

Ostoja



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Merkmale:
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The noble Polish family
Ostoja.

Die adlige polnische Familie
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The noble Polish family Ostoja.

Die adlige polnische Familie Ostoja.

Refuge. In red fields between a golden crescent moon that is open to the right and one to the left is a silver, vertical sword with the half-broken blade turned downwards; Helmet decoration: five ostrich feathers. But now mostly a whole sword is wielded. It is said about the origin of the coat of arms. King Boleslaw the Bold (1059-1082) sends Colonel Ostoja with troops to meet the enemy, the Bohemians, who have broken into the country. He knew that to approach the enemy camp unnoticed, to attack it and to take all those who were not killed. One of the prisoners, whose Polish forefathers had come to Bohemia as prisoners, swore to assure Colonel Ostoja that he would be an even greater success against his release. Released, he went to the camp of the enemy hetman, whom he reported of the defeat, but which he triggered, to send reinforcements to the unit to which he belonged and which was in the vanguard. Ostoja, from the enemy position, surrounded this, combined with other flags and attacked the enemy in the night, who was partly destroyed and partly defeated in flight this one. Ostoja, whose name the coat of arms bears, was also given goods. The prisoner who was involved in the auxiliary war to this victory received this coat of arms. This coat of arms later became the Przegonia coat of arms, and because of the similarity of these two coats of arms, some families sometimes had one, sometimes the other. So there are several estates in Ostoja, the first home of this family may have been Ostoja near Kroeben in the Grand Duchy of Posen. This coat of arms lead die:

Baduski, Balicki, Banczelski, Bankowski, Baranowski,
Beczelski, Biestrzecki, Blinowski, Blociszewski,
Boguslawski, Boratynski, Broniowski, Bukowski, Byjel,
Bzowski, Chelmowski, Chelmzin, Chodkowski,
Chodorkowski, Chustecki, Chustecki, Chustecki,
Chotkowski, Chustecki Chrostski Chudzinski Chyzewski,
Chyzynski, Czapiewski, Czechowicz, Czernikowski,
Danielewicz, Darowski, Dmosicki, Dobromirski,
Domaradzki, Dmosicki, Dreling, Dubaniewski, Dubkowski,
Fink, Gajewski, Gawlowkady, Helwiginia, Grleewski,
Glewdyski, Glemanewski Hrebnicki, Ilowiecki, Jaklinski,
Janiszewski, Jerzykowski, Jotejko, Kaczanowski,
Karabczewski, Kargowski, Karlewicz, Karlinski,
Kaweczynski, Kiedrowski, Kiedrznyncki, Kojewk, Kojewski,
Koczy Kojewski, Kojewski, Koczy Kojewzel, Kreotkezckezki,
Koczy Kojewski, Kojewski, Kreotkezki, Koczy Kojewski,
Kojewski, Krotkezki, Koczy Kojewski, Kojewski, Kojewski,
Kojewski, Koczy Kojewzeli, Krotkezki , Krzelowski, Krzesz,
Krzywiec, Ksiaznicki, Kurcz, Kurosz, Lenski, Leski, Lniski,
Lubochowski, M aleczkowski, Marchocki, Marchowicki,
Marylski, Mas z, Miedzwiecki, Mietelski, Miklaszewski,
Mikorski, Mioduszewski, Modliszewski, Modrzejowski,
Mosalski, Moscicki, Moscisz, Nagorczewski, Nagorski,
Nasswin, Niedzwiecki, Noscholo, Oktzwiecki, Olewinski,
Olewinski, Ostaojzski, Oliwinski, Oliwinnski, Ostaojzski,
Oliwinski, Owaski, Oliwinnski, Oliwinnski, Oliwinnski,
Oliwinnski , Ozieblowski, Palecki, Pekowski, Petkowski,
Piaszynski, Pilawski, Plat Podgorski, Podwysocki,
Pokroszynski, Poni, Radogorski, Radogorski, Radogorski,,
Rekosz, Roguski, Rokosz, Roiniatowski, Rudzicki, Samor
Scokiborski, Scokiborski, Rylski, Rbzeplinski , Sedzimir,
Siedlecki, Siedliski, Siemonski, Siedliski, Siemonski,
Sieradzskorka, Skupze, Soleckiach, Stachelski, Stachelski,
Starzeski, Starzycki, Staszewski, Steblecki, Stobiecki,
Strzalka, Strzalkorier, Strzeliński, Suchzenmocki,
Savelovski, Szłkański, Suchzenmigier, Strzelynski ,

Szyszkowski, Targonski, Telczinski, Targonski , Tomkiewicz, Tuczna, Turkul, Turznicki, Ublinski, Ulejski, Unichowski, Ustarbowski, Wadowski, Wasilewski, Wojewodka, Wolsk i, Woynowski, Woyszyk,, Zawadzki, Zebedey, Zlociszewski, Zloszcz.

The Pokroszynski use the coat of arms with the following changes: the sword is not occupied by the two moons, but rather occupied by two overturned moons standing on top of each other; Only three ostrich feathers as helmet decoration , the orda: instead of the sword, two stars standing on top of each other between the moons, the Lniski, Fink, Plat and Skrzyszewski. no sword, instead the closer moons are raised by a star; As a helmet ornament, the moons and the star die in the same position, Zawadzki die: instead of the left moon next to the sword, two stars standing on top of each other.

Ostoja (Hostoja, Mościc, Ostojczyk) - [Polish](#) noble coats of [arms](#) , called Hostoja and Ostoja. Used by several hundred families, mainly living in the [Kraków](#) , [Sandomierz](#) , [Lublin](#) , [Łęczyca](#) , [Sieradz](#) , [Poznan areas](#), as well as in [Ruthenia](#) and [Royal Prussia](#) . Although the [Ostoja family was](#) not represented in [Horodło](#) , the coat of arms also appears in Lithuania and Belarus after 1413. According [to legend on the coat of arms, it](#) gave rise to the [Przebinia](#) coat of arms . _

Known from seals and records from the 14th . _

Historical description [[edit](#) | [Edit code](#)]

[Kasper Niesiecki flamed the](#) coat of arms as follows : -
There should be two yellow partial moons, with their shoulders facing each other, each with one corner up, the other down, in between a broken white sword, handle up, end down, in a red field, five ostrich feathers on the helmet. The coat of arms in the medieval version differed significantly from the later popular form. The following description is from [Józef Szymański](#) : -
On the [shield](#) in the red field, between two crescent moons, golden shoulders to each other in a belt, as well as a [riveted cross](#) .
In the [jewel](#) between two golden moons, the head of a necked [dragon is](#) black and breathes red fire.

Black [coat of arms](#) , lined with gold.

The coat of arms in the version that became popular in the 16th century was replaced with a piece of jewelry and the cross with a sword. The following reconstruction of the appearance comes from [Józef Szymański](#) : -
On the [shield](#) in the red field, between two golden crescent moons, shoulder length to each other, a [sword](#) with a silver blade and a gold crossguard.
The [jewel contains](#) five ostrich feathers.

[Heraldic red labras](#) , lined with gold.

On the wall of the Romanesque church from the 13th century in [Wysocice](#) there is a [bar sign](#) that is a proto-coat of arms of the Ostoja coat of arms. It is the oldest known representation of the coat of arms [5] .
There are known stamps medieval: [1358](#) - Czcibor, [Dean Poznan](#) , [1370](#) - [Jakusz of Błociszewa](#) , [voivode Lvov](#) , [1381](#) - Dobiesław of Kosice, [podsedek](#) earth [Krakow](#) , [1395](#) - stibor of

stiboricz, [1412](#) - stibor of stiboricz (herb czteropolowy) [1456](#) - John Rokosz from Koszyce, Cracow district [judge](#) , [1466](#) - Scibor Poniecki with the [Toruń Peace Act](#) .

The oldest court document dates from [1383](#) (Old Polish Legal Monuments VIII p. 260 No. 4730). In the registration of 1402, the name appears Mościc] , and from 1420 - Ostoja . The term Ostojczyk is introduced in a document from 1540] .

The [Insignia seu clenodia Regis et Regni Poloniae by the](#) Polish historian [Jan Długosz](#) , dated to the years 1464-1480 , recognizes the Ostoja coat of arms as originally Polish. He writes information about the coat of arms among the 71 oldest Polish noble coats of arms in the fragment: "Ostoya duas lunas defektuosas ceruleas, dorsis contra se tendentes, cruce eiam cerulea illas intersecante, in campo rubeo defert Genus Polonicum loquax et arrogans." .

Instead of the sword there was originally a cross in the coat of arms, and in the piece of jewelry there was a dragon head with a long neck between two moons. These elements have seen significant changes throughout history. The only things that remained constant were the plastering of the field and the presence of moons.

The red field was Ostoja by the authors of the medieval armorials Bellville, Gelre, Lynceuch, Bergshammars, Stemmata polonica, Golden Fleece and [Jan Długosz](#) in Jewels and the Chronicle [of Council of Constance](#) assigned . The same springs reached the moons at the waist, barges together. All moons are gold, with the exception of the Golden Fleece Armorial, where they are drawn in silver .

A cross in place of a sword is a common element of the medieval version of the coat of arms, although different authors have disagreed on details such as shape and

color. The heraldry mentioned above mostly shows a bachelor's cross with an outstretched forearm ("stud"). The exception is Armorial Lyncenich, where the cross is depicted in Latin. An ordinary bachelor's cross was carved on the baptismal font in Brzeziny and on a console in the church in Sulejów-Podklasztorz. Without specifying which cross it is, the cross is described in Acta Capitulum II, p. 131, no. 2. 382 (year 1441). The sources listed above gave the cross a gold color, with the exception of the second version from Bergshammar, where it is black, and the Book of Arms from the Golden Fleece, where it is silver .

The only medieval representations of the coat of arms with colorful labras (Armorial Gelre, Codex Bergshammar) presented them quite unusual - as black, with a gold background .

The same coats of arms convey information about the medieval coat of arms jewel - the head of a dragon with a black neck, between two moons. The depiction of the jewel on the seal from 1466 is rather imprecise, which is why Józef Szymański interprets the animal in the jewel as a viper .

The 16th century brought the aforementioned change in the appearance of the coat of arms. It resulted from the carelessness of engravers of the 16th [century](#) . Such a procedure also distorted several other coats of arms such as [Belina](#) and [Czewoja](#) . Apparently the actual coat of arms jewel was not known in the 16th century as it was replaced by ostrich feathers. It was a common practice when engravers did not know which gem to assign to a coat of arms, so many Polish coats of arms show three or five ostrich feathers in the jewel [9] .

[Bartosz Paprocki](#) , author of the coat of arms of the Polish knighthood and the nest of virtues, and [Marcin Bielski](#) , author of the chronicle , are primarily to blame for replacing the cross with a sword . Although Paprocki also