

Lithuanian Heraldry

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(original document at < <http://www.herby.umk.pl/wystawa/heraldyka/> >)

The phenomenon marks of arms in Lithuania prior to its union with the Polish it is difficult to say anything. We know that both the princes and nobles of the Lithuanian before 1385 used a stamp to sign treaties and correspondence. On these seals appear certain symbols, such as. Columns of Gediminas, pursuit to the left or right foot knight, bar signs, etc.. But can we talk about these symbols as a heraldic signs? Certainly not, because the society of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, although diverse statefully not yet made contact with the arms of the kin group identifier. Grace monarchic, or other factors, could result in promotion of individuals to a group of more privileged, as exemplified by Wojdyło that of a slave servant has become the master and brother in law of the Grand Duke Jagiello. This Wojdyło had its own seal with the sign of the bar.

T of the Lithuanian pagan society if were taking some patterns, it is they came not from the west, but adaptowało elements of Orthodox culture, Ruthenian. Decision on the conclusion of the Polish Lithuanian union expressed act issued in Krewo August 14, 1385 year by the Grand Duke Jagiello and his brothers was announced changes that were to occur in Lithuania. Christianization of the Western Rite the greater part of the Lithuanian boyars resulted in inhibition of the Ruthenian influence on the social system of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. The Incarnation of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania into the Polish Crown intended at one of the points of the treaty meant krewskiego desire to adapt the Lithuanian state and society norms and customs of Poland.

J ednocześnie there is a clear division of the Lithuanian society, not just in the states, but within states on Christians more privileged and less privileged. Jagiello tendency to raise Catholicism as many boyars made the issue by the monarch privileges in February 1387 the year in which Catholics had a greater right of the Orthodox. This religious division within one state meant that at the time of the rebellion of one of the princes against the rulers followed by polarization forces around the ruler and rebel mostly by religious criterion. An example used here Witold rebellions and Świdrygiełły, which used the discontent of the Orthodox part of Lithuanian society, as well as dissatisfaction with the excessive influence of Lithuanian Poles in Lithuania. Settlement ostrowska of August 5, 1392 by and between Wladyslaw Jagiello and Witold prevented a civil war in Lithuania, but did not remove the dispute between Witold and Skirgiełłą who now had time to rule

namiestnicze in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. Only the death of Skirgiełły December 23, 1394 resulted in a total takeover of power by Witold, who through the resumption of the policy of expansion to the east and reliance in this policy for the Orthodox element caused the propagation of separatist thoughts, which can be an expression of a treaty with the Teutonic Order on the island Salin in 1398 years as well as the refusal to pay tribute to the Queen Jadwiga, and inform us the chronicle of John Posilge (with Reden). Paradoxically, this disaster has become a source of strength for both components of the state Władysław Jagiello. Here in July 1397 years dies Queen Jadwiga, an important link of the relationship of the two countries, and less than a month later, a huge army of Vytautas suffer ignominious defeat of the river Vorskla of Tamerlane Tartars. It seems that the achievements of several years of co-existence Lithuanian and Polish can suddenly collapse. However, these disasters cause repentance. Polish lords want to stay on the throne Jagiello, which marry the granddaughter of Casimir the Great Anna Cylejską, the same union of the two countries shall be reformed treaties Wilno-radomskimi, the power of which Witold gained full power in Lithuania with the title of the Grand Duke and the state itself Lithuania regained its far-reaching independence.

D representations of the Great War with the Teutonic Knights in the years 1409-1411, where both nations grappled with the common enemy, showed lack of forms of social organization in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. It was necessary to adjust the administrative institutions and forms of organization of the higher strata of society Lithuanian Polish to best practice. This goal was to be used in Horodło acts issued October 2, 1413 r. Introduced them mid-administrative division of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania in the province along with the offices of provincial governors and castellans. However Najdonioślejszym document was a collective act of adoption appreciable representatives of the Polish Lithuanian magnate families heraldic. Not taken into account here the multitude of boyars and men Orthodox what utwierdzono existing from 1387 years wewnątrzstanowe divisions.

The Golem representatives of 47 Polish families they adopted their heraldic coat of arms of the Lithuanian brothers. Lithuania were transferred following heraldic signs, displayed at the exhibition discussed: Awdaniec, Borogria, Ciolek, Debno, Doliwa, Dołęga, Drya, Działosza, Gierałt al. Osmoróg, Godziemba, Griffin, Grzymała, Janina, Jastrzębiec, Guts, Kopacz (Topacz), Korczak, Cat Marine, Kuszaba, Leliwa, fox, swan, Łodzia, adviser, News, Odrowąż, Ogończyk, Oksza, Ossoria, Pierzchała, Pobóg, pomian, toil, Półkozic, Rawicz, Role, Sulima, Syrokomla Szreniawa, Mumps, Axe, trumpets, Trzaska, Wadwicz, tubing, Zadora, Zaremba. Polish coats of arms adopted in Horodło ancestors of many prominent Lithuanian nobles families. Wojciech Moniwid and his brothers, who have taken

arms Leliwa, among others, were the ancestors Zabrzezińskich, Dorohostajskich and Hlebowiczów. Herb Awdaniec accepted ancestor of the eminent family Gasztołdów. Herb Zadora was among Jawnuty Wolimuntowicza, from which, inter alia, Kieżgajłowie. Herb Pomian received Stanisław Sak, progenitor Sakowiczów. Finally, the family Trąbów was adopted Krystyn Ościk, from which the Radzivills and Ościkowicze. We list here the direct ancestors of prominent families who obtained coats of arms in Horodło. There were also Lithuanian boyar family or even the prince, which Polish arms uzyskiwały an indirect way. An example of this can be among the princes Świrskich who used already in the first half of the fifteenth century. Coat fox, while in Horodło adopted this sign Sunigajło. Władysław Semkowicz guessed that Świrscy and Sunigajło descended from a common ancestor. The tradition of inheritance of goods and ancestral characters in Lithuania is slightly different from the Polish tradition, because dziedziczono also on the distaff side. In the case of Sunigajły and Świrskich probably was acquired by marriage coat of arms. It is possible that in a similar way, this herb was taken to Sapieha, who Horodło as Orthodox Christians were not present.

About jcami godparents new heraldry of Lithuania were the most influential dignitaries of the Polish Kingdom. Lithuanians they adopted for their crests m.in.: Dobiesław with nica h. Debno (nephew of the late Bishop of Cracow, Zbigniew), Andrew of Lubrańca h. Godziemba, Domarat of Kobylany h. Grzymała, Wojciech Jastrzębiec, bishop of Cracow, Wife Ostroróg h. Adviser, Jacob Koniecpolski h. Pobóg, John of Rzeszow h. Półkożic, Archbishop of Lviv, Krystyn from Ostrow h. Rawicz, Nicholas Trumpet h. Trunks, Archbishop of Gniezno, Zbigniew with Brzezia h. Zadora.

With akorzenie the heraldic tradition in Lithuania proceeded in a different way. We are dealing with a permanent attachment to time adopted the coat of arms, as well as the rejection of Polish coats of arms in protest against the attempt to impose the hegemony of Lithuania by the Polish nobility. For example Rawicz coat of arms was abandoned by the descendants of Minigajły Giedygołdowicza who used then another Polish coat of arms Swan (eg Talwosze).

S ama Horodło union initiated a process heraldyzacji nobility of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. Taking characters of arms for another noble family, whether Catholic or Orthodox continues. Lithuanian Heraldry is far from contemporary literature exhaustive monograph. About the coats of their own nobility of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania we therefore little more than writing your armorial about half of the seventeenth century. Ks. Wojciech Wijuk Kojelavičius, a Jesuit priest, a professor of the University of Vilnius. Heraldry himself wrote in the preface to one of his works (Compendium): "I gathered that [crests] quite a lot, but

it is impossible to collect all I had, and unfinished thing to light up spiszyć misplaced, I had to work zawzięty nieprzestając, VDAC on the fact that I only short Compendium of coats of themselves, to tey xiążeczki collected, reported. [...] For part of the wielkicy kraioy extent, part of the multitude of different houses, part of the iakiegoś negligence of those who curiously asked pleasantly, speak to me of informacj not deign , it was impossible to dokazać me all here quite coats of arms, nicknames y variety of fields, helmets adequately expressed. " Kojelavičius left by two manuscripts, published in the late nineteenth century. (Nomenclator, Compendium), based on an earlier armorial Simon Okolski, remain the richest collection of the names of the nobility of the GDL, so much more valuable that giving the coats of arms of many families, which soon afterwards expired the male line.

D herringbone are also confusing the origins of heraldry of Lithuania. It developed at the moment of contact with the Polish noble heraldry, as we mentioned above. Other sources of inspiration heraldic tradition undoubtedly supplied the Russian lands - especially established already heraldry princes of the Rurik dynasty. Native elements, Lithuanian, can be traced to the oldest signs napieczętnych Dukes of Lithuania (herb columns). Finally, some elements of blazonowania coats of arms came from the world of Islam. Their participation is particularly evident in coats of many noble families of Tatar origin (eg. Aksak, Glinski). The problem of the origin of the Lithuanian nobility coats of arms is therefore still unresolved - requires detailed heraldic and genealogical studies, which could explain the origin of individual families and coats of arms used by them. Already quoted Kojelavičius was also powerless against this phenomenon - wrote: "Initial each individual nieopisuię coat of arms, coats of arms because of Polskicy brought origins are v Paprocki, Lithuanian some v x. Okolski are described, but about other generations Niechciał guess nothing to write me the truth baykami niezepsował. "

S zlachta The local She received Polish coats of arms in a rather arbitrary, often significantly altering them. A very "fashionable" were in Lithuania coats of arms which any combinations of elements such as horseshoes, crosses, swords, arrows and stars. With their creation has seen the use of earlier marks of ownership (which for example. Stigmatized cattle and horses) as ideograms of arms. This created a lot of coats of arms of their own similar to the so-called. Polish coats of arms bar. Polish heraldic designs finally carried the lands of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania noble families emigrating there from Mazovia, Podlasie and other districts of the Crown.

H eraldyka Poland developed based on Western models. This trend was marked by the heraldry of Lithuania, as evidenced by, among others, in creating

coats of arms complex, documenting the origin of the owner of the seal to three generations back.

The always heraldry process was closely connected with kinship. Many families kniaziewskich derived from Gediminas took for his coat of arms pursuit, but for example. Bielski princes used their own coat of arms. The heraldry Lithuanian society forced the elite gentry Orthodox (princes, lords, the boyars) to adapt to existing environmental standards. Princes Czartoryski, they bullied the king Władysław Warneńczyk privilege allowing them to use the Quest of Lithuania as their coat of arms. Princes Holszańscy used coat Hipocentaur, which also adopted a variation of Giedroyc, but that does not mean that these two princely families had a common ancestor. In the fifteenth century. Heraldic society joined the Tatar family, represented in the exhibition by the arms of Aksakov, Beyzymów and Gliniskis.

With the exhibition to their own coats of arms ducal families were: Druck (herb Drucki-Lubecki and Sokolińskich), Gedroyc (Hipocentaur cv.), Hipocentaur (herb Holszańskich), Hołownia (herb Ostrożeckich), Korybut (herb Wisniowieckis, Woronieckich, Zbaraski) massalski, Puciata.

Coats of arms bar, derived from the character of ownership may include emblems Boreyko, Bouffał, Brzuska, Charyton, Deszpot, carp, Kimbar, Kirkor, Buckles, Kozieł Odyniec, Pilsudski, size, Siestrzeńcewicz, Soltan frog.

About dmianami Polish coats of arms are Abrahamowicz, Dowgird, Gielgud, Ginwił, Komar, Nagurski, Narutowicz, Orda, Oskyerko, Rudomina, Rustejko, Sakowicz.

In among the presented crests stand two images ideographic, being intermediate between the characters perceptions bar and coats of arms. They are emblems and flags Kmitów grave.

Several noble families in Lithuania, spoken by about coats of arms folded, represented here by the coats of arms: Chodkiewicz (Kościeszka and Neck), Giejsz, Kierdeja, Kryszpin, Pogonia II. They were created much later than other coats of arms presented here.

In the case of two coats of arms - these are the coats of arms of families who came to Lithuania from the circle of heraldic Baltic. Kozłowsky were visitors from Royal Prussia, and Giejsztorowie of Livonia.

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