Voivodeship. Jarosz and Seweryn Witkowski, brothers and sisters. Of these pages 365 was Seweryn the standard-

bearer of the Duchy of Zatorski, he wrote from Rudułowice, he was a deputy and a member of the courts, he had Rusocka behind him (Baranowski says that Brandysowna has the coat of arms of Radwan and the older of them with Stefan Dembiński, the second first with Zygmunt Dembiński After him with Jan von hers he left two daughters of hers, Ostrogorski, moved together for life, and three sons: 1. Paweł had a son who died in the camp near Thorn, and a daughter, Zofia, this first Vote for Dembiński Chamberlain von Sandomierz was, 2do voto for Jędrzej Kuczkowski 2. Stanisław died childless 3. Seweryn was appointed by the Sejm from 1667 appointee for revision, CONSTITUT. fol. 31. the one of Anna Bolestraszycka, he fathered a daughter Zofia Jan Karol Jeziernicki, married but childless, and three sons, Stanislaw, his wife Ujejska, son Samuel, the priest, and daughter Marianna Gawrońska, Aleksandra, whom he died as a young man , and Paweł, he took Bogumiła from Biały Bielska, a sword-bearer Lubelska, zk tórą z St. 366 Starowiejska, Jan, who was childless with Bystronowska. Stefan, who took Rusecka, the daughters of the same Jan, two nuns in Ratibor, the third Magdalena behind Franciszek Starowiejski. Jędrzej, Jan's son, initially had Palczewska with her Sterilis, 2 at Waśniewska, three of these daughters, Bobrowska, Radomyska, the third nun, and son Władysław, 3tio voto Kuniecka, with her son Antoni Paulita. There is also in the Duchy of Lithuania, Jan in the Minsk Voivodeship, Władysław in the Duchy of Żmudzki 1674. Franciszek in Brześcienskie by his mother Paszkowska, coat of arms Zadora born. "

Nowina (Nowiny, Nowińczyk, Wojnia, Zawiasa, Złotogoleńczyk), [Polish coat of arms](#) . -

In the blue field a silver cup hinge with an eternal sword. Jewel armed leg gold.

Earliest mentions -

The stamp image from [1293](#) , the court record from [1392](#) . As a result of the [Union of Horodel](#), in [1413](#) it was transferred to [Lithuania](#) (the coat of arms was adopted [by the](#) Lithuanian [boyars](#) Mikołaj Bejnar). It is common in the following countries: Krakow, Lublin, Poznan, Sandomierz.

Heraldic legend -

The legend tells of the captain Nowina, son of Kettle Mann, who served Bolesław of Wrymouth. During the retreat after the battle with the Ruthenians, Skarbimir, lost by the Krakow voivode, in 1121, the king's horse was tired of seeing what the news of his princes gave away. Grateful Boleslaw gave the captain a coat of arms an ear from a cauldron, in memory of the hero's father's profession, and a broken sword. The blue field of the coat of arms is a reminder of the lost battle. Nowina was later caught in Bohemia with his hetman and tied his leg in a chain. The brave captain cut his leg on his knee and thus made it possible for the captain to escape, with Nowina's