

The noble Polish family Mozgawa.

Die adlige polnische Familie Mozgawa.



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Mozgawa , Rawicz (Rawa , Ursyn , Ursowic , Maiden on a Bear , Miedźwiada , Miedźwiada , Niedźwiada , Niedźwiada , Niedźwiada , 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). Sometimes is a version incomplete (without the bride).

2. It should be one, single excreted in the crown of the head , the hands both of the above expanded and some raised has , in dress , only the arms bare hands , sitting on a 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), while the oldest images , especially seals from XIV and XV. The present numerous variants image not be expected variations Heraldic a result of incomplete even form arms . Presented among other things a virgin stands next to a bear standing on its hind legs , a bear a comprehensive virgin 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 ethnographic

Herb Rawicz was presented in many varieties . In the basic version of the coat of arms, the 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 source of the color representation arms (Codex Bergshammur and Herbs Golden Fleece XV.) Show a garment Miss in 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 or color coat of arms - is it usually called . Own coat of arms , which is called varieties, which are available only 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

- 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 , Czech Republic .

One of the oldest Polish coat of arms , which the descendants of Warsaw enjoyed , Czech magnate, who from the 12th century , from the 14th century , in Poland settled , including in the region Rawa , from 1413 to many Lithuanian families , as well as Russian or Russified branches of the 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 even willing , blood to spill and dangers to despise . (Jan Długosz , Insignia, 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 Mutynę and the sons
 of two 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 King
 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 as such were made in XIV. By
 switching in different embodiments Miss and Bear . The
 name coat of arms comes from a
 much earlier Czech name ancestors vršovci (in writing Lati
 n Vrsines , is a variation of the
 Latin Vrsi or bears).

To carry the shield coat of arms Author of
 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 the coat of
 arms in times still przedheraldycznych , namely in Poland b

before 1109 year, and in Lorraine, from 1003.

In Heraldik Deutschland Bär (earlier also in versions: an eagle standing on a bear and an eagle over the bear) appears in the symbolism of the city 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 Heraldry³. Bear is also in coat of arms on the territory of the countries lying on the east of the Polish. An example is the arms of Yaroslavl (city in Russia), in which we see to walk on hind legs wearing (in the old days with the partisans, trident or crosier in the clutches of a version of the current with an ax) is a city, which was the capital of the Ruthenian principalities, as well as the seizure of Moscow after the intervention of troops Polish and Swedish temporary capital of the whole kingdom (cf. history Jarosławia).

"Miss the Bear" was used as a mark on the seals in front of identifying coats of arms, for example already in the 13064. first known image 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 the funeral of Princess Salome yet he was Męcina of Rawitów. In 1195 year comes Goworek the commanded Knights 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 Rawiczian lines : Grotowice and Warszowice . Warszowice are arranged , inter alia, in Masovia .

The Rawit family used the term " Rawa ". The first known record of the screams came from the 1413 year and applies to Goworka of Beszna "de clenodio Rawa ."
Rawici distinguished itself from other families through the use of several characteristic name : Goworek , Grot , Prandota , Warsz . The present capital of Poland takes its name from the name Warsz (and not from 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 XIV., When he formed the old Warsaw. It is known, however , that Warsaw was founded under the Kulm Law , and the founders were probably Germans , wealthy merchants from Toruń . Given by its name (originally Warszowa or Warszewa) comes from 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 for 115 kop cents village Solec citizens of Warsaw Piotr . In

addition to the document issued by Goworek at this time, there is his seal with the Rawa coat of arms . (...) Solec, which is the subject of the above transaction, was originally a parish village in Warsaw . The fact of having the Rawicz Solca , next to the 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 , Osmioróg , Osmoróg , Rogów), Polish coat of arms .

Description coat of arms :

Gierałt (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 a long time, the nobleman named Gierałt opposed the acceptance of the Christian faith . It was only during your 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 he previously had the Cietrzew - arms . After returning to Poland, he financed the construction