The Composition of the Army of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania during the War with Turkey (1675–1676) in the Light of Financial and Military files*

Key words: the Polish-Turkish war 1672–1676, the Lithuanian army, Old-Polish warfare

The participation of the army of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania in the war between the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and the Ottoman Empire in the years 1672–1676, like the conflict itself, has been extensively presented in the literature. The monographs concern not only subsequent stages of military activities, in which the Lithuanian army participated, but also a number of organizational and political aspects which affected the attitude of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. In the current stage of the research we are familiar with

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1 Mainly: Marek Wagner, Wojna polsko-turecka 1672–1676, t. 1–2, Zabrze 2009; see also: Zbigniew Hundert, Husaria koronna w wojnie polsko-tureckiej 1672–1676, Oświęcim 2014, pp. 323–417 – here references to the literature of the subject matter.

2 We should enumerate: Aleksander Codello, Litwa wobec wojny z Turcją 1672–1676, Studia i Materiały do Historii Wojskowości (further cit. SMHW), t. 13: 1970, cz. 1, pp. 136–159; Anna Filipczak-Kocur, Od Chocimia do Żórawna (Żurawna). Finansowy udział Wielkiego Księstwa Litewskiego w kampaniach wojennych 1673–1676, [in:] Studia historyczno-wojskowe, t. 3, ed. Tomasz Ciesielski, Zabrze 2009, pp. 130–137 (the English version: The financial contribution of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania to the war campaigns in the years 1673–1676, [in:] Pраблемы інтеграцыі і інкарпарацыі ў развіцці Цэнтаральнай і Усходняй Ёўропы ў пэрыяд ранняга Новага часу, рэд. Стаксан Сокал, Андрэй Янушкевіч, Мінск 2010, pp. 358–366); Konrad Bobiatyński, Wojsko i polityka – kilka uwag o udziale armii litewskiej w kampaniach
the exact composition of the Lithuanian army during the Battle of Khotyn [Chocim]\(^3\). For the subsequent periods, mostly for the years 1675–1676, the situation looks worse. So far the main source of knowledge about the size and composition of the Lithuanian army at the time were editions of manuscripts of the registers of the Lithuanian army, which were frequently misleading\(^4\). We shall try to show that most of them referred to unrealized projects, which often concerned another decade.

The basic aim of this edition is to rectify many inaccuracies in the literature of the subject matter, which have arisen owing to the uncritical use of those documents. The main source basis to reconstruct the composition of the Lithuanian army in three quarters of the service in the years 1675–1676 constituted the billings of the Grand Lithuanian Sub-Treasurer Paweł Sapieha prepared for the Grodno Sejm of 1678/79, which are easily available to Polish historians. They illustrate expenditures on individual units of the Lithuanian

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\(^3\) K. Bobiatyński, W drodze pod Chocim, pp. 44–47.

\(^4\) First of all, editions of the military registers prepared by Janusz Woliński on the basis: Archiwum Główne Akt Dawnych in Warsaw [The Central Archives of Historical Records in Warsaw] (further cit. AGAD), Archiwum Zamoyskich, sygn. 3112, pp. 417–419, 441–442; see: Komput lewego skrzydła wojska W.Ks. Lit. in opere zostającego, jak ad praesens zostaje [b.d. 1674/1675]; Chorągwie, które z ks. Jm. powróciły i wiele pod którą teraz zostaje effective [b.d. 1674/1675], [cit.:] Sobiesciana z 1675 r., ed. Janusz Woliński, Przegląd Historyczno-Wojewódzki, t. 5: 1932, z. 2, pp. 223–225; Komput wojsk W. Ks. L., ad opus belli [1675], [cit.:] Materiały do dziejów wojny polsko-tureckiej 1672–1676, ed. Janusz Woliński, SMHW, t. 15: 1969, cz. 2, pp. 231–232.
The Composition of the Army of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania…

The Lithuanian army in the war between the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and the Ottoman Empire participated in all the war campaigns except the first year of the conflict, when it was under the reconstruction after the dissolution of the army in the camp near the village of Dubienka, which had taken place a year before. The reason why the army was gathered was not the threat from the Turkish army, but the necessity to support King Michal Korybut Wiśniowiecki in his struggle with the opposition. The magnitude of the reconstructed army, which in November formed the confederation in Kobryń to support the king, was estimated at 4,000 to 5,000 soldiers⁷. In 1673, when the

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⁵ Liczba jaśnie wielmożnego jmści Pana Benedykta Pawła na Czerei Sapiehy, podskarbiego wielkiego, pisarza ziemięskiego W. Ks. Lit., rościsławskiego, retowskiego, olkiennickiego starosty. Z podatków Rzeczy ordynaryjnych i ekstraordinaryjnych od objęcia przez jmści urzędu podskarbstwa W. Ks. Lit. tak na sejmie szczęśliwnej koronacji in an. 1676 jako też in anno 1677 uchwalonych i prorogowanych do skarbku Rzeczyp. W Ks. Lit. […] Ad productum przed stanami Rzeczy na sejm teraźniejszy zgromadzeni 1678 sporządzono, AGAD, Nabytki Niedokumentowe Oddziału I (further cit. Nabytki), sygn. 36, k. 380 – 425.

⁶ Zbigniew Hundert, Kilka uwag na temat chorągwi petyhorskich w wojskach Rzeczypospolitej w latach 1673–1683, [in:] Homo Militans, t. 2, W pancerzu przez wieki. Z dziejów wojskowości polskiej i powszechnej, ed. Marcin Baranowski, Andrzej Gladysz, Andrzej Niewiński, Oświęcim 2014, pp. 136–149 (the Belarusian version with supplementations: Nyekal’ki zawvah nakont pyatsihorskikh kharugvau uvoyskakh Rechy Paspalitay u 1673–1683 gg., Arche, 2015, nr 12 (145), pp. 55–73) – here also the synthetic description of the contribution of the Lithuanian petyhorcy to the military actions of the years 1673–1676. Here, it must be noted that the subject matter of the study was not only this formation, but also units of the Lithuanian army in the 1670s, which belonged to the representatives of the Radziwiłłs and Sapiehas, see: Mariusz Sawicki, Chorągwie radziwiłłowskie w II połowie XVII wieku w świetle ksiąg litewskich komisji skarbowo-wojskowych, [in:] Radziwiłłowie w służbie Marsa, s. 243–256; idem, Chorągwie sapieżyńskie w II połowie XVII wieku w świetle ksiąg litewskich komisji skarbowo-wojskowych, [in:] Vyalikaye Knyastva Litowskaye: palityka, ekonomika, kultura: zbornik navukovykh artykuulaw u dźvyukh chastkah, ch. 1, ed. Uladzimir Husakow, Minsk 2017 [Вялікае Княства Літоўскае: палітыка, эканоміка, культура: зборнік навукових артыкулаў у дзвюх частках, ч. 1, ред. Уладзімір Гусакоў, Мінск 2017], pp. 409–418.

⁷ Leszek Andrzej Wierzbicki, O zgodę w Rzeczypospolitej. Zjazd warszawski i sejm pacyfikacyjny 1673 roku, Lublin 2005, p. 36; K. Bobiatyński, Michał Kazimierz Pac, p. 276; idem, Wojsko i polityka, p. 511; Zbigniew Hundert, Między bulawą a tronem. Wojsko koronne w wal-
conflicting parties of the political conflict and the so called pacification Sejm made the decision to continue the war with the Ottoman Porte, the Grand Duchy of Lithuania was to provide the army of 12,000 soldiers. Eventually, this number was not reached, but Lithuania supported the royal military units with the contingent of over 8,000 soldiers, which was a significant burden for the financial possibilities of the Grand Duchy. It consisted of:

- 5 hussar banners [Polish: *chorągiew husarska*], 571 horse[s];
- 18 banners of the medium cavalry – *petyhorce*, 1,980 horses;
- 5 Cossack banners, 524 horses;
- 5 Reiter cavalry cornets [Polish: *kornet rajtarski*], 482 horses;
- 3 Tatar banners, 327 horses;
- 18 banners of dragoons, 1,669 horses (according to other sources 1,675);
- 6 foot regiments and 7 *freicompagnies* of the German infantry, 1,893 field rations (according to other sources 1,871);
- 6 banners of the Hungarian infantry, 679 field rations.

After the Chocim campaign there took place a division in the Lithuanian army since the majority of soldiers commanded by the voivode of Vilnius and Grand Hetman of Lithuania Michał Kazimierz Pac had left Moldavia and returned home while some of the units (about 200 people) commanded by the sub-chancellor and Field Hetman of Lithuania Michał Kazimierz Radziwiłł stayed on the scene of the military operations. The situation did not affect greatly the composition of the army, but after the session of officers with Grand Hetman in Brześć in December 1673 several banners decided to leave, like e.g. the Cossack banner of Hieronim Teodor Obuchowicz. Nevertheless, the majority of the Lithuanian army remained on duty, and the convocation Sejm of 1674 eventually maintained the size of the army established a year before – 12,000 army remunerations.
Another retreat of Pac during the Bracław campaign of the king-elect Jan III at the autumn of 1674 had a much more significant influence on the shape of the army of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. The major part of the Lithuanian forces – including the whole conscription of foreigners – remained in Ukraine with Sobieski and Field Hetman of Lithuania (about 3,000 people), while many officers who so far had been advocates of the voivode of Vilnius now turned away from him. A good example is the ally of the Pac family – Grand Marshall of Lithuania Aleksander Hilary Połubiński, who dissolved his hussar banner because, contrary to his order, it had refused to stay with the king in Ukraine, returning to Lithuania with Grand Hetman. The result of Pac’s actions was the reestablishment of the division of the Lithuanian army operating prior to 1667 consisting in the split of the army into two independent divisions, which in practice meant taking some part of the army out of the control of Grand Hetman. The situation was maintained until the coronation Sejm, during the sessions of which Jan III did not decide to confront Pac totally – despite the pressure of his brother-in-law Radziwiłł. The reason was that Jan III needed all the Lithuanian army to conduct subsequent military actions against the Ottoman Porte. In fact, the partition into divisions was maintained in 1676 with the reservation that the Field Hetman and his soldiers were to be subordinated to the jurisdiction of the Grand Hetman’s mace. The normalisation of the relations between the hetmans took place on the strength of the agreement signed on 30 March 1676.

The result of the division in the Lithuanian army at the turn of 1674 and 1675 and the actions of the Sub-Chancellor Radziwiłł, the aim of which was to deprive his older colleague the power over the army, was the creation of various dangerous projects of the army compositions, which historians have assumed to have been the actual army division. It so happened for example with...
the composition of the left wing, which Janusz Woliński dated for the turn of the years 1674 and 1675. It seems that it was only a project of the division of the end of 1675, or even the beginning of 1676 since in the cited documents the composition of the army reminds what was found in the registers of accounts of the Sub-Treasurer B. P. Sapieha of 1678/1679 for the quarter from 15 May 1676. For instance, only in this quarter in the register of military units there appear two hussar banners and two banners of *petyhorcy* of M. K. Radziwiłł designed in the project of the division of the left wing.

Historians had a bigger problem with another composition, in which the Lithuanian army was divided into two wings. Janusz Woliński dates this register for 1675. However, it must be stressed that the composition of the military units presented in the register does not correspond to the bills of the Sub-Treasurer for the quarter of 15 August to 15 November 1675. Supposedly, the register may be the unrealized project of the partition of the Lithuanian army (not all of it) into divisions, which probably came from the beginning of 1684 – the time when the Sub-Cup-Bearer of Lithuania Jan Karol Dolski was accused of the intention to pull out some military units from the commandry of the Voivode of Vilnius and Grand Hetman Kazimierz Jan Sapieha, which he eventually did not manage to do. Anyway, in this edition of Janusz Woliński, we may surely refer to the year 1675.

It seems that the greatest quantity of the precious information about the actual composition of both divisions of the Lithuanian army is included in

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14 *Komput lewego skrzydła wojska W. Ks. Lit. in opere zostającego*, pp. 223–224; por. AGAD, Nabytki, sygn. 36, k. 380–386: "Expenses on the army for the quarter of the service 15 May – 15 August 1676" [trans. Agnieszka Chabros]. Konrad Bobiatyński noticed that this composition came from at least the end of 1675 (see: idem, *Nieznana litewska relacja o bitwie pod Choćcimiem*, p. 558, fn. 41). Damian Orłowski in his monograph (*Chocim 1673*, Warszawa 2007, pp. 168–171) assumed the composition of the division of the left wing taken from the edition of Janusz Woliński, as the soldiers who had stayed with the king in Ukraine at the turn of 1674/1675.

15 K. Bobiatyński, *Stosunki Jana III Sobieskiego*, p. 136. Almost all the units enumerated in the register shall be found in the act of the distribution of hiberna tax of March 1684; that is why it may be concluded that the document was written at the beginning of 1684; *Komput wojsk W. Ks. L., ad opus belli [1675]*, pp. 231–232; comp. *Komput wojska IKM Wielkiego Księstwa Litewskiego nowego zaciągu do rozdania hiberny w roku 1684 dnia 24 miesiąca marca*, [in:] Jan Władysław Poczołob Odlanicki, *Pamiętnik (1640–1684)*, ed. Andrzej Rachuba, Warszawa 1987, pp. 349–353; AGAD, Nabytki, sygn. 36, k. 387v–394v: "To this army for the first unpaid quarter of their service 15 August–15 November 1675" [trans. A.C.]. It was noticed in the Belarussian version of the article about ‘*petyhorcy*’ that the composition did not refer to the 1680s (Z. Hundert, *Nyekal’ki zawvah*, p. 67, fn. 42). Earlier, according to the discussed edition, it erroneously assumed that three hussar banners were to have supported the crown hussars in the battle of Lviv / Lesienice of 24 August 1675, see: Z. Hundert, *Husaria koronna*, pp. 384–385.
a document now found in the collections of the Archive of the Sanguszko Family in Wawel\textsuperscript{16}. It is probable that it presents the situation from the first half of 1675 (or maybe even from the first quarter of 1675) since among the military units of the right wing there appears, among others, the hussar banner of A. H. Polubiński, which – as we remember – had been dissolved upon the order of its patron a few months before, when, along with the Grand Hetman, it withdrew from Ukraine at the end of 1674\textsuperscript{17}. According to this register, the Lithuanian army consisted of 10,900 horses and:

- 5 hussar \textit{rota} cavalry or infantry units, 660 horses;
- 20 \textit{rota} cavalry or infantry units, 2,520 horses;
- 2 cavalry cornets, 200 horses;
- 2 Cossack \textit{rota} cavalry or infantry units, 240 horses;
- 9 \textit{rota} cavalry or infantry units, 1,130 horses;
- 9 military units of dragoons, 1,080 horses;
- 4 regiments of German infantry, 4 separate squadrons and 15 \textit{freicompagnies}, 3,660 field rations;
- 7 Hungarian \textit{rota} infantry units, 700 field rations\textsuperscript{18};

The document assigns to the division of the right wing the units consisting of 4,110 horses and field rations, while to the division of the left wing – 3,960 horses and field rations. Such an annotation is missing only next to \textit{freicompagnies} of the German infantry and \textit{rota} infantry units of Hungary – which in total have 2,120 field rations. As can be seen, the size of both divisions must have been comparable, with a minor prevalence of the units of the Grand Hetman.

Subsequent decisions concerning the size of the Lithuanian army to meet the necessity of the war situation were brought by the coronation Sejm of Jan III, which had sessions from 4 February to 4 April 1676. According to what was recorded in the script to the archive: “[…] The Grand Duchy of Lithuania, ruined financially by the enemy, declared painstakingly to save the common motherland, to provide 10,000 soldiers for half a year from 15 May and to introduce taxes to support the Crown in the upcoming war campaign. His Majesty gives orders to the grand hetman of Lithuania that he should accompany the Crown in the struggle against the common enemy. If the peace treaty were to be signed with the enemy in the first or second quarter of the service, upon the decision of the sejm the hetmans of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania are

\textsuperscript{16} Archiwum Narodowe w Krakowie [The National Archives in Krakow] (further cit. ANK), Archiwum Sanguszków ze Sławuty (further cit. ASS), sygn. 190, pp. 115–117.

\textsuperscript{17} A. A. Majewski, \textit{Chorągiew husarska}, pp. 416–418.

\textsuperscript{18} ANK, ASS, sygn. 190, pp. 115–117.
obliged to dissolve the Lithuanian army so that they do not do harm to Polish territories while marching through them […]” [trans. A.C.]\(^{19}\).

Thus, the Lithuanian army contracted the service for two quarters of 1676. Had the treaties terminating the war been signed earlier, hetmans of Lithuania would have been obliged to dissolve the army. According to the bills of the Sub-Treasurer Sapieha of 1678/1679, the army which started their military service on 15 May 1676, owned 10,300 horses and field rations. It consisted of:

– 5 hussar rota cavalry or infantry units, 660 horses;
– 22 rota banners of the medium cavalry – *petyhorcy*, 2,670 horses;
– 1 Reiter cavalry rota, 80 horses;
– 2 Cossack rota, 240 horses;
– 10 Tatar rota, 1,090 horses;
– 10 military units of dragoons, 1,180 horses;
– 4 regiments of the German infantry, 3 separate squadrons and 16 frei-companies, 3,620 field rations;
– 7 rotas of the Hungarian infantry, 760 field rations\(^{20}\).

In comparison with the quarter of 1675, which was taken into account in the calculations for the Grodno Sejm of 1678/1679, the composition of the army underwent minor modifications. In the quarter of 15 August – 15 November the Lithuanian army consisted of 10,040 horses and field rations and included:

– 4 hussar rota cavalry or infantry units, 540 horses;
– 20 rota banners of the medium cavalry – *petyhorcy*, 2,430 horses;
– 1 Reiter rota cavalry or infantry units, 100 horses;
– 2 Cossack rota cavalry or infantry units, 240 horses;
– 9 Tatar rota cavalry or infantry units, 1,130 horses;
– 10 military units of dragoons, 1,200 horses;
– 4 regiments of the German infantry, 3 separate squadrons and 14 frei-companies, 3,620 field rations;
– 7 Hungarian rota infantry units, 780 field rations\(^{21}\).

As may be seen, in the subsequent quarter of 1676 the Lithuanian army was much weaker since, according to the accounts, it was much less numerous. In order to illustrate this condition, one may use the register of the army from the Warsaw Archive of the Radziwiłł Family, which was also edited by Janusz

\(^{19}\) *Skrypt ad archivum W.Ks.Lit., b. m. i d. (Kraków 4 IV 1676)*, [in:] *Materiały do dziejów wojny*, SMHW, t. 16: 1970, cz. 1, p. 281.

\(^{20}\) AGAD, Nabytki, sygn. 36, k. 380–386: “Expenses on the army for the quarter of the service 15 May – 15 August 1676” [trans. A.C.].

\(^{21}\) Ibid., k. 387v–395: “to this army for the unpaid first term from 15 August to 15 November 1675 the money was paid” [trans. A.C.].
Woliński. It includes data, which basically overlap with what said the accounts of B. P. Sapieha\(^{22}\). According to the accounts for the quarter of August 1676, the army of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania consisted of merely 5,733 horses and field rations. It included:

- 4 hussar rota cavalry or infantry units, 283 horses;
- 21 rota banners of the medium cavalry – petyhorcy, 1,813 horses;
- 1 Cossack rota cavalry or infantry units, 67 horses;
- 10 Tatar rota cavalry or infantry units, 908 horses;
- 8 military units of dragoons, 676 horses;
- 3 infantry regiments, 3 separate squadrons and 12 freicompaines, 1,480 field rations;
- 5 Hungarian rota infantry units, 506 field rations\(^{23}\).

In comparison with the May quarter, the military powers of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania in the so called Żurawno quarter (the period of the so called Żurawno campaign of 24 September to 17 September 1676) had 4,567 fewer field rations. It resulted from the fact that military units and people who had not taken part in the military actions in the Battle of Żurawno, or even had not managed to reach the concentration point near Lwiv, were not paid. Moreover, nine out of twenty-one banners of the medium cavalry – petyhorcy – received the Cossack pay (41 zlotys) – their remuneration was not calculated according to the rate of petyhorcy (46 zlotys) because during the war actions they had failed to use lances\(^{24}\).

The source edition enclosed below presents the quantity of the units of the Lithuanian army, the service of which was documented in four periods in the years 1675–1676. The document from the Archive of the Sanguszko Family became the foundation to reconstruct the condition of the army in the first half of 1675 and to assign the majority of the units to the division of the left or right wing. The accounts of the Sub-Treasurer B. Sapieha allowed us to reconstruct the composition and the size of the army in three quarters: 15 August – 15 November 1675, 15 May – 15 August 1676 and 15 August – 15 November 1676.

\(^{22}\) Komput wojska JKM i Rptej W. Ks. Lit., jako in opere zostawało w ćwierci zaczętej od d. 15 augusti, a na dniu 15 novembra kończącej się w r. 1676 w obozie pod Żórawnem, tak i tych chorągwi, które in opere były, AGAD, Archiwum Warszawskie Radziwiłłów (further cit. AR) II, nr 1578, pp. 40–43, druk: Materiały do dziejów wojny, SMHW, t. 16: 1970, cz. 2, pp. 259–262.

\(^{23}\) AGAD, Nabytki, sygn. 36, k. 395v–404v: “to this army for the Żurawno quarter from 15 August to 15 November 1675 the money was paid” [trans. A.C.].

\(^{24}\) Ibid.; Komput wojska JKM i Rptej W. Ks. Lit., AGAD, AR II, nr 1578, pp. 40–43, print: Materiały do dziejów wojny, SMHW, t. 16: 1970, cz. 2, pp. 259–262; Z. Hundert, Kilka uwag, p. 145.
Table: The composition and size of the military units of the army of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania according to the classification into divisions from the beginning of 1675 and in three quarters of the service in the years 1675–1676

| No. | Military unit | The 1st half of 1675 | The quarter of 15 August – 15 November 1675 | The quarter of 15 May – 15 August 1676 | The quarter of 15 August – 15 November 1676 |
|-----|---------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 1   | of Michał Kazimierz Pac, the voivode of Vilnius, Grand Hetman of Lithuania under the command of Krzysztof Białłożor’s, Marshall of Upita | 150 R | 150 | 150 | 105 |
| 2   | of Michał Kazimierz Radziwiłł, Sub-Chancellor and Field Hetman of Lithuania, under the command of Samuel Kmicic, Standard-Bearer of Orsha, from 1676 Grand Guardian of Lithuania | 150 L | 150 | 150 | 105 |
| 3   | The second unit of Field Hetman of Lithuania, under the command of Kazimierz Przyjałgowski, Standard-Bearer of Dorpat | — | — | 120 | — |
| 4   | of Marcjan Ogiński, voivode of Trakai | 120 L | 120 | 120 | 70 |
| 5   | of Aleksander Hilary Połubiński, Grand Marshall of Lithuania, under the command of Standard-Bearer of Smoleński Aleksander Rejnold Połubiński | 120 R | — | — | — |

25 The data on the basis: ANK, ASS, sygn. 190, pp. 115–117. R – right wing, L – left wing.
26 AGAD, Nabytki, sygn. 36, k. 380–386.
27 Ibid., k. 387v–395.
28 Ibid., k. 395v–404v. Among the numerical data concerning the banners of ‘petyhorcy’ in this quarter, the author underlined the data referring to the unit without lancers remunerated on the basis of the Cossack rate.
| No. | Unit | The 1st half of 1675 | The quarter of 15 August – 15 November 1675 | The quarter of 15 May – 15 August 1676 | The quarter of 15 August – 15 November 1676 |
|-----|------|---------------------|------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 1   | of Michal K. Pac, voivode of Vilnius, Grand Hetman of Lithuania, under the command of Piotr Pac, Standard-Bearer of Braslaw | 150 R | 120 | 120 | 95 |
| 2   | The second unit of Grand Hetman of Lithuania, under the command of Jan Kazimierz Wołłowicz, starost of Fejdany | 150 R | 120 | 120 | 94 |
| 3   | The third unit of Grand Hetman of Lithuania, under command of Jan Stetkiewicz | | | | 120 | 96 |
| 4   | of Michal K. Radziwill, Sub-Chancellor and Field Hetman of Lithuania, under the command of Michał Karol Haraburda, Wójsci of Slonim | 150 L | 150 | 150 | 108 |
| 5   | The second unit of Field Hetman of Lithuania | | | | 120 | — |
| 6   | of Marcjan Ogiński, Voivode of Trakai | 120 L | 120 | 120 | 76 |
| 7   | of Kazimierz Jan Sapieh, Voivode of Polotsk | 120 L | 120 | 120 | 77 |
| 8   | of Jan Jacek Ogiński, Voivode of Mstislaw | | | | 120 | 103 |
| 9   | of Aleksander Hilary Pośliński, Grand Marshall of Lithuania | 150 R | 120 | 120 | 100 |
| 10  | of Benedykt Pawł Sapieha, Court Sub-treasurer, later Grand Sub-Treasurer of Lithuania | 120 L | 120 | 120 | 106 |

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29 In the edition of Janusz Woliński – Grand Sub-Treasurer of Lithuania Hieronim Kirszenstein (Materiały do dziejów wojny, SMHW, t. 16: 1970, cz. 2, p. 260).
| 1   | 2                                      | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6   |
|-----|----------------------------------------|---|---|---|-----|
| 11. | of Michał Antoni Kryszpin Kirszenzstein, Field Clerk of Lithuania | 120 | R | 120 | 120 | 49  |
| 12. | of Franciszek Stefan Sapieha, Equerry of Lithuania            | 120 | L | 120 | 120 | 85  |
| 13. | of Jan Karol Dolski, Carver, and from 1676 Cupbearer of Lithuania | 120 | L | 120 | 120 | 101 |
| 14. | of Bonifacy T. Pac, Guardian, and from 1676 Quartermaster of Lithuania | — |   | 120 | 120 | 92  |
| 15. | of Krzysztof Potocki, Cupbearer of Lithuania                   | 120 | L |   |   |     |
| 16. | of Józef Bogusław Słuszka, Master of the Hunt, and from 1676 Grand Standard-Bearer of Lithuania | 120 | L | 120 | 120 | 99  |
| 17. | of Michał Leon Drucki Sokoliński, Grand Clerk of Lithuania.   | 120 | R |   |   |     |
| 18. | of Władysław Tyszkiewicz, starost of Pieniany, and from 1676 Carver of Lithuania | 120 | R | 120 | 120 | 43  |
| 19. | of Stanisław Lipnicki, Starost of Sejwy                       | 120 | L | 120 | 120 | 74  |
| 20. | of Jerzy Karol Chodkiewicz, Starost of Błudnien               | 120 | R | 120 | 120 | 66  |
| 21. | of Stanisław Sapieha, Starost of Traby                        | 120 | L | 120 | 120 | 79  |
| 22. | of Krzysztof Zbigniew Vorbek-Lettow, District Judge of Starodub, Field (military) Guardian | 120 | R | 120 | 120 | 104 |
| 23. | of Hieronim Lacki, Starost of Merecz [Lit. Merkine]           | 120 | R | 120 | 120 | 77  |
| 24. | of Michal Kocieł, Starost of Skirstymoń [Lit. Skirsnemunė] (at the beginning of 1675 he appears under the name of his father, Hieronim S. Kocieł, Chamberlain of Oszmiany [Ashmyany]) | 120 | R | 120 | 120 | 89  |

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30 In the edition of Janusz Woliński – of Quartermaster of Lithuania Albrycht Ciechanowiecki (ibid.).
31 In the edition of Janusz Woliński – of Zygmunt Adam Słuszka (ibid.).
32 In the edition of Janusz Woliński – of Guardian of Lithuania Samuel Kmicic (ibid.).
33 In the edition of Janusz Woliński – 86 horses (ibid.).
### Reiter Cavalry

| No. | Unit                                                                 | The first half of 1675 | Quarter of 15 August – 15 November 1675 | Quarter of 15 May – 15 August 1676 | Quarter 15 August – 15 November 1676 |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1   | 2                                                                     | 3                      | 4                                      | 5                                 | 6                                   |
| 1.  | of Michał K. Pac, voivode of Vilnius, Grand Hetman of Lithuania      | 100                    | 100                                    | —                                 | —                                   |
| 2.  | of Michal K. Radziwill, Sub-Chancellor and Field Hetman of Lithuania | 100                    | 100                                    | 80                                | —                                   |

### Cossack Banners

| No. | Unit                                                                 | The first half of 1675 | Quarter of 15 August – 15 November 1675 | Quarter of 15 May – 15 August 1676 | Quarter 15 August – 15 November 1676 |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1   | 2                                                                     | 3                      | 4                                      | 5                                 | 6                                   |
| 1.  | of Stefan Wojciech Czarniawski, Starost of Marienhaus                | 120                    | 120                                    | 120                               | 67                                  |
| 2.  | of Samuel Grocholski                                                | 120                    | 120                                    | 120                               | —                                   |

### Tatar Banners

| No. | Unit                                                                 | The first half of 1675 | Quarter of 15 August – 15 November 1675 | Quarter of 15 May – 15 August 1676 | Quarter 15 August – 15 November 1676 |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1   | 2                                                                     | 3                      | 4                                      | 5                                 | 6                                   |
| 1.  | of Michał K. Pac, Voivode of Vilnius, Grand Hetman of Lithuania      | 200                    | 200                                    | 150                               | 139                                 |
| 2.  | of Michal K. Radziwill, Sub-Chancellor and Field Hetman of Lithuania | 120                    | 120                                    | 120                               | 104                                 |
| 3.  | of Aleksander H. Polubiński, Grand Marshall of Lithuania             | 120                    | 120                                    | 120                               | 64                                  |
| 4.  | of Michal A. Kryszipin Kirszensztein, Field Clerk of Lithuania       | 120                    | 120                                    | 100                               | 89                                  |
5. of Bonifacy T. Pac, Guardian, and from 1676 Quartermaster of Lithuania

6. of Antoni Paweł Pierzchowski, Steward of Chelm, and from August 1675 of Krzysztof Białłozer, Marshall of Upita

7. of Krzysztofa Z. Vorbeck-Lettow, District Judge of Starodub, Field (military) Guardian

8. of Florian Szlagier

9. of Eliasz Niekraszewicz Treasurer of Brześć

10. of Aleksander (?) Murzy Szcucki

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| No. | Unit | The first half of 1675 | Quarter of 15 May – 15 August 1676 | Quarter of 15 August – 15 November 1675 | Quarter of 15 August – 15 November 1676 |
|-----|------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1   | of Michał K. Pac, voivode of Vilnius, Grand Hetman of Lithuania | 200 R | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| 2   | of Michał K. Radziwiłł, Sub-Chancellor and Field Hetman of Lithuania | 200 L | 200 | 200 | 76 |
| 3   | of Kazimierz J. Sapieha, Voivode of Polotsk | 80 L | 100 | 100 | — |
| 4   | of Jan J. Oginski, Voivode of Mstislav | — | 100 | 80 | 47 |
| 5   | of Krzysztof Z. Pac, Grand Chancellor of Lithuania | 80 R | 80 | 80 | — |

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See the manifestation of Stefan Podolewski, Lieutenant of the banner under the command of A. P. Pierzchowski describing the circumstances of the unit being taken over in the summer of 1675 by the advocates of Grand Hetman (LVIA, SA 4691, k. 247–250), also the document confirming the conflict between Pierzchowski and the entourage of standard-bearers (Нацыянальны Гістарычны Архіў Беларусі [National Historical Archives of Belarus], Мінск [Minsk], f. 1705, op. 1, nr 19, pp. 2611–2614).
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| No. | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6.  | of Benedykt P. Sapieha, Court Sub-Treasurer, later Grand Treasurer of Lithuania | 80 L | 100 | 100 | 100\(^{35}\) |
| 7.  | of Jan K. Dolski, Carver, and from 1676 Cupbearer of Lithuania | 80 L | 80 | 80 | 66 |
| 8.  | of Krzysztof Potocki, Cupbearer of Lithuania | 100 L | — | — | — |
| 9.  | of Maciej Kazimierz Gosiewski, Artillery General | 160 with the annotation “at a cannon” | 160 | 160 | 82 |
| 10. | of Krzysztof Zbigniew Vorbek-Lettow, District Judge of Starodub, Field (military) Guardian | 100 R | 100 | 100 | 36 |
| 11. | of Jan Kazimierz Pac, Captain of His Majesty | — | 100 | 100 | 69 |

**Regiments, Squadrons, Freicompaines of the German Infantry**

| No. | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1.  | of Michal K. Pac, Voivode of Vilnius, Grand Hetman of Lithuania | 600 R | 600 | 600 | 359 |
| 2.  | of Michal K. Radziwill, Sub-Chancellor and Field Hetman of Lithuania | 400 L | 600 | 600 | — |
| 3.  | of Marcjan Ogiński, Voivode of Trakai | 320 L | 320 | 320 | 136 |
| 4.  | of Aleksander Hilary Połubiński, Grand Marshall of Lithuania | 320 R | 320 | 320 | 248 |
| 5.  | of Krzysztof Z. Pac, Grand Chancellor of Lithuania | 160 R | 160 | 160 | 89 |
| 6.  | of Michal A. Kryszpin Kirszensstein, Field Clerk of Lithuania | 160 R | 160 | 160 | 26 |

\(^{35}\) In the edition of Janusz Woliński – 80 horses (*Materiały do dziejów wojny*, SMHW, t. 16: 1970, cz. 2, p. 261).
|   | Name  | Position                  | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|-------|---------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | of Kazimierz Klókocki, Pantler of Plock | 240 | 240 | 200 | 113 |
| 8 | of Jan J. Oginski, Voivode of Mstislav | — | — | 80 | — |
| 9 | of Stanisław Kazimierz Radziwiłł, Pantler of Lithuania | 200 | L | — | — |
| 10 | of Jan Karol Dolski, Carver, and from 1676 Cupbearer of Lithuania | 80 | 80 | 80 | 37 |
| 11 | of Franciszek Stefan Sapieha, Equerry of Lithuania | 80 | 80 | 80 | 18 |
| 12 | of Bonifacy T. Pac, Guardian, and from 1676 Quartermaster of Lithuania | 80 | 80 | 80 | 67 |
| 13 | of Józef Bogusław Słuszka, Master of the Hunt, and from 1676 Grand Standard-Bearer of Lithuania | 80 | 80 | 80 | 52 |
| 14 | of Michał Leon Drucki Sokoliński, Grand Clerk of Lithuania | 80 | 80 | 80 | 41 |
| 15 | of Władysław Tyszkiewicz, Starost of Pieniany, and from 1676 Carver of Lithuania | 80 | 80 | 80 | 4 |
| 16 | of Samuel Kmici, Standard-Bearer of Orsha, from 1676 Grand Guardian of Lithuania | — | — | 80 | — |
| 17 | of Piotr Rudomina Dusiacki, Starost of Starodub | 80 with the annotation “in Vilnius” | 80 | 60 | 60 |
| 18 | of Krzysztof Białazor, Marshall of Upita | 120 | 120 | 100 | 65 |
| 19 | of Stanisław Lipnicki, Starost of Sejwy | 80 | 80 | 80 | 52 |
| 20 | of Jerzy Karol Chodkiewicz, Starost of Błudnień | 80 | 80 | 80 | 35 |
| 21 | of Stanisław Sapieha, Starost of Traby | 80 | 80 | 80 | 18 |

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36 In the edition of Janusz Woliński – of Pantler of Plock Władysław Łoś (ibid.).
37 In the accounts for the August quarter of 1675 and 1676 the unit is presented as commanded by the starost of Upita (in 1678 the office was taken over by Białazor).
38 In the edition of Janusz Woliński – 68 field rations (Materiały do dziejów wojny, SMHW, t. 16: 1970, cz. 2, p. 262).
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| No. | Name and Rank | Unit | The first half of 1675 | Quarter of 15 August – 15 November 1675 | Quarter of 15 May – 15 August 1676 | Quarter 15 August – 15 November 1676 |
|-----|---------------|------|------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1   | Michał K. Pac, Voivode of Vilnius, Grand Hetman of Lithuania | 200 200 200 200 |
| 2   | Michał K. Radziwiłł, Sub-Chancellor and Field Hetman of Lithuania | 100 100 100 — |
| 3   | Janissary Banner of Field Hetman of Lithuania | — 100 80 — |
| 4   | Marcjan Ogiński, Voivode of Trakai | 100 100 100 90 |
| 5   | Kazimierz J. Sapieha, Voivode of Polotsk | 100 100 100 53 |
| 6   | Aleksander Hilary Połubiński, Grand Marshall of Lithuania | 100 100 100 88 |
| 7   | Banner of the Zaporozhian Cossacks of Michał K. Pac, Voivode of Vilnius and Grand Hetman of Lithuania | 100 — 80 70 |

**Hungarian Infantry**

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The Composition of the Army of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania during the War with Turkey (1675–1676) in the Light of Financial and Military files

Summary

Key words: the Polish-Turkish war 1672–1676, the Lithuanian army, the Old Polish army

The aim of this source edition is to reconstruct thoroughly the composition of the Lithuanian army in the years 1675–1676 during the next stage of the war between the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth with Turkey (1672–1676), in which the Grand Duchy of Lithuania took an active part. The source basis used to reconstruct the composition of the army during three quarters of the service in the years 1675–1676 were the accounts of the Grand Sub-Treasurer of Lithuania Benedykt Paweł Sapieha, which were prepared for the Grodno Sejm of 1678–1679. They include the expenditure of the treasury on individual units of the Lithuanian army in the quarters from 15 August to 15 November 1675 and two quarters of 1676 – in total from 15 May to 15 November 1676. In order to present the composition of the army in the first half of 1675 the authors used the list of the Lithuanian military units found in the Sanguszko Archive in Cracow.

Die Zusammensetzung der Armee des Grossfürstentums Litauen zur Zeit des Türkenkriegs 1675/76 im Licht von Finanz- und Militärakten

Zusammenfassung

Schlüsselwörter: polnisch-türkischer Krieg 1672–1676, litauisches Heer, altpolnisches Heerwesen

Ziel der vorliegenden Quellenedition ist eine genaue Rekonstruktion der Zusammensetzung der litauischen Armee in den Jahren 1675–1676, in einer bestimmten
Phase of the Kriegs der Adelsrepublik gegen das Osmanische Reich (1672–1676), an dem sich das Großfürstentum Litauen aktiv beteiligte. Als Quellengrundlage für eine Rekonstruktion der Zusammensetzung des Heers während dreier Dienstquartale in den Jahren 1675/76 dienten Abrechnungen des litauischen Großkämmerers Benedykt Paweł Sapieha, die für den Sejm in Grodno von 1678/79 vorbereitet wurden. Sie enthielten die Ausgaben des Staatsschatzes für die einzelnen Einheiten der litauischen Armee im Quartal vom 15. August bis zum 15. November 1675 sowie für die zwei Quartale zwischen dem 15. Mai und dem 15. November 1676. Dagegen benutzten die Autoren für die Feststellung der Zusammensetzung der Armee in der ersten Hälfte des Jahres 1675 eine Aufstellung der litauischen Einheiten, die sich im Archiv der Familie Sanguszko in Krakau befindet.

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