Research Article

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Sapiehas estate document from the end of the 17th century as a source of the family’s economic and political history

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Abstract: Property documents and more precisely, the inventories of earthly goods can be very helpful in explaining complicated political affairs. Also the nobles’ names, which are mentioned in registers, may show us the influence and the composition of the nobility, from which the leader’s property were leased. Residents of manors, which belonged to the Sapieha Family, actually were forced to gain some contact and be dependent on the Family, even if it was a part of economic relations, which could easily be transformed into a personal one. However, the manor reliances undoubtedly opened up opportunities for both sides, which juxtaposed the benefits and losses with possible closer cooperation. Despite property ties, by analyzing the presented document we can find out (among other knowledge) the information about subordination and independence. Moreover it is possible to take the notice of the moodiness of the political scene or of the global political tendencies of residents what was the scope of interests for researcher of economists and goods.

Keywords: Sapiehas; Grand Duchy of Lithuania; catalogue.

Property documents, or more precisely inventories of landed and leased royalties, can be used by historians for multidimensional studies not only related to the economic history. Of course, we could find information there about the number of chimneys2 (in Polish: dymów) or leased lands and certainly these data are very important for people specializing in research in the history of taxes and broadly understood economics. On the other hand, land property inventories may serve to answer complicated political questions, and the names of the noblemen listed may show us the influence and composition of the magnate faction, from whom the leader leased property.

Thanks to this, the analyzed manuscript material becomes a source of comprehensive application for the historian. Therefore, in this article, I would like to focus primarily on the analysis of socio-political connections of people appearing in the property document referred in the title of the article, and thus demonstrate the legitimacy of using this type of material for extensive research.

The analyzed manuscript containing a list of the Sapieha family property, which at the end of the 17th century obtained a dominant position in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and is kept in the collection of the Science Library of Polish Academy of Learning and the Polish Academy of Sciences in Krakow under the manuscript number 57873. Unfortunately, the manuscript has not been preserved in its entirety, therefore the date of its preparation and title cannot be found in it. Some cards have been damaged or destroyed, making it difficult or impossible to read the tenants’ names recorded there. According to the archivist working on the inventory of the document, it is from the first years of the 18th century and contains information about the chimneys in the estates and properties of the Great Pantler of Lithuania, Jerzy Stanislaw Sapieha. The document was prepared for Timofiej Iwanowicz Czeryk, a lieutenant colonel in the tsarist army. It is most likely that it comes from the turn of the 17th and 18th centuries as some of its elements indicate. Among others, the document mentioned a few

1 The article was created as a result of scientific research carried out as part of the project PRELUDIUM 12 entitled “Attitudes of the elite of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania towards the election of Władysław IV Waza and Michał Korybut Wisniewiecki” (project no. UMO-2016/23/N/HS3/0067/9) financed by the National Science Center in Krakow.

2 Unit of tax calculations in the former Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, a country cottage or farm.

3 Biblioteka Naukowa Polskiej Akademii Umiejętności i Polskiej Akademii Nauk w Krakowie, ms. 5787, 1, 4-13, 15, 22-23.
people like the Great Marshal of Lithuanian Jan Karol Dolski, Gedeon (Stanislaw?) Hładowicki, Stanislaw Massalski and the Cupbearer (“cześnik”) of Smolensk Jerzy Bury – all of whom died between 1691 and 1698, and on the other hand, officials who obtained their offices only in 1700 (e.g. Andrzej Hieronim Przeclawski, Deputy District Judge (“podszędek”) of Slonim). In this connection, the author inclines to the thesis that the document dates from the beginning of the 18th century, which is also evidenced by the fact that the document was drawn up on the orders of the lieutenant colonel of the tsarist army, who probably stayed in the Commonwealth in the first years of the Great Northern Wars.

Research on the manuscript material would not be complete without, at least in general analysis, the political situation of the Sapieha family during the reign of Jan III Sobieski, whose activity led to mentioned noblemen’s hegemony at the end of the seventeenth century. After the election, the King, wanting to overcome the influence of the Pac family in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, decided to oppose the sons of Pawel Jan Sapieha (who died in 1665) – Benedykt Pawel, Kazimierz Jan, Franciszek Stefan and Leon Bazyl. Within a few years after the election of Jan III to be the king, they received several of the most important offices in Lithuania: the Lithuanian Grand Treasurer, the Lithuanian Grand Hetman and the Voivode of Vilnius, and, what is also important, the support of the monarch. Gaining more and more influence in Lithuania, they quickly used their abilities and started to be in opposition to the King, and at the end of the 1680s, they became indisputable hegemonies in the Grand Duchy. The first visible activities of the opposition to the Sapiehas appeared in the first half of the 1690s. The Bishop of Vilnius Konstanty Kazimierz Brzostowski supported by the monarch, cursed Kazimierz Sapieha in relation to the allegedly unlawful distribution of military banners in the priest property. This initiated an avalanche of political events that eventually ended in a civil war and a battle between the republics and the followers of Sapiehas near Olikienniki on November 18, 1700. After losing the battle, the Lithuanian hegemonies were forced to leave Grand Duchy.

One of the most important determinants of the political and social position of the noblemen’s family was the landed possessions, both those inherited from the ancestors and those obtained from royal grants. It seems that especially the former were of great political importance, and as Henryk Lulewicz said, they created somehow a bond “in the chain of causes that gave the elite at the same time an intermediary function between the king and the corporations of the county nobility represented by land council and a dominant position over the nobility”. So, the magnates with extensive latifundium had the greatest importance, and through their proper distribution, they could expand their political influence among the gentry, who were economically dependent on them.

This is perfectly illustrated by the financial situation of the most influential sons of Pawel Jan Sapieha – Kazimierz Jan and Benedykt Pawel. It should be remembered that their hegemony was based mainly on strong economic foundations. In the 1690s, Kazimierz Jan was the richest nobleman of the Grand Duchy, whose hereditary goods amounted to almost 18 thousand chimneys. From 1695, he also managed to possess very lucrative Neuburg goods (over 14,000 chimneys). His brother, Benedykt Pawel, had a slightly smaller property, presumably about 9,000 chimneys, although for tax purposes he declared less than half of them. Adding all the chimneys belonging to the family (mother, sons, nephews from the Czerejska line), the Sapiehas owned about 10% of them in Lithuania, and with Neuburg goods up to 15%, which gives a sum of around 30,000 chimneys. For example, it could be stated wielką polityką a szlacheckim partykularzem. Studia z dziejów nowożytnej Polski i Europy ku czci profesora Jacka Staszewskiego, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Mikołaja Kopernika, Toruń, 1993, 253-254 (in Polish); K. Piwarski, Opozycja litewska pod koniec XVII wieku, In: Pamiętnik V Powszechnego Zjazdu Historyków Polskich w Warszawie 18 listopada do 4 grudnia 1930 r. i referaty, Polskie Towarzystwo Historyczne, Lwów, 1930, 262-263 (in Polish); L. Powidaj, Wojna domowa Sapieżyńcow na ziemiach litewskich w ostatnich latach XVII i na początku XVIII wieku. Szkic historyczny, Przegląd Polski, Vol. 7, No. 4, 1872, 69 (in Polish); K. Nizio, Wojna domowa Sapieżyńców z Sapiehami na poł. Pamiętniki Biblioteki Kórnickiej, No. 22, 1988, 125-126 (in Polish); M. Sawicki, Konflikt biskupa wileńskiego Konstantego Kazimierza Brzostowskiego z Kazimierzem Janem Sapiezą w latach 1693-1696, In: S. Górszyński, M. Nagielski (Eds.), Studia z dziejów Wielkiego Księstwa Litewskiego XVI-XVIII w., Wydawnictwo DiG, Warszawa, 2014, 383-401 (in Polish).

5 A. Rachuba, Sprawa obsady urzędów litewskich po Sapiechach w początkach XVIII wieku, In: K. Waja and others (Eds.), Między duchowną a szlachectwem ku czci profesora Jacka Staszewskiego, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Mikołaja Kopernika, Toruń, 1993, 253-254 (in Polish); K. Piwarski, Opozycja litewska pod koniec XVII wieku, In: Pamiętnik V Powszechnego Zjazdu Historyków Polskich w Warszawie 18 listopada do 4 grudnia 1930 r. i referaty, Polskie Towarzystwo Historyczne, Lwów, 1930, 262-263 (in Polish); L. Powidaj, Wojna domowa Sapieżyńcow na ziemiach litewskich w ostatnich latach XVII i na początku XVIII wieku. Szkic historyczny, Przegląd Polski, Vol. 7, No. 4, 1872, 69 (in Polish); K. Nizio, Wojna domowa Sapieżyńców z Sapiehami na poł. Pamiętniki Biblioteki Kórnickiej, No. 22, 1988, 125-126 (in Polish); M. Sawicki, Konflikt biskupa wileńskiego Konstantego Kazimierza Brzostowskiego z Kazimierzem Janem Sapiezą w latach 1693-1696, In: S. Górszyński, M. Nagielski (Eds.), Studia z dziejów Wielkiego Księstwa Litewskiego XVI-XVIII w., Wydawnictwo DiG, Warszawa, 2014, 383-401 (in Polish).

6 M. Sawicki, Dom sapieżyński 1666-1685. Droga do hegemonii w Wielkim Księstwie Litewskim, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Opolskiego, Opole, 2016, 196 (in Polish); H. Lulewicz, Elita polityczno-społeczna Wielkiego Księstwa Litewskiego w połowie XVII wieku, PhD thesis, University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland, 1984, 282-283 (in Polish).
that the Radziwills, who were in opposition to them, owned approx. 12,000 chimneys in total at that time. Contrary to the Pac’s policy, Benedykt Pawel and Kazimierz Jan were mainly pledging or renting family goods⁷.

Below in the article we present persons or families who had the greatest influence on Poland’s national and local political scenes. We will analyze their political attitudes towards the Sapieha family and their attitude to the conflict, which has reached a dramatic climax in the Battle near Olkieniki. The other noblemen listed in the inventory are included in the tables as annexes at the end of the article.

Analyzing the presented document, it is worth paying attention to the members of the Polubinski family, who were mentioned many times in it and owned goods in various estates belonging to the Sapieha family. Aleksander Hilary should certainly be the most important representative of the Polubinski family. He began his political career under the reign of Jan Kazimierz Vasa. Then, he received the office of the Grand Lithuanian Marshal during the reign of Michal Korybut Wisniowiecki in 1669. Aleksander Hilary died in 1679 and, among other things, he left his daughter Izabella Helena. She is mentioned in the presented material and was to own property in the Lukonicka parish⁸. Interestingly, Izabella Helena married the Lithuanian Pantler Jerzy Stanisław Sapieha, the son of the Grand Lithuanian Hetman, Kazimierz Jan, who was also mentioned in the inventory as the tenant of goods in the Dereczynska parish⁹.

Another member from the Polubinski family who was mentioned several times in the list, was Leon Kazimierz, voivode of Nowogrodek and Bailiff of Twer (“Ciwun Twerski”). He was supposed to own property in the Derecyznska parish⁹. Interestingly, Izabella Helena married the Lithuanian Pantler Jerzy Stanisław Sapieha, the son of the Grand Lithuanian Hetman, Kazimierz Jan, who was also mentioned in the inventory as the tenant of goods in the Dereczynska parish⁹.

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The inventory also lists the next son of Dymitr Samuel, Michal Aleksander Polubinski, District Judge of Slonim. Probably, he owned goods in the Dereczynska parish. Interestingly, three of his sons were also mentioned twice: Hieronim, Kazimierz and Franciszek. All three were supposed to possess property in the royal lands of the Sapiehas and in the Kosonska parish¹¹.

The collection also lists several other members of the Polubinski family. One of them was recorded under the name “Remian” and as a son of voivode of Nowogrodek, so it certainly had to be another son of Dymitr Samuel, Remigian Stanislaw, Chamberlain of Slonim, whose career was associated primarily with the army. Among other things, he was the Standard-bearer of the banner (in Polish: chorazy choragwi) of the Hussar belonging to the Grand Lithuanian Marshal Aleksander Hilary Polubinski. He owned property in the royal lands leased by the Sapiehas and in the Dereczynska parish¹².

The inventory also mentioned twice Ludwik Polubinski, but without the office he held. We could assume that it was Ludwik Aleksander who was a Cupbearer of Slonim from 1690. He owned property (as did

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7 A. Rachuba, Hegemonia Sapiehów na Litwie jako przejaw skrajnej dominacji magnaterii w życiu kraju, In: J. Urwanowicz, E. Dubas-Urwanowicz, P. Guzowski (Eds.), Władza i prestiż. Magnateria Rzeczypospolitej w XVI-XVII wieku, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu w Białymstoku, Białystok, 2003, 223, 225 (in Polish); M. Sawicki, Dom sapieżyński 1666-1685. Droga do hegemonii w Wielkim Księstwie Litewskim, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Opolskiego, Opole, 2016, 199 (in Polish).
8 Biblioteka Naukowa Polskiej Akademii Umiejętności i Polskiej Akademii Nauk w Krakowie, ms. 5787, 6.
9 A. Rachuba, Sapieha Jerzy Stanisław, Polski Słownik Biograficzny, Vol. 35, No. 1, Warszawa-Kraków 1994, 21 (in Polish).
10 Biblioteka Naukowa Polskiej Akademii Umiejętności i Polskiej Akademii Nauk w Krakowie, ms. 5787, 5v, 8.
11 A. Rachuba, Połubiński Dymitr Samuel, Polski Słownik Biograficzny, Vol. 27, No. 3, 366 (in Polish).
12 M. Nagielski, Połubiński Leon Kazimierz, Polski Słownik Biograficzny, Vol. 27, No. 3, 369 (in Polish).
13 Biblioteka Naukowa Polskiej Akademii Umiejętności i Polskiej Akademii Nauk w Krakowie, ms. 5787, 6; A. Rachuba, Połubiński Dymitr Samuel, Polski Słownik Biograficzny, Vol. 27, No. 3, 366 (in Polish).
14 Biblioteka Naukowa Polskiej Akademii Umiejętności i Polskiej Akademii Nauk w Krakowie, ms. 5787, 4v, 8-8v.
15 Biblioteka Naukowa Polskiej Akademii Umiejętności i Polskiej Akademii Nauk w Krakowie, ms. 5787, 5v and 8; A. Rachuba, Połubiński Dymitr Samuel, Polski Słownik Biograficzny, Vol. 27, No. 3, 366 (in Polish); A. A. Majewski, Aleksander Hilary Połubiński (1627-1679), Marszałek wielki litewski. Działalność polityczno-wojowskowa, Wydawnictwo Neriton, Warszawa, 2017, 432 (in Polish).
the above-mentioned Polubinscy) in the royal lands and in the Dereczyńska parish\textsuperscript{16}.

Lease of many goods in Sapieha’s latifundia may testify to the fact that they attempted to make the Polubinscy family depend on them, which is also confirmed by the aforementioned marriage of the son of Kazimierz Jan, Franciszek Stefan with Izabela Helena. Based on the analyzed inventory, it seems very likely that after the death of its most influential member, Aleksander Hilary, the Sapieha family wanted to use the opportunity to persuade the members of his family and faction to join their side. However, it seems that their efforts did not end well.

Jan Władysław Brzostowski, son of Cyprian Brzostowski and Rachela Rajecka, was also mentioned in the analyzed inventory. He was the brother of Konstanty Bishop of Vilnius, who cast the aforementioned curse on Kazimierz Jan. He began his career under the rule of Michał Korybut Wisniewiecki and in 1669 he became a Starost of Subocz. He obtained the highest office in his career in 1681 when he became a Lithuanian Referendary. He belonged to the opposition movement to the Sapieha family, and in 1698 he was one of the noble plenipotentiaries in negotiations with them. He had goods in the royal lands leased by the Sapiehas, but it does not seem that he cooperated with them politically\textsuperscript{17}.

Michał Karol Haraburda, the Marshal of Slonim, son of Mikołaj Jerzy, was also mentioned in the inventory. He owned property in the Lukoniczka parish in Ostrewia, Bajki, Klimowicze and Rewtowicze. Between the Haraburda and Aleksander Hilary Polubinski from 1667, there was a serious conflict, which began with the rivalry for the Lithuanian Lord High Steward. Probably the Grand Lithuanian Marshal even invaded the armed goods of Haraburda, then the “wojski”\textsuperscript{18} of Slonim. As a result, the political scene in Lithuania was polarized, the Pac family supported Polubinski, and Haraburda – the Radziwill-Sapieha party. In 1671, Benedykty Paweł Sapieha openly wrote to Haraburda that he supported his case against the approaching land councils. After the death of Michał Kazimierz Radziwill in 1680, the Sapieha family began taking over his party, probably also including Haraburda, who could be described as their follower. It seems that he also maintained contacts with the Radziwill family. He probably abandoned service for Sapiehas at the beginning of the 1690s. In 1698, he was part of the opposition to the Sapieha family and brought to the Republican camp the banner of the Slonim gentry. Together with Władysław Wollowicz, he represented the Slonim County during the negotiation with Sapiehas. A year later, he was elected a deputy for the pacification parliament. During the Battle near Okljeniki he commanded the Slonim banner\textsuperscript{19}.

One of the most important officials who was mentioned in the inventory was Jan Karol Dolski, the Grand Lithuanian Marshal. He owned property in the royal lands leased by Sapieha\textsuperscript{20}. In the 1670s, he became associated with the royal court, in which he received the office of the Lithuanian Royal Cupbearer (in Polish: “podczaszy”) in 1676, and after the death of Jan Karol Młocki, he became a Starost of Pińsk. In the 1680s, the Sapiehas tried to drag him to their faculties by the timely and comprehensive settlement of financial obligations towards his branch, which amounted to 12,240 polish zloty for two-quarters of service. Possession of property in Sapieha-administered goods could have meaning in a political configuration, and it seems that Lithuanian hegemons intended to persuade Dolski to join their side. They could apply the tenant’s persuasion to the possessors of certain goods, or simply to influence the number of various obligations that were to be paid to the Sapieha treasury. In the case of Dolski, all Sapieha’s actions ended in failure, and the aforementioned entered into a sharp conflict with Kazimierz Jan, which nearly ended with a sabres duel. In 1689, there was an agreement between Dolski and the Sapiehas, and the antagonisms between the two diminished in strength. After receiving in 1691 the office of the Grand Lithuanian Marshall, upon the death of Stanisław Radziwill, Dolski moved away from political life, occupied with private matters. In the end, the plans

\textsuperscript{16} Biblioteka Naukowa Polskiej Akademii Umiejętności i Polskiej Akademii Nauk w Krakowie, ms. 5787, 5v and 8; A. A. Majewski, Aleksander Hilary Polubiński (1627-1679). Marszalek wielki litewski. Działalność polityczno-wojskowa, Wydawnictwo NERITON, Warszawa, 2017, 432 (in Polish).

\textsuperscript{17} Biblioteka Naukowa Polskiej Akademii Umiejętności i Polskiej Akademii Nauk w Krakowie, ms. 5787, 10v; K. Piwarski, Brzostowski Jan Władysław, Polski Słownik Biograficzny, Vol. 3, No. 1, Kraków, 1937, 49 (in Polish).

\textsuperscript{18} Polish lower office. The assistant of the starost during the mas mobilization (in Polish: pospolitie ruszenie); he looked after left families and estates.

\textsuperscript{19} Biblioteka Naukowa Polskiej Akademii Umiejętności i Polskiej Akademii Nauk w Krakowie, ms. 5787, 6; M. Sawicki, Dom sapieżyński 1666-1668. Droga do hegemonii w Wielkim Księstwie Litewskim, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Opolskiego, Opole, 2016, 66-69, 151-152 (in Polish); T. Wasilewski, Haraburda Michał Karol, Polski Słownik Biograficzny, Vol. 9, No. 3, Wrocław-Warszawa-Kraków 1960-1961, 290 (in Polish).

\textsuperscript{20} Biblioteka Naukowa Polskiej Akademii Umiejętności i Polskiej Akademii Nauk w Krakowie, ms. 5787, 8.
of Benedykt Paweł and Kazimierz Jan ended in fiasco, and Dolski remained faithful to the court\textsuperscript{21}.

One of the more recognizable magnates, who was connected economically with the Sapiehas, is starost, and later the voivode of Minsk, Krzysztof Zawisza and his wife Teresa from the Tyszkiewicz family. Both of them owned goods in the Lukonicka parish\textsuperscript{22}. Through this marriage, Zawisza became involved with the Sapieha family, because the mother of Teresa Zawisza (nee Tyszkiewicz) was Teodora Aleksandra, daughter of Grand Lithuanian Hetman Paweł Jan Sapieha\textsuperscript{23}. The starost of Minsk was a deputy for parliaments several times in the 1680s and 1690s. He also took part in the parliament in 1693 during which he was to cooperate “well with the Sapiehas”. After the death of Jan III, he was appointed to the law court during the interregnum and held the post of a deputy for the convocation parliament. The good relations between Zawisza and the Sapiehas deteriorated, however, after an incident which took place during the period of the confederation in Lithuania. It was reported to the Voivode of Minsk that the soldiers led by Paleja intend to get to Hetman Sapieha, and therefore they were detained by Zawisza, which was to Kazimierz Jan’s dissatisfaction and led to a breakdown of cooperation. Despite this misunderstanding, however, the district head of Minsk tried to maintain good relations with the Sapiehas. During the interregnum in 1696, the hegemons sought to strengthen their cooperation with Zawisza again. However, the position that the starost found in the court of the new king did not suit them. In 1698 he was elected the Marshal of a land council in Minsk during which he effectively blocked the nobility’s demands regarding to the invasion of the Sapieha’s estate. He informed the Sapieha family about the moods among the nobility and that “he was not against them, and that he did not want to ruin them, even if he had reasons to let the nobles go free”. Over the next few months, Zawisza tried to ease the nervousness of the nobility, who were already very opposed to Sapieha's domination. In the end, both families reconciled, which led to a decrease in popularity of the starost of Minsk among the nobility. When he appeared in the camp at Kamionka, where a mass mobilization (in Polish: pospolite ruszenie) against the hegemons was gathered “he found a stir, that was threatening, and anger”. Still faithful to the Sapiehas he appeased the mood of the nobility during the “gromniczny” council in Minsk in 1700 “and seeing that more and more was leading to a civil war” he decided to make a pilgrimage to Rome and therefore did not take part in the Battle near Olkieniki. Therefore, he did not have to talk to any of the parties in the conflict\textsuperscript{24}.

It seems that Krzysztof Zawisza and his wife were one of the few representatives of the nobility who cooperated with the Sapiehas until the end of their hegemony. Through the marriage with Paweł Jan’s granddaughter, as well as economic dependence from Kazimierz Jan and Benedykt Paweł, the Starost of Minsk was in a way condemned to cooperate with the family. Faithful to his ideals of protecting the nobility’s freedom and family ties with the Sapiehas, he probably decided to withdraw from the conflict in Lithuania and, not wanting to stand up to either side and consequently lose his authority among the nobility, he went on a journey to Rome. However, we have information that in 1702 Krzysztof Zawisza was recruited by the Sapieha family and formed an armed Cossack banner against the Republicans. He also participated in further fights with the Sapiehas’ opposition\textsuperscript{25}.

The document also mentions the Chamberlain of Polock Benedykt Ignacy Przysiecki, who probably possessed property on the royal lands leased by Sapieha\textsuperscript{26}. He was related to Celestine Przysiecki and both came from a well-off family in the Voivodeship of Polock. Kazimierz Jan Sapieha give the latter properties called Skakuny in 1681. The Przysiecki family was probably a clientele of Aleksander Hilary Polubinski, which is evidenced by the fact that he gave Benedykt, the chamberlain of Polock, goods named Kozmiany in the voivodeship of Polock, what was confirmed in 1670. In addition, Benedykt Przysiecki married Konstancja from Chaleccy, the niece of the Grand Lithuanian Marshal, which in a way bound him to Polubinski. This may, therefore, confirm the aforementioned thesis that after the death of Polubinski the Sapiehas tried to take over his clientele by offering them lands and making them economically dependent.

\textsuperscript{21} K. Piwarski, Dolski Jan Karol, Polski Słownik Biograficzny, Vol. 5, No. 3, 288-289 (in Polish); M. Sawicki, Dom sapieżyński 1666-1685, Droga do hegemonii w Wielkim Księstwie Litewskim, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Opolskiego, Opole, 2016, 120, 223, 239 (in Polish).
\textsuperscript{22} Biblioteka Naukowa Polskiej Akademii Umiejętności i Polskiej Akademii Nauk w Krakowie, ms. 5787, 6.
\textsuperscript{23} A. Rachuba, Sapieha Paweł Jan, Polski Słownik Biograficzny, Vol. 35, No. 1, 147 (in Polish); K. Zawisza, Pamiętnik Krzysztofa Zawiszy wojewody mińskiego 1666-1721, J. Bartoszewicz (Ed.), Drukarnia Gazety Polskiej, Warszawa, 1862, 8 (in Polish).
\textsuperscript{24} K. Zawisza, Pamiętnik Krzysztofa Zawiszy wojewody mińskiego 1666-1721, J. Bartoszewicz (Ed.), Drukarnia Gazety Polskiej, Warszawa, 1862, 9-17 (in Polish).
\textsuperscript{25} T. Ciesielski, Wojsko litewskie w latach 1698-1709, In: B. Dybaś (Ed.), Wojny północne w XVI-XVIII wieku. W czterechsetleciu bitwy pod Kircholmem, Wydawnictwo Naukowe Uniwersytetu Mikołaja Kopernika, Toruń, 2007, 174 (in Polish).
\textsuperscript{26} Biblioteka Naukowa Polskiej Akademii Umiejętności i Polskiej Akademii Nauk w Krakowie, ms. 5787, 8.
on them\textsuperscript{27}. It seems that the Przysiecki family, through property donations and leases held in Sapieha-controlled areas, was their political clientele.

The three members of the Wollowicz family were also mentioned in the analyzed document: Władysław, the Carver (“krajczy”) of Samogitia; Kazimierz, the Pantler (“stolnik”) of Upita; and Jerzy, the Chamberlain of Slonim. All of them possessed property in the royal lands leased by the Sapiehas, and Kazimierz also owned goods in the Dereczynska parish\textsuperscript{28}. In their case, it is difficult to find accurate information about their political affiliation, but it is highly probable that they were clients of the Grand Lithuanian Marshal Alexander Hilary Polubinski. We only have more information about the Pantler (“stolnik”) of Upita Kazimierz Aleksander, whom Andrzej A. Majewski counted as one of the servants of the aforementioned Lithuanian Marshal. In his youth, he was to be a companion in his Cossack banner. Wollowicz was even mentioned by Polubinski in his will, in which he offered him 2,000 Polish złoty for his loyalty\textsuperscript{29}. The mention of the Wollowicz family, especially of Kazimierz Aleksander, in the inventory, confirms that the Sapiehas tried to intercept the clientele of Aleksander Hilary Polubinski with a positive result and through the property contacts become more tied to the faction of Benedykt Paweł and Kazimierz Jan.

The inventory also mentioned Dominik Aleksander Tyszkiećwicz, Pantler (“stolnik”) of Slonim, who was supposed to possess property in the Kosonska parish\textsuperscript{30}. He was associated with the faction of Sapiehas since the 1680s\textsuperscript{31}. His brother Mikołaj Castellan of Smolensk, son of Piotr, was also mentioned in the inventory. He possessed property in the royal lands leased by the Sapiehas\textsuperscript{32}. It can be assumed that, as a brother, he was in their faction.

The Sapiehas’ political strength and influence was also impacted by the masses of the petty gentry who, through participation in the sessions of a local council and the election of suitable deputies for parliament, could have been instrumental in decisions taken at the highest state level. This group includes Kazimierz Pusłowski, Steward (“podstoli”) of Rzeczycza, who owned the property in the Olszewska parish and the royal lands leased by Sapiehas. The nobleman were certainly their supporters, because during the session of the regional council of Starodub in Vilnius in 1695, he supported the memorial published by them, and took part in the local councils, which were to devise ways of calming the tensions in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth\textsuperscript{33}. The analyzed inventory also mentions, but only by name, Owsiany and Brodowski. It is possible that it refers to Adam Owsiany, who was a Standard-bearer (“chorąży”) of Wołkówsk and to Stanisław Brodowski. Both were mentioned in 1695 and both also supported the Sapiehas’ memorial during the local nobility council of the county of Wołkówsk, which was managed by Owsiany. Nobles gathered at this regional council also attacked Konstanty Brzostowski for casting a curse on Kazimierz Jan Sapieha\textsuperscript{34}.

In the inventory, we also find confirmation that the Sapiehas intercepted the Radziwill clientele after the death of Michal Kazimierz. In addition to the aforementioned Michal Karol Haraburda, we could mention the land judge of Slonim, Stefan Brzuchanski, who as Slonim’s Deputy District Judge (“podseedek”), supported Bogusław Radziwill’s activities at the local council at the end of the 1660s\textsuperscript{35}.

In the analyzed inventory of goods of the Sapiehas, we could also find many more surnames of nobles holding various types of land offices, in particular, in the county of Slonim, including, among others: Chamberlain (“podkomorzowie”), Starosts, Deputy District Judges (“podseedkowie”) and District Clerk (“pisarze ziemscy”). Residents of the royal economy leased by the Sapiehas, had to maintain contact with them and have some form of dependence on this family. For example, some types of

\textsuperscript{27} M. Sawicki, Dom sapieżyński 1666-1685. Droga do hegemonii w Wielkim Księstwie Litewskim, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Opolskiego, Opole, 2016, 200-201 (in Polish); A. A. Majewski, Aleksander Hilary Polubinski (1627-1679). Marszałek wielki litewski, Wydawnictwo Neriton, Warszawa, 2017, 31, 301, 433 (in Polish).
\textsuperscript{28} Biblioteka Naukowa Polskiej Akademii Umiejętności i Polskiej Akademii Nauk w Krakowie, ms. 5787, 5 i 8.
\textsuperscript{29} A. A. Majewski, Aleksander Hilary Polubinski (1627-1679). Marszałek wielki litewski. Działalność polityczno-wojskowa, Wydawnictwo Neriton, Warszawa, 2017, 19, 301, 433 (in Polish).
\textsuperscript{30} Biblioteka Naukowa Polskiej Akademii Umiejętności i Polskiej Akademii Nauk w Krakowie, ms. 5787, 4v.
\textsuperscript{31} M. Sawicki, Dom sapieżyński 1666-1685. Droga do hegemonii w Wielkim Księstwie Litewskim, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Opolskiego, Opole, 2016, 151 (in Polish).
\textsuperscript{32} Biblioteka Naukowa Polskiej Akademii Umiejętności i Polskiej Akademii Nauk w Krakowie, ms. 5787, 8.
\textsuperscript{33} Ibidem, 5, 8; A. Rachuba, Litwa wobec projektu zwalania sejmu konnego w 1695 r. i walki Sapiehów z biskupem Brzostowskim, Zapiski Historyczne, Vol. 51, No. 1, 1986, 73-74 (in Polish).
\textsuperscript{34} Biblioteka Naukowa Polskiej Akademii Umiejętności i Polskiej Akademii Nauk w Krakowie, ms. 5787, 5v and 8; A. Rachuba, Litwa wobec projektu zwalania sejmu konnego w 1695 r. i walki Sapiehów z biskupem Brzostowskim, Zapiski Historyczne, Vol. 51, No. 1, 1986, 74 (in Polish).
\textsuperscript{35} K. Bobiak, W walce o hegemonię. Rywalizacja polityczna w Wielkim Księstwie Litewskim w latach 1667-1674, Wydawnictwo Neriton, Warszawa, 2016, 62.
economic connections could have easily be transformed into client and personal relations. Not every person among
the large number of tenants mentioned in the document was willing to cooperate, which does not mean that attempts
to take over individual people’s loyalties were not made, although with different results. It should also be remembered
that inconsistent “foreign policy” (the corruption of relations with Vienna, impermanent alliance with France, or finally
the transition to the Swedes) of Sapiehas led to the depletion of their party and loss of trust in the society. Undoubtedly,
however, property dependencies opened up some possibilities for both parties, who combined benefits and losses from
possible closer cooperation.

**Table 1:** List of noblemen living in the estates of Jerzy Stanislaw Sapieha – division into parishes

| Leased goods: no data available |
|--------------------------------|
| **Name, surname of tenant** | **Office, held dignity** |
| Boguslaw Zienkowicz          |                          |
| Zofia Kosakowska              |                          |
| Janowa (?) Sawicka            |                          |
| Wierzejska                    |                          |

| Mołczadzka parish |
|-------------------|
| **Name, surname of tenant** | **Office, held dignity** |
| Stefan Wojnilowicz  |                          |
| Wollowicz          | District Judge of Slonim |
| Janowa Michalowska | Tresurer of Rzeczyca    |
| Stefan Michalowski |                          |
| Władyslaw Okulicz  |                          |
| Szabranski         |                          |
| Szyńska            |                          |
| Stefan Brzuchanski  |                          |
| Wojciech Buczynski  | Chamberlein of Slonim   |
| Jerzy Wollowicz    |                          |
| Bagiński           |                          |
| Kazimierz Wieckiewicz |                        |
| Stanisław Kirojwa (?) |                        |
| Stefan Miechenski (?) |                       |
| Jan Ładzinski      |                          |
| Zawadzka           |                          |
| Laniewski          |                          |
| Jacynicz           |                          |
| Bankonscy family (?) |                        |
| Aleksander Czeczot |                          |

36 Unreadable words have been marked with a sign: (?). As far as possible, the author tried to decipher and identify the persons listed in the inventory.
37 Perhaps the above mentioned Stefan Wołłowicz.
Table 1: List of noblemen living in the estates of Jerzy Stanislaw Sapieha – division into parishes.

| Molczadzka parish | Name, surname of tenant | Office, held dignity |
|-------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
|                   | Ludwik Gieysztor        |                      |
|                   | Piotr Kurocki           |                      |
|                   | Michal Borkowski        |                      |
|                   | Chryzostom Karp         | Son of Chamberlain   |
|                   | Kuroczyski              |                      |

| Kosonska parish | Name, surname of tenant | Office, held dignity |
|-----------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
|                 | Franciszek Suchodolski  |                      |
|                 | Albrycht Mierzejewski   | “wojski” of Lida     |
|                 | Dominik Aleksander Tyszkiewicz | Pantler ("stolnik") of Slonim |
|                 | Stanislaw Tuteński      |                      |
|                 | Żabka                   |                      |
|                 | Komorowicz              |                      |
|                 | Hieronim Polubinski     | Son of District Judge of Slonim |
|                 | Kazimierz Polubinski    | Ibid.                |
|                 | Franciszek Polubinski   | Ibid.                |
|                 | Dermalowicz             |                      |
|                 | Hieronim Suchodolski    |                      |
|                 | Stanislaw Massalski     | Master of Hunt (“łowczy”) of Oszmiana |

| Olszewska parish | Name, surname of tenant | Office, held dignity |
|------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
|                  | Andrzej Hieronim Przeclawski | Deputy District Judge (“podsędek”) of Slonim |
|                  | Andrzej Olszewski        |                      |
|                  | Kazimierz Olszewski      |                      |
|                  | Pustowska                |                      |
|                  | Adamowa Paplinska        |                      |
|                  | Franciszek Kuszel        |                      |
|                  | Berguszewski             |                      |
|                  | Wladyslaw Olszewski      |                      |
|                  | Kazimierz Puslowski      | Steward (“podstoli”) of Rzeczyca |
|                  | Eustachy Suchodolski     |                      |
|                  | Sterpińska (?)           |                      |
Table 1: List of noblemen living in the estates of Jerzy Stanislaw Sapieha – division into parishes.

| Rozanska parish | Name, surname of tenant | Office, held dignity |
|-----------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
|                 | Aleksander Bykowski     |                      |
|                 | Franciszek Mieleszko    |                      |
|                 | Piotr Mieleszko         |                      |
|                 | Zalecilo                |                      |
|                 | Jerzy Giedroyć          |                      |
|                 | Karnicki                |                      |
|                 | Ślisień                 |                      |
|                 | Świechoński (?)        |                      |
|                 | Brodowski               |                      |
|                 | Kołysko (?)             |                      |
|                 | Stefan Mizgier          |                      |
|                 | Mikolaj Mizgier         |                      |
|                 | Aleksander Mrokowski    |                      |
|                 | Krzysztof Mizgier       |                      |
|                 | Stefan Hutycz           |                      |
|                 | Marcinkiewicz from Mizgierowie |            |

| Dereczyńska parish | Name, surname of tenant | Office, held dignity |
|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
|                    | Jerzy Stanislaw Sapieha | Great Pantler (“stolnik”) of Lithuania |
|                    | Bykowska                | wife of Starost of Slonim |
|                    | Michal Polubinski       | District Judge of Slonim |
|                    | Kazimierz Aleksander Wizgin Wollowicz | Pantler (“stolnik”) of Upita |
|                    | Leon Polubinski         | Bailiff of Twer (“ciwun twerski”) |
|                    | Remian Polubinski       |                      |
|                    | Ludwik Polubinski       |                      |
|                    | Wincenty Bulhak         |                      |
|                    | Franciszek Choinski     |                      |
|                    | Haraburda*              |                      |
| Kos (?)            |                         |                      |

| Lukonicka parish | Name, surname of tenant | Office, held dignity |
|-----------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
|                 | Izabella Polubinski from Sapieha family | wife of Pantler (“stolnik”) of Lithuania |
|                 | Michal Karol Haraburda | Marshall of Slonim |
|                 | Bujno[?]               |                      |

38 Perhaps Michał Karol Haraburda, Marshall of Slonim.
Table 1: List of noblemen living in the estates of Jerzy Stanislaw Sapieha – division into parishes.

| Lukonicka parish | Name, surname of tenant | Office, held dignity |
|------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
|                  | Pienicki               |                      |
|                  | Makowiecki             |                      |
|                  | Jan Konstanty Ciechanowicz | Master of the Hunt (“łowczy”) of Smolensk |
|                  | Lesonski (?)           | Master of the Hunt (“łowczy”) of Slonim |
|                  | Makowiecki             |                      |
|                  | Jakub Sznetla          |                      |
|                  | Hordziewski            |                      |
|                  | Pawel Wojnilowicz      |                      |
|                  | Kaclicewicz            |                      |
|                  | Sasuliczowie           |                      |
|                  | Haraburda 39           |                      |
|                  | Michal Siehen          |                      |
|                  | Jan Plawski            |                      |
|                  | Florian Kosikonski (?) |                      |
|                  | Czarniszewski          |                      |
|                  | Kotowicz               |                      |
|                  | Jerzy Zukowski         |                      |
|                  | Czernik                |                      |
|                  | Jarasewicz             |                      |
|                  | Jakimowicz             | “horodniczy” of Slonim |

| Rohotenska and dworzecka prishes, Parts in county of Slonim | Name, surname of tenant | Office, held dignity |
|------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
|                                                            | Krzysztof Zawisza      | Starost of Minsk and Czeczew |
|                                                            | Michal Czyżewski       |                      |
|                                                            | Rafał Czechowicz       |                      |
|                                                            | Piasecki               |                      |
|                                                            | Konstanty Włochowicz   |                      |
|                                                            | Teresa Zawisza from Tyszkiewicz family | wife of Starost of Breslaw |
|                                                            | Totokowski (?)         |                      |
|                                                            | Rychalski              |                      |
|                                                            | Szulc                  |                      |
|                                                            | Jacenty Zelislawski    |                      |
|                                                            | Krzywkowski (?)        |                      |
|                                                            | Hieronim Strzyzewski   |                      |

39 Perhaps Michał Karol Haraburda.
Table 1: List of noblemen living in the estates of Jerzy Stanislaw Sapieha – division into parishes.

### Rohotenska and dworzecka prishes. Parts in county of Slonim

| Name, surname of tenant | Office, held dignity                          |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Kazimierz Podkowdanski (?) |                                               |
| Janusz Terlikowski      |                                               |
| Stanislaw Wierzbicki     |                                               |
| Szabranska               |                                               |
| Sebastian Nieczajski     |                                               |
| Opoka                   |                                               |
| Gumowski                |                                               |
| Kazimierz Tymoszewicz    |                                               |
| Bazyli Izdebski          |                                               |
| Aleksander Zienkowicz Cichinski | Cupbearer ("podczaszy") of Slonim |
| Michal Tyzenhauz         | Starost of Smeltyn                          |
| Wladyslaw Zienkowicz    |                                               |
| Aleksander Prokopowicz (?) |                                        |
| Jerzy Dolman            |                                               |
| Odachowska              |                                               |
| Trzescinska             |                                               |
| Jakub Idzikowski        |                                               |
| Baranowicze             |                                               |
| Pawel Dobrzynski         |                                               |
| Milkiewicz              |                                               |

### Royal lands

| Name, surname of tenant | Office, held dignity                          |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Mohuczy                 |                                               |
| Batkiewicz              |                                               |
| Bazylii Godebski        | District Clerk of Pinsk                       |
| Benedyk Przysiecki      | Steward ("podstoli") of Polock               |
| Mikolaj Tyszkwicz⁴⁰      | Son of Castellan of Smolensk                  |
| Michal Tyzenhauz        | Starost of Smeltyn                           |
| Jan Karol Dolski         | Great Marschall of Lithuania                 |
| Wladyzlaw Aleksander Wollowicz | Carver ("krajczy") of Samogitia   |
| Kazimierz Aleksander Wyzin Wollowicz | Pantler ("stolnik") of Upita     |
| Jerzy Wollowicz          | Son of Chamberlain of Slonim                  |
| Leon Kazimierz Polubinski | Bailiff of Twer ("ciwun twerski")           |

⁴⁰ Son of Piotr Tyszkwiewicz, Castellan of Smolensk, Marshal of Slonim who died in 1663.; Urzędnicy Wielkiego Księstwa Litewskiego. Spisy, Vol. 4, Ziemia smoleńska i województwo smołeńskie XIV-XVIII wiek, Wydawnictwo DiG, Warszawa, 2003, 90 (in Polish).
Table 1: List of noblemen living in the estates of Jerzy Stanislaw Sapieha – division into parishes.

| Royal lands | Name, surname of tenant | Office, held dignity              |
|-------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
|             | Remian Polubinski       | Son of voivode of Nowogrodek      |
|             | Ludwik Polubinski       |                                   |
|             | Kazimierz Przeslawski   | Starost of Bialsk                 |
|             | Stefan Przeslawski      | Pantler ("stolnik") of Brzesc Litewski |
|             | Gedeon (Stanislaw?) Hladowicki | Steward ("podstoli") of Grodno |
|             | Chryzostom Karp*        | Son of Chamberlain of Bielsk      |
|             | Albrzych Boguslaw Mirjezewski (Mierzejewski?) | "wojski" of Lida |
|             | Michal Posowski (?)     | Master of Hunt ("łowczy") of Slonim |
|             | Aleksander Uniechowski  | Son of Standard-bearer ("chorąży") of Minsk |
|             | Pokorszenska (?)        |                                   |
|             | Owsiany*                |                                   |
|             | Aleksander Bykowski     | Cupbearer ("czeńnik") of Slonim  |
|             | Hieronim Polubinski     | Son of District Judge of Slonim   |
|             | Kazimierz Polubinski    | Ibid.                             |
|             | Franciszek Polubinski   | Ibid.                             |
|             | Kazimierz Puslowski     | Steward ("podstoli") of Rzeczyca |
|             | Bykowska                | Wife of Vice-starost of Slonim    |
|             | Aleksander Chlusewicz   |                                   |
|             | Jan Konstanty Ciechnowicz | Master of Hunt ("łowczy") of Smolensk |
|             | Makowiecki              |                                   |
|             | Krzysztof Wojnilowicz   | Royal cupbearer ("podczaszy") of Mozyr |
|             | Hieronim Suchodolski    |                                   |
|             | Franciszek Suchodolski  | Tresurer of Slonim                |
|             | Stanislaw Massalski     | Master of Hunt ("łowczy") of Oszmiana |
|             | Michal Karnicki         |                                   |
|             | Jan Zabka               |                                   |
|             | Mateusz Jesman          | Son of Standard-bearer ("chorąży") of Slonim |
|             | Pacyna                  |                                   |
|             | Franciszek Jordan       | Royal Cupbearer ("podczaszy") of Braslaw |
|             | Franciszek Antoni Choinski | "wojski" of Krasnystaw        |
|             | Jan Jurjewicz           | Sword-bearer ("miecznik") of Polock |

* He was probably the son of Józef Karp, Chamberlain of Bielsko; Elektorów poczet, którzy nigdy głosowali na elektorów Jana Kazimierza roku 1648, Jana III. roku 1674, Augusta II. roku 1697, i Stanisława Augusta roku 1764, najjaśniejszych Królów Polskich, Wielkich Książąt Litewskich, itd., composed and published by Oswald Zaprzaniec from Siemuszowa Pietruska, Lwów, 1845, 140.

* Perhaps it was about Adam Owsian, Standard-bearer of Wołkowysk; A. Rachuba, Litwa wobec projektu zwołania sejmu konnego w 1695 r. i walki Sapiehów z biskupem Brzostowskim, Zapiski Historyczne, Vol. 51, No. 1, 1986, 74 (in Polish).
Table 1: List of noblemen living in the estates of Jerzy Stanislaw Sapieha – division into parishes.

| Royal lands | Name, surname of tenant | Office, held dignity |
|-------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
|             | Aleksander Prokopowicz  |                      |
|             | Wladyslaw Bulhak        |                      |
|             | Jerzy Bury              | Cupbearer (“cześnik”) of Smolensk |
|             | Szymon Ichmowicz (?)    |                      |
|             | Baginski                |                      |
|             | Wojciech Buczynskij      | Tresurer of Rzeczyca |
|             | Pietkiewicz (?)         |                      |
|             | Szymon Cypryianowicz (?)|                      |
|             | Ludwik Serwatowski      |                      |
|             | Gabriel Polubinski      |                      |
|             | Karpowa                 |                      |
|             | Tomasz Strzeszewski     |                      |
|             | Jerzy Dolman            |                      |
|             | Stanislaw Bulhak        |                      |
|             | Andrzej Olszewski       |                      |
|             | Kazimierz Olszewski     |                      |
|             | Wladyslaw Olszewski     |                      |
|             | Pawlowa Sterpinska      |                      |
|             | Jachow Paslawska(?)     |                      |
|             | Adamowa Paplinska       |                      |
|             | Boguszewski             |                      |
|             | Franciszek Kuszel       |                      |
|             | Telecilly (?)           |                      |
|             | Michal Grzymolowski (?) |                      |
|             | Stanislaw Wierzbicki    |                      |
|             | [imię nie czytelne] Dostojewska Janowa Michalarka (?) |                      |
|             | Stefan Michalarka (?)   |                      |
|             | Kazimierz Podhorodenski |                      |
|             | Polokowski              | “horodniczy” of Breslaw |
|             | Stanislaw Odachowski    |                      |
|             | Jakub Rychalski         |                      |
|             | Aleksander Szulc        |                      |
|             | Jacenty Zelislawski     |                      |
|             | Konstancja Wojnilowiczowna |                     |
|             | Janowa (?)              |                      |
|             | Teresa Kuczynska        |                      |
Table 1: List of noblemen living in the estates of Jerzy Stanislaw Sapieha – division into parishes.

| Royal lands | Name, surname of tenant | Office, held dignity |
|-------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
|             | Sebastian Nieczajski    |                      |
|             | Mikolajowa Zawadzka     |                      |
|             | Jan Gumowski            |                      |
|             | Kazimierz Mickiewicz    |                      |
|             | Daniel Ladzinski        |                      |
|             | Opoka                   |                      |
|             | Andrzej Zaburk (?)      |                      |
|             | Teodor Pupik (Tupik?)   |                      |
|             | Aleksander Kunczewicz   |                      |
|             | Womperski               |                      |
|             | Stankiewicz             |                      |
|             | Czerkaski               |                      |
|             | Stanislaw Wolk          |                      |
|             | Andrzej Piskun (?)      |                      |
|             | Stefan Mizgier          |                      |
|             | Mikolaj Mizgier         |                      |
|             | Konstanty Wlochowicz    |                      |
|             | Michal Gejzewski         |                      |
|             | Jan Wladyslaw Brzostowski| Great Referendary of Lithuania |
|             | Malkiewiczowie          |                      |
|             | Wawrzyniec Szebranski   |                      |
|             | Aleksander Czeczot      |                      |
|             | Piotr Kuwczyncki (?)    |                      |
|             | Lukasz Gieysztor        |                      |
|             | Brzuchanski             | City Judge ("sędzia grodzki") of Slonim |
|             | Jacynicz                |                      |
|             | Zabka                   |                      |
|             | Kirczycz                |                      |
|             | Susewiczowie            |                      |
|             | Skorulski               |                      |
|             | Dominik Bulhak          |                      |
|             | Okulicz                 |                      |
|             | Bulhak                  |                      |
|             | Suchodolski             |                      |
|             | Baranowicz              |                      |
|             | Mohuczy                 |                      |
Undoubtedly, the analyzed economic document is an invaluable source not only for examining financial, tax or other related issues. Studying it also influences the recognition of the correlation between the owner and the tenant on many levels. We can find information about subordination and independence, in spite of property connections, and in the longer term about the changing moods on the political scene, or global political tendencies of residents, which is a valuable source for economics and goods researchers.

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