

ABSTRACTS

OLEG ODNOROZHENKO

Sphragistic artefacts of the Mizoch Treasures and the heraldry of the Dukes of Ostroh in the second half of the 14th century

Dated by the late 1370s, the Mizoch Treasures include unique sphragistic artefacts. Alongside the anonymous signet ring featuring a daw image used by Ruthenian boyars in the first half of the 14th century, the other two matrixes include legends and a family coat of arms. One of the matrixes, made in the mid-1300s, belonged to a Kostiantyn, a person not mentioned in any other sources. Yet, the owner of the third seal was identified. It belonged to Yuriy Danylovych, Prince of Kholm (1370-1377). His name and title were indicated in the legend, and, in the field of his seal, a version of the princely family of Ostrozky's arms was embossed. The seals of Yuriy's father, Danylo (1366), and brother, Fedor (1385), had the shapes of a star and two crescents on them. Given the modified layout of shapes on prince Yuriy's seal, we assume that Yuriy was Fedor's younger brother because, in the Ruthenian heraldry of that time, modifications of the father's arms were typical for younger sons. A colour version of Yuriy's arms is found in manuscript copies of one of the oldest heraldic works of Western Europe – Castilian 'Book of Knowledge' (1385).

Keywords: *heraldry, coat of arms, sphragistics, seal, khorugv, Mizoch Treasures, princes Ostrozky, the princes of Kholm, 'Book of Knowledge'*

GYÖRGY GÖMÖRI

A Hungarian poet and his mysterious muse

The article sheds light on the identity of a woman often mentioned in the poems of the most prominent Hungarian poet of the 16th century, Bálint Balassi (1554-1594). Some of his works, written in 1589-1591 in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, are addressed to the mysterious Celia, the alias the poet uses to disguise the real name of this woman. For some time it was believed that the muse of Balassi was Anna Szárkándi, the wife of Ferenc Wesselényi, Secretary to King Stefan Batory. In this study, an alternative hypothesis is put forward and argued. According to the author, Celia was another Hungarian lady, Zuzanna Serédy – a cousin of Bálint Balassi, married to the Ruthenian magnate Prince Janusz Ostrogski. From 1582 she lived in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth

and had to maintain constant contact with her cousin, whom she knew since her childhood.

Keywords: Hungarian poetry, Bálint Balassi, Zuzanna Serédy, princes Ostrozky, castle Makovica

ANNA PENKAŁA-JASTRZEBSKA

Aleksander Dominik Lubomirski (1693-1720). The unknown circumstances of the death of the Ostroh ordinate

The article presents an analysis of unknown circumstances related to the death of Aleksander Dominik Lubomirski (died 1720). Almost nothing is known about his life, which seems to be surprising taking into account the magnate's origin and his status in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. The mysterious circumstances of the death of young Lubomirski and the investigation initiated against Marianna Burletii have not been properly studied. The aim of the research was to trace the preserved trial documents and identify the activities undertaken by the closest relatives of the deceased, interested in favourable financial deals. The preserved materials are also as excellent sources for the study of the eighteenth-century mentality.

Keywords: the Lubomirski family, the Sanguszko family, Ostroh majorat, XVIII century

JAROSŁAW PIETRZAK

“Nieszczęśliwym przewodnikiem jest serce, gdzie pewną a nieodmienną otuchę bierze”. About the love affairs of Prince Janusz Aleksander Sanguszko in 1731-1775

The work deals with the rarely discussed topic of the relationship between Janusz Aleksander Sanguszko and his servant Kazimierz Chyliński. It shows the history of their relationship against the background of Old Polish customs that clearly stigmatize homosexual behaviour. The relationship between the prince and the secretary was characterized by a mismatch in status, property, education and influence. With time, Kazimierz Chyliński managed to gain prestige, which allowed him to control the economic management, the course of particular sejmiks, mediate in contacts between magnates, be a protector of smaller nobility and exert influence on the decisions of the ordinate. This relationship, as the author proves, caused the fall of the nobleman. The jealousy of the local nobility and the prince's servants, a plot conceived by Paweł Karol Sanguszko, contributed to the

fall of the once-powerful secretary. Moreover, the work focuses on the marriage of the ordinate with Konstancja née Denhoff. Konstancja, a young woman never married before, very quickly experienced sadness and tears due to her husband's love interests. After the marriage annulment trial, Konstancja moved to Gdańsk. Her second marriage to Józef Rogaliński was also unhappy and caused financial problems.

Keywords: *Ostroh majorat, the Sanguszko family, marriage, unconventional love*

JOLANTA M. MARSZALSKA

Controversy about Kolbuszowa transaction in the light of polemical treatises "Uwagi w sprawie Ordynacji Ostrogskiej" by Tomasz Dłuski (1754) and "Prawda objaśniona" by Piotr Hadziewicz (1756)

The abolition of the Ostroh majorat (ordynacja) was one of the most disputed issues, which provoked sharp controversy in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth in the second half of the 18th century. It started with the Kolbuszowa transaction of 1753, a document that violated the will of the founder of the majorat and split previously indivisible possessions between the creditors of the last owner of the majorat, Prince Janusz Aleksander Sanguszko. It is believed that this resolution was adopted by the Prince due to difficulties he experienced. Incompetent management of the extensive estates x inherited from his mother; and huge debts slowly pushed Sanguszko into the financial abyss, which he tried to avoid by distributing inherited land. The article analyzes two treatises, the authors of which, representing the interests of different political clans, discuss the legality of Sanguszko's actions. The author of the first of these works, Tomasz Dłuski, justifies the position of the Czartoryski "Family", which was in favour of the Kolbuszowa transaction. His opponent, Piotr Hadziewicz, apparently linked to the camp of Grand Crown Hetman Jan Klemens Branicki, insisted on the indivisibility of the majorat. The paper presents the arguments of both authors.

Keywords: *Ostroh majorat, Kolbuszowa transaction, polemical treaties, Janusz Aleksander Sanguszko, Piotr Hadziewicz, Tomasz Dłuski*

IVAN GAVRYLIUK

A private army of Prince Vladyslav Dominik Zaslavsky in the military operations during the first years of Bohdan Khmelnytsky's Uprising (1648-1651)

The article focuses on the participation of the private armies of Prince Vladyslav Dominik Zaslavsky in the Cossack Revolution, 1648-1651, during its first years. This was the most active period of Khmelnytsky's Uprising, when the battles of Zhovti Vody, Korsun, Kostiantyniv, Pyliavtsi, Zboriv and Berestechko took place. At the height of the Uprising, Zaslavsky's military units were a significant force and played an important role in the battles. In particular, near Zborov in the summer of 1649, they saved most of the crown army from instant defeat. From 1650 to 1651, the number and activity of the Prince's banners decreased significantly, which can be explained by the deteriorating economic situation of Zaslavsky and his inability to maintain a strong military retinue. The years 1648-1651 were the period of the greatest power of his military forces. However, in the following years until his death (1656) the Prince provided his armed forces to help the crown army.

Keywords: *private armies, Vladyslav Dominik Zaslavsky, Bohdan Khmelnytsky's Uprising, Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, Cossacks, Tatars*

MARIUSZ MACHYNIA

Military formations of the Ostroh majorat under the management of the Sanguszko family (1720-1766). Selected Elements. Part II. Foreign autorament. Infantry

The article is the second chapter in the study, which aims to outline the structure and functions of the military formations of the Ostroh majorat under the management of Princes Paweł Karol and Janusz Aleksander Sanguszkos. In 1721, in the Sanguszko army, apart from the national cavalry companies, were dragoons, horse grenadiers, the reiters, and an infantry unit, sometimes exaggeratedly called a regiment. At the same time, it is not always possible to distinguish whether a given unit was formally related to the majorat or was a part of a broader Sanguszko militia. The number of the infantry stationed in Dubno was far from the 300 people provided for in the act of the majorat foundation. Its actual size varied depending on current needs and seasons. Initially, it probably consisted of about 100 people. The Dubno garrison consisted of two companies that remained in Dubno until the mid-1750s. In 1762, the last attempt to reform the army of the majorat was made. The new infantry regiment, which had 232 soldiers in 1764, began to look at the portion system of the crown army. In 1766,

the Sejm approved the terms of the division of the ordination, according to which a regiment of several hundred soldiers was to be maintained at the expense of the owners of the newly formed zemstvos. Ten years later, the Crown Treasury began to fund this combat unit. The regiment took part in the war with the Russian Empire in 1792 and in the uprising led by Tadeusz Kościuszko in 1794. Formally, it existed until the end of the First Commonwealth and bore the traditional name of the Ostroh ordination.

Keywords: *infantry, private army, Ostroh majorat, the Sanguszko family, Dubno, garrison*

IRENA BIEŃKOWSKA

The court chapel of Paweł Karol Sanguszko

Based on accounting books, contracts and other documents of the Sanguszko family archive, the author reconstructs the personal composition of the chapel of the Lithuanian Court Treasurer and Lithuanian Court Marshal Prince Paweł Karol (1680-1750). In the early 1710s, the number of musical group was only 5 people, but since then it has been steadily increasing until in the early 1730s it reached a total of 26 musicians. The author was able to establish the names of more than thirty musicians, composers and singers who were retained by the Sanguszkos. Among them, there were musicians who played the harp, bandura, horn, oboe, harpsichord, organ, violin, trumpet, flute, bassoon and dulcimer. The choir had bass, viola, soprano and tenor singers. The article shows the structure of the orchestra and choir, its material support, as well as the method of recruiting musicians, some of whom came from outside the Commonwealth (Germans, Czechs, Italians, French).

Keywords: *magnate court, court chapel, musicians, singers, Paweł Karol Sanuszko*

NATALIA BONDAR

The editions and copies of the Ostroh Bible of 1581 (on the 440th anniversary of the book's publication)

The article explores editions and copies of the Ostroh Bible of 1581, which belongs to the treasures of the world printing heritage and the main sacred books of the Orthodox and Christian world in general. The Ostroh Bible is also considered to be the most researched monument of Ukrainian printed book culture. The author summarizes information about the sources of the Ostroh Bible

and identifies copies that belonged to the nobles who lived near Ostroh for some time and were probably involved in the work of the Ostroh intellectual group (Severyn Malyushytsky, Vasyl Zenkovych Tykhynsky and Valentyn Nehalevsky). The Bibles from their collections have old coverings, notes as to whom the book belonged, the readers' comments, which is an interesting source for the history of reading and reflection upon the Holy Scripture throughout the centuries. The article summarizes information about the preserved copies of the Ostroh Bible and their presentation in Ukrainian collections. More detailed information about the copy of the publication from the collection of the National University "Ostroh Academy" (records, stamps, features of cover, paper filigrees, etc.) is provided.

Keywords: *Ostroh Bible of 1581, Ostroh intellectual circle, Ostroh Book Publishing House, copies of the Bible of 1581*

SERGEY TEMCHIN

On the Volhynian origin of the manuscript translation of the Quran into Polish by Lithuanian Tatars manuscripts of the 17th-20th centuries

The author presents reasons in support of Ukrainian (Volhynian) origin of the translation of the *Quran* into Polish, written in Arabic script in the *Tafsir* created by Lithuanian Tatars and known in extant manuscript copies of the 17th-20th centuries, written in the Belarusian lands of the former Grand Duchy of Lithuania. The translation was made into the local regional variant of the Polish written language (*polszczyzna kresowa*), which is full of East Slavic linguistic features. This makes it possible to use the textually most stable (lexical and derivational) linguistic markers of the translation to determine the place of its origin: the adverb *č i m a l o* ('quite a lot') can be considered a Ukrainian-Belarusian common feature (originated in Ukraine), while the adjective *r a n' u s e n' k y i* ('very early') and the noun *v i r š o v n y k* ('poet') are actually Ukrainian. This indicates the emergence of the handwritten Polish translation of the *Quran* within the Tatar communities of Ukraine, from where it spread further north to Belarusian lands. The historical context allows us to link this Muslim translation with Ostroh as the oldest and largest Tatar centre of Volhynia and approximately date it to the turn of the 16th/17th centuries: between the publication of the Old Church Slavonic Ostroh Bible (1581) and the end of the active phase of the local Ostroh Academy (1608).

Keywords: *Lithuanian Tatars, Ukrainian literature, Polish translations, Quran, Tafsir, Ostroh Academy*

TARAS VYKHOVANETS

The Jablonowskis as the owners of Ostroh in the late 17th - 18th centuries: legal and property aspects

For almost two centuries, starting from 1690, half of the Volhynian town of Ostroh was owned by the Jablonowskis family. The article traces the origins of the dynasty's property rights to this part of the town, as well as clarifies the legal aspects of its transfer within the family. There were 9 representatives of the Jablonowski clan who owned the town from the end of the 17th to the end of the 18th century. Given that most of the descendants of the Great Crown Hetman Stanisław Jan Jabłonowski (1634-1702) who bought this estate in 1690 did not live in Ostroh, it was occasionally pledged or leased. The article traces the method of transferring the town with adjacent lands to creditors and relatives of the Jablonowskis, showing how they received income from another ('ordinate') part of Ostroh. The author outlines a range of research problems that have not yet been clarified and require further study.

Keywords: *Ostroh, Duchy of Ostroh, property rights, heritage, the Jablonowski family*

LYUDMYLA DEMCHENKO, IHOR TESLENKO

Testaments of Princes' Zaslavsky

This is the publication of ten wills (testaments) of the members of Zaslavsky princely family: Yanush Kuz'mych (1562), Yanush Yanushevych (1629), Olexandr Yanushevych (1629), Yurii Yanushevych (1636), Anna Kuz'mivna Chortoryiska née Zaslavska (1572, 1582), Olexandra Romanivna Zaslavska née Sangushko (1602), Zofia Pudencjana Zaslavska née Ligęza (1644) and Katarzyna 1 voto Zaslavska, 2 voto Radziwill née Sobieska. The testament of Olexandra Zaslavska is a publication of the original preserved in the National Archives in Krakow. The other testaments copies preserved in the act books of various judicial and administrative institutions. The publication is accompanied by commentaries.

Keywords: *testament, last will, chancellery, princes Zaslavsky, princes Ostrozky*