

## Unia w Horodle - Tekst angielski

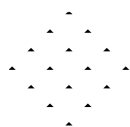
In the name of God, amen. To the perpetual memory hereof. We are obligated to serve with spiritual sustenance and salvific ointments those unto whom, whilst presiding over them, we are to satisfy earthly needs, so that we may extend to them those ministries that we undertake because of the corporeal necessity as well as the salvific ones, to the extent we are able, so that, as long as we may insist upon things temporal progressing, we shall not appear as insisting upon things temporal whilst neglecting the eternal rewards for life, and therefrom we do expect the gifts of benediction and everlasting prize, and thence may sense nothing of detriments of the eternal life and may be destitute not of any of the commodities of our labour as otherwise adoptable. It is desirable that it be inquired and requires being attended through reasoning that, as we bestow the carnal benefices unto humans, we ought also to contemplate how we may proffer them celestial sustenance as-well, and whomsoever in this age we enrich with transient things abounding, to the same may we demonstrate the path of eternal life, and they may since experience the assistances of our munificence, and ultimately, apprehend the profit of future glory, through the exercises of our direction, in the Saviour of all men.

Therefore, we Władysław<sup>1</sup>, by virtue of God, the King of Poland, and also the duke supreme of the lands of Cracow, Sandomierz, Sieradz, Łęczyca, Cuyavia, Lithuania, lord and heir of Pomerania and Russia, etc., and Aleksander alias Witold<sup>2</sup>, Grand Duke of Lithuania, and also the lord and heir of the lands of Russia, etc., do signify by means of this present tenor, to everyone whosoever may be concerned, those present and future ones, who should ever have obtained this present notice, such as the lands of Lithuania and their residents, subjected to our dominion, whereto we have frequently extended our hand of liberality and, endeavouring for the successful progresses of theirs, multiply frequently directed our efforts to render their status and condition worthier always: then, in our fervent desire and longing for solidifying and re-establishing the same perpetually in their devotion of the assumed faith, so that the Most High, by means of whose provision and through our labour they have received the light of the faith, toward the praise and glory of his name and augmentation of this same Catholic faith, may re-confirm them by the anointment of his grace. Because, should we frequently re-produce to them the donations of our munificence, then, to the most exceeding extent, do we desire that they be revived through the spiritual graces and be agitated to alienate<sup>3</sup> them through legitimate studies and labours of any sort.

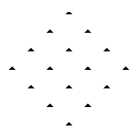
<sup>1</sup> Władysław II Jagiełło (c. 1351–1434), born Jogaila, was the Grand Duke of Lithuania and King of Poland. In 1386, having agreed to baptism, he married Jadwiga of the Anjou dynasty, the monarch of Poland. The marriage initiated a union between Poland and Lithuania was to last until the end of the 18th century. On July 15, 1410, the Polish-Lithuanian army under Jagiełło's command was victorious over the Teutonic Order in the famous Battle of Grunwald. The outcome of that conflict reinforced the position of Poland in Central Europe, whilst the importance of the Teutonic Order and its state then began to wane.

<sup>2</sup> Witold/Vytautas (c. 1351–1434), baptized Alexander, first-cousin of Władysław II Jagiełło (Jogaila), was Grand Duke of Lithuania. He opposed Jagiełło militarily in their struggle for power in Lithuania, entering to this end into an agreement with the Teutonic Knights. The collapse of his plans for eastward expansion eventually forced him to recognize Jagiełło and Poland as his allies. As a result, Vytautas became the lifelong ruler of Lithuania, where he reigned as Grand Duke in alliance with Poland against the Teutonic Order.

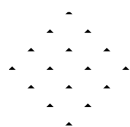
<sup>3</sup> Actually, 'release but keep with us'; as explained in the context below.



Whoever, so that they may even more opportunely exercise themselves in the constancy of the faith and thrive from virtue to virtue, by deposing from the neck of theirs and releasing the yoke of servitude, wherein they have thus far remained bound and fettered, out of our innate clemency of benignity: to those do we concede and lavish the liberties, immunities, graces, exemptions, and privileges, as customary with Catholics, according to the contents of the articles subscribed within this present tenor. 1. And firstly, although since the time that we assumed the crown of the Kingdom of Poland, having recognised the clarity of the Catholic faith, by inspiration from the Holy Spirit, for the increase of the Christian religion, and for the sake of a decent state and convenience of our aforementioned Lithuanian lands, appropriated, incorporated, connected, unified, adjoined, confederated with the lands and dominions thereto adjacent and connected to the aforesaid our Kingdom of Poland, upon unanimous consent of ours and of the other brethren of ours and of all the barons, nobles, the procurers, and boyars of the same land of Lithuania, by way of voluntary accession and agreement; willing, however, to re-establish the prefaced lands of Lithuania in the bettered certitude, security, and guardianship, and to procure perpetual convenience for the same, because of the hostile assaults and artifices of the Teutonic Knights, and those adherent thereto, and of the other enemies, whosoever they be, who strive to demolish the aforesaid lands of Lithuania and the Kingdom of Poland, devising for the same to be destroyed; these same lands which we always have hitherto had and do have until now, with the full dominion and by means of the right, unspoiled and compound, from our ancestors and by the order of begetting, as much as the legitimate lord, by the will of the barons, nobles, boyars, upon their ratification and applied consent, we do once again and anew incorporate, inviscerate, appropriate, conjugate, append, confederate, and annex for time perpetual, resolving that these, with all the dominions, lands, duchies, principalities, districts, properties of theirs, and with all the right, unspoiled and compound, be always unified, for time perpetual with the crown of the Kingdom of Poland, irrevocably and indisputably.



2. Furthermore, all the churches of the aforesaid lands of Lithuania, the cathedrals as well as collegiate-churches, parochial and convent churches, to wit, in Wilno elsewhere therein erected, and to be erected, founded and those meant to be founded, in all their liberties, immunities, privileges, exemptions and customs complete shall we conserve through this series [i.e., writ] according to the custom of the Kingdom of Poland. 3. The barons as well as the nobles [and] boyars of our aforesaid lands of Lithuania, in the donations, privileges and concessions given, granted, and bestowed to the same by us, insofar as the Catholics and the subjects to the Roman Church, and those to whom the jewels [i.e., tokens of honour or office] have been conceded: may they rejoice with them, participate in, and have the usufruct and enjoyment from them, exactly in the way the barons and the nobles of the kingdom of Poland acquire and have the usufruct and enjoyment from theirs. 4. Likewise, the aforesaid barons and the nobles acquire their goods paternal by means of equal right, as the barons of the Kingdom of Poland recognise the obtainment of theirs, and our donations for which they have obtained the letters effectual from us, re-enforced by perpetual strength: may they similarly obtain and have the liberal ability to sell, exchange, alienate, and donate these same, and to convert them for their uses; this however to be subject to our consent specially accessed to this end, so that, whenever these same are to be alienated, exchanged, or donated, these shall be revoked publicly before us or our officials, according to the customs of the Kingdom of Poland. 5. Likewise, after the death of the father, the children shall not be deprived of their hereditary goods, but they shall possess them together with their successors, accordingly as do the barons and the nobles of the Kingdom of Poland possess those of theirs and convert them into their pleasing uses. 6. Similarly, they may assign to their wives their dowers in goods and villages, which they have, or shall have, from paternal succession or our concession perpetual, according as they are assigned in the Kingdom of Poland.

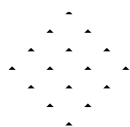


7. And, the aforesaid barons and nobles of the Lithuania land shall be able to only couple their daughters, sisters, female-consanguines with Catholic husbands and propound matrimony in accordance with the gracious purpose of their will and in accord with the custom of the Kingdom of Poland as has been observed since time ancient.

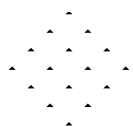
8. Nevertheless, by means of these concessions of liberties, the barons shall not be thwarted from constructing and erecting castles, making military expeditions and offering tributes, as otherwise rendered necessary in accordance with the custom of old.

9. This being specifically expressed: that all the barons and nobles of the lands of Lithuania ought to sustain and preserve the fidelity and constancy as due with the Christian faith towards us, to wit, Władysław the King of Poland and Aleksander alias Witold, the Grand Duke of Lithuania, and to our successors, exactly as it is habitual with the barons and nobles of the Kingdom of Poland to sustain and preserve the same towards their kings. For which the barons, boyars, and procurers of the aforesaid lands of Lithuania have already presented us with oaths, likewise as this is comprised in the letters of theirs that they have reciprocally conceded betwixt themselves, together with the barons of the Kingdom of Poland.

10. In this same way, under the faith of the oath and under the pain of deprivation of their goods, to none of the princes or barons, or other people of whatever condition, whosoever should be willing to stand opposite to the lands of the Kingdom of Poland, shall they execute or bestow counsel, favour, or aid, but shall pursue them as enemies of the land and dominion of Lithuania with all the forces, and having consideration toward nobody else save for ourselves and our successors, according as this is what the aforesaid barons and nobles, for themselves and their posteriors, have offered and done the stipulation through the faith of the oath.



11. Likewise, the dignities, seats, and offices, as they are instituted in the Kingdom of Poland, shall likewise have been instituted and established, to wit, in Wilno the voivode and castellan of Wilno, and finally in Troki and in other locations, wherever we may perceive it worth procuring according to the predilection of our will, so that they endure for perpetual time. 12. And likewise, dignitaries shall not be elected unless they be worshipers of the Catholic faith and subjects to the Holy Roman Church, etc. And, also, the land's offices perpetual, these being the dignities and castellans, etc., unless these be conferred to the worshipers of the Christian faith and such officials be admitted to our counsels, and may they be present with those as long as the treatment is practised for the public good; for the disparity in the cult oftentimes induces diversity in the minds, and counsels exposed thereby that are bequeathed to be observed in secrecy. 13. Likewise, all those to whom the liberties and privileges of this kind have been conceded, shall never desert us or recede from the same, namely, Władysław the King of Poland and Aleksander Witold the Grand Duke of Lithuania, while we live, and from our successors, the kings of Poland and dukes of Lithuania to be established and placed by us and our successors, but under the faith and honour equally, and under the onus of oath, they shall faithfully and firmly adhere to us and to our successors with their favours, counsels, and aid, for time perpetual and everlasting. 14. Thus, may this be added that the aforesaid barons and nobles, etc., of Lithuania after the death of Aleksander alias Witold the Grand Duke shall have or elect no-one new as grand duke and lord of Lithuania save for the one whom the King of Poland or successors of the same, with the counsel of the prelates and barons of Poland and of the lands of Lithuania, shall have considered elected, established and placed.



Thus, similarly, the prelates<sup>1</sup>, barons and nobles of the Kingdom of Poland, with the King of Poland deceasing without children and legitimate successors, ought not elect a king and lord for themselves without the knowledge and counsel of ours, to wit, of Aleksander the Grand Duke and the aforesaid barons and nobles of the lands of Lithuania, according to the course and contents of the first letters. 15. Furthermore, the aforesaid liberties, privileges and graces ought solely to be used and enjoyed by those barons and nobles of the land of Lithuania to whom the coats-of-arms and jewels of the nobles of the Kingdom of Poland have bene conceded, and worshipers of the Christian religion, subjects of the Roman Church, and not schismatic or other infidels.

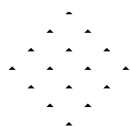
16. Also, all the letters<sup>2</sup> whichever we have conceded and given to the Kingdom of Poland and the lands of Lithuania seven or eight years past and after or concerning our coronation, by this present tenor we do confirm, ratify, approve, and impose thereupon the perpetual power, having them existent and inserted [as part of this present privilege].

17. This to be specifically added and expressed: that the aforesaid barons and nobles of the Kingdom of Poland and of the lands of Lithuania shall celebrate the conventions and parliaments, whenever it might be necessary, in Lublin or in Parczow or in other fitting places, upon our permission and will, to the better advantage and utility of the Kingdom of Poland and the aforesaid lands of Lithuania.

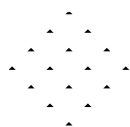
18. Furthermore, we Aleksander alias Witold, upon the permission of the most serene prince, lord Władysław the King of Poland, our dearest brother, elect to the coats-of-arms and jewels of the nobles of the Kingdom of Poland the below-written nobles of our lands of Lithuania, which these nobles of the Kingdom of Poland simultaneously have received, to the fraternity and consanguinity together with every one that draw their origin from their own lineage.

<sup>1</sup> 'Prelates' means church dignitaries in this context.

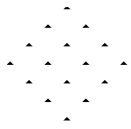
<sup>2</sup> 'Letters' stand here for privileges or charters.



And primarily, the nobles [as follows:] [of the] Lelywa [sc. Leliva] [coat-of-arms], Monywid [sc. Moniwid] the voivode [resp. palatine] of Wilno; lykewyse, [of the] Zadora [coat-of-arms], Jawno, the voivode of Troky; [of the] Rawa [coat-of-arms], Mynigal [sc. Minigał], castellan of Wilno; [of the] Lisy [coat-of-arms], Sunigal, castellan of Troky; [of the] Jastrzębcy [Jastrzębiec] or Łazanki alias Bolesty [coat-of-arms], Nagora, called Nemir [Polish ver.: Niemier]; [of the] Trąbki [Lat. ver.: Tramby] [coat-of-arms], Hostykon; [of the] Topory [coat-of-arms], Butrym; [of the] Łabęcie [sc. Łabędź] alias Skr[z]yńscy [Lat. ver.: Labancz alias Skrzinsczy] [coat-of-arms], Goligunt; [of the] Poraje [sc. Poraj] [coat-of-arms], Mikołaj Bylimin; [of the] Dembno [sc. Dębno], Korewa; [of the] Odrowąs [sc. Odrowąż; Lat. ver.: Odrowansch], Wyszegierd [Lat. ver.: Wyssegerd]; [of the] Wadwicz [coat-of-arms], Piotr Mondygiert [Lat. ver.: Mondygerd]; [of the] Dria [sc. Dryja] [coat-of-arms], Mikołaj Tawtygiert; [of the] Habdaniec [sc. Abdank] [coat-of-arms], Jan Gas[z]told; [of the] Połkoza [sc. Połukoza/Półkozic] [coat-of-arms], Wołczko Kutwa [Lat. ver.: Wolczco Culwa]; [of the] Gryffowie [Lat. ver.: Grifones] [sc. Gryf] [coat-of-arms], Butowd; [of the] Szreniawa [sc. Szreniawa] [coat-of-arms], Jadald [Lat. ver.: Jadath]; [of the] Pobodze [sc. Pobóg] [Pol. ver.: Popodze] [coat-of-arms], Kalon [Lat. ver.: Ralon]; [of the] Grzymała [coat-of-arms], Jan Rymowidowicz; [of the] Zaremba [coat-of-arms], Giniet Konczewicz; [of the] Pierzchała [coat-of-arms], Dawxa; [of the] Nowyna [coat-of-arms], Mikołaj Boynar; [of the] Działosza [coat-of-arms], Wołczkon Kokuthowicz [Lat. ver.: Rocuthowicz]; [of the] Kopacz [coat-of-arms], Gedorwoch [Lat. ver.: Gethawoth]; [of the] Rola [coat-of-arms], Dangiell; [of the] Sirokomla [Syrokomla] [coat-of-arms], Jakub Mingel; [of the] Kot Morski [Lat. ver.: Cattus marinus] [coat-of-arms], Wojsznar Wilkolewicz; [of the] Powąła [coat-of-arms], Irzy [Jerzy] Sangaw; [of the] Pomian [coat-of-arms], Saka; [of the] Doliwa [coat-of-arms], Naczkon; [of the] S[z]arza [coat-of-arms], Twerburt [Lat. ver.: Twerbuth]; [of the] Dolanga [sc. Dołęga] [coat-of-arms], Monstwild; [of the] Bogoria [coat-of-arms], Stanisław Wiszynga [Lat. ver.: Wissigin]; [of the] Janina [coat-of-arms], Wojszym Danczykowicz [Lat. ver.: Daneycouicz]; [of the] Bychawa [coat-of-arms], Monstold; [of the] Świnka [coat-of-arms], Andrzej Dewknetowicz; [of the] Rolda [Lat. ver.: Kolda] [coat-of-arms], Mynimund Seśnikowicz; [of the] Sulima [coat-of-arms], Bodywił [Lat. ver.: Rodywil]; lykewyse, [of the] Nalencz [sc. Nałęcz] [coat-of-arms], Koczan; [of the] Łodza [sc. Łódzia] [coat-of-arms], Miczuch; [of the] Gelitowe [sc. Jelita] [coat-of-arms], Gerdud; [of the] Korczakowie [sc. Korczak] [coat-of-arms], Czuppa; [of the] Biała [coat-of-arms], Mojdylon Czuszołowicz [Lat. ver.: Woydilon Kusolowicz]; [of the] Wanczyk [Lat. ver.: Wanzik] [sc. Wężyk] [coat-of-arms], Koczan [Lat. ver.: Conczan] Sukowicz; [of the] Czołek [sc. Ciołek] [coat-of-arms], Jan Ewil; [of the] Godzamba [sc. Godziemba] [coat-of-arms], Stanisła Buthowthowic [Butowtowicz]; [of the] Osmorog [sc. Ośmioróg] alias Gieralth [sc. Gierałt], Sugurt of Kieslinia [Lat. ver.: de Reszkymi], etc.



Which arms, jewels and calls shall assuredly, since now, in aforetime and for time perpetual, be enjoyed anywhere, and acquired, by the aforesaid nobles, procurers, and boyars of the lands of Lithuania, according as those aforesaid nobles of the Kingdom of Poland habituate to usufruct and acquire the same. So that all the things put forward herein might assume corroboration and more fruitful a surety, we have these presents [i.e., this letter] confirmed by our seals, to the presence and consciousness and gratefulness of the lords reverent in Christ: Mikołaj, archbishop of Gniezno; Wojciech of Krakow; Jan of Włocławek; Piotr of Poznan; Jakub of Płock; Mikołaj of Wilno; John, elected metropolitan of Lwów; Maciej of Przemyśl; Michał of Kiev; Grzegorz of Vladimir; Zbigniew of Kamieniec, elected bishops of the churches whilst the churches of Chełm and Ceretensus[?; actually, et caeteris = and other] were vacant; and also, the eminent, worthy and strenuous: Krystyn, castellan of Cracow; Jan of Tarnow, Cracow's; Mikołaj of Michałów, in Sandomierz; Sędziwój of Ostroróg, in Poznan; Maciej of Wąsosza, Kalisz's; Jakub of Koniecpol, in Sieradz; Jan Ligęza of Lanczyca [sc. Łęczycza]; Maciej of Łabiszyn, in Brest; Janusz of Kościelec, in Gniew, the voivodes; Michał of Bogumiłowice, Sandomierz's; Jan of Szczekociny, Lublin's; Dobiesław of Olesznica [sc. Oleśnica], in Wojnicz; Floryan of Rokitnica [Lat. ver.: Corithnicza], in Wiślica; Krystyn of Koziegłowy, in Sącz; Marcin of Kulikowo [Lat. ver.: Krolikowo], in Gniezno; Klimunt of Mokrzko [sc. Mokrsko], Radom's; Domarat of Kobylany, in Biecz; Mostyć of Staszów [?], Poznan's; Janus[z] of Tulis[z]ków, Kalisz's; Marcin of Kalinowa, in Sieradz; Piotr of Włoszczowa, in Dobrzyń; Wojciech [Lat. ver.: A{da}lbertus] of Kościół, in Brest; Jan of Lankoszyn, in Lanczyca [Łęczycza]; Krystyn of Kruszwica; Jan of Lazuchowo[?], in Zawichost; Marcin of Lubnica, in Brzeziny; Stanisław Gamrat of Połaniec; Jan of Bogumiłowice, in Czechowo; Maciej Kot of Nakło; Grot of Janczowice, in Małogost; Iwan of Obichów, in Śrzem [sc. Śrem]; Janus[z] Furman of Międzyrzec, the castellans; Zbigniew of Brzezie, marshall of the kingdom of Poland; Piotr Szaffraniec, the chamberlayne; Marcin of Wrocimów [sc. Wrocimowice], the standard-bearer of Cracow; Paweł of Bogumilice [sc. Bogumiłowice], Cracow's; Mikołaj of Strzelce, Sandomierz's; Mikołaj of Czarnków, Poznan's; Jaka of Kailsz; Andrzej of Lubraniec, in Cuyavia; Piotr of Widawa, in Sieradz; Mikołaj of Suchodoły [Lat. ver.: Suchdol], in Lublin; Piotr of Tur, in Lanczyca [sc. Łęczycza], the judges.



Pursued in the town of Horodło, on the river Bug, at the general Sejm, on the second day of the month of October, in the year of the Lord one-thousand four-hundred and thirteen. Done through the hands of the reverent in Christ, father lord Wojciech<sup>1</sup>, bishop of Cracow, the supreme chancellor of the Kingdom of Poland, our sincerely beloved. Written verily through the hands of Ciołek, canon of Sandomierz, our secretary.     Translated © by Tristan Korecki, Philip Earl Steele

<sup>1</sup> Wojciech Jastrzębiec (c. 1362–1436) was Bishop of Krakow and, in later years, Archbishop of Gniezno and Primate of Poland.